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Name.....

Reg. No.....

CALICUT UNIVERSITY CENTRALIZED ENTRANCE TEST (CU-CET)
APRIL 2025

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

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 400 Marks

Each question carries 4 marks.

1 Mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.

1. The preceptor of Swami Vivekananda was _____.
(A) Patanjali.
(B) Sankara.
(C) Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa.
(D) Ramanuja.
2. Bhagavadgītā is related to _____.
(A) Rāmāyaṇa. (B) Upanisad.
(C) Mahābhārata. (D) Ṛgveda.
3. The foremost Indian traditional art form approved by UNESCO is _____.
(A) Kathakali. (B) Koodiyattam.
(C) Thullal. (D) Koothu.
4. The title Dīpaśikhā belongs to the Sanskrit poet _____.
(A) Kalidasa. (B) Bhasa.
(C) Magha. (D) Bharavi.
5. The author of the drama Āścaryacūḍāmaṇi is _____.
(A) Kalidasa. (B) Bhasa.
(C) Sakthibhadra. (D) Bharavi.
6. Bhaja govindam is the work of _____.
(A) Sankara. (B) Madvacharya.
(C) Padmapada. (D) Bhasa.

Turn over

7. The motto "uttiṣṭhata jāgrata prāpya varānnibodhata" is taken from —————.
- (A) Praśnopaniṣad. (B) Kaṭhopaniṣad.
(C) Muṇḍakopaniṣad. (D) Esopaniṣad.
8. The author of Pañcatantra is —————.
- (A) Bhasa. (B) Vyasa.
(C) Vishnusharma. (D) Sankara.
9. The propounder of Advaita philosophy is —————.
- (A) Madhva. (B) Ramanuja.
(C) Kapila. (D) Sankara.
10. Which Vedic mantras are turned into music ?
- (A) Yajurveda. (B) R̥gveda.
(C) Samaveda. (D) Atharvaveda.
11. The author of the work Āryabhaṭīya is —————.
- (A) Bhaskara. (B) Aryabhata.
(C) Varahamihira. (D) Yaska.
12. The author of Kādambarī is —————.
- (A) Bhasa. (B) Kalidasa.
(C) Magha. (D) Bana.
13. To which family does Sanskrit belong ?
- (A) Indo-European. (B) Dravidian.
(C) Germanic. (D) European.
14. Another name for Vedānta is —————.
- (A) Bhagavadgītā. (B) Aranyaka.
(C) Upaniṣad. (D) Brahmasūtra.

15. Sanskrit Day is celebrated on _____.
 (A) Chaitra Purnima. (B) Sravana Purnima.
 (C) Magha Purnima. (D) None of these.
16. Name the Sanskrit University of Kerala from the following
 (A) KU. (B) SSUS.
 (C) CU. (D) SNGOU.
17. The number of Astika schools of Indian philosophy is _____.
 (A) 3. (B) 6
 (C) 9. (D) 4
18. Musakavamsa is a _____.
 (A) Historical Mahākāvya. (B) Khandakavya.
 (C) Gadyakavya. (D) Champu.
19. Keralodaya is written by _____.
 (A) Kuttikrishna Marar. (B) P. C. Devasya.
 (C) K. N. Ezhutthacchan. (D) N. Gopalapillai.
20. The words "sambhavāmi yuge yuge" is taken from _____.
 (A) Bhagavadgītā. (B) Ṛgveda.
 (C) ValmikiRāmāyaṇa. (D) Mahabharatam.
21. Pāñcājanya is the conch of _____.
 (A) Rama. (B) Krishna.
 (C) Kama. (D) Arjuna.
22. In the word 'ajagajāntaram' Aja and Gaja refers to _____.
 (A) Brahma and Ganapathi. (B) Goat and Elephant.
 (C) Goat and Ganapathi. (D) None of the above.

