

Total Marks 200

206

SANSKRIT
(English Medium)

Category

A

206-SANSKRIT

A 20600266

SEAL SEAL SEAL SEAL SEAL SEAL

Seat No. of the Candidate

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Block No. of the Candidate

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Signature of the Candidate

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Signature of the Block Supervisor

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Important Instructions for Candidates

- (1) Please do not open the question booklet until you are told to do so.
- (2) During examination, if a candidate is found having any literature guide, guide, piece of paper, handwritten or printed paper, mobile phone, calculator, spy camera, headphone or any other equipments then the candidate will be considered as disqualified.
- (3) During the examination if candidates are found conversing with each other, making noise or not following supervisor's instructions then they will be considered as disqualified.
- (4) After receiving question paper please write your seat number in **OMR SHEET** at the correct given place.
- (5) Please do not write your seat number at any other place than the allotted one in the **OMR SHEET** and if any sign of your identity or recognition is found then you will be considered totally disqualified for the examination.
- (6) Signatures of both the supervisor and the candidate in the certificate of **OMR SHEET** are compulsory without which **OMR SHEET** will not be evaluated, so it is compulsory for the candidate to get signature of the supervisor.
- (7) Candidates can use blue/black ball pen. They cannot use pens or pencils of any other colour and also whitener.
- (8) No marks should be made on any of the options in the question paper.
- (9) There are total 200 questions in this question paper. There is only one answer to each question from the options A, B, C and D. Four options are given for each question. All the questions are compulsory.
Example: What is the capital of Gujarat?
(A) Ahmedabad (B) Gandhinagar (C) Vadnagar (D) Patan
Here, if option (B) Gandhinagar is correct then option (B) in the **OMR SHEET** will have to be darkened with pen. **A ● C D**
- (10) One(1) mark is allotted to each correct answer. For each wrong answer 0.25 marks will be deducted. If a candidate does not want to answer any question then he/she will have to select option E. Negative marking will not be applicable for option E.
- (11) Cross marked answers, answers given on more than one option and answers re-marked after use of blade, eraser or whitener will be given **Negative 0.25 marks**.
- (12) Please hand over the **OMR SHEET** to the block supervisor after completion of examination before leaving the classroom. Any candidate failing to do so will be considered as disqualified for the examination.
- (13) Maximum time allotted for the examination is 180 minutes.
- (14) Most appropriate option will be considered as answer of the question.

- 1) _____ is an author of the book "Why the Constitution Matters?"
- (A) Shri Amish Tripathi (B) Shri Ravi Mitra
(C) Shri R. C. Lahori (D) Shri D. Y. Chandrachud
- 2) _____ article of the constitution directs the state to ensure Early Childhood Care and Education for the children up to 6 years.
- (A) Article 40 (B) Article 45
(C) Article 48 (D) Article 46
- (3) Which among the pairs given in the options, is correct?
- (A) Rohila National Park - Karnatak
(B) Keoladeo National Park - Rajasthan
(C) Velavadar National Park - Madhya Pradesh
(D) Jim Corbett National Park - Assam
- (4) According to the psychological learning tests, which among the following is incorrect ?
- (A) Intelligence Quotient : Stern
(B) Classical conditioning : Watson
(C) Trial and Error : Thorndike
(D) Programmed learning : Skinner
- (5) Which among the following pairs are correctly matched.
1. Colosseum - Greece
2. Pyramids - Egypt of Giza
3. Leaning Tower of Pisa - Italy
4. Angkor wat - Indonesia
- (A) Only 2, 3 (B) Only 3, 4
(C) Only 2, 4 (D) Only 1, 2, 3
- (6) _____ Launched the Earth observation satellite COSMO-SkyMed Second Generation Flight Model-3 (SG-fin3)
- (A) NASA (B) European Space Agency
(C) Arianespace (D) SpaceX

(7) Read the following sentences in the context of Election Commission of India:

1. Election Commission of India was formed on 25th January, 1950.

2. Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by prime-minister of India.

3. Chief Election Commissioner can be impeached through the $\frac{2}{3}$ majority of members of Parliament.

4. National Voter's Day is celebrated on 26th January.

Which above is correct?

(A) Only 1, 2

(B) Only 1, 3

(C) Only 2, 4

(D) Only 2

(8) Three Tier Panchayati Raj system is implemented in Gujarat. It was recommended by _____.

(A) Jivraj Mehta Committee

(B) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

(C) Bhuriya Committee

(D) None of the above

(9) A pen-name of Manubhai Rajaram Pancholi is _____.

(A) Darshak

(B) Sundaram

(C) Dwiref

(D) Ushanas

(10) India will jointly manufacture the Kamov-226T helicopter with _____.

(A) USA

(B) Britain

(C) Russia

(D) France

(11) It is called _____ defect of eye if a person is able to see nearby objects clearly but distant objects appear blurred.

(A) Hypermetropia

(B) Presbyopia

(C) Cornea

(D) Myopia

(12) It is a well-known belief that five ragas originated from the five faces of Lord Shiva. _____ is one among them.

