

OCR SANSKRIT – BASIC, INTERMEDIATE & HIGHER 2007

MARKING SCHEME

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 meaning of the words as a sentence and conveying this in the English translation.

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

DISTINCT (UNREPEATED) ERRORS IN TRANSLITERATION OVER THE WHOLE PAPER*			MARKS LOST FROM TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR TRANSLITERATION (NEGATIVE MARKS NOT COUNTED)
1	OR	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
3	OR	4	1
5	OR	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$
7	OR	8	2
9	OR	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$
11	OR	12	3
13	OR	14	$3\frac{1}{2}$
15	OR	16	4
17	OR	18	$4\frac{1}{2}$
19	OR	20	5
21	OR	22	$5\frac{1}{2}$
23	OR	24	6
25	OR	26	$6\frac{1}{2}$
27	OR	28	7
29	OR	30	$7\frac{1}{2}$
31	OR MORE		8

*A MAXIMUM OF ONE ERROR IS COUNTED PER PADA.

BASIC LEVEL – Paper 1

1. Kumbhakarṇa was Rāvaṇa’s brother. He always slept for a long time. Once, Rāvaṇa was defeated in battle. Having come back to the palace from this horrible battle, Rāvaṇa said: ‘Kumbhakarṇa will protect us.’ But Kumbhakarṇa was sleeping at that time. Therefore Rāvaṇa’s soldiers made much noise. In the end, Kumbhakarṇa was awoken by them. Then, Kumbhakarṇa ate much meat and drank wine. Straight away he went to his brother. Rāvaṇa said to him: ‘Kill Rāma’s army.’ Kumbhakarṇa cried out: ‘I shall kill Rāma, Lakṣmaṇa and his whole army.’ Having spoken thus, Kumbhakarṇa quickly went for battle. Having seen that horrible demon, Rāma’s army was afraid and ran.

Each unglossed Sanskrit word carries $\frac{1}{4}$ mark for its translation.

Each Sanskrit sentence carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for its construal.

2. (a) in the forest (1)
 (b) pursued (1) a deer (1) thereby destroying trees (1)
 (c) 'Now (1) I (1) shall eat (1) you (1)'. [1 mark construal]
 (d) a sage (1) had cursed King Nahuṣa (1)
 (e) Yudhiṣṭhira's (1) true (1) words (1)
 (f) 'Bhīma (1) was also (1) released (1) from the snake (1)'. [1 mark construal]

3. (A)

- (a) 'The chariot (1/2) went (1/2) in the sky (1/2) towards (1/2) Laṅkā (1/2)' [1/2 mark construal]
 (b) an old (1) bird (1)
 (c) 'O Rāvaṇa (1), leave (1) Sītā (1) alone.'
 (d) long (1) and horrible (1)
 (e) Rāvaṇa's (1) chariot (1)
 (f) 'Rāvaṇa (1/2) cut off (1/2) the wings (1/2) of the old (1/2) bird (1/2)'. [1/2 mark construal]
 (g) Rāvaṇa went (1) towards Laṅkā (1) again.

(B)

- (a) Rāma (1) and Sugrīva (1)
 (b) 'I (1/2) shall kill (1/2) your (1/2) evil (1/2) brother (1/2)'. [1/2 mark construal]
 (c) in the sky (1), the sighting proved by her jewels (1)
 (d) trees (1) and rocks (1)
 (e) 'His (1/2) brother (1/2) also (1/2) acted (1/2) in such a manner (1/2)'. [1/2 mark construal]
 (f) near (1) those two (1) in the midst (1) of trees (1)

BASIC LEVEL – Paper 2A

1. 2 marks for each Sanskrit word; 1 mark for each sentence's word order. (Maximum: 32 marks)

- (a) गजाः नद्याः अपिबन् ।
 (b) सैनिकाः नगरे जनान् रक्षन्ति ।
 (c) गुरुम् गत्वा कथाः पठामः/ अपठाम ।
 (d) राक्षसान् शीघ्रम् व्यापादयिष्यामि ।

