



Cambridge IGCSE™

SANSKRIT

0499/11

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)	a teacher [1]	1	
1(b)	Uddālaka's [1] pupil [1]	2	Accept 'his [1] pupil [1]'. Accept 'student' for 'pupil'.
1(c)	riches [1]	1	Accept 'wealth' or 'money'.
1(d)	I will kill [1] that person [1].	2	Accept 'him' for 'that person'.
1(e)	'He [1] heard [1] the truth [1] from his mother [1].' [1 mark construal]	5	
1(f)	He became [1] angry [1].	2	
1(g)	'I shall defeat [1] the learned man [1] in debate [1].'	3	
1(h)	'The boy [1] went [1] to the palace [1].' [1 mark construal]	4	
1(i)	<p>म् नृपमवदद्गृहे पण्डितं जेष्यामीति । अष्टावक्रः पण्डितमजयत् । पण्डितो यमस्य लोकमगच्छत् । कहोडस्तु यमस्य लोकात्पुनरागच्छत् ॥</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>country</u> [1], there is a (ii) <u>king</u> [1] called Citraratha. In the (iii) <u>garden</u> [1] of Citraratha's (iv) <u>palace</u> [1] stands a (v) <u>lake</u> [1]. That is protected by (vi) <u>soldiers</u> [1]. There (vii) <u>many</u> [1] swans (viii) <u>live</u> [1]. The wings of (ix) <u>those</u> [1] swans are (x) <u>golden</u> [1].	10	Accept 'place' for 'country'.												
	<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)	'Every day the swans offer a tail feather to the king. Now a great golden bird came there to the lake.'	5													
2(b)(ii)	'The swans said "You are not able to live here. You have not given gifts to the king. Therefore go quickly."'	5													
2(c)(i)	'The great bird, having become angry, went to the king and said "The swans are abusing me."'	5													
2(c)(ii)	'Having heard that the king said to his soldiers "Go to the lake and kill the swans."'	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)	सत्यम् नरस्य मुखात् आगच्छति ।	5	
3(b)	उत्तमः शिष्यः नगरम् चरिष्यति ।	5	Accept 'श्रेष्ठः' for 'उत्तमः'.
3(c)	जनान् दृष्ट्वा नृपः अहसत् ।	5	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	Comprehension of a Sanskrit passage in sandhi.		Answers to be given in English.
4(a)	in a forest [1]	1	Accept 'wood' instead of 'forest'.
4(b)	'By what [1] trick [1] shall we eat [1] the body [1] of the elephant [1]?' <i>[1 mark construal]</i>	6	Accept 'plan' or 'method' or 'stratagem' instead of 'trick'.
4(c)	strength [1] of intelligence [1]	2	Accept 'intellect' instead of 'intelligence'.
4(d)	He bowed [1].	1	
4(e)	the forest animals [1]	1	Accept 'deer'.
4(f)	all [1] kingly qualities [1]	2	Accept 'all qualities of a king'.
4(g)	He is full [1] of pride [1].	2	Accept 'ego' instead of 'pride'.