D 144476 (Pages : 15) Name.....

Reg. No.....

CALICUT UNIVERSITY COMMON ENTRANCE TEST (CU-CET), APRIL 2026

INTEGRATED M.A. SANSKRIT LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE (GENERAL)

Time : Two Hours Maximum : 400 Marks

Each question carries 4 marks.

One mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.

1. The scholar who got Jnajna pitha award by writing in Sanskrit is :

   (a) Satyavrta Sasttri. (b) G. SankaraKurup.

   (c) Pannalai Patel. (d) V. S. Khandekar.

2. Name the Sanskrit University of Kerala from the following :

   (a) KU. (b) SSUS.

   (c) CU. (d) SNGOU.

3. Guru of Ṣwami Vivekananda was ————.

   (a) Patanjali.

   (b) Sankara.

   (c) Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.

   (d) Ramanuja.

4. Bhagavadgītā is considered to be the part of ————.

   (a) Rāmāyaṇa. (b) Upanisad.

   (c) Mahābhārata. (d) Ṛgveda.

5. Indian traditional art form approved by UNESCO is ————.

   (a) Kathakali. (b) Kudiyattam.

   (c) Thullal. (d) Koothu.

6. Sisupalavadha is written by ————.

(a) Kalidasa. (b) Bhasa.

(c) Magha. (d) Bharavi.

7. The author of the drama Āścaryacūḍāmaṇi is ————

(a) Kalidasa. (b) Bhasa.

(c) Sakthibhadra. (d) Bharavi.

8. Bhaja govindam is the work of ————.

(a) Sankara. (b) Madvacharya.

(c) Padmapada. (d) Bhasa.

9. The motto Vidyaya amrtamasnute" is from ————.

(a) Praśnopaniṣad. (b) Kaṭhopaniṣad.

(c) Muṇḍakopaniṣad. (d) Isavasyopanisad.

10. The author of Pañcatantra is ————.

(a) Bhasa. (b) Vyasa.

(c) Vishnusharma. (d) Sankara.

11. The propounder of Advaita philosophy is ————.

(a) Madhva. (b) Ramanuja.

(c) Kapila. (d) Sankara.

12. Which amongVeda is connected with the rituals ?

(a) Yajurveda. (b) Ṛigveda.

(c) Samaveda. (d) Atharvaveda.

13. The author of the work Brhatsamhita is _____.

(a) Bhaskara. (b) Aryabhata.

(c) Varahamihira. (d) Yaska.

14. The author of Kādambarī is _____.

(a) Bhasa. (b) Kalidasa.

(c) Magha. (d) Bana.

15. The number of Astika schools of Indian philosophy is _____.

(a) 3. (b) 6.

(c) 9. (d) 4.

16. Musakavamsa is a _____.

(a) Historical Mahākāvya. (b) Khandakavya.

(c) Gadyakavya. (d) Campu.

17. Kristubhagavata is written by _____.

(a) Kuttikrishna Marar. (b) P. C. Devasya.

(c) K. N. Ezhutthacchan. (d) N. Gopalapillai.

18. The words "sambhavāmi yuge yuge" is taken from _____.

(a) Bhagavadgītā. (b) Ṛgveda.

(c) ValmikiRāmāyaṇa. (d) Mahabharatam.

19. Tagore's Gitanjali is translated into Sanskrit by _____.

(a) Kuttikrishna Marar. (b) P. C. Devasya.

(c) K. N. Ezhutthaccha. (d) N. Gopalapillai.

20. Which among the following is Avaidika darsana ?

(a) Carvakadarsana. (b) Sankhyadarsana.

(c) Nyayadarsana. (d) Vedantadarsana.

21. The famous song "Vande matharam" is taken from _____.

(a) Gitanjali. (b) Anandamath.

(c) Durgeshnandini. (d) Upanisad.

22. Lokayata Philosophy is also known by the name _____.

(a) Carvakadarsana. (b) Buddhadarsanam.

(c) Nyayadarsana. (d) Vedantadarsana.

23. There are _____ Vedas.

(a) 3. (b) 5.

(c) 2. (d) 4.

24. Buddhism prescribes _____ noble truths.

(a) 3. (b) 5.

(c) 2. (d) 4.

25. Vedas are also called _____.

(a) Śruti. (b) Smṛti.

(c) Purana. (d) Stotra.

26. Who is the author of Brahmasūtra ?

(a) Kanada. (b) Kapila.

(c) Gautama. (d) Badarayana.

34. Śrīkṛiṣṇavilāsakāvya is written by ————.

(a) Magha. (b) Kalidasa.

(c) Sukumarakavi. (d) Jayadeva.

