

MT - 172

2015 1200

MT - SANSKRIT ENTIRE (SECOND OR THIRD LANGUAGE) - PRELIM - I
PAPER - I

Time : 3 Hours

Preliminary Model Answer Paper

Max. Marks : 80

A.I.	(A) Translate <i>any three</i> of the following passages into English :	
(i)	In a city named चन्द्रपुर, there used to live rich merchant named सोमशर्मा. He had many / several business affairs. In due course of time, he who was engrossed in work, experienced ill-health. Several treatments were done but all in vain. One day he was told about physician अनन्तभट्ट by someone. Then, in order to bring him, a servant was sent immediately by that rich man.	5
(ii)	(A student eager to act, going to the teacher asks) अदिति : O teacher, salutations (to you). Curiosity about drama inspires me to visit you. Teacher : What is the reason of your curiosity ? अदिति : It has been decided by our school that we should perform a Sanskrit play for the State-level Drama competition. I am to enact the role of लक्ष्मीबाई, the Queen of झाशी. It has been told by the director that this drama has heroism as the primary रस (sentiment).	5
(iii)	Two or three days are not sufficient to see such a huge forest because its area is expansive and full of variety. Different kinds of places have been created here for various types of birds. Dry grasslands for land-birds, water-bodies or marshy ponds for aquatic birds as well as huge trees that become dwellings for tree-birds also exist here. Many trees have been occupied here for dwelling by different colourful birds. Birds living on trees, grassland-birds and aquatic birds as well, live here in huge numbers.	5

(iv)	The inquisitive and thoughtful young नरेन्द्र was always engrossed in contemplation. Once, as asked by his mother, he purchased an idol of Goddess दुर्गा and came home. He knew that the festival of worship of Goddess दुर्गा was the worship of the Goddess of power. While returning home, he got engaged in thinking about the form of the Goddess of power. Suddenly, the series of his thoughts was broken by the sound of the feet of horses. He saw that the district-officer's cart is running with speed on the road. He tried to get away from the road for self-protection.	5
(v)	After the studies were over, Respected Rothfield introduced him to the preceptor Respected रवीन्द्रनाथ टागोर. According to the saying 'a talented one recognizes another talented one', he was invited to Kolkata by respected रवीन्द्रनाथ. There a full-length statue of श्रीरामकृष्ण परमहंस was created for the बेल्लूर mission by विनायक. Knowing the talent of this one, who was busy (engrossed in) making images of the Respected रवीन्द्रनाथ, गान्धी, etc., he was sent to the Royal Academy situated in London by the head of Tata Company. Having accomplished distinction even there, having met sculptors from Italy, France, Switzerland, etc. and having studied their artifacts, he returned to the motherland.	5
A.I. (B) Translate any two groups of verses into English :		
Group I		
(i)	Kings and common men only have a similar form / appearance, however forgiveness, courage, giving orders, bravery are in abundance / excess (in a king).	2
(ii)	The company among the noble ones is short in the beginning, but great (beneficial) later on. That among the vicious (lowly) is contrary to this, you may do as you wish.	2

	Group II	
(i)	Later, being criticized by everybody, he who was remorseful (filled with regret), went to the banks of river गङ्गा in order to perform penance for acquiring knowledge.	2
(ii)	I salute that Lord, who is invisible, all-pervading, eternal, beyond all attributes, sentient who is the cause of all that is manifest and that is not completely manifest by that which is manifest.	2
	Group III	
	That martyrdom/sacrifice done by those who constantly served the motherland and painted the land red with their own blood, and happily offered the oblations of their own lives in the कारगिल sacrifice attained saffron colour at the topmost part of the National flag. The saffron colour on the flag inspires me continuously. Indeed uttering the words ‘जय जवान’ (may the soldier triumph), I salute the soldier.	4
	Group IV	
	A friend who is collyrium of the eyes as love, who is the joy of the mind, that deserving one who would stay with a friend in sorrow and joy is rare and calamity is indeed a testing stone for others filled with the desire of wealth who are friends during prosperity are found everywhere.	4
A.II.	(A) Answer any two questions in English from group I and II each :	
	Group I	
(i)	सोमशर्मा, a rich merchant, was extremely busy with work due to several business affairs. Eventually he started experiencing health problems. Many doctors were unable to cure him. Finally upon somebody's advice, he sent a servant to fetch the well-known doctor named अनन्तभट्ट. अनन्तभट्ट sent the servant back with a message stating, "I would be pleased to treat you, but I expect strict adherence to my rules. The patient who wishes to be treated must himself come to me."	2