(A) Raag Hindol

(B) Raag Desh

(C) Raag Yaman

(D) Raag Ahir Bhairav

- (13) Under NEP-2020, it is expected that students take pride on Indian Cultural Heritage and its knowledge systems. In order to achieve it, the essence of Bhagvad Gita has been included in _____ textbook of standard 9 to 12.
- (A) Social Science (B) Separate book
(C) Gujarati (D) Sanskrit
- (14) Under NEP-2020, which among the following is expected from a good Educational Institute?
1. Each student is welcomed.
 2. Safe and motivated environment is provided.
 3. Diverse learning experiences are made available.
- (A) 1 and 2 (B) All three
(C) 2 and 3 (D) 1 and 3
- (15) _____ students are included in STP class.
- (A) Out of school children
(B) The students who are dropped out from school
(C) Children with special needs
(D) Above all
- (16) A school can be imposed with the penalty of _____ as per RTE Act-2009, if school schedules an interview for child's admission in school.
- (A) Rs. 10,000/- (B) Rs. 20,000/-
(C) Rs. 25,000/- (D) Rs. 50,000/-
- (17) Which among the following is correct regarding census 2026-27 in India?
1. Census will be conducted in three phases.
 2. First time it will be digitally conducted.
 3. Self-enumeration option is introduced first time.
- (A) All three (B) 1 and 2
(C) 2 and 3 (D) 1 and 3
- (18) A stands for _____ in NATO.
- (A) America (B) Atlantic
(C) Arctic (D) Association

- (19) _____ is not among the Talukas recently formed in 2025.
- (A) Fagvel (B) Chikda
(C) Shamaji (D) Tankara
- (20) Nobel Laureate Maria Machado belongs to _____.
- (A) Columbia (B) Venezuela
(C) America (D) Australia
- (21) _____ among the following is essential for Distance Learning.
- (A) Effective pre-knowledge
(B) Effective class-room interaction
(C) Effective self-learning material
(D) Effective integration
- (22) _____ ideology considers experiences as a source of knowledge.
- (A) Pragmatism (B) Realism
(C) Idealism (D) Existentialism
- (23) The idea of the unique importance of interaction between nature and child in Education, is seen in the educational philosophy of _____.
- (A) Ravindranath Tagore (B) Gandhiji
(C) Swami Vivekanand (D) J. Krishnamurthy
- (24) Education means _____ in comprehensive meaning.
- (A) A tool for livelihood
(B) Process of holistic development
(C) To attain literacy
(D) To get trained
- (25) School education is a type of _____.
- (A) Continuous education
(B) Distance education
(C) Formal education
(D) Informal education

- (26) Which among the following statements is incorrect in terms of the forms of education?
- (A) Education is a lifelong process.
(B) Education means distribution of information.
(C) Education is a process of exploration.
(D) Education is a process of creation.
- (27) In which philosophy, thought is considered more important than material objects
- (A) Pragmatism (B) Idealism
(C) Realism (D) Naturalism
- (28) _____ is a supreme power as per Naturalism
- (A) Spirituality (B) Physical forces
(C) Existence (D) Eternal truth
- (29) Knowledge is in _____ form as per Idealists.
- (A) Intangible (B) Tangible
(C) Real (D) Physical
- (30) _____ indicates internal impulse, excitation or pressure.
- (A) Impulse (B) Motivation
(C) Arousal (D) Instinct
- (31) The deficiency related to writing, reading and learning is known as _____.
- (A) Down syndrome (B) Autism
(C) Dyslexia (D) Distraction
- (32) Child likes to perform in musical acts. It shows his/her _____.
- (A) Intelligence (B) Attitude
(C) Value (D) Aptitude
- (33) Which among the following is incorrect regarding Growth
- (A) Growth is a change in physical organs
(B) Growth is a quantitative change
(C) Growth is a lifelong process.
(D) Growth mostly depends on inheritance

- (34) Which among the following is incorrect regarding development?
- (A) Development is sequential in nature.
 (B) Development is a qualitative change.
 (C) Development is a complex and intricate process.
 (D) Development stops at particular age.
- (35) "Each child is special" - What does this statement suggest?
- (A) Individual differences (B) Types of personality
 (C) Social differences (D) Universal differences
- (36) Children facing a problem of Dysgraphia observes general errors in _____.
- (A) Understanding (B) Reading
 (C) Writing (D) Comprehension
- (37) The _____ phase of moral development is termed as the phase of Equality by Jean Piaget.
- (A) Young age (B) Childhood
 (C) Adolescence (D) Old age
- (38) _____ formed the first personal Intelligence Test.
- (A) Binet and Simon (B) Wechsler and Binet
 (C) Binet and Raven (D) Cafeman and Wechsler
- (39) What is meant by the mental readiness of psycho-physical behavior?
- (A) Motivation (B) Attitude
 (C) Reaction (D) Psychological
- (40) In study weak student achieves success in sports. Which type of defense mechanism is this?
- (A) Adaptation (B) Displacement
 (C) Projection (D) Compensation
- (41) _____ phase of development is called Transition period of life.
- (A) Young age (B) Childhood
 (C) Adolescence (D) Teenage

- (42) To study your students' educational as well as psychological problems in depth, which of the following methods will be useful?
- (A) Visit (B) Case study
(C) Observation (D) Sociometry
- (43) Jean Piaget had divided the birth to 12 year span in _____ phases.
- (A) Four (B) Five
(C) Seven (D) Three
- (44) Action, Object, and Outcome are the parameters of _____ model of intelligence.
- (A) Bi-factor principle
(B) Three-factor principle
(C) Three-dimensional principle
(D) Multiintelligence principle
- (45) _____ introduced three dimensional model of components of Intellectual abilities.
- (A) Guilford (B) Spearman
(C) Sternberg (D) Gardner
- (46) In the context of the scores obtained by the entire group of students, the relative position of a particular student can be determined by _____ measure.
- (A) Percentile Rank (B) Co-relation
(C) Rank (D) Percentage
- (47) Median is used when _____.
- (A) The number of both the extreme ends is high.
(B) Every score needs to be taken into account.
(C) A high level of accuracy is required.
(D) Other statistical measures need to be calculated.
- (48) Which among the following is Assessment for learning?
- (A) Co-scholastic Assessment (B) Assessment of co-curricular activities
(C) Formative Assessment (D) Summative Assessment

