

**Answerkey**  
**Second Terminal Examination - 2019**  
**Subject : Sanskrit**

Time : 3 hrs.

Date : 2-2-2019

Std. X

Total Marks : 100

**SECTION - A**

- |                                       |                           |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. (C) तृतीयायाः                      | 26. (B) गंभीरि            |
| 2. (B) तैः                            | 27. (C) Guest             |
| 3. (C) वर्तमानकाल एकवचनस्य            | 28. (A) सादृश्यस्य        |
| 4. (D) आज्ञार्थ मध्यमपुरुष एकवचनस्य   | 29. (B) विविधाः           |
| 5. (C) सामान्य भविष्यकाल अन्यपुरुषस्य | 30. (B) परिवाजकः          |
| 6. (B) खादितः + अस्मि                 | 31. (B) नेत्रे            |
| 7. (B) विध्यर्थ अन्यपुरुषस्य          | 32. (B) प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिः |
| 8. (A) कर्मणि भूतकृदन्तम्             | 33. (D) दुर्योधनः         |
| 9. (A) दूत इति                        | 34. (B) दशकुमारचरितस्य    |
| 10. (A) कर्मधारय                      | 35. (B) काष्ठ खण्डम्      |
| 11. (A) अस्मरत्                       | 36. (A) जडाः              |
| 12. (A) आसीत्                         | 37. (C) अन्तरम् अधरः      |
| 13. (C) पञ्चमी                        | 38. (C) अकर्मणि           |
| 14. (B) सप्तशतम्                      | 39. (C) 18                |
| 15. (B) उपरि                          | 40. (C) पुष्टे            |
| 16. (A) अहम् एकः सैनिकः अस्मि ।       | 41. (C) वनस्पतिम्         |
| 17. (B) दुःखी                         | 42. (C) शिवस्य            |
| 18. (B) पण्डितः                       | 43. (D) बहुवीहिः          |
| 19. (D) जलाभ्याम्, जलैः               | 44. (D) सुखम्             |
| 20. (C) जातकमाला                      | 45. (D) परीक्ष्य          |
| 21. (C) यत्समुत्पन्नम्                | 46. (D) Axe               |
| 22. (B) अभिधानचिन्तामणिः              | 47. (C) सस्यशालिनी        |
| 23. (D) हेमचन्द्राचार्यः              | 48. (C) समम्              |
| 24. (D) शिष्यः                        | 49. (C) भयङ्करः           |
| 25. (A) family, wife                  | 50. (C) आदिशङ्कराचार्यः   |

**SECTION - B**

\* गद्यांशस्य मातृभाषायाम् अनुवादं कुरुत ।

1. The disciple asked Guru, "What sort of obstacles are there in life ?" The Guru preached that in the life like a river - food, sleep, fear etc. are it's bank. As a river remains associated with it's bank always, the human being too has to remain associated with all these things. But the excessive involvement with these things is like obstacles and we will not be able to get happiness in the life like ocean".

**OR**

1. He answered "I am a soldier of this land. In the past few months a war took place between many countries. Many weapons were used in this war. Due to this water, land, air, animals all have been affected in many different ways. What to tell you ? The chemical released by the weapons is poisonous and has polluted the environment severally. Due to this, the water of this pond to has become poisonous. I have become like this drinking the water of this pond."

\* वाक्ययोः मातृभाषायाम् अनुवादं कुरुत ।

2. Hemchandra made a literature having around one lakh shlokas. This contains a dictionary named 'Abhidhaan Chintamani', a mahakavya (epic) named 'Chalukya Vanshotakirtan' in Sanskrit Prakrit, and alankar named 'Kavyanushasan' and a traditional work named 'Chhandanushasan'.

**OR**

2. Why have your matted hair and attire turned into a tree of poison to destroy the world ? The tendency of this sage is not proper. Like an actor and without having piece of mind, you are dressed as a sage uselessly. I don't see even slightest portion of skill in you.

\* कस्यचित् एकस्य उपरी संक्षेपेण टिप्पणी लिखत् ।

3. **Destructive results of war :**

War is always dangerous. Yet man continuously wage. war. Wars were fought in ancient times, in which thousands of people were killed. Due to this, a large number of women and children would become orphan. But the war did not cause any damage to natural elements like land, water, air, sky etc. They would remain in as it is form. But in modern times, the excessive use of chemical weapons have polluted these natural elements. Due to polluted water and air, a large number elements. Due to polluted water and air, a large number of people become victims of incurable diseases and ultimately die even if they are not actively involved in war. Not only this, the future generations also have to suffer such harmful impacts of war.

