



Cambridge O Level

SANSKRIT (MAURITIUS)

3216/01

Paper 1 Translation and Set Texts

October/November 2025

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 100

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.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2025 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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.






Annotations guidance for centres

Examiners use a system of annotations as a shorthand for communicating their marking decisions to one another. Examiners are trained during the standardisation process on how and when to use annotations. The purpose of annotations is to inform the standardisation and monitoring processes and guide the supervising examiners when they are checking the work of examiners within their team. The meaning of annotations and how they are used is specific to each component and is understood by all examiners who mark the component.

We publish annotations in our mark schemes to help centres understand the annotations they may see on copies of scripts. Note that there may not be a direct correlation between the number of annotations on a script and the mark awarded. Similarly, the use of an annotation may not be an indication of the quality of the response.

The annotations listed below were available to examiners marking this component in this series.

Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Correct point
	Page or response seen by examiner
	Benefit of doubt given
	Incorrect translation or point
	Omission

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>Translate the following sentences into English:</p> <p>(i) भार्ययोः / पुत्रः / न / आसीत् ।/ [4]</p> <p>(ii) भीष्मः / अचिन्तयत् / कथम् / अन्यम् / नृपम् / लप्स्ये इति ।/ [6]</p> <p>(iii) सः / भार्याभ्याम् / अन्यम् पतिम् / अलभत ।/ [4]</p> <p>(iv) रषः / पतिः / ऋषिः / आसीत् ।/ [4]</p> <p>(v) सः ऋषिः / व्यासः / नाम ।/ [3]</p> <p>(vi) ऋषिम् दृष्ट्वा / तु / अम्बिका / निमिषति स्म ।/ [4]</p> <p><i>1 mark will be allotted for the correct translation of each unit indicated. Incorrect transliteration will not be penalised.</i></p> <p>(i) The two wives had no son.</p> <p>(ii) Bhīṣma thought 'How shall I find another king?'</p> <p>(iii) He found another husband for the two wives.</p> <p>(iv) This husband was a sage.</p> <p>(v) That sage was called Vyāsa.</p> <p>(vi) However, having seen the sage, Ambikā closed her eyes.</p>	25

