

Question	Answer	Marks														
	<p><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></p>															
A	<p>'Thus addressed by the Lord, however, the great ascetic Viśvāmitra, falling prostrate before the great Lord, said this:'</p> <p>“O sinless one, let all the weapons that exist among the gods, demons, great sages, celestial musicians, spirits and ogres become manifest to me.”</p> <p>“Through your grace, O god of gods, may I have what I desire.” The Lord of gods, having said the words “So be it” then departed.'</p> <p>'And having received these weapons from the Lord of gods, the very mighty Viśvāmitra, already possessed of great pride, then became puffed up with pride.'</p> <p>'Swelling with power like the ocean at the time of the full moon, he then thought that Vasiṣṭha, the best of sages, was dead, O Rāma.'</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>[Rāmāyaṇa, Aranyakāṇḍa 20, verses 7, 8, 11, 13 and 14]</i></p> <p><i>[2 marks for the translation of each 1/4 verse. Total: 40 marks]</i></p>	40														
B	<p>Viṣṇu asked / the sage Udaṅka / what / he would like. / Udaṅka replied / that he would like / water / when he experienced / thirst. / Viṣṇu told him / to think of him / whenever / he wanted / water. / Once, / Udaṅka was / in a desert. / He thought of Viṣṇu, / and straight away / saw a hunter / with dogs, / who offered / a pot / to Udaṅka. / Udaṅka however, / thinking it was a pot / of urine / became angry / and refused. / Actually the pot / was full / of nectar. /</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Mahābhārata (adapted)</i></p> <p><i>[Each section of the passage carries 2 marks maximum for vocabulary and grammar, giving a maximum of 64 marks for the whole text. This total is then divided by 2, giving a total out of 32. A mark out of 8, for style, idiom and general impression, is awarded according to the following table.]</i></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Style marks</th> <th>Description of Style Mark Categories</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Fluent and idiomatic.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Judicious recasting of the English with fair choice of vocabulary mostly in accordance with Sanskrit idiom.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5-6</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>3-4</td> <td>Some evidence of the use of idiom, e.g. connectives, word order.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Very literal translation with only an occasional attempt to capture Sanskrit idiom.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0-1</td> <td>Very literal translation with virtually no attempt to capture Sanskrit idiom.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Model answer:</i></p> <p>किमिच्छामीति विष्णुर्मुनिजनमुदङ्कमपृच्छत्। उदङ्कः प्रत्यवदद्यदा तृष्णामनुभवामि तदा जलमिच्छामीति। यदा जलमिच्छामि तदा मां चिन्तयेति विष्णुरवदत्। एकदोदङ्को मरौ। स विष्णुमचिन्तयत्। अनन्तरं व्याधं</p>	Style marks	Description of Style Mark Categories	8	Fluent and idiomatic.	7	Judicious recasting of the English with fair choice of vocabulary mostly in accordance with Sanskrit idiom.	5-6	Some attempt to move beyond the literal to an idiomatic rendering of the text through the use of grammatical structures.	3-4	Some evidence of the use of idiom, e.g. connectives, word order.	2	Very literal translation with only an occasional attempt to capture Sanskrit idiom.	0-1	Very literal translation with virtually no attempt to capture Sanskrit idiom.	
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