**OR**

3. **Acharya Panini :**

Around 2600 years ago, Acharya Panini created a Sanskrit grammer book name 'Ashtadhyayi.' This book contains 4000 aphorisms (short sentences) covering entire grammar.

Panini's aphorism स्थानेऽन्ततमः suggests the acceptance of relationship between human beings, law of gravitation and the relationship between the earth and the sun.

4. The play क इदं दुष्करं कुर्यात् is taken from the first chapter of 'मुद्राराक्षसम्' written by vishakhadatta. There was a rich trader name chandandas in the state of magadha amartyarakshasa was a close

(3)

friend of king Nanda so when the 'Nanda dynasty was destroyed by Chanakya and his family. Then Chanakya approached me and threatened him of dire consequences if he failed to handover Amartyarakshasa to him still, he doesn't care for his life as well as his family member's life. He was firm on his determination. Here Chandandas emerges as a faithful friend. He proves that the life of his friend's family members is much more important than his own so Chanakya compares him with the king Shibi.

5. क्रोधान्धस्य विद्या तथा भुक्तिः अन्धकारीभवति ।
6. भोजेन विरचितं व्याकरणं सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरणं नाम्ना प्रसिद्धं अस्ति ।
7. गुरुः शिष्यम् उपदिशति ।
8. सरोवरस्य जलं सगरम् आसीत् ।

### SECTION - B

\* पद्यस्य मातृभाषायाम् अनुवादं कुरुत ।

9. Owing to his fear of obstacles, the wicked people really do not begin the work. Encountered by the obstacles, the middle ones begin the work but they stop doing it half way. But even after facing obstacles again and again, the best people after having begun the work do not leave it half way.

OR

9. Everything that is old is not necessarily good. In the same way, it is not that a new poem can not be criticized. But a wise man will take a test of both old and new and then only accept the good one. A man who blindly follows other's thinking and gets guided is considered to be a fool.

\* पद्यस्य मातृभाषायाम् अनुवादं कुरुत ।

10. 1. Words spoken by saints in a natural manner become words written on stones. But even a single sentence spoken by the wicked people with oath becomes letter written in the water.  
2. Who is actually capable of knowing men above average people a mind which is stronger than vajra and softer than a flower ?

\* मातृभाषायाम् अनुवादं कृत्वा विचारस्य विस्तारं (अर्थविस्तारं) कुरुत ।

11. **Translation :** The sacrifices made in the yajna and alms given to the needy always remain.  
**Expansion of idea :** It is said that man's social status increases through the alms that he distributes. The alms given liberally is used for the betterment of the society. Ishopinshid says 'तेन त्यक्तेन भुञ्जीथाः' which means using money through donation. This should be accepted by all. Wealth transacts in three ways : donation, personal use and destruction or losing. It is therefore rightly said 'यो न ददाति न भुक्ते तस्य तृतीया गति भवति' This way wealth is destroyed. Thus it is advisable to donate as per our ability. What ever god has gifted to us should be used but at least 10% of it should be donated. Karna of Mahabharat and Bhamasha are excellent examples giving donations. The wealth used in yajnas in sacrificial pits is also holy and helps in retaining our wealth. It makes the environment holy. Otherwise as time passes, the education taken, deep rooted trees and large water bodies destroyed. The only wealth remains is that given through donation.

**Moral :** One who donates liberally is respected and one who accumulates wealth is considered as an ocean and his position remains lower in the society.

OR

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11. **Translation :** A kind man who is always busy helping others will never think of enmity even during the end of his life. Like a sandal wood tree which makes the edge of an axe fragrant eventhough it chops it off.

**Expansion of idea :** Sandalwood tree gives fragrance and coolness. It is its nature. Similarly a peron who is kind has the same nature and also helps the man who harms him. He does this act of kindness to that person also who kills him. A kind man always wishes good of his enemy. Jesus Christ, philosopher Socrates and Mahatma Gandhi are excellent examples of this in modern times.

12. As with great efforts, huge stones are placed on the mountain they can be made to faull in a moment similarry, in case of vices and virtues, it is difficult to grasp virtues but easy to fall down to vices. The above shloka indicates that shaping up good character and cultivating virtues is not an easy task. It requires great amount of time and great efforts on the contrary, downfall requires no time and no effort.

