

B I (Three Year G)  
Under 1+1+1 System

2018

**SANSKRIT (General)**

FIRST PAPER

( New Syllabus )

Time : 2 hours

Full Marks : 50

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

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

मन्दाक्रान्ता ; मालिनी ; शिखरिणी ; इन्द्रवज्रा।

- (b) Name and scan the metre (any **one**) : 5

(i) वाचं न मिश्रयति यद्यपि मद्रचोभिः।

(ii) सदानुकूलेषु हि कुर्वते रतिम्।

(iii) नीवाराः शुक्रगर्भकोटरमुखभ्रष्टास्तरूपामधः।

2. (a) Decline any **five** of the following : 5

(i) मुनि in षष्ठी बहुवचनम्

(ii) लता in सप्तमी द्विवचनम्

(iii) पितृ in तृतीया एकवचनम्

(iv) नदी in सप्तमी एकवचनम्

(v) चतुर् (स्त्री) in प्रथमा बहुवचनम्

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( Turn Over )

- (vi) गुणिन् in षष्ठी बहुवचनम्  
 (vii) साधु in सप्तमी बहुवचनम्  
 (viii) सर्व in तृतीया बहुवचनम्  
 (ix) आत्मन् in षष्ठी बहुवचनम्

(b) Conjugate any **five** of the following : 5

- (i) अस् in लट् उत्तमपुरुषे बहुवचनम्  
 (ii) गम् in लृट् मध्यमपुरुषे द्विवचनम्  
 (iii) पठ् in लङ् प्रथमपुरुषे एकवचनम्  
 (iv) भू in लोट् प्रथमपुरुषे बहुवचनम्  
 (v) पच् in लट् उत्तमपुरुषे एकवचनम्  
 (vi) हन् in लट् प्रथमपुरुषे द्विवचनम्  
 (vii) सेव् in लृट् प्रथमपुरुषे बहुवचनम्  
 (viii) गम् in लोट् मध्यमपुरुषे द्विवचनम्  
 (ix) तन् in लृट् प्रथमपुरुषे बहुवचनम्

3. Compare and contrast the characters of वासवदत्ता and पद्मावती. 10

Or

Justify the title of the drama, 'स्वप्नवासवदत्तम्' and its significance.

4. Translate any **one** into English or Vernacular : 5

- (a) गुणानां वा विशालानां सत्काराणां च नित्यशः।  
 कर्तारः सुलभा लोके विज्ञातारस्तु दुर्लभाः॥  
 (b) प्रद्वेषो बहुमानो वा संकल्पादेव जायते।  
 भर्तृदाराभिलाषित्वादस्यां मे महती स्वता॥

5. Explain any **one** of the following : 6

- (a) सुखमर्थो भवेद् दातुं सुखं प्राणाः सुखं तपः।  
 सुखमन्यद् भवेत् सर्वं दुःखं न्यासस्य रक्षणम्॥  
 (b) सविश्रमो ह्ययं भारः प्रसक्तस्तस्य तु श्रमः।  
 तस्मिन् सर्वमधीनं हि यत्राधीनो नराधिपः॥

6. Answer any **two** of the following : 2×2=4

- (a) What is the name of the lute (वीणा) of Vāsavadatta and who was the father of Vāsavadatta?  
 (b) “धन्या सा स्त्री यां तथा वेत्ति भर्ता”  
 Who is referred to here by स्त्री? Why is she धन्या?  
 (c) Who was Basantaka? What was his relationship with king Udayana?

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**SANSKRIT (General)**

SECOND PAPER

( New Syllabus )

Time : 2 hours

Full Marks : 50

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

UNIT—I

1. Answer any **one** question : 5

(a) “अथवा भवितव्यानां द्वाराणि भवन्ति सर्वत्र।”

Who said this? When did he say this?

(b) “किमिव हि मधुराणां मण्डनं नाकृतीनाम्।”

Who said this? When did the speaker say this?

(c) “आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि।”

Who said this and to whom? What is the context of this line?

