

OCR SANSKRIT – BASIC, INTERMEDIATE & HIGHER 2004

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. If the same transliterated word is used more than once, and its spelling is consistent, only its first appearance is counted. If the same transliterated word is used more than once, and its spelling is inconsistent, all its appearances are counted.

BASIC LEVEL – Paper 1

1. Having run to a river, the wounded Duryodhana entered the water, and there he washed his wounds. Then he was seen by Yudhiṣṭhira. ‘O Duryodhana, come out of the water’, said Yudhiṣṭhira. But Bhīma cried out: ‘I shall make battle with Duryodhana and crush his thighs’. Duryodhana came out of the water and made battle with Bhīma. Bhīma crushed Duryodhana’s thighs with his mace. Duryodhana fell.

Balarāma saw all this and said: ‘Bhīma is not acting righteously in battle, so I shall kill him. Kṛṣṇa was standing near Balarāma. He said to Balarāma: ‘Duryodhana is receiving the fruit of sin’. In the end, Duryodhana died.

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

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

2. (a) sages (1)
(b) ‘That (1) boy (1) listened (1) to the statements (1) of the sages (1) again (1) and again (1).’ [1 mark construal]
(c) She was bitten (1) by a snake (1).
(d) He walked in forests (1) and on mountains (1). He saw elephants (1), lions (1) and deer (1).
(e) near (1) a tree (1)
(f) ‘for the Lord’ (1)

3. (A)

- (a) Rāma (1) and Lakṣmaṇa (1)
- (b) ‘Long ago (^{1/2}) my (^{1/2}) body (^{1/2}) became (^{1/2}) horrible (^{1/2}) from the curse (^{1/2}) of a sage (^{1/2}).’ [^{1/2} mark construal]
- (c) His true (1) form (1) will come (1) again (1).
- (d) king (1) of the monkeys (1)
- (e) ‘But (^{1/2}) Sugrīva’s (^{1/2}) kingdom (^{1/2}) was taken (^{1/2}) by his brother (^{1/2}).’ [^{1/2} mark construal]
- (f) to Sugrīva (1) for help (1)

(B)

- (a) Sītā (1) unburnt (1)
- (b) In Ayodhyā (^{1/2}) people (^{1/2}) said (^{1/2}) blissfully (^{1/2}) ‘Rāma (^{1/2}) is coming (^{1/2}).’ [^{1/2} mark for speech marks, ^{1/2} mark construal]
- (c) ‘I give (1) you (1) back (1) the kingdom (1).’
- (d) People (^{1/2}) were (^{1/2}) happy (^{1/2}) and (^{1/2}) virtuous (^{1/2}). [^{1/2} mark construal]
- (e) misery (1), unlawfulness (1) and fear (1)

BASIC LEVEL – Paper 2A

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

- (a) राजपुत्राः तम् अरक्षन् ।
- (b) गुरुवः राज्ये सत्यम् वदन्ति ।
- (c) नदीम् गत्वा ताम् प्राविशत् ।
- (d) मृतम् सर्पम् लप्स्यन्ते ।

2. (a)
- (i) liberation (1) from bondage (1)
 - (ii) knowledge (1) of all things (1)
 - (iii) heavenly (1) nymph (1)
 - (iv) incarnation (1) of Viṣṇu (1)
 - (v) disciplined (1) action (1)
 - (vi) harmlessness (1) of thought, speech and action (1)

- (b) *sṛṣṭi* – creation (1)
sthiti – maintenance (1)
pralaya – dissolution (1)
- (c) *saṁskāra* – the essence of an action (1)
sañcita – store of unactivated *saṁskāra* (1)
prārabdha – the circumstances one encounters (1)
kriyamāṇa – future *saṁskāra* being produced (1)
- (d) *saṅkalpa* (1) – mental construction, resolve (1)
vikalpa (1) – doubt (1)
- (e) (i) explanatory part of the Veda (1)
(ii) ‘forest discussions’ (1)
(iii) explanations of the ultimate truth (1)
(iv) ‘limbs of the Veda’ (1)
(v) science of grammar (1)
(vi) ‘ancient teaching’ (1)
- (f) *Rāvaṇa* (1) – demon king (1), defeated by *Rāma* (1)
Hanumān (1) – servant of *Rāma* (1), finds *Sītā* (1)
Sītā (1) – wife of *Rāma* (1), captured by *Rāvaṇa* (1)
- (g) *kṛta* (1) – ‘perfected’ age (1)
tretā (1) – age of virtue, a little short of perfection (1)
dvāpara (1) – age of heroism, but unlawful conduct comes in (1)
kali (1) – age of sin (1)
- (h) *indra* – chief of the gods (1)
yama – god of death (1)
agni – god of fire (1)
vāyu – god of wind (1)
- (i) touching (1) – through the skin (1)
seeing (1) – through the eyes (1)
tasting (1) – through the tongue (1)
smelling (1) – through the nose (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. Arjuna made battle with Karṇa. Karṇa shot an arrow towards Arjuna's head. At that very moment, however, Arjuna's chariot sank down in the mud through Kṛṣṇa's special power. Therefore, Karṇa's arrow did not hit Arjuna's head. The chariot, however, did get out of that mud again.

