MEGHALAYA BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION, TURA

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPERS

IN
MIL (GARO, KHASI, BENGALI,
HINDI, NEPALI, ASSAMESE & MIZO),
ADDITIONAL ENGLISH, ENGLISH, MATHEMATICS,
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, SOCIAL SCIENCE,
HEALTH & PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND COMPUTER
SCIENCE.

FOR CLASS – X
SSLC

FOREWORD

The Board has introduced the newly revised textbooks with effect from the academic session 2018. The revised textbooks are based on NCF 2005 and the syllabi prepared by the Directorate of Educational Research and Training.

The Sample Question Papers and the blueprint for all subjects have been prepared by Subject Experts. The Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination, 2019 (Class X) shall be conducted on the basis of the curricular contents of the newly revised textbooks and the new pattern of questions.

The present publication contains one set of sample question papers along with answer keys and blue print for the following subjects:

1. MIL –
   - Garo
   - Khasi
   - Bengali
   - Hindi
   - Nepali
   - Assamese
   - Mizo
2. Additional English
3. English
4. Mathematics
5. Science & Technology
6. Social Science
7. Health & Physical Education
8. Computer Science

The Board acknowledges and appreciates the contributions of all subject experts.

The Board welcomes all suggestions and recommendations from all stakeholders for the enhancement of Sample Question Papers.

Further, all stakeholders are advised to use their critical and creative thinking abilities while attempting questions and not to limit themselves to the answer keys provided in the Sample Question Papers.

Executive Chairman,
Meghalaya Board of School Education,
Tura.

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GARO (MIL)
CLASS – X

BLUEPRINT

Typology	Very Short Q and Ans 1 mark	Short Ans. 2/3 marks	Long Ans. 5/6 marks	Very long Ans. 10 marks	Weightage
Reading skills, Literature textbooks and extended Reading Text	22	9	22		53
Writing skills with Grammar	13		5	9	27
				Total	**80**

Prose Section – 25

1. **Bangbanggipa biapo ki·taponi gita gapatbo:** 1x5=5

   a) _____ Thangkanna Greek Grammarko poraie rochina on·aha.
   b) Jatni Nisanni kosako ba uni _____ gipin nisanko donna man·ja.
   c) _____ samko do·grikmeoniko bikota.
   d) Sonaramni chonmitingon uni ma·a–paa a·pal game cha·na Goalpara District ni _____ minggipa songona katdilangaha.
   e) Simsakgijagipa mande janggi tanganio _____ ong·ronga.

2. **On·sogimin sentencerangni bon·ao 'Ong·a' ba 'Ong·ja' sebo (mingbri kosan)**
   1x4=4

   a) Thangkanna bia ka·ani licenceko 1894 bilsio Sorkarioniko bi·e on·aha.
   b) Jatni chino chakkani jakrachipak matchu bolot mangsa aro jakasichipakara gure mangsako taria.
   c) Me·mang koksiko Balpakram aro Khasi Hills jolrangosan nikna man·aia.
   d) British Sorkari A·chikrangko dam gri sorok cho·na aro begal olna jakkalaha.
   e) W. H. Longfellow "Songadamni Silkamal" poedoko seaha.

3. **Bikotgimin kattarangna lessono pangchake sing·anirangna aganchakbo (minggni kosan)** 2x3=6

   a) "Angko re·na kraa ine na·simang chanchiode, anga re·na kusi ong·gen. Indiba anga re·na kraja ong·ode angko rimnabe."

   i) Ia kattarangko sawa, sana aganaha? ½ + ½ =1
   ii) Ua maina ia kattarangko aganaha? 2

b) Ia chin Sorkarini "Janggi-Silchi" gita ong·a.''
    i)   Ia "Chin" ara maia? Uko banoniko ra·aha?   1 + 1 = 2
    ii)   Ia chino maidake brigipa singhoko nikna man·ja?   1

c) "Garo aro Khasi Hills jolrango sam-bolni rokomrang India gimiko bang·batgipa ong·a"
    i)   Ia kattarangko sawa aro basako aganaha?   ½ + ½ = 1
    ii)   Ia indakgipa burungrang donggenchimoba da·o maidake nikna man·jaha?   2

4. **Ka·mao on·sogimin sing·anirangoniko minggni aganchakbo:**   **2x5=10**
    a) Jatni Nisan, Jatni Git aro Jatni Chin ia minggittam chinrangora mai donga ine a·gilsakna paraka?
        i)   Maina an·ching ia chinrangni bidingo tale ma·sie ra·na nanga?   2+1=3
        ii)   Jatni Nisanko sawa basako songdochengaha?   2
    b) Thangkan basako aro bano atchiaha? Ua saming aro maina Americachi re·angaha? Ua Americao badia skulrango poraiaha?   1+1+2=5
    c) Sonaram R. Sangma sawachim? Ua basako aro bano atchiaha? Maiarang uko ka·a chakna amgija dakataha?   1+1+2=5
    d) Chadambeko maina silchi gita toa? Dambemiting salrango maidake jotton ka·anirang mandeko dingtang dingtang bimangona dilanga? Dambemitingon mande an·tangna maidakgipa namgipa cholko dake ra·rikna nanga?

POETRY SECTION – 18

5. **Ka·mao on·sogimin kattarangna chong·motgipa ortoko basee sebo.**   **1x5=5**
    i)   Walbima inon _____ ko miksonga.
        a) seng·ani
        b) andalani
        c) chakki
    ii)   Kambe simildingdingan _____
        a) changroani tiktak namchacha.
        b) mikkang bimang rongchingani
        c) bigil-an·gil rinoka
    iii)   Do·chol _____
        a) nokmikkangni do·ga
        b) nokjanggilni do·ga
        c) noksambengni kelki.

iv) "Mikrakja salni sal sari gri tuaoni", iano 'sari gri' tua inon maiko miksonga?
   a) ba·ra kancha gri tua
   b) mamungkoba uipilgija tua.
   c) salanti tusisimaia.
v) Salko salmanchienba_____
   a) sal ra·dorikrika
   b) salko tik ka·e dona
   c) salko nikchaksoa

6. **Bangbanggipa biaprango poedoni ritingrangko gapatbo:** 1x4=4

   a) Jabitchimo rongsa mangmang _____.
   b) Dongnua angni song gipinni mitino nikjake _____.
   c) Mikrakchenge grapgipa bakgitchak gita _____ de·mesaa gita.
   d) Kancha doba bokako _____.

7. **On·sogimin poedoni ritingrango pangchake sing·anina aganchakbo (mingsakosan):** 1x3= 3
   a) "Indakani a·selsa Saljongni su·dranga ka·a godu chabajok, chumeragu pekbajok"
      i) Iara badia poedooniko ra·aha? 1
      ii) "Ka·a godu chabajok, chumeragu pekbajok", iani ortoara maiko miksonga? 2
   b) "Dongenga dongnue a·ningni gam gita,
      Nikatgen basako somoiko uija."
      i) Ia ritingrangara sani segipa aro badia poedooniko ra·aha? 1+1
      ii) Ia poedo segipa sako a·ningni gam gita dongnue dongenga ine aganenga? 1
   c) "Salara dongengaba
      Knalan man·aigenba"
      i) Sawa ia kattarangko aganronga? 1
      ii) Uamang indakgipa kattarangko maina agana 2

8. **Ka·mao on·sogimin sing·anirangoniko mingsako aganchakbo:** 1 x 6 =6
   a) "Ang Chakki" poedoo poedo segipa sako, sana aro maiko suale on·china aganenga?
      Chakkiara maidakgipa somoioba sana aro maikai ka·dongani donga ine poedoo janapaha? 3 + 3 = 6
   b) "Pring" poedoo maina chadamberangko pring baksa toe aganaha? A·chik pante me·trarangko maidakgipa somoio aro maiko dakna nanga ine poedoo janapaha? 3 +3 =6

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RAPID READER (SKUL MASTER) –10

9. **Ka·mao on·sogipa sing·anirangna kan·dike aganchakbo: (mingbri kosan)   1x4=4**

   i)   Jengbanara sawachim?

   ii)   Ua maina tangka bi·e ma·gipana chittiko seataha?

   iii)   Tangka watatjaode Jengban maiko dakgen ine chittio janapaha?

   iv)   Turao poraimitingo Jengban maidake tangkarangko bon·atronga ine nogipa Sengje ma·gipana agane on·aha?

   v)   Jengban matric porikao mai division pass ka·aha?

   vi)   Pass ka·e ua maiko poraina miksongaha?

10. Rangseng master badia songo Primary skulni skigipa ong·aha? Poraianio ua badita gadangona poraiaha? Ua, ia biapo badita bilsina skigipani kamko ka·aha? Ua maidakgipa mande ong·achim? Jengbanni skulko maina ''Rangseng High School'' ine mingna song tik ka·e donaha?   1+1+1+2+1=6

BA

"Angni uipaani gitade na·a mingsako dakode mandetangna aro a·songtangna nambate kam ka·na man·genchim."

Rangseng Master sana ia kattarangko aganaha? Ua una maiko ku·pattiaha? Skul kam ka·aoni neng·takani ja·mano ua maiko dakna miksongaha?   Una mitelpilskaani tom·aniko ong·aton songni manderang una mai mai boksisrangko on·ataha? Rangseng Masterko watatna tom·anio sawa ka·a be·e agana man·jaha?

                                                1+1+1+2+1=6

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION – 27

11. **On·sogimin Sentencerangko sepae bracket ning·o sing·a/ge·eta gita sebo.**

                                                1x10=10

   a) Chasongna <u>kanggimin</u> buringko ramram o·na man·ja. (salsretgimin katta Verbal Noun ma Verbal Adjective sebo)

   b) Angni nokona songni dilgiparang sokbaenga. (Verbko salsrete mai ma·a sebo)

   c) <u>Burungo matcha ranengako</u> songni manderang knatokaha. (salsretgimin katta dolgimik mai Clauseni ma·a sebo).

   d) Balwa ta·rake <u>balode,</u> ia bolchim bipang pangpikgnok. (salsretgipa katta mai Moodni ma·a sebo)

   e) Bi·sarangni gam·e chrikaniara manderangko namen aiao inmanatbeaha. (Phraseko salsrete mesokbo)

   f) Mikka jimbemitingo chinga gam·e git ring·engachim. (Verbko salsrete mai Tenseni ma·a sebo)

   g) Mnisalo chingni skulona Skotong Minister re·baaha. (Adverbko salsrete mai ma·a sebo)

h) Biterangni gisepo applean chi·batsranggipa bite ong·a (chi·batsranggipa, Adjectiveni baditagipa tosusaani gadang ong·a?).

i) Ta·rakbegipa balminduri sokbaenba mi-misirangko nosto ka·angaha. (badia katta Participle ong·a?)

j) Chadamberang pekgipa ringa-cha·anirangko gelsrangna nanga. (Napsikgipa Adverbko bikote mesokbo)

12. **Bangbanggipa biapo kragipa katta-jikserangko gapatbo. (mingbri kosan) ½x 4=2**
    a) brak _____
    b) katchi _____
    c) matchu _____
    d) _____ abi
    e) atte _____

13. **Ka·mao on·gimin katta bichongrangoni mingsani gimin katta ming200 mango golpoko matchote sebo.   1x5=5**
    a) Changsao sal ding·bemitingo budepa saksa bol salakimo ……. (golpoko matchotatbo).
    b) Gittim damsaona matcha mangsa sambao donggipa buringoni sokbaha … (golpoko matchotatbo).

14. **Ka·mao on·gipa bakko poraie, ja·mantapo on·gimin sing·anirangna kattatangchi aganchakbo.   2x5=10**
        Abong Noga A·chik matgrik, A·chikrangko A·chik a·songo songdongdilchenggipa ong·achim. Ua namen man·e cha·gipa mande ong·achim. Ua an·tangna game-rim·e on·china nokkol sak hajalsako rakkiachim. Uni matchurangko Metongbolosa jilachim.Uni a·barangko mikronchin nikwatsokpiljachim. Indaken nokkolrangko mesal cha·na okamode adil sikesa okamrongachim. Abong Noga aro uni jikgipa Silme Do·ka aro uamangni dedrang namen man·e cha·beaha. Uamang mamung kamkoba jakdangdikgija noko tuari wangdate cha·na man·naiachim.Uamangni tala, lota aro cha·chak-ringchakanirang sonanirara ong·ani gimin nokningon teng·chipchippilachim. Uni a·bani mi-misirangko nokkolrang rate-tete nioba aro meserang do·orang salang–walang cha·oba bon·chakpiljachim.

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Sing·anirang:
i) Abong Noga sawa? 2
ii) Uno badita sak nokkolrang dongachim? Uarangko ua maina rakkiachim? 1+1=2
iii) Metongbolo maiko jilachim? 2
iv) Katta tong dakbo: 2
a) nikwatsokpiljachim b) teng·chipchippilachim.
v) 'noko tuari wangdate cha·na man·aiachim'-miksonganiko kan·dike sebo. 2

BA

Mingsani gimin essay sebo. 10
a) Mobile phone: Jakkalani namgni aro namgijanirang.
b) Meghalaya ba Indiani dal·gipa mande saksani janggi tangani aro uni a·songna on·gilpaani.
c) Nang·ni uigipa saoba mandeni janggi tangani gimin.

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KHASI (MIL)
CLASS X

BLUE PRINT

SL. NO.	TEXT	KNOWLEDGE			UNDERSTANDING			APPLICATION			SKILL			TOTAL
		LA	SA	VSA	LA	SA	VSA	LA	SA	VSA	LA	SA	VSA	
1.	KA DUITARA KSIAR				2(1)		5(1)				2(1)		5(1)	14
2.	KI DIENJAT JONG KI LONGSHUWA			2(2)	2(1)		2(2)				3(1)			9
3.	KI PHAWER U AESOP				2(1)		4(1)				2(1)			8
4.	KA JINGSNENG TYMMEN						4(1)		2(1)			2(1)		8
5.	NA MIHNGI SEPNGI		4(2)	2(1)		4(2)	3(1)							13
6.	HINTS ON THE STUDY OF KHASI LANGUAGE				4(1)		5(1)						4(1)	13
7.	COMPREHENSION		1(1)			3(1)						1(1)		5
8.	ESSAY	3(1)			3(1)						4(1)			10
	TOTAL	3(1)	5(3)	4(3)	13(5)	7(3)	23(7)		2(1)		11(4)	3(2)	9(2)	80

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DESIGN

SUBJECT   -   KHASI (IL)

MAXIMUM MARKS   -   80

CLASS   -   X

TIME   -   3 hours

1. WEIGHTAGE TO OBJECTIVES

SL. NO.	OBJECTIVES	MARKS	PERCENTAGE
1.	KNOWLEDGE	12	15%
2.	UNDERSTANDING	43	53.75%
3.	APPLICATION	2	2.5%
4.	SKILL	23	28.75%
	TOTAL	80	100

2. WEIGHTAGE TO CONTENTS

SL. NO.	CONTENTS	MARKS	PERCENTAGE
1.	KA DUITARA KSIAR	14	17.5%
2.	KI DIENJAT JONG KI LONGSHUWA	9	11.25%
3.	KI PHAWER U AESOP	8	10%
4.	KA JINGSNENG TYMMEN	8	10%
5.	NA MIHNGI SEPNGI	13	16.25%
6.	HINTS ON THE STUDY OF KHASI LANGUAGE COMPREHENSION AND ESSAY	28	35%
	TOTAL	80	100

DESIGN

SUBJECT   -   KHASI (IL)

MAXIMUM MARKS -   80

CLASS   -   X

TIME   -   3 hours

3. WEIGHTAGE TO FORM OF QUESTION

SL. NO.	FORMS	MARKS	PERCENTAGE
1.	LONG ANSWER TYPE	27	33.75%
2.	SHORT ANSWER TYPE	17	21.25%
3.	VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE	36	45%
	TOTAL	80	100

DESIGN

SUBJECT   -   KHASI (IL)

MAXIMUM MARKS -   80

CLASS   -   X

TIME   -   3 hours

4. ESTIMATED TIME

SL. NO.	FORMS	NO OF QUESTIONS	MARKS	ESTIMATED TIME IN MINS
1.	LONG ANSWER TYPE	5	27	90 MINS
2.	SHORT ANSWER TYPE	6	17	55 MINS
3.	VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE	11	36	35 MINS
	TOTAL	22	80	180 MINS

(SAMPLE QUESTION)
CLASS-X
KHASI   (MARKS - 80)

(Poetry Section)
(Marks - 14)

<u>KA DUITARA KSIAR</u>

1. (A)   Thoh ïa ka laiñ kaba shwa ne kaba bud jong kine harum (Jied 4 tylli):   (1x4=4)
     (i)   Ka jingpyrkhat bakhraw,
             _____

     (ii)   Kum u nga dei ban leit,
             _____

     (iii)   Bad ka dohnud ba ïai lung
             _____

     (iv)   _____
             Ka jingkhlaiñ kam shong ha ka jingbun paid

     (v)   Ïa uta dei ban beh na shnong,
             _____

     (vi)   Ki snaiap bad ki ksuid bajlew
             _____

   (B)   Ki khot kumno ïa u briew u bym ieit ïa la ka ri? Kiei ki jingpynshitom ba u hap
         ban mad namar kane ka jinglong?   (1+4=5)
                                   Lane
         'Ka riew ka jingrisa ban ïeng ka dawbah'
         Don aiu ha Sohra ha ka Sngi Ïewbah? Ïathuh bniah shaphang kata.   (1+4=5)
                                   Lane
         'Ha uta kin shaniah kiwei?'
         Uei 'uta'uba kiwei kin shaniah? Ïathuh ïa ki daw balei kin shaniah ha u.

                                                                           (1+4=5)

   (K)   Jubab lyngkot ïa kine ki jingkylli harum: (1X5=5)

     (i)   Ka mut aiu 'Ki thied ki suh shapoh'?
     (ii)   Kaei ka jingthrang kaba u Myllung Soso Tham u pynpaw ha ka piom 'Ki Sngi
             ba la leit noh'?
     (iii)   Kaei ka jingthmu jong ka mynsiem bashynrang?
     (iv)   Balei u Ingkhong Shyllangmat un hap ban ïap kordit marwei?
     (v)   Haba la ñiew ïa u Ingkhong Shyllangmat kum u nongaiksuid, kaei ka
             jingpynshitom ba u dei ban ïoh?

(Prose Section)
(Marks - 25)

A. <u>KI DIENJAT JONG KI LONGSHUWA</u> (9 Marks)

2. (A) Jubab tang shi senten ïa kine ki jingkylli harum: (1x4=4)
   (i) Kaei ka kyrdan u Syiem Khasi ha ka Dorbar?
   (ii) Hangno u Khasi u ju pynlong Dorbar?
   (iii) Don katno jait ki Mawbynna?
   (iv) Kiei ki palong kiba ngi shem ha Sohra?

   (B) **'Ban kum ïa phi, ngi thung da u maw ruh bit hi'**

   Batai ïa ka jinglong khuid jong ka Dorbar Khasi hyndai da kaba pynshong nongrim ha katei ka jingong haneng. (5)

   Lane

   Thoh shai ïa ki daw kiba wanrah ïa ka jingduh noh jong ki mawbynna?
   (5)

B. <u>KI PHAWER U AESOP</u> (8 Marks)

3. (A) Jied bad thoh ïa ka ktien kiba ïadei katkum ka senten ba la ai harum: (1x4=4)
   (i) Ka Thring ka la thep ïa ka ja ka jyntah baroh hapoh uei:
   (a) U khiew
   (b) U lywa
   (k) U klong

   Jubab _____

   (ii) Ka la sdang bam ïa kita ki sla, namar ba la kem sa ka:
   (a) Miet
   (b) Tieng
   (k) Thngan

   Jubab _____

   (iii) Hangta u trai u la ong:
   (a) "Me la hun?"
   (b) "Me la jop"?
   (k) "Me la jahkwah"?

   Jubab _____

   (iv) 'Ngi dih tang da ki umjer ka premmiet':
   (a) Tlang
   (b) Synrai
   (k) Pyrem

   Jubab _____

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(B)   Ai ïa ka jingsneng jong kawei na kine ki phawer da batai de ïa ka jingmut jong ka.   (4)

(i)   Ka Kada bad ki Ñiangkynjah

(ii) Ka Skei bad u Sla Sohkhia

K. <u>KA JINGSNENG TYMMEN</u>   (8 Marks)

4.   (A)   Pynkut ïa kine ki laiñ: (Jied 4 tylli)   (1x4=4)

(a)   To ieit ïalade _____

(b)   Wut ju ong _____

(k)   La ïap la im _____

(d)   To wat ïa im sngi _____

(e)   Phin sah ka nam _____

(i)   To hikai pynnang _____

(B)   Kaei ka jinghikai jong u R. S. Berry ha kaba ïadei bad ka ktien ka thylliej?   (2)

(K)   "Wei la kren wei la trei ha ban da ni,
       To long tbit ha kiei kiei baroh"

Kum ki khynnah, kumno phin bud ïa katei ka jingsneng jong u R. S. Berry.   (2)

(Rapid Reader)
(Marks – 13)

<u>NA MIHNGI SEPNGI</u>   (13 Marks)

5.   (A) Pyndap ïa ki jaka basuda da kaba jied ïa ka ktien kaba ïadei ba la ai ha ki braket: (Jied 5 tylli)   (1x5=5)

(i)   Kawei pat ka jingtrei jong kine ki thaiñ ka long _____ (ka rep ka riang/ki dohkha)

(ii) U krai u long uwei pat u jingthung uba kham kynrei ha _____ (War/Bhoi)

(iii) La kha ïa u Alfred Bernhard Nobel ha ka snem _____ (1833/1383)

(iv) U Alfred Nobel u bang bha ïa ka kynja Saïans, khamtam ïa ka _____ (Phisiks/Kemistri)

(v)   U la seng ka _____ (Kamra trei/ Karkhana) ha kaba u la shna ïa ka Dinomait.

(vi) Ki khun _____ (shynrang/kynthei) ki long ki ban kit ïa ka longkur longjait.

(B)   Jubab lyngkot kumba 30 kyntien ei ei ïa kine ki jingkylli harum: (Jied 4 tylli)

(2x4=8)

(i) Kiei ki mar rep ba ju rep bha ha ki thaiñ ri lum? Kumno ki Khasi ki sngewthuh shaphang ka jingkordor jong ka trei ka ktah?

(ii) Jer kyrteng ïa ki lai tylli ki thain jong ka Ri Khasi Jaiñtia?

(iii) Kiei ki Sung?

(iv) Balei ka Nobel Prize ka long ka bym don pud? Kaei ka jingshem buit jong u Alfred Nobel?

(v) Katkum ka dustur Khasi, ki khun ki ïoh jait nangno?

(vi) Ki khun ki hap khot kumno ïa ka kmie jong u kpa jong ki bad ïa ki hynmen para shynrang bad kynthei jong u?

(Grammar, Composition)
(Marks – 28)

<u>HINTS ON THE STUDY OF KHASI LANGUAGE</u>   (13 Marks)

6.   (A)   Kaei ka Adverb? Jer kyrteng ïa ki jait Adverb da ai bad ki nuksa.   (1+4=5)

     (B)   Batai ïa ka jingmut jong kine ki Adverb harum: (Jied 4 tylli)   (1x4=4)
     (i)   Phloin – phloin
     (ii)   Rangiep
     (iii)   Sangrang
     (iv)   Thait thait
     (v)   Wai wot
     (vi)   Mrong
     (vii)   Nai nai

     (K)   Thaw senten ïa kine ki adverb da kaba pyndonkam ryngkat ïa ki jingmut jong ki: (Jied 4 tylli)   (1x4=4)
     (i)   Mar-mar
     (ii)   Pylleiñ
     (iii)   Shyndud
     (iv)   Tmang
     (v)   Pnek-pnek
     (vi)   Shrak

(Comprehension)
(Marks – 5)

7.   Pule bha ïa kane ka jingthoh harum bad sa jubab ïa ki jingkylli ba la ai:

     Bunsien ngi ïohsngew ïa kane ka ktien "Badonburom" ba la pynïasoh bad u briew ne ka briew kum ban pynpaw ïa ka jinglong jong uta ne kata ka briew. Ka jingdon-burom ka long ka jinglong, ym dei ka jingïoh kaba u briew u lah ban ïoh da kaba thied ne siew-dor ne da kaei kaei kaba nabar. Ngi ju ïohsngew ba ki ong:

"Ym lah ban thied ïa ka jingstad," namar ka jingstad ka long kaei kaei, ne ka jinglong kaba u briew u pynlong ïalade. Ka jingdon–burom ka kdup hapoh jong ka, ïa ka jingdon-akor. Kane, kham bunsien ka paw khamtam ha ka ïaid-ka ïeng, ka ktien-ka-thylliej bad ki rukom leh jong u briew. Ka jinglong ka banyngkong ha u briew u badon-burom, ka long ba un burom ïalade. Ñiar shibun ban shem ïa u briew uba burom ïa kiwei pat, lada um burom ialade. Kaba burom ïalade, ka mut ba un leh don-akor bad uba lah ban shaniah halade, ha ki jingmut-jingpyrkhat, ha ka ktien-ka-thylliej bad ha ki jingleh jingkam jong u. Ka jinglong jong u briew u badon-burom shisha, ka paw ha ka jingïadei bad kiwei pat ki para-briew; kumno ba u pyrkhat ïa ki, ba u kren ïa ki bad ba u leh ïa ki. U kiar katba lah na kaba pyrkhat sniew shaphang jong kiwei pat; um suba sniew, um tharai sniew, um peit-sniew, um mut sniew bad um rah khana sniew ne ïathuh khana sniew nawei shawei kum I sim lai dieng. U briew uba donburom lah ban ïohi na ka jinglong jingim jong u hi.

(i) Kaei ka ktien ba ngi ju pyndonkam ne khot ïa u briew uba bha ha ka jinglong jingim? (1)

(ii) Balei ym lah ban thied ïa ka jingdonburom? (1)

(iii) Kaei ka jinglong jong u briew ne ka briew kaba pynpaw ïa ka jingdonburom? (1)

(iv) Ha kano ka rukom lah ban ithuh ïa u briew uba donburom shisha? (1)

(v) Ka mut aiu Sim lai dieng? (1)

(Essay)
(Marks-10)

8. Thoh ese halor KAWEI na kine ki phang, ym duna ïa ka 250 kyntien: (10)

   (a) Ki lad ban pynduh ïa ka jingduk ha ka imlang sahlang.

   (b) Ka jingbym ïoh kam hadien ba la dep ka jingpule ka ktah ïa ka Ri bad ka jaitbynriew.

   (k) Ki jingmyntoi bad jingduh jingmytoi kaba im ha ka Sorbah.

ANSWER KEY
(Poetry Section)
(Marks - 14)

KA DUITARA KSIAR

1. (A) Thoh ïa ka laiñ kaba shuwa ne kaba bud jong kine harum.

   (i) Hapoh jong nga ki khih. (U Diengbilat. Dkhot – 2, Laiñ – 4).

   (ii) Ngan pat rangbah ruh jraiñ. (U Diengbilat. Dkhot – 6, Laiñ – 2).

   (iii) Ka kynud ha khlaw (Ki Sngi ba la leit noh. Dkhot – 3, Laiñ – 4).

   (iv) Uei uba ong ba nga long marwei. (Ka Mynsiem Bashynrang. Dkhot – 1, Laiñ – 1).

   (v) Sha khlaw sha raieh ai un shong. (U Ingkhong Shyllangmat. Laiñ – 14).

   (vi) Kin rong sha nurok ka ksew. (U Ingkhong Shyllangmat. Laiñ – 24).

(B) U Ingkhong Shyllangmat. (La ieh ha ka jingstad ki nonghikai)

Lane

Ki Sngi ba la leit noh. (La ieh ha ka jingstad ki nonghikai)

Lane

Ka Mynsiem Bashynrang. (La ieh ha ka jingstad ki nonghikai)

(K) Jubab lyngkot ïa kine ki jingkylli harum:

(i) 'Ki thied ki suh shapoh' ka mut ka nongrim jong u riew rangbah ka nang ïaiskhem katba u nangmad ïa ki jingeh.

(ii) Ka jingthrang kaba u myllung Soso Tham u pynpaw ha ka poim 'Ki Sngi ba la leit noh' ka long ka jingkwah ban ïoh biang ïa ki sngi jinglong khynnah.

(iii) Ka jingthmu jong ka Mynsiem Bashynrang ka long ban jop ïa ka thong.

(iv) U Ingkhong Shyllangmat un hap ban ïap kordit marwei namar u im khlem salia ïa kiwei.

(v) La ñiew ïa u Ingkhong Shyllangmat kum u nongaiksuid, ka jingpynshitom ba u dei ban ïoh ka long da kaba shah khilainuid.

(Prose Section)
(Marks - 25)

A. KI DIENJAT JONG KI LONGSHUWA

2. (A) Jubab tang shi senten ïa kine ki jingkylli harum:
(i) Ka kyrdan u Syiem Khasi ha ka Dorbar ka dei, U nongpynïaid hukum. (Ka Dorbar u Khasi Hyndai).
(ii) U Khasi u ju pynlong Dorbar ha ïingsad ïngsunon ne ha ki jaka ba la pynkyntang khnang na mynbarim. (Ka Dorbar u Khasi Hyndai).
(iii) Don arjait ki mawbynna – Mawbynna nam bad Mawbynna niam. (Ki Mawbynna, Mawniam bad ki Kor)
(iv) Ka Palong u Bor Sing bad ka Ber. (Ki Mawbynna, Mawniam bad ki Kor)

(B) La ieh ha ka jingstad ki nonghikai.

Lane

La ieh ha ka jingstad ki nonghikai.

B. KI PHAWER U AESOP

3. (A) Jied bad thoh ïa ka ktien kiba ïadei katkum ka senten ba la ai harum:
(i) U Iywa   ---------- U Myrsiang bad ka Thring
(ii) Thngan   ---------- Ka Skei bad u Sla Sohkhia

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(iii) "Me la jop?"   ---------- U Kada Mutlop

(iv) Pyrem   ---------- Ka Kada bad ki Ñiangkynjah

(B)

(i) Suk tang kiba hun ha kaba u Trai Kynrad u la ibit ban buh ïa ki

(ii) Kordit ïa ki khun kiba haram ïa la ki kmie ki kpa.

Ïa ka jingbatai, la shaniah ha ka jingstad jong ki nonghikai.

K.   KA JINGSNENG TYMMEN

4. (A)   Pynkut ïa kine ki laiñ:

(a) To ieid ïalade <u>burom ïa kiwei</u>. (Lynnong : XXXI)

(b) Wat ju ong <u>Kok Khai ne Hy suwan.</u> (Lynnong : XXXII)

(k) La ïap la im <u>ha ka hok to ïengtia</u>. (Lynnong : XXXIV)

(d) To wat ïa imsngi <u>tang ha ka kitnong</u>. (Lynnong : XXXVII)

(e) Phin sah ka nam <u>kum u bnai kum ka sngi</u>. (Lynnong : XXXIX)

(g) To hikai pynnang <u>ïa ka kheiñ ka diah</u>. (Lynnong : XXXVIII)

(B)   La shaniah ha ka jingstad jong ki nonghikai.

(K)   La shaniah ha ka jingstad jong ki nonghikai.

(Rapid Reader)
(Marks – 13)

NA MIHNGI SEPNGI

5. (A)   Pyndap ïa ki jaka basuda da kaba jied ïa ka ktien kaba ïadei ba la ai ha ki

braket:

(i) Ki dohkha   -   Ka Trei ka Ktah ha ri Khasi Jaiñtia. (Sla -51)

(ii) Bhoi   -   Ka Trei ka Ktah ha ri Khasi Jaiñtia. (Sla -54)

(iii) 1833   -   Ka Nobel Prize. (Sla – 87)

(iv) Kemistri   -   Ka Nobel Prize. (Sla – 88)

(v) Kamra trei   -   Ka Nobel Prize. (Sla – 89)

(vi) Kynthei   -   Ka Kheiñkur Kheiñkha. (Sla – 140)

(B)   Jubab lyngkot kumba 30 kyntien ei ei ïa kine ki jingkylli harum:

(i) Ki mar rep ba ju rep ha ki thaiñ ri lum ki long u phan mongor, phan karo bad u phan sawlia. (Ki Khynnah ki lah ban jer ruh ïa kiwei de ki marrep. La ieh ha ka jingstad ki nonghikai ban peit ia kane.) (Ka Trei ka Ktah ha ri Khasi Jaiñtia - Sla 52)

Ki briew ha ri Khasi Jaiñtia kim riej ban trei ïa kano kano ka jingtrei bad kim ju sngewlehraiñ ne kheiñpoh ïa kano kano ka jingtrei. (Ka Trei ka Ktah ha ri Khasi Jaiñtia - Sla 50)

(ii) Ki lai tylli ki thaiñ jong ka ri Khasi Jaiñtia ki long – Ri Lum, Ri War bad Ri Bhoi. (Ka Trei ka Ktah ha ri Khasi Jaiñtia - Sla 50)

(iii) Ki 'Sung' ki dei ki jaka rep ba kordor bad seisoh bha namar u jingthung uba kumno kumno ruh um ju lehnohei ha kine ki jaka, hynrei u khie, u plung bad u seisoh bha. (Ka Trei ka Ktah ha ri Khasi Jaiñtia - Sla 53)

(iv) Ka Nobel Prize ka long ka bym don pud namar ba ki briew jong kano kano ka ri ha ka pyrthei, shynrang ne kynthei ki lah ban ïoh ïa kane ka buskit.

Ka jingshem buit jong u Alfred Nobel ka dei ka jingshna ïa ka Dinomait. (Ka Nobel Prize – Sla 87, 88)

(v) Kat kum ka dustur Khasi, ki khun ki ïoh bad shim jait na ka kmie. (Ka Kheiñkur Kheiñkha – Sla 138)

(vi) Ïa ka kmie jong u Kpa, ki khun ki hap ban khot 'Mei kha' bad ïa ki hynmen bad para shynrang ki khot, 'pasan, pakhynnah, bad kiwei kiwei. Katba ïa ki hynmen bad para kynthei jong u Kpa ki dei 'Kñia kha' bad ki ju khot 'Kha" (nuksa: Khaheh, Khadeng, bad kiwei kiwei) (Ka Kheiñkur Kheiñkha – Sla 139)

(Grammar, Composition & Essay)
(Marks – 28)

Hints On The Study Of Khasi Language: (Sla 39-44)

6. (A)   Ka Adverb ka dei ka klas kyntien kaban pynshai shuh shuh ïa ka kyntien ne jingmut jong ka Verb ne Adjective.
        Ki jait Adverb ki dei:
    (i) Adverb of Time
    (ii) Adverb of Manner

(iii) Adverb of Place

(iv) Adverb of Cause Assertation

(Ïa ki nuksa la ieh ha ka jingstad ki nonghikai).

(B)

(i)	Syntuid	-	Sla 76
(ii)	iehnoh shñuih heh	-	Sla 77
(iii)	dei, rem, amdor	-	Sla 78
(iv)	mareh,beh	-	Sla 79
(v)	kren	-	Sla 81
(vi)	ap, shong	-	Sla 76
(vii)	pangkhrew	-	Sla 76

(K)

(i) Mar-mar (leit, beh) – Ki pulit haba ki la ïoh jingtip kaba thika shaphang ka jingdon ki ehrang hapoh shnong, ki la leit mar-mar shata ban kem ïa ki.

(ii) Pylleiñ (peit) – Ki khynnah kiba dukhi ki peit pylleiñ ia la ki kmie ki kpa haba ki mai ïa ki.

(iii) Shyndud (leh pynat) – Ki khun ïoh mon bunsien ki ju leh pynat shyndud haba kim ïoh ïa kaba ki kwah.

(iv) Tmang (sngew kynjah) – Ngi tmang ïa i mei i pa haba ngi don jngai na la ïing.

(v) Pnek-pnek (dambit) – Mynhynnin haba ngi leit kai sha park, ngi la kum shong ha ka ben kaba dang dep ñiad rong bad ki jaiñ jong ngi ki la dambit pnek-pnek da ka rong.

(vi) Shrak (ïeng ryntih) – Ka jingitynnad ban peit ïa ki shipai haba ki leh parade namar ki ïeng ryntih shrak.

7. <u>Comprehension :</u>

(i) Ïa u briew uba bha ha ka jinglong jingim ngi khot u badonburom.

(ii) Ym lah ban thied ïa ka jingdonburom namar ka dei ka jinglong bad jingleh jong u hi ne kaba pynlong hi ïalade.

(iii) Ka jinglong jong u briew uba donburom ka paw ha ka jingïadei jong u bad kiwei pat ki parabriew.

(iv) Lah ban ithuh ïa u briew uba donburom shisha na ka ïaid ka ïeng, ka ktien ka thylliej bad ki rukom leh jong u.

(v) Ïa u ne ka briew kiba rah ne ïathuh khana sniew na kawei ka ïng sha kawei pat shaphang kiwei pat ki briew ki khot – Sim Lai Dieng.

8. Essay:

La ieh ha ka jingstad ki nonghikai.

****

BLUE PRINT

FOR CLASS-X

HINDI

Meghalaya Board of School Education (2019). The latest Design of Question Paper along with the Chapters distribution of marks and number of Questions have been given here. There will be total 12 (Twelve) Questions in the paper from 2019 onwards. You are hereby advised to go through the sample paper and marking scheme for details.

HINDI (IL)

DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER

SUBJECT : HINDI (IL)

Max Marks : 80

Class : X

Time : 3 hours

1. Weightage for type of Question				
Type of Questions	Marks each type	No. of Questions	Serial No. of Questions	Total Marks
1. Multiple Choice Questions	1	4	1- (i) - (iv)	4
2. Fill in the blanks	1	4	5 - (i) - (iv)	4
3. Very Short Answer type	1	17	11-(क)-(ख) (ग)-(घ)	17
4. Short Answer type	2	10	2.-(क)-(घ) 6.-(क)-(घ) 9.-(क)-(ङ)	20
5. Long Answer Type -1	5	4	3.-(क)-(ख) 4. 7. 8.	20
6. Long Answer Type -2	7 and 8	2	10. 12.	15
7. Total		41		80

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2. Estimated Difficult level of Question	No of Question	Weightage	Percentage of marks
1. Easy Questions	04	24	30%
2. Average Questions	06	41	51.25%
3. Difficult	02	15	18.75%

WEIGHTAGE TO CONTENT TOTAL 80 MARKS

Chapter numbers of MBOSE Hindi Text Book, Hindi Reader Book and Hindi Grammar Book are given with their weightage within brackets against each chapters.

1.	Prose–Deepshikha Part–2 →		20 marks
	Chapters	**Type of Questions**	**Marks allocated**
1.1	Shahid Bakri	M.C.Q.A. →	4 marks
1.2	Bade Sapne Dekhe		
1.3	Har Ki Jeet	S.A. →	6 marks
1.4	Tiruwalluwar		
1.5	Neelkanth		
1.6	Pend Ki Baat	L.A. Type - 1 →	10 marks
2.	**Poetry - Deepshikha - Part - 2** →		**20 marks**
	Chapters	**Type of Questions** →	**Marks allocated**
2.1	Is Matti Ko Naman Kare	Fill in the Blanks →	4 marks
2.2	Vishwa Nagrik Bane		
2.3	Teen Kundaliyan	S.A →	6 marks
2.4	Baal Leela		
2.5	Uddyami Nur		
2.6	Satpura Ke Ghane Jungle	L.A. Type - 1	10 marks
3.	**Hindi Reader Book - Sanchayan-Part-2**		**15 marks**
	Chapters	**Type of Questions**	**Marks allocated**
3.1	Harihar Kaka	S.A →	8 marks
3.2	Sapno Ke-Se Din	L.A. Type-2 →	7 marks
3.3	Topi Shukla		

4.	Hindi Grammar Book - Bhasha Vyakaran		17 marks
	Chapters	**Type of Questions**	**Marks allocated**
4.1	Sandhiyan-Visarga Sandhi		
4.2	Pad Vichar Aur Unpadon ke Bhed (B)		
4.3	Kriya Ka Roop Parivartan kalon Aur Vidhiyomein		
4.4	Kriya Ke Vachaya Aur Prayog (Kartrivachaya-Karmavachaya)		
4.5	Samas (B)	V.S.A. →	17 marks
4.6	Shabd - Vivek (i) Tadbhav Shabdo ke mool Tatsam shabd (ii) Paryayvachi shabd (iii) One word for many		
4.7	Padhbandhan		
4.8	Vakya, Upvakaya Aur Unke Bhed		
4.9	Vakya Parivartan		
4.10	Vakya Vishleshan		
4.11	Muhaware		
4.12	Lokoktiyan		
4.13	Alangkar (Shabdha Alangkar)		
5.	**Composition - Nibandh Lekhan (Eassy)**		**8 marks**
	Chapters	**Type of Questions**	**Marks allocated**
5.1	Paropkar		
5.2	Bhagya Aur Purusharth		
5.3	Vidhyarthi Aur Rajneeti		
5.4	Mera Priya Kavi Goswami Tulsidas	L.A. Type-2 →	8 marks
5.5	Nari Shiksha		
5.6	Pend-Paudhe-Hara Sona		
5.7	Saksharta-Abhiyan		
5.8	Paryavaran-Pradushan-Samasya		
5.9	Doordarshan Ka Samaj Pur Prabhaw		
5.10	Desh Me Badhti Hui Bhikhari Samasya		
5.11	Dahej-Samasya		

(Any one) — noted between 5.5 and 5.6 columns

WEIGHTAGE ACCORDING TO MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Total : 80 marks

1.	Prose :	Kahaniya	20 marks
1.1	**Multiple Choice Question Answer (M.C.Q.A)**		4 marks
	(i) Bade Sapne Dekhe	– Chapter – 2	
	(ii) Har Ki Jeet	– Chapter – 3	$1 \times 4 = 4$
	(iii) Tiruwalluwar	– Chapter – 4	
	(iv) Neelkanth	– Chapter – 5	
1.2.	**Short Answer**	**(S.A)**	6 marks
	(i) Ped ki Baat	– Chapter – 6	
	(ii) Neelkanth	– Chapter – 5	$2 \times 3 = 6$
	(iii) Shahid Bakri	– Chapter – 1	
	(iv) Bade Sapne Dekhe	– Chapter – 2	
1.3	**Long Answer – Type – 1**	**(L.A.)**	10 marks
	(i) Bade Sapne Dekhe	– Chapter – 2	$5 \times 1 = 5$
	(ii) Pend Ki Baat	– Chapter – 6	
1.4	**Sar Lekhan**		—
	(i) Har ki Jeet	– Chapter – 3	$5 \times 1 = 5$
	(ii) Tiruwalluwar	– Chapter – 4	
2.	**Poetry**	**Kavitaye**	20 marks
2.1	**Fill in the blanks**		4 marks
	(i) Vishwa Nagrik Bane	– Chapter – 2	$1 \times 4 = 4$
2.2	**Short Answer**	**(S.A.)**	6 marks
	(i) Is Matti Ko Naman Karen	– Chapter – 1	
	(ii) Vishwa Nagrik Bane	– Chapter – 2	$2 \times 3 = 6$
	(iii) Teen Kundaliya	– Chapter – 3	
	(iv) Satpura Ke Ghane Jungle	– Chapter – 6	

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2.3	Long Answer – Type – 1	(L.A.)	10 marks
	(i) Uddyami Nar	– Chapter – 5	$5 \times 1 = 5$
	(ii) Vishwa Nagrik Bane	– Chapter – 2	
2.4.	Sar Lekhan		—
	(i) Vishwa Nagrik Bane	– Chapter – 2	$5 \times 1 = 5$
	(ii) Is matti Ko Naman Karen	– Chapter – 1	
3.	Hindi Reader Book (Sanchayan–Part–2)		15 marks
3.1.	Short Answer	(S.A.)	8 marks
	(i) Harihar Kaka	– Chapter – 1	
	(ii) Sapno Ke-Se Din	– Chapter – 2	$2 \times 4 = 8$
	(iii) Topi Shukla	– Chapter – 3	
3.2.	Long Answer – Type – 2	(L.A. type – 2)	7 marks
	(i) Harihar Kaka	– Chapter – 1	
	(ii) Sapno Ke-Se Din	– Chapter – 2	
	(iii) Topi shukla	– Chapter – 3	$7 \times 1 = 7$
	(iv) Any writer	– Chapter – 1 to 3	
4.	Hindi Grammar Book (Bhasha Vyakaran)		17 marks
4.1.	Very Short Answer	(V.S.A.)	
	(i) Sandhi – Wichchhed	– Chapter – 1	$1 \times 4 = 4$
	(ii) Samas (B)	– Chapter – 5	$1 \times 4 = 4$
	(iii) Shabd – Vivek	– Chapter – 6	$1 \times 5 = 4$
	(iv) Muhaware	– Chapter – 11	$1 \times 4 = 4$
5.	Hindi Composition (Essay)	Chapter – 13 to 23	8 marks
5.1.	Long Answer Type – 2	(L.A. Type–2)	
	(i) Paropkar	– Essay No.- 13	
	(ii) Vidyarthi Aur Rajneeti	– Essay No.- 15	Any One
	(iii) Nari Shiksha	– Essay No.- 17	$8 \times 1 = 8$
	(iv) Doordarshan Ka Samaj Par Prabhaw	– Essay No.- 21	

HINDI

(INDIAN LANGUAGE)

CLASS - X

(CANDIDATES WITH INTERNAL ASSESSMENT)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 21

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

General Instructions:

(i) The candidates are advised to attempt all questions accordingly.

(ii) Marks allocated to every question are indicated against each.

(iii) Question Nos 01 to 12 are to be answered by Regular Candidates.

(iv) Very short answer type questions weightage of 1(one) marks each requires answer in one word, one proverbs or one sentence.

(v) Short answer type questions weightage of 2(two) marks each requires answer under 50 words.

(vi) Long answer type-1 questions weightage of 5(five) marks each requires answer under 100(hundred) words.

(vii) Long answer type-2 questions weightage of 7(seven) and 8(eight) mark require answer under 150 words.

खण्ड – क

(गद्य – भाग)

1. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए:
(किन्हीं चार के)   1 × 4 = 4

(i) 'बड़े सपने देखें' पाठ के आधार पर लेखक के पिता रामेश्वरम् पंचायत बोर्ड के किस पद पर चुने गए ?

(क) मेयर

(ख) अध्यक्ष

(ग) प्रधान

(घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

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(ii) बाबा भारती के घोड़े का नाम क्या था ?

   (क) चेतक

   (ख) समीर

   (ग) सुल्तान

   (घ) पवन

(iii) खड्गसिंह कौन था ?

   (क) डाकू

   (ख) ईमानदार आदमी

   (ग) गरीब आदमी

   (घ) धनी आदमी

(iv) तिरूवल्लुवर कौन थे ?

   (क) एक महान कथाकार

   (ख) एक महान कवि

   (ग) एक महान उपन्यासकार

   (घ) एक महान नाट्ककार

(v) लेखिका ने मोर का नाम क्या रखा ?

   (क) कुब्जा

   (ख) राधा

   (ग) नीलकंठ

   (घ) इनमें से कोई नहीं

2. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्ही तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर (5० शाब्दों में) दीजिए: 2 × 6 = 8

   (क) पेड़-पौधों का होना मनुष्य और अन्य जीव-जंतुओं के अस्तित्व के लिए अनिवार्य क्यों है?

(ख) कुब्जा अपने नाम के अनुरुप किस प्रकार सिद्ध हुई ?

(ग) बकरी के मारे जाने पर तोता क्यों मुसकराया ?

(घ) 'बड़े सपने देखें' पाठ के आधार पर लेखक के पिता ने लेखक की पिटाई क्यों की ?

3. निम्नलिखित गद्यांशों में से किसी एक गद्यांश की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए:
(100 शब्दों में)   5 × 1 = 5

(क) ''किसी काम के लिए उपहार स्वीकार करना बहुत ही खतरनाक है।''

(ख) ''मेरे बांधव आज मेरे घर आओ। यदि रास्ता भटक जाओ, कहीं घर पहचान नहीं
    सको, इसलिए रंग-बिरंगे फूलों के निशान लगा रखे हैं। ये रंगीन पंखुड़ियाँ दूर से
    देख सकोगे।''

4. हार की जीत नामक कहानी का सार लगभग (100 शब्दों में) लिखिए।   5

अथवा

'तिरुवल्लुवर' जीवनी नामक कथा का सार लगभग (100 शब्दों में) लिखिए

खण्ड - ख

(पद्य - भाग)

5. निम्नलिखित पुनरुक्त शब्दों की मदद से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए: (खींचा-तानी,
प्राणी, गगन, सकल)   1 × 4 = 4

(i) धरा एक है _____ एक है।

(ii) एक जगत के सब _____ ।

(iii) एक _____ सृष्टि का स्रष्टा।

(iv) फिर कैसी _____ ।

6. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन के उत्तर (50 शब्दों में) लिखिए: 2 × 3 = 6
(क) कवि भारत की किस परंपरा को वरण करने की प्रेरणा देता है ?