2. (a) (i) illusion (1), magic (1)
(ii) inner (1) organ (1)
(iii) reason (1), organ of discrimination (1)
(iv) the universe (1) as a whole (1)
(v) power (1) of a deity (1)
(vi) incarnation (1) of Viṣṇu (1)
- (b) *saṃskāra* — the essence of an action (1)
sañcita — store (1) of as yet unactivated *saṃskāra* (1)
prārabdha — circumstances encountered (1) in present (1)
kriyamāṇa — future circumstances (1) produced by present action (1)
- (c) grasping (1) — hands (1)
moving (1) — feet (1)
evacuating (1) — anus etc (1)
procreation (1) — organ of generation (1)
- (d) *sañkalpa* — resolve (1)
vikalpa — doubt (1)
- (e) (i) knowledge (1) of non-human origin (1)
(ii) explanatory part of *Veda* (1) giving legends etc. (1)
(iii) commentary (1) to a major work (1)
(iv) grammar (1), one of the *vedāṅga* (1)
(v) seed (1) of a word (1)
(vi) ‘what has been heard’ (1), the highest authority (1)
- (f) Arjuna (1) — a Pāṇḍava brother (1), a great warrior (1)
Kṛṣṇa (1) — an incarnation of Viṣṇu (1), charioteer of Arjuna (1)
Duryodhana (1) — eldest of the Kaurava brothers (1), tries to
defeat the Pāṇḍavas (1)
- (g) *artha* (1) — wealth (1)
dharma (1) — virtue (1)
mokṣa (1) — liberation (1)
- (h) *abhaya* (1) — fearlessness (1)

(58 marks)

BASIC LEVEL – Paper 2B

READING ALOUD

Accuracy – $\frac{1}{4}$ mark deducted for each error, with a maximum of one error counted per pada.

Fluency – 4 marks maximum.

DICTATION

$\frac{1}{4}$ mark deduction for each error with a maximum of two errors counted per section marked. Lack of correct punctuation is also counted as an error.

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL – Paper 1

1. Prince Uttara said: ‘I alone shall go to battle. But who will be my charioteer?’ Draupadī said to him: ‘There is a eunuch called Bṛhannalā in the palace. She was formerly Arjuna’s charioteer.’ In this way, Bṛhannalā was chosen by Uttara. But when Uttara came to battle, he became frightened. Bṛhannalā said: ‘I am verily Arjuna in the guise of a eunuch. In this battle you ought to be my charioteer.’ The enemy saw Bṛhannalā from afar. Fearful, they thought: ‘That is Arjuna in the clothes of a woman.’ Finally, Arjuna defeated the enemy. He took their garments. In Uttara’s kingdom, however, the people thought ‘Uttara has been victorious’.

Each un glossed Sanskrit word carries $\frac{1}{4}$ mark for its translation.

Each Sanskrit sentence carries $\frac{1}{2}$ mark for its construal, except the tenth sentence which carries 1 mark.

2. (a) old (1)
(b) the mountains (1)
(c) Draupadī (1) Nakula (1)
(d) ‘A small (1) dog (1) followed (1) him (1).’ [1 mark construal]
(e) a chariot (1)
(f) ‘I (1) shall bring (1) you (1) to heaven (1).’ [1 mark construal]
(g) The dog (1) disappeared (1).
(h) It was a form (1) of righteousness (1).
3. (a) Janaka’s daughter (1) married Daśaratha’s son (1).
(b) ‘Good!’ (1)
(c) ‘Janaka’s (1) other (1) daughter (1) was married (1) to Lakṣmaṇa (1).’
[1 mark construal]
(d) Rāma (1) and Lakṣmaṇa (1) [the two warriors]
(e) ‘And (1) there (1) they (1) lived (1) happily (1).’ [1 mark construal]
(f) ‘He thought (1) his eldest (1) son (1) Rāma (1) was capable (1) of ruling (1).’
[1 mark construal]
(g) the kingdom (1)
(h) He would go to the forest (1) and perform austerities (1).
(i) It will be entrusted (1) to his son (1).
(j) to give (1) a command (1) for the coronation (1) of Rāma (1)

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL – Paper 2A

1. [1 mark for each Sanskrit word, 1 mark for word order in each sentence.]

