

OCR SANSKRIT – BASIC, INTERMEDIATE & HIGHER 2006

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. Droṇa’s son killed the sons of Draupadī. Therefore the Pāṇḍavas were miserable. They pursued Droṇa’s son. But he went to the sage Vyāsa for protection, and shot off an arrow towards the womb of Uttarā. Arjuna’s grandson was in Uttarā’s womb. But Kṛṣṇa saw the arrow and protected Uttarā. In this way, Arjuna’s grandson was not killed.

The Pāṇḍavas conquered Droṇa’s son. There was a jewel in his forehead. He gave the jewel to Bhīma. Bhīma gave the jewel to Draupadī and told her that Droṇa’s son was dead. But Draupadī’s misery was not destroyed. ‘My sons have been killed’, she thought again and again. She gave Yudhiṣṭhira the jewel.

Each unglossed Sanskrit word carries $\frac{1}{4}$ mark for its translation, except ‘ca’ and ‘iti’.

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

2. (a) a servant (1)
(b) the deeds (1) of Kṛṣṇa (1)
(c) ‘his (1) mother (1) was bitten (1) by a snake (1)’. [1 mark construal]
(d) lions (1) snakes (1) elephants (1) and monkeys (1)
(e) near (1) a river (1)
(f) ‘(he) brought (1) happiness (1) to all (1) people (1)’ [1 mark construal]

3. (A)

- (a) 'I am (^{1/2}) afraid (^{1/2}) that (^{1/2}) is Rāma's (^{1/2}) voice (^{1/2})' [^{1/2} mark construal]
(b) Go (1) and protect (1) Rāma (1).
(c) put on (1) the form (1) of a monk (1)
(d) 'He (^{1/2}) said (^{1/2}) O (^{1/2}) Sītā (^{1/2}) I (^{1/2}) am called (^{1/2}) Rāvaṇa (^{1/2})'.
[^{1/2} mark construal]
(e) grabbed (1) Sītā (1), and ran (1) from the leaf-house (1)

(B)

- (a) 'The angry (^{1/2}) Rāvaṇa (^{1/2}) placed (^{1/2}) Sītā (^{1/2}) in a garden (^{1/2}).' [^{1/2} mark construal]
(b) Aśoka (1)
(c) to eat (1) her (1) for breakfast (1)
(d) very (1) miserable (1)
(e) 'Sītā (^{1/2}) was tormented (^{1/2}) again (^{1/2}) and again (^{1/2}) by the demonesses (^{1/2}).'
[^{1/2} mark construal]
(f) Go (1) to Rāvaṇa (1) and marry (1) him (1).

BASIC LEVEL – Paper 2A

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

- (a) कपयः वृक्षेभ्यः अपतन् ।
(b) कुक्कुराः मृगान् वने अनुधावन्ति ।
(c) अमात्यान् श्रुत्वा नृपः अहसत् ।
(d) इदानीम् फलानि खादिष्यामः ।

2. (a) (i) lord of the minor gods (1), universal *manas* (1)
(ii) the Unmanifest (1), where everything is stored (1)
(iii) the individual (1) acting as a separate unit (1)
(iv) seed (1) of a word (1)
(v) 'shining one' (1), a universal power (1)
(vi) disciplined action (1) that purifies energy (1)

- (b) *sattva* (1), the quality of purity (1)
rajas (1), the quality of activity (1)
tamas (1), the quality of inertia (1)
- (c) *sr̥ṣṭi* – creation (1)
sthiti – sustenance (1) presided over by *Viṣṇu* (1), the preserver (1)
pralaya – dissolution (1) presided over by *Śiva* (1), the dissolver (1)
- (d) *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)
- (e) (i) ‘what has been remembered’ (1), teachings of the sages (1)
(ii) science (1) of grammar (2)
(iii) ‘forest discussions’ (1) of the inner meaning of the Vedas (1)
(iv) terse statement (1) which is part of a complete system explaining a science (1)
(v) ‘limb of the Veda’ (1), a group of six sciences (1)
(vi) ‘ancient (1) teachings (1)’
- (f) *dvāpara* (1) – age of heroes (1)
tretā (1) – age of greatness and magnificence (1)
kṛta (satya) (1) – golden age (1)
- (g) *saṅkalpa* (1) – mental construction (1)
vikalpa (1) – doubt (1)
- (h) *puṇya* – merit (1)
pāpa – sin (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. The blind king Dhṛtarāṣṭra and his queen, Gāndhārī, were living in Yudhiṣṭhira's city. They were honoured by Yudhiṣṭhira. Dhṛtarāṣṭra, however, thought with grief again and again, 'My sons have been killed in battle.' Dhṛtarāṣṭra said to Yudhiṣṭhira, 'I shall go to the forest with my wife.' Kuntī and Sañjaya went to the forest with them. There they lived for a long time. Once, however, there was a fire. Monkeys, deer, elephants, lions and mice ran from the fire. The old people, however, stayed in the forest and meditated. They were devoured by the flames. Only Sañjaya returned from the forest and told the whole story to the world.

