MARKING SCHEME



CLASS XII HUMANITIES SUBJECTS



CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION DELHI

MARKING SCHEME



CLASS XII HUMANITIES SUBJECTS



CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION DELHI

CBSE, Delhi-110301

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Manuscript as such highlights the main value points and does not represent a complete ideal answer. Manuscript may vary from time to time and year to year.

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PREFACE

CBSE as a pace setting national Board has constantly been striving to design its evaluation process in a manner that it is used as a powerful means of influencing the quality of teaching and learning in the classroom situation. Also, it has to be so designed that it provides constant feedback regarding the effectiveness of the course content, classroom processes and the growth of individual learners besides the appropriateness of evaluation procedures.

As a move in this direction, CBSE started the practice of publishing the Marking Schemes with twin objectives in mind-(i) making the system more transparent and at the same time, (ii) ensuring high degree of reliability in scoring procedure.

Who are the markers of answer scripts? How do they mark the answer scripts? How can it be ensured that marking is fair, objective and reliable? Questions of these types naturally arise in the minds of candidates appearing in the public examination. These questions are equally pertinent to the teachers who are not adequately exposed to the CBSE system of marking.

Answer Scripts marking is a specialised job. It is assigned to teachers-PGTs for Class XII and TGTs for Class X who are in direct touch with the subject and have a minimum of 3 years experience of teaching the subject at that level. Appointment of examiners is made in accordance with the well-defined norms. Markers examine scripts with the help of detailed guidelines called the 'Marking Schemes'.

It is this tool (Marking Scheme) alongwith the extensive supervisory checks and counter-checks through which CBSE tries to ensure objective and fair marking. The present publication is being brought out with a view to serving the following objectives :

- (i) To give an opportunity to the teachers and students to look into the Marking Schemes that were developed by the Board and supplied to the evaluators in 2015 main examination in some selected main subjects.
- (ii) To receive feedback and suggestions from institutions/subject teachers on the utility and further improvement of Marking Schemes.
- (iii) To encourage institutions to undertake similar exercise of developing marking schemes for classes other than those covered by the Board's examination with a view to increasing teachers' responsiveness to them as the essential tools of evaluation.

HOW TO USE

Teachers and the students preparing for Class XII examination of the Board constitute the primary interest-group of this publication. Marking Schemes of Question Papers in the subjects of English Core, English Elective-C, Hindi Elective, Hindi Core, History, Political Science, Geography, Psychology, Sociology, Home Science, Sanskrit Core, Sanskrit Elective, Urdu Core, Urdu Elective and Bengali administered in Delhi and Outside Delhi during the 2015 main examination have been included in this document. Some tips on their usage are given below :

(a) To Teachers :

- Go through the syllabus and the weightage distribution for the subject carefully.
- Read the question paper to find out how far the question paper set subscribes to the prescribed design. Grade every question by difficulty level for students who have taken the main Board examination.
- Consult the 'Marking Scheme' for each question, with reference to steps into which answers and awards have been divided.
- Work out concrete suggestions for the Board.

(b) To Students :

- Study each question carefully, comprehend them and write down the main points of the answer and note down their difficulties for clarification.
- Examine a question in conjunction with the Marking Scheme and find out the proximity of the answer to that suggested in the Marking Scheme.

We urge the teachers to encourage their students to make use of this publication.

K.K. CHOUDHURY CONTROLLER OF EXAMINATIONS

भारत का संविधान

उद्देशिका

हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक' [सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व-संपन्न समाजवादी पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य] बनाने के लिए, तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को:

सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय,

विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता,

प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता

प्राप्त कराने के लिए,

तथा उन सब में व्यक्ति की गरिमा और² [राष्ट्र की एकता और अखण्डता] सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता बढ़ाने के लिए

दुढ़संकल्प होकर अपनी इस संविधान सभा में आज तारीख 26 नवम्बर, 1949 ई० को एतद्द्वारा इस संविधान को अंगीकृत, अधिनियमित और आत्मार्पित करते हैं।

- संविधान (बयालीसवाँ संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977 से) ''प्रभुत्व-संपन्न लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य'' के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।
- संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977 से) ''राष्ट्र की एकता'' के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।

भाग 4 क

मुल कर्त्तव्य

- 51क. मूल कर्त्तव्य भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक का यह कर्त्तव्य होगा कि वह-
- (क) संविधान का पालन करें और उसके आदर्शों, संस्थाओं, राष्ट्र घ्वज और राष्ट्र गान का आदर करें;
- (ख) स्वतंत्रता के लिए हमारे राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदर्शों को हृदय में संजोए रखें और उनका पालन करें;
- (ग) भारत की प्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा करें और उसे अक्षुण्ण रखें;
- (घ) देश की रक्षा करें और आहवान किए जाने पर राष्ट्र की सेवा करें;
- (ड.) भारत के सभी लोगों में समरसता और समान भ्रातृत्व की भावना का निर्माण करें जो धर्म, भाषा और प्रदेश या वर्ग पर आधारित सभी भेदभाव से परे हों, ऐसी प्रथाओं का त्याग करें जो स्त्रियों के सम्मान के विरूद्ध हैं;
- (च) हमारी सामासिक संस्कृति की गौरवशाली परंपरा का महत्व समझें और उसका परिरक्षण करें;
- (छ) प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की जिसके अंतर्गत वन, झील, नदी, और वन्य जीव हैं, रक्षा करें और उसका संवर्धन करें तथा प्राणि मात्र के प्रति दयाभाव रखें;
- (ज) वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, मानववाद और ज्ञानार्जन तथा सुधार की भावना का विकास करें;
- (झ) सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को सुरक्षित रखें और हिंसा से दूर रहें;
- (ञ) व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने का सतत प्रयास करें जिससे राष्ट्र निरंतर बढते हुए प्रयत्न और उपलब्धि की नई ऊंचाईयों को छू लें।
- (ट) माता-पिता या अभिभावक 6 वर्ष से 14 वर्ष की आयु तक अपनी संतान अथवा आश्रित जैसी भी स्थिति हो, को शिक्षा के लिए अवसर प्रदान करें।

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a [SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC] and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political

LIBERTY to thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the² [unity and integrity of the Nation];

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

- 1. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act. 1976, sec. 2, for "Sovereign Democratic Republic (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)
- Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act. 1976, sec. 2 for "unity of the Nation" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Chapter IV A

Fundamental Duties

ARTICLE 51A

Fundamental Duties- It shall be the duty of every citizen of India-

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practice derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wild life and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.
- (k) a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or as the case may be ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

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Senior School Certificate Examination (XII)

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LIST OF COORDINATORS/SUBJECT EXPERTS/REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REGIONS FOR UPDATION/FINALISATION OF THE MARKING SCHEME FOR THE SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2015

S.No.	Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts	S.No.	Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts
ENGLISH CORE		7.	Mrs. Mahalakshmi Iyengar
1.	Dr. Usha Ram Principal		Prakash Hr. Sec. School, Ahmedabad
	Laxman Public School Hauz Khas, New Delhi	8.	Ms. Vandana Kapoor Principal DAV Public School
2.	Dr. Opkar Singh Retd. Prof. 121, Sahyog Appartments		Mausam Vihar Delhi-110092
	Mayur Vihar Phase-I Delhi	9.	Mrs. Bella Bhateja, PGT G. D. Goenka Pub. School
3.	Mrs. Sukumari Menon Principal Bhavan's Adarsh Vidyalaya Kochi		Vasant Kunj, New Delhi
	Kerala	10.	Ms. Ipsita Das Principal
4.	Mrs. Prabha Dastidar Principal Army School, Narangi PO - Satgaon, Guwahati		DAV Public School sec6, Market Nagar, Abhinav Bindanasi, Cuttack Orisha - 753014
5.	Shri Dev Nagar Godwin Public School Rohta Road Meerut	11.	Ms. Malini Khatri Modern School Barakhamba Road New Delhi
6.	Mrs. I.P. Bhatia Principal Sarla Chopra D.A.V. Public School Sec. 56, Noida	12.	Mrs. Neena Kaul St. Mary's School Safdarjung Enclave New Delhi - 110016

- 13. Shri D.N.Tiwari PGT Laxman Public School Hauz Khas, New Delhi
- 14. Shri Navin Sharma Laxman Public School Hauz Khas, New Delhi

ENGLISH ELECTIVE-C

- Dr. Usha Ram Principal Laxman Public School Hauz Khas, New Delhi
- Shri P. J. Peter Laxman Public School Hauz Khas, New Delhi
- Mrs. Neena Kaul St.Mary's School B-2 Block, Safdarjung Enclave New Delhi
- 4. Sh. S.R. Vij 48, Sahyog Appartment Mayur Vihar, Phase-1 New Delhi
- 5. Ms. Malini Khatri Modern School Barakhamba Road New Delhi

S.No. Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts

- Mrs. Shailja Jaiswal Delhi Public School Site No. 3, Meerut Road, Ghaziabad - (UP)
- 7. Sh. D.D. Batra New Way School Sector-K, Ali Ganj Lucknow (U.P.)
- Ms. Vinodita Sankhyan Principal, Shri Ram Ashram Public School, Majitha Road, Amritsar

HINDI ELECTIVE/CORE

- Mrs. Prem Lata Garg Principal DAV Public School Sreshtha Vihar Delhi
- Mrs. Vinod Pathak
 PGT
 Durgawati Hemraj tah Saraswati
 Vidya Mandir
 3rd M. Nehru Nagar
 Ghaziabad, U.P.
- Sh. Braj Kishor Thripathi Principal Saraswati V.M. Sr. Sec. School Aliganj, Lucknow (UP)
- Ms. Saroj Pant DAV Public School Sreshtha Vihar Delhi

S.N	o. Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts	<i>S</i> . <i>N</i>	0. N E
5.	Dr. Vinay Kumar Tewari	2.	Μ
	PGT		D
	Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 3		Se
	Mancheswar Railway Colony Bhubaneswar, Khordha		Ν
	Odisha		
_		3.	Sl
6.	Sh. Shiv Kumar Sharma, DAV Sr. Sec. School		E
	Sector-8,		Ν
	Chandigarh		
7	0	4.	Μ
7.	Dr. Trilokish Narayan Tripathi Principal		Sa
	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya		В
	P.O. Jamtala, Dist. Kamrup		Ja
	Bhubaneswar, Khordha		
	Assam	5.	Μ
8.	Ms. Kalpana Sexena		Η
	PGT (Hindi)		D
	MGD Girls School		R
	Jaipur		N
9.	Dr. Ajay Sharma		_
	Principal	6.	Μ
	Shrijibaba, S.V.M.		G
	Goverdhan Road		Sa
	Mathura, U.P.		Ν
10.	Suresh Pant	7	
	10-C-4-C,	7.	M
	Janakpuri New Delhi		G
			Sa
HIST	TORY		N
1.	Sh. S.S. Minhas	8.	Sl
1.	Guru Nanak Public School		Sa
	Sura Famar Faunt School		

Rajouri Garden New Delhi

S.No. Name of the Coordinator/Subject

- S.No. Name of the Coordinator/Subject **Experts**
- Ms. Neeraj Kochhar Delhi Public School Sec-30 Noida (UP)
- Sh. Jagdish Bhartiya ED-94, Tagore Garden New Delhi-110027
- Ars. Nishat Alvi aint Soldier Public School Bhagwan Das Road, aipur, Rajasthan
- As. Padma Srinivasan HOD Delhi Public School R.K. Puram New Delhi
- Ms. Nishi Manglik **Gyan Bharti School** laket New Delhi
- Ms. Divya Shekhar Gyan Bharati School laket, New Delhi
- Sh. Kirpal Singh Sant Baba Bhag Singh Int. School PO Padhina Jullandhur

- Mrs. Vinita Rikhi
 ASN Sr. Sec. School
 Mayur Vihar Extn.
 Delhi 110091
- Sh. Kamlesh
 Int. Model Sr. Sec. School
 Sector-10-A
 Chandigarh
- 11. Sh. V.K. Mishra J.N.V. - Adalbori Baksa Assam

POLITICAL SCIENCE

- Mrs. Chitra Nakra Principal Veda Vyasa DAV Pub. School Vikaspuri New Delhi
- Dr. R.K. Anand R-837, New Rajender Nagar, New Delhi
- Sh. R.S. Pasricha
 331-B,
 Mianwali Colony,
 Gurgaon (Haryana)
- 4. Sh. M.L. Sawhney 240 Sector-4, Gurgaon (Haryana)

S.No. Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts

- Shri K. Alung Khumba Kendriya Vidyalaya Maligaon, Near Kamakhya Rly. Station, Guwahati, Assam
- 6. Sh. Sanjay Bajaj
 DAV Model School
 Sector-15/A
 Chandigarh 160015
- Ms. Renu Kashyap
 R.P. V.V. School
 Kishan Ganj
 Delhi
- 8. Smt. Meenakshi Tandon Sardar Patel Vidyalaya Lodi Estate, New Delhi
- 9. Sh. Shyam Kishore Gupta R.P. V.V. School Gandhi Nagar Delhi
- 10. Mrs. Renu Tyagi
 PGT
 JKG Senior Sec. School,
 B-Block,
 Vijay Nagar, Sector 9
 Ghaziabad
- Mrs. Kirti Bajaj
 Veda Vyasa DAV Pub. School
 Vikaspuri
 New Delhi

- 12. Mrs. G. Ramakirpal Lady Irwin Sr. Sec. School, Delhi
- Sh. K. Alung Khumba Kendriya Vidyalaya Maligaon, Near Kamakhya Rly. Station, Guwahati Assam

GEOGRAPHY

- 1. Ms. Sanjana Mahajan Principal Vivekanand School D-Block, Anand Vihar, Delhi-110092
- Dr. D.S. Yadav
 E-52, Pandav Nagar
 Delhi-95
- Dr. Ashok Kumar, Principal Vidya Bhawan Maha Vidyalaya Sr. Sec. School Lodhi Estate New Delhi
- 4. Sh. Sunil Kumar Joshi Vice Principal Kendriya Vidyalaya Dehradun
- Mrs. Sheba Mall Lect. in Geography John-4 Dorsey Road Prasad Nagar New Delhi

S.No. Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts

- 6. Shri Mon Bahadur Chettri, Kendriya Vidyalaya
 EAC Upper Shillong
 Meghalaya-793009
- 7. Shri Yash Pal Singh,
 23, Balbindar Appts., A-6,
 Pashchim Vihar,
 New Delhi-110063
- Dr. Rajiv Ranjan Sinha
 Principal,
 Baldwin Academy
 Patna
- 9. Shri Harish Kumar
 PGT. (Geog.)
 Govt. Boys Sr. Sec. School
 West Vinod Nagar
 Delhi
- Mrs. Bhupender Singh
 Principal
 Navayuga Radiance
 Sr. Sec. School
 Lucknow
- Shri Surinder Kumar
 Vice-Principal
 Mayo College,
 Ajmer, Rajasthan
 Delhi

PSYCHOLOGY

- Mrs. Madhumita Chatterjee PGT - Psychology Laxman Public School Hauz Khas New Delhi
- Dr. Satya Vir Singh C-66, Jiwan Park, Pankha Road, New Delhi
- Mrs. Usha Anand
 F-19, Hauz Khas Enclave
 New Delhi
- 4. Sh. A.K. Bhatnagar
 1-826, Ansals,
 Palam Vihar,
 Gurgaon, (Haryana)
- 5. Ms. Shilpi Sharma C.S.K.M. Public School Satbari, New Delhi
- Ms. Alka Kumar
 D-I/105, Rabindra Nagar, New Delhi

SOCIOLOGY

 Mrs. Karuna Verma Vice Principal KIIT World School Zone H-4, Pitampura Delhi

S.No. Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts

- 2. Smt. Seema Roy Choudhury PGT Presentation Convent School, Delhi
- 3. Mrs. Rita Khanna PGT,
 Delhi Public School
 R.K. Puram, Sector 12
 New Delhi
- 4. Dr. Renu Bhatia
 Principal,
 Sarvodaya Kanya Vidyalaya,
 Moti Bagh,
 New Delhi

HOME SCIENCE

- Smt. Anju Chauhan,
 St. Thomas School
 Mandir Marg
 New Delhi
- Seema Maini
 V. Principal
 Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School
 Quresh Nagar
 Idgah Road, Delhi
- Dr. (Mrs) Shanti Dabas, A-202, Vikas Puri New Delhi

- Mrs. Harmeet Singh Laxman Public School Hauz Khas New Delhi
- Ms. Chitra Gupta
 D.E.O.
 Zone-28, Jhandewalan
 Distt. Central
 New Delhi
- Dr. Kailash Khanna
 B-2/2106, Rockview Aptts.
 Vasant Kunj
 New Delhi
- Mrs. Sushma Jindal Model Sr. Sec. School Sector-20B Chandigarh

SANSKRIT ELECTIVE / CORE

- Sh. Yatender Kumar Sharma Saheed Bhai Bal Mukand Vidyalaya, Shandaracharya Marg Delhi
- Sh. Ram Chaturvedi
 PGT,
 Ratan Lal Phool Katori Devi
 Vidya Mandir
 Mathura

S.No. Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts

- Sh. Raghu Nath Sharma
 263, Kohat Enclave
 Pitampura,
 Delhi
- Sh. Y.D. Sharma
 H.No. 100, 101 Pocket A-3
 Sector-11, Rohini,
 Delhi
- Sh. Shri Kant Mishra Jugal Devi Saraswati Vidyamandir, Kanpur
- Sh. Vijay Trivedi Vasant Velly School Vasant Kunj New Delhi
- Sh. Shyam Lal Arya M.B.D.A.V. Sr. Sec. School Yusuf Sarai New Delhi
- Smt. Tara Rani
 Sarvodaya Kanya Vidyalaya
 Malka Ganj,
 Delhi
- Mrs. Ranjana Srivastava,
 Vice Principal
 Govt. Model Sr. Sec. School,
 Sector-16
 Chandigarh

- Sh. Parmanand Jha
 Vice Principal
 Govt. Boys Sr. Sec. School, No.-1
 Adarsh Nagar
 Delhi-110033
- Sh. Avdhesh Marn Shaheed Bhai Bal Mukand Vidyalaya Shankaracharya Marg Delhi

URDU ELECTIVE / URDU CORE

- Mohd. Maroof Khan
 Principal
 Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial
 Sr. Sec. School
 Jafrabad,
 Delhi
- Dr. Qudsia Qureshi
 B-52 Phase II,
 Vivek Vihar,
 Delhi
- Miss Kishwar Jahan
 PGT
 Dr. Zakir Husain Memorial
 Sr. Sec. School
 Jafrabad,
 Delhi
- 4. Dr. Nafees Jahan
 47/5, Uttranchal Society
 I.P. Extension,
 Delhi

S.No. Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts

- Mr. Masood Javed Quami Sr. Sec. School Shahi Idgah New Delhi
- Dr. Razi Ahmed Sarvodaya Bal Vidyalaya Jafrabad, Delhi
- Sh. Farhan Baig
 Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial
 Sr. Sec. School
 Jafrabad,
 Delhi

BENGALI

- Shri Pradip Saha, PGT (Bengali)
 VN Bengali Sr. Sec. School, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi
- 2. Ms. Aditi Sinha
 PGT (Beng.)
 Bengali Sr. Sec. School
 22 A Shamnath Marg.
 Delhi
- Mrs. Mitra Saha,
 PGT (Beng.)
 Shyama Prasad Vidyalaya
 Lodhi Estate
 New Delhi

4. Ms. Sharmistha Sen Associate Prof. Zakir Hussan College Delhi

S.No. Name of the Coordinator/Subject Experts

5. Tultul Banerjee PGT (Bengali) Bhawans G.K. Vidyamandir Saltlake Colony Kolkata

ENGLISH (Core)

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

General Instructions:

- *(i) This paper is divided into three Sections: A, B and C. All the sections are compulsory.*
- (ii) Separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary. Read these instructions very carefully and follow them faithfully.
- (iii) Do not exceed the prescribed word limit while answering the questions.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 1/1/1 SECTION A : READING

20 Marks

12

- **1.** Read the passage given below carefully:
 - 1. For four days, I walked through the narrow lanes of the old city, enjoying the romance of being in a city where history still lives in its cobblestone streets and in its people riding asses, carrying vine leaves and palm as they once did during the time of Christ.
 - 2. This is Jerusalem, home to the sacred sites of Christianity, Islam and Judaism. This is the place that houses the church of the Holy Sepulchre, the place where Jesus was finally laid to rest. This is also the site of Christ's crucifixion, burial and resurrection.
 - 3. Built by the Roman Emperor Constantine at the site of an earlier temple to Aphrodite, it is the most venerated Christian shrine in the world. And justifiably so. Here, within the church, are the last five stations of the cross, the 10th station where Jesus was stripped of his clothes, the 11th where he was nailed to the cross, the 12th where he died on the cross, the 13th where the body was removed from the cross, and the 14th, his tomb.

- 4. For all this weighty tradition, the approach and entrance to the church is nondescript. You have to ask for directions. Even to the devout Christian pilgrims walking along the Via Dolorosa - the Way of Sorrows - first nine stations look clueless. Then a courtyard appears, hemmed in by other buildings and a doorway to one side. This leads to a vast area of huge stone architecture.
- 5. Immediately inside the entrance is your first stop. It's the stone of anointing: this is the place, according to Greek tradition, where Christ was removed from the cross. The Roman Catholics, however, believe it to be the spot where Jesus' body was prepared for burial by Joseph.
- 6. What happened next ? Jesus was buried. He was taken to a place outside the city of Jerusalem where other graves existed and there, he was buried in a cave. However, all that is long gone, destroyed by continued attacks and rebuilding; what remains is the massive - and impressive - Rotunda (a round building with a dome) that Emperor Constantine built. Under this, and right in the centre of the Rotunda, is the structure that contains the Holy Sepulchre.
- 7. "How do you know that this is Jesus' tomb ?" I asked one of the pilgrims standing next to me. He was clueless, more interested, like the rest of them, in the novelty of it all and in photographing it, than in its history or tradition.
- 8. At the start of the first century, the place was a disused quarry outside the city walls. According to the gospels, Jesus' crucifixion occurred 'at a place outside the city walls with graves nearby' Archaeologists have discovered tombs from that era, so the site is compatible with the biblical period.
- 9. The structure at the site is a marble tomb built over the original burial chamber. It has two rooms, and you enter four at a time into the first of these, the Chapel of the Angel. Here the angel is supposed to have sat on a stone to recount Christ's resurrection. A low door made of white marble, partly worn away by pilgrims' hands, leads to a smaller chamber inside. This is the 'room of the tomb', the place where Jesus was buried.

10. We entered in single file. On my right was a large marble slab that covered the original rock bench on which the body of Jesus was laid. A woman knelt and prayed. Her eyes were wet with tears. She pressed her face against the slab to hide them, but it only made it worse.

On the basis of your understanding of this passage answer the following questions with the help of given options:

 $(1 \times 4 = 4)$

- (a) How does Jerusalem still retain the charm of ancient era?
 - (i) There are narrow lanes.
 - (ii) Roads are paved with cobblestones.
 - (iii) People can be seen riding asses
 - (iv) All of the above
- (b) Holy Sepulchre is sacred to _____.
 - (i) Christianity
 - (ii) Islam
 - (iii) Judaism
 - (iv) Both (i) and (iii)
- (c) Why does one have to constantly ask for directions to the church?
 - (i) Its lanes are narrow.
 - (ii) Entrance to the church is non-descript.
 - (iii) People are not tourist- friendly.
 - (iv) Everyone is lost in enjoying the romance of the place.

- (d) Where was Jesus buried?
 - (i) In a cave
 - (ii) At a place outside the city
 - (iii) In the Holy Sepulchre
 - (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

Answer the following questions briefly:

- (e) What is the Greek belief about the 'stone of anointing'?
- (f) Why did Emperor Constantine build the Rotunda?
- (g) What is the general attitude of the pilgrims?
- (h) How is the site compatible with the biblical period?
- (i) Why did the pilgrims enter the room of the tomb in a single me?
- (j) Why did 'a woman' try to hide her tears?
- (k) Find words from the passage which mean the same as : $(1 \times 2 = 2)$

 $(1 \times 6 = 6)$

10

- (i) A large grave (para 3)
- (ii) Having no interesting features/dull (para 4)

2. Read the passage given below :

 We often make all things around us the way we want them. Even during our pilgrimages we have begun to look for whatever makes our heart happy, gives comfort to our body and peace to the mind. It is as if external solutions will fulfil our needs, and we do not want to make any special efforts even in our spiritual search. Our mind is resourceful - it works to find shortcuts in simple and easy ways.

- 2. Even pilgrimages have been converted into tourism opportunities. Instead, we must awaken our conscience and souls and understand the truth. Let us not tamper with either our own nature or that of the Supreme.
- 3. All our cleverness is rendered ineffective when nature does a dance of destruction. Its fury can and will wash away all imperfections. Indian culture, based on Vedic treatises, assists in human evolution, but we are now using our entire energy in distorting these traditions according to our convenience instead of making efforts to make ourselves worthy of them.
- 4. The irony is that humans are not even aware of the complacent attitude they have allowed themselves to sink to. Nature is everyone's Amma and her fierce blows will sooner or later comer us and force us to understand this truth. Earlier, pilgrimages to places of spiritual significance were rituals that were undertaken when people became free from their worldly duties. Even now some seekers take up this pious religious journey as a path to peace and knowledge. Anyone travelling with this attitude feels and travels with only a few essential items that his body can carry. Pilgrims traditionally travelled light, on foot, eating light, dried chickpeas and fruits, or whatever was available. Pilgrims of olden days did not feel the need to stay in special AC bedrooms, or travel by luxury cars or indulge themselves with delicious food and savouries.
- 5. Pilgrims traditionally moved ahead, creating a feeling of belonging towards all, conveying a message of brotherhood among all they came across whether in small caves, ashrams or local settlements. They received the blessings and congregations of yogis and mahatmas in return while conducting the dharma of their pilgrimage. A pilgrimage is like penance or sadhana to stay near nature and to experience a feeling of oneness with it, to keep the body healthy and fulfilled with the amount of food, while seeking freedom from attachments and yet remaining happy while staying away from relatives and associates.
- 6. This is how a pilgrimage should be rather than making it like a picnic by taking a large group along and living in comfort, packing in entertainment,

and tampering with environment. What is worse is giving a boost to the ego of having had a special darshan. Now alms are distributed, charity done while they brag about their spiritual experiences!

- 7. We must embark on our spiritual journey by first understanding the grace and significance of a pilgrimage and following it up with the prescribed rules and rituals this is what translates into the ultimate and beautiful medium of spiritual evolution. There is no justification for tampering with nature.
- 8. A pilgrimage is symbolic of contemplation and meditation and acceptance, and is a metaphor for the constant growth or movement and love for nature that we should hold in our hearts.
- 9. This is the truth !

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage answer the questions that follow with the help of given options:

 $(1 \times 2 = 2)$

- (a) How can a pilgrim keep his body healthy?
 - (i) By travelling light
 - (ii) By eating a small amount of food
 - (iii) By keeping free from attachments
 - (iv) Both (i) and (ii)
- (b) How do we satisfy our ego?
 - (i) By having a special darshan
 - (ii) By distributing alms
 - (iii) By treating it like a picnic
 - (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

Answer the following as briefly as possible:

- (c) What change has taken place in our attitude towards pilgrimages?
- (d) What happens when pilgrimages are turned into picnics?
- (e) Why are we complacent in our spiritual efforts?
- (f) How does nature respond when we try to be clever with it?
- (g) In olden days with what attitude did people go on a pilgrimage?
- (h) What message does the passage convey to the pilgrims?
- (i) Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following:
 - (i) made / turned (para 3)
 - (ii) very satisfied (para 4)

3. Read the passage given below:

It is surprising that sometimes we don't listen to what people say to us. We hear them, but we don't listen to them. I was curious to know how hearing is different from listening. I had thought both were synonyms, but gradually, I realised there is a big difference between the two words.

Hearing is a physical phenomenon. Whenever somebody speaks, the sound waves generated reach you, and you definitely hear whatever is said to you. However, even if you hear something, it doesn't always mean that you actually understand whatever is being said. Paying attention to whatever you hear means you are really listening. Consciously using your mind to understand whatever is being said is listening.

Diving deeper, I found that listening is not only hearing with attention, but is much more than that. Listening is hearing with full attention, and applying our mind. Most of the time, we listen to someone, but our minds are full of needless chatter and there doesn't seem to be enough space to accommodate what is being spoken. We come with a lot of prejudices and preconceived notions about the speaker or the subject on which he is talking. We pretend to listen to the speaker, but deep inside, we sit in judgement and are dying to pronounce right or wrong, true or false, yes or no. Sometimes, we even come prepared with a negative mindset of proving the speaker wrong. Even if the speaker says nothing harmful, we are ready to pounce on him with our own version of things.

