

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIRA

(Residential Autonomous College affiliated to University of Calcutta)

B.A./B.Sc. FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2018

FIRST YEAR (BATCH 2018-21)

SANSKRIT (Honours)

Date : 14/12/2018

Time : 11.00 am – 3.00 pm

Paper : I

Full Marks : 100

1. Write a note on 'यति' or 'वृत्त' according to 'छन्दोमञ्जरी'। 3
2. Define and illustrate **any two** of the following metres: 2 × 3
वंशस्थविलम्, वसन्ततिलकम्, मालिनी।
3. Scan and name the metres in **any two** of the following: 2 × 3
क) प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिहिताय पार्थिवः।
ख) अभिजनवतो भर्तुः श्लाघ्ये स्थिता गृहिणीपदे।
ग) नीवाराः शुक्रगर्भकोटरमुखध्रुवास्तरूणामधः।
4. Translate into Sanskrit (in Devanāgarī script) **any one** of the following: 1 × 10
क) ईश्वरचन्द्र विद्यासागर मेदिनीपुर जेलार बीरसिंह ग्रामे एक दरिद्र ब्राह्मण परिवारे जन्मग्रहण করেন। বাল্যকাল থেকেই তিনি ছিলেন মেধাবী ও কষ্টসহিষ্ণু। তাঁর পিতা শিক্ষাদানের জন্য তাঁকে কলকাতায় নিয়ে আসেন। অল্প সময়ের মধ্যেই তিনি সাফল্যের সঙ্গে শিক্ষা সমাপ্ত করেন। তাঁর মন ছিল সকল সংস্কার থেকে মুক্ত।
Iswarchandra Vidyasagar was born in a poor Brahmin family in the village of Birsinha in the district of Midnapore. But he was meritorious and painstaking from his very boyhood. His father brought him to Calcutta to give him education. In a short time he completed his education with great success. His mind was free from all types of prejudices.
খ) এই পৃথিবীতে সংবাদপত্র আধুনিক সভ্যতার অপরিহার্য অঙ্গ। এর মাধ্যমে সমাজবদ্ধ মানুষ তাঁদের ইচ্ছা সমাজে প্রকাশ করেন। সংবাদপত্র পাঠের মাধ্যমে বিবিধ বিষয়ে লোকেদের জ্ঞান হয়। রাজনীতির নানা সমস্যা ও সমাধানের বিষয়ও উৎসুক লোকেরা সংবাদপত্র পাঠের দ্বারা জানতে পারেন। তাই সংবাদপত্র খুবই প্রয়োজন।
Newspaper in this world is the indispensable part of modern civilization. Human beings living in society express their intention through it in the society. People acquire knowledge in different subjects by reading newspapers. Enthusiasts come to know the problems and solutions therein in the sphere of politics by this. So newspaper is very useful.
5. Elucidate the following Kārikā in Sanskrit with examples (**any one**): 5
ক) নব্বর্তা: ষট্ প্রকীর্তিতা:।
খ) উপসর্গেণ ধাত্বর্থো বলাদন্যত্র নীযতে। প্রহারাহারসংহারবিহারপরিহারবত্।।
6. a) Account for the case-endings in **any three** of the underlined padas. 3 × 1
ক) পশ্যতি ময়ি ধনম্ অপহতম্।
খ) স বনমুপবসতি।
গ) শিশু: পঠনায় গচ্ছতি।
ঘ) সা দু:খাত্ ক্রন্দতি।
ঙ) রামেণ রাবণো হত:।