(ख) एक विश्व के नारे की कल्पना किस प्रकार साकार हो सकती है ?

(ग) जीवन में यशस्वी बनने के लिए कवि ने क्या सलाह दी है ?

(घ) होली पास आने पर इन जंगलों में क्या परिवर्त्तन आ जाता है ?

7. निम्नलिखित पद्यांशों में से किसी एक पद्यांश की सप्रसंग व्याख्या (100 शब्दों में) कीजिए : 5 × 1 = 5

''ब्रह्मा का अभिलेख पढ़ा
करते निरुद्यमी प्राणी,
धोते वीर कु-अंक भाल का
बहा भ्रुवों से पानी।''

अथवा

''विश्व-नागरिक बनें, तोड़ दें,
दीवारें बँटवारे की।
हो जाए साकार कल्पना
एक विश्व के नारे की।''

8. ''विश्व-नागरिक बनें'' नामक कविता का सारांश 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। 5

अथवा

''इस माटी को नमन करें हम'' नामक कविता का सार (100 शब्दों में) लिखिए।

खंड – ग
(संचयन)

9. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर (50 शब्दों में) लिखिए : 2 × 4 = 8

(क) समाज में रिश्तों की क्या अहमियत है ?

(ख) हरिहर काका को जबरन उठा ले जाने वाले कौन थे ?
उन्होंने उनके साथ कैसा बर्ताव किया ?

[28]

(ग) पीटी साहब की 'शाबाश' फ़ौज के तमगों – सी क्यों लगती थी? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(घ) इफ्फन की दादी अपने पीहर क्यों जाना चाहती थीं?

(ड) 'अम्मी' शब्द पर टीपी के घरवालों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई?

10. राही मासुम रजा की जीवनी और उनके द्वारा लिखी गई कृतियों के बारे में लिखिए। (150 शब्दों में)

7

अथवा

'हरिहर काका' कहानी का सारांश सहज एवं सरल भाषा में लिखिए। (150 शब्दों में)

खण्ड – घ

(व्याकरण एवं रचना)

11. (क) निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार शब्दों के संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए: 1 × 4 = 4

(i) निश्छल:

(ii) नमस्ते:

(iii) मनोरथ:

(iv) यशोदा:

(v) निराकार:

(vi) नीरस:

(ख) निम्नलिखित समस्त शब्दों में से किन्हीं चार के विग्रह कीजिए: 1 × 4 = 4

(i) आय-व्यय:

(ii) रहन-सहन

(iii) जन्म-मृत्यु:

(iv) पीताम्बर:

(v) दशानन:

(vi) सादर:

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(ग) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से किन्हीं चार शब्दों के दो-दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए:

(i) आँख: $1 \times 5 = 5$

(ii) कमल:

(iii) घर:

(iv) नदी:

(v) वायु:

(vi) बिजली:

(vii) हाथ:

(घ) निम्नलिखित मुहावरे में से किन्हीं चार के अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए: $1 \times 4 = 4$

(i) अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना:

(ii) आग बबूला होना:

(iii) कमर टूटना:

(iv) घी के दीए जलाना:

(v) नाक रगड़ना

(vi) काम आना

12. निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर निबन्ध (लगभग 150 शब्दों में) लिखिए।   8

(क) परोपकार

(ख) विद्यार्थी और राजनीति

(ग) नारी-शिक्षा

(घ) दूरदर्शन का समाज पर प्रभाव

★ ★ ★

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HINDI
(INDIAN LANGUAGE)
(CANDIDATES WITH INTERNA ASSESSMENT)

Full Marks : 80
Pass Marks : 24
Time : 3 hours
Answer Keys

खण्ड – क

(गद्य – भाग)

1. **निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही विकल्प चुनकर लिखिए:-**

$1 \times 4 = 4$

(i) 'बड़े सपने देखे' पाठ के आधार पर लेखक के पिता रामेश्वर पंचायत बोर्ड के किस पद पर चुने गए ?

उत्तर :– (ख) अध्यक्ष

(ii) बाबा भारती के घोड़े का नाम क्या था ?

उत्तर :– (ग) सुल्तान

(iii) खड्गसिंह कौन था ?

उत्तर :– (क) डाकू

(iv) तिरुवल्लुवर कौन थे ?

उत्तर :– (ख) एक महान कवि

(v) लेखिका ने मोर का नाम क्या रखा ?

उत्तर :– (ग) नीलकंठ

2. **निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर (५० शब्दों में) दीजिए:** $2 \times 3 = 6$

प्रश्नोत्तर पाठ के आधार पर ही होना चाहिए। केवल तीन ही उत्तर अपेक्षित हैं। अगर छात्रों ने तीन से अधिक लिखे हो तो उस उत्तर पर अंक न दिया जाय।

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3. निम्नलिखित गद्यांशों में से किसी एक गद्यांश की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए: (100 शब्दों में)

$5 \times 1 = 5$

परीक्षक जब भी परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा की दी व्याख्या को देखेंगे उसमें प्रसंग, व्याख्या एवं निष्कर्ष आदि को ध्यान में रखकर ही अंक प्रदान करें।

4. 'हार की जीत' नामक कहानी के सारांश में विषय-वस्तु, भाषा-शैली, हृदय-परिवर्तन आदि के अन्तर्गत उत्तर समाहित होना चाहिए। जिसमें भाषा की शुद्धता को ध्यान में रखकर ही परीक्षक अंक प्रदान करें।

5

खण्ड – ख

(पद्य – भाग)

5. निम्नलिखित पुनरुक्त शब्दों की मदद से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए:

$1 \times 4 = 4$

(i) उत्तर : गगन

(ii) उत्तर : प्राणी

(iii) उत्तर : सकल

(iv) उत्तर : खींचा-तानी

6. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर (50 शब्दों में) लिखिए:

$2 \times 3 = 6$

केवल तीन ही प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपेक्षित हैं। ज्यादा होने पर उस पर अंक न दिया जाय।

7. निम्नलिखित पद्यांशों में से किसी एक पद्यांश की सप्रसंग ब्याख्या (100 शब्दों में) कीजिए:–

$5 \times 1 = 5$

पद्यांश की व्याख्या में प्रसंग, व्याख्या एवं निष्कर्ष आदि को ध्यान में सखकर ही अंक प्रदान किए जाएँ।

8. कविता के सारांश में कवि के विचार और विषय-वस्तु, मानवीय संवेदना, सोच के साथ ही उपयुक्त स्वरानुकूल और भावधारा स्पष्ट रुप से समाहित होना चाहिए। परीक्षक इन सभी पहलुओं पर ढृष्टि देते हुए अंक प्रदान करें।

5

[32]

खण्ड – ग

(संचयन)

9. प्रश्नोत्तर पाठ्य-पुस्तक के आधार पर होना चाहिए। केवल चार ही प्रश्नोत्तर अपेक्षित हैं। ज्यादा लिखा हो, तो सही उत्तर रखकर गलत को काट दिया जाए। परीक्षक अपनी कार्यक्षमता के अनुसार देखकर अंक प्रदान करें।   2 × 4 = 8

10. जीवनी में लेखक का जीवन परिचय परिचय, जन्मतिथि, जन्मस्थान, शिक्षा, कार्यक्षेत्र, हिन्दी भाषा के प्रति रुझान, मानवता के प्रति सहानुभूति साथ ही उनकी प्रमुख कृतियाँ आदि को ध्यान में रखकर अंक प्रदान करें।   7

अथवा

'हरिहर काका' के जीवन में आए दु:ख और सुख, सांसारिक माया – मोह के भंग होने का कारण आदि पहलुओं पर ध्यान दिया जाए। कहानी-सार लेखन के प्रति बच्चों की भाषा-शैली, भावना आदि को ध्यान में रखकर अंक प्रदान करें।

खण्ड – घ

(व्याकरण एवं रचना)

निर्देश : प्रश्न – 11 के सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर एक शब्द, एक लोकोक्ति एवं वाक्य में अपेक्षित हैं।

1 × 4 = 4

11. (क) निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं चार शब्दों के संधि विच्छेद कीजिए:

(i) निश्चल : नि: + चल या निस् + चल

(ii) नमस्ते : नम: + ते

(iii) मनोरथ : मन: + रथ

(iv) यशोदा : यश: + दा

(v) निराकार : नि: + आकार

(vi) नीरस: नि: + रस

(ख) निम्नलिखित समस्त शब्दों में से किन्हीं चार के विग्रह कीजिए:-   1 × 4 = 4

(i) आय-व्यय : आय और व्यय

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(ii) रहन-सहन : रहने और सहने का समूह

(iii) जन्म-मृत्यु : जन्म अथवा मृत्यु

(iv) पीताम्बर : पीत हैं अम्बर (वस्त्र) जिसके (श्रीकृष्ण)

(v) दशानन : दश हैं आनन (मुख) जिसके (रावण)

(vi) सादर : आदर के साथ

(ग) निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से किन्हीं चार शब्दों के दो-दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए:

(i) आँख : अक्षि, नेत्र, नयन, चक्षु   1 × 5 = 5

(ii) कमल : पंकज, जलज, सरोज, नीरज

(iii) घर : गृह, वेश्म, आवास, सदन

(iv) नदी : सरिता, सरित्, तटिनी, अपगा

(v) वायु : हवा, पवन, मरुत्, अनिल, समीर

(vi) बिजली : विद्युत चपला, सौदामिनी, तड़ित्

(vii) हाथ : पाणि, कर, हस्त

(घ) निम्नलिखित मुहावरे में से किन्हीं चार के अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए: 1 × 4 = 4

(i) अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना : स्वावलम्बी बनना

(ii) आग बबूला होना : बहुत क्रोध करना

(iii) कमर टूटना : शक्तिहीन होना

(iv) घी के दिए जलाना : खुशियाँ मनाना

(v) नाक रगड़ना : खुशामद करना

(vi) काम आना : मृत्यु को प्राप्त करना

12. निबन्ध-लेखन में वाक्य-गठन, भाषा-शैली, शुद्धता आदि को देखकर अंक प्रदान करें।   8

★ ★ ★

HINDI (MIL)
CLASS - X

DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS

Prose	20 marks
Poetry	20 marks
Rapid Reader	15 marks
Grammar	17 marks
Composition (a) Essay	08 marks
Total	**80 marks**

MARKING FOR INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

1.	Home assignment (Life history of any writer) in own handwriting	07marks
2.	Dictation	04 marks
3.	Reading	04 marks
4.	Spelling	05 marks
	Total	**20 marks**

1. PROSE

Pieces to be read:

1. Shahid Bakri – *by Ayodhya Prasad Goyellia*
2. Bade Sapne Dekhe – *by A. P. J. Abdul Kalam*
3. Har Ki Jeet – *by Sudarshan*
4. Tiruwalluwar – *by Mansing Verma*
5. Neelkanth – *by Mahadevi Varma*
6. Ped Ki Baat – *by Jagaddish Chandra Basu*

II. POETRY

Pieces to be read:

1. Is Matti Ko Naman Karen – *by Mansingh Verma*
2. Vishwa Nagrik Bane – *by Vidhichandra Patwari*
3. Teen Kundaliya – *by Giridhar*
4. Baal Leela – *by Surdas*

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5. Uddyami Nar – *by Ramdhari Singh Dinkar*
6. Satpura Ke Ghane Jungle – *by Bhawani Prasad Mishra*

III. RAPID READER

Sanchayan (NCERT) Part-II

1. Harihar Kaka
2. Sapno Ke-Se Din
3. Topi Shukla

IV. GRAMMAR & COMPOSITION

Pieces to be read:

1. Sandhiyan Visarga
2. Padhvichar Aur Unpadho Ke Bhed (B)
3. Kriya Ka Roob Parivartan Kalo Aur Vidhiyomein
4. Kriya Ke Vachaya Aur Prayog – Kartri vachaya (Active Voice)

   Karma Vachaya (Passive Voice)
5. Samas (B)
6. Sabdh – Vivek
   (i) Tadbhav Shabdoke mool tatsam shabd
   (ii) Paryayvachi shabd
   (iii) One word for many
7. Padhbandhan
8. Vakya, Upvakaya Aur Unke Bhed
9. Vakya Parivartan
10. Vakya Visleshan
11. Muhabare
12. Lokoktiya
13. Alangkar (Shabdha Alangkar)

Composition

1. Nibandh Lekhan (essay)
   Paropkar – To Dahej Samasya
   From Eassy No-13 to Eassy No -23

[36]

PRESCRIBED TEXTBOOKS:

1. **Deepshika Hindi-Class X**

   – M/S Arya Publishing Company, 1002-1003, Faiz Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005.

2. **Bhasha Vyakaran IX & X**

   – M/S Neeta Prakashan, A-4, Ring Road, South Extension-1, New Delhi-110049.

3. (i) Learn Hindi – Learn Khasi (Dictionary)

   (ii) Learn Hindi – Learn Garo (Dictionary)

   –M/S Gewali Publication, Upper Mawprem, Shillong-2.

4. Rapid Reader–Sanchayan (NCERT) Part-II.

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BLUE PRINT

SUBJECT – BENGALI

Class – X

Form of Questions	MCQ	VSA	SA	LA	Total
Prose					
Guptadhan	1 (1)	1 (1)	–	8 (1)	10 (3)
Adarini	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (1)	–	4 (3)
Totakahini	1 (1)	1 (1)	–	–	2 (2)
Poetry					
Abar Asiba Phire	–	1 (1)	2 (1)	–	3 (2)
Rabindranath	–	1 (1)	–	7 (1)	8 (2)
Gramyachabi	–	1 (1)	–	–	1 (1)
Rapid Reader	–	4 (4)	–	8 (1)	12 (5)
Grammar					
Sangya(Definition)		–	4(2)		4 (2)
Samas			6(3)		6 (3)
Samoccharita Bhinnarthak Shabda		4(4)			4 (4)
Bagdhara			4(2)		4 (2)
Bakya Sangko-chan–		4(4)			4 (4)
Comprehension	–	–	8(4)		8 (4)
Essay/Picture composition/story writing	–	–	–	10(1)	10 (1)
Total–	3(3)	18(18)	26(13)	33 (4)	80 (38)

SUMMARY

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)	–	Number of Questions : 03 Marks : 03
Very Short Answer (VSA)	–	Number of Questions : 18 Marks : 18
Short Answer Type (SA)	–	Number of Questions : 13 Marks : 26
Long Answer Type (LA)	–	Number of Questions : 04 Marks : 33
Total	–	Number of Questions – 38 Marks : 80

Weightages to Form of Questions

Form of questions	Prose	Poetry	Rapid Reader	Grammar	Composition	Total Marks	Time
MCQ	3	–	–	–	–	3	3 mints
VS/Fill in the blanks	3	3	4	8	–	18	18 mints
ST	2	2	–	14	8	26	52 mints
LA	8	7	8	–	10	33	90 mints
Total	16	12	12	22	18	80	163 mints

[39]

Weigtage to forms of question:				
Sl. No.	Form of Questions	Marks for Each Questions	Number of Questions	Total Marks
1	MCQ	01	03	03
2	VSA	01	18	18
3	SA	02	13	26
4	LA	08	2	16
		07	1	7
		10	1	10
	Total –		38	80

Weigtage to Content Subject Units			
Sl. No.	Content Unit		Marks
1.	Prose	(1) Guptadhan	10
		(2) Adarini	04
		(3) Totakahani	02
2	Poetry	(1) Gramyachabi	08
		(2) Abar Asiba Phire	03
		(3) Rabindranath	01
3	Rapid Reader		
		Shrikanta O Indranath	12
4	Grammar		
		Sangya –	04
		Samas –	06
		Samoccharita Bhinnarthak –	04
		Shabda –	
		Bagdhara –	04
		Bakya Sangkochan –	04
5	Composition		
		Comprehension –	08
		Essay/Picture composition/Story writing –	10
		Total –	80

[40]

Weightage to difficulty level of questions			
Sl. No.	Estimated Difficulty level of questions	Percentage of Marks	
		Marks	Percentage
1	Easy	16	20%
2	Average	48	60%
3	Difficult	16	20%
	Total–	**80**	**100%**

Weightage to the different skill level							
Sl. No.	Typology of Question	MCQ	VSA	SA	LA	Total Marks	Weight-ages
01	Remembering	3	18	–	–	21	26.25
02	Understanding	–	–	8	–	8	10%
03	Understanding + Application	–	–	8	33	41	51.25%
04	High order Thinking skill	–	–	10	–	10	12.5%
	Total →	3	18	26	33 →	80	100%

2018

BENGALI

(INDIAN LANGUAGE)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 24

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

General Instructions :

i. The Candidates are advised to attempt all questions accordingly.
ii. Marks allocated to every question are indicated against each.

বিভাগ - ক

১। বন্ধনী থেকে সঠিক শব্দ বেছে নিয়ে শূন্য স্থান পূর্ণ কর ঃ   ১ × ৩ = ৩

  (ক) 'গুপ্তধন' পাঠের লেখক _____ ।

  (সুধীন্দ্রনাথ দত্ত/ যোগীন্দ্র নাথ সরকার/রবীন্দ্র নাথ ঠাকুর)

  (খ) শ্রীযুক্ত জয়রাম মুখোপাধ্যায়ের বয়স এখন _____ পার হইয়াছে।

  (ষাট/পঞ্চাশৎ/চল্লিশ)

  (গ) মৌলানা রুমী ছিলেন _____ ।   (বুড়ো/ ভদ্র/ভক্ত)

২। দু-একটি শব্দ যে কোন তিনটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও ঃ   ১ × ৩ = ৩

  (ক) জয়রামের পেশা কি ?

  (খ) 'গোপীবল্লভ' বলতে কাকে বোঝানো হয়েছে?

  (গ) মন্দিরে কার মূর্তি ছিল ?

  (ঘ) কোরান কোন্ ভাষায় রচিত?

৩। একটি বাক্যে অথবা একটি শব্দে উত্তর লেখ ঃ (যেকোন তিনটি)   ১ × ৩ = ৩

  (ক) _____ বস্ত্র বাঁধা   'বউ-কথা, কহে কথা

  বিড়ালটি হইয়া দাবাতে

[42]

(খ) 'রবীন্দ্র নাথ' কবিতার কবি কে?

(গ) 'আবার আসিব ফিরে', কবিতাটি কোন কাব্য থেকে নেওয়া হয়েছে?

(ঘ) কবির মতে সুধাময়ী কে?

৪। অনধিক চারটি বাক্যে যে কোন একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও ঃ   ২ × ১ = ২

(ক) শঙ্কর কে ? সে হঠাৎ নিরুদ্দেশ হল কেন?

(খ) জয়রাম মুখোপাধ্যায়ের স্বভাবের পরিচয় দাও।

৫। অনধিক চারটি বাক্যে যে কোন একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও ঃ   ২ × ১ = ২

(ক) 'গ্রাম্য ছবি' কবিতা অবলম্বনে গ্রামের দুপুর বেলার বর্ণনা দাও।

(খ) 'আমারেই পাবে তুমি ইহাদের ভিড়ে _____ সংক্ষেপে তাৎপর্য লেখ।

৬। অনধিক ষোলোটি বাক্যে যে কোন একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও ঃ   ৮

(ক) শঙ্কর গুপ্তধনের প্রয়াস তথা অভিজ্ঞতা নিয়ে মৃত্যুঞ্জয়কে যা বলেছিল তা সংক্ষিপ্ত ভাবে বর্ণনা কর।

(খ) 'তোতা কাহিনী' পাঠের নামকরণের সার্থকতা লেখ!

৭। অনধিক ষোলোটি বাক্যে যে কোন একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও ঃ   ৭

(ক) 'রবীন্দ্রনাথ' কবিতার ভাব বস্তু বিশ্লেষণ কর।

(খ) 'গ্রাম্য ছবি' কবিতাটিতে যে গ্রাম বাংলার নিটোল ছবি ফুটে উঠেছে তা নিজের ভাষায় লেখ।

বিভাগ - খ

৮। একটি বাক্যে বা একটি শব্দে বাক্যে যে কোন চারটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও ঃ   ১ × ৪ = ৪

(ক) শ্রীনাথের বাড়ি কোথায় ?

(খ) মেজদার বাড়ির দারোয়ান কাকে চোর বলে ধরেছিল ?

(গ) কোন চড়ায় যাওয়ার কথা ইন্দ্র ভাবছিল ?

(ঘ) চাষিরা মাচার উপর বসে কি তাড়াছিল ?

(ঙ) ইন্দ্র কি কি মাছ নৌকায় তুলেছিল?

(চ) "সে হতভাগা ছাড়া এমন বাঁশি বাজাবে কে?"
— বক্তা কে?

৯। অনধিক ষোলোটি বাক্যে যে কোন একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও ঃ   ৮

(ক) মেজদার কঠোর তত্ত্বাবধানে শ্রীকান্ত ও অন্য ভাইদের বিদ্যাভ্যাসের একটি সহজ বর্ণনা দাও।

(খ) মাছ চুরির প্রসঙ্গে ইন্দ্রনাথের প্রতি শ্রীকান্তের ঘৃণা ও অভিমান হওয়ার কারণ কী?

বিভাগ – গ

১০। নিম্নলিখিত প্রশ্নগুলের উত্তর লেখ ঃ

(ক) উদাহরণসহ সংজ্ঞা লেখ ঃ (যে কোন দুটি)   ২ × ২ = ৪
অপিনিহিতি; অভিশ্রুতি; দ্বন্দ্ব সমাস; বর্ণ বিপর্যয়।

(খ) ব্যাসবাক্যসহ সমাসের নাম লেখ ঃ (যে কোন তিনটি)   ২ × ৩ = ৬
পঞ্চবটী; চক্রপাণি; কষ্টার্জিত; স্বামী-স্ত্রী, রাজ পুরোহিত।

(গ) নিম্ন লিখিত শব্দ যুগালের অর্থ-পার্থক্য লেখ ঃ (যে কোন চারটি)   ১ × ৪ = ৪
দিন-দীন; অশ্ব-অশা; দ্বার-দার; উপাদান-উপাধান; শয্যা-সজ্জা।

(ঘ) সথিক অর্থ নির্দেশ করে নীচে দেওয়া বাগধারাগুলো দিয়ে বাক্য রচনা কর।
(যে কোন দুটি)ঃ   ২ × ২ = ৪
গোবরগণেশ, অগ্নিশর্মা, ডুমুরের ফুল, তাসের ঘর।

(ঙ) বাক্য সংকোচন কর- (যে কোন চারটি)   ১ × ৪ = ৪
যার দুই হাত সমান চলে; উপকার করিবার ইচ্ছা; হরিণের চমড়া; নূপুরের ধ্বনি; যাহা ভাসিতেছ।

বিভাগ – ঘ

১১। নিম্নলিখিত অনুচ্ছেদটি পড়ে প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দাও।
(অনধিক তিনটি বাক্য) প্রতিটি উত্তর ২/৩ টি বাক্যর মধ্যে করতে হবে।   ২ × ৪ = ৪

নাট্যকার দ্বিজেন্দ্রলাল রায় একাধারে ছিলেন কবি এবং নাট্যকার, তিনি ছিলেন উচ্চশিক্ষিত, পশ্চিম বঙ্গের নদীয়া জেলায় কৃষ্ণনগরে ১৮৩৬ সালে দ্বিজেন্দ্র লালের জন্ম হয়। তাঁর পিতার নাম ছিল কার্তিকেয় চন্দ্র রায়। তাঁর মাতা প্রসন্নময়ী দেবী ছিলেন শান্তি পুরের অদ্বৈত ঠাকুরের বংশধর। লেখকছিলেন পিতা মাতার কনিষ্ঠ পুত্র। বাল্যকালে দ্বিজেন্দ্রলাল রায় ছিলেন অতি বুদ্ধিমান ও মেধাবী ছাত্র। তাঁদের বাসভবন ছিল তখনকার কৃষ্ণনগরের

সাহিত্য সংগীত চর্চার কেন্দ্রস্থল। বিদ্যাসাগর, মধুসূদন, বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র, অক্ষয় কুমার, ভূদেবচন্দ্র, দীনবন্ধু মিত্র প্রভৃতি জ্ঞানীগুণী ব্যক্তির সঙ্গে কার্তিকেয় চন্দ্রের গভীর বন্ধুত্ব ছিল। তাই বাল্যকাল থেকেই দ্বিজেন্দ্রলাল সাহিত্যিক ও সাংস্কৃতিক পরিবেশে মানুষ হয়েছেন। বাল্যকাল থেকেই তিনি কবিতা ও গান রচনা শুরু করেন।

(ক)	দ্বিজেন্দ্রলালর জন্ম কবে হয়?	২
(খ)	দ্বিজেন্দ্রলালের পিতা-মাতার নাম কি?	২
(গ)	বাল্যকালে দ্বিজেন্দ্রলাল কি প্রকৃতির ছিলেন?	২
(ঘ)	কাদের সাথে কার্তিকেয় চন্দ্রের বন্ধুত্ব ছিল?	২

১২।   যেকোন একটি বিষয় অবলম্বন করে একটি প্রবন্ধ লেখ
(২৫০ শব্দের মধ্যে)   ১০

(ক)   মেঘালয়ের প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদ।

(খ)   একজন মহাপুরুষের জীবনী।

(গ)   তোমার প্রিয় লেখক।

(ঘ)   সভ্যতার অগ্রগতিতে বিজ্ঞানের দান।

অথবা

নীচের ছবিটি দেখে ছবিটির বিস্তৃত বর্ণনা দাও, অথবা ছবিটি তোমার মনে যে ভাব ফুটিয়ে তুলেছে তা স্পষ্ট করে লেখ।

অথবা

নিম্নলিখিত সংকেত সূত্র গুলো অবলম্বন করে একটি গল্প রচনা কর (কেবলমাত্র দৃষ্টিহীন ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের জন্য)ঃ

এক শ্রমনিষ্ঠ কৃষক— অর্থবিত্তের অধিকারী— পুত্ররা অকর্মণ্য— মৃত্যুকালে উপদেশ— মাটিতে পোঁতা সম্পত্তি— পুত্রদের— অর্থলোভ— ভূমিকর্ষণ— গুপ্তধন না পাওয়ায় হতাশা— জমিতে প্রচুর ফলন— পরিশ্রমের ফল লাভ।

★★★

[45]

ANSWER KEYS
BENGALI
CLASS - X

১। বন্ধনী থেকে সঠিক শব্দ বেছে নিয়ে শূন্য স্থান পূর্ণ কর ঃ   ১ × ৩ = ৩

(ক)   গুপ্তধন পাঠের লেখক _____।

উত্তরঃ রবীন্দ্র নাথ ঠাকুর

(খ)   শ্রীযুক্ত জয়রাম মুখোপাধ্যায়ের বয়স এখন _____ পার হইয়াছে।

উত্তরঃ পঞ্চাশৎ

(গ)   মৌলানা রুমী ছিলেন _____।

উত্তরঃ ভক্ত

২। দু-একটি শব্দে যে কোন তিনটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও   ১ × ৩ = ৩

উত্তরঃ

(ক)   জয়রাম একজন মোক্তার ছিলেন।

(খ)   শ্রীকৃষ্ণকে বোঝানো হয়েছে।

(গ)   মন্দিরে জয়কালীর মূর্তি ছিল।

(ঘ)   'কোরান' আরবি ভাষায় রচিত।

৩। একটি বাক্যে অথবা একটি শব্দে উত্তর লেখ ঃ (যেকোন তিনটি)   ১ × ৩ = ৩

উত্তরঃ

(ক)   পিঁজারায়।

(খ)   'রবীন্দ্র নাথ' কবিতার কবি হলেন অচিন্ত্যকুমার সেনগুপ্ত।

(গ)   কবিতাটি 'রূপসী বাংলা' কাব্য থেকে নেওয়া হয়েছে।

(ঘ)   কবির মতে সুধাময়ী হচ্ছেন তাঁর জন্মভূমি।

৪। অনধিক চারটি বাক্যে যে কোন একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও ঃ   ২ × ১ = ২

উত্তরঃ

(ক)   শঙ্কর হল মৃত্যুঞ্জয়ের পিতামহ হরিহরের ছোটভাই।

সন্ন্যাসীর কাছ থেকে পাওয়া লিখনটি হরিহর তার ছোটভাই শংকরের কাছ থেকে লুকিয়ে রাখেন। শংকর সেই কাগজটির তথ্য নকল করে নিরুদ্দেশ হয়ে যায়।

(খ) জয়রাম মুখোপাধ্যায় একজন স্নেহ পরায়ণ ও বন্ধু বৎসল লোক ছিলেন। তবে যে মানুষ কিছুদিন তার সংস্পর্শে এসেছে তারাই জানে যে তিনি মনের দিক থেকে খুব কোমল প্রকৃতির ছিলেন। তিনি একজন পরোপকারী ব্যক্তি ছিলেন। সকলেই তার খুব খাতির করে।

৫। **অনধিক চারটি বাক্যে যে কোন একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও ঃ**   ২ × ১ = ২

উত্তরঃ

(ক) গ্রামের নিস্তব্ধ দুপুর বেলায় মাঠে গোরু চরে। আর সোনারোদের নির্জন ছায়ায় রাখাল বিশ্রাম নেয়। মেঠো পথে পথিক গান করে পথ চলে আর ঘুঘুপখির গান শোনা যায়।

(খ) কবি জীবনানন্দের বিশ্বাস তিনি যখন মৃত্যুর পর পুনরায় জন্মগ্রহণ করবেন তখন তিনি এই বাংলাদেশের বুকে আবার জন্ম নেবেন। মানুষ হয়ে জন্ম না নিলেও যে কোন প্রাণী হয়ে তিনি নিশ্চিত জন্ম নেবেন এবং বাংলার মাঠে, ঘাটে জলাঙ্গীর ডাঙায় বিভিন্ন প্রানীদের ভিড়ে মিশে থাকবেন।

৬। **অনধিক ষোলোটি বাক্যে যে কোন একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও ঃ**   ৮

উত্তরঃ

(ক) রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুরের 'গুপ্তধন' গল্পের প্রধান চরিত্র মৃত্যুঞ্জয় যখন গুপ্তধনের সন্ধানে বের হল, তখন একদিন তার সঙ্গে আত্মীয়তা সূত্রে তাঁর দাদামশাই সন্ন্যাসী রূপী শংকরের দেখা হয়। শংকর তখন মৃত্যুঞ্জয়কে বললেন যে তিনি তার দাদা হরিহরের লুকানো সন্ন্যাসীর দেওয়া তুলট কাগজের লিখনটি দেবীয় আসনের নীচের বাক্সে খুঁজে পেয়ে তার দ্বিতীয় চাবি বানিয়ে সেই বাক্স খুলে কাগজের লেখা তথ্যগুলো লুকিয়ে প্রতিদিন অল্প অল্প করে নকল করেন এবং পরিশেষে নিজের স্ত্রী ও সন্তানকে ছেড়ে গুপ্তধনের সন্ধানে বের হয়ে যান।

সন্ন্যাসীর দেওয়া কাগজের লিখন কোন এক সন্ন্যাসীই বুঝিয়ে দিতে পারবেন এই ভেবে শংকর অনেক সন্ন্যাসীর সেবা করতে লাগলেন। এমন কি অনেক ভণ্ড সন্ন্যাসী ও তখন তার কাছ থেকে তা চুরি করে নিতে চেষ্টা করেন। এই ভাবে অনেক বছর কেটে যাওয়ার পর একদিন তিনি কুমায়ুন পর্বতে বাবা স্বরূপানন্দ স্বামীর সঙ্গ পান। তিনি তাকে বলেন যে, মনের বাসনা কামনার তৃষ্ণা দূর করতে পারলেই এই পৃথিবীর সমস্ত ঐশ্বর্যের সন্ধান পাওয়া সম্ভব, স্বামী স্বরূপানন্দের কথায় শংকরের মনের জ্বালা দূর হল। এবং তিনি একদিন পাহাড়ের ধারে এক পাথরের নীচে শীতের সন্ধ্যায় বাবার জ্বালানো ধুনিতে কাগজখানা ফেলে দিলেন। তার এই প্রয়াস দেখে বাবা সামান্য হাসলেন, শংকর অবশ্য সেই হাসির মহিমা তখন বুঝতে

পারেন নি। তার কিছুদিন পর শংকর একদিন ধারাগোলের বনের মধ্যে এক ভাঙা মন্দিরের গায়ে নানা সাংকেতিক চিহ্ন দেখতে পান। চিহ্নগুলি তার পূর্ব পরিচিত ছিল। অনেক ভাবনা চিন্তা করেও চিহ্নগুলি ঠিক বুঝে উঠতে পারলেন না, তখন তিনি আবার তার গ্রামের বাড়িতে যান, পৈতৃক বাড়ির দুরবস্থা দেখে তার মনে হল নিজের প্রয়োজনে নয় গৃহী গরিবদের প্রয়োজন আসতে পারে সেজন্য ঐশ্বর্য উদ্ধারের দরকার আছে। মূল কাগজটি কোথায় আছে তা তিনি জানতেন তাই সহজেই তা উদ্ধার করে এক বছর ধরে নির্জনে বসে অনেক গণনার পর এই গুপ্তধনের সন্ধান লাভ করেছেন। এখন শুধু মাত্র একটি সংকেত ভেদ করলেই ধন পাওয়া সম্ভব, তবে সেই সংকেতটি সর্বাপেক্ষা কঠিন। তিনি অবশ্য তা মনে মনে ভেদ করেছেন এখন চাইলেই সেই সোনা মাণিক্যের ভাঙার সহজেই পাবেন।

(খ) যে কোন গ্রন্থ কিংবা পাঠের নামকরণ সাধারণত মূল কাহিনী বা তার প্রধান চরিত্রকে কেন্দ্র করে গঠিত হয়। আবার কখন ও বা সংকলক নিজেও নামকরণ করে থাকেন।

আলোচ্য পাঠের মূল কাহিনীতে আমরা পাই ইরাণ দেশের এক সদাগর ভারতীয় এক তোতাকে খাঁচা বন্দী করে রেখেছিলেন, সে তোতা জ্ঞানে, পাণ্ডিত্যে, রূপে, গুণে অসাধারণ ছিল। সদাগর তার সঙ্গে সবসময় তত্ত্বালোচনা করতেন। সদাগর একবার জানতে পারেন যে ভারতে চড়া দামে কার্পেট বিক্রি হচ্ছে তখন তিনি ভারতবর্ষে গিয়ে অর্থোপার্জনের আশায় রওনা হলেন। ভারত থেকে ফেরার সময় সকলের জন্য কিছু উপহার আনতে চাইলে তোতাটি তাকে নিজের বন্দিদশা থেকে মুক্তির উপায় কোন ভারতীয় তোতার কাছ থেকে জেনে আসতে বলে।

সদাগর ভারতবর্ষে কাজ সেরে একদিন বনপথে এক ঝাঁক তোতাকে দেখতে পেয়ে ইরাণ দেশের খাঁচায় বন্দী তোতার মুক্তির উপায় জানতে চান। এই কথা শোনা মাত্র বনের মধ্যে একটি তোতা পড়ে মারা যায়। সদাগর নিজেকে এই ঘটনার জন্য দায়ী মনে করে অত্যন্ত বিষন্ন মনে নিজের দেশে ফিরে যান। সেখানে গিয়ে প্রথমত তিনি তোতার সঙ্গে দেখা করতে চাইলেন না পরে ভুলবশতঃ তার ঘরে ঢুকে সব কথা খুলে বলা মাত্রই তোতাটি পড়ে মারা যায়। দুঃখিত মনে তিনি তাকে খাঁচা থেকে ছুঁড়ে ফেলে দিলেন, ফেলে দেওয়া মাত্রই তিনি দেখেন সে অন্য বাড়ির ছাদে বসে আছে। তিনি তাকে জিজ্ঞাসা করে জানতে পারলেন ভারতীয় তোতাটি আসলে মরে নাই এই ভাবে কৌশলে মুক্তির উপায় জানিয়েছে। তার শেষ অনুরোধ রেখে তোতাটি তাকে তত্ত্ব কথা জানায় যে মৃত্যুর আগে মরতে পারাই যথার্থ মুক্তি।

এই পাঠে মূল ঘটনাটি তোতাকে কেন্দ্র করে রচিত হয়েছে। একটি তোতা কিভাবে তার বুদ্ধিমত্তার পরিচয় দিয়ে বন্দি দশা থেকে মুক্তি লাভ করে তাই এ গল্পের মূল লক্ষণীয় বিষয়। মূল বিষয়টি সেই তোতাকে কেন্দ্র করেই আবর্তিত হয়েছে। তাই বলা যায় পাঠটির নামকরণ করা হয়েছে কাহিনী ও চরিত্র এই দুটি বিষয়কে নির্ভর করে। এ ক্ষেত্রে যেহেতু তোতার বিচক্ষণতা ও তাকে কেন্দ্র করে গল্পের বিষয়বস্তু সাজানো হয়েছে তাই 'তোতা কাহিনী' নামটি যথাযথ অর্থে সার্থক হয়েছে বলে আমাদের মনে হয়।

উত্তরঃ

(ক) 'রবীন্দ্র নাথ' কবিতায় কবি অচিন্ত্যকুমার সেনগুপ্ত কবি রবীন্দ্রনাথ সম্পর্কে তার নিজের মনের সুগভীর অনুভূতির কথা অত্যন্ত সার্থক ভাবে ব্যক্ত করেছেন।

কবি বলেছেন তিনি যখন ঘুমে আচ্ছন্ন ছিলেন তখন রবীন্দ্রনাথ এসে তাঁর মাথায় চুম্বন করে আশীর্বাদ দিয়েছেন। তা মহামন্ত্রের মতো তার কানে এবং সমস্ত ইন্দ্রিয়ের মধ্যে গুঞ্জরিত হয়েছে। মধ্যাহ্ন সূর্যের প্রখর দীপ্তির মতো উজ্জ্বল কবি রবীন্দ্রনাথের আহ্বানে অনুপ্রাণিত হয়েছেন তিনি। তিনি বুঝতে পেরেছেন গতিশীল কর্মপ্রেরণাই জীবনে মোক্ষ লাভের একমাত্র উপায়।

জীবনের অনিবার্য পরিণতি মৃত্যু। সেই মৃত্যুকে লোকে ভয় পায়। কিন্তু কবি অসম্ভবকে জয় করতে চলেছেন তাই তিনি মৃত্যু অনুরাগী হয় উঠেছেন। তিনি বুঝতে পেরেছেন মৃত্যুকে ভাল বাসতে পারলে জগতের দুঃখ কষ্ট দূর হয়ে যায়। কোন এক অজানার উদ্দেশ্য তিনি পাড়ি দিতে চলেছেন। পৃথিবীর চন্দ্র, সূর্য, তারা সকলেই এক দুর্দম নেশায় অসীমের পানে ছুটে চলেছে।

নিদ্রামগ্ন কবি সহসা রবীন্দ্রনাথের স্পর্শে জেগে উঠে দেখেন সমস্ত বিশ্ব বৈরাগিনী হয়েছে। সমস্ত পৃথিবী এক উদ্দাম নদীর স্রোতের মত বেগবান। তবে, কবি বিশ্বাস করেন অশোকের পুত্র মহেন্দ্রের মতো মন্দিরের খোঁজে বেরিয়ে পড়লে ভালো হয়। বিশ্ব কবি রবীন্দ্রনাথ অত্যন্ত দূরদৃষ্টি সম্পন্ন ছিলেন। জীবনের গতির যে প্রবাহ তা তিনি মনে প্রাণে উপলব্ধি করতে পেরেছেন। তাই তিনি সসীম পৃথিবী ছেড়ে অবিরাম জীবনের সার্থকতার খোঁজ করেছেন। গতিশীল পৃথিবীতে কোন কিছু স্থায়ী নয় এবং তার যাত্রা অসীমের দিকে তাঁর অভিসার অনিশ্চিত তাই কবি বার বার উচ্চারণ করেছেন, এই পৃথিবীর কোনখানে নয় অন্য কোথাও তাঁর যাত্রা।

(খ) 'গ্রাম্যছবি' কবিতায় কবি গিরিন্দ্রমোহিনী দাসী বাংলার গ্রাম্য জীবনের এক সজীব চিত্র অত্যন্ত সহজ, সুন্দর ও সাবলীল ভাবে প্রকাশ করেছেন। কবির বর্ণনাতে দেখা যায়, গ্রামটিতে মাটির ঘর, ঘরের বারান্দা খুব সুন্দর। ঘরের সমনে মাটির উঠান। ঘরের চাল, মাচায় করলা-লতা, খাঁচায় বউ-কথা কও পাখির ডাক, আর বারান্দায় বিড়াল শুয়ে আছে। উঠোনে তুলসী মঞ্চে তুলসী গছের চারা, ঘরের দাওয়ায় দোলনায় সুখে শিশু দুলছে। গ্রামের পরিবাবের খুঁটি নাটি ছবি কবির লেখনীতে ধরা পড়েছে। গ্রামটিতে একটি দৃশ্য দেখানো হয়েছে যে দু-বোন মিলে গাছ থেকে পাকা কুল পাড়ছে। তার ছোট হাত দিয়ে জোর করে গছের ডাল নামিয়ে আনছে তাতে অনেক সময় হাতে কাঁটা ফুটছে। গ্রামের পুকুরে পরিস্কার জলে কলমী শাক সেই পুকুরে হাঁস সাঁতার কাটছে। পুকুরের পাড়ে বাঁশ বন। শান্ত গ্রাম্য পরিবেশে শুধু পাখির ডাক আর বাতাস সজোরে বয়ে চলার শব্দ শোনা যাচ্ছে। সোনারঙের রোদে গ্রামের গৃহস্থ ঘরের বউ বাড়ি উঠোনে এলোচুলে একা বসে ধান ঝাড়ে। আর নিস্তব্ধ দুপুরে

গ্রামের মাঠে গোরু চরে। রাখাল বালক ক্লান্তিতে বসে গছের তলায় বিশ্রাম করছে। সরু মেঠো পথে পথিকের দলের আমা যাওয়ার ছবি কবির মনে পড়েছে। গ্রাম বাংলার দুপুর বেলার এই দৃশ্যগুলি কবির মনে তার বাল্যকালের স্মৃতি জাগাচ্ছে। মনে পড়ছে ঘুঘু পাখির গান আর তার প্রাণের চেয়ে প্রিয় শস্য-শ্যামলা শান্তির নীড় জন্মভূমি গ্রাম বাংলার জীবনের চালচিত্র।

বিভাগ - খ

৮। একটি বাক্যে বা একটি শব্দে বাক্যে যে কোন চারটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও ঃ   ৭
উত্তরঃ

(ক)   শ্রীনাথের বাড়ি বারাসতে।

(খ)   ভট্চায্যি মশাইকে।

(গ)   সতুয়ার চড়ার কথা ইন্দ্র ভাবছিল।

(ঘ)   চাষিরা মাচার উপর বসে বুনো শুয়োর তাড়াচ্ছিল।

(ঙ)   দশ-পনেরো, বিশ সের রুই কাতলা পাঁচ-ছয়টা নৌকায় তুলেছিল।

(চ)   —বক্তা শ্রী কান্তের বড়দা।

৯।   অনধিক ষোলোটি বাক্যে যে কোন একটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দাও ঃ   ৮
উত্তরঃ

(ক)   বাংলা সাহিত্যের অন্যতম শ্রেষ্ঠ কথা সাহিত্যিক শরৎচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায়ের লেখা শ্রীকান্ত উপন্যাসের একটি অংশ আলোচ্য শ্রীকান্ত ও ইন্দ্রনাথ পাঠটি। — আলোচ্য পাঠে শ্রীকান্ত ও তার ভাইয়েরা মেজদার তত্ত্বাবধানে কিভাবে পড়াশোনা করতেন তার একটি মজাদার বর্ণনা রয়েছে। শ্রীকান্ত ও তার অন্যান্য ভাইয়েরা রোজ সন্ধ্যায় বাইরের বৈঠকখানায় ঢালা বিছানার উপর রেড়ির তেলের প্রদীপ জ্বালিয়ে পড়তে বসতেন। তারা তিনভাই মেজদার কঠোর তত্ত্বাবধানে বিদ্যাভ্যাস করতেন। শ্রীকান্ত তার ছোড়দা ও যতীনদা তৃতীয় ও চতুর্থ শ্রেণীতে পড়তেন আর তাদের মেজদা দু-একবার এন্ট্রাস ফেল করার পর গভীর মনোযোগের সঙ্গে তৃতীয়বারের জন্য প্রস্তুত হচ্ছিলেন অত্যন্ত হাস্যকর ভাবে মেজদা তার কঠোর শাসন চালিয়ে বিদ্যাভ্যাসের প্রয়াস চালাতেন। তাদের পড়ার সময় ছিল সাড়ে সাতটা থেকে নয়টা। এই সময়টুকু কেউ যেন কথাবার্তা বলে মেজদার পড়াশোনায় বাঁধা না ঘটায় তার জন্য মেজদার এক অভিনব পন্থা ছিল। প্রতিদিনে পড়তে বসেই কাঁচি দিয়ে কাগজ কেটে বিশ-ত্রিশ খানি টিকিটের মতো তৈরি করতেন। তার কোনোটাতে লেখা থাকত বাইরে, কোনটাতে 'থু-থু ফেলা', কোনটাতে 'নাক ঝাড়া', কোনটাতে 'তেষ্টা পাওয়া' ইত্যাদি। যতীনদা একটা 'নাকঝাড়া'

টিকিট নিয়ে মেজদার সম্মুখে ধরে দিলে তিনি তাতে 'ছ' লিখে স্বাক্ষর দিতেন। তারপর সময় ও নির্ধারণ করে দিতেন আটটা-তেত্রিশ মিনিট থেকে আটটা সাড়ে চৌত্রিশ মিনিট পর্যন্ত। সে নাক ঝাড়তে যেতে পারে। ছুটি পেয়ে যতীনদা টিকিট হাতে উঠে যাওয়ার পর মুহূর্তেই যখন ছোড়দা 'থু-থু ফেলা' চিকিট পেশ করতেন তখন মেজদা তা নামঞ্জুর করে দিতেন। তখন ছোড়দা কয়েক মিনিট মুখ ভার করে বসে থেকে আবার 'তেষ্টা পাওয়া' আর্জি দাখিল করতেন। তখন তা অতি সহজেই মঞ্জুর হয়ে যেত। মেজদা সই করে ছ লিখে আবার সময় দিয়ে দিতেন আটটা একচল্লিশ মিনিট থেকে আটটা সাতচল্লিশ মিনিট পর্যন্ত।ছোড়দা হাসিমুখে বেরিয়ে যেতেই যতীনদা ফিরে ত্রসে হাতের টিকিট দাখিল করলেন। মেজদা তখন ঘড়ি দেখে সময় মিলিয়ে একটা খাতা বের করে সেই টিকিট গদ দিয়ে আটকে রাখতেন। সমস্ত সাজ-সরঞ্জাম তাঁর হাতের কাছেই মজুত থাকত। এক সপ্তাহ পরে এই সব টিকিটের সময় ধরে কৈফিয়ৎ তলব করা হত। মেজদার এই অদ্ভুত হাস্যকর সতর্কতায় কঠোর বিদ্যাভ্যাস করে রাত ন'টায় তারা বাড়ির ভেতর শুতে যেতেন।

বিভাগ - গ

১০। নিম্নলিখিত প্রশ্নগুলের উত্তর লেখ ঃ

(ক)   উদাহরণ সহ সংজ্ঞা লেখ ঃ   ২ × ২ = ৮

উত্তরঃ

অপিনিহিতি— পদের মধ্যে 'ই' বা 'উ' থাকলে উচ্চারণের সুবিধার জন্য সেই 'ই' বা 'উ' তাদের নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের আগে যদি উচ্চারিত হয়। ধ্বনি পরিবর্তনের সেই রীতিকে অপিনিহিতি বলে।

যেমন   আজি > আইজ   (আজি = আ + জ + ই)

(আইজ = আ + ই + জ)

কালি > কাইল   (কালি = ক + আ + ল + ই)

(কাইল = ক + আ + ই + ল)

অভিশ্রুতি— অপিনিহিতির 'ই' বা 'উ' যখন পূর্ববর্তী স্বরধ্বনির সঙ্গে মিলিত হয়ে তার ধ্বনি রূপকেই বদলে দেয়, ধ্বনি পরিবর্তনের এই রীতিকেই অভিশ্রুতি বলে।

যেমন   কাইল > কাল, রাতি > রাইত > রাত

কালি > কাইল ⎰ কাইল = ক + আ + ই + ল)
           ⎱ কাল = ক + আ + ল)

রাতি > রাইত > রাত ⎧ রাতি = র + আ + ত + ই)
                   ⎨ রাইত = র + আ + ই + ত)
                   ⎩ রাত = র + আ + ত)

[51]

দ্বন্দ্ব সমাস— যে সমাসের পূর্বপদ ও উত্তরপদ উভয়েরই সমান অর্থ প্রধান্য থাকে এবং একটি সংযোগ মূলক অব্যয়ের দ্বারা পদগুলি পরস্পর যুক্ত থাকে, তাকেই দ্বন্দ্ব সমাস বলে। যেমন দিন ও রাত = দিনরাত ।