35. Keralodaya depicts the story of ————.

(a) Maharashtra. (b) Kerala.

(c) Tamil Nadu. (d) Karnataka.

36. Abhijnanasakuntala derives its plot from :

(a) Rāmāyaṇa. (b) Mahābhārata.

(c) Bṛhatkathā. (d) Kathāsaritsāgara.

37. Arthaśāstra was written by ————.

(a) Kautilya. (b) Gauthama.

(c) Kanva. (d) Chandragupta.

38. Raghuvamsa is a ————.

(a) Dṛśyakāvya. (b) Śravyakāvya.

(c) Mahākāvya. (d) Campukāvya.

39. Which of the following is included in Pañcabhūta ?

(a) Earth. (b) World.

(c) Thunder. (d) Sunlight.

40. Mahābhārata is considered to be written by ————.

(a) Bhasa. (b) Vyasa.

(c) Valmiki. (d) Vishnu.

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(c) Thunder. (d) Sunlight.

40. Mahābhārata is considered to be written by ————.

(a) Bhasa. (b) Vyasa.

(c) Valmiki. (d) Vishnu.

41. The Rasa of Rāmāyaṇa is ————.

(a) Karuṇa. (b) Vīra.

(c) Śṛṅgāra. (d) Hāsya.

42. "Tattvamasi" is mahavakya found in ————.

(a) Kaṭhopaniṣad. (b) Muṇḍakopaniṣad.

(c) Chandogyopanisad. (d) Kenopaniṣad.

43. Pinaki is another name of ————.

(a) Brahma. (b) Siva.

(c) Panini. (d) Nandikesa.

44. The author of Natyasastra is ————.

(a) Bhasa. (b) Bharatha.

(c) Kalidasa. (d) Bharavi.

45. Manuscriptology is the study of ————.

(a) Ancient civilizations. (b) Manuscript.

(c) Archaeology. (d) History.

46. Sanskrit is considered to be belonging to ———— language group.

(a) Indo-Aryan. (b) Dravidian.

(c) Austroasiatic. (d) Afroasiatic.

47. Which among these is a text on Vastuvidya from Kerala ?

(a) Mayamata. (b) Manusyalayacandrika.

(c) Manasara. (d) Samaranganasutradhara.

48. Which among the following is the Vibhakti used for indicating Karma ?

(a) Prathamā. (b) Dvitīyā.

(c) Tritiya. (d) Pancami

49. What is the term for the Plural in Sanskrit grammar ?

(a) Dvivachana. (b) Ekavachana.

(c) Bahuvachana. (d) Dvitīyā.

50. The combination of sounds at the joining of words is known as _____ in Sanskrit Grammer

(a) Sandhi. (b) Vibhakti.

(c) Sthana. (d) Samasa.

51. The term "Ayurveda" means _____.

(a) Science of life. (b) Treatment.

(c) Medicine. (d) Illness.

52. The three doshas in Ayurveda are _____.

(a) Vata, Pitta, Kapha. (b) Prana, Apana, Vyana.

(c) Sattva, Rajas, Tamas. (d) Vata.

53. Paediatrics[Balacikitsa] in Ayurveda is called ?

(a) Kaumarabhrtya. (b) Kayacikitsa.

(c) Salyacikitsa. (d) Agadatantra.

54. Who wrote Astangahrdaya ?

(a) Charaka. (b) Sushruta.

(c) Vaggbhata. (d) Bhela.

55. The Yaksha Prasna of *Mahabharata* is a conversation between these two characters _____.

(a) Arjuna and Krishna.
(b) Yaksha and Yuddhistira.
(c) Yudhishtira and Bhishma.
(d) Yaksha and Siva.

56. The Dhvanyaloka is a text in the field of _____.

(a) Grammar.
(b) Music.
(c) Poetics.
(d) Dance.

57. Who wrote the "Dhvanyaloka" ?

(a) Anandavardhana.
(b) Abhinavagupta.
(c) Bhamaha.
(d) Bharatha.

58. Who wrote Kavyaprakasha ?

(a) Panini.
(b) Bharata.
(c) Mammata.
(d) Patanjali.

59. Which Kerala king is known for his contributions to Classical Music ?

(a) Marthanda Varma.
(b) Swathi Thirunal.
(c) Manaveda.
(d) RajaRavivarma.

60. Who was the charioteer of Arjuna during the Kurukshetra war ?

(a) Krisna.
(b) Balarama.
(c) Dronacharya.
(d) Salyaraja.

61. Who is the king of Kishkinda in the Ramayana ?

(a) Ravana.
(b) Kumbhakarna.
(c) Bali.
(d) Sugriva.

62. Which of the following is one of the principal Upanishads ?

(a) Chandogya. (b) Bhagavadgita.