(ii)	Sage भरत wrote the famous treatise called 'नाट्यशास्त्रम्'. It was written in 3rd century BC. All aspects of music, dance and drama are described here. Poetic sentiment used in these known as रस is also spoken off. Sage भरत has also described the various deities and colours of every रस. This treatise is regarded as fifth Veda by the wise.	2
(iii)	Internet is the world-wide network of computers connected with one another with the help of modems and telecom wires. A modem is an instrument that converts digital signals into analogue signals and vice-versa. This modem is a link between the computer and telecom wires. Digital signals from the sending computer pass through the modem and get converted to analogue ones. Then they travel through the telecom network and reach another modem. There they are again converted into digital form and sent to the recipient computer. Thus, there is a communication between these two computers. A network of such mutually communicating computers is created. The network created due to similar communication simultaneously taking place mutually between more than millions of computers all over the world, is called Internet.	2
Group II		
(i)	Good books are compared with teachers. Teachers are there for a limited time, but books accompany a person forever. By reading good literature one not only spends time merrily but also gains knowledge by removing ignorance. Good books are also like friends. They guide a person and help him deal with confusing situations. Thus a wise man should always resort to the company of good books.	2
(ii)	To prohibit तपोदत्त from the impulsive decision of performing penance to acquire knowledge, इन्द्र disguised as a brahmin, went to the banks of river गङ्गा and started casting sand from the river banks into the water. When asked the reason, he said that he was building a bridge over the river. तपोदत्त ridiculed him by stating that one could not build a bridge with sand that gets easily carried by the river current.	2

	इन्द्र, in turn, explained to him that, likewise, it was impossible to gain knowledge with penance. Learning and studies alone were the correct means for gaining knowledge and that तपोदत्त should abandon penance and resort to studies.	
(iii)	The earth which has seeds of grain in her womb is sprinkled by the sweat and blood of the farmers. This earth bears the fruits due to hard work of farmers. Due to this, the green revolution took place in India. Our nation became self-sufficient in grain production. This has appeared in the green colour of the flag. This green prosperity was possible due to farmers. Therefore, poetess salutes them by saying 'जय किसान'.	2
A.II. (B) Complete any two verses of the following :		
(i)	गजाननं भूतगणादिसेवितं कपित्थजम्बूफलसारभक्षितम् । उमासुतं शोकविनाशकारकं नमामि विघ्नेश्वरपादपङ्कजम् ॥	2
(ii)	परोऽपि हितवान्बन्धुर्बन्धुरग्रहितः परः । अहितो देहजो व्याधिर्हितमारण्यमौषधम् ॥	2
(iii)	मुहूर्तं ज्वलितं श्रेयो न च धूमायितं चिरम् । मा ह स्म कस्यचिद् गेहे जनि राज्ञः खरो मृदुः ॥	2
(iv)	यथा छायातपौ नित्यं सुसम्बद्धौ परस्परम् । एवं कर्म च कर्ता च संश्लिष्टावितरेतरम् ॥	2
A.II. (C) Write any one verse based on the following metres :		
(i)	उपेन्द्रवज्रा - अहो महत्त्वं महतामपूर्वं विपत्तिकालेऽपि परोपकारः । यथाऽऽस्यमध्ये पतितोऽपि राहोः कलानिधिः पुण्यचयं ददाति ॥	2
(ii)	इन्द्रवज्रा - ज्ञानेन पुंसां सकलार्थसिद्धिर्ज्ञानादृते काचन नार्थसिद्धिः । ज्ञानस्य मत्वेति गुणान् कदाचिज्ज्ञानं न मुञ्चन्ति महानुभावाः ॥	2
OR		