- b) Name and expound the samasa in **any three** of the following: 3 × 1
अहिनकुलम्, प्रियंवदा, शोकाग्निः, अपदिशम्, वीणापाणिः ।
- c) Join in sandhi **any two** of the following: 2 × 1
अमी+अश्वाः, वाक्+हरिः, नारी+अत्र, हरे+अत्र ।
- d) Disjoin in sandhi **any two** of the following: 2 × 1
वस्ताभिः, संस्कृतम्, सीमन्तः, रवावस्तमिते ।
- e) Substitute single words for **any two** of the following: 2 × 1
ऋषिणा प्रोक्तम्, सत्यं वदन्ति ये ते, साध्यमनतिक्रम्य, पुनः पुनः रोदिति ।
- f) Give the resulting forms of **any two** of the following: 2 × 1
हन्+शतृ, सह+तुमुन्, अधि-√इङ्+क्त, √शास्+क्यप् ।
- g) Write **any two** of the following after appropriate correction(s) if needed: 2 × 1
क) राजा प्रजान् शासति
ख) अहो महाराज्ञः अपारा महिमा ।
ग) दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकायाः आलाप इव श्रूयते ।
घ) एकदा पूर्वस्मिन् दिशि प्रतस्थौ स राजा ।
- h) Justify **any two** of the following: 2 × 1
क) पूजितो यः सुरासुरैः ।
ख) नेतव्या व्रजं गावः कृष्णेन ।
ग) त्वमीश्वरी देवि चराचरस्य ।
घ) मा कुरु धनजनयौवनगर्वम् ।
- i) Write sentences to illustrate distinction in meaning between the words in **any one** of the following: 1 × 2
क) संक्रीडते & संक्रीडति
ख) भवति & भवती
7. Answer **any one** of the following questions: 1 × 10
क) Justify the comment 'दण्डिनः पदलालित्यम्' with special reference to 'द्विजोपकृतिः' ।
ख) '...तदनु विदितोदन्तो मदीयवंशबन्धुगणः ...' who said this and to whom? What is referred by 'उदन्तः' here? How he became the King of the nether world? 2+2+6
8. Translate into Bengali or English or Hindi (**any one**): 1 × 5
क) राजन्, अतीते निशान्ते गौरीपतिः स्वप्नसंनिहितो निद्रामुद्रितलोचनं विबोध्य प्रसन्नवदनकान्तिः प्रश्रयानतं मामवोचत् -
'मातङ्ग, दण्डकारण्यान्तरालगामिन्यास्तटिन्यास्तीरभूमौ सिद्धसाध्याराध्यमानस्य स्फटिकलिङ्गस्य
पश्चादद्रिपतिकन्यापदपङ्क्तिचिह्नितस्याश्मनः सविधे विधेराननमिव किमपि बिलं विद्यते...' ।
ख) '.... पापिष्ठैरनुभूयमानमत्र यातनाविशेषं विलोक्य पुनरपि पूर्वशरीरमनेन गम्यताम्' इति । चित्रगुप्तोऽपि तत्र तत्र
संतपेष्वायसस्तम्भेषु बध्यमानान्, अत्युष्णीकृते विततशरावे तैले निक्षिप्यमाणान्, लगुडैर्जरीकृतावयवान्, निशितटङ्कैः
परितक्ष्यमाणानपि दर्शयित्वा पुण्यबुद्धिमुपदिश्य माममुञ्चत् ।

9. Answer **any one** of the following questions: 1 × 10
- a) What are the utilities of अर्थोपक्षेपक in a Sanskrit drama? Name different types of अर्थोपक्षेपक admitted by Visvanatha. Define and illustrate any two of them. 3+1+6
- b) What is नान्दी ? Write a critical note on नान्दी according to Visvanatha. 2+8
10. Write explanatory notes on **any two** of the following: 2 × 5
- प्रतिमुखसन्धिः, आकाशभाषितम्, कौशिकी वृत्तिः, प्रस्तावना।
11. Explain **any one** of the following verses with reference to the context: 1 × 6
- क) शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु गूढं हि दाहात्मकमस्ति तेजः।
स्पर्शानुकूला इव सूर्यकान्तास्तदन्यतेजोऽभिभवाद्भवन्ति ॥
- ख) शान्तमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य।
अथवा भवितव्यानां द्वाराणि भवन्ति सर्वत्र ॥
12. Answer **any one** of the following questions: 1 × 6
- (i) Translate into Bengali or Hindi or English **any one** of the following verses:
- क) तीव्राघातप्रतिहततरुस्कन्धलग्नैकदन्तः
पादाकृष्टव्रतविलयासङ्गसञ्जातपाशः।
मूर्तो विघ्नस्तपस इव नो भिन्नसारङ्गयूथो
धर्मारण्यं प्रविशति गजः स्यन्दनालोकभीतः ॥
- ख) चित्रे निवश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा
रूपोन्नयेन मनसा विधिना कृता नु।
स्त्रीरत्नसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे
धातुर्विभुत्वमनुचिन्त्य वपुश्च तस्याः ॥
- (ii) Answer **any three** of the following questions: 3 × 2
- a) What are the eight perceptible forms of Lord Śiva?
- b) Who was Vaikhāṇasa? What did he say to Duṣyanta?
- c) “दूरीकृताः खलु गुणैरुद्यानलता वनलताभिः” - Who said this? Who were meant by उद्यानलता and वनलता ?
- d) Who is referred by the word ‘काश्यपः’?
- e) What do you know about ‘सवनकर्म’?
13. a) Disjoin the sandhis in - सूर्यकान्तास्तदन्यतेजोऽभिभवाद्भवन्ति in 11(क) 1
- b) Name and expound the samāsa भिन्नसारङ्गयूथः in 12(i)(क) OR स्यन्दनालोकभीतः in 12(i)(क) 2

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