(c) Harivamsa. (d) Bhagavata.

63. Which of the following is a work of Bharavi ?

(a) Raghuvamsha. (b) Abhijnanasakuntalam.

(c) Karnabharam. (d) Kiratarjuniyam.

64. "Lilavati" is a text in the field of ————.

(a) Ganita. (b) Ayurveda.

(c) Vastuvidya. (d) Dharmasastra.

65. Ultimate goal of Buddhism is known as ————.

(a) Moksha. (b) Nirvana.

(c) Dharma. (d) Apavarga.

66. Who is considered the founder of Sankhya philosophy ?

(a) Mahavira. (b) Gautama Buddha.

(c) Kapila. (d) Kanada.

67. Basic concept of Jainism is ————.

(a) Dharma. (b) Karma.

(c) Ahimsa. (d) Maitri.

68. Four noble truths and the eightfold path are included in ———— Philosophy.

(a) Buddhism. (b) Advaita.

(c) Sankhya. (d) Jainism.

69. Who is known as the Bhasyakara of Sanskrit grammar ?

(a) Panini. (b) Patanjali.

(c) Katyayana. (d) Yaska.

70. Who among the following is considered as the father of surgery in Ayurveda ?

(a) Charaka. (b) Susruta.

(c) Vagbhata. (d) Bhela.

71. Who among the following wrote Sanskrit dramas ?

(a) Valmiki. (b) Bharavi.

(c) Vyasa. (d) Bhasa.

72. Which city is considered as the city of Kalidasa ?

(a) Varanasi. (b) Ujjaini.

(c) Pataliputra. (d) Ayodhya.

73. Which of the following is attributed to Bhasa ?

(a) Svapnavasavadatta. (b) Mrcchakatika.

(c) Mudrarakshasa. (d) Kadambari.

74. Who wrote Astadhyayi ?

(a) Amarasimha. (b) Yaska.

(c) Vararuchi. (d) Panini.

75. Which of Kalidasa's plays depicts the story of Dusyanta ?

(a) Malavikagnimitra. (b) Abhijnanasakuntala.

(c) Vikramorvashiyam. (d) None of these.

76. Who is the author of Gitagovinda ?

(a) Vyasa. (b) Bhasa.

(c) Jayadeva. (d) Govinda.

77. Malayalam poem Chintavishtayaya Sitha was written by ————.

(a) Kumaranasan. (b) Ullur. S. Parameswara Iyer.

(c) Muthukulam Sreedhara. (d) Vallathol.

78. Who is known as Adikavi ?

(a) Valmiki. (b) Kalidasa.

(c) Bhasa. (d) Vyasa.

79. Who is the heroine of Kumarasambhava ?

(a) Parvathi. (b) Lakshmi.

(c) Saraswathi. (d) Mena.

80. Who wrote Meghaduta ?

(a) Bhasa. (b) Kalidasa.

(c) Vyasa. (d) Banabhatta.

81. Where was Sree Narayanaguru born ?

(a) Varkala. (b) Sivagiri.

(c) Chempazhanthi. (d) None of these.

82. Who is the author of Ramayana ?

(a) Vasishta. (b) Vyasa.

(c) Valmiki. (d) Kalidasa.

83. Who is known as light of Asia ?

(a) Budha. (b) Sankara.

(c) Vivekananda. (d) Bharata.

84. Who is the author of Narayaniya ?

(a) Melputtur Narayanabhatta. (b) Tola.

(c) Poonthanam. (d) Sree Narayanaguru.

85. Who is the author of Mrcchakatika ?

(a) Kalidasa. (b) Visakhadatta.

(c) Sudraka. (b) None of these.

86. Who is the mother of Karna ?

(a) Kunthi. (b) Draupathi.

(c) Gandhari. (d) Parvathi.

87. Who is considered as Surya putra ?

(a) Arjuna. (b) Bhima.

(c) Karna. (d) Nakula.

88. Who is the author of Sisupalavadha ?

(a) Kalidasa. (b) Bharavi.

(c) Magha. (d) Bhasa.

89. Who is the author of Naishadhiyacharita ?

(a) Bharavi. (b) Magha.

(c) Sree Harsha. (d) Kalidassa.

90. Which is the work of Banabhatta ?

(a) Harshacaritam. (b) Charudatta.

(c) Dasakumaracharitha. (d) Avimaraka.

91. The number of dramas written by Kalidasa is :

(a) 3. (b) 6.

(c) 7. (d) 5.

92. Who is the founder of Nyaya Philosophy ?

(a) Kapila. (b) Goutama.

(c) Patanjali. (d) Kanada.

