

# MT - 172

2016 .... 1200

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

Time : 2 Hours

Preliminary Model Answer Paper

Max. Marks : 40

<b>A.I.</b>	<b>(A) Translate any <i>two</i> of the following passages into English:</b>	
(i)	(Madhura and her mother go to the market.) Mother - Oh, what is the price of cucumber ? First Vegetable seller - Eighty rupees for a kilo. Mother - Vegetables in your shop are expensive. First Vegetable seller - You indeed know, that it is summer season now. Alright, I shall give it for seventy five rupees. Mother - Give.	<b>5</b>
(ii)	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. Due to that, you become a store of sins, don't you?". The ocean said, "Indeed not ! It is true that when the rivers bring the sin, I take it. But due to sunrays, that water gets vaporized. I don't know what happens with the vaporized sin filled water thereafter."	<b>5</b>
(iii)	Do you know that Mayan culture is extremely ancient and was developed ? The ancient city of Petra in Jordan is the seventh among the wonders. This city, which flourished between the Red Sea and the Dead Sea, was an important trade center. Actually, there is a lot to be known from the internet about each of the wonders but today I am quite busy with work. Hence, if you wish to know more from the internet, then I suggest these websites, like - <a href="http://www.wikipedia.com">www.wikipedia.com</a> / <a href="http://www.answer.com">www.answer.com</a> , etc.	<b>5</b>

<b>A.I.</b>	<b>(B) Translate any three verses into English :</b>	
(i)	You are a great treasure of lustrous knowledge. You are a mass of compassion, you are the treasury of penance. You ceaselessly think of the welfare of the disciples. Salutations always at the feet of the preceptor.	2
(ii)	The ocean said, "O rivers, I see here that, trees with huge trunks are uprooted along with roots and branches (and carried) by you who are flooded (full) but not bamboo."	2
(iii)	Guest, child, wife, mother and likewise father, these five should be nurtured by the house-holder and the rest according to his capacity.	2
(iv)	Food does not get digested due to drinking water excessively and the same problem occurs due to not drinking water at all. Hence, in order to ignite the digestive fire, one should drink small portions of water again and again (at equal intervals).	2
(v)	There, near the river Seine, on its banks, is seen the famous heritage monument, a form of Gothic architecture - the palace of Justice (Palais de Justice).	2
<b>A.II.</b>	<b>(A) Answer any three of the following questions in English :</b>	
(i)	नागार्जुन had selected the second youngster as his assistant inspite of not bringing the potion. When asked by the king, he explained his approach for the appointment of the second one inspite of not bringing the potion. The second one served the sick person he had seen on the way and displayed humanity. One cannot become a physician without the dedication to serve. The knowledge of medicines is important but tending to a patient when needed is more important. People possessing knowledge are abundant but more important is the dedication to serve. Without dedication to serve and compassion for human beings, one cannot be a good physician. As the second youth had displayed humanity, he was selected by नागार्जुन.	2

(ii)	<p>Once, a traveller was curious to know what happens to the sins accumulated in river गङ्गा after devotees wash them off themselves. River गङ्गा said that she emitted the sin-filled water into the ocean. The ocean said that it got vaporized due to sunrays. The vapor got converted into a cloud. Finally, the cloud said that he showered the sins in the form of rain, on the house of the one who committed them. Thus, whatever sin one commits, it comes back to oneself. The story सत्कर्म एव पुण्यम् tries to explain that one cannot wash off one's sins by anything other than proper atonement. Atonement could be difficult or painful. Hence it is necessary that one behaves righteously in life. Right conduct alone can help oneself to collect merit and avoid accumulation of sins. Thus, one should strive hard in life to be virtuous and behave righteously.</p>	2
(iii)	<p>Ayurveda advises us about proper food intake at even intervals. It says that once food is eaten, the digestive system starts secreting digestive juices and as such a person should not eat again for at least three hours to ensure efficient digestion of that food. But Ayurveda also says that one should not fast for continuous six hours, because doing so will reduce a person's strength. Hence, one should consume food with an interval of three to four hours in between two intakes of food.</p>	2
(iv)	<p>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.</p>	2
(v)	<p>Prosperity is considered to be the most fickle (unstable) among all. But, if one works enthusiastically, is of a hard-working nature, has ethics and courage, then prosperity becomes stable there means the person become prosperous.</p>	2