- (49) _____ among the following sequence is developmental in the context of level of Information.
- (A) Data → Information → Knowledge → Wisdom
(B) Information → Data → Knowledge → Wisdom
(C) Data → Knowledge → Information → Wisdom
(D) Information → Knowledge → Data → Wisdom
- (50) In the stages of Action Research, the topmost step is _____ as per intermediate status.
- (A) Problem (B) Probable reasons of problem
(C) Sketch of Experiential task (D) Evaluation
- (51) To pat the students is a _____ incentive.
- (A) Positive verbal incentive (B) Positive not verbal incentive
(C) Negative verbal incentive (D) Negative non-verbal incentive.
- (52) In the classroom, the teacher presents various examples through different methods, derives rules based on them and then makes generalization. It is called _____ method.
- (A) Inductive - Inductive
(B) Deductive - Inductive
(C) Inductive - Deductive
(D) Deductive - Deductive
- (53) A teacher should ask _____ types of questions in the classroom.
- (A) Meaningful (B) Supportive
(C) Reflexive (D) Suggestive
- (54) To make classroom teaching effective and lively, _____ types of interactions are not included.
- (A) Interactions between students and stimulus
(B) Interactions between teacher and students
(C) Interactions between student and Society
(D) Interactions between student and student

- (55) _____ is not the component included in relative effect of teacher in class-room interaction.
- (A) Acceptance of feelings (B) Praise motivation
(C) Acceptance of ideas (D) Instructions
- (56) Complete the series : 1, 4, 9, 16, 25
- (A) 36 (B) 38
(C) 40 (D) 44
- (57) X is taller than Y. Z is taller than X but shorter than T. W is shorter than X but taller than Y. Then find the option that correctly indicates the ascending order.
- (A) T - Z - X - W - Y (B) Z - X - W - Y - T
(C) T - X - Z - W - Y (D) Y - W - X - Z - T
- (58) HOUSE = 69 then HOME = ?
- (A) 66 (B) 41
(C) 40 (D) 37
- (59) Five friends A, B, C, D and E are standing in a queue. A is left to B. A is right to C and D. E is at the end in right. Then _____ is in the middle.
- (A) B (B) D
(C) A (D) C
- (60) If SCHOOL = VFKRRO then PUPIL = _____
- (A) TYTMO (B) SXSLO
(C) RWRKO (D) QVQLO
- (61) A person walks for 6 mt in North. Then he turns at 90° and walks for 3 mt to the East. Then he turns to South at 90° and walks for 6 mt. Then turns 90° to the East and walks for 3 mt. Now how far is he from the starting point?
- (A) 3 mt (B) 9 mt
(C) 12 mt (D) 6 mt
- (62) _____ stands in the middle if letters are arranged in alphabetical order of word "MONTH"
- (A) M (B) O (C) N (D) H

- (63) If 5 people complete 5 tasks in 5 days, then 10 people complete 10 tasks in _____ days.
- (A) 10 days (B) 5 days
(C) 1 days (D) 8 days
- (64) _____ among the following can be divided by 3, 7 and 8 without remainder.
- (A) 1008 (B) 564
(C) 1009 (D) 1276
- (65) Your father's brother's son's sister's uncle is your _____.
- (A) Maternal uncle (B) Maternal grandfather
(C) Maternal aunt's husband (Masa) (D) Father
- (66) 8 ____ 4 ____ 68 ____ 17
- (A) $\times, +, =$ (B) $-, \times, =$
(C) $-, =, \div$ (D) $\times, =, -$
- (67) _____ among the following is odd one.
- (A) J7Q (B) N6T (C) R3V (D) B2D
- (68) Krupali begins to walk to the North. She turns right after walking for 2 km. Then she walks for 2 km. Then she moves to the right and walks for 2 km. Now Krupali must be facing _____ direction.
- (A) North (B) South
(C) East (D) West
- (69) 40 boys are standing in a line. Vedant stands 14th from the right, then he must be _____ from the left.
- (A) 25th (B) 24th
(C) 27th (D) 26th
- (70) If in the following equation:
+ in place of -
 \times in place of \div inserted then _____ will come in place of ?
 $35 + 30 - 3 \times 3 \div 17 = ?$
- (A) 24 (B) 22 (C) 20 (D) 23

