

OCR SANSKRIT 2003 - 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.

Marks awarded for transliteration: Where a number of marks are awarded for transliteration in a particular paper, the marker will estimate the number of transliterated words used by the candidate in that paper, and also estimate the number of correctly transliterated words. The percentage of correctly transliterated words will determine the percentage of available marks awarded. For example, if a candidate has used 10 transliterated words, 5 of which are correct, and 8 marks are awarded for transliteration in that particular paper, the candidate will score 4 marks.

BASIC LEVEL – Paper 1

1 . Kṛṣṇa was sitting underneath a tree. A certain hunter was walking near Kṛṣṇa. That hunter saw, in the distance, only the two feet of Kṛṣṇa. The hunter thought 'There is a deer underneath the tree.' The hunter quickly shot off an arrow. The arrow entered Kṛṣṇa. Having come to Kṛṣṇa the hunter cried out with sorrow 'O Kṛṣṇa, kill me!' But Kṛṣṇa said: 'O hunter, be fearless. You will go to heaven.' Then the hunter went to heaven. Kṛṣṇa's charioteer came there. The charioteer bowed to Kṛṣṇa. Kṛṣṇa said to him: 'Now I am leaving the world. Be content. Do your duty. Find knowledge.'

Each unglossed Sanskrit word carries 1/4 mark for its translation.

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

- 2 . (a) at the end (1) of the battle (1)
(b) His (1) sons (1) had been killed (1) by Bhīma (1)
(c) Bhīma (1) was dragged away (1) from the hands (1) of strong (1) Dhṛtarāṣṭra (1). [1 mark construal]
(d) He was wounded (1) by the statue (1).
(e) hā hā (1)
(f) out of duty (1)
(g) You (1) speak (1) the truth (1).

3 . (A)

- (a) here (1) there (1) and everywhere (1)
- (b) ‘But (^{1/2}) the monkeys (^{1/2}) did not (^{1/2}) see (^{1/2}) Sītā (^{1/2}).’
[^{1/2} mark construal]
- (c) a good (1) vulture (1)
- (d) ‘The vulture (^{1/2}) said (^{1/2}) to Hanumān (^{1/2}) “Sītā (^{1/2}) is (^{1/2}) in Lañkā (^{1/2})”’. [1 mark construal]
- (e) He grew (1), jumped (1) from the mountain (1) and crossed (1) the ocean (1).

(B)

- (a) How (1) shall I see (1) Rāvaṇa (1) ?
- (b) Rāvaṇa’s (1) soldiers (1)
- (c) They (^{1/2}) were killed (^{1/2}) by Hanumān (^{1/2}). [^{1/2} mark construal]
- (d) Rāvaṇa’s (1) son (1)
- (e) ‘Having bound (^{1/2}) Hanumān (^{1/2}), Indrajit (^{1/2}) led (^{1/2}) him (^{1/2}) to Rāvaṇa’s (^{1/2}) palace (^{1/2}).’ [^{1/2} mark construal]
- (f) Give (1) Sītā (1) to Rāma (1).

BASIC LEVEL – Paper 2A

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

- (a) कुक्कुराः रथात् पतन्ति ।
- (b) ऋषिः तारकाम् गगने अपश्यत् ।
- (c) सिंहान् भ्रुत्वा (सा) शीघ्रम् अधावत् ।
- (d) ज्येष्ठम् पुत्रम् रक्षिष्यामः ।

- 2 . (a)
- (i) power (1) of a deva (1)
 - (ii) celestial (1) musician (1)
 - (iii) universe (1) as a whole (1)
 - (iv) store (1) of saṁskāra (1)
 - (v) unmanifest (1) in causal form (1)
 - (vi) seed (1) of a word (1)

- (b) *sattva* – quality of purity (1)
rajas – quality of activity (1)
tamas – quality of inertia (1)
- (c) *puṇya* – merit (1), essence of a good action (1)
pāpa – sin (1), essence of a bad action (1)
- (d) air (1) – touch (1)
fire (1) – form (1)
water (1) – taste (1)
earth (1) – smell (1)
- (e) (i) harmlessness (1)
(ii) truth (1)
(iii) abstaining from theft (1)
(iv) fearlessness (1)
(v) generosity (1)
(vi) control of mind etc. (1)
- (f) 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).
- (g) priests (1)
warriors (1)
merchants (1)
servants (1)
- (h) *kāma* (1) – enjoyment (1)
artha (1) – wealth (1)
dharma (1) – virtue (1)
mokṣa (1) – liberation (1)
- (i) *śruti* – ‘what has been heard’ (1); highest authority (1)
smṛti – ‘what has been remembered’ (1); secondary authority (1)

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, the Pāṇḍava brothers came to Queen Gāndhārī. The angry Gāndhārī cried ‘O Bhīma, my dear son has been killed by you.’ But Bhīma replied ‘Your son was an evil person.’

