P - I (1+1+1) G / 17 (N)

2017

SANSKRIT (General)

Paper Code : I-A

[New Syllabus]

Full Marks : 50

Time : One Hour

Important Instructions for OMR Sheet 1. Write / Fill your correct Subject Name, Subject Code & Paper Code in the space provided on the top of the OMR sheet (Subject Codes are given on the back of the OMR sheet & Paper Code in the Question Paper.) 2. Write / Fill your Ball number Basistentian number Base Section

2. Write / Fill your Roll number, Registration number, Regn. Session, Exam Date and Exam Session in the space provided on the OMR Sheet.

3. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.

4. Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the **OMR Sheet** given inside the Paper Booklet only. If you mark at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.

5. If you write your Name, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.

6. You have to return the OMR Sheet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.

7. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen. Use of any mobile phone, calculator or log table etc. in examination hall, is prohibited.

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Answer *all* the questions in OMR sheet. Choose the correct answer. Each question carries 1 mark.

- 1. Decline नदी in द्वितीया बहुवचन।
 - (A) नदीम्।
 - (B) नद्याम्।
 - (C) नदी:।
 - (D) नदीनाम्।
- 2. Conjugate दृश् लट् उत्तमपुरुष एकवचन।
 - (A) पश्यति।
 - (B) पश्यतु।
 - (C) पश्यामि।
 - (D) पश्यत्।
- 3. Decline आत्मन् in षष्ठी बहुवचन।
 - (A) आत्मानाम्।
 - (B) आत्मानम्।
 - (C) आत्माणम्।
 - (D) आत्माणाम्।
- 4. Give the resulting form of दृश् + कितन्।
 - (A) दृश्टि।
 - (B) **दৃষ্টি।**
 - (C) दृष्टि:।
 - (D) दृश्टि:।

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5. Account for the case-ending of underlined word — 'वने वसति मुनि:'।

- (A) आधारोऽधिकरणम्
- (B) कर्मणि सप्तमी
- (C) कर्तुरीप्सिततमं कर्म
- (D) सप्तमीं विभक्ते

6. Join the sandhi of महा + इन्द्र: ।

- (A) महेन्द्र
- (B) महेन्द्रः
- (C) महान्द्रः
- (D) महीन्द्र:

7. Name the samasa of 'गृहस्य समीपम् = उपगृहम्'।

- (A) द्वन्द्वः
- (B) तत्पुरुषः
- (C) अव्ययीभावः
- (D) बहुब्रीहिः

8. Disjoin the sandhi of अन्वय:।

- (A) अनु + अय:
- (B) अन्व + अय:
- (C) अनु + यः
- (D) अन्वु + अय:

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- 9. Give the resulting form of शिव + अण्।
 - (A) शिव:
 - (B) शैव:
 - (C) शिव
 - (D) शैव

10. Name the samasa of त्रयाणां मुनीनां समाहार: = त्रिमुनि।

- (A) बहुब्रीहिसमास:
- (B) द्विगुसमास:
- (C) तत्पुरूषसमासः
- (D) द्वन्द्वसमासः

11. Who is the author of the 'छन्दोमञ्जरी'?

- (A) आचार्य देविदास
- (B) आचार्य गङ्गादास
- (C) आचार्य पाणिनि
- (D) आचार्य पतञ्जलि

12. How many वृत्तs are there in the छन्द:शास्त्रम् ?

(A) 5

(B) 6

- (C) 2
- (D) 3

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- 17. Who is author of the 'अभिज्ञानशकुन्तलम्'?
 - (A) कालिदास:
 - (B) शूद्रक:
 - (C) माधः
 - (D) भास:

18. Which is the source of the 'अभिज्ञानशकुन्तलम्' of the following?

- (A) रामायणम्
- (B) बृहत्कथा
- (C) महाभारतम्
- (D) कविकल्पितम्

19. 'अथवा भवितव्यानां द्वाराणि भवन्ति सर्वत्र' — Who said this?

- (A) कण्व:
- (B) दुष्यन्तः
- (C) महादेवः
- (D) सारथि:

20. 'असाधुदर्शी खलु अत्र भवान् काश्यपः' — Who said this ?

