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**SANSKRIT**

**0499/01**

Paper 1

**May/June 2019**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 90

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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 **5** 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 descriptors 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	Guidance
<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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>			
1	Comprehension of a Sanskrit passage not in sandhi.		Answers to be given in English except for <b>1(g)</b> .
1(a)	the king [1] of the demons [1]	2	Accept 'the demon [1] king [1]'
1(b)	'Then [1] he [1] met [1] Sītā [1].' [1 mark construal]	5	Accept 'He [1] then [1] met [1] together with Sītā [1].' [1 mark construal]
1(c)	men [1] monkeys [1] and demons [1] who had been killed [1]	4	Accept 'slain [1] men [1], monkeys [1] and demons [1]'
1(d)	a bridge [1]	1	Accept 'the bridge built by monkeys [1]'
1(e)	in the kingdom [1] of the monkeys [1]	2	Accept 'in the monkey [1] kingdom [1]'
1(f)	'Their [1] clothes [1] were beautiful [1].' [1 mark construal]	4	Accept 'The clothes [1] of those ladies [1] were beautiful [1].' [1 mark construal]
1(g)	<p>पुनर्वाप्यौ गत्वा विमानोऽयोध्यामागच्छत् । अयोध्यामागम्य ते सर्वेऽतीव संतुष्टा अभवन् । गमम्य मोदगोऽवददृशाम्ः सत्यो नृप इति ।</p> <p>[1 mark for each sandhi as shown with underlinings, totalling 9 marks. 1 mark awarded for avoidance of unnecessary application of sandhi and correct application of the conventions of when to break the top line, the mark not being awarded if any errors are made in these respects.]</p>	10	
1(h)	filled with [1] bliss [1]	2	Accept 'full of [1] bliss [1]'

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance												
2	Translation of Sanskrit into English.		Answers to be given in English.												
2(a)	In some (i) town [1], or other, there was (ii) a certain [1] merchant. His (iii) son [1] bought a book for a (iv) hundred [1] rupees. In (v) that [1] book it was (vi) written [1] 'A (vii) man [1] obtains the (viii) wealth [1] he deserves. (ix) Therefore [1] I do not (x) grieve [1] nor do I rejoice.'	10	Accept (i) city [1] (ii) one [1] (vii) human being [1] (ix) so [1]												
<p><i>Awarding marks for 2(b) and 2(c).</i> <i>Marks for each section should be awarded as follows, with due regard for accuracy and meaning:</i></p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Accurate translation with one slight error allowed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Mostly correct</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>More than half right</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Less than half right</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Little recognisable relation to the Sanskrit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>No creditworthy material</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				5	Accurate translation with one slight error allowed	4	Mostly correct	3	More than half right	2	Less than half right	1	Little recognisable relation to the Sanskrit	0	No creditworthy material
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4	Mostly correct														
3	More than half right														
2	Less than half right														
1	Little recognisable relation to the Sanskrit														
0	No creditworthy material														
2(b)(i)	'Having seen that, the merchant asked his son "How much did you pay for this book?" He said "A hundred rupees."	5	Accept 'With what wealth was this book bought / grabbed / acquired?' instead of 'How much did you pay for this book?'												
2(b)(ii)	'Having heard that the merchant said "Fool! There are only two sentences in that book. With intelligence of this kind, how are you going to gain wealth?"	5	Accept 'With such intelligence, how is there a gain of wealth?' instead of 'With intelligence of this kind, how are you going to gain wealth?'												
2(c)(i)	'Straight away the son was expelled from the house by the merchant, and with sorrow he went to another country.'	5	Accept 'unhappily' in place of 'with sorrow'. Accept 'place' for 'country'.												
2(c)(ii)	'The son was asked by a man "What is your name?" "Deserved wealth" he replied.'	5	Accept 'What is your Honour's name?' instead of 'What is your name?'												

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3	Translation of English sentences into Sanskrit. [1 mark for each Sanskrit word. 1 mark for will be given for correct word order in each sentence. Total 15 marks.]		Answers in Sanskrit using devanāgarī script.
3(a)	नृपः वीरान् मैत्रिकान् अपश्यत् ।	5	
3(b)	भार्याणाम् हृदयेषु आनन्दः उद्भविष्यति ।	5	
3(c)	मत्स्यम् श्रुत्वा शिष्यः उपाविशत् ।	5	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	Comprehension of a Sanskrit passage in sandhi.		Answers to be given in English.
4(a)	Suvarṇavatī [1]	1	
4(b)	'having much [1] wealth [1]'	2	Accept 'very wealthy [1]'
4(c)	“I shall again [1] increase [1] my wealth [1]” he thought [1].’ [1 mark construal ]	5	Accept 'I shall further [1]' instead of 'I shall again'
4(d)	another country [1]	1	Accept 'another place [1]'
4(e)	Samjīvaka [1]	1	
4(f)	another town [1]	1	Accept 'another city [1]'
4(g)(i)	'full of strength [1]'	1	
4(g)(ii)	tatpuruṣa [1]	1	Accept 'bahuvrīhi [1]'
4(h)	He heard the bellowing [1] of Samjīvaka [1].	2	Accept 'He heard [1] Samjīvaka's bellowing [1].'