ভাল ও মন্দ = ভালমন্দ।

বর্ণ বিপর্যয়— পদের মধ্যে দুইটি বর্ণের স্থান পরিবর্তনকে বর্ণ বিপর্যয় বলে।

যেমন— রিক্সা > রিসকা।

রিক্সা — র + ই + ক্ + স + আ

রিসকা — র + ই + স + ক্ + আ।

বাক্স > বাস্ক

বাক্স = ব + আ + ক্ + স + অ

বাস্ক = ব + আ + স্ + ক্ + অ

(খ) **ব্যাসবাক্য সহ সমাসের নাম লেখ ঃ (যি কোন তিনটি)**   ২ × ৩ = ৬

স্বামী-স্ত্রী = স্বামী ও স্ত্রী — মিলনার্থক দ্বন্দ্ব সমাস।

রাজ পুরোহিত = রাজার পুরোহিত — ষষ্ঠী তৎপুরুষ সমাস।

পঞ্চবটী = পঞ্চ বটের সমাহার — সমাহারার্থক দ্বিগু সমাস।

চক্রপাণি = চক্র পাণিতে যাহার — ব্যাধিকরণ বহুব্রীহি ।

কষ্টার্জিত = কষ্ট দ্বারা অর্জিত — তৃতীয়া তৎপুরুষ সমাস।

(গ) **নিম্ন লিখিত শব্দ যুগলের অর্থ-পার্থক্য লেখ ঃ (যি কোন চারটি)**   ১ × ৮ = ৮
উত্তরঃ

দিন — দিবস;   অশ্ব — ঘোড়া;   দ্বার — দরজা;
দীন — দরিদ্র;   অশ্ম — পাথর;   দার — পত্নী;

উপাদান — উপকরণ;   শয্যা — বিছানা
উপাধান — বালিশ   সজ্জা— সাজ ।

(ঘ) **সথিক অর্থ নির্দেশ করে নীচ দেওয়া বাগধারাগুলো দিয়ে বাক্য রচনা কর।**   ২ × ২ = ৪
(যে কোন দুটি) ঃ

উত্তরঃ গোবরগণেশ (অকর্মণ্য) ঃ সঞ্জয়ের মতে গোবরগণেশের দ্বারা একাজ হবে না, এই কাজের জন্য একটি কর্মঠ বুদ্ধিমান ছেলের প্রয়োজন।

[52]

অগ্নিশর্মা (হঠাৎ রেগে যাওয়া) ঃ রমেন পুরো ব্যাপরটা না বুঝেই অগ্নিশর্মা হয়ে উঠে পরিস্থিতিটা আর ও জটিল করে তুলছে।

ডুমুরের ফুল (অদৃশ্য বা বিরল) ঃ চাকরি পাওয়ার পর রাজু আজকাল ডুমুরের ফুল হয়ে উঠেছে, তাকে প্রায় দেখায় যায় না।

তাসের ঘর (ক্ষণস্থায়ী) ঃ জীবনের অভিজ্ঞতা থেকে এটাই বুঝতে পেরেছি যে স্ত্রী-পুত্র-কন্যা নিয়ে যে সুখের সংসার তা আসলে একটি তাসের ঘর মাত্র।

(ঙ) বাক্য সংকোচন কর- (যে কোন চারটি) $১ \times ৮ = ৮$

উত্তরঃ যার দুই হাত সমান চলে — সব্যসাচী।

উপকার করিবার ইচ্ছা — উপচিকীর্ষা।

হরিণের চমড়া — অজিন।

নুপুরের ধ্বনি — নিক্বণ।

যা ভাসিতেছ — ভাসন্ত।

বিভাগ - ঘ

১১। উত্তরঃ

(ক) ১৮৬৩ সালে বিখ্যাত নাট্যকার ও কবি দ্বিজেন্দ্রলাল রায়ের জন্ম হয়।

(খ) দ্বিজেন্দ্রলালের পিতার নাম কার্তিকেয় চন্দ্র রায় ও মাতার নাম প্রসন্নময়ী দেবী।

(গ) বাল্যকালে দ্বিজেন্দ্রলাল ছিলেন অত্যন্ত বুদ্ধিমান ও মেধাবী ছাত্র। সাহিত্য সংস্কৃতির প্রতি অনুরাগ থাকার জন্য বাল্যকাল থেকেই তিনি কবিতা ও গান রচনা শুরু করেন।

(ঘ) বিদ্যাসাগর, মধুসূদন, বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র, অক্ষয়কুমার, ভূদেব চন্দ্র ও দীনবন্ধু মিত্রের মতো জ্ঞানীগুণী ব্যক্তির সাথে কার্তিকেয় চন্দ্রের গভীর বন্ধুত্ব ছিল।

১২। যেকোন একটি বিষয় অবলম্বন করে একটি প্রবন্ধ লেখ (২৫০ শব্দের মধ্যে) ১০

(ক) মেঘালয়ের প্রকৃতিক সম্পদ।

উত্তরঃ

উত্তর পূর্ব পার্বত্য রাজ্য সমূহের মধ্যে পাহাড়ী রাজ্য মেঘালয় প্রাকৃতিক সৌন্দর্য ও সম্পদে অতুলনীয়। জলপ্রপাত, পাহাড়, ঝরণায় সুসজ্জিত মেঘালয় রাজ্য যেন রামধনুর সাত রঙে সাজানো।

প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদে পরিপূর্ণ আমাদের এই মেঘালয় রাজ্য। এই রাজ্যের নানা জায়গায় ছড়িয়ে রয়েছে বনজ, খনিজ এবং জলীয় শক্তির অফুরন্ত উৎস।

এই রাজ্যের খাসিয়া পাহাড়ে দুই হাজারের ও বেশি ফুলের চাষ হয়। নানা রকমের অর্কিড্, রডোডেনড্রণ এই অঞ্চলে উৎপাদিত হয়। এখানে বুনো আপেল, খেজুর ও তৃণ উৎপাদিত হয়। এখানকার পবিত্র উপবনে চিরহরিৎ বৃক্ষের সমাহার রয়েছে। তার মধ্যে উল্লেখযোগ্য হচ্ছে ওক, সেগুন, দারুউচিনি, পাইন, হেজ ইত্যাদি।

মেঘালয়ের মোট বনজ সম্পদের এলকা প্রায় ৮৫১০ বর্গ কিং মিঃ, যা মেঘালয়ের সর্বমোট এলকার ৩৭.৫ শতাংশ। তার মধ্যে রয়েছে ৯৯০ বর্গ কিং মিঃ সংরক্ষিত বন, জাতীয় উদ্যান এবং 'সেনচুয়ারি'। মূল্যবান বৃক্ষরাজির মধ্যে উল্লেখযোগ্য টিক, তিতাচম্পা, বেলা, ঘর্ঘরা, মেহগনি, এখানকার 'পিনাস কেশিয়া' বা খাসিয়া পাইন পৃথিবী বিখ্যাত। বেত ও বাঁসের বন গারো পাহাড় আর খাসিয়া পাহাড়ের উত্তর দিকের বিস্তৃত অঞ্চল জুড়ে ছড়িয়ে রয়েছে। তা ছাড়া এসকল অঞ্চলে ঔষধি বৃক্ষের চাষ হয়। কফি, রাবারগাছ, তেজপাতা, মধু, মোম এবং লাক্ষা চাষের জন্য মেঘালয় বিখ্যাত।

প্রকৃতিক সম্পদের একটি অন্যতম উপাদান হচ্ছে জল সম্পদ। এই জল-সম্পদ ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে সমগ্র উত্তর পূর্ব ভারতের মধ্যে তাপ বিদ্যুৎ উৎপাদন শক্তিতে অরুনাচলের পরই মেঘালয়ের স্থান।

খাসিয়া পাহাড়ে উমিয়াম-উমত্রু, গারোপাহাড়ের নাংগলবিব্রা, জয়ন্তিয়া পাহাড়ের কপিলি তাপ বিদ্যুত উৎপাদন শক্তিতে শ্রেষ্ঠ।

মেঘালয় খনিজ সম্পদের ভাণ্ডার, যা থেকে রাজ্যের অর্থনৈতিক ভাবে লাভ হয়। মূল্যবান খনিজ সম্পদের মধ্যে কয়লা, চুনাপাথর, ইউরেনিয়াম, সিলিমিনাইট, জিপসাম, কোয়ার্টস ও ফ্লেডস্পার উল্লেখযোগ্য। এই সকল সম্পদের মধ্যে নানারকমের সম্পদ ভারতের নানা রাজ্যের কারখানায় সরবরাহ করা হয়, তা ছাড়া কয়লা এবং চুনাপাথর বিদেশে রপ্তানি করা হয়, যা থেকে বিদেশী মুদ্রা অর্জিত হয়।

নানা রকমের অসুবিধা তথা ভৌগলিক কারণে মেঘালয়ের প্রভূত প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদের সঠিক ব্যবহার এ রাজ্য সম্ভব হচ্ছে না, তবুও প্রকৃতিক সম্পদ নির্ভর কয়েকটি উল্লেখযোগ্য কারখানা যেমন, মেঘালয় প্লাইউড কারখানা, মৌলি-চেরা সিমেন্ট কারখানা এবং বর্ণিহাটে ঠাণ্ডা পানীয় তৈরির কারখানা গড়ে উঠেছে। তাছাড়া মেঘালয়ে পাট-শিল্প জাত বস্ত্র তৈরির কারখানা ও রয়েছে।

মেঘালয় উত্তর পূর্ব ভারতের একটি ছোট পার্বত্য রাজ্য হয়ে ও প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদের দিক থেকে সমগ্র ভারত তথা কোন কোন ক্ষেত্রে বিশ্বে ও সমাদৃত।

(খ) একজন মহাপুরুষের জীবনী।

উত্তরঃ

উনবিংশ শতাব্দীর বাংলা তথা ভারতবর্ষে যখন পাশ্চাত্য ভাবধারায় মোহগ্রস্ত যুব সমাজ আত্ম শক্তিতে অবিশ্বাসী হয়ে উঠেছিল, সেই সামাজিক পটভূমিকায় বাংলাদেশে স্বামী বিবেকানন্দের মত মানব প্রেমিক মহাপুরুষের বিস্ময়কর আবির্ভাব ঘটে। জাতির সেই সংকটের মুহূর্তে আবির্ভূত হয়ে তিনি যুব সমাজকে আলোর পথ দেখিয়েছিলেন।

১৮৬৩ খৃষ্টাব্দের ১২ ই জানুয়ারি কলকাতার সিমুলিয়া অঞ্চলের বিখ্যাত দত্ত পরিবারে তাঁর জন্ম হয়। তাঁর বাল্য নাম বিরেশ্বর, বিলে এবং ছাত্রজীবনের নাম নরেন্দ্রনাথ দত্ত। তাঁর পিতা বিশ্বনাথ দত্ত, হাইকোর্টের অ্যাটার্নি এবং মাতা ভুবনেশ্বরী দেবী। বালক নরেন্দ্র নাথ ছিলেন দুরন্ত দুঃসাহসী ও নির্ভীক। সু-কন্ঠী, তীক্ষ্ণধী ও সুগঠিত দেহের অধিকারী এই নরেন্দ্রনাথ পড়া শোনায় ও ছিলেন মেধাবী। মাত্র চৌদ্দ বছর বয়সে তিনি মেট্রোপলিটান ইন্সটিউশন থেকে প্রবেশিকা পরীক্ষায় উত্তীর্ণ হয়ে পরে স্কটিশচার্চ কলেজ থেকে দর্শনে অনার্স নিয়ে বি.এ. পাশ করেন। কিন্তু পিতা বিশ্বনাথ দত্তের মৃত্যুতে তার আইন পড়বার ইচ্ছা পূর্ণ হতে পারে না। কলেজ জীবন থেকেই পুঁথিগত বিদ্যার বাইরে ইশ্বর ও জগৎ সম্পর্কিত নানা জিজ্ঞাসা সংশয় ও কৌতুহল তাঁকে চঞ্চল করে তুলে।

দক্ষিণেশ্বরের কালীসাধক নিরক্ষর ব্রাহ্মণ শ্রী রাম কৃষ্ণের আধ্যাত্ম নির্দেশনায় নরেন্দ্রনাথ ঈশ্বর ও জগতের সত্য স্বরূপের সন্ধান লাভ করেন। তারপর তাঁর কাছে শাস্ত্র শিক্ষা লাভ করে শেষে সন্ন্যাসী ধর্মে দীক্ষা নিয়ে হয়ে উঠলেন স্বামী বিবেকানন্দ।

সন্ন্যাসী জীবনের বেশ কিছুদিন সাধনার পর বিবেকানন্দ পদব্রজে ভারত ভ্রমণ করেন। মানব সেবাই যে ইশ্বর সেবা, মানুষের মধ্যেই যে রয়েছে ইশ্বরের অস্তিত্ব তার প্রচারে ব্রতী হলেন। দেশের যুব সমাজকে উদ্বুদ্ধ করে তুলতে বললেন—

বহুরূপে সন্মুখে তোমা ছাড়ি কোথা

খুঁজিছ ঈশ্বর

জীবে প্রেম করে যেইজন সেইজন

সেবিছে ঈশ্বর।

১৮৯৩ খৃষ্টাব্দে আমেরিকার শিকাগো বিশ্বধর্ম সম্মোলনে যোগদান করে সমস্ত বিশ্ববাসীর কাছে ভারতের সনাতন হিন্দু ধর্মের স্বরূপ ও ঐশ্বর্যকে তুলে ধরেন। সামান্য কয়েক মিনিটের বক্তব্যেই আমেরিকা তথা বিশ্বের মহাজ্ঞানী ব্যক্তিদের সামনে হিন্দু ধর্মের শ্রেষ্ঠত্ব প্রমাণ করেন। স্বামী বিবেকানন্দের ভাবাদর্শ, পাশ্চাত্যের ও বিদগ্ধ সমাজকে প্রভাবিত করেছিল। বহু মার্কিন নর-নারী তাঁর শিষ্যত্ব গ্রহণ করেন। রোমা রোঁলা ছিলেন তাঁর একান্ত অনুরাগী। মার্গারেট নোবল, ভগিণী নিবেদিতা নামে পরিচিত হয় আজীবন স্বামীজীর আদর্শকে সফল করে তুলতে প্রয়াসী ছিলেন।

[55]

এদেশের দরিদ্র, অশিক্ষিত মানুষদের সেবায় নিয়োজিত করতে শ্রী রামকৃষ্ণর শিষ্যদের নিয়ে তিনি বিশাল কর্মযজ্ঞের সূত্রপাত করলেন। এই উদ্দেশ্যে বেলুড়ে প্রতিষ্ঠা করলেন 'রামকৃষ্ণ মিশন' অর্থাৎ বেলুড় মঠ।

১৯০২ খৃস্টাব্দের ৪ জুলাই মাত্র ৩৯ বছর বয়সে এই সর্বত্যাগী মানবপ্রেমিক মহাপুরুষ বেলুড় মঠেই দেহত্যাগ করেন। স্বামী বিবেকানন্দের মানবাত্মার যথার্থ সেবার মন্ত্র আজকের বিশ্বকে সর্বাঙ্গীন অবক্ষয়ের হাত থেকে রক্ষা করতে পারবে।

(গ) আমার প্রিয় লেখক।

উত্তরঃ

বাংলা সাহিত্যের বিস্তৃত জগৎ জুড়ে যে সাহিত্যিকদের পদচারণা রয়েছে বিশ্ব কবি রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর নিঃসন্দেহে সেই জগতে চিরকালীন শ্রেষ্ঠত্বের আসনে স্থান পেয়েছেন। কিন্তু রবীন্দ্র সমসাময়িক ও রবীন্দ্রোত্তর পর্যায়ে বাংলা সাহিত্যে অসংখ্য প্রতিভাবান সাহিত্যিকের আবির্ভাব হয়েছে। তাদের মধ্যে বহু লেখকের লেখা আমার কিশোর মনকে স্পর্শ করেছে। কিন্তু তারাশঙ্কর বন্দোপাধ্যায়ের একটি লেখা পাঠ করার পর আমার মনের ভিতরে গভীর ভাবে রেখাপাত করে। তারপর আমি অত্যন্ত আগ্রহের সাথে তাঁর বেশ কয়টি রচনা পাঠ করেছি এবং তাকেই আমার সবচেয়ে প্রিয় লেখক হিসেবে বরণ করে নিয়েছি।

তারাশঙ্কর ১৮৯৮ সালে বীরভূমের লাভপুরে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। কিন্তু তারাশঙ্কর যখন বাংলা সাহিত্যের জগতে সক্রিয় ভাবে অংশগ্রহণ করতে শুরু করেন। তখন রবীন্দ্রনাথ, শরৎচন্দ্রের মত সাহিত্যের দিকপালরা সাহিত্য গগনে স্বকীয় উজ্জ্বল দীপ্তিতে বিরাজমান। বিশ্বযুদ্ধান্তের পরিবর্তনশীল সামাজিক পটভূমিকায় কল্লোল পত্রিকার মাধ্যমে গল্পকার হিসেবে তারাশঙ্করের আত্মপ্রকাশ ঘটে। কিন্তু কল্লোলের সাথে আদর্শগত মিল না হওয়ায় তিনি নিজ মানসিকতা ও আদর্শ অনুযায়ী স্বাধীনভাবে সাহিত্য সৃষ্টি করতে শুরু করেন। একে একে রচনা করেন 'রাইকমল' 'কবি', 'নীলকণ্ঠ' 'ধাত্রীদেবতা', 'চৈতালি', 'ঘূর্ণী', 'কালিন্দী', 'গনদেবতা', 'পঞ্চগ্রাম', 'হাঁসুলিবাকের উপকথা', 'বেদেনী' 'তামস', 'তপস্যা', 'আরোগ্যনিকেতন', 'রাধা', 'সন্দীপন পাঠশালা', 'নবদিগন্ত' ইত্যাদির মত কালজয়ী উপন্যাস।

তারাশঙ্করের সাহিত্যের যে সকল বৈশিষ্ট আমাকে মুগ্ধ করেছে, তা হল তীক্ষ্ণ বাস্তব দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী। বলিষ্ঠ জীবনবোধ ও গভীরভাবে যুগসচেতনতা। তিনি যেন সেই সময়ের বিশ্বের সামগ্রিক পরিস্থিতিকে আত্মসাৎ করে অত্যন্ত সার্থকতর ভাবে তা উপন্যাস সাহিত্যের মাধ্যমে তুলে ধরেছেন।

জমিদার বংশে জন্মগ্রহণ করলেও তারাশঙ্কর সেই সামন্ত তান্ত্রিক জীবন যাত্রা থেকে নিজেকে সম্পূর্ণ মোহমুক্ত রাখতে পেরেছিলেন। তাই 'গণদেবতা' কিংবা 'পঞ্চগ্রাম' উপন্যাসে সাধারণ মানুষের প্রতি তার গভীর সহানুভূতি প্রকাশ পেয়েছে। তারাশঙ্কর তার রচনায় সমাজের সর্বোচ্চ থেকে সর্বনিম্নসকল পর্যায়ের চরিত্রকে সার্থকভাবে ফুটিয়ে তুলেছেন। তারাশঙ্করের উপন্যাসে আঞ্চলিক পরিবেশের নিখুঁত চিত্র ফুটে উঠেছে।

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তারাশঙ্কর তার সাহিত্য সেবার স্বীকৃতিস্বরূপ 'সাহিত্য একাডেমী' পুরস্কার, 'রবীন্দ্র' পুরস্কার, 'জ্ঞানপীঠ' পুরস্কার ইত্যাদি অনেক সরকারী-বেসরকারী পুরস্কার লাভ করেছেন। এই কালজয়ী ঔপন্যাসিক সম্পর্কে এই স্বল্প পরিসরে লেখা সম্ভব নয়। তার সৃষ্টির মাহাত্ম্য সময়ের সাথে ধীরে ধীরে আমার কাছে আর ও গভীরতর ভাবে উন্মোচিত হয়ে চলেছে। ১৯৭১ সালে এই মহান স্রষ্টার দেহাবসান হলেও তারাশঙ্কর বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় তাঁর সৃষ্টির মাহাত্ম্য লক্ষ লক্ষ সাহিত্যানুরাগী মানুষের মত আমার মনের গভীরে ও প্রিয় লেখক হিসেবে চিরকালীন স্থান লাভ করেছেন।

(ঘ)   সভ্যতার অগ্রগতিতে বিজ্ঞানের দান।

উত্তরঃ

'বিজ্ঞান' কথার অভিধানিক অর্থ হচ্ছে বিশেষ জ্ঞান। নিয়মিত পর্যবেক্ষণ ও গবেষণালব্ধ জ্ঞানই হচ্ছে বিজ্ঞান। মানুষকে যুক্তিহীন কুসংস্কার এবং ধর্মান্ধতা থেকে মুক্তি দিয়ে সভ্যতার আলো ছড়িয়ে দিয়েছে বিজ্ঞান। আদিম অসভ্য যাযাবর মানুষ যে দিন আগুন জ্বালাতে শিখে সেদিন থেকে আজ ও বিরামহীনভাবে মানব কল্যাণে নিয়োজিত হয়েছে বিজ্ঞান। আজকের সভ্য মানুষের জীবনে বিজ্ঞানের অবদান তাই অপরিহার্য হয়ে উঠেছে।

আধুনিক বিশ্বের প্রতিটি মানুষের জীবনকে বিজ্ঞান তার অবদানের সাহায্যে সহজ ও সাবলীল করে তুলেছে। তাই একজন ব্যক্তির জীবন এলার্ম এর সাহায্যে ঘুম থেকে ওঠা থেকে শুরু করে আবার রাতে সুখে নিদ্রা যাওয়া পর্যন্ত বিজ্ঞানের উপস্থিতিতে সহজ ও আনন্দময় হয়ে উঠেছে।

সুস্থ দেহে বেঁচে থাকাই মানব জীবনের সর্বশ্রেষ্ঠ বাসনা। বিজ্ঞান এক্ষেত্রে নানা আবিষ্কারের মাধ্যমে চিকিৎসা ব্যবস্থার অভূতপূর্ব উন্নতি সাধন করার ফলে শিশু মৃত্যু থেকে শুরু করে অকাল মৃত্যুর হার হ্রাস পেয়েছে। নিরোগ দেহে মানুষ সুখে বেঁচে থাকতে পারছে।

জলপথ, স্থলপথ, বিমান পথ, ইত্যাদির ক্ষেত্রে নানা রকমের যন্ত্রযান আবিষ্কারের মাধ্যমে পৃথিবীর এক প্রান্তের মানুষের সাথে অন্য প্রান্তের মানুষের যোগা-যোগ স্থাপনে বিশেষ ভাবে সাহায্য করেছে বিজ্ঞান। এ ছাড়া ডাক পরিষেবা, টেলিফোন, ফ্যাক্স আন্তর্জাল, মোবাইল ফোন ইত্যাদির সাহায্যে সমস্ত বিশ্বকে বিজ্ঞান মানুষের হাতের মুঠোয় এনে দিয়েছে।

বৈজ্ঞানিক আবিষ্কার বা বিজ্ঞানের অবদান শিক্ষার জগৎকে নতুন পথের দিশা দেখিয়ে সময়ের সাথে উন্নততর করে তুলেছে। চক্ ডাস্টার থেকে শুরু করে কমপিউটার প্রোজেক্টার। আন্তর্জাল ইত্যাদির সাহায্যে বিজ্ঞান শিক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে নতুন দিগন্ত উন্মোচিত করে দিয়েছে।

পাতার কুটির থেকে আজ মানুষের বাসস্থান যে আধুনিকতম সুব্যবস্থিত অট্টালিকায় পৌঁছাতে পেরেছে, তার সম্পূর্ণ কৃতিত্ব বিজ্ঞানের। বিজ্ঞানের আবিষ্কারের সাহায্যেই আজ পৃথিবীতে বোর্জ খলিফার মত গগনচুম্বি অট্টালিকা তৈরি হচ্ছে এবং মানুষ কল্পনাতীত ভাবে সেই শিখরে পদার্পণ করতে পেরেছে।

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বহিঃ শত্রুর আক্রমণ থেকে দেশ ও জাতিকে রক্ষা করতে বিজ্ঞানের সহায়তায় আবিস্কৃত হচ্ছে নতুন ধরণের আনবিক আগ্নেয়ান্ত্র, অতি ছোট ছোট দেশও আজ বিজ্ঞানের সাহায্যে প্রতিরক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে বিশাল ও উন্নত দেশের সাথে সমান তালে পা দিয়ে নিজেদের সুরক্ষিত রাখতে সক্ষম হয়েছে।

কর্মব্যস্ত মানুষের জীবনে অবসর বিনোদনের নানা উপাদান মানুষের হাতে তুলে দিয়েছে বিজ্ঞান। রেডিও, টেপরেকর্ডার টেলিভিশন, ডিভিডি, কম্পিউটার ইত্যাদির সাহায্যে আজকের মানুষ স-পরিবারে সুস্থ স্বাভাবিক পরিবেশে অবসর সময় ব্যয় করতে পারে।

মানব কল্যাণের জন্য সৃষ্ট বিজ্ঞান আজ অনেকাংশেই স্বার্থান্বেষী। কিছু মানুষের পরিচালনায় বিপথগামী হয়ে চলেছে। মানুষের নিজের সৃষ্টি এই বিজ্ঞান ও তার অবদান মানুষের জন্যই ধ্বংসের কারণ হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে। এই অবস্থা থেকে মুক্ত হয়ে এই পৃথিবীকে আরও সুন্দর করে তুলতে সকল বিজ্ঞান মনস্ক মানুষকে শুভ চেতনায় উদ্বুদ্ধ হতে হবে। বিজ্ঞানের যথার্থ সু-প্রয়োগ মানুষকে সভ্যতার আরও শিখরে পোছাতে সাহায্য করতে পারবে।

★ ★ ★

Meghalaya Board of School Education, (2019). The Latest Design of question Paper along with the unit wise distribution of marks and number of Questions have been given here. There will be total 13 questions in the Paper from 2019 onwards. Students are advised to go through the Sample Papers and marking scheme for details.

NEPALI (IL)

DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER

SUBJECT : NEPALI (IL)

Maximum Marks : 80

Internal Marks : 20

Total Marks : 100

CLASS: X

Time: 3 hours

1.   **Weightags to form of Questions:**

Form of Question	Marks each Type	Number of Questions	Serial No of Questions	Total Marks
Very Short Answer (VSA)	5	25	6 - 12	25
Short Answer (SA)	3	6	3 - 10	13
Long Answer (LA)	5	7	1 - 13	42
Total	_	38	1 - 13	80

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2. **Weightages to Content :**

(Chapter numbers of MBOSE Textbooks related to each units are given within brackets against each of themes)

UNIT : I

PROSE

30 Marks

I. 1 Contents and Processes (Any two)   **2 × 7 = 14**

Theme 1. Saya Rupiyanko Note (Ch. 4)

Theme 2. Charlie Chaplin: Ek Asadharan Vyaktittyo (Ch. 12)

Theme 3. Paribanda (Ch. 22)

Theme 4. Shikshhako Udyasaya (Ch.24)

I. 2 Explain with reference to the context (Any one)   **5 Marks.**

Theme 1. Chitti (Ch. 30)

Theme 2. Aljhekolcaha (Ch. 39)

I. 3 Short Answer (Any three)   **2 × 3 = 6**

Theme 1. Parasmani Pradhan (Ch. 35)

Theme 2. Aljhekolcaha (Ch. 39)

Theme 3. Chitti (Ch. 30)

Theme 4. Shikshhako Udyasaya (Ch.24)

Theme 5. Paribanda (Ch. 22)

Theme 6. Saya Rupiyanko Note (Ch. 4)

I. 4 Very Short Answer (Any five)   **1 × 5 = 5**

Theme 1. Saya Rupiyanko Note (Ch. 4)

Theme 2. Charlie Chaplin: Ek Asadharan Vyaktittyo (Ch. 12)

Theme 3. Paribanda (Ch. 22)

Theme 4. Shikshhako Udyasaya (Ch.24)

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Theme 5. Chitti (Ch. 30)

Theme 6. Parasmani Pradhan (Ch. 35)

Theme 7. Aljhekolcaha (Ch. 39)

UNIT : II

POETRY

18 Marks

II. 1 Substance writing (Any one)	**5 Marks.**

Theme 1. Sirja Autakagajko Itihass (Ch. 11)

Theme 2. Gaunthaliko Chiribiri (Ch. 25)

Theme 3. Garib (Ch. 29)

II. 2 Reference to context (Any one)	**5 Marks.**

Theme 1. Bhanubhaktaprati (Ch. 31)

Theme 2. Sweet falls (Ch. 36)

II. 3 Short Answer (Any two)	**2 + 2 = 4**

Theme 1. Sirja Autakagajko Itihass (Ch. 11)

Theme 2. Sirja Autakagajko Itihass (Ch. 11)

Theme 3. Sweet falls (Ch. 36)

Theme 4. Gaunthaliko Chiribiri (Ch. 25)

Theme 5. Adhikar Ra Kartavya (Ch. 27)

II. 4 Very Short Answer (Any four)	**1 × 4 = 4**

Theme 1. Sirja Autakagajko Itihass (Ch. 11)

Theme 2. Gaunthaliko Chiribiri (Ch. 25)

Theme 3. Garib (Ch. 29)

Theme 4. Sweet falls (Ch. 36)

Theme 5. Adhikar Ra Kartavya (Ch. 27)

Theme 6. Bhanubhaktaprati (Ch. 31)

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UNIT : III

RAPID READER

10 Marks

Mait Ghar - Lain Sing Bangdel

III.1 Very Short Answer (Any five)

Marks **5**

Theme 1. Chapter 2   Page 9

Theme 2. Chapter 10   Page 49

Theme 3. Chapter 10   Page 49

Theme 4. Chapter 5   Page 19

Theme 5. Chapter 15   Page 80

Theme 6. Chapter 1 - 17   Page 1-80

Theme 7. Chapter 6   Page 20

III.2 Write Short Story of Maitghar

5

Theme 1. Write the character of Ratna

UNIT : IV

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

22 Marks

IV.1 Write the meaning of proverb with Examples (Any one)   **3**

Theme 1. Alche thigre swade Jibre

Theme 2. Najane Gaunko Batai Na sodhm

Theme 3. Bato Chode Kanda Bichha

Theme 4. Bandarko Hatma Nariwal

IV.2 Answer the following according to the instruction given below   **6**

Theme 1. Change the Gender

Theme 2. Make Abstract noun

Theme 3. Make the adjective

Theme 4. Join the words to get the meaning differences

Theme 5. Change the Voice

Theme 6. Write the meaning of Idioms

IV.3 Comprehension Writing   **5**
         or
Write a letter

IV.4 Essay Writing (any one)   **8**

Theme 1. Mobile Phone

Theme 2. Famous Sports Person

Theme 3. Merits and demerits of Science

Theme 4. Famous Writter

Theme 5. Environmental Pollution

★ ★ ★

MODEL QUESTION PAPERS
2019
NEPALI (IL)
(INDIAN LANGUAGE)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 24

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

General Instructions:

(i) The Candidates are advised to attempt all questions accordingly.

(ii) Marks allocated to every question are indicated against each.

1. तल दिएका कुनै दुई प्रश्नका उत्तर लेख: $7 \times 2 = 14$

   (क) 'सय रुपियाँको नोट' कसको के हो ? सय रुपियाँको नोट कथाको नायक रुपलालके चरित्र चित्रण गर।

   (ख) विश्वलाई हँसाउने अनौठो व्यक्तिको नाम के थियो ? ती व्यक्तिले जीवनमा केकस्तो सङ्घर्ष गरेका थिए ? लेख।

   (ग) रने कसरी परिबन्दमा पऱ्यो ? लेख।

   (घ) शिक्षाले चरित्र निमणिमा केकस्तो सहयोग गरेको छ ? निबन्धको आधारमा स्पष्ट पार।

2. सारांश लेख (कुनै एक): 5

   (क) नवसापकोटा रचित 'सिजे एउटा कागजको इतिहास'।

   (ख) लेखनाथ पौड्याल रचित 'गौथलीको चिरिविरि'

   (ग) लक्ष्मीप्रसाद देवकोटा रचित 'गरीब'

3. सप्रसँग व्याख्या गरः- $5 \times 2 = 10$

   (क) स्वावलम्बनलाई छोडेर अर्काको भर पर्ने व्यक्ति कहिले पनि सफल हुँदैन।

[64]

एकातिर श्रीमनिले मेरो विचार र इच्छालाई समर्थन गर्दिनर भने म पनि मेरो गोरुको मोल बाहै टक्का भन्न छोड्दिन।

(ख) कहिल्यै तिमी अस्ताउने छैनौ

तिम्रो पछि हामी दगुछौं

पृथ्वीले सूर्य परिक्रमा गरेझैं

हामी पृथ्वी परिक्रमा गछौं

यस्तै रीतले सन्हया आउला अन्धकार-शण सर्वत्र छाउला 'स्वीर फल्स' आपनै धूनमा रहला जीवन-गीत त्यो आपनै गाउला।

4. दुई वा तीन वाक्यमा उत्तर लेख (कुनै तीन):   2 × 3 = 6

(क) पारसमणि प्रधानलाई किन व्याकणाचार्य भनिन्द ?

(ख) डाक्टर बन्दा केके कुराको लाभ हुन्छ ?

(ग) नेपाली भाषा कसरी हुर्किएको भाषा हो ?

(घ) कुन अवस्थामा शिक्षा सॉधुरिंदै जान्छ ?

(ङ) रनको कोसित किन झगडा भएको थियो ?

(च) रुपलाललाई किन पुलिसले समात्यो ?

5. दुई वातीन वाक्यमा उत्तर लेख (कुनै दुई)   2 × 2 = 4

(क) कवि स्वर्णपत्र र ताम्रपत्र बिर्सेर केको इतिहास लेख भन्छन् ?

(ख) कवि किन 'खासीपहाडका भीर' छाम भन्छन् ?

(ग) कुन कुन समयमा स्वीट फल्स् घटने-बढ्ने गछे ?

(घ) रुपियॉलाई किन उपियॉसँग दॉजिएको छ ?

(ङ) अपराध कसरी भाग्छ ?

6. एक शब्द वा वाक्यमा उत्तर लेख (कुनै पाँच) 1 × 5 = 5

   (क) रुपलालले महीनामा कति तनखा पाउँथ्यो ?

   (ख) चार्लीले कुन नाटक कम्पनीमा काम गर्थे ?

   (ग) रणबहादुर गुरुङ को हो ?

   (घ) उद्भिदबाट कस्तो शिक्षा पाउँछौं ?

   (ङ) वंशावली भनेको के हो ?

   (च) पत्रिकामा किन आलु-आलु लगाइएको थियो ?

   (छ) अल्झेको इच्छा भन्दा के बुझिन्छ ?

7. एक शब्द वा क्यमा उत्तर लेख (कुनै चार) 1 × 4 = 4

   (क) एउटा कागजको इतिहास भनेको के हो ?

   (ख) सञ्ययरोग भनेको के हो ?

   (ग) गरीबलाई के मिठो लाग्छ ?

   (घ) 'स्वीटफल्स्' कहाँ छ ?

   (ङ) अधिकार र कर्त्तव्याका कवि को हुन् ।

   (च) कवि भानुभक्तलाई किन अमृत-जिछ्वा भन्छन् ?

8. एक शब्द वा वाक्यमा उत्तर लेख (कुनै पाँच): 1 × 5 = 5

   (क) सुबेदारकी अघिल्ली स्वास्नी परलोक भएको कति वर्ष भएको थियो ?

   (ख) सानीको लोग्नेको घर कहाँ थियो ?

   (ग) सानीका कतिजना नन्द थिए ?

   (घ) 'झ्याउँ कीरी' र टुप्लुक्कको अर्थ के हो ?

   (ङ) सानीको लोग्नेले किन सौता ल्यायो ?

   (च) 'माइत घर' उपन्यासमा कतिवटा पाठ छन् ?

   (छ) सुवेदारनीले सानीलाई 'कोसित बती हेने जान्छेस्' भन्दा उसले के भनेर उत्तर दिन्छे ?

[66]

9. 'माइत-घर' उपन्यासको कथावस्तु सङ्क्षेपमा लेख ।   5

अथवा

रत्नाको चरित्र चित्रण गर ।

10. कुनै एउटा उसानको अर्थ सोल्दै व्याख्या गर: 1 + 2 = 3

(क) अल्छे तिग्रे स्वादे जिब्रे ।

(ख) नजाने गाउँको बाटै नसोध्नु ।

(ग) बाटो छोडे कॉटो बिझ्छ ।

(घ) बादँरको हातमा नरिवल ।

11. निम्नलिखित निर्देश अनुसार उत्तर लेख-

(क) लिङ्ग परिवर्त्तन गर (कुनैदुई) पुरुष, देवता गाई, राजा ।   1

(ख) भाववाचक संज्ञा बनाऊ (कुनै दुई):   1

लेख, पढ, भन, बस

(ग) विशेषण बनाऊ (कुनै दुई):   1

दिन, बिख, वर्ष, शिशु

(घ) सन्धि गर (कुनै दुई):   1

विद्य+आलय, महा+इन्द्र, नि:+रोग, सम्+सार

(ङ) वाच्य परिवर्त्तन गर (कुनै एक):   1

(क) म किताब हेर्छु ।

(ख) भाइले पढ्छ ।

(ग) उनले गीत गाए ।

(च) तलका टुक्काको अर्थ लेख (कुनै एक):   1

(क) फुटेको कस्वा

(ख) आङ कन्याएर छारो उडाउनु

(ग) मन्थन गर्नु

[67]

12. तलको गघाश पढी सोधिएका प्रश्नहरुको उत्तर लेख:

परिचमका देशहरुमा प्रकृतिलाई जड सम्झन्छनू। उनीहरुको लागि प्रकृति एउटा भौतिक उपलबिध मात्र हो। प्रकृति मान्छेका लागि हो तसर्थ यसको जति सक्दो उपयोग गर्नुपर्छ भन्ने भौतिकवादी दुष्टिकोण परिचमी विचारको छयेय हो भने प्रकृति र मानवको अस्तित्व परिपुरक सम्बन्धमा आधारित छ त्यसैले प्रकृतिलाई चेतन रुपमा मान्नुपर्छ र सन्तुलित उपयोग गर्नुपर्छ भन्ने कुरा पूर्वीय दर्शनको सारतच्व हो। अहिले आएर परिचमकाहरुले प्रकृति सरक्षणको नारा उठाए पनि परिचममा यो नारा उठेको धेरै समय भएको छैन। मान्छे आफै प्रकृति हो। त्यसैले भौतिक विकासको चरम चूलीमा पुगेपछि मानवमा उत्पन हुने अतृप्ति, बितृष्णा र कुण्ठाको उचित विकासका लागि प्रकृति तिरै फर्किनु अनिवार्य हुन्छ। परिचमाहरुको 'प्रकृति तिर फर्क' को नारालाई भसै सन्दर्थमा हेर्नुपर्छ। प्रकृति भनेको ढुङ्गोमाटो, वृक्ष–वनस्पति र जलस्रोत हो। अब यी सबै कुरालाई प्राकृतिक सम्पदा भन्न थालिएको छ। समकालीन विश्वमा धनी वा गरीब राष्ट्रको निर्णय उसको अधीनमा रहेको प्राकृतिक सम्पदाकै आधारमा हुन थालेको पाइन्छ। प्रकृतिको विराट स्वरुप ने वातावरण हो। वातावरणभित्र वायुमण्डल समेत समेरिन्छ।

(क) परिचमी देशहरुमा प्रकृतिलाई के सम्झन्छन् ? 1

(ख) प्रकृति र मानवको अस्तित्व केमा आधारित छ ? 1

(ग) प्रकृति भनेको के हो ? 1

(घ) धनी र गरीब छुट्याउने आधार के हो ? 1

(ङ) वितृष्णा र विराट शब्दका अर्थ लेख। 1

अथवा

विदेशमा बस्ने निर्णय गरेको साथीलाई स्वदेशको महत्व बुझाउँदै स्वदेश फर्कन अनुरोध गरी एउटा पत्र (चिठी) लेख। (परिचय, सम्बोधन, लेख्नुपर्ने कुरा ठेगान आढि कुरा चिठीमा हुनुपर्नेछ)

1 + 1 + 2 + 1 = 5

13. तलको कुनै एउटा विषय छानेर निबन्ध लेख: (२०० शब्दभित्र) 8

(क) मोबाइल फोनको उपयोगिता

(ख) तिमीलाई मनपर्ने कुनै एक जना खेलाडी

(ग) विज्ञानको नाफार नोक्सान

(घ) कुनै महान साहित्यकाएको जीवनी

(ङ) पर्यावरण प्रदुषण

★ ★ ★

BLUE PRINT

SUBJECT- ASSAMESE

Class-X

Form of Questions	VSA	SA	LA	Total
PROSE: a)Chatra Jibon aru samaj Sewa	4(4)	-	1	5(4)
b)Bharatiya Sanskriti	4(4)	-	1	5(4)
c) Asomor janagosthir gathoni aru sanskriti	3(3)	-	1(1)	4(4)
d)Nuton aru saptados satikar bouddhik biplob	4(4)	-	-	4(4)
POETRY: a)Borgeet	2(2)	-	1(1)	3(3)
b) Zikir	1(1)	1(1)	-	2(2)
c) Mor desh manuhor desh	1(1)	1	-	2(1)
d) Drisyantor	1(1)	-	1	2(1)
RAPID READER: Mor Saisab,Mur Kaisor	9(5)	4(2)	2(1)	15(8)
GRAMMAR(Sandhi,Nattwa aru Shattwa Bidhi, Samas, ,Pratyaya Pad Prakaran, Karak,)	7(5)	-	2(1)	9(6)
COMPOSITION(Make sentence, Opposite words, One word for a group of words, Similar words, Amplification, Letter writing)	7(5)	-	4(1)	11(6)
ESSAY WRITING(Adarsha Mulak, Bhraman Mulak, Jiboni Mulok, Barnana Mulak)	-	-	3(1)	3(1)
Total:	**43(35)**	**6(3)**	**16(6)**	**65(44)**

ASSAMESE (IL)
Class: X

DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS

Prose	20
Poetry	15
Rapid Reader	15
Grammar	10
Composition	10
Essay	10
Total	80

Assamese (IL)

Class:X

(গদ্য ভাগ)

১) তলৰ প্ৰশ্নকেইটাৰ উত্তৰ এটা শব্দ বা বাক্যৰে দিয়া:   ১X৫ = ৫

ক) শিক্ষাৰ্থী বা ছাত্ৰৰ উন্নতিৰ ঘাই মন্ত্ৰ কি?

খ) 'ভাৰতীয় সংস্কৃতি' নামৰ প্ৰবন্ধটোৰ লেখকৰ নাম কি?

গ) ত্ৰয়োদশ শতিকাত অসমলৈ অহা বহিৰাগত গোষ্ঠী কোনটো?

ঘ) ড° কুলেন্দু পাঠকে কোনখন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰপৰা ডক্টৰেট ডিগ্ৰী লাভ কৰিছিল?

ঙ) ভূকেন্দ্ৰিক বিশ্বধাৰণাৰ প্ৰথম প্ৰবক্তা কোন?

২) পাঠ্যপুথিত থকাৰ দৰে খালী ঠাই পূৰ কৰা:   ১X৫ = ৫

ক) পঢ়াই পঢ়ে,_____ পাণ।

খ) কমাৰশালত গঢ়িবলৈ হ'লে আগতে _____ গঢ়ি চাব লাগিব।

গ) _____সংস্কৃতি এক বিৰাট সমন্বয়ৰ বস্তু।

ঘ) অসমৰ_____জনগোষ্ঠীৰ গাঁথনিতে অসমীয়া সংস্কৃতিৰ বৈশিষ্ট্য ৰক্ষা পৰিছে।

ঙ) _____ পৰীক্ষাভিত্তিক ন'হলে অৰ্থহীন আৰু ক্ষতিপূৰ্ণ হয়।

৩) শুদ্ধ নে অশুদ্ধ লিখা।   ১X৫ = ৫

ক) ডিম্বেশ্বৰ নেওগ অসমীয়া সাহিত্যৰ বুৰঞ্জী প্ৰণেতা হিচাপে পৰিচিত।

খ) 'ফ্ৰম ভল্গা টু গঙ্গা' পুথিখনৰ ৰচক হেম বৰুৱা।

গ) মোগল যুগক ভাৰতীয় সংস্কৃতিৰ বিস্তাৰ যুগ বুলিব পাৰি।

ঘ) ১৮৩৬ চনৰপৰা ১৮৭৩ চনলৈ অসমৰ বিদ্যালয়ত বঙালী ভাষা চলিছিল।

ঙ) 'প্ৰিলিপ্ৰিয়া' গ্ৰন্থখনৰ ৰচক গেলিলিও।

৪) তলৰ যিকোনো এটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা:   ৫

ক) বৰ্তমান প্ৰচলিত শিক্ষাৰ দোষ কি কি? ছাত্ৰসকলে কি কি বিষয়ত জ্ঞান লাভ কৰি দেশসেৱাত ব্ৰতী হ'ব লাগে?

খ) অজন্তাৰ গুহাৰ শিল্পকলাৰ এটি বিৱৰণ দিয়া।

গ) 'লগে লগে সংস্কৃতিৰ ৰূপান্তৰ ঘটিল'--- কিহৰ বাবে সংস্কৃতিৰ ৰূপান্তৰ ঘটিছিল? এই ৰূপান্তৰ কিদৰে ঘটিছিল বুজাই লিখা?

(পদ্যভাগ)

৫) তলৰ প্ৰশ্নকেটাৰ উত্তৰ এটা শব্দ বা বাক্যৰে দিয়া:   ১X৫ = ৫

ক) তোমাৰ পাঠ্যপুথিৰ অন্তৰ্গত বৰগীতটিৰ ৰচক কোন?

খ) জিকিৰৰ ৰচক কোন?

গ) 'সাগৰ দেখিছা' নামৰ কবিতা পুথিখনৰ ৰচক কোন?

ঘ) কবিয়ে কিমান বছৰৰ পাছত মানুহজনক লগ পাইছিল?

ঙ) 'নামঘোষা' কোনে ৰচনা কৰিছিল?

৬) তলত দিয়া যিকোনো এটা কবিতাৰ মূলভাৱ চমুকৈ লিখা:   ৫

ক) বৰগীত

খ) দৃশ্যান্তৰ

৭) তলৰ যিকোনো এটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা:   ৫

ক) মক্কাৰ দুৱাৰত চাহাব জীৱই মাৰে তালি।

যেন শালে শ'লৰ লগত দৰিকাৰ টপালি।।

----কথাখিনিৰ অন্তৰ্নিহিত ভাৱটো বিশ্লেষণ কৰা।

খ) 'বাৰে বাৰে সাজিছে কাৰেং

বিশ্ব সভ্যাতাৰ'

-----কবিতাংশৰ জড়িয়তে কবিয়ে বিশ্ব সভ্যতাৰ কাৰণে সজা বুলি কিহক বুজাইছে বিশ্লেষণ কৰা।

(দ্ৰুত পাঠ)

৮) তলত দিয়া যিকোনো পাঁচটা শব্দৰ অৰ্থ লিখা   ১X৫=৫

বাগী, তাৎপৰ্যপূৰ্ণ, নিমাখিত, চোৰাংচোৰা, গজালি, জঞ্জাল, সাৰমৰ্ম, সচৰাচৰ, আচ্ছন্ন ।

৯) চমু টোকা লিখা(যি কোনো দুটা)   ২ ১/2X2=৫

খুঁটি বৰশী, পাংখাৰালা, দীঘলী বাই, ইলাৰাম দাস ।

১০) তলৰ যিকোনো এটা প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ লিখা:   ৫

ক) সপ্তম শ্ৰেণীত ভৰি দিয়াৰ সময়ত লেখকৰ মন কেনে লাগিছিল? তেঁও কি কি পৰিবৰ্তন দেখিছিল? কি কি মনেৰে উপলব্ধি কৰিছিল?

খ) উদয় নামৰ আলোচনীখনৰ বিষয়ে এটা চমু টোকা লিখা।

(ব্যাকৰণ ভাগ)

১১) পদ কাক বোলে? পদ কেই প্ৰকাৰৰ আৰু কি কি? প্ৰত্যেকৰে একোটাকৈ উদাহৰণ দিয়া।

৫

অথবা

কাৰক কাক বোলে? ই কেইপ্ৰকাৰৰ আৰু কি কি?