- (A) दुष्यन्तः
- (B) विदूषक:
- (C) सारथि:
- (D) तापसः

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21. Who was 'मातलि:'?

(A) तपोवनस्य तापसः

(B) इन्द्रस्य सारथिः

(C) दुष्यन्तस्य सारथिः

(D) वार्तावाहकः

- 22. 'मृगानुसारिणं साक्षात् पश्यामीव पिनाकिनम्' Who is refferred to here by the word 'पिनाकिनम्'?
 - , (A) কण्व:

(B) दुष्यन्तः

(C) दुर्वासा

(D) सारथिः

23. 'अभिज्ञानशकुन्तलम्' इति नाटकं कस्याः श्रेण्याः?

- (A) नाटिका
- (B) प्रकारणम्

(C) व्यायोगः

(D) नाटकम्

24. 'चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगाः' --- Who said this?

- (A) अनुसूया
- (B) प्रियंवदा
- (C) शकुन्तला
- (D) दुष्यन्तः

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- 25. 'गुणवते कन्यका प्रतिपादनीया' Who said this?
 - (A) अनसूया
 - (B) प्रियंवदा
 - (C) शकुन्तला
 - (D) गौतमी
- 26. Who is author of the 'स्वप्नवासवदत्तम्'?
 - (A) कालिदासः
 - (B) भास:
 - (C) भवभूतिः
 - (D) व्यास:

27. Which work of the following is based on महाभारत?

- (A) रघुवंशम्
- (B) जानकीहरणम्
- (C) भट्टिकाव्यम्
- (D) किरातार्जुनीयम्

28. How many पर्वणs are there in the 'महाभारतम्'?

- (A) 18
- (B) 20
- (C) 15
- (D) 12

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29. How many dramas are written by भास:?

- (A) 13
- (B) 14
- (C) 15
- (D) 16

30. Who is the author of the रघुवंशम्?

- (A) कालिदासः
- (B) भास:
- (C) भारविः
- (D) कुमारदासः

31. How many काण्डs are there in the रामायणम्?

- (A) 7
- (B) 8
- (C) 9
- (D) 10

32. Which drama is written by कालिदास: ?

- (A) वालचरितम्
- (B) महावीरचरितम्
- (C) मालविकाग्निमित्रम्
- (D) शारिपुत्रप्रकरणम्

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- 33. Who is the author of the 'जानकीहरणम्'?
 - (A) माघ:
 - (B) कुमारदास:
 - (C) कालिदासः
 - (D) भारविः

34. Which one of the following चम्पूकाव्य based on रामायण?

- (A) भारतचम्पू
- (B) रामायणचम्पू
- (C) नलचम्पू
- (D) नृसिंहचम्पू

35. How many 'तन्त्र's are there in the हितोपदेश?

- (A) 4
- (B) 5
- (C) 6
- (D) 7

36. To which पर्वण of the महाभारतम् does गीता belongs?

- (A) वनपर्वण
- (B) उद्योगपर्वण
- (C) भीष्यपर्वण
- (D) कर्णपर्वण

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37. How many महाकाव्यs are written by कालिदास: ?

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 5

38. Which drama is based on politics?

- (A) मृच्छकटिकम्
- (B) महावीरचरितम्
- (C) मालविकाग्निमित्रम्
- (D) मुद्राराक्षसम्

39. How many सर्गंs are there in the कुमारसम्भवम्?

- (A) 16
- (B) 17
- (C) 18
- (D) 19

40. Who said --- 'नारिकेलफलसम्मितं वचो भारवे:'?

- (A) भारविः
- (B) भट्टिः
- (C) माघ:
- (D) मल्लिनाथ:

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- 41. Who is the author of वालभारतम्?
 - (A) राजशेखर:
 - (B) भास:
 - (C) कालिदासः
 - (D) शुद्रक:

42. Who is the best drama of भास:?

- (A) प्रतिमानाटकम्
- (B) स्वप्नवासवदत्तम्
- (C) अभिषेकनाटकम्
- (D) चारुदत्तम्
- 43. Who is author of 'मेघदूतम्'?
 - (A) हाल:
 - (B) वाणभट्ट:
 - (C) कालिदास:
 - (D) भतृहरिः
- 44. Who is the author of 'पञ्चतन्त्रम्'?
 - (A) नारायणशर्मा
 - (B) कपिलशर्मा
 - (C) विष्णुशर्मा
 - (D) देवशर्मा

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45. In which tantra of पञ्चतन्त्र ब्राह्मण चौरपिशाचकथा is belongs?