### SECTION - C

13. Chandandas had sheltered the family of Amartyarakshasha against the wishes of chandragupta maurya. This was considered to be a crime. Chanakya asks chandandas about the members of Amartya but chandandas refuses saying that he does not know about them cahnakya then threaten and says that king chandragupta gives very strict punishment to those who perform activities against the welfare of state.
14. The chemical released by the weapons used in the war had poluted the environment greatly. Land water air and atmosphere have become polluted.
15. Siddharaj Jayasinha got abundant wealth and literature through his victory over malwa.
16. Non living things also show the same similarities in a natural way like a piece of soil when thrown in the air returns, tothe earth.
17. Jatayu says that, "I am old you are young, have bow, arrows, armour chariot but you will not be able to take away mother sita from here and move away safely.
18. जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्यु ध्रुवं जन्मं मृतस्य च ।
19. मानवः सुखं च दुःखं अनुभवति ।

### SECTION - D

20. Shandilya - I will not study till them  
 Ascetic - Why ?  
 Shandilya - I am willing to know the meaning of this till then.  
 Ascetic - Those who have studied they have known its use when time came. You educate yourself.  
 Shandilya - Why to educate ?  
 Ascetic - Without studying you will not get knowledge.

**न विद्यया विना सौख्यं नराणां जायते ध्रुवम् ।**

**अतो धर्माधर्मोक्षेभ्यो विद्याभ्यासं समाचरेत् ॥**

Actually people do not gain happiness without education and knowledge so to achieve the goals of Dharmu Artha and Moksha you must educate yourself.

20. **Chandandas :** Please be calm ! please be calm ! How can a small piece of straw be an apponent of fire ?
- Chanakya :** Arey ! you are opposing the king by hiding a family member of Amatyarakshasa in your house.
- Chandandas :** Arey ! this is wrong some unknown person has given you false information
- Chanakya :** Oh sir ! don't doubt ! the faithful males of the former kings. leave their family members and go abroad. After that, the process of hiding them only reveals this matter.

\* **विवरणात्मक टिप्पणी लिखत ।**

21. **Character sketch of Ghatotkacha**

The great poet Bhasa leaves indelible impression upon readers by wonderfully portraying the character of Ghatotkacha. His mother Hidimba was a demoness still he behaves like a humang being. Ghatotkacha who is the envoy of Shri Krishna creates interesting dialogues between Duryodhan and Shakuni. Given birth by the demoness Hidimba, he was named Ghatotkacha as he had a pot shaped head without hair. The energy saved to kill Arjun had to be used for Ghatotkacha. In the court of Dhutrashtra, Ghatotkacha succeeded in bringing out the wickedness of Duryodhan who even being the son of a human being behaves like a demon while Ghatotkacha's behaviour is worth-appreciating.

OR

21. **Preaching to Arjun by Lord Krishna :**

Srimand Bhagwadgita is a part of Mahabharat's Bhismaparva. It has 18 chapters and 700 shlokas. A fierce battle took place between the Pandavas and Kauravas in the battlefield of Kurukshetra. Arjun becomes unhappy to see his family members, friends and other known people who are his opponents. The thought of fighting them brings him pain and he thinks of not waging a war. Being charioteer of Arjun, Lord Krishna preaches him about his duties. The preachings of Lord Krishna is famous as Bhagwadgita across the world. The preachings given to Arjun at that time is worth-observing even today. Bhagwadgita ranks top position among the books of philosophy. This book explains the immortality of soul, inevitability of birth and death, the form of Karmayoga, importance of learning, the type of devotee and their nature and nature of righteous intellent which help us for personality development and to live our life happily and in right manner.

22. **विवादे विषादे प्रमादे प्रवासे । जले चानले पर्वत शत्रुमध्ये ।**  
**अरण्ये शरण्ये सदा मां प्रपाहि । गतिसत्व गति सत्वं त्वमेका भवानी ॥**
23. **यस्मानोद्धिजते लोको लोकोन्धोद्धिजते च यः ।**  
**हर्षामर्षभयोद्धेगैः मुक्तो यः स च मे प्रियः ॥**
24. **कैः कर्तव्यस्य निर्वाहः करणीय ?**
25. **केन विना जनानां सौख्यं न भवति ?**

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