

CORE COURSE –METHODOLOGY OF SANSKRIT GENERAL

For Private Registration to BA Sanskrit (General) Programme

1. Classification of language on the basis of material expression is called_____?

1. Morphological
2. **Geneological**
3. Historical
4. Verbal

2. Who is Goddess of speech?

1. Lakshmi
2. Sathyavadi
3. Rukmini
4. **Sarasvathi**

3. Who wrote Nirukta

1. Parini
2. Kapila
3. Buddha
4. **Yaska**

4. Vedas are without a beginning and hence called _____

1. **Anadi**
2. Ananta
3. Avyaya
4. Avidya

5. The first trace writing in India is discovered in the life of _____

1. Asvaghosha
2. **Buddha**
3. Katyayana
4. Pamini

6. Which texts teaching n pleasing manner like one`s beloved

1. Puranas
2. Vedas
3. **Kavyas**
4. Sastras

7. Whose life story is deal with in Lalitavistara?

1. Patanjali
2. Kautilya

3. **Buddha**
4. Mahavira

8. Who wrote upamitibhavaprapancha?

1. Asvaghosha
2. Buddha
3. **Jain Siddharshi**
4. Bramaha

9. To which Indo-European family does Sanskrit belong?

1. Germanic
2. **Indo-Iranian**
3. Albanian
4. Celtic

10. Which languages has preserved some of the oldest features of the original Indo-European language?

1. Vedic-Sanskrit
2. **Greek**
3. German
4. Celtic

11. To which group of Indo-European Irish and Scotish belong?

1. Hittite
2. Baltoslavonic
3. **Celtic**
4. Italic

12. Which infinitive form of vedic language has been preserved in classical Sanskrit?

1. Toh
2. Dhayi
3. Tavai
4. **Tum**

13. Which of the vedanga is considered as the face of Vedas?

1. Chandas
2. Nirukta
3. **Vyakarana**
4. Siksha

14. Which Veda is connected with music?

1. Rg Veda
2. Yaur veda
3. Sama veda
4. Atharva veda

15. Who is known as Mahalihashyakara?

1. Panini
2. Vararuchi
3. Sakatayana
4. **Patanjali**

16. In which metre Ramayana was written?

1. Upajati
2. **Anushtup**
3. Arya
4. Manthakrantha

17. RRRR is the formula for the _____

1. Isolating language
2. Agglutinative language
3. **Inflexional language**
4. Inorganic language

18. Who among the following scholars belonged to the court of Vikramaditya?

1. Bhasa
2. Bhavaliuti
3. **Kalidasa**
4. Magha

19. The ancient name of Aranyakas is known as _____

1. **Rahasya**
2. Brahavidya
3. Jnanavidya
4. Ayurvedya

20. Who is the author of Brhatkatha?

1. Kshemendra
2. **Gunadhya**
3. Somadeva
4. Jayadeva

21. _____ is an example for inflectional language?

1. Chinese
2. **Sanskrit**
3. English
4. Mangolian

22. The distinction of numbers was said to have been first pointed out by _____

1. Plato
2. **Aristotle**

3. Milton
4. Huxley

23. Who introduced the five cases in Greek language?

1. **Stoics**
2. Socrutese
3. Shakespere
4. Aristotle

24. Name of the language which came to India as a result of `Muhammeden invasion`

1. Persian
2. Iran
3. Arabic
4. French

25. Aryan Speech can be regarded as the ancestor of _____

1. Indo-European
2. North Indian
3. South Indian
4. **Indo-Iranian**

26. Which is the formula of organic language?

1. ANR
2. PQR
3. STR
4. **RRRR**

27. Who wrote kathasarithsagara?

1. Asvaghosha
2. Kshemendra
3. Kalhana
4. **Somadeva**

28. Who is the author of Dasakumaracharitha?

1. **Dandin**
2. Bilhana
3. Bhasa
4. Bhavalihuthi

29. Rajatharangini is written by _____

1. Kalidasa
2. Bharavi
3. Bhavalihuthi
4. **Kalhana**

30. _____ teach in a commanding tone like a king.

1. Puranas
2. Kavyas
3. **Vedas**
4. Stories

31. _____ is a great lexicographer

1. Dhavanthari
2. **Amarsimha**
3. Kalidasa
4. Vyasa

32. Buddhacharitha is written by _____

1. **Asvaghosha**
2. Bhavabhuthi
3. Sribuddha
4. Kshemendra

33. Which of the vedanga is considered as the eyes of the Vedas?

1. **Jyothisha**
2. Vyakarana
3. Siksha
4. Nirukta

34. Which priest s related to the Rg veda?

1. Udgata
2. **Hota**
3. Adhvaryu
4. Brahma

35. Which of the following Brahmanas is attached to the Rg veda?

1. **Aithareya**
2. Sathapatha
3. Gopatha
4. Taittiriya

36. _____ is a member in the Balto-Slavonic family of languages

1. **Russian**
2. Swedish
3. Irish
4. Latin

37. Who is known as the `varthikakara` in Sanskrit grammar?

1. Panini
2. Patanjali
3. **Vararuchi**

4. Sakatayana

38. Kumarasambhavam come under the division of kavya called _____

1. Akhyayika
2. **Sravya**
3. Drisya
4. Champu

39. The number of Mandalas in Rg veda?

1. **10**
2. 7
3. 8
4. 15

40. The `Gopatha Brahmana` is attached to _____

1. Rg veda
2. Yajurveda
3. Somaveda
4. **Atharvaveda**

41. The author of chandasutras?

1. Yaska
2. **Pingala**
3. Vararuchi
4. Panini

42. In which family does Sanskrit belong?

1. Semitic
2. **Indo-Germanic**
3. Dravidian
4. Bantu

43. Which is the metre used for devotional purpose?

1. **Sikharini**
2. Mandakranta
3. Dodhaka
4. Salini

44. Give the name of Kavya written by Asvaghosa?

1. **Buddhacharitha**
2. Rajatharangiri
3. Magham
4. Harshacharitha

45. Name the chief veda?

1. **Rg veda**
2. Yajurveda
3. Samaveda
4. Atharvaveda

46. Abhijnanasakuntala come under the division of Kavya called _____

1. **Drisya**
2. Sravya
3. champu
4. Katha

47. The Rg veda is in the form of _____

1. Prose
2. **Verse**
3. Prose and verse
4. Dialogue

48. In the early stages of development of languages ideas have been expressed by _____

1. **Gesture**
2. Speech
3. Writing
4. Explanation

49. A comprehensive term for an aggregate resultant emotion is called _____

1. Guna
2. Alankara
3. **Rasa**
4. Riti

50. Who is the author of Kavikanthabharana?

1. Kalidasa
2. **Kshemendra**
3. Kalhana
4. Bilhana