



Cambridge O Level

SANSKRIT (MAURITIUS)

3216/02

Paper 2 Translation of Set Texts and Panini Grammar

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
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.		
1	<p>Translate the following passage into English:</p> <p>शंकरः जननीम् / अत्यजत् ।/ सः प्राज्ञः / गुरुः अभवत् ।/ सः जनेभ्यः / परमम् ज्ञानम् / अददात् ।/ अन्ते तु / सः वृद्धाम् जननीम् / पुनः आगच्छत् ।/ सः तस्यै अपि / परमम् ज्ञानम् / अददात् ।/ तत् तु तया / न अवगतम् ।/ तदा शंकरः तस्यै / मन्त्रान् अगायत् ।/ मन्त्रान् श्रुत्वा / सा स्वर्गम् / अचिरेण अगच्छत् ॥ /</p> <p>1 mark will be allocated for the correct translation of each unit indicated. Incorrect transliteration will not be penalised.</p> <p>Śaṅkara left his mother. He became a wise teacher. He gave to people supreme knowledge. In the end, however, he came again to his elderly mother. He gave her the supreme knowledge also. She, however, did not understand it. Śaṅkara then sang sacred words for her. Hearing the sacred words, she soon went to heaven.</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
2	<p>Translate into English any four of the following verses:</p> <p>(i) अशोच्यानन्वशोचस्त्वं / प्रज्ञावादांश्च भाषसे ।/ गतासूनगतासूंश्च / नानुशोचन्ति / पण्डिताः / ॥२.११॥</p> <p>(ii) सुखदुःखे समे कृत्वा/लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ। ततो युद्धाय/युज्यस्व/नैवं पापमवाप्स्यसि॥२.३८॥</p> <p>(iii) असंशयं महाबाहो / मनो दुर्निग्रहं चलम् ।/ अभ्यासेन तु / कौन्तेय वैराग्येण / च गृह्यते / ॥६.३५॥</p> <p>(iv) अद्वेष्टा सर्वभूतानां / मैत्रः करुण एव च ।/ निर्ममो निरहङ्कारः / समदुःखसुखः / क्षमी / ॥१२.१३॥</p> <p>(v) नष्टो मोहः / स्मृतिर्लब्धा / त्वत्प्रसादान्मयाऽच्युत ।/ स्थितोऽस्मि गतसन्देहः / करिष्ये वचनं तव / ॥१८.७३॥</p> <p><i>1 mark will be allocated for the correct translation of each unit indicated.</i></p> <p>(i) 'You grieve for those who call for no grief: at the same time, you speak words of wisdom. The wise grieve neither for the dead nor for the living.'</p> <p>(ii) 'Treating alike happiness and distress, gain and loss, victory and defeat, then engage in battle. In this way, you will not incur sin.'</p> <p>(iii) 'Without doubt, O hero, the mind is difficult to control and mobile. But by means of practice and detachment, son of Kuntī, it may be controlled.'</p> <p>(iv) 'He hates no beings, is friendly and compassionate, and is rid of all sense of possession and of egoism. He is the same in pleasure and pain and is patient.'</p> <p>(v) 'Lord! Confusion has been dispelled, and memory regained due to your grace. remain without doubts. I shall do what you say.'</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
3	<p>Do not translate the passage below. First read it carefully and then answer, in English, the questions that follow.</p> <p>अस्ति गौतमारण्ये महातपा नाम मुनिः । तेनाश्रमसंस्थाने मूषिकशाविकः काकमुखाद्ब्रूः दृष्टः । ततो दयालुना तेन मुनिना नीवारकणैः स संवर्धितः । तं च मूषिकं खादितुमनुधावन्बिडालो मुनिना दृष्टः । पश्चात्तपःप्रभावात्तेन मुनिना मूषिको बलिष्ठो बिडालः कृतः । स बिडालः कुक्कुराद्विभेति । ततोऽसौ कुक्कुरः कृतः । कुक्कुरस्य व्याघ्रान्महद्भयम् । तदनन्तरं स व्याघ्रः कृतः । अथ व्याघ्रमपि तं मूषिकनिर्विशेषं पश्यति मुनिः ॥</p> <p>(i) Where did the sage live, and what does his name ‘Mahātapāḥ’ mean?</p> <p>(ii) Where did the sage first see the young mouse, and from where had it fallen?</p> <p>(iii) On seeing the young mouse, what did the sage do for it, and how is the sage described in doing this?</p> <p>(iv) What was the second animal seen by the sage, and what was this animal doing?</p> <p>(v) In this passage, what changes to the mouse does the sage make, and through the power of what?</p> <p><i>Four marks will be allotted for each question of the passage.</i></p> <p>(i) The sage lived in the Gautama [1] forest [1] and his name means ‘of great [1] austerity’ [1].</p> <p>(ii) The sage first saw the young mouse near [1] the hermitage [1] after it had fallen from the mouth [1] of a crow [1].</p> <p>(iii) The sage fed [1] the mouse grains [1] of wild rice [1], and is described as compassionate [1].</p> <p>(iv) The second animal seen by the sage was a cat [1] running after [1] the mouse [1] to eat it [1].</p> <p>(v) The sage changes the mouse into a cat [1], then a dog [1], then a tiger [1] through the power of austerity [1].</p>	20

