

IGCSE SANSKRIT 0499/03 MAY/JUNE 2014

MARK SCHEME FOR OPTION B

PAPER 3 TRANSLATION AND SET TEXTS / PĀṆINI GRAMMAR

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) oppressed [1] by hunger [1]
 (b) in a forest [1]
 (c) a field [1] of battle [1]
 (d) 'The sound [1] of a battle [1] drum [1] was heard [1].'
[1 mark construal]
 (e) the branch [1] of a tree [1]
 (f) soldiers [1] coming [1]
 (g) 'Having made [1] a hole [1] with his teeth [1] with contented [1] heart [1] he entered [1] inside it [1].'
[1 mark construal]
 (h) One should not fear [1] mere [1] sounds [1].

[Total: 25 marks]

- 2 In a certain anthill there lived a black snake called Atyahāṅkāra, who had a large body. One day he went on an unfamiliar route. Going through a small hole his skin was cut. Now many red ants attracted by the snake's blood quickly came. They ran everywhere on the snake's body. Atyahāṅkāra, agitated, killed many red ants. However, having experienced the smell of the blood, hundreds of red ants entered the black snake's wound again and again and drank his blood. Becoming weak Atyahāṅkāra went slowly. In the end his body was eaten by the red ants. One should not make war against a large army.

[Each Sanskrit word or compound carries 1 mark. The construal of each Sanskrit sentence carries 3 marks, except the last three sentences which carry 2 marks each for construal. Total then to be divided by 3.]

[Total: 30 marks]

3 (in sandhi)

काको ब्रूते नामौ स्वामिना व्यापादयितव्यः । अस्माभिरेव तथा कर्तव्यं यथामौ
स्वदेहदानमङ्गीकरोति । सिंहस्तच्छ्रुत्वा तूष्णीं स्थितः । ततोऽमौ लब्धावकाशः सर्वानादाय
सिंहान्तिकं गतः । अथ काकेनोक्तमाहारो न प्राप्तः ॥

[1 mark for each sandhi. 2 marks awarded for avoidance of unnecessary application of sandhi and correct application of the conventions of when to break the top line, 1 mark being deducted each time errors are made in these respects, a maximum of two such errors being counted.]

[Total: 15 marks]

4 Either (A)

- (a) 'The hare [1] took [1] him [1] and went [1] near [1] the deep [1] well [1].'
[1 mark construal]
- (b) his own reflection [1]
- (c) 'puffed up [1] by pride [1]' *bahuvrīhi* compound [1]
- (d) One who has intelligence [1] has strength [1]. The hare had intelligence [1] and was therefore able to overcome even a lion [1].
- (e) When a prince takes off his necklace [1] the female crow will take it and put it in the snake's hollow [1]. When the king's men find it there [1] they will kill the snake [1].
- (f) 'When this was accomplished [1] in this way [1] that [1] happened [1].'
[1 mark construal]

[Total: 25 marks]

Or (B)

- (a) (i) *i u r!* [1] — all the vowels except *a* and the diphthongs [1]
(ii) *ñ ṅ n* [1] — all the nasals except *ñ* and *m* [1]
- (b) (i) 'An initial *l, ś, k, kh, g, gh* and *n* [1] are indicatory in an affix not belonging to the class *taddhita* [1].'
(ii) 'The substitute takes the place of only the final letter [1] of that which is denoted by a term exhibited in the sixth case [1].' For example in '*iko yaṇaci*' the term *ik* is exhibited in the sixth case [1]. So when, for example '*tu*' meets '*api*' in sandhi, the substitute '*v*' takes the place of only the final letter of '*tu*' namely '*u*' [1].
- (c) (i) *abhavannāma* [1] '*yaro 'nunāsike 'nunāsiko vā*' [1]
(ii) *rāmo gacchati* [1] '*haśi ca*' [1]

- (d) 'lopa' is an elision [1]. In all the Māheśvara sūtras the final letter is elided when listing the letters represented by a *pratyāhāra* [1] but is nevertheless necessary to delimit the *pratyāhāra* [1].
- (e) *ādguṇaḥ* [1] When a vowel follows *a* or *ā* [1], *guṇa* is the single substitute for both [1].
vrddhireci [1] When *ec* follows *a* or *ā* [1], *vrddhi* is the single substitute for both [1].

[Total: 25 marks]

- 5 (a) 'in the field [1] of righteousness [1]' *tatpuruṣa* compound [1]
 (b) Dhṛtarāṣṭra speaks lines 1 and 2 [1]. 'māmakāḥ' refers to his sons [1].
 (c) Sañjaya speaks lines 3 and 4 [1]. He narrates the conversation between Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna [1].
 (d) Bhīṣma brought up Arjuna [1] and Droṇa was Arjuna's archery teacher [1].
 (e) 'See [1] these [1] Kurus [1] gathered [1].' [1 mark construal]
 (f) 'I am the Self, O Arjuna [2] seated in the heart of all beings [2]. I am the beginning, middle [2] and indeed the end of beings [2].'
 (g) He says he is the father of this universe [1] and what should be known [1]. He speaks of himself as the ultimate being or 'Self' of all beings [1].

[Total: 25 marks]