23. Kalidasa was the court poet of _____.
 (A) Akbar. (B) Vikramadithya.
 (C) Avantivarman. (D) Harshavardhana.
24. The famous song "Vande matharam" is taken from _____.
 (A) Gitanjali. (B) Anandamath.
 (C) Durgeshnandini. (D) Upanisad.
25. Vedic Sanskrit is the oldest dialect of _____.
 (A) Aryans. (B) Germans.
 (C) Americans. (D) Dravidian.
26. According to Buddhism noble truths are _____ in number.
 (A) 3. (B) 5.
 (C) 2. (D) 4.
27. Vedas are also known in the name of _____.
 (A) Śruti. (B) Smṛti.
 (C) Dhṛti. (D) Stotra.
28. The Brahmasūtra is written by _____.
 (A) Patanjali. (B) Kapila.
 (C) Gautama. (D) Badarayana.
29. The birthplace of Sankara is _____.
 (A) Kollur. (B) Kottayam.
 (C) Kalady. (D) Sringeri.
30. What is the general term for plays in Sanskrit
 (A) Nataka. (B) Rupaka.
 (C) Kavya. (D) Gadya.

31. _____ does not belong to Mahākāvya-s.
- (A) Raghuvamsa. (B) Naishadeeyacharitam.
(C) Kumarasambhava. (D) Prarodanam.
32. The author of Mahabhashya is _____.
- (A) Panini. (B) Kalidasa.
(C) Patanjali. (D) Katyayana.
33. The number of chapters in the Bhagavadgītā is _____.
- (A) 12. (B) 11.
(C) 18. (D) 24.
34. The number of dramas written by Kalidasa is _____.
- (A) 3. (B) 5.
(C) 1. (D) 7.
35. Mother of Rama is _____.
- (A) Kunti. (B) Kaikeyi.
(C) Kausalya. (D) Sumithra.
36. The author of Śrīkṛṣṇavilāsakāvya is _____.
- (A) Kumaranasan. (B) Kalidasa.
(C) Sukumarakavi. (D) Jayadeva.
37. Name the only village in India where Sanskrit is spoken :
- (A) Mattur. (B) Bellari.
(C) Bellur. (D) Kasi.
38. Keralodaya depicts the story of _____.
- (A) Maharashtra. (B) Kerala.
(C) Tamil Nadu. (D) Karnataka.

39. The drama Karṇabhāra derives its plot from _____.
 (A) Rāmāyaṇa. (B) Mahābhārata.
 (C) Br̥hatkathā. (D) Kathāsaritsāgara.
40. The story that forms the theme of the drama Abhijñānaśākuntala is taken from _____.
 (A) Mahābhārata. (B) Rāmāyaṇa.
 (C) Śivapurāṇa. (D) Agnipurāṇa.
41. The composer of Nāṭyaśāstra is _____.
 (A) Bhasa. (B) Bharatha.
 (C) Dhananjaya. (D) Dhanika.
42. Arthaśāstra was written by _____.
 (A) Kautilya. (B) Gauthama.
 (C) Kanva. (D) Chandragupta.
43. Abhijñānaśākuntala is a _____.
 (A) Dṛśyakāvya. (B) Śravyakāvya.
 (C) Mahākāvya. (D) Campukāvya.
44. Out of the following which one is not a Pañcabhūta
 (A) Earth. (B) Water.
 (C) Sunlight. (D) Ether.
45. The author of Mahābhārata is _____.
 (A) Bhasa. (B) Vyasa.
 (C) Valmiki. (D) Vishnu.
46. The main sentiment of Rāmāyaṇa is _____.
 (A) Karuṇa. (B) Vīra.
 (C) Śṛṅgāra. (D) Hāsyā.

47. The motto "Satyameva Jayate" is taken from :
- (A) Kaṭhapaniṣad. (B) Muṇḍakapaniṣad.
(C) Kenopaniṣad. (D) Maṇḍukyopaniṣad.
48. Nataraja is another name of _____.
- (A) Brahma. (B) Siva.
(C) Panini. (D) Nandikesa.
49. The author of Kumārasambhava is _____.
- (A) Bhasa. (B) Bharatha.
(C) Kalidasa. (D) Bharavi.
50. What is Manuscriptology ?
- (A) The study of ancient civilizations.
(B) The study of ancient manuscripts.
(C) The study of religious texts.
(D) The study of Manusmṛti.
51. Which linguistic tradition is associated with the Sanskrit language ?
- (A) Indo-Aryan. (B) Dravidian.
(C) Austroasiatic. (D) Afroasiatic.
52. Which ancient text serves as a primary source for Vastuvidya principles in Kerala ?
- (A) Arthashastra. (B) Manusyalayacandrika.
(C) Manasara. (D) Agnipurana.
53. What are the three genders (lingas) in Sanskrit grammar ?
- (A) Masculine, feminine, neuter.
(B) Singular, dual, plural.
(C) Subject, object, possessive.
(D) Prathamā, dvitīyā, tṛtīyā.

