

OCR SANSKRIT – BASIC, INTERMEDIATE & HIGHER 2005

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	TO	5	1
6	OR	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$
8	TO	10	2
11	OR	12	$2\frac{1}{2}$
13	TO	15	3
16	OR	17	$3\frac{1}{2}$
18	TO	20	4
21	OR	22	$4\frac{1}{2}$
23	TO	25	5
26	OR	27	$5\frac{1}{2}$
28	OR MORE		6

BASIC LEVEL – Paper 1

1. Once Prasena was pursuing a deer. Around his neck was a jewel called Syamantaka. In the forest Prasena was killed by a lion. The lion brought the jewel to a mountain. There the lion was killed by the king of the bears. The king of the bears gave the jewel to his male cub. Kṛṣṇa thought: Where is the jewel called Syamantaka?’ In the forest Kṛṣṇa saw the dead body of Prasena. On the mountain the body of the lion was also seen by Kṛṣṇa. Finally, Kṛṣṇa saw the jewel near the male cub. Seeing Kṛṣṇa near his male cub, the king of the bears cried out and fought with Kṛṣṇa. Kṛṣṇa was victorious over the king of the bears. The king of the bears gave the jewel and a female cub to Kṛṣṇa. In this way the jewel called Syamantaka was obtained by Kṛṣṇa.

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

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

2. (a) Kuntī’s (1)
(b) in a small (1) boat (1)
(c) ‘Karna (1) was saved (1) from the river (1) by a charioteer (1)’. [1 mark construal]
(d) that he (1) was of the priestly caste (1)
(e) ‘He received (1) knowledge (1) from his teacher (1)’. [1 mark construal]
(f) A worm (1) entered (1) his thigh (1).
(g) Karna did not (1) cry out (1).

3. (A)

- (a) 'Where is (1) Sītā (1)?'; like a fool (1)
- (b) a deer (1) elephant (1) and lion (1)
- (c) Soon (1/2) Rāma (1/2) and (1/2) Lakṣmaṇa (1/2) came to (1/2) an old (1/2) bird (1/2). [1/2 mark construal]
- (d) that Sītā (1) had been taken off (1) by Rāvaṇa (1)
- (e) Having said (1/2) that (1/2), Jaṭāyu (1/2) died (1). [1/2 mark construal]

(B)

- (a) trees (1)
- (b) Sugrīva's (1) brother (1)
- (c) fell (1) to the ground (1)
- (d) Rāma (1/2) said (1/2) to him (1/2) 'Sugrīva's (1/2) wife (1/2) was taken (1/2) by you (1/2)'. [1/2 mark construal]
- (e) death (1)
- (f) Sugrīva's (1/2) brother (1/2) said (1/2) 'Thank you (1/2) O Rāma (1/2)'. [1/2 mark construal]
- (g) After (1) death (1) he would be freed (1) from sin(1).

BASIC LEVEL – Paper 2A

1. 2 marks for each Sanskrit word; 1 mark for each sentence's word order.

- (a) पुत्राः तस्मै अगायन् ।
- (b) सैनिकाः समुद्रम् शीघ्रम् अधावन् ।
- (c) राज्ञी भूत्वा (सा) राजगृहे अवसत् ।
- (d) अचिरेण शालाम् गमिष्यसि ।

2. (a)
- (i) repeating births (1) in various bodies (1)
 - (ii) reason (1), the organ of discrimination (1)
 - (iii) nature (1), the whole of creation (1)
 - (iv) a very terse statement (1) which is part of a complete system (1)
 - (v) power (1), considered as a wife of a *deva* (1)
 - (vi) lord of the minor gods (1), universal *manas* (1)

- (b) space (1), having the property of sound (1)
 air (1), having the property of touch (1)
 fire (1), having the property of form (1)
 water (1), having the property of taste (1)
- (c) Arjuna (1): a Pāṇḍava brother (1), a great warrior (1)
 Kṛṣṇa (1): an incarnation of Viṣṇu (1), the charioteer of Arjuna (1)
 Duryodhana (1): eldest of the Kaurava brothers (1), tries to defeat the Pāṇḍavas (1)
- (d) (i) study of the scriptures (1)
 (ii) absence of anger (1)
 (iii) peace (1)
 (iv) compassion (1)
 (v) cleanliness (1)
 (vi) abstention from theft (1)
- (e) *brāhmaṇa* (1) – priest (1)
kṣatriya (1) – warrior (1)
vaiśya (1) – merchant (1)
śūdra (1) – labourer (1)
- (f) *kāma* (1) – enjoyment (1)
artha (1) – wealth (1)
dharma (1)– – virtue (1)
- (g) *Parvatī* – Law (1)
Lakṣmī – Prosperity (1)
Sarasvatī – Wisdom (1)
- (h) *gṛhastha* (1) – householder (1)
vānaprastha (1) – forest-dweller (1)
sannyāsīn (1) – renunciate (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. At the end of the battle, Kṛṣṇa went again to his own kingdom. On the way, Kṛṣṇa met up with a man of the priestly caste called Utaṅka, and showed his own divine form. Then Kṛṣṇa gave Utaṅka a boon. After saying ‘When you want water, then think of me,’ Kṛṣṇa left Utaṅka.