What we should ideally do is listen first with full awareness. Once, we have done that, we can decide whether we want to make a judgement or not. Once we do that, communication will be perfect and our interpersonal relationship will become so much better. Listening well doesn't mean one has to say the right thing at the right moment. In fact, sometimes if words are left unspoken, there is a feeling of tension and negativity. Therefore, it is better to speak out your mind, but do so with awareness after listening to the speaker with full concentration.

Let's look at this in another way. When you really listen, you imbibe not only what is being spoken, but you also understand what is not spoken as well. Most of the time we don't really listen even to people who really matter to us. That's how misunderstandings grow among families, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters.

- (A) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary - minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it.
- (B) Write a summary of the passage in about **80** words.

(3)

(5)

SECTION-B 30 Marks

ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS

4. Every year in the central park of the city a flower show is held in the month of February. Your school has received a circular from the District Collector inviting your students to visit it. Write a notice in about 50 words informing the students

about the show and advising them to go and enjoy it. You are Navtej/Navita, Head Boy/Head Girl Sunrise Public School, Surat.

OR

Sarvodaya Education Society, a charitable organisation is coming to your school to distribute books among the needy students. As Head Boy/Head Girl, Sunrise Public School, Surat, write a notice in about **50** words asking such students to drop the lists of books they need in the box kept outside the Principal's office. You are Navtej/Navita.

5. Recently you went to your native village to visit your grandparents. You saw that some of the children in the age group 5 - 14 (the age at which they should have been at school) remained at home, were working in the fields or simply loitering in the streets.

Write a letter in **120-150** words to the editor of a national daily analyzing the problem and offering solutions to it. You are Navtej/Navita, M-114 Mount Kailash, Kanpur.

OR

When cricket teams go abroad the members are allowed to take their wives, even friends along with them. Does this fact distract them or help them to focus on their game in a better way? If it is good, why don't we allow our athletes to enjoy the same privilege ?

Write a letter to editor of a national daily in 120.150 words giving your views on the issue. You are Navtej/Navita, M-114 Mount Kailash, Kanpur.

6. Mobile phone of today is no longer a mere means of communication. Music lovers are so glued to it that they don't pay attention even to the traffic while crossing the roads. This leads to accidents sometimes even fatal ones.

Write a speech in 150-200 words to be delivered in the morning assembly advising the students to be careful in the use of this otherwise very useful gadget. Imagine you are Principal of your school.

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OR

Power shortage has become a norm even in the metropolitan cities. One way to face this situation is by preventing the wastage of power.

Write a speech in **150-200** words on the importance of power in our daily life and how to save power at school and at home. Imagine that you are the Principal of your school.

7. In the year to come (if you have not already done this year) you are going to celebrate your 18th birthday. Write an article in **150-200** words on the joys and responsibilities of being eighteen. You are Navtej/Navita.

10

OR

Write an article in 150-200 words on how we can make India a carefree and enjoyable place for women when they can go wherever they like to without any fear of being stared at, molested or discriminated against. You are Navtej/Navita.

SECTION - C 40 Marks

LITERATURE: TEXT BOOKS AND LONG READING TEXT

8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow : 4

I saw my mother,

beside me,

doze, open mouthed, her face

ashen like that

of a corpse and realized with

pain

that she was as old as she

looked but soon

put that thought away,

(a)	What worried the poet when she looked at her mother?	(1)		
(b)	Why was there pain in her realization ?	(1)		
(c)	Why did she put that thought away?	(1)		
(d)	Identify the figure of speech used in these lines.	(1)		
	OR			
Far f	from gusty waves these children's faces.			
Like rootless weeds, the hair torn round their pallor;				
The tall girl with her weighed-down head.				
(a)	Who are these children?	(1)		
(b)	What does the poet mean by 'gusty waves' ?	(1)		
(c)	What has possibly weighed-down the tall girl's head?	(1)		
(d)	Identify the figure of speech used in these lines.	(1)		
Answer any four of the following in 30 - 40 words each :				
(a)	Who occupied the back benches in the class room on the day of the last lesson? Why?			
(b)	Why did Douglas' mother recommend that he should learn swimming at the YMCA swimming pool ?			
(c)	What will counting upto twelve and keeping still help us achieve ?			
(d)	What does a thing of beauty do for us?			
(e)	Which do you think is a better ending of Roger Skunk's story, Jo's or her father's? Why ?			
(f)	What could the Governor have done to securely bring Evans back to the prison from the 'Golden Lion' ?			

9.

10. Answer the following in 120 - 150 words:

Giving a bribe is an evil practice. How did the Tiger King bribe the British officer to save his kingdom? How do you view this act of his ?

OR

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Dr. Sadao was a patriotic Japanese as well as a dedicated surgeon. How could he honour both the values ?

11. Answer the following in **120-150** words:

Describe the difficulties the bangle makers of Firozabad have to face in their lives.

OR

The peddler declined the invitation of the ironmaster but accepted the one from Edla. Why?

12. Answer the following in 120-150 words :

Describe the ironical situation in which Silas Marner had to leave Lantern Yard.

OR

Within a few days of his arrival in Iping, people became suspicious of Griffin. Why?

13. Answer the following in 120-150 words :

Describe Dolly Winthrop as the most lovable character in George Eliot's 'Silas Marner'.

OR

Attempt a character sketch of Marvel.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 1/1 SECTION A : READING

12

- **1.** Read the passage carefully.
 - 1 For four days, I walked through the narrow lanes of the old city, enjoying the romance of being in a city where history still lives - in its cobblestone streets and in its people riding asses, carrying vine leaves and palm as they once did during the time of Christ.
 - 2 This is Jerusalem, home to the sacred sites of Christianity, Islam and Judaism. This is the place that houses the church of the Holy Sepulchre, the place where Jesus was finally laid to rest. This is also the site of Christ's crucifixion, burial and resurrection.
 - 3 Built by the Roman Emperor Constantine at the site of an earlier temple to Aphrodite, it is the most venerated Christian shrine in the world. And justifiably so. Here, within the church, are the last five stations of the cross, the 10th station where Jesus was stripped of his clothes, the 11th where he was nailed to the cross, the 12th where he died on the cross, the 13th where the body was removed from the cross, and the 14th, his tomb.
 - 4 For all this weighty tradition, the approach and entrance to the church is nondescript. You have to ask for directions. Even to the devout Christian pilgrims walking along the Via Dolorosa - the Way of Sorrows - first nine stations look clueless. Then a courtyard appears, hemmed in by other buildings and a doorway to one side. This leads to a vast area of huge stone architecture.
 - 5 Immediately inside the entrance is your first stop. It's the stone of anointing: this is the place, according to Greek tradition, where Christ was removed from the cross. The Roman Catholics, however, believe it to be the spot where Jesus' body was prepared for burial by Joseph.
 - 6 What happened next? Jesus was buried. He was taken to a place outside the city of Jerusalem where other graves existed and there, he was buried in a

cave. However, all that is long gone, destroyed by continued attacks and rebuilding; what remains is the massive - and impressive - Rotunda (a round building with a dome) that Emperor Constantine built. Under this, and right in the centre of the Rotunda, is the structure that contains the Holy Sepulchre.

- 7 "How do you know that this is Jesus' tomb ?" I asked one of the pilgrims standing next to me. He was clueless, more interested, like the rest of them, in the novelty of it all and in photographing it, than in its history or tradition.
- 8 At the start of the first century, the place was a disused quarry outside the city walls. According to the gospels, Jesus' crucifixion occurred 'at a place outside the city walls with graves nearby'. Archaeologists have discovered tombs from that era, so the site is compatible with the biblical period.
- 9 The structure at the site is a marble tomb built over the original burial chamber. It has two rooms, and you enter four at a time into the first of these, the Chapel of the Angel. Here the angel is supposed to have sat on a stone to recount Christ's resurrection. A low door made of white marble, partly worn away by pilgrims' hands, leads to a smaller chamber inside. This is the 'room of the tomb', the place where Jesus was buried.
- 10 We entered in a single file. On my right was a large marble slab that covered the original rock bench on which the body of Jesus was laid. A woman knelt and prayed. Her eyes were wet with tears. She pressed her face against the slab to hide them, but it only made it worse.

On the basis of your understanding of this passage answer the following questions with the help of the given options:

 $1 \ge 4 = 4$

- (a) How does Jerusalem still retain the charm of the ancient era?
 - (i) There are narrow lanes.
 - (ii) Roads are paved with cobblestones.
 - (iii) People can be seen riding asses.
 - (iv) All of the above

- (b) Holy Sepulchre is sacred to
 - (i) Christianity
 - (ii) Islam
 - (iii) Judaism
 - (iv) Both (i) and (iii)
- (c) Why does one have to constantly ask for directions to the church?
 - (i) Its lanes are narrow.
 - (ii) Entrance to the church is nondescript.
 - (iii) People are not tourist-friendly.
 - (iv) Everyone is lost in enjoying the romance of the place.
- (d) Where was Jesus buried?
 - (i) In a cave
 - (ii) At a place outside the city
 - (iii) In the Holy Sepulchre
 - (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

Answer the following questions briefly :

- (e) What is the Greek belief about the 'stone of anointing'?
- (f) Why did Emperor Constantine build the Rotunda?
- (g) What is the general attitude of the pilgrims?
- (h) How is the site compatible with the biblical period?
- (i) Why did the pilgrims enter the 'room of the tomb' in a single file?

 $1 \ge 6 = 6$

- (j) Why did 'a woman' try to hide her tears?
- (k) Find words from the passage which mean the same as:
 - (i) A large grave (para 3)
 - (ii) Having no interesting features/dull (para 4)
- 2. Read the passage carefully.
 - 1 We often make all things around us the way we want them. Even during our pilgrimages we have begun to look for whatever makes our heart happy, gives comfort to our body and peace to the mind. It is as if external solutions will fulfil our needs, and we do not want to make any special efforts even in our spiritual search. Our mind is resourceful - it works to find shortcuts in simple and easy ways.
 - 2 Even pilgrimages have been converted into tourism opportunities. Instead, we must awaken our conscience and souls and understand the truth. Let us not tamper with either our own nature or that of the Supreme.
 - 3 All our cleverness is rendered ineffective when nature does a dance of destruction. Its fury can and will wash away all imperfections. Indian culture, based on Vedic treatises, assists in human evolution, but we are now using our entire energy in distorting these traditions according to our convenience instead of making efforts to make ourselves worthy of them.
 - 4 The irony is that humans are not even aware of the complacent attitude they have allowed themselves to sink to. Nature is everyone's Amma and her fierce blows will sooner or later corner us and force us to understand this truth. Earlier, pilgrimages to places of spiritual significance were rituals that were undertaken when people became free from their worldly duties. Even now some seekers take up this pious religious journey as a path to peace and knowledge. Anyone travelling with this attitude feels and travels with only a few essential items that his body can carry. Pilgrims traditionally travelled light, on foot, eating light, dried chickpeas and fruits, or whatever was available.

Pilgrims of olden days did not feel the need to stay in special AC bedrooms, or travel by luxury cars or indulge themselves with delicious food and savouries.

- 5 Pilgrims traditionally moved ahead, creating a feeling of belonging towards all, conveying a message of brotherhood among all they carne across whether in small caves, ashrams or local settlements. They received the blessings and congregations of yogis and mahatmas in return while conducting the dharma of their pilgrimage. A pilgrimage is like penance or sadhana to stay near nature and to experience a feeling of oneness with it, to keep the body healthy and fulfilled with the amount of food, while seeking freedom from attachments and yet remaining happy while staying away from relatives and associates.
- 6 This is how a pilgrimage should be rather than making it like a picnic by taking a large group along and living in comfort, packing in entertainment, and tampering with environment. What is worse is giving a boost to the ego of having had a special darshan. Now alms are distributed, charity done while they brag about their spiritual experiences!
- 7 We must embark on our spiritual journey by first understanding the grace and significance of a pilgrimage and following it up with the prescribed rules and rituals this is what translates into the ultimate and beautiful medium of spiritual evolution. There is no justification for tampering with nature.
- 8 A pilgrimage is symbolic of contemplation and meditation and acceptance, and is a metaphor for the constant growth or movement and love for nature that we should hold in our hearts.
- 9 This is the truth!

On the basis of your understanding of the above passage answer the questions that follow with the help of the given options:

 $1 \ge 2 = 2$

- (a) How can a pilgrim keep his body healthy?
 - (i) By travelling light

- (ii) By eating a small amount of food
- (iii) By keeping free from attachments
- (iv) Both (i) and (ii)
- (b) How do we satisfy our ego?
 - (i) By having a special darshan
 - (ii) By distributing alms
 - (iii) By treating it like a picnic
 - (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

Answer the following as briefly as possible :

 $1 \ge 6 = 6$

- (c) What change has taken place in our attitude towards pilgrimages?
- (d) What happens when pilgrimages are turned into picnics?
- (e) Why are we complacent in our spiritual efforts?
- (f) How does nature respond when we try to be clever with it?
- (g) In olden days with what attitude did people go on a pilgrimage?
- (h) What message does the passage convey to the pilgrims?
- (i) Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following: $1 \ge 2 = 2$
 - (i) made/turned (para 3)
 - (ii) very satisfied (para 4)

3. Read the passage given below :

It is surprising that sometimes we don't listen to what people say to us. We hear them, but we don't listen to them. I was curious to know how hearing is different

8

from listening. I had thought both were synonyms, but gradually, I realised there is a big difference between the two words.

Hearing is a physical phenomenon. Whenever somebody speaks, the sound waves generated reach you, and you definitely hear whatever is said to you. However, even if you hear something, it doesn't always mean that you actually understand whatever is being said. Paying attention to whatever you hear means you are really listening. Consciously using your mind to understand whatever is being said is listening.

Diving deeper, I found that listening is not only hearing with attention, but is much more than that. Listening is hearing with full attention, and applying our mind. Most of the time, we listen to someone, but our minds are full of needless chatter and there doesn't seem to be enough space to accommodate what is being spoken.

We come with a lot of prejudices and preconceived notions about the speaker or the subject on which he is talking. We pretend to listen to the speaker, but deep inside, we sit in judgement and are dying to pronounce right or wrong, true or false, yes or no. Sometimes, we even come prepared with a negative mindset of proving the speaker wrong. Even if the speaker says nothing harmful, we are ready to pounce on him with our own version of things.

What we should ideally do is listen first with full awareness. Once we have done that, we can decide whether we want to make a judgement or not. Once we do that, communication will be perfect and our interpersonal relationship will become so much better. Listening well doesn't mean one has to say the right thing at the right moment. In fact, sometimes if words are left unspoken, there is a feeling of tension and negativity. Therefore, it is better to speak out your mind, but do so with awareness after listening to the speaker with full concentration.

Let's look at this in another way. When you really listen, you imbibe not only what is being spoken, but you also understand what is not spoken as well. Most of the time we don't really listen even to people who really matter to us. That's how misunderstandings grow among families, husbands and wives, brothers and sisters.

- (a) On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it, using headings and sub-headings. Use recognizable abbreviations (wherever necessary - minimum four) and a format you consider suitable. Also supply an appropriate title to it.
- (b) Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words.

SECTION B - (Writing Skills) 30

4. Your school, Akash Public School, Agra needs a canteen manager. On behalf of the Principal, write an advertisement in about 50 words to be published in the classified columns of a local daily. Mention the educational and professional qualifications, other qualities required in the manager, who to apply to and the last date for the receipt of applications.

OR

Your club is going to organise an interclass singing competition. Write a notice in about 50 words inviting names of the students who want to participate in it. Give all the necessary details. You are Navtej/Navita, Secretary, Music Club, Akash Public School, Agra.

5. You are Navtej/Navita, Secretary, Environment Club, Akash Public School, Agra. You, along with a group of students, went on a 3-day tour through Corbett National Park. You found how the tourists abuse the available facilities and thus endanger the environment. Write a letter in 120 - 150 words to the editor of a national daily highlighting the situation. Suggest ways through which the environment of the Park can be saved.

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OR

On Teacher's Day, you read in a newspaper that privately owned and managed schools in small towns or even in the suburbs of metropolitan cities exploit their teachers by paying them just a fraction of their authorised salaries. This affects their

performance in the classroom and thus the lives of their students. Write a letter in 120 - 150 words to the editor of a national daily raising your voice against such exploitation. Suggest ways to solve this problem. You are Navtej/Navita, 112 Taj Road, Agra.

6. The government has banned the use of animals in the laboratories for the purpose of dissection. Write a debate in 150 - 200 words either for or against this decision.

10

OR

Some people feel that electronic media (TV news) will bring about the end of print media (newspapers). What are your views on the issue? Write a debate in 150 - 200 words either for or against this view.

- * use of visuals on TV
- * authentic and fast
- * not enough news for 24-hour telecast
- * may fabricate news
- * become repetitive and dull
- * even scandals become news
- * print media time tested
- * analysed, verified news
- * editorial comments
- * cater to all interests
- 7. Ragging has raised its ugly head again. A recent incident at a prestigious school has shown that this evil has not yet come to an end. Write an article in 150 200 words on 'Ragging, an Evil'. You are Navtej/Navita.

10

- * a practice from the British era
- * original aim, respect for hierarchy
- * enforcing traditions, discipline

- * Prefect a teacher substitute
- * misuse of authority
- * vulgar aspect
- * fatalities
- * solution

OR

India is a tourist's dream destination. Give your views on the tourism potential of India in an article in 150 - 200 words. You are Navtej/Navita.

- * places of worship religious tourism
- * foreigners places of historical interest
- * the rich hill stations during summers
 - the sun-kissed beaches in winters
 - leisure tourism
- * medical tourism world class hospitals

SECTION C - (Literature, Text Books and Long Reading Text) 40

8. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow :

and

looked out at young

trees sprinting, the merry children spilling

out of their homes, but after the airport's

security check, standing a few yards

away, I looked again at her, wan,

pale

as a late winter's moon and felt that

old

9.

Comment.

familiar ache,

(a)	How can the trees sprint?	1
(b)	Why did the poet look at her mother again?	1
(c)	What did she observe?	1
(d)	Identify the figure of speech used in these lines.	1
	OR	
	On their slag heap, these children	
	Wear skins peeped through by bones and spectacles of steel	
	With mended glass, like bottle bits on stones.	
(a)	Who are these children?	1
(b)	What is their slag heap?	1
(c)	Why are their bones peeping through their skins?	1
(d)	What does 'with mended glass' mean ?	1
Ansv	wer any four of the following in 30 - 40 words each :	3 x 4 = 12
(a)	What did garbage mean to the children of Seemapuri and to their parents?	
(b)	How did Rajkumar Shukla establish that he was resolute?	
(c)	'Life is what it is all about; ' How is keeping quiet related to life?	
(d)	Mention any four things of beauty that add joy to our life.	
(e)	The manner of his (the Tiger King's) death is a matter of extraordinary interest.	

23

- (f) In what condition did Dr. Sadao find the American soldier at the seashore?
- **10.** Answer the following question in 120 150 words:

Even today so many among us believe in superstitions. An astrologer predicted about 'the Tiger King' that he would be killed by a tiger. He 'killed' one hundred tigers yet was himself 'killed' by a tiger. How did the superstitious belief 'prevail' ?

OR

Dr. Sadao faced a dilemma. Should he use his surgical skills to save the life of a wounded person or hand an escaped American P.O.W. over to the Japanese police? How did he resolve this clash of values ?

11. Answer the following question in 120 - 150 words:

Everybody during the last lesson is filled with regret. Comment. (The Last Lesson)

OR

Sophie lives in a world full of dreams which she does not know she cannot realise. Comment.

12. Answer the following question in 120 - 150 words :

Describe how Silas Marner is betrayed by his friend, William Dane.

OR

Why and how did Griffin rob the Vicar's house?

13. Answer the following question in 120 - 150 words :

'Evil begets evil.' In the light of this remark, describe the character of Dunstan Cass.

OR

Attempt a character sketch of Mrs. Hall.

24

6

6

6

General Instructions :

- 1. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme only.
- 2. The Marking Scheme provides suggested value points and not the complete answers.
- 3. If a question has parts, marks must be awarded on the right hand side for each part. Marks awarded to different parts of a question should then be totalled up, written and encircled in the left hand margin of the answers concerned.
- 4. If a question does not have any parts, marks for that question must be awarded in the lefthand margin of the answer.
- 5. Where marks are allotted separately for content and expression as per the Marking Scheme, they have to be reflected separately and then totalled up. This is mandatory.
- 6. A slash (/) in the Marking Scheme indicates alternative answers(s) to a question. If a student writes an answer which is not given in the Marking Scheme but which seems to be equally acceptable, marks must be awarded in consultation with the Head-Examiner.
- 7. If a child has attempted an extra question, the answer deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer be scored out.
- 8. Q1 and Q2 under Section A (Reading) and Q8 under Section C (Text Books) have been designed to test students' ability to comprehend the given passage. As such the examinees need not to be unnecessarily penalised for their language errors.
- 9. Where questions have been designed to test the writing skills of students, the expression (grammatical accuracy, appropriate use of words, style, spelling, organization and presentation of relevant matter in a coherent and logical way) assumes as much importance as the content.
- 10. Identify major mistakes and shortcomings before awarding marks.
- 11. Wherever the word limit is given, no marks be deducted for exceeding it. However, due credit should be given for precise answers.
- 12. If a student, in response to a short-answer-type question, writes a single word / phrase answer which constitutes the core of the answer, it must be accepted and awarded marks.

- 13. If a student literally lifts a portion of the given passage / extract from the question paper as an answer to a question, no mark(s) to be deducted on this count as long as it is relevant and indicative of the desired understanding on the part of the student [reference questions under Q1, Q2 and Q8].
- 14. The question nos. 12 and 13, based on the novels "The Invisible Man" and "Silas Marner" are being asked for the first time. It is suggested that the examiners be considerate while awarding marks.
- 15. A full scale of marks 0 to 100 is to be used while awarding marks. In case of an answer book deserving 90 marks and above, marks be awarded only in consultation with the Head Examiner.
- 16. As per orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, a candidate would now be permitted to obtain photocopy of the answer book on request on payment of the prescribed fee. All examiners/head examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

[FOR THE HEAD EXAMINERS ONLY]

- 1. Answer scripts must be given to the evaluators for evaluation only after the given Marking Scheme has been thoroughly discussed with them collectively or individually. <u>No exceptions</u>, <u>please</u>.
- 2. The Head Examiner is required to go through the first five evaluated answer scripts of each examiner scrupulously to ensure that the evaluator concerned has evaluated the answer scripts as per the instructions provided in the Marking Scheme.
- 3. The Head Examiner is expected to examine the answer containing the value points that has not been provided in the Marking Scheme but the evaluator finds it equally correct for the purpose of awarding marks and give his/her decision which will be binding on the evaluator.
- 4. It is the bounden duty of each and every Head Examiner to do the random checking along with the answer books which deserve 90 marks and above, as reported by individual evaluators. The final decision in this regard, however, will rest with the Head Examiner only.
- 5. The following marks(s) range answer scripts must be included in 10% For H.E.'S

88 And Above
72-74
28-32

QUESTION PAPER CODE 1/1/1 EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS SECTION A: (READING)

20 Marks

1 COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

NOTE: No mark(s) should be deducted for mistakes in usage and grammar, spelling, or word limit. Full marks may be awarded if a student has been able to identify the core ideas. If a student literally lifts a portion of the given passage as an answer to a question, no mark(s) to be deducted for this as long as it is relevant.

(a)	(iv)		1 mark
(b)	(i)		1 mark
(c)	(ii)		1 mark
(d)	anyo	one of the four options	1 mark
(e)	that	this is the place where Christ was removed from the cross	1 mark
(f)	-	to venerate the place of burial	1 mark
	-	to protect the Holy Sepulchre	
	-	to show his official recognition and respect for Christianity	
	-	the original burial site destroyed by continuous attacks and rebuilding	
		(anyone)	
(g)	-	not interested in the history or tradition of the place	1 mark
	-	interested in the novelty of the place and in photographing it	
	-	clueless about directions and locations of important sites	
		(anyone)	
(h)	-	Archaeologists have discovered tombs from that era. This is compatible with The biblical period which says that Jesus' crucifixion occurred at the place outside the city walls with graves nearby	1 mark

(i)	-	a low door leads to a narrow, smaller chamber inside	1 mark
	-	a large marble slab covers the original rock bench on which the body of Jesus was laid, this makes the chamber very narrow	
	-	people enter in a single file to pray at the tomb	
		(anyone)	
(j)	-	felt embarrassed	1 mark
	-	didn't want to be seen crying by others	
	-	Like a true Christian she felt overwhelmed as Jesus was buried there, while others seemed unconcerned.	
		(anyone)	
(k)	i)	tomb	1 mark
	ii)	non-descript	1 mark
CO	MPR	EHENSION PASSAGE	
or w core	vord lin e ideas	o mark(s) should be deducted for mistakes in usage and grammar, spelling, mit. Full marks may be awarded if a student has been able to identity the . If a student literally lifts a portion of the given passage as an answer to a, no mark(s) to be deducted for this as long as it is relevant.	
(a)	(iv)	anyone of the four options	1 mark
(b)	(iv)	anyone of the four options	1 mark
(c)	-	we look for whatever makes our heart happy, gives comfort to our body and peace to the mind / modern amenities, luxuries and comforts	1 mark

- we think that external solutions will fulfil our needs

2

- we do not want to make any special effort even in our spiritual search
- pilgrimages have become tourism opportunities / picnics

(anyone)

(d)	-	we tamper with our own nature and with that of the Supreme	1 mark
	-	we seek comfort, luxury and indulgence	
	-	we become complacent	
	-	we travel with a large group consisting of our relatives, friends and	
		associates	
	-	instead of spiritual upliftment, our egos get a boost	
	-	we fail to understand the grace and significance of a pilgrimage	
	-	we don't aim at spiritual upliftment	
		(anyone)	
(e)	-	we often make all things around us the way we want them	1 mark
	-	we think that external solutions will fulfil our needs therefore we do not	
		make any special efforts even in our spiritual search	
	-	our mind is resourceful - it works to find shortcuts in simple and easy	
		ways	
	-	we have distorted traditions according to our conveniences	
		(anyone)	
(f)	-	we have to face the fierce blows / harsh treatment from nature	1 mark
	-	its fury can wash away all imperfections	
	-	cleverness rendered ineffective	
		(anyone)	
(g)	-	created a feeling of belonging towards all / conveyed a message of	1 mark
		brotherhood	
	-	conducted the dharma of their pilgrimage	
	-	took it as a penance or sadhana to stay near nature and to experience	
		a feeling of oneness with it	

- kept the body healthy and fulfilled with frugal meals
- sought freedom from attachments and yet remain happy away from relatives and associates
- saw it as a medium of spiritual evolution
- did not try to pamper themselves with luxuries and material comforts
- took it as a path to peace and knowledge

(anyone)

- (h) a pilgrimage is symbolic of contemplation, meditation and acceptance 1 mark
 - a metaphor for the constant growth or movement and love for nature that we should hold in our hearts
 - not to treat a pilgrimage like a picnic
 - to observe austerity in order to experience spiritual upliftment
 - pilgrimage must be treated as a path to peace and knowledge
 - to understand the grace and significance of a pilgrimage
 - to promote brotherhood through a pilgrimage

(anyone)

(i) i) rendered 1 mark ii) complacent 1 mark

3 Note

- If a student has attempted only summary or only notes, due credit should be given.
- I mark allotted for the title be given, even if a student has written the title either in Q3(A) or Q3(B)
- Content must be divided into headings and sub-headings

The notes provided below are only guidelines. Any other title, main points and subpoints may be accepted if they are indicative of the candidate's understanding of the given passage, and the notes include the main points, with suitable and recognizable abbreviations.

Complete sentences are not to be accepted as notes.

Numbering of points may be indicated in different ways, as long as a consistent pattern is followed.

(A) NOTE MAKING

Distribution of Marks

1 mark

Title

Content (minimum 3 headings and sub-headings, with proper indentation 3 marks and notes)

Suggested Notes

NOTE:

Accept the notes and summary in the third person.

Also accept them written in the first person provided the format is

correct and content is covered properly.

Title: Art of Listening / Hearing vs. Listening / any other relevant title

- 1 Difference b/w Hearing & Listening
 - 1.1 hearing diff. from listening
 - 1.2 hearing phy
 - 1.2.1 sound waves
 - 1.2.2 may not understand
 - 1.3 listening full attention
 - 1.3.1 applying mind

- 2 Barriers to Listening / Obstacles
 - 2.1 prejudices! preconceived notions
 - 2.2 pretend to listen
 - 2.3 sit in judgement
 - 2.4 -ive mind-set
- 3 Benefits of Listening / Benefits / Advantages
 - 3.1 full awareness & conc.
 - 3.2 suspend judgement
 - 3.3 speak your mind
- 4 Importance of Listening
 - 4.1 perfect communication
 - 4.2 improve interpersonal relationships
 - 4.3 no tension / negativity
 - 4.4 understand unspoken words
 - 4.5 reduce misunderstanding

(B) Summary

The summary should include all the important points given in the notes.