- (A) लब्धप्रणाश:
- (B) काकोलूकीय:
- (C) मित्रभेदः
- (D) मित्रप्राप्तिः
- 46. Who is the author of 'दशकुमारचरितम्'?
 - (A) **दण्डी**
 - (B) भारवि:
 - (C) वाणभट्टः
 - (D) सुबन्धुः

47. Name the type of the drama 'मृच्छकटिकम्' of Sudraka's ----

- (A) भाण:
- (B) प्रकरणम्
- (C) गद्यकाव्यम्
- (D) महाकाव्यम्

48. Who is the 'सव्यसाची'?

- (A) भीम:
- (B) अर्जुन:
- (C) नकुल:
- (D) सहदेव:

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49. Who is the author of 'महाभारतम्'?

(A) देवव्यासः

(B) वेदव्यासः

(C) वाल्मीकिः

(D) पराशर:

50. Which one is the tragic drama?

(A) वालरामायणम्

(B) रत्नावली

(C) उत्तररामचरितम्

(D) मृच्छकटिकम्

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2017

SANSKRIT (General)

Paper Code : I-B

[New Syllabus]

Full Marks: 100

Time : Three Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Unit - I

- 1. Answer any *five* of the following questions : $4 \times 5 = 20$
 - (a) Join the Sandhis any *two* of the following : $2 \times 2 = 4$
 - (i) राम: + तथा।
 - (ii) शक + अन्धु:।
 - (iii) स्व + ईरी।
 - (iv) मयि + अत्र।
 - (b) Disjoin the Sandhis any two of the following: $2 \times 2=4$
 - (i) संस्कार: ।
 - (ii) गच्छन्नश्व:।
 - (iii) तावेव।
 - (iv) न्यून:।

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 $2 \times 2 = 4$

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(c) Decline any two of the following :
(i) बालक in तृतीया द्विवचनम्।

(ii) षष् in षष्टी बहुवचनम्।

(iii) पितृ in तृतीया बहुवचनम्।

(iv) मुनि in पञ्चमी एकवचनम्।

(d) Conjugate any *two* of the following : $2 \times 2 = 4$

(i) सेव् in ऌट् मध्यमपुरुष एकवचनम्।

(ii) अस् in लट् उत्तमपुरुष बहुवचनम्।

(iii) तन् (परस्मैपदी) in लङ् मध्यमपुरुष द्विवचनम्।

(iv) गम् in विधिलिङ् मध्यमपुरुष एकवचनम्।

(e) Distinguish between any *two* of the following : $2 \times 2 = 4$

(i) संक्रीड़ति and संक्रीड़ते।

(ii) यजति and यजते।

(iii) विनयति and विनयते।

(iv) भाययति and भीषयते।

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(f) Account for the case-ending in any two of the
following underlined words:2×2=4(i) राजा <u>चौरं</u> शतं दण्डयति।(ii) <u>अन्नस्य</u> हेतो: वसति।(ii) <u>अन्नस्य</u> हेतो: वसति।(iii) स बाल आसीद् <u>वपुषा</u> चतुर्भुजो।(iv) यवेभ्यो गां वारयति।

(g) Expound the compound and name the compound of the following (any *two*): $2 \times 2=4$

(i) विद्याधनम्।

(ii) अपुत्र:।

(iii) व्याघ्रहत: ।

(iv) हरिहरौ।

(h) Give the resulting forms any *four* of the following: $1 \times 4=4$

(i) पच् + त्त्क।
(ii) भू + यत्।
(iii) शास् + क्यप्।
(iv) नड़ + फक्।
(v) इला + अण्।