Soon the sage Utaṅka was thirsty. Utaṅka thought of Kṛṣṇa. Straight away Utaṅka saw an outcaste. The outcaste was walking with his dogs. He offered some water to Utaṅka. Out of fear Utaṅka did not drink the water. The outcaste left Utaṅka.

Then Kṛṣṇa came again to Utaṅka. Kṛṣṇa said to him: ‘Indra in the form of an outcaste offered you the nectar of immortality.’

Each Sanskrit word, except ‘iti’ and ‘Indra’, carries 1/4 mark for its translation.

Each Sanskrit sentence carries 1/2 mark for its construal.

2. (a) Duryodhana’s (1)
(b) ‘They killed (1) soldiers (1) with their feet (1).’ [1 mark construal]
(c) Supratika (1)
(d) Bhīma’s (1) chariot (1)
(e) He hid underneath (1) Supratika (1) and hit (1) the elephant (1).
(f) ‘Bhagadatta (1) threw (1) a weapon (1) towards (1) Arjuna (1).’ [1 mark construal]
(g) Kṛṣṇa (1)
3. (a) full (1) of bliss (1)
(b) sang (1) and danced (1)
(c) ‘And (1) with that (1) also (1) in heaven (1) the gods (1) became (1) content (1).’ [1 mark construal]
(d) old (1)
(e) in an ocean (1) of bliss (1)
(f) ‘The statement (1) of his father (1) was also (1) heard (1) by Rāma (1).’ [1 mark construal]
(g) joy (1) and sadness (1)
(h) His father (1) will go (1) to the forest (1).
(i) ‘How (1) could I (1) stay (1) here (1) together with (1) my brothers (1)?’ [1 mark construal]

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL – Paper 2A

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

- (a) अरुणम् शृगालम् अनुधाविष्यामः ।
- (b) नृपस्य वचनम् स्मर ।
- (c) सर्पाः सैनिकैः तुद्यन्ते ।
- (d) गुरुः ग्रामे चिरम् अवसत् इति जानाति ।

2. परेद्युश्चलितुमसमर्थं सर्पं मण्डूकनाथोऽवदत्किमद्य भवान्मन्दगतिः । सर्पो ब्रूते देवाहारविरहादसमा-
थोऽस्मि । मण्डूकनाथेनोक्तमस्मदाज्ञया मण्डूकान्भक्ष्य ॥

[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) *viṣṇu* (1) – *sthiti* (1)
śiva (1) – *pralaya* (1)
- (b) *guṇa* – constituent of the universe (1)
sattva – purity (1)
rajas – activity (1)
tamas – inertia (1)
- (c) *sañcita* (1) – store of *saṁskāra* (1)
kriyamāṇa (1) – *saṁskāra* being produced (1)
merit – *punya* (1)
sin – *pāpa* (1)
- (d) (i) inner organ (1) of mind (1)
(ii) the universe (1) as a whole (1)
(iii) death (1), controller of all (1)
(iv) disciplined action (1) that purifies (1)
(v) truthfulness (1) in speech (1)
(vi) regular study (1) of scriptures (1)
- (e) *tretā* (1) – age of greatness, magnificence and virtue (1)
dvāpara (1) – age of heroism, but mixed with selfishness (1)
kali (1) – age of ignorance (1)

- (f) (i) 'what has been remembered' (1), teachings passed down from sages (1)
(ii) a terse statement (1), part of a complete system (1)
(iii) commentary (1) to a major work (1)
(iv) 'support of the Veda' (1), six sciences preserving proper understanding (1)
(v) 'forest discussions' (1) of the inner meaning of the Veda (1)
(vi) seed (1) of a word (1)
- (g) *jāla* (1) – taste (1)
agni (1) – form (1)
vāyu (1) – touch (1)
ākāśa (1) – sound (1)
- (h) Arjuna (1) – a Pāṇḍava brother (1), a great warrior (1)
Kṛṣṇa (1) – an incarnation of Viṣṇu (1), the charioteer of Arjuna (1)
- (i) *saṅkalpa* – mental construction, resolve (1)
vikalpa – doubt (1)
-

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) by going into the sky (1) together (1) with the net (1)
(b) He returned (1) home (1).
(c) ‘The king (1) of the mice (1) lives (1) in this (1) forest (1).’
[1 mark construal]
(d) cut (1) the net (1)
(e) ‘Ever (1) afraid (1), he lived (1) in a hole (1) he had made (1) with a hundred (1) exits (1).’ [1 mark construal]
(f) He was silent. (1)
(g) his voice (1)
(h) He comes out quickly (1) and says: ‘I am happy (1). My dear friend has come (1).’

