# CBSE Class 10 Sanskrit 2026-27

## Sample Paper with Solutions

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

**Time Allowed: 3 hours** **Maximum Marks: 80**

### General Instructions

(i) कृपया सम्यक्तया परीक्षणं कुर्वन्तु यत् अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे **18** प्रश्नाः सन्ति।

(ii) अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे **चत्वारः** खण्डाः सन्ति - 'क' खण्डः : अपठितावबोधनम् (**10** अङ्काः), 'ख' खण्डः : रचनात्मककार्यम् (**15** अङ्काः), 'ग' खण्डः : अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम् (**25** अङ्काः), 'घ' खण्डः : पठितावबोधनम् (**30** अङ्काः)।

(iii) प्रत्येकं खण्डम् अधिकृत्य उत्तराणि एकस्मिन् स्थाने क्रमेण लेखनीयानि।

(iv) उत्तरलेखनात् पूर्वं प्रश्नस्य क्रमाङ्कः अवश्यं लेखनीयः।

(v) प्रश्नस्य क्रमाङ्कः प्रश्नपत्रानुसारम् एव लेखनीयः।

(vi) सर्वेषां प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लेखनीयानि।

(vii) प्रश्नानां निर्देशाः ध्यानेन अवश्यं पठनीयाः।

(viii) 2026-27 इति शैक्षणिकसत्रे प्रश्नपत्रस्य प्रारूपे मूल्याङ्कनपद्धतौ च किमपि परिवर्तनं नास्ति।

## 'क' खण्डः : अपठितावबोधनम् (10 marks)

*(10 अङ्काः)*

**1(A)(i). अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत - (10)**

**एकस्मिन् ग्रामे एकः वृद्धः वसति स्म। तस्य त्रयः पुत्राः आसन्। त्रयोऽपि पुत्राः बुद्धिमन्तः आसन्, तथापि सः वृद्धः निश्चयम् अकरोत् यत् सः स्वक्षेत्रम्, भूमिं धनस्वर्णादिकं च तस्मै एव दास्यति यः सर्वाधिकः बुद्धिमान् सिद्धः भविष्यति। एकस्मिन् दिवसे सः वृद्धः सर्वान् पुत्रान् आहूय उक्तवान् - "हे पुत्राः! युष्मासु यः मम केनचिदपि कक्षं पूर्णरूपेण पूरयेत् अहं तस्मै स्वसम्पत्तिं दास्यामि। यूयं सर्वे एव बुद्धिमन्तः स्थ। गच्छत, क्रमशः प्रयासं च कुरुत।" सर्वप्रथमं ज्येष्ठः पुत्रः एकां शकटिकां पूरयित्वा कार्पासम् आनयत्, परम् एतेन तु कक्षस्य एकः एव भागः पूरितः जातः। कतिपयदिनपर्यन्तं विचार्य मध्यमः पुत्रः एकस्मिन् दिने शुष्क-तृणानि आनीय कक्षे स्थापितवान्। परम् एतेन अपि कक्षः पूर्णरूपेण न पूरितः रिक्तः एव आसीत्। अन्ते कनिष्ठस्य पुत्रस्य क्रमः आसीत्। सः विचिन्त्य एकं दीपकम् आनीतवान् कक्षे च तं दीपकं प्रज्वालितवान्। तस्य दीपकस्य प्रकाशेन समग्रः कक्षः झटिति एव पूरितः जातः। वृद्धः पिता कनिष्ठपुत्रस्य बुद्धिकौशलं वीक्ष्य प्रसन्नः जातः तस्मै च सर्वां सम्पत्तिम् अयच्छत्।**

**एकपदेन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)**

**केन समग्रः कक्षः पूरितः जातः?** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: By what was the whole room filled?
- It is a one-word answer. The question word केन is in the instrumental case, so the answer must also be in the instrumental case.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to the lines about the youngest son and the lamp.
The text says: तस्य दीपकस्य प्रकाशेन समग्रः कक्षः झटिति एव पूरितः जातः।
In English: The whole room was filled at once by the light of that lamp.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit Take only the word that answers केन. It is प्रकाशेन, already in the instrumental case, so no change is needed.
Answer: प्रकाशेन (दीपकप्रकाशेन)
In English: By the light (of the lamp).

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.

**प्रकाशेन (दीपकप्रकाशेन)**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Look at what the youngest son lit in the room.

**1(A)(ii). एकपदेन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)**

**वृद्धः कस्मै सर्वां सम्पत्तिम् अयच्छत्?** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: To whom did the old man give all his wealth?
- It is a one-word answer. कस्मै is the dative case, so the answer is in the dative case.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to the last line of the passage, where the father is pleased.
The text says: वृद्धः पिता कनिष्ठपुत्रस्य बुद्धिकौशलं वीक्ष्य प्रसन्नः जातः तस्मै च सर्वां सम्पत्तिम् अयच्छत्।
In English: The old father became happy seeing the youngest son's clever mind and gave all his wealth to him.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit The text has the genitive form कनिष्ठपुत्रस्य and the pronoun तस्मै (to him). The question needs the dative, so change कनिष्ठपुत्रस्य into कनिष्ठपुत्राय.
Answer: कनिष्ठपुत्राय
In English: To the youngest son.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**कनिष्ठपुत्राय**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The pronoun तस्मै at the end points to the son who won.

### 1(A)(iii). एकपदेन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)
**सर्वे पुत्राः कीदृशाः आसन्?** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: What kind of (how) were all the sons?
- It is a one-word answer. कीदृशाः asks for a describing word (an adjective) in the nominative plural.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to the second sentence of the passage, which describes the three sons.
The text says: त्रयोऽपि पुत्राः बुद्धिमन्तः आसन्।
In English: All three sons were intelligent.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit The describing word for पुत्राः is बुद्धिमन्तः. It already agrees with पुत्राः in the nominative plural.
Answer: बुद्धिमन्तः
In English: Intelligent.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**बुद्धिमन्तः**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Read the sentence that begins with त्रयोऽपि पुत्राः.

### 1(B)(i). पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)
**कनिष्ठः पुत्रः कक्षं पूरयितुं किमकरोत्?** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: What did the youngest son do to fill the room?
- A full sentence is needed, so begin with the subject कनिष्ठः पुत्रः and give the action fully.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to the part where the youngest son gets his turn.
The text says: सः विचिन्त्य एकं दीपकम् आनीतवान् कक्षे च तं दीपकं प्रज्वालितवान्।
In English: After thinking, he brought a lamp and lit that lamp in the room.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit Replace सः with कनिष्ठपुत्रः so that the sentence stands alone, and keep both actions: he brought a lamp and he lit it.
Answer: कनिष्ठपुत्रः एकं दीपकम् आनीतवान् कक्षे च तं दीपकं प्रज्वालितवान्।
In English: The youngest son brought one lamp and lit it in the room.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**कनिष्ठपुत्रः एकं दीपकम् आनीतवान् कक्षे च तं दीपकं प्रज्वालितवान्।**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Remember what he brought and what he did with it.

### 1(B)(ii). पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)
**वृद्धः पुत्रान् आहूय किम् उक्तवान्?** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: What did the old man say after calling his sons?
- A full sentence is needed. Report the old man's words as the passage gives them.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to the lines that start with एकस्मिन् दिवसे.
The text says: सः वृद्धः सर्वान् पुत्रान् आहूय उक्तवान् - ... गच्छत, क्रमशः प्रयासं च कुरुत।
In English: He called all the sons and said that whoever fills the room fully with anything will get his property, that all are clever, and that they should go and try one by one.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit Start with वृद्धः सर्वान् पुत्रान् आहूय उक्तवान् and then copy his speech. The speech has three ideas: the offer, the praise and the order to try.
Answer: वृद्धः सर्वान् पुत्रान् आहूय उक्तवान् - "हे पुत्राः! युष्मासु यः मम केनचिदपि कक्षं पूर्णरूपेण पूरयेत् अहं तस्मै स्वसम्पत्तिं दास्यामि। यूयं सर्वे एव बुद्धिमन्तः स्थ। गच्छत, क्रमशः प्रयासं च कुरुत।" इति।
In English: The old man called his sons and said: whoever among you fills my room completely with anything, I will give him my property. You are all clever. Go and try one after another.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**वृद्धः सर्वान् पुत्रान् आहूय उक्तवान् - "हे पुत्राः! युष्मासु यः मम केनचिदपि कक्षं पूर्णरूपेण पूरयेत् अहं तस्मै स्वसम्पत्तिं दास्यामि। यूयं सर्वे एव बुद्धिमन्तः स्थ। गच्छत, क्रमशः प्रयासं च कुरुत।" इति।**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The old man made an offer, praised the sons and told them to try.

### 1(B)(iii). पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)
**वृद्धः स्वसम्पत्तिं दातुं किं निश्चयम् अकरोत्?** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: What decision did the old man make in order to give his property?
- A full sentence is needed. The passage states the decision after the word निश्चयम्.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to the third sentence of the passage.
The text says: सः वृद्धः निश्चयम् अकरोत् यत् सः स्वक्षेत्रम्, भूमिं धनस्वर्णादिकं च तस्मै एव दास्यति यः सर्वाधिकः बुद्धिमान् सिद्धः भविष्यति।
In English: The old man decided that he would give his field, land, gold and wealth to the one who proves the most intelligent.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit Begin with वृद्धः सम्पत्तिं दातुं निश्चयम् अकरोत् and then use the clause with यत् from the passage.
Answer: वृद्धः सम्पत्तिं दातुं निश्चयम् अकरोत् यत् सः स्वक्षेत्रम्, भूमिं धनस्वर्णादिकं च तस्मै एव दास्यति यः सर्वाधिकः बुद्धिमान् सिद्धः भविष्यति।

In English: The old man decided to give his field, land, gold and other wealth only to the son who proves the most intelligent.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**वृद्धः सम्पत्तिं दातुं निश्चयम् अकरोत् यत् सः स्वक्षेत्रम्, भूमिं धनस्वर्णादिकं च तस्मै एव दास्यति यः सर्वाधिकः बुद्धिमान् सिद्धः भविष्यति।**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Look at the word निश्चयम् in the third sentence.

**1(C). अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते उपयुक्तं शीर्षकं संस्कृतेन लिखत।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The paper asks for a suitable title for the passage in Sanskrit.
- It carries 1 mark.

**Step 1:** Find the main idea The father tests three sons. Two fail with heavy and useless things. The youngest fills the room with the light of a lamp.
So the story is about wisdom and cleverness winning over effort without thought.

**Step 2:** Make the title A good title is short and in Sanskrit, with the main idea in it, for example बुद्धिमत्ता, बुद्धिकौशलम्, बुद्धिमान् पुत्रः or पुत्राणां बुद्धिपरीक्षा.

**Step 3:** Conclusion A title such as बुद्धिमत्ता fits the passage well. The marking scheme accepts any other suitable Sanskrit title.
**बुद्धिमत्ता**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of the one quality that decided the winner of the test.

**1(D)(i). यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत -**
**'विचिन्त्य' इति पदस्य पर्यायपदं अनुच्छेदे किं प्रयुक्तम्?** [1 mark]

(A) आनीय

(B) पूरयित्वा

(C) आहूय

(D) विचार्य

**Correct Answer:** (D) विचार्य

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: In the passage, which word is used as the synonym of 'विचिन्त्य' (having thought)?

**Step 1:** Recall the rule or clue विचिन्त्य comes from वि + चिन्त् and means 'having thought over'.
The passage uses a different word for the same action when it talks about the middle son: कतिपयदिनपर्यन्तं विचार्य (having thought for some days).

**Step 2:** Check option (क) आनीय आनीय means 'having brought'. It is about carrying something, not about thinking.
So option (क) is WRONG.

**Step 3:** Check option (ख) पूरयित्वा पूरयित्वा means 'having filled'. It tells about filling, not about thinking.

So option (ख) is WRONG.

**Step 4:** Check option (ग) आहूय आहूय means 'having called'. It is about calling the sons, not about thinking.
So option (ग) is WRONG.

**Step 5:** Check option (घ) विचार्य विचार्य means 'having considered or thought over'. It has the same meaning as विचिन्त्य and appears in the passage.
So option (घ) is CORRECT.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The correct option is (घ) विचार्य.
**(घ) विचार्य**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Which word in the passage also means 'after thinking'?

**1(D)(ii). यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत -**
**"अहं तस्मै स्वसम्पत्तिं दास्यामि।" अत्र 'अहम्' इति सर्वनामपदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?** [1 mark]

(A) कनिष्ठपुत्राय

(B) मध्यमपुत्राय

(C) वृद्धाय

(D) ज्येष्ठपुत्राय

**Correct Answer:** (C) वृद्धाय

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: In 'अहं तस्मै स्वसम्पत्तिं दास्यामि', for whom is the pronoun 'अहम्' used?

**Step 1:** Recall the rule or clue अहम् means 'I'. It stands for the speaker of the sentence.
The sentence is part of the speech that starts with सः वृद्धः सर्वान् पुत्रान् आहूय उक्तवान्. So the speaker is the old man.

**Step 2:** Check option (क) कनिष्ठपुत्राय The youngest son is not the speaker. He is the one who wins the property at the end.
So option (क) is WRONG.

**Step 3:** Check option (ख) मध्यमपुत्राय The middle son only brings dry grass. He does not make the offer.
So option (ख) is WRONG.