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

Each Sanskrit sentence carries 1/2 mark for its construal, except the last which carries 3/4 mark.

2. (a) food (1) and water (1)
(b) a priest (1), a wretch (1), dogs (1) and an outcaste (1)
[1 mark for correct order]
(c) '(He) gave (1) him (1) some (1) food (1)'. [1 mark construal]
(d) that they would eat (1) the remainder (1)
(e) the outcaste (1)
(f) 'freed (1) from all (1) miseries (1)' [1 mark construal]
3. (a) 'then (1) we (1) shall all (1) be (1) destroyed (1)' [1 mark construal]
Viśvāmitra (1)
(b) 'Who (1) in my kingdom (1) is capable (1) of killing (1) these demons (1)?'
(c) Rāma (1) and Lakṣmaṇa (1)
(d) great (1) sorrow (1)
(e) 'this (1) sage (1) is (1) a god (1) among men (1)' [1 mark construal]
(f) always (1) do his (1) bidding (1)
(g) 'Then (1) he sent (1) his two dear (1) sons (1) to the forest (1) with (1)
the sage (1).' [1 mark construal]

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL – Paper 2A

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

- (a) वृक्षस्य फलानि खादिष्यन्ति।
- (b) सर्वत्र सत्यम् वद।
- (c) मृगाः सिंहैः अनुधाव्यन्ते।
- (d) वने विशालः कपिः अक्रोशत् इति स्मरामि।

2. पक्षिभिरुक्तम् — अस्माकं भूमौ चरन्नस्माकं स्वामिनमधिद्विपसि तन्न दन्तव्यमिदानीम्। इत्युक्त्वा ते सर्वे सकोपा ऊचुः — पश्य मूर्ख तव राजा सर्वथा मृदुः। तस्य राज्येऽधिकार एव नास्ति ॥

[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) *prārabdha* (1) – the circumstances encountered (1)
kriyamāṇa (1) – the *saṃskāra* of the future being created (1)
- (b) *manas* – lower level of mind (1)
buddhi – organ of discrimination (1)
citta – causal heart (1)
ahaṅkāra – the organ identifying ‘I’ with something (1)
- (c) grasping (1) – hands (1)
moving (1) – feet (1)
evacuating (1) – anus (1)
procreation (1) – organ of generation (1)
- (d) *vyāṣṭi* – the individual (1)
samaṣṭi – the universe as a whole (1)
- (e) (i) what has been heard (1), the Veda (1)
(ii) ancient (1) teachings (1)
(iii) commentary (1) to a major work (1)
(iv) science (1) of grammar (1)
(v) end (1) of the Veda (1)
(vi) that which upholds (1), duty (1)

- (f) *viṣṇu* (1) – *lakṣmī* (1) – power of prosperity (1)
brahmā (1) – *sarasvatī* (1) – power of wisdom (1)
- (g) (i) death (1), controller of all (1)
(ii) lord (1) of minor gods (1)
(iii) ‘shining one’ (1), universal power (1)
(iv) incarnation (1), especially of Viṣṇu (1)
(v) celestial (1) musician (1)
(vi) heavenly (1) nymph (1)
- (h) *kṣatriya* (1) – warrior (1)
vaiśya (1) – merchant (1)
śūdra (1) – servant (1)
- (i) Rāvaṇa (1) – demon king (1) defeated by Rāma (1)
Hanumān (1) – servant of Rāma (1), finds Sītā (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) 'I have lived (1) for a long time (1) near (1) this (1) king (1)'. [1 mark construal]
(b) She said she would go (1).
(c) the king's (1) servant (1)
(d) 'Where (1) there is calamity (1) there (1) is (1) also (1) a stratagem (1).'
[1 mark construal]
(e) How (1) would Lakṣmī (1) stay (1)?
(f) She would stay if (1) Vīravara (1) sacrificed (1) his son (1).
(g) Why (1) the delay (1)?

2. Now the crow said: 'O my, Hiraṇyaka, king of the mice, I want to be friends with you.' Having heard this, Hiraṇyaka said from his hole: 'Who are you?' He said: 'I am a crow called Laghupatanaka.' The mouse said: 'You are fickle. One should not make friends with someone who is fickle.' Laghupatanaka said: 'I have heard everything. I am going to make friends with you. This is my resolve. If not, I shall starve myself to death.' After hearing his words, Hiraṇyaka came out of his hole and said: 'Have your wish, Sir.' Having said this, Hiraṇyaka made friends, satisfied the crow with some food, and re-entered his hole. The crow also went to his own abode.

