

OCR SANSKRIT – BASIC, INTERMEDIATE & HIGHER 2008

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	OR	4	1
5	OR	6	$1\frac{1}{2}$
7	OR	8	2
9	OR	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$
11	OR	12	3
13	OR	14	$3\frac{1}{2}$
15	OR	16	4
17	OR	18	$4\frac{1}{2}$
19	OR	20	5
21	OR	22	$5\frac{1}{2}$
23	OR	24	6
25	OR	26	$6\frac{1}{2}$
27	OR	28	7
29	OR	30	$7\frac{1}{2}$
31	OR MORE		8

*A MAXIMUM OF ONE ERROR IS COUNTED PER PADA.

BASIC LEVEL – Paper 1

1. Rāma went to the forest. His brother, Bharata, did not want Rāma's kingdom. Therefore, Bharata searched after Rāma. Many people went to the forest with Bharata. Bharata's army also came. Soon they all came to the river Gaṅgā and met with Guha. Guha said to Bharata: 'I am Rāma's friend. Here Rāma slept. After crossing the river Gaṅgā with boats, go to the sage Bharadvāja. In this way you will find Rāma.' In the end, Bharata came to Bharadvāja's hermitage. The sage said to him: 'In the forest there is a beautiful place. There Rāma lives in a leaf-house.' After a while, Bharata came to Rāma's leaf-house. But Rāma said to him: 'I do not want the kingdom. You alone will be king, Bharata.'

Each unglossed Sanskrit word carries $\frac{1}{4}$ mark for its translation.

Each Sanskrit sentence carries $\frac{1}{4}$ mark for its construal.

2. (a) wise (1)
 (b) to steal (1) money (1) from people (1)
 (c) 'We shall go (1) in the streets (1) of the city (1)'. [1 mark construal]
 (d) one (1)
 (e) Having become (1) as if (1) angry (1), he cried out (1) to him (1).' [1 mark construal]
 (f) All (1) is seen (1) by oneself (1).
 (g) content (1)

3. (A)

- (a) returned (1) to the leaf-house (1)
 (b) Where is (1) Sītā? (1)
 (c) 'Sītā (1/2) is in the leaf-house' (1/2) Lakṣmaṇa (1/2) said (1/2). [1/2 mark construal, and 1/2 mark for speech marks.]
 (d) a deer (1), an elephant (1) and a lion (1)
 (e) 'Soon (1/2) Rāma (1/2) and (1/2) Lakṣmaṇa (1/2) came (1/2) to an old (1/2) bird (1/2).' [1/2 mark construal]
 (f) 'Sītā (1) has been taken away (1) by Rāvaṇa (1).'

(B)

- (a) a good (1) vulture (1)
 (b) it grew (1)
 (c) a mountain (1)
 (d) 'Having become (1/2) small (1/2), he (1/2) entered (1/2) a garden (1/2).' [1/2 mark construal]
 (e) demonesses (1)
 (f) 'O Rāma (1) come! (1)'
 (g) 'I come (1) from Rāma (1).'
 (h) 'The son of the wind (1/2) gave (1/2) Rāma's (1/2) ring (1/2) to her (1/2).' [1/2 mark construal]
 (i) happy (1)

BASIC LEVEL – Paper 2A

1. 2 marks for each Sanskrit word; 1 mark for each sentence's word order. (Maximum: 32 marks)

- (a) अश्वाः वनात् अधावन् ।
 (b) सेना वीराणाम् नगरम् जयति ।
 (c) मित्राणि भूत्वा गृहे अवसाम ।
 (d) राज्ये युद्धम् कुरु ।

2. (a) (i) liberation (1) from bondage (1)
(ii) disciplined action (1) that purifies (1)
(iii) regular study (1) of the scriptures (1)
(iv) power (1) of a god (1)
(v) 14 *manvantaras* (1), a day of Brahmā (1)
(vi) ‘that which upholds’ (1) the system of duties (1)
- (b) (i) purity (1), intelligence (1)
(ii) activity (1), passion (1)
(iii) dullness (1), inertia (1)
- (c) *punya* — merit (1)
pāpa — sin (1)
- (d) air (1) — touch (1)
fire (1) — form (1)
water (1) — taste (1)
earth (1) — smell (1)
- (e) (i) forest discussions (1), the inner meaning of the *Veda* (1)
(ii) limbs of the *Veda* (1), sciences supporting the *Veda* (1)
(iii) explanations of the ultimate truth (1) of *Ātman* and *Brahman* (1)
(iv) scripture (1), what is taught (1)
(v) literally ‘knowledge’ of the sort that forms the creation (1), manifesting as hymns (1)
(vi) a very terse statement (1) which is part of a system explaining a science (1)
- (f) (i) law (1)
(ii) prosperity (1)
(iii) wisdom (1)
- (g) warriors (1), kings (1)
merchants (1), producers (1)
servants (1), labourers (1)
- (h) (i) harmlessness (1) (iv) cleanliness (1)
(ii) truthfulness (1) (iv) fearlessness (1)
(iii) abstention from theft (1) (iv) generosity (1)
- (i) Any three of: sacrifice to sages (1), ancestors (1), humans (1) and lower beings (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. Kṛṣṇa's son was called Pradyumna. When Pradyumna was born, a certain demon took him away. That demon threw Pradyumna into the ocean. There Pradyumna was eaten by a large fish. That fish was caught by the demon's fishermen. The demon's wife cut open the belly of the fish. Pradyumna came out from the belly. He was still alive. At that very moment a sage came there, and said to her: 'This is Kṛṣṇa's son. He was taken by your husband and thrown into the ocean. Protect him!' In this way, Pradyumna was protected by the demon's wife. She soon fell in love with that boy. Having become a brave youth, Pradyumna heard of the deeds of the demon. He made battle with the demon and killed him.