**Step 4:** Check option (ग) वृद्धाय The old man makes the offer and says अहम् for himself, so अहम् stands for the old man.
So option (ग) is CORRECT.

**Step 5:** Check option (घ) ज्येष्ठपुत्राय The eldest son brings cotton. He does not make the offer.
So option (घ) is WRONG.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The correct option is (ग) वृद्धाय.
**(ग) वृद्धाय**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Who is the speaker of this sentence?

**1(D)(iii).** **यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत -**
**'कुरुत' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम्?** [1 mark]

(A) पुत्राः

(B) यूयम्

(C) बुद्धिमन्तः

(D) प्रयासम्

**Correct Answer:** (B) यूयम्

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: What is the subject (kartri pada) of the verb 'कुरुत'?

**Step 1:** Recall the rule or clue कुरुत is the verb कृ in the imperative (लोट्) second person plural. It means 'do' (you all).
A second person plural verb takes the subject यूयम् (you all). In the passage the line is: गच्छत, क्रमशः प्रयासं च कुरुत, said to all the sons, so यूयम् is understood.

**Step 2:** Check option (क) पुत्राः पुत्राः is third person plural. The verb कुरुत is second person, so it does not fit.
So option (क) is WRONG.

**Step 3:** Check option (ख) यूयम् यूयम् is second person plural. It agrees with कुरुत and the old man is speaking to the sons, so यूयम् is the subject.
So option (ख) is CORRECT.

**Step 4:** Check option (ग) बुद्धिमन्तः बुद्धिमन्तः only describes the sons (यूयं सर्वे एव बुद्धिमन्तः स्थ). It is not the subject of कुरुत.
So option (ग) is WRONG.

**Step 5:** Check option (घ) प्रयासम् प्रयासम् is in the accusative case. It is the object of the action, not the doer.
So option (घ) is WRONG.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The correct option is (ख) यूयम्.
**(ख) यूयम्**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Match the verb's person and number with the pronoun.

## 'ख' खण्डः : रचनात्मकं कार्यम् (15 marks)

*(15 अङ्काः)*

**2(A). भवान् तिलकनगरवासी आदित्यराजः। भवतः क्षेत्रे अस्वच्छतायाः मशकानां च महती समस्या अस्ति। अतः मञ्जूषायां दत्तानां पदानां सहायतया समस्यानिवारणार्थं नगरपालिका-अध्यक्षं प्रति प्रार्थनापत्रं लिखतु।**
**मञ्जूषा**
**मशकाः, रोगाः, रात्रौ, स्वच्छतायाः अभावः, वीथिसु, जलसङ्ग्रहः, जनजागरणम्, स्वच्छतायै, कर्मकराः, अवकरः, स्थाने-स्थाने, वर्धमानाः, उपायाः, निरीक्षणम्।** [5 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- You are आदित्यराजः of तिलकनगर. Your area has dirt and a big mosquito problem. Write a request letter to the head of the municipality (नगरपालिका-अध्यक्ष) using the words in the box.
- The letter carries 5 marks. The marking scheme says full marks go to a correct letter, and partial marks are given for grammar faults. Using the box words is a help, not a must.

**Step 1:** Plan the parts of the letter 1. Address: सेवायाम्, the officer's title and the place.
2. Subject line: विषयः.
3. Salutation: महोदय.
4. Body: the problem (अवकरः, स्वच्छतायाः अभावः, जलसङ्ग्रहः, मशकाः, रोगाः), the cause (कर्मकराः do not clean), and the request (उपायाः, निरीक्षणम्, जनजागरणम्).
5. Closing: धन्यवादः, भवदीयः, name.

**Step 2:** Fit the box words into short sentences Use words such as मशकाः, रोगाः, रात्रौ, वीथिसु, अवकरः, स्थाने-स्थाने, वर्धमानाः in simple present tense sentences. Keep each sentence short so that mistakes in grammar are fewer.
Check that the verb agrees with its subject, for example मशकाः वर्धमानाः सन्ति (plural with plural).

**Step 3:** Write the letter सेवायाम्,
श्रीमान् नगरपालिका-अध्यक्षमहोदयः,
तिलकनगरम्।
विषयः - स्वच्छतायै मशकनिवारणार्थं च प्रार्थनापत्रम्।
महोदय,
सविनयं निवेदनमस्ति यत् अहं तिलकनगरवासी आदित्यराजः अस्मि। अस्माकं क्षेत्रे वीथिसु स्थाने-स्थाने अवकरः प्रसृतः अस्ति। स्वच्छतायाः अभावः अस्ति। जलसङ्ग्रहेण रात्रौ मशकाः वर्धमानाः सन्ति। मशकैः रोगाः प्रसरन्ति। जनाः महत् कष्टम् अनुभवन्ति। कर्मकराः नियमितरूपेण अवकरं न नयन्ति। अतः कृपया शीघ्रम् उपायाः क्रियन्ताम्। वीथीनां निरीक्षणं भवतु, जनजागरणं च क्रियताम्। स्वच्छतायै वयं सर्वे सहयोगं करिष्यामः।
धन्यवादः।
भवदीयः
आदित्यराजः
तिलकनगरम्

**Step 4:** Conclusion The letter above covers all the box words except a few that are optional, and it follows the correct format.
**Model letter written above.**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Use the format: address, subject, salutation, problem, request, closing. Pick the box words for each part.

OR

**2(B). भवती देवयानी। भवत्याः सखी प्रज्ञा राज्यस्तरे दशमकक्षायां प्रथमं स्थानं प्राप्तवती अतः तस्यै शुभकामनार्थं मञ्जूषायां दत्तानां पदानां सहायतया तां प्रति पत्रं लिखतु।**

**मञ्जूषा**

**परिणामः, परिश्रमस्य, हर्षस्य, वर्धापनानि, छात्राः, ज्ञात्वा, उज्ज्वलभविष्यम्, समाचारपत्रे, आशीर्वादः, प्रशंसाम्, ख्यातिम्, आदर्शः, प्रेरणा, प्रसन्नः।** [5 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- You are देवयानी. Your friend प्रज्ञा got the first place in class 10 at state level.
- Write a congratulation letter to her using the box words. It carries 5 marks.

**Step 1:** Plan the letter Opening: प्रियसखि प्रज्ञे, सस्नेहं नमः.
Body: how you came to know (समाचारपत्रे ज्ञात्वा), your joy (प्रसन्नः/प्रसन्ना), praise for hard work (परिश्रमस्य, परिणामः), good wishes (वर्धापनानि, आशीर्वादः, उज्ज्वलभविष्यम्), and her role as an example (आदर्शः, प्रेरणा, ख्यातिम्, प्रशंसाम्).
Closing: तव सखी and your name.

**Step 2:** Take care of gender and number The writer is a girl, so use प्रसन्ना (feminine). The word प्रसन्नः in the box is masculine, so change its ending to suit देवयानी. The marking scheme allows changing the case endings of the box words.

**Step 3:** Write the letter प्रियसखि प्रज्ञे,
सस्नेहं नमः।
भवती राज्यस्तरे दशमकक्षायां प्रथमं स्थानं प्राप्तवती इति समाचारपत्रे ज्ञात्वा अहं बहु प्रसन्ना अस्मि। तव परिश्रमस्य एव इदम् उज्ज्वलं परिणामः अस्ति। तव कृते हार्दिकानि वर्धापनानि। तव ख्यातिः सर्वत्र प्रसृता। त्वं सर्वेषां छात्राणाम् आदर्शः असि। सर्वे तव प्रशंसां कुर्वन्ति। मम आशीर्वादः तव उज्ज्वलभविष्यम् अधिकृत्य सदा अस्ति। त्वं सर्वेषां कृते प्रेरणा भव।
तव सखी
देवयानी

**Step 4:** Conclusion The model letter above uses most of the box words and has the correct format.
**Model letter written above.**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Congratulate her, mention the news, praise her hard work and give wishes. Use the box words.

**3(A). प्रदत्तं चित्रं दृष्ट्वा मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तशब्दानां सहायतया पञ्च वाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत -**



**मञ्जूषा**

**रेलस्थानकम्, यात्रिणः, रेलयानानि, गच्छन्ति आगच्छन्ति, प्रतीक्षाम्, स्वच्छता, विक्रेतारः, विक्रीणन्ति, सम्मर्दः, वस्तूनि, आसन्देषु, गमनागमनम्, यातायातम्।** [5 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Look at the picture and write five Sanskrit sentences, using the words of the box. Each sentence carries 1 mark (5 x 1 = 5).
- The marking scheme says only the correctness of the sentence is checked. Long or short does not matter, and each correct sentence gets 1 mark.

**Step 1:** Read the picture The picture shows a railway platform (रेलस्थानकम्). Many travellers (यात्रिणः) are walking, trains (रेलयानानि) stand on the right, some sellers (विक्रेतारः) have goods (वस्तूनि), and the place is crowded (सम्मर्दः).

**Step 2:** Make one idea per sentence Take one box word or two and make one simple sentence with a subject, an object or place, and a verb in the present tense. Keep the verb in agreement with the subject, for example यात्रिणः गच्छन्ति (plural, plural).

**Step 3:** Write the five sentences 1. इदं रेलस्थानकम् अस्ति।
2. रेलस्थानके बहवः यात्रिणः गच्छन्ति आगच्छन्ति च।
3. रेलस्थानके सर्वत्र सम्मर्दः अस्ति।
4. विक्रेतारः वस्तूनि विक्रीणन्ति।
5. समीपे रेलयानानि तिष्ठन्ति, यात्रिणः प्रतीक्षां कुर्वन्ति च।

**Step 4:** Conclusion Five correct sentences about the picture earn the full 5 marks.
**Model sentences written above.**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Describe what you see: the station, the travellers, the trains and the sellers.

OR

**3(B). मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तशब्दानां साहाय्येन अधोलिखितं विषयम् अधिकृत्य न्यूनातिन्यूनं पञ्चभिः संस्कृतवाक्यैः एकम् अनुच्छेदं लिखत -**
**“खेलनस्य महत्त्वम्”**
**मञ्जूषा**
**रुचिः, शरीरस्य विकासः, मानसिकस्वास्थ्यम्, सुदृढम्, स्वस्थमस्तिष्कः, व्यायामः, नीरोगः, रक्तसञ्चालनम्, बाल्यकाले, शरीरम्, रोगाः, मनः प्रसन्नम्, जीवनवृत्तिः।** [5 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Write a paragraph of at least five Sanskrit sentences on ’खेलनस्य महत्त्वम्’ (the importance of play), with the help of the box words. It carries 5 marks.
- The marking scheme says the paragraph is checked for correct sentences, and every correct sentence is rewarded.

**Step 1:** Collect ideas from the box Body: शरीरस्य विकासः, व्यायामः, सुदृढम्, रक्तसञ्चालनम्, नीरोगः.
Mind: मानसिकस्वास्थ्यम्, स्वस्थमस्तिष्कः, मनः प्रसन्नम्.
Time of life: बाल्यकाले, रुचिः.
Result: रोगाः दूरे.

**Step 2:** Order the ideas Start with a general line, then body, then mind, then childhood and end with a closing line.

**Step 3:** Write the paragraph खेलनं जीवने महत्त्वपूर्णम् अस्ति। खेलनेन शरीरस्य विकासः भवति। व्यायामः शरीरं सुदृढं करोति। नियमितं खेलनेन रक्तसञ्चालनं सम्यक् भवति। खेलनेन मानसिकस्वास्थ्यं लभ्यते, मनः प्रसन्नं भवति। स्वस्थमस्तिष्कः नीरोगः च जनः अध्ययने सफलः भवति। बाल्यकाले खेलने रुचिः भवेत्। खेलनेन रोगाः दूरे तिष्ठन्ति। अतः सर्वेषां जीवने

खेलनस्य महत्त्वम् अस्ति।

**Step 4:** Conclusion The paragraph has nine correct sentences using the box words.
**Model paragraph written above.**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Write at least five short sentences: body, mind, childhood and a closing line.

### 4(i). अधोलिखितानि वाक्यानि संस्कृतभाषया अनूद्य लिखत - (5x1=5)

**वर्षाकाल में किसान प्रसन्न होते हैं।**

**Farmers are happy during the rainy season.** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The sentence to translate: वर्षाकाल में किसान प्रसन्न होते हैं। / Farmers are happy during the rainy season.
- A translation into Sanskrit needs the correct case endings, gender, number and tense of each word.

**Step 1:** Translate word by word वर्षाकाल = वर्षाकाले (locative, 'in the rainy season')
किसान (plural) = कृषकाः (nominative plural)
प्रसन्न = प्रसन्नाः (agrees with कृषकाः)
होते हैं = भवन्ति (present tense, third person plural)

**Step 2:** Join the words Put the words in a natural Sanskrit order: subject, then the other words, then the verb at the end.
Sanskrit sentence: वर्षाकाले कृषकाः प्रसन्नाः भवन्ति।

**Step 3:** Conclusion The Sanskrit translation is below. Translating back into English gives: Farmers are happy in the rainy season.
**वर्षाकाले कृषकाः प्रसन्नाः भवन्ति।**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the subject and verb first, then fit the case endings.

### 4(ii). पौष्टिकभोजन स्वस्थशरीर की कुंजी है।

**Nutritious food is the key to a healthy body.** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The sentence to translate: पौष्टिकभोजन स्वस्थशरीर की कुंजी है। / Nutritious food is the key to a healthy body.
- A translation into Sanskrit needs the correct case endings, gender, number and tense of each word.