Each Sanskrit word or compound 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) Damayantī's birth (1) and beauty (1) would be fruitful (1).
(b) 'gods (1), heavenly musicians (1), men (1), snakes (1) and demons (1)'
dvandva (1)
(c) Damayantī is a jewel among women (1); Nala is the best among men. (1)
(d) 'The coming together (1) of an eminent lady (1) with an eminent man (1) would be (1) excellent (1).' [1 mark construal]
(e) 'O Lord (1) of the people (1)' — Yudhiṣṭira (1) is being addressed by the sage Bṛhadāśva (1)
(f) born (1) from an egg (1)
(g) Damayantī— Vidarbha (1)
Nala — Niṣadha (1)

HIGHER LEVEL – Paper 2

1. (out of sandhi)

प्रबलः कीचकः द्रौपद्याम् अस्निह्यत्। द्रौपदी भीता। तस्याः उपायः। रात्र्याम् राजगृहे माम् आगच्छ इति सा कीचकम् अवदत्। द्रौपदी सर्वम् भीमम् अवदत्। यदा कीचकः तत्र आगच्छत् तदा भीमम् अलभत। कीचकः भीमेन हतः ॥

[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)

पक्षिभिरुक्तम् — अस्माकं भूमौ चरन्नस्माकं स्वामिनमधिष्ठिपसि तन्न ह्यन्तव्यमिदानीम्। इत्युक्त्वा ते सर्वे सकोपा ऊचुः — पश्य मूर्ख तव राजा सर्वथा मृदुः। तस्य राज्येऽधिकार एव नास्ति। यतो मृदुः करतलगतमप्यर्थं रक्षितुमक्षमः ॥

[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) giving up (1) all desires (1);
moving about (1) without attachment (1);
selflessness (1); and
lack of ego (1)
- (b) father (1), mother (1), creator (1) and grandsire (1) of this world (1)
- (c) The Vedas (1)
- (d) ‘Becoming Brahman (1) of serene self (1) he neither grieves (1) nor desires (1), treating all beings alike (2); he attains supreme devotion to Me (2).’

4. (A)

- (a) His meal (1), the hare (1), was late (1).
- (b) Another (1) lion (1) seized the hare (1) and the hare (1) promised to return (1) to him (1).
- (c) ‘Go (1) quickly (1) and show (1) him to me (1).’ [1 mark construal]
- (d) *durātmā* (1) — villain (1)
- (e) ‘The hare (1), taking (1) him (1), went (1) near (1) to a deep (1) well (1).’
[1 mark construal]
- (f) intellect (1)

4. (B)

- (a) (i) *i u ṛ ḷ e o ai au* (1), all the vowels (*svarāḥ*) except *a* (1)
(ii) *kh ph ch ṭh th c ṭ t k p ś ṣ s* (1), all the *aghoṣa* or non-sonant letters (1)
- (b) (i) 'A vowel (1) with a following *t* (1) shows that only that (1) particular time measure is intended (1).'
(ii) 'An initial *cu* (1) or *ṭu* (1) in an *upadeśa* (1) [a technical grammatical term] is indicative (1).'
- (c) (i) *atrāpi* (1) '*akaḥ savarṇe dīrghaḥ*' (2)
(ii) *rāmaḥ śete* (1) '*vā śari*' (2)
(iii) *tannāma* (1) '*yaro'nunāsike'nunāsiko vā*' (2)
- (d) *ñ m ṅ ṇ n* (1)
- (e) *k – g* (1)
c – j (1)
p – b (1)

5. Sanskrit Epic Civilisation

- (a) *prārabdha* (1) – the circumstances encountered (1)
kriyamāṇa (1) – the *saṃskāra* of the future being created (1)
- (b) *manas* – lower level of mind (1)
buddhi – organ of discrimination (1)
citta – causal heart (1)
ahaṅkāra – the organ identifying 'I' with something (1)
- (c) grasping (1) – hands (1)
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evacuating (1) – anus (1)
procreation (1) – organ of generation (1)
- (d) *vyāṣṭi* – the individual (1)
samaṣṭi – the universe as a whole (1)
- (e) (i) what has been heard (1), the Veda (1)
(ii) ancient (1) teachings (1)
(iii) commentary (1) to a major work (1)
(iv) science (1) of grammar (1)
(v) end (1) of the Veda (1)
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- (f) *viṣṇu* (1) – *lakṣmī* (1) – power of prosperity (1)
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(iv) incarnation (1), especially of Viṣṇu (1)
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END