



Cambridge IGCSE™

SANSKRIT

0499/01

Paper 1 Language

May/June 2020

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 90

Published

Students did not sit exam papers in the June 2020 series due to the Covid-19 global pandemic.

This mark scheme is published to support teachers and students and should be read together with the question paper. It shows the requirements of the exam. The answer column of the mark scheme shows the proposed basis on which Examiners would award marks for this exam. Where appropriate, this column also provides the most likely acceptable alternative responses expected from students. Examiners usually review the mark scheme after they have seen student responses and update the mark scheme if appropriate. In the June series, Examiners were unable to consider the acceptability of alternative responses, as there were no student responses to consider.

Mark schemes should usually be read together with the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers. However, because students did not sit exam papers, there is no Principal Examiner Report for Teachers for the June 2020 series.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the June 2020 series for most Cambridge IGCSE™ and Cambridge International A & AS Level 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
<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.	
1(a)	When Kṛṣṇa [1] was dead [1].	2
1(b)	on the road [1]	1
1(c)	He took up [1] his bow [1] and pursued them [1]. [1 mark construal]	4
1(d)	<p>तम्य धनुस्त्वशक्तम् । मन्त्रा अर्जुनेन विम्मृताः । अर्जुनोऽचिन्तयन्कृष्णेन विनाह्रमशक्त इति । गोपालानां दण्डैर्जुनो जितः ।</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(e)	Arjuna's/his [1] chariot [1]	2
1(f)	horses [1]	1
1(g)	a sage [1]	1
1(h)	'Therefore [1] give up [1] the kingdom [1].' [1 mark construal]	4
1(i)	'Go [1] to the forest [1] with [1] your brothers [1].' [1 mark construal]	5

Question	Answer	Marks												
2	Translation of Sanskrit into English.													
2(a)	One (i) <u>day</u> [1], a brahmin said to his (ii) <u>wife</u> [1], 'Dear, (iii) <u>tomorrow</u> [1] I shall go to another (iv) <u>village</u> [1]. There, (v) <u>at the time</u> [1] of the festival, (vi) <u>people</u> [1] will give (vii) <u>me</u> [1] much (viii) <u>food</u> [1]. You (ix) <u>also</u> [1] should give food to (x) <u>a certain</u> [1] brahmin.'	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	
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3	More than half right													
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0	No creditworthy material													
2(b)(i)	'Now, having heard that, the brahmin's wife became angry. She replied "Our family is poor. How shall/will I find food?"'	5												
2(b)(ii)	'In this family I have experienced no happiness at all. Ornaments have never been given to me.'	5												
2(c)(i)	'Having heard his wife's statements the brahmin with fear said "Even a poor person should give a small amount of wealth."'	5												
2(c)(ii)	'A gift which is given in a fitting place and at a fitting time is virtuous.'	5												

Question	Answer	Marks
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>	
3(a)	कुक्कुरः कृष्णम् अश्वम् अधावत् ।	5
3(b)	अचिरेण पुत्राः स्वर्गम् गमिष्यन्ति ।	5
3(c)	गुरूम् दृष्ट्वा नगरम् अत्यजत् ।	5

Question	Answer	Marks
4	Comprehension of a Sanskrit passage in sandhi.	
4(a)	in a town [1]	1
4(b)(i)	'desirous [1] of wealth [1]'	2
4(b)(ii)	<i>bahuvr̥hi</i> [1]	1
4(c)	with suffering [1] of body [1]	2
4(d)	in a dream [1]	1
4(e)	'Today [1] stand [1] at the door [1] of your own [1] house [1].' [1 mark construal]	6
4(f)	a pot of gold [1]	1
4(g)	a barber [1]	1