



# Cambridge O Level

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**SANSKRIT (MAURITIUS)**

**3216/01**

Paper 1 Translation and Set Texts

**October/November 2024**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 100

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**Published**

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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This document consists of **6** printed pages.

**Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptions for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:**

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:**

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:**

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:**

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:**

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

**GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:**

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

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.</i></p>		
1	<p><b>Translate the following sentences into English:</b></p> <p>(i) वाल्मीकिना रचितं / रामायणस्य सुन्दरकाण्डे / वीर-हनुमानस्य / कथा अस्ति । / [4]</p> <p>(ii) हनुमान् तेजसा / च बलेन च / सुग्रीवस्य राम-लक्ष्मणयोः / च अपि समः आसीत् । / [4]</p> <p>(iii) सः बलं बुद्धिः च तेजः च / मत्त्वं च हरि-पुङ्गवः / विशिष्टं सर्व-भूतेषु / रामस्य प्रिय-भक्तः आसीत् । / [4]</p> <p>(iv) पितृवचन- / परिचालन-अर्थ / यदा रामः सीतया सह दण्डक-अरण्ये / अवसत् तदा रावणेन / तस्य भार्या हृता । / [5]</p> <p>(v) हनुमान् राम-सुग्रीवयोः / अग्नि-पुस्तः / मैत्रिं नियोजितः । / [3]</p> <p>(vi) ततः हनुमान् / सुग्रीवस्य आज्ञया / शत-योजन-विस्तीर्ण / सागरं तीर्त्वा / सीतायाः अन्वेषण-अर्थं अगच्छत् । / [5]</p> <p>1 mark will be allotted for the correct translation of each unit indicated. Incorrect transliteration will not be penalised.</p> <p>(i) The story of brave Hanuman is in the Sundarakāṇḍa of the Rāmāyaṇa composed by Vālmīki.</p> <p>(ii) Hanuman, with respect to his brilliance and strength, was equal to Sugrīva and also Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa.</p> <p>(iii) He, a hero among monkeys on account of his strength, intellect, brilliance and character which were outstanding among all creatures, was dearly devoted to Rāma.</p> <p>(iv) When Rāma lived in the Daṇḍaka forest with Sītā in order to fulfil his father's promise, his wife was abducted by Rāvaṇa.</p> <p>(v) Hanuman arranged a pact between Rāma and Sugrīva in front of a fire.</p> <p>(vi) After that Hanuman, at Sugrīva's command, crossed the ocean which was a hundred yojanas wide, and went to search for Sītā.</p>	25

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p><b>Transliterate the following passage:</b></p> <p>अस्त्युज्जयिनीवर्त्मनि / प्रान्तरे महान् / पिप्पलीवृक्षः । / तत्र हंसकाकौ / निवसतः । कदाचिद् / ग्रीष्मसमये / परिश्रान्तः / कश्चित्पथिकस्तत्र / तरुतले धनुःकाण्डं / सन्निधाय सुप्तः । / क्षणान्तरे / तन्मुखान् / वृक्षच्छायापगता । / ततः सूर्यतेजसा / तन्मुखं / व्याप्तमवलोक्य / कृपया तद्वृक्षस्थितेन / हंसेन पक्षौ / प्रसार्य पुनस्तन्मुखे / छाया कृता । /</p> <p><i>1 mark will be allocated for each unit indicated. In each unit, if two or more errors appear, the mark is not awarded. Higher or lower case transliteration is permitted.</i></p> <p><i>Punctuation is not tested.</i></p> <p>astyujjayinīvartmani / prāntare mahān / pippalīvrkṣaḥ. / tatra haṁsakākau / nivasataḥ. kadācid / grīṣmasamaye / pariśrāntaḥ / kaścitpathikastatra / tarutale dhanuḥkāṇḍaṁ / sannidhāya suptaḥ. / kṣaṇāntare / tanmukhād / vrkṣacchāyāpagatā. / tataḥ sūryatejasā / tanmkhaṁ / vyāptamavalokya / kṛpayā tadvrkṣasthitena / haṁsena pakṣau / prasārya punastanmukhe / chāyā kṛtā. /</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p><b>Do not translate the passage below. First read it carefully and then answer, in Sanskrit, the questions that follow.</b></p> <p>नृपः बृहद्रथः नाम आसीत् । सः नृपः सर्वदा सत्यम् अवदत् सर्वदा नृपस्य धर्मम् अकरोत् च । तस्य तु प्रजा न आसीत् । वृद्धः भूत्वा नृपः मुनिम् अगच्छत् अवदत् च कथम् मम प्रजा भविष्यति इति । मुनिना नृपस्य सुन्दरीभ्याम् भार्याभ्याम् फलम् दत्तम् । फलम् भार्याभ्याम् द्विन्मन् खादितम् च । अचिरेण प्रथमायाः भार्यायाः पुत्रः जातः । तस्य पुत्रस्य तु एकम् नेत्रम् एकः कर्णः एकः बाहुः एकः पादः च । द्वितीयायाः भार्यायाः पुत्रः अपि जातः । तस्य पुत्रस्य तु अपि एकम् नेत्रम् एकः कर्णः एकः बाहुः एकः पादः च । नृपः पुत्रौ दृष्ट्वा तौ अरण्ये अक्षिपत् ।</p> <p>(i) किम् बृहद्रथः सर्वदा अकरोत्?</p> <p>(ii) वृद्धः भूत्वा किम् नृपः अकरोत्?</p> <p>(iii) कीदृशौ पुत्रौ जातौ?</p> <p>(i) सः सर्वदा सत्यम् [1] अवदत् [1] नृपस्य [1] धर्मम् [1] अकरोत् च [1] ।</p> <p>(ii) सः मुनिम् [1] अगच्छत् [1] अवदत् च [1] कथम् मम [1] प्रजा भविष्यति इति [1] ।</p> <p>(iii) तयोः [1] एकम् नेत्रम् [1] एकः कर्णः [1] एकः बाहुः [1] एकः पादः च [1] ।</p>	15