১২) সন্ধি ভাঙা আৰু যোৰা লগোৱা(যি কোনো পাঁচটা)   ১X৫=৫

হিমালয়, শত+ধিক, বুধিয়ক, পীতাম্বৰ, ফুল+আম, নাৰৰীয়া, মেঘালয়।

১৩) পৰীক্ষাত অবতীৰ্ণ হ'ব নোৱাৰাৰ কাৰণ দৰ্শাই স্কুলৰ প্ৰধান শিক্ষকলৈ এখন আবেদন পত্ৰ লিখা।   ৫

অথবা

তোমাৰ অঞ্চলৰ বাট-পথ, দলং, খোৱাপানী যোগান আদিৰ উন্নয়নৰ বাবে চৰকাৰৰ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষণ কৰি স্থানীয় বাতৰি কাকতলৈ এখন প্ৰতিবেদন লিখা।

১৪) এটা শব্দত প্রকাশ কৰা(যি কোনো পাঁচটা)   ১X৫ = ৫

ক) দুয়োটা চকুৰে নেদেখা মানুহ

খ) খাবলৈ অনা কলপুলি

গ) যি ইশ্বৰক বিশ্বাস নকৰে

ঘ) যাৰ ঘৰবাৰী নাই

ঙ) গৰু বন্ধা ঘৰ

চ) বিহুৰ আগদিনা

ছ) মাকৰ ভনীয়েক

অথবা

তলৰ যিকোনো এছোৱাৰ ভাৱ সম্প্ৰসাৰণ কৰা

ক) ৰাইজে নখ জোকাৰিলে নৈ বয়।

খ) হৰিণাৰ মাংসই বৈৰী।

১৫) তলৰ যিকোনো এটা বিষয় বাছি লৈ এখন ৰচনা লিখা:   ১০

ক) তোমাৰ প্ৰিয় গ্ৰন্থ

খ) পৰিবেশ প্ৰদূষণ আৰু ইয়াৰ প্ৰতিকাৰ

গ) তোমাৰ এটি ভ্ৰমণ কাহিনী

ঘ) ইন্টাৰনেট আৰু যুৱসমাজ

ANSWER KEYS

Assamese (IL)

Class: X

(গদ্যভাগ)

১) ক) একাগ্রতা হৈছে শিক্ষার্থী বা ছাত্রৰ উন্নতিৰ ঘাই মন্ত্র।

খ) হেম বৰুৱা

গ) মংগোলীয়

ঘ) ইংলেণ্ডৰ বার্মিংহাম বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ৰপৰা ডক্টৰেট ডিগ্রী লাভ কৰিছিল।

ঙ) ইজিপ্তৰ জ্যোতির্বিজ্ঞানী ট'লেমী ভূ-কেন্দ্রিক বিশ্বধাৰণাৰ মূল প্রবক্তা আছিল।

২) ক) ৰোৱে খ) জুইশালত গ) ভাৰতীয় ঘ) বৈচিত্রপূর্ণ ঙ) বিজ্ঞান

৩) ক) শুদ্ধ খ) অশুদ্ধ গ) শুদ্ধ ঘ) শুদ্ধ ঙ) অশুদ্ধ

৪) পাঠ্যৰ আধাৰত উত্তৰসমূহ সহজ সৰল ভাষাৰে প্রস্তুত কৰিব লাগে। উত্তৰসমূহ পোনপটীয়া হোৱা উচিত।

(পদ্য ভাগ)

৫) ক) শ্রীশ্রী মাধৱদেৱ খ) আজান ফকিৰ বা শ্বাহ মিলান গ) দেৱকান্ত বৰুৱা

ঘ) ২৫ বছৰৰ পাছত ঙ) শ্রীশ্রী মাধৱদেৱ

৬) কবিতাৰ মাজেৰে কবিয়ে প্রকাশ কৰিবলৈ বিচৰা ভাৱৰাশি সহজ সৰল ভাষাৰে গদ্যত চমুকৈ লিখিব লাগে। প্রয়োজনত কবিৰ ভাৱৰাশিৰ বাখ্যা আগবঢ়াব লাগে।

৭) আমাৰ পাঠ্যৰ অন্তর্গত আজান ফকিৰৰ 'জিকিৰ আৰু জাৰি'ত এই সাৰগর্ভ কথাখিনিৰ উল্লেখ আছে। ইয়াত কোৱা হৈছে যে মক্কা মুছলমান সকলৰ পবিত্র স্থান। পবিত্র মনেৰে মায়া মোহ এৰি মক্কালৈ যোৱা হয়। বেয়া মনোভাবেৰে হাজাৰবাৰ মক্কা দর্শন কৰিও কোনো সুফল পোৱা নাযায়। মানুহে সকলো জীৱ জন্তুক সমভাৱেৰে চাব পাৰিব লাগে। অন্যথা আল্লাৰ দৃষ্টিত

অপৰাধী হোৱা যায়। এই পৃথিৱীত সকলো মানুহে ভাল বেয়া বিচাৰ কৰিব নোৱাৰে। বহুতৰে ধাৰণা আছে মক্কা দৰ্শন কৰিলেই পুণ্য অৰ্জন কৰি বেহেস্তত স্থান পাব পাৰি। সেয়া অলীক কল্পনা মাথোন। সমগ্ৰ জীৱনত কেৱল পাপ কাম কৰি জীৱনৰ অন্তিম সময়ত পুণ্য অৰ্জন কৰিবলৈ যোৱাটো কেতিয়াও উচিত নহয়।

৮) **ৱাগী**–ঘোঁৰা-গাড়ী, **তাৎপৰ্যপূৰ্ণ**-ভাবাৰ্থপূৰ্ণ, **নিমাখিত**-বৰ দৰিদ্ৰ বা অসহায়, **চোৰাংচোৱা**-গুপ্তচৰ, **গজালি**-অঙ্কুৰ ওলোৱা, **জঞ্জাল**- হলস্থল, **সাৰমৰ্ম**-অতি প্ৰয়োজনীয় অংশ, **সচৰাচৰ**-সাধাৰণতে, **আচ্ছন্ন**-আবৃত।

৯) চমুটোকাৰ এটি আৰ্হি দিয়া হ'ল:

খুঁটি বৰশী: বৰশীৰ ছিপডাল মাটিত পুতি বৰশী পানীত ৰখা হয় কাৰণে এইবিধ বৰশীক খুঁটি বৰশী বোলা হয়। ইয়াৰ ছিপডাল পাঁচ হাতমান দীঘল হয়। খুঁটি বৰশীত জীয়া মাছ, পোক নাইবা সৰু ভেকুলী টোপ হিচাপে গাঁঠি দিয়া হয়। মাছৰ টোপটো পানীত লৰচৰ কৰি থাকিলে ৰৌ, বৰালী, কাছ আদি আহি টোপ গিলিলে বৰশীত লাগি ধৰে। এনেদৰে খুঁটি বৰশীৰে ডাঙৰ মাছ ধৰা হয়।

১০) তলত এটা আৰ্হি প্ৰশ্নৰ উত্তৰ দিয়া হল:

খ) অসমীয়া ভাষাৰ বাবে নিজ হাতে কাম এটা কৰাৰ ইচ্ছাৰে লেখকে সহপাঠী প্ৰমোদ দাসক লগত লৈ স্কুলৰ কাৰণে 'উদয়' নামৰ আলোচনী এখন উলিওৱাৰ ঠিৰাং কৰিলে। ড° বিৰিঞ্চি কুমাৰ বৰুৱাৰ ভায়েক শ্ৰীৰোদ কুমাৰ বৰুৱাৰ শেৰালী নামৰ ছপাশালত 'উদয়' নামৰ আলোচনীখন ছপা কৰা হৈছিল। শিক্ষকৰ অনুমতি লৈ আলোচনীখন ছপা কৰাৰ বাবে ছাত্ৰৰপৰা তিনি অনাকৈ পইচা মাহেকীয়া মাচুলৰ লগত আদায় লোৱা হৈছিল। উদয় সম্পাদনাত ছাত্ৰ সম্পাদক হিচাপে লেখকে দায়িত্ব পালন কৰিছিল। তেঁও নিজেও 'পথ-নিৰূপণ' নামৰ গল্প এটা উদয়ত প্ৰকাশৰ কাৰণে দিছিল। এই গল্পটো উদয়ৰ দ্বিতীয় সংখ্যাত প্ৰকাশ পাছিল। ক্লাছ টেনত পঢ়ি থাকোতে লেখকে চাহ বাগিচাৰ বনুৱাসকলৰ দুখ বেদনাৰ কথাৰে আন এটা গল্প লিখি প্ৰকাশ কৰিছিল। এইদৰে লেখকে উদয় নামৰ আলোচনীখনৰ মাজেৰে সাহিত্য চৰ্চাৰ পাতনি মেলিছিল।

(ব্যাকৰণ ভাগ)

১১) বিভক্তিযুক্ত শব্দকে পদ বোলে। অথবা বাক্যত ব্যৱহাৰ হোৱা প্ৰতিটো শব্দৰ নাম পদ। পদ পাঁচ প্ৰকাৰৰ। যেনে- ক) বিশেষ্য খ) বিশেষণ গ) সৰ্বনাম ঘ) অব্যয় আৰু ক্ৰিয়া।

প্ৰতিটো পদৰে একোটাকৈ উদাহৰণ দিয়া হ'ল-

ক) বিশেষ্য ----- অসম

খ) বিশেষণ -----ধনী

গ) সর্বনাম ------সি

ঘ) অব্যয়-------অথবা

ঙ) ক্রিয়া------হাঁহে ।

অথবা

বাক্যৰ প্রায়বোৰ পদৰ লগত ক্রিয়াৰ সম্বন্ধ থাকে। ক্রিয়াৰ লগত সম্বন্ধ থকা এনে পদক কাৰক বোলে। অসমীয়াত কাৰক ছয় প্রকাৰৰ। যেনে- কর্তা, কর্ম, কৰণ, সম্প্রদান, অপাদান আৰু অধিকৰণ।

১২) হিম+আলয়=হিমালয়, শত+ধিক=শতাধিক, বুধি+অক=বুধিয়ক,

পীত+অম্বৰ=পীতাম্বৰ, ফুল+আম=ফুলাম, মেঘ+আলয়=মেঘালয়, নাও+অৰীয়া=নাৰৰীয়া

১৩) প্রসংগ পুথিৰ সহায়ত বিষয়বস্তু সুন্দৰকৈ উপস্থাপন কৰি প্রস্তুত কৰিব।

১৪) ক) অন্ধ খ) পচলা গ) নাস্তিক ঘ) অঘৰী ঙ) গোহালী চ) উৰ্ক্কা ছ) মাহী

অথবা

ক) **ৰাইজে নখ জোকাৰিলে নৈ বয়**- হাত-ভৰি ধোৱাৰ পিছত নখত অকনমান পানী লাগি থাকে। নখ জোকাৰিলে সেই পানী মাটিত পৰে। তেতিয়া তাৰ কোনো চিন-মোকাম নাথাকে; কিন্তু বহুত মানুহে সেই নখ জোকাৰিলে নখৰপৰা পনীয়েই নৈৰ সৃষ্টি কৰিব পাৰে। ইয়াৰ দ্বাৰা একতাৰ শক্তিক বুজোৱা হৈছে, অর্থাৎ সকলোৱে মিলি একোটা ডাঙৰ কাম সহজতে কৰিব পৰা যায়। একতা পৰম বল।

১৫) ৰচনা সীমিত পৰিসৰৰ মাজত শৃংখলাবদ্ধভাৱে সজাই পৰাই লিখিব লাগে। আৰম্ভণিতে বিষয়বস্তুৰ আভাস দি মূল বিষয়টো বিতংভাৱে অথচ চমুকৈ বর্ণনা কৰিব লাগে। সামৰণিত নিজা মতামত থাকিব লাগে। ৰচনাৰ ভাষা শুৱলা আৰু বানান শুদ্ধ হোৱাটো অতি প্রয়োজনীয়।

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MIZO (MIL)

CLASS X

BLUEPRINT

UNITS	VERY SHORT ANSWERS (VSA)	SHORT ANSWERS (SA)	LONG ANSWERS (LA)
Unit I: Hla (Poetry)	1 (7)	2 (4)	5 (1)
Unit II: Thu (Prose)	1 (8)	2 (6)	5 (2)
Unit III: Grammar	1 (5)	2 (5)	5 (1)
Unit IV: Thawnthu Tawi (Rapid Reader)		2 (5)	

Prescribed Textbook: Class X Mizo – *MBSE Publication*

MIZO (MIL)
CLASS X

DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER
Maximum Marks – 80
Time – 3 hours

1.   Weightage to form of Questions

Form of Questions	Marks Each Type	Number of Questions	Sl. No. of Questions	Total Marks
Very Short Answers (VSA)	1	20	Nos. 1,4,6,7,11	20
Short Answers (SA)	2	20	Nos. 2,3,8,9,13,14	40
Long Answers (LA)	5	4	Nos. 5,10,12	20
Total		44	Nos. 1 – 14	80

2.   Weightages to contents
   Unit I: Hla (Poetry) – 20 marks
   a)   Very Short Answers   -   1 mark each
          i) A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh (Any 3)
          ii) Heng thu te hi a tlukpui hla thu han dah teh. (Any 4)
   b)   Short Answers   -   2 marks each
          i) Heng hla tlar kimlo te hi a hla thu dik hmangin tikim rawh. (2)
          ii) Heng hla thu te hi tawng pangngaiin han dah teh. (Any 2)
   c)   Long Answers   -   5 marks
          i) Thumal 40 velin chhang rawh (Any 1)

   Unit II: Thu (Prose) – 30 marks
   a)   Very Short Answers   -   1 mark each
          i) A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh (Any 3)
          ii) A kar awl dah khat rawh. (Any 5)
   b)   Short Answers   -   2 marks each
          i) Heng thu hmang hian Sentence siam rawh. (Any 3)
          ii) Sentence hnih-khat lek lekin chhang rawh. (Any 3)
   c)   Long Answers   -   5 marks each
          i) Thumal 40 velin chhang rawh (Any 2)

   Unit III: Grammar – 20 marks
   a)   Very Short Answers   -   1 mark each
          i) Parts of Speech – Verb/Adjective/Adverb (Any 5)
   b)   Short Answers   -   2 marks each
          i) Tawng Upa (Any 5)

c)   Long Answers   -   5 marks

          i) Mizo tawng hman dik loh thinte (Any 1)

Unit IV: Thawnthu tawi (Rapid Reader) – 10 marks

        Short Answers   -   2 marks each

          i) Sentence hnih-khat lek lekin chhang rawh. (Any 5)

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MIZO (MIL)
CLASS X

Full Marks: 80
Pass Marks: 24
Time: 3 Hours

HLA (Poetry) – 20 marks

1.   **A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh: (Any 3)**   **(1 x 3 = 3)**

   a)   Pu Patea'n 'tuifinriat angin a liam' tia a sawi chu –
      i.   ka lawmna
     ii.   ka hlimna
    iii.   ka buaina

   b)   'Kumsul liam hnu' tih hla phuahtu chu –
      i.   Pu Patea
     ii.   C. Lalkhawliana
    iii.   C. Durthanga

   c)   'Chhul khat kual' tih hla phuahtuin 'I zahpui lo'ng u' a tih chu –
      i.   kan hnam nun mawi
     ii.   kan hausakna
    iii.   kan tlawmngaihna

   d)   'Laimi' tih awmzia chu –
      i.   mihring
     ii.   mikhual
    iii.   chhungte

e) 'Siamtu chawi reng par' tia H. Lalringa'n a sawi chu –
   i.   chhawkhlei
   ii. nauban
   iii. tlaizawng

f) Hla thu a mu rei lutuk sawina chu –
   i.   delhhlum sa ei tum
   ii. reng hung luah
   iii. kawla ni chhuak chhiar

g) Zirlaibua Lalzova hla phuah chu –
   i.   Zirtu kawng
   ii. Zofate inpumkhatna
   iii. Mahriakte'n ar ang ka vai e Parte

h) 'Kâwlrâwn' tih awmzia chu –
   i.   ram dang
   ii. rawn kai
   iii. kâwlkil

2.   **Heng hla tlar kim lo-te hi a hla thu dik hmangin tikim rawh:**   **(2 x 2 = 4)**
   a) Lalpa khawiah nge ni hmun mi buatsaihna

      _____

   b) _____
      Chibai bukin i kal ang u.

3.   **Heng hla thu te hi tawng pangngaiin han dah teh: (Any 2)**   **(2 x 2 = 4)**

   a) Luah lai Zoram lumtu tal hi,
      Lungrual têin leng za ila.

   b) Eng dang vang a ni lo pianna chûnnu
      Zoram hnuntui ngaih a bang bik silo.

   c) Chhak tlang ram tiang bawmtu par
      A vul leh ta chhing zo awm maw

   d) Vau leh hrin, fak hlawh chang ni hi
      Zirtu tan malsawm hlantu a lo ni

   e) Chhingmit thla a ral chuang lo

4. **Heng thu te hi a tlukpui hla thu han dah teh: (Any 4)** **(1 x 4 = 4)**
   a) mu   b) kâwlkil   c) tuthlawh
   d) ruahpui vanawn   e) lal

5. **Thumal 40 velin chhang rawh: (Any 1)** **(5 x 1 = 5)**
   a) 'Zofate inpumkhatna' tih hla phuahtuin, 'Lung a dam lo, thinlai a na,' a tih chhan sawi la, a lung damna tur nia a sawi chu tar lang bawk rawh.

   b) 'Chhingkhual lenmawi' tih hla phuahtuin eng ang mi nge a tawn? Khawi hmunah nge a tawn sawi la, a mi tawnin a thinlung a khawih dan kha sawi bawk rawh.

   c) 'Zirtu kawng' tih hla phuahtuin kum tawpa lawmna rawn thlentu nia a sawi chu târlang la, thiamna lo pung ve zel chu eng atana tangkai tur nge nia a sawi tar lang bawk rawh.

   d) Pitar leh putarte hian an hun mual liam an thlir kir changin eng nge ngai bera i rin, a chhan nen han sawi teh.

THU (Prose) – 30 marks

6. **A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh: (Any 3)** **(1 x 3 = 3)**
   a) Awm awl hi Setana _____ a ni.
      i.   thlawhhma
      ii.   hmanrua
      iii. duhzawng

   b) 'Thalaite khawvel' tih ziaktu chu –
      i.   Sangzuala
      ii.   Thandanga
      iii. Siamkima Khawlhring

   c) Khawvela ram mawi bera an sawi chu –
      i.   England
      ii.   Poland
      iii. Switzerland

   d) Mizo tawnga lehkhabu chhuak hmasa ber 'Mizo Zir Tir Bu' chhuah kum chu –
      i.   1895
      ii.   1896
      iii. 1897

e) Mizo chanchinbu chhuak hmasa ber hming chu –
    i. Tawrhbawm
   ii. Hmar Arsi
  iii. Laishuih

7.   A kar âwlte dah khat rawh: (Any 5)   (1 x 5 = 5)

a) Zawlbuk sak nan hian _____ an hmang ber.
b) Kan _____ zawng a in an loh avanga indem mai hi thil awl tak a ni.
c) Hlawhtlinna daltu lian tak pakhat chu _____ a ni.
d) Hmeichhe sualin laina an _____ darh.
e) Mi _____ hi an thin a chhe duh in an âng fo thin.
f) Pi pute titi ah chuan Mizote hi _____ chhuak ni a sawi an ni.

8.   Heng thu hmang hian Sentence siam rawh: (Any 3)   (2 x 3 = 6)

a) tihmakmawh
b) chhâwlhal
c) chiam chiam
d) hmangchang
e) pianphung

9.   Sentence hnih-khat lek lekin chhang rawh: (Any 3)   (2 x 3 = 6)
a) Meisidal engnge ni sawi fiah rawh.
b) Mizo la dehna hmanrua chi hrang pali hming sawi rawh.
c) Zikpuii Pa-in 'thawhâtna chi khat zawng a ni' a tih kha eng nge?
d) Nula lenpuiin kawng sir zawka kaltir a ṭhatna han sawi teh.
e) Chingal hi eng aṭanga siam nge?

10.   Thumal 40 velin chhang rawh: (5 x 2 = 10)

a) Siamkima'n America nula leh tlangvalte incheina kan lak ruala lak tel ve atana a
   duh kha eng thilte nge han sawi teh.
                          Emaw
   'Eng pawh i tum tlat chuan tih theih loh a awm lo,' titu kha tu nge ni? Eng vanga
   hetia ti thei nge a nih han sawi teh.

b) Zawlbuk atang khan tlangvalte'n eng thiam thil nge an zir chhuah han sawi teh.
                          Emaw
   Zikpuii Pa-in 'lekha zir' a sawifiah dan khan sawi la, chak taka hmasawn harsatzia
   a sawi dankha han tarlang teh.

GRAMMAR – 20 marks

11.   **Verb hman dan dik zawk hnuaiah rin rawh:**   **(1 x 5 = 5)**
   a)   Ka pain puan a *bih/veng*.
   b)   Tarmit *vuah/bun* reng hi ka ning.
   c)   Balhla *lawh/tuk* a hun.
   d)   Ka nuin bâl a *tuh/ling*.
   e)   Khuai in Lali a *seh/zuk*.

12.   **Heng thumal inkawp te hi a hman dan dik han sawi teh: (Any 1)**   **(5 x 1 = 5)**
   a)   Ngawlvei/Ngai
   b)   Tlu/Thlu
   c)   Chu/Chuk

13.   **Heng ṭawng upa te hi hrilhfiah rawh: (Any 5)**   **(2 x 5 = 10)**
   a)   A ni a thla pawh dang lo
   b)   A rana rana lo
   c)   Chhuan chham
   d)   Damrei nghah thil
   e)   Fahrah puan hlai
   f)   Khuang lova chai ang
   g)   Sahuai ni do ang

THAWNTHU TAWI (Rapid Reader) – 10 marks

14.   **Sentence hnih-khat lek lekin chhang rawh:**   **(2 x 5 = 10)**
   a)   Mizo inneih chungchanga lâwichal dinhmun han sawi teh.
   b)   'Tlangtlir' awmzia han sawi teh.
   c)   Sairamchhuak lo haw leh ral rûn lo haw hmuah ṭuma Ṭhakimi thil ken te kha han sawi teh.
   d)   A hnuaia thute hi tu sawi nge han tarlang teh.
      i) "Khawnge ka han buan hmasa ber teh ang."
      ii) "Zan pawh a rei ta e, tin zai i rel tawh ang u."
   e)   Zudapa te chhungka behchhanin 'Zu in ṭhat lohzia Point 4 (li) han ziak teh.

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84

Full Marks: 80
Pass Marks: 24
Time: 3 Hours

HLA (Poetry) – 20 marks

1.   **A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh: (Any 3)**   **(1 x 3 = 3)**
   a)   Pu Patea'n 'tuifinriat angin a liam' tia a sawi chu –
         i) ka lawmna

   b)   'Kumsul liam hnu' tih hla phuahtu chu –
         ii) C. Lalkhawliana

   c)   'Chhul khat kual' tih hla phuahtuin 'I zahpui lo'ngu' a tih chu –
         i) kan hnam nun mawi

   d)   'Laimi' tih awmzia chu –
         i) mihring

   e)   'Siamtu chawi reng par' tia H. Lalringa'n a sawi chu –
         i) chhawkhlei

   f)   Hla thu a mu rei lutuk sawina chu –
         i) delhhlum sa ei tum

   g)   Zirlaibua Lalzova hla phuah chu –
         iii) Mahriakte'n ar ang ka vai e Parte

   h)   'Kawlrawn' tih awmzia chu –
         iii) kawlkil

2.   **Heng hla tlar kimlo te hi a hla thu dik hmangin tikim rawh:**   **(2 x 2 = 4)**
   a)   Lalpa khawiah nge ni hmun mi buatsaihna
         <u>Daniala angin tukverhah ka thlir ang</u>

   b)   <u>Bethlehema nau lo piang Imanuela</u>
         Chibai bukin i kal ang u.

3. **Heng hla thu te hi tawng pangngaiin hand ah teh: (Any 2)**   **(2 x 2 = 4)**

    a) Tuan Zorama cheng mek te hi chu inngeih takin i awm ang u

    b) Zo hnahthlak ram danga chengte pawh hian an pianna Mizoram ngaih an bang chuang lo.

    c) Khawchhak tlang lama chhawkhlei lo par te hi a tluk zo awm ang maw?

    d) Hauh leh hrâwk tuar reng mai tân chuan fak hlawh ve tum hi malsawmna a ni.

    e) Mitthlaah a cham reng mai.

4. **Heng thu te hi a tlukpui hla thu han dah teh: (Any 4)**   **(1 x 4 = 4)**

    a) mu – chham ang zâl   b) kâwlkil – kawlvalenchham
    c) tuthlawh – kawltu   d) ruahpui vanâwn – khuangruah
    e) lal – reng

5. **Thumal 40 velin chhang rawh: (Any 1)**   **(5 x 1 = 5)**
    a) See 'Zofate inpumkhatna' by C. Chhuanvawra

    b) See 'Chhingkhual lenmawi' by P. S. Chawngthu

    c) See 'Zirtu kawng' by Selet Thanga

    d) See 'Mahriak ten ar ang ka vai e Parte' by Lalzova

THU (Prose) – 30 marks

6. **A dik ber thlang chhuak rawh: (Any 3)**   **(1 x 3 = 3)**
    a) Awm âwl hi Setana _____ a ni.
        i) thlawhhma

    b) 'Thalaite khawvel' tih ziaktu chu –
        iii) Siamkima Khawlhring

    c) Khawvela ram mawi bera an sawi chu –
        iii) Switzerland

    d) Mizo ṭawng lehkhabu chhuak hmasa ber 'Mizo Zir Tir Bu' chhuah kum chu –
        i) 1895

    e) Mizo chanchinbu chhuak hmasa ber hming chu –
        iii) Laishuih

7.   A kar awlte dah khat rawh: (Any 5)   (1 x 5 = 5)

a)   Zawlbuk sak nan hian <u>thing leh mau</u> an hmang ber.

b)   Kan <u>peih</u> zâwng a in an loh avanga indem mai hi thil awl tak a ni.

c)   Hlawhtlinna daltu lian tak pakhat chu <u>beidawnna</u> a ni.

d)   Hmeichhe sualin laina an <u>ûm</u> darh.

e)   Mi <u>taimate</u> hi an thin a chhe duh in an ang fo thin.

f)   Pi pute titi ah chuan Mizote hi <u>chhinlung</u> chhuak ni a sawi an ni.

8.   Heng thu hmang hian Sentence siam rawh: (Any 3)   (2 x 3 = 6)

a)   tihmakmawh – *Inkhawm hi ringtute tan chuan kan tihmâkmawh a ni*.

b)   chhâwlhal – *Zunthlumho ho hi an Sugar a san hian an chhawl a hal huam huam ṭhin*.

c)   chiam chiam – *Enge maw hlekah rak chiam chiam zel suh, mi â emaw an ti ang che*.

d)   hmangchang – *Ani hi chu pa hmangchang hre tak a ni a, a kianga hnathawh a nuam*.

e)   pianphung – *Pianphunga rualbanlote te hmuhsit tur an ni ngai lo*.

9.   Sentence hnih-khat lek lekin chhang rawh: (Any 3)   (2 x 3 = 6)

a)   Meisidal engnge ni sawi fiah rawh.

   - *Tap chung zawn sâng deuh taka meisi leng vel tur daltu, dap tah hlai tak an dah chu meisidal an ti.*

b)   Mizo la dehna hmanrua chi hrang pali hming sawi rawh.

   - *Suvel, herawt, hmui, them-bu*

c)   Zikpuii Pa-in 'thawhatna chi khat zawng a ni' a tih kha eng nge?

   - *Pianphunga mi vanneite el ngawt mai hi 'thawhatna chi khat zawng a ni' tia a sawi chu a ni.*

d)   Nula lenpuiin kawng sir zawka kaltir a thatna han sawi teh.

   - *Mi nekbuai leh motor tai tûr laka an him theih nan kawng sir zawka kaltir a ṭha.*

e)   Chingal hi eng aṭanga siam nge?

   - *Mei chhêmna (thuk) a vut aṭangin chingal hi siam a ni.*

10. **Thumal 40 velin chhang rawh:** (5 x 2 = 10)

   a) See 'Ṭhalaite khawvel' by Siamkima Khawlhring
      Emaw
      See 'Nun kawng' by R. L. Thanmawia

   b) See 'Zawlbuk' by C. Lianhmingthanga
      Emaw
      See 'Tlemte ka chhiar a, ka Pass tho' by Zikpuii Pa

GRAMMAR – 20 marks

11. **Verb hman dan dik zawk hnuaiah rin rawh:** (1 x 5 = 5)
   a) Ka pain puan a *bih/veng*.
   b) Tarmit *vuah/bun* reng hi ka ning.
   c) Balhla *lawh/tuk* a hun.
   d) Ka nuin bal a *tuh/ling*.
   e) Khuai in Lali a *seh/zuk*.

12. **Heng thumal inkawp te hi a hman dan dik han sawi teh: (Any 1)** (5 x 1 = 5)
   a) Ngawlvei/Ngai (See 'Mizo tawng hman dik loh thin te')
   b) Tlu/Thlu   - do -
   c) Chu/Chuk   - do -

13. **Heng tawng upa te hi hrilhfiah rawh: (Any 5)** (2 x 5 = 10)
   a) A ni a thla pawh dang lo
      - *Hun rei kal hman lo; rei lo te, a thla pawh la rei lo*
   b) A rana rana lo
      - *Thil la chiang lo, chin hriat loh, ni mai thei, ni lo mai thei*
   c) Chhuan chham
      - *Chaw chhum tur tlachham; ei tur nei lo*
   d) Damrei nghah thil
      - *La rei, a lo thlen tur chin hriat loh, mihring chin hriat loh*
   e) Fahrah puan hlai
      - *Ṭha mang si lova pawng hlai, a leilung tha mang si lova zau dûai ringawt*
   f) Khuang lova chai ang
      - *Kokim lo, khingbai, tel tur tel loh vanga ho riau*
   g) Sahuai ni do ang
      - *Kun reng, hnuai lam en tlat*

THAWNTHU TAWI (Rapid Reader) – 10 marks

14.   **Sentence hnih-khat lek lekin chhang rawh:**   **(2 x 5 = 10)**

a) Mizo inneih chungchanga lawichal dinhmun han sawi teh.

- *Mo, a pasal ina a lawi dâwna hmahruaitu leh vengtu a ni a; mo lawi leh lawi loh chungchangah thuneitu a ni bawk.*

b) 'Tlangtlir' awmzia han sawi teh.

- *Sa kap lo haw te'n, khawchhunga mite hriattir nan van lam hawia silai an kah ṭhin chu tlangtlir a ni.*

c) Sairamchhuak lo haw leh ral run lo haw hmuah tuma Ṭhakimi thil ken te kha han sawi teh.

- *Tuibur al, zufang tuitling leh vaihlo funte hi Thakimi khan a keng.*

d) A hnuaia thu te hi tu sawi nge han tarlang teh.

i) "Khawnge ka han buan hmasa ber teh ang." *Sawitu - Lalbêla*

ii) "Zan pawh a rei ta e, tin zai i rel tawh ang u." *Sawitu - Siama*

e) Zudapa te chhungkua behchhanin 'Zu in that lohzia Point 4 (li) han ziak teh.

-    *i) Chhungkaw tlakranna thlentu*

ii) Mi â leh thinchhe taka min siamtu

iii) Chhungkaw keh chhiatna

iv) Inremlohna thlentu

****

ADDITIONAL ENGLISH

CLASS X
TIME: 3 HOURS

	SECTION-A (PROSE)	SECTION-B (POETRY)	PLAY	GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION
Question Type	VSA	VSA	VSA	VSA
Marks	1	1	1	1
Learning Skills Involved	Remembering Evaluating Analyzing Applying	Remembering Evaluating Analyzing Applying	Remembering Evaluating Analyzing Applying	Remembering Applying
Question Type	SA	SA	SA	SA
Marks	2	2	2 – 4	4 – 5
Learning Skills Involved	Understanding Remembering Analyzing Creating Applying	Remembering Creating Applying	Remembering Creating Applying	Understanding Creating Applying
Question Type	LA	LA	LA	LA
Marks	6	6	6	6 – 8
Learning Skills Involved	Understanding Remembering Analyzing Creating Applying	Understanding Remembering Analyzing Creating Applying	Understanding Remembering Analyzing Creating Applying	Understanding Analyzing Evaluating Creating Applying

ADDITIONAL ENGLISH

CLASS X

NEW ALTERATION IN DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS

1.	Prose	22	Internal Marks
2.	Poetry	15	
3.	Play	16	
4.	Composition	27	
Total Marks		**80**	**20**

WEIGHTAGE TO DIFFERENT FORMS OF QUESTIONS

Prose				
Sl. No.	**Types of Questions**	**No. of Questions**	**Marks**	**Total**
1.	Long Answers	1	6	6
2.	Very Short Answers	3	2	6
3.	Objective Type	5	1	5
4.	Short Answers	1	5	5
Poetry				
1.	Long Answers	1	5	5
2.	Short Answers	1	5	5
3.	Objective Type	5	1	5
Play				
1.	Long Answers	1	6	6
2.	Very Short Answers	2	2	4
3.	Objective Type	6	1	6
Composition				
1.	Amplification	1	5	5
2.	Summary or Diary Writing	1	5	5
3.	Advertisement	1	4	4
4.	One Word Substitution	5	1	5
5.	Essay Writing	1	8	8
Total				**80**

ADDITIONAL ENGLISH

CLASS X
TIME: 3 HOURS

1.   **Answer any one of the following questions in about 100 words: 6**

   'We all have our share of personal sorrows, but we cannot compare them.' Discuss how the above statement is proved in the story 'War.'

   ### OR

   Why did the stranger refuse the job and why he left abruptly? Explain.

   ### OR

   'She had lost him, but who should have him.' What do you think that the princess would like the youth to meet – the lady or the tiger? Give appropriate reason to justify your answer.

2.   **Answer any three of the following questions in about 30-40 words each:**

                                                                    2 x 3 = 6

   a)   Who was Rama Rao?
   b)   What prompted Ratan to decline the money offered to her?
   c)   What made the girl to lose her usual energy?
   d)   What are those fateful portals?
   e)   Explain: a bolt from the blue.

3.   **State whether the following statements are True or False: (any five)   1 x 5 = 5**
   a)   The circus manager badly needed a man who could draw huge crowds.
   b)   Rama Rao was very business – like in stating his request.
   c)   The arena was meant to shape the physical agility of the people.
   d)   The fat woman was twisting and wriggling in pain for her son.
   e)   A bad mixer is reserved and unfriendly.
   f)   The train reached the station late.

4.   **Answer any one of the following questions in about 80 words:**

   Bring out the significance of the title, "Education of the title, Education of Nature."

                                                                    5

   ### OR

   The swimmer imagines that he was the sea's master, not its slave. What event makes him change this opinion? Explain.   **5**

   ### OR

   What is the relevance of the line, 'God made man in His own image?' Discuss.   **5**

5. **Fill in the blanks with the correct options given in the brackets: (any five)**

1 x 5 = 5

a) And hers shall be the _____ balm. (healing/breathing)

b) It carried off _____ village houses. (three/two)

c) Slave of the _____ of labour, what to him. (wheel/chain)

d) And so hold one when there is _____ in you. (nothing/everything)

e) The dry shaven water – buffaloes _____ in the sun. (basking/lounging)

f) If you can talk with crowds and keep your _____. (virtue/excellence)

6. **Explain, with reference to the context, choosing any one from each group.**

5 x 2 = 10

Group-A

a) The question was asked in a flash, it must be answered in another.

b) He was like a fish out of water in a village like this.

c) She was of a mild disposition and was incapable of a sustained quarrel with the result that he always got what he wanted.

Group-B

a) If you can dream and not make dreams your master. If you can think and not make thoughts your aim.

b) People everywhere talked of the inches rising,
of the precise number of cobbled steps
run over by the water.

c) Is this the handiwork you give to God,
This monstrous thing distorted and soul-quenched.

7. **Answer any one of the following questions in about 100 words:** 6

Give the character sketch of Puck.

OR

Why did Hermia revolt against her father and what consequences did she have to face?

OR

What complications arose from Puck's mistakes and how was it resolved in the end?

8. **Answer any two of the following questions in about 2 or 3 sentences:** 2 x 2 = 4

a) Why is King Oberon on very sad terms with Queen Titania?

b) Who is Bottom?

c) What are the Athenian workmen busy preparing for?

d) What do Theseus and Hippolyta think of the stories narrated by the lovers?

9.a) Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the text choosing from the options given in brackets: (any three)   **1 x 3 = 3**

   i. A Midsummer Night's Dream began in the city of _____. (Rome/Venice)

   ii. Theseus's future bride's name is _____. (Thisbe/Hippolyta)

   iii. While Hermia was sleeping in the wood, she was awakened by _____ (the song of a bird/Helena's conversation with Lysander)

   iv. Puck had magically put _____ head on Bottom. (a donkey's/a horse's)

b) State whether the following are True or False: (any three)   **1 x 3 = 3**

   i. Egeus is Hermia's father.

   ii. Theseus's fiancé is from Athens.

   iii. Oberon gave his attendants 'field-dew' to sprinkle and bless the people with peace.

   iv. Helena was the daughter of old Nedar.

10. Amplify any one of the following: **5**

   a) Necessity is the mother of invention.

   b) To err is human, to forgive is divine.

   c) Barking dogs seldom bite.

11. Summarise the given passage: **5**

Speaking in public is as difficult as singing or acting, and it ought to be a careful rehearsal; even more careful, because one of the aims of the public speaker is to appear entirely spontaneous. The great speakers of Greece and Rome use to prepare an important speech as carefully as an opera star nowadays studies a new role. After writing about a dozen times, they would deliver it before few trusted friends, critics and tutors and yet the whole thing appeared not a highly elaborate product of art, but a genuine outpouring of real and overwhelming emotion. That is why we still study the speeches of men like Cicero; a single page of them contains the result of more concentrated thought, active experience, intricate psychological knowledge and training in language than modern speakers can command in a whole lifetime.

OR

Write diary entry on the following: **5**

Your school had organized a Nature walk and tree-plantation drive last Saturday in which you participated. Jot down about the experience and everything you did.

12. **Your neighbor wishes to give the top floor of her house for rent. Help her draft an advertisement for the classified column of the local newspaper.** **4**

13. **Rewrite the following sentences replacing the underlined words with a single word. Make changes where necessary. (any five)** **1 x 5 = 5**
   a) My sister owns <u>a shop that sells fashionable clothes, cosmetic etc</u>.
   b) The <u>dramatic performance</u> was excellent.
   c) She has written the book <u>in a beautiful style</u>.
   d) The woman consulted <u>a specialist curing deformities and diseases of the bones</u>.
   e) The warden took the boys to <u>a large sleeping – room with many beds</u>.
   f) <u>Person entering into privately owned land without permission</u> are liable to be prosecuted.

14. **Write an essay on one of the following topics:** **8**
   The advantages and disadvantages of being young.
   <div align="center">***OR***</div>
   Who inspires me and why?

<div align="center">*[ONLY FOR CANDIDATES WITHOUT INTERNAL ASSESSMENT]*</div>

15. **Name the writer/poet and the lesson from which each of the following extracts has been taken:** **1 x 5 = 5**
   a) Why I was there and whither I must go, I did not care.
   b) Have a look-feet my forehead.
   c) 'None of that,' he said to it and set it rigidly to contemplate the business of dying.
   d) Maybe, but in our case it is our only son.
   e) If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew.

16. **Develop a story based on the outline given below and suggest a suitable title.**
   5
   A stag drinking at a spring sees his reflection _____ admires his fine horns _____ despises his thin legs _____ then hears the barking of hounds and sound of a hunter's horn _____ flees _____ horns caught in a bush _____ hounds come _____ kill him.

17. **Choose the correct option from the brackets:** **1 x 5 = 5**
   a) If you can fill the _____ minutes. (unfortunate/unforgiving)

b) She died, and left to me this _____. (calm/heath)

c) Why I was there and _____ I must go? (whither/where)

d) And never _____ a word about your loss. (speak/breathe)

e) Whose breath blew out the _____ within this brain? (intellect/light)

18. **Match the following words with their appropriate meanings:** **1 x 5 = 5**

a) Diplomacy – play tricks on someone

b) Stammer – say something in a low voice

c) Muttering – skills to manage international affairs

d) Befool – play tricks with balls and bottles

e) Jugglery – say something haltingly.

ANSWER KEYS

The Sample Questions and Answer Keys paper covers every chapter from the prescribed text book along with the following type of questions:

1. Essay Type Questions
2. Very Short Answer Type Questions
3. Objective Type Questions
4. Short Answer Type Questions

Essay or Long Answer Type Questions

- Questions may demand reflexive answers
- The purpose of the questions may demand students to think rationally.
- Answers should be written in paragraph or paragraphs on the basis of information required or provided in the textbook.
- Answers should not exceed more than 100 words.
- Question Nos. 1, 4 and 8 are in similar form.

1. **Answer any one of the following questions in about 100 words:** **6**

'We all have our share of personal sorrows, but we cannot compare them.' Discuss how the above statement is proved in the story 'War.'

Ans.: The story 'War' portrays the depth of human sorrow in the light of a war situation. The writer shows us through the story that human beings are emotional. Each individual's sorrow is unique. All of them have some or other sorrows hidden in their hearts. They cannot be compared. However, one may try to pretend that he is not affected by them, in the heart of hearts, everyone feels the pain of the loss of near and dear ones. Feelings of patriotism and spirit of

rationalism help us to overcome the sorrow to some extent and for some time. But in the core of our hearts, we still remain emotional beings. Tears and sobs are natural to man, and there is no need to pretend that they do not exist. Everyone's sorrow is unique and therefore we should not try to compare it.

<div align="center">***OR***</div>

Why did the stranger refuse the job and why he left abruptly? Explain.

Ans.: Answer should be provided on the basis of information provided in the textbook.

<div align="center">***OR***</div>

'She had lost him, but who should have him.' What do you think that the princess would like the youth to meet – the lady or the tiger? Give appropriate reason to justify your answer.

Ans.: This kind of question can have both 'Yes' and 'No' answers correct. Students may use any one of these answers to justify or convince the answer to prove it right or wrong.

Very Short Answer Questions:
- Answers should contain textual information or ideas.
- A reflexive approach may also be accepted.
- Question **Nos. 2 and 8** are in similar form.
- Answer should not exceed more than 40 words.

2. **Answer any three of the following questions in about 30-40 words each:**

<div align="right">**2 x 3 = 6**</div>

a) Who was Rama Rao?

Ans.: Rama Rao was the Malgudi agent of a gramophone company in Northern India. He had worked for five years as the agent of the company. Being a man of forty, he found himself in adverse circumstances and even lost his job for no fault of his.

b) What prompted Ratan to decline the money offered to her?

Ans.: Ratan had always looked upon the postmaster as her elder brother. She had served him with love and devotion and there could be no remuneration for such a service. This prompted Ratan to decline the money offered to her as she never regarded herself a servant to the postmaster.

c) What are those fateful portals?

Ans.: The portals here refer to the two doors which are very similar and alike. Behind one of the doors contain a ferocious tiger and behind the other, a beautiful lady. They are 'fateful' because opening either door would decide the fate of the accused – whether he should live or die.

Objective Type Questions:

- Answers should be given against each statements such as True/False, Fill in the blanks, Match the columns and Extracts taken.
- Rewrite sentences when replacing the underlined words with a single word.
- Question Nos. **3, 5, 9A, 9B, 13, 15, 17 and 18** to be followed as mentioned.

3. **State whether the following statements are True or False: (any five) 1 x 5 = 5**

a) The circus manager badly needed a man who could draw huge crowds. (True)

b) Rama Rao was very business – like in stating his request. (True)

c) The arena was meant to shape the physical agility of the people. (False)

d) The fat woman was twisting and wriggling in pain for her son. (True)

e) A bad mixer is reserved and unfriendly. (True)

f) The train reached the station late. (True)

4. **Answer any one of the following questions in about 80 words:**

Bring out the significance of the title, "Education of the title, Education of Nature."

5

Ans.: Education of Nature is a very representative poem of Wordsworth, who is a true worshipper of Nature and believed Nature to be a complete teacher, mother and guide. Nature can take full care of an individual and look after the child to have been born. Once Nature decides to take care of Lucy, a small girl child, then all the agents of Nature would take care of her and lend her complete education. The different agents of Nature such as the clouds, storms, willows etc. would help her in their own ways and provide the best dwelling place to grow naturally as a young woman.

OR

The swimmer imagines that he was the sea's master, not its slave. What event makes him change this opinion? Explain. **5**

Ans.: Answer should contain informations provided in the text. A reflexive approach may also be accepted.

OR

What is the relevance of the line, 'God made man in His own image?' Discuss.

5

Ans.: Answer should contain textual informations and ideas. Rational thoughts may be accepted.

5. **Fill in the blanks with the correct options given in the brackets: (any five)**

1 x 5 = 5

a) And hers shall be the <u>breathing</u> balm.

b) It carried off <u>three</u> village houses.

c) Slave of the <u>wheel</u> of labour, what to him.

d)   And so hold one when there is <u>nothing</u> in you.

e)   The dry shaven water – buffaloes <u>lounging</u> in the sun.

Short Answer Type Questions:

- Reference to the context should be answered into three paragraphs: i) Reference ii) Context & iii) Explanation.

- Division into the above mentioned paragraphs is a must. Students benefit more through this method of answering.

6.   Explain, with reference to the context, choosing any one from each group.

5 x 2 = 10

Group-A

The question was asked in a flash, it must be answered in another.

- The above line has been taken from the lesson, "The lady or the tiger" written by Frank R. Stockton.

The author here speaks about the silent communication between the princess and youth. The princess knew that her lover would expect her to reveal the secret of the doors.

On the appointed day of the trial, the youth looked at the princess. She looked pale and white. He had expected her to know behind which door was the tiger and behind which stood the lady. Backed by power, influence and force of character, the princess succeeded in finding the mystery. In a quick and anxious glance, the youth asked the question. 'Which?' No one but only the princess understood the signal as every eye was totally fixed on him. Soon, she had to make up her mind and in a very quick movement signaled him to the right. The question was asked and in a flash the youth received his answer.

Group-B

People everywhere talked of the inches rising,
of the precise number of cobbled steps
run over by the water.

The extracted lines has been taken from the poem, 'A River' written by A. K. Ramanujan. The poet describes the situation when the river gets flooded. It gets noticed only once a year when it becomes turbulent and brings great loss and devastation.

The lines describes the river during the monsoon season. When the river gets flooded, it begins to rise inch by inch. The heavy rain causes flood along the banks and on the bathing steps. Not only the people talk about the river but even the poets take great interest in the overflowing turbulence and the over-riding motion of the river. This is when people talk about the exact number of steps that

were sinking under water as the water level keep rising submerging the entire bathing place.

7. **Answer any one of the following questions in about 100 words:** **6**

Give the character sketch of Puck.

Ans.: Puck in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is the name given to one of the mischievous spirits who serves Oberon, the Fairy king. Puck is endowed with multiple faculties. He can imitate sounds and voices, he can assume any shape he likes. He is shrewd and knavish in character who takes great pleasure in teasing others. We find him making a fool of Bottom. He fixes an ass head on Bottom. He even commits mistake by applying the love juice to the wrong Athenian. Thus he becomes the cause of the crises in the play. Puck differs from other fairies in the play. He is not a dancing, pleasure-seeking and merry-making fairy but always seeking out some tricks or gambol to tease his victims. Thus in conclusion, we can say that Puck is one of the most important characters of the play who supplies much comedy in the play.

OR

Why did Hermia revolt against her father and what consequences did she have to face?

OR

What complications arose from Puck's mistakes and how was it resolved in the end?

- Answers should contain required points and informations provided in the text.

8. **Answer any two of the following questions in about 2 or 3 sentences:** **2 x 2 = 4**

a) Why is King Oberon on very sad terms with Queen Titania?

Ans. King Oberon is on bad terms with Queen Titania because Queen Titania has a sweet boy as her attendant whom she had stolen from an Indian King. King Oberon was unwilling to hand over the boy to King Oberon.

b) Who is Bottom?

Ans. Nick Bottom is a character in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream who provides comic relief throughout the play. A weaver by trade, he is famously known for getting his head transformed into that of a donkey by the elusive Puck.

9.a) **Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the text choosing from the options given in brackets: (any three)** **1 x 3 = 3**

i. A Midsummer Night's Dream began in the city of <u>Venice</u>.

ii.   Theseus's future bride's name is <u>Hippolyta</u>.

iii.   While Hermia was sleeping in the wood, she was awakened by <u>Helena's conversation with Lysander</u>.

b)   **State whether the following are True or False: (any three)**   **1 x 3 = 3**

i.   Egeus is Hermia's father. (True)

ii.   Theseus's fiancé is from Athens. (False)

iii.   Oberon gave his attendants 'field-dew' to sprinkle and bless the people with peace. (True)

10.   **Amplify any one of the following:**   **5**

a)   Necessity is the mother of invention.