	<p>गृह्णन्तु सर्वे यदि वा यथेष्टं नास्ति क्षतिः क्वापि कवीश्वराणाम् । रत्नेषु लुपेषु बहुष्वमर्त्यैरद्यापि रत्नाकर एव सिन्धुः ॥</p>	
A.III. (A)	Write 5 sentences in Sanskrit on any one topic given below:	
(i)	<p>दीपावलिः</p> <p>भारतीयाः तु उत्सवप्रियाः भारते च विविधपर्वाणि सम्पद्यन्ते । भारते दीपावलिः अतीव महत्त्वपूर्णा । अस्मिन्नेव दिने श्रीरामः वनवासतः अयोध्यां प्रत्यागतः । तस्य स्वागतं जनैः दीपमालाभिः कृतम् । ततः प्रभृति भारतीयाः अस्मिन्नेव दिने रात्रौ दीपमालां कृत्वा स्वगृहाणि भूषयन्ति । जनाः नूतनवस्त्राणि धारयन्ति मिष्टान्नानि च भक्षयन्ति । गृहिण्यः गृहस्य शोभां रङ्गावलिभिः वर्धयन्ति । रात्रौ लक्ष्मीपूजनं कुर्वन्ति । सर्वे परस्परं मिलित्वा मङ्गलकामनां कुर्वन्ति ।</p>	5
(ii)	<p>हिमालयः</p> <p>भारतस्य उत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा नगाधिराजः हिमालयः वर्तते । सः सदैव हिमेन आच्छादितः भवति । अतः तस्य हिमवान्, हिमगिरिः, हिमाचलः एतानि सार्थानि नामानि। हिमालये कैलासः, गौरीशङ्करः, काञ्चनगङ्गा, धवलगिरिः नाम्ना प्रसिद्धानि शृङ्गाणि । हिमालयात् गङ्गायमुनाब्रह्मपुत्रादयः नद्यः प्रभवन्ति । हिमालयस्य तलेषु निबिडानि अरण्यानि सन्ति । हिमालये नैकानि तीर्थक्षेत्राणि अपि सन्ति । हिमालयः भारतस्य नैसर्गिकः रक्षकः।</p>	5
(iii)	<p>वृत्तपत्राणि</p> <p>लोकसत्ताकपद्धतौ वृत्तपत्राणां स्थानं महत्त्वपूर्णम् । वृत्तपत्रैः मानवस्य सकलं जीवनं व्यापृतम् । प्रातःकाले यदि अस्य लोकमित्रस्य दर्शनं न भवति तर्हि जनाः व्याकुलाः भवन्ति। अज्ञानस्य, अन्यायस्य, मिथ्याज्ञानस्य च निवारणाय वृत्तपत्राणि सदैव सिद्धानि । सत्यप्रचारः अपि वृत्तपत्राणाम् उद्दिष्टम् । वृत्तपत्राणां समाजप्रबोधनस्य कार्यम् अतीव असाधारणं महत्त्वपूर्णं च । आधुनिके काले वृत्तपत्राणि जनमतं घटयन्ति विघटयन्ति वा । दूरदर्शनात् वृत्तपत्रमहिमा प्रभावशाली खलु ।</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Complete the story.</p> <p>अस्ति कस्मिंश्चिद् वने खरनखरो नाम सिंहः । स कदाचिद् भक्ष्यम् अन्विष्यन् इतश्चेतश्च अभ्राम्यत् । परं न किञ्चिदपि प्राप्तं तेन । अथ क्षुधया पीडितः सायं एकां गुहां प्राप्तः । सोऽचिन्तयत् नूनमत्र रात्रौ किमपि सत्त्वम् आगच्छेत् । तन्मम भोजनं भविष्यति । ततः स केसरी गुहां प्रविश्य निभृतं स्थितः । तस्मिन् तत्र स्थिते निपुणको नाम जम्बूकः समायातः । यावत् स पश्यति तावत् सिंहस्य पदचिह्नानि गुहायां प्रविष्टानि तस्य दृष्टिपथं आयातानि न पुनर्निष्क्रान्तानि । किञ्चिद् विचिन्त्य जम्बूकोऽब्रवीत्, हे गुहे देहि मे प्रत्युत्तरम् । तत् श्रुत्वा</p>	5

