

Entrance Examinations - 2019  
M.A. Sanskrit Studies

Time : 2 hours

Max. Marks : 100

Hall Ticket No.
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INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your Hall Ticket No. in the OMR Answer Sheet given to you. Also, write your Hall Ticket No. in the space provided above.
2. The question paper consists of 100 objective questions of **one mark** each. There is **Negative** marking of 0.33 for each wrong answer.
3. Answers are to be marked on the OMR Answer Sheet following the instructions provided thereon.
4. Please handover the OMR Answer Sheet at the end of the examination to the Invigilator.
5. No additional sheet will be provided. Rough work can be done in the Question paper itself.

1. Who is the author of kādambarī ?

(A) Śrīharṣa (B) Kālidāsa (C) Māgha (D) Bāṇa

2. अधोनिर्दिष्टवर्णेषु कतमः दन्त्यः?

A) कः B) लः C) टः D) शः

3. To which family does Sanskrit belong ?

(A) Indo-European (B) Dravidian (C) Indo-Asiatic (D) Germanic

4. Who is the author of Nirukta?

(A) Pāṇini (B) Patañjali (C) Śākalya (D) Yāska

5. How many vedāṅgas are there ?

(A) 6 (B) 8 (C) 4 (D) 14

6. Which of the following is not a vikṛti in Vedic recitation ?

(A) ghanapāṭha (B) jaṭapāṭha (C) sūktapāṭha (D) dhavajapāṭha

7. दशाननः पदस्य विग्रहवाक्यं किम्?

(A) दश आननानि येन सः

(B) दश आननानि यस्मै सः

(C) दश च आननः च यः सः

(D) दश आननानि यस्य सः

8. Choose the correct compound for अधीतं व्याकरणं येन सः -

(A) अधीतवैयाकरणः (B) अधीतव्याकरणम् (C) अधीतव्याकरणः (D) व्याकरणाधीतः

9. Which of the following mathematical concepts are found in Piṅgala's Chandassāstra ?
- (A) Pascal's triangle  
 (B) Binomial coefficients  
 (C) Both of the above  
 (D) None of the above
10. Various types of infinities are found in
- (A) Jain Mathematics  
 (B) Aryabhaṭṭa's works  
 (C) Bhāskarācārya's works  
 (D) Varāhamihira's works
11. Veda Vyāsa had taught Yajurveda to –
- (A) Jaimini (B) Vaiśampāyana (C) Paila (D) Sumantha
12. तत्त्वमसि is a –
- (A) निषेधवाक्यम् (B) विधिवाक्यम् (C) अर्थवादवाक्यम् (D) महावाक्यम्
13. What is the articulation place of इ ?
- (A) कण्ठः (B) ओष्ठः (C) तालु (D) मूर्धा
14. 'नीरक्षीरविवेके तु हंसो हंसः बको बकः' - mark the correct gist of this sentence.
- (A) हंसस्य बकस्य वर्णः श्वेतः भवति ।  
 (B) हंसः बकः च समानौ, तत्र कोऽपि भेदः नास्ति ।  
 (C) हंसः क्षीरं पिबति बकः जलं पिबति ।  
 (D) दुग्धजलयोर्मध्ये किं दुग्धं किं च जलम् इति विवेकपूर्णनिर्णये एव हंसस्य बकस्य च भेदः ।
15. 'ख' in Indian Mathematics is used for the number
- (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) infinity (D) none of the above
16. How many nakṣatras are there in every rāśi ?
- (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 2.25 (D) 2.5
17. Which is the oldest school of Indian philosophy ?
- (A) Nyāya (B) Sāṅkhya (C) Yoga (D) Vaiśeṣika

18. Which of the following are known as ṣaḍdarśanas ?

- (A) Cārvāka, Jaina, Bauddha, Advaita, Nyāya, Mīmāṃsā  
 (B) Cārvāka, Nyāya, Jaina, Bauddha, Sāṃkhya, Yoga  
 (C) Vyākaraṇa, Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, Mīmāṃsā, Vedānta, Jaina  
 (D) Sāṃkhya, Yoga, Mīmāṃsā, Vedānta, Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika

19. Which of the following is not a name of compound ?

- (A) Tatpuruṣa (B) Asamartha (C) Karmadhāraya (D) Avyayībhāva

20. महाभारते कस्मिन् पर्वणि श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता उपलभ्यते ?