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( Turn Over )

2. Compare and contrast the characters of अनसूया and प्रियंवदा in the drama, 'अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम्'. 12

Or

Write in brief the character of कण्व which you found in the 1st to 4th Act of the drama, 'अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम्'.

3. Translate into English or Vernacular (any two) :  
5×2=10

- (a) चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा  
रूपोच्चयेन मनसा विधिना कृता नु।  
स्त्रीरत्नसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे  
धातुर्विभुत्वमनुचिन्त्य वपुश्च तस्याः॥
- (b) विचिन्तयन्ती यमनन्यमानसा  
तपोधनं वेत्सि न मामुपस्थितम्।  
स्मरिष्यति त्वां न स बोधितोऽपि सन्  
कथां प्रमत्तः प्रथमं कृतामिव॥
- (c) ग्रीवाभङ्गाभिरामं मुहुरनुपतति स्यन्दने दत्तदृष्टिः  
पश्चाद्ध्वेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद् भूयसा पूर्वकायम्।  
दर्भैरुद्धावलीढैः श्रमविवृतमुखभ्रंशिभिः कीर्णवर्त्मा  
पश्योदग्रस्रुतत्वाद् वियति बहुतरं स्तोकमुर्व्या प्रयाति॥

4. Explain with reference to the context any **one** of the following verses : 8

- (a) सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं  
मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति।  
इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी  
किमिव हि मधुराणां मण्डनं नाकृतीनाम्॥
- (b) अर्थो हि कन्या परकीय एव  
तामद्य संप्रेष्य परिग्रहीतुः।  
जातो ममायं विशदः प्रकामं  
प्रत्यर्पितन्यास इवान्तरात्मा॥

#### UNIT—II

5. Explain any **three** of the following : 3×3=9

- (a) कर्तुरीप्सिततमं कर्म  
(b) अपवर्गे तृतीया  
(c) सहयुक्तेऽप्रधाने  
(d) रुच्यर्थानां प्रीयमाणः  
(e) अधिशीङ्स्थासां कर्म  
(f) आख्यातोपयोगे

( 4 )

6. Account for the case-endings in any **three** of the following underlined words :  $2 \times 3 = 6$

- (a) कविषु कालिदासः श्रेष्ठः।
- (b) अध्ययनेन वसति।
- (c) यागाय याति।
- (d) दन्तयोः हन्ति कुञ्जरम्।
- (e) सरस्वत्यै नमो नित्यम्।
- (f) हरये रोचते भक्तिः।

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**SANSKRIT (General)**

THIRD PAPER

( New Syllabus )

Time : 2 hours

Full Marks : 50

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

1. Answer any *two* questions : 14×2=28

(a) What is चम्पू? Give an account of चम्पूकाव्य in Sanskrit.

(b) Discuss the influence of the *Mahābhārata* on Indian culture and literature.

(c) What is Lyric? How many types of lyric are there in Sanskrit? Write a detailed note on *Meghadūta*.

(d) Give an estimate of श्रीहर्ष as a dramatist.

2. Write short notes on any *two* of the following :

6×2=12

हितोपदेश ; राजतरङ्गिणी ; कादम्बरी ; रघुवंशम्।

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( Turn Over )

3. Answer any *five* of the following questions :

2×5=10

(a) How many Chapters are there in 'पञ्चतन्त्र'?  
Write their names.

(b) Who is famous for अर्थगौरव? Write the name  
of his work.

(c) How many stories are there in 'शुकसप्तति'?

(d) Who is the famous poet of pre-Kālidāsa  
period?

(e) Name the works of भर्तृहरि.

(f) How many stories are there in  
'वेतालपञ्चविंशति'?

(g) What is the प्रकरण written by Bhavabhūti?

(h) Who wrote 'मुद्राराक्षस'? What type of drama  
is it?