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	<p><b>Do not translate the passages below. First read them carefully and then answer, in English, the questions that follow each passage.</b></p> <p>रामस्य वियोगात् राजा दशरथः स्व-प्राणान् त्यजति स्म ।  तस्मिन् काले भरतः प्रासादे नाभवत् ।  सः स्व-मातुल-गृहे आसीत् ।  यदा सः अयोध्यां प्रति आगच्छत् तदा सः पितुः मृत्युं राम-वन-गमनं च जानाति स्म ।  भरतः स्व-मात्रे अति अक्रोशत् ।  सः राज्यं त्यक्त्वा शीघ्रम् एव चित्रकूटम् अगच्छत् ।  तत्र सः रामं पितुः स्वर्गगतिं अवदत् ।</p> <p>(i) What happened to king Daśaratha and what caused this?  (ii) At this time, from where was Bharata absent, and why?  (iii) When Bharata was returning to Ayodhyā, what news did he hear?  (iv) After hearing this news, what two things did Bharata do?  (v) What did Bharata do in the last sentence of this passage?</p> <p><b>4 marks will be allotted for each correct answer.</b></p> <p>(i) He gave up [1] his life [1] as a result of separation [1] from Rāma [1].  (ii) Bharata was absent from the palace [1] because he was [1] at the house [1] of his maternal uncle [1].  (iii) He heard of the death [1] of his father [1] and Rāma's [1] going to the forest [1].  (iv) He shouted at [1] his mother [1] and left [1] the kingdom [1].  (v) He spoke [1] to Rāma [1] of his father's [1] going to heaven [1].</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	<p>द्रोणः तु तत् सर्वम् श्रुत्वा अर्जुनेन सह एकलव्यम् आगच्छत् ।  एकलव्यः द्रोणम् दृष्ट्वा द्रोणस्य पादयोः पतितवान् ।  द्रोणः तम् अवदत् एकलव्य मम शिष्य दानम् इच्छामि इति ।  यत् यत् मम गुरुः इच्छति तत् तत् दास्यामि इति एकलव्यः प्रतिवदति स्म ।  तव अङ्गुलीम् इच्छामि इति द्रोणः उक्तवान् ।  एकलव्येन अङ्गुली सम्मितम् द्विन्ना द्रोणाय दत्ता च ।  अधुना अर्जुनस्य ईर्ष्या गता ॥</p> <p>(i) With whom did Droṇa come to Ekalavya, and how did Ekalavya respond to Droṇa's arrival?</p> <p>(ii) What did Droṇa say to Ekalavya?</p> <p>(iii) How did Ekalavya reply?</p> <p>(iv) What does Droṇa request from Ekalavya, and how does Ekalavya fulfil this request?</p> <p>(v) In the last sentence of this passage, what are we told?</p> <p>4 marks will be allotted for each correct answer.</p> <p>(i) Droṇa came with Arjuna [1] and Ekalavya fell [1] at the feet [1] of Droṇa [1].</p> <p>(ii) Droṇa said to Ekalavya 'O my [1] pupil [1], I want [1] a gift [1]'.</p> <p>(iii) Ekalavya replied 'Whatever [1] my teacher [1] wants [1], I shall give [1]'.</p> <p>(iv) Droṇa requests Ekalavya's thumb [1] and Ekalavya cuts it off [1] with a smile [1] and gives it to him [1].</p> <p>(v) Now [1] Arjuna's [1] jealousy [1] was gone [1].</p>	20