Content	2 marks
Expression	1 mark

SECTION B: ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS

NOTE: The objective of the section on Advanced Writing Skills is to test a candidate's writing ability. Hence, expression assumes as much importance as the content of the answer.

4 NOTICE

Format	1 mark
The format should include: NAME OF THE INSTITUTION (ISSUING AUTHORITY) / NOTICE / TITLE, DATE, and WRITER'S NAME WITH DESIGNATION. The candidate should not be penalized if he has used capital letters for writing a notice within or without a box.	
Content	2 marks
Expression	1 mark
Suggested value points	
[FLOWER SHOW]	
- what - flower show	
- when - February	
- where - central park of the city	
- for whom - students and teachers	
- advising them to go and enjoy it	
- any other relevant details	
OR	
Suggested value points	

Suggested value points

[BOOKS FOR NEEDY STUDENTS]

- what books for needy students
- by whom Sarvodaya Education Society / a charitable organisation
- when day, date
- how drop the lists of books they need in the box outside the Principal's office
- last date (optional)
- any other relevant details

5 **LETTER WRITING**

[Note: - No marks are to be awarded if only the format is given. Credit should be given for the candidate's creativity in presentation of ideas. Use of both the traditional and the new format is permitted.]

Format		1 mark
1. sender's address, 2. date, 3. receiver's address, 4. subject / heading, 5. salutation,		
6. complimentary close.		
Content		3 marks
Expression		2 marks
grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling	[1]	
coherence and relevance of ideas and style	[1]	

(ILLITERATE CHILDREN)

Suggested value points

the problem :

- some village children in the age group 5-14 remain at home, work in the fields or loiter in the streets
- do not receive formal education at school

why:

- disinterested, indifferent attitude of children, parents and elders
- no incentive to learn / made to work in the fields
- no motivation
- no skill learning at school

solution:

- parents and guardians to take initiative
- school Principal and teachers to motivate and enrol students of school going age group

- emphasis on skill development
- provide free meals, books and uniforms

(any other relevant details)

OR

(FAMILY OR FRIEND ON FOREIGN TRIPS)

Suggested Value Points

the issue: Should the cricket teams be allowed to take their wives / friends abroad?

yes:

- gives emotional support / keeps them free from worries
- helps them to concentrate on their game
- don't feel homesick
- keeps them destressed

no:

- acts as a distraction
- lose focus and don't give their best
- becomes a family outing rather than a sporting mission

(any other relevant points)

Yes or no incase of athletes also

6 **SPEECH**

Format (opening address and conclusion)	
Content	
Expression	5 marks
grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling	[21/2]
coherence and relevance of ideas and style	[21/21

Suggested Value Points

(MOBILE PHONES)

Advantages:

- multipurpose instrument - phone, radio, music player, camera, internet, social sites, TV channels etc.

hazards:

- accidents happen due to carelessness especially on roads and rail tracks some are fatal
- exposure to radiation causes cancer and other complications

advice:

- use sparingly and judiciously, without risking self or others

(any other relevant details)

OR

Suggested Value Points

(IMPORT ANCE OF POWER)

the issue:

- wastage of power at schooland homes due to carelessness and indifference

importance:

- life conveniences, comforts, essentials, equipment, appliances and gadgets all depend on electric power

how to save power

- be vigilant, switch off fans, lights, geysers, motor pumps, ACs, TV, radio when not in use
- appoint power monitors in class
- public recognition of students who take initiative in this regard

- tell parents, friends, neighbours and relatives about the problem and seek their cooperation

(any 3 points)

(any other relevant details)

7 **ARTICLE WRITING**

Format (heading and writer's name)	
Content	4 marks
Expression	5 marks
grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling	[21/2]
coherence and relevance of ideas and style	[21/2]

Suggested value points:

(JOYS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF BEING EIGHTEEN / any other suitable heading)

joys:

- finally acceptance as an adult
- voting rights, getting a driving licence
- unlimited freedom
- enjoying youthful days
- dreams, challenges, opportunities

(min 3 points)

responsibilities:

- career
- mature behaviour expected
- childishness discouraged

- greater accountability
- shouldering the family and household responsibilities

(min 3 points)

(any other relevant details)

OR

Suggested value points:

(WOMEN SAFETY IN INDIA/ any other suitable heading)

present situation:

- frightening, no safety for women
- recent cases of crime against women (stared at, molested, discriminated against)
- cases of discrimination at workplace, home, society

solutions:

- effective implementation of laws protecting women rights
- strict laws as a deterrence to crime
- creating social awareness, boycott of those who indulge in any crime against women
- self-defence techniques to be taught to girls and women in schools, colleges, offices and residential colonies
- better surveillance by law enforcing authorities

(any 4 points)

SECTION C: LITERATURE (TEXT BOOKS AND LONG READING TEXT)

NOTE: The objective of the section on Literature is to test a candidate's ability to understand and interpret the prescribed text through short and long answer type

questions. Hence both content and expression in answers to the given questions deserve equal importance while awarding marks.

8 [This question has been designed to test the students' understanding of the text and their ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the questions based on the given extract. In other words, it attempts to test their reading comprehension ONLY.]

Value points:

(a)	-	fear of separation	1 mark	
	-	childhood fear		
	-	that the mother was getting very old		
	-	that her face looked ashen like that of a corpse		
	-	fear that she would be alone when the mother died		
	-	it might be their last meeting		
(b)	-	couldn't reconcile herself to the thought of losing her mother	1 mark	
	-	she would be left alone / separation from the mother		
	-	there were obvious signs that the mother would pass away very soon		
	-	she was deeply attached to her mother / had the childhood fear of losing her mother		
(c)	-	unpleasant thought / very painful thought of separation / was feeling uneasy and disturbed / was going away from the mother and so didn't want to carry the thought with her / painful at the thought of separation	1 mark	
(d)	simi	le (like that of a corpse)	1 mark	
	OR			
(a)	-	children of the slum / children of elementary school classroom in a slum / poor children / deprived children	1 mark	
(b)	-	the mainstream society / better living conditions / vitality / energy / all that the children have been deprived of / happiness / progress	1 mark	

	(c)	 shame / embarrassment / harsh realities of the world of the slums inferiority complex / problems / depression / malnourished / poverty 	1 mark
	(d)	- simile (like rootless weeds) / repetition (far, far) / metaphor (gusty waves) / alliteration (far, far, from)	1 mark
9	Shor	rt answer type questions	
	Distr	ibution of marks:	
	Con	tent:	2 marks
	Exp	ression	1 mark
	(ded	uct ¹ /2 a mark for two or more grammatical/spelling mistakes)	
	Valu	e points:	
	(a)	who:	3 marks
		the village people (old Hauser, the former mayor, the former postmaster and several others)/the villagers	
		why:	
		- to pay respect to the teacher for his faithful service / also to show respect for the country that was theirs no more / bidding farewell to the teacher and language / feeling of regret for not having learnt the language	
	(b)	- It was safe.	3 marks
		- It was only 2-3 feet deep at the shallow end and nine feet deep at the other end.	
		- The drop was gradual.	
		- The Yakima river was treacherous. / Many drownings had already happened there.	
		(any 2)	
	(c)	- time for introspection / create an exotic moment of togetherness / save the world from disasters and wars / give us an opportunity to understand	3 marks

each other and save ourselves from death / time to express oneness with nature / in harmony with nature

(any 2)

- (d) becomes a joy forever / provides eternal joy / uplifts one's mood / never 3 marks fades away
 - its loveliness keeps on increasing
 - provides a pleasant and quiet place (a bower quiet for us)
 - a sleep full of sweet dreams and health and quiet breathing
 - makes life worth living in spite of despondence, inhuman dearth of noble natures, gloomy days, unhealthy and over darkened ways
 - it removes the pall from our dark spirits

(any 2)

3 marks (Open ended question - either of the two endings should be accepted) (e) Jo's - wanted a happy ending to the story / wanted the skunk to smell like roses so that he could play with the other animals / ugliness has no place in a child's world / peer acceptance is very important for them / child's point of view / freedom of choice Jack - wanted the skunk to have its original smell / didn't want the wizard to hit the mother / aimed at teaching an important lesson that parents are the best judge / adult perspective / acceptance of oneself (f) the governor could have brought the police force with him from the 3 marks _ prison itself he could have travelled in the van himself with Evans to take him to the prison should have checked the credentials of the officials escorting him to the prison (any 2)

Q10 & 11 [These questions have been set to test the students' understanding of the text and their ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the issues raised therein. Hence no particular answer can be accepted as the only correct answer. All presentations may be accepted as equally correct provided they have been duly supported by the facts drawn from the text. The important thing is that the student should be able to justify his or her viewpoint.]

10 Distribution of marks:

Content		3 marks
Expression		3 marks
grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling	[11/2]	
coherence and relevance of ideas and style	[11/2]	

Value points:

Evils of Bribery

- Tiger King's desire to prove the astrologers wrong
- vowed to kill one hundred tigers to ensure his longevity
- hunting of tigers prohibited in his kingdom
- The British officer was also not allowed to hunt.
- throne at stake
- offer of diamond rings to the official's wife
- cost him 3 lacs but saved his crown

(any 3 points)

student's response to this situation with logical reasoning

OR

Dr Sadao - a patriotic Japanese

- married a Japanese with his father's permission

- loved his country
- saved the life of the General by operating on him
- informed the General about the American sailor: how he had saved him, requested the General to do whatever was necessary in the matter
- agreed to the arrangement of getting the American sailor killed by professional assassins sent by the General
- informed the General about the American's escape

(any 3 points)

a dedicated surgeon

- treated the enemy soldier, saved his life
- faced difficulties at home from his wife and servants
- endangered his own life and that of his family
- saved the life of the General by operating on him
- did not let national prejudice override his duties as a doctor

(any 3 points)

11 Distribution of marks:

Content:	3 marks
Expression	3 marks
grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling [1 ¹ / ₂]	
coherence and relevance of ideas and style [1½]	

Value Points:

Difficulties faced by the bangle makers of Firozabad

- long hours of work near the glass furnaces with high temperatures
- to live in dingy rooms without air and light

- health problems lose eyesight at a young age
- remain uneducated
- houses are hovels with crumbling walls, wobbly doors, no windows, crowded with families of humans and animals coexisting in a primeval state
- extreme poverty in spite of mind numbing toil (hard work)
- vicious cycle of exploitation by middlemen, money lenders, police and bureaucrats
- no leader to raise their problems
- face apathy and injustice all their lives
- cannot even organise themselves into a cooperative as they fear that it might be treated as being illegal
- burdened by the stigma of the caste in which they are born
- no initiative or daring left in their lives

(any other relevant point)

(any 3)

OR

The Ironmaster invited the peddler as a former comrade or colleague. / did not insist much

Peddler afraid to go to the manor house as he had stolen money from the crofter

Edla:

- more persuasive
- firm yet polite
- sympathised with him for the hard time he was facing
- assured him that he was free to leave whenever he desired after the Christmas celebration was over
- won his confidence with her polite, compassionate and sympathetic attitude

(any 3)

Q12 & Q13 - Long Reading Text - Silas Marner / The Invisible Man

[NOTE: Accept any answer that correlates with the novel and seems relevant]

12 Distribution of marks:

Content:3 marksExpression3 marksgrammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling[1½]coherence and relevance of ideas and style[1½]Value Points:12

Silas Marner betrayed by his friend, William Dane

- shared the same religious sect in Lantern Yard
- William Dane framed Silas Marner
 - empty bag found in Silas' room
 - knife found at the crime scene
 - married Silas Marner's beloved / fiancee
- with deacon falling ill-Silas Marner looking after him
- deacon died during Silas Marner's turn
- ironic that he was accused of a crime and sin when he was doing a sacred duty to the church

OR

- Griffin's appearance (wrapped up from head to toe, the brim of his hat hid every inch of his face)
- arrived on a winter day through a biting wind and driving snow
- walked all the way from Bramblehurst railway station

- without much introduction he took up quarters in the inn
- stays aloof
- looks strange with a muffled and bandaged head
- snubs Mrs Hall when she tries to be friendly
- keeps to his room mostly talking to himself
- The invisible man is rude with Teddy Henfrey and asks him to leave the room
- Teddy spreads rumours
- he tells Mr Hall the invisible man wanted by police / wrapped to conceal identity
- dog tears his trousers Fearenside sees absence of pink flesh, says either a black man or piebald
- Mrs Hall sees him without a hat / He quickly covers his mouth when she enters
- terrorises Cuss by showing empty sleeves and tweaking his nose with an invisible hand

(min 3)

13 Distribution of marks:

Content:		3 marks
Expression		3 marks
grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling	[11/2]	
coherence and relevance of ideas and style	[11/2]	
(deduct ¹ / ₂ a mark for two or more grammatical/spelling mistakes)		

Value points:

Dolly Winthrop

- wife of the wheelwright, Ben Winthrop and mother of Aaron

- Dolly takes upon herself to help Silas
- raises Eppie
- believes in customs and traditions
- persuades Silas to trust in God always and go to church mainstream of social life
- Dolly later becomes Eppie's godmother and mother-in-law
- is kind and patient
- devoutly religious
- open and friendly
- friend and guide to Silas Marner
- helps in the reorientation of Silas Marner

(any 3)

Marvel

- poor, homeless, jobless, wanderer, a tramp, wearing shabby, old fashioned clothes / bearded plump and short limbs / harmless / simple / nose of cylindrical protrusion
- wears a shabby obsolete hat, shoelaces substitute for button
- air of abandon and eccentricity about him / does everything in a leisurely manner / Griffin considers him stupid
- unwilling to work for the invisible man
- drinks a lot and when he hears the invisible man he thinks it is due to the drink
- practical man accedes to Griffin's request as he realises that the latter is a man of power
- Griffin thinks he is stupid and makes him the victim of his manipulations
- first visible partner and companion to the invisible Man

- fear of injury makes him a puppet carrying out orders
- carries scientific notes and a large sum of money for the invisible man
- he is smart enough to take protection in the cell/jail to save himself form the invisible man
- when invisible man's retaliation turns against Dr Kemp, Marvel is saved
- smart, knows what advantages to take from the situation
- gets all the money keeps the books becomes owner of an inn
- only one who is benefitted from association with Griffin

(any 3)

QUESTION PAPER CODE 1/1 EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS SECTION A: (READING)

20 Marks

1 COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

NOTE: No mark(s) should be deducted for mistakes in usage and grammar, spelling, or word limit. Full marks may be awarded if a student has been able to identify the core ideas. If a student literally lifts a portion of the given passage as an answer to a question, no mark(s) to be deducted for this as long as it is relevant.

(a)	(iv)	1 mark
(b)	(i)	1 mark
(c)	(ii)	1 mark
(d)	anyone of the four options	1 mark
(e)	that this is the place where Christ was removed from the cross	1 mark
(f)	- to venerate the place of burial	1 mark
	- to protect the Holy Sepulchre	

	-	to show his official recognition and respect for Christianity	
	-	the original burial site destroyed by continuous attacks and rebuilding	
		(anyone)	
(g)	-	not interested in the history or tradition of the place	1 mark
	-	interested in the novelty of the place and in photographing it	
	-	clueless about directions and locations of important sites	
		(anyone)	
(h)	-	Archaeologists have discovered tombs from that era. This is compatible with The biblical period which says that Jesus' crucifixion occurred at the place outside the city walls with graves nearby	1 mark
(i)	-	a low door leads to a narrow, smaller chamber inside	1 mark
	-	a large marble slab covers the original rock bench on which the body of Jesus was laid, this makes the chamber very narrow	
	-	people enter in a single file to pray at the tomb	
		(anyone)	
(j)	-	felt embarrassed	1 mark
	-	didn't want to be seen crying by others	
	-	Like a true Christian she felt overwhelmed as Jesus was buried there, while others seemed unconcerned.	
		(anyone)	
(k)	i)	tomb	1 mark
	ii)	non-descript	1 mark

2 COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

NOTE: No mark(s) should be deducted for mistakes in usage and grammar, spelling, or word limit. Full marks may be awarded if a student has been able to identity the core ideas. If a student literally lifts a portion of the given passage as an answer to a question, no mark(s) to be deducted for this as long as it is relevant.

(a)	(iv)	anyone of the four options	1 mark
(b)	(iv)	anyone of the four options	1 mark
(c)	-	we look for whatever makes our heart happy, gives comfort to our body and peace to the mind/modern amenities, luxuries and comforts	1 mark
	-	we think that external solutions will fulfil our needs	
	-	we do not want to make any special effort even in our spiritual search	
	-	pilgrimages have become tourism opportunities / picnics	
		(anyone)	
(d)	-	we tamper with our own nature and with that of the Supreme	1 mark
	-	we seek comfort, luxury and indulgence	
	-	we become complacent	
	-	we travel with a large group consisting of our relatives, friends and associates	
	-	instead of spiritual upliftment, our egos get a boost	
	-	we fail to understand the grace and significance of a pilgrimage	
	-	we don't aim at spiritual upliftment	
		(anyone)	
(e)	-	we often make all things around us the way we want them	1 mark
	-	we think that external solutions will fulfil our needs therefore we do not make any special efforts even in our spiritual search	
	-	our mind is resourceful - it works to find shortcuts in simple and easy ways	
	-	we have distorted traditions according to our conveniences	
		(anyone)	
(f)	-	we have to face the fierce blows / harsh treatment from nature	1 mark

- its fury can wash away all imperfections
- cleverness rendered ineffective

(anyone)

- (g) created a feeling of belonging towards all / conveyed a message of 1 mark brotherhood
 - conducted the dharma of their pilgrimage
 - took it as a penance or sadhana to stay near nature and to experience a feeling of oneness with it
 - kept the body healthy and fulfilled with frugal meals
 - sought freedom from attachments and yet remain happy away from relatives and associates
 - saw it as a medium of spiritual evolution
 - did not try to pamper themselves with luxuries and material comforts
 - took it as a path to peace and knowledge

(anyone)

- (h) a pilgrimage is symbolic of contemplation, meditation and acceptance 1 mark
 - a metaphor for the constant growth or movement and love for nature that we should hold in our hearts
 - not to treat a pilgrimage like a picnic
 - to observe austerity in order to experience spiritual upliftment
 - pilgrimage must be treated as a path to peace and knowledge
 - to understand the grace and significance of a pilgrimage
 - to promote brotherhood through a pilgrimage

(anyone)

(i)	i)	rendered	1 ma	rk
	ii)	complacent	1 ma	rk

- 3 Note
 - If a student has attempted only summary or only notes, due credit should be given.
 - I mark allotted for the title be given, even if a student has written the title either in Q3(A) or Q3(B)

• Content must be divided into headings and sub-headings

The notes provided below are only guidelines. Any other title, main points and subpoints may be accepted if they are indicative of the candidate's understanding of the given passage, and the notes include the main points, with suitable and recognizable abbreviations.

Complete sentences are not to be accepted as notes.

Numbering of points may be indicated in different ways, as long as a consistent pattern is followed.

(b) NOTE MAKING

Distribution of Marks

Abbreviations / Symbols (with /without key) - any four	1 mark
--	--------

Title

1 mark

Content (minimum 3 headings and sub-headings, with proper indentation 3 marks and notes)

Suggested Notes

NOTE:

Accept the notes and summary in the third person.

Also accept them written in the first person provided the format is

correct and content is covered properly.

Title: Art of Listening / Hearing vs. Listening / any other relevant title

- 1 Difference b/w Hearing & Listening
 - 1.1 hearing diff. from listening

- 1.2 hearing phy
 - 1.2.1 sound waves
 - 1.2.2 may not understand
- 1.3 listening full attention
 - 1.3.1 applying mind
- 2 Barriers to Listening / Obstacles
 - 2.1 prejudices! preconceived notions
 - 2.2 pretend to listen
 - 2.3 sit in judgement
 - 2.4 -ive mind-set
- 3 Benefits of Listening / Benefits / Advantages
 - 3.1 full awareness & conc.
 - 3.2 suspend judgement
 - 3.3 speak your mind
- 4 Importance of Listening
 - 4.1 perfect communication
 - 4.2 improve interpersonal relationships
 - 4.3 no tension / negativity
 - 4.4 understand unspoken words
 - 4.5 reduce misunderstanding

(b) **Summary**

The summary should include all the important points given in the notes.

Content	2 marks
Expression	1 mark

SECTION B: ADVANCED WRITING SKILLS

NOTE: The objective of the section on Advanced Writing Skills is to test a candidate's writing ability. Hence, expression assumes as much importance as the content of the answer.

4

ADV	VERTISEMENT	
Content		
Exp	2 marks	
Sug	gested value points	
[SIT	UATION VACANT/CANTEEN MANAGER]	
-	post advertised - canteen manager	
-	educational qualification	
-	professional qualification	
-	age, experience	
-	other qualities required	
-	salary / perks offered	
-	who to apply - Principal, Akash Public School	
-	how to apply	
-	last date for applying	
-	any other relevant details	
	(min 4 points)	
	(due credit should be given for economy of words used)	
	OR	
NOT	FICE	
Form	nat	1 mark

The format should include: NAME OF THE INSTITUTION (ISSUING AUTHORITY) / NOTICE / TITLE, DATE, and WRITER'S NAME WITH

DESIGNATION. The candidate should not be penalized if he has used capital letters for writing the notice within or without a box.

Content	2 marks	
Expression		
Suggested value points		
[INTERCLASS SINGING COMPETITION]		
- what - interclass singing competition		
- where - Akash Public School/venue		
- when - day, date, time		
- last date of submission of entries		
- to be given to whom / contact details		
- any other relevant details		
LETTER WRITING		
[Note: - No marks are to be awarded if only the format is given. Credit should be given for the candidate's creativity in presentation of ideas. Use of both the traditional and the new format is permitted.]		
Format	1 mark	
 sender's address, 2. date, 3. receiver's address, 4. subject / heading, 5. salutation, complimentary close. 		
Content	3 marks	
Expression	2 marks	
grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling [1]		
coherence and relevance of ideas and style [1]		
(LETTER TO THE EDITOR- CORBETT NATIONAL PARK)		

Suggested value points

5

- tourism - largest industry worldwide

- adding to the degradation of parks
- harms environment in many ways
- trampling vegetation
- littering in places
- disturbing wildlife
- vehicles parked in prohibited areas

(any 3 points)

solution:

- limiting visitors / vehicles
- educating tourists on the issue
- taking help of the local people
- penalty for abuse of facilities, laws
- increase in patrolling by forest guards
- increase staff and stricter implementation
- limit noise pollution
- use of non polluting fuel

(any 3 points)

(any other relevant details)

OR

(LETTER TO THE EDITOR-EXPLOITATION OF TEACHERS)

Suggested Value Points

- private schools becoming business minded
- not enough appreciation for teacher's contribution
- pay fraction of their authorised salaries

- no perks and allowances
- leads to demotivation and loss of interest in work
- affects performance in classroom
- difficult to get and retain quality teachers

Suggestions:

- government to ensure that such schools pay salaries -as per govt. fixed pay scales
- school authorities to be more humane
- good salary will draw good and competent teachers
- payment through banks
- government agency to monitor salary and perks

(any other relevant points)

6 **DEBATE**

Format (opening address and conclusion)		
Content	4 marks	
Expression	5 marks	
grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling	[21/2]	
coherence and relevance of ideas and style	[21/21	

Suggested Value Points

FOR

- dissection cruel and unpleasant
- teaches children to abuse animals
- unethical
- drugs that pass animal tests are not necessarily safe

- animals stock piled on top of one another, shipped in crowded containers with no temperature regulation, food or water
- negative impact on bio-diversity
- ecological imbalance
- animal dissection can be replaced using virtual labs and models

AGAINST

- will hamper anatomy lessons
- will produce generations of researchers without appropriate lab skills
- will not give students hands on experience
- necessary prelude to further research
- has scientific and educational purpose
- organs and other matter can be fully examined and described

(any other relevant details)

OR

Suggested Value Points

FOR

- media plays a major role in our lives
- advent of electronic media facilitates easy understanding
- use of visuals more attractive
- easier to grab people's attention
- helpful to illiterate people
- reaches out to thousands and lakhs of people at the same time
- e-rnedia is faster
- environment friendly

AGAINST

- newspaper is dependable
- authentic and genuine
- editorial comments helpful
- electronic media is not viable in places with frequent power cuts
- newspaper cheaper

(any other relevant details)

7 **ARTICLE WRITING**

Format		1 mark
Content		4 marks
Expression		5 marks
grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling	[21/2]	
coherence and relevance of ideas and style	[21/2]	
Suggested value points:		
(RAGGING, AN EVIL/ any other suitable heading)		
- practice from the British era		
- original aim, respect for hierarchy		
- enforcing traditions, discipline		
- prefect - a teacher substitute		
- misuse of authority		
- psychological trauma for freshers		
- risks life / leads to fatalities		

- stringent laws and punishments

- action against students indulging in ragging
- sensitisation on the issue
- more activities involving seniors and juniors

(any other relevant point)

OR

Suggested value points:

(TOURISM POTENTIAL IN INDIA / any other suitable heading)

- place of worship religious tourism
- foreigners places of historical interest
- the rich hill stations during summers
 - the sun-kissed beaches in winters
 - leisure tourism
- medical tourism world class hospitals

(any other relevant points)

SECTION C: LITERATURE (TEXT BOOKS AND LONG READING TEXT)

NOTE: The objective of the section on Literature is to test a candidate's ability to understand and interpret the prescribed text through short and long answer type questions. Hence both content and expression in answers to the given questions deserve equal importance while awarding marks.

8 [This question has been designed to test the students' understanding of the text and their ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the questions based on the given extract. In other words, it attempts to test their reading comprehension ONLY.]

Value points:

(a) - movement of trees backward as the car moves ahead

1 mark

(b)	-	to see her before departing / her feeling of anxiety and insecurity / love for her mother makes her look at her mother again	1 mark
(c)	-	observed her pale unhealthy appearance / resembling the late winter moon	1 mark
(d)	-	simile (as a late winter's moon)	1 mark
		OR	
(a)	-	the poor/impoverished children of the slums	1 mark
(b)	-	the slum in which they are living/waste material heap/unwanted	1 mark
(c)	-	physically weak/malnourished/impoverished	1 mark
(d)	-	too poor to afford spectacles / shattering of dreams	1 mark
		swer type questions	
Con	tent:		2 marks
Expression 1			1 mark
(ded	$luct \frac{1}{2}$	a mark for two or more grammatical/spelling mistakes)	
Valu	ie poi	ints:	
(a)	For	elders - means of survival	3 marks
		children - wrapped in wonder/ they expect to get a coin / gives them hope of finding more	
(b)		ne from Champaran to Lucknow to speak to Gandhi / accompanied ndhi everywhere / to Cawnpore ashram and then Calcutta	3 marks
(c)	-	people pursue their goals single-mindedly on keeping their lives moving	3 marks
	-	would be better if they give themselves some time for rest	
	-	keep quiet - will help when they are sad / don't understand themselves / threaten themselves with death	

- silence is productive and stillness is progress
- how earth seems still but nurtures life under apparent stillness

(any 2)

(d) - sun/moon/trees - old and young/daffodils/sheep/forests/rills/ 3 marks
 forest brake/musk rose/tales/grandeur of the dooms

(any 4)

- (e) vows to kill a hundred tigers to ensure his longevity / as soon as he was 3 marks born, astrologers had foretold that one day the Tiger King would be killed by a tiger
- (f) motionless with his face in the sand 3 marks
 - unconscious
 - with a gun wound on the right side of his lower back which had reopened
 / flesh blackened with gunpowder

Q10 & 11 [These questions have been set to test the students' understanding of the text and their ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the issues raised therein. Hence no particular answer can be accepted as the only correct answer. All presentations may be accepted as equally correct provided they have been duly supported by the facts drawn from the text. The important thing is that the student should be able to justify his or her viewpoint.]