Necessity is the best teacher. It is also known as the mother of invention. When necessity arises no one can deny its severe demands and act according to its dictates. Under the pressure of necessity men do wonderful things. From telephone cables to wireless radio waves, it has changed our communication levels. And from watching the birds fly, to doing it ourselves it has opened up the world. From back breaking jobs to gliding across the floor, it has revolutionized our needs. These were all innovations of the nineteen hundreds. The decade that started the century at the technological revolution day to day life. The A. M. radio, air conditioner, aeroplanes were all the inventions that shocked the world. From tabletop computers, laptop computers to palmtop computers, information technology has aided to turn the world smaller into a virtual global village and is continuously being changed every minute to suit our needs and demands. Hence, it is the duty of all men to take full advantage of necessity. The youth should turn necessity into their benefit and the benefit of their country. It was at times of necessity that some men have taken to the helm of affairs, fought battles and also won them. It was also under necessity that countries have worked miracles. Necessity can be the real benefactor.

11.   **Summarise the given passage:**   **5**

Topic: Public Speaking.

Speaking in public is as difficult as singing or acting, and it ought to be a careful rehearsal; even more careful, because one of the aims of the public speaker is to appear entirely spontaneous. The great speakers of Greece and Rome would prepare an important speech as carefully as an opera star studies a new role. After writing about a dozen times, they would deliver it before few trusted friends, critics and tutors and yet the whole thing appeared not a highly elaborate product of art, but a genuine outpouring of real and overwhelming emotion. That is why we still study the speeches of men like Cicero; a single page of them contains the result of more concentrated thought, active experience,

intricate psychological knowledge and training in language than modern speakers can command in a whole lifetime.

Answer Sample.

Public speaking is an art which is as difficult as singing and acting. Classical speakers used to master their speeches in private before delivering to the people. That is why their speeches contained more deep thought and training in language, emotional enough to touch the heart and mind of the hearer. They are no doubt better than modern speakers can command.

<p align="center">***OR***</p>

Write diary entry on the following: **5**

You went on a two-days trip to Mysore. Write a diary entry about the trip and the things you did there.

Bangalore
12th July, 2014,
Sunday,
7:00 pm.

Dear Diary,

I'm so excited to write after coming back from a two-days trip to Mysore. I visited Mysore with my classmates along with other students and teachers of class nine and ten. For me, it is a long cherished dream that was finally materialized. We started very early in the morning from school to reach Mysore.

What attracted me the most there was the Mysore Palace and its splendid paintings. We enjoyed boating in Brindvan Gardens and its botanical park was amazing. We visited many others interesting places like museums and parks. These two-days trip was really a memorable experience.

I am eagerly waiting for tomorrow to share my experience with my friends. I hope to be able to visit such amazing place once again in future.

Rina.

12. **Your neighbor wishes to give the top floor of her house for rent. Help her draft an advertisement for the classified column of the local newspaper.** **4**

> **TO LET**
> Available on rent, a four bedroom top-floor house in Mayur Block II, good location, well-ventilated and spacious rooms. Two attached toilets and 24 hrs running water. Rent negotiable. Interested family can contact: Anil Gupta, T-48 Road, New Delhi or call 9811115652 before 6 pm.

13. **Rewrite the following sentences replacing the underlined words with a single word. Make changes where necessary. (any five)** **1 x 5 = 5**

a) My sister owns boutique.
b) The epitaph was excellent.
c) She has written the book beautifully.
d) The woman consulted orthopedist.
e) The warden took the boys to dormitory.
f) Person entering into privately owned land without permission are liable to be prosecuted.

14. **Write an essay on one of the following topics:** **8**
(An essay can be roughly divided into three units –
i) the introduction
ii) the body – contains all the ideas, concepts and facts concerning the subject. It should be divided into paragraphs and follow a logical sequence.
iii) the conclusion)

The advantages and disadvantages of being young.

The life of a man passes through several stages. Each and every individual passes through all the stages. Among these stages, the youthful stage is cherished the most. Each and every individual has a basic desire to remain young, throughout his life.

When an individual is young, he has liberty and freedom to a great extent. He or she has liberty to live life of his own. When a man is young his likes and dislikes keep on changing with the passage of time. Consequently, each and every individual enjoys his life upto the maximum in his youth. When a man is young, his likes and dislikes keep on changing with the passage of time while he is passing though his phase of youth. When a man is young, he has less social responsibilities and restraints. In the youthful stage, a youth gets the opportunity to explore his talents and exploit them to their full potential. This stage, is a stage of adventure and fun. An individual gets the opportunity to learn many things

through experience. It is during this period that he gets to experience the best in his life. It is the spring of life.

Besides, when one is young he is also on the disadvantageous side for he has to be under the constraints of those who are elder to them. Their activities are time-bound as per the wishes of their elders. They are guided, counselled and corrected by their elders. When one is young he has to lay emphasis on his studies and give direction to his abilities in order to become a talented one in his field.

Thus, when a human being is young, he has to undergo certain advantages as well as disadvantages. It is also during youth, when great impressions can be left on our characters. At times, we pick up some of the bad habits out of peer pressure. Being young, we are easily influenced by deceptive people and are fooled easily or led astray on the wrong path of life.

However, as we are on the verge of crossing this stage, we also learn to distinguish between right and wrong actions.

[ONLY FOR CANDIDATES WITHOUT INTERNAL ASSESSMENT]

15. **Name the writer/poet and the lesson from which each of the following extracts has been taken:** **1 x 5 = 5**

a) Why I was there and whither I must go, I did not care.

Ans.:   The extract has been taken from the poem, 'Swimmers' written by Louis Untermeyer.

b) Have a look-feet my forehead.

Ans.:   The extract has been taken from the lesson, 'The Postmaster' written by Rabindranath Tagore.

c) 'None of that,' he said to it and set it rigidly to contemplate the business of dying.

Ans.:   The extract has been taken from the lesson, 'Out of Business' written by R. K. Narayan.

d) Maybe, but in our case it is our only son.

Ans.:   The extract has been taken from the lesson, 'War' written by Luizi Pirandello.

e) If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew.

Ans.:   The extract has been taken from the poem, 'If' written by Rudyard Kipling.

17. **Choose the correct option from the brackets:** **1 x 5 = 5**
   a)   unforgiving
   b)   heath
   c)   whither

d) breathe

e) light

18. **Match the following words with their appropriate meanings:** **1 x 5 = 5**

a) Diplomacy – skills to manage international affairs

b) Stammer – say something haltingly

c) Muttering – say something in a low voice

d) Befool – play tricks on someone

e) Jugglery – play tricks with balls and bottles

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ENGLISH
QUESTION PAPER DESIGN
TIME: 3 HOURS

TYPOLOGY	TESTING COMPETENCIES/ LEARNING OUTCOMES	VVSA ½ mark	VSAQ 1 mark	SAQ (30-40 words) 2 marks	LAQ I (80-100 words) 6 marks	VLAQ (100-150 words) 7 & 8 marks	MARKS
READING SKILLS	Conceptual understanding, decoding, analyzing, inferring, interpreting and vocabulary.		6 (6)				6
CREATIVE WRITING & GRAMMAR	Expressing an opinion, reasoning, justifying, using appropriate format and fluency.	6 (12)	6 (6)		12 (2)		24
LITERATURE TEXTBOOK (PROSE & POETRY)	Recalling, reasoning, applying literary conventions, extracting relevant information, Extrapolating appreciating, understanding the writer's/poet's message.		20 (20)	6 (1)	6 (1)	8 (1)	40
LONG READING TEXT (RAPID READER)	Recalling, reasoning, writing fluency, extrapolating.		3 (3)			7 (1)	10
	TOTAL	½ x 12 = 6	1 x 35 = 35	1 x 6 = 6	3 x 6 = 18	1 x 8 = 8 1 x 7 = 7	80
INTERNAL ASSESSMENT	Interaction, reasoning, diction, articulation, clarity, pronunciation, Overall fluency.						20
	TOTAL						100

GUIDELINES FOR ENGLISH QUESTION PAPER

SECTION A: READING

Q1:   Will have the following arrangement   **(6 marks)**
- A passage to assess the reading and comprehension skill
- The passage may be in the form of an Extract, a Poem or a letter
- Questions will be based on pattern of textual exercises

SECTION B: WRITING AND GRAMMAR

Q2 & Q3: Will assess the writing skills. It will have the following arrangement.

(6 × 2 = 12 marks)

(A)   **Story Writing**: It may be picture based or situation based.
(B)   **Formal Letter Writing**: It may be business letters or official letters.
(C)   **E-mail Writing**: It may be personal, business letters or official letters.
(D)   **Article Writing**: It may be an article for a magazine or a newspaper.
- **Two** out of **four** contents that test the writing skills have to be attempted.
- The contents will be randomly selected.

Q4, Q5 & Q6: Will assess Grammar items based on textual exercises   **(12 marks)**

SECTION C: LITERATURE TEXTBOOKS (PROSE & POETRY)

Q7:   Will have the following arrangement   **(3 × 2 = 6)**
- An extract from the Prose pieces with three questions based on reference to context requiring students to supply the answer.
- **Two** out of **Three** extracts will have to be attempted.

Q8:   Will have Multiple Choice Questions. The test type for MCQ's include the following

(1 × 5 = 5)

- Question form
- Meaning
- Gap filling

Q9:   Will have the following arrangement   **(2 × 3 = 6)**
- Short questions from the Prose pieces to assess recall and to extract relevant information.
- **Three** out of **Four** questions will have to be attempted.

Q10:   One out of Two long answer type questions to assess personal response to story/play by going beyond the story/play. Creativity, imagination and extrapolation will also be assessed.

(**8**)

- Character sketches may be included.

Q11:   Will have Multiple Choice questions. The test types for MCQ's include the following

(1 × 3 = 3)

- Gap filling
- Word meaning

Q12:   Will have the following arrangement   **(3 × 2 = 6)**
- An extract from any poem with three questions based on reference to context requiring students to supply the answer.
- **Two** out of **Three** extracts will have to be attempted

Q13:   **One** out of **Two** long answer type questions to assess recall and to extract relevant information. Creativity, imagination and extrapolation will also be assessed.   **(6)**

SECTION D: LONG READING TEXT (RAPID READER)

Q14:   Will have Multiple Choice questions which will consist of a question with three probable answer.   **(3 × 2 = 6)**

Q15:   One out of Two long answer type questions to assess recalling and reasoning.   **(7)**

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ENGLISH

CLASS – X
TIME: 3 HOURS

SECTION A: READING

Q1. **(Do not spend more than 15 minutes on this question)**
Read the following passage carefully: **(6)**

Peak hour traffic scenario in India is a cartoonist's delight – hassled motorists, rivers of sweat streaming down their forehead, accusing each other for lack of traffic sense in loud voices – toned by the honking of a thousand horns. This is not so in Singapore. It is almost legendary now that one of Asia's wealthiest cities has one of the calmest traffic too. For ten years they have been able to maintain air pollution levels as per World Environmental Protection Agency air quality standards.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, a number of major land use and transportation studies were carried out to prepare long-term plans for Singapore's development. It was evident to the planners that traffic congestion had to be addressed first as building more and more roads was not a useful option for Singapore due to the lesser land availability.

Singapore has followed simple, but firm rules. One, it introduced severe economic restrictions on car-ownership and use; two, it improved transit system dramatically; and lastly, it promoted pedestrian traffic and non-motorised transport.

Planners aimed to minimize the need to travel by putting in order the location of residential and commercial areas. Besides they developed a vast road network system, and used technology to maximize the use of roads. Transportation routes consisting of an expressway and Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) lines were developed.

But the key to the success of these measures was public acceptability, which means the whole exercise had to be done in a phased manner.

On the basis of your reading of the above passage answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate options given:

(a) How is peak hour traffic scenario in India a cartoonist's delight?
   i. motorists sweating and accusing
   ii. motors and bikes honking
   iii. motorists accusing each other for lack of traffic sense and honking of a thousand horns

(b)   What kind of traffic does Singapore have?
   i.   It has one of the longest traffic
   ii.   It has one of the largest traffic
   iii.   It has one of the smallest traffic
   iv.   It has one of the calmest traffic

(c)   Who guides Singapore to maintain air pollution levels as the lowest?
   i.   WHO and US Environmental Protection Agency air quality standards
   ii.   Mass Rapid Transit lines
   iii.   Singapore Traffic Authority
   iv.   World Health Organisation

(d)   What was the first priority for the planners for Singapore's development?
   i.   Traffic of pedestrians and non-motorised persons
   ii.   Traffic congestions had to be addressed first
   iii.   Transportation routes
   iv.   MRT lines

(e)1.   Find a word from the passage which means the same as 'most peaceful.'
   i.   Evident
   ii.   Calmest
   iii.   Acceptability
   iv.   Restrictions

(e)2.   Find a word in the passage which can be replaced with 'flowing.'
   i.   Hassled
   ii.   Streaming
   iii.   Collapsing
   iv.   Congestion

(f)   Why did Singapore not make more roads?
   i.   Due to the lesser land availability
   ii.   Due to severe economic restrictions on car-ownership
   iii.   To maintain air pollution levels
   iv.   To promote pedestrian traffic

SECTION B: WRITING AND GRAMMAR

Q2.   **(Do not spend more than 60 minutes on this section)**   **(6)**

Either

You are Anil/Ameeta and you celebrated your 15th birthday last week. Write an e-mail to your friend Praveen explaining all about it as he could not attend your birthday due to some unavoidable circumstances.

Or   **(6)**

You are Sweety/John and you are disturbed to see the problem of traffic jam in your city which causes loss of time as well as fuel. You want to draw the attention of traffic police to find solution of this problem. Write a letter to the Editor of a local newspaper drawing his/her attention to this problem.

Either   **(6)**

Q3.   Polythene carry-bags are harmful for environment in many ways. Students of your school are not fully aware of their harmful effects. They bring their eatables in polybags. In order to make them aware. Write an article for your school magazine.

Or   **(6)**

Describe the scene in about 150-200 words which begins like this: Give a suitable title too.

It was raining heavily, the street lights had gone off and I was returning ……………………………………

Q4.   **Read the passage given below and fill in the blanks by choosing the most appropriate word from the given options:**   **½ x 8 = 4**

Nikita a young dancer (a) _____ to give up dancing when both her kidneys (b) _____ many years ago. This (c) _____ when she (d) _____ to Mumbai on a holiday. All of a sudden she (c) _____ to have some severe pain. She (f) _____ to be admitted to the hospital. Her mother (g) _____ one of her kidneys and then all (h) _____ well for about ten years.

(a)(i) force   (ii) forced   (iii) was forced
(iv) to force
(b)(i) fail   (ii) failing   (iii) failed
(iv) had failed

(c)(i) happen   (ii) happened   (iii) was happening
(iv) had happened
(d)(i) go   (ii) went   (iii) had gone
(iv) will go

(e)(i) begin   (ii) began   (iii) was beginning

(iv) had happened

(f)(i) has   (ii) have   (iii) had

(iv) will have

(g)(i) donate   (ii) donated   (iii) was donating

(iv) had donated

(h)(i) is   (ii) was   (iii) am

(iv) are

Q5.(A) Construct suitable sentences with the following Idioms: (Choose any two)

                                                       1 x 2 = 2

i.   Safe and sound

ii.   Palmy days

iii.   Herculean task

iv.   Happy go lucky

Q5.(B) Fill in the blanks with appropriate Prepositions.   **½ x 4 = 2**

i.   He was accused _____ theft.

ii.   I prefer tea _____ coffee.

iii.   It has been a long time _____ I saw my friend.

iv.   Do not laugh _____ the poor.

Q6.   Rewrite the following as directed:-   **1 x 4 = 4**

i.   He said to her, "Do you want to go home?"

     (Begin: He asked …………………..)

ii.   Post this letter.

     (End …………………………. posted)

iii.   The teacher informed the students that he would take them for a picnic the next day.

     (Begin: The teacher ………………………….)

iv.   She is singing a sweet song.

     (End ……………………… her)

SECTION C: LITERATURE TEXTBOOK (PROSE & POETRY)

(Do not spend more than 60 minutes on this section)

Q7.   Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow: (Choose any two)   **3 x 2 = 6**

a)   ……. she called him a beautiful tyrant, a ravenous dove, a lamb with a wolf's nature and other like contradictory names……..

i.   Who called whom these names and when?   **(1)**
ii.   What prompted the speaker to use such terms?   **(1)**
iii. How did the speaker reconcile her feelings shortly after this?   **(1)**

b)   'Great Caesar, now what have I done!'
i.   Who says these words?   **(1)**
ii.   To whom has the speaker been speaking prior to this?   **(1)**
iii. How is this particular situation resolved?   **(1)**

c)   It was all over so quickly that at first they could hardly realize it, and remained in a state of expectation as though of something else to happen.
i.   What was all over so quickly?   **(1)**
ii.   Why were they in a state of expectation?   **(1)**
iii. What might they have hoped would happen?   **(1)**

Q8.   Choose the right answer: **1 x 5 = 5**

a)   In the story 'Powder and Arms' what is 'Hispaniola?'
i.   the name of the pirate
ii.   the name of the ship
iii. the name of the island

b)   Her husband drew the talisman from his pocket, and then all three burst into laughter.
      (In the given lines 'talisman' means:…)
i.   lucky charm
ii.   mottled and blemished
iii. something sensible

c)   She is rather excitable in temperament but capable, vivacious and humorously charming.
      (the above description refers to:…)
i.   Mrs. Darby
ii.   Mrs. Pringle
iii. Elaine

d)   One day, a baby was born to the chief queen. This baby was special.
      (What was special about the baby?)
i.   the baby was King Brahmadatta's son
ii.   the baby was Bodhisatta
iii. the baby had lucky marks on the skin

e) He started, made a short run, and stopped and looked over his shoulder. 'There, Sir!' I timidly explained.

(What does the speaker point out 'timidly' to him?)

i. the churchyard
ii. his mother's tombstone
iii. the black horizontal line

Q9. **Answer the following in 30-40 words: (Choose any three)** **2 x 3 = 6**

i. What overall impression does the reader get from the author's description of the countryside?
ii. What role does Paris play in the story 'Romeo and Juliet?'
iii. When Morris was asked about the Monkey's paw, why did he dismiss the question offhandedly?
iv. Why is Mrs. Pringle so upset when she learns Mr. Farnsworth will be unable to attend the dinner?

Q10. **Answer the following in 80-100 words.** **(8)**

Either

i. The convict is described as 'A fearful man, all in coarse grey, with a great iron on his leg' – Narrate Pip's meeting with the convict and the effect it has on Pip.

Or

ii. Write a brief character sketch of Mrs. Horace Pringle. From the way she eats and speaks what impression do you get?

Q11. **Choose the correct answer:** **1 x 3 = 3**

a) In the poem 'Life' what does the word 'transient' mean in the line 'But these are transient all:

i. permanent
ii. lasting for a short time
iii. stopping for long

b) What does the word 'Furze' in the poem 'The Village schoolmaster' refer to?

i. thorny hedges
ii. straggling fence
iii. spring yellow flowers

c) When the terror and the _____ of hate shall cease. Which of the following word complete the line?

  i. tumult

  ii. turmoil

  iii. danger

Q12. **Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow: (Choose any two)**   **3 x 2 = 6**

  a) A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard
     In springtime from the Cuckoo bird,

  i. Prior to this, which bird's song is the reaper's song compared to? **(1)**

  ii. Where might the cuckoo bird be heard? **(1)**

  iii. What might this thrilling voice do there? **(1)**

  b) They are strewn like blossoms mown down by chance,
     On the blood-brown meadows of Flanders and France,

  i. Who does the word 'they' refer to? What has happened to them? **(2)**

  ii. Why are the meadows described as blood-brown? **(1)**

  c) Dread the bell in 'the fog' outside

  i. What does 'dread' mean? **(1)**

  ii. Why would a bell be rung when it was foggy? **(1)**

  iii. What might happen to a ship off the coast of Maine if they didn't hear the fog bell? **(1)**

Q13. **Answer the following question in 80-100 words:-**
Either
Describe the characteristics of the village schoolmaster and how the students and villagers react to him? **(6)**
Or
Life would not be possible if we did not all have hope. How does the poet bring out the message of hope and faith in the poem 'Life.' **(6)**

SECTION D: LONG READING TEXT (RAPID READER)
(Do not spend more than 15 minutes on this section)

Q14. **Choose the correct answer:**   **1 x 3 = 3**

  a) Who runs the home for young orphans where Oliver lives for nine years?

  i. Mr. Bumble

  ii. Mrs. Mann

  iii. Agnes Fleming

  iv. Miss Hannigan

b) Mr. Brownlow notices that Oliver bears a close resemblance to:
i. Mrs. Bedwin
ii. Queen Victoria
iii. Mr. Gomfield
iv. The woman in the portrait on his wall

c) Which three characters are all related to Oliver?
i. Harry Maylie, Mrs. Maylie, Rose Maylie
ii. Rose Maylie, Monks, Agnes Fleming
iii. Agnes Fleming, Old Sally, Mr. Losberne
iv. Monks, Bill Sikes, Agnes Fleming

Q15. **Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow:** **(7)**

Either

a) 'Stop thief!' rang the cries in Oliver's ears as he ran out he was quickly tiring and was finally stopped by a blow from a man standing on the pavement…………………. "Is this the boy Sir?"

i. Who uttered 'stop thief!' **(1)**
ii. Prior to this incident what was the game that Fagin taught the boys? **(2)**
iii. Described in your own words what happened after the incident at the book-stall?
(4)

Or

b) He realized that house-breaking and robbery were the objects of their expedition. He uttered an explanation of horror and sank shivering to the ground.

i. What made Oliver utter an exclamation of horror? **(1)**
ii. What happened to Oliver after Sikes left him in the ditch? **(2)**
iii. Describe Oliver's experiences at the Maylie's. **(4)**

SECTION – A (READING)

Q1. Answers: 6

(a)(iii) motorists accusing each other for lack of traffic sense and honking of a thousand horns.

(b)(iv) it has one of the calmest traffic.

(c)(i) WHO and US Environmental Protection Agency air quality standards.

(d)(ii) Traffic congestions had to be addressed first.

(e)(1) (ii) calmest

(2) (ii) streaming

(f) (i) due to the lesser land availability.

SECTION – B (WRITING AND GRAMMAR)

Q2.   E-mail or Formal letter writing – General rules are to be followed.   6

Q3.   Article Writing or Story Writing – General rules are to be followed.   6

Q4.   Ans (a) (iii) was forced (b) (iii) failed   (c) (iv) had happened   (d) (ii) went
(e) (ii) began (f) (iii) had   (g) (ii) donated   (h) (ii) was   **½ x 8 = 4**

**Q5.   (a) Construct suitable sentences with the following idioms (choose any two)
                                                              1 x 2 = 2**

Ans. 5 (a)   (i) Safe and sound (quite uninjured) – The mountaineers returned safe and sound.
(ii) Palmy days (days of prosperity) – The Gupta's age is said to be the palmy days in our history.
(iii) Herculean task (difficult task) – It is a herculean task for the government to eliminate poverty from the country.
(iv) Happy go lucky (lucky is he who is happy) – Most people see me as a happy go lucky person without a care in the world.

Ans. 5 (b)   Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.   ½ x 4 = 2
(i) He was accused of theft

(ii) I prefer tea to coffee

(iii) It has been a long time since I saw my friend

(iv) Do not laugh at the poor

Q6. **Rewrite the following as directed.** **1 x 4 = 4**

(i) He asked if she wanted to go home

(ii) Let this letter be posted

(iii) The teacher said to the students, "I will take you to a picnic tomorrow."

(iv) A sweet song is being sung by her.

SECTION C – (LITERATURE TEXTBOOK) (Prose & Poetry)

Q7. **Read the following extract and answer the questions that follow (Choose any two):** **3 x 2 = 6**

(a) (i) An enraged Juliet called Romeo these names when she came to know that Tybalt had been slained by Romeo. 1

(ii) The death of Tybalt at the hands of Romeo prompted Juliet to use such terms.

1

(iii) Juliet reconciled her feelings when she realized that her husband was alive and had not become a victim of this horrible fight. 1

(b) (i) These words were spoken by Elaine Pringle. 1

(ii) Elaine Pringle had been speaking to Ella Tupper. 1

(iii) When Ella Tupper accepted the invitation and said that she would be bringing along with her two of her house-gates, there was confusion in the Pringle house as the number of guests had increased to sixteen by then. This situation was however resolved when Jessica and her husband cancelled the invitation. 1

(c) (i) Herbert met with a sudden death and he was buried in the cemetery soon after. This tragedy happened all of a sudden and the last rites followed quickly after that. 1

(ii) Mr. & Mrs. White were in a state of shock and had not accepted the death of their son and expected God to be merciful. 1

(iii) They might have hoped that by some magical power, Herbert would return and this would just be a horrible nightmare. 1

Q8. **Choose the right answer:** **1 x 5 = 5**

(a) (ii) the name of the ship

(b) (i) lucky charm

(c) (ii) Mrs. Pringle

(d) (ii) the baby was Bodhisatta

(e) (ii) his mother's tombstone

Q9. **Answer the following in 30 – 40 words (Choose any three):** 2 x 3 = 6

i. The country side gives a picture of a bleak, gloomy and horrible place. It contributes to the general atmosphere of mystery, fear and suspense.

ii. Count Paris is a suitor of Juliet. He is handsome and wealthy and is chosen by Juliet's father as a suitable match for Juliet. It is because of this arrangement that promoted Juliet to take the extreme steps of consuming the contents of the phial given to her by Friar. Count Paris mourns the death of Juliet and is later killed by Romeo in a sword fight.

iii. Morris dismissed the topic of the monkey's paw off handedly because he has a bitter experience. The monkey's paw was magical and it granted three wishes to its owner yet Morris was not ready to keep it.

iv. Mrs. Pringle was upset when she learnt that Mr. Transworth would be unable to attend the dinner because the whole purpose of dinner was to impress him. Mrs. Pringle found him to be the perfect suitor for her daughter Elaine.

Q10. **Answer the following in 80-100 words:** 8

Answers should be written in paragraphs on the basis of information provided in the text book. A slightly reflective approach will upgrade the answers.

Q11. **Choose the correct answer:** 1 x 3 = 3

(a) (ii) lasting for a long time
(b) (iii) spring yellow flowers
(c) (i) tumult

Q12. **Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow (Choose any two):** 3 x 2 = 6

(a) (i) Prior to this the poet compares the reaper's song to the song of a nightingale.

(ii) The Cuckoo bird might be heard among the farthest Hebridges breaking the silence of the seas.

(iii) The thrilling voice of the cuckoo announced the arrival of spring.

(b) (i) The word 'They' refers to the brave soldiers of India. They have been killed in the war and their bodies lie scattered like blossoms which have been destroyed mercilessly.

(ii) The meadows have been described as blood brown because the blood oozing out of the wounds of the dead soldiers has been mixed with the brown earth.

(c) (i) 'Dread' means anticipate with great apprehension or fear.
(ii) A bell would be rung to alert everyone of the rising freshet or any danger pertaining to the sea.
(iii) The ship might capsize or get totally destroyed if it didn't hear the fog bell.

Q13. **Answer the following in 80-100 words:** **8**
Answers should be written on the basis of information provided in the text and with proper paragraphing. A slightly reflective approach will upgrade the answers.
SECTION – D (RAPID READER) (OLIVER TWIST)

Q14. **Choose the correct answer:** **1 x 3 = 3**
(a) (i) Mr. Bumble
(b) (iv) The woman in the portrait on his wall
(c) (ii) Rose Maylie, Monks, Agnes Fleming

Q15. **Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:** **7**
(a) (i) Mr. Brownlow, the old gentleman at the book stall uttered 'stop thief.'
(ii) and (iii) Answers should be based on facts from the text as well as reflective in nature and should be composed in proper paragraphs.

OR

(b) (i) When Sikes led Oliver to the house and asked him to climb over the wall, he realized that Sikes' plan was to rob the house and he uttered an exclamation of horror.
(ii) and (iii) Answers should be based on facts from the text as well as reflective in nature and should be composed in proper paragraphs.

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BLUE PRINT OF MATHEMATICS

Form of Questions → Units ↓	VSA (1 mark each)	SA I (2 marks each)	SA II (3 marks each)	LA I (4 marks each)	LA II (6 marks each)	Total
Number System	1(1)	-	3(1)	-	-	4(2)
Algebra (Polynomials, Pairs of Linear Equations in two variables, Quadratic Equations, Arithmetic Progression)	2(2)	3(1)	6(2)	4(1)	6(1)	20(7)
Trigonometry (Introduction to Trigonometric Identities, Heights and Distances)	1(1)	4(2)	3(1)	4(1)	-	12(5)
Co-ordinate Geometry	-	4(2)	-	4(1)	-	8(3)
Geometry (Triangles, Circles, Constructions)	2(2)	4(2)	6(2)	4(1)	-	16(7)
Mensuration (Areas related to circles, Surface Areas and Volumes)	1(1)	-	3(1)	-	6(1)	10(3)
Statistics and Probability	1(1)	-	3(1)	-	6(1)	10(3)
TOTAL	8(8)	14(7)	24(8)	16(4)	18(3)	80(30)

(SAMPLE QUESTION)
CLASS-X
MATHEMATICS
(FULL MARKS: 80)
(PASS MARKS: 24)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

(i)   The sample question paper consists of 30 questions divided into five sections A, B, C, D, E.

(ii) Section-A contains 8 questions of 1 mark each, section-B contains of 7 questions of 2 marks each, section –C contains 8 questions of 3 marks each, section-D contains 4 questions of 4 marks each and section-E contains of 3 questions of 6 marks each.

(iii) There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in three questions of 3 marks each, two questions of 4 marks each and two questions of 6 marks each.

SECTION – A
(Marks: 8)

(Question numbers 1to 8 carry 1 mark each)

1. Write whether the rational number $\dfrac{35}{50}$ will have a terminating decimal expansion or a non terminating repeating decimal expansion.

2. Find the zeroes of the quadratic polynomial x^2-2x-3.

3. Determine the value of k for which the given system of equations

    $2x + 3y – 5 = 0$

    $k x$ - $6y – 8 = 0$

    has a unique solution.

4. Evaluate sin 37° - cos 53°

5. Corresponding sides of two similar triangles are in the ratio 4:9. Find the ratio of the areas of these two triangles.

6. Find the circumference of a circle whose radius is 10.5 cm.

7. When the two triangles are said to be similar?

8. Define modal class.

(Question numbers 9 to 15 carry 2 marks each.)

9. Solve the quadratic equation $x^2 + 3x - 18 = 0$ by factorization

10. Evaluate $\dfrac{\tan(90° - θ)\cot θ}{\cosec^2 θ} - \cos^2 θ$

11. Prove that $(1- \cos θ)(1+ \cos θ)(1+ \cot^2 θ) = 1$

12. In the figure $\triangle OAB \sim \triangle OCD$. When AB= 8cm, BO= 6.4 cm, OC= 3.5 cm and CD = 5 cm, find OA and OD.
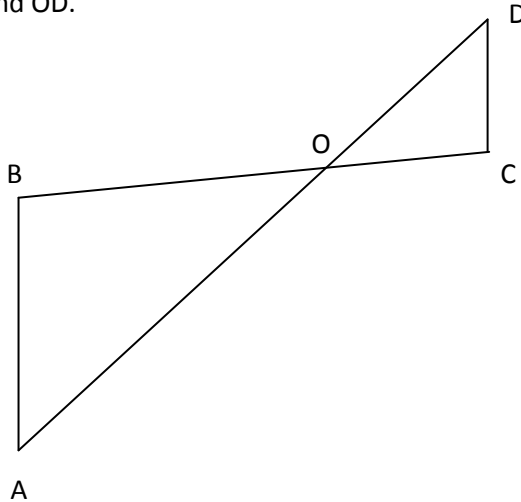
13. The lengths of the diagonals of a rhombus are 30 cm and 40 cm. Find the side of a rhombus.

14. Find the co-ordinates of the centroid of the triangle whose vertices are (-3, 0) (5, -2) and (-8, 5).

15. Find a point on the x-axis which is equidistant from (7, 6) and (-3, 4).

SECTION – C
(Marks: 24)

(Question numbers 16 to 23 carry 3 marks each.)

16. Draw a circle of diameter 7 cm. From a point P, 8 cm away from its centre, construct a pair of tangents to the circle (only traces of constructions are required).

17. In the figure, O is a point inside a $\triangle$PQR such that $\angle$POR = 90°, OP = 6 cm and OR = 8 cm. If PQ = 24 cm and QR = 26 cm, prove that $\triangle$ PQR is right angled.
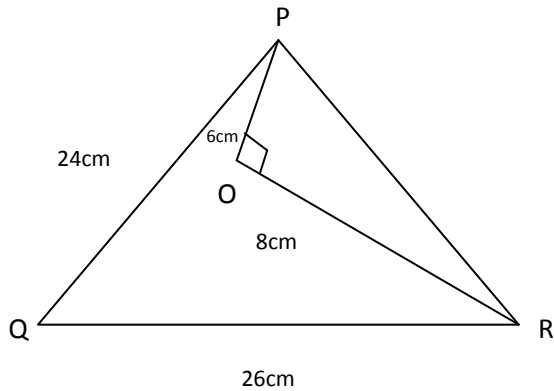
Or

17. A circle touches all the four sides of a quadrilateral ABCD with AB= 6 cm, BC= 7 cm and CD= 4 cm. Find AD.

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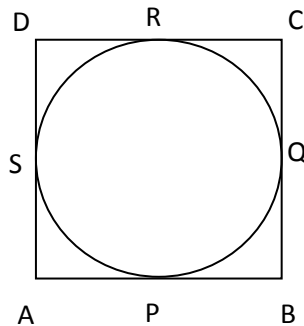
18. A square OABC is inscribed in a quadrant OPBQ of a circle as shown in the figure. If OA= 14cm, find the area of the shaded region.
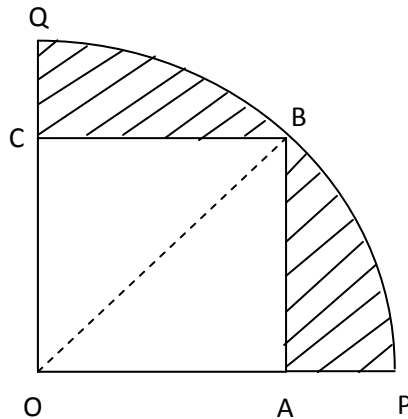
Or

18. The difference between the circumference and the radius of a circle is 37 cm. Find the area of the circle.

19. Find the probability that a number selected at random from the numbers 1,2,3,……,35 is

    (i) A prime number

    (ii) Multiple of 7

    (iii) Multiple of 3 or 5

20. Determine the greatest number which will divide 445, 572, 699 leaving remainders 4, 5, 6 respectively.

21. If the 10th term of an AP is 52 and 17th term is 20 more than the 13th term, find the AP.

22. If α and β are zeroes of the polynomial $p(x) = 3x^2\text{-}2x\text{-}6$, then find $\dfrac{1}{\alpha} + \dfrac{1}{\beta}$.

23. Prove that $\sqrt{\dfrac{1+cos\ \theta}{1-cos\theta}} = cosec\ \theta + cot\ \theta.$

Or,

23. If $x = a \cos^3\theta$ and $y = b \sin^3\theta$, prove that $\left(\dfrac{x}{a}\right)^{2/3} + \left(\dfrac{y}{b}\right)^{2/3} = 1$.

SECTION – D
(Marks: 16)

(Question numbers 24 to 27 carry 4marks each.)

24. The denominator of a fraction is 4 more than twice the numerator. When both the numerator and denominator are decreased by 6, then the denominator becomes 12 times the numerator. Find the fraction.

Or

24. **A** takes 10 days less than the time taken by **B** to finish a piece of work. If both **A** and **B** together can finish the work in 12 days, find the time taken by **B** alone to finished the work.

25. From the top of building 60 m high, the angle of depression of the top and bottom of a tower are observed to be 30° and 60°. Find the height of the tower. (Use $\sqrt{3}$ = 1.732)

Or

25. The angle of elevation of the top of a hill from the foot of a tower is 60° and the angle of elevation of the top of the tower from the foot of the hill is 30°. If the tower is 50m high, what is the height of the hill?

26. Find the third vertex of a triangle ABC if two of its vertices are B(-3,1) and C(0,-2) and its centroid is at the origin.

27. Prove that in a right triangle, the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the sum of the squares of the other two sides.

(Question numbers 28 to 30 carry 6 marks each.)

28. Solve the following system of equations graphically:

    2x – y = 4
    3y – x = 3

    Shade the area of the region bounded by the lines and x-axis (Plot atleast three points for each graph)

29. A tent is in the shape of a right circular cylinder upto a height of 3m and conical above it. The total height of the tent is 13.5m and the radius of its base is 14m. Find the cost of the cloth required to make the tent at the rate of ₹ 80 per square meter. $\left(\text{Take}\, \pi = \frac{22}{7}\right)$

Or

29. The radii of internal and external surfaces of a hollow spherical shell are 3m and 5m respectively. If is melted and recast into a solid cylinder of diameter 14cm. Find the height of the cylinder.

30. If the mean of the following distribution is 54, find the value of p.

Class Interval	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
Frequency	7	p	10	9	13

Or

30. Find the mode of the following frequency distribution:

Age (in Years)	05-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35
Number of patients	6	11	18	24	17	13	5

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CLASS-X

MATHEMATICS
(FULL MARKS: 80)
(PASS MARKS: 24)

SECTION – A
(Marks: 8)

1) $\frac{35}{50} = \frac{7}{10}$ in its lowest form

$\frac{7}{10} = \frac{7}{2 \times 5}$ $^1/_2$

Here denominator (b) = 10 = 2×5 is of the form $2^m \times 5^n$ where *m* and *n*   are non-

negative integers.   1

Hence $\frac{35}{50}$ has a terminating decimal expansion. $^1/_2$

2)   Let *p(x) = x²- 2x -3*

       = x²- 3x + x − 3

       = x (x-3) + 1 (x-3)

       = (x-3) (x+1) $^1/_2$

  Now *p(x) = 0*

$\Rightarrow$ *(x-3) (x+1) = 0*

  Either,   *x-3 = 0*   1

      $\Rightarrow$ *x = 3*

  Or,   *x+1= 0* $^1/_2$
      $\Rightarrow$ *x = -1*

  Hence the zeroes are *3, -1*

3) The given system of equation is

$$2x + 3y - 5 = 0$$

$$k x - 6y - 8 = 0$$

Here, $a_1 = 2, b_1 = 3, c_1 = -5$

$a_2 = k, b_2 = -6, c_2 = -8$ ½

For unique solution

$$\frac{a_1}{a_2} \neq \frac{b_1}{b_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{k} \neq \frac{3}{-6}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3k \neq 2 \times -6$$

$$\Rightarrow k \neq \frac{-12}{3}$$ ½

$$\Rightarrow k \neq -4$$

4) $\sin 37° - \cos 53°$ ½

$= \cos (90° - 37°) - \cos 53°$

$= \cos 53° - \cos 53°$ ½

$= 0$

5) $\frac{Area\ of\ \Delta_1}{Area\ of\ \Delta_2} = \left(\frac{Side\ of\ \Delta_1}{Side\ of\ \Delta_2}\right)^2$ ½

$$= \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{16}{81}$$ 1

$\therefore$ Area of Δ_1 : Area of Δ_2 = 16 : 81   ½

6) Given r = 10.5 cm

Circumference (C) = ?

$C = 2\pi r$

$= 2 \times \dfrac{22}{\cancel{7}} \times \overset{1.5}{\cancel{10.5}} \, cm$

$= 66.0$ cm $= 66$ cm

<div style="text-align:right">½</div>
<div style="text-align:right">½</div>
<div style="text-align:right">1</div>

7) (i) Their corresponding sides are proportional

   (ii) Their corresponding angles are equal.

<div style="text-align:right">½</div>
<div style="text-align:right">½</div>
<div style="text-align:right">1</div>

8) The class which has the maximum frequency is known as Modal class.

<div style="text-align:right">1</div>

SECTION – B
(Marks: 18)

9) $x^2 + 3x - 18 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + 6x - 3x - 18 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x(x+6) - 3(x+6) = 0$

$\Rightarrow (x+6)(x-3) = 0$

∴ Either, $x + 6 = 0$ Or, $x - 3 = 0$

$\Rightarrow x = -6$ $\Rightarrow x = 3$

Hence $x = -6, 3$

<div style="text-align:right">½</div>
<div style="text-align:right">½</div>
<div style="text-align:right">½ + ½ = 1</div>
<div style="text-align:right">2</div>

10) $\dfrac{\tan(90° - \theta)\cot\theta}{cosec^2\theta} - cos^2\theta$

$= \dfrac{\cot\theta \times \cot\theta}{cosec^2\theta} - cos^2\theta$

$= \dfrac{cot^2\theta}{cosec^2\theta} - cos^2\theta$

$= \dfrac{\frac{cos^2\theta}{sin^2\theta}}{\frac{1}{sin^2\theta}} - cos^2\theta$

$= \dfrac{cos^2\theta}{\cancel{sin^2\theta}} \times \dfrac{\cancel{sin^2\theta}}{1} - cos^2\theta$

$= cos^2\theta - cos^2\theta$

$= 0$

<div style="text-align:right">½</div>
<div style="text-align:right">½</div>
<div style="text-align:right">½</div>
<div style="text-align:right">½</div>
<div style="text-align:right">2</div>

11) LHS = $(1 - \cos\theta)(1 + \cos\theta)(1 + \cot^2\theta)$

$\quad = (1^2 - \cos^2\theta)(1 + \cot^2\theta)$

$\quad = (1 - \cos^2\theta)(1 + \cot^2\theta)$ $\qquad\qquad\qquad$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$\quad = \sin^2\theta \times \csc^2\theta$ $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ 1 $\Big\}$ 2

$\quad = \sin^2\theta \times \dfrac{1}{\sin^2\theta}$ $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$\quad = 1$

$\quad = $ RHS

12)

Since $\triangle$ AOB $\sim$ $\triangle$ OCD

$$\frac{OA}{OC} = \frac{OB}{OD} = \frac{AB}{CD}$$

$\Rightarrow$ $\frac{OA}{3.5} = \frac{6.4}{OD} = \frac{8}{5}$

Taking, $\frac{OA}{3.5} = \frac{8}{5}$

$\Rightarrow$ OA = $\dfrac{8 \times \overset{0.7}{\cancel{3.5}}}{\cancel{5}}$

= 5.6 cm

Also taking, $\frac{6.4}{OD} = \frac{8}{5}$

$\Rightarrow$ OD = $\dfrac{\overset{0.8}{\cancel{6.4}} \times 5}{\cancel{8}}$ = 4.0 cm

½

½

½ ⎫
⎬ 2
½ ⎭

13)
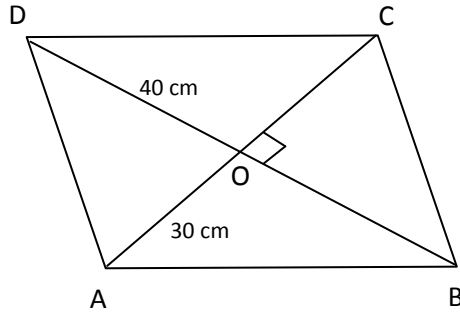
Let ABCD be a rhombus where diagonal AC = 30 cm and BD = 40 cm.

Since diagonals of a rhombus bisect each other at right angles

∴ OB = OD = $\frac{BD}{2}$ = $\frac{40}{2}$ = 20 cm

OA = OC = $\frac{AC}{2}$ = $\frac{30}{2}$ = 15 cm

∠ BOC = 90°

In right △BOC

By Pythagoras theorem

$BC^2 = OB^2 + OC^2$

$\Rightarrow BC^2 = (20)^2 + (15)^2$

$\Rightarrow BC^2 = 400 + 225$

$\Rightarrow BC^2 = 625$

$\Rightarrow BC = \sqrt{625}$

$\Rightarrow BC = 25$

Hence the side of a rhombus is 25 cm

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

2

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

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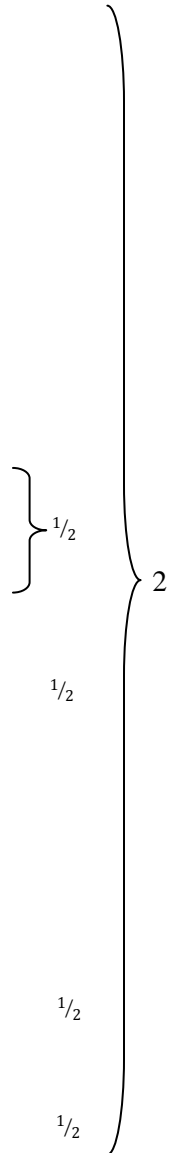
14) Here $x_1 = -3$, $x_2 = 5$, $x_3 = -8$

$y_1 = 0$, $y_2 = -2$, $y_3 = 5$

Co-ordinates of the centroid

$$= \left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3}{3}, \frac{y_1 + y_2 + y_3}{3} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{-3 + 5 - 8}{3}, \frac{0 - 2 + 5}{3} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{-\overset{2}{\cancel{6}}}{\underset{1}{\cancel{3}}}, \frac{\overset{1}{\cancel{3}}}{\underset{1}{\cancel{3}}} \right)$$

$$= (-2, 1)$$

½

½

½

½

2

15) Let the given points be A(7,6) and B(-3,4)

Let P(x, o) be the point on the x-axis.

∴ By the question, AP = BP

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{(x - 7)^2 + (0 - 6)^2} = \sqrt{[x - (-3)]^2 + (0 - 4)^2}$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 - 2.x.7 + 7^2 + 36} = \sqrt{(x + 3)^2 + 16}$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 - 14x + 49 + 36} = \sqrt{x^2 + 2.x.3 + 3^2 + 16}$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 - 14x + 85} = \sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 9 + 16}$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{x^2 - 14x + 85} = \sqrt{x^2 + 6x + 25}$

$\Rightarrow x^2 - 14x + 85 = x^2 + 6x + 25$ [*Squaring both sides*]

$\Rightarrow -14x - 6x = 25 - 85$

$\Rightarrow -20x = -60$

$\Rightarrow x = \dfrac{-60}{-20}$

$\Rightarrow x = 3$

½

½

½

½

2

∴ The required point on the x-axis is (3,0)

SECTION – C
(Marks: 24)

16) For,

a) Drawing a circle with given diameter $^1/_2$

b) Drawing a line segment 8 cm away from the centre $^1/_2$

c) Bisecting a line segment $^1/_2$ } 3

d) Drawing a new circle cutting the given circle $^1/_2$

e) Drawing a pair of tangents   1

17) In right triangle POR
$PR^2 = OP^2 + OR^2 \ [\because OP = 6cm, OR = 8cm]$ $^1/_2$
$\quad = (6)^2 + (8)^2$
$\quad = 36 + 64$
$\quad = 100$ $^1/_2$
$\Rightarrow \quad PR = \sqrt{100}$
$\quad = 10$ cm

Now, $QR^2 = (26)^2$
$\quad = 676$

$PQ^2 = (24)^2$
$\quad = 576$ 1   } 3

$PR^2 = (10)^2$
$\quad = 100$

If $\triangle$ PQR is a right triangle, then

$\quad QR^2 = PQ^2 + PR^2$

$\Rightarrow \ 676 = 576 + 100$
$\Rightarrow \ 676 = 676$ $^1/_2$

$\therefore \triangle$PQR is a right angled triangle. (By Converse of Pythagoras Theorem) $^1/_2$

Proved.

Or,

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17) Since the length of tangents drawn from an external point to a circle are equal.

