

MT - 172

2013 1200

Seat No.

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MT - 172 - SANSKRIT COMPOSITE (SECOND OR THIRD LANGUAGE) - PRELIM I -
PAPER - VI

Time : 2 Hours

(Pages 3)

Max. Marks : 40

Q.I. (A) Translate any two of the following passages into English : 10

(i) एकदा श्रेष्ठो धनुर्धारी अर्जुनः विहारार्थं निबिडारण्यं जगाम । जनसमाकुलान्नगराद् दूरं गत्वा सः मनःशान्तिमनुभवितुमैच्छत् । वने विहरन् चण्डातपेन तप्तः सः वीजनार्थं वृक्षशाखां छेतुं प्रारेभे । तदैव कोऽपि सूर्यखगः तत्रागत्य तस्य हस्ते उपविश्य तं प्रार्थयामास - 'हे धनुर्धर, न छेत्तव्या शाखासौ यतः शाखायामस्यां निबद्धे नीडे मम शावकाः सुप्ताः । महता कष्टेन निर्मितमेतन्नीडं मया ।

(ii) अन्येद्युः साशङ्कमनाः स गङ्गातीरं गत्वा गङ्गानदीं पृष्ठवान्, हे गङ्गादेवि, अहर्निशं जनानां पापक्षालनं करोषि । तेन भवत्याः जलं निश्चितं पापमयं वर्तते । तर्हि भवती अस्य पापमयजलस्य किं करोतीति ? तन्निश्चयं गङ्गा उक्तवती, रे यात्रिन् यदाऽहं सागरं मिलामि तदा सर्वमेतत्पापमयं जलं तस्मिन्नेव उत्सृजामि । अनन्तरं तस्य किं भवतीति न जानेऽहमिति । तदा तद् ज्ञातुमुत्सुकोऽसौ यात्री सागरतीरं गतवान् तत्र च सागरं पृष्ठवान्, रे सागर, सर्वाः नद्यः स्वजलस्थितं पापं त्वयि निक्षिपन्ति ।

(iii) माता - युक्तमुक्तं भवता ।
प्रथमः शाकविक्रेता - (तोलयित्वा ददाति) गृह्णातु भवती । क्षम्यताम् ।
माता - कथं प्लास्टिकस्यूतं ददासि ? वस्त्रस्यूतः मत्समीपे वर्तते ।
मधुरा - पर्यावरणरक्षणार्थं प्लास्टिकस्यूतानामुपयोगः न करणीयः ।
विधिनापि तेषामुपयोजनं निषिद्धमस्ति ।
माता - समीचीनं, जाते, एवं सदैव अवहितचित्ता भव ।

Q.I. (B) Translate any three verses into English :

6

- (i) कुम्भकारस्त्वं मृत्तिका अहं मूर्तिकारस्त्वं पाषाणोऽहम् ।
तव हस्ताभ्यां मम निर्माणं कदापि मा भूत् ते विस्मरणम् ॥
- (ii) पात्रापात्रविवेको हि धेनुपन्नगयोरिव ।
तृणात्सञ्जायते क्षीरं क्षीरात्सञ्जायते विषम् ॥
- (iii) साम्नेव यत्र सिद्धिर्न तत्र दण्डो बुधेन विनियोज्यः ।
पितं यदि शर्करया शाम्यति कोऽर्थः पटोलेन ॥

- (iv) ततस्तटे सीनसरित्समीपे गाँधीक-स्थापत्यकलात्मरूपम् ।
न्यायस्य प्रासाद इति प्रसिद्धमैतिह्यमुक्तं भवनञ्च दृष्टम् ॥
- (v) भोजनान्ते पिबेत्तक्रं वासरान्ते पिबेत् पयः।
निशान्ते च पिबेद्वारि त्रिभी रोगो न जायते ॥

Q.II. (A) Answer any three of the following questions in English : 6

- (i) What is the moral of the story 'शिष्योत्तमः' ?
- (ii) What conclusion will you draw from the chapter 'अवैधाचारः नैव करणीयः।'
- (iii) What reply did river give to the ocean ?
- (iv) Explain with illustration the thought of the poet about a virtuous and a mighty person.
- (v) Write information about 'Chichen itza'.

