

Question	Answer	Marks
	<i>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.</i>	
1	<p>'O king, I have a mind to lead the life of a householder for the sake of begetting offspring. O ruler of the earth, I ask you for Lopāmudrā. Offer her to me.' That ruler of the earth, when addressed in this way by the sage, felt faint. He was both unable to refuse, and unwilling to give his daughter away. Then that lord of the earth went to his wife and said 'This sage is powerful. If angry he might burn us up with the fire of a curse.' Seeing that king with his wife saddened in this way, Lopāmudrā came to them at that time and spoke these words: 'O ruler of the earth, you should not suffer pain because of me. O father, offer me to Agastya and protect yourself by giving me away.' O king, at the request of his daughter that king then duly gave Lopāmudrā to the illustrious Agastya. Having received Lopāmudrā as his wife, Agastya however said 'Throw away these costly robes and ornaments.'</p> <p><i>[A mark out of 15 is awarded for the translation of each verse. The total marks are then divided by 7.]</i></p>	15
For Question 2: [Total: 30/2 = 15 marks]		
2(a)	'O Sītā [1] you [1] must live [1] there [1] with [1] me [1] O princess [1].' <i>[1 mark construal]</i>	8
2(b)	mortal [1] ladies [1] and Rāma whose life is finished [1]	3
2(c)	'After that [1] the eldest [1] son [1] was sent [1] to the forest [1].' <i>[1 mark construal]</i>	6
2(d)	He has lost his kingdom [1] and lost his mind [1] and is a poor [1] ascetic [1].	4
2(e)	come [1] himself [1]	2
2(f)	overcome [1] by the arrows [1] of the god of love [1]	3
2(g)	red eyes [1]	1
2(h)	'evil [1] minded [1]' <i>bahuvrīhi</i> compound [1]	3
3	<p>There was / an ascetic / called Kaṇḍu. / He performed / severe / austerities / on the bank / of the river / Gomaṭī. / The king / of the gods, / fearful / of Kaṇḍu's / power, / sent / a nymph / called / Pramlocā / to him. / Kaṇḍu / lived / with / Pramlocā / for many / years, / devoted to / worldly / enjoyment. / Whenever / Pramlocā / told / Kaṇḍu / that / she / wanted / to go back / to the world / of the gods, / the ascetic / would reply / 'O beautiful / lady, / stay / with / me /.' Pramlocā / was afraid / of the curse / of the ascetic. / She / thought / 'Kaṇḍu / is very / attached / to me, / and / will experience / great / misery / if / I leave / him /.' Finally, / however, / Kaṇḍu / realised / that he / had been deceived / by the king / of the gods, / and / said / angrily / to Pramlocā / 'Go, go!'</p> <p><i>[Each section carries 2 marks for vocabulary and grammar, giving a maximum of 150]</i></p>	

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	<p>marks. This total is then divided by ten, giving a total out of 15. A mark out of 5, for style, idiom and general impression, is awarded according to the following table.]</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Style marks</th> <th>Description of Style Mark Categories</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Fluent and idiomatic.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Judicious recasting of the English with fair choice of vocabulary mostly in accordance with Sanskrit idiom.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Some attempt to move beyond the literal to an idiomatic rendering of the text through the use of grammatical structures.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Some evidence of the use of idiom, e.g. connectives, word order.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Very literal translation with only an occasional attempt to capture Sanskrit idiom.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Very literal translation with virtually no attempt to capture Sanskrit idiom.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Model answer:</p> <p>आसीत्तापसः कण्डुर्नाम। स गोमतीतीरे तीव्रतपांस्यकरोत्। कण्डुबल-भीरुणा देवाधिपेन तमप्सराः प्रम्लोचा नाम प्रेषिता। बहुवर्षान्कण्डु-लौकिकभोगभक्तः प्रम्लोचया महावसत्। यदा यदा प्रम्लोचा कण्डुं देवलोकं प्रतिगन्तुमिच्छामीत्यवदत्तदा तदा तापसः सुन्दरि नारि मया सह तिष्ठेति प्रत्यवदत्। प्रम्लोचा तापसशापभीता। साचिन्तयत्तापसो मय्यत्यासक्तो मया विना महद्दुःखमनुभविष्यतीति। अन्ततस्तु देवाधि-पवञ्चितोऽहमिति ज्ञात्वा कण्डुः प्रम्लोचां क्रोधेनावदद्गच्छ गच्छेति॥</p>	Style marks	Description of Style Mark Categories	5	Fluent and idiomatic.	4	Judicious recasting of the English with fair choice of vocabulary mostly in accordance with Sanskrit idiom.	3	Some attempt to move beyond the literal to an idiomatic rendering of the text through the use of grammatical structures.	2	Some evidence of the use of idiom, e.g. connectives, word order.	1	Very literal translation with only an occasional attempt to capture Sanskrit idiom.	0	Very literal translation with virtually no attempt to capture Sanskrit idiom.	20
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