Question	Answer	Marks
4	<i>In question 4, answers may be given in either devanāgarī or transliteration.</i>	
4(a)	<p>Decline the following words as indicated:</p> <p><i>One mark will be allotted for every correct answer.</i></p> <p>(i) Yuṣmad – Accusative case in the three numbers</p> <p>(ii) Bālaka – Nominative case in the three numbers</p> <p>(iii) Muni – Locative case in the three numbers</p> <p>(i) त्वाम् [1] युवाम् [1] युष्मान् [1]</p> <p>(ii) बालकः [1] बालकौ [1] बालकाः [1]</p> <p>(iii) मुनौ [1] मुन्योः [1] मुनिषु [1]</p>	9
4(b)	<p>Conjugate any <u>two</u> of the following verbs as indicated:</p> <p>(i) Drś – in Lañ Lakāra, third person, singular, dual and plural</p> <p>(ii) Gam – in Lṛṭ Lakāra, first person, singular, dual and plural</p> <p>(iii) Khel – in Laṭ Lakāra, second person, singular, dual and plural</p> <p>(i) अपश्यत् [1] अपश्यताम् [1] अपश्यन् [1]</p> <p>(ii) गमिष्यामि [1] गमिष्यावः [1] गमिष्यामः [1]</p> <p>(iii) खेलसि [1] खेलथः [1] खेलथ [1]</p>	6
4(c)(i)	<p>Describe any <u>two</u> uses for the Genitive case (Ṣaṣṭhī Vibhakti) and illustrate each with an example.</p> <p>षष्ठी विभक्ति is used to indicate 'of' [1] e.g. नृपस्य कन्या । 'The daughter of the king.' [1]</p> <p>षष्ठी विभक्ति is used (with 'अस्') to express 'having'. [1] e.g. नृपस्य कन्या (अस्ति) । 'The king has a daughter.' [1]</p>	4
4(c)(ii)	<p>Give an example of a Sanskrit indeclinable word which is accompanied by a noun in the Instrumental case (Tṛtīyā Vibhakti).</p> <p>saha [1]</p>	1

Question	Answer	Marks
4(d)	<p>Explain fully the sandhi where ‘e’ or ‘o’ occur at the end of a word and the next word begins with a short ‘a’. Give <u>two</u> examples.</p> <p>When ‘e’ or ‘o’ occur at the end of a word and the next word begins with short ‘a’ the short ‘a’ is dropped [1] and an <i>avagraha</i> [1] indicates its disappearance [1].</p> <p>E.g. रामे अपि = रामेऽपि [1] गुरो अपि = गुरोऽपि [1]</p>	5
4(e)(i)	<p>Write out the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Māheśvara Sūtras.</p> <p>2nd – ऋ लृ क् 3rd – ए ओ ङ् 4th – ऐ औ च्</p>	6
4(e)(ii)	<p>Explain the Uccāraṇa Sūtra:</p> <p>उपूष्मानीयानामोष्ठौ ।</p> <p><i>4 marks will be allotted for any 4 correct letters from the list below:</i></p> <p>उ प् फ् ब् भ् म् व्</p> <p><i>1 mark to mention the place of pronunciation i.e. the lips.</i></p>	5
4(e)(iii)	<p>Explain the Uccāraṇa Sūtra:</p> <p>सदैतोः कण्ठतालु ।</p> <p><i>2 marks will be allotted for the 2 correct letters shown below:</i></p> <p>ए [1] ऐ [1]</p> <p><i>2 marks to mention the places of pronunciation i.e. throat and palate.</i></p>	4