Q.II. (B) Complete any one verse of the following : 2

- (i) शनैः कदाचन ॥
- (ii) अद्रोहः ऽत्त्रशस्यते ॥
- (iii) याममध्ये ऽद्वलक्षयः ॥

Q.III. (A) Answer any four question in Sanskrit : 4

- (i) कुमारः कुत्र गन्तुम् इच्छति ?
- (ii) यात्री कुत्र निवसति स्म ?
- (iii) गृहिणा के पोष्याः ?
- (iv) अर्जुनः अदृश्यः कथमभवत् ?
- (v) सागरः नदीषु कान् पश्यति ?
- (vi) देशविदेशेषु कस्य कीर्तिः प्रसृता ?
- (vii) पॅरिसनगरे का देवी विख्याता ?

OR

Complete the story :

अधुना सर्वत्र सन्तगाडगेबाबा - नागरी स्वच्छताभियानस्य _____ भवति । एतद्
अभियानं तु अतीव _____ । स्वच्छतायाः महत्त्वं तु _____
जानन्ति । किन्तु न केवलं स्वगृहस्य स्वच्छता अपि तु परिसरस्य स्वच्छतात्र _____ ।
(प्रसारः, सर्वे, उपयुक्तम्, अभिप्रेता)

Q.IV. Solve any four sub-questions from the following :

12

(A) Recognize any three of the following forms :

- (i) अनया (ii) आसाद्य (iii) रात्रौ
(iv) ददति (v) अस्तु

(B) Complete any three of the following sentences by choosing the suitable alternative given in the brackets :

- (i) त्वं शाकं सम्यक् । (तोलयति / तोलय / तोलयामि)
(ii) वयं सर्वे चित्रपटं प्रेक्षितुं । (गच्छामि / गच्छन्ति / गच्छामः)
(iii) एष क्रीडाप्रकारः कृतेऽपि प्रचलितोऽस्ति ।
(महिलानाम् / महिलासु / महिला)
(iv) किं करणीयमधुना । (मया / मह्यम् / मे)
(v) द्वितीये दिने एव प्रति महाराजः द्वौ युवानौ प्रेषितवान् । (तं / तस्मै / तस्य)

(C) Dissolve sandhis : (Any three)

- (i) कुतश्चित् (ii) तच्छ्रुत्वा (iii) भवनञ्च
(iv) कृतेऽपि (v) वृत्तिमेतत्

(D) Dissolve the compound and name the following : (Any three)

- (i) निपुणयोद्धा (ii) रक्षणार्थम् (iii) अतिथिः
(iv) चिह्नाङ्कितानि (v) धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणाम्

(E) Give Sanskrit antonym of the following words : (Any three)

- (i) पापमयम् (ii) नितराम् (iii) कष्टसाध्या
(iv) आलस्यम् (v) महान्

Best Of Luck 🍀

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MT - 172 - SANSKRIT COMPOSITE (SECOND OR THIRD LANGUAGE) - PRELIM I -
PAPER - VI

Time : 2 Hours

Preliminary Model Answer Paper

Max. Marks : 40

A.I.	(A) Translate any two of the following passages into English:	
(i)	Once, the greatest archer अर्जुन went to a dense forest for a stroll. He wished to go away from the crowded city and experience peace of mind. While wandering in the forest, he who was scorched due to the extreme heat, started cutting a branch of a tree for fanning. At the very moment, a sunbird came there, sat on his hand and requested him, "O archer, you should not cut this branch, since my young ones are asleep in the nest tied to this branch. The nest was built by me with a lot of effort.	5
(ii)	Next day, with a doubtful mind, he went to the banks of गङ्गा and asked river गङ्गा, "O Goddess गङ्गा, You wash people's sins day and night. Due to that your water is certainly full of sins. Then, what do you do with this water full of sins ?" Hearing that, गङ्गा said, "O traveller, when I meet the ocean, I release all this sin-filled water into it. I do not know what happens of it thereafter." Then the traveller, who was curious to know that, went to the sea-shore and asked the sea there, "All rivers throw the sin contained in their waters into you.	5
(iii)	Mother - You have said it right. First Vegetable seller - (gives after weighing) you may take. Forgive me. Mother - How do you give plastic bags ? I have a cloth-bag. Madhura - For the conservation of environment, plastic bags should not be used. Their use is prohibited even by Law. Mother - Good, child, may you always be thus alert.	5