- (71) નીચે વિકલ્પોમાં આપેલા શબ્દોમાંથી સામાસિક શબ્દ ન હોય તે ઓળખી બતાવો.
- (A) પોસ્ટ ઓફિસ (B) પોસ્ટકાર્ડ
(C) રાત-દિવસ (D) અનુપમ
- (72) બે ફાંટ પતીરા રિયા – મતીરા શબ્દનો અર્થ જણાવો.
- (A) કાકડી (B) ચીભડા
(C) કારેલાં (D) કંકોડા
- (73) કાર ખોટકાઈ પડે તો એનો માલિક થોડો શરમાય છે.
વાક્યમાં થોડો શબ્દ નીચે પૈકી શું છે?
- (A) પ્રમાણસૂચક ક્રિયા વિશેષણ (B) માત્રાસૂચક વિશેષણ
(C) સમયવાચક ક્રિયા વિશેષણ (D) પ્રમાણસૂચક ક્રિયા વિશેષણ
- (74) રોગના મૂળમાં સમજણ સાથેના છૂટાછેડા રહેલા છે – વાક્યનો ભાવાર્થ દર્શાવતું વાક્ય નીચેના વિકલ્પમાંથી શોધો.
- (A) ડૉક્ટર રોગની જાળવણી માટે છે કે આરોગ્યની?
(B) રોગ થાય તે માટે સુખી લોકો સ્થૂળ સાધના કરે છે.
(C) પોતાના શરીરને ન સમજે તે વળી બીજાને શું સમજે?
(D) તંદુરસ્ત સમાજ એટલે હોસ્પિટલ, અનાથ આશ્રમ, વૃદ્ધાશ્રમની વૃદ્ધિ.
- (75) સમાન અર્થ ધરાવતા શબ્દની જોડી નીચેના વિકલ્પોમાંથી ઓળખી બતાવો.
- (A) આદિમ – પ્રારંભ, અંત (B) છાંક – નશો, કેફ
(C) ઓથ – સહારો, સાયુજય (D) ગિરા – મીઠાંશ, કર્કસતા
- (76) વિરામ ચિહ્ન નક્કી કરો.
- વાયન સમજ માટે વપરાય છે.
- કોઈના કથનને દર્શાવતા પહેલા મૂકાય છે.
- સંબોધનના પદ પછી મૂકાય છે.
- (A) પૂર્ણવિરામ (B) અર્ધવિરામ
(C) અલ્પવિરામ (D) ગુરુવિરામ
- (77) અર્થની સ્પષ્ટતા કરવા માટે વપરાય છે.
- (A) નાનો કૌસ (B) મોટો કૌસ
(C) છગડિયો કૌસ (D) બેવડું અવતરણ

(78) साची जोडणी ओण्णो.

(A) कीर्ति

(B) किर्ति

(C) कीर्ती

(D) किर्ती

(79) कवि — लेखकना तपल्लुसनी योग्य जोड बनावो.

A

B

1. गौरीशंकर जोशी

A. बेकाम

2. मणिशंकर लड्ड

B. वासुकी

3. भरकर विराणी

C. धूमकेतु

4. उमाशंकर जोशी

D. कान्त

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

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

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

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

(80) जरठ — नो समानार्थी शब्द शोधो.

(A) पिता

(B) जरठ

(C) युवान

(D) वृद्ध

(81) पूर्वा, मने तारुं सरनामुं लभाव तो ! वाक्यमां निपात शोधो.

(A) तो

(B) मने

(C) तारुं

(D) लभाव

(82) योधडियुं — समास ओण्णो.

(A) द्वंद्व

(B) द्विगु

(C) तत्पुरुष

(D) मध्यमपदलोपी

(83) अलंकार ओण्णो — “रविने पोतानो तडको न गमे तो क्वां जाय ?”

(A) व्याजस्तुति

(B) अनन्वय

(C) व्यतिरेक

(D) श्लेष

(84) विभक्तिनो प्रकार जशावो. ते राजकोट सुधी अमारी साथे उता.

(A) द्वितीया

(B) तृतीया

(C) पंचमी

(D) सप्तमी

- (85) शब्दकोशना क्रममां गोठवो. कौस, कृपा, कांयन, कागण
 (A) कागण, कांयन, कौस, कृपा
 (B) कागण, कांयन, कृपा, कौस
 (C) कागण, कृपा, कांयन, कौस
 (D) कागण, कौस, कांयन, कृपा
- (86) Quinine tastes bitter. Find the correct passive sentence.
 (A) Quinine is bitter when it is tasted. (B) Quinine is bitter tasted.
 (C) The taste of quinine is bitter. (D) Quinine is tasted bitter.
- (87) When he was working with full concentration, _____ angle appeared and commented.
 (Put proper article)
 (A) a (B) an
 (C) the (D) none
- (88) You must _____ God, the greatest. (put proper phrase)
 (A) trust on (B) trust to
 (C) trust in (D) trust
- (89) For 25 years, the residents of Taj Nagar Village near Gurgaon lobbied _____ a railway station in their village.
 (A) to (B) for
 (C) towards (D) on
- (90) Few people turned up for the show, _____? (Select proper Question Tag)
 (A) did they (B) didn't they
 (C) aren't they (D) won't they
- (91) Which is not the sub skill of Listening Skills?
 (A) Global understanding (B) Specific information
 (C) Scanning (D) Infer attitude
- (92) Which conjunction is preferable to indicate the reason and result?
 (A) Although (B) Though
 (C) So that (D) Either....nor

- (93) Find out the nearest meaning of "haze".
- (A) near (B) for
(C) gaze (D) gain
- (94) "Let's give a party", said Jaya. "let's not", said her husband. Find the correct indirect speech.
- (A) Jaya suggested giving a party but her husband answered in the positive.
(B) Jaya suggested giving a party but her husband contradicted her.
(C) Jaya suggested giving a party but her husband was not sure.
(D) Jaya suggested not giving a party but her husband refused.
- (95) Find the adjective from the options given below.
1. Black 2. Box 3. School 4. House
- (A) box (B) black
(C) school (D) house
- (96) Fill in the blank : The manager was impressed _____ his dedication.
- (A) at (B) on (C) with (D) for
- (97) Select the synonym of Diligent :
- (A) Hardworking (B) Intelligent
(C) Lazy (D) Famous
- (98) Choose the correct antonym of : ' Transparent '
- (A) Clear (B) Opaque (C) Fragile (D) Solid
- (99) Fill in the blank with correct tense : "By the time we reach the station, the train _____."
- (A) leaves (B) will leave
(C) will have left (D) left
- (100) Select the correct meaning of the idiom : ' To hit the nail on the head '
- (A) To hurt someone
(B) To work as a carpenter
(C) To describe exactly what is causing a situation
(D) To make a loud noise

(101) कति कर्मणि शनैः शनैः भवन्ति ?