- (A) वनपर्वणि (B) अनुशासनपर्वणि (C) भीष्मपर्वणि (D) सभापर्वणि

21. वर्णानाम् अतिशयितः सन्निधिः कः भवति?

- (A) संयोगः (B) संहिता (C) संयुक्ताक्षरम् (D) प्रत्याहारः

22. 'यदिहास्ति तदन्यत्र यत्रेहास्ति न तत्त्वचित्' इत्युक्तिः कस्य ग्रन्थस्य विषये प्रसिद्धा ?

- (A) वेदस्य (B) रामायणस्य (C) महाभारतस्य (D) श्रीमद्भगवत्स्य

23. Which of the following is an Astika Hindu Darśana ?

- (A) Bauddha (B) Jaina (C) Cārvāka (D) Vaiśeṣika

24. The eight mātrā gaṇas in Chandaśāstra are –

- (A) ya, ma, ta, ra, ja, bha, la, na  
 (B) mā, ta, ra, ja, bha, na, sa, la  
 (C) ma, ra, ya, ja, ta, bha, na, sa  
 (D) ya, ma, ja, bha, na, sa, la, ga

25. The expression – 'yadiha nāsti' can be split as

- (A) yad iha na asti  
 (B) yadi han āsti  
 (C) yadi ha nāsti  
 (D) None of the above

26. How many padārthas are there in Vaiśeṣika Ontology ?

- (A) 24 (B) 5 (C) 7 (D) 17

27. Udāṭṭa, Anudāṭṭa and Svarita are the types of

- (A) varṇas (B) conjuncts (samyukta akṣara) (C) vyañjana (D) svara

28. Pañcāvayava-vākya is a –

(A) pramāṇa (B) tarka (C) process of anumāna (D) collection of five limbs

29. Which of the following is not authored by Kālidāsa ?

(A) Kādambarī (B) Abhijñāna-Śākuntalam (C) Meghadūtam (D) Vikramorvaśīyam

30. Which of the following disciplines developed a technical language to facilitate unambiguous discourse among philosophers ?

(A) Vyākaraṇa (B) Navya-Nyāya (C) Mīmāṃsā (D) Nyāya

31. The causative (ṇijanta) of the following sentence

‘Bālakāḥ phalaṁ khādati’ is –

(A) Mātā bālakam phalam khādayati

(B) Mātā bālakena phalam khādayati

(C) Mātā bālakāya phalam khādayati

(D) Mātā bālakam phalaḥ khādayati

32. The correct match between the following is

i) Value of  $\pi$  a) Bhāskara-ārya

ii) Pell's equation b) Piṅgala

iii) De Bruijn sequence c) Madhava-Gregory Series

iv) Square root of 2 d) Śūlasūtra

(A) (i,a), (ii,b), (iii, c), (iv,d)

(B) (i,c), (ii,d), (iii, b), (iv,a)

(C) (i,c), (ii,a), (iii, b), (iv,d)

(D) (i,a), (ii,c), (iii, d), (iv,b)

33. अशोकस्य शिलालेखाः कस्यां लिप्याम् उपलब्धाः ?

(A) शाक्य (B) ब्राह्मी (C) नागरी (D) सिन्धुलिपिः

34. निम्नलिखितेषु युग्मेषु किं युग्मम् अनुचितम्?

(A) कुम्भः - कुम्भकारः

(B) माला - मालाकारः

(C) लौहः - लौहकारः

(D) पत्रम् - पत्रकारः

35. संस्कृत-दिवसः कदा आचर्यते ?