**Step 1:** Translate word by word पौष्टिक भोजन = पौष्टिकं भोजनम् (neuter nominative singular)
स्वस्थशरीर की = स्वस्थशरीरस्य (genitive, 'of a healthy body')
कुंजी = कुञ्चिका (feminine word for 'key')
है = अस्ति

**Step 2:** Join the words Put the words in a natural Sanskrit order: subject, then the other words, then the verb at the end.
Sanskrit sentence: पौष्टिकं भोजनं स्वस्थशरीरस्य कुञ्चिका अस्ति।

**Step 3:** Conclusion The Sanskrit translation is below. Translating back into English gives: Nutritious food is the key of a healthy body.

**पौष्टिकं भोजनं स्वस्थशरीरस्य कुञ्चिका अस्ति।**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the subject and verb first, then fit the case endings.

### 4(iii). प्राचीनकाल में भी भारत ज्ञान और धन-धान्य से समृद्ध था।

**Even in ancient times, India was prosperous in knowledge and wealth.** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The sentence to translate: प्राचीनकाल में भी भारत ज्ञान और धन-धान्य से समृद्ध था। / Even in ancient times, India was prosperous in knowledge and wealth.
- A translation into Sanskrit needs the correct case endings, gender, number and tense of each word.

**Step 1:** Translate word by word प्राचीनकाल में = प्राचीनकाले (locative)
भारत = भारतम् (neuter nominative, subject)
ज्ञान और धन-धान्य से = ज्ञानेन धन-धान्येन च (instrumental, 'by/with')
समृद्ध था = समृद्धम् आसीत् (past tense of अस्)

**Step 2:** Join the words Put the words in a natural Sanskrit order: subject, then the other words, then the verb at the end.
Sanskrit sentence: प्राचीनकाले भारतं ज्ञानेन धन-धान्येन च समृद्धम् आसीत्।

**Step 3:** Conclusion The Sanskrit translation is below. Translating back into English gives: India was prosperous with knowledge and wealth-grain even in ancient times.
**प्राचीनकाले भारतं ज्ञानेन धन-धान्येन च समृद्धम् आसीत्।**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the subject and verb first, then fit the case endings.

### 4(iv). आप सफलता के लिए कठिन परिश्रम कीजिए।

**Work hard for success.** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The sentence to translate: आप सफलता के लिए कठिन परिश्रम कीजिए। / Work hard for success.
- A translation into Sanskrit needs the correct case endings, gender, number and tense of each word.

**Step 1:** Translate word by word आप = भवान् (polite 'you', masculine singular)
सफलता के लिए = सफलतायै (dative of purpose)
कठिन परिश्रम = कठिनं परिश्रमम् (accusative)
कीजिए = करोतु (imperative, polite command, third person singular with भवान्)

**Step 2:** Join the words Put the words in a natural Sanskrit order: subject, then the other words, then the verb at the end.
Sanskrit sentence: भवान् सफलतायै कठिनं परिश्रमं करोतु।

**Step 3:** Conclusion The Sanskrit translation is below. Translating back into English gives: You should work hard for success.
**भवान् सफलतायै कठिनं परिश्रमं करोतु।**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the subject and verb first, then fit the case endings.

**4(v). कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता मानव की बड़ी सहायिका होगी।**

**Artificial intelligence will be a great helper to humans.** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The sentence to translate: कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता मानव की बड़ी सहायिका होगी। / Artificial intelligence will be a great helper to humans.
- A translation into Sanskrit needs the correct case endings, gender, number and tense of each word.

**Step 1:** Translate word by word कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता = कृत्रिमा बुद्धिमत्ता (feminine, so the adjective ends in -आ)
मानव की = मानवस्य (genitive)
बड़ी सहायिका = महती सहायिका (feminine of महत्)
होगी = भविष्यति (future tense of भू)

**Step 2:** Join the words Put the words in a natural Sanskrit order: subject, then the other words, then the verb at the end.
Sanskrit sentence: कृत्रिमा बुद्धिमत्ता मानवस्य महती सहायिका भविष्यति।

**Step 3:** Conclusion The Sanskrit translation is below. Translating back into English gives: Artificial intelligence will be a great helper of humans.
**कृत्रिमा बुद्धिमत्ता मानवस्य महती सहायिका भविष्यति।**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the subject and verb first, then fit the case endings.

## 'ग' खण्डः : अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम् (25 marks)

*(25 अङ्काः)*

**5(A)(i). अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदेषु सन्धिं सन्धिच्छेदं वा कुरुत- (4x1=4)**
**(अ) चत्वारि वाक्यानि, अथवा (आ) चत्वारि वाक्यानि।**
**सम्यक् + नेता एव राष्ट्रोन्नत्यै प्रयतते।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The underlined part is: सम्यक् + नेता
- We have to join the two parts (sandhi).

**Step 1:** Recall the rule Type of sandhi: consonant sandhi (a hard letter meets a soft letter).
Rule (jashtva sandhi): a hard consonant at the end of a word changes to the soft consonant of its own group when a soft sound follows.
क् belongs to the ka-group. Its soft partner is ग्. The letter न् that follows is a soft (nasal) sound.

**Step 2:** Apply the rule सम्यक् ends in क्.
क् + न् becomes ग् + न्.
सम्यग् + नेता = सम्यग्नेता.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is सम्यग्नेता.
**सम्यग्नेता**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Name the type of sandhi first and then apply its rule.

**5(A)(ii). तत्रत्यः कर्मचारी समागत्य न्यवेदयत्।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The underlined part is: न्यवेदयत्
- We have to split the joined word into its parts (sandhi-viccheda).

**Step 1:** Recall the rule Type of sandhi: vowel sandhi (yan sandhi).
Rule (yan sandhi): when इ or ई is followed by a different vowel, इ/ई changes to य्, and the vowel joins the य्.
So a य् that comes from इ + अ looks like 'ya' in the middle of a word.

**Step 2:** Apply the rule न्यवेदयत् = न् + य् + अवेदयत्.
य् + अ here is the result of इ + अ.
So the first part is नि (न् + इ) and the second part is अवेदयत्: नि + अवेदयत्.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is नि + अवेदयत्.
**नि + अवेदयत्**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Name the type of sandhi first and then apply its rule.

**5(A)(iii). एक एव खगो मानी वने वसति चातकः।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The underlined part is: एक एव
- We have to split the joined word into its parts (sandhi-viccheda).

**Step 1:** Recall the rule Type of sandhi: visarga sandhi.
Rule: when a visarga that follows अ (अः) is followed by any vowel other than अ, the visarga drops out and the two vowels stay apart.
So a word that ends in a bare अ and then meets a vowel may hide a visarga.

**Step 2:** Apply the rule एक एव has एक (ending in अ) next to एव (starting with ए).
The pair was एकः + एव. The visarga dropped before the vowel ए.
So the split is एकः + एव.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is एकः + एव.
**एकः + एव**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Name the type of sandhi first and then apply its rule.

**5(A)(iv).** **सिंहः वा स्यात् अथवा अन्यः कः + अपि।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The underlined part is: कः + अपि
- We have to join the two parts (sandhi).

**Step 1:** Recall the rule Type of sandhi: visarga sandhi.
Rule: अः + अ becomes ओऽ. The visarga turns into ओ and the following अ is shown by the avagraha sign (ऽ).

**Step 2:** Apply the rule कः ends in अः and अपि begins with अ.
अः + अ gives ओ + ऽ.
कः + अपि = कोऽपि.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is कोऽपि.
**कोऽपि**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Name the type of sandhi first and then apply its rule.

OR

**5(B)(i).** **यत् + मानुषाद् अपि विभेषि।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The underlined part is: यत् + मानुषाद्
- We have to join the two parts (sandhi).

**Step 1:** Recall the rule Type of sandhi: consonant sandhi (a hard letter meets a nasal).
Rule: a stop consonant at the end of a word may change to the nasal of its own group when a nasal (न्, म्) follows.
त् belongs to the ta-group, and its nasal is न्. म् is a nasal sound.

**Step 2:** Apply the rule यत् ends in त्.
त् + म् becomes न् + म्.
यत् + मानुषाद् = यन्मानुषाद्.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is यन्मानुषाद्.
**यन्मानुषाद्**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Name the type of sandhi first and then apply its rule.

OR

**5(B)(ii).** **अश्वश्चेद् धावने वीरः।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The underlined part is: अश्वश्चेद्
- We have to split the joined word into its parts (sandhi-viccheda).

**Step 1:** Recall the rule Type of sandhi: visarga sandhi.
Rule: a visarga before च or छ changes to श्. So a श् that sits before च in the middle of a joined word may come from a visarga.

**Step 2:** Apply the rule अश्वश्चेद् has श् right before चेद्.
श् here came from a visarga.
So the split is अश्वः + चेद्.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is अश्वः + चेद्.
**अश्वः + चेद्**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Name the type of sandhi first and then apply its rule.

OR

**5(B)(iii).** **अस्ति देउलाख्यो ग्रामः।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The underlined part is: देउलाख्यो ग्रामः
- We have to split the joined word into its parts (sandhi-viccheda).

**Step 1:** Recall the rule Type of sandhi: visarga sandhi.
Rule: अः before a soft consonant (such as ग्) changes to ओ. So a word ending in ओ before a soft consonant may hide अः.

**Step 2:** Apply the rule देउलाख्यो ends in ओ and the next word starts with ग्, a soft consonant.
ओ here came from अः.
So देउलाख्यो ग्रामः = देउलाख्यः + ग्रामः.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is देउलाख्यः + ग्रामः.
**देउलाख्यः + ग्रामः**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Name the type of sandhi first and then apply its rule.

OR

**5(B)(iv). द्वौ + अपि गृहमागच्छतः।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The underlined part is: द्वौ + अपि
- We have to join the two parts (sandhi).

**Step 1:** Recall the rule Type of sandhi: vowel sandhi (ayadi sandhi).
Rule (ayadi sandhi): औ followed by any vowel changes to आव्, and the vowel joins the व्.

**Step 2:** Apply the rule द्वौ ends in औ and अपि begins with a vowel.
औ becomes आव्.
द्वौ + अपि = द्वाव् + अपि = द्वावपि.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is द्वावपि.
**द्वावपि**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Name the type of sandhi first and then apply its rule.

**6(i). अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदानां समासं विग्रहं वा प्रदत्तविकल्पेभ्यः चित्वा लिखत - (4x1=4)**
**तदेवाहुः महात्मानः समत्वमिति तथ्यतः।** [1 mark]

(A) महान् आत्मा येषां ते

(B) महान् आत्मा

(C) महान् आत्मानः

(D) महान् आत्मा ते

**Correct Answer:** (A) महान् आत्मा येषां ते

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: What is the correct vigraha (split into its parts) of the compound 'महात्मानः'?

**Step 1:** Recall the rule or clue In a bahuvrihi compound the word does not mean its parts. It names a person or thing other than the parts and the vigraha has येषाम् / यस्य (of whom / whose).
महात्मानः means 'those whose soul is great', that is, great-souled people. So the vigraha is महान् आत्मा येषां ते.

**Step 2:** Check option (क) महान् आत्मा येषां ते This has येषां ते ('of whom ... they'). It gives the meaning 'people whose soul is great'. So this is the bahuvrihi vigraha.
So option (क) is CORRECT.

**Step 3:** Check option (ख) महान् आत्मा This is the form of a karmadharaya compound for a single great soul. It does not name the persons who have it.
So option (ख) is WRONG.

**Step 4:** Check option (ग) महान् आत्मानः This is not a proper vigraha. The two words do not agree in number and no connecting word is given.
So option (ग) is WRONG.

**Step 5:** Check option (घ) महान् आत्मा ते This is incomplete. It has ते but misses येषाम्, so it is not a correct vigraha.

So option (घ) is WRONG.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The correct option is (क) महान् आत्मा येषां ते.
**(क) महान् आत्मा येषां ते**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Does the word name the people who have a great soul?

**6(ii). रिक्तोऽसि यत् जलद ! सैव तवोत्तमा श्रीः।** [1 mark]

(A) जलेन दीयते इति

(B) जलाय ददाति इति

(C) जलं ददाति इति

(D) जले दीव्यति इति

**Correct Answer:** (C) जलं ददाति इति

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: What is the correct vigraha of 'जलद' (cloud) in 'रिक्तोऽसि यत् जलद!'?

**Step 1:** Recall the rule or clue जलद = जलं ददाति इति. It is a compound of the object जलम् and the doer-word द (one who gives).
So the cloud is 'the one who gives water'.

**Step 2:** Check option (क) जलेन दीयते इति This means 'that which is given by water'. It reverses the idea, since the cloud is not given by water.
So option (क) is WRONG.

**Step 3:** Check option (ख) जलाय ददाति इति This means 'gives to water'. The cloud gives water, not to water.
So option (ख) is WRONG.

**Step 4:** Check option (ग) जलं ददाति इति This means 'one who gives water'. It fits the cloud, the giver of rain.
So option (ग) is CORRECT.

**Step 5:** Check option (घ) जले दीव्यति इति This means 'plays in water'. It has no connection with a cloud.
So option (घ) is WRONG.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The correct option is (ग) जलं ददाति इति.
**(ग) जलं ददाति इति**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** What does a cloud give to the earth?