93. Author of Dasarupaka is ————.

(a) Bhasa. (b) Bharatha.

(c) Dhananjaya. (d) Dhanika.

94. Who is the mother of Duryodhana ?

(a) Kunthi. (b) Draupathi.

(c) Gandhari. (d) Parvathi.

95. Who is the founder of Vaisesika Philosophy ?

(a) Kapila. (b) Goutama.

(c) Patanjali. (d) Kanada.

96. Sanskrit Day is celebrated on ————.

(a) Chaitra Purnima. (b) Sravana Purnima.

(c) Magha Purnima. (d) Buddhapurnima.

97. Another name for Vedānta is ————.

(a) Bhagavadgītā. (b) Aranyaka.

(c) Upaniṣad. (d) Brahmasūtra.

98. Who is the founder of Yoga Philosophy ?

(a) Sankara. (b) Goutama.

(c) Patanjali. (d) Badarayana.

99. Author of Brhatkatha is _____.

(a) Kalidasa. (b) Bhasa.

(c) Gunadhya. (d) Bharavi.

100. Which is considered as the Veda connected with music ?

(a) Rig. (b) Yajur.

(c) Sama. (d) Atharva.

D 123862 (Pages : 13) Name.....

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Time : Two Hours Maximum : 400 Marks

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1 Mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.

1. The preceptor of Swami Vivekananda was ——————.
   (A) Patanjali.
   (B) Sankara.
   (C) Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.
   (D) Ramanuja.

2. Bhagavadgītā is related to ——————.
   (A) Rāmāyaṇa. (B) Upanisad.
   (C) Mahābhārata. (D) Ṛgveda.

3. The foremost Indian traditional art form approved by UNESCO is ——————.
   (A) Kathakali. (B) Koodiyattam.
   (C) Thullal. (D) Koothu.

4. The title Dīpaśikhā belongs to the Sanskrit poet ——————.
   (A) Kalidasa. (B) Bhasa.
   (C) Magha. (D) Bharavi.

5. The author of the drama Āścaryacūḍāmaṇi is ——————.
   (A) Kalidasa. (B) Bhasa.
   (C) Sakthibhadra. (D) Bharavi.

6. Bhaja govindam is the work of ——————.
   (A) Sankara. (B) Madvacharya.
   (C) Padmapada. (D) Bhasa.

7. The motto "uttiṣṭhata jāgrata prāpya varānnibodhata" is taken from _____.

(A) Praśnopaniṣad. (B) Kaṭhopaniṣad.

(C) Muṇḍakopaniṣad. (D) Esopaniṣad.

8. The author of Pañcatantra is _____.

(A) Bhasa. (B) Vyasa.

(C) Vishnusharma. (D) Sankara.

9. The propounder of Advaita philosophy is _____.

(A) Madhva. (B) Ramanuja.

(C) Kapila. (D) Sankara.

10. Which Vedic mantras are turned into music ?

(A) Yajurveda. (B) Ṛigveda.

(C) Samaveda. (D) Atharvaveda.

11. The author of the work Āryabhaṭīya is _____.

(A) Bhaskara. (B) Aryabhata.

(C) Varahamihira. (D) Yaska.

12. The author of Kādambarī is _____.

(A) Bhasa. (B) Kalidasa.

(C) Magha. (D) Bana.

13. To which family does Sanskrit belong ?

(A) Indo-European. (B) Dravidian.

(C) Germanic. (D) European.

14. Another name for Vedānta is _____.

(A) Bhagavadgītā. (B) Aranyaka.

(C) Upaniṣad. (D) Brahmasūtra.

15. Sanskrit Day is celebrated on ———————.

(A) Chaitra Purnima. (B) Sravana Purnima.

(C) Magha Purnima. (D) None of these.

16. Name the Sanskrit University of Kerala from the following

(A) KU. (B) SSUS.

(C) CU. (D) SNGOU.

17. The number of Astika schools of Indian philosophy is ———————.

(A) 3. (B) 6

(C) 9. (D) 4

18. Musakavamsa is a ———————.

(A) Historical Mahākāvya. (B) Khandakavya.

(C) Gadyakavya. (D) Champu.

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(A) Bhagavadgītā. (B) Ṛgveda.

(C) ValmikiRāmāyaṇa. (D) Mahabharatam.

21. Pāñcajanya is the conch of ———————.

(A) Rama. (B) Krishna.

(C) Kama. (D) Arjuna.

22. In the word 'ajagajāntaram' Aja and Gaja refers to ———————.

(A) Brahma and Ganapathi. (B) Goat and Elephant.

(C) Goat and Ganapathi. (D) None of the above.