	सिंहेन चिन्तितम् अवश्यमेषा गुहा प्रतिदिनं प्रत्युत्तरं ददाति । यदि अद्य न वदति तर्हि मम आहाराभावः भवेत् । अतः स गर्जनां कृतवान् । तच्छ्रुत्वा मुक्तोऽहं मरणात् इति मत्वा हृष्टः जम्बूकः सुदूरम् अगच्छत् ।	
A.IV. (A) Rewrite the following sentences according to the order :		5
(i) तस्मिन् जनस्थाने द्वौ भ्रातरौ न्यवसताम् यावतीव अधनौ परं मनसोदारौ करुणापरौ च ।		
(ii) ताभ्यां ज्ञातं यद् ग्रामे एकोऽभद्ररूपः कश्चिज्जनो जीर्णवस्त्राधानः क्षुत्पीडितः स्थितः ।		
(iii) न कश्चन तेन सह वार्तामपि करोतीति ।		
(iv) तयोरेकस्तस्य समीपं गत्वाऽवदत्, भद्र, वयं तु अधनाः ।		
(v) तथापि वयमिच्छामो यद् भवानस्माकं जीर्णकुटीमागच्छतु प्रज्वलिताग्नेरुष्णतां चानुभवतु ।		
OR		
(B) Answer any five questions in Sanskrit :		
(i) कृष्णाङ्गाराः, खनितैलं, नैसर्गिकवायुः च एतानि पारम्परिकाणि ऊर्जास्रोतांसि ।		1
(ii) ग्रामवासिभिः अतिथयः स्वगृहं भोजनार्थमाहूताः, बहुना आतिथ्येन नृत्यगीतवादनैश्च सत्कृताः ।		1
(iii) सङ्गणकानां लघुगुरुजालकानां मिथः सम्बन्धेन विश्वव्यापि यत् जालं भवति, तत् एव सङ्गणकजालान्तरिक्षम् अस्ति ।		1
(iv) येन केनापि रूपेण वस्तुनः उपयोगः भवति एव इति विचारणीयम् । वस्तु उपभुज्य त्यजत इति विचारं दूरीकृत्य मनुजैः विविधप्रकारैः पुनः पुनः उपयोगः कर्तव्यः ।		1
(v) धर्मस्य मूलं दया ।		1
(vi) विद्यासिद्धये तपोदत्त गङ्गातटं गतः ।		1
(vii) राष्ट्रध्वजे हरितत्वं हरितक्रान्त्या पल्लवितम् ।		1
(viii) सन्तः सुकृतपादपाः इव वर्तन्ते ।		1
A.V. (A) Translate any one unseen passage / dialogue into English :		
(i) Often many times, in practice, a person himself knows (realizes) that he has been deceived. At that time he says, "I am a fool." But if somebody else calls him a fool, then he gets angry. A person should know if I get angry, I am my own enemy. If I love, then I alone am my friend. Just by imagination, we consider other people as friends or foes (enemy). He who nurtures my ego is my friend. He who hurts my ego is my foe. In short, my mind itself is my friend or my foe.		5

