

IGCSE SANSKRIT 0499/01 MAY/JUNE 2015

MARK SCHEME FOR OPTION A

PAPER 1 TRANSLATION AND SET TEXT

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

- 1 (a) the king [1] of Ayodhyā [1]
 (b) 'Where does he [1] now live [1]?' [1 mark construal]
 (c) "I want another [1] husband [1]."
 (d) He said to Nala [1] that he would be [1] Damayantī's husband [1].
 (e) Nala is asked to take him [1] by chariot [1].
 (f) 'Nala did this [1] in the form of a charioteer [1].' [1 mark construal]
 (g) He was the best in the world [1]. His horses ran [1] very fast [1].
 (h) 'Damayantī having heard [1] the sound of the horses [1] thought [1]
 "Those are Nala's horses [1]."' [1 mark construal]
 (i) It was confirmed that Damayantī [1] was Nala's wife [1].
 (j) He gave up [1] the form of a charioteer [1].
 (k) He went [1] back again [1] to his own city [1].

[Total: 30 marks]

- 2 (a) The lady said that the teacher is giving books to the pupil.
 (b) Soon that fire will destroy the beautiful birds in the trees.
 (c) The soldiers do their duty and quickly go to heaven.
 (d) When she saw the deer then bliss was in her heart.
 (e) Once the sage, having heard the truth, again came to the town.
 (f) In that house many wise teachers lived happily.
 (g) At the end of the battle all the men played with the dogs.
 (h) Many people will think that the monkeys were seen by you.
 (i) There the mother's black hair was grabbed by the angry demon.
 (j) "Rescue me from the river" cried out that prince.

[1 mark for the translation of each Sanskrit word, 1 mark for the construal of each sentence.
 Total to be divided by 4.]

[Total: 20 marks]

- 3 (a) (i) *yuddham kṛtvā te acalān agacchan.* [2]
(ii) *uttamāḥ gajāḥ sarvasmin rājye gacchanti.* [2]
(iii) *vṛkṣāḥ asmākam vaneṣu na patanti.* [3]
(iv) *tau mṛgau śarān dṛṣṭvā adhāvatām.* [3]
- (b) (i) राजगृहम् आगम्य बालकः नृपम् अपश्यत् । [3]
(ii) नीलानि पुष्पाणि नद्याः तीरे सन्ति । [2]
(iii) कुशलाः नराः तीरात् प्लवनम् कुर्वन्ति । [3]
(iv) स्वर्गः अत्र इति ऋषयः अवदन् । [2]

[Total: 20 marks]

In Question 3, the following table should be used to award marks for transliteration and devanāgarī script:

Errors in each sentence*

0 to 1
2 to 4
5 to 7
8 or more

Marks for the sentence

Full marks
One less than full marks
Two less than full marks
No marks

*A MAXIMUM OF TWO ERRORS ARE COUNTED PER WORD OR COMPOUND.

4 A

- (a) they will burn [1] the house [1] and kill the Pāṇḍavas [1]
(b) ‘Having heard that [1] a hole was made by the Pāṇḍavas [1] in the floor of the house [1].’ [1 mark for construal]
(c) ‘Once mother Kuntī [1] arranged a festival [1].’ [1 mark for construal]
(d) they came to the festival [1] drank a lot [1] and slept [1]
(e) at night [1]
(f) they entered the hole [1]
(g) ‘People, having seen [1] the burnt bodies [1], thought in mind [1] “The Pāṇḍavas have been burnt” [1].’ [1 mark for construal]
(h) The Pāṇḍavas became the servants of Virāṭa [1]. Their wife Draupadī waited upon the queen [1]. Virāṭa’s general, Kīcaka, lusted after Draupadī [1]. Bhīma killed Kīcaka. [1]. The story is sometimes interpreted as illustrating the danger of illicit lust [1].

B

- (a) Duryodhana [1]
- (b) wealth, chariots [1] horses and servants [1]
- (c) 'In the end, the wife [1] of the Pāṇḍavas called [1] Draupadī also [1] was won by him [1].' [1 mark construal]
- (d) Duḥśāsana [1]
- (e) Having said that [1] Duḥśāsana pulled at [1] Draupadī's dress [1]. [1 mark construal]
- (f) They cried [1].
- (g) by making her sari [1] unending [1].
- (h) Duḥśāsana's blood [1].
- (i) The Pāṇḍavas went to the mountains [1]. They all, except Yudhiṣṭhira, fell to the ground. [1] Yudhiṣṭhira came to the door of heaven with his dog. [1]. A voice told him to leave his dog [1]. Yudhiṣṭhira refused, passing his first test, as the dog embodied duty [1]. Yudhiṣṭhira asked to join his brothers in hell, passing his second test of loyalty [1]. Finally the Pāṇḍavas went to heaven and the Kauravas went to hell [1]. The significance could be that ultimately justice will prevail [1].

[Total: 25 + 25 = 50 marks]

END