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B II (Three Year G)  
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**SANSKRIT (General)**

FOURTH PAPER

( New Syllabus )

Time : 2 hours

Full Marks : 50

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

UNIT—I

1. Explain any *two* of the following Sūtras :  $3 \times 2 = 6$

(a) मोऽनुस्वारः

(b) अकः सवर्णे दीर्घः

(c) इको यणचि

(d) आदिरन्त्येन सहेता

2. Define and illustrate (any *two*) :  $3 \times 2 = 6$

उपसर्गः ; संयोगः ; प्रगृह्यम् ; अनुनासिकः।

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( Turn Over )



3. Give the resulting forms (any four) :  $1 \times 4 = 4$

- (a) वच् + क्त  
(b) त्रिफल + टाप्  
(c) दा + अनीयर्  
(d) चि + तव्य  
(e) भू + शतृ  
(f) नृ + डीन्  
(g) शास् + क्यप्  
(h) कृ + ण्वुल्

4. Join the Sandhi (any two) :  $1 \times 2 = 2$

- (a) निः + रसः  
(b) प्र + एजते  
(c) कः + अयम्  
(d) ने + अयनम्

5. Disjoin the Sandhi (any two) :  $1 \times 2 = 2$

- (a) पावकः  
(b) नायकः  
(c) मनीषा  
(d) परमर्तः

UNIT—II

6. Describe the story of 'जरद्गावः'. What are the main उपदेशs given in the story? 10

Or

Translate into English or Bengali :

एकदा निभृतं शृगालो ब्रूते—सखे, अस्मिन् वनैकदेशे सस्यपूर्णक्षेत्रमस्ति। तदहं त्वां नीत्वा दर्शयामि। तथा कृते सति स मृगः प्रत्यहं तत्र गत्वा सस्यं खादति। अथ क्षेत्रपतिना तद्दृष्ट्वा पाशो नियोजितः। अनन्तरं पुनरागतो मृगः पाशैर्बद्धोऽचिन्तयत्—“को मामितः कालपाशादिव व्याधपाशात् त्रातुं मित्रादन्यः समर्थः।”

UNIT—III

7. Translate into Sanskrit (any two) :  $5 \times 2 = 10$

- (a) What is the utility of acquiring knowledge, if it makes a man proud or selfish? The main function of learning is to foster politeness.  
জ্ঞানার্জনের কি প্রয়োজন, যদি তা মানুষকে গর্বিত বা স্বার্থপর করে তোলে? শিক্ষার প্রধান উদ্দেশ্য হল বিনয় অর্জন করা।
- (b) Long ago, Bodhisattva was born in a Brahmin family in the province of Kosala. He had three daughters. He had passed away before their marriage.

পুরাকালে কোশল দেশে বোধিসত্ত্ব কোন এক ব্রাহ্মণ  
বংশে জন্মগ্রহণ করেছিলেন। তাঁর তিনটি কন্যা ছিল।  
তাদের বিবাহের পূর্বেই তিনি পরলোকগমন করেন।

(c) Freedom is liked by all. Even animals are  
unhappy if they are shut up in cages and will  
try to escape.

স্বাধীনতা সকলের কাম্য। পিঞ্জরাবদ্ধ পশুরাও সুখী হয় না  
এবং তারা মুক্তির জন্য চেষ্টা করে।

UNIT—IV

8. Translate into English or Bengali (any two) :

5×2=10

(a) आपदर्थे धनं रक्षेद् दारान् रक्षेद् धनैरपि।  
आत्मानं सततं रक्षेद् दारैरपि धनैरपि॥

(b) परोक्षे कार्यहन्तारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनम्।  
वर्जयेत् तादृशं मित्रं विषकुम्भं पयोमुखम्॥

(c) मनसा चिन्तितं कर्म वचसा न प्रकाशयेत्।  
मन्त्रेण रक्षयेद् गूढं कार्यं चापि नियोजयेत्॥

(d) आतुरे व्यसने प्राप्ते दुर्भिक्षे शत्रुसङ्घटे।  
राजद्वारे श्मशाने च यस्तिष्ठति स बान्धवः॥

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