Entrance Examination 2020

MA in Sanskrit Studies

Hall Ticket No.

Duration: 2 Hours

Max Marks: 100

Instructions:

1. Write your Hall Ticket Number in the OMR Answer Sheet given to you. Also write the Hall Ticket Number in the space provided above.

2. Each question in Part-A is of one mark each, and each question in Part-B is of two marks each.

3. There is negative marking. Each wrong answer in Part-A carries -0.33 marks and in Part-B carries -0.66 marks.

4. Answers are to be marked on the OMR answer sheet following the instructions provided there upon.

5. Hand over the OMR sheet at the end of the examination to the invigilator.

6. No additional sheets will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself / space provided at the end of the booklet.

Part-A

1. युष्मद् शब्दस्य सप्तमीविभक्तौ एकवचने किं रूपम्?

   (A) तव

   (B) त्वयि

   (C) तेन

   (D) युष्मासु

2. भू धातोः लटि उत्तमपुरुषैकवचने किं रूपम् ?

   (A) भवति

   (B) भविष्यामि

   (C) बभूव

   (D) भवामि

3. किं किं न साधयति ––– विद्या

   (A) कल्पलतेव

   (B) अपरा

   (C) विनयेन

   (D) अभ्यासेन

4. धर्मो रक्षति –––

   (A) रक्षितः

   (B) पालयति च

   (C) रक्षित

   (D) रक्षयति च

5. विद्या ददाति –––

   (A) विनयम्

   (B) धनम्

   (C) बुद्धिम्

   (D) ज्ञानम्

6. रामायणमहाकाव्यं केन विरचितम्?

    (A) वाल्मीकिना

    (B) व्यासेन

    (C) भारविना

    (D) दण्डिना

7. पुराणानि कति संख्याकानि?

    (A) दश

    (B) द्वादश

    (C) पञ्चदश

    (D) अष्टादश

8. उत्तररामचरितनाटकं केन विरचितम्?

    (A) कालिदासेन

    (B) भवभूतिना

    (C) हर्षेण

    (D) बाणेन

9. कूजन्तं राम रामेति --- ---

    (A) मधुरं मधुराक्षरम्

    (B) आरुह्य कविताशाखां

    (C) वन्दे वाल्मीकि कोकिलं

    (D) अक्षरं मधुरमधुरं

10. शरीरमाद्यं खलु ----

    (A) धर्मसाधनम्

    (B) आरोग्यसाधनम्

    (C) पुण्यसाधनम्

    (D) आयुः साधनम्

11. सुद्ध्युपास्यः इत्यत्र कः सन्धिः?

    (A) सवर्णदीर्घः

    (B) गुणः

    (C) वृद्धिः

    (D) यणादेशः

3

12. हरेऽव इत्यत्र कः सन्धिः?

    (A) पूर्वरूपम्

    (B) पररूपम्

    (C) गुणः

    (D) यणादेशः

13. सत् + चित् =

    (A) सच्चित्

    (B) सत्चित्

    (C) सद्चित्

    (D) सद्चिद्

14: हरिस् + शेते =

    (A) हरिश्शेते

    (B) हरिस्शेते

    (C) हरिस्सेते

    (D) हरिः शेते

15. गङ्गौघः इत्यत्र कः सन्धिः ?

    (A) गुणः

    (B) वृद्धिः

    (C) सवर्णदीर्घः

    (D) पररूपम्

16. क्रीडति – क्रीडतः – ...

    (A) क्रीडन्ति

    (B) क्रिडन्ती

    (C) क्रीडन्ती

    (D) क्रीड्णति

17. अस्ति — —

    (A) स्तः सन्ति

    (B) अस्तः असन्ति

    (C) स्तः असन्ति

    (D) स्ताः सन्ति

4

18. गद्यपद्यसहितस्य काव्यस्य नाम – – –

   (A) चम्पूकाव्यम्
   (B) मिश्रितकाव्यम्
   (C) कादम्बरी
   (D) पुराणम्

19. "चन्द्र इव मुखम्" इत्यत्र कः अलङ्कारः ?

   (A) उपमा
   (B) रूपकम्
   (C) उत्प्रेक्षा
   (D) अतिशयोक्तिः

20. रामकृष्णौ इत्यत्र कः समासः ?