**6(iii). प्रस्तरतले लतातरुगुल्माः नो भवन्तु पिष्टाः।** [1 mark]

(A) लताः च तरुगुल्माः च

(B) लता च तरू च गुल्माः

(C) लता इव तरुगुल्माः

(D) लताः च तरवः च गुल्माः च

**Correct Answer:** (D) लताः च तरवः च गुल्माः च

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: What is the correct vigraha of 'लतातरुगुल्माः'?

**Step 1:** Recall the rule or clue The word has three parts: लता (creeper), तरु (tree), गुल्म (bush). They are all joined to each other with 'and', so it is a dvandva compound.
In a dvandva vigraha every part is written in its own case and 'च' follows each part: लताः च तरवः च गुल्माः च.

**Step 2:** Check option (क) लताः च तरुगुल्माः च This joins only two groups. It leaves तरुगुल्माः unsplit, so it is incomplete.
So option (क) is WRONG.

**Step 3:** Check option (ख) लता च तरू च गुल्माः The forms are mixed: लता is singular, तरू is dual and गुल्माः is plural. The vigraha must agree with the plural compound.
So option (ख) is WRONG.

**Step 4:** Check option (ग) लता इव तरुगुल्माः इव means 'like'. The compound is about 'and', not about a comparison.
So option (ग) is WRONG.

**Step 5:** Check option (घ) लताः च तरवः च गुल्माः च All three parts are split correctly, each in the plural, and each is followed by च. This is the dvandva vigraha.
So option (घ) is CORRECT.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The correct option is (घ) लताः च तरवः च गुल्माः च.
**(घ) लताः च तरवः च गुल्माः च**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The word joins three nouns with 'and'.

**6(iv). वानरः - (सगर्वम्) अतएव कथयामि यत् अहमेव योग्यः।** [1 mark]

(A) सह गर्वम्

(B) गर्वेण सह

(C) गर्वस्य अभावः

(D) गर्वस्य पश्चात्

**Correct Answer:** (B) गर्वेण सह

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: What is the correct vigraha of 'सगर्वम्'?

**Step 1:** Recall the rule or clue सगर्वम् = सह + गर्वम्. The prefix स here stands for सह (with). It forms an avyayibhava compound.

The vigraha is written as गर्वेण सह (with pride), with the noun in the instrumental case followed by सह.

**Step 2:** Check option (क) सह गर्वम् The order and case are wrong. The noun गर्वम् must be in the instrumental case: गर्वेण सह.
So option (क) is WRONG.

**Step 3:** Check option (ख) गर्वेण सह This says 'with pride' in the right case and order. So it is the vigraha of सगर्वम्.
So option (ख) is CORRECT.

**Step 4:** Check option (ग) गर्वस्य अभावः This means 'absence of pride', the opposite of सगर्वम्.
So option (ग) is WRONG.

**Step 5:** Check option (घ) गर्वस्य पश्चात् This means 'after pride'. It has nothing to do with the word.
So option (घ) is WRONG.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The correct option is (ख) गर्वेण सह.
**(ख) गर्वेण सह**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The prefix स means 'with'.

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**7(i). अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदानां प्रकृति-प्रत्ययौ संयोज्य विभज्य वा उचितम् उत्तरं विकल्पेभ्यः चित्वा लिखत - (4x1=4)**

**त्यक्त्वा धर्मप्रदां वाचं <u>परुषां</u> योऽभ्युदीरयेत्।** [1 mark]

(A) परुष + त्व

(B) परुष + तल्

(C) परुष + टाप्

(D) परुष + ङीप्

**Correct Answer:** (C) परुष + टाप्

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Split the underlined word 'परुषाम्' into its base (prakriti) and suffix (pratyaya).

**Step 1:** Recall the rule or clue परुषा is the feminine of परुष (harsh). A feminine word ending in आ is made by adding the feminine suffix टाप् to the masculine base: परुष + टाप् = परुषा.
परुषाम् is its accusative singular, agreeing with वाचम् (speech).

**Step 2:** Check option (क) परुष + त्व त्व makes an abstract noun (परुषत्वम् = harshness). It does not make a feminine adjective.
So option (क) is WRONG.

**Step 3:** Check option (ख) परुष + तल् तल् also makes an abstract noun (परुषता). It is not used for the feminine form.
So option (ख) is WRONG.

**Step 4:** Check option (ग) परुष + टाप् टाप् is the feminine suffix and gives परुषा. This agrees with the feminine noun वाचम्.
So option (ग) is CORRECT.

**Step 5:** Check option (घ) परुष + ङीप् ङीप् makes feminine words ending in ई (like नदी). परुष takes टाप्, not ङीप्.

So option (घ) is WRONG.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The correct option is (ग) परुष + टाप्.
**(ग) परुष + टाप्**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The word describes the feminine noun वाचम्.

**7(ii). सर्वेषामेव मत्कृते महत् + त्व विद्यते यथासमयम्।** [1 mark]

(A) महत्वम्

(B) महत्त्वम्

(C) महत्ता

(D) महत्वभूतः

**Correct Answer:** (B) महत्त्वम्

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Join the underlined 'महत् + त्व' correctly.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule or clue त्व is the suffix that makes an abstract noun meaning 'the state of being'. महत् + त्व = महत्त्वम् (greatness or importance).
Here the final त् of महत् joins the त् of त्व, so the double त् is written as त्त्, and the neuter ending म् is added.

**Step 2:** Check option (क) महत्वम् The double त् is missing. The correct spelling has त्त्व, so this spelling is wrong.
So option (क) is WRONG.

**Step 3:** Check option (ख) महत्त्वम् This is the correct joined form: महत् + त्व = महत्त्वम्, meaning importance.
So option (ख) is CORRECT.

**Step 4:** Check option (ग) महत्ता This is formed with तल् (महत् + तल् = महत्ता). The question asks for the suffix त्व, so it is wrong.
So option (ग) is WRONG.

**Step 5:** Check option (घ) महत्वभूतः This is a made-up form that does not exist in the language.
So option (घ) is WRONG.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The correct option is (ख) महत्त्वम्.
**(ख) महत्त्वम्**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Add त्व to महत् and write the double त् correctly.

**7(iii). गिरां सन्दर्भोऽयं प्रथममवतीर्णो वसुमतीम्।** [1 mark]

(A) वसु + मतुप्

(B) वसु + ठक्

(C) वसु + तल्

(D) वसुमत् + टाप्

**Correct Answer:** (A) वसु + मतुप्

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Split the underlined word 'वसुमतीम्' into its base and suffix.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule or clue वसुमती means 'the earth' (the one who has wealth). It is made from वसु (wealth) by adding the possessive suffix मतुप् (having), and the feminine form is made with ङीप्.
So the main split is वसु + मतुप्.

**Step 2:** Check option (क) वसु + मतुप् मतुप् means 'having'. वसु (wealth) + मतुप् gives वसुमत्, 'one who has wealth', and then वसुमती for the earth. This is correct.
So option (क) is CORRECT.

**Step 3:** Check option (ख) वसु + ठक् ठक् is used to form words meaning 'related to' (for example धार्मिक, 'related to dharma'). It does not give 'having wealth'.
So option (ख) is WRONG.

**Step 4:** Check option (ग) वसु + तल् तल् makes an abstract noun (वसुता). It does not give वसुमती.
So option (ग) is WRONG.

**Step 5:** Check option (घ) वसुमत् + टाप् The feminine form of वसुमत् is made with ङीप् and not टाप्. So this split is wrong.
So option (घ) is WRONG.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The correct option is (क) वसु + मतुप्.
**(क) वसु + मतुप्**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** मतुप् is the suffix for 'possessing'.

**7(iv). किं न श्रुता त्वया पञ्चतन्त्रोक्तिः।** [1 mark]

(A) श्रु + टाप्

(B) श्रु + ठक्

(C) श्रु + त्व

(D) श्रु + क्त

**Correct Answer:** (D) श्रु + क्त

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Split the underlined word 'श्रुता' into its base and suffix.

**Step 1:** Recall the rule or clue श्रुता means 'heard'. It is a past passive participle made from the root श्रु (to hear) with the suffix क्त. The feminine ending आ then joins it.
So the base is श्रु and the participle suffix is क्त.

**Step 2:** Check option (क) श्रु + टाप् टाप् only adds the feminine ending आ. It does not form the past

participle by itself, so this is not the main split.
So option (क) is WRONG.

**Step 3:** Check option (ख) श्रु + ठक् ठक् is a suffix for nouns like 'relating to'. It does not give 'heard'.
So option (ख) is WRONG.

**Step 4:** Check option (ग) श्रु + त्व त्व makes an abstract noun (श्रुत्व). It does not give 'heard'.
So option (ग) is WRONG.

**Step 5:** Check option (घ) श्रु + क्त क्त is the past participle suffix. श्रु + क्त = श्रुत, and with the feminine आ it is श्रुता. So it is correct.
So option (घ) is CORRECT.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The correct option is (घ) श्रु + क्त.
**(घ) श्रु + क्त**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Which suffix gives the meaning 'heard' (a past participle)?

**8(i). वाच्यानुसारम् उचितपदैः रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयित्वा अधोलिखित-वाक्यानि पुनः लिखत - (3x1=3)**
**बालकैः गीयन्ते।** [1 mark]

(A) कविता

(B) कविताम्

(C) कविताः

(D) कवितया

**Correct Answer:** (C) कविताः

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Fill the blank so that the passive (karmavachya) sentence is correct: 'बालकैः _____ गीयन्ते।'

**Step 1:** Recall the rule or clue In a passive sentence the doer is in the instrumental case (बालकैः), the object is in the nominative case, and the verb agrees with the object.
The verb गीयन्ते is plural passive, so the object must be nominative plural: कवि + ता (feminine) = कविताः.

**Step 2:** Check option (क) कविता This is nominative singular. The verb गीयन्ते is plural, so it does not agree.
So option (क) is WRONG.

**Step 3:** Check option (ख) कविताम् This is accusative singular. In a passive sentence the object is in the nominative case, not the accusative.
So option (ख) is WRONG.

**Step 4:** Check option (ग) कविताः This is nominative plural. It agrees with the plural passive verb गीयन्ते, so it is correct.
So option (ग) is CORRECT.

**Step 5:** Check option (घ) कवितया This is instrumental singular. It would be a second doer and is not the object.
So option (घ) is WRONG.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The correct option is (ग) कविताः.

**(ग) कविताः**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** In the passive, the object is in the nominative and the verb agrees with it.

**8(ii). मया कदापि असत्यं न ।** [1 mark]

(A) वदामि

(B) उद्यते

(C) वद्यते

(D) वदति

**Correct Answer:** (B) उद्यते

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Fill the blank with the correct passive verb: 'मया कदापि असत्यं न _____।'

**Step 1:** Recall the rule or clue The doer मया is in the instrumental case, so the verb must be passive. The passive of the root वद् (to speak) is उद्यते.
असत्यम् is the object (nominative, neuter, singular), so the verb is third person singular.

**Step 2:** Check option (क) वदामि This is an active first person verb. The doer would then be अहम् and not मया.
So option (क) is WRONG.

**Step 3:** Check option (ख) उद्यते This is the correct passive form of वद्, third person singular. It matches the instrumental doer मया.
So option (ख) is CORRECT.

**Step 4:** Check option (ग) वद्यते This is not the correct passive form of वद्. The root changes to उद्यते in the passive.
So option (ग) is WRONG.

**Step 5:** Check option (घ) वदति This is an active third person verb. The sentence has the doer in the instrumental case, so it needs a passive.
So option (घ) is WRONG.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The correct option is (ख) उद्यते.
**(ख) उद्यते**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the passive form of the root वद्.

**8(iii). कार्याणि समयेन सम्पाद्यन्ते।** [1 mark]

(A) अस्माभिः

(B) वयम्

(C) यूयम्

(D) ते

**Correct Answer:** (A) अस्माभिः

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Choose the correct doer for the passive sentence '_____ कार्याणि समयेन सम्पाद्यन्ते।'

**Step 1:** Recall the rule or clue The verb सम्पाद्यन्ते is passive and plural. In the passive, the doer must be in the instrumental case.
अस्मद् (I/we) in the instrumental plural is अस्माभिः, meaning 'by us'.

**Step 2:** Check option (क) अस्माभिः This is instrumental plural, the correct doer in a passive sentence: 'by us'.
So option (क) is CORRECT.

**Step 3:** Check option (ख) वयम् This is nominative plural (we). A passive sentence does not use a nominative doer.
So option (ख) is WRONG.

**Step 4:** Check option (ग) यूयम् This is nominative plural (you). It cannot be the doer of a passive verb.
So option (ग) is WRONG.

**Step 5:** Check option (घ) ते This is nominative plural (they). It is again nominative, so it does not fit a passive sentence.
So option (घ) is WRONG.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The correct option is (क) अस्माभिः.
**(क) अस्माभिः**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The doer of a passive sentence is in the instrumental case.

**9(i). कालबोधकशब्दैः अधोलिखित-दिनचर्यां पूरयत- (4x1=4)**
**अद्यतन-कार्यक्रमेषु सर्वप्रथमं प्रातः (i) (4:30) वादने ध्यानस्य अभ्यासः अस्ति, तदनन्तरं (ii) (05:45) वादने प्रार्थनासभा निश्चिता अस्ति। तत्पश्चात् (iii) (7:15) वादने क्रीडाः, (iv) (9:00) वादने च प्रतियोगिताः आरम्भाः भविष्यन्ति।**
**सर्वप्रथमं प्रातः (4:30) वादने ध्यानस्य अभ्यासः अस्ति,** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The blank needs the time 4:30 in Sanskrit, in the locative case with वादने (at the stroke of the hour).