(A) चैत्र-प्रतिपदि (B) शरत्-पूर्णिमायाम् (C) श्रावण-पूर्णिमायाम् (D) कार्तिक-पूर्णिमायाम्

36. अंकः - नाटकं ; मण्डलम् - ?

(A) राज्यम् (B) ऋग्वेदः (C) रामायणम् (D) पुराणम्

37. 'रामं नमामि' इत्यत्र नमामि इति पदं 'नमस्' इति पदेन यदि परिवर्तितं भवति, तर्हि -

(A) रामं नमः (B) रामाय नमः (C) रामे नमः (D) रामं नमेयम्

38. इन्द्रस्य पर्यायवाची-शब्दः कः ?

(A) विद्वान् (B) राकेशः (C) शचीपतिः (D) अमरः

39. उद्-स्थानम् इत्यत्र सन्धौ सति कः प्रयोगः साधुः ?

(A) उद्स्थानम् (B) उत्थानम् (C) उधस्थानम् (D) उत्स्थानम्

40. ऋतुसंहारस्य कर्ता ?

(A) माघः (B) दण्डिन् (C) श्रीहर्षः (D) कालिदासः

41. ब्राह्मणस्य द्विज इति व्यवहारः, केन कारणेन क्रियते ?

(A) सः यज्ञं करोति इति

(B) सः उपनीतः इति

(C) सः आदरणीयः भवति इति

(D) सः अध्यापनं करोति इति

42. Which of the following is not a 'गद्यकाव्यम्'?

(A) kādambarī

(B) Vāsavadatta

(C) Avantisundarikathā

(D) Daśakumāracaritam

43. Which of the following is not a name of a meter (Chandas) ?

(A) Gāyatrī (B) Sāvitrī (C) Mandākrāntā (D) Vasantatilakā

44. Who is the author of Nāṭyaśāstra ?  
 (A) Bharata (B) Bhāsa (C) Kālidāsa (D) Abhinavagupta
45. Who wrote Arthaśāstra ?  
 (A) Kāmandaka (B) Amartya (C) Kauṭilya (D) Bṛhaspati
46. Which of the following is not related to Āyurveda ?  
 (A) Cakradatta (B) Bhṛgusaṁhitā (C) Yogaratnākara (D) Aṣṭāṅgahṛdayam
47. गकारस्य उच्चारणस्थानं किम्?  
 (A) कण्ठः (B) ओष्ठः (C) तालुः (D) मूर्धा
48. Nāndī is part of –  
 (A) Saṁgīta (B) Harikathā (C) Nāṭaka (D) Nāṭya
49. Which of the following is not a Kāvyaḡuṇa ?  
 (A) Prasāda (B) Mādhurya (C) Kaṣāya (D) Ojas
50. Prakṛti and Puruṣa concept is discussed in –  
 (A) Āyurveda (B) Sāṅkhya (C) Yoga (D) Paryāvaraṇa-śāstra
51. Who wrote Nītiśatakam ?  
 (A) Patañjali (B) Bhartṛhari (C) Kātyāyana (D) Gautama
52. The author of Līlāvati is –  
 (A) Varāhamihira (B) Āryabhaṭṭa (C) Bhāskarāchārya (D) Mādhava
53. Śūlyasūtra contains  
 (A) Pythagorean triplets  
 (B) formula for  $\sqrt{2}$   
 (C) procedure to square a circle  
 (D) all the three above
54. The six Vedāṅgas are  
 (A) Śikṣā, Vyākaraṇa, Chandas, Nirukta, Jyotiṣa, Kalpa  
 (B) Śikṣā, Vyākaraṇa, Phalajyotiṣa, Aṅkajyotiṣa, Nighaṇṭu, Chandas  
 (C) Vyākaraṇa, Nirukta, Nighaṇṭu, Arthaśāstra, Phalajyotiṣa, upaniṣad  
 (D) Saṁhitā, brāhmaṇa, Āraṇyaka, upaniṣad, Chandas, jyotiṣa
55. गीतिषु सामाख्या - this experssion is related to which Veda?  
 (A) Rgveda (B) Yajurveda (C) Sāmaveda (D) Atharvaveda