   (A) कर्मधारयः
   (B) द्वन्द्वः
   (C) तत्पुरुषः
   (D) बहुव्रीहिः

21. पीताम्बरः इत्यत्र कः समासः ?

   (A) बहुव्रीहिः
   (B) द्वन्द्वः
   (C) तत्पुरुषः
   (D) एकशेषः

22. जननी – – – स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी

   (A) जन्मभूमिश्च
   (B) जन्मभूमी च
   (C) जननीभूमि
   (D) जन्मभूमि च

23. बाणोच्छिष्टं – – सर्वम्

   (A) जगत्
   (B) विश्वं
   (C) श्रेष्ठं
   (D) उत्तमं

5

24. The term used to describe an ancient market town was:

    (A) Koṇḍa

    (B) Paṭṭaṇa

    (C) Vāḍā

    (D) Palli

25. Vāta, Pitta and Kapha were terms used in ancient Āyurvedic texts to describe:

    (A) Different parts of the body

    (B) Surgeries conducted on the body

    (C) Dośas of the body

    (D) Lakṣaṇas on the body

26. Which *one* of the following scholars of ancient knowledge in NOT in the category of the other three:

    (A) Pāṇini

    (B) Varāhamihira

    (C) Kātyāyana

    (D) Patañjali

27. Which one of the following does NOT belong to the category of the other three that signify the Vedic texts:

    (A) Taittiriya Saṁhitā

    (B) Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa

    (C) Aitareya Āraṇyaka

    (D) Jyotiṣa Saṁhitā

28. Find the odd one out.

    (A) जननी स्नानं कृत्वा पाकं करोति

    (B) छात्रः अध्यापकं दृष्ट्वा नमस्करोति

    (C) युवकः चित्रालयं गत्वा चित्रं पश्यति

    (D) रामः ग्रामं गच्छन् तृणं स्पृशति

29. Find the odd one out.

    (A) सः माम् अनुसृत्य वेगेन धावति

    (B) अर्चकः प्रतिमां संस्थाप्य पूजां करोति

    (C) जननी द्वारम् उद्घाट्य अतिथिं सत्करोति

    (D) सः दुग्धं पीत्वा पाठं पठति

30. Which of the following words is *asādhuḥ* ?

    (A) रक्षकाणाम्

    (B) पुत्राणाम्

    (C) नर्तकीणाम्

    (D) सूत्राणाम्

31. Find the odd one out.

    (A) रामः वनं गच्छति

    (B) रामेण वनं गम्यते

    (C) सः रामाय पुस्तकं ददाति

    (D) सः रामेण पुस्तकं क्रीणाति

32. Find the odd one out.

    (A) जननी पुत्राय मोदकं ददाति

    (B) पुत्राय मोदकं रोचते

    (C) जननी पुत्रं मोदकं ददाति

    (D) जननी पुत्राय क्रुध्यति

33. Find the odd one out.

    (A) ईश

    (B) केन

    (C) कठ

    (D) भागवतम्

34. शब्दः – वर्णः :: वाक्यम् – ?

    (A) भाषा

    (B) शब्दः

    (C) वर्णः

    (D) अक्षरम्

35. Which among the following is śruti ?

    (A) Veda

    (B) Itihāsa

    (C) Purāṇa

    (D) Vedāṅga

36. The Pythagorean triples are found in

    (A) Śulva-sūtra

    (B) Nyāya-sūtra

    (C) Mīmāṁsā-sūtra

    (D) Pratyāhāra-sūtra

37. शुल्वसूत्रे 'शुल्व' शब्दस्य को वा अर्थः

    (A) रज्जुः

    (B) दण्डः

    (C) शिखा

    (D) लता

38. सव्यञ्जनः सानुस्वारः शुद्धो वा स्वरः --- भवति

    (A) वर्णः

    (B) ध्वनिः

    (C) अच्

    (D) अक्षरम्

39. Which of the following is NOT among the pañcamahābhūtas?

    (A) पृथिवी

    (B) आकाशः

    (C) अन्नं

    (D) आपः

40. वेदाङ्गाः कति?