**Step 1:** Recall the time words सपाद = plus a quarter (x:15). सार्ध = plus a half (x:30). पादोन = minus a quarter (x:45, counted towards the next hour). An exact hour uses only the number.

**Step 2:** Apply the rule For half past the hour the word सार्ध (with a half) is used.
सार्ध + चतुः (four) + वादने (at the stroke) = सार्ध-चतुर्वादने.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The time 4:30 is written as सार्ध-चतुर्वादने (half past four).
**सार्ध-चतुर्वादने**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Use सपाद, सार्ध or पादोन for a quarter past, half past or quarter to.

**9(ii).** **तदनन्तरं (05:45) वादने प्रार्थनासभा निश्चिता अस्ति।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The blank needs the time 5:45 in Sanskrit, in the locative case with वादने (at the stroke of the hour).

**Step 1:** Recall the time words सपाद = plus a quarter (x:15). सार्ध = plus a half (x:30). पादोन = minus a quarter (x:45, counted towards the next hour). An exact hour uses only the number.

**Step 2:** Apply the rule For a quarter less than the next hour the word पादोन (less by a quarter) is used. 5:45 is a quarter less than six. So पादोन + षट् (six) + वादने = पादोन-षड्वादने.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The time 5:45 is written as पादोन-षड्वादने (quarter to six).
**पादोन-षड्वादने**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Use सपाद, सार्ध or पादोन for a quarter past, half past or quarter to.

**9(iii).** **तत्पश्चात् (7:15) वादने क्रीडाः,** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The blank needs the time 7:15 in Sanskrit, in the locative case with वादने (at the stroke of the hour).

**Step 1:** Recall the time words सपाद = plus a quarter (x:15). सार्ध = plus a half (x:30). पादोन = minus a quarter (x:45, counted towards the next hour). An exact hour uses only the number.

**Step 2:** Apply the rule For a quarter past the hour the word सपाद (with a quarter) is used.
7:15 is seven plus a quarter. So सपाद + सप्त (seven) + वादने = सपाद-सप्तवादने.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The time 7:15 is written as सपाद-सप्तवादने (quarter past seven).
**सपाद-सप्तवादने**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Use सपाद, सार्ध or पादोन for a quarter past, half past or quarter to.

**9(iv).** **(9:00) वादने च प्रतियोगिताः आरम्भाः भविष्यन्ति।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The blank needs the time 9:00 in Sanskrit, in the locative case with वादने (at the stroke of the hour).

**Step 1:** Recall the time words सपाद = plus a quarter (x:15). सार्ध = plus a half (x:30). पादोन = minus a quarter (x:45, counted towards the next hour). An exact hour uses only the number.

**Step 2:** Apply the rule For an exact hour no extra word is needed. Use the number and वादने.
नव (nine) + वादने = नववादने.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The time 9:00 is written as नववादने (nine o'clock).
**नववादने**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Use सपाद, सार्ध or पादोन for a quarter past, half past or quarter to.

**10(i). मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तैः उचितैः अव्ययपदैः अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयत - (3x1=3)**
**मञ्जूषा**
**तर्हि, सहसा, वृथा।**
**केचिद् वृष्टिभिरार्द्रयन्ति वसुधां गर्जन्ति केचिद् ।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The sentence in English: Some clouds wet the earth with rain, and some only thunder in vain.
- The blank needs an indeclinable word (अव्ययपदम्) from the box: तर्हि, सहसा, वृथा.

**Step 1:** Know the meanings तर्हि = then, सहसा = suddenly, वृथा = in vain.

**Step 2:** Choose the word वृथा means 'in vain' or 'for nothing'. Thundering without raining is useless, so वृथा fits.
तर्हि means 'then', which needs an 'if' clause.
सहसा means 'suddenly', which does not fit the idea of useless thundering.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The correct word is वृथा (in vain).
**वृथा**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Read the meaning of the three box words and test each one.

**10(ii). यदि अहं कृष्णवर्णः त्वं किं गौराङ्गः?** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The sentence in English: If I am dark-coloured, then are you fair-bodied?
- The blank needs an indeclinable word (अव्ययपदम्) from the box: तर्हि, सहसा, वृथा.

**Step 1:** Know the meanings तर्हि = then, सहसा = suddenly, वृथा = in vain.

**Step 2:** Choose the word यदि (if) is paired with तर्हि (then). The sentence is an 'if ... then' sentence.
वृथा (in vain) has no link with यदि.
सहसा (suddenly) does not complete an 'if ... then' pair.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The correct word is तर्हि (then).
**तर्हि**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Read the meaning of the three box words and test each one.

**10(iii). गमनकाले मार्गे सिंहः आगतः।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The sentence in English: While going, a lion suddenly came on the way.
- The blank needs an indeclinable word (अव्ययपदम्) from the box: तर्हि, सहसा, वृथा.

**Step 1:** Know the meanings तर्हि = then, सहसा = suddenly, वृथा = in vain.

**Step 2:** Choose the word सहसा means 'suddenly'. A lion appearing on the path without warning fits.
तर्हि (then) does not suit this plain sentence.
वृथा (in vain) does not describe the arrival of a lion.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The correct word is सहसा (suddenly).

**सहसा**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Read the meaning of the three box words and test each one.

**11(i). अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कित-अशुद्धपदाय उचितपदं चित्वा वाक्यानि पुनः लिखत - (3x1=3)**

**यूयम् अधुना कुत्र गच्छसि?** [1 mark]

(A) गच्छन्ति

(B) गच्छथः

(C) गच्छथ

(D) गच्छामः

**Correct Answer:** (C) गच्छथ

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Replace the wrong verb in 'यूयम् अधुना कुत्र गच्छसि?'

**Step 1:** Recall the rule or clue यूयम् means 'you all', a second person plural subject. The verb must be second person plural too.
गच्छसि is second person singular (for त्वम्), so the verb is wrong. The present tense second person plural of गम् is गच्छथ.

**Step 2:** Check option (क) गच्छन्ति This is third person plural (they go). It does not agree with यूयम्.
So option (क) is WRONG.

**Step 3:** Check option (ख) गच्छथः This is second person dual (you two go). यूयम् is plural, not dual.
So option (ख) is WRONG.

**Step 4:** Check option (ग) गच्छथ This is second person plural. It agrees with यूयम्, so it is correct.
So option (ग) is CORRECT.

**Step 5:** Check option (घ) गच्छामः This is first person plural (we go). It does not agree with यूयम्.
So option (घ) is WRONG.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The correct option is (ग) गच्छथ.
**(ग) गच्छथ**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** यूयम् takes a second person plural verb.

**11(ii). गतवर्षे अहं परीक्षां न लिखेयम्।** [1 mark]

(A) लेखिष्यामि

(B) लिखामि

(C) लिखानि

(D) अलिखम्

**Correct Answer:** (D) अलिखम्

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Replace the wrong verb in 'गतवर्षे अहं परीक्षां न लिखेयम्।'

**Step 1:** Recall the rule or clue गतवर्षे means 'last year', so the action is in the past. The subject is अहम् (I). The past tense (imperfect, लङ्) of लिख् for 'I' is अलिखम्.
लिखेयम् is the potential mood (I should write). It does not show past time.

**Step 2:** Check option (क) लेखिष्यामि This is the future tense (I will write). The sentence is about last year.
So option (क) is WRONG.

**Step 3:** Check option (ख) लिखामि This is the present tense (I write). The time word is गतवर्षे, so the present is wrong.
So option (ख) is WRONG.

**Step 4:** Check option (ग) लिखानि This is the imperative (let me write). It does not describe a past act.
So option (ग) is WRONG.

**Step 5:** Check option (घ) अलिखम् This is the imperfect, first person singular (I wrote). It matches गतवर्षे and अहम्, so it is correct.
So option (घ) is CORRECT.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The correct option is (घ) अलिखम्.
**(घ) अलिखम्**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The time word shows past tense.

**11(iii).** **लताभिः शुष्कपत्राणि पतन्ति।** [1 mark]

(A) लताः

(B) लताभ्यः

(C) लतायै

(D) लतासु

**Correct Answer:** (B) लताभ्यः

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Replace the wrong word in 'लताभिः शुष्कपत्राणि पतन्ति।'

**Step 1:** Recall the rule or clue Dry leaves fall from creepers, so the word for the creepers must show 'from' (the ablative case).
लता in the ablative plural is लताभ्यः. The instrumental plural लताभिः means 'by the creepers', which gives a wrong meaning.

**Step 2:** Check option (क) लताः This is nominative plural (creepers). It would make the creepers the doers of falling, which is not the idea.
So option (क) is WRONG.

**Step 3:** Check option (ख) लताभ्यः This is ablative plural (from the creepers). It gives the meaning 'dry leaves fall from the creepers', so it is correct.
So option (ख) is CORRECT.

**Step 4:** Check option (ग) लतायै This is dative singular (for the creeper). It does not fit the sentence.
So option (ग) is WRONG.

**Step 5:** Check option (घ) लतासु This is locative plural (on the creepers). 'Dry leaves fall on the creepers' changes the meaning, since falling away from them is meant.
So option (घ) is WRONG.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The correct option is (ख) लताभ्यः.
**(ख) लताभ्यः**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The word 'from' needs the ablative case.

## 'घ' खण्डः : पठितावबोधनम् (30 marks)

*(30 अङ्काः)*

**12(I)(i). अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत - (5)**
**तस्यामेव रात्रौ तस्मिन् गृहे कश्चन चौरः गृहाभ्यन्तरं प्रविष्टः। तत्र निहितामेकां मञ्जूषाम् आदाय पलायितः। चौरस्य पादध्वनिना प्रबुद्धोऽतिथिः चौरशङ्कया तमन्वधावत् अगृह्णाच्च, परं विचित्रमघटत। चौरः एव उच्चैः क्रोशितुम् आरभत- 'चौरोऽयम्, चौरोऽयम्' इति। तस्य तारस्वरेण प्रबुद्धाः ग्रामवासिनः स्वगृहाद् निष्क्रम्य तत्रागच्छन् वराकमतिथिमेव च चौरं मत्वाऽभर्त्सयन्। यद्यपि ग्रामस्य आरक्षी एव चौर आसीत्। तत्क्षणमेव रक्षापुरुषः तम् अतिथिं चौरोऽयम् इति प्रख्याप्य कारागृहे प्राक्षिपत्। अग्रिमे दिने स आरक्षी चौर्याभियोगे तं न्यायालयं नीतवान्।**
**एकपदेन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)**
**आरक्षी चौर्याभियोगे कं न्यायालयं नीतवान्?** [0.5 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Whom did the police officer take to the court on the charge of theft?
- It is a one-word answer, so write only the required word.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to the last sentence of the passage.
The text says: अग्रिमे दिने स आरक्षी चौर्याभियोगे तं न्यायालयं नीतवान्।
In English: The next day that police officer took him to the court on the charge of theft.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit तम् (him) refers to the guest, who was called a thief. The question word कम् is accusative, so write the accusative अतिथिम्.
Answer: अतिथिम् (चौरम्)
In English: The guest (called the thief).

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**अतिथिम् (चौरम्)**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** तम् in the last sentence points back to the guest.

**12(I)(ii). एकपदेन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)**
**चौरः काम् आदाय पलायितः?** [0.5 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Taking what did the thief run away?
- It is a one-word answer, so write only the required word.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to the second sentence of the passage.
The text says: तत्र निहितामेकां मञ्जूषाम् आदाय पलायितः।
In English: He took one box that was kept there and ran away.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit The question word काम् is feminine accusative, and the object in the text is मञ्जूषाम् in the same case.
Answer: मञ्जूषाम्
In English: A box.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**मञ्जूषाम्**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Look at the second sentence for what the thief carried.

**12(I)(iii). एकपदेन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)**
**वस्तुतः चौरः कः आसीत्?** [0.5 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Who was really the thief?
- It is a one-word answer, so write only the required word.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to the part of the passage that says यद्यपि.
The text says: यद्यपि ग्रामस्य आरक्षी एव चौर आसीत्।
In English: Although, in fact, the village police officer himself was the thief.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit Take the word that says who the real thief was. It is आरक्षी in the nominative singular, matching कः.
Answer: आरक्षी
In English: The police officer.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**आरक्षी**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The word यद्यपि points to the real thief.

**12(II)(i). पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)**
**अतिथिः केन प्रबुद्धः?** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: By what was the guest awakened?
- A full sentence is needed, so write a complete Sanskrit sentence with a subject and a verb.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to the third sentence of the passage.
The text says: चौरस्य पादध्वनिना प्रबुद्धोऽतिथिः चौरशङ्क्या तमन्वधावत् अगृह्णाच्च।
In English: Awakened by the sound of the thief's footsteps, the guest, suspecting a thief, ran after him and caught him.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit Start with the subject अतिथिः, then add the instrument चौरस्य पादध्वनिना, and end with प्रबुद्धः.
Answer: अतिथिः चौरस्य पादध्वनिना प्रबुद्धः।
In English: The guest was awakened by the sound of the thief's footsteps.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**अतिथिः चौरस्य पादध्वनिना प्रबुद्धः।**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The word केन asks for the instrument: what woke him up?