10 Distribution of marks:

Content		3 marks
Expression		3 marks
grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling	[11/2]	
coherence and relevance of ideas and style	[11/2]	

Value points:

- prediction - the hundredth tiger would kill him

- every action of the Tiger King guided by the prediction
- hunting innocent animals
- marriage
- bribe
- taxes
- death caused by his own actions

OR

- Sadao believed in professional loyalty and human kindness
- ran the risk of being punished for saving an American P.O.W.
- dilemma to be a patriot or a traitor
- surgeon in him instinctively inspires him to operate upon the dying man/save him
- his sentimentality for the suffering and wounded help him rise above narrow national prejudices and extend help and services to an enemy
- as a patriot reported the prisoner's presence at his house to the General keeping his integrity as a Japanese
- ending of the story highlights humanitarian attitude of Sadao
- waited for the assassin to come

11 Distribution of marks:

Content:		3 marks
Expression		3 marks
grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling	[11/2]	
coherence and relevance of ideas and style	[11/2]	

Value Points:

Regret in Franz

- wished he had attended classes more often

- paid more attention
- found lessons more interesting
- The village people regretted
- they had paid less heed to learning their language
- for not letting their wards go to school more often

M. Hamel

- for sending his students to water flowers
- giving students a holiday when he wanted to go fishing

OR

- Sophie is a young girl full of dreams
- incurable dreamer
- an escapist from the real world
- all dreams and disappointments are figments of her own imagination
- comes from a lower middle class family
- earmarked for the biscuit factory, dreams of opening a boutique, becoming a fashion designer or an actor

Q12 & Q 13 - Long Reading Text

[NOTE: Accept any answer that correlates with the novel and seems relevant]

12 Distribution of marks:

Content:	3 marks
Expression	3 marks
grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling [13	/2]
coherence and relevance of ideas and style [1]	/2]

Value Points:

- William Dane is a scheming person
- became friends with Silas Marner because they shared the same religious sect in Lantern Yard
- framed Silas
- Silas accused of the crime as the empty bag was found in Silas' room and his knife was found at the crime scene. Silas' knife had been with William
- William wanted to get rich quickly, stole Silas' fiancee
- with deacon falling ill, he sees his opportunity and works out a plan to do both - frames Silas and manages to marry Sarah / Silas' fiancee

OR

- at four o'clock early morning
- vicar and wife hear noises and a violent sneeze
- something snapped drawer opened
- rustle of papers
- match struck study room flooded with yellow light
- sound of money gone from drawer
- kitchen door slammed
- get to know about it through the vicar and his wife

13 Distribution of marks:

Content:		3 marks
Expression		3 marks
grammatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling	[11/2]	
coherence and relevance of ideas and style	[11/2]	

 $(\text{deduct } \frac{1}{2} \text{ a mark for two or more grammatical/spelling mistakes})$

Value points:

Dustan Cass

- squire's youngest son
- cruel / lazy / manipulative / greedy ready to say anything to get what he wants
- blackmails his brother Godfrey (threatens to reveal the latter's secret marriage)
- forces his brother to sell off his favourite horse, 'Wildfire' and strikes a good bargain with Bryce
- his greed gets the animal killed
- sees Silas' cottage wants to borrow but steals Silas' money
- vanishes his corpse is found later when stone-pits drained
- he had fallen into a quarry full of water and drowned

OR

Character sketch of Mrs Hall

Business woman

- wife of Mr Hall
- owner of the Coach and Horses Inn
- down to earth

Greedy

- since the stranger had compensated for his mess so she defends him by calling him an experimental investigator
- stands her ground scared but confronts Griffin (and says he must come only through door when she suspects the latter's involvement in the burglary)
- practical disciplined by years of experience, remained in the bar next to the till and supressed her curiosity
- used to making her decisions expected nothing from her husband

ENGLISH ELECTIVE – (C)

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

General Instructions:

- (*i*) All the questions are compulsory.
- (ii) You may attempt any section at a time.
- *(iii)* All questions of that particular section must be attempted in the correct order.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 212 SECTION A (READING)

(20 Marks)

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

- 1 Hewlett- Packard Company or HP (styled as hp) is an American multinational information technology corporation headquartered in Palo Alto, California, United States. It provides hardware, software and services to consumers, small and medium-sized businesses (SMBs) and large enterprises, including customers in the government, health and education sectors.
- 2 It specializes in developing and manufacturing, computing, data storage, and networking hardware; designing software and delivering services. Major product lines include personal computing devices, enterprise and industry standard servers, related storage devices, networking products, software and a diverse range of printers and other imaging products. HP markets its products to households, small- to medium-sized businesses and enterprises directly as well as via online distribution, consumer-electronics and office supply retailers, software partners and major technology vendors. HP also has services and consulting business around its products and partner products. In 2013, it was the world's second-largest PC vendor by unit sales.
- 3 During the late 1990s, HP, the second largest computer manufacturer in the world, faced major challenges in an increasingly competitive market. In 1998,

while HP's revenues grew just by 3%, competitor Dell's rose by 38%. HP's share price remained more or less stagnant, while competitor IBM's share price increased by 65% during 1998. Analysts said HP's culture, which emphasized teamwork and respect for co-workers, had over the years translated into a consensus-style culture that was proving to be a sharp disadvantage in the fast-growing Internet business era. Analysts felt that instead of Lewis Platt, HP needed a new leader to cope with rapidly changing industry trends. Responding to these concerns, in July 1999, the HP board appointed Carleton S. Fiorina (Fiorina) as the company's CEO. Fiorina implemented several cost-cutting measures to streamline the company's operations. Some of the measures included forced five-day vacation for the workers and the postponement of wages' hikes for three months in December 2000. In January 2001, HP laid off 1,700 marketing employees.

- 4 In April 2001, Fiorina announced that HP's revenues would decrease by 2% to 4% for the quarter ending April 30,2001 due to decrease in consumer spending. In yet another move to cut costs, in June 2001, employees were forcibly asked to take pay-cuts. More than 80,000 employees volunteered saving the company \$ 130 million. Things became worse when the HP management announced that it would layoff another 6,000 workers in July 2001, the biggest reduction in the company's 64-year history. The management also sent memos saying that the layoffs would continue and that the volunteering for pay-cuts would not guarantee continued employment.
- 5 In September 2001, HP and Compaq Computer Corporation announced their merger. According to company insiders, once the merger was implemented, Fiorina was likely to layoff another 15,000 to 30,000 employees as part of a major cost saving drive. The merger was expected to yield cost savings upto \$ 2.5 billion primarily because of layoffs. The steps taken by Fiorina surprised analysts. They said that these steps were a major departure from HP's organizational culture - 'The HP way' of promising lifelong employment and employee satisfaction.
- 6 According to the company insiders, though change was necessary, employees' morale had suffered badly. Many employees had lost faith in Fiorina's ability

to execute her plans. They also felt that her changes were destroying much of the company's cherished culture. HP Vice-President for Human Resources, Susan Bowick admitted, "Morale statistics are lower than we have ever seen them." They also explicitly communicated their beliefs and values to the employees.

- 1.1 On the basis of your reading of the above passage make notes on it using recognizable abbreviations, wherever necessary. Use a format you consider suitable. Supply a suitable title.
- 1.2 Write a summary of the passage in about 80 words.

4

10

- 2. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:
 - 1 Three years ago, Martin Scorsese, the New York director who has made street violence one of his signature traits, teamed up with Harvey Weinstein, co-chairman of Miramax Films and something of a street fighter himself. The goal was to make a stylized epic film about gang warfare in pre-Civil War Manhattan with enough mass appeal to score at the box office.
 - 2 But the making of that movie, *Gangs of New York*, has turned into an epic of its own. Stars like Robert De Niro and Willem Dafoe have come and gone. Costs have overshot the original budget by about 25 percent to soar above \$ 100 million. Weinstein has fought for a streamlined, more commercial version. All the while, Scorsese has tried to stick to his artistic guns as the two have battled over taste and length.
 - 3 With hopes of promoting the film next month at Cannes, Miramax executives are pushing to have the final editing completed in the next few weeks so the complex task of mixing sound with film can begin. But Scorsese is still not satisfied with the ending. He has been considering reshooting it, some people involved in the film say. The film was initially supposed to hit theatres last December, but now is expected to be released later this year.
 - 4 Scorsese has not had a box-office smash since Cape Fear, which earned \$ 79 million domestically in 1991. Weinstein, a domineering personality who,

by his own admission, is spurned in Hollywood despite championing eclectic hits like *The English Patient* and *Goodwill Hunting*, has come under financial pressure of his own. In January, he shut *Talk* magazine and more recently he shed 75 Miramax employees and contract workers to trim costs.

- 5 Conflicts arise any time a director's vision collides with pressures to make a commercial hit. But Saul Zaentz, the producer who battled with Weinstein over money after working with him on Academy Award-winning *The English Patient*, said it was especially true with such strong-willed personalities.
- 6 "Marty is only interested in making the right picture," Mr. Zaentz said. "He will make it no matter what he has to do. And he is strong enough to fight for what he believes in. Harvey's interest, on the other hand, is not the same as Marty's. It is about making money."
- 7 The budget for "Gangs" has ballooned to more than \$ 103 million from the original \$ 83 million some of which is being paid for by Mr. Scorsese and Mr. Di Caprio, who plays the lead character, according to two people involved in the film. At that price high even by today's standards it would be the most expensive movie in Miramax's 22-year history. Mr. Weinstein and Mr. Scorsese declined to be interviewed but released this statement : "As the only two decision makers on *Gangs of New York* we would be happy to discuss this film in the context of an art versus commerce article when the story is an informed one, which clearly hinges on the final film being screened."
- 2.1 On the basis of your understanding of the passage, answer the following in your own words :

(i)	Why did Martin Scorsese team up with Harvey Weinstein?	1
(ii)	What was the reason for the difference of opinion?	1
(iii)	What was the reason for the expected delay of movie release?	1
(iv)	In what way did they, 'the two decision makers' decide to answer the queries regarding the film ?	1
(v)	Why were they both under financial pressure?	1

2.2 Choose the meaning of words/phrases given below from the options that follow:

(a)	Strea	umlined	1
	(i)	shaped it right	
	(ii)	made it effective	
	(iii)	in a straight line	
	(iv)	leftalone	
(b)	Battl	led over	1
	(i)	end of a battle	
	(ii)	foughtover	
	(iii)	decided	
	(iv)	overcame	
(c)	Spur	ned	1
	(i)	supported	
	(ii)	rejected	
	(iii)	specialised	
	(iv)	fasted	
(d)	Char	npioning	1
	(i)	cunning	
	(ii)	playing	
	(iii)	leading	
	(iv)	supporting	
(e)	Hing	jes	1
	(i)	hangs	
	(ii)	kept high	
	(iii)	depends on	
	(iv)	hinders	

SECTION B

(Writing and Grammar)

3. You are President of Civic Club, Delhi. The Club has decided to organize a walk in several parts of Old Delhi to create awareness of sanitation and cleanliness. Draft a notice inviting members to join this walk, giving all the necessary details in 50 - 60 words. You are Ravi/Sarita.

OR

You are the President of Literacy Club, Kanpur. You want to create awareness of the importance of voting in an election. You wish to invite Mrs. Neelima Sharma, the local MLA to speak to the members of the Club. Draft a formal invitation in 50 - 60 words. Give all the necessary details. You are Rohan/Seema.

4. You are Amit / Amita, a Class XII student, of Saavan School, Agra. You feel that after leaving school, you are not equipped to handle any job as you lack certain skills. Write a letter to the editor of a national daily, mentioning the problems in the system. Give suggestions as to how we can make education more relevant to practical and work. (Write in 120 - 150 words)

OR

You are Devika / Dev, living at 21 Mount Road, Coimbtore. You placed an order for some gadgets like iPod, calculator, etc. after reading an advertisement in a newspaper. On delivery, you discovered certain problems in the things received. Draft a letter of complaint to the manager of the company, Online Shopper's Dream at their office address, 34 Curzon Road, Chennai, giving details of the problems and what you would like him to do. (Write in 120 - 150 words)

5. Your school, Manav Vikas Public School, Gurgaon, hosted a cultural extravaganza which lasted a week. Various activities like painting, debating, singing and writing saw enthusiastic participation. Around twenty-five schools took part in it. Several prizes were given to honour the winners. As Cultural Secretary of the school, write 6

a report on the event for the school magazine. You are Manish/Manisha. (Write in 150 - 200 words)

OR

As Sports Captain of the school, Gyan Vidayalaya, Gurgaon, you are concerned to see a steep decline in the number of students opting for sports activities. You feel that gadgets like computers, mobile phones, etc. and academic pressure are responsible for it. Prepare a speech to motivate the students to participate in sports and offer suggestions to improve the situation. (Write in 150 - 200 words)

6. There has been a sudden spurt in violence and juvenile crimes. It has resulted in educationists introducing value education in schools. How far do you think such initiatives actually help to change the scene? What other measures do you feel can be effective in dealing with the situation? Write an article for a newspaper expressing your views about it. You are Anuj / Anuja. (Write in 150 - 200 words)

OR

A large amount of tax-payers' money is spent on building memorials or naming streets or places after leaders. You feel that there are better ways to remember them and we should not waste money on such things and rather work on public welfare schemes. Write an article expressing your views on it. You are Raghu / Reema. (Write in 150 - 200 words)

7.	(a)	Rearrange the following words	s and phrases into meaningful sentences.	$3 \ge 1 = 3$
----	-----	-------------------------------	--	---------------

- (i) I'm prudish / daddy / that's / always says / and vain / not true / but /.
- (ii) I am / I / been told / have not / often / that / pretty /.

(iii) I looked / once / so attractive / when / a boy said / laughed / I /.

(b) You are going to meet a friend who is pursuing education in a university in Singapore. You are interested in joining the same university. Frame six questions that you would ask your friend before you take a decision. Use the clues given below.

3

. . .

- eligibility for admission
- dates of admission
- courses available
- fee structure

it into reality.

- boarding and lodging
- freeships available
- (c) The following passage has not been edited. There is one error in each of the lines. Write the error and the correction in your answer book against the correct blank number. Remember to underline the word that you have supplied.

		Error	Correction
Success rests in the ability	(a)		
in get real, lasting satisfaction	(b)		
of life. It means	(c)		
be positive, practical and	(d)		
constructive in his thoughts.	(e)		
It means forward look	(f)		
in attitudes. Success mean	(g)		
constructive action that turned	(h)		

SECTIONC

(Literature)

 $8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$

- 8. Read the extracts given below and answer the questions that follow : 10
 - (a) Their dreams that drip with murder; and they'll be proudOf glorious war that shatter'd all their pride

Men who went out to battle, grim and glad; Children, with eyes that hate you, broken and mad.

9.

10.

	(i)	Why did 'their dreams' drip with murder?	1
	(ii)	What shattered their pride?	1
	(iii)	Pick out the figure of speech in the above extract.	1
	(iv)	What are the two contrasting feelings depicted in the soldier's expression?	1
	(v)	What turned the 'men who went out to battle' into children?	1
(b)	Quie That Are b	to easy, then? Goodbye no more than this t disaster? And is there cause for sorrow in the small white murder of one kiss porn two ghosts, two Hamlets, two soliloquies, worlds apart, tomorrow?	
	(i)	Name the poem and the poet.	1
	(ii)	What 'disaster' has been referred to in the above extract?	1
	(iii)	Who are referred to as two ghosts and why are they called ghosts?	1
	(iv)	Why have the two worlds grown apart?	1
	(v)	Explain the reference to 'two Hamlets, two soliloquies'.	1
Ansv	ver the	e following in 50 - 60 words :	4
(a)	•	has Lady Weston referred to Mr. Caesar as 'Mr. Brutus'? What are the lels that you can trace between the two?	
		OR	
(b)	Wha	t was the attitude of the White family towards the monkey's paw?	
(a)	Ansv	ver any two of the following in 80 - 100 words each:	5 + 5
	(i)	In the lesson, 'The Judgement of Paris', why did Suzanne leave the judgement to the public to decide who was the better actor? Do you think justice was done?	

- (ii) In the lesson, 'The Last letter', why does Pandit Nehru say, "danger seems terrible from a distance: it is not so bad if you have a close look at it"? How can danger add zest and spice to life and does it teach anything?
- (iii) In the lesson, 'I Can Play Schools', how was 'school' being played at the beginning and how did it change towards the end ? What were the reasons for the change?
- (b) Answer the following in 120 150 words:

In the lesson, 'The Hum of Insects', what attributes make some insects noble? How can humans sometimes be indirectly responsible for causing irritation to the insects?

OR

6

10

A conservative society associates certain qualities with a son or daughter. How does Rakesh's character conform to these perceptions ?

11. Answer the following in 150 - 200 words:

The novel, 'The Invisible Man' is a message for humanity and cautions us against indiscriminate dabbling in science. How does the central character prove this to be true ?

OR

The cloak of invisibility gave Griffin unlimited power but also brought about loneliness, isolation and his downfall. Explain in the context of the novel.

OR

What is the significance of Silas Marner's "near sightedness"?

OR

Compare Silas' love of money with his religious faith.

General Instructions :

- 1. The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answers. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks shauld be awarded accordingly.
- 2. Answer scripts should not be given to the evaluators for evaluation until and unless the given Marking Scheme has been thoroughly discussed with them in a group or individually on the first day of evaluatian.
- 3. The Head Examiner must go through the first ten answer scripts evaluated by each evaluator to ensure that the evaluatian has been carried out as per the Marking Scheme. The remaining answer scripts meant for evaluatian shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variatian in the marking of individual evaluators.
- 4. Evaluatian is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretatian or any other consideratian. However, the Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points and does not canstitute the complete answer.
- 5. If a question has parts, please award marks on the right hand side for each part. Marks awarded far different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written in the left hand margin and circled.
- 6. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin.
- 7. Where marks are allotted separately for content and expression in the Marking Scheme they have to be reflected separately and then totalled. **This is a mandatory requirement.**
- 8. A slash (/) in the Marking Scheme indicates alternative answers. If a student writes an answer which is not given in the Marking Scheme but which is equally acceptable, marks should be awarded only in consultation with the Head Examiner.
- 9. If a candidate has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer be scored out.
- 10. If a student writes a single word in response to a short answer type question and it constitutes the core of the answer it should be accepted and awarded full marks.
- 11. If a student literally lifts a portion of the given passage as an answer to a question no marks should be deducted for this so long as it is relevant and indicative of the desired understanding on the part of the student especially in Q.1 (Section A) and Q.10 (Section C).

- 12. Some of the questions may relate to Higher Order Thinking Skills. These questions are to be evaluated carefully and student's understanding/analytical ability may be judged.
- 13. Wherever the word limit is given, no marks are to be deducted for exceeding the word limit.
- 14. A full scale of marks 0 to 100 is to be used. In case of an answer book is deserving 95 marks and above, marks be awarded in consultation with the Head Examiner only.
- 15. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for Spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
- 16. Every examiner should stay upto sufficiently reasonable time, normally 5-6 hours every day and evaluate 20-25 answer books and should devote a minimum of 15-20 minutes to evaluate each answer script.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 212

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

SECTION A: (READING)

Q1 NOTE MAKING

TOTAL MARKS: 10

20 Marks

1 mark

Objective: 1. To develop the skill of taking down notes.

2. To develop the extracted ideas into a sustained piece of writing.

1.1 Distribution of Marks

Abbreviations / Symbols (with / without key) - minimum four 1 mark

Content (minimum 3 headings and sub-headings, with proper indentation and 4 marks notes) 4

Title

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS:

Accept the notes and summary in both the first and third person, provided the format is correct and content is covered properly.

The notes provided below are only guidelines. Any other title, main points and subpoints should be accepted if they are indicative of students understanding of the given passage and the notes include the main points with suitable and recognisable abbreviations.

Complete sentences should not be accepted as notes. Half a mark should be deducted from the total if the student writes complete sentences.

Numbering of points can be indicated' in different ways and these should be accepted as long as it follows a consistent pattern.

Note: If a student has attempted only the summary or only the notes, due credit should be given.

Title: Hewlett Packard / Any other relevant title

- 1 Services offered and specialisation
 - 1.1 hardware, software and services
 - 1.2 small and medium sized businesses
 - 1.3 large enterprises govt., health and ed. sector
 - 1.4 dev. of computing, data storage and hardware
 - 1.5 delivering services

2 Major products & marketing

- 2.1 personal computing and storage devices
- 2.2 enterprise and industry services
- 2.3 software, printers & imaging products
- 2.4 marketing products
 - 2.4.1 to households
 - 2.4.2 small to medium sized businesses
 - 2.4.3 directly and online
- 2.5 second largest PC vendor 2013

3 Major challenges

- 3.1 competitive market & changing industry trends
- 3.2 poor revenue growth
- 3.3 consensus style cul.
- 3.4 new leader needed Fiorina brought in
- 4 Preventive steps taken
 - 4.1 laying off employees in a phased manner
 - 4.2 cost cutting / pay cuts no guarantee of permt employment & continuity
 - 4.3 company merger
- 5 Major impacts
 - 5.1 shift in cherished organisational culture
 - 5.2 morale suffered badly
 - 5.3 beliefs and values communicated to employees

Suggested abbreviations:

&-and	ed. / edu. / Ed Education
dev development	govt government
cul culture	

Note: 1. Any other suitable abbreviations should be accepted

2. No student to be penalised if a key to abbreviations is not given separately

1.2 SUMMARY

Objective: 1. To expand notes (headings and sub-headings) into a summary.

2. To test the ability of extraction.

Distribution of Marks

Content	3 marks
Expression	1 mark

4 marks

Note: Due consideration should be given to the students if they do not cover all the points in the summary which is expected to be concise. The summary should cover the essential details only.

2 COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

The question has been designed to test a student's understanding of the passage and his/her ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the given passage. As such, content assumes more importance than expression in the answers to these questions.

Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

Objective: To identify and understand main parts of the text.

Note:

No penalty for spelling and grammatical error

Full marks to be awarded if a student has been able to identify the core

ideas. If a student literally lifts a portion of a given passage as an answer to

a question, no mark(s) to be deducted for this as long as it is relevant.

Accept any other answer equivalent in meaning to the answers given below.

2.1	(i)	-	Harvey, a bit of a street fighter himself	1 mark
		-	to make an epic film on gang warfare	
		-	Martin Scorsese made street violence the signature trait of his films	
			(anyone)	
	(ii)	-	Weinstein wanted a commercial version.	1/2+1/2=1 mark
		-	Scorsese wanted to stick to artistic guns.	
	(iii)	-	Scorsese was dissatisfied with the ending, wanted to reshoot it	1 mark
	(iv)	-	declined to be interviewed but released a joint statement	1 mark
	(v)	-	Scorsese had no box office smash since Cape Fear	1 mark
		-	Weinstein was spurned in Hollywood due to his dominant personality	

10 marks

2.2	(a)	(ii)	made it effective	1 mark
	(b)	(ii)	fought over	1 mark
	(c)	(ii)	rejected	1 mark
	(d)	(iv)	supporting	1 mark
	(e)	(iii)	depends on	1 mark

SECTION B: (WRITINGAND GRAMMAR) Total Marks 40

In section B, where questions have been designed to test the writing skills of the students, expression (grammatical accuracy, appropriate vocabulary and style, spelling, organisation and presentation of relevant matter in a coherent and logical way) is important.

3	NOTICE					
	Obje	Objective: To draft a notice in an appropriate style.				
	Content (includes format)					
	Format					
	-	name of the club, notice / title, date of issue, signatory, designation of the issuing authority				
	-	The candidate should not be penalised if he / she has used block letters, with or without a box.				
	Expression (Coherence and relevance of ideas, accuracy and style)					
	Sugg	gested Value Points				
	-	details of the walk				
	-	areas covered				
	-	purpose				
	-	any other relevant details				

OR

FORMAL LETTER OF INVITATION

Objective: To use an appropriate style to write a formal letter of invitation

Content (includes format)

Format

- 1. sender's address
- 2. date
- 3. receiver's address
- 4. subject
- 5. salutation
- 6. complimentary close
- 7. sender's signature / name

Expression

Suggested Value Points

- reason for inviting
- invitation to Neelima Sharma, the local MLA
- request to address the club members
- availability
- any other

4 **LETTER WRITING**

LETTER TO EDITOR: Ill Equipped Students

Objective: To use an appropriate style to write a formal letter to the editor

To plan, organise and present ideas coherently

3 marks

1 mark

6 marks

Format

	1.	sender's address	1 mark			
	2.	date				
	3.	receiver's address				
	4.	subject				
	5.	salutation				
	6.	complimentary close				
	7.	sender's signature / name				
Cor	ntent		3 marks			
Exp	oressio	Dn	2 marks			
Sug	geste	d Value Points:				
-	not	enough vocational courses				
-	mor	re of theoretical courses				
-	lack	x practical skills - reading, writing, speaking				
-	not	linked to job market				
-	irrel	levant content				
-	holi	holistic development ignored .				
Sug	gestior	ns				
-	need	d to link education to practical life				
-	nee	d more vocational courses				
-	link	ted to job markets				
-	due	importance to be given to life skills				
-	any	other				
		OR				

COMPLAINT LETTER

Objective: To use an appropriate style to write a formal letter of complaint

To plan, organise and present ideas coherently

Format

5

1.	1. sender's address					
2.	date					
3.	3. receiver's address					
4.	subject					
5.	salutation					
6.	complimentary close					
7.	sender's name / signature					
Content		3 marks				
Expression 2 n						
Suggested value points:						
- list o	f items ordered - date, brand, no. of items					
- detai	ls of delivery - mode, time					
- prob	lems					
- incor	nvenience caused					
- repla	ace or repair					
- early	redressal					
- any c	any other					
REPORT WRITING 10 marks Objective: To use a style appropriate to the given situation						

To plan, organise and present ideas coherently

.

CULTURALEXTRAVAGANZA

Format:	title / heading, writer's name	1 mark
Content:		4 marks
-	what, when, where, why, how,	
-	details of activities	
-	prizes won	
Expressio	n	5 marks
gran	nmatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling (21/2)	
cohe	erence and relevance of ideas and style $(2\frac{1}{2})$	
	OR	
SPEECH	WRITING	10 marks
Objective	: To use a style appropriate to the given situation	
	To plan, organise and present ideas coherently	
Format:	greeting and thanking	1 mark
Content	4 marks	
Expressio	on	5 marks
gran	nmatical accuracy, appropriate words and spelling $(2\frac{1}{2})$	
cohe	erence and relevance of ideas and style $(2\frac{1}{2})$	
Suggestee	d Value Points	
- reas	ons for fewer students opting for sports activities	
- imp	ortance of sports for health, fitness, holistic development	
- exar	nple of successful sports personalities	
Suggestion	lS	
- bette	er infrastructure	
- mor	e fund allocation	
- spor	ts included in school curriculum	
any other p	point	

б	ARTICLI	ARTICLE WRITING				
	Objective: To use a style appropriate to the given situation					
		To plan, organise and present ideas coherently				
	Format	(title/heading and name of writer)		1 mark		
	Content			4 marks		
	Expression		5 marks			
	grammatic	cal accuracy, appropriate words and spelling	[21/2]			
	coherence	and relevance of ideas and style	[21/2]			
	Suggestee	d Value Points				
	(JUVENII	LE CRIMES)				
	- initiatives helpful to some extent					
	- stud	ents do not take them seriously				
	- values to be taught by example					
	- limited effect					
	Suggestions					
	- keep	bing students positively occupied				
	- help	ing to develop vocational activities				
	- imp	ortant parental role				
	- incu	lcating moral values during childhood				
	- valu	e oriented curriculum				
	- role	of a counsellor				
	- regu	llar orientation programmes for parents and te	eachers			

any other point

Suggested Value Points

(MONEY WASTED ON MEMORIALS)

- memorials waste of money
- better ways to remember leaders
- become a point of contlict
- rouse public resentment
- money to be spent on welfare schemes

any other point

NOTE : In question 7 care should be taken not to award marks to any inaccurate answers carrying errors in grammar and punctuation.

7	(a)	REARRANGING				
Objective : To read and arrange words and phrases into meaningful sentences						
	(i) Daddy / always says / I'm prudish / and vain / but / that's / not true.					
		(ii)	I/have not / been told / often / that / I am / pretty.	1 mark		
			OR			
			I/have not / often / been told / that / I am / pretty.			
		(iii)	I / laughed / when / once / a boy said / I looked / so attractive.	1 mark		
			OR			
			I / laughed / when / a boy said / once / I looked / so attractive.			
			OR			
			Once / I / laughed / when / a boy said / I looked / so attractive.			
			OR			
			I / laughed / when / a boy said / I looked / so attractive / once.			
			(any other meaningful sentence may be accepted)			

7 (b) FRAMING QUESTIONS

Objective: To understand the context and frame relevant and appropriate questions

Marking: ¹/₂ a mark for every accurate question framed

- **Note:** No marks to be awarded if there is any inaccuracy. The six questions should cover at least any of the two areas specified in the given question.
- 1. What are the different courses available in your university?
- 2. What is the eligibility condition / criterion for admission to your university?
- 3. What are the dates of admission for various courses?
- 4. What is the fee structure?
- 5. What are the boarding and lodging arrangements / facilities?

OR

Are boarding and lodging facilities available for students?

6. Are freeships available?

(any other suitable questions may also be accepted)

7 (c) EDITING

Objective: To use grammatical items appropriately

Marking: ¹/₂ a mark each

Note:

- If the candidate copies the sentence and replaces the incorrect word with the correct answer, marks should be awarded
- If only the correct words are given, marks should be awarded

3 marks

4 marks

	Error		Correction
(a)	in		on
(b)	in		to
	C	OR	
	get		getting
(c)	of		in/from
(d)	be		being/becoming
(e)	his		one's / your / our
(f)	look		looking
(g)	mean		means
(h)	turned		turns

SECTION C: LITERATURE

Total marks 40

10 marks

8 **Reference to Context**

Under Section C (Q8), questions have been designed to test a student's understanding of the passage and his / her ability to interpret, evaluate and respond to the given passage. As such, content assumes more importance than expression in the answers to these questions. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it especially in the long answers.