    (A) षट्

    (B) अष्टौ

    (C) दश

    (D) अष्टादश

41. मातृदेवो भव, पितृदेवो भव इति कस्या उपनिषदः वाक्यम्?

    (A) मुण्डकोपनिषदः

    (B) माण्डूक्योपनिषदः

    (C) तैत्तरीयोपनिषदः

    (D) कठोपनिषदः

42. कस्य लकारस्य प्रयोगः वैदिकसंस्कृतभाषायामेव क्रियते ?

    (A) लट्

    (B) लेट्

    (C) लिट्

    (D) लृट्

43. Where is the sūtra निखिलं नवतः चरमं दशतः found?

    (A) वैदिकगणिते

    (B) अर्थशास्त्रे

    (C) व्याकरणे

    (D) दर्शनशास्त्रेषु

44. Which upanishad contains the story of yama-nachiketas?

    (A) कठोपनिषद्

    (B) केनोपनिषद्

    (C) प्रश्नोपनिषद्

    (D) बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्

45. Select the synonymous word for सौदामिनी

    (A) स्त्री

    (B) वर्षा

    (C) विद्युत्

    (D) मेघः

46. शाकुन्तलोपाख्यानं कुत्र प्राप्यते?

    (A) रामायणे

    (B) महाभारते

    (C) ऋग्वेदे

    (D) भागवतपुराणे

47. पञ्चानाम् कोशानाम् क्रमः अस्ति

    (A) आनन्दमय, प्राणमय, मनोमय, विज्ञानमय, अन्नमयाः

    (B) अन्नमय, प्राणमय, मनोमय, विज्ञानमय, आनन्दमयाः

    (C) आनन्दमय, विज्ञानमय, मनोमय, प्राणमय, अन्नमयाः

    (D) विज्ञानमय, प्राणमय, मनोमय, अन्नमय, आनन्दमयाः

48. वेदान्त इति शब्देन अभिधीयते

    (A) वेदः

    (B) ब्राह्मणम्

    (C) आरण्यकम्

    (D) उपनिषद्

49. सर्वं खल्विदं ब्रह्म इति वाक्यं कुत्र लभ्यते?

    (A) प्रश्नोपनिषदि

    (B) मुण्डकोपनिषदि

    (C) माण्डूक्योपनिषदि

    (D) छान्दोग्योपनिषदि

50. नक्षत्रसम्पातादिना वेदकालं कः प्रतिपादयति?

    (A) बालगङ्गाधरतिलकः

    (B) सायणः

    (C) मैक्समूलरः

    (D) आर्यभट्टः

51. How many vikṛti pāṭhas are there in Vedic recitation?

    (A) 8

    (B) 6

    (C) 3

    (D) 5

52. What is the articulation place of उ ?

    (A) कण्ठः

    (B) ओष्ठौ

    (C) तालुः

    (D) मूर्धा

53. The three kāvyaguṇas are

    (A) माधुर्य, प्रासाद, वीराः

    (B) प्रसाद, माधुर्य, ओजांसि

    (C) मधुर, कटु, शांताः

    (D) ललित, मधुर, चंचलाः

54. Which veda contains hymns describing the origin of Universe?

    (A) Yajurveda

    (B) Sāmaveda

    (C) Atharvaveda

    (D) Ṛgveda

55. Which is the Viṣṇu's first incarnation?

    (A) Varāha

    (B) Matsya

    (C) MaṇḍUka

    (D) Rāma

56. Which of the following is NOT a Kalidas's composition?

    (A) Abhijñāna-Śākuntalam

    (B) Meghadūtam

    (C) Raghuvaṁśam

    (D) Śiśupālavadham

57. 'अब्जेन त्वन्मुखं तुल्यं हरिणाहितसक्तिना,' इत्यत्र कः अलङ्कारः?

    (A) उत्प्रेक्षा

    (B) निदर्शनः

    (C) दृष्टान्तः

    (D) श्लेषः

58. वेदस्य मन्त्रभागः को वा स्यात्?

    (A) संहिता

    (B) ब्राह्मणम्

    (C) आरण्यकम्

    (D) उपनिषद्

59. पीलू नाम कोर्थः?