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

Each Sanskrit sentence carries 1/4 mark for its construal. 1 3/4 marks discretionary

2. (a) minister (1)
(b) beautiful (1)
(c) Wherever Dhṛtarāṣṭra went (1), he went (1).
(d) to see (1) Dhṛtarāṣṭra (1)
(e) near (1) his own palace (1)
(f) Brahmadata's (1) lake (1) was the best (1) in the world (1). [1 mark construal]
(g) to go (1)
(h) 'Brave (1) Sumukha (1) was especially (1) honoured (1).' [1 mark construal]
3. (a) a sage / Viśvāmitra (1)
(b) 'There (1) in the forest (1) many (1) sages (1) lived (1) in hermitages (1).' [1 mark construal]
(c) practising (1) meditation (1) and performing (1) sacrifices (1)
(d) 'Rāma (1) went (1) to protect (1) sages (1) from the demons (1).' [1 mark construal]
(e) went away (1)
(f) killed them (1)
(g) a wise (1) king (1) called Janaka (1)
(h) 'Janaka (1) had a beautiful (1) daughter (1) called (1) Sītā (1).' [1 mark construal]
(i) She was the best (1) of all (1) ladies (1).

INTERMEDIATE LEVEL – Paper 2A

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

- (a) अचलात् शीघ्रम् धाविष्यन्ति।
- (b) अद्य राज्ञीम् पश्य।
- (c) नृपः सैनिकैः अनुधाव्यते।
- (d) ग्रामे सर्पाः कुक्कुरैः हताः इति वदथ।

2. [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.]

अथ प्रणिधिरागत्योवाच। देव ऋयतां तत्रत्यः प्रस्तावः। एवं तत्र गृध्रेणोक्तम्। देव यन्मेघवर्णस्तत्र चिरमुषितः स वेत्ति ॥

3. Sanskrit Epic Civilization

- (a) Viṣṇu — ‘Preserver’ (1), presides over *sthiti* (1), ‘sustenance’ (1)
Śiva — ‘Dissolver’ (1), presides over *pralaya* (1), ‘dissolution’ (1)
- (b) *saṃskāra* — the essence of an action (1) left as a seed(1)
sañcita — the store (1) of unactivated *saṃskāra* (1)
prārabdha — the circumstances encountered (1)
due to good and bad *saṃskāra* (1)
kriyamāṇa — the future circumstances (1)
being produced by present action (1)
- (c) Any two of:
grasping (1) – through the hands (1)
moving (1) – through the feet (1)
evacuating (1) — through the anus, etc (1)
procreation (1)— through the organ of generation (1)
- (d) *antaḥkaraṇa* – the inner (1) organ (1)
Any three of:
manas (1) — the lower level of mind(1)
buddhi (1) — reason (1)
ahaṃkāra (1) — ‘I’ identifying with something (1)
citta (1) — heart (1)

- (e) (i) the quality (1) of dullness (1)
(ii) illusion (1) creating the Universe (1)
(iii) the unmanifest (1), where everything is stored (1)
(iv) vital breath (1), divided into five functions (1)
(v) one cycle (1) of four ages (1)
(vi) the power (1) of a *deva* (1)
- (f) *samaṣṭi* — the Universe (1) as a whole (1)
vyāṣṭi — the individual (1) acting as a separate unit (1)
- (g) (i) lord (1) of minor gods (1)
(ii) death (1), the ender of all (1)
(iii) beautiful (1) nymph (1)
(iv) incarnation (1) of Viṣṇu (1)
(v) wife of Śiva (1), the power of law (1)
(vi) wife of Brahmā (1), the power of wisdom (1)
- (h) *kṣatriya* (1) – warrior (1)
vaiśya (1) – merchant (1)
śūdra (1) – servant (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) protection (1)
(b) ‘You (1) should stay (1) here (1) as if (1) in your own (1) home (1).’ [1 mark construal]
(c) eats (1) drinks (1) and sits (1) under a tree (1).
(d) ‘In this (1) desolate forest (1), of whom (1) are you (1) afraid (1)?’ [1 mark construal]
(e) country — *Kaliṅga* (1)
king — *Rukmāṅgada* (1)
(f) tomorrow (1)
(g) to another (1) lake (1)
(h) ‘What shelter (1) is there on the ground (1)?’