56. Gāyatrī mantra is contained in  
 (A) Yajurveda (B) Sāmaveda (C) Atharvaveda (D) Ṛgveda
57. Literal meaning of the word 'Veda' is –  
 (A) Knowledge (B) Truth (C) Infinity (D) All the above
58. Another name for Vedānta is  
 (A) Gītā (B) Upaniṣad (C) Brahmasūtra (D) Purāṇa
59. Which veda contains hymns describing the origin of Universe ?  
 (A) Yajurveda (B) Sāmaveda (C) Atharvaveda (D) Ṛgveda
60. The famous dialogue between Nachiketa and Yama is written in –  
 (A) Chāndogya-upaniṣad  
 (B) Māṇḍūkya-upaniṣad  
 (C) Kaṭha-upaniṣad  
 (D) Kena-upaniṣad
61. Which of the following primarily deals with the construction of sacrificial alters ?  
 (A) Mīmāṃsāsūtra (B) Dharmasūtra (C) Śūlvasūtra (D) Gṛhyasūtra
62. On how many Upaniṣads, Adi Sankara wrote comentaries?  
 (A) 14 (B) 108 (C) 100 (D) 10
63. From which Upaniṣad the emblem of India has taken the sentence 'Satyameva Jayate' ?  
 (A) Māṇḍūkya-upaiṣad  
 (B) Muṇḍaka-upaniṣad  
 (C) Kaṭha-upaiṣad  
 (D) Praśna-upaniṣad
64. 'Vedas are known as śruti, because they are passed from one generation to other orally'  
 (A) This statement is true  
 (B) Only the first part of the statmenet is true  
 (C) Only the second part of the statment is true  
 (D) Can not say
65. Who among the following did not write a commentary on Gītā ?  
 (A) Sri Aurobindo  
 (B) Annie Besant  
 (C) Gopala Krishna Gohkale  
 (D) Bala Gangadhara Tilak

66. The total number of Purāṇas are

(A) 36 (B) 18 (C) 12 (D) 16

67. Match the following

- 1) Rāmānujāchārya      a) Dvaita philosophy  
 2) Mādhvāchārya      b) Advaita philosophy  
 3) Śaṅkarāchārya      c) Viśiṣṭa-advaita

(A) (1,c), (2,a), (3,b)

(B) (1,a), (2,c), (3,b)

(C) (1,b), (2,c), (3,a)

(D) (1,b), (2,a), (3,c)