    (A) पदार्थः

    (B) परमाणुः

    (C) वैशेषिकः

    (D) नैयायिकः

60. 'अपि स्वशक्त्या तपसि प्रवर्तसे |
शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनम् ' ||
पूर्वोक्तसम्भाषणेऽस्मिन् कौ अन्तर्गतौ?

    (A) पुनर्वसु–चरकौ

    (B) पार्वती–परमेश्वरौ

    (C) लक्ष्मी–विष्णू

    (D) कृष्ण–अर्जुनौ

61. अर्थशास्त्रानुरोधं वार्ता नाम?

    (A) कृषिः, पशुपालनं, वाणिज्यम्

    (B) आन्वीक्षिकी, पशुपालनं, वाणिज्यम्

    (C) कृषिः, दण्डनीतिः, वाणिज्यम्

    (D) त्रयी, कृषिः, पशुपालनम्

62. 'अथ' इति शब्दः कीदृशः?

    (A) आनन्तर्यसूचकः

    (B) अव्ययशब्दः

    (C) मङ्गलार्थकः

    (D) पादपूरकः

63. अधस्तनोक्तिरियं कस्मिन् ग्रन्थे उपलभ्यते?
'यातयामं गतरसं पूतिपर्युषितं च यत् |
उच्छिष्टमपि चाऽमेध्यं भोजनं तामसप्रियम् ' ||

    (A) भोजनकुतूहले

    (B) काश्यपसंहितायाम्

    (C) चरकसंहितायाम्

    (D) श्रीमद्भगवद्गीतायाम्

64. रूपकाणि कति?

   (A) चत्वारि

   (B) षट्

   (C) अष्टौ

   (D) दश

65. 'आषाढस्य प्रथमदिवसे..' – कुत्रस्थोऽयं श्लोकैकदेशः?

   (A) ऋतुसंहारस्थः

   (B) शाकुन्तलस्थः

   (C) मेघदूतस्थः

   (D) कुमारसम्भवस्थः

66. Trigonometry is known as — in ancient Indian mathematics

   (A) त्रिज्या

   (B) त्रिकोणमितिः

   (C) ज्यामितिः

   (D) विभज्या

67. करुणरसस्य स्थायिभावं चिनुत?

   (A) क्रोधः

   (B) रौद्रम्

   (C) शोकः

   (D) विस्मयः

68. Which Indian city was designed by Vidyadhar Bhattacharya strictly according to Indian Vāstu Śāstra?

   (A) Jaipur

   (B) Chandigarh

   (C) Pondicherry

   (D) Ujjayini

69. Which one of the following authors does NOT belong to the category of the other three that signify the Dharmasūtra corpus of texts?

   (A) Gautama

   (B) Āpastambha

   (C) Yāska

   (D) Baudhāyana

70. Which veda contains hymns describing the origin of Universe ?

   (A) Yajurveda

   (B) Sāmaveda

   (C) Atharvaveda

   (D) Ṛgveda

Part-B

71. Using the Key Code given below match the following philosophic ideas in (Column A) with their meanings (Column B)

Column A	Column B
1. brahman	W. proper
2. yajña	X. spiritual liberation
3. mokṣa	Y. sacrifice
4. ṛta	Z. supreme being

Key Code

	W	X	Y	Z
(A)	4	1	3	2
(B)	2	3	4	1
(C)	4	3	2	1
(D)	3	2	1	4

14

72. Using the Key Code given below match the authors (Column A) with their works (Column B)

Column A	Column B
1. Piṅgala	W. Arthaśāstra
2. Kauṭilya	X. Līlāvatī
3. Bhāskarācharya	Y. Aṣṭāṅga Hṛdayam
4. Vāgbhaṭa	Z. Chandasśāstra

Key Code

	W	X	Y	Z
(A)	4	1	3	2
(B)	2	3	4	1 ll
(C)	2	4	3	1
(D)	2	3	1	4

73. Arrange the following four words in proper order.
1) varṇaḥ, 2) kāvyam, 3) Chandaḥ, 4) gaṇaḥ

(A) 1, 3, 2, 4

(B) 1, 2, 3, 4

(C) 2, 3, 1, 4

(D) 1, 4, 3, 2

74. Column A lists four different disciplines and Column B lists the topics dealt with these disciplines. Select the best match from the following.