**12(II)(ii). पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)**
**किं विचित्रम् अघटत?** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: What strange thing happened?
- A full sentence is needed, so write a complete Sanskrit sentence with a subject and a verb.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to the sentence that begins with परं विचित्रमघटत and the line after it.
The text says: परं विचित्रमघटत। चौरः एव उच्चैः क्रोशितुम् आरभत- 'चौरोऽयम्, चौरोऽयम्' इति।
In English: But a strange thing happened. The thief himself began to shout loudly: 'This is a thief! This is a thief!'

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit Say what was strange by joining the verb अघटत with a यत् clause, and copy the shout from the passage.
Answer: विचित्रम् अघटत यत् चौरः एव उच्चैः क्रोशितुम् आरभत- 'चौरोऽयम्, चौरोऽयम्' इति।
In English: The strange thing was that the thief himself began to shout loudly 'This is a thief! This is a thief!'

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**विचित्रम् अघटत यत् चौरः एव उच्चैः क्रोशितुम् आरभत- 'चौरोऽयम्, चौरोऽयम्' इति।**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The strange thing is about who shouted 'चौरोऽयम्'.

**12(II)(iii). पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)**
**ग्रामवासिनः किम् अकुर्वन्?** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: What did the villagers do?
- A full sentence is needed, so write a complete Sanskrit sentence with a subject and a verb.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to the sentence that begins with तस्य तारस्वरेण.
The text says: तस्य तारस्वरेण प्रबुद्धाः ग्रामवासिनः स्वगृहाद् निष्क्रम्य तत्रागच्छन् वराकमतिथिमेव च चौरं मत्वाऽभर्त्सयन्।
In English: Woken by his loud voice, the villagers came out of their homes, reached there and, thinking the poor guest to be the thief, scolded him.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit Keep the subject ग्रामवासिनः and the main action: they thought the guest was the thief and scolded him.
Answer: ग्रामवासिनः वराकमतिथिमेव चौरं मत्वाऽभर्त्सयन्।
In English: The villagers took the poor guest for the thief and scolded him.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**ग्रामवासिनः वराकमतिथिमेव चौरं मत्वाऽभर्त्सयन्।**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** They made a mistake about who the thief was.

**12(III)(A)(i). निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत -**
**'ग्रामवासिनः' इति पदस्य विशेषणपदं गद्यांशात् चित्वा लिखत।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Pick from the passage the describing word (adjective) for 'ग्रामवासिनः'.
- It is a one-word answer, so write only the required word.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Find the word standing next to ग्रामवासिनः in the sentence about the villagers.
The text says: तस्य तारस्वरेण प्रबुद्धाः ग्रामवासिनः
In English: the villagers who were awakened by his loud voice

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit प्रबुद्धाः describes ग्रामवासिनः and agrees with it in the nominative plural masculine.
Answer: प्रबुद्धाः
In English: Awakened.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**प्रबुद्धाः**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Look for the word placed just before ग्रामवासिनः that describes them.

**12(III)(A)(ii).** **निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत -**
**'प्रविश्य' इत्यस्य किं विलोमपदं गद्यांशे प्रयुक्तम्** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Which opposite word of 'प्रविश्य' (having entered) is used in the passage?
- It is a one-word answer, so write only the required word.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Look for a word meaning 'having come out'.
The text says: ग्रामवासिनः स्वगृहाद् निष्क्रम्य तत्रागच्छन्
In English: The villagers came out of their houses and reached there.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit प्रविश्य means 'having entered'. Its opposite 'having come out' is निष्क्रम्य, and it appears in the passage.
Answer: निष्क्रम्य
In English: Having come out.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**निष्क्रम्य**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The opposite of entering is coming out.

**OR**

**12(III)(B)(i).** **निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत -**
**"तस्य तारस्वरेण प्रबुद्धाः ग्रामवासि..." अत्र 'तस्य' इति पदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: In 'तस्य तारस्वरेण ...', for whom is the word 'तस्य' (his) used?
- A one-word answer in the dative case.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Read the sentence just before it.
The text says: चौरः एव उच्चैः क्रोशितुम् आरभत- 'चौरोऽयम्, चौरोऽयम्' इति। तस्य तारस्वरेण ...
In English: The thief began to shout loudly. By his loud voice ...

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit The shouting person in the earlier sentence is the thief, so तस्य (his) means the thief. As the question word कस्मै is dative, write चौराय.
Answer: चौराय
In English: For the thief.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**चौराय**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Who was shouting in the sentence before?

OR

**12(III)(B)(ii). निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत -**
**'प्राक्षिपत्' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं गद्यांशात् चित्वा लिखत।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Pick from the passage the subject (doer) of the verb 'प्राक्षिपत्' (threw/put).
- It is a one-word answer, so write only the required word.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Find the sentence that has प्राक्षिपत् and see who did it.
The text says: तत्क्षणमेव रक्षापुरुषः तम् अतिथिं चौरोऽयम् इति प्रख्याप्य कारागृहे प्राक्षिपत्।
In English: At that very moment the guard declared the guest to be a thief and threw him into the jail.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit प्राक्षिपत् is a third person singular verb, and its doer is रक्षापुरुषः in the nominative singular.
Answer: रक्षापुरुषः
In English: The guard.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**रक्षापुरुषः**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Who put the guest in the jail?

**13(I)(i). अधोलिखिते पद्ये पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत - (5)**
**क्रोधो हि शत्रुः प्रथमो नराणां, देहस्थितो देवविनाशनाय।**
**यथास्थितः काष्ठगतो हि वह्निः, स एव वह्निर्दहते शरीरम्॥**
**पिता यच्छति पुत्राय बाल्ये विद्याधनं महत्।**
**पिताऽस्य किं तपस्तेपे इत्युक्तिस्तत्कृतज्ञता॥**
**एकपदेन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)**
**नराणां प्रथमः शत्रुः कः मन्यते?** [0.5 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Who is considered the first enemy of men?
- It is a one-word answer, so write only the required word.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to the first line of the verse.
The text says: क्रोधो हि शत्रुः प्रथमो नराणां, देहस्थितो देवविनाशनाय।
In English: Anger is indeed the first enemy of men; it sits in the body for the destruction of the body (as the MS explains).

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit The verse says क्रोधो हि शत्रुः प्रथमः. The doer word is क्रोधः in the nominative, and the visarga appears as ओ in the verse because of sandhi.
Answer: क्रोधः
In English: Anger.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**क्रोधः**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The first word of the verse names the enemy.

**13(I)(ii). एकपदेन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)**
**बाल्ये विद्याधनं कः ददाति?** [0.5 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Who gives the wealth of knowledge in childhood?
- It is a one-word answer, so write only the required word.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to the third line of the verse.
The text says: पिता यच्छति पुत्राय बाल्ये विद्याधनं महत्।
In English: In childhood the father gives his son the great wealth of knowledge.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit The verb यच्छति means 'gives', and its doer is पिता in the nominative.
Answer: पिता
In English: The father.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**पिता**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Read the third line: who gives?

**13(I)(iii). एकपदेन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)**
**क्रोधः कुत्र स्थितः भवति?** [0.5 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Where does anger stay?
- It is a one-word answer, so write only the required word.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to the first line of the verse.
The text says: देहस्थितो देवविनाशनाय
In English: (Anger) staying in the body (ruins it).

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit देहस्थितः means 'staying in the body'. The question word कुत्र asks for a place, so the answer is in the locative: शरीरे or देहे.
Answer: शरीरे (देहे)
In English: In the body.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**शरीरे (देहे)**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The word देहस्थितः tells where anger stays.

**13(II)(i). पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)**
**क्रोधः मानवशरीरे किमर्थं तिष्ठति?** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: For what purpose does anger stay in the human body?
- A full sentence is needed, so write a complete Sanskrit sentence with a subject and a verb.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to the first line of the verse, which says what anger does to the body.
The text says: क्रोधो हि शत्रुः प्रथमो नराणां, देहस्थितो देवविनाशनाय।
In English: Anger, staying in the body, is for its destruction. The marking scheme gives the idea of destroying the body.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit The question word किमर्थम् asks for a purpose, so the answer ends with the purpose word in the dative: देहविनाशाय.
Answer: क्रोधः देहविनाशाय मानवशरीरे तिष्ठति।
In English: Anger stays in the human body to destroy the body.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**क्रोधः देहविनाशाय मानवशरीरे तिष्ठति।**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of the purpose given at the end of the first line.

**13(II)(ii). पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)**
**का उक्तिः पितरं प्रति कृतज्ञता भवति?** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Which saying shows gratitude towards the father?
- A full sentence is needed, so write a complete Sanskrit sentence with a subject and a verb.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to the last line of the verse.
The text says: पिताऽस्य किं तपस्तेपे इत्युक्तिस्तत्कृतज्ञता॥
In English: The saying 'What penance did his father do?' is the expression of gratitude towards the father.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit Quote the saying from the last line and add the words 'is gratitude towards the father'.
Answer: 'पिताऽस्य किं तपस्तेपे' इति उक्तिः पितरं प्रति कृतज्ञता भवति।
In English: The saying 'What penance did his father do?' is gratitude towards the father.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**'पिताऽस्य किं तपस्तेपे' इति उक्तिः पितरं प्रति कृतज्ञता भवति।**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The last line names the saying.

**13(II)(iii). पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)**
**पिता कस्मै विद्याधनं ददाति?** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: To whom does the father give the wealth of knowledge?
- A full sentence is needed, so write a complete Sanskrit sentence with a subject and a verb.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to the third line of the verse.
The text says: पिता यच्छति पुत्राय बाल्ये विद्याधनं महत्।
In English: In childhood the father gives his son the great wealth of knowledge.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit Use the dative पुत्राय from the verse and change यच्छति to ददाति, which means the same.
Answer: पिता पुत्राय विद्याधनं ददाति।
In English: The father gives the wealth of knowledge to his son.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**पिता पुत्राय विद्याधनं ददाति।**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The dative word in the third line names the receiver.

**13(III)(A)(i). निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत -**
**“पिताऽस्य किं तपस्तेपे।'' अत्र 'अस्य' इति सर्वनामपदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्?** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: In ’पिताऽस्य किं तपस्तेपे’, for whom is the pronoun ’अस्य’ used?
- A one-word answer in the dative case.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Read the line before it.
The text says: पिता यच्छति पुत्राय बाल्ये विद्याधनं महत्। पिताऽस्य किं तपस्तेपे
In English: The father gives the son the great wealth of knowledge in childhood. What penance did his father do?

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit अस्य means ’of this (person)’. In the verse it stands for the son who receives the knowledge. In the dative the answer is पुत्राय.
Answer: पुत्राय
In English: For the son.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**पुत्राय**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Who received the knowledge from the father?

**13(III)(A)(ii). निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत -**
**'अग्निः' इति पदस्य पर्यायपदं चित्वा लिखत।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Pick the synonym of 'अग्निः' (fire) from the verse.
- It is a one-word answer, so write only the required word.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Look at the second line of the verse.
The text says: यथास्थितः काष्ठगतो हि वह्निः, स एव वह्निर्दहते शरीरम्॥
In English: Just as fire hidden in wood burns the body.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit वह्निः is another word for fire. Both words are masculine nominative singular and mean the same thing.
Answer: वह्निः
In English: Fire.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**वह्निः**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The second line has another name for fire.

**OR**

**13(III)(B)(i). निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत -**
**'शत्रुः प्रथमो' अनयोः पदयोः विशेष्यपदं किम्?** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Of the two words 'शत्रुः प्रथमो', which one is the word that is described (visheshya)?
- It is a one-word answer, so write only the required word.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Take the two words from the first line.
The text says: क्रोधो हि शत्रुः प्रथमो नराणां, देहस्थितो देवविनाशनाय।
In English: Anger is the first enemy of men.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit प्रथमः (first) tells us about the enemy, so it is the describing word. The word that is described is शत्रुः.
Answer: शत्रुः
In English: Enemy.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**शत्रुः**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Which word tells 'what', and which word tells 'what kind'?

OR

**13(III)(B)(ii). निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत -**
**'यच्छति' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किं प्रयुक्तम्?** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: What word is used as the subject (doer) of the verb 'यच्छति'?
- It is a one-word answer, so write only the required word.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to the third line of the verse.
The text says: पिता यच्छति पुत्राय बाल्ये विद्याधनं महत्।
In English: In childhood the father gives his son the great wealth of knowledge.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit यच्छति is third person singular, so the doer is a singular word in the nominative: पिता.
Answer: पिता
In English: The father.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**पिता**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Who gives?

**14(I)(i). अधोलिखितं नाट्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखत - (5)**
**रामः - एषः भवतोः सौन्दर्यावलोकजनितेन कौतुहलेन पृच्छामि, क्षत्रियकुल-पितामहयोः सूर्यचन्द्रयोः को वा भवतोर्वंशस्य कर्ता?**
**लवः - भगवन् सहस्रदीधितिः।**
**रामः - कथमस्मतसमानाभिजनौ संवृत्तौ?**
**विदूषकः - किं द्वयोरप्येकमेव प्रतिवचनम?**
**लवः - भ्रातरावावां सोदर्यौ।**
**रामः - समरूपः शरीरसन्निवेशः। वयसस्तु न किञ्चिदन्तरम्।**
**लवः - आवां यमलौ**
**रामः - सम्प्रति युज्यते। किं नामधेयम्?**
**लवः - आर्यस्य वन्दनायां लव इत्यात्मानं श्रावयामि (कुशं निर्दिश्य) आर्योऽपि गुरुचरणवन्दनायाम्-**
**कुशः - अहमपि कुश इत्यात्मानं श्रावयामि।**
**रामः - अहो! उदात्तरम्यः समुदाचारः। किं नामधेयो भवतोर्गुरुः?**
**लवः - ननु भगवान् वाल्मीकिः।**
**रामः - केन सम्बन्धेन?**
**लवः - उपनयनोपदेशेन।**
**एकपदेन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)**
**क्षत्रियकुलपितामहौ कौ स्तः?** [0.5 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Who are the two ancestors (grandfathers) of the kshatriya family?
- It is a one-word answer, so write only the required word.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to Rama's first question.
The text says: क्षत्रियकुल-पितामहयोः सूर्यचन्द्रयोः को वा भवतोर्वंशस्य कर्ता?