<p><b>A.II. (B) Complete any one verse of the following :</b></p> <p>(i) धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणामारोग्यं मूलमुत्तमम् । रोगास्तस्यापहर्तारः श्रेयसो जीवितस्य च ॥</p> <p>(ii) शस्त्रैर्हतास्तु रिपवो न हता भवन्ति प्रज्ञाहताश्च नितरां सुहता भवन्ति । शस्त्रं निहन्ति पुरुषस्य शरीरमेकम् प्रज्ञा कुलं च विभवं च यशश्च हन्ति ॥</p> <p>(iii) पात्रापात्रविवेको हि धेनुपन्नगयोरिव । नृणात्सञ्जायते क्षीरं क्षीरात्सञ्जायते विषम् ॥</p>		<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>
<p><b>A.III. (A) Answer any four questions in Sanskrit :</b></p> <p>(i) सेवाभावः परमगहनः अतः सः परीक्षणीयः वर्तते ।</p> <p>(ii) ग्राहकमञ्जः नाम ग्राहकाणां ग्राहकैः ग्राहकार्थं निर्मितः मञ्जः ।</p> <p>(iii) कबड्डीक्रीडायै कस्यापि क्रीडासाधनस्यावश्यकता नास्तीति कबड्डी-क्रीडायाः महत्त्वपूर्णं वैशिष्ट्यम् ।</p> <p>(iv) यत्र साम्नेव सिद्धिः तत्र बुधेन दण्डः न विनियोज्यः ।</p> <p>(v) अर्जुनः विहारार्थं निबिडारण्यं जगाम ।</p> <p>(vi) अवैधाचारेण विधिभङ्गः भवति ।</p> <p>(vii) वृक्षाः स्वस्थानं न त्यजन्ति ।</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Complete the story :</b></p> <p>वाहने अन्येऽपि मम सहपाठिनः मिलन्ति, यैः सह मनोरञ्जनं कुर्वन्महं विद्यालयं गच्छामि । तत्र विद्यालयस्य परिश्रमिणः शिक्षकाः मां श्रद्धया पाठयन्ति । तेषां सङ्गतिं प्राप्य अहमतिप्रसन्नो भवामि । मम विद्यालये देशस्य प्रसिद्धाः नेतारः, क्रीडकाः, अभिनेतारः, वैज्ञानिकाः अपि यथासमयं समागच्छन्ति, स्वजीवनविषये च छात्रान् बोधयन्ति । अनेन छात्राः समयानुसारं स्वकल्याणार्थं मार्गदर्शनं प्राप्नुवन्ति, स्वजीवने च सफलाः भवन्ति । मम विद्यालयः वास्तविकरूपेण विद्यामन्दिरोऽस्ति ।</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>4</p>
<p><b>A.IV. (A) Recognize any three of the following forms :</b></p> <p>(i) क्रीड्यते - Root क्रीड् (1 PP)</p>	<p>Passive form</p> <p>Present tense</p> <p>Third person singular.</p>	<p>1</p>

(ii)	अनेन	- Third person pronoun इदम् Masculine and Neuter gender Instrumental singular.	1
(iii)	माता	- मातृ noun ending in ऋ Feminine gender Nominative singular.	1
(iv)	निर्मीय	- Root निर् + मा (2 PP) Gerund ल्यबन्त अव्यय.	1
(v)	पोष्याः	- Root पुष् (4 AP) Potential Passive Participle Masculine gender Nominative, Vocative plural Feminine gender Nominative, Accusative, Vocative plural.	1
<b>(B) Complete any three of the following sentences by choosing the suitable alternative given in the brackets :</b>			
(i)	इदं गृहीत्वा स्वगृहं गच्छतम् ।		1
(ii)	त्वं शाकं सम्यक् तोलय ।		1
(iii)	गुरुचरणाभ्यां सदा वन्दनम् ।		1
(iv)	कांश्चन गुप्तचरान् तम् प्रति एवागच्छतः सः दृष्टवान् ।		1
(v)	क्रीडाङ्गणे तु सप्त क्रीडापटव एव खेलन्ति ।		1
<b>(C) Dissolve sandhis : (Any three)</b>			
(i)	तत्रोपस्थितः	- तत्र + उपस्थितः ।	1
(ii)	जानास्येव	- जानासि + एव ।	1
(iii)	पापधिरेव	- पापधिः + एव ।	1
(iv)	सुमार्गमध्येऽस्ति	- सुमार्गमध्ये + अस्ति ।	1
(v)	भवतीति	- भवति + इति ।	1

<b>(D)</b>	<b>Dissolve and name the compounds : (Any three)</b>			
(i)	अहर्निशम्	- अहः च निशा च, एतयोः समाहार ।	- समाहार द्वन्द्व समास	1
(ii)	शास्त्रहीनः	- शास्त्रेण / शास्त्रैः हीनः ।	- तृतीया तत्पुरुष समास	1
(iii)	न्याय्यपन्थाः	- न्याय्यः पन्थाः ।	- कर्मधारय समास	1
(iv)	शास्त्रज्ञः	- शास्त्रं जानाति इति ।	- उपपद तत्पुरुष समास	1
(v)	सुमार्गः	- शोभनः मार्गः ।	- प्रादि तत्पुरुष समास	1
<b>(E)</b>	<b>Give Sanskrit antonym of the following words : (Any three)</b>			
(i)	श्वः	× अद्यः, ह्यः ।		1
(ii)	समीपे	× दूरे ।		1
(iii)	त्यजन्ति	× गृह्णन्ति, स्वीकुर्वन्ति ।		1
(iv)	गहनः	× सरलः ।		1
(v)	तमः	× तेजः, प्रकाशः, द्युतिः, आभा ।		1
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