Column A	Column B
1. Vyākaraṇa	W. Etymology
2. Nirukta	X. Pronunciation of varṇas
3. Kalpa	Y. Grammar
4. Śikṣā	Z. Geometry

Key Code

	W	X	Y	Z
(A)	2	4	3	1
(B)	4	1	3	2 ll
(C)	2	4	1	3
(D)	2	3	1	4

15

75. "The necklace broke. A row of pearls mislaid. One sixth fell on the floor. One fifth upon the bed. The young woman saved one third of them. One tenth of them were caught by her lover. If six pearls remained upon the string, how many pearls were there altogether?"

Which great Indian treatise, divided into 13 chapters, would have this riddle?

(A) Līlāvatī

(B) Bhāskarāchārya

(C) Āryabhaṭīya

(D) Gaṇitasāra

76. Pandit Narayan wrote these stories for a king. He borrowed heavily from the Panchatantra for his material. His work is divided into four parts Mitralābha, Suhṛdbheda, Vigraha and Sandhi. What is this work known as?

(A) Kathāsaritsāgara

(B) Hitopadeśa

(C) Vetāla-pañcaviṁśī

(D) Siṁhāsana Dvātriṁśaka

77. Who is the tenth century Kashmiri philosopher who is famous for two of his commentaries: Dhvanyālokalocana and a commentary of Bharata's Nātya śāstra, who disappeared with his followers in a cave?

(A) Abhinavaguptā

(B) Kalhana

(C) Ānandavardhana

(D) Kṣemendra

78. Which collective term are we referring to if we are talking about: the tricks of divide and rule; the importance of being careful in making friends, the perils of natural enemies becoming friends, the act of losing what you already have in hand and the disastrous effects of saying things without proper thought?

(A) Yuddhanīti

(B) Pañcatantra

(C) Tantrayukti

(D) Nītisāra

16

79. X is known in Indian Alchemy by the following names: pārada, rasa, rasendra, rasarāja, capala and sūta. What is X?

    (A) Śiva

    (B) Mercury

    (C) Iron

    (D) Zinc

80. The first text of this style of yoga called as the stretched effort was published in 15th century and was called Yoga Pradipika. Can you name the style?

    (A) Haṭha

    (B) Aṣṭāṅga

    (C) Vinyāsa

    (D) Kuṇḍalinī

81. She was an Indian philosopher who lived during the Vedic periods. She was mentioned in the Bṛhadāraṇyaka upaniṣad as one of the two wives of sage Yājñavalka. Who is She?

    (A) Gārgī

    (B) Līlāvatī

    (C) Maitryī

    (D) Lopāmudrā

82. He was an ancient Indian natural scientist and philosopher who founded the Vaiśeṣika school of Indian philosophy that also represents the earliest Indian physics. His traditional name means 'atom eater'.

    (A) Sage Gautama

    (B) Sage Kaṇāda

    (C) Sage Gaṅgeśa

    (D) Sage Caraka

83. It is a philosophical text attributed to Valmīki, which contains a dicourse of sage Vaṣṣṭha to prnce Rāma. The teachings are structured as stories and fables with discussions on the principles of māyā, brahman, advaita, and yoga. Which text are we talking about?

    (A) Rāmāyaṇam

    (B) Brahmasūtra

    (C) yogavasiṣṭha

    (D) Valmīki rāmāyaṇam

84. Using the **Key Code** given below identify the key features of the varṇa ideology
    1. dharma 2. dakshiṇā 3. kaliyuga 4. karma 5. jāti 6. puruṣasūkta 7. ātman 8. yajña.
    Key Code

    (A) 1,4,5,6

    (B) 2,5,6,7

    (C) 1,3,5,8

    (D) 4,5,6,7

85. Using the Key Code given below match the following philosophic ideas in (Column A) with their meanings (Column B)

Column A	Column B
1. Ācārya	W. Hermitage
2. Darśana	X. Brahmin student
3. Snātaka	Y. School of Philosophy
4. Āśrama	Z. Teacher

Key Code

	W	X	Y	Z
(A)	4	1	3	2
(B)	2	3	4	1
(C)	4	3	2	1
(D)	3	2	1	4

— END —

18