68. Who among the following was considered to be the first successor of Strīdhana ?

(A) Mother-in-law (B) Mother (C) Daughter-in-law (D) Daughter

69. Which of the following are means of valid cognition (pramā) ?

(A) Pratyakṣa, Anumāna, Tarka, Upamāna

(B) Pratyakṣa, Anumāna, Upamāna, Śabda

(C) Pratyakṣa, Upamāna, Tarka, Śabda

(D) Pratyakṣa, Arthāpatti, Upamāna, Tarka

70. The seven basic notes in Music correspond to the sounds produced by the following birds and animals sequentially

(A) Mayūra, Cātaka, Chāga, Maṇḍūka, Kokila, Krauñca, Gaja

(B) Mayūra, Cātaka, Chāga, Krauñcha, Kokila, Maṇḍūka, Gaja

(C) Kokila, Cātaka, Chāga, Krauñca, Mayūra, Gaja, Maṇḍūka

(D) Mayūra, Chāga, Cātaka, Krauñcha, Kokila, Gaja, Maṇḍūka

71. Five places of articulation of sounds in our mouth are –

(A) Kaṇṭha, Tālu, Mūrdhā, Danta, Oṣṭha

(B) Kaṇṭha, Tālu, Nāsika, Danta-oṣṭha, Mūrdhā

(C) Kaṇṭha, Danta, Oṣṭha, Anunāsika, Tālu

(D) Kaṇṭha, Tālu, Mūrdhā, Danta, Nāsika

72. Which of the following Sanskrit texts, said to have the first ever English translation?

(A) Hitopadeśa (B) Śākuntalam (C) R̥tusamhāra (D) Śrīmadbhagavadgītā

73. What does it mean by cognate forms?

(A) Linguistically opposite forms



(B) Verbs and nouns

(C) Having same linguistic derivation

(D) Agglutinative forms

74. पञ्चमहायज्ञेषु अयं न परिगणितः -

(A) ब्रह्मयज्ञः (B) गीतायज्ञः (C) पितृयज्ञः (D) देवयज्ञः

75. पदपाठः -

A) अपौरुषेय B) पौरुषेयः C) उभयरूपः D) अनुभयरूपः

76. पदशास्त्रं नाम किम्?

A) न्यायशास्त्रम् B) प्रातिशाख्यम् C) निरुक्तम् D) व्याकरणम्

77. योजयत -

a) सवर्णम् (i) परस्सन्निकर्षः

b) संहिता (ii) वृद्धिरादैच्

c) वृद्धिः (iii) अर्थवदधातुरप्रत्ययः

d) प्रातिपदिकम् (iv) तुल्यास्यप्रयत्नम्

(A) (a,iii), (b,iv), (c,i), (d,ii)

(B) (a,iv), (b,iii), (c,i), (d,ii)

(C) (a,iv), (b,i), (c,ii), (d,iii)

(D) (a,ii), (b,biii), (c,i), (d,iv)

78. पञ्चमीतत्पुरुषस्य उदाहरणं किम् ?

(A) ग्रामगतः (B) चोरभयम् (C) कृष्णसर्पः (D) राजपुरुषः

79. पूर्वमीमांसाशास्त्रस्य अपरं नाम?

(A) पदशास्त्रम् (B) वाक्यशास्त्रम् (C) मोक्षशास्त्रम् (D) प्रमाणशास्त्रम्

80. Identify the order of upāyas -

(A) sāma, dāna, daṇḍa, bheda

(B) dāna, bheda, daṇḍa, sāma

(C) sāma, dāna, bheda, daṇḍa

(D) bheda, daṇḍa, sāma, dāna

81. यक्षप्रश्नाः कस्मिन् पर्वणि वर्तन्ते?

(A) मौसलपर्वणि (B) भीष्मपर्वणि (C) शान्तिपर्वणि (D) वनपर्वणि

82. What was the script used in rock inscriptions?

(A) Nandināgarī (B) Kharoṣṭī (C) Brāhmī (D) Śāradā

83. Who authored the book - 'A New Approach to the Vedas'?

(A) A. Koomaraswamy

(B) Aurobindo

(C) Dayananda Saraswati

(D) B.G. Tilak

84. Who said this - 'एको रसः करुण एव'?

(A) Vālmīki (B) Bhārati (C) Bhāravi (D) Bhavabhūti

85. In which of the following words you find the verbal root 'षद्' (विशरणगत्यवसादनेषु)?

(A) Saṃhitā (B) Śikṣā (C) Upaniṣat (D) Śikhā

86. Nāsadiyasūkta appears in -

(A) Ṛgveda (B) Yajurveda (C) Sāmaveda (D) Atharvaveda

87. 'आत्माय नमः' इति वैदिकप्रयोगस्य लौकिकं रूपं किम् ?

(A) आत्मायै नमः (B) आत्मने नमः (C) आत्मस्य नमः (D) आत्मनः नमः

88. Author of Alaṅkārasarvasva?

(A) Ānandavardhana (B) Viśvanātha (C) Ruyyaka (D) Kuntaka

89. Who translated Upanishads as 'Sirr-e-Akbar' into Persian?

(A) Shajahan (B) Darashikoh (C) Akbar (D) Mohammad

90. कर्णभारस्य कर्ता कः ?