$\therefore$ AP = AS-------------- (i) [tangents from A]

BP = BQ-------------- (ii) [tangents from B]

CR = CQ ------------- (iii) [tangents from C]

DR = DS ------------- (iv) [tangents from D]

2

Adding equation (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), we get (AP+PB) + (CR+DR) = (AS+BQ) + (CQ+DS) $^1/_2$

3

Hence, AB+CD = (AS+SD) + (BQ+QC)

$\Rightarrow$ 6 + 4 = AD + BC

$\Rightarrow$ 10 = AD + 7

$\Rightarrow$ AD = 10 - 7

$\Rightarrow$ AD = 3 cm $^1/_2$

18) Here OA (side) = 14 cm

Area of a square OABC = (sides)^2

$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ = (14 cm)^2

$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ = 196 cm^2 $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ $^1/_2$

In right $\triangle$OAB, By Pythagoras Theorem,

OB^2 = OA^2 + OB^2

$\Rightarrow$ OB = $\sqrt{OA^2 + OB^2}$ $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ $^1/_2$

$\qquad\quad$ = $\sqrt{14^2 + 14^2}$

$\qquad\quad$ = $\sqrt{196 + 196}$

$\qquad\quad$ = $\sqrt{392}$

$\qquad\quad$ = $14\sqrt{2}$

$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ $^1/_2$

Thus radius of Quadrant = $14\sqrt{2}$ cm. $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ 3

Area of Quadrant OPBQ = $\dfrac{1}{4}\,\pi\,r^2$

$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ = $\dfrac{1}{4} \times \dfrac{22}{7} \times (14\sqrt{2})$ ^{2} $\qquad\qquad\qquad$ $^1/_2$

$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ = $\dfrac{1}{4} \times \dfrac{22}{7} \times 14 \times 14 \times 2$

$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ = 308 cm^2 $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ $^1/_2$

Area of shaded region $\quad$ = Area of Quadrant OPBQ – Area of Square OABC

$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ = 308 cm^2 - 196 cm^2

$\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ = 102 cm^2 $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad$ $^1/_2$

Or,

18) Let r be the radius of the circle

By the question,

Circumference of the circle-radius of the circle = 37 cm $\quad$ ½

$\Rightarrow\ 2\pi r - r = 37$ $\quad$ ½

$\Rightarrow\ r(2\pi - 1) = 37$

$\Rightarrow\ r\left(2 \times \dfrac{22}{7} - 1\right) = 37$ $\quad$ ½

$\Rightarrow\ r\left(\dfrac{44}{7} - 1\right) = 37$

$\Rightarrow\ r\left(\dfrac{44-7}{7}\right) = 37$

$\Rightarrow\ r \times \dfrac{37}{7} = 37$

$\Rightarrow\ r = \dfrac{\overset{1}{\cancel{37}} \times 7}{\underset{1}{\cancel{37}}}$

$\Rightarrow\ r = 7$ cm $\quad$ ½

$\therefore$ Area of the circle $= \pi r^2$ $\quad$ ½

$$= \dfrac{22}{\underset{1}{\cancel{7}}} \times \overset{1}{\cancel{7}} \times 7$$

$= 154$ cm^2 $\quad$ ½

$\}$ 3

19) Number of possible outcomes = 35 $\quad$ ½

(i) The prime numbers are 2, 3,5,7,11,13,17,19,23,29,31

$\therefore$ Number of favourable outcomes = 11

$\therefore$ P (a prime number)

$$= \frac{\text{number of favourable outcomes}}{\text{total number of possible outcomes}}$$ $\quad$ 1

$$= \frac{11}{35}$$ $\quad$ ½

(ii) The multiples of 7 are 7,14,21,28,35

$\therefore$ Number of favourable outcomes = 5

$\therefore$ P (multiple of 7) $= \dfrac{\overset{1}{\cancel{5}}}{\underset{7}{\cancel{35}}}$ $\quad$ ½

$$= \frac{1}{7}$$

(iii) The multiples of 3 or 5 are 3,5,6,9,10,12,15,18,20,21,24,25,27,30,33,35

$\therefore$ Number of favourable outcomes = 16

$\therefore$ P (multiple of 3 or 5) $= \dfrac{16}{35}$ $\quad$ ½

$\}$ 3

20) The required number = HCF (445-4. 472-5, 699-6)   ½
                      = HCF (441, 567, 693)

Firstly find the HCF of 441 and 567

∴ By Euclid's Division Algorithm, we get

567 = 441 × 1 + 126   ½

441= 126 × 3 + 63

126 = 63 × 2 + 0   ½

∵ Remainder = 0

∴ HCF (567, 441) = 63   ½   3

Now we find the HCF of 63 and 693

∴ By Euclid's Division Algorithm, we get

693 = 63 × 11 + 0

∵ Remainder = 0   ½

∴ HCF (63, 693) = 63

∴ HCF (441, 567, 693) = 63
                                                                ½
∴ The required greatest number is 63.

21) Let a be the first term and d be the common difference.

Given : $a_{10} = 52$

$\Rightarrow$ $a + (10 - 1) d = 52$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow$ $a + 9d = 52$

$\Rightarrow$ $a = 52 - 9d$--------(i) $\frac{1}{2}$

Also, $a_{17} = 20 + a_{13}$

$\Rightarrow$ $a + (17 - 1) d = 20 + a + (13 - 1) d$

$\Rightarrow$ $a + 16d = 20 + a + 12d$

$\Rightarrow$ $\not{a} + 16d - \not{a} - 12d = 20$

$\Rightarrow$ $4d = 20$

$\Rightarrow$ $d = \dfrac{\overset{5}{\cancel{20}}}{\underset{1}{\cancel{4}}}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow$ $d = 5$

Putting the value of d in equation (i), we get

$a = 52 - 9 \times 5$

$= 52 - 45 = 7$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$a = t_1 = 7$

$t_2 = a + d = 7 + 5 = 12$

$t_3 = a + 2d = 7 + 2 \times 5 = 17,$

$t_4 = a + 3d = 7 + 3 \times 5 = 22$ $\frac{1}{2}$

The A.P. is 7, 12, 17, 22 .... $\frac{1}{2}$

3
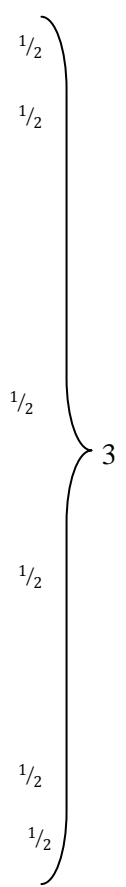
22) Since, α and β are zeros of $p(x) = 3x^2 - 2x - 6$

$\therefore \alpha + \beta = \dfrac{- coefficient\ \ of\ x}{coefficient\ \ of\ x^2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$= \dfrac{-(-2)}{3} = \dfrac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$\alpha\beta = \dfrac{constant\ \ term}{coefficient\ \ of\ x^2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
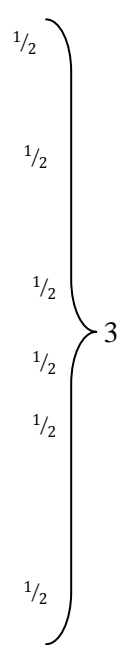
$= \dfrac{\overset{2}{-\cancel{6}}}{\cancel{3}} = -2$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore \dfrac{1}{\alpha} + \dfrac{1}{\beta} = \dfrac{\alpha + \beta}{\alpha\beta}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

$= \dfrac{\frac{2}{3}}{-2}$

$= \dfrac{\cancel{2}}{3} \times \dfrac{1}{\cancel{-2}} = -\dfrac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$

3

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23) LHS $= \sqrt{\dfrac{1+\cos\theta}{1-\cos\theta}}$

$= \sqrt{\dfrac{1+\cos\theta}{1-\cos\theta} \times \dfrac{1+\cos\theta}{1+\cos\theta}}$ ½

$= \sqrt{\dfrac{(1+\cos\theta)^2}{1-\cos^2\theta}}$ ½

$= \sqrt{\dfrac{(1+\cos\theta)^2}{\sin^2\theta}}$ $[\because \sin^2\theta = 1 - \cos^2\theta]$ ½ $\Big\}$ 3

$= \dfrac{1+\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$ ½

$= \dfrac{1}{\sin\theta} + \dfrac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$ ½

$= cosec\,\theta + \cot\theta$ = RHS ½

Hence Proved.

Or

23) Given,

$x = a\cos^3\theta$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{x}{a} = \cos^3\theta$ ------------ (i) ½

Also, $y = b\sin^3\theta$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{y}{b} = \sin^3\theta$ -------------- (ii) ½

LHS $= \left(\dfrac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\dfrac{y}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$ $\Big\}$ 3

$= (\cos^3\theta)^{\frac{2}{3}} + (\sin^3\theta)^{\frac{2}{3}}$ [Using equation *(i) and (ii)*] ½

$= \left(\cos^{3\times\frac{2}{3}}\theta\right) + \left(\sin^{3\times\frac{2}{3}}\theta\right)$ ½

$= \cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta$ ½

$= 1$ = RHS ½

Hence Proved.

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24) Let the required fraction be $\dfrac{x}{y}$, where x is the numerator and y is the

denominator.

By First condition,

$y = 4+2x$ ------------(i)   ½

By second condition,

$\dfrac{x-6}{y-6} = \dfrac{x}{12\,x}$ ½

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{x-6}{y-6} = \dfrac{1}{12}$

$\Rightarrow$ $12\ (x\text{-}6) = y - 6$

$\Rightarrow$ $12x - 72 = y - 6$

$\Rightarrow$ $12x - 72 = 4 + 2x - 6$ [using equation (i)]   ½

$\Rightarrow$ $12x - 2x = 4 - 6 + 72$ ½

$\Rightarrow$ $10x = 70$ 4

$\Rightarrow$ $x = \dfrac{70}{10}$ ½

$\Rightarrow$ $x = 7$

Putting the value of x in equation (*i*), we get

$y = 4 + 2 \times 7$ ½

$= 4 + 14$

$= 18$ ½

Hence, the required fraction = $\dfrac{x}{y} = \dfrac{7}{18}$ ½
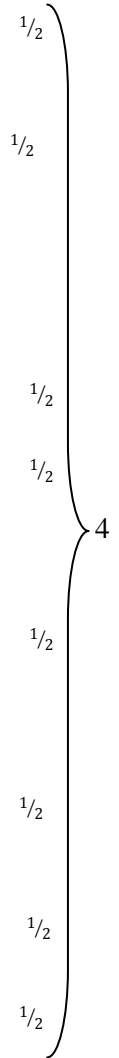
Or,

24) Let **B** alone finish the work in x days.

Then **A** alone can finish the work in (x-10) days.

A's one day work $= \dfrac{1}{x-10}$

B's one day work $= \dfrac{1}{x}$

(A + B)'s one day work $= \dfrac{1}{12}$

$\therefore$ By question,

$$\dfrac{1}{x-10} + \dfrac{1}{x} = \dfrac{1}{12}$$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{x+x-10}{x(x-10)} = \dfrac{1}{12}$

$\Rightarrow\ 12\,(2x - 10) = x\,(x-10)$

$\Rightarrow\ 24x - 120 = x^2 - 10x$

$\Rightarrow\ x^2 - 34x + 120 = 0$

$\Rightarrow\ x^2 - 30x - 4x + 120 = 0$

$\Rightarrow\ x\,(x-30) - 4\,(x-30) = 0$

$\Rightarrow\ (x-30)\,(x-4) = 0$

$\therefore$ Either,

$(x-30) = 0$ or, $x-4 = 0$

$\Rightarrow\ x = 30$ $\Rightarrow x = 4$

$\therefore\ x = 30$ not possible as x cannot be less than 12.

Hence, **B** alone can finish the work in 30 days.

$^1/_2$

$^1/_2$

$^1/_2$

$^1/_2$

$^1/_2$

$^1/_2$

$^1/_2$

$^1/_2$

4

25) Let AB = 60m be the height of the building and CD be the height of the tower.

$\therefore \angle$ ACE = 30°

$\angle$ADB = 60°

Also CD = EB

In right $\triangle$ ADB

$\tan 60° = \dfrac{AB}{DB}$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3} = \dfrac{60}{DB}$

$\Rightarrow DB = \dfrac{60}{\sqrt{3}}$ ----*(i)*

In right $\triangle$ ACE

$\tan 30° = \dfrac{AE}{CE}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \dfrac{AE}{\frac{60}{\sqrt{3}}}$ [Using equation *(i)*]

$\Rightarrow AE = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \dfrac{60}{\sqrt{3}}$

$\Rightarrow AE = \dfrac{\cancel{60}^{\,20}}{\cancel{3}}$

$\Rightarrow AE = 20m$

$\therefore$ The height of the tower = CD

= EB

= AB −AE

= 60m – 20m

= 40m

½
½

½

½

4

½

½

½

Or,

144
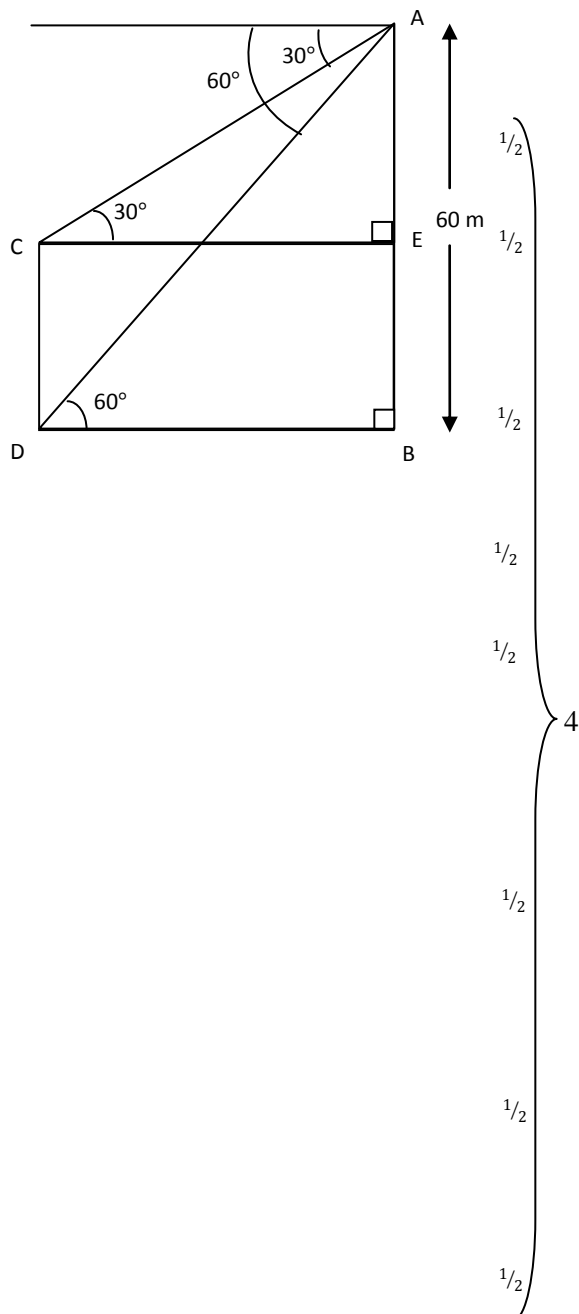
25) Let AB = 50m be the height of the tower and CD be the height of the hill.

In right $\triangle$ADB

$\tan 30° = \dfrac{AB}{DB}$

$\Rightarrow \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \dfrac{50}{DB}$

$\Rightarrow$ BD = $50\sqrt{3}$ ----------(i)

In right $\triangle$CBD

$\tan 60° = \dfrac{CD}{BD}$

$\Rightarrow \sqrt{3} = \dfrac{CD}{50\sqrt{3}}$ [*using equation* (*i*)]

$\Rightarrow$ CD = $50\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{3}$

$\Rightarrow$ CD = 50×3

$\Rightarrow$ CD = 150

$\therefore$ The height of the hill is 150m.

½
½

½

½
½
½
½
½

4
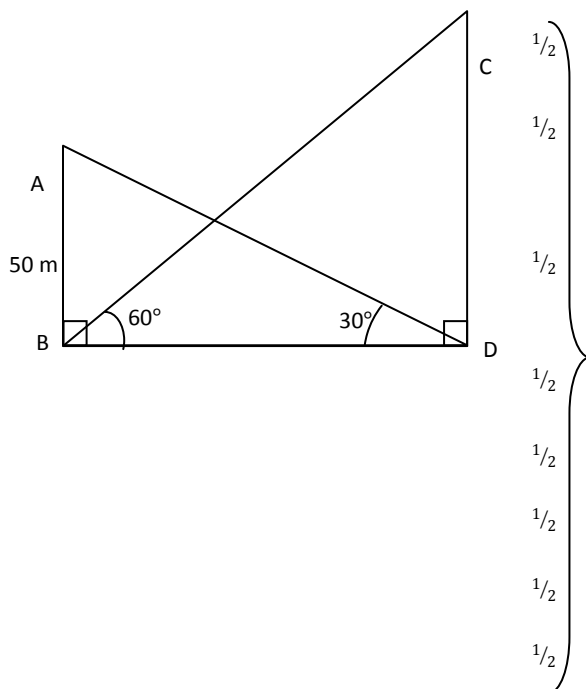
26) Let the third vertex be (x_3, y_3)

Here, $x_1 = -3, y_1 = 1$
        $x_2 = 0, y_2 = -2$

$\because$ The centroid is at the origin

$\therefore$ (0,0) = $\left(\dfrac{x_1+x_2+x_3}{3}, \dfrac{y_1+y_2+y_3}{3}\right)$

$\Rightarrow$ 0 = $\left(\dfrac{-3 + 0 + x_3}{3}, \dfrac{1-2+y_3}{3}\right)$

$\therefore$ 0 = $\dfrac{-3 + 0 + x_3}{3}$

$\Rightarrow$ $x_3 - 3 = 0$
$\Rightarrow$ $x_3 = 3$

Also,

$0 = \dfrac{1-2+y_3}{3}$

$\Rightarrow y_3 + 1 - 2 = 0$
$\Rightarrow y_3 - 1 = 0$
$\Rightarrow y_3 = 1$

$\therefore$ The third vertex is (3,1)

½

½

½

1

1

½

4

145

27) Theorem: Refer to any text book

For enunciation, required to prove, construction and correct figure. $\frac{1}{2}$ × 4=2 $\Big\}$ 4

For correct proof. 2

SECTION – E
(Marks: 18)

28) For graphs:

(a) Tabulation 1 + 1= 2

(b) Correct axes and scales/units $\frac{1}{2}$

(c) Plotting the points and drawing of graphs 1 + 1= 2 $\Big\}$ 6

(d) Writing correct solutions *x=3, y=2* $\frac{1}{2}$

(e) For shading 1

29)

14 m

13.5 m

3 m

14 m

146
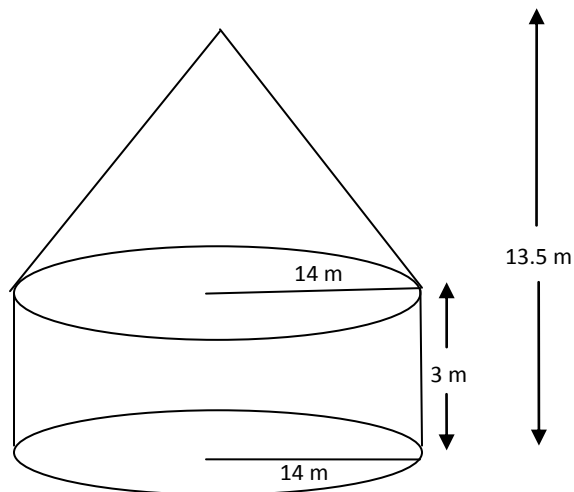
For the cone,

Radius, r = 14m

Height, h = Total height – height of cylinder

= 13.5m – 3m

= 10.5m

Slant height, l $= \sqrt{r^2 + h^2}$

$= \sqrt{(14)^2 + (10.5)^2}$

$= \sqrt{196 + 110.25}$

$= \sqrt{306.25}$

= 17.5

For the cylinder,

Radius, r = 14m

Height, H = 3m

Total surface area of the tent

= curved surface area of a cone + curved surface area of a cylinder.

$= \pi r l + 2\pi r H$ 1

$= \pi r (l + 2H)$

$= \dfrac{22}{7} \times \overset{2}{14} (17.5 + 2 \times 3)$

= 44 (17.5 + 6)

= 44 × 23.5

= 1034 m^2

Cost of 1m^2 of cloth = ₹ 80

∴ Cost of 1034m^2 of cloth = ₹ 80 × 1034

= ₹ 82, 720

1/2   1/2   1/2   1/2   1/2   1/2   1/2   1/2   1/2   6

Or,

29) For the spherical shell,

internal radius, R_1 = 3cm

external radius, R_2 = 5cm

For the cylinder.

Diameter = 14 cm

Radius, r = $\dfrac{\cancel{14}^{7}\ cm}{\cancel{2}}$

= 7 cm

Height = h (let)

Since, the spherical shell is melted and recast into a solid cylinder.

∴ volume of the cylinder = volume of the spherical shell

$\Rightarrow \cancel{\pi}\, r^2 h = \dfrac{4}{3}\cancel{\pi}(R_2^3 - R_1^3)$

$\Rightarrow r^2 h = \dfrac{4}{3}(R_2^3 - R_1^3)$

$\Rightarrow 7 \times 7 \times h = \dfrac{4}{3}[(5)^3 - (3)^3]$

$\Rightarrow 7 \times 7 \times h = \dfrac{4}{3}[125 - 27]$

$\Rightarrow 7 \times 7 \times h = \dfrac{4}{3} \times 98$

$\Rightarrow h = \dfrac{4 \times \cancel{98}^{\,2}}{3 \times \cancel{7} \times \cancel{7}}$

$\Rightarrow h = \dfrac{8}{3}$

$\Rightarrow h = 2\dfrac{2}{3}$ cm

∴ Height of the cylinder is $2\dfrac{2}{3}$ cm.

30)

Class Interval	Frequency (f_i)	Mid-value (x_i)	$f_i x_i$
0-20	7	10	70
20-40	P	30	30p
40-60	10	50	500
60-80	9	70	630
80-100	13	90	1170
Total	$\sum f_i = 39 + p$		$\sum f_i x_i = 2370 + 30p$

$\therefore$ Mean, $(\bar{x}) = \dfrac{\sum f_i x_i}{\sum f_i}$

$\Rightarrow 54 = \dfrac{2370 + 30p}{39 + p}$

$\Rightarrow 54(39 + p) = 2370 + 30p$

$\Rightarrow 2106 + 54p = 2370 + 30p$

$\Rightarrow 54p - 30p = 2370 - 2106$

$\Rightarrow 24p = 264$

$\Rightarrow p = \dfrac{\cancel{264}^{11}}{\cancel{24}}$

$\Rightarrow p = 11$

Marks allotted :-

(a) For x_i 1
(b) For $\sum f_i$ $^1/_2$
(c) For $\sum f_i x_i$ 2   } 6
(d) For correct formula $^1/_2$
(e) For correct value of p 2

Or,

30) Since the maximum frequency = 24 and the class corresponding to this frequency
is 15 – 20. ${}^{1}/_{2}$

So, the modal class is 15 – 20. ${}^{1}/_{2}$

Here,

l = lower limit of the modal class is 15

f_1 = frequency of modal class = 24

f_0 = frequency of the class preceding the modal class = 18

f_2 = frequency of the class succeeding the modal class = 17

h = size of the modal class interval = 5

2

$\therefore$ Mode = $l + \left[\dfrac{f_1 - f_0}{2f_1 - f_0 - f_2}\right] \times h$ ${}^{1}/_{2}$

$= 15 + \left[\dfrac{24 - 8}{2 \times 24 - 18 - 17}\right] \times 5$ ${}^{1}/_{2}$

$= 15 + \left[\dfrac{6}{48 - 35}\right] \times 5$ ${}^{1}/_{2}$

$= 15 + \dfrac{6}{13} \times 5$ ${}^{1}/_{2}$

$= 15 + \dfrac{30}{13}$

$= 15 + 2.31$ ${}^{1}/_{2}$

$= 17.31$ years ${}^{1}/_{2}$

6

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BLUEPRINT

Sl. No.	FORM OF QUESTIONS → UNIT ↓	V.S.A. (1 mark)	S.A. (I) (2 marks)	S.A. (II) (3 marks)	L.A. (5 marks)	TOTAL
1	REFLECTION & REFRACTION	1(1)	2(1)	3(1)	ANY 1 QUESTIONS FOR 5 MARKS	
2	HUMAN EYE	1(1)	2(1)	-		
3	ELECTRIC CURRENT	1(1)	2(1)	3(1)		
4	MAGNETIC EFFECT OF ELECTRIC CURRENT	1(1)	2(1)	3(1)		
						26
5	CHEMICAL REACTION	1(1)	2(1)	3(1)	ANY 1 QUESTIONS FOR 5 MARKS	
6	ACID BASES & SALT	1(1)	-	3(1)		
7	METALS & NON-METALS			3(1)		
8	CLASSIFICATION OF ELEMENTS	1(1)	2(1)	-		
9	CARBON & ITS COMPOUNDS		2(1)	3(1)		
						26
10	LIFE PROCESSES	1(1)	2(1)	3(1)	ANY 1 QUESTIONS FOR 5 MARKS	
11	CONTROL AND COORDINATION	1(1)	2(1)	3(1)		
12	REPRODUCTION	1(1)	2(1)	3(1)		
13	HERIDITY	-	2(1)	3(1)		28
	TOTAL	10/(10)	22/(11)	33/(11)	15/(3)	80/(35)

Schemes/Guidelines for settings questions in Science & Technology: Class X (MBOSE)

Section A : Physics (Marks-26)

A: For 1 mark questions (1x4=4)

i)   The question may be based on multiple choice and should be related to understanding, knowledge and reasoning.

B: For 2 marks questions (2x4=8)

The questions may be based on

i)   Laws, Definition, Factor, Reasoning
ii)   Numericals
iii) Diagrams

C: For 3 marks questions (3x3=9)

The questions may be based on

i)   Definition with Illustration/Example
ii)   Application in daily life.
iii) Numerical Problems
iv)   Diagrams
v)   High order thinking skills

D: For 5 marks questions (5x1=5)

The questions may be based on

i)   Devices
ii)   Problematic Diagram
iii) The questions may be on rotational basis

Section B : Chemistry (Marks-26)

E: For 1 mark questions (1x3=3)

The question may based on multiple choice with understanding, knowledge and reasoning.

F: For 2 marks questions (2x3=6)

The questions may be based on

i)   Definition, Laws, Factor, Reasoning
ii) Balancing Chemical equations

G: For 3 marks questions (3x4=12)

The questions may be based on

i)   Idea, Knowledge, Reasoning, Factor, Analyses
ii)   Diagram with Illustration
iii) Application in daily life.
iv)   Problematic Chemical equation

H: For 5 marks questions (5x1=5)

The questions may be based on

i)   Extraction of some common elements/metals, etc.
ii)   Reasoning questions on reaction, preparation
iii) The questions may be on rotational basis

Section C : Biology (Marks-28)

I: For 1 mark questions (1x3=3)

The question may based on multiple choice with understanding, knowledge and reasoning.

J: For 2 marks questions (2x4=8)

The questions may be based on

i)   Idea, Definition, Reasoning, Factor, etc.
ii)   Diagram function, structures, etc.

K: For 3 marks questions (3x4=12)

The questions may be based on

i)   Differentiating, Conceptual question, Reasoning, Analyses, etc
ii)   Diagram with Illustration

iii) Identify of diagram and function etc.

L: For 5 marks questions (5x1=5)

The questions may be based on

i) Eassay tupe questions with functions/diagram/illustration.
ii) The questions may be on rotational basis.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(SAMPLE QUESTION)
CLASS – X
Full marks: 80
Pass marks: 24
Time – 3 hrs.

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

General Instructions:

I.   The question paper comprises of 3 sections – A, B and C.

II.   The candidates are advised to attempt all the questions of sections A, B, and C separately.

III.   Allocated marks are indicated against each question.

IV.   Question no. 1 to 35 are to be answered by regular candidates.

SECTION – A
(PHYSICS)
(26 marks)

Choose and write the correct answers from the following: (1 x 4 = 4)

1) In the given figure, when light travels from denser to rarer medium, the path of the reflected light is-
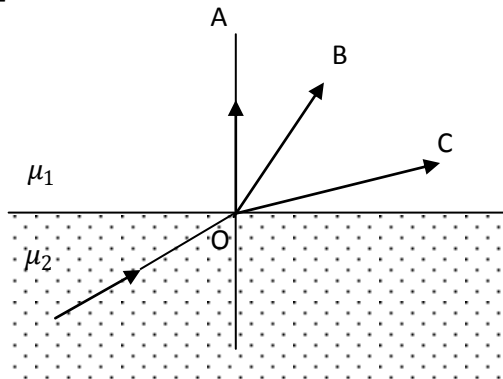
(i)   OA

(ii) OB

(iii) OC

(iv) None of the above

2) Rainbow is formed due to-
    (i) Refraction of light
    (ii) Diffraction of light
    (iii) Reflection of light
    (iv) Dispersion of light

3) If the Area of cross section of a wire is made double, the Resistance-

    (i) Increases
    (ii) Decreases
    (iii) Remains the same
    (iv) None of the above

4) The strength of the magnetic field

    (i) Increases near the pole
    (ii) Decreases near the pole
    (iii) Remain the same
    (iv) None of the above

Short Answer Questions - I: **(2x4=8)**

5) By using ray diagram, show the formation of the image by a concave mirror when an object is placed between the pole and focus point of mirror.   (2)

6) What do you understand by the term electric circuit?   (2)

7) Why do the lines of Magnetic field never intersect each other?   (2)

8) A student sitting at the back of a regular classroom could not see what is written on the board. What defect of the eyes is he suffering? What type of lens should he wear to correct the defect?   (1+1= 2)

Short Answer Questions - II: **(3x3=9)**

Either,

9) An object 1 cm high is placed at a distance of 15 cm from the concave mirror produces a real image 1.5 cm high. Calculate the position of the image and focal length of the concave mirror. $(1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3)$

Or,

Two bulbs of 100W each and two coolers of 250 W each, work on an average for six hours a day. If the energy cost ₹ 3.75 per kWh, calculate the monthly bill.

(3)

10) Why does the cord(connecting wire) of an electrical heater not glow while the heating element does? (3)

11) What is a solenoid? Give two differences between an electromagnet and a permanent magnet. (1+2=3)

Long Answer Questions: **(5x1=5)**

Either

12) How does refraction takes place in the atmosphere? Why do stars twinkle but not the planets? (1+4=5)

Or,

Why is electric energy in a household circuit distributed in parallel? Write down the equation of resistance in parallel and from the circuit diagram shown below, (2+3= 5)

Calculate: (i) The total effective resistance of the circuit.
(ii) The total current in the circuit
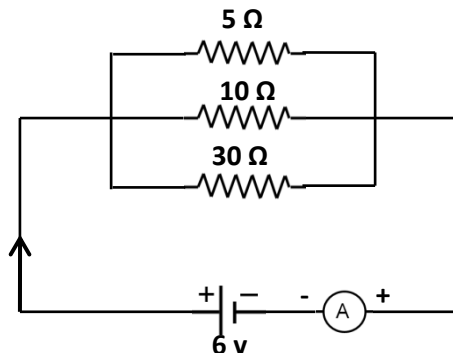
SECTION – B
(CHEMISTRY)
(26 marks)

Choose and write the correct answers from the following: (1x3=3)

13) The reaction $AgNO_3 + HCl \dashrightarrow AgCl + HNO_3$ is a

    (i) Decomposition reaction.

    (ii) Double displacement reaction

    (iii) Displacement reaction

    (iv) Combination reaction

14) The product of neutralization is

    (i) Salt

    (ii) Water

    (iii) Salt and water

    (iv) None of the above

15) Which one of the following does not increase while moving down the group of the periodic table?

    (i) Atomic radius

    (ii) Metallic character

    (iii) Valency

    (iv) Number of shells in an element

Short Answer Questions - I: (2x3=6)

16) What is meant by esterification? Write down the equation for the esterification of ethyl alcohol (ethanol). (1+1=2)

17) Why are groups 1, 2, 13-17 called Representative elements? (2)

18) Identify the substance oxidized and the substance reduced in the following reaction: (1+1=2)

$$Fe_2 O_3 + 2Al \dashrightarrow Al_2 O_3 + 2Fe$$
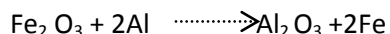
Short Answer Questions - II: (3x4=12)

19) What happens when iron is dipped in Copper sulphate solution? Write down the chemical equation involved and balance it. (1+2 = 3)

20) You are given Calcium hydroxide and Chlorine, how will you prepare bleaching powder? Mention one of its uses. (2+1 = 3)

Either,

21) Why are alloys made? (3)

Or,

Differentiate between roasting and calcination. (3)

22) Intake of small quantity of methanol can be lethal. Comment. (3)

Long Answer Question: (5x1=5)

Either,

23) What is known as metallurgy? Explain with labeled diagram the process of extraction of aluminium from its ore. (1+4 = 5)

Or,

What is soap? How is it prepared? Why are detergents more effective than soaps for cleansing action? (1+2+2 = 5)

**SECTION - C
(BIOLOGY)
(28 marks)**

Choose and write the correct answers from the following. (1x3=3)

24) The mode of nutrition in fungi is
(i) Saprophytic nutrition
(ii) Parasitic nutrition
(iii) Autotrophic nutrition
(iv) Symbiotic

25) Which of the following genetic structure is considered as a blue print of life?
(i) RNA
(ii) DNA
(iii) Nucleus
(iv) Chromosomes

26) Select the mis-matched pair
    (i)   Adrenaline : Pituitary gland
    (ii) Testosterone : Testes
    (iii) Estrogen : Ovary
    (iv) Thyroxine : Thyroid gland

Short Answer Questions – I: **(2x4=8)**

27) Identify the processes of reproduction from the illustrations given below. In which lower organisms does it occur?   (1+1=2)
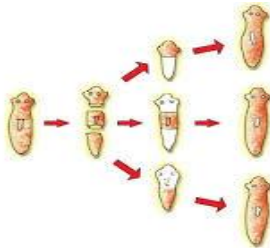
 (a)   (b)
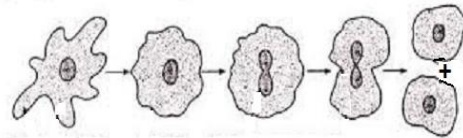
28) Name any Phytohormone and state the function it performs.   (2)

29) Label the various parts of a flower.   (2)
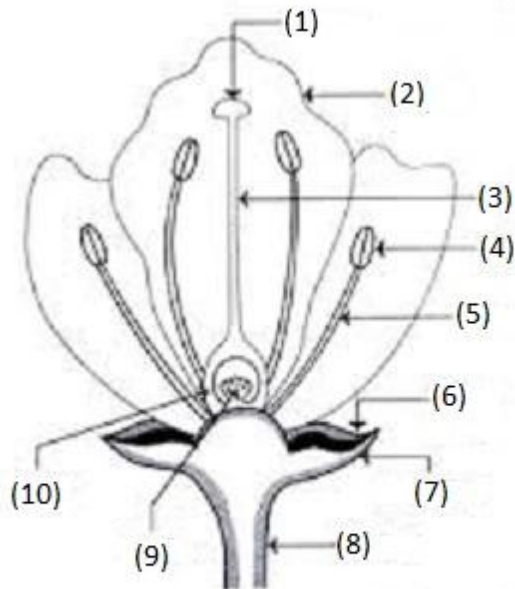
Structure of a complete flower

30) What is the basic difference between Homologous and Analogous organs? Give examples. (2)

Short Answer Questions - II: **(3x4=12)**

31) Differentiate between aerobic and anaerobic respiration. (3)

32) Identify the diagram drawn below. Label the parts A and B give in the diagram and state their function. (1+2=3)
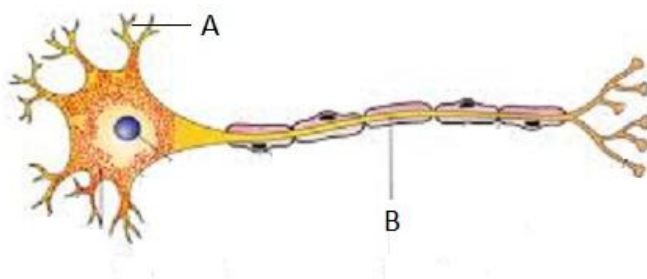
33) What is tissue culture? How are plants propagate by this method? (1+2=3)

34) Differentiate between acquired and inherited traits? (3)

Long Answer Question: **(5x1=5)**

Either

35) Describe the digestive process taking place in the small intestines. (5)

Or,

Define vegetative propagation. Describe the two types of vegetative propagation with examples. (1+4=5)

SECTION – A
(PHYSICS)
(26 marks)

Choose and write the correct answers from the following: **(1 x 4 = 4)**

1)   (iii) OC: It bends away from the normal

2) (ii) Dispersion of light

3) (ii) Decreases

4) (i) Increase near the pole

Short Answer Question - I: **(2x4=8)**

5)
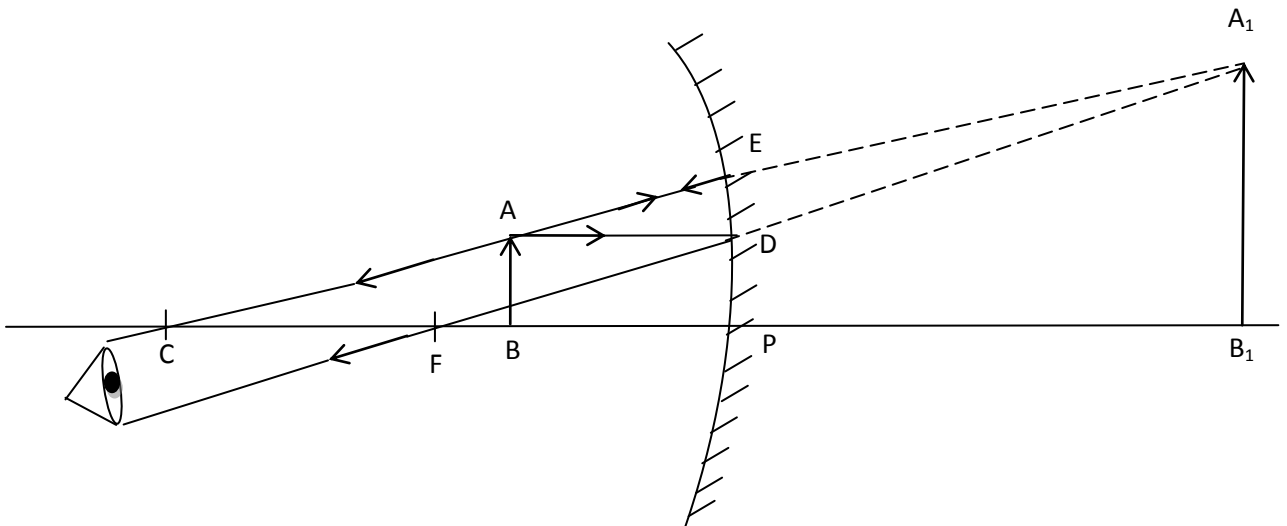
The image is formed behind the mirror.

6) A continuous conducting path between the terminals of a source of electric energy (cells), conducting wires and other electrical components (resistances), along which the electric current flows, is called an electric circuit.

7) No two magnetic field lines can intersect each other. This is because, at the point of intersection, the compass needle is likely to point in two different directions at the same time, which is not possible.

8) Myopia is the defect of the eyes which the student is suffering.

To correct this defect, the student should wear spectacle (contact lens) fitted with concave lens of suitable focal length.

Short Answer Question - II: **(3x3=9)**

Either,

9) <u>Solution</u>: To calculate the position,

$$\frac{h_i}{h_o} = -\frac{v}{u} \left(\begin{array}{l} h_i = 1.5, \text{ because real image is inverted} \\ u = \text{-15, because } u \text{ is always negative.} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{-1.5}{1} = -\frac{v}{-15}$$

$$\therefore v = \frac{-1.5}{1} \times 15 = \text{-22.5 cm}$$

Thus, the image is formed 22.5 cm in front of the concave mirror.

To calculate the focal length,

$$\Rightarrow \quad \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v} \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} u = \text{-15 cm as } u \text{ is always negative} \\ v = \text{-22.5 cm as calcualted above} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{-15} + \frac{1}{-22.5}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{f} = \frac{-3-2}{45}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{f} = \frac{-5}{45} = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$\therefore f = \text{- 9}$$

Thus the focal length of the concave mirror is – 9 cm.

Or,

<u>Solution</u>:

Power of two bulbs = 2 × 100W = 200 W

Energy consumed by two bulbs in a day = 200 W × 6 h = 1,200 Wh

Energy consumed by two coolers in a day = 2 × 250 × 6 h = 3,000 Wh

∴ Total energy consumed by the bulbs and coolers in a day

= (1,200 + 3,000) = 4, 200 Wh

∴ Energy consumed by the bulbs and coolers in a month

$$= 4200 \times 30 \text{ Wh} = 126{,}000 \text{ Wh} = \frac{126000}{1000} \text{ kWh} = 126 \text{ kWh}.$$

∴ Monthly bill $= 126 \text{ kWh} \times \dfrac{₹\,3.75}{\text{kWh}} = ₹\ \textbf{472.50}.$

10)   The heat generated in a given circuit is given by the expression I^2Rt. In a given heater, current (I) and time (t) are constant quantities. However, the resistance of copper wire in the cord is extremely small as compared to the resistance of the element of the heater. Thus, the heat energy produced in the cord is extremely small, and hence, it does not glow. However, the heat energy produced in the heating elements is very large, and hence, it glows.

11) An insulated copper wire wound on some cylindrical cardboard or plastic tube, such that its length is greater than its diameter and it behave like a magnet when a current is made to flow through it, is called a solenoid.

Differences between electromagnet and permanent magnet:

Electromagnet	Permanent magnet
1) An electromagnet exhibits a much stronger magnetic field. 2) The polarity of an electromagnet can readily be reversed by changing the direction of the current.	1) A permanent magnet does not exhibit a very strong magnetic field. 2) The polarity of a permanent magnet is fixed.

Long Answer Question: **(5x1=5)**

Either,

12)   Refraction takes place in the atmosphere as there is a deviation of light or other electromagnetic waves from a linear path as it passes through the atmosphere due to the variation in air density as a function of height.

The twinkling of stars is due to the atmospheric refraction which makes the layers of air of different densities mix, hence, they change the apparent position of star. Thus, when a star is within the line of sight, it is visible. However, when it falls out of the line of sight, it is no longer visible. The collective effect of the above changes in apparent position of a star is, that it appears to twinkle.

Unlike stars, planets do not twinkle as planets are very close to us as compared to stars. Their apparent position also changes with the change in density of different layers of atmosphere. However, the size of their apparent image is still fairly large, such that it seldom falls outside the line of sight. Hence, they do not appear to twinkle.

Or,

Distribution of electrical energy in a household circuit is done in parallel. Following are the reasons for using parallel circuit:

1) In parallel circuit, each appliance can be operated by an independent switch.

2) In parallel circuit, each appliance will receive required amount of current at steady voltage.

The equation of resistance in parallel is given by:

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$$

Where R is total resistance of the circuit and R_1, R_2 and R_3 are resistances of each resistor.

(i) $\because$ R_1, R_2 and R_3 are connected in parallel,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{30} \qquad \left(\text{Given } R_1 = 5\Omega, R_2 = 10\ \Omega \text{ and } R_3 = 30\ \Omega\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{6+3+1}{30}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{10}{30} = \frac{1}{3}$$

R = 3 Ω

∴ The total effective resistance of the circuit is 3 Ω.

(ii) From Ohm's law,

$$V = IR$$

$$6V = I \times 3\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{6V}{3\Omega} = 2A$$

∴ The total current in the circuit is 2A.

SECTION – B
(CHEMISTRY)
(27 marks)

Choose and write the correct answers from the following: **(1 x 4 = 4)**

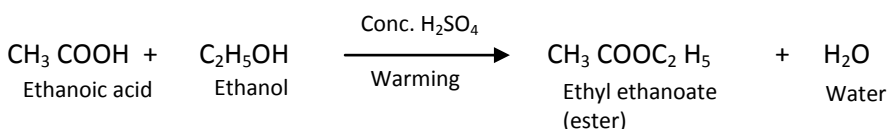13) (ii) Double displacement reaction
14) (iii) Salt and water
15) (iii) Valency

Short Question Answer - I: **(2x3=6)**

16) A chemical reaction in which an alcohol reacts with alkanoic acid to form a sweet smelling compound (ester) is called esterification.
The equation for esterification of ethyl alcohol is given by:

$$CH_3 COOH + C_2H_5OH \xrightarrow[\text{Warming}]{\text{Conc. } H_2SO_4} CH_3 COOC_2 H_5 + H_2O$$

Ethanoic acid   Ethanol   Ethyl ethanoate   Water
   (ester)

17) Groups 1, 2, 13-17 are called Representative elements because all the elements in a particular group have similar electronic configuration of the valence shell and show similar chemical properties.

18) (i) Oxidising substance ⟶ Al

(ii)Reducing substance ⟶ Fe_2O_3

Short Question Answer - II: $\qquad$ **(3x4=12)**

19) When iron is dipped in $CuSO_4$ solution, the blue colour of $CuSO_4$ will slowly turn to light green due to the formation of iron sulphate. The reason is that iron displaced copper from copper sulphate as it is more reactive than copper.

$$\underset{\text{Blue colour}}{CuSO_4} + Fe \longrightarrow \underset{\text{Light green}}{Fe\,SO_4} + Cu$$
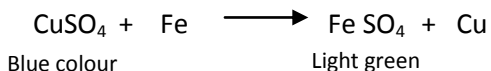
20) It is prepared by passing chlorine gas through freshly prepared slaked lime $[Ca(OH)_2]$ paste, till the gas stop reacting with it.

$$Ca(OH)_2 + Cl_2 \longrightarrow \underset{\substack{\text{Bleaching} \\ \text{power}}}{CaOCl_2} + H_2O$$
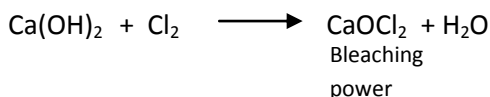
Use: It is used for sterilization of drinking water.

Either,

21) Alloys are made because pure metals generally do not have all the properties of a good metal, such as malleability, ductility, hardness, etc. However, one or more of these properties can be improved by melting two or more metals (or a non-metal) in some fixed proportion and then allowing the molten product to cool at room temperature and these products are much better compared to their constituent metals.

Or,

Roasting	Calcination
1. It is the process in which the ore is heated in the presence of air. 2. Roasting is carried out for sulphides ores only. 3. During the process, the sulphide ores are oxidized to their respective oxides and sulphur dioxide gas.	1. It is the process in which the ore is heated in the absence of air. 2. Calcination is carried out for the ores other than sulphide ores. 3. During the process, the carbonates decompose to form their respective oxides and carbon dioxide gas.

22)   Methanol, even if consumed in very small quantities can cause death. It is oxidized in the liver to form methanal [HCHO]. The methanal so produced reacts with the components of the living cells. It causes the protoplasm to get coagulated. It also affects the optic nerve and causes blindness.

      Thus, we can say that intake of small quantity of methanol is lethal.

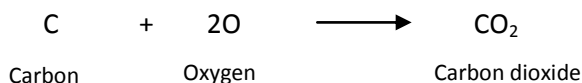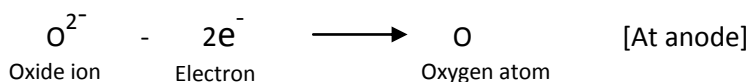**Long Answer Question:**   **(5x1=5)**

Either,

23)   The various processes involved in the extraction of a metal from its ore and then refining of metal, including study of its properties and uses are collectively known as metallurgy.

      When an electric current is passed through fused aluminium oxide containing cryolite [$Na_3 AlF_6$] in a specially designed electrolytic cell, provided with a graphite anode and graphite cathode, aluminium ions migrate towards the cathode and oxide ions migrate towards the anode.

Reactions at the cathode: At the cathode, aluminium ions accept electrons and are reduced to aluminium metal. The metal so formed melts and sinks to the bottom of the electrolytic tank, from where it can be drawn from time to time.

$$Al^{3+} \quad + \quad 3e^{-} \quad \longrightarrow \quad Al \qquad [\text{At cathode}]$$

Aluminium ion   Electron   Aluminium atom
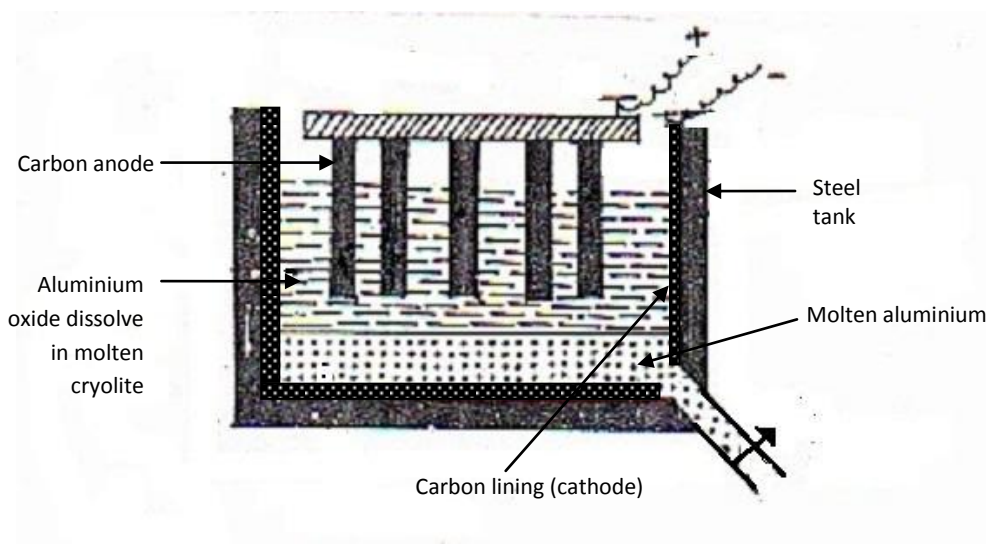
Reactions at the anode: At the anode, oxygen ions donate electrons and are oxidized to oxygen atoms. The oxygen atoms react with graphite anode to form carbon dioxide gas.

$$O^{2-} \quad - \quad 2e^{-} \quad \longrightarrow \quad O \qquad \text{[At anode]}$$

Oxide ion   Electron   Oxygen atom

$$C \quad + \quad 2O \quad \longrightarrow \quad CO_2$$

Carbon   Oxygen   Carbon dioxide

Pure aluminia (Al_2O_3) melts at a very high temperature and offers a fairly large resistance to the passage of electrical current.

However, if three parts of Al_2O_3 are mixed with one part of cryolite [$Na_3 AlF_6$], the mixture melts at a fairly low temperature and offers less resistance to the passage of electric current.