- (a) राजगृहस्य समीपे चरिष्यामः ।
- (b) अत्र नद्याः पिब ।
- (c) पुस्तकानि गुरुभिः पठ्यन्ते ।
- (d) प्रबला सेना नगरम् अजयत् इति चिन्तयसि ।

2. पिङ्गलकोऽवदद्भद्रमुक्तं त्वया ।

किंत्वेतद्भक्तं कश्चिद्विश्वासभूमिर्नास्ति ॥

[1 mark for each sandhi. 1 mark awarded for avoidance of unnecessary application of sandhi and correct application of the conventions of when to break the top line, 1/2 mark being deducted each time errors are made in these respects, a maximum of two such errors being counted.]

3. Sanskrit Epic Civilisation

- (a) *rajas* (1) – activity, passion (1)
tamas (1) – dullness, inertia (1)
- (b) those that increase purity (1) and vigour (1)
- (c) *vāyu* (1) – touch (1)
agni (1) – form (1)
jala (1) – taste (1)
pṛthivī (1) – smell (1)
- (d) *saṅkalpa* (1) – resolve (1)
vikalpa (1) – doubt (1)
- (e) digestion (1), excretion (1)
- (f) (i) circumstances (1) met in the present (1)
(ii) the ego (1) identifying with something (1)
(iii) the individual (1) acting as a separate unit (1)
(iv) nature (1), unmanifest and manifest (1)
(v) repeating births (1) in various bodies (1)
(vi) dissolution (1), presided over by Śiva (1)

- (g) 'limb' (1) of the 'Veda/knowledge' (1), e.g., pronunciation (1), metre (1)
- (h) (i) grammarian (1), author of 4000 sūtras (1)
(ii) 'what has been remembered' (1), secondary to the *śruti* (1)
(iii) 'father' (1), ancestor (1)
(iv) goddess of wealth (1), consort of Viṣṇu (1)
(v) 'fire' (1), one of the devas (1)
(vi) 'compiler' (1) of the Vedas, Mahābhārata etc. (1)
- (i) *dvāpara* (1) – silver age (1)
tretā (1) – bronze age (1)
kali (1) – iron age (1)
- (j) Arjuna (1), a Pāṇḍava brother (1): a great archer (1)
Duryodhana (1), eldest of the Kaurava brothers (1): plots against the Pāṇḍavas (1)
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INTERMEDIATE LEVEL – Paper 2B

READING ALOUD

Accuracy – $\frac{1}{4}$ mark deducted for each error, with a maximum of one error counted per pada.

Fluency – 4 marks maximum.

DICTATION

$\frac{1}{4}$ mark deduction for each error with a maximum of two errors counted per section marked. Lack of correct punctuation is also counted as an error.

HIGHER LEVEL – Paper 1

1. (a) in the Brahmāraṇya forest (1)
(b) Karpūratilaka (1).
(c) ‘His (1) body (1) will be (1) our (1) food (1).’ [1 mark construal]
(d) ‘O Lord (1) I bow (1) to Your Honour (1).’
(e) ‘Who (1) are you (1)?’
‘Why (1) have you come (1)?’
(f) the animals (1) living (1) in the forest (1)
(g) ‘Your Honour (1), possessing (1) all (1) the qualities (1) of a master (1),
has been appointed (1).’ [1 mark construal]

2. I am the son of King Jimūtaketu, by name Kandarpaketu. Once I heard from the mouth of a merchant that a girl who was like the goddess of wealth was seen in the middle of the ocean. So I boarded the merchant’s ship and went there. Having gone there, straight away I saw her half submerged exactly as described. Then, attracted by her virtues, I jumped towards her. Straight away I came to a golden city, and saw her in a golden palace. She too saw me from quite a distance and addressed me, saying: ‘I am called Ratnamañjarī. Whoever comes and sees the golden city with his own eyes will marry me.’

Each Sanskrit word or compound carries 1/4 mark for its translation. Each Sanskrit sentence carries 1 1/2 marks for its construal. 2 marks to be awarded at the discretion of the marker.