(A) त्रीणि

(B) पञ्च

(C) सप्त

(D) नव

(102) 'बहु केनासि विस्मितः ?' इति वचनं कस्य ?

(A) भटस्य

(B) उत्तरस्य

(C) विराटेश्वरस्य

(D) बृहन्नलायाः

(103) 'किल्बिषी' - विरुद्धार्थकं शब्द किम् ?

(A) पापी

(B) पुण्यशाली

(C) मृतानाम्

(D) वैभवशाली

(104) कः गुरु" अस्ति ?

(A) सगुणतत्त्वः

(B) निर्गुणतत्त्वः

(C) अनुत्सुकतत्त्वः

(D) अधिगततत्त्वः

(105) 'नीतिसारः' इति पद्यस्य रचयिता कः ?

(A) विक्रमादित्यः

(B) चाणक्यः

(C) पण्डित चारुदत्तशास्त्री

(D) अम्बिकादत्तः व्यासः

(106) एवमेव _____ शृङ्गारः प्रियो भवति ।

(A) अत्र

(B) हि

(C) कस्मैचित्

(D) कस्याम्

(107) 'उच्छिष्टम्' इति शब्दस्य कः अर्थः ?

(A) Left over

(B) Included

(C) Excluded

(D) Collection

- (108) समासप्रकारः लिखत - 'भयभिताः'
- (A) षष्ठी तत्पुरुषः (B) तृतीया तत्पुरुषः
(C) द्वितीया तत्पुरुषः (D) चतुर्थं तत्पुरुषः
- (109) 'निगूढः' इति शब्दस्य विरुद्धार्थकः शब्दः कः ?
- (A) छदम् (B) सम्मुखम्
(C) निर्गतम् (D) स्थाविरम्
- (110) ऐशा _____ स्थितिः सञ्जाता ।
- (A) मदीय (B) मदीयं
(C) मदीयः (D) मदीया
- (111) संस्कृत-प्राकृतभाषा निबद्धं द्वायाश्रयं महाकाव्यं किं नामकं अस्ति ?
- (A) काव्यानुशासनम् (B) चालुक्यवंशोत्कीर्तनम्
(C) अभिधानचिन्तामणि (D) शब्दानुशासनम्
- (112) पापस्य कारणं किम् ?
- (A) अज्ञानम् (B) क्रोधः
(C) लोभः (D) कामः
- (113) While reciting vedic mantras, how is the Udatta Swara pronounced ?
- (A) Low pitch (B) Medium pitch
(C) High pitch (D) In a falling tone
- (114) Which book is famous for stories of King Bhoja's good governance and wisdom?
- (A) Panchatantra (B) Hitopadesha
(C) Bhoja Prabandha (D) Kathasaritsagara
- (115) हिताहारविहारसेवी नरः कीदृशो भवति ?
- (A) अरोगी (B) विद्वान्
(C) आमसेवी (D) बलवान्

(116) नाम् _____ सह विरोध कीदृशः ?

- (A) अग्निम्
(B) अग्निना
(C) अग्नेः
(D) अग्निः

(117) कः कनिष्कनृपतेः राजवैद्य आसीत् ?

- (A) वाग्भट
(B) चरकः
(C) धन्वन्तरि
(D) सुश्रुतः

(118) भवान् विजयीजातः । वाक्य कः वदति ?

