

## IGCSE SANSKRIT 0499/01

### SPECIMEN MARK SCHEME

#### PAPER 1 TRANSLATION AND SET TEXT

*General Note: In all cases reasonable alternative answers which are not specifically mentioned in the marking scheme will be accepted, and either some of the marks or all of the marks for that question will be awarded. Candidates may use upper or lower case initial letters for transliterating Sanskrit proper nouns. By 'construal' is meant understanding the overall meaning of the words as a sentence and conveying this in the English translation.*

- 1 (a) wise [1]  
 (b) They have [1] no [1] wealth [1].  
 (c) to steal [1] money [1] from people [1].  
 (d) 'We shall go [1] in the streets [1] of the city [1].' [1 mark construal ]  
 (e) one [1]  
 (f) 'Having become [1] as if [1] angry [1], he cried out [1] to him [1].' [1 mark construal ]  
 (g) 'Why [1] do you [1] say [1] nothing [1]?'.  
 (h) All [1] is seen [1] by oneself [1].  
 (i) content [1]  
 (j) The teacher says his pupil is his best [1] because the teacher's words [1] were understood [1] by him [1].
- 2 (a) In the end that wise king had many wives.  
 (b) He brought fruits home and ate them.  
 (c) Then, near the palace, flowers fell from the sky.  
 (d) She happily said 'We shall go to the city'.  
 (e) Soon the monkey grew and jumped from the mountain.  
 (f) In that tree he saw many beautiful birds.  
 (g) Having come to the man, they cried out 'Kill us!'.  
 (h) You will say 'My sons have been killed by him'.  
 (i) Having said 'We speak the truth', the angry ladies went.  
 (j) The brave prince will come to the forest with the strong lion.

*[1 mark for the translation of each Sanskrit word, 1 mark for the construal of each sentence.  
 Total to be divided by 4.]*

- 3 (a) (i) *tatra pradyumnaḥ viśālena matsyena khāditaḥ.* [3]  
(ii) *saḥ rākṣasena saha yuddham akarot.* [2]  
(iii) *sarvebhyaḥ lokebhyaḥ khagāḥ jalāśayam āgacchan.* [3]  
(iv) *tau haṃsau brahmadattena viśeṣaḥ pūjītau.* [2]
- (b) (i) मुनिना सह रामः अरण्यम् अगच्छत्। [3]  
(ii) वने बहवः ऋषयः आश्रमेषु अवसन्। [3]  
(iii) सर्वे निशाचराः हताः निर्गताः वा। [2]  
(iv) अतीव सुन्दरी कन्या सीता नाम। [2]

The following table should be used to award marks for transliteration and devanāgarī script:

**Errors in each sentence\***

0 to 1  
2 to 4  
5 to 7  
8 or more

**Marks for the sentence**

Full marks  
One less than full marks  
Two less than full marks  
No marks

\*A MAXIMUM OF TWO ERRORS ARE COUNTED PER WORD OR COMPOUND.

4 A

- (a) the teacher [1] of the Pāṇḍavas [1]  
(b) 'Pupils came [1] to that wise man [1] from the whole world [1].'  
[1 mark construal]  
(c) a low-caste human [1]  
(d) 'Go outcaste [1], I shall not be [1] your teacher [1].'  
[1 mark construal]  
(e) 'He went to the forest [1] and made an effigy of Droṇa [1].  
(f) 'At that very moment [1] Ekalavya shot [1] seven arrows [1]  
into the mouth of the dog [1].' [1 mark construal]  
(g) Arjuna became jealous of Ekalavya's skill [1]. Droṇa went with Arjuna to Ekalavya [1].  
Droṇa asked for his fee, Ekalavya's thumb [1]. Ekalavya gave his thumb [1]. Droṇa had  
promised Arjuna supremacy in archery [1].

**B**

- (a) 'King Yudhiṣṭhira was defeated [1] in a game by Duryodhana [1].' [1 mark construal]
- (b) wealth [1], chariots [1], horses [1], servants [1], elephants [1]
- (c) 'The wife of the Pāṇḍavas [1], called Draupadī [1], in the end was also [1] won by him [1].' [1 mark construal]
- (d) by the hair [1]
- (e) 'Save [1] me [1]!'
- (f) drink [1] Duḥśāsana's [1] blood [1]
- (g) The Pāṇḍavas went to Virāṭa's palace [1]. They disguised themselves as servants [1]. Kīcaka, Virāṭa's general [1], fell in love with Draupadī [1]. Draupadī invited Kīcaka to see her [1] at night [1] but Bhīma killed him [1]. The story highlights the danger of lust [1].