Objective: To test students' comprehension of poetry - local, global, interpretative, inferential and evaluative

Value points:

8	(a)	(i)	-	trauma of battle, shock and strain of bloody war/cowed subjection	1 mark
				to the ghosts of friends who died / haunted nights	
		(ii)	-	cruelties of war	1 mark
		(iii)	-	grim and glad - alliteration/glorious war shattered their pride -	1 mark
				paradox/irony	

-	dreams drip with murder - metaphor
---	------------------------------------

- children - metaphor

8

9

(anyone)

(a student may or may not quote the relevant line for the figure of speech)

	(iv)	-	proud and shattered / grim and glad / glorious and shattered	1 mark		
	(v)	-	cruelty of the battle / cowed subjection / horrors of war	1 mark		
(b)	(i)	Curt	ain - Helen Spalding	1 mark		
	(ii)	-	breakup of relationship / separation of two lovers	1 mark		
	(iii)	-	the two lovers	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ mark		
	- death of their emotions resulting in their ghostly existence					
	(iv)	-	the love between the two has ended / circumstances have com pelled them to end their relationship by mutual consent	- 1 mark		
	(v)	-	like Hamlet's dilemma the two separated lovers debated their separation, confusion and indecision. Hence two Hamlets and two soliloquies	1 mark		
Objective: To test students' comprehension of prose -local and global 4 marks						
Content						
Exp	Expression					
Answer anyone						
(a)	-		us led the conspirators in the assassination of Julius Caesar or March 44BC	1		
	 Lady Weston calls Caesar from Hampton, Brutus who has come to see Lord Weston regarding rose trees because he has terrified her husband 					

Parallels drawn

- Brutus led the conspiracy against Julius Caesar - Mr Caesar from Hampton created panic in the mind of Lord Weston

OR

(b) - Initially, hesitant and sceptical. The son is not interested. Parents have mixed feelings but later overcome by curiosity and greed, accept it.

Obj	ective: To test students' comprehension of prose - local and global	5 marks	
(a)	Content:	3 marks	
	Expression:	2 marks	
	, , ,		

Answer any two

(i) - Suzanne liked both and she could not decide the better one

- favoured neither
- prepared tough competition for both
- was flirtatious
- believed the matter would remain unsolved
- tried to postpone the matter indefinitely
- saved herself from the problem of passing judgement on the two lovers
- cunning and clever, she knew both loved her
- yet in the end, she kept her word

(any 3)

Yes, justice was done

- Quinquart played his part well and proved himself a better actor than Robichon
- Paris awarded the 'palm' to Quinquart without a dissenting voice

- Quinquart played his part so well that even Robichon was duped by him

No, justice was not done to Robichon

- Robichon did most of the planning
- he devised a way out to prove his supremacy by being versatile
- he discussed everything with his adversary, Quinquart and his love, Suzanne
- even the deal with Jacques Roux was arranged in front of them
- he believed in a fair competition
- contrastingly Quinquart was very quiet about his secretive plan
- Quinquart won the heart of Suzanne but Robichon conquered hearts of all

(any 3)

- (ii) removes dullness and boredom / makes everything more adventurous
 - we stop taking things for granted
 - risk and danger makes one wise
 - teaches us how to overcome danger
 - perceptions get keener and joys more intense
- (iii) In the beginning, Marian was playing school alone with her dolls
 - scolded them
 - made gestures like her teacher might have done
 - was mechanical and boring
 - Later on Freda joined her in the garden
 - cheerful
 - class was larger, brighter and more comfortable
 - made the game more real

- 10 (b) Answer in 120-150 words
 - bees and wasps are called noble because they do not harm anyone until and unless they are harmed
 - industrious, work for the general good
 - help in pollination
 - live a quiet and inoffensive life
 - by removing a large quantity of honey from the beehives and making the bees angry

OR

- conservative society perceives sons to be dutiful to their parents
- respect family traditions, family culture and value system
- exemplary filial behaviour
- Rakesh played his part to the best of his ability

11	Extended reading: NOVEL	10 marks	
	Distribution of marks:		
	Content :	6 marks	
	Expression		
	Value Points :		
	The Invisible Man		
	- Griffin learns the secret of invisibility.		
	- this alters his character		
	- feels empowered		
	- misuses science		
	- does not know how to revert		

- pathetic end

6 marks

- unlimited power made Griffin corrupt, arrogant and fanned criminal tendencies resulting in friendless life, bad tempered, secrecy, isolation, betrayal and downfall

OR

Silas Marner

- Silas's poor eyesight
- part of the bodily deterioration and deformation
- long hours of work
- bent frame and premature aging
- cause, repetitive labour
- poor vision creates a parallel between Eppie and Silas's lost gold
- does not see Eppie come in and gold leave
- notices Eppie's blond hair
- thinks gold has returned
- symbolic level
- near-sightedness symbolises general narrowness of vision and thought
- prevents him from thinking beyond the narrow confines of work and gold
- sixteen years after Eppie's adoption, complete transformation

OR

- Eppie's appearance transforms him
- realisation futility of lust for money
- not reciprocal
- does not lead to higher system of beliefs / values
- integration with Raveloe community
- religious faith restored
- starts visiting church

हिंदी (ऐच्छिक)

निर्धारित समय : 3 घंटे

अधिकतम अंक : 100

प्रश्नपत्र संख्या 29/1/1

खंड - 'क'

1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

महिलाओं की मर्यादा और उनसे दुर्व्यवहार के मामले भी अन्य मामलों की तरह न्यायालयों में ही जाते हैं किंतु पिछले कुछ दिनों से ऐसे आचरण के लिए स्वयं न्यायपालिका पर अँगुली उठाई जा रही है। काफ़ी हद तक यह समस्या न्यायपालिका की नहीं, बल्कि हमारे पूरे समाज की कही जा सकती है। जज भी समाज के ही अंग हैं, इसलिए यह समस्या न्यायपालिका में भी दिखाई देती है। हमारे समाज में कानून के पालन को लेकर बहुत शिथिलता है और अकसर कानून का पालन न करने को सामाजिक हैसियत का मानक मान लिया जाता है। वी.आई.पी. संस्कृति का मूल सिद्धांत ही यह है कि जिसे सामान्य नियम-कानून नहीं पालन करने होते, वह महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति होता है। छोटे शहरों, कस्बों में सरकारी अफसरों की हैसियत बहुत बड़ी होती है और जज भी उन्हीं हैसियत वाले लोगों में शामिल होते हैं। ऐसे में, अगर कुछ जज यह मान लें कि वे तमाम सामाजिक मर्यादाओं से भी ऊपर हैं, तो यह हो सकता है। माना यह जाना चाहिए कि जितने ज्यादा जिम्मेदार पद पर कोई व्यक्ति है, उस पर कानून के पालन की जिम्मेदारी भी उतनी ही ज्यादा है। खास तौर से जिन लोगों पर कानून की रक्षा करने और दूसरों से कानून का पालन करवाने की जिम्मेदारी है, उन्हें तो इस मामले में बहुत ज्यादा सतर्क होना चाहिए। लेकिन वास्तव में, इससे बिलकुल उलटा होता है। एक समस्या की ओर कई वरिष्ठ जज और न्यायविद ध्यान दिला चुके हैं कि न्यायपालिका में निचले स्तर पर अच्छे जज नहीं मिलते। इसकी एक बडी वजह यह है कि अच्छे न्यायिक शिक्षा संस्थानों से निकले अच्छे छात्र न्यायपालिका में नौकरी करना पसंद नहीं करते. क्योंकि उन्हें कामकाज की परिस्थितियाँ और आमदनी. दोनों ही आकर्षक नहीं लगतीं। नैशनल लॉ इंस्ट्ट्रियट के तो बनाया ही इसीलिए गया था कि अच्छे स्तर के जज और वकील वहाँ से निकल सकें, लेकिन देखा यह गया है कि वहाँ से निकले ज्यादातर छात्र कॉरपोरेट जगत में चले जाते हैं। अन्य प्रतिष्ठित संस्थानों के छात्र

भी बजाय जज बनने के प्रैक्टिस करना पसंद करते हें। जजों की चुनाव प्रक्रिया में भी कई खामियाँ हैं, जिन्हें दूर किया जाना जरूरी है, ताकि हर स्तर पर बेहतर गुणवत्ता के जज मिल सकें।

(क)	प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का एक उपयुक्त शीर्षक दीजिए।	1
(ख)	वी.आई.पी. संस्कृति का क्या तात्पर्य है और उसका सिद्धांत क्या बताया गया है?	2
(ग)	छोटे शहरों में जज अपने को सारी सामाजिक मर्यादाओं से ऊपर क्यों मान लेते हैं?	1
(घ)	कानून पालन के मामले में किन्हें अधिक सतर्क होना चाहिए और क्यों?	2
(ड•)	न्यायपालिका को निचले स्तरों के लिए अच्छे जज क्यों नहीं मिल पाते?	2
(च)	नेशलन लॉ इंस्टिट्यूट का गठन क्यों किया गया था?	1
(छ)	कानून के छात्र जज बनने की अपेक्षा प्रैक्टिस करना क्यों पसंद करते हैं?	1
(ज)	बेहतर जज प्राप्त हों इसके लिए क्या-क्या करना आवश्यक है?	2
(झ)	महिलाओं के दुर्व्यवहार के मामले में न्यायपालिका पर अँगुली क्यों उठाई जा रही है?	1
(ञ)	उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय अलग कीजिए : सतर्क, चुनाव	1
(ਟ)	सरल वाक्य में बदलिए : जिसे सामान्य नियम कानून नहीं पालन करने वाले होते, वह महत्त्वपूर्ण व्यक्ति होता है। 1	
निम्न	लिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :	$1 \times 5 = 5$
	तरुणाई है नाम सिंधु की उठती लहरों के गर्जन का,	
	चट्टानों से टक्कर लेना लक्ष्य बने जिनके जीवन का।	
	विफल प्रयासों से भी दूना वेग भुजाओं में भर जाता,	
	जोड़ा करता जिनकी गति से नव उत्साह निरंतर नाता।	

97

2.

पर्वत के विशाल शिखरों-सा यौवन उसका ही है अक्षय, जिसके चरणों पर सागर के होते अनगिन ज्वार सदा लय। अचल खड़े रहते जो ऊँचा, शीश उठाए तूफानों में, सहनशीलता, दृढ़ता हँसती, जिनके यौवन के प्राणों में। वही पंथ-बाधा को तोड़े बहते हैं जैसे हों निर्झर, प्रगति नाम को सार्थक करता यौवन दुर्गमता पर चलकर। आज देश की भावी आशा बनी तुम्हारी ही तरुणाई नए जन्म की श्वास तुम्हारे अंदर जगकर है लहराई।

- (क) यौवन की तुलना किससे की गई है और क्यों?
- (ख) काव्यांश के आधार पर युवकों की क्षमताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।
- (ग) यौवन की सार्थकता कब मानी गई है?
- (घ) पर्वतों और युवकों में साम्य दर्शाइए।
- (ड.) काव्यांश का केंद्रीय भाव लिखिए।

खंड - 'ख'

3. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर निबंध लिखिए :

- (क) कश्मीर की बाढ़
- (ख) विकास के पथ पर भारत
- (ग) वैज्ञानिक चिंतन और अंधविश्वास
- (घ) जनसंचार की भूमिका

 आपके निकट की नदी में पुल-निर्माण कार्य बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है जिससे लागत भी बढ़ रही है और असुविधा भी। समस्या की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए किसी सामाचारपत्र के संपादक को पत्र लिखिए।

अथवा

भारतीय रेल यात्रा करते हुए रेल कर्मचारियों के आचरण और व्यवहार से आप असंतुष्ट हैं। विवरण सहित पत्र लिखकर इसकी शिकायत मंडल प्रबंधक, भारतीय रेल को कीजिए।

- 5. संक्षेप में उत्तर दीजिएः
 - (क) जनसंचार के दो प्रमुख कार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
 - (ख) इंटरनेट माध्यम के दो लाभ समझाइए।
 - (ग) 'समाचार' को दो-तीन वाक्यों में परिभाषित कीजिए।
 - (घ) 'ड्राई ऐंकर' का तात्पर्य समझाइए।
 - (ड.) उलटा पिरामिड शैली को यह नाम क्यों दिया जाता है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- 'सूचना का अधिकार' कानून के लाभ, उसकी सीमाएँ तथा उसके दुरुपयोग पर एक फ़ीचर का आलेख लिखिए।

अथवा

अपने अपने सहपाठियों के साथ कुछ गाँवों की प्राथमिक पाठशालाओं को देखा। शिक्षा का अधिकार कानून के रहते हुए भी उन विद्यालयों में उनका अनुपालन कितना हो पा रहा है और उनकी सीमाएँ क्या हैं - इस विषय पर एक फी़चर का आलेख लिखिए।

खंड - 'ग'

7. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए :

तुमने कभी देखा है खाली कटोरों में वसंत का उतरना!

99

5

8

5

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

यह शहर इसी तरह खुलता है इसी तरह भरता और खाली होता है यह शहर इसी तरह रोज़-रोज़ एक अनंत शव ले जाते हैं कंधे अँधेरी गली से चमकती हुई गंगा की तरफ़

अथवा

जननी निरखति बान धनुहियाँ। बार-बार उर नैननि लावति प्रभुजू की ललित पनहियाँ।। कबहुँ प्रथम ज्यों जाइ जगावति कहि प्रिय बचन सवारे, ''उठहु तात! बलि मातु बदन पर, अनुज सखा सब द्वारे।।' कबहुँ कहति यों, ''बड़ी बार भइ जाहु भूप पहँ, भैया। बंधू बोलि जेंइय जो भावै गई निछावरि मैया।।''

- 8. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : 3+3=6
 - (क) ''मैंने देखा एक बूँद'' कविता के संदर्भ में क्षण के महत्त्व को उजागर कीजिए।
 - (ख) सरोज के विवाह और निधन के संदर्भ में निराला ने उसकी ननिहाल का भी कविता
 में स्मरण किया है। उस अंश का भाव अपने शब्दों में लिखिए।
 - (ग) 'फागुन' मास की विशेषता का उल्लेख करते हुए विरहिणी नागमती की कथा का वर्णन कीजिए।

- 9. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो काव्यांशों का काव्य-सौंदर्य स्पष्ट कीजिए : 3+3=6
 - (क) तेलनि तूलनि पूँछि जरी न जरी, जरी लंक जराय जरी।
 - (ख) कोई छह बजे सुबह जैसे गरम पानी से नहाई हो खिली हुई हवा आई, फिरकी-सी आई, चली गई।
 - (ग) हेम कुंभ ले उषा सवेरे भरती ढुलकाती सुख मेरे।
 मदिर ऊँघते रहते जब जगकर रजनी भर तारा।
- 10. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए :

भारत की सांस्कृतिक विरासत यूरोप की तरह म्यूजियम्स और संग्रहालयों में जमा नहीं थी-वह उन रिश्तों से जीवित थी जो आदमी को उसकी धरती, उसके जंगलों, नदियों - एक शब्द में कहें - उसके समूचे परिवेश से जोड़ते थे। अतीत का समूचा मिथक संसार पोथियों में नहीं, इन रिश्तों की अदृश्य लिपि में मौजूद रहता था। यूरोप में पर्यावरण का प्रश्न मनुष्य और भूगोल के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखने का है - भारत में यही प्रश्न मनुष्य और उसकी संस्कृति के बीच पारंपरिक संबंध बनाए रखने को हो जाता है।

अथवा

न यहाँ जाति का महत्त्व था, न भाषा का, महत्त्व उद्देश्य का था और वह सबका समान था, जीवन के प्रति कल्याण की कामना। इस भीड़ में दोड़ नहीं थी, अतिक्रमण नहीं था और भी अनोखी बात यह थी कि कोई भी स्नानार्थी किसी सैलानी आनंद में डुबकी नहीं लगा रहा था। बल्कि स्नान से ज्यादा समय ध्यान ले रहा था।

- 11. किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :
 - (क) 'आदमी भगवान के घर से संवदिया बनकर आता है' इस कथन के आलोक में संवदिया की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।
 - (ख) 'निस्संदेह' किन्हें कहा जाता था और क्यों? इस प्रसंग में हिंदी-उर्दू मिश्रित शैली पर अपने विचार 'प्रेमधन की छायास्मृति' के आधार पर व्यक्त कीजिए।

4 + 4 = 8

- (ग) 'यथास्मै रोचते विश्वम्' के आधार पर स्पष्ट कीजिए कि कवि-लेखक की तुलना प्रजापति से क्यों की गई है?
- हजारीप्रसाद द्विवेदी <u>अथवा</u> असगर वजाहत के जीवन और रचनाओं का संक्षिप्त परिचय देते हुए उनकी भाषा शैली की दो प्रमुख विशेषताएँ सोदाहरण स्पष्ट कीजिए।

अथवा

6

5

5 + 5 = 10

विष्णु खरे <u>अथवा</u> घनानंद के जीवन और रचनाओं का संक्षिप्त परिचय देते हुए उनकी दो प्रमुख काव्यगत विशेषताओं को सोदाहरण स्पष्ट कीजिए।

13. '' 'सूरदास की झोपड़ी' उपन्यास अंश में ईर्ष्या, चोरी, ग्लानि, बदला जैसे नकारात्मक मानवीय पहलुओं पर अकेले सूरदास का व्यक्तित्व भारी पड़ता है।'' जीवन-मूल्यों की दृष्टि से इस

कथन पर विचार कीजिए।

अथवा

'पर्वतारोहण' कहानी के आधार पर उन जीवन-मूल्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए, जो हमें भूपसिंह के जीवन से प्राप्त होते हैं।

- 14. किन्ही दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :
 - (क) 'पग-पग पर नीर' वाला मालवा नीर-विहीन कैसे हो गया? पर्यावरण और मनुष्य के संबंधों पर प्रकाश डालिए।
 - (ख) सूरदास के व्यक्तित्व की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं पर सोदाहरण प्रकाश डालिए।
 - (ग) 'बिस्कोहर की माटी' के आधार पर सिद्ध कीजिए कि यह पाठ ग्रामीण जीवन के रूप-रस-गंध को उकेरने वाला मार्मिक लेख है।

प्रश्नपत्र संख्या 29/1

खंड - 'क'

1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

स्वामी विवेकानन्द आदर्श और उज्जवल चरित्र के बहुत बड़े समर्थक थे। कठोपनिषद् का एक मंत्र है जिसका उल्लेख वे प्रायः किया करते थे। 'उत्तिष्ठत जाग्रत प्राप्य वरान्निबोधत।' यानी उठो, जागो और ऐसे श्रेष्ठजनों के पास जाओ, जो तुम्हारा परिचय परमात्मा से करा सकें। इसमें तीन बातें निहित हैं। पहली, तुम जो निद्रा में बेसुध पड़े हो, उसका त्याग करो और उठकर बैठ जाओ। दूसरी, आँखें खोल दो अर्थात् अपने विवेक को जागृत करो। तीसरी, चलो और उन उत्तम कोटि के पुरुषों के पास जाओ, जो ईश्वर यानी जीवन के चरम लक्ष्य का बोध करा सकें। जीवन-विकास के राजपथ पर स्वर्ग का प्रलोभन और नरक का भय काम नहीं करता। यहाँ तो सत्य की तलाश में आस्था, निष्ठा, संकल्प और पुरुषार्थ ही जीवन को नई दिशा दे सकते हैं।

महावीर की वाणी है - 'उड़िये णो पमायए' यानी क्षण भर भी प्रमाद न हो । प्रमाद का अर्थ है - नैतिक मूल्यों को नकार देना, अपनों से अपने-पराए हो जाना, सही-गलत को समझने का विवेक न होना । 'मैं' का संवेदन भी प्रमाद है, जो दुख का कारण बनता है । प्रमाद में हम अपने आप की पहचान औरों के नज़रिये से, मान्यता से, पसंद से, स्वीकृति से करते हैं, जबकि स्वयं द्वारा स्वयं को देखने का क्षण ही चरित्र की सही पहचान बनता है । चरित्र का सुरक्षा-कवच अप्रमाद है, जहाँ जागती आँखों की पहरेदारी में बुराइयों की घुसपैठ संभव ही नहीं । बुराइयाँ दूब की तरह फैलती हैं, मगर उनकी जड़े गहरी नहीं होतीं, इसलिए उन्हें थोड़े से प्रयास से उखाड़ फेंका जा सकता है । जैसे ही स्वयं पर स्वयं का विश्वास और अपनी बुराइयों का बोध जागेगा, परत-दर-परत जमी बुराइयों व अपसंस्कारों में बदलाव आ जाएगा । चरित्र जितना ऊँचा और सुट्टढ़ होगा, जीवन मूल्य उतनी ही तेज़ी से विकसित होंगे और सफलताएँ उतनी ही तेजी से कदमों को चूमेगी । इसलिए परिस्थितियाँ बदलें, उससे पहले प्रकृति बदलनी जरूरी है । बिना आदत और संस्कारों को बदले न सुख सम्भव है, न साधना और न ही साध्य ।

(क) प्रस्तुत गद्यांश का उपयुक्त शीर्षक दीजिए।

(ख) विवे	कानंद किस मंत्र का उल्लेख करते थे? उसका मूल स्रोत क्या है?	1
(ग) कट	ोपनिषद् के मंत्र का शाब्दिक अर्थ क्या है?	1
(घ) इस	मंत्र में निहित सभी बातों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।	2
(ड.) कि	न गुणों से जीवन को नई दिशा मिल सकती है?	1
(च) 'प्रम	गद' का क्या तात्पर्य बताया गया है?	2
(छ) 'प्रम	गदी' व्यक्ति अपनी पहचान कैसे करता है?	1
(ज) बुरा	इयों की तुलना दूब से क्यों की गई है?	2
	शय स्पष्ट कीजिए - स्वयं द्वारा स्वयं को देखने को क्षण ही चरित्र की सही ो पहचान बनाता है।'	2
	ल वाक्य में बदलिए - 'बिना आदत और संस्कारों को बदले न सुख सम्भव न साधना और न ही साध्य।'	1
(च) उप	सर्ग और प्रत्यय अलग कीजिए :	1
परि	स्थितियाँ, नैतिक।	
निम्नलिखि	त काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :	$1 \times 5 = 5$
जन <u>्</u>	म दिया माता-सा जिसने, किया सदा लालन-पालन,	
जिर	सके मिट्टी-जल से ही है रचा गया हम सबका तन।	
गिरि	रेवर नित रक्षा करते हैं, उच्च उठा के शृंग महान,	
जिर	सके लता-द्रुमादिक करते हमको अपनी छाया दान।	
मात	ग केवल बाल-काल में निज अंक में धरती है,	
हम	अशक्त जब तलक तभी तक पालन पोषण करती है।	
मात्	गृभूमि करती है सबका लालन सदा मृत्यु पर्यंत,	

2.

जिसके दया प्रवाहों का होता न कभी सपने में अंत। मर जाने पर कण देहों के इसमें ही मिल जाते हैं, हिंदू जलते, यवन-ईसाई शरण इसी में पाते हैं। ऐसी मातृभूमि मेरी है स्वर्गलोक से भी प्यारी, उसके चरण-कमल पर मेरा तन-मन-धन सब बलिहारी।।

- (क) 'जन्म दिया माता-सा जिसने' किसके लिए कहा गया है? उसने हम पर क्या उपकार किए हैं कि उसे माँ कहा जाए?
- (ख) यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है कि मातृभूमि माँ से भी बढ़कर है?
- (ग) काव्यांश की पहली पंक्ति और अंतिम पंक्ति में किन अलंकारों का प्रयोग हुआ है?
- (घ) आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए :

जिसके दया-प्रवाहों का होता न कभी सपने में अंत।

(ड.) काव्यांश का केन्द्रीय भाव लिखिए।

खण्ड ख

3. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर निबन्ध लिखिए :

10

- (क) प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ
- (ख) समाचार-पत्रों की भूमिका
- (ग) क्या नहीं कर सकती नारी
- (घ) सांप्रदायिकता ः कारण और निवारण
- अपनी पाठ्य-पुस्तकों की कमियों और सीमाओं का उल्लेख करते हुए निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद, नई दिल्ली को पत्र लिखिए और एक सुझाव भी दीजिए।

अथवा

अचानक आई बाढ़ के कारण आपके गाँव को भारी हानि हुई है। विवरण देते हुए प्रधानमंत्री को पत्र लिखकर प्रधानमंत्री सहायता-कोष से तुरंत सहायता देने का अनुरोध कीजिए

5. निम्नलिखित का संक्षेप में उत्तर दीजिए :

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

8

- (क) जनसंचार (मीडिया) शब्द को संक्षेप में परिभाषित कीजिए।
- (ख) जनसंचार के संदर्भ में द्वारपाल (गेटकीपर) किन्हें कहा गया है? वे क्या तय करते
 हैं?
- (ग) संपादन के तत्त्वों में 'वस्तुपरकता' को स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- (घ) ऑल इंडिया रेडियो की स्थापना कब हुई थी? अब यह (AIR) किस संस्था के अंतर्गत आता है?
- (ड.) विशेष लेखन से क्या तात्पर्य है?
- 6. 'जातिवाद का ज़हर' अथवा 'बाल श्रमिकों की समस्या' विषय पर एक आलेख लिखिए। 5

खण्ड ग

7. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए :

जो है वह सुगबुगाता है

जो नहीं है वह फेंकने लगता है पचखियाँ

आदमी दशाश्वमेध पर जाता है

और पाता हे घाट का आखिरी पत्थर

कुछ और मुलायम हो गया है

सीढ़ियों पर बैठे बंदरों की आँखों में

एक अजीब-सी नमी है।

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राघौ। एक बार फिरि आवौ। ए बर बाजि बिलेकि आपने बहुरो बनहिं सिधावौ।। जे पय प्याय पोखि कर-पंकज बार-बार चुचुकारे। क्यों जीवहिं, मेरे राम लाड़िले! ते अब निपट बिसारे।। भरत सौगुनी सार करत हैं अति प्रिय जानि तिहारे। तदपि दिनहिं दिन होत झाँवरे मनहुँ कमल हिम मारे।।

- 8. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : 3+3=6
 - (क) 'कार्नेलिया का गीत' के आधार पर भारत की प्राकृतिक और सांस्कृतिक विशेषताओं
 पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।
 - (ख) 'गीत गाने दो मुझे' का प्रतिपाद्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 - (ग) घनानंद के सवैये के आधार पर 'हियो हितपत्र' की विशेषताएँ लिखिए । उसके साथ
 प्रियतमा ने क्या व्यवहार किया?
- 9. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो काव्यांशों का काव्य-सौन्दर्य स्पष्ट कीजिए : 3+3=6
 - (क) कुसुमित कानन हेरि कमलमुखि मूँदि रहए दु नयान ।
 कोकिल कलरव, मधुकर धुनि सुनि, कर देइ झाँपड़ कान । ।
 - (ख) यह मधु है स्वयं काल की मौना का युग- संचय,
 यह गोरस-जीवन-कामधेनु का अमृत-पूत पय।
 - (ग) इस पथ पर मेरे कार्य सकल हों भ्रष्ट शीत के-से शतदल! कन्ये, गते कर्मों का अर्पण कर, करता मैं तेरा तर्पण।

10. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए :

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत की सबसे बड़ी ट्रेजेडी यह नहीं है कि शासक वर्ग ने औद्योगीकरण का मार्ग चुना, ट्रेजेडी यह रही है कि पश्चिम की देखा-देखी और नक़ल में योजनाएँ बनाते समय प्रकृति, मनुष्य और संस्कृति के बीच का नाजुक संतुलन किस तरह नष्ट होने से बचाया जा सकता है - इस ओर हमारे पश्चिम-शिक्षित सत्ताधारियों का ध्यान कभी नहीं गया। हम बिना पश्चिम को मॉडल बनाए, अपनी शर्तों और मर्यादाओं के आधार पर औद्योगिक विकास का भारतीय स्वरूप निर्धारित कर सकते हैं, कभी इसका ख्याल भी हमारे शासकों को आया हो, ऐसा नहीं जान पड़ता।

अथवा

चारों ओर कुपित यमराज के दारुण निःश्वास के समान धधकती लू में यह हरा भी है और भरा भी है, दुर्जन के चित्त से भी अधिक कठोर पाषाण की कारा में रुद्ध अज्ञात जलस्रोत से बरबस रस खींचकर सरस बना हुआ है। और मूर्ख के मास्तिष्क से भी अधिक सूने गिरि-कांतार में भी ऐसा मस्त बना है कि ईर्ष्या होती है। कितनी कठिन जीवनी शक्ति है। प्राण ही प्राण को पुलकित करता है, जीवनी-शक्ति ही जीवनी-शक्ति को प्रेरणा देती है।