23. Kalidasa was the court poet of _____.

(A) Akbar.
(B) Vikramadithya.
(C) Avantivarman.
(D) Harshavardhana.

24. The famous song "Vande matharam" is taken from _____.

(A) Gitanjali.
(B) Anandamath.
(C) Durgeshnandini.
(D) Upanisad.

25. Vedic Sanskrit is the oldest dialect of _____.

(A) Aryans.
(B) Germans.
(C) Americans.
(D) Dravidian.

26. According to Buddhism noble truths are _____ in number.

(A) 3.
(B) 5.
(C) 2.
(D) 4.

27. Vedas are also known in the name of _____.

(A) Śruti.
(B) Smṛti.
(C) Dhṛti.
(D) Stotra.

28. The Brahmasūtra is written by _____.

(A) Patanjali.
(B) Kapila.
(C) Gautama.
(D) Badarayana.

29. The birthplace of Sankara is _____.

(A) Kollur.
(B) Kottayam.
(C) Kalady.
(D) Sringery.

30. What is the general term for plays in Sanskrit

(A) Nataka.
(B) Rupaka.
(C) Kavya.
(D) Gadya.

31. _____ does not belong to Mahākāvya-s.

(A) Raghuvamsa. (B) Naishadeeyacharitam.

(C) Kumarasambhava. (D) Prarodanam.

32. The author of Mahabhashya is _____.

(A) Panini. (B) Kalidasa.

(C) Patanjali. (D) Katyayana.

33. The number of chapters in the Bhagavadgītā is _____.

(A) 12. (B) 11.

(C) 18. (D) 24.

34. The number of dramas written by Kalidasa is _____.

(A) 3. (B) 5.

(C) 1. (D) 7.

35. Mother of Rama is _____.

(A) Kunti. (B) Kaikeyi.

(C) Kausalya. (D) Sumithra.

36. The author of Śrīkṛiṣṇavilāsakāvya is _____.

(A) Kumaranasan. (B) Kalidasa.

(C) Sukumarakavi. (D) Jayadeva.

37. Name the only village in India where Sanskrit is spoken :

(A) Mattur. (B) Bellari.

(C) Bellur. (D) Kasi.

38. Keralodaya depicts the story of _____.

(A) Maharashtra. (B) Kerala.

(C) Tamil Nadu. (D) Karnataka.

39. The drama Karṇabhāra derives its plot from ————————.

(A) Rāmāyaṇa. (B) Mahābhārata.

(C) Bṛhatkathā. (D) Kathāsaritsāgara.

40. The story that forms the theme of the drama Abhijñānaśākuntala is taken from ————————.

(A) Mahābhārata. (B) Rāmāyaṇa.

(C) Śivapurāṇa. (D) Agnipurāṇa.

41. The composer of Nāṭyaśāstra is ————————.

(A) Bhasa. (B) Bharatha.

(C) Dhananjaya. (D) Dhanika.

42. Arthaśāstra was written by ————————.

(A) Kautilya. (B) Gauthama.

(C) Kanva. (D) Chandragupta.

43. Abhijñānaśākuntala is a ————————.

(A) Dṛśyakāvya. (B) Śravyakāvya.

(C) Mahākāvya. (D) Campukāvya.

44. Out of the following which one is not a Pañcabhūta

(A) Earth. (B) Water.

(C) Sunlight. (D) Ether.

45. The author of Mahābhārata is ————————.

(A) Bhasa. (B) Vyasa.

(C) Valmiki. (D) Vishnu.

46. The main sentiment of Rāmāyaṇa is ————————.

(A) Karuṇa. (B) Vīra.

(C) Śṛṅgāra. (D) Hāsya.

47. The motto "Satyameva Jayate" is taken from :

(A) Kaṭhopaniṣad. (B) Muṇḍakopaniṣad.

(C) Kenopaniṣad. (D) Maṇḍukyopaniṣad.

48. Nataraja is another name of _____.

(A) Brahma. (B) Siva.

(C) Panini. (D) Nandikesa.

49. The author of Kumārasambhava is _____.

(A) Bhasa. (B) Bharatha.

(C) Kalidasa. (D) Bharavi.

50. What is Manuscriptology ?

(A) The study of ancient civilizations.

(B) The study of ancient manuscripts.

(C) The study of religious texts.

(D) The study of Manusmrti.

51. Which linguistic tradition is associated with the Sanskrit language ?

(A) Indo-Aryan. (B) Dravidian.

(C) Austroasiatic. (D) Afroasiatic.

52. Which ancient text serves as a primary source for Vastuvidya principles in Kerala ?

(A) Arthashastra. (B) Manusyalayacandrika.

(C) Manasara. (D) Agnipurana.