Or,

A sodium salt of a long chain carboxylic acid that has a cleansing action in water is called soap.

Soaps are formed by alkaline hydrolysis of an ester of long chain fatty acid. They are prepared from vegetable oils or animal fats by treating them with 10% sodium hydroxide solution when the reaction takes place with the formation of soap and glycol.

Detergents are more effective compare to soaps in cleansing action. They can be used for cleansing, even when the water is hard. It is because the calcium or magnesium salts of detergents are soluble in hard water and do not form any scum unlike soaps.

Synthetic detergents can be used if the water is acidic in nature as no scum is formed, whereas soaps cannot be used as a cleansing agent in acidic waters, this is because, acid precipitates free fatty acids and hence, soap loses its utility.

SECTION – C
(BIOLOGY)
(28 marks)

Choose and write the correct answers from the following: (1x3=3)

24) (i) Saprophytic nutrition.
25) (ii) DNA
26) (i) Adrenaline : Pituitary gland

Short Question Answer - I: (2x3=6)

27) (a) It is a process of Regeneration (Asexual reproduction) in Planaria.
    (b) It is a process of Binary fission (Asexual reproduction) in Amoeba.

28) Any one of the following can be taken as the answer:-

(i) Auxins - Auxins promotes cell enlargement and cell differentiation in plants. These also promote stem and fruit growth.

(ii) Gibberellins – Gibberellins promote the growth in stems, leaves and flowering. They also increase size and number of fruits.

(iii) Cytokinins – Cytokinins promote cell division in plants. They also help in breaking the dormancy of seeds and buds. They delay the ageing in leaves and also promote opening of stomata.

(iv) Ethylene – It promotes growth and ripening of fruits. It helps in breaking the dormancy in buds and seeds. It also promotes yellowing and senescence of leaves.

(v) Abscisic – Abscisic acid promotes the dormancy in seed and buds and thus inhibits growth. It also promotes the closing of stomata and thus affects the wilting of leaves. It also promotes the falling of leaves.

29)
   (1) Stigma (2) Petal (3) Style (4) Anther (5) Filament (6) Sepal
   (7) Thalamus (8) Pedicel (9) Ovule (10) Ovary

30) Homologous organs- The organs which are similar in basic structure but performed different functions in different species are called homologous organs. For e.g., the forelimbs of a bird modified for flying purposes and forelimbs of a lizard modified for creeping.
Analogous organs- The organs that are quite different in basic structure but performed same functions are called analogous organs. For e.g., the fleshy wings of a bat and the feathery wings of a bird, although the basic design are completely different but they have a common function of flying.

Short Answer Questions – II: (3x4=12)

31) Aerobic respiration	Anaerobic respiration
(i) It occurs in the presence of oxygen.	(i) It occurs in the absent of oxygen.
(ii) Glucose is completely broken down to carbon dioxide and water.	(ii) Glucose is incompletely oxidize to ethanol or lactic acid.
(iii) A large amount of energy is released	(iii) Very little amount of energy is released
(iv) It takes place both in cytoplasm and mitochondria.	(iv) It occurs only in cytoplasm.

32) The diagram illustrated is the structure of a neuron

   Part A: These are the dendrites

   Part B: It is the axon.

Function of Dendrites: Dendrites are the parts of neuron where sensation is acquired. The information then travels as an electric impulse towards the cell body.

Function of Axon: Axon is a single long, thin fiber highly specialized to conduct nerve impulses away from the neuron or muscular or glandular tissue.

33)	Tissue culture includes propagation of plants by culturing the cells, tissues and organs.

In this method the tissues taken from plants meristems are placed in an artificial medium where they divide rapidly to form a small group of cells or callus. Small parts of callus are put in another medium containing hormones for growth and differentiation. It includes the formation of plantlets. The plantlets can be transplanted in the soil or pots so that they can grow into mature plants. Tissue culture enables the growth of a large number of disease- free plants within a very short period of time. This technique is used for the propagation of disease free Orchids, Carnation, Gladiolus and other Ornamental plants.

34)

Acquired Traits	Inherited Traits
(i) These are somatic variations	(i) These are genetic variations
(ii) Acquired traits develop due effects of environmental factors, use and disuse of organs and special (conscious) efforts.	(ii) Inherited traits develop due to to the reshuffling of genetic materials and mutations.
(iii) These traits develop throughout the lifetime of an individual and die with the death of that individual.	(iii)These traits are transferred (inherited) by the parents to their off-springs. These do not die but are passed on to the next generation.
(iv) Example –Learning of dance, music etc and muscular body of a wrestler.	(iv) Example –Attached or free earlobe and curly hair.

Long Answer Question:					**(5x1=5)**

Either,

35)	The small intestine is the longest part of the alimentary canal that lies coated in the abdomen.

Complete digestion of carbohydrates, proteins and fats occurs in the small intestine. Secretions from the liver and pancreas help in the digestion of food in the small intestine. Bile juice secreted from the liver helps in converting the acidic food from stomach to alkaline foods and also acts on fats present in the food. Bile salts break down large fat globules in the intestine to smaller globules thereby increasing the efficiency of enzymes action.

It is similar to the emulsifying action of soaps on dirt. The pancreas secretes pancreatic juice which contains protein digesting enzymes such as trypsin and lipase for digesting emulsified fats.

The walls of the small intestine contain glands which secrete intestinal juices that finally convert the protein to amino acids, complex carbohydrates into glucose and fats into fatty acids and glycerol.

The digested food is also absorbed by the wall of the small intestine which is lined by numerous finger-like projections called villi. The villi are richly supplied with blood vessels. The blood takes the absorbed food to all the cells of the body where it is utilised for obtaining energy, growth and repair of body tissues.

Or,

The formation of a new individual from any vegetative part of the plant body such as stem, roots, leaves and buds is known as vegetative propagation.

The two types of vegetative propagation are

a. Natural vegetative propagation

b. Artificial vegetative propagation

Natural Vegetative Propagation

In nature, vegetative propagation takes place when a portion of the parent plant gets detached and this detached portion grows in to a new plant under suitable conditions. Natural vegetative propagation occurs through stems e.g. potato, through roots e.g. Sweet potato, Dahlia, and also through leaves e.g. Bryophyllum, Begonia.

Artificial Vegetative Propagation

The artificial vegetative propagation are man-made and developed by Horticulturists for commercial purposes. Some common artificial methods are Stem cutting, Layering and Grafting. Plants developed from these methods can bear flowers and fruits earlier than those produced from seeds. Plants like banana, seedless grapes, potato, rose which cannot produce viable seeds, can be easily grown by these methods. This process is also easier, less expensive and disease –free plants can be propagated by this method.

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BLUE PRINT
SOCIAL SCIENCE

MARK DISTRIBUTION

TYPE OF QUESTION	NO OF QUESTIONS	MARKS FOR EACH TYPE	TOTAL MARKS	TIME ALLOTED
MCQ	12X1=12	01	12	20min
SA	12X2=24	02	24	60min
LA	10X4=40	04	40	80min
MAP	4X1=4	01	04	10min
TOTAL			80	170min

COMPONENT WISE DISRIBUTION

COMPONENT	MCQ	SA	LA	MAP WORK	TOTAL MARKS	
HISTORY	3	3	3	2	23	
CIVICS	3	3	2	---------	17	
GEOGRAPHY	3	3	3	2	23	
ECONOMICS	3	3	2	--------	17	
TOTAL	12	12	10	04	80	

QUESTION PAPER DESIGN

	MCQ	SA	LA	TOTAL MARKS	% Distribution	
Knowledge	3	3	2	17	21%	
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CHAPTERWISE ALLOTMENT FOR DESIGNING QUESTION PAPER

HISTORY	LA	SA	MCQ	MAP
CH 1	1	--------	1	-------
CH 2	1	1		1
CH 3,4,5	1	2	2	1
CIVICS				
CH 1		1		
CH 2,3,4,5,6	2	-------	2	
CH 7,8,9	-------	2	1	
GEOGRAPHY				
CH 1,2,3	1	1	1	
CH 4,5,6	1	1	1	1
CH 7,8,9	1	1	1	1
ECONOMICS				
CH 1,2	1	1	1	
CH,3,4,5	1	2	2	
TOTAL	10	12	12	04

(*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*)

General Instructions:

This Question paper comprises 4 sections – A, B, C and D.

Section A: Map sheet is to be used for Question **No. 1**. It should be securely tied in the middle of the answer script with a Roll Number distinctly written on top of it.

The candidates are advised to attempt all the questions section-wise.

SECTION – A (4 mark)

Q1.   In the same outline map of India supplied to you locate and label the following:

[Choose any 2 each from Group A and B]

Group – A (1x2=2)

(i)   A place where the session of the INC was held in 1927.

(ii)   The place where Gandhiji violated the Salt Law in 1930.

(iii)   The city related to Jallianwala Bagh incident (1919).

Group – B (1x2=2)

(i)   Major area with alluvial soil. (Proper shading.)

(ii)   One major mica mine in the North West.

(iii)   One software technology park in the South.

SECTION – B

Q2.   Choose the most appropriate answer. (Any 12)   (1 x 12 = 12)

   a) Between which period did the Unification of Germany take place?

       (i)   1860 to 1871   (iii)   1856 to 1871

       (ii)   1870 to 1871   (iv)   1866 to 1871

b) The term 'Calligraphy" means?

   (i)   The art of beautiful printing.   (iii)   The art of beautiful writing.

   (ii)   The art of printing in recording book.   (iv)   The art of printing in accordion book.

c) The first Indian jute mill in Calcutta was set up by:

   (i)   Dwarkanath Tagore   (iii)   J. N. Tata

   (ii)   Seth Hukum Chand   (iv)   Neera Adarkar

d) Which of the following industries did not exist in London before the First World War?

   (i)   Clothing and footwear, wood and furniture.

   (ii)   Metals and engineering, printing and stationary.

   (iii) Precision products like surgical instruments matches, objects of precious metals.

   (iv)   Motor cars and electrical goods

e) In India, seats are reserved for women in the:

   (i)   Lok Sabha.   (iii)   Cabinets.

   (ii)   State Legislative Assemblies.   (iv)   Panchayati Raj bodies.

f) Which of the following is not a sectional interest group:

   (i)   Trade Unions   (iii)   Professional groups

   (ii)   Business associations   (iv)   Public groups

g) Limonite is a ferrous mineral containing _____ of iron.

   (i)   40% -50%   (iii)   40% -70%

   (ii)   40% -60%   (iv)   40% -80%

h) Which of the following is not the basis of classification of resources:

   (i)   Origin   (iii)   Ownership

   (ii)   Texture   (iv)   Exhaustibility

i) In which of the following areas are 'guls' and 'kuls' used to channelise water for agriculture.

    (i)   Northern plains   (iii)   Eastern Himalayas

    (ii)   Western Himalayas   (iv)   Deccan Plateau

j) Besides Hindi, there are _____ scheduled languages in India.

    (i)   21   (iii)   23

    (ii)   22   (iv)   24

k) GDP is the total value of _____ produced during a particular year.

    (i)   All goods and services   (iii)   All goods and final c services

    (ii)   All final goods and services   (iv)   Final and good services

l) Currency notes in India are issued by the:

    (i)   Urban Bank   (iii)   State Bank

    (ii)   United Bank   (iv)   Reserve Bank

m) The state Animal of Meghalaya is:

    (i)   Clouded Leopard   (iii)   Cheetah

    (ii)   Chinkara   (iv)   Snow Leopard

n) Social mapping shows:

    (i)   National topography   (iii)   Local buildings

    (ii)   Location   (iv)   All of the above

o) According to the census of India 2011, the adult sex ratio in India is:

    (i)   933 females per 1000 males   (iii)   927 females per 1000 males

    (ii)   914 females per 1000 males   (iv)   940 females per 1000 males

p) The per GDP income in India in 2016 was:

    (i) $ 6,616 per annum   (iii) $ 6,166 per annum

    (ii) $ 6,661 per annum   (iv) $ 6,611 per annum

Q3.   Short Answer type Questions: (Any 12)   (2 x 12 = 24)

a)   Define Liberalism. Give any two values which can be reflected from the term 'Liberalism'

b)   Analyse any two features of the Gudem rebellion of Andhra Pradesh.

c)   Mention any two efforts made by Gandhiji to get Harijans their rights.

d)   Who were the gomasthas? Who was the jobber?

e)   What is violence against children according to the UNICEF?

f)   What has been the Chief objectives of the Women's Justice Initiative (WJI)?

g)   What is not Communalism?

h)   What is soil? Which type of soil is ideal for growing cotton?

i)   Highlight the differences between endangered species and extinct species?

j)   Why has the water shortage problem aggravated in post-independence India?

k)   Mention some of the factors that have led to the destruction in India's environment.

l)   Who is known as the Father of Consumer Movement? What factor led to the Consumer Movement?

m)   What is money? Give reasons why transactions are made in money.

n)   Examine the role that the government can play in order to ensure a fair globalisation?

o)   Mention any two 'rights and entitlements given to person with disabilities under the 2016 Act'.

p)   What are basic steps to be taken for a contingency plan?

SECTION – D

(4 marks each)

Long Answer type Questions:-

Part 1 and Part 2 (Maximum 3 Questions each are to be answered).

Part 3 and Part 4 (Maximum 2 Questions each are to be answered).

(Part - 1)

Q4.

a) Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

b) 'A pinch of salt that shook a mighty nation'. Describe the importance of 'salt satyagraha' in the history of Indian National Movement during the 20th Century.

c) The East India Company appointed gomasthas to supervise weavers in India. Explain.

d) Explain how print culture influences the poor people in India.

e) Describe the various land reclamation projects launched in Bombay which helped in its expansion.

(Part – 2)

Q5.

a) Critically examine how roadways are important than railways.

b) What is manufacturing? Explain the importance of manufacturing sector for the development and prosperity of a nation.

c) 'India is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China'. Elaborate with the help of the points mentioned below:

(i) Rainfall

(ii) Temperature

(iii) Soil type

(iv) Area wise distribution.

d) Meghalaya is basically an agricultural state but the state is deficit in food grains production. Explain.

e) In recent years, multipurpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition. Discuss.

(PART – 3)

Q6.

a) What is federalism? Write the key features of federalism?

b) Suggests some reforms to strengthen political parties so that they can function well.

c) "Women in India continue to be discriminated leading to their unequal position in the society". Justify this statement with four suitable examples.

d) Give the full form of POSCO. What according to you should be the punishment for violation of POSCO Act?

(PART – 4)

Q7.

a) Differentiate between formal and informal sources of credit.

b) Every state or region has potential for increasing the income and employment for people in that area. Explain.

c) Discuss the common forms of consumer exploitation.

d) What does sustainability of development mean? How can sustainable development be achieved?

SECTION – A

1. In the same outline map of India supplied to you locate and label the following:
                                                                    (1 mark)

    (Choose any 2 each from Group A and B)

Group - A

(i)   Madras

(ii) Dandi coast (Gujarat)

(iii) Amritsar (Punjab)

Group - B

(i)   Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, W. Bengal

(ii) Ajmer/ Bewar (Rajasthan)

(iii) Bengaluru, Mysore, Chennai, Bhubaneshwar, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Pune, Vishakhapatnam, Thiruvanthapuram.

SECTION – B

2. Choose the most appropriate answer. (Any 12)   (1 x 12 = 12)

a) (iv) 1866 to 1871
b) (iii) The art of beautiful writing.
c) (ii) Seth Hukum Chand
d) (iv) Motor cars and electrical goods
e) (iv) Panchayati Raj bodies.
f) (iv) Public groups
g) (ii) 40% -60%
h) (ii) Texture
i) (ii) Western Himalayas
j) (i) 21
k) (ii) All final goods and services
l) (iv) Reserve Bank

m) (i) Clouded Leopard

n) (iv) All of the above

o) (iv) 940 females per 1000 males

p) (i) $ 6,616 per annum

SECTION – C

3. Short Answer type Questions: (Any 12)   (2 x 12 = 24)

a) Liberalism comes from the Latin word 'Liber' meaning 'free'. In other words it means a broad political ideology that emphasises liberty and equality.

         Two values which can be reflected from the term liberalism are:

(i)   Freedom of the individual

(ii)   Equality for all before the law.

(Refer page 6)

b) The rebels consider Raju an incarnation of God. Raju, on the other hand, was inspired by Ghandiji's Non-cooperation Movement. Raju persuaded tribals to wear **Khadi** and to give up drinking. He believed that India could become a free country only by the use of force and not by non-violent methods.

         The Gudem rebels attempted to kill British officials and attacked the police stations. They carried on guerrilla warfare for attaining Swaraj.

(Refer page 31)

c) Mahatma Gandhi had named the untouchables as 'Harijans'. He believed that India can never achieve "Swaraj" unless it eliminated untouchability from its society. He had organised Satyagraha on behalf of the *Harijans* (Children of God) and secured entry into temples and access to wells, tanks, roads and schools. In his ashram he himself cleaned the latrines and asked the upper castes to reject untouchability totally.

(Refer page 38)

d) During the British rule the gomasthas were paid servants appointed by the East India Company to supervise weavers, collect supplies and examine the quality of cloth.

         Jobber was an old and trusted worker employed by the Indian industrialists to get new recruits.

(Refer page 53-54)

e) According to UNICEF violence against children can be "physical and mental abuse and injury, neglect or negligent treatment, exploitation and sexual abuse. Violence may take place in homes, schools, orphanage, residential care facilities, on the

streets, in the workplace, in prisons and in place of detention". Such violence can affect the normal development of the child impairing their mental, physical and social being. In extreme cases abuse of a child can result in death.

(Refer page 360)

f) The framework of Women's Justice Initiative (WJI) includes not only prevention of specific form of violence and discrimination against women, but also encompasses all other human rights, including the right to food and health; disability, housing labour rights; dalit/tribal/ adivasi rights; environmental justice; criminal justice, etc. With this healthy vision of equality and gender justice, WJI works directly with poor and marginalised women as well as through legal education, advocacy and policy analysis to continue the struggle for women's right in India.

(Refer page 353-354)

g) Not Communalism are:

- Adherence to a religion or a religious system.

- Indulgence in ritualism, superstition, obscurantism, magic charm and occult practices like astrology is not communalism.

- Practice and propagation of a religion like holding religious meeting, seminars, etc., is not communalism.

- Running a religious education institution or organisation is not communalism.

(Refer page 279)

h) The uppermost layer of the earth's crust in which plants grow is called soil. It is the basic resources for agriculture. This is because all agricultural activities including raising of animals depend on plant growth. Soil is a living system and a renewable natural resource. It gets formed through a very slow process, i.e., almost a million years are required to form soil of a few centimetres in depth.

Regur or black cotton soils is ideal for growing cotton. (Refer page 110 & 113)

i) The differences between extinct and endangered species

EXTINCT SPECIES	ENDANGERED SPECIES
1. These are the species which are no longer found in areas where they are known to occur 2:- Species can be extinct from an area , region,country, continent or the planet earth E.g. Asiatic cheetah, Pink headed duck, Mountain quail etc	1:-These species are in danger of extinction, if the factors that lead to their decline continue. 2:-These species will soon become extinct. E.g. black buck, crocodile ,Indian wild ass, Indian rhino, Sangai, etc

(Refer page 138)

j) After independence, India has shown a remarkable growth in industries. Industry depends on raw material, labour and infrastructure like power, water, communication, etc. They use water in huge quantities. Large, overcrowded cities and towns add on significantly to this problem. To meet their demands of water, groundwater is pumped up and utilised. This leads to depletion of the fragile water resource. Urban lifestyles also demand large power requirements which again are a strain on water resources. (Refer page 123)

k) Some of the causes that have led to the destruction in India's environment are as follows:-

- Differential sharing of responsibility in environmental well-being.

- Inequitable consumption of resources

- Unequal access

- Habitat destruction

- Hunting and poaching

- Overexploitation

- Environmental pollution

- Forest fires.

(Refer page 139)

l) Ralph Nadar a consumer activist is considered as the father of consumer movement.

The consumer movement arose out of dissatisfaction of the consumers against the unfair trade practices by the sellers. Similarly, there was no legal system available to protect the consumers from this kind of exploitation. (Refer page 430)

m) Anything which acts as medium of exchange and possesses the quality of general acceptability is termed as money. Money is thus anything which is widely accepted in payments for goods, or, in discharge of other kinds of transactions.

Due to several disadvantages of commodity money, such as lack of uniformity and standardisation, indivisibility, perishable nature of some goods, difficulty in storing etc. leads to introduction of paper money. (Refer page 411)

n) Ans:- The government can play an important role to ensure fair globalization.

1: The government can ensure that labour laws are properly implemented and workers get their rights.

2: The government can protect and support small producers to improve their performance until they become competitive.

3: Government may introduce some trade and investment barriers if required.

4: With the support of other developing countries, the Indian government can negotiate at the WTO for the fairer rules. For e.g. : the current debate in agriculture products.

(Refer page 423,424)

o) (1) The Government shall ensure that the persons with disabilities enjoy the right to equality, life with dignity and respect for his or her integrity equality with others.
(2) No person with disability shall be discriminated on the ground of disability.
(3) No persons shall be deprived of…………… on the ground of disability.
(4) The appropriate government shall take………………. with disabilities
(Refer page 367,368)

p) (1) Building awareness and rapport among members.
(2) Preparing an outline profile of the community.
(3) Analysing the situation with everyone participating.
(4) Selection of the task forces and assigning responsibilities.
(5) Holding rehearsals or mock drills
(Refer page 264)

SECTION - D

(PART – 1)

a) The modern form of nationalism received its greatest boost during the French Revolution of 1789. It totally changed France and the ideas spread by the revolutionaries caught the imagination of the world. The French revolutionaries introduced many new measures and practices which united the people, and developed the feeling of belonging to one nation. These measurements and practices were:-
(1) The idea of Fatherland and the citizen gave a collective identity.
(2) French language became national language
(3) The constitution gave equal rights to all.
(4) A new national Flag, Tricolour replaced the old royal flag.

(5) A new national Anthem was adopted.

(6) New national holidays were celebrated.

(7) A new national assembly was elected in place of Estate General which made uniform law for French citizens.

(8) A uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.

(Refer page 3)

b)   Gandhiji started the civil disobedience movement in 1930 when his 11 demands were rejected by the Colonial Govt. This movement aimed at paralyzing the government by performance of specific illegal acts .He declared that the tax imposed on salt was the most inhuman tax. So he decided to launch a non-violent campaign against the salt tax.

On March12[th], 1930 Gandhiji marched along with 78 followers from Sabarmati ashram to Dandi sea shore in Gujarat, which is about 240 miles, to manufacture illegal salt. News of his progress, his speeches, his effect on the villages he passed through, was carried day-by-day by the newspapers. Congress workers made live broadcasts to people. It was also said that 300 village officials resigned from their posts in Gujarat in answer to Gandhiji's appeal.

When Gandhiji arrived at Dandi on 6[th]April 1930, the whole nation was aroused and ready when Gandhiji bent to pick up a handful of salt and inaugurated the Civil Disobedience Movement. It was a golden moment of Indian National Movement. "A pinch of salt that shook a mighty kingdom" is how it was described.

(Refer page 34)

c)   The East India Company developed a system of management and control that eliminated competition, controlled costs and ensured regular supplies of cotton and silk goods.

(1) The company eliminated the existing traders connected with the cloth trade, it appointed a paid servant called the gomastha to supervise weavers, examine the quality of cloth and to collect supplies.

(2) It prevented company weavers from dealing with other buyers. Once an order was placed, the weavers were given loans to purchase the raw material. Those who took the loans had to hand over what they produced to the gomashtas. They could not take it to any other trader.

As loans came in, demand for fine textiles increased. Now the weavers eagerly took all advances and devoted all their time to weaving. However, in many weaving villages, there were reports of clashes between the weavers and gomashtas.

The gomashtas were outsiders and had no social link with the villagers. They acted arrogantly and punished weavers for delays in supply......................... . . . .company.

(Refer page 53)

d) The print culture influenced the poor people in India in the following ways:
    (i)   In the nineteenth century, with the spread of education reading had increased among the poor people.
    (ii)   Inexpensive small books were published for them.
    (iii)   Public libraries were set up, expanding the access to books.
    (iv)   The problems of poor people began to be written and published.
    (v)   The books highlighting the exploitation of the poor people were read all over India.
    (vi)   Social reformers tied to improve the condition of poor workers through print.
    (vii)   In the 20th Century B.R. Ambedkar and E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker wrote powerfully against the caste system.
    (viii) Factory workers, through their writings showed how caste was interlinked to class exploitation.

    (Refer page 82)

e) The various land reclamation projects launched in Bombay which helped in its expansion were:

    In the 1800s, Bombay was divided into a native town, where most of the Indians lived in a European town, where most of the Europeans lived. More than 70% of the working population lived in thickly populated chawls of Bombay, which were multi-storied structures built in native part of the city. Chawls are one room tenements. Streets were used for various activities. People from depressed classes were prohibited in many chawls.

    Bombay was not a planned city and its expansion of land was difficult due to scarcity of land. Hence land reclamation was the means they used for its expansion. The earliest project of joining one land mass to another led to the emergence of seven islands of Bombay.

    Reclamation also continued throughout mid 19th century by government and private companies for reclamation of land from sea. For example the tip of Malabar Hills to the end of "Colaba" was reclaimed by private company in 1864. As a result, the city expanded 22 sq/miles.

    The Bombay Port Trust built a dry dock between 1914 and 1918 and used the excavated earth to create 22 acre Ballard Estate, where the famous Marine Drive was developed
    (Refer page 68, 69)

a) There are many reasons for the importance of roadways over railways:
   (i) Roadways provide a link between railway, air and sea transport. They are used as feeders to other means of transport.
   (ii) Roads can be built in undulating topography. It can connect mountains, deserts, thick forests with other part of the country.
   (iii) Roads can be constructed at much lower costs than railways.
   (iv) They are cheap and easy both in construction and maintenance.
   (v) They provide door to door service. Thus the cost of loading and unloading is lesser.
   (vi) They are the ideal means of transport for a short and medium distance.
   (vii) They are best for transporting few passengers and smaller amount of goods over short distance.
   (viii) Roads are best for transporting perishable goods for short or medium distance.

   From the above discussion, it is clear that the roadways have an edge over railways.
   (Refer page 229)

b) Manufacturing is a process of producing goods in large quantities by using machines. It involves processing of raw materials to produce more valuable products in large quantities.

   The importances of manufacturing sector are:

   1: Manufacturing not only aids in modernizing agriculture, but also provides employment in secondary and tertiary sector and reduces dependence on agriculture.

   2: It is a powerful means to conquer poverty and provide employment. The public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India focus on bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries even in remote and far flung areas especially in the tribal and backward areas

   3: Manufacturing enables India to utilize its resources optimally. Expansion of trade and commerce and bring in the much needed foreign exchange through exports.

   4: The prosperity of a country relies in increasing and diversifying industries at a fast steady pace and transforming its raw materials into a diverse variety of finished goods of higher value
   (Refer page 202)

c) India is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China. Rice is the staple food crop to majority of Indians. The physical conditions required for the growth of rice:

Rainfall:-

Rice requires an annual rainfall of above 100 cm. It requires heavy rainfall in summer and irrigation in areas with less rainfall

Temperature:-

It requires high temperature i.e., above 25℃ coupled with high humidity.

Soil:-

It is a tropical crop and grows very well in the wet monsoon lands having alluvial soil.

Area wise distribution:-

Rice is cultivated in the plains of north and north-eastern India, delta regions and coastal regions. The major rice producing states are- West Bengal, Assam, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala.

d) Meghalaya is basically an agricultural state with about 80% of its population depending entirely on agriculture for their livelihood. Nearly 10% of the geographical area of the state is under cultivation but the state is deficit in food grains production. This can be due to various geographical constraints such as undulating landscapes, transport and communication problems, insufficient credit supports, poor marketing system etc.

Moreover, agriculture in the state is characterised by limited use of modern techniques resulting in low productivity. As a result despite the vast majority of the population being engaged in agriculture, the contribution to the state's GDP is low. However the state is slowly and steadily progressing in its agricultural growth rate inspite of its limiting factors.

e) Multipurpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny in recent years. Many new social movements have opposed such large dams due to the fact that local communities have been displaced and rooted out of their original settlements areas.

They can no longer have access and control over the natural resources endowed to them. In addition they often have to give up their land and livelihood in the interest of a large population. The Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) and the Tehri Dam Andolan (TDA) are the two prominent examples of such movements.

Dams have also been a potent cause in creating conflicting between people wanting to avail benefits from the same water resources. Many objections have been raised regarding the multipurpose projects as they are responsible for floods land degradation, waterborne diseases, induce earthquakes etc.

Due to the problem of sharing the costs and benefits of the multipurpose projects, inter- state water disputes are also becoming common.

(Refer page 128,129)

(PART – 3)

a) Federalism is a system of government in which power is constitutionally divided between the national or central government and various regional units.

The key features of federalism are:

1: There are two or more tiers or levels of government. Each level has its own jurisdiction in specific matters of administration, taxation and legislation.

2: Powers and functions of various levels of governments are clearly stated in the constitution.

3: Amendment or modification of basic features of constitution cannot be done by any level unilaterally. It requires legal consent of both the levels of government.

4: To prevent conflict between centre and the regional units, there is an independent judiciary to settle the disputes.

5: Financial autonomy of various tiers of government is ensured by allotting distinct sources of revenue to each tier. (Refer page 289,290)

b) The following suggestions can be made to reform and strengthen the political parties in India:

1: All party affairs should be guided by laws and an independent authority should be entrusted with the task of overseeing internal affairs of political parties.

2: It should be mandatory for all parties to follow their constitution strictly, maintain party membership register and to hold transparent and proper regular elections to party posts.

3: All parties should allot one third of party tickets for election to state legislature and parliament to women candidates.

4: The state funding of election would reduce the influence of rich people and corporate houses who give funds to parties to contest elections. The funding

should be either in cash or kind on the basis of the percentage of votes secured by various parties in the last Lok Sabha elections.

(Refer page 331)

c) Indian society is a patriarchal society. There is male domination inside as well as outside the family zone. It is generally based on social expectations and stereotypes about women for centuries. Therefore women in Indian society still face disadvantage, discrimination and oppression even in the present century.

Literacy rate among women is low. School dropout rate is much higher among girls. Parents prefer to spend their resources on boys who are future bread winners of the family rather than girls who shall be married off and become part of another family.

Proportion of women in highly paid jobs and higher posts is still very small. On an average a woman works one hour more than an average man per day but women's work is not recognised because much of it is house work which is unpaid.

In almost all areas of work women are paid less than men for equal work, but expectations from women is always high. She is expected to be an ideal wife, a mother, an ideal daughter-in-law, a bread earner as well as taking care of domestic chores.

Indians prefer birth of sons to daughters. A girl child is aborted before birth despite such abortion being illegal. This has resulted in decline in the sex ratio in the country.

Domestic violence against women is still practised in many parts of the country.

(Refer page 276)

d) POSCO – Protecting of Children Against Sexual Offences.
(Refer page 362)

(PART – 4)

a) Formal financial institutions are those financial institutions whose financial transactions or dealings are governed by set of rules and regulations. The activities of these institutions are controlled and regulated by the Reserve Bank of India .The R.B.I monitors whether the banks are actually maintaining the cash reserves or not and whether banks give loans to the priority sector on concessional interest rate or not.

These institutions are required to submit the periodic information of their business activities.

The financial institutions which are not regulated and controlled by any authority are called informal financial institutions. There is no organization to supervise the credit activities of lenders in this sector. They charge a very high interest rate on loans. There is no authority to control them from using unfair means to get their money back.

(Refer page 414,415)

b)   The following measures can be adopted to remove unemployment or underemployment.

> (1) More irrigation facilities should be provided to enable the farmers to grow two or three crops in a year instead of only one.

> (2) One or two members of the family can be made to work only daily wages in the field of a big farmer.
> (3) Some members of such a family……………….earn money for the family.
> (4) The government/ banks………….. thus more people can be employed on the same field.
> (5) In semi-rural areas ,……………… a large number of people may be employed.
> (6) In villages near forest areas, …………… farmers can come and sell wild honey.
> (7) By improving the education…………..this would also raise the level of human development.
> (8) Tourism has vast potential……………….and employment for people.
> (Refer page 390)

c)   Some common form of consumer exploitation are: (Elaboration on each point is required)

> 1: Under-weighing and under-measurements.

> 2: Sub-Standard quality

> 3: High prices

> 4: Duplicate articles

> 5: Adulteration

> 6: Lack of Safety devices

> 7: False information

8: Rough behaviour and undue conditions

(Refer page 429,430)

d) Sustainable development means that the development should take place without damaging the environment and that the development in the present should not compromise on the needs of the future generations.

Sustainable development can be achieved through the following ways:

1: Limiting the human population to a level within the carrying capacity of the environment.

2: Technological progress must be input-efficient particularly about non renewable resources.

3: Renewable resources should be extracted in a sustainable basis. The rate of extraction must not exceed the rate of regeneration.

4: The rate of depletion of non- renewable resources should not exceed the rate of growth of renewable substitutes.

5: In efficiencies like global warming that arise from pollution should be corrected.

(Refer page 406)

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BLUE PRINT
HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION
CLASS-X

MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
Duration: 2hrs 45mins

Weightage and Distribution of Marks

1. Weightage to Content:

UNIT	NAME OF UNIT	CHAPTERS OF EACH UNIT	ALLOCATION OF MARKS
I	GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	1. How Mature Are You? 2. You And Your Family. 3. Marriage And Family Life	11
II	DISEASES	1. Some Defence Measures Against Diseases. (Immunity and Immunization). 2. National Health Programmes. 3. Importance of Pupil's Participation in the Implementation of These Programmes. 4. Primary Health Care, Meaning and Scope, Health Care Set up in Urban and Rural Areas.	18
III	CONSUMER EDUCATION	1. Consumer Education, Consumer Rights, Making Correct Choices While Buying Different Items, Food Adulteration. 2. Systems of Medicine and Quackery. 3. Drugs, Medicine and Self-Medication.	18
IV	INTERNATIONAL HEALTH	1. Importance of International Health.	15
V	LIFE SKILLS EDUCATION	1. Teenage pregnancy 2. Sexually transmitted diseases 3. Basic facts about HIV/AIDS 4. Prevention against HIV/AIDS	18
Total marks			80

2. **Weightage to Different form of Questions:**

UNIT WISE ⟶ FORM OF QUESTIONS ↓	UNIT I	UNIT II	UNIT III	UNIT IV	UNIT V
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 1 MARKS	1	1	1	Any Two	1
FILL IN THE BLANKS 1 MARKS	x	1	1		1
ONE SENTENCE QUESTIONS 1 MARKS	x	1	1		1
SHORT ANSWER TYPE 1 2 MARKS	1	1	1	x	1
SHORT ANSWER TYPE 2 3 MARKS	1	1	1	1	1
LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS 5 MARKS	1	2	2	2	2
	OR				
VERY LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (ESSAY TYPE) 10 MARKS	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL MARKS	11	18	18	15	18 = 80

3. TOTAL WEIGHTAGE TO FORM OF QUESTIONS:

4. **(Enclosed Model Question)**

SL. NO.	FORM OF QUESTIONS	MARKS FOR EACH QUESTIONS	NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	TOTAL MARKS	
1	**A.** MCQ	1	6	6	18
	B. FILL IN THE BLANKS	1	6	6	
	C. ONE SENTENCE/ TRUE OR FALSE	1	6	6	
2	S.A. 1	2	5	10	10
3	S.A. 2	3	4	12	12
4	LONG ANSWER OR	5	4	20	20
5	VERY LONG ANSWER	10	2	20	20
Total				**80**	**80**

There are two Groups of Questions:

<u>Group – I</u>	<u>Group – II</u>
1. Multiple Choice Questions 2. Fill in the blanks 3. One sentence questions 4. True or False 5. Short answer (S.A.) 6. Long answer (L.A.)	Descriptive or Very Long Answer (VLA)

Sl no.	Essential Difficulty Level of Questions	Marks	Percentage
1	Easy	16	20 %
2	Average	44	55 %
3	Difficult	20	25 %

Please note:

(i) However, all questions are compulsory, BUT choices are given in 2 marks, 3 marks, 5 marks and 10 marks questions.

(ii) Question items/pattern may change on a yearly basis.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION
CLASS – X (TEN)
(REGULAR CANDIDATES)
Full marks : 80
Pass marks : 24
Time : 3 hrs.

(PRIVATE CANDIDATES)
Full marks : 100
Pass marks : 30
Time : 3 hrs.

General instructions:
  i.   The question paper comprises of two Groups – Group I and Group II.
  ii. Q. No. 1-3 of Group I are objective type of questions. Students are to write the full sentence with the correct answer.
  iii. Q. No. 4: students are to draw in the answer script and to fill the right answer in the diagram.
  iv. Q. No. 5 (Match the column): students are to copy the sentences from column A followed by the answer of column B.
  v. Q. No. 1-8 are to be answered by both Regular and Private candidates.
  vi. Q. No. 9-11 are to be answered by Private candidates, without internal marks.
  vii. Regular Candidates should not answer Q 9-11.
  viii. Allocated marks are indicated against each question.

GROUP – I
(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)
1. A. Choose the correct answer   **1x6=6**

  i)   Two persons who marry cannot have exactly similar traits. This is related to

   a) adaptability

   b) co-operation

   c) compatibility

   d) common interest

  ii)   Germs contain certain chemical substances, called

   a) haemoglobin

   b) antibodies

   c) antigen

   d) digestive juice

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iii) World Aids Day is celebrated every year on

a) 2nd September

b) 10th October

c) 1st December

d) 5th June

iv) Syphilis is caused by

a) Bacteria

b) Fungi

c) Algae

d) Virus

v) The Malaria Control Programme was switched over to an eradication programme in

a) 1958

b) 1968

c) 1978

d) 1988

vi) Streptomycin was discovered by

a) Paul Ehrlich

b) Alexander Fleming

c) Selman A. Waksman

d) Louis Pasteur

B. Fill in the blanks: **1x6=6**

i) The F.A.O. was established in _____ at Quebec in Canada.

ii) _____ counselling is highly important in order to prevent teenage pregnancy.

iii) The Government of India launch the Family Planning Programme as a National Programme in _____.

iv) Beliefs and _____ are integral parts of all cultures in the world.

v) _____ is manifestation of personal inadequacy to face various problems in life.

vi) A good home is a co-operative_____ for both the husband and wife.

C. **Give a one sentence answer:**   **1x6=6**

   a) What is susceptibility?
   b) What is a Caesarean Section?
   c) What is drug abuse?
   d) What is Chemotherapy?
   e) What are Non-Prescription Drugs?
   f) Define medicine.

2. **Answer the following questions briefly. *(Any Five)*   2x5=10**
   a) What is the aim of World Health Day?
   b) What are the two important reasons for using drugs without doctor's advice?
   c) What is herd immunity?
   d) Mention any two specific functions of the Directorate General of Health Services?
   e) Mention the two aspects of National Tuberculosis Programme?
   f) What is Anaphylaxis?
   g) What is the aim of UNICEF?

3. **Answer the following questions in about 3 – 4 sentences. (*Any Four*)**

                                                3x4=12
   a) What are the three objectives of the Food and Agricultural Organization?
   b) Differentiate between Communicable and Non-Communicable diseases.
   c) State the importance of chronological maturity.
   d) Give any three reasons why medicine should not be used without consulting a doctor.
   e) What is the main objectives of the Central Council of Health?

f) Mention three aims of the National AIDS Control Programme in India.

4. Insert correct answers by completing the following diagrams – one has been done for you: **5x4=20**

In the following diagram fill in the examples of the different types of drugs.
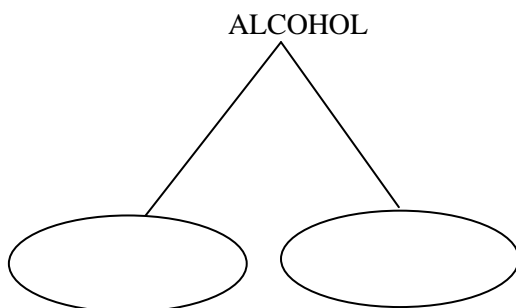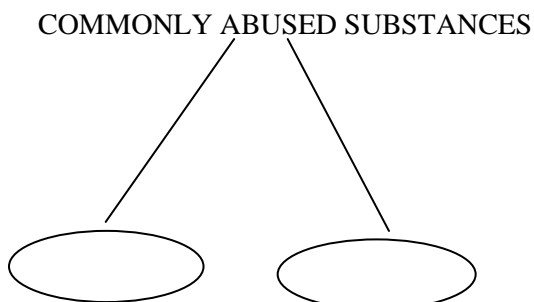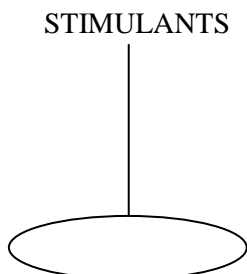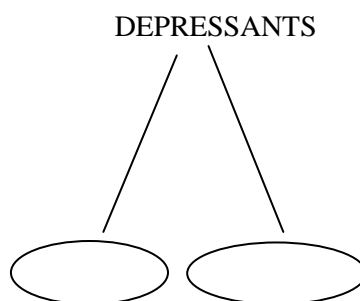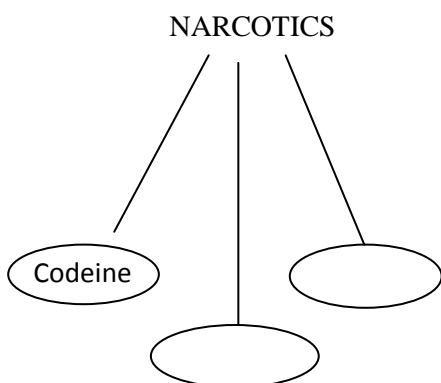
NARCOTICS

Codeine

DEPRESSANTS

STIMULANTS

COMMONLY ABUSED SUBSTANCES

ALCOHOL

5. **Match the Column A with Column B:**   **1x5=5**

	Column A	Column B
a)	Establishing PHCs in the Community Development Block.	9th August 1952
b)	World Health Organization was established	1969
c)	MCP was switched over to an Eradication Programme	7th April 1948
d)	Central Council of Health was set up	1958
e)	The International Health Regulations were adopted.	1952

6. **Using the words in the boxes below write down the correct answer against each sentence:**   **1x5=5**

TOXOIDS	IMMUNITY	ANTIGENTS	LEUCOCYTES	VACCINES

ANTIBIOTICS

a. Chemical substances present in the germs _____

b. The White Blood Corpuscles in the blood _____

c. Certain germs which when made harmless are used for producing immunity - _____

d. Condition existing in our body which protects our body against certain diseases _____

e. Powerful medicines that fight bacterial infections _____

7. **Attempt any one of the following:**   **5x1=5**

a) Describe health and social effects of Teenage Pregnancy in India.

b) What are the main roots of the HIV transmission?

c) List five false health- related beliefs and five cultural practices that promote health.

GROUP – II

Essay type of answer *(Any Two)*   **10x2=20**

1. Explain ten requisites for making a family happy.

2. What are the main systems of medicine practised in India? Describe Homeopathy and Allopathy System.
3. Explain the Applied Nutrition Programme in India.
4. Identify the logo below as to which International Health Agency it belongs and state the main functions of this organization.

(FOR PRIVATE CANDIDATES ONLY)
(Without Internal Assessment)

1. *Answer in one sentence only. (Any Five)*   1x5=5
a) What is Trachoma?
b) Define the term "Disease".
c) What do you mean by Allopathy?
d) Give the full form of AIDS.
e) Who is regarded as the "God of Medicine"?
f) Who is the Principal Adviser to the Union Government in both Public and Health matter?
g) Which maturity is considered as a very difficult area of growth?

2. *Answer briefly any five questions:*   2x5=10
1. What is the basic law of Homeopathy?
2. Mention two things that parents expect of you.
3. Who discovered Penicillin and Streptomycin?
4. Write the full form of WHO and CARE.
5. Mention any two aspects of chronological maturity.
6. What is a Primary Health Centre?
7. Where is the head quarter of WHO located and when was it established?

3. *Answer the following*:   5x1=5

What do you understand by quackery?
                    OR
State two functions of a PHC.

ANSWER KEY
GROUP – I
(OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTONS)

1. **A. Choose the correct answer**
   i)   c) compatibility
   ii)   c) Antigen
   iii)   c) 1st December
   iv)   a) Bacteria
   v)   a) 1958
   vi)   c) Selman A. Waksman

B. (i)   1945
   (ii)   Contraceptive
   (iii) 1953
   (iv)   Superstitions
   (v)   Drug Abuse
   (vi)   Enterprise

C. **Give a one sentence answer:**   1x6=6

   a.   The lack of resistance to a disease is called susceptibility.

   b.   A Caesarean section is an operation to deliver a baby through its mother's abdominal wall which reduces the baby's exposure to its mother's fluids.

   c.   Drug abuse is defined as self-administration of drugs in excessive or inappropriate doses.

   d.   The treatment of diseases by administering chemicals is known as chemotherapy.

   e.   Non-prescription drugs are generally used in case of minor ailments such as headache, common cold and pains.

   f.   Medicine is the science of healing diseases by administration of internal and external remedies.

2. **Answer the following questions briefly.** *(Any Five)*   2x5=10

   a)   The aim of World Health Day is to publicize a theme of importance for the health of mankind. For example, the theme for 1976 was "FORESIGHT PREVENTS BLINDNESS".

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b) Two important reasons for using drugs without doctor's advice are

i) Lack of resources

ii) Lack of attitude

c) "Herd immunity" is when a group of people or community as a whole are immune to a particular disease. This happens when more than 70 percent of the people composing the community are immunized against a disease. The rest 30 percent although susceptibility enjoy freedom from that disease.

d) The two specific functions of the Director General of Health Services are:-

i) International Health relations and quarantine.

ii) Control of drug standards

e) The two aspects of the National Tuberculosis Control Programme are:-

i) BCG Vaccination

ii) Institutional and home treatment of patients under supervision of health workers.

f) In some others, there will not be any violent reactions for the first dose but the individual is rendered intolerant to a second dose. This condition is known as 'Anaphylaxis'. This is characterized by severe shock, followed by skin rashes, joint pains and swelling after some days.

g) The aim of UNICEF is to cooperate with developing countries in their efforts to improve the conditions of their children and youths and prepare them to contribute to the progress of their society.

3. **Answer the following questions in about 3 – 4 sentences. (*Any Four*)   (3x4=12)**

   (a) The objects of the FAO are:

   i) To raise levels of nutrition and standards of living.

   ii) To improve production and distribution of all food and agriculture products from farms, forest and fisheries.

   iii) To better the economic conditions of rural people.

Communicable diseases	Non-Communicable diseases
(b) Communicable diseases are diseases, which are caused by germs, worms or other parties. Usually these are infectious and spread from a person suffering from the disease (measles, diphtheria, cholera, etc) to the healthy ones.	Non-Communicable diseases (heart attack, cancer, diabetes, etc) are those that do not transmit from person to person.

(c) Chronological maturity is important in some respects – getting the right to vote, inheriting property, obtaining a driving license, getting married, opening a savings account in the post office or a bank.

(d) The three reasons why medicine should not be used without consulting a doctor are:

   i)   Reaction of drugs differs with different people, or even in the same individual under different conditions.

   ii)   A number of medicines have side effects: that is, they may relieve the symptom but may cause other disturbances. For examples, some oral anti-biotics may cause vomiting.

   iii)   Using leftover medicine from earlier illness is very dangerous.

(e) The main objective of the Central Council of Health is to promote coordinated and concerted action between the Centre and the states in the implementation of all programmes and measures pertaining to the health of the nation.

(f) The three aims of the National AIDS Control Programme in India are:

   i)   Reduce the blood borne transmission of HIV to less than 1 percent of total transmission.

   ii)   Enable people to protect themselves from getting infected.

   iii)   Improve services for care of living with HIV/AIDS.