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p>Transliterate the following passage:</p> <p>एकदा तेन / राज-पुत्रेण स्नात- / अनुलिप्तेन कनक- / रत्न-अलंकार- / धारिणा प्रोक्तम् — / अद्यारभ्य मासम् एकं / मया गौरी-व्रतं / कर्तव्यम् । तदत्र / प्रति-रात्रम् एकां / कुलीनां युवतीम् / आनीय समर्पय ।/ सा मया यथोचितेन / विधिना पूजयितव्या ।/ ततः स / चारुदत्तस्तथा-विधां / नव-युवतीम् / आनीय समर्पयति ।/ पश्चात् प्रच्छन्नः / सन् किम् अयं / करोतीति निरूपयति ।/</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. Upper or lower case transliteration is permitted. Punctuation is not tested.</i></p> <p>ekadā tena / rāja – putreṇa snāta - / anuliptena kanaka / - ratna - alaṅkāra (accept alaṅkāra) - / dhārīṇā proktam / adyārabhya māsam ekaṁ / mayā gaurī - vrataṁ / kartavyam. tadatra / prati – rātram ekāṁ / kulīnāṁ yuvatīm / ānīya samarpaya. / sā mayā yathocitena / vidhinā pūjayitavyā. / tataḥ sa / cārudattastathā - vidhāṁ / nava – yuvatīm / ānīya samarpayati. / paścāt pracchannaḥ / san kim ayaṁ / karotīti nirūpayati. /</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p>Do not translate the passage below. First read it carefully and then answer, in Sanskrit, the questions that follow.</p> <p>अशोकवृक्षान् नष्ट्वा रावणस्य सैनिकान् हत्वा च वायुपुत्रः सागरम् पुनः शीघ्रम् अतरत् । अन्यैः कपिभिः सह मिलित्वा लङ्कायाम् शुद्धा सीता मया दृष्टा इति वायुपुत्रः अक्रोशत् । तत् श्रुत्वा सर्वे वानराः मधुवनम् अधावन् तत्र च बहु मधु आनन्देन अखादन् । एकः प्रबलः कपिः दधिमुखः नाम मधुवनम् अरक्षत् । विरमत विरमत इति दधिमुखः पुनः पुनः अक्रोशत् ।</p> <p>(i) रावणस्य सैनिकान् हत्वा किम् वायुपुत्रः अकरोत् ? (ii) अन्यैः कपिभिः सह मिलित्वा किम् वायुपुत्रः अक्रोशत् ? (iii) तत् श्रुत्वा किम् वानराः अकुर्वन् ? तदा ते किम् अकुर्वन् ?</p> <p>(i) वायुपुत्रः सागरम् [1] पुनः [1] शीघ्रम् [1] अतरत् [1] । (ii) वायुपुत्रः लङ्कायाम् शुद्धा [1] सीता [1] मया [1] दृष्टा [1] इति [1] अक्रोशत् । (iii) वानराः मधुवनम् [1] अधावन् [1] तत्र च बहु [1] मधु [1] आनन्देन [1] अखादन् [1] ।</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	<p>Do not translate the passages below. First read them carefully and then answer, in <u>English</u>, the questions that follow each passage.</p> <p>दशरथः तस्य कुपितस्य सञ्जनस्य वचनम् अशृणोत् । सः तेन पीडितः । किंतु कालेन तम् शापम् व्यस्मरत् । अयोध्यायाम् भार्याभिः सह सुखेन अवसत् । सुखितस्य नृपस्य एकम् दुःखम् । तस्य पुत्रः न आसीत् इति । ततः ऋषिभिः सह सः पुत्राय यज्ञम् अकरोत् । अथ कालेन पुत्राः उदभवन् । रामः च लक्ष्मणः च भरतः च शत्रुघ्नः च इति पुत्राणाम् नामधेयाणि ।</p> <p>(i) What did Daśaratha hear, and how did he feel about this?</p> <p>(ii) In time, what happened? Where did Daśaratha live and with whom?</p> <p>(iii) What one sorrow is spoken of?</p> <p>(iv) What did Daśaratha do to relieve this sorrow?</p> <p>(v) What were the names of Daśaratha's sons?</p> <p><i>4 marks will be allotted for each correct answer.</i></p> <p>(i) He heard the statement [1] of the angry [1] good person [1] and felt oppressed [1].</p> <p>(ii) In time he forgot [1] the curse [1] and lived in Ayodhyā [1] with his wives [1].</p> <p>(iii) Daśaratha [1] had [1] no [1] son [1].</p> <p>(iv) With the sages [1] he performed [1] a sacrifice [1] for a son [1].</p> <p>(v) Rāma [1] Lakṣmaṇa [1] Bharata [1] and Śatrughna [1].</p>	

Question	Answer	Marks
4(b)	<p>दुर्योधनस्य माता गान्धारी नाम दुर्योधनम् उक्तवती नग्नः माम् आगच्छ इति । यदा तु दुर्योधनः गान्धारीम् आगच्छत् तदा ऊरू आवृतौ । तस्मात् दुर्योधनस्य ऊरू न रक्षितौ । युद्धस्य अन्ते दुर्योधनः कम् चित् जलाशयम् प्राविशत् । सः तु पाण्डवैः अचिरेण लब्धः । दुर्योधनः भीमेन सह युद्धम् कृतवान् । भीमः दुर्योधनस्य ऊरू गदया अतुदत् । दुर्योधनः भूमौ अपतत् भीमम् अवदत् च त्वया अधर्मः कृतः ।</p> <p>(i) Who spoke to Duryodhana, and what did she say?</p> <p>(ii) What part of Duryodhana's body was not protected, and why?</p> <p>(iii) What did Duryodhana enter, and when?</p> <p>(iv) Who found Duryodhana, with whom did Duryodhana then fight, and how was he attacked?</p> <p>(v) Where did Duryodhana fall, and what did he say to his attacker?</p> <p><i>4 marks will be allotted for each correct answer.</i></p> <p>(i) Gāndhārī [1] spoke to him and said 'Come [1] to me [1] naked [1]'.</p> <p>(ii) His thighs [1] were not protected because they were covered [1] when Duryodhana [1] came to Gāndhārī [1].</p> <p>(iii) He entered some or other [1] lake [1] at the end [1] of the battle [1].</p> <p>(iv) The Pāṇḍavas [1] found him, then Bhīma [1] fought with him, and hit [1] him with a mace [1].</p> <p>(v) He fell on the ground [1] and said to his attacker 'You [1] have done [1] something wrong [1]'.</p>	