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(4)(vi) वृत् + शानच्।

(vii) सर्व + ङीष्।

2. (a) Define and illustrate of any two of the following : 5×2=10

(i) प्रहर्षिणी।

(ii) तोटक।

(iii) वंशस्थविल।

(iv) मालिनी।

(b) Scan and name the metre (any one) : (i) पनर्भवं परिगतशत्किशत्मभू: ।

(ii) श्रिया दुरापः कथमीप्सितो भवेत्।

Unit - II

3. Discuss the relationship between man and nature as depicted in your selected portion of the अभिज्ञानशकुन्तलम्। 12

Or;

Declineate the character of Kanva in the drama अभिज्ञानशकुन्तलम्।

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4. Translate into English or Vernacular (any one) : 5 (a) न खलु न खलु वाणः सन्निपात्योऽयमस्मिन् मृदुनि मृगशरीरे तूलाराशाविवाग्निः। क्व वत हरिणकाणां जीवितं चातिलोलं क्व च निशितनिपाताः वज्रसाराः शरास्ते।। (b) चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोंगा रूपोच्चयेन मनसा विधिना कृता नु। स्त्रीरत्नसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे धातर्विभूत्वमनुचिन्त्य वपुश्च तस्याः।। 5. Explain with reference to the context of any one of the following : (a) इदं किलाव्याजमनोहरं वप् -

> स्तपःक्षमं साधयितुं य इच्छति। धूवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेत्तुमुषिर्व्यवस्यति।।

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5×2=10

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(b) रम्याणि वीक्ष्य मधुरांश्च निशम्य शब्दान् पर्युत्सुको भवति यत् सुखितोऽपि जन्तुः। तच्चेतसा स्मरति नूनमवोधपूर्वं भावस्थिराणि जननान्तरसौहृदानि।।

6. Amplify any one of the following :

(a) भवितव्यानां द्वाराणि भवन्ति सर्वत्र।

(b) मनोरथा नाम तटप्रपाताः ।

7. Translate into Vernacular (any two) :

- (a) अस्ति दाक्षिणात्ये महिलारोप्यं नाम नगरम्। तत्र सकल कलापारंगतोऽमरशक्तिर्नाम राजा वभुव। अस्य त्रय: पुत्रास्तु परमदुर्मेधसो वभूवुः। सचिवानाहूय राजा प्रोवाच — ''एते मम पुत्रा: शास्त्रविमुखा विवेकरहितान्ध। तदेषां यथा बुद्धिप्रकाशो भवति, तथा कोऽप्युपायोऽनुष्टीयताम्।''
- (b) संस्कृतभाषा अतीव प्राचीना, भारतवर्षस्य जातीया सम्पत्तिः च। भारतीया संस्कृतिः संस्कृतभाषायां परिपृष्टा भवति। संस्कृतिः एव अस्माकं प्राणाः, संस्कृतमेव आत्मा च। आत्मानं विना यथा प्राणाः न तिष्ठन्ति तथा खलु संस्कृतम् अन्तरेण संस्कृतिः न तिष्ठेत।

(7)

(c) परोपकारो हि परमो धर्मः। मनुष्याः सामाजिकजीवाः। समाजे वर्तमानानांम् अस्ति परस्परम् उपकार्योपकारकभावः। तत्र परोपकरणाद्धि साधूनां साधुत्वम्। साध्नोति परकार्यं यः सः साधुरिति व्युत्पत्तिगतोऽर्थः।

Unit - III

8. Answer any two of the following questions : $10 \times 2=20$

- (a) Write an essay on the court epics (महाकाव्य) of post Kalidasa period.
- (b) What is Campukāvya? Write a comprehensive note on Campukāvyas.
- (c) What do you mean by Tales and Fables ? Give the names of some tales and fables in Sanskrit. Write a note on हितोपदेश.
- (d) Make an estimate of कालिदास as a dramatist.
- 9. Write short note on any one of the following: 5

(a) हरिवंश।

- (b) राजतरङ्गिनी।
- (c) हर्षचरित।

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