



Cambridge IGCSE™

SANSKRIT

0499/12

Paper 1 Language

May/June 2025

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 2025 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **6** 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 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	Guidance
<p><i>General Note: In all cases reasonable alternative answers which are not specifically mentioned in the mark 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)	the forest [1]	1	
1(b)	'In their [1] hearts [1] however [1], pride [1] arose [1].' [1 mark construal]	6	
1(c)	Kṛṣṇa is [1] only [1] my [1] friend [1].	4	Allow flexibility for the translation of 'eva'.
1(d)	distressed [1]	1	
1(e)	'And [1] they [1] asked [1] the trees [1] "Where is Kṛṣṇa [1]?"' [1 mark construal]	6	
1(f)	Kṛṣṇa's [1] footprints [1].	2	Plural is required for 'footprints'.
1(g)	<p>गोपीनां मनःस्वीर्षोदभवत् । कृष्णं सकया नार्या सहापगतं इत्युचिन्तयन् । नारी राधा नाम । राधया कृष्णो विशेषत आराधितः ॥</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)	(i) town [1] (ii) called [1] (iii) at night [1] (iv) was asleep [1] (v) entered [1] (vi) house [1] (vii) old [1] (viii) donkey [1] (ix) dog [1] (x) there [1]	10													
	<p>Awarding marks for 2(b) and 2(c). Marks for each section should be awarded as follows, with due regard for accuracy and meaning:</p> <table><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></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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0	No creditworthy material														
2(b)(i)	‘Now the donkey said to the dog, “Friend, this is your business. Why do you not make a noise and wake up our master?”’	5													
2(b)(ii)	‘The dog replied, “You should not entertain this thought. I always protect our master’s house from thieves.”’	5													
2(c)(i)	‘However, the master does not know my use. He gives me only a little food.’	5													
2(c)(ii)	‘For all masters, without danger, quickly become careless about servants.’	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)	सुवर्णाः मृगाः राज्ये वसन्ति ।	5	
3(b)	अधुना नारी सत्यम् वदिष्यति ।	5	
3(c)	सिंहम् दृष्ट्वा शरम् अक्षिपत् ।	5	

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	Comprehension of a Sanskrit passage in sandhi.		Answers to be given in English.
4(a)	in a tree [1]	1	
4(b)	told [1] stories [1]	2	
4(c)	for food [1]	1	
4(d)	other [1] birds [1]	2	
4(e)	'I thought [1] "My [1] friend [1] has been killed [1] by someone [1]."' [1 mark construal]	6	
4(f)	a rabbit [1]	1	
4(g)	ate [1] a lot [1]	2	