A.I.	(B) Translate <i>any three</i> verses into English :	
(i)	You are the potter (and) I am the clay. You are the sculptor (and) I am the stone. My creation is through your hands. (O preceptor) may you never be forgotten.	2
(ii)	The judgement between a worthy and an unworthy is similar to that between the cow and the snake. (In the case of a cow) Milk is produced from grass and (in the case of a snake) poison is produced from milk.	2
(iii)	Where success (an achievement) can occur by sweet talk (conciliation), there force (punishment) would not be used by the wise. If an imbalance of 'Pitta' is pacified with sugar what is the purpose of bitter snakegourd ?	2
(iv)	There, near the river Seine, on its banks, is seen a famous heritage monument, a form of Gothic architecture known as the palace of Justice (Palais de justice).	2
(v)	One should drink buttermilk at the end of meals, milk at the end of the day and water at the end of night (early morning); due to these three, an ailment does not occur.	2
A.II.	(A) Answer <i>any three</i> of the following questions in English :	
(i)	नागार्जुन had given the two youngsters an opportunity to prove themselves to become his assistant by asking them both to prepare a potion. The first one brought the potion but the second one did not as he considered it more important to serve and treat the sick man they had seen on the way. The second youth knew he would lose the chance of being selected as an assistant but for him serving the sick came first. Thus, through this story we learn that to be an excellent disciple and a good physician, one has to be selfless and have compassion towards others and not just have knowledge.	2

(ii)	From the lesson 'अवैधाचारः नैव करणीयः', we can conclude that one should not adopt any unfair means for getting one's work done quickly. One should always abide by the law and follow only fair practices at all junctures of life. Even if one finds oneself alone while following the path of sincerity and truth, one shouldn't be disheartened, because one's actions would surely inspire the whole society and bring about a social change.	2
(iii)	Once the ocean asked the river how was it that they uprooted and carried huge trees with barks, roots and branches, but never carried bamboos without barks that were weak and grew on the river banks. The river replied that the trees were stable and immovable; hence, with the huge and strong water current during floods, they got uprooted. The bamboo, on the contrary, was quite flexible and bent down during the floods and resumed its position when the currents subsided. Thus, bamboos realized the strength of unfavorable situation and moulded themselves according to it.	2
(iv)	The poet feels that only the virtuous person possessing virtues can understand or recognise virtues not a man who doesn't have virtues. The importance of a strength is known only by the one possessing strength and not by the weak person. He explains this with examples by stating that, only a cuckoo, realizes the significance of spring not the crow and only an elephant, realizes the strength of a lion and not the mouse.	2
(v)	One, among the Seven Wonders of the World is the ancient city named 'Chichen Itza'. A remnant of the ancient Mayan culture, this city is located in Mexico. The city reflects the superior development and the status that Mayan culture had attained in the past.	2
A.II.	(B) Complete any one verse of the following :	
(i)	शनैः शनैश्च भोक्तव्यं स्वयं वित्तमुपार्जितम् । रसायनमिव प्राज्ञैर्हेलया न कदाचन ॥	2