- (A) युवकः
(B) भोजः
(C) शूद्रकः
(D) भीमः

(119) पितरः केनः दर्शिताः ।

- (A) गोग्रहणेन
(B) उत्तरेण
(C) बल्लवेन
(D) भटेन

(120) पा-पिब, उत्तम-पुरुष एकवचनम् । रूपं चित्वा लिखत ।

- (A) पिबामि
(B) पिबसि
(C) पिबति
(D) पिबामः

(121) तृतीया एकवचनम् । रूपं चित्वा लिखत ।

- (A) ज्ञानेन
(B) ज्ञाने
(C) ज्ञानाभ्याम्
(D) ज्ञानात्

(122) असत्यम् । समास प्रकार लिखत ।

- (A) विभक्त तत्पुरुष
(B) उपपद तत्पुरुष
(C) द्वंद्व समास
(D) नञ् तत्पुरुष

- (123) भूप शब्दस्य सप्तमी एकवचनस्य रूपं चित्वा लिखत।
 (A) भूपाय (B) भूपे
 (C) भूपैः (D) भूपान्
- (124) नद्याम् शब्दस्य परिचयं कारयत।
 (A) ई-कारान्त-स्त्रीलिंग; तृतीया एकवचन (B) ई-कारान्त - स्त्रीलिंग; षष्ठी एकवचन
 (C) ई-कारान्त-स्त्रीलिंग; द्वितीया एकवचन (D) ई-कारान्त-स्त्रीलिंग; सप्तमी एकवचन
- (125) भू-भव् फहातु वर्तमानकाल प-पद अन्यपुरुष एकवचन रूपं चित्वा लिखत।
 (A) भवति (B) भवन्ति
 (C) भवामः (D) भयावः
- (126) यदा सूर्योदयः भवति _____ प्रभातं भवति।
 (A) तदा (B) तथा
 (C) अपि (D) यथा
- (127) वरुणेन्द्र - रुद्र - मरुतः पदानां समास प्रकारं लिखत।
 (A) एकशेष द्वंद्व (B) कर्मधारय
 (C) बहुव्रीहि (D) इतरेत्तर द्वंद्व
- (128) 'चलायलम्' पदानां समास प्रकारं लिखत।
 (A) इतरेत्तर द्वंद्व (B) तृतीया तत्पुरुष
 (C) द्वितीया तत्पुरुष (D) समाहार द्वंद्व
- (129) 'कर्तुम्' पदस्थ योग्य विकल्पः चिनुत।
 (A) कर् + तुम् (B) कृ + तुम्
 (C) क्र + तुम् (D) कर् + तुम्
- (130) विगते सोमवासरे वयं _____ आम्रान् अखादाम।
 (A) मधुरा (B) मधुरम्
 (C) मधुरान् (D) मधुराणि

(131) दधिपुच्छ - means whose tail is white _____.

(A) milk

(B) snow

(C) curd

(D) pearl

(132) आचार्याचरकस्य ग्रन्थे कस्य समावेशः नास्ति ?

(A) शरीरस्थानम्

(B) निदानस्थानम्

(C) पाकस्थानम्

(D) सूत्रस्थानम्

(133) सत्पुत्रः कदा चलतां न जत्ते ?

(A) दिपंवसान समये

(B) जलावसान समये

(C) द्रव्यावसान समये

(D) संध्या समये

(134) अन्धजनमण्डलं केभ्य सहाय्यं करोति ?

(A) केवलम् अन्धेभ्यः

(B) सएवेभ्यः विकलाङ्गोभ्यः

(C) शिक्षकेभ्यः

(D) निर्धनाः

(135) 'अभयम् अभयं शरणागतस्य' एतद् वाक्यं कः वदति ?

(A) चारूदत्तः

(B) शर्वलिकः

(C) शकारः

(D) शूद्रकः

(136) पुरंजयः _____ अनुनासिक पदं किम् ?

(A) पुरन्जयः

(B) पुरजयः

(C) पुरङ्जयः

(D) पुरंगजयः

(137) 'उपकारहतस्तु कर्तव्य' नाटके निम्नलिखितेषु कः पात्र नास्ति ?

(A) चारूदत्तः

(B) शर्वलिकः

(C) चन्दनदासः

(D) शकारः

(138) अधोदत्तेभ्यः क्रियापदेभ्यः वर्तमानकालस्य बहुवचनस्य रूपं चित्वा लिखत।

(A) नयामि

(B) नयामः

(C) नयावः

(D) नयथ

(139) घटोत्कचः दूतः आसीत् । वाक्यस्य 'स्म' प्रयोगं किम् ?

(A) घटोत्कचः दूतः आसीत् स्मा

(B) घटोत्कचः दूतः असि स्मा

(C) घटोत्कचः दूतः अस्ति स्मा

(D) घटोत्कचेन दूतेन अस्ति स्मा

(140) 'प्रियवादः' कस्य लिंगम् ?

(A) पुल्लिङ्गम्

(B) स्त्री लिंगम्

(C) नपुंसकलिंगम्

(D) उभयलिंगम्

(141) 'अपश्यन्' शब्दस्य पदं, गणं, पुरुष, एवं वचनं चित्वा लिखत ।

(A) प्रथम गण, परस्मैपद, अन्य पुरुष, बहुवचन

(B) प्रथम गण, आत्मनेपद, अन्य पुरुष, बहुवचन

(C) दशम गण, परस्मैपद, अन्य पुरुष, बहुवचन

(D) षष्ठ गण, आत्मनेपद, अन्य पुरुष, बहुवचन

(142) Which adjective has not been used for Jatayu in the verse ?

(A) श्रीमान्

(B) पतगोत्तमः

(C) युवा

(D) तीक्ष्णतुण्डः

(143) श्लोक पूर्तिं कुरुत।

आपत्सु रामः _____

नयेषु कृष्णः ।

(A) भीमः दानेषु समरेषु कर्णश्च

(B) समरेषु कर्णश्च भीमः दानेषु

(C) समरेषु भीमः दानेषु कर्णश्च

(D) भीमः समरेषु कर्णश्च दानेषु

(144) कः भक्तः भावतः प्रिय ?

(A) धनात् मुक्तः

(B) यस्मान्निदुजते मुक्तः

(C) लोकान्निदुजते मुक्तः

(D) हर्षामर्षभयोदेर्गे मुक्तः

(145) शत्रोरपि गुणाः _____ । रिक्तस्थानं पूरयत ।

(A) ग्राह्याः

(B) त्याज्याः

(C) वाच्याः

(D) ध्येयाः

(146) गुरुरग्रे _____ शिष्यम् । रिक्तस्थाने क्रियापदम् चिनुत ।

(A) उपदशामि

(B) उपदिरायः

(C) उपदिशति

(D) उपशिधन्ति

(147) 'गोपालोऽत्र' सन्धि विच्छेद कुरुत ।

(A) गोपालो + अत्र

(B) गोपालः + आत्र

(C) गोपालोः + अत्र

(D) गोपालः + अत्र

(148) स तां निकषा संगत्य सविनयम् आह - (कृदन्त प्रकारः लिखत)

(A) कर्मणि भूतकृदन्त

(B) सम्बन्धक भूतकृदन्त

(C) विद्यर्थ कृदन्त

(D) कर्त्तरि भूतकृदन्त

(149) संगच्छध्वं॥ मंत्र is taken from

(A) ऋग्वेदे : 10.191.2

(B) एव्वेदे - 30.190.3

(C) अथर्ववेदे : 4 : 19 : 1

(D) सामवेदे : 2:20:4

(150) कः कार्यं प्रारभ्यते ?

