



Cambridge IGCSE™

SANSKRIT

0499/12

Paper 1 Language

May/June 2022

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 90

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 May/June 2022 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

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. 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 1(g). |
| 1(a) | Devayānī [1] | 1 | |
| 1(b) | very [1] beautiful [1] | 2 | |
| 1(c) | I want [1] you [1] as my husband [1]. | 3 | |
| 1(d) | 'You will become [1] a second [1] wife [1].' [1 mark construal] | 4 | |
| 1(e) | She was distressed [1] and went to her father [1]. | 2 | |
| 1(f) | 'He cursed [1] Yayāti [1] "Become [1] old [1]." [1 mark construal] | 5 | |
| 1(g) | His son [1] takes on his old age [1] as allowed by the sage [1]. | 3 | |
| 1(h) | <p>यदि तव पुत्रो वृद्धो भविष्यति तर्हि पुनर्युवा भविष्यतीति । अन्ते नृपस्य कनिष्ठः पुत्रोऽवदन्मम जनकस्य सुखाय वृद्धो भविष्यामीति ॥</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 | |

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|-----------|--|---|----------------|---|----------------------|---|----------------------|---|--|---|--------------------------|--|--|
| 2 | Translation of Sanskrit into English. | | Answers to be given in English. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2(a) | In a certain (i) <u>forest</u> [1], there was a certain hunter. Once he (ii) <u>came</u> [1] upon a boar. Having (iii) <u>seen</u> [1] him, the hunter (iv) <u>shot</u> [1] an (v) <u>arrow</u> [1] (vi) <u>towards</u> [1] the boar. The boar, having been hit (vii) <u>became</u> [1] (viii) <u>angry</u> [1] and (ix) <u>ran</u> [1] (x) <u>quickly</u> [1] towards the hunter. | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <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 | | |
| 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2(b)(i) | 'By the tusk of the boar the belly of the hunter was cut open. The hunter, dead, fell down to the ground. The boar also, dead from the arrow, fell to the ground.' | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2(b)(ii) | 'A certain jackal, oppressed by hunger, came to that place. Having seen the dead hunter and the dead boar, he happily thought.' | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2(c)(i) | “By good luck a large meal has come to me.” First the greedy jackal ate the string of the hunter’s bow.' | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2(c)(ii) | 'The head of the jackal was hit by the bow. The jackal also died. One who is greedy is soon struck down.' | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|---|-------|---|
| 3 | Translation of English sentences into Sanskrit. <i>[1 mark for each Sanskrit word. 1 mark will be given for correct word order in each sentence. Total 15 marks.]</i> | | Answers in Sanskrit using devanāgarī script. |
| 3(a) | अचिरेण कुक्कुराः अन्नम् अखादन् । | 5 | |
| 3(b) | सैनिकाः विशालेषु गृहेषु वसन्ति । | 5 | |
| 3(c) | राजपुत्रम् दृष्ट्वा नगरम् अत्यजाम् । | 5 | |

| Question | Answer | Marks | Guidance |
|----------|---|-------|--|
| 4 | Comprehension of a Sanskrit passage in sandhi. | | Answers to be given in English. |
| 4(a) | in a certain [1] country [1] | 2 | |
| 4(b) | He is weak [1] and stood on the shore [1]. | 2 | |
| 4(c) | “Why [1] do you [1] not [1] eat [1] fish [1]?” <i>[1 mark construal]</i> | 6 | |
| 4(d)(i) | cause of life [1] | 1 | |
| 4(d)(ii) | <i>tatpuruṣa</i> [1] | 1 | |
| 4(e) | What [1] shall we do [1]? | 2 | |
| 4(f) | a crab [1] | 1 | |