Then the eldest Pāṇḍava brother, called Yudhiṣṭhira, came to that lady. ‘O Gāndhārī, curse me’, he said, and fell at her feet. At that very moment, however, Gāndhārī caught sight of Yudhiṣṭhira’s toe. Merely by catching sight of it the toe was scorched. Observing Gāndhārī’s anger, the other Pāṇḍava brothers kept their distance. But Kṛṣṇa was cursed by her: ‘O Kṛṣṇa, your relatives will soon die.’ Kṛṣṇa was not distressed by her words.

Each Sanskrit sentence carries 1/2 mark for its construal. Each Sanskrit word carries 1/4 mark for its translation.

- 2 . (a) brave (1)
(b) He (1) pursued (1) a deer (1) along (1) with his servants (1). [1 mark construal]
(c) All (1) the forest animals (1)
(d) distressed (1) by grief (1)
(e) He fell (1) at the feet (1) of Pārvatī (1). [1 mark construal]
(f) in a lake (1)
(g) performing an austerity (1)
(h) when Ila (1) died (1)
- 3 . (a) when Daśaratha (1) gave permission (1)
(b) a sage (1)
(c) ‘There (1) in the forest (1) many (1) sages (1) lived (1) in hermitages (1).’ [1 mark construal]
(d) meditated (1) and performed (1) sacrifices (1)
(e) Demons (1) troubled them (1).
(f) Rāma (1) came (1) to protect (1) the sages (1) from the demons (1).’ [1 mark construal]
(g) They became frightened (1) and fled (1).
(h) He left (1) the forest (1) and went (1) to Mithilā (1).
(i) Janaka (1) had a very (1) beautiful (1) daughter (1) called Sītā (1). [1 mark construal]

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL – Paper 2A

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

- (a) प्राज्ञः गुरुः भविष्यसि।
- (b) (हे) मातः जनकम् गच्छ।
- (c) पुस्तकानि नारीभिः पठ्यन्ते।
- (d) सा ऋषीणाम् नगरात् आगच्छति इति अवदम्।

2. सिंहेनोक्तं न कदा चिदेवमुचितम्। अथ चित्रकर्णोऽपि जातविश्वासस्तथैवात्मदानमाह।
तद्दृष्ट्वासासौ व्याघ्रेण व्यापादितः ॥

[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) *sattva* (1) – quality of purity (1)
rajas (1) – quality of activity (1)
tamas (1) – quality of inertia (1)
- (b) *saṅkalpa* – resolve (1)
vikalpa – doubt (1)
- (c) (i) organ (1) that identifies with something (1)
(ii) nature (1) the whole of creation (1)
(iii) sage (1) who compiled the Veda (1)
(iv) lord (1) of minor gods (1)
(v) incarnation (1) of Viṣṇu (1)
(vi) dissolution (1) presided over by Śiva (1)
- (d) *prārabdha* (1) – circumstances encountered (1) in present (1)
kriyamāṇa (1) – saṅskāra of the future being produced (1) by responding to present circumstances (1)
- (e) *vāyu* (1) – touch (1)
agni (1) – form (1)
jala (1) – taste (1)
prthivī (1) – smell (1)

- (f) (i) knowledge (1) manifesting as hymns (1)
(ii) explanatory part of Veda (1) giving rules for recitation etc (1)
(iii) explaining ultimate truth (1) of Brahman (1)
(iv) terse statement (1) explaining part of a science (1)
(v) limb of the Veda (1); six sciences to preserve the Veda (1)
(vi) ancient teachings (1) by Vyāsa (1)
- (g) Śiva – Pārvati (1)
Viṣṇu – Lakṣmī (1)
Brahmā – Sarasvatī (1)
- (h) 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).
- (i) *ahimsā* – harmlessness (1)
satyam – truthfulness (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) on the bank (1) of a river (1)
(b) at night (1)
(c) a crow (1)
(d) He (1) saw (1) the hunter (1) coming (1) like (1) a second (1) god of death (1). [1 mark construal]
(e) ‘his mind (1) distressed (1)’ – *bahuvrīhi* (1)
(f) He scattered (1) food (1) and placed (1) a net (1) on the ground (1).
(g) Citagrīva (1)
(h) I do not (1) see (1) this (1) as auspicious (1).

