## 2018

## SANSKRIT

(Major)

Paper: 5.4

Full Marks: 60

Time: 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Answer the following questions:

 $1 \times 7 = 7$ 

- (a) What is the principal sentiment of the Kirātārjunīya?
- (b) Who is the lord of the Kurus?
- (c) Name the hero of the Kirātārjunīya.
- (d) Who is stated as Kumāra in the Kumārasambhava?
- (e) What is the responsibility entrusted by Indra upon Kāmadeva?
- (f) Who is स्थाणु?
- (g) What is the meaning of the term 'प्रणिधि'?

(2)

2. Answer the following	g :	
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 $2 \times 4 = 8$ 

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Substitute equivalent Sanskrit words (any two):

महीभूजे ; किंसखा ; जिह्मः ; वसूनि।

- (b) Name any two kinds of flowers mentioned in the Third Canto of the Kumārasambhava.
- ''के मम धन्विनोऽन्ये'' (c) Who is the speaker here? Under what context did the speaker say so?
- (d) Fill up the gaps: आज्ञापय \_\_\_\_ पुंसां लोकेषु यत्ते \_\_\_\_ ।
- 3. Translate into English or Assamese any one of the following:
  - (a) स वासवेनासनसंनिकृष्टमितो निषीदेति विसृष्टभूभिः। भर्तुः प्रसादं प्रतिनन्द्य मूर्धा वक्तुं मिथः प्राक्रमतैवमेनम्॥
  - (b) तद्गच्छ सिद्ध्ये कुरु देवकार्यमर्थोऽयमर्थान्तरभाव्य एव। अपेक्षते प्रत्ययमुत्तमं त्वां बीजाङ्करः प्रागृदयादिवाम्भः॥

4. Elucidate the idea contained in any one of the following:

(a) न हि प्रियं प्रवक्तुमिच्छन्ति मृषा हितैषिणः।

(b) अमर्षशून्येन जनस्य जन्तुना न जातहार्देन न विद्विषादरः।

5. Quote from your memory any two verses from your prescribed portion of the Nītiśataka.

10 6. Explain the following statement:

''नारिकेलफलसम्मितं वचो भारवेः।''

Or

Narrate the speech of Vanecara as you find it in the Canto I of the Kirātārjunīya.

7. Prepare a critical note on the Mahākāvyas authored by Kālidāsa.

Or

Reproduce in your own words the conversation between Indra and Kāmadeva as found in the Canto III of the Kumārasambhava.

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8. Show your acquaintance with any two Satakas in Sanskrit literature.

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Or

Write a note on the glory of learning (विद्या) and good companion (सत्संगति) as you find in your prescribed portion of the Nītiśataka.

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