4. **In the following diagram fill in the examples of the different types of drugs.**
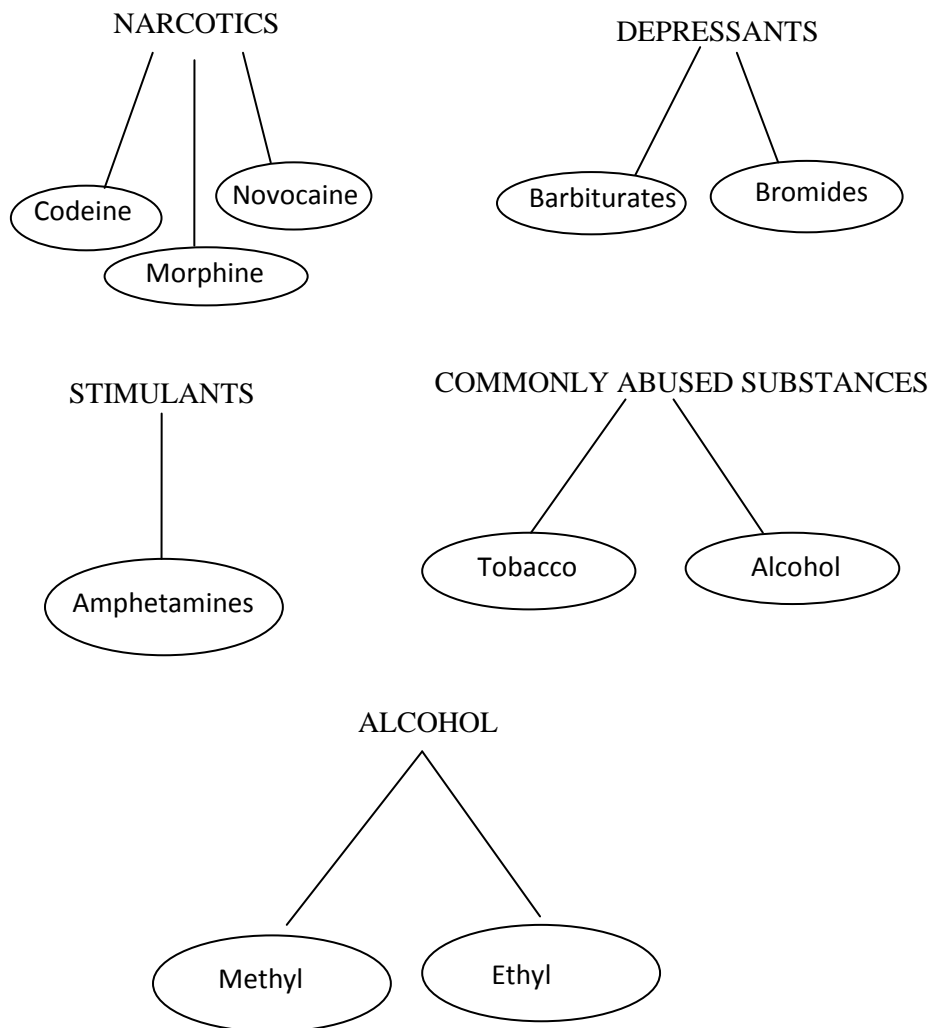
NARCOTICS

(Codeine) (Novocaine)

(Morphine)

DEPRESSANTS

(Barbiturates) (Bromides)

STIMULANTS

(Amphetamines)

COMMONLY ABUSED SUBSTANCES

(Tobacco) (Alcohol)

ALCOHOL

(Methyl) (Ethyl)

5. **Match the Column A with Column B:**   **1x5=5**

Column A	**Column B**
a) Establishing PHCs in the Community Development Block.	1952
b) World Health Organization was established	7th April 1948
c) MCP was switched over to an Eradication Programme.	1958
d) Central Council of Health was set up	9th August 1952
e) The International Health Regulations were adopted.	1969

6. **Using the words in the boxes below write down the correct answer against each sentence:** 1x5=5

| TOXOID | IMMUNITY | ANTIGENTS | LEUCOCYTES | VACCINES |

| ANTIBIOTICS |

a. Chemical substances present in the germs <u>ANTIGENS</u>
b. The White Blood Corpuscles in the blood <u>LEUCOCYTES</u>
c. Certain germs which when made harmless are used for producing immunity - <u>TOXOIDS</u>
d. Condition existing in our body which protects our body against certain diseases <u>IMMUNITY</u>
e. Powerful medicines that fight bacterial infections <u>ANTIBIOTICS</u>

7. **(A) Answer:**

Teenage pregnancy, also known as adolescent pregnancy, is one that occurs from puberty to the age of 19.

Social and health effects: Very often society does not accept teenage unmarried mothers. They experience isolation, guilt accompanied by stress and depression, resulting in lack of interest in studies, limited jobs prospects and lack of a support group or few friends.

Health wise teenage mothers have a much higher risk for anaemia, pregnancy-induced hypertension, lower genital tract infections (which may lead to premature labour and delivery), caesarean section because of pre-maturity, large baby within a small pelvis, foetal distress and sudden infant death syndrome. The major complications in young mothers are thought to be high blood pressure, iron deficiency anaemia disproportion and birth of low weight babies.

Similarly, infants born to such teenage mother are at high risk of complications of pre-maturity, low weight, accidental trauma and poisoning, minor acute infections, lack of immunization or vaccinations and developmental delays.

7. **(B) MAIN ROUTES OF HIV TRANSMISSION**

These are the main ways in which someone can be infected with HIV:
- Unprotected penetrative sex with someone who is infected.
- Injections or transfusion of contaminated blood or blood products, donations of semen (artificial insemination), skin grafts or organ transplants taken from someone who is infected.

7. (C) Some false health-related beliefs:

- Milk and yoghurt should not be eaten together.
- Alcoholic beverages are stimulants.
- Alcoholic beverages can cure cold.
- Wine helps in forming blood.
- Brown eggs are more nutritious than white eggs.

7. (C) Cultural practices that promote health:
- Washing hands before and after eating.
- Rinsing mouth after taking food.
- Souring of kneaded flour before making chapatis.
- Drink boiled milk.
- Greeting friends with folded hands.

GROUP – II

Answer:
1. There are ten requisites which are essential for making their married life happy.
      (Any five points can be accepted from the following)
   Loving and being loved: A husband and wife should have a loving attitude towards each other. When love fails, the marriage is a failure. The couple develops hostility and indifferences towards one another and life becomes miserable. Love expresses thousand thoughtful ways.

   Emotional interdependence: A husband and wife have an emotional bond of interdependence which gives them a sense of reliance on each other. This makes the marriage satisfying to everybody in the family.

   Compatibility: Two persons who marry cannot have exactly similar traits. Individual differences will always be there; the couple must accept and live their differences.

   Similar background: The general tendency is to marry in a family of similar background, where economic, religious, social, cast, province and faith are more or less the same. This helps in strengthening the bonds of family life. Mixed marriages, inter-cast and inter-religious marriage pose a challenge to those involved in merging their own different personalities as well as their different ways of life.

   Common interests: If the husband and wife share some common interests, it helps to bind them together. Similar reading habits, musical, culture and professional tastes help in strengthening the marriage ties.

   Domesticity: The couple who wants to spend all the available time at home may be happier than those who escape from responsibilities at home. Happiest are those who draw the golden mean between the home and outside interests.

Hopefulness for the future: Indian marriages are usually for a lifetime. After marriage, the couple has a clear understanding of the future and they draw up their plans for a self-contained and happy family. This attitude strengthens the bonds of marriage.

Cooperation: A good home is a cooperative enterprise for both the husband and wife. If they work outside, they need help in domestic chores. The woman cannot be expected to go to her job as well as work as a full-time housewife. The wife can have some leisure time. Cooperation is necessary to make life comfortable and happy.

Adaptability: A young man and woman, tied in the bond of marriage, cannot have their individual freeways. Both of them have to go along with one another. It needs adaptability, which can be defined as "the capacity of the person to change his roles, his attitudes, and his behaviour to adjust to those of other persons or to a new and modified situation".

Sex relationship: Sex relationship is the most intimate relationship of a married couple. It is in this that the newly-weds often behave very awkwardly and cause embarrassment to one another.

The couple together can read good book on sex and adapt to each other. MCH, Health and Family Planning Centres can be consulted for guidance and reference. Though sex is not everything in marriage, it plays a major role in marital happiness.

2. The main systems of medicine prevalent in our country:
   - Ayurvedic system
   - Unani system
   - Siddha system
   - Naturopathy
   - Homeopathy
   - Allopathy

Homeopathy: Homeopathy is a unique speciality in the practice of medicine. This system is based upon the law of 'similars' called 'similia similibus curentur' which means 'likes are cured by likes'.

According to this system, diseases are cured by drugs which are capable of producing similar symptoms and complaints when given to a healthy person. This seems to be paradoxical but its truth has been verified by doctors during the past few centuries ever since Dr Samuel Hahnemann made this startling discovery. It is said that even before Hahnemann, the ancient people of Greece and India had similar ideas about this action of drugs. In this system, the doses of medicine given to a patient are so small that they do not produce any side effects.

Allopathy: It is a system of treating a disease through drugs, after diagnosis of the ailment through complete investigation. The main criterion of investigation is to find

anatomical and physiological deviations from the normal which manifest as a disease. The focus is on detection, prevention, immunization and control by drugs. The allopathy medicine is the most prevalent system of medicine all over the world. In recent years, tremendous advances have taken place in the field of allopathy. There is no other system in medicine which has so many specializations as the allopathy. In this system, specializations have been developed to such an extent that these are available for almost each organ or a group of organs of the body. There are specializations dealing with health problems of particular age groups, specialization using specific therapeutic procedures, specialities dealing with incidence, distribution, control and prevention of diseases, and specialities dealing with health problems associated with specific environments like problems involved in flying or sailing.

3. The Applied Nutrition Programme was launched in 1963. The idea behind this Programme was to improve the nutrition of pregnant and nursing mothers, and children in the rural areas. The aim of the programme is to promote the production of food stuffs like fish, poultry, milk vegetables, fruits, etc., and to encourage their consumption among children, pregnant women and nursing mothers as they need them more. Education on nutrition is emphasized in this programme.

   NUTRITION PROGRAMMES

   Midday meals programme: CSM (Corn-soy-milk) and butter oil or salad oil are invariably used to meet the nutritional needs of primary school children. In some places, Balahar is also used and in other places even locally available food are prepared and distributed to the children.

   Special nutrition programme: The beneficiaries include pre-school children, pregnant and lactating mothers in the city slums and tribal areas. In the city slums, invariably bread and milk are supplied, whereas in tribal areas locally available foods such as mixtures of cereals and pulses and Balahar, etc., are distributed,

   Prophylaxis programme against blindness in children caused by vitamin A deficiency: It covers the vulnerable segments of pre-school between 1-6 years of age. A massive dose of 2,00,000 I.U. of vitamin A solution is given orally to children once every six months.

   Prophylaxis programme against nutritional anaemia: Iron and folic acid tablets are being distributed for the benefit of pregnant and lactating mothers.

   Integrated child development service: Under this recently developed scheme, a package of services such as supplementary nutrition, immunization, healthcare, health and nutrition education, referral services and safe drinking water supply are provided to the vulnerable groups in selected areas.

4. The above logo belongs to The World Health Organisation (W.H.O.)

The main functions:

- It plans and coordinates health activities on a global basis. At the request of member countries, it assists them in planning out health programmes, strengthening their health services and training the health workers.

- The WHO promotes medical research and exchange of scientific information and this is very useful for all countries.

- The WHO provides evidence-based health guidance with regards to international travel to medical professionals, travellers and member states. It also states health conditions and related requirements for entry at major events. Furthermore, the WHO monitors travel, transport and trade restrictions during any outbreak of endemic diseases such as the 2014 Ebola virus disease outbreak.

- The WHO keeps communicable diseases under constant watch, collects data and sends out information on health matters. There are special provisions relating to dangerous diseases. For examples, any person arriving from any country must have a health certificate stating that he is free from certain communicable diseases and has taken preventive immunization.

- The International Health Regulations (IHR), an international legal instrument binding on the 196 countries across the world, requires the countries to report outbreaks of certain diseases and other health risk to the World Health Organization. It also states a number of procedures that the WHO must follow when working towards upholding the global health security.

- The most important measure for prevention of certain diseases is production of vaccines. In case the vaccine turns out to be ineffective, it gives a false sense of security. It is for this reason that the World Health Organization sets standards for the quality control of vaccines.

- The WHO collaborates with member-countries in disease eradication programmes. The smallpox eradication programme stands out as a major achievement of international cooperation for health.

- World Health Day, 7 April, is an annual event marking the anniversary of the coming into force of the Constitution of the World Health Organization. The aim of World Health Day is to publicize a theme of importance for the health of mankind. For examples, the theme for 1976 was "FORESIGHT PREVENTS BLINDNESS".

1. Answer in one sentence only:- (1x5=5)

   a. Trachoma is a communicable eye disease, which pose a major health problem in many state in India.
   b. The word disease means an illness that affects people or animals, especially one that is caused by infection.
   c. It is a system of treating a disease through drugs, after diagnosis of the ailment through complete investigating.
   d. Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome.
   e. Dhanvantari was regarded as the "God of Medicine"
   f. The Director General is the Principal Adviser to the Union Government in both Public and Health matter.
   g. Social Maturity is considered as a very difficult area of growth.

2. Answer briefly any five questions: (2x5=10)

   a. This system is based upon the law of 'Similars' called 'Similia Similibus curentur' which means 'likes are cured by likes'.
   b. (i) Have polite manners
      (ii) Behave in a responsible way.

   c. (i) Penicillin by Alexander Fleming and (ii) Streptomycin by Selman A. Waksman
   d. (i) World Health Organization and (ii) Co-operative American Relief Everywhere.
   e. (i) Getting the right to vote and (ii) inheriting property.
   f. The PHC is an institution for the promotion of both health and welfare of the people in the area of a Community Development Block.
   g. The headquarters is in Geneva, Switzerland and it was established on 7th April in the year 1948.

3. Answer the following: (5x1=5)
   Medical quackery may be defined as the practice of the art of healing by people who are not qualified to practise them, application of worthless methods whether by unqualified practitioners or by those who are qualified by education and training, and distribution of drugs and devices which are worthless for the purposes for which they are offered. Medical quackery is the meanest crime as it wastes a sick person's valuable time who could otherwise be saved if treated by a qualified practitioner.

OR

Functions of PHC:- **(Any 2)**

  Maternal and child welfare services and family planning: MCW services are a direct special service to all mothers and children to attain total well-being of the child. Special attention is given to pregnant women so that they can take care of themselves and their new-born. Besides, family planning services are also integrated with the programme.

  Environmental sanitation: It includes the provisions of safe drinking water supply and sanitary disposal of waste products. It also includes disposal of industrial waste. The Sanitary Inspector of the PHC, with the help of the village panchayat and other community leaders, plans and provides guidance. The Sanitary Inspector has got powers to invoke local by-laws against the individuals committing community-level hazards.

  School health and nutrition education: This service is concerned with the child's growth and development, i.e., physical, emotional, intellectual and social development. An ideal school health service comprises prevention of disease, promotion of health, early detection of disease and its treatment and healthy school living.

  Collection and maintenance of vital statistics: Vital statistics is the book-keeping of records of public health. It is a balance sheet of life, health and disease. It usually consists of records of birth, death, illness and immunization. The vital statistics give a fairly accurate picture of health and help in developing future plans.

  Health education: Health education is an integral part of all health programmes. All health workers are equipped and trained to educate the people for maintenance and improvement of their health and for participation and cooperation in various health programmes.

*****

BLUE PRINT

COMPUTER SCIENCE

CLASS X

Sl.	LESSONS	KNOWLEDGE			UNDERSTANDING			APPLICATION			ANALYSE/EVALUATION			CREATIVE			M (Q)
		VSA	SA	LA	VSA	SA	LA	VSA	SA	LA	VSA	SA	LA	VSA	SA	LA	
1.	Computer Fundamentals (20)		2 (1)		1 (1)	2 (1)	6 (1)			6 (1)	1 (1)				2 (1)		20 (7)
2.	Internet Basics (18)	1 (1)	2 (1)		1 (1)	2 (1)	5 (1)			5 (1)		2 (1)					18 (7)
3.	Object Oriented Programming I – C++ (18)				1 (1)	2 (1)				6 (1)	1 (1)	2 (1)	6 (1)				18 (6)
4.	Object Oriented Programming II – Java (16)	1 (1)			1 (1)	2 (1)				5 (1)					2 (1)	5 (1)	16 (6)
5.	Societal Impacts of IT – II (8)	1 (2)		6 (1)													8 (3)
	TOTAL		14 (7)			23 (10)			22 (4)			12 (5)			9 (3)		80 (29)

UNIT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS

Unit/Lesson/Topic	VSA	SA	LA
1. Computer Fundamentals • Types of Software • System Software • Operating System • Language Translators • Utilities • Application Software • Basic Commands in Operating Systems	1 (1)	2 (2)	6 (1) • Q/A • Dos Commands • Linux Commands • Differentiate between
• What is Data? • How to Measure Computer Data? • Number System • Conversion • Logic Gates • Logic Circuits of Primary and Secondary Gates	1 (1)	2 (1)	6 (1) • Conversion • Binary Arithmetic • Logic Gates • Truth Table
2. Internet Basics (18) • Internet • How does the Internet Work? • Wired and Wireless connection • Protocols • World Wide Web (WWW) • Web Browser • Web Server • Website • Web Page • Web Address • IP Address • Uniform Resource Locator (URL) • Intranet	1 (1)	2 (2)	5 (1) • Q/A • Differentiate between
• Introduction to HTML • HTML • HTML Editor • Creating and Viewing HTML Documents • HTML Tag • HTML Element • Structure of an HTML Document • HTML Heading tag • HTML Paragraph tag • Line Break tag • Horizontal Rule tag • Text Formatting tags • Comment tag	1 (1)	2 (1)	5 (1) • HTML Code

• List tags • Images in HTML • Tables in HTML • Linking in HTML • Frames in HTML			
3. Object Oriented Programming I – C++ (18) • What is OOPs? • Introduction to C++ • Structure of a C++ program • Data Types • Variable in C++ • Escape Sequences • Input/Output in C++ • Operator • Precedence of operators • Control Structure • Loop Structure • Bug and Debug	1 (2)	2 (2) • Q/A • Evaluate the expression	6 (2) • Programming • Find the Output • Debugging
4. Object Oriented Programming II – Java (16) • Characteristics of Java • Different forms of Java • Java Program • Variables • Data Types • Operators in Java • Programming Structure in Java • Some Examples of Java Programs	1 (2)	2 (2)	5 (2) • Programming • Find the Output • Debugging
5. Societal Impacts of IT – II (8) • Virus • Worm • Malware • Spyware • Scareware • Adware • Spam • Internet Hacking • Protect the Computer • Backup and Recovery Tools • Information Security Provisions in E-Commerce • Ways for Safety Computing	1 (2)		6 (1) • Q/A

- Easy   -   20%   -   16 marks
- Average   -   65%   -   52 marks
- Difficult   -   15%   -   12 marks

DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONS BASED ON BLOOM'S TAXANOMY

Skills	VSA	SA	LA	Total
Understanding	4 (4) Q1 (iv, vi, viii, ix)	2 (4) Q2 (i) Q3 (i) Q4 (ii) Q4 (iii) opt Q5 (i)	6 (1) 5 (1) Q8/9 (6) Q10/11 (5)	23 (Marks) 10 (Questions)
Knowledge	4 (4) Q1 (i, ii, iii, vii)	2 (2) Q2 (ii) Q2 (iii) opt Q3 (ii)	6 (1) Q22/23 (6)	14 (Marks) 7 (Questions)
Application			6 (2) 5 (2) Q6/7 (6) Q12/13 (5) Q14/15 (6) Q20/21 (5)	22 (Marks) 4 (Questions)
Analyse/Evaluation	2 (2) Q1 (v, x)	2 (2) Q2 (iv) opt Q3 (iv) Q4 (i)	6 (1) Q16/17 (6)	12 (Marks) 5 (Questions)
Creative		2 (2) Q2 (iv) Q5 (iii)	5 (1) Q18/19 (5)	9 (Marks) 3 (Questions)
	10 (10)	20 (10)	50 (9)	80 (Marks) 29 (Questions)

COMPUTER SCIENCE

CLASS X

WEIGHTAGE OF MARKS BASED ON BLOOM'S TAXONOMY					
Skills	VSA	SA	LA	Total	Percentage
Understanding	4 (4)	2 (4)	6 (1) 5 (1)	23 (Marks) 10 (Questions)	28.75% 34.50%
Knowledge	4 (4)	2 (2)	6 (1)	14 (Marks) 7 (Questions)	17.50% 24.13%
Application			6 (2) 5 (2)	22 (Marks) 4 (Questions)	27.50% 32.22%
Analyse/Evaluation	2 (2)	2 (2)	6 (1)	12 (Marks) 5 (Questions)	15% 17.25%
Creative		2 (2)	5 (1)	9 (Marks) 3 (Questions)	11.25% 10.35%
	10 (10)	20 (10)	50 (9)	80 (Marks) 29 (Questions)	100%

COMPUTER SCIENCE

CLASS X

Full Marks: 80

SECTION A
(Maximum Marks: 30)

(OBJECTIVE-TYPE QUESTIONS)

1. **Choose and write the correct answer for the following:** **1 x 10 = 10**

(i) Which of the following is not an Operating System
   a) MS-DOS
   b) MS Word
   c) Windows
   d) Unix

(ii) The command which is used to copy the entire contents of one disk to another
   a) DISKCOPY
   b) COPY
   c) DISKCOMP
   d) DISKCOMPA

(iii) DNS stands for
   a) Data Name System
   b) Domain Network Service
   c) Device Name System
   d) Domain Name System

(iv) A hypertext link leading to error messages is called _____ link.
   a) dead
   b) wrong
   c) error
   d) none of these

(v) The operator _____ is the C++ operator to perform the Boolean operation NOT
   a) &&
   b) ||
   c) !
   d) !!

(vi)   Objects with similar properties and method are grouped together to form a
         _____
    a)   inheritance
    b)   modularity
    c)   class
    d)   methods

(vii)   Which of the following is used for creating dynamic web pages?
    a)   JSP
    b)   J2EE
    c)   JVM
    d)   JDBC

(viii)   Hiding the code and data into a single unit to protect the data from outside world
         is called _____
    a)   inheritance
    b)   data abstraction
    c)   data encapsulation
    d)   polymorphism

(ix)   _____ is an unwanted e-mail that fills up your e-mail inbox.
    a)   Spam
    b)   Attachment
    c)   Malware
    d)   None of these

(x)   The software downloaded onto the computer system to track your activities
         without your knowledge.
    a)   Spyware
    b)   Trojans
    c)   Virus
    d)   Worms

(SHORT ANSWER-TYPE QUESTIONS)

2.   Answer any three: **2 x 3 = 6**
    i.   What is Data? What are the different forms of data?
    ii.   Differentiate between Multi-user operating system and Real-time operating
          system.
    iii. What are Language translators?
    iv.   Write the ASCII code for the letters A and C. Convert to their binary equivalent.

3. **Answer any three:** 2 x 3 = 6

   i. What is the function of TCP/IP protocol?

   ii. Differentiate between a webpage and a website.

   iii. What is the role of Internet Service Provider?

   iv. Name the tag and attribute for the following:

      (a) To apply the background colour to a webpage.

      (b) To specify the URL to link a page.

4. **Answer any two:** 2 x 2 = 4

   i. Evaluate the following expressions

   int x = 12, y = 3, z = 1

   (a) x/3 + y++ + 5

   (b) x + y%2 – (x+z)

   ii. Distinguish between object and class.

   iii. Differentiate between abstraction and encapsulation.

5. **Answer any two:** 2 x 2 = 4

   i. Explain any two programming constructs in JAVA.

   ii. What are the Arithmetic operators? Write their precedence and associativity.

   iii. Write the steps to evaluate the following expression:

      a + (a + 3) % 6

SECTION – B
(Maximum Marks: 50)
(DESCRIPTIVE-TYPE QUESTIONS)
[Computer Fundamentals]

   Either

6. Write the steps to encrypt and decrypt a MS Word 2007 document.

      (6)

      Or

7. Write the commands in operating system to perform the following operations

      (6)

   a) Delete all the files having the extension *.txt* in the current directory (in DOS)

   b) Rename the file *myfile.bak* to *newfile.bak* (in DOS)

   c) Display all the hidden files in the current directory (in Linux)

   d) Display the manual for MKDIR command (in Linux)

      Either

8. Add 13, 7 and 5 using Binary Addition method. Produce the result in decimal form. (6)

Or

9. Define NOR and NAND gates. Write their truth tables and logic gates. (6)

[*Internet Basics*]

Either

10. Write any four applications and any two limitations of Internet. (5)

Or

11. Explain the structure of an HTML document. (5)

Either

12. Debug the following HTML code. (5)
    a) <BODY BACKGROUND = "RED" TEXTCOLOR = "GREEN">
    b) <FONT SIZE = "5" FONT COLOR = "BLUE">
    c) <FRAMESET src = "A.html"></FRAMESET>
    d) <UL TYPE = "A" START = "F">
    e) <HR BGCOLOR = "BLUE">

Or

13. Write an HTML code to show the nested list as follows: (5)
    1. Hardware
       • Input Device
         o Mouse
         o Keyboard
       • Output Device
         o Monitor
         o Printer

    2. Software
       • Application Software
         o MS Word
         o Adobe Photoshop
       • System Software
         o Operating System
         o Language Translators

[*Object Oriented Programming I – C++*]

Either

14. Write a program in C++ to display multiplication table of any number entered by the user up to a given limit. (6)

Or

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15. Write a program in C++ to display the following output (6)

```
    *
   **
  ***
 ****
*****
```

Either

16. Write the output generated by the following program. (6)

```
void main()
{
        int i, n, sum=0;
        clrscr();
        n=10;
        for(i=1; i<=n; i++)
        {
            cout<<i*i<<",";
            sum+=i*i;
        }
        cout<<"\nValue of i:"<<i;
        cout<<"\nSum: ";<<sum;
        getch();
}
```

Or

17. Debug the following C++ program to generate series of multiple of 5 up to 100. (6)

```
int main();
{
    int n=5
    do
    {
        cout<n<", ";
        n+ = n+1;
    }
    while(n<==100)
    return 0;
}
```

[*Object Oriented Programming II – Java*]

Either

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18. Write a program in Java to find the greatest of any three integer numbers given by the users. (5)

Or

19. Write a program in Java to accept an alphabet and check whether it is a vowel or consonant. (5)

Either

20. Write the output generated by the following program. (5)

```java
Class Output
{
        public static void main(String[] args)
        {
                int j=1;
                int n=5;
                while(j<=n)
                {
                        System.out.print(j+" ");
                         j=j+1;
                }
                while(j<=2*n)
                {
                         j=j+2;
                        System.out.print(j+" ");
                }
        }
}
```

Or

21. Debug the following Java program to generate series of first n even numbers. (5)

```java
class Even
{
        Private static void main(String[] args)
        {
                int n;
                sc Scanner = Scanner(System.in);
                n = sc.next();
                loop(q=1, q<=n; q++)
                        System.out.print("q=:" + q+2);
        }
}
```

Either

22.   Define the following terms: (6)
    i.   Firewall
    ii.   Scareware
    iii.   Worm

                    Or

23.   Describe the different ways to protect your computer system and data from cyber crimes.   (6)

COMPUTER SCIENCE
CLASS X
ANSWER KEYS

SECTION A

1.   Choose and write the correct answer for the following: 1 x 10 = 10
    i.   (b) MS Word
    ii.   (a) DISKCOPY
    iii.   (d) Domain Name System
    iv.   (a) dead
    v.   (c) !
    vi.   (c) class
    vii.   (a) JSP
    viii.   (c) data encapsulation
    ix.   (a) spam
    x.   (a) spyware

2.   Answer any three: 2 x 3 = 6
    i.   Data is information that has to be fed into computer as input, processed and displayed as output. The different forms of data are analog and digital data. Digital data are further divided into text, number, audio, graphics and video.

    ii.   Multi-user operating system allows more than one user to access the operating system at the same time.
            Real-time operating are dedicated system and their tasks are processed immediately.
    iii.   Language translators are the software which converts source code to object code, example assembler converts assembly language to machine language, compiler and interpreter converts high-level language to machine language.

iv. ASCII code for A is 65

$(65)_{10} = (1000001)_2$

ASCII code for C is 67

$(67)_{10} = (1000011)_2$

3. Answer any three. 2 x 3 = 6

i. TCP/IP is used for transporting data between computers in a network. At the destination, the TCP reassembles the received packets. It ensures that the packets are reassembled in the same sequence in which they were dispatched. This way, TCP is able to deliver the complete message in the original form.

ii. The webpage is a document that may contain text, hyperlinks, images, videos residing on websites. Each webpage is written in HTML and provides information related to a particular topic.

A website is a collection of related webpages hosted on a web server on the WWW. A website consists of all the files in a particular directory and its sub directories. It is a set of interlinked files stored on a web server.

iii. The role of ISP is to provide internet connections to individuals and organization. The ISP creates a unique account for each user and assign them user ID and password for accessing the internet. Some of the popular ISPs in India are BSNL, MTNL, TATA and Reliance.

iv. (a) The tag is BODY and attribute is BGCOLOR

eg. <BODY BGCOLOR = "Green">

(b) The tag is A and attribute is HREF

eg. <A HREF = "URL">

4. Answer any two: 2 x 2 = 4

i. (a) 12/3 + 3++ +5

= 4 + 3 + 5

= 12

(b) 12 + 3%2 − (12+1)

= 12 + 1 − 13

= 13 − 13

= 0

ii. An object is an entity that can perform a set of related activities. Objects are defined by their unique names. An object represents a particular instance of a class.

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Objects with similar properties and methods are grouped together to form a class. Class is simply a representation of a type of objects.

iii.
Abstraction	Encapsulation
1. It solves the problem at the design level.	1. It solves the problem at the implementation level.
2. It is used for hiding unwanted data and present relevant data only.	2. Encapsulation means hiding the code and data into a single unit to protect the data from outside world.

5.   **Answer any two:**   **2 x 2 = 4**

   i.   <u>Selection programming</u>: In selection programming, the flow of execution in a program depends on a condition. Based on the condition given, a decision is taken. For example, the *if …* else construct.

      <u>Repetition programming</u>: In repetition programming, a (any) block of statement repeats itself based on a condition. This repetition works in a loop, thus it is also known as looping construct. In Java, we have various types of looping, such as, *while* loop, *do … while* loop and *for* loop.

   ii.   Arithmetic operators are used for performing arithmetic operation, they are +, -, *,/,%

      They always result in numeric value.

      Their precedence (highest to lowest)

      1) % , *, /

      2) + , -

      The associativity of these operators is from left to right.

   iii.   a + (a + 3) % 6

      Step 1: Parenthesis (): (a + 3)

      Step 2: Modulus %   : (a + 3) % 6

      Step 3: Addition +   : a + (a + 3) % 6

<div align="center">

SECTION – B

Either

</div>

6.   The steps to encrypt and decrypt a MS Word 2007 document   (6)

   i.   Click on the *Microsoft Office Button*.

   ii.   Go to *Prepare → Encrypt Document*.

   iii.   In the *Encrypt Document* Dialog box, in the *Password:* box, type the password.

   iv.   In the *Confirm Password* dialog box, in the *Re-enter Password* box, type the password again to confirm.

     v.   Click *OK*.

    vi.   Now every time the user opens the document, MS Word will ask for password. This is decryption.

Or

7.   (a) DEL *.txt   (in DOS)   (6)
        (b) ren myfile.bak newfile.bak (in DOS)
        (c) Is -a   (in Linux)
        (d) MAN MKDIR   (in Linux)

Either

8. $(13)_{10}$ = 1 1 0 1   (6)
    $(7)_{10}$ = 1 1 1
    $(5)_{10}$ = 1 0 1
    ─────────────
          1 1 0 0 1
    $(11001)_2$ = $(25)_{10}$

Or

9.   <u>NOR gate</u>: This is a NOT-OR gate which refers an OR gate followed by a NOT gate.

                                                 (6)

The output is just the inverse of OR gate output.

Truth Table of NOR gate

INPUT		OUTPUT
A	B	Y=A+B
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

A $Y = \overline{A + B}$
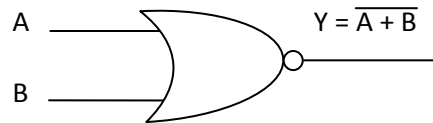
B

NOR logic gate

NAND gate: This is a NOT-AND gate which refers an AND gate followed by a NOT gate.

The output is just the inverse of AND gate output.

Truth Table of NAND gate

INPUT		OUTPUT
A	B	Y=A·B
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

A $Y = \overline{A \cdot B}$

B

NAND logic gate

10. Four applications of Internet: (5)

   i. <u>Communication</u>: People can send, share and receive information through E-mail, Chat and Social Networking sites instantly. Internet provides the cheapest mode of communication to mankind.

   ii. <u>Searching Information</u>: Through search engine programs like Google, Bing and Yahoo, people can search infinite amount of information on the World Wide Web.

   iii. <u>Education</u>: Online education provides an economical and easily accessible way of gaining knowledge. Lectures and tutorials on different subjects can be imparted through this media.

   iv. <u>Entertainment</u>: Internet enables us to play games, listen to music, watch movies and download them to the computer.

   Two limitations of internet:

   i. <u>Lack of security</u>: Internet being the largest network of computers often give rise to the possibility of stealing and misusing of personal information of the user.

   ii. <u>Virus</u>: Computers linked to the internet are more prone to virus attacks such as loss of data and crash of computer system.

   Or

11. <u>Structure of an HTML Document</u>: (5)

   An HTML document consists of content, tags and elements. These together define the appearance of an HTML page. An HTML document has the following main components.

```
<HTML>
        <HEAD>
            <TITLE></TITLE>
            <STYLE></STYLE>
        </HEAD>

        <BODY>

        </BODY>
</HTML>
```
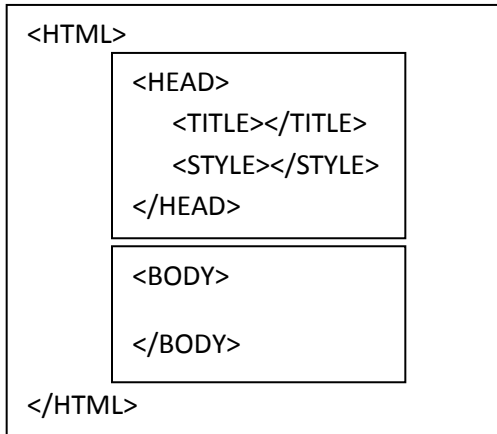
Structure of an HTML document

<u><HTML> tag</u>: The HTML document must begin with <HTML> tag and end with the </HTML> tag. It is a container tag. This indicates to the web browser that it is an HTML document.

Head Section: The head section contains information about the HTML document. The tags and text in this section does not directly show on the web page. It contains tags such as the <HEAD> tag, the <TITLE> tag and the <STYLE> tag.

<u>HEAD> tag</u>: The <HEAD> tag is the first tag after the <HTML> tag and contains other tags like

<TITLE> tag and <STYLE> tag.

<u>TITLE> tag</u>: The <TITLE> tag is used to give title to a web page.

Body Section: The body section contains the tags and contents that defines the body of the document. It follows the head section.

<BODY> tag: It is a container tag that contain several tags that are used to display text, images and   links.

Either

12.   (a) <BODY BGCOLOR = "RED" TEXT = "GREEN">   (5)
       (b) <FONT SIZE = "5" COLOR = "BLUE">
       (c) <FRAME src = "A.html">
       (d) <OL TYPE = "A" START = 1>
       (e) <HR COLOR = "BLUE">

Or

13.   <HTML>   (5)
       <BODY>
          <OL>
            <LI> Hardware
               <UL TYPE = "disc">
                  <LI> Input Device
                     <UL TYPE = "circle"><LI>Mouse
                                 <LI>Keyboard
                     </UL>
                   <LI>Output Device
                     <UL TYPE = "Circle"><LI>Monitor
                                 <LI>Printer
                     </UL>
               </UL>
            <LI>Software
               <UL TYPE = "disc">
                  <LI>Application Software
                     <UL TYPE = "circle"><LI>MS Word
                                 <LI>Adobe Photoshop
                     </UL>
                   <LI>System Software

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```
                    <UL TYPE = "Circle"><LI>Operating System
                                    <LI>Language Translators
                    </UL>
                </UL>
            </OL>
        </BODY>
    </HTML>
```

Either

14. <u>Program to display multiplication table:</u>   (6)

```
# include <iostream.h>
# include <conio.h>
void main()
{
    int num, limit;
    clrscr();
    cout<<"Enter the number:";
    cin>>num;
    cout<<"Enter the limit:";
    cin>>limit;
    for(int i=1; i<=limit; i++)
        cout<<num<< " X "<<i<< " = "<<num*i<<'\n';
    getch();
}
```

Or

15. <u>Program to display output</u>:   (6)

```
# include <iostream.h>
# include <conio.h>
void main()
{
    int i, j;
    clrscr();
    for(i=1; i<=5; i++)
    {
        for(j=1; j<=5-i; j++)
            cout<<" ";
        for(j=1; j<=i; j++)
            cout<<"*"<<" ";
        cout<<'\n';
    }
    getch();
}
```

16. Output: (6)

1,4,9,16,25,36,49,64,81,100,

Value of i:11

Sum: 385

Or

17. Debugging: (6)

```
int main()
{
    int n=5;
    do
    {
        cout<<n<<",";
        n=n+5;
    }
    while(n<=100);
    return 0;
}
```

Either

18. Program to find the greatest of three integer numbers: (5)

```
import java.util.Scanner;

class Largest
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int a,b,c;
        System.out.printIn("Enter any three integers: ");
        a=sc.nextInt();
        b=sc.nextInt();
        c=sc.nextInt();
        if((a>b) && (a>c))
            System.out.printIn("Greatest number is "+a);
        else if (b>c)
            System.out.printIn("Greatest number is "+b);
    }
}
```

19. <u>Program to check for vowel or consonants</u>: (5)

```java
import java.util.Scanner;
class CheckVowels
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.print("Enter any alphabetica character: ");
        char ch=sc.next().charAt(0);

        switch(ch)
        {
            case 'A':
            case 'a':
            case 'E':
            case 'e':
            case 'I':
            case 'i':
            case 'O':
            case 'o':
            case 'U':
            case 'u':
                System.out.printIn(ch + " is a vowel");
                break;
            default:
                System.out.printIn(ch + " is a consonant");
        }
    }
}
```

Either

20. <u>Output</u>: (5)
1 2 3 4 5 8 10 12

Or

21. <u>Debugging</u>: (5)

```java
import java.util.Scanner;
public class EvenSeries
```

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```
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        int n;
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        n = sc.nextInt();
        for(int q=2; q<=2*n; q=q+2)
            System.out.println("q=:"+ q);
    }
}
```

Either

22.   (i) <u>Firewall</u>: Firewalls protect a server, a network and an individual computer system from attack by a malicious virus. It is a software program or a piece of hardware that controls the incoming and outgoing network traffic based on a set of rules applied. Firewalls can be categorized based on the mode of filtering. They are: (a) Packet Filtering, (b) Proxy and (c) Inspection.

(ii) <u>Scareware</u>: The scareware warns the user that the computer system is infected and can be cleaned only if you install the antivirus and pay for a full license to remove it. It delivers a message that is meant to frighten the user into doing something.

(iii) <u>Worm</u>: Worm is a software program that is designed to copy itself from one computer to another, without any human interaction. It is a self-replicating infection that exploits network connections. A network worm makes copies of itself throughout a network. For example, a mass mailing email worm is a worm that sends copies of itself via the email. It can send itself to all contacts in an individual's address book and infect all the recipients, computer system.   (6)

Or

23.   Some routine ways to protect the computer system and data from cyber-crimes are: (6)

• Set up automatic updates for the computer system.
• Choose strong password.
• Install virus protective software.
• Ignore unsolicited emails that come from unknown people.
• Use encryption tools to protect sensitive files.
• Use firewalls to protect the computer files from being scanned.

******

ANSWER KEYS FOR THE SAMPLE QUESTIONS GARO (NEW SYLLABUS)

Prose Section – 25

1. Bangbanggipa biaprango kitaponi gita gapatbo: 1 x 5 =5
   a) Prof. E. P. Bond
   b) jakrachipak
   c) Reserpine
   d) Amguri
   e) choligijagipa

2. On.sogimin sentencerangni bon·ao 'ong·a' ba 'ong ·ja' ko sebo: 1 x 4 =4
   a) ong·ja
   b) ong·a
   c) ong·ja
   d) ong·ja

3. Bikotgimin kattarangna lessono pangchake sing·anirangna aganchakbo: (minggni kosan)   2 x 3=6
   a)   i) Thangkan, Rev. M. C. Masonna
        ii)   Sastroko A·chikku pe·aniara rakbegipa kam ine nike, ua gisik seng·begipa ong·genchimoba an·tangko cholijanaba donga ine ua onatbee aganaha.

   b)   i)   Janggi silchi, Sarnatho donggipa Ashoka Rajani krongo singhoni bimango skoteng tarigipako.
        ii) Singho mangbriko janggilgrikate tariani gimin ki·sango donggipa singho mangsako nikja.

   c)   i) J. D. Hooker, 1906
        ii) a·ba cha·achi, bolrangko denramramachi

4. Ka·mao on·sogimin sing·anirangoniko minggniko aganchakbo: 2 x 5 = 10
   a)   i) Ma·mal ong·ani gisepomangba a·songo ku·cholsan ong·ani aro meli-nangrimani donga ine a·gilsakna paraka – ia chinrang an·ching sakantinan mongsonggipa ong·a.   2 + 1 =3
   ii) Indiani skanggipa Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru 1947 bilsio Delhi Red Forto.   2

   b) i) 1863 bilsimango Bangsi songo, – M. C. Mason aro E. G. Phillips ma·angming Sastroko A·chikku pe·anio dakchakgipako nangani gimin – Serampore Boarding

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Skul, New Yorkni Springville, Newton Centreni Grammar skul aro Theological Seminary.   1+2+2 = 5

c) Sonaram R. Sangma saksa mingsingbegipa A·chik dilgipa – 1867 bilsimango Na·chi Rongdik warini rikamo donggipa damsa chongipa gittim Rongrokgreo – Nokmarangni a·kingrangko ra·seke Reserve Forest dakdraarangko, drae begal olata aro sorok choatarangna.   1+2+2 = 5

d) i) Silchiko wa·alo so·gitchake silkamo done atteni je bimangona dokpelgapata gita poraimiting sal somoirango mandeko wa·alo so·gitchake hatturichi dokpelgapatenga – chakchike aro mikchi ong·e jotton ka·anirang – janggi tanganio ku·sa rongsa ga·brite cha·na changpana aro nama gadango janggi tangpana gita.

                    2+1+2=5

Poetry Section – 18

5.   Ka ·mao on·sogimin kattarangna chong·motgipa ortoko basee sebo: 1 x 5 = 5
    i)   b) andalani
    ii)   a) changroani tiktak namchacha.
    iii)   a) nokmikkangni do·ga
    iv)   b) mamungkoba u·ipilgija tua
    v)   a) sal ra·dorikrika

6.   Bangbanggipa biaprango poedoni ritingrangko gapatbo: 1 x 4= 4
    a)   Tengbaa gita aski 'Ang chakki' 3 gipa pod.
    b)   Gipinrang an·tangni sambao Basako 1 gipa pod.
    c)   Tusichipe ma·a paako "Pring" 8 gipa pod.
    d)   Dol·e reding gatako 'Saljong Tasin Me·chik' 1 gipa pod.

7.   On·sogimin ritingrango pangchake sing·anina aganchakbo (mingsakosan)

                                                1 x 3 =3
    a) i) Saljong Tasin Me·chik   1
        ii) Chu peko chuni bilchi a·sel mikkang gitchakbaa gita gitchakpile ka·onangako
        miksonga.   2

    b) i) Basako, Jonmoni D. Shira   1 +1 = 2
        ii) A·chik jatrangko   1

    c) i) Aratgipa manderang
        ii) Uamang kamna arate aro an·tangko neng·atna sikjae salko bang·e nike.   2

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8. Ka·mao on·sogimin sing·anirangoniko mingsako aganchakbo: 1 x 6 = 6
   a) Skia man·giparangko an·tangni man·gimin bidako skia poraia donggijagiparangna skie on·skachina – Mande bilsi re·ange buchuma budepa ong·oba an·tangtangni man·gimin bidaon pangchake janggi tangna man·na aro indake buchuma budeparangna ka·donganiko on·a.   3+3 = 6

   b) Pringni somoian salni kamko ka·na a·bachengani somoi ong·a uandake mandeni janggi tanganioba chadambeni salan janggi tanganina kamko ka·na re·chakatani nambatgipa somoi – A·chik pante me·tra sakantian chadambeni sal somoimitingon, lekka porao ja·manchakenggipa 'A·chik A·songko lekka porachi silroro namroroatna jotton ka·na nanga.   3 + 3 + 6

   c) A·chik a·song dongnue dongenggipa a·ningni gamchatgipa gam gita gipinni mitino dongenga aro basako niksenggipa ong·gen ua somoiko u·ija. Uni gimin poedo segipa an·tangko rasong gribee atchia gita nikaha – a·song gipinrangni chuangako, dalangako nikon a·songtangni sintegija dongana uoni an·pilchina aro an·tangtangni onana gipinko matnangani dongja batesa a·songtangko namatna an·tangni jakon ine ra·na nanga.

   Rapid Reader - 10

9. Ka·mao on·gipa sing·anirangna kan·dike aganchakbo: (mingbrikosan)   1 x 4 = 4
   i) chongipa song Marakkaparani pante (Nodinni jonggipa)
   ii) Matric porikkana aro Hostel Fee-na
   iii) poraigija songchi katangpilgen ong·jaoba sipaichi katanggen.
   iv) Ringreyo nomilrangko cha ringdile aro cigarette ringe.
   v) First division
   vi) Engineering College-chi re·na.

10. Chongipa Marakkapara minggipa songo Class VIII-onasan – bilsi chibonga darangkoba ka·onanggijagipa, songo noko manderangna dakchake on·gipa toromo janggi tanggipa, bi·sarangna ka·sagipa aro didigipa simsakgipa, songni manderangko lekka-porana gisik nangna didigipa – songna dakgimin kamrangna uko mitelpilani aro chasongna gisik ra·na gita.   1 +1+1+ 2 + 1=6
                                        Ba
     Jengbanna – songtango High skulko kulie Head Master ong·china – songtango Mondolini pamong ong·na – Sastro, A·chikni Ring·ani Git, V.I.P suitcase aro sleeping bag, sonani Medal – Jenggin Lasker.   1 +1+1+ 2 + 1=6

11.   On·sogimin sentencerangko sepae bracket ningo sing·a gita sebo: 1x10 = 10
       a) Verbal Adjective
       b) sokbaenga, Intransitive verb
       c) Object clause
       d) Pangchakani
       e) Bi·sarangni gam·e chrikaniara
       f) ring·engachim, skang ong·enggimin Tense
       g) mnisalo, salko mesokani Adverb
       h) gittamgipa gadang
       i) sokbaenba
       j) srang

12.   Bangbanggipa biapo kragipa katta jikserangko gapatbo: (mingbrikosan) ½ x 4 =2
       a) me·gol
       b) rangsi
       c) matte
       d) Ano
       e) gitchi

13.   Ka·mao on·gimin katta bichongrangoni mingsani gimin katta ming-200 mango
       golpoko matchote sebo: 1 x 5 = 5
       a) Budepa aro uni depante sakbri

              Changsao song damsao budepa saksa dongachim. Uo depante sakbri
       dongachim. Uni depanterang namen kamna aratbegipa ong·achim. Pagipa namen
       dukko man·aha maina ua depanterangoniko mamung dakchakaniko man·jachim.
       Uni gimin pagipa uamangko mai cholchi kam ka·atna man·gen uko chanchiaha.
       Indake salsao, ua antichini re·bapilmitingo saldingbeana bol salakimo
       neng·takmitingo manderangni a·bao bimchipe kam ka·ako nike ua namen
       chanchibeaha. Jamano ua mingsa cholko dakna budi man·aha. Salsao ua depante
       sakbriko okame uni a·bako mesokate, "Nasimang ia a·bako gamode sonako
       man·gen" ine aganaha. Indake uamang sonako man·na sike a·ba gamna pagipana
       ku·chakaha.

              Salgipino skanggipa depante a·bako gamna a·bachengaha. Adita gamani
       ja·mano sonako man·jani gimin ua gamgija katbapilaha. Gnigipa aro gittamgipa
       depanterangba apsan daken game nioba man·jae galchipe katbapilaha. Bon·kame
       chonbatgipa depante adatangrangni gamgimin a·barangko game uano mi
       misirangko ge·ahaon ua banga mi misirangko man·e uarangko pale man·e cha·aha.

Pagipa depante sakgittamko okame aganaha, "Nibo na·simangni chonbatgipa jonggipa bimchipe aro gisik nange a·bako gamahani gimin Nokgipa una sonako pattiaha, jekon anga a·bao dape dona ine aganahachim." Pagipani indake aganon depante sakgittamba aro jonggipani man·e cha·ako nike uamangba an·tangtangni kamna kratcha·aha. Jamano uamangba gisik pil·aha aro kamna gisiko nangaha. Pagipa iako nike namen kusi ong·beaha.

14. Ka·mao on·gipa bakko poraie, ja·mantapo on·gimin sing·anirangna kattatangchi aganchakbo.   2 x 5 = 10
    i) Abong Noga A·chik matgrik, A·chikrangko A·chik a·songo songdongdilchenggipa ong·achim.   2
    ii) Uo nokkolrang sak hajalsa dongachim – an·tangna game-rim·e on·china. 1 +1=2
    iii) matchurangko   2
    iv) a) nik-wat-sok-pil-ja-chim.   2
    b) teng-chip-chip-pil-a-chim
    v) noko mamungkoba kam ka·gija roari cha·e donggipako miksonga.   2

*****