2. Now, in the forest, a deer called Citrāṅga was frightened by someone. Seeing this, and thinking that someone was coming, all the other forest animals fled. A mouse quickly went to his hole. A crow went to the top of a tree. Then the crow said that no-one who would cause any danger was coming. Taking his word for it, they all came together and sat down there. Citrāṅga said ‘I was frightened by a hunter and came to you for protection. I want to be friends with you.’ The mouse said ‘Make yourself at home here.’

Each Sanskrit pada carries 1/4 mark for its translation. Each Sanskrit sentence carries 1 mark for its construal. 3 1/2 marks to be awarded at the discretion of the marker.

3. (a) Śrī or Lakṣmī (1)
(b) ‘with long (1) eyes (1)’ – *bahuvrīhi* (1)
(c) gods (1) Yakṣas (1) other humans (1)
(d) ‘a girl (1) who would disturb (1) your mind (1) beautiful (1) even (1) among the gods (1)’ [1 mark construal]
(e) Kandarpa, the god of love (1); ‘mūrtimān’ means ‘embodied’ (1) but the god of love is known as ‘anaṅga’ or ‘bodiless’ (1)
(f) But (1) they praised (1) Nala (1) in her (1) presence (1). [1 mark construal]
(g) by hearing (1) of [each other’s] virtues (1)

HIGHER LEVEL – Paper 2

1. (out of sandhi)

वीराः कपयः विशालान् वृद्धान् अक्षिपन् । इन्द्रजित् रावणस्य पुत्रः कुपितः भूत्वा तेषाम् बहून् व्यापादयत् । अन्ये कपयः बन्धून् मृतान् दृष्ट्वा क्रोधे तम् व्यापादयत इति क्रोशन्तः इन्द्रजितम् प्रति अधावन् । अथ अचलाः अपि अकम्पन्त ॥

[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)

सिंहेनोक्तं न कदा चिदेवमुचितम् । अथ चित्रकर्णोऽपि जातविश्वासस्तथैवात्मदानमाह । तद्बद्धेवासौ व्याघ्रेण व्यापादितस्तैः सर्वैर्भक्षितश्च ॥

[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)** ‘the embodied’ (1), the Self (1)
(b) You should not (1) grieve (1) for any (1) being (1).
(c) Goodness, activity and inertia – these are the qualities appearing in nature. (4)
O mighty armed, they bind the immutable Self in a body. (4)
(d) Arjuna (1) spoke to Kṛṣṇa (1) at the end of the *Bhagavad Gītā* (1).
(e) ‘from your (1) grace (1)’ – *tatpuruṣa* (1)

- 4. (A)** **(a)** in the hollow (1) of a tree (1)
(b) pregnant (1)
(c) ‘For as long as (1) the black (1) snake (1) is here (1), our (1) offspring (1) will never (1) survive (1). [1 mark construal]
(d) a wicked (1) wife (1)
a false (1) friend (1)
an impertinent (1) servant (1)
living with (1) a snake (1)
(e) ‘enough (1) of this (1) worry (1)’
(f) the discriminating (1)
(g) ‘The Lion and the Hare’ (1)

- 4. (B)**
- (a) (i) *a i u r ḷ e o ai au* (1)
vowels (1)
- (ii) *y v r l* (1)
semivowels (1)
- (b) *tasmād ityuttarasya* (2)
meaning 'following' (1)
- (c) In the teaching of Pāṇini (1) a nasalised (1) vowel (1) is indicative (1).
- (d) (i) *tatredam* (1) *ād guṇaḥ* (2)
- (ii) *ramo hasati* (1) *hasi ca* (2)
- (e) *vṛddhir ād aic* (2)
'vṛddhi' means 'long *a* (¹/₂) *ai* and *au* (¹/₂)'

5. Sanskrit Epic Civilisation

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rajas (1) – quality of activity (1)
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- (b) *saṅkalpa* – resolve (1)
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END