- 11. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :
 - (क) संभव को 'दूसरा देवदास' क्यों कहा गया है? इसके औचित्य पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।
 - (ख) ''चार हाथ' लघुकथा पूँजीवादी व्यवस्था में मज़दूरों के शोषण को उजागर करती
 है।'' इस कथन को प्रतिपादित कीजिए।
 - (ग) संवदिया की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता क्या होती है? फिर भी हरगोबिन बड़ी बहुरिया का संवाद क्यों नहीं सुना सका?
- रामविलास शर्मा <u>अथवा</u> भीष्म साहनी के जीवन और रचनाओं का संक्षिप्त परिचय देते हुए उनकी भाषा-शैली की दो प्रमुख विशेषताएँ सोदाहरण स्पष्ट कीजिए।

अथवा

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4 + 4 = 8

'अज्ञेय' <u>अथवा</u> 'मलिक मोहम्मद जायसी' के जीवन और रचनाओं को संक्षिप्त परिचय देते हुए उनकी दो प्रमुख काव्यगत विशेषताओं को सादाहरण स्पष्ट कीजिए।

 'प्रकृति सजीव नारी बन गई' - 'बिस्कोहर की माटी' के इस कथन के आलोक में प्रकृति, नारी और सौंदर्य-सम्बन्धी लेखक की मान्यताएँ जीवन-मूल्यों के आलोक में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

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'तो हम सौ लाख बार बनाएँगे' - इस कथन के आलोक में सूरदास के उन जीवन-मूल्यों का सोदाहरण उल्लेख कीजिए जिनसे वह ईर्ष्या, अपमान, प्रतिशोध जैसी भावनाओं पर नियंत्रण रख सका।

- 14. (क) प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से जूझने में पहाड़ पर रहने वाले लोगों के संघर्ष पर 'आरोहण' कहानी के आधार पर प्रकाश डालिए।
 - (ख) 'हमारी वर्तमान सभ्यता नदियों को गंदे पानी के नाले बना रही है' क्यों और कैसे?
 इस दिशा में क्या किया जा सकता है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

5

अंक योजना - हिंदी (ऐच्छिक)

सामान्य निर्देश ः मूल्यांकन करते समय कृपया निम्नलिखित निर्देशों के प्रति सावधानी बरतिए ः

- मूल्यांकन करते समय कृपया निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़िए तभी किसी भी संशय की स्थिति में मुख्य परीक्षक से स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त करें।
- 2. अंक योजना तैयार करते समय पूर्ण सावधानी बरती गई है। फिर भी यह ध्यान में रखना महत्त्वपूर्ण है कि यह न तो विस्तृत है और न ही अंतिम है। यदि परीक्षार्थी ने कोई अन्य उपयुक्त बिंदु अपने उत्तर में दे दिया है जो अंक योजना में प्रश्न के उत्तर के लिए दिए गए बिंदु से अतिरिक्त है, तो परीक्षार्थी को उसके लिए उपयुक्त अंक दिए जाएँ। जहाँ भी आवश्यकता पड़े वहाँ परीक्षक अपने ज्ञान तथा अनुभव का प्रयोग करें।
- अंक योजना में प्रश्न के उत्तर के लिए केवल सुझावात्मक मूल्य बिंदु दिए गए हैं: ये केवल मार्ग दर्शन मात्र के लिए हैं न कि ये ही प्रश्न का पूर्ण उत्तर हैं। परीक्षार्थी अपने शब्दों में उत्तर लिखता है किंतु सही लिखता है तो उसे इसके लिए उपयुक्त अंक दिए जाएँ।
- 4. मुख्य परीक्षकों को परीक्षकों द्वारा जाँची गई पहली पाँच उत्तर पुस्तिकाएँ पूरी तरह से जाँचनी चाहिए ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि उन्होंने अंक योजना के निर्देशों के अनुसार ही मूल्यांकन किया है। यह सुनिश्चित करने के पश्चात कि उनके द्वारा जाँची गई उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में और मुख्य परीक्षक की जाँच में विशेष अंतर नहीं है तभी उन्हें शेष उत्तर पुस्तिकाएँ जाँचने के लिए दी जाएँ।
- 5. प्रश्न की मूल भावना की समझ और उसके अनुसार उत्तर बिंदुओं की प्रस्तुति अपेक्षित हैं।
- अंकन न तो अधिक कठोर हो, न अधिक उदार। सामान्यतः अशुद्ध वर्तनी के लिए अंक न काटे जाएँ, किंतु भाषा के स्वरूप की सामान्य जानकारी अपेक्षित है।
- यदि परीक्षार्थी दोनों विकल्पों के उत्तर लिख देता है तो दोनों विकल्पों को पढ़ कर जो भी अच्छा हो उस पर उपयुक्त अंक दिए जाएँ।
- 8. अनेक उत्तरों के मूल्य बिंदुओं में विशेष विभाजन किया गया है तो ऐसी स्थिति में परीक्षक विभिन्न विभाजनों में उनकी उपयुक्ता के अनुसार अर्थात यदि उत्तर में परीक्षार्थी की समझ और प्रश्न की अपेक्षा के अनुसार अंक देने के लिए अपने विवेक के अनुसार मूल्यांकन कर सकते हैं।

- मूल्यांकन में संपूर्ण अंक पैमाने 0 से 100 का प्रयोग अभीष्ट है, अर्थात् परीक्षार्थी ने यदि सभी अपेक्षित उत्तर-बिंदुओं का उल्लेख किया है तो उसे पूरे 100 अंक दिए जा सकते हैं।
- माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय को मानते हुए बोर्ड ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि जो उम्मीदवार आवश्यक फीस की अदायगी कर अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका की फोटोकॉपी लेना चाहेगा उसे वर्ष 2012 से फोटोकॉपी की हुई उत्तर-पुस्तिका उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है। इसलिए यह अत्यंत आवश्यक है कि कठोरता से पालन करते हुए ही किया जाए ताकि बोर्ड आपके मूल्यांकन को सही ठहरा सके।
- प्रत्येक परीक्षक प्रतिदिन मूल्यांकन स्थल पर पर्याप्त समय जो सामान्यतः 5-6 घन्टे है तक कार्य करके 20-25 उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं का मूल्यांकन करें तथा प्रत्येक उत्तर पुस्तिका के मूल्यांकन के लिए 15-20 मिनट का समय लगाएँ।
- सभी मुख्य परीक्षकों/परीक्षकों को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि जब वे उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं का मूल्यांकन कर रहे हों, यदि उत्तर को पूर्णतः गलत पाते हैं तो गलत उत्तर के लिए (X) अंकित करना चाहिए और '0' अंक दिया जाना चाहिए।

प्रश्न-पत्र-संख्या 29/1/1

खंड (क)

- 1. अपठित गद्यांश के प्रश्नों के उत्तर -
 - क शीर्षक: 1) न्यायपालिका की गुणवत्ता।
 - 2) न्यायपालिका का उत्तरदायित्व।

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(अन्य उपयुक्त शीर्षक भी स्वीकारें।)

- ख व्यक्ति द्वारा स्वयं के लिए नियम निर्धारण करना।
 - मर्यादाओं की उपेक्षा, सामान्य नियम, कानून का पालन नहीं करना महत्वपूर्ण 1+1=2
- ग उनकी धारणा है कि वे सामाजिक व्यवस्था से ऊँची हैसियत वाले लोग हैं। 1
- जजों एवं महत्त्वपूर्ण पदों पर आसीन व्यक्तियों को, क्योंकि वे कानून के रक्षक
 हैं और कानून का पालन करने एवं करवाने की जिम्मेदारी उनकी है।

ड•	•	उन्हें न्यायपालिका में काम-काज की परिस्थितियाँ पसन्द नहीं।		
	•	आकर्षक आमदनी का नहीं होना।		1+1=2
च	•	अच्छे स्तर के जज और वकील प्राप्त हो सकें।		1
ন্ত	•	अधिक धनोपार्जन का अवसर और कामकाज की स्वैच्छिक परिस्थितिय	۱Ï I	1
ज	٠	जजों की चुनाव प्रक्रिया में सुधार,		
	•	कामकाज की परिस्थितियों में परिवर्तन, आकर्षक वेतन की सुविधा।		1+1=2
झ		पपालिका में भी महिलाओं के प्रति दुर्व्यवहार और कानून पालन में उपेक्ष इरण।	ग के	1
স	उपस	ार्ग - स	1/2	
	प्रत्यर	य - आव	1⁄2	1
अपरि	ठेत का	व्यांश -		1x5 = 5
क	٠	समुद्र की लहरों से।		
	٠	कठिनाइयों से टकराने के कारण।		1/2+1/2=1
ख	•	विपरीत परिस्थितियों में भी संघर्ष करना, अचल खड़े रहना।		1
ग	•	विफल होने पर भी हतोत्साहित न होना, साहस और धैर्य से बाधाओं सामना करना।	का	1
घ	•	दृढ़ता, अचलता, विपरीत परिस्थितियों से जूझने की अदम्य शक्ति, सहनशी	लता ।	1
टु•	•	युवावर्ग को महत्वाकांक्षी, साहसी, दृढ़ संकल्पी तथा किसी भी स्थि विचलित न होने वाला बताया गया है।	ति में	1
		खंड - 'ख'		
किर्स	ो एक	विषय पर निबंध अपेक्षित :		10
•	भूमि	का⁄उपसंहार	1+1	

2.

3.

	•	विषय-वस्तु एवं प्रतिपादन (चार बिदुओं का प्रतिपादन)	6	
	•	प्रस्तुति शैली	1	
	•	विषयानुरूप शुद्ध भाषा	1	
4.	पत्र-	लेखन ः		5
	•	आरंभ और अंत की औपचारिकताएँ	1	
	•	प्रश्नानुसार विषय-वस्तु	3	
	•	विषयानुरूप भाषा	1	
5.	प्रश्न	ों के संक्षिप्त उत्तर-		$1 \times 5 = 5$
	क	• सूचना देना।		
		• विचार-विश्लेषण करना।		
		• शिक्षित करना।		
		• मनोरंजन करना।		
		• एजेंडा तय करना।		
		• निगरानी करना आदि।		¹ / ₂ + ¹ / ₂ = 1
		(कोई दो अपेक्षित)		
	ख	• वैश्विक सूचनाओं का त्वरित गति से आदान-प्रदान।		
		• समाचारों का संकलन, खबरों का सत्यापन एवं पुष्टि करना।		
		 शोध कार्य को सरल करना। 		
		• खबरों की पृष्ठभूमि तैयार करना।		$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$
		(कोई दो अपेक्षित)		
	ग	 अधिकांश लोगो की रुचि वाली ताजी घटना। 		
		 ऐसी घटना है जिसका प्रभाव अधिक से अधिक लोगों पर पड़ता है। 		¹ / ₂ + ¹ / ₂ = 1

	घ ●	खबर कब, कहाँ, क्या और कैसे हुई - इसका ज्ञान कराने वाला।		
	٠	खबर के दृश्य आने तक रिपोर्टर से मिली सूचनाएँ देते रहने वाला।		1/2 + 1/2 = 1
	ड• ●	उल्टा पिरामिड शैली में समाचार की सबसे महत्त्वपूर्ण तथ्य परक प्रस्तुति, घटते महत्व क्रम में अन्य तथ्य एवं सूचनाएं देना।	फिर	1
6.	आलेख अथ	वा फीचर-लेखनः		5
	• आक	र्षक प्रस्तुति	2	
	• विषय	ा वस्तु	2	
	• भाषा	यी शुद्धता	1	
	मुक्त उत्तर ः	ः मौलिकता और विचारों की तर्क संगति अपेक्षित।		
		खंड - 'ग'		
7.	काव्यांश की	सप्रसगं व्याख्या -		8
	प्रसंग		1	
	संदर्भ		1	
	व्याख्या		5	
	विशेष		1	
	तुमने कभी	की तरफ।		
	कवि- केदार	नाथ सिंह		
	कविता- बन	ारस		
	संदर्भ - वसं	त ऋतु के प्रभाव का वर्णन अर्थात् सुख-समृद्धि और सम्पन्नता का आग	मन।	
	व्याव्या बिंदु	-		
	٠	भिखारियों के खाली कटोरों का दान-दक्षिणा, अन्न-धन से भर जाना।		
	٠	घाटों पर श्रद्धालुओं, भक्तों की भीड़ का हर्षोल्लास भक्तिभाव।		
	٠	शवों को अंतिम संस्कार हेतु गंगा तट पर लाना।		
	٠	उन शवों को जीवन भार से मुक्त करने के दायित्व का निर्वहन।		

विशेष -

काव्यांश में कहीं प्रसन्नता एवं कहीं दुख की अनुभूति।

अथवा

जननी मैया।

कवि- तुलसीदास

कविता - 'पद' गीतावली से।

प्रसंग - राम वन-गमन के बाद कौशल्या द्वारा राम की प्रिय वस्तुओं को देख कर स्मृति जन्य वेदना।

व्याख्या बिंदु -

- श्रीराम के छोटे-छोटे धनुष बाण और जूतों को देखकर हृदय से लगाना।
- राम अनुपस्थिति का आभास न होना।
- द्वार पर मित्रों और अनुज के खड़े होने का समाचार देकर उन्हें जगाना।
- दशरथ के पास राम को जाने का आग्रह करना।
- रुचि के अनुसार भोजन ग्रहण का आग्रह।

विशेष -

- माता के मन की पीड़ा का मार्मिक चित्रण।
- ब्रज भाषा का सहज एवं सुंदर प्रयोग।
- जाइ जगावति, बड़ी बार भइ अनुप्रास
- 8. किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर उपेक्षित -

3+3=6

- क एक बूँद जीवात्मा का प्रतीक एवं समुद्र विराट का प्रतीक।
 - बूँद विराट से निकलकर अंततः विराट में विलीन हो गई।
 - विलीनता में उसका अस्तित्व समाप्त क्षणभर का जीवन का जीवन जीना, उछलना, चमकना आदि दर्शाया गया है।

- मातृविहीन सरोज का शैशवावस्था से विवाह योग्य होने तक ननिहाल में पालन-पोषण होना।
 - विवाह के अवसर पर भी ननिहाल के लोगों की ही उपस्थिति थी और अंत भी उन्हीं की गोद में होना।
- ग पीले पत्तों के समान नागमती के शरीर का कृशकाय हो जाना।
 - जोड़ों का परस्पर होली खेलना देखकर पति के हृदय लगने की अभिलाषा।
 - शरीर को विरहाग्नि में जलाकर राख कर उस मार्ग पर बिछा देने की कामना जिस पर पति के पाँव पड़ें।

9. काव्यांशों का काव्य सौंदर्य -

भाव सौंदर्य -

- क हनुमान की वीरता और कुशलता तथा रावण की विफलता का बखान।
 - पूँछ में लगाई आग से लंका का जलना,
 - वीर रस का संचार है।

शिल्प सौंदर्य -

- ब्रज भाषा का सहज प्रयोग।
- सवैया छंद।
- अनुप्रास और यमक अलंकार का प्रयोग।

ख भाव सौंदर्य -

- प्रातः कालीन बासंती हवा का गुनगुनापन।
- बासंती हवा का फिरकी की भाँति नृत्य करते हुए चला जाना।

शिल्प सौंदर्य -

- खड़ी बोली।
- तद्भव एवं देशज शब्दों का प्रयोग।

3+3 = 6

- मुक्त छंद।
- मानवीकरण अलंकार।
- ग भाव सौंदर्य -
 - उषाकालीन प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य का सजीव वर्णन ।
 - उषा रूपी नायिका का सूर्य-कलश से धरा को सुख सिंचित करना तथा रातभर ऊँघते तारों का धूमिल हो जाना।

6

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1

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शिल्प सौंदर्य -

- खड़ी बोली।
- मुक्द छंद।
- मानवीकरण अलंकार।
- रूपक अलंकार का सुंदर चित्रण।

10. गद्यांश की सप्रसंग व्याख्या -

प्रसंग -

संदर्भ -

व्याख्या -

भारत की हो जाता है।

लेख - 'जहाँ कोई वापसी नहीं'

लेखक - निर्मल वर्मा

संदर्भ - निर्मल वर्मा के यात्रा वृत्तांत का अंश-औद्योगीकरण के दुष्परिणाम।

व्याख्या बिंदु -

- भारत का प्राकृतिक परिवेश।
- धरती, जंगल, नदियों से जुड़ा हुआ न कि यूरोप की तरह म्यूज़ियम और संग्रहालय से।

- भारतीयों का प्रकृति के माध्यम से।
- मानव और संस्कृति के बीच घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध।
- पश्चिम के अन्धानुकरण का विरोध और इसकी असफलता।

विशेष -

- भाषा सहज, सरल एवं बोधगम्य।
- लेखक औद्योगीकरण के परिणामों पर विचार करता है।

अथवा

न यहाँ ले रहा था।

लेख - 'दूसरा देवदास'

लेखक - ममता कालिया

संदर्भ - हरिद्वार के गंगा तट का वर्णन।

व्याख्या बिंदु -

- गंगा तट की भीड़ में मानव मात्र के कल्याण की भावना।
- जाति, भाषा आदि का कोई भेद नहीं।

विशेष -

- भाषा सहज, सरल।
- चित्रात्मक शैली में वर्णन।

11. किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों का उत्तर अपेक्षित -

- क संवदिया की विशेषताएँ-
 - समाचार को इस प्रकार गोपनीय ढंग से ले जाना कि पक्षी भी उसका रहस्य न जान पाए।
 - प्रत्येक संवाद का प्रत्येक शब्द याद रखना।
 - संवाद देते एवं सुनते समय विश्वसनीयता, सहृदयता, संवेदनशीलता होना

4 + 4 = 8

- रामचंद्र शुक्ल का लिखने पढ़ने के काम में हिंदी के प्रयोग में प्रायः 'निःसंदेह' शब्द का अधिक प्रयोग।
 - आसपास वकील, मुख्तार, अफसर, कर्मचारी आदि व्यक्तियों का उर्दू शब्दों का प्रयोग।
 - उन्हें शुक्ल जी का हिंदी प्रयोग अनोखा लगने के कारण-लेखक मंडली का नाम 'निःसंदेह' पड़ना।
 - शुक्ल जी के लेखों में तत्सम शब्दावली के साथ उर्दू, फारसी अंग्रेजी तथा मुहावरों के मिश्रित भाषा के प्रयोग से भाषा में प्रवाह, सजीवता एवं जीवंतता।
- ग प्रजापति का अपनी रुचि के अनुसार विश्व को बदल देना।
 - लेखक का भी ब्रह्मा के समान होना
 - लेखक, कवि का अपनी कल्पना (विचारों) से नए समाज की रचना करना।

2

2

• कवि पुरोहित के रूप में जनता का नेतृव करना।

11. जीवन परिचय

- संक्षिप्त जीवन परिचय
 रचनाएँ (दो का उल्लेख एवं रचनाओं का संक्षिप्त परिचय भी उपेक्षित)
 2
- काव्यगत विशेषताएँ/भाषागत विशेषताएँ सोदाहरण

हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी

जन्म एवं जीवन परिचय-

- जन्म 1907 में आरत दुबे का छपरा गाँव, जिला बलिया, उत्तर प्रदेश में हुआ।
- संस्कृत महाविद्यालय, काशी से शास्त्री परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने के बाद 1930 में काशी हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय से ज्योतिषाचार्य की उपाधि प्राप्त की।
- 1940-50 तक हिंदी भवन, शांति निकेतन के निदेशक रहे।
- 1950 में काशी हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय में हिंदी विभाग के अध्यक्ष बने।

- 1952-53 में काशी नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा के अध्यक्ष थे।
- 1955 में वे प्रथम राजभाषा आयोग के सदस्य राष्ट्रपति के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में नियुक्त किए गए।
- 1960-67 तक पंजाब विश्वविद्याल चंडीगढ़ में हिंदी विभागाध्यक्ष रहे।
- 1967 मे काशी हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय में रेक्टर नियुक्त हुए।
- जीवन के अंतिम दिनों में उत्तर प्रदेश हिंदी संस्थान के कार्यकारी अध्यक्ष रहे।
- उन्हें साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार, लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय से डी. लिट. की उपाधि तथा पद्मभूषण सम्मान से सम्मानित किया गया।
- उन्हें अनेक भाषाओं संस्कृत, प्राकृत, अपभ्रंश, बाँग्ला आदि तथा अनेक विषयों - इतिहास, दर्शन, संस्कृति, धर्म आदि का भी विशेष ज्ञान था।
- वे परंपरा के साथ आधुनिक प्रगतिशील मूल्यों के समन्वय में विश्वास करते थे।
- रचनाएँ 'अशोक के फूल', विचार और वितर्क, 'कल्पलता', 'कुटज', 'आलोक पर्व' (निबंध-संकलन), 'चारुचंद्रलेख', 'बाणभट्ट की आत्मकथा', 'पुनर्नवा', 'अनामदास का पोथा' (उपन्यास), 'सूर-साहित्य', 'कबीर', 'हिंदी साहित्य की भूमिका', कालिदास की लालित्य योजना' (आलोचनात्मक ग्रंथ), 'हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी ग्रंथावली' (ग्यारह खंड)

साहित्यिक विशेषताएँ -

- भाषा सरल और प्रांजल।
- व्यक्तित्व-व्यंजकता और आत्मपरकता उनकी शैली की विशेषता है।
- व्यंग्य शैली के प्रयोग ने उनके निबंधों पर पांडित्य के बोझ को हावी नहीं होने दिया।
- हिंदी की गद्य शैली को एक नया रूप दिया।

अथवा

<u>असगर वजाहत</u>

जन्म एवं जीवन परिचय -

- जन्म फतेहपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश में।
- प्रारंभिक शिक्षा फतेहपुर में हुई। उन्होंने एम.ए. (हिन्दी) और पीएच.डी., अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय से की।
- सन् 1955-56 से लेखन कार्य प्रारंभ किया।
- लघु कथा नाटक, उपन्यास, कहानी के साथ-साथ फिल्मों और धारावाहिकों के लिए पटकथा लेखन का काम भी किया।
- रचनाएँ 'दिल्ली पहुँचना है', 'स्विमिंग पूल और सब कहाँ कुछ', 'आधी बानी', 'मैं हिंदू हूँ' (कहानी-संग्रह), 'फिरंगी लौट आए', 'इन्ना की आवाज' 'वीरगति', 'समिधा', 'जिस लाहौर नई देख्या' (नाटक) 'सबसे सस्ता गोश्त' (नुक्कड़ नाटकों का संग्रह), 'रात में जागने वाले', 'पहर दोपहर' तथा 'सात आसमान', 'कैसी आगि लगाई' (प्रमुख उपन्यास) आदि।

साहित्यिक विशेषताएँ -

- भाषा में गांभीर्य, सबल भावाभिव्यक्ति एवं व्यंग्यात्मकता है।
- मुहावरों तथा तद्भव शब्दों के प्रयोग से सादगी आ गई है।
- उनकी लघुकथाओं में प्रतीकात्मकता है। प्रतीकों के द्वारा उन्होंने व्यवस्था, मजदूरों के शोषण, किसानों की दुर्दशा आदि पर व्यंग्य किया है। पर्याप्त मात्रा मे तत्सम व उर्दू शब्दों का प्रयोग भी मिलता है।

अथवा

विष्णु खरे

जन्म एवं जीवन परिचय -

- जन्म छिंदवाड़ा।
- क्रिश्चियन कॉलेज से अंग्रेजी-साहित्य में एम.ए.।
- इंदौर समाचार उप सम्पादक।

- दिल्ली तथा मध्य प्रदेश के महाविद्यालयों में अध्यापन, लघु पत्रिका 'व्यास' का संपादन, साहित्य अकादमी में उप सचिव, नवभारत टाइम्स में कार्यकारी सम्पादक।
- नवभारत टाइम्स, जयपुर के संपादक, जवाहरलाल नेहरू स्मारक संग्रहालय तथा पुस्तकालय-दो वर्ष वरिष्ठ अध्येता, स्वतंत्र लेखन, अनुवादक।
- रचनाएँ टी.एस. इलियट का अनुवाद 'मेरु प्रदेश और अन्य कविताएँ', कविता संग्रह-'एक गैर-रूमानी समय में', 'खुद अपनी आँख से', 'सबकी आवाज के पर्दे में', 'पिछला बाकी', समीक्षा पुस्तक-आलोचना की पहली किताब'।

काव्यगत विशेषताएँ -

- अभ्यस्त जड़ताओं और अमानवीय स्थितियों के विरुद्ध सशक्त नैतिक स्वर की अभिव्यक्ति।
- भारतीय संस्कृति, नैतिक मूल्यों के उल्लेख द्वारा पौराणिक संदर्भों को प्रतिपादित करना।
- मानव कल्याण की भावना।

अथवा

<u>घनानंद</u>

जन्म एवं जीवन परिचय -

- रीतिकाल के प्रसिद्ध कवि और दिल्ली के बादशाह मुहम्मदशाह के मीर मुंशी।
- सुजान नामक स्त्री से अटूट प्रेम, दरबार से निकलने के बाद वृंदावन में निंबार्क संप्रदाय में दीक्षित हो कर भक्त के रूप में जीवन-निर्वाह।
- 5+5
- सुजान के नाम का प्रतीकात्मक प्रयोग करते हुए काव्य-रचना करते रहे।

रचनाएँ - 'सुजान सागर', 'विरह लीला', 'रसकेलिवल्ली' आदि।

काव्यगत विशेषताएँ -

 प्रेम की पीड़ा के कवि, वियोग वर्णन—प्रेम का गंभीर, निर्मल और व्याकुल कर देने वाला उदात्त रूप साक्षात रसमूर्ति कहलाए।

- परिष्कृत और साहित्यिक ब्रज भाषा, कविता में लाक्षणिकता, वक्रोक्ति, वाक्विदग्धता के साथ अलंकारों का कुशल प्रयोग।
- 13. मूल्यपरक प्रश्न : किसी एक का उत्तर अपेक्षित-
 - सूरदास की सकारात्मक प्रवृत्ति।
 - झोंपड़ी जलाए जाने पर भी प्रतिशोध न लेना।
 - पुनर्निर्माण में विश्वास।
 - क्षमा, परोपकारिता तथा अन्य मानवीय मूल्य।
 - सूरदास के व्यक्तित्व में धैर्य, सहृदयता, संवेदनशीलता, आत्मविश्वास, आशावादिता।

अथवा

भूपसिंह के व्यक्तित्व में प्राप्त जीवन मूल्य-

- कठोर परिश्रम।
- कठिन परिस्थितियों से संघर्ष करते रहने की भावना।
- स्वाभिमान एवं खुद्दारी।
- संतोषप्रिय।
- पशुओं के प्रति आत्मीयता।
- 14. केवल दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपेक्षित-
 - औद्योगिक विकास के कारण पर्यावरण और मनुष्य के संबंध में कमी,
 नदियों में जलाभाव।
 - मनुष्यों द्वारा पानी गंदा करना, कूड़ा-कचरा नदियों में बहाना।
 - उद्योग धंधों की निरंतर वृद्धि धार्मिक आस्था का अभाव।
 - बढ़ती जनसंखया के कारण अपेक्षित जलापूर्ति का अभाव।

- ख विषम परिस्थितियों में भी धैर्य बनाए रखना।
 - अपराधियों से भी प्रतिशोध न लेना अपितु क्षमाशील होना।
 - पुनः निर्माण में विश्वास।
- ग लेखक का बिस्कोहर से आत्मिक संबंध-
 - बिस्कोहर की फसलों, वनस्पतियों की गंध का उल्लेख।
 - ग्राम्य जीवन- नदी, नाले, पोखर, फूल, फल आदि का यथार्थ चित्रण।

प्रश्न-पत्र-संख्या 29/1

खंड (क)

अपठित गद्यांश के प्रश्नों के उत्तर-1. 15 - शीर्षक क आदर्श और उज्ज्वल चरित्र, संकल्प और पुरुषार्थ, महापुरुषों के प्रेरक विचार (कोई अन्य शीर्षक भी स्वीकाय) 1 'उत्तिष्ठत जाग्रत प्राप्य वरान्निबोधत।' ख 2 इसका मूल स्रोत - 'कठोपनिषदु'। $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ उठो, जागो एवं ऐसे श्रेष्ठ जनों के पास जाओ, जो आपका साक्षात्कार प्रभु ग से करा सकें। तुम जो निद्रा में बेसुध व परमार्थी बने पड़े हो, उसका त्याग करो। घ आँखें खोल कर अपने ज्ञान को जगाओ। उन महान पुरुषों के पास जाओ, जो जीवन के चरम लक्ष्य का बोध करा सके।

(कोई दो)

ड•	٠	आस्था, निष्ठा, संकल्प और पुरुषार्थ।	1
	•	नैतिक मूल्यों को नकार देना।	
च	•	सही-गलत की समझ न होना।	2
	٠	'मैं' के संवेदन का होना।	
ন্ত	•	औरों के नजरिये से,	2
	•	मान्यता से,	
	•	पसंद से,	1
	•	स्वीकृति से।	
ज	٠	दूब की तरह बुराइयों का फैलाव,	
	•	उसकी जड़ों का उथला होना,	2
	٠	उन्हें उखाड़ फेंकना।	
झ	•	खुली आँखों से अपने-आप को पहचानना,	
	•	औरों के नज़रिए से भी स्वयं को तोलना,	2
	٠	अपनी मान्यताओं को विश्लेषण करना।	
স	•	आदत और संस्कारों को बदले बिना सुख साधना व साध्य संभव नहीं है।	1
ਟ	•	उपसर्ग - 'परि'	
	٠	प्रत्यय - 'इक' ½	1
अर्पा	ठेत क	गव्यांश के प्रश्नों के उत्तर-	1x5=5
क	٠	मातृभूमि के लिए कहा गया है।	
	•	जिसकी देख-रेख में हमारा पालन-पोषण हुआ है।	1
ख	•	माता अपने जीवन-पर्यंत बच्चे का लालन-पालन सभी करती है जबकि	
		मातृभूमि बच्चे के जीवन-पर्यंत उसकी देखभाल, पालन-पोषण आदि करती है।	1

2.