2. There was in the city of Ayodhyā a soldier named Cūdāmaṇi. He, desirous of wealth, worshipped Śiva for a long time, undergoing great bodily pains. Then, when his sin had gone, he was commanded by Śiva: Today, stand at the door of your house with a stick in hand. Then, with this stick, hit any beggar you see coming. That beggar, at that very moment, will become a jar full of gold. Cūdāmaṇi did just so and became rich. All that was heard of by Cūdāmaṇi’s barber. Thinking that this was a method of gaining wealth, the barber acted in just such a manner. The beggar, struck by the barber’s stick, died. The barber was killed by the king’s men.

Each Sanskrit pada carries $\frac{1}{4}$ mark for its translation. Each Sanskrit sentence carries 1 mark for its construal. $\frac{1}{2}$ mark to be awarded at the discretion of the marker.

3. (a) ‘self- (1) choice (1)’, marriage ceremony (1)
(b) ‘There (1) kings (1) and (1) princes (1) all together (1) are going (1).’
[1 mark construal]
(c) a jewel (1)
(d) ‘destroyer (1) of Vala and Vṛtra (1)’, Indra (1).
(e) Agni (1)
(f) ‘of the king (1) of the gods (1)’ – *tatpuruṣa* (1)
(g) Delighted (1), they said (1): ‘We (1) also (1) are going (1).’ [1 mark construal]
(h) troops of minor deities (1)

HIGHER LEVEL – Paper 2

1. (out of sandhi)

राजगृहम् दुर्योधनेन पाण्डवेभ्यः कृतम्। पाण्डवाः तत्र चिरम् अवसन् गृहस्य अथः गूढमार्गम् अखनन् च। भीमः भ्रातृभिः सह गृहम् अदाहयत् गूढमार्गम् प्राविशत् च। ते अग्नौ दग्धाः इति सर्वे अचिन्तयन्। पाण्डवाः वने अचरन् ॥

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

2. (in sandhi)

परेद्युश्चलितुमसमर्थं सर्पं मण्डूकनाथोऽवदत्किमद्य भवान्मन्दगतिः। सर्पो ब्रूते देवाहारविरहादसमार्थोऽस्मि। मण्डूकनाथेनोक्तमस्मदाजया मण्डूकान्भक्षय। गृहीतोऽयं महाप्रसाद इत्युक्त्वा मण्डूकान्वादितवान् ॥

[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) all (1) desires (1) of the mind (1)
(b) satisfied (1) by the Self (1) in the Self (1) alone (1)
(c) 'For the protection of the good (2) and for the destruction of evil-doers (2), for the firm establishment of religion (2) I am born in every age (2).'

- (d) 'Fix (1) thy mind (1) on Me (1).'

- (e) 'having (1) concentrated' (1)

4. (A)

- (a) He lived in Hastināpura (1). He was a washerman (1).
(b) too much (1) carrying (1) of burdens (1)
(c) 'having wrapped (1) him in a tiger's (1) skin (1)' [1 mark construal]
(d) in a corn (1) field (1)
(e) 'The masters (1) of the field (1), seeing (1) him from afar (1), thinking him (1) to be a tiger (1), quickly (1) ran away (1).' [1 mark construal]
(f) a dusky (1) blanket (1)
(g) 'fat (1)- limbed (1)'
(h) braying (1)

4. (B)

- (a) (i) *a i u ṛ ḷ* (1), the simple vowels (*svarāḥ*) excluding diphthongs (1)
(ii) *ñ m ṅ ṇ n* (1), the nasal (*anunāsika*) sounds (1)
(iii) *j b g ḍ d* (1), the unaspirated (*alpaprāṇa*) sonant (*ghoṣa*)
consonants (*vyañjana*) (1)
- (b) Used to indicate a grammatical process (1) applying to a preceding letter (1),
'*tasminniti nirdiṣṭe pūrvasya*'. (2)
- (c) (i) When an augment has an indicatory 'ṭ' it is placed at the beginning of that
being augmented (2), and when it has an indicatory 'k' it is placed at the end
of that being augmented (2).
(ii) In place of an indicatory letter (2) there is elision (2).
- (d) (i) *ityetad* (1), '*iko yaṇaci*' (2)
(ii) *rāmo'pi* (1), '*eṅaḥ padāntādati*' (2)
- (e) *y v r l* (1)

5. Sanskrit Epic Civilisation

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śiva (1) – *pralaya* (1)
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END