(ii)	अद्रोहः सर्वभूतेषु कर्मणा मनसा गिरा । अनुग्रहश्च दानं च शीलमेतद्व्यशस्यते ॥	2
(iii)	याममध्ये न भोक्तव्यं यामयुग्मं न लङ्घयेत् । याममध्ये रसोत्पत्तिर्यामयुग्माद्बलक्षयः ॥	2
A.III. (A) Answer any four question in Sanskrit :		
(i)	कुमारः राष्ट्रीयपुरस्कारप्राप्तं चित्रपटं प्रेक्षितुम् इच्छति ।	1
(ii)	यात्री गोनदियानगरे निवसति स्म ।	1
(iii)	अतिथिः, बालकः, पत्नी, जननी, जनकः च गृहिणा पोष्याः ।	1
(iv)	कोटरे स्थिते पिपीलिकाभिः अर्जुनस्य सर्वाङ्गं तथा आच्छादितं यथा सः अदृश्यः अभवत् ।	1
(v)	सागरः नदीषु समूलशाखान् निहतान् कायिनः दुमान् पश्यति ।	1
(vi)	देशविदेशेषु नागार्जुनः नाम रसायनशास्त्रज्ञस्य कीर्तिः प्रसृता ।	1
(vii)	पॅरिसनगरे जोनदेवी विख्याता ।	1
OR		
Complete the story :		
	अधुना सर्वत्र सन्तगाडगेबाबा - नागरी स्वच्छताभियानस्य प्रसारः भवति । एतद् अभियानं तु अतीव उपयुक्तम् । स्वच्छतायाः महत्त्वं तु सर्वे जानन्ति । किन्तु न केवलं स्वगृहस्य स्वच्छता अपि तु परिसरस्य स्वच्छतात्र अभिप्रेता ।	4
A.IV. (A) Recognize any three of the following forms :		
(i)	अनया - Pronoun इदम् Feminine gender Instrumental singular.	1
(ii)	आसाद्य - Root आ + सद् (1 PP) Causal form Gerund ल्यबन्त अव्यय.	1
(iii)	रात्रौ - रात्रि noun ending in इ Feminine gender Locative singular.	1

(iv)	ददति	- Root दा (3 UP) here PP Present tense Third person plural.	1
(v)	अस्तु	- Root अस् (2 PP) Imperative mood Third person singular.	1
(B)	Complete any three of the following sentences by choosing the suitable alternative given in the brackets :		
(i)	त्वं शाकं सम्यक् तोलय ।		1
(ii)	वयं सर्वे चित्रपटं प्रेक्षितुं गच्छामः ।		1
(iii)	एष क्रीडाप्रकारः महिलानां कृतेऽपि प्रचलितोऽस्ति ।		1
(iv)	किं मया करणीयमधुना ।		1
(v)	द्वितीये दिने एव तं प्रति महाराजः द्वौ युवानौ प्रेषितवान् ।		1
(C)	Dissolve sandhis : (Any three)		
(i)	कुतश्चित्	- कुतः + चित् ।	1
(ii)	तच्छ्रुत्वा	- तत् + श्रुत्वा ।	1
(iii)	भवनञ्च	- भवनम् + च ।	1
(iv)	कृतेऽपि	- कृते + अपि ।	1
(v)	वृत्तिमेतत्	- वृत्तिम् + एतत् ।	1
(D)	Dissolve the compound and name the following : (Any three)		
(i)	निपुणयोद्धा	- निपुणः योद्धा । - कर्मधारय समास ।	1
(ii)	रक्षणार्थम्	- रक्षणाय इदम् । - चतुर्थी तत्पुरुष समास ।	1
(iii)	अतिथिः	- न विद्यते तिथिः यस्य सः । - नञ् बहुव्रीहि समास ।	1
(iv)	चिह्नाङ्कितानि	- चिह्नैः अङ्कितानि । - तृतीया तत्पुरुष समास ।	1
(v)	धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणाम्	- धर्मः च अर्थः च कामः च मोक्षः च, तेषाम् । - इतरेतर द्वन्द्व समास ।	1

(E) Give Sanskrit antonym of the following words : (Any three)			
(i)	पापमयम्	× पुण्यमयम् ।	1
(ii)	नितराम्	× कदाचित्, अनितराम् ।	1
(iii)	कष्टसाध्या	× सुगमा ।	1
(iv)	आलस्यम्	× उद्यमः ।	1
(v)	महान्	× तुच्छः, क्षुद्रः ।	1
❖❖❖❖			