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5 SEM TDC SNSH (CBCS) C 12

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(November)

SANSKRIT

(Core)

Paper : C-12

(Sanskrit Grammar)

Full Marks : 80
Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

SECTION—A

(General Introduction to Vyākaraṇa)

(Marks : 25)

1. (a) Write very short answers of the following
as directed : 1×3=3

(i) Which deity is eulogised in the begin-
ning of *Laghusiddhāntakaumudī*?

(ii) न वेति _____ ।

(Fill in the blank)

(2)

(iii) *Aṣṭādhyāyī* was written by Pāṇini /
Bhaṭṭojidīkṣita.

(Choose the correct answer)

(b) Give Sanskrit definition with illustration any
two of the following : $4 \times 2 = 8$

संहिता ; वृद्धि ; प्रातिपदिकम् ; टि ; धातु।

Or

Write down the *माहेश्वरसूत्र*s. 8

2. (a) Explain with example any two of the
following Sūtras : $4 \times 2 = 8$

अकः सवर्णे दीर्घः ; एचोऽयवायावः ; स्तोः श्रुना श्रुः ;
समः सुटि ; स-सजुषो रुः।

(b) Join any three of the following : $1 \times 3 = 3$

अथ + एकः ; एक + ऊनः ; नदी + अम्बु ;
गो + अक्षः ; नरः + इन्द्रः।

(c) Disjoin any three of the following Sandhis : $1 \times 3 = 3$

गङ्गोदकम् ; शीतार्तः ; महर्षिः ; अक्षौहिणी ; महीन्द्रः।

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(3)

SECTION—B

(*Natvavidhi and Ṣatvavidhi*)

(Marks : 15)

3. Explain with example any two of the following
(one each from (a) and (b)) : $4 \times 2 = 8$

(a) *गेर्विभाषा* ; *पदान्तस्य (न)* ; *अयनञ्च*

(b) *मातृपितृभ्यां स्वसा* ; *शासि-वसि-घसीनाञ्च* ; *सदिरप्रते* :

4. Explain the cause for change of 'न' to 'ण' or
'स' to 'ष' (any two) : $3 \frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 7$

ऋणम् ; *नराणाम्* ; *प्रणमति* ; *एतेषाम्* ; *सुषमः* ; *भूमिष्ठः*।

SECTION—C

(*Declension of Noun, Pronoun and Roots*)

(Marks : 15)

5. (a) Decline the following in all numbers (वचन)
(any five) : $1 \frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 7 \frac{1}{2}$

(i) *मेघ* in षष्ठी

(ii) *मुनि* in पञ्चमी

(iii) *वाणी* in चतुर्थी

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(4)

(iv) मनस् in तृतीया

(v) अस्मद् in सप्तमी

(vi) पितृ in चतुर्थी

(vii) गुणिन् in चतुर्थी

(viii) राजन् in षष्ठी

(ix) गति in द्वितीया

(b) Conjugate the following roots in all numbers
(any five) :

$$1\frac{1}{2} \times 5 = 7\frac{1}{2}$$

(i) $\sqrt{\text{कृ}}$ in लट् प्रथम पुरुष (in परस्मैपद)

(ii) $\sqrt{\text{दा}}$ in लृट् मध्यम पुरुष

(iii) $\sqrt{\text{लभ्}}$ in लट् उत्तम पुरुष

(iv) $\sqrt{\text{विद्}}$ (लाभे) in लट् प्रथम पुरुष

(v) अधि $\sqrt{\text{इ}}$ in लोट् प्रथम पुरुष

(vi) $\sqrt{\text{श्रु}}$ in लट् प्रथम पुरुष

(vii) $\sqrt{\text{ज्ञा}}$ in लङ् मध्यम पुरुष

(viii) $\sqrt{\text{पठ्}}$ in विधिलिङ् प्रथम पुरुष

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(5)

SECTION—D

(Kāraḥaparakaraṇa and Samāsaparakaraṇa)

(Marks : 25)

6. (a) Explain the following Sūtras (any two) : $4 \times 2 = 8$

(i) अभिधेयमात्रे प्रथमा

(ii) कालाध्वनोरत्यन्तसंयोगे

(iii) रुच्यर्थानां प्रीयमाणः

(iv) ल्यवलोपे पञ्चमी

(b) Account for the case-ending of the following
underlined words (any six) : $1 \times 6 = 6$

(i) सः दरिद्रेभ्यः धनं यच्छति।

(ii) अयं पुरुषः पादेन खञ्जः।

(iii) अहं सर्पात् विभेमि।

(iv) सः गुवाहाटीनगरीम् अधिवसति।

(v) हिमवतः गङ्गा प्रभवति।

(vi) दुग्धात् नवनीतं जायते।

(vii) सूर्ये उदिते कमलानि विकसन्ति।

(viii) वृक्षात् फलानि पतन्ति।

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(6)

(c) Name and expound the compounds (समासs)
of any two of the following : $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 3$

यथाशक्ति; भूतवलिः; पीताम्बरः; शास्त्रनिपुणः;
मातापितरौ।

(d) Explain with illustration the following Sūtras
(any two) : $4 \times 2 = 8$

अव्ययीभावे शस्त्रभृतिभ्यः ; खट्वा क्षेपे ; तत्पुरुषः
समानाधिकरणः कर्मधारयः ; अनेकमन्यपदार्थे।