54. What is the term for the dual number in Sanskrit grammar ?
 (A) Dvivachana. (B) Ekavachana.
 (C) Bahuvachana. (D) Dvityā.
55. Which concept in Panini's grammar involves the combination of sounds at the junction of words ?
 (A) Sandhi. (B) Vibhakti.
 (C) Sthana. (D) Samasa.
56. What does the Sanskrit term "Ayurveda" mean ?
 (A) Science of life. (B) Science of spirituality.
 (C) Science of medicine. (D) Science of wealth.
57. What are the three doshas in Ayurveda ?
 (A) Vata, Pitta, Kapha. (B) Prana, Apana, Vyana.
 (C) Sattva, Rajas, Tamas. (D) None of these.
58. What is the traditional method of diagnosis in Ayurveda called ?
 (A) Nadi Pariksha. (B) Svasapariksha.
 (C) Prakriti analysis. (D) None of these.
59. Who is considered as the founder of Ayurveda ?
 (A) Charaka. (B) Sushruta.
 (C) Dhanvantari. (D) Bhela.
60. The Bhagavadgita is a conversation between which two characters ?
 (A) Arjuna and Krishna. (B) Rama and Sita.
 (C) Yudhishtira and Bhishma. (D) Siva and Parvathi.
61. The Dhvanyaloka is a text that deals with the theory of :
 (A) Grammar. (B) Rhetoric.
 (C) Aesthetics. (D) Dance.
62. Who is the author of the "Dhvanyaloka" ?
 (A) Anandavardhana. (B) Abhinavagupta.
 (C) Bhamaha. (D) Bharatha.

63. Who is traditionally attributed as the author of the Kavyaprakasha ?
 (A) Panini. (B) Bharata.
 (C) Mammata. (D) Patanjali.
64. Which Kerala king is known for his contributions to Sanskrit literature and patronage of scholars during the medieval period ?
 (A) Marthanda Varma. (B) Swathi Thirunal.
 (C) Zamorin of Calicut. (D) None of these.
65. Who was the charioteer of Arjuna during the Kurukshetra war ?
 (A) Krisna. (B) Balarama.
 (C) Dronacharya. (D) Salyaraja.
66. Who is the king of Lanka in the Ramayana ?
 (A) Ravana. (B) Kumbhakarna.
 (C) Bali. (D) Sugriva.
67. Which of the following is NOT one of the principal Upanishads ?
 (A) Chandogya Upanishad. (B) Bhagavadgita.
 (C) Katha Upanishad. (D) Kena Upanishad.
68. Which of the following is NOT a work attributed to Kalidasa ?
 (A) Raghuvamsha. (B) Abhijnanasakuntalam.
 (C) Karnabharam. (D) Kiratarjuniyam.
69. What language was "Lilavati" originally written in ?
 (A) Sanskrit. (B) Tamil.
 (C) Pali. (D) Bangali.
70. What is the term for the state of ultimate liberation from suffering and rebirth in Buddhism ?
 (A) Moksha. (B) Nirvana.
 (C) Dharma. (D) Apavarga.