	ग	•	अलंकारों का प्रयोग -		
			पहली पंक्ति में - उपमा अलंकार (माता-सा) अंतिम पंक्ति में - रूपक (चरण-कमल)	अलंकार	¹ / ₂ + ¹ / ₂ = 1
	घ	•	मातृभूमि की दया हम सभी पर इतनी अधिक है कि हम उसका अप में भी अंत नहीं कर सकते। हम स्वयं में भी दया को महसूस कर		1
	डु•	केंद्रीर	प भाव-		
		•	मातृभूमि माता के समान हमारे जीवन पर उसका उपकार, लालन- सुख-समृद्धि सभी कुछ प्राप्त है।	•पालन तथा	1
		•	वह हमें स्वर्ग से भी अधिक प्यारी है।		
			खंड - 'ख'		
3.	किसी	एक वि	विषय पर निबंध अपेक्षित :		10
	•	भूमिव	চা	1	
	٠	विषय	ग-वस्तु एवं प्रतिपादन (चार बिंदुओं का प्रतिपादन)	6	
	٠	उपसं	हार	1	
	٠	प्रस्तु	ते शैली व विषयानुरूप शुद्ध भाषा		1+1
4.	पत्र -	• लेखन	Γ:		5
	٠	आरम्	भ और अंत की औपचारिकताएँ	1	
	٠	प्रश्ना	नुसार विषय-वस्तु	3	
	٠	विषय	गनुरूप भाषा एवं प्रभाव	1	
5.	प्रश्नों	के सां	क्षेप्त उत्तर-		1x5=5
	क	•	जनसंचार में सूचनाओं, विचारों और भावनाओं को लिखित, मौ दृश्य-श्रव्य माध्यमों के जरिये सफलतापूर्वक एक जगह से दूर पहुँचाना।		1

	ख	•	द्वारपाल वह व्यक्ति या व्यक्तियों का समूह है जो जनसंचार माध्यम प्रकाशित या प्रसारित होने वाली सामग्री को नियंत्रित एवं निर्धारित करत		
		•	वे सार्वजनिक हित, पत्रकारिता के सिद्धांतों, मूल्यों और आचार-संहित अनुसार सामग्री को संपादित, प्रसारित व प्रकाशित करते हैं।	T के	
	ग	वस्तु	परकता -		
		•	वस्तुपरकता का संबंध तथ्य से है।		
		•	संपादन में सत्यता को ही लिया जाता है।		1
	घ	٠	ऑल इंडिया रेडियो की स्थापना- सन् 1936		
		•	संस्था का नाम - प्रसार भारती		1/2 + 1/2 = 1
	ड़	•	जिसमें न सिर्फ उस विषय-विशेष की गहरी जानकारी होनी चाहिए, ब उसकी रिर्पोटिंग से संबंधित भाषा और शैली पर भी अधिकार होना आवः		
			है।		1
6.	आले	ख-लेख	ानः		5
		٠	विषय वस्तु	2	
		•	आकर्षक प्रस्तुति एवं उसका प्रभाव	2	
		•	भाषायी शुद्धता	1	
			खंड ग		
7.	- सप्र	ासंग व्य	याख्या -		8
	٠	प्रसंग	ſ	1	
	٠	संदर्भ	f	1	
	•	व्याख	या बिंदु	5	
	٠	विशेष	ष∕काव्य-सौंदर्य	1	
	जो है		नमी है।		

कवि- केदारनाथ सिंह

कविता - 'बनारस'

संदर्भ - बसंत के आगमन पर बनारस में होने वाले परिवर्तन।

व्याख्या बिंदु -

- बनारस में अचानक बसंत का आगमन।
- बसंत का प्रभाव दशाश्वमेध घाट के पत्थरों पर भी।
- कठोरता छोड़ नरम हो जाना।
- बंदरों की आँख में नमी।
- चारों ओर जीवंत वातावरण।

विशेष -

- खड़ी बोली।
- मुक्त छंद।
- बिम्बों और प्रतीकों का सफल अंकन।
- लय का निर्वाह।
- चित्रात्मक अभिव्यक्ति।

अथवा

राघौ हिम मारे।

कवि - तुलसीदास

- कविता- 'पद' गीतावली से उद्धृत।
- संदर्भ राम के वियोग में दुखी अश्वों को देखकर माँ कौशल्या का श्रीराम से अयोध्या लौटने का आग्रह।

व्याख्या बिंदु -

- राम से घर लौट आने का आग्रह।
- राम के वियोग का प्रभाव पशुओं पर भी।
- भरत का सेवा-भाव और कारण।
- पाले से प्रभावित कमल से तुलना।

विशेष -

- अवधी भाषा।
- तत्यम शब्द।
- पुनरुक्ति प्रकाश, अनुप्रास, उत्प्रेक्षा अलंकार।
- माता के मन की वेदना का मार्मिक चित्रण।

8. किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपेक्षित -

- क कार्नेलिया के मुख से भारत की प्राकृतिक, सांस्कृतिक विशेषताओं को वर्णन।
 - भारत देश लालिमा, उत्साह से परिपूर्ण, सूर्योदय का दृश्य आकर्षक मनोहारी।
 - राष्ट्र प्रेम, विदेशी पक्षियों व लोगों का अपनत्व भरा आगमन।
 - यहाँ के निवासियों में करुणा भाव।
 1+1+1

3 + 3 = 6

- ख जीवन में निरंतर बढ़ती पीड़ा को भुलाने के लिए गीत गाना।
 - पीड़ा की अतिशयता से उत्पन्न व्यथा को रोकना।
 - मानवता की बुझती लौ को बचाने के लिए स्वयं को जलाना।
 1+1+1
- ग हृदय रूपी प्रेम पत्र पर घनानंद द्वारा सुजान के प्रति प्रेम की अभिव्यक्ति।
 - कवि द्वारा हृदय रूपी पत्र को प्रेयसी सुजान को सप्रेम भेंट।
 - पत्र पाते ही प्रेयसी सुजान द्वारा बिना पढ़े अनजान की तरह पत्र के टुकड़े-टुकड़े
 कर देना।

3+3=6

- 9. किन्हीं दो काव्यांशों का काव्य सौंदर्य अपेक्षित -
 - क काव्य सौंदर्य
 - भाव सौंदर्य 1
 - शिल्पगत सौंदर्य 2

कुसुमित.....कान ।

भाव सौंदर्य -

- नायिका की विरह-व्यथा की व्यंजना।
- प्रेम के आलंबन-बगीचे : कोयल की आवाज, भ्रमरों की गुंजार आदि नहीं सुनने का प्रयास।

शिल्प सौंदर्य -

- मैथिली भाषा।
- विरह-वर्णन।
- पद-शैली।
- अनुप्रास अलंकार।
- वियोग शृगांर।

ख यह पूत पय।

भाव सौंदर्य -

- नई कविता का अन्यतम उदाहरण।
- व्यक्तिगत सत्ता में समस्त गुण, शक्तियाँ, संभावनाएँ छिपीं।

शिल्प सौंदर्य -

• 'जीवन - कामधेनु' तथा 'अमृत-पूत' में रूपक अलंकार।

- तत्सम प्रधान खड़ी बोली।
- प्रतीकात्मकता, बिम्ब विधान।

ग इस तर्पण।

भाव सौंदर्य -

- कविता-सृजन के पथ पर किए गए कार्यों की शपथ लेना।
- पुत्री को संबोधित करते हुए अपने कर्मों को तर्पण रूप में अर्पित करना।
- अपने शुभ कर्मों का फल पुत्री के लिए छोड़ देना।

शिल्प सौंदर्य -

- खड़ी बोली तत्समप्रधान शब्दावली भाषा।
- छंदमुक्त लेकिन लयात्मक।
- व्यथा की अभिव्यक्ति।
- उपमा अलंकार।

10. गद्यांश की सप्रसंग व्याख्या कीजिए -

- प्रसंग
- संदर्भ 1

6

1

• व्याख्या बिंदु 4

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर जान पड़ता है।

लेखक - निर्मल वर्मा

- पाठ 'जहाँ कोई वापसी नहीं'
- संदर्भ स्वतंत्रता के बाद के शासकों ने अन्य बातों को ध्यान में रखे बिना औद्योगिकरण के मार्ग को चुना। वर्तमान समस्या उनकी नासमझी की देन।

व्याख्या बिंदु -

• भारतीय समाज की बनावट।

- मनुष्य और संस्कृति के बीच पारंपरिक संबंध।
- नाजुक संबंधों का नष्ट होना।
- पश्चिम के विकास प्रारूप को स्वीकार करना।
- भारतीय स्वरूप को नहीं समझ पाना।

विशेष -

- तत्सम प्रधान खड़ी बोली।
- 'ट्रेजडी' जैसे अंग्रेजी शब्दों का प्रयोग।
- चिंतन प्रधान शैली।

अथवा

चारों.....देती है।

लेखक - हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी

पाठ - 'कुटज'

संदर्भ - 'कुटज' की विशेषता बताना।

व्याख्या बिंदु -

- कठिन परिस्थितियों में भी मुस्कराते रहना।
- जीने की शक्ति को कठिनाई में भी प्राप्त करना।
- अकेले में भी प्रसन्न रहना।
- जीने की इच्छा, अन्तर्शक्ति ही मनुष्य को कुटज बना सकती है।
- जीवन महत्वपूर्ण

विशेष -

- तत्सम प्रधान खड़ी बोली।
- प्रतीकात्मक भाषा का प्रयोग।

- वर्णनात्मक शैली।
- अभिधा, लक्षण शब्द-शक्ति।
- 11. किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों का उत्तर अपेक्षित -
 - क देवदास प्रेमी युवक का प्रतीक।
 - पारों से संभव प्रेम करता है।
 - देवदास की तरह संभव भी पारो के प्रेम में बेचैन
 - साहित्यिक देवदास की स्थिति और भावनाओं से संभव की समीपता। 1+1+1+1
 - ख मिल मालिक द्वारा मजदूरी नहीं दिए जाने के उपाय सोचना।
 - मजदूरों से अधिक से अधिक काम करवाने के उपाय तथा मुनाफा कमाना।
 - वैज्ञानिक, कटे हुए हाथ लगवाना। 1+1+1+1
 - अंत में मजदूरी आधी करना।
 - ग विशेषताएँ -
 - संवाद को ठीक प्रकार से याद रखना पड़ता है।
 - भाव और भाषा वैसी ही जैसी उसे बताई गई है।
 - सुर और स्वर का ध्यान रखना।

न सुना सकने के कारण -

- संवाद का करुण तथा हृदय विदारक होना।
- बड़ी बहुरिया को गाँव की लक्ष्मी मानना।
- अपने गाँव तथा बड़ी बहुरिया के परिवार का नाम खराब होने की चिंता। 2+2

12. जीवन परिचय

किसी एक का संक्षिप्त जीवन परिचय अपेक्षित -

- जीवन परिचय 2
- रचनाएँ (दो का उल्लेख अपेक्षित) 2

4 + 4 = 8

6

• साहित्यिक विशेषताएँ सोदाहरण

रामविलास शर्मा

जन्म एवं जीवन परिचय -

- लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय से अंग्रेजी साहित्य में एम.ए. तथा पीएच.डी की उपाधि प्राप्त की।
- लखनऊ विश्वविद्यालय में अंग्रेजी अध्यापन का कार्य प्रारंभ बाद में आगरा में अंग्रेजी के प्राध्यापक।
- जीवन के आखिर दिनों में सहित्य समाज और इतिहास से संबंधित चिंतन और लेखन।
- पुरस्कार- भारत-भारती, साहित्य अकादमी, व्यास-सम्मान, शलाका सम्मान।

रचनाएँ -

- 'भारतेंदु और उनका युग',
- 'महावीर प्रसाद द्विवेदी और हिन्दी नवजागरण',
- 'प्रेमचंद और उनका युग',
- 'निराला की साहित्य साधना' (तीन खंडों में)
- 'भाषा और समाज' आदि।

भाषा-शैली की विशेषताएँ -

- भाषा की सरलता।
- सजीवता और गंभीरता।
- मनोहारी।

भाष्म साहनी

जन्म एवं जीवन परिचय-

 रावलपिंडी में जन्म। गवर्नमेंट कॉलेज, लाहौर से अंग्रेजी साहित्य में एम.ए. और पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय से पीएच.डी.।

- अध्यापन कार्य अंबाला कॉलेज, खालसा कॉलेज (अमृतसर), जाकिर हुसैन कॉलेज (दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय)
- 'विदेशी भाषा प्रकाशन गृह' मास्को में भाषा के अनुवादक रहे।
- 'साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार' सम्मानित किया गया। हिन्दी अकादमी ने उन्हें 'श्लाका सम्मान' से सम्मानित किया।
- रचनाएँ 'भाग्य रेखा', भटकती राख', पहला पाठ', 'वाड्चू' पटरियाँ, 'शोभा यात्रा', 'निशाचर', 'डायन, 'पाली' (कहानी संग्रह), 'हानूश', 'माधवी', 'मुआवजे', कबिरा खड़ा बाजार में' (नाटक), गुलेल का खेल' (बालोपयोगी कहानियाँ) आदि। नई कहानियों के कुशल सम्पादक।

साहित्यिक विशेषताएँ-

- भाषा-शैली में पंजाबी भाषा की सोंधी-सोंधी महक महसूस की जा सकती है।
- भाषा में उर्दू शब्दों का प्रयोग विषय को आत्मीयता प्रदान करता है। छोटे-छोटे वाक्यों का सफल प्रयोग करके विषय को रोचक एवं प्रभावी बना देते हैं।
- संवादों का सटीक प्रयोग वर्णन में ताजगी ला देता है।

(कोई एक उदाहरण)

अथवा

अज्ञेयः

जन्म एवं जीवन परिचय -

- सन् 1911 में उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला देवरिया के कुशीनगर में ।
- 'अज्ञेय' उपनाम से काव्य रचना की।
- कॉलेज जीवन में वे क्रांतीकारियों के संपर्क में।
- चार वर्ष जेल में, दो वर्ष नज़रबंद भी।
- जोधपुर विश्वविद्यालय में प्रोफेसर।
- पुरस्कार-साहित्य अकादमी, भारत-भारती, भारतीय ज्ञानपीठ से सम्मानित किया।

रचनाएँ - 'भग्नदूत', 'चिंता', 'इत्यलम', हरी घास पर क्षणभर, 'आँगन के पार द्वार', 'सुनहले शैवाल' (काव्य-संग्रह), शेखर ः एक जीवनी', नदी के द्वीप', 'अपने-अपने अजनबी' (उपन्यास) 'त्रिशंकु', 'आत्मने पद' (निबंध), 'अरे यायावर रहेगा याद', एक बूँद सहसा उछली' (यात्रा वृत्तांत), 'विपथगा' 'परम्परा', 'शरणार्थी' (कहानी संग्रह) आदि।

काव्यगत विशेषताएँ-

- प्रयोगवादी कवि।
- रचनाओं में वैयक्तिकता का स्वर।
- प्रकृति प्रेम एवं मानव-मन के अन्तर्द्वन्द्वों का प्रकट करना।
- काव्य में पीड़ा बोध।
- व्यंग्यात्मकता।
- व्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता का आग्रह।
- समाज का महत्व।

भाषा शैली-

- शब्द-चयन के प्रति सजगता।
- शिल्प नए प्रयोगों से परिपूर्ण।
- नए प्रतीकों और नवीन उपमानों को अपनाया
- भाषा काव्य-विषयों एवं भावों के सर्वथा अनुकूल।

अथवा

मलिक मोहम्मद जायसी ः

जन्म एवं जीवन परिचय -

- सन् 1492, उत्तर प्रदेश के अमेठी जनपद के निकटवर्ती गाँव 'जायस' में।
- सूफी मत के अनुनायी।
- विचार-व्यक्तित्व और कवित्तव-कौशल से प्रभावित होकर अमेठी के तत्कालीन राजा रामसिंह ने अपने पास अमेठी बुला लिया।

रचनाएँ -

'पद्मावत', 'अखरावट', 'आखिरी कलाम' आदि।

काव्यगत विशेषताएँ -

- प्रेमाख्यान काव्य-लेखन की परम्परा को आपने प्रौढ़ता प्रदान की।
- सूफी सिद्धांतों का प्रतिपादन करने वाली रचनाएँ लिखी।
- लौकिक प्रेम के माध्यम से अलौकिक प्रेम की ओर अग्रसर होने वाली आध्यात्कि चिंतन दृष्टि।

भाषा-शैली -

- सहज-सरस और जन-संवेदनीय भाषा शैली।
- फारसी की मसनवी शैली का प्रयोग।
- ठेठ अवधी।
- दोहा चौपाई।
- लक्षणा, व्यंजना, अप्रस्तुत योजना, बिंब-विधान, प्रतीकात्मकता, लोकोक्तियों, मुहावरों का प्रयोग।

5

13. प्रकृति सजीव नारी बन गई :

- नारी की तुलना प्रकृति से।
- नारी का सौंदर्य बिसनाथ के हृदय में अंकित।
- जूही की लता से नारी की तुलना।
- बरसात की भीगी चाँदनी की उपमा देना।
- जूही के फूलों की सुगंध का अनुभव करना।
- प्रकृति नारी के रूप में सजीव।
- चाँदनी, फूल, खुशबू तथा आकाश की सभी उपमाओं से अलंकृत नारी साक्षात् प्रकृति।

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- सूरदास का पुनर्निमाण में विश्वास।
- किसी से प्रतिशोध लेने में विश्वास न करना।
- कर्मशील व सहनशील।
- हारा नहीं माननेवाला, दृढ़-व्यक्तित्व।
- संकल्प का धनी व आशावान।

14. दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर -

5+5=10

- क पहाड़ पर रहने वाले लोग प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से जूझने में सक्षम।
 - संघर्षमय जीवन और जीविकोपार्जन की समस्या।
 - भूस्खलन, भौगोलिक कठिनाई को झेलते हुए प्रसन्न रहना।
 - भूप सिंह के साहस, परिश्रम तथा जीवन के प्रति सकारात्मक सोच का चित्रण।
 - सरकारी स्तर पर सहयोग के अभाव में कठिनाई अधिक।
 - बचपन से ही श्रमिक बनने पर मजबूर।
- ख नदियाँ औद्योगीकरण की शिकार।
 - कारखानों की गंदगी नदियों में निष्कासित।
 - लोगों दारा कूड़ा-कचरा प्रवाहित करना।

(उचित दिशा में प्रयास के लिए.....बच्चों के तर्क के साथ उत्तर स्वीकार्य)

हिंदी (केंद्रिक)

निर्धारित समय : 3 घंटे

अधिकतम अंक : 100

1

1

प्रश्नपत्र संख्या 2/1/1 खंड 'क'

1. नीचे लिखे काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

राष्ट्र केवल ज़मीन का टुकड़ा ही नहीं बल्कि हमारी सांस्कृतिक विरासत होती है जो हमें अपने पूर्वजों से परम्परा के रूप में प्राप्त होती है। जिसमें हम बड़े होते हैं, शिक्षा पाते हैं और साँस लेते हैं- हमारा अपना राष्ट्र कहलाता है और उसकी पराधीनता व्यक्ति की परतंत्रता की पहली सीढ़ी होती है। ऐसे ही स्वतंत्र राष्ट्र की सीमाओं में जन्म लेने वाले व्यक्ति का धर्म, जाति, भाषा या सम्प्रदाय कुछ भी हो, आपस में स्नेह होना स्वाभाविक है। राष्ट्र के लिए जीना और काम करना, उसकी स्वतंत्रता तथा विकास के लिए काम करने की भावना राष्ट्रीयता कहलाती है।

जब व्यक्ति किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति से धर्म, जाति, कुल आदि के आधार पर व्यवहार करता है तो उसकी दृष्टि संकुचित हो जाती है। राष्ट्रीयता की अनिवार्य शर्त है - देश को प्राथमिकता, भले ही हमें 'स्व' को मिटाना पड़े। महात्मा गांधी, तिलक, सुभाषचन्द्र बोस आदि के कार्यों से पता चलता है कि राष्ट्रीयता की भावना के कारण उन्हें अनगिनत कष्ट उठाने पड़े किंतु वे अपने निश्चय अटल रहे। व्यक्ति को निजी अस्तित्व कायम रखने के लिए पारस्परिक सभी सीमाओं की बाधाओं को भुलाकर कार्य करना चाहिए तभी उसकी नीतियाँ-रीतियाँ राष्ट्रीय कही जा सकती हैं।

जब-तब भारत में फूट पड़ी, तब-तब विदेशियों ने शासन किया। चाहे जातिगत भेदवाद हो या भाषागत- तीसरा व्यक्ति उससे लाभ उठाने का अवश्य यत्न करेगा। आज देश में अनेक प्रकार के आन्दोलन चल रहे हैं। कहीं भाषा को लेकर संघर्ष हो रहा है तो कहीं धर्म या क्षेत्र के नाम पर लोगों को निकाला जा रहा है जिसका परिणाम हमारे सामने है। आदमी अपने अहं में सिमटता जा रहा है। फलस्वरूप राष्ट्रीय बोध का अभाव परिलक्षित हो रहा है।

- (क) गद्याांश का उचित शीर्षक लिखिए।
- (ख) अस्तित्व एवं अनिवार्य से प्रत्यय और उपसर्ग छाँटकर लिखिए।

(ग)	'जब व्यक्ति किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति से धर्म, जाति, कुल आदि के आधार पर व्यवहार करता है तो उसकी दृष्टि संकुचित हो जाती है।'' रचना के आधार पर वाक्य का	
	प्रकार लिखिए।	1
(घ)	'स्व' से क्या तात्पर्य है, उसे मिटाना क्यों आवश्यक है?	2
(ड•)	आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए - ''राष्ट्र केवल ज़मीन का टुकड़ा ही नहीं बल्कि हमारी सांस्कृतिक विरासत भी है।''	2
(च)	राष्ट्रीयता से लेखक का क्या आशय है? गद्यांश में चर्चित दो राष्ट्रभक्तों के नाम लिखिए।	2
(छ)	राष्ट्रीय बोध का अभाव किन-किन रूपों में दिखाई देता है?	2
(ज)	राष्ट्र के उत्थान में व्यक्ति का क्या स्थान है? उदाहरण सहित लिखिए।	2
(झ)	व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ एवं राष्ट्रीय भावना परस्पर विरोधी तत्त्व हैं। कैसे? तर्क सहित उत्तर लिखिए।	2
निम्नी	लेखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :	
	पैदा करती कलम विचारों के जलते अंगारे,	
	और प्रज्वलित प्राण देश क्या कभी मरेगा मारे?	
	लहू गर्म करने को रक्खो मन में ज्वलित विचार,	
	हिंम्र जीव से बचने को चाहिए किन्तु तलवार।	
	एक भेद है और जहाँ निर्भय होते नर-नारी	
	कलम उगलती आग, जहाँ अक्षर बनते चिंगारी	
	जहाँ मनुष्यों के भीतर हरदम जलते हैं शोले,	
	बातों में बिजली होती, होते दिमाग में गोले।	
	जहाँ लोग पालते लहू में हालाहाल की धार	
	क्या चिंता यदि वहाँ हाथ में हुई नहीं तलवार?	

2.

140

(क) कलम किस बात की प्रतीक है?	1
(ख) तलवार की आवश्यकता कहाँ पड़ती है?	1
(ग) लहू को गर्म करने से कवि का क्या आशय है?	1
(घ) कैसे व्यक्ति को तलवार की आवश्यकता नहीं होती?	1
(ड.) तलवार कब अपरिहार्य हो जाती है?	1
खंड - 'ख'	
निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर निबन्ध लिखिए :	5
(क) नारी सुरक्षा ः समस्या और समाधान	
(ख) मैं कल का नहीं आज का नागरिक	
(ग) हिंदी और उसका भविष्य	
(घ) मंगल अभियान	
भारतीय युवाओं में क्रिकेट खेल के प्रति अत्यधिक लगाव की चर्चा करते हुए अन्य खेलों के प्रति उदासीनता के बारे में किसी समाचार-पत्र के संपादक को पत्र लिखिए।	5
अथवा	
दूरदर्शन केन्द्र निदेशक को प्रायोजित कार्यक्रमों की अधिकता एवं उनके गिरते हुए स्तर पर चिंता व्यक्त करते हुए पत्र लिखिए।	
निम्नलिखत प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : 1×5 = 5	
(क) डैड लाइन किसे कहते हैं?	

(ख) वॉचडॉग पत्रकारिता क्या है?

3.

4.

5.

- (ग) सम्पादक के कार्य लिखिए।
- (घ) पत्रकार किसे कहते हैं?
- (ड•) ब्रेकिंग न्यूज का क्या आशय है?

6. ''आँखों देखा जलप्रलय'' अथवा ''टूटते-बिखरते रिश्ते'' पर एक आलेख लिखिए।

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हाल ही में पढ़े किसी मनोरंजक कहानी संग्रह की समीक्षा कीजिए।

 'जंक फूड की समस्या' अथवा 'स्वछता अभियान' विषय पर एक फ़ीचर का आलेख लिखिए।

खंड - 'ग'

8. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों को उत्तर लिखिए : $2 \times 4 = 8$

5

ज़िंदगी में जो कुछ है, जो भी है सहर्ष स्वीकारा है; इसीलिए कि जो कुछ भी मेरा है वह तुम्हें प्यारा है। गरबीली गरीबी यह, ये गंभीर अनुभव सब यह विचार-वैभव सब यह विचार-वैभव सब दृढ़ता यह, भीतर की सरिता यह, अभिनव सब मौलिक है, मौलिक है इसलिए कि पल-पल में जो कुछ भी जाग्रत है अपलक है संवेदन तुम्हारा है।

- (क) कवि जीवन की प्रत्येक परिस्थिति को सहर्ष स्वीकार क्यों करता है?
- (ख) गरीबी के लिए प्रयुक्त विशेषण का औचित्य और सौंदर्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- (ग) कवि किन्हें नवीन और मौलिक मानता है तथा क्यों?
- (घ) 'जो कुछ भी मेरा है वह तुम्हें प्यारा है' इस कथन का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।

अथवा

पतंगों के साथ वे भी उड़ रहे हैं अपने रंध्रों के सहारे अगर वे कभी गिरते है छतों के खतरनाक किनारों से और बच जाते हैं तब तो और भी निडर होकर सुनहले सूरज के सामने आते हैं पृथ्वी और भी तेज घूमती हुई आती है उनके बेचैन पैरों के पास।

- (क) सुनहले सूरज के सामने आने से कवि का क्या आशय है?
- (ख) गिरकर बचने पर बच्चों में क्या प्रतिक्रिया होती है?
- (ग) पैरों को बैचेन क्यों कहा गया है?
- (घ) ''पतंगों के सहारे वे भी उड़ रहे हैं'' आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- 9. निम्नलिखत काव्यांश पर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

प्रभु प्रताप सुनि कान विकल भए वानर निकर आइ गयउ हनुमान जिमि करुना महँ वीर रस।

- (क) भाषा प्रयोग की दो विशेषताएँ लिखिए।
- (ख) काव्यांश का भाव सौन्दर्य लिखिए।
- (ग) काव्यांश की अलंकार योजना पर प्रकाश डालिए।

अथवा

 $3 \times 2 = 6$

अट्टलिका नहीं है रे, आतंक भवन सदा पंक पर ही होता, जल विप्लव प्लावन क्षुद्र प्रफुल्ल जलज से, सदा छलकता नीर

रोक शोक में भी हँसता है, शैशव का सुकुमार शरीर।

- (क) काव्यांश की दो भाषिक विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- (ख) काव्यांश की अलंकार योजना पर प्रकाश डालिए।
- (ग) काव्यांश का भाव सौन्दर्य लिखिए।

10. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिएः

3+3 = 6

 $2 \times 4 = 8$

- (क) कुंभकरण के द्वारा पूछे जाने पर रावण ने अपनी व्याकुलता के बारे में क्या कहा और कुंभकरण से क्या सुनना पड़ा?
- (ख) 'उषा' कविता में भोर के नभ की तुलना किससे की गई है और क्यों?
- (ग) कवि ने काव्य को महत्त्व दिया है अथवा भाषा को 'बात सीधी थी पर' के आधार पर तर्क-सम्मत उत्तर दीजिए।
- 11. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

लोभ का यह जीतना नहीं कि जहाँ लोभ होता है, यानी मन में, वहाँ नकार हो! यह तो लोभ की ही जीत है और आदमी की हार। आँख अपनी फोड़ डाली, तब लोभनीय के दर्शन से बचे तो क्या हुआ? ऐसे क्या लोभ मिट जाएगा? और कौन कहता है कि आँख फूटने पर रूप दीखना बन्द हो जाएगा? क्या आँख बन्द करके ही हम सपने नहीं लेते है? और वे सपने क्या चैन-भंग नहीं करते है? इससे मन को बन्द कर डालने की कोशिश तो अच्छी नहीं। वह अकारथ है यह तो हठवाला योग नहीं है। इससे मन कृश भले ही हो जाए और पीला और अशक्त; जैसे विद्वान का ज्ञान। वह मुक्त ऐसे नहीं होता। इससे व्यापक की जगह संकीर्ण और विराट की जगह क्षुद्र होता है। इसलिए उसका रोम-रोम मूँदकर बन्द तो मन को करना नहीं चाहिए।

- (क) 'लोक को नकारना लोभ की ही जीत है' कैसे?
- (ख) आँख फोड़ने का दृष्टांत क्यों दिया गया है?
- (ग) 'शायद हठ ही है, योग नहीं है' आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- (घ) मुक्त होने के लिए लेखक के अनुसार आवश्यक शर्त क्या है?