2. In a certain forest lived a sparrow with his wife. In a particular tree they made a nest. Now soon the wife laid eggs. On one occasion a certain elephant sat underneath that tree. That elephant destroyed the eggs. Now the wife cried out of grief on account of the destruction of her own eggs. At this very time a woodpecker heard her. That woodpecker came up to her and said: ‘Why this wailing? Grief does not arise in the mind of a wise person.’ The wife replied: ‘This cruel elephant has destroyed my eggs. If you are my friend, then think of some plan for his death. In this way I shall be content.’

Each unglossed Sanskrit pada, and also ‘nīḍa’, carry 1/4 mark for their translation. Each Sanskrit sentence carries 1 mark for its construal.

3. (a) hearing (1) of each other’s (1) virtues (1)
(b) ‘then (1) Nala (1), being unable (1) to bear (1) the desire (1) in his heart (1)’ [1 mark construal]
(c) in a wood (1) near (1) the women’s quarters (1)
(d) swans (1) adorned (1) with gold (1)
(e) ‘He grabbed (1) one (1) of those (1) birds (1) that were roaming (1).’ [1 mark construal]
(f) a favour (1)
(g) ‘in the presence of Damayantī (1)’ — 6th-case *tatpuruṣa* (1)

HIGHER LEVEL – Paper 2

1. (out of sandhi)

राजगृहे विश्वामित्रः नृपम् दशरथम् आगच्छत् । मुनिः अवदत् मम यज्ञः राक्षसाभ्याम् दुष्टः ।
भवतः पुत्रः मम साहाय्यम् करिष्यति । सः तौ शरैः व्यापादयिष्यति इति । दशरथः प्रत्यवदत्
रामः न गमिष्यति । सः बालकः एव इति ॥

[1/2 mark for each Sanskrit word or compound, with 1/4 mark deducted for each error, a maximum of 2 such errors counted in each Sanskrit word or compound.]

2. (in sandhi)

अथ प्रणिधिर्गगत्योवाच । देव ऋयतां तत्रत्यः प्रस्तावः । एवं तत्र गृध्रेणोक्तम् । देव यन्मेघ-
वर्णस्तत्र चिरमुषितः स वेत्ति । किं संधेयगुणयुक्तो हिरण्यगर्भो राजा न वेत्ति ॥

[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) ‘Except in the case of action for sacrifice’s sake (2), this world is action-bound (2). Action for the sake thereof should you, O son of Kuntī (2), perform, free from attachment (2).’
(b) ‘going (1) everywhere (1), abiding (1) in space (1)’
(c) ‘residing (1) in Me (1)’
(d) ‘having no hatred (1) towards any being (1), friendly (1), compassionate (1)’
(e) *duḥkha* — pain (1)
sukha — pleasure (1)

4. (A)

- (a) A male crow (1) relates it to a female crow (1).
(b) Durdānta (1) was the lion’s name. He lived on a mountain (1).
(c) slaughter beasts (1)
(d) ‘The beasts (1), holding (1) a meeting (1), made a representation (1) to that (1) lion (1).’ [1 mark construal]
(e) to send him (1) one beast every day (1)
(f) ‘The day (1) came (1) for an old (1) hare (1).’ [1 mark construal]
(g) conciliation (1)

4. (B)

- (a) (i) *a i u ṛ ḷ e o ai au* (1) — vowels (1)
(ii) *y v r l* (1) — semi-vowels (1)
- (b) (i) ‘A substitute (1) takes the place (1) of the first letter (1) of what follows (1).’
(ii) ‘When *ec* [*e o ai au*] (1) follows (1), *vṛddhi* [*ā ai au*] (1) is the single substitute (1).’
- (c) (i) *khagāñjalam* (1) — ‘*stoḥ ścunā ścuḥ*’ (2)
(ii) *rāmo gacchati* (1) — ‘*haśi ca*’ (2)
- (d) *h y v r l ñ m ṇ n jh bh gh ḍh dh j b g ḍ d* (1)
- (e) They are indicated as being of that time measure alone (1).

5. Sanskrit Epic Civilization

- (a) *Viṣṇu* — ‘Preserver’ (1), presides over *sthiti* (1), ‘sustenance’ (1)
Śiva — ‘Dissolver’ (1), presides over *pralaya* (1), ‘dissolution’ (1)
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- (h) *kṣatriya* (1) – warrior (1)
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END