(ii)	<p>(मिलिन्द who is psychologically challenged, shouts after going to the neighbour early in the morning.)</p> <p>Milind - O friend, save me, save me. At night, a kitten entered my stomach through the mouth. Listen, its crying.</p> <p>Ninad - O friend, it's not a kitten but an ailment of gases. Let us go to a physician.</p> <p>Milind - No, not to a physician, but we should go to a surgeon.</p> <p>Ninad - Indeed, it is true that one should not attempt to please the mind of a fool. Let's go quickly.</p>	5
(iii)	<p>Chamberlain - (Entering) May, his Majesty be victorious. Your Majesty, indeed that respectable Sumantra has reached.</p> <p>दशरथ - (Getting up happily) With Ram ?</p> <p>Chamberlain - No, indeed, with the chariot.</p> <p>दशरथ - How, how only with the chariot ?</p> <p>Chamberlain - Your Majesty, yes.</p> <p>दशरथ - O ! Alas. If the empty chariot has arrived, then the chariot has been sent by death only to take me. (Thus falls unconscious).</p>	5
A.V. (B) Translate any one group of verses into English :		
Group I		
(i)	One should not serve the inferior (wicked/unworthy) but one should always resort to the excellent. Approaching Lord Rama, Vibhishana got the kingdom of Lanka (लंका).	2
(ii)	Eloquence in speech/oratory and truthfulness is understood in the course of conversation, while ones fickleness or firmness is understood by actual observation.	2
Group II		
	The heart of the virtuous, if ever broken, is undoubtedly easily joint like gold at once. The broken heart of the wicked is never put together,	4

	just like the potter's broken and shattered earthen pot which is never joint.	
	Group III	
(i)	The glow worm glows (shines) till the moon does not rise. But when the sun rises, neither the glow worm nor the moon shines.	2
(ii)	Whose maternal uncle is गोविन्द, whose father is धनञ्जय, that अभिमन्यु has been killed in the war. Indeed death is difficult to transgress / overcome.	2
A.VI.	Answer in English : (Any two)	
(i)	In the treatise named विष्णुधर्मोत्तरपुराणम्, there is detailed explanation about painting. The conversation between 'मार्कंडेय' and King वज्र is famous in that treatise. When King वज्र asks 'what is the means of achieving happiness in all worlds' sage मार्कंडेय described the importance of painting. He said 'just as सुमेरु is greatest among mountains, eagle is among birds, king is among men are great likewise among all arts painting is the greatest art. Due to that not only artists but also common people become happy.' He further says all aims like धर्म, अर्थ, काम, मोक्ष can be achieved through painting. It is said to be auspicious when paintings are placed.	2
(ii)	There are different codes for people of different nature. Like, the eyebrows of a calm person should be like crescent moon whereas of a dancer, they should be in bow like shape. The images of deities should have various ornaments. Their faces should be pleased, charming whereas their attires should be of silk etc. The images of sages, seers should be with hair locks, bark. They should look weak but lustrous.	2
(iii)	डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर was fond of Sanskrit language. He also knew the importance of Sanskrit. He wanted to give it the status of national language. Pertaining to this proposal, a discussion took place in the	2

	Parliament where पं. लक्ष्मीकान्त मैत्र asked him few doubts in Sanskrit to test his knowledge of Sanskrit. डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर replied in Sanskrit itself. All members were surprised after listening to that conversation.	
(iv)	In order to prepare the draft of Indian Constitution, डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर had studied many treatises, scriptures. He also knew the importance of literature produced by scholars in Sanskrit. He firmly believed that Sanskrit is the origin of Indian culture. He also studied स्मृतिग्रंथs compiled by मनु, भारद्वाज, याज्ञवल्क्य. He also had several rounds of discussions with scholars. Having understood the socio-cultural, political ethos in India, he prepared the draft of the Indian Constitution with inclusion of statutes to women and Dalits.	2
A.VII. Translate any five sentences in Sanskrit :		
(i)	नद्याः जलं / नदीजलं निर्मलं वर्तते / अस्ति ।	1
(ii)	आवाम् एतानि पुष्पाणि आनयाव ।	1
(iii)	कः तुभ्यम् एतत् अकथयत् ?	1
(iv)	योग्यः आहारः शरीरस्य वर्धनाय आवश्यकः अस्ति / वर्तते ।	1
(v)	यदि अहं कार्शीं गमिष्यामि तर्हि अहं संस्कृतस्य बहूनि पुस्तकानि आनेष्यामि / आनेष्ये ।	1
(vi)	क्रोधः मृदुवादेन शाम्यति ।	1
(vii)	रेल-आरक्षणम् अधुना / इदानीं सुलभं भवति ।	1
(viii)	अहं ग्रन्थालयं गच्छामि ।	1
OR		
Make any five sentences in Sanskrit by using indeclinables / governing cases :		
(i)	विद्यालयं परितः वृक्षाः सन्ति ।	1
(ii)	रामः सीतया सह वनम् अगच्छत् ।	1
(iii)	नगराद् बहिः उद्यानं वर्तते ।	1
(iv)	दुःखात् अनन्तरं सुखम् आयाति ।	1
(v)	माता बाले / बालेषु स्निह्यति ।	1
(vi)	श्रीगणेशः मोदकेभ्यः स्पृहयति / ते ।	1
(vii)	ग्रामस्य समीपे नदी वहति ।	1
(viii)	बालिका पाठशालां गच्छति ।	1