(A) मध्यमजनाः

(B) नीचाः

(C) उत्तमजनाः

(D) सत्याः

(151) हेमचंद्राचार्येण रचितं व्याकरणं केन नाम्ना प्रसिद्धमस्ति ?

(A) प्राकृत व्याकरणम्

(B) जैन व्याकरणम्

(C) सिद्धहेम व्याकरणम्

(D) सरस्वती कण्ठाभिरणम्

- (152) निम्नलिखितेषु वाक्येषु प्रत्युत्पन्नमति किम् वदति ।
- (A) 'उत्पन्नामापदं यस्तु समाधत्ते स बुद्धिमान्।' (B) 'चिंता विषघ्नोऽयमगदं किं न पीयते।'
- (C) 'अहं तावत् जलाशयान्तरं गच्छामि।' (D) 'अहो बहुमत्स्योऽयं हृद्ः।'
- (153) चाणक्यः यदा आह्वयति तदा _____ अपि साशङ्कः भवति ।
- (A) निर्दोषः (B) निर्दोषः
- (C) निर्दोषेण (D) निर्दोषैः
- (154) 'सिद्धार्थः प्रासादं त्यजति।' - एतस्य कर्मणिवाक्यं किम् अस्ति ?
- (A) सिद्धार्थः प्रासादः त्यजते। (B) सिद्धार्थेन प्रासादः त्यज्यते।
- (C) सिद्धार्थेन प्रासादं त्यजते। (D) सिद्धार्थः प्रासादं त्यज्यते।
- (155) _____ पुष्पाणि विकसन्ति। (सुन्दर शब्दस उचित रूपं लिखत)
- (A) सुन्दरः (B) सुन्दरम्
- (C) सुन्दरस्य (D) सुन्दराणि
- (156) सः कूपे _____ कन्या दृष्ट्वा। (एकम् शब्दस्य योग्य रूपं चिनुत)
- (A) एकम् (B) एकः
- (C) एका (D) एकस्थ
- (157) 'नमः', 'स्वाहा', 'स्वस्ति' अव्ययानि वाक्य प्रयोग भवति तदा _____ विभक्ति भवति ।
- (A) प्रथमा (B) तृतीया
- (C) चतुर्थी (D) सप्तमी
- (158) 'उभयत्तः', 'परितः', 'प्रति', 'विना', 'अन्तरा', 'निकषा' अव्ययानि पदानि _____ विभक्ति प्रयोग भवति।
- (A) द्वितीया (B) तृतीया
- (C) चतुर्थी (D) पञ्चमी

159) अकुर्वन् शब्दस्य स्म प्रयोगं लिखत ।

(A) कुर्वति स्म

(C) करोति स्म

(B) कुर्वन्ति स्म

(D) कुर्यन्ति स्म

160) 'भवति स्म' ना स्थाने हयस्तनभूतकालस्य रूपं लिखत ।

(A) अभवत्

(C) अभवत

(B) अभवन्

(D) अभवताम्

161) 'स्वस्थवृतम्' शब्दस्य समास प्रकारं लिखत ।

(A) द्वितीया तत्पुरुष

(C) कर्मधारय

(B) षष्ठी तत्पुरुष

(D) नञ् तत्पुरुष

162) 'पिनद्धशालि' शब्दस्य समास प्रकारं लिखत ।

(A) कर्मधारय

(C) षष्ठी तत्पुरुष

(B) बहुव्रीहि

(D) तृतीया तत्पुरुष

163) 'बहवोऽनुपमाः' शब्दस्य सन्धि विच्छेदः कुरुत ।

(A) बहव + अनुपमाः

(C) बहवः + अनुपमा

(B) बहवो + अनुपमाः

(D) बहवः + अनुपमाः

164) 'उद्यतो भवति' शब्दस्य सन्धि विच्छेदः कुरुत ।

(A) उद्यतः + भवति

(C) उद्यः + अभवति

(B) उद्यतो + भवति

(D) अद्यः + भवति

165) किं सम्प्राप्य वित्तदासः विस्मितः अभवत् ?

(A) पुरातनानि पत्राणि

(C) नूतनाति पात्राणि

(B) अर्वाचीनानी पत्राणि

(D) गुरुणि पत्राणि

- (166) किं विशेषणं जटायोः पक्षिराजत्वं सूचयति ?
- (A) तीक्ष्णतुण्डः (B) अरिन्दमः
(C) महाबलः (D) खगाधिपः
- (167) गगनमार्गे _____ विघ्नाः भवन्ति ।
- (A) चत्वारः (B) चतस्रः
(C) चत्वारि (D) त्रिणि
- (168) गुरुः _____ सह वर्तमानः आसीत्।
- (A) शिष्ये (B) शिष्यः
(C) शिष्याः (D) शिष्येणः
- (169) गतिः + त्वम्। सन्धियुक्तं लिखतः।
- (A) गतित्वम् (B) गतिस्त्वम्
(C) गत्यास्त्वम् (D) गतिः त्वम्
- (170) अभिमन्योः मातुलः कः ?
- (A) दुर्योधनः (B) शकुनिः
(C) जनार्दनः (D) घटोत्कचः
- (171) इन्धनानि जलेन शमयित्वा कल्पा किं प्राप्तवती?
- (A) कृष्णाद्भारत् (B) काष्ठानि
(C) जलम् (D) शाकम्
- (172) जनैः किं ध्येयम्
- (A) सुखम् (B) दुःखम्
(C) ब्रह्म (D) जनसेवनम्
- (173) _____ प्रतिमुखत्वम् एव नदीजलवियोगः ?
- (A) परिवारात् (B) संसारात्
(C) व्यवहारात् (D) प्रवाहात्

(174) Which of the following drama is written by Bhasa?