53. What are the three genders (lingas) in Sanskrit grammar ?

(A) Masculine, feminine, neuter.

(B) Singular, dual, plural.

(C) Subject, object, possessive.

(D) Prathamā, dvitīyā, tṛtīyā.

54. What is the term for the dual number in Sanskrit grammar ?

(A) Dvivachana. (B) Ekavachana.

(C) Bahuvachana. (D) Dvitīyā.

55. Which concept in Panini's grammar involves the combination of sounds at the junction of words

(A) Sandhi. (B) Vibhakti.

(C) Sthana. (D) Samasa.

56. What does the Sanskrit term "Ayurveda" mean ?

(A) Science of life. (B) Science of spirituality.

(C) Science of medicine. (D) Science of wealth.

57. What are the three doshas in Ayurveda ?

(A) Vata, Pitta, Kapha. (B) Prana, Apana, Vyana.

(C) Sattva, Rajas, Tamas. (D) None of these.

58. What is the traditional method of diagnosis in Ayurveda called ?

(A) Nadi Pariksha. (B) Svasapariksha.

(C) Prakriti analysis. (D) None of these.

59. Who is considered as the founder of Ayurveda ?

(A) Charaka. (B) Sushruta.

(C) Dhanvantari. (D) Bhela.

60. The Bhagavadgita is a conversation between which two characters ?

(A) Arjuna and Krishna. (B) Rama and Sita.

(C) Yudhishtira and Bhishma. (D) Siva and Parvathi.

61. The Dhvanyaloka is a text that deals with the theory of :

(A) Grammar. (B) Rhetoric.

(C) Aesthetics. (D) Dance.

62. Who is the author of the "Dhvanyaloka" ?

(A) Anandavardhana. (B) Abhinavagupta.

(C) Bhamaha. (D) Bharatha.

63. Who is traditionally attributed as the author of the Kavyaprakasha ?

(A) Panini. (B) Bharata.

(C) Mammata. (D) Patanjali.

64. Which Kerala king is known for his contributions to Sanskrit literature and patronage of scholars during the medieval period ?

(A) Marthanda Varma. (B) Swathi Thirunal.

(C) Zamorin of Calicut. (D) None of these.

65. Who was the charioteer of Arjuna during the Kurukshetra war ?

(A) Krisna. (B) Balarama.

(C) Dronacharya. (D) Salyaraja.

66. Who is the king of Lanka in the Ramayana ?

(A) Ravana. (B) Kumbhakarna.

(C) Bali. (D) Sugriva.

67. Which of the following is NOT one of the principal Upanishads ?

(A) Chandogya Upanishad. (B) Bhagavadgita.

(C) Katha Upanishad. (D) Kena Upanishad.

68. Which of the following is NOT a work attributed to Kalidasa ?

(A) Raghuvamsha. (B) Abhijnanasakuntalam.

(C) Karnabharam. (D) Kiratarjuniyam.

69. What language was "Lilavati" originally written in ?

(A) Sanskrit. (B) Tamil.

(C) Pali. (D) Bangali.

70. What is the term for the state of ultimate liberation from suffering and rebirth in Buddhism ?

(A) Moksha. (B) Nirvana.

(C) Dharma. (D) Apavarga.

71. Who is considered the founder of Jainism ?

(A) Mahavira. (B) Gautama Buddha.

(C) Kapila. (D) Kanada.

72. What is the term used in Jainism to describe the concept of non-violence ?

(A) Dharma. (B) Karma.

(C) Ahimsa. (D) None of these.

73. Who is known for his teachings on the four noble truths and the eightfold path ?

(A) Gautama Buddha. (B) Sree Sankara.

(C) Kalidasa. (D) Kapila.

74. Who is known as the Sutrakara Sanskrit grammar ?

(A) Panini. (B) Patanjali.

(C) Katyayana. (D) Yaska.

75. Who is known as the father of surgery in Ayurveda ?

(A) Charaka. (B) Susruta.

(C) Vagbhata. (D) Bhela.

76. Who is considered as the first poet in Sanskrit literature ?

(A) Valmiki. (B) Kalidasa.

(C) Vyasa. (D) Bhasa.

77. In which city is Kalidasa believed to have lived and composed his works ?

(A) Varanasi. (B) Ujjaini.

(C) Pataliputra. (D) Ayodhya.

78. Which of the following is not attributed to Bhasa ?

(A) Svapnavasavadatta. (B) Urubhanga.

(C) Mudrarakshasa. (D) Kadambari.

79. Who is the author of Amarakosha ?

(A) Amarasimha. (B) Yaska.

(C) Vararuchi. (D) Panini.