After that, Karṇa's chariot also sank in the mud. The wheel of the chariot got stuck in the mud. Karṇa got down from his chariot and said to Arjuna 'Do not shoot your arrow.' Arjuna knew the code of battle. So, he did nothing.

Kṛṣṇa said to Arjuna: 'Karṇa never behaved righteously before. Righteous conduct only protects the man of righteous conduct.' Having heard that, Arjuna killed Karṇa.

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

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

2. (a) righteously (1)
(b) offspring (1)
(c) He (1) went (1) to the mountains (1) and performed (1) austerities (1) in a hermitage (1). [1 mark construal]
(d) heaven (1)
(e) walked around (1) and sang (1)
(f) flowers (1)
(g) He (1) stood up (1) from his seat (1). [1 mark construal]
(h) like a fool (1)
(i) nine (1)
3. (a) 'My (1) son (1) will be king (1).'
(b) 'Another (1) wife (1) was (1) called (1) Kaikeyī (1) who (1) had a son (1) Bharata (1).' [1 mark construal]
(c) a great (1) service (1)
(d) She received (1) from the king (1) two (1) boons (1). [1 mark construal]
(e) 'son of a noble one'(1) – term of respect (1)
(f) thought (1) for a moment (1)
(g) 'May Bharata (1) be (1) installed (1) as king (1).' [1 mark construal]
(h) Rāma (1) should leave (1) Ayodhyā (1) and go (1) to the forest (1).

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL – Paper 2A

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

- (a) दीर्घात् सर्पात् धाविष्यामि।
- (b) हे ऋषे शीघ्रम् गच्छ।
- (c) मृगाः सिंहैः खाद्यन्ते।
- (d) सा पुस्तकम् अपठत् इति अचिन्तयः।

2. ततो दमनकः पिङ्गलकसमीपं गत्वा देव समागतोऽसौ पापाशयः। तत्सज्जीभूय स्थीयतामित्युक्त्वा पूर्वोक्ताकारं कारयामास। संजीवकोऽप्यागत्य विक्रमं चकार॥

[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) *sṛṣṭi* – creation (1) – *brahmā* (1)
sthiti – sustenance (1) – *viṣṇu* (1)
pralaya – dissolution (1) – *śiva* (1)
- (b) deposits (*saṁskāra*) (1) of the nature of merit (*puṇya*) (1) and demerit (*pāpa*) (1)
- (c) *manas* – the lowest level of mind that thinks (1)
buddhi – reason, the organ of discrimination (1)
- (d) (i) *saṁskāra* of the future (1) being produced now (1)
(ii) doubt, conflicting idea (1), an aspect of *manas* (1)
(iii) ‘that which has been heard’ (1), the Veda (1)
(iv) a commentary (1) of a major work (1)
(v) incarnation (1) of Viṣṇu (1)
(vi) a time span (1) supervised by a lawgiver (1)
- (e) *pārvatī* – law (1)
lakṣmī – prosperity (1)
sarasvatī – wisdom (1)

- (f) *dvāpara* (1) – age of heroism (1)
tretā (1) – age of the Rāmāyaṇa (1)
kṛta (1) – the Golden Age (1)
- (g) (i) lord of gods (1)
(ii) god of death (1)
(iii) heavenly musician (1)
(iv) demon (1)
(v) serpent (1)
(vi) god of wind (1)
- (h) *kṣatriya* (1) – warrior
vaiśya (1) – merchant
śūdra (1) – servant
- (i) Rāvaṇa (1) – demon king (1), defeated by Rāma (1)
Hanumān (1) – servant of Rāma (1), finds Sītā (1)
Sītā (1) – wife of Rāma (1), captured by Rāvaṇa (1)
- (j) *puruṣārtha* (1) – ‘aim of a human’ (1)
artha (1) – ‘wealth’ (1)
dharma (1) – ‘duty’ (1)
mokṣa (1) – ‘liberation’ (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) bull (1)
(b) walked (1) and bellowed (1)
(c) ‘lived (1) experiencing (1) the pleasures (1) of his kingdom (1)’
[1 mark construal]
(d) to the bank (1) of a river (1) to drink (1) water (1)
(e) fearful (1)
(f) He thought ‘What is this?’. (1)
He stood (1) silently (1).
(g) jackals (1)
(h) ‘He (1) is (1) not (1) served (1) at all (1) according to our (1) advice (1).’
[1 mark construal]