3. (a) beauty (1), energy (1) and fame (1)
(b) ‘one hundred (1) adorned (1) servant maids (1)’
(c) wife (1) of Indra (1)
(d) ‘There (1) the daughter of Bhīma (1) shone (1), adorned (1) with all (1) her ornaments (1).’ [1 mark construal]
(e) ‘of faultless (1) limbs (1)’ — bahuvrīhi (1)
(f) lightning (1)
(g) gods (1), spirits (1) and men (1)
(h) ‘a girl (1) who agitates (1) the mind (1)’

HIGHER LEVEL – Paper 2

1. (out of sandhi)

कपयः गगने वायुपुत्रम् अपश्यन्। अस्माकम् वीरः आगच्छति इति ते अक्रोशन्। यदा सः तेषाम् मध्ये पुनः अतिष्ठत् तदा ते कुत्र सीता इति अपृच्छन्। सीता द्वीपे। सा तु दुःखिता इति सः प्रत्यवदत् ॥

[1/2 mark for each Sanskrit word or compound, with 1/4 mark deducted for each error, a maximum of 2 such errors counted in each Sanskrit word or compound.]

2. (in sandhi)

पिङ्गलकोऽवदद्भद्रमुक्तं त्वया। किंत्वेतद्वक्तुं कश्चिद्विश्वासभूमिर्नास्ति। त्वं तु तद्विधु इति कथयामि। शृणु। संप्रति वनमिदमपूर्वसत्त्वाधिष्ठितमतस्त्याज्यम्। अनेन हेतुना विस्मितोऽस्मि ॥

[1 mark for each sandhi. 1 mark awarded for avoidance of unnecessary application of sandhi and correct application of the conventions of when to break the top line, 1/2 mark being deducted each time errors are made in these respects, a maximum of two such errors being counted.]

3. (a) by the qualities (1) of Nature (1)
(b) 'I am (1) the doer (1)'
(c) 'He whose self has been made steadfast by Yoga (2), who everywhere sees the same (2), sees the Self abiding in all beings (2) and all beings abiding in the Self (2).'
(d) repetition (1) of the pronoun *yat* and of the 2nd person singular verb (1)
(e) son of Kuntī (1); Arjuna (1)
(f) 'an offering (1) to Me (1)' — 4th case (1) *tatpuruṣa* (1)

4. (A)

- (a) He would sell his barley-pot (1) and get ten *kapardakas* (1)
(b) 'Having raised (1) my riches (1) until they are counted (1) in hundreds of thousands (1), I shall marry (1) four (1) wives (1).' [1 mark construal]
(c) show her greater (1) love (1)
(d) 'He (1) stood up (1) and threw (1) the stick (1).' [1 mark construal]
(e) the barley-pot (1) and many (1) other pots (1)
(f) reproved (1) the brāhmaṇa (1) and ejected (1) him
(g) 'Do not count your chickens (1) before they are hatched (1).'

4. (B)

- (a) (i) *h y v r l ñ m ñ ñ n jh bh gh dh j b g d d* (1) — the *ghoṣa* sounds (1)
(ii) *ś ṣ s* (1) — the *ūṣman* sounds, excluding *h* (1)
- (b) (i) ‘A substitute is in place of (1) the final (1) letter (1) of that term in the sixth case (1).’
(ii) ‘In place of *s* (1) final in a *pada* (1) and of the word *sajuṣ* (1) there is *ru* (1).’
- (c) (i) *atraiva* (1) — ‘*vṛddhireci*’ (2)
(ii) *rāmañ gacchati* (1) ‘*anusvārasya yayi parasavarṇaḥ*’ (2)
(iii) *rāmaḥ khādati* (1) ‘*vā śari*’ (2)
- (d) *y v r l* — *antaḥstha* (1);
kh ph ch ṭh th c ṭ t k p ś ṣ s — *aghoṣa* (1)
- (e) *guṇa* — *a e o* (1)
vṛddhi — *ā ai au* (1)

5. Sanskrit Epic Civilization

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tamas (1) – dullness, inertia (1)
- (b) those that increase purity (1) and vigour (1)
- (c) *vāyu* (1) – touch (1)
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- (g) 'limb' (1) of the 'Veda/knowledge' (1), e.g., pronunciation (1), metre (1)
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END