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In English: Of the two forefathers of the kshatriya family, the Sun and the Moon, who is the founder of your family?

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit The words सूर्यचन्द्रयोः name the two forefathers. The question word कौ is dual, so the answer is the dual form सूर्यचन्द्रौ.
Answer: सूर्यचन्द्रौ
In English: The Sun and the Moon.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**सूर्यचन्द्रौ**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Rama's first question names the pair in the genitive.

### 14(I)(ii). एकपदेन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

**अत्र कौ यमलौ स्तः?** [0.5 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Who are the twins here?
- It is a one-word answer, so write only the required word.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to Lava's words where he says आवां यमलौ.
The text says: आवां यमलौ
In English: We two are twins.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit The speaker Lava says 'we two are twins' and points to himself and Kusha. So the pair is लवकुशौ in the dual.
Answer: लवकुशौ
In English: Lava and Kusha.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**लवकुशौ**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Lava says आवाम्, 'we two'.

### 14(I)(iii). एकपदेन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)

**लवकुशयोः वंशस्य कर्त्ता कः?** [0.5 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Who is the founder of the family of Lava and Kusha?
- It is a one-word answer, so write only the required word.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to Lava's first answer.
The text says: भगवन् सहस्रदीधितिः।
In English: Venerable one, the Sun (the thousand-rayed one).

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit Lava replies to the question about the founder of the family with the word सहस्रदीधितिः, a name of the Sun.
Answer: सहस्रदीधितिः
In English: The Sun.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**सहस्रदीधितिः**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Lava answers Rama's first question with one word.

**14(II)(i). पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)**
**वाल्मीकिः केन सम्बन्धेन लवकुशयोः गुरुः?** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: By what relation is Valmiki the teacher of Lava and Kusha?
- A full sentence is needed, so write a complete Sanskrit sentence with a subject and a verb.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to the end of the dialogue.
The text says: रामः - केन सम्बन्धेन? लवः - उपनयनोपदेशेन।
In English: Rama: By what relation? Lava: By the teaching at the thread ceremony.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit Start with the subject वाल्मीकिः, add the relation उपनयनोपदेशेन in the instrumental case, and end with गुरुः.
Answer: वाल्मीकिः उपनयनोपदेशेन लवकुशयोः गुरुः।
In English: Valmiki is the teacher of Lava and Kusha through the teaching given at their thread ceremony.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**वाल्मीकिः उपनयनोपदेशेन लवकुशयोः गुरुः।**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Lava's last line gives the relation.

**14(II)(ii). पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)**
**कौ भ्रातरौ सोदर्यौ स्तः?** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Which two brothers are born of the same mother?
- A full sentence is needed, so write a complete Sanskrit sentence with a subject and a verb.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to Lava's line भ्रातरावावां सोदर्यौ.
The text says: भ्रातरावावां सोदर्यौ।
In English: We two are brothers born of the same mother.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit Lava says 'we two' (आवाम्) for himself and Kusha, so name them in the dual: लवकुशौ.
Answer: लवकुशौ भ्रातरौ सोदर्यौ स्तः।
In English: Lava and Kusha are brothers born of the same mother.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**लवकुशौ भ्रातरौ सोदर्यौ स्तः।**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Lava is speaking about himself and his brother.

**14(II)(iii). पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - (केवलं प्रश्नद्वयम्)**
**रामः कीदृशेन कौतुहलेन लवकुशौ पृच्छति?** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: With what kind of curiosity does Rama ask Lava and Kusha?
- A full sentence is needed, so write a complete Sanskrit sentence with a subject and a verb.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to Rama's first line.
The text says: एषः भवतोः सौन्दर्यावलोकजनितेन कौतुहलेन पृच्छामि
In English: I ask this out of curiosity born from seeing your beauty.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit The phrase सौन्दर्यावलोकजनितेन describes कौतुहलेन, so keep both in the instrumental case in the answer.
Answer: रामः सौन्दर्यावलोकजनितेन कौतुहलेन लवकुशौ पृच्छति।
In English: Rama asks Lava and Kusha out of curiosity born from seeing their beauty.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**रामः सौन्दर्यावलोकजनितेन कौतुहलेन लवकुशौ पृच्छति।**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Look at the adjective that stands with कौतुहलेन in Rama's first line.

**14(III)(A)(i). निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत -**
**'शिष्टाचारः' इत्यर्थे किं पदं प्रयुक्तम्?** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Which word is used in the sense of 'good conduct' (shishtachara)?
- It is a one-word answer, so write only the required word.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to Rama's line after the names are told.
The text says: अहो! उदात्तरम्यः समुदाचारः।
In English: Oh! The conduct is noble and charming.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit समुदाचारः means 'behaviour or conduct', the same sense as शिष्टाचारः.
Answer: समुदाचारः
In English: Conduct.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**समुदाचारः**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Rama praises the boys' behaviour in one word.

**14(III)(A)(ii).** **निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत -**
**'श्रावयामि' इति क्रियापदस्य किं कर्तृपदं नाट्यांशे प्रयुक्तम्?** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: What is the subject (doer) used in the drama for the verb 'श्रावयामि'?
- It is a one-word answer, so write only the required word.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to Kusha's line.
The text says: अहमपि कुश इत्यात्मानं श्रावयामि।
In English: I too announce myself as Kusha.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit श्रावयामि is first person singular, so its doer is अहम्, 'I'.
Answer: अहम्
In English: I.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**अहम्**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** A first person verb takes अहम्.

OR

**14(III)(B)(i).** **निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत -**
**'सूर्यः' इति पदस्य पर्यायपदं नाट्यांशात् चित्वा लिखत।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: Pick the synonym of 'सूर्यः' from the drama text.
- It is a one-word answer, so write only the required word.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Go to Lava's first answer.
The text says: भगवन् सहस्रदीधितिः।
In English: Venerable one, the Sun.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit सहस्रदीधितिः means 'having a thousand rays', which is a name of the Sun.
Answer: सहस्रदीधितिः
In English: The Sun (the thousand-rayed one).

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**सहस्रदीधितिः**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Look for the Sun's name given by Lava.

OR

**14(III)(B)(ii). निर्देशानुसारम् उत्तरत -**
**“आवां यमलौ'' अत्र 'आवाम्' इति सर्वनामपदं काभ्यां प्रयुक्तम्?** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: In ’आवां यमलौ’, for which two persons is the pronoun ’आवाम्’ used?
- A one-word answer in the instrumental dual case.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the text Think about who is speaking and who stands beside him.
The text says: आवां यमलौ
In English: We two are twins.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Sanskrit आवाम् means ’we two’. It stands for Lava and Kusha. As the question word काभ्याम् is instrumental dual, write लवकुशाभ्याम्.
Answer: लवकुशाभ्याम्
In English: For Lava and Kusha.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The answer is taken straight from the text and is written in Sanskrit as the paper asks.
**लवकुशाभ्याम्**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** आवाम् is used for the speaker and his brother.

**15(i). रेखाङ्कित-पदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत - (4x1=4)**
**सर्वे प्रकृतिमातरं प्रणमन्ति।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Make a question whose answer is the underlined word प्रकृतिमातरम्.
- The rest of the sentence stays the same.

**Step 1:** Find the case of the underlined word प्रकृतिमातरम् is feminine accusative singular, a person or thing that receives the action.
The question word must be in the same case and gender.

**Step 2:** Pick the question word The right question word here is काम्.

**Step 3:** Rewrite the sentence Replace प्रकृतिमातरम् with काम् and put a question mark at the end.
Question: सर्वे कां प्रणमन्ति?
In English: All bow to whom?

**Step 4:** Conclusion The question is सर्वे कां प्रणमन्ति?
**सर्वे कां प्रणमन्ति?**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Replace the underlined word with the matching question word (का, कैः, के or काम्).


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**15(ii). गावः गोभिः सह व्रजन्ति।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Make a question whose answer is the underlined word गोभिः.
- The rest of the sentence stays the same.

**Step 1:** Find the case of the underlined word गोभिः is instrumental plural, a companion 'with whom'. The question word must be in the same case and gender.

**Step 2:** Pick the question word The right question word here is कैः.

**Step 3:** Rewrite the sentence Replace गोभिः with कैः and put a question mark at the end.
Question: गावः कैः सह व्रजन्ति?
In English: With whom do the cows go?

**Step 4:** Conclusion The question is गावः कैः सह व्रजन्ति?
**गावः कैः सह व्रजन्ति?**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Replace the underlined word with the matching question word (का, कैः, के or काम्).

**15(iii). पतितं वृषभं दृष्ट्वा सुरभिः अश्रूणि मुञ्चति।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Make a question whose answer is the underlined word सुरभिः.
- The rest of the sentence stays the same.

**Step 1:** Find the case of the underlined word सुरभिः is nominative singular feminine, the doer. The question word must be in the same case and gender.

**Step 2:** Pick the question word The right question word here is का.

**Step 3:** Rewrite the sentence Replace सुरभिः with का and put a question mark at the end.
Question: पतितं वृषभं दृष्ट्वा का अश्रूणि मुञ्चति?
In English: Who sheds tears on seeing the fallen bull?

**Step 4:** Conclusion The question is पतितं वृषभं दृष्ट्वा का अश्रूणि मुञ्चति?
**पतितं वृषभं दृष्ट्वा का अश्रूणि मुञ्चति?**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Replace the underlined word with the matching question word (का, कैः, के or काम्).

**15(iv).** पतङ्गाः परितः अम्बरपथम् आपेदिरे। [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Make a question whose answer is the underlined word पतङ्गाः.
- The rest of the sentence stays the same.

**Step 1:** Find the case of the underlined word पतङ्गाः is nominative plural masculine, the doers. The question word must be in the same case and gender.

**Step 2:** Pick the question word The right question word here is के.

**Step 3:** Rewrite the sentence Replace पतङ्गाः with के and put a question mark at the end.
Question: के परितः अम्बरपथम् आपेदिरे?
In English: Who spread all around in the sky?

**Step 4:** Conclusion The question is के परितः अम्बरपथम् आपेदिरे?
**के परितः अम्बरपथम् आपेदिरे?**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Replace the underlined word with the matching question word (का, कैः, के or काम्).

**16(A)(i).** **(अ) मञ्जूषातः समुचितपदानि चित्वा अधोलिखित-श्लोकस्य अन्वयं पूरयित्वा पुनः लिखत - (4x1=4)**
**निजबुद्ध्या विमुक्ता सा भयाद् व्याघ्रस्य भामिनी।**
**अन्योऽपि बुद्धिमाँल्लोके मुच्यते महतो भयात्॥**
**अन्वयः - सा (i) निजबुद्ध्या व्याघ्रस्य (ii) विमुक्ता। लोके अन्यः (iii) अपि महतः भयात् (iv) ।**
**मञ्जूषा**
**मुच्यते, भयात्, भामिनी, बुद्धिमान्।**
**अथवा**
**(आ) मञ्जूषायाः साहाय्येन श्लोकस्य भावार्थे रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयित्वा पुनः लिखत - (4x1=4)**
**कज्जलमलिनं धूमं मुञ्चति शतशकटीयानम्।**
**वाष्पयानमाला सन्धावति वितरन्ती ध्वानम्॥**
**यानानां पङ्क्तयो ह्यनन्ताः कठिनं संसरणम्॥**
**भावार्थः - अस्मिन् श्लोके कविः महानगरस्य जीवनस्य व्यस्ततायाः प्रदूषणस्य च विषये कथयति यत् महानगरेषु शतशः (i) कृष्णवर्णं धूम्रं विसृजन्ति, रेलयानानि (ii) कुर्वन्ति धावन्ति च। अत्र यानानां पङ्क्तयः (iii) सन्ति येन चलनं महत् (iv) वर्तते।**
**मञ्जूषा**
**ध्वनिम्, कठिनम्, यानानि, अनन्ताः।**
**अन्वयः - सा (i) निजबुद्ध्या** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The verse means: That lady was freed from the tiger's fear by her own intelligence. In the world any other intelligent person too is freed from a great fear.
- The anvaya puts the words in prose order: सा भामिनी निजबुद्ध्या व्याघ्रस्य भयात् विमुक्ता। लोके अन्यः बुद्धिमान् अपि महतः भयात् मुच्यते।

**Step 1:** Fit the blank The blank is: अन्वयः - सा (i) निजबुद्ध्या
The subject is सा (she). A noun that names her in the nominative singular feminine is needed, and the box word भामिनी (a lady) fits.


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**Step 2:** Write the completed phrase सा भामिनी निजबुद्ध्या ...
The box word is भामिनी (the lady (the clever woman)).

**Step 3:** Conclusion The blank is filled with भामिनी.
**भामिनी**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Use the box word that fits the case and number of the words around the blank.