2. Now once during the night a king heard weeping. The king said: ‘Who is here at the door?’ The door-keeper said: ‘O Lord, it is I, Viravara.’ The king said: ‘Find out where that weeping is coming from.’ Viravara said: ‘As my Lord commands’, and went. But the king thought: ‘I shall also go.’ Then also the king took his sword and followed Viravara. Now when he went, Viravara saw some lady or other, endowed with beauty and youth, crying, and he asked: ‘Who are you, and why are you crying?’ The lady said: ‘I am the goddess of fortune of this king.’

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

3. (a) ‘of terrible (1) courage (1)’ – among the Vidarbhas (1)
(b) ‘desirous (1) of offspring (1)’ – *bahuvr̥hi* (1)
(c) priestly (1) sage (1)
(d) through hospitality (1) with the help of his queen (1)
(e) ‘Damana (1), pleased (1), gave (1) a boon (1) to him (1) and (1) his wife (1).’ [1 mark construal]
(f) ‘of great (1) fame (1)’ – refers to Damana
(g) ‘endowed (1) with all (1) good qualities (1)’ [1 mark construal]

HIGHER LEVEL – Paper 2

1. (out of sandhi)

वने मृगी नद्याः जलम् अपिबत् । प्रबलः सिंहः गर्जनम् अकरोत् । तत् श्रुत्वा मृगी नद्याः उपरि प्लवनम् अकरोत् । अचिरेण सिंहः माम् खादिष्यति इति चिन्तयन्ती मृगी गुहाम् शीघ्रम् अधावत् भयात् मृता अभवत् च ॥

[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)

ततो दमनकः पिङ्गलकसमीपं गत्वा देव समागतोऽसौ पापाशयः । तत्सज्जीभूय स्त्रीयतामित्युक्त्वा पूर्वोक्ताकारं कारयामास । सञ्जीवकोऽप्यागत्य विक्रमं चकार । ततस्तयोः प्रवृत्ते महाहवे सञ्जीवकः सिंहेनाचिरेण 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. (a) Dhṛtarāṣṭra (1) to Sañjaya (1)
(b) ‘on the field of righteousness’ (1), ‘eager for battle’ (1)
(c) ‘my sons’ (1), the Kauravas (1)
(d) if sacrificial (1)
(e) ‘son (1) of Kuntī’ (1), Arjuna (1)
(f) ‘free (1) from attachment’ (1)
(g) ‘I am the Self, O Guḍākeśa (2), seated in the heart of all beings (2); I am the beginning and the middle (2), as also the end, of beings (2).’

4. (A)
(a) ‘from the power (1) of his austerities (1)’ – tatpuruṣa (1)
(b) into a cat (1), then a dog (1), then a tiger (1)
(c) For as long as (1) the sage lives (1) the report (1) of his true nature (1) will not go away. (1)
(d) He prepared (1) to kill (1) the sage. (1)
(e) ‘Be (1) a mouse (1) again (1)’
(f) ‘A low person (1) having attained (1) an exalted (1) position (1), desires (1) to kill (1) his master (1).’ [1 mark construal]

4. (B)
(a) (i) y v r l (1), all semi-vowels except h (1)
(ii) h y v r l ñ m ñ ñ n jh bh gh ḍh dh
j b g ḍ d (1), voiced/ghoṣa (1)

- (b) 'in place of' (1), 'ṣaṣṭhī sthāne yogā' (2)
(c) A final (1) consonant (1) is indicatory (1) in Pāṇini's technical terms (1).
(d) (i) *rāmaśśete* (1), 'stoḥ ścunā ścuḥ' (2)
(ii) *so gacchati* (1), 'haśi ca' (2)
(e) 'adeṅ guṇaḥ' (2). A short *a*, *e* or *o* is called 'guṇa' (1).

5. Sanskrit Epic Civilisation

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sthiti – sustenance (1) – *viṣṇu* (1)
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END