80. Which of Kalidasa's plays is known for its portrayal of the love story between King Dushyanta and Sakuntala ?

(A) Malavikagnimitra.
(B) Abhijnanasakuntala.
(C) Vikramorvashiyam.
(D) None of these.

81. Who is the author of Gitagovinda ?

(A) Vyasa.
(B) Bhasa.
(C) Jayadeva.
(D) Govinda.

82. Chinthavishtayaya Sitha written by _____.

(A) Kumaranasan.
(B) Vyasan.
(C) Muthukulam Sreedhara.
(D) Vallathol.

83. Narendra was the first name of _____.

(A) Valmiki.
(B) Vivekananda.
(C) Bhasa.
(D) Narayana guru.

84. Who is the heroine of Kumarasambhava ?

(A) Parvathi.
(B) Lakshmi.
(C) Saraswathi.
(D) Mena.

85. Who is the author of Meghadoota ?

(A) Bhasa.
(B) Kalidasa.
(C) Vyasa.
(D) Banabhatta.

86. Where is the birth place of Sree Narayanaguru ?

(A) Varkala.
(B) Sivagiri.
(C) Chempazhanthi.
(D) None of these.

87. Ratnakara is the first name of _____.

(A) Vasishta.
(B) Vyasa.
(C) Valmiki.
(D) Kalidasa.

88. Who is known as light of Asia ?

(A) Budha. (B) Sankara.

(C) Vivekananda. (D) Bharata.

89. Who is the author of Narayaniya ?

(A) Narayanabhatta. (B) Tola.

(C) Poonthanam. (D) Sree Narayanaguru.

90. Who is the author of Mudrarakshasa ?

(A) Valiyakoil Tampuran. (B) Visakhadatta.

(C) Sudraka. (D) None of these.

91. Who is the mother of Karna ?

(A) Kunthi. (B) Draupathi.

(C) Gandhari. (D) Parvathi.

92. Who is Surya putra ?

(A) Arjuna. (B) Bhima.

(C) Karna. (D) Nakula.

93. Who is the author of Kiratarjuneeya ?

(A) Kalidasa. (B) Bharavi.

(C) Magha. (D) Bhasa.

94. Who is the author of Naishadheeyacharita ?

(A) Bharavi. (B) Magha.

(C) Sree Harsha. (D) Kalidassa.

95. Which is the work of Banabhatta ?

(A) Kadambari. (B) Charudatta.

(C) Dasakumaracharitha. (D) Avimaraka.

96. The number of mahakavyas written by Kalidasa is :

(A) 2. (B) 6.

(C) 7. (D) 5.

97. Who is the founder of Samkhya Philosophy ?

(A) Kapila. (B) Goutama.

(C) Patanjali. (D) None of these.

98. Who is the founder of Nyaya Philosophy ?

(A) Sankara. (B) Goutama.

(C) Patanjali. (D) Badarayana.

99. The Brhatkatha is written by _____.

(A) Sankara. (B) Vyasa.

(C) Gunadhya. (D) Bharavi.

100. Which is the first veda ?

(A) Rig. (B) Yajur.

(C) Sama. (D) Atharva.

C 41678 (Pages : 6) Name.....

Reg. No.....

P.G./INTEGRATED PG ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023

SANSKRIT LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Time : Two Hours Maximum : 100 Marks

I. Answer ***all*** questions : सर्वे प्रश्ना: समाधेया:

Choose the correct answer from the *four* given in the brackets :

कोष्ठात् चतुर्षु समुचितमुत्तरमादाय लिखत :

1 नीलं च एतत् उत्पलं च – नीलोत्पलम् । अत्र समास: क: ।

(A) बहुवीहि: (B) द्वन्द्व:

(C) कर्मधारय: (D) अव्ययीभाव:

2 कश्चित्कान्ताविरहगुरुणा स्वाधिकारात् प्रमत्त: । अत्र वृत्तं किम् ।

(A) रथोद्धता (B) मन्दाक्रान्ता

(C) मालिनी (D) स्रग्धरा

3 अजामिलो नाम महीसुर: पुरा । अत्र किं नाम वृत्तम् ।

(A) वंशस्थम् (B) वसन्ततिलकम्

(C) शिखरिणी (D) वियोगिनी

4 वृत्तशास्त्रे सर्वलघुगण: क: ।

(A) मगणम् (B) सगणम्

(C) भगणम् (D) नगणम्

5 व्यापारो व्यक्तिरेव सा इत्यत्र व्यक्तिरित्यस्य क: अर्थ: ।

(A) लक्षणा (B) अभिधा

(C) व्यञ्जना (D) गौणा

6 व्याकरणे का नाम संहिता ।

(A) गुरु (B) पर: लक्षिकर्ष:

(C) लघु (D) दीर्घ:

7 पौ अक: । सन्धत्त ।

(A) पोवक: (B) पैवक:

(C) पीवक: (D) पावक:

8 सत् चित् । सन्धत्त ।

(A) सच्चित् (B) सत्तित्

(C) सत्थित् (D) सच्छित्

9 एतेषु कस्य स्वरस्य ह्रस्वभेदो नास्ति ।

(A) अं (B) इ

(C) उ (D) ए

10 माहेश्वरसूत्रेषु अन्तिमं सूत्रं किम् ।

(A) लण् (B) झभञ्

(C) हल् (D) ऋलृक्

11 पूरयत-अचोन्त्यादि...।

(A) भम् (B) टि

(C) उपधा (D) घि

12 पतन् अञ्जलि: । सन्धत्त ।

(A) पतनञ्जलि: (B) पतञ्जलि:

(C) पतनाञ्जलि: (D) पतनजलि:

13 पूरयत-अष्टादश पुराणेषु ———— वचनद्धयम् ।

(A) व्यासस्य (B) पराशररस्य

(C) कृष्णस्य (D) अर्जुनस्य

14 पूरयत-विद्या ददाति ———— ।

(A) धनम् (B) सुखम्

(C) ज्ञानम् (D) विनयम्

15 रमा ईश: । सन्धत्त ।

(A) रमाश: (B) रमैश:

(C) रमीश: (D) रमेश:

16 मम एव । सन्धत्त ।

(A) ममेव (B) ममोव

(C) ममैव (D) ममाव

17 उपमानोपमेययो: बिम्बप्रतिबिम्बभावे क: अलङ्कार ।

(A) दीपकम्

(B) दृष्टान्त:

(C) रूपकम्

(D) यमकम्

18 कस्मिन्नलङ्कारे संभावनस्य प्राधान्यं वर्तते ।

(A) अतिशयोक्तौ

(B) रूपके

(C) उत्प्रेक्षायाम्

(D) उपमायाम्

19 उपमानोपमेययो: विशेषे सति क: अलङ्कार: ।

(A) दृष्टान्त: (B) व्यतिरेक:

(C) निदर्शना (D) आक्षेप:

20 पूरयत । _____ यत्र सादृश्यलक्ष्मीरुल्लसति द्वयो: ।

(A) उत्प्रेक्षा

(B) रूपकम्

(C) उपमा

(D) दीपकम्

21 तार्किकमते कति प्रमाणानि सन्ति ।

(A) त्रीणि

(B) चत्वारि

(C) पञ्च

(D) अष्टौ

22 सांख्यदर्शनस्य प्रथमप्रवक्ता क: ।

(A) कपिल: (B) गौतम:

(C) जैमिनि: (D) पतञ्जलि:

23 साहित्यदर्पणस्य कर्ता क: ।

(A) मम्मट: (B) दण्डी

(C) विश्वनाथ: (D) जगन्नाथ:

24 सौन्दर्यलहरी नाम स्तोत्रकाव्यं केन लिखितम् ।

(A) कृष्णलीलाशुकेन (B) कालिदासेन

(C) कुलशेखरेण (D) शङ्करेण

25 स्वप्नवासवदत्तनाटके नायक: क: ।

(A) वसन्तक: (B) यौगन्धरायण:

(C) उदयन: (D) रुमण्वान्

(25 × 2 = 50 marks)

II. Write short notes on any *five* :

पञ्च अधिकुत्य लघुटिप्पणी: लिखत :

26 कालिदास:

27 वाल्मीकि:

28 कौटिल्य:

29 मृच्छकटिकम्

30 नारायणभट्ट:

31 काव्यप्रकाश:

32 पञ्चतन्त्रम्

33 काव्यप्रयोजनानि

(5 × 6 = 30 marks)

III. Translate any *two* into regional language *or* English :

प्रादेशिकभाषायां आङ्गलेयभाषायां वा **द्वौ** अनुवदत :

34 उद्यमेनैव सिद्धयन्ति कार्याणि न मनोरथै: ।
न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशन्ति मुखे मृगा: ।।

35 गुणानां वा विशालानां सत्काराणां च नित्यश: ।
कर्तार: सुलभा: लोके विज्ञातारस्तु दुर्लभा: ।।

36 यावत्स्थास्यन्ति गिरय: सरितश्च महीतले ।
तावद्रामायणकथा लोकेऽस्मिन् प्रचरिष्यति ।।

37 उत्साहिनं पुरुषसिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मी
देवं हि दैवमिति कापुरुषा: वदन्ति ।
दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या
यत्ने कृते यदि न सिद्ध्यति कोऽत्र दोष: ।।

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)