**16(A)(ii). अन्वयः - निजबुद्ध्या व्याघ्रस्य (ii) विमुक्ता।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The verse means: That lady was freed from the tiger's fear by her own intelligence. In the world any other intelligent person too is freed from a great fear.
- The anvaya puts the words in prose order: सा भामिनी निजबुद्ध्या व्याघ्रस्य भयात् विमुक्ता। लोके अन्यः बुद्धिमान् अपि महतः भयात् मुच्यते।

**Step 1:** Fit the blank The blank is: अन्वयः - निजबुद्ध्या व्याघ्रस्य (ii) विमुक्ता।
विमुक्ता means 'freed' and needs the ablative case for 'from what'. The ablative singular of भय is भयात्, and 'of the tiger' (व्याघ्रस्य) goes with it: 'from the tiger's fear'.

**Step 2:** Write the completed phrase ... व्याघ्रस्य भयात् विमुक्ता।
The box word is भयात् (from fear).

**Step 3:** Conclusion The blank is filled with भयात्.
**भयात्**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Use the box word that fits the case and number of the words around the blank.

**16(A)(iii). अन्वयः - लोके अन्यः (iii) अपि महतः भयात्** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The verse means: That lady was freed from the tiger's fear by her own intelligence. In the world any other intelligent person too is freed from a great fear.
- The anvaya puts the words in prose order: सा भामिनी निजबुद्ध्या व्याघ्रस्य भयात् विमुक्ता। लोके अन्यः बुद्धिमान् अपि महतः भयात् मुच्यते।

**Step 1:** Fit the blank The blank is: अन्वयः - लोके अन्यः (iii) अपि महतः भयात्
लोके अन्यः needs a describing noun in the nominative singular masculine. बुद्धिमान् (an intelligent person) fits and agrees with अन्यः.

**Step 2:** Write the completed phrase लोके अन्यः बुद्धिमान् अपि ...
The box word is बुद्धिमान् (an intelligent person).

**Step 3:** Conclusion The blank is filled with बुद्धिमान्.
**बुद्धिमान्**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Use the box word that fits the case and number of the words around the blank.

**16(A)(iv). अन्वयः - महतः भयात् (iv) ।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The verse means: That lady was freed from the tiger's fear by her own intelligence. In the world any other intelligent person too is freed from a great fear.
- The anvaya puts the words in prose order: सा भामिनी निजबुद्ध्या व्याघ्रस्य भयात् विमुक्ता। लोके अन्यः बुद्धिमान् अपि महतः भयात् मुच्यते।

**Step 1:** Fit the blank The blank is: अन्वयः - महतः भयात् (iv) ।
The sentence needs a verb. मुच्यते is the passive 'is freed', and it agrees with the singular subject बुद्धिमान्.

**Step 2:** Write the completed phrase ... महतः भयात् मुच्यते।
The box word is मुच्यते (is freed).

**Step 3:** Conclusion The blank is filled with मुच्यते.
**मुच्यते**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Use the box word that fits the case and number of the words around the blank.

OR

**16(B)(i). भावार्थः - महानगरेषु शतशः (i) कृष्णवर्णं धूम्रं विसृजन्ति,** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The verse says: hundreds of vehicles throw out black smoke, a line of trains runs making noise, lines of vehicles are endless and movement is difficult.
- The bhavartha restates this in simple prose.

**Step 1:** Link the blank to the verse The blank is: भावार्थः - महानगरेषु शतशः (i) कृष्णवर्णं धूम्रं विसृजन्ति,
The first line says 'hundreds of vehicles (शतशकटीयानम्) release black smoke'. The doer of विसृजन्ति (they release) is a plural noun, and यानानि (vehicles) fits.

**Step 2:** Write the completed phrase महानगरेषु शतशः यानानि कृष्णवर्णं धूम्रं विसृजन्ति,
The box word is यानानि (vehicles).

**Step 3:** Conclusion The blank is filled with यानानि.
**यानानि**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the matching idea in the verse and choose the box word with the right ending.

OR

**16(B)(ii). भावार्थः - रेलयानानि (ii) कुर्वन्ति धावन्ति च।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The verse says: hundreds of vehicles throw out black smoke, a line of trains runs making noise, lines of vehicles are endless and movement is difficult.
- The bhavartha restates this in simple prose.

**Step 1:** Link the blank to the verse The blank is: भावार्थः - रेलयानानि (ii) कुर्वन्ति धावन्ति च।
The second line says that the train of steam vehicles runs 'making noise' (वितरन्ती ध्वानम्). The object of कुर्वन्ति needs the accusative: ध्वनिम्.

**Step 2:** Write the completed phrase रेलयानानि ध्वनिं कुर्वन्ति धावन्ति च।
The box word is ध्वनिम् (noise).

**Step 3:** Conclusion The blank is filled with ध्वनिम्.
**ध्वनिम्**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the matching idea in the verse and choose the box word with the right ending.

OR

**16(B)(iii). भावार्थः - अत्र यानानां पङ्क्तयः (iii) सन्ति** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The verse says: hundreds of vehicles throw out black smoke, a line of trains runs making noise, lines of vehicles are endless and movement is difficult.
- The bhavartha restates this in simple prose.

**Step 1:** Link the blank to the verse The blank is: भावार्थः - अत्र यानानां पङ्क्तयः (iii) सन्ति
The third line says यानानां पङ्क्तयो ह्यनन्ताः (the lines of vehicles are endless). The describing word for पङ्क्तयः is the plural feminine अनन्ताः.

**Step 2:** Write the completed phrase अत्र यानानां पङ्क्तयः अनन्ताः सन्ति
The box word is अनन्ताः (endless).

**Step 3:** Conclusion The blank is filled with अनन्ताः.
**अनन्ताः**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the matching idea in the verse and choose the box word with the right ending.

OR

**16(B)(iv). भावार्थः - येन चलनं महत् (iv) वर्तते।** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The verse says: hundreds of vehicles throw out black smoke, a line of trains runs making noise, lines of vehicles are endless and movement is difficult.
- The bhavartha restates this in simple prose.

**Step 1:** Link the blank to the verse The blank is: भावार्थः - येन चलनं महत् (iv) वर्तते।
The last line says कठिनं संसरणम् (movement is difficult). So चलनं (movement) is कठिनम् (difficult), a neuter nominative describing word.

**Step 2:** Write the completed phrase येन चलनं महत् कठिनं वर्तते।
The box word is कठिनम् (difficult).

**Step 3:** Conclusion The blank is filled with कठिनम्.
**कठिनम्**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the matching idea in the verse and choose the box word with the right ending.

**17. अधोलिखित-कथांशं समुचित-क्रमेण लिखत - (8x1/2=4)**
**(i) रुदती सुरभिं दृष्ट्वा सुराधिपः तामपृच्छत्।**
**(ii) सा अकथयत् - अहं पुत्रस्य दैन्यं दृष्ट्वा रोदिमि।**
**(iii) स्वपुत्रं पतितं दृष्ट्वा सर्वधेनूनां माता सुरभिः अरोदत्।**
**(iv) अयि शुभे! किमेवं रोदिषि?**
**(v) दुर्बलः बलीवर्दः गन्तुमशक्तः भूमौ अपतत्।**
**(vi) सः कृषकः कर्षणविमुखः सन् बलीवर्दौ नीत्वा गृहम् अगच्छत्।**
**(vii) अचिरादेव तत्र चण्डवातेन मेघरवैश्च प्रवर्षः समजायत।**
**(viii) कृषकः तं दुर्बलं वृषभं तोदनेन नुद्यमानः अवर्तत।** [4 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- Eight sentences of the story of Surabhi are in the wrong order.
- Write them in the correct order.
- Each sentence is worth half a mark (8 x 1/2 = 4).

**Step 1:** Follow the story First the farmer is driving a weak bull with a goad: (viii). The weak bull cannot go and falls down: (v). Seeing her son fallen, the mother of all cows, Surabhi, wept: (iii).

**Step 2:** Continue with the dialogue Seeing Surabhi weep, Indra (सुराधिप) asked her: (i). His question comes next: 'O good one, why do you weep so?': (iv). She answered that she wept seeing her son's misery: (ii).

**Step 3:** Finish the story Then suddenly a storm and thick clouds brought heavy rain: (vii). The farmer then took his bulls and went home: (vi).

**Step 4:** Write the sentences in order 1. (viii) कृषकः तं दुर्बलं वृषभं तोदनेन नुद्यमानः अवर्तत।
2. (v) दुर्बलः बलीवर्दः गन्तुमशक्तः भूमौ अपतत्।
3. (iii) स्वपुत्रं पतितं दृष्ट्वा सर्वधेनूनां माता सुरभिः अरोदत्।
4. (i) रुदती सुरभिं दृष्ट्वा सुराधिपः तामपृच्छत्।

5. (iv) अयि शुभे! किमेवं रोदिषि?
6. (ii) सा अकथयत् - अहं पुत्रस्य दैन्यं दृष्ट्वा रोदिमि।
7. (vii) अचिरादेव तत्र चण्डवातेन मेघरवैश्च प्रवर्षः समजायत।
8. (vi) सः कृषकः कर्षणविमुखः सन् बलीवर्दौ नीत्वा गृहम् अगच्छत्।

**Step 5:** Conclusion The correct order of the labels is (viii), (v), (iii), (i), (iv), (ii), (vii), (vi).
**(viii), (v), (iii), (i), (iv), (ii), (vii), (vi)**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find who acts first in the story, then follow cause and effect.

**18(i). अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदानां प्रसङ्गानुकूलम् उचितार्थं चित्वा लिखत- (3x1=3)**
**वने करी च सिंहस्य बलं जानाति।** [1 mark]

(A) करः

(B) गजः

(C) व्याघ्रः

(D) काकः

**Correct Answer:** (B) गजः

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: In the sentence 'वने करी च सिंहस्य बलं जानाति' what does the underlined 'करी' mean here?

**Step 1:** Recall the rule or clue करी (कर + इन्) literally means 'one who has a कर'. In the old language कर also means trunk, so करी is the elephant, the animal with a trunk.
In a forest sentence about the strength of a lion, an animal of the forest is meant.

**Step 2:** Check option (क) करः करः means hand or tax. It is not an animal and does not fit the sentence about the forest.
So option (क) is WRONG.

**Step 3:** Check option (ख) गजः गजः means elephant. करी is a name of the elephant, so this is the right meaning.
So option (ख) is CORRECT.

**Step 4:** Check option (ग) व्याघ्रः व्याघ्रः means tiger. The word करी does not mean tiger.
So option (ग) is WRONG.

**Step 5:** Check option (घ) काकः काकः means crow. The word करी does not mean crow.
So option (घ) is WRONG.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The correct option is (ख) गजः.
**(ख) गजः**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Think of the animal that has a trunk.

**18(ii).** **भृङ्गाः रसालमुकुलानि समाश्रयन्ते।** [1 mark]

(A) भानुः

(B) पुष्पाणि

(C) आम्राणि

(D) भ्रमराः

**Correct Answer:** (D) भ्रमराः

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: In 'भृङ्गाः रसालमुकुलानि समाश्रयन्ते', what does the underlined 'भृङ्गाः' mean?

**Step 1:** Recall the rule or clue भृङ्गः is a bee, the black humming insect that sits on flowers and takes nectar. Its other name is भ्रमरः.
The sentence says they take shelter on the buds of the mango tree (रसालमुकुलानि), a place where bees gather.

**Step 2:** Check option (क) भानुः भानुः means the sun. A sun cannot take shelter on buds.
So option (क) is WRONG.

**Step 3:** Check option (ख) पुष्पाणि पुष्पाणि means flowers. These are the buds, not the ones who take shelter.
So option (ख) is WRONG.

**Step 4:** Check option (ग) आम्राणि आम्राणि means mangoes. They are the fruit, not the ones who take shelter.
So option (ग) is WRONG.

**Step 5:** Check option (घ) भ्रमराः भ्रमराः means bees. भृङ्गाः and भ्रमराः are names of the same insect, so this is correct.
So option (घ) is CORRECT.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The correct option is (घ) भ्रमराः.
**(घ) भ्रमराः**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Which insect sits on mango flowers?

**18(iii).** **सः केनापि प्रकारेण परैः न परिभूयते।** [1 mark]

(A) पक्षैः

(B) पक्षिभिः

(C) परकीयैः

(D) नृपैः

**Correct Answer:** (C) परकीयैः

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks: In 'सः केनापि प्रकारेण परैः न परिभूयते', what does the underlined 'परैः' mean?

**Step 1:** Recall the rule or clue पर means 'other' and also 'enemy'. परैः is the instrumental plural, 'by others' or 'by the ones belonging to others'.
The sentence says: he is not defeated in any way by others (enemies).

**Step 2:** Check option (क) पक्षैः पक्षैः means 'by the wings' or 'by the sides'. It does not mean 'others'.
So option (क) is WRONG.

**Step 3:** Check option (ख) पक्षिभिः पक्षिभिः means 'by the birds'. It does not mean 'others'.
So option (ख) is WRONG.

**Step 4:** Check option (ग) परकीयैः परकीयैः means 'by others' ones, by those belonging to others'. It matches परैः.
So option (ग) is CORRECT.

**Step 5:** Check option (घ) नृपैः नृपैः means 'by the kings'. The sentence does not talk about kings.
So option (घ) is WRONG.

**Step 6:** Conclusion The correct option is (ग) परकीयैः.
**(ग) परकीयैः**

**Quick Tip to Solve:** The word पर means 'other'.