(A) Ratnavali

(B) Mudrarakshas

(C) Karnabharam

(D) Uttara Ramcharita

(175) Which Veda contains the prayer of removing vice ?

(A) Rig Veda

(B) Yajur Veda

(C) Sama Veda

(D) Atharva Veda

(176) वयं दूतघातकाः नः — इदं वाक्यं केन कथितम् ?

(A) दुर्योधनेन

(B) घटोत्कचेन

(C) शकुनिन

(D) धृतराष्ट्रेण

(177) Which of the following books contain the statement - 'शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनम्'

(A) किरातार्जुनीयम्

(B) कुमारसम्भवम्

(C) रघुवंशम्

(D) कादम्बरी

(178) खगाः तत्र न्यवसन् । इति वाक्ये 'स्म' प्रयोगं कुरुत ।

(A) न्यवसन्ति स्म

(B) निवसन्ति स्म

(C) निवसति स्म

(D) निवसन् स्म

(179) What is the meaning of the word 'शैलूषः' ?

(A) Actor

(B) Dancer

(C) Singer

(D) Player

(180) 'भवान्यष्टकम्' कृति केन रचयिता?

(A) व्यासेन

(B) वाल्मिकेन

(C) शंकराचार्येण

(D) जगन्नाथेन

(181) Objective - type tests in Sanskrit language mainly check:

(A) Creativity

(B) Oral fluency

(C) Handwriting

(D) Vocabulary and grammar

- (182) To create natural environment for Sanskrit what should be done in the class?
- (A) Silent reading (B) Chanting verses
(C) English translation only (D) Copying text
- (183) 'Ears before _____' is a key feature of Sanskrit teaching.
- (A) Hands (B) Nose
(C) Eyes (D) Feet
- (184) What is another name for the 'Look and Say' method for Sanskrit language ?
- (A) Sentence method (B) Picture reading method
(C) Alphabetic method (D) Phonic method
- (185) The prose (अन्वयः) in the poetry lesson helps students to
- (A) Learn grammar rules (B) Improve handwriting
(C) Understand the meaning clearly (D) Test memory
- (186) Oral composition in Sanskrit language can be best taught by teacher through ...
- (A) pictures (B) blackboard work
(C) radio (D) maps
- (187) The Sanskrit tradition of introspection and Yoga emphasized:
- (A) External rituals (B) Political discipline
(C) Inner realization (D) Economic growth
- (188) What does Sanskrit provide insight into ?
- (A) modern technology (B) political systems
(C) economic growth (D) cultural heritage
- (189) The ability to translate from mother tongue into Sanskrit ?
- (A) Receptive aim (B) Expressive aim
(C) Cultural aim (D) Aesthetic aim

- (190) According to the general programme of Evaluation, how should a pupil's class work be assessed throughout the year ?
- (A) Based on a pass / fail system for each unit
(B) Solely based on the quantity of work completed
(C) Based on the student's behavior and participation only
(D) Both quantitatively and qualitatively
- (191) According to the text, language primarily functions as:
- (A) A tool for entertainment (B) A medium of communication of ideas
(C) A system of symbols only (D) A written expression only
- (192) The aim of conversation in Sanskrit teaching is to :
- (A) Develop speaking ability (B) Memorize texts
(C) Learn grammar only (D) Focus on writing
- (193) Why is Sanskrit considered useful for philological research?
- (A) It is easy to learn
(B) Its grammar and lexicon are highly systematic
(C) Its widely spoken today
(D) It had modern vocabulary
- (194) Sanskrit should be studied for:
- (A) Only informational utility (B) Only formative utility
(C) Formative and informational utility (D) Neither of these above
- (195) In traditional Indian thought, Language was often viewed as :
- (A) A social construct (B) A political tool
(C) A divine and eternal entity (D) A means of trend

- (196) The primary goal of teaching Sanskrit poetry is to help the students
- (A) To learn grammar rules (B) To translate every word
(C) To complete the syllabus on time (D) To catch the poet's feeling and expression
- (197) Which method teaches by 'rule' rather than by 'use'.
- (A) Translation (B) Direct
(C) Substitution (D) Play-way
- (198) A Sanskrit teacher should motivate the students for learning Sanskrit....
- (A) By teaching grammar rules (B) By giving writing work for translation
(C) By not giving reinforcement (D) By conversing in simple Sanskrit sentence
- (199) Which Sanskrit teaching a maxim suggests starting with what the student already knows ?
- (A) Known to unknown (B) Concrete to abstract
(C) Simple to complex (D) Deduction to induction
- (200) Sanskrit study helps in the practice of manipulating which organs?
- (A) Organs of senses (B) Organs of speech
(C) Internal organs (D) Motor organs