(A) Vyāsa (B) Bhāsa (C) Kālidāsa (D) Bāṇa

91. Which one of the following text does **not** belong to the category of the other three that signify the Vedic corpus of texts:

(A) Dharmasūtras (B) brāhmaṇaa (C) upaniṣada (D) āraṇyaka

92. The following are some among of the **key** concepts of the ancient Indian belief system. Mark the right answer from the **Key Code** below:

1. Dharma 2. Saptanga 3. Karma 4. Samsara 5. Nirvana 6. Moksha

Key Code

- (A) 3, 4, 5, 6  
 (B) 2, 3, 4, 5  
 (C) 1, 4, 5, 6  
 (D) 1, 3, 4, 6

93. Using the **Key Code** given below match the following socio-economic terms (Column A) with their meanings (Column B)

Column A

1. *purohita*  
 2. *dasa*  
 3. *sreni*  
 4. *jana*

Column B

- W. kin-based community  
 X. merchant guild  
 Y. slave labourer  
 Z. chief priest

Key Code

	W	X	Y	Z
(A)	4	1	3	2
(B)	2	3	4	1
(C)	4	3	2	1
(D)	3	2	1	4

94. The social hierarchy as described in the early Buddhist Nikaya texts was as follows:

- (A) khattiya, bammana, vessa, sudda  
 (B) brahmana, kshatriya, vaisya, sudra  
 (C) bammana, khattiya, vessa, sudda  
 (D) vaisya, kshatriya, brahmana, sudra

95. Which one of the following is **not** a *sariradosa* according to Ayurveda:

- (A) Kapha (B) Krita (C) Pitta (D) Vāta

96. *Uttarapatha* and *Dakshinapatha* were terms used in the *Arthasāstra* to describe:

- (A) Major sea routes (B) Port ware houses  
 (C) Special market centres (D) Overland trade routes

97. Which **one** of the following scholars of ancient scientific knowledge is **not** in the category of the other three:

- (A) Vāgbhata (B) Caraka (C) Vaārhamīhira (D) Suśruta

98. Using the **Key Code** given below match the following elements of the state (*saptanaga*) in (Column A) with their meanings (Column B)

Column A1. *durgah*2. *kosa*3. *sena*4. *mitra/ari*Column B

W. ally/enemy

X. army

Y. treasury

Z. fort/capital city

## Key Code

	W	X	Y	Z
(A)	4	1	3	2
(B)	2	3	4	1
(C)	4	3	2	1
(D)	3	2	1	4

99. The term used to describe ancient coins was:

(A) *śreṇi* (B) *kārṣapaṇa* (C) *hiraṇya* (D) *śulka*

100. Which one of the following does **not** belong to the category of the other three that signify the Vedic rituals:

(A) *vājapeya* (B) *rājasūya* (C) *vidhāta* (D) *aśvamedha*

# University of Hyderabad

## Entrance Examinations - 2019

School/Department/Centre :Department of Sanskrit Studies

Course/Subject :M.A. Sanskrit Studies

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	D	26	C	51	B	76	D
2	B	27	D	52	C	77	C
3	A	28	C	53	D	78	B
4	D	29	A	54	A	79	B
5	A	30	B	55	C	80	C
6	C	31	A	56	D	81	D
7	D	32	C	57	A	82	C
8	C	33	B	58	B	83	A
9	C	34	D	59	D	84	D
10	A	35	C	60	C	85	C
11	B	36	B	61	C	86	A
12	D	37	B	62	D	87	B
13	C	38	C	63	B	88	C
14	D	39	B	64	A	89	B
15	A	40	D	65	C	90	B
16	C	41	B	66	B	91	A
17	B	42	C	67	A	92	D
18	D	43	B	68	D	93	C
19	B	44	A	69	B	94	A
20	C	45	C	70	B	95	B
21	B	46	B	71	A	96	D
22	C	47	A	72	B	97	C
23	D	48	C	73	C	98	C
24	C	49	C	74	B	99	B
25	A	50	B	75	B	100	C

Note/Remarks :

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