A.VIII. Solve the following questions : (any five)		
(A) Recognize any three of the following forms :		
(i)	ददति - Root दा (3 UP) here PP Present tense Third person plural.	1
(ii)	दृश्यते - Root दृश् - पश्य् (1 PP) Passive form Present tense Third person singular.	1
(iii)	मया - अस्मद् First person pronoun Common in all genders Instrumental singular.	1
(iv)	चिक्षेप - Root क्षिप् (6 UP) here PP Perfect past tense Third person singular.	1
(v)	उषित्वा - Root वस् (1 PP) Gerund त्वान्त अव्यय.	1
(B) Dissolve and name the compounds : (Any three)		
(i)	चिरजीवी - चिरं जीवति इति । - उपपद तत्पुरुष समास ।	1
(ii)	ग्रामागतः - ग्रामम् आगतः । - द्वितीया तत्पुरुष समास ।	1
(iii)	सत्वरम् - त्वरया सह । - अव्ययीभाव समास ।	1
(iv)	महाजालम् - महत् जालम् । - कर्मधारय समास ।	1
(v)	तपोधनः - तपः एव धनं यस्य सः । - बहुव्रीहि समास ।	1
(C) Dissolve sandhi as following : (Any three)		
(i)	पुनश्च - पुनः + च ।	1
(ii)	ह्यधीयीत - हि + अधीयीत ।	1
(iii)	त्रयोऽपि - त्रयः + अपि ।	1

(iv)	सप्तैताः - सप्त + एताः ।	1
(v)	एतन्निशम्य - एतत् + निशम्य ।	1
(D) Complete any three of the following sentences by choosing the suitable alternative given in the brackets :		
(i)	वयं भोजनार्थं किमपि भवते समर्पयामः ।	1
(ii)	अवकरात् जैविकवायुः प्रभवति ।	1
(iii)	तस्य शरीरम् उच्छूनं रूपहीनं च समजायत ।	1
(iv)	एष आधुनिकः कल्पवृक्षः अस्मभ्यं सर्वविधं ज्ञानं वितरति ।	1
(v)	भगवान् सुगत एव अस्माकं पिता ।	1
(E) Give antonyms in Sanskrit : (Any three)		
(i)	पुरातनम् × नवीनम्, नूतनम् ।	1
(ii)	मोदः × दुःखम्, खिन्नता ।	1
(iii)	छाया × आतपः ।	1
(iv)	घातकाः × पोषकाः, रक्षकाः ।	1
(v)	अहितः × हितः ।	1
(F) Do as directed : (Any three)		
(i)	सः धनिकः सत्वरं सेवकं प्रेषितवान् ।	1
(ii)	यदा विद्युत्प्रवाहः खण्डितः तदा एतादृशी चर्चा प्रारब्धा ।	1
(iii)	सुवार्ता मनुष्यं नन्दयति / नन्दयते ।	1
(iv)	नाट्यशास्त्रं नाम पञ्चमः वेदः ।	1
(v)	तत्र नयनरम्याः शिल्पालयाः वर्तन्ते ।	1
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