71. Who is considered the founder of Jainism ?
 (A) Mahavira. (B) Gautama Buddha.
 (C) Kapila. (D) Kanada.
72. What is the term used in Jainism to describe the concept of non-violence ?
 (A) Dharma. (B) Karma.
 (C) Ahimsa. (D) None of these.
73. Who is known for his teachings on the four noble truths and the eightfold path ?
 (A) Gautama Buddha. (B) Sree Sankara.
 (C) Kalidasa. (D) Kapila.
74. Who is known as the Sutrakara Sanskrit grammar ?
 (A) Panini. (B) Patanjali.
 (C) Katyayana. (D) Yaska.
75. Who is known as the father of surgery in Ayurveda ?
 (A) Charaka. (B) Susruta.
 (C) Vagbhata. (D) Bhela.
76. Who is considered as the first poet in Sanskrit literature ?
 (A) Valmiki. (B) Kalidasa.
 (C) Vyasa. (D) Bhasa.
77. In which city is Kalidasa believed to have lived and composed his works ?
 (A) Varanasi. (B) Ujjaini.
 (C) Pataliputra. (D) Ayodhya.
78. Which of the following is not attributed to Bhasa ?
 (A) Svapnavasavadatta. (B) Urubhanga.
 (C) Mudrarakshasa. (D) Kadambari.
79. Who is the author of Amarakosha ?
 (A) Amarasimha. (B) Yaska.
 (C) Vararuchi. (D) Panini.

80. Which of Kalidasa's plays is known for its portrayal of the love story between King Dushyanta and Sakuntala ?
- (A) Malavikagnimitra. (B) Abhijnanasakuntala.
(C) Vikramorvashiyam. (D) None of these.
81. Who is the author of Gitagovinda ?
- (A) Vyasa. (B) Bhasa.
(C) Jayadeva. (D) Govinda.
82. Chinthavishtayaya Sitha written by _____.
- (A) Kumaranasan. (B) Vyasan.
(C) Muthukulam Sreedhara. (D) Vallathol.
83. Narendra was the first name of _____.
- (A) Valmiki. (B) Vivekananda.
(C) Bhasa. (D) Narayana guru.
84. Who is the heroine of Kumarasambhava ?
- (A) Parvathi. (B) Lakshmi.
(C) Saraswathi. (D) Mena.
85. Who is the author of Meghadoota ?
- (A) Bhasa. (B) Kalidasa.
(C) Vyasa. (D) Banabhatta.
86. Where is the birth place of Sree Narayanaguru ?
- (A) Varkala. (B) Sivagiri.
(C) Chempazhanthi. (D) None of these.
87. Ratnakara is the first name of _____.
- (A) Vasishta. (B) Vyasa.
(C) Valmiki. (D) Kalidasa.

88. Who is known as light of Asia ?
 (A) Budha. (B) Sankara.
 (C) Vivekananda. (D) Bharata.
89. Who is the author of Narayaniya ?
 (A) Narayanabhata. (B) Tola.
 (C) Poonthanam. (D) Sree Narayanaguru.
90. Who is the author of Mudrarakshasa ?
 (A) Valiyakoil Tampuran. (B) Visakhadatta.
 (C) Sudraka. (D) None of these.
91. Who is the mother of Karna ?
 (A) Kunthi. (B) Draupathi.
 (C) Gandhari. (D) Parvathi.
92. Who is Surya putra ?
 (A) Arjuna. (B) Bhima.
 (C) Karna. (D) Nakula.
93. Who is the author of Kiratarjuneeya ?
 (A) Kalidasa. (B) Bharavi.
 (C) Magha. (D) Bhasa.
94. Who is the author of Naishadheeyacharita ?
 (A) Bharavi. (B) Magha.
 (C) Sree Harsha. (D) Kalidassa.
95. Which is the work of Banabhatta ?
 (A) Kadambari. (B) Charudatta.
 (C) Dasakumaracharitha. (D) Avimaraka.
96. The number of mahakavyas written by Kalidasa is :
 (A) 2. (B) 6.
 (C) 7. (D) 5.

97. Who is the founder of Samkhya Philosophy ?

- (A) Kapila. (B) Goutama.
(C) Patanjali. (D) None of these.

98. Who is the founder of Nyaya Philosophy ?

- (A) Sankara. (B) Goutama.
(C) Patanjali. (D) Badarayana.

99. The Brhatkatha is written by _____.

- (A) Sankara. (B) Vyasa.
(C) Gunadhya. (D) Bharavi.

100. Which is the first veda ?

- (A) Rig. (B) Yajur.
(C) Sama. (D) Atharva.