अथवा

प्लेटफार्म पर उसके बहुत से दोस्त, भाई, रिश्तेदार थे। हसरत भरी नज़रों, बहते हुए आसुओं, ठंडी साँसों और भिंचे हुए होठों को बीच में से काटती हुई रेल सरहद की तरफ बढ़ी। अटारी में पाकिस्तान पुलिस उतरी, हिन्दुस्तानी पुलिस सवार हुई। कुछ समझ में नहीं आता था कि कहाँ से लाहौर खत्म हुआ और किस जगह से अमृतसर शुरू हो गया। एक ज़मीन थी, एम ज़बान थी, एक-सी सूरतें और लिबास, एक-सा लबो लहज़ा, और अंदाज थे, गालियाँ भी एक ही सी थी जिनसे दोनों बड़े प्यार से एक दूसरे को नवाज़ रहे थे। बस मुश्किल सिर्फ़ इतनी थी कि भरी हुई बन्दूकें दोनों के हाथों में थीं।

- (क) क्यों पता नहीं लगता कि कहाँ लाहौर खत्म हुआ और कहाँ अमृतसर शुरू हुआ?
- (ख) प्लेटफार्म पर खड़े लोगों की दशा कैसी थी, और क्यों?
- (ग) पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान की पुलिस कहाँ बदली और क्यों?
- (घ) आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए 'मुश्किल सिर्फ इतनी थी कि भरी हुई बंदूकें दोनों के हाथों
 में थी।'
- 12. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों में से किन्हीं **चार** प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : $3 \times 4 = 12$
 - (क) पहलवान की ढोलक का गाँव वालों पर क्या प्रभाव होता था?
 - (ख) धर्मवीर भारती मेंढक मण्डली पर पानी डालना क्यों व्यर्थ मानते थे?
 - (ग) जाति और श्रम विभाजन में बुनियादी अन्तर क्या है? 'श्रम विभाजन और जाति
 प्रथा के आधार पर उत्तर दीजिए।
 - (घ) चार्ली चैप्लिन के जीवन संघर्ष पर प्रकाश डालिए।
 - (ड·) भक्तिन की बेटी पर पंचायत द्वारा पति क्यों थोपा गया? इस घटना के विरोध में दो तर्क दीजिए।
- 13. 'सिल्वर बैडिंग' के आधार पर उन जीवन मूल्यों पर विचार कीजिए, जो यशोधर बाबू को किशनदा से उत्तराधिकार में मिले थे। आप उनमें से किन्हें अपनाना चाहेंगे?

- 14. (क) मुअनजो दड़ो की सभ्यता पूर्ण विकसित मानव सभ्यता थी, कैसे? पाठ के आधार
 पर उदाहरण देकर पुष्ट कीजिए।
 - (ख) ऐन फ्रैंक की डायरी में ऐसी क्या विशेषताएँ हैं कि वह पिछले 50 वर्षों में विश्व में सबसे अधिक पढ़ी गई पुस्तकों में एक है?

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प्रश्नपत्र संख्या 2⁄1 खंड 'क'

1. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

जब समाचार पत्रों में सर्वसाधारण के लिए कोई सूचना प्रकाशित की जाती है तो उसको विज्ञापन कहते हैं। यह सूचना नौकरियों से सम्बन्धित हो सकती है, खाली मकान को किराये पर उठाने के सम्बन्ध में हो सकती है या किसी औषधि के प्रचार से सम्बन्धित हो सकती है। कुछ लोग विज्ञापन के आलोचक हैं। वे इसे निर्र्थक मानते हैं। उनका मानना है कि यदि कोई वस्तु यथार्थ रूप में अच्छी है तो वह बिना किसी विज्ञापन के ही लोगों के बीच लोकप्रिय हो जाएगी जबकि खराब वस्तुएँ विज्ञापन की सहायता पाकर भी भंडाफोड़

होने पर बहुत दिनों तक टिक नहीं पाएँगी। परन्तु लोगों की यह सोच ग़लत है।

आज के युग में मानव का प्रचार-प्रसार का दायरा व्यापक हो चुका है। अतः विज्ञापनों का होना अनिवार्य हो जाता है। किसी अच्छी वस्तु की वास्तविकता से परिचय पाना आज के विशाल संसार में विज्ञापन के बिना नितान्त असंभव है। विज्ञापन ही वह शक्तिशाली माध्यम है जो हमारी ज़रूरत की वस्तुएँ प्रस्तुत करता है, उनकी माँग बढ़ाता है और अंततः हम उन्हें जुटाने चल पड़ते हैं यदि कोई व्यक्ति या कम्पनी किसी वस्तु का निर्माण करती है, उसे उत्पादक कहा जाता है। उन वस्तुओं और सेवाओं को खरीदने वाला उपभोक्ता कहलाता है। इन दोनों को जोड़ने का कार्य विज्ञापन करता है। वह उत्पादक को उपभोक्ता के सम्पर्क में लाता है तथा माँग और पूर्ति में संतुलन स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न करता है।

पुराने ज़माने में किसी वस्तु की अच्छाई का विज्ञापन मौखिक तरीके से होता था। काबुल का मेवा, कश्मीर की ज़री का काम, दक्षिण भारत के मसाले आदि वस्तुओं की प्रसिद्धि मौखिक रूप से होती थी। उस समय आवश्यकता भी कम होती थी तथा लोग किसी वस्तु के अभाव की तीव्रता का अनुभव नहीं करते थे। आज समय तेज़ी का है। संचार-क्रांति ने ज़िन्दगी को स्पीड दे दी है। मनुष्य की आवयकताएँ बढ़ती जा रही हैं। इसलिए विज्ञापन मानव-जीवन की अनिवार्यता बन गया है।

(क)	गद्यांश के लिए उपयुक्त शीर्षक दीजिए।	1
(ख)	विज्ञापन किसे कहते हैं? वह मानव जीवन का अनिवार्य अंग क्यों माना जाता है?	2
(ग)	उत्पादक किसे कहते हैं? उत्पादक-उपभोक्ता सम्बन्धों को विज्ञापन कैसे प्रभावित करता है?	2
(घ)	किसी विज्ञापन का उद्देश्य क्या होता है? जीवन में इसकी उपयोगिता पर प्रकाश डालिए?	2
(ड•)	पुराने समय मे विज्ञापन का तरीक़ा क्या था? वर्तमान तकनीकी युग ने इसे किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया	2
(च)	विज्ञापन के आलोचकों के विज्ञापन के सन्दर्भ में क्या विचार हैं?	2
(छ)	आज की भाग-दौड़ की ज़िन्दगी में विज्ञापन का महत्त्व उदाहरण देकर समझाइए।	2
(ज)	उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय पृथक कीजिए :	1
	अनिवार्य, वास्तविकता।	
(झ)	मिश्र वाक्य में बदलिए :	1
	'वस्तुओं और सेवाओं को खरीदने वाला उपभोक्ता कहलाता है।'	
निम्नलि	लेखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :	$1 \times 5 = 5$
	नीड़ का निर्माण फिर-फिर	
	नेह का आह्वान फिर-फिर	
	वह उठी आँधी कि नभ में	
	छा गया सहसा अँधेरा	
	धूलि-धूसर बादलों ने	
	भूमि को इस भाँति घेरा,	
	रात-सा दिन हो गया फिर	
	रात आई और काली,	

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लग रहा था अब न होगा, इस निशा का फिर सवेरा, रात के उत्पात-भय से भीत जन-जन, भीत कण-कण किंतु प्राची से उषा की मोहिनी मुस्कान फिर-फिर । नीड़ का निर्माण फिर-फिर नेह का आह्वान फिर-फिर

- (क) आँधी तथा बादल किसके प्रतीक हैं? इनके क्या परिणाम होते हैं?
- (ख) कवि निर्माण का आह्वान क्यों करता है?
- (ग) कवि किस बात से भयभीत है और क्यों?
- (घ) उषा की मुस्कान मानव-मन को क्या प्रेरणा देती है?
- (ड.) 'रात आई और काली' का आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए।

खण्ड ख

3. निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक विषय पर निबंध लिखिएः

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- (क) राजनीति और धर्म
- (ख) मेरा प्रिय खेल फुटबॉल
- (ग) भारतीय संस्कृति
- (घ) प्राचीन भारतीय विज्ञान
- भ्रष्टाचार में संलिप्त किसी अधिकारी का कारनामा आपने अपने मोबाइल मे रिकॉर्ड किया है। विवरण-सहित पुलिस-कमिशनर को पत्र लिखकर प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट लिखने का अनुरोध कीजिए।

अथवा

प्राय : किसी घटना विशेष को सनसीख़ेज़ बनाने में मीडिया पूरा प्रयत्न करता है जिससे उसकी जाँच प्रभावित होती है और दर्शक वही सच मान लेते हैं जो मीडिया दिखाता है। इस विषय पर अपने विचार तर्क-सहित प्रस्तुत करते हुए किसी समाचार-पत्र के संपादक को पत्र लिखिए।

- निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर संक्षिप्त में दीजिए : $1 \times 5 = 5$ 5. (क) अंशकालिक पत्रकार से आप क्या समझते हैं? (ख) पेज थ्री पत्रकारिता क्या है? (ग) जनसंचार का तात्पर्य स्पष्ट कीजिए। (घ) आल इंडिया रेडियो की स्थापना कब हुई? आजकल यह किस संस्था के अंतर्गत है? (ड.) फीचर के दो लक्षण लिखिए। 'सामाजिक सुरक्षा' अथवा 'राष्ट्रय एकता' पर एक आलेख लिखिए। 5 6. 'स्वच्छता-अभियान' अथवा 'सजग नागरिक' विषय पर एक फ़ीचर लिखिए : 7. 5 खण्ड ख निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : 8. $2 \times 4 = 8$ खेती न किसान को भिखारी को न भीख बलि. बनिक को बनिज न चाकर को चाकरी।। जीविका विहीन लोग सीद्यमान सोचबस कहें एक एकन सों कहाँ जाई का करी।। बेदहूँ पुरान कही, लोकहूँ विलोकियत साँकरे सबै पै राम रावरें कृपा करी।।
 - दारिद दसानन दबाई दुनी, दीनबंधु,

दुरित-दहन देखि तुलसी हहा करी।।

- (क) प्रकृति और शासन की विषमता के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- (ख) तुलसीदास को इस दुरवस्था में किसका भरोसा है और क्यों?
- (ग) रावण की तुलना किससे की गई है और क्यों?
- (घ) आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए :

साँकरे सबै पै राम रावरें कृपा करी।

अथवा

बात सीधी थी पर एक बार भाषा के चक्कर में ज़रा टेढ़ी फँस गई। उसे पाने की कोशिश में भाषा को उलटा पलटा तोड़ा मरोड़ा घुमाया फिराया कि बात या तो बने या फिर भाषा से बाहर आए -लेकिन इससे भाषा के साथ-साथ बात और भी पेचीदा होती चली गई। सारी मुश्किल को धैय से समझे बिना मैं पेंच को खोलने के बजाए उसे बेतरह कसता चला जा रहा था क्योंकि इस करतब पर मझे साफ़ सुनाई दे रही थी तामाशबीनों की शाबाशी और वाह वाह।

- (क) बात को धैर्य से समझने से कवि का क्या आशय है
- (ख) बात और भाषा परस्पर एक-दूसरे से कैसे सम्बद्ध है?
- (ग) बात पेचीदा कब हो जाती है? क्यों?
- (घ) आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए :

भाषा के चक्कर में ज़रा टेढ़ी फँस गई।

9. निम्नलिखित काव्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिएः $3 \times 2 = 6$

प्रभु प्रलाप सुनि कान बिकल भए वानर निकर। आई गयउ हुनमान, जिमि करुना महँ वीर रस।।

- (क) काव्य-पंक्तियों का भाव-सौंदर्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- (ख) प्रयुक्त दो अलंकारों के उदाहरण चुनकर उनके सौंदर्य पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।
- (ग) काव्यांश की भाषा-शैली की दो विशेषताएँ।

अथवा

हँसते हैं पौधे लघु भार

शस्य अपार

हिल-हिल, खिल-खिल

हाथ हिलाते

तुझे बुलाते,

विप्लव-रव से छोटे ही हैं शोभा पाते।

- (क) काव्यांश का शिल्प-सौन्दर्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- (ख) काव्यांश का भाव-सौंदर्य समझाइए।
- (ग) प्रयुक्त भाषा की दो विशेषताएँ लिखिए।

- 10. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :
 - (क) 'कैमरे में बन्द अपाहिज' सामाजिक संवेदनशून्यता का जीता-जागता उदाहरण है,
 कैसे? उदाहरण द्वारा स्पष्ट कीजिए।
 - (ख) 'पतंग' कविता में कवि ने बच्चों की तुलना किससे की है और क्यों? उदाहरण सहित समझाइए।
 - (ग) कवि ने खेत की तुलना काग़ज़ से क्यों की है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- 11. निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

 $2 \times 4 = 8$

मेरे परिचितों और साहित्यिक बन्धुओं से भी भक्तिन विशेष परीचित है; उन उनके प्रति भक्तिन के सम्मान की मात्रा, मेरे प्रति उनके सम्मान की मात्रा पर निर्भर है, और सद्भाव उनके प्रति मेरे सद्भाव से निश्चित होता है। इस सम्बन्ध में भक्तिन की सहज बुद्धि विस्मित कर देने वाली है।

वह किसी को आकार-प्रकार और वेश-भूषा से स्मरण करती है, और किसी को नाम के अपभ्रंश द्वारा। कवि और कविता के सम्बन्ध में उसका ज्ञान बढ़ा है; पर आदर-भाव नहीं। किसी के लम्बे बाल और अस्त-व्यस्त वेश-भूषा देखकर वह कह उठती है 'का ओहू कवित्त लिखे जानत है' और तुरन्त ही उसकी अवज्ञा प्रकट हो जाती है - 'तब ऊ कुच्छी करिहैं धरिहैं ना - बस गली-गली गाउत बजाउत फिरिहैं।'

- (क) लेखिका ने भक्तिन की बुद्धि को विस्मित कर देने वाली क्यों कहा है?
- (ख) कवियों के सम्बन्ध में भक्तिन की क्या मान्यता है?
- (ग) 'अवज्ञा' का क्या तात्पर्य है? भक्तिन किसके प्रति कैसे अवज्ञा व्यक्त करती है?
- (घ) आशय स्पष्ट कीजिए 'और सद्भाव उनके प्रति मेरे सद्भाव से निश्चित होता है।'

अथवा

मैं सोचता हूँ कि पुराने की यह अधिकार-लिप्सा क्यों नहीं समय रहते सावधान हो जाती? जरा और मृत्यु, ये दोनों ही जगत के अति परिचित और अति प्रामाणिक सत्य हैं। तुलसीदास ने अफ़सोस के साथ इनकी सच्चाई पर मुहर लगाई थी - 'धरा का प्रमान यही तुलसी जो फरा सो झरा, जो बरा सो बुताना।' मैं शिरीष के फूलों को देखकर कहता हूँ कि

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 $3 \times 3 = 6$

क्यों नहीं फलते ही समझ लेते बाबा कि झड़ना निश्चित है। सुनता कौन है? महाकाल देवता सपासप कोड़े चला रहे हैं, जीर्ण और दुर्बल झड़ रहे हैं, जिनमें प्राण-कण थोड़ा भी ऊर्ध्वमुखी है, वे टिक जाते हैं। दुरंत प्राणधारा और सर्वव्यापक कालाग्नि का संघर्ष निरन्तर चल रहा है। मूर्ख समझते हैं कि जहाँ बने हैं, वहीं देर तक बने रहें तो काल-देवता की आँख बचा जाएँगे।

- (क) शिरीष की किस विशेषता के कारण लेखक को यह सब लिखना पड़ा है?
- (ख) मूर्ख अपना स्थान क्यों नहीं छोड़ते हैं? उन्हें क्या समझना ज़रूरी है?
- (ग) किस सच्चाई को उजागर करने के लिए तुलसी को उद्धृत किया गया है?
- (घ) 'महाकाल देवता सपासप कोड़े चला रहे हैं' कथन से लेखक का क्या आशय है?
- 12. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों मे से किन्हीं **चार** प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : $3 \times 4 = 12$
 - (क) लेखक ने अर्थशास्त्र को अनीतिशास्त्र क्यों कहा है? उदाहरण देकर समझाइए।
 - (ख) भक्तिन नाम किसने और क्यों दिया? पाठ के आधार पर उत्तर दीजिए।
 - (ग) साजिया के लिए नमक इतना महत्त्वपूर्ण क्यों था? नमक लाने में किन-किन का सहयोग मिला?
 - (घ) शिरीष को अवधूत क्यों कहा गया है?
 - (ड.) चार्ली चैप्लिन की भारत को क्या देन बताई गई है? स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- 13. यशोधर बाबू किन जीवन मूल्यों को थामे बैठे हैं? नई पीढ़ी उन्हें प्रासंगिक क्यों नहीं मानती? तर्कसम्मत उत्तर दीजिए।

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5

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- 14. (क) टूटे-फूटे खंडहर सभ्यता और संस्कृति के इतिहास के साथ-साथ धड़कती ज़िन्दगियों के अनछुए समयों के जीवन्त दस्तावेज होते हैं। कैसे? 'अतीत में दबे पाँव' पाठ के आधार पर उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए।
 - (ख) 'जूझ' कहानी के लेखक के जीवन-संघर्ष के उन बिन्दुओं पर प्रकाश डालिए जा हमारे लिए प्रेरणादायक हैं।

अंक - योजना - हिंदी (केंद्रिक)

 सामान्य निर्देश : मूल्यांकन करते समय कृपया निम्नलिखित निर्देशों के प्रति सावधानी बरतिए :
 मूल्यांकन करते समय कृपया निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यान पूर्वक पढ़िए तभी किसी भी संशय की स्थिति में मुख्य परीक्षक से स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त करें ।
 अंक योजना तैयार करते समय पूर्ण सावधानी बरती गई है । फिर भी यह ध्यान में रखना महत्त्वपूर्ण है कि यह न तो विस्तृत है और न ही अंतिम है । यदि परीक्षार्थी ने कोई अन्य उपयुक्त बिंदु अपने उत्तर में दे दिया है जो अंक योजना में प्रश्न के उत्तर के लिए दिए गए बिंदु से अतिरिक्त है, तो परीक्षार्थी को उसके लिए उपयुक्त अंक दिए जाएँ । जहाँ भी आवश्यकता पड़े वहाँ परीक्षक अपने ज्ञान तथा अनुभव का प्रयोग करें ।

- अंक योजना में प्रश्न के उत्तर के लिए केवल सुझावात्मक मूल्य बिंदु दिए गए हैं: ये केवल मार्ग दर्शन मात्र के लिए हैं न कि ये ही प्रश्न का पूर्ण उत्तर हैं। परीक्षार्थी अपने शब्दों में उत्तर लिखता है किंतु सही लिखता है तो उसे इसके लिए उपयुक्त अंक दिए जाएँ।
- 4. मुख्य परीक्षकों को परीक्षकों द्वारा जाँची गई पहली पाँच उत्तर पुस्तिकाएँ पूरी तरह से जाँचनी चाहिए ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि उन्होंने अंक योजना के निर्देशों के अनुसार ही मूल्यांकन किया है। यह सुनिश्चित करने के पश्चात कि उनके द्वारा जाँची गई उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में और मुख्य परीक्षक की जाँच में विशेष अंतर नहीं है तभी उन्हें शेष उत्तर पुस्तिकाएँ जाँचने के लिए दी जाएँ।
- 5. प्रश्न की मूल भावना की समझ और उसके अनुसार उत्तर बिंदुओं की प्रस्तुति अपेक्षित हैं।
- अंकन न तो अधिक कठोर हो, न अधिक उदार। सामान्यतः अशुद्ध वर्तनी के लिए अंक न काटे जाएँ, किंतु भाषा के स्वरूप की सामान्य जानकारी अपेक्षित है।
- यदि परीक्षार्थी दोनों विकल्पों के उत्तर लिख देता है तो दोनों विकल्पों को पढ़ कर जो भी अच्छा हो उस पर उपयुक्त अंक दिए जाएँ।
- 8. अनेक उत्तरों के मूल्य बिंदुओं में विशेष विभाजन किया गया है तो ऐसी स्थिति में परीक्षक विभिन्न विभाजनों में उनकी उपयुक्ता के अनुसार अर्थात यदि उत्तर में परीक्षार्थी की समझ और प्रश्न की अपेक्षा के अनुसार अंक देने के लिए अपने विवेक के अनुसार मूल्यांकन कर सकते हैं।

- मूल्यांकन में संपूर्ण अंक पैमाने 0 से 100 का प्रयोग अभीष्ट है, अर्थात् परीक्षार्थी ने यदि सभी अपेक्षित उत्तर-बिंदुओं का उल्लेख किया है तो उसे पूरे 100 अंक दिए जा सकते हैं।
- माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय को मानते हुए बोर्ड ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि जो उम्मीदवार आवश्यक फीस की अदायगी कर अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका की फोटोकॉपी लेना चाहेगा उसे वर्ष 2012 से फोटोकॉपी की हुई उत्तर-पुस्तिका उपलब्ध कराई जा रही है। इसलिए यह अत्यंत आवश्यक हैं कि कठोरता से पालन करते हुए ही किया जाए ताकि बोर्ड आपके मूल्यांकन को सही ठहरा सके।
- प्रत्येक परीक्षक प्रतिदिन मूल्यांकन स्थल पर पर्याप्त समय जो सामान्यतः 5-6 घन्टे है तक कार्य करके 20-25 उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं का मूल्यांकन करें तथा प्रत्येक उत्तर पुस्तिका के मूल्यांकन के लिए 15-20 मिनट का समय लगाएँ।
- सभी मुख्य परीक्षकों/परीक्षकों को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि जब वे उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं का मूल्यांकन कर रहे हों, यदि उत्तर को पूर्णतः गलत पाते हैं तो गलत उत्तर के लिए (X) अंकित करना चाहिए और '0' अंक दिया जाना चाहिए।

प्रश्न-पत्र-संख्या 2/1/1

खंड - 'क'

1.	अपठित गद्यांश के प्रश्नों के उत्तर -				
	क	1			
	ख				
		'य' प्रत्यय	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$		
	ग	1			
	घ	- अहंकार, स्वार्थ।			
		 वरना देश को प्राथमिकता नहीं दे पाएँगे। 			
		1+1=2			

	ड •	ड· राष्ट्र भौगोलिक सत्य ही नहीं, पूर्वजों से प्राप्त विरासत⁄जीवन-मूल्य⁄जीवन-शैली⁄ तीज-त्योहार⁄सभ्यता एवं संस्कृति का समग्र रूप ही है।				
		(अन्य मौलिक विचार बिन्दु भी स्वीकार्य)				
	च	•	राष्ट्र के प्रति सर्मपण।			
		•	राष्ट्र के लिए जीना और काम करना।	1+1=2		
			(कोई दो बिंदु)			
		- राष्	ट्रभक्त - महात्मा गांधी, तिलक, सुभाषचंद्र बोस आदि।			
	ਲ	•	- क्षेत्र, भाषा, धर्म, संप्रदाय आदि के आधार पर परस्पर फूट।	2		
	ज	•	व्यक्तिगत गतिविधियों द्वारा देश के उत्थान⁄विकास हेतु प्रयत्नशील होना।			
		•	स्वार्थ का परित्याग।			
		•	देश विरोधी∕देश को पतन की ओर ले जाने वाली गतिविधयों से दूरी।	1+1=2		
			(भिन्न मौलिक उत्तर भी स्वीकार्य।)			
	झ	•	व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ से राष्ट्रीय-भावना के विपरीत आचरण संभव।			
		•	स्वार्थ के परित्याग के बाद ही राष्ट्रीय भावना का बोध⁄विकास संभव।	1+1=2		
			(अन्य मौलिक विचार बिंदु भी स्वीकार्य)			
2.	अपवि	ठेत का	व्यांश के प्रश्नों के उत्तर -	1x5 = 5		
	क	•	अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता।			
		•	जन भावना के उद्वेलन।	¹ / ₂ + ¹ / ₂ = 1		
	ख	•	हिंसक जीवों से बचाव हेतु।			
		•	आत्मरक्षा हेतु।	1/2+1/2 = 1		
		•	युद्ध हेतु।			
			(कोई बिंदु उपेक्षित)			

	ग	•	अन्याय के प्रतिकार हेतु प्रखर विचारों का होना।		
		•	मन से हताश व्यक्तियों में नए प्राण एवं ऊर्जा का संचार।		1/2 + 1/2 = 1
	घ	•	निर्भय व्यक्तियों को।		
		•	वैचारिक रूप से सक्षम लोगों को।		¹ / ₂ + ¹ / ₂ = 1
	ड•	٠	हिंसक जीव - जंतुओं से बचाव हेतु।		¹ / ₂ + ¹ / ₂ = 1
		٠	अन्याय का दमन करने हेतु।		
			खंड - 'ख'		
3.	किर्स	ो एक ी	विषय पर निबंध अपेक्षित :		5
	٠	भूमिव	का⁄प्रस्तावना	1	
	•	विषय	ग-वस्तु	3	
	•	भाषा	की शुद्धता एवं प्रस्तुति	1	
4.	पत्र-त	लेखन			5
	•	आरंभ	म और अंत की औपचारिकताएँ	1	
	٠	विषय	ग-वस्तु	3	
	•	भाषा		1	
5.	प्रश्नो	ां के सां	क्षिप्त उत्तर -		1/2+1/2=1
	क	٠	समाचार सामग्री देने की अन्तिम समय सीमा।		1
	ख	•	सरकार के कामकाज पर निगाह रखना।		
		•	और उसकी गड़बड़ियों का पर्दाफाश करना।		1
	ग	٠	समाचारों का अशुद्धि संशोधन करके उन्हें मुद्रण योग्य बनाना।		1/2+1/2=1
		٠	संपादकीय लिखना।		
			(अन्य बिंदु भी स्वीकार्य ।)		

	घ - देश-दुनिया के समाचारों का संकलन∕ संग्रह करके समाज को अवगत कराने वाला।						
	ड∙ - किसी भी खबर के बीच कोई अन्य महत्वपूर्ण खबर कम से कम शब्दों में तत्काल दर्शकों तक पहुँचाना।						
6.	किसी एक	आलेख या फीचर पर लेखन -		5			
	प्रभावी विष	त्रय - वस्तु	2				
	प्रस्तुति		2				
	भाषा की इ	शुद्धता	1				
		खंड - 'ग'					
7.	किसी एक	आलेख या फीचर पर लेखन -		5			
	प्रभावी विष	त्रय - वस्तु	2				
	प्रस्तुति		2				
	भाषा की इ	शुद्धता	1				
		खंड - ग					
8.	काव्यांश प	र आधारित प्रश्न -		2x4 = 8			
	क •	प्रियतम को प्रिय लगने के कारण।					
	•	प्रत्येक परिस्थिति को प्रिय पात्र से जुड़ा हुआ मानने के कारण है।		1+1=2			
	ख गरब	गेली गरीबी					
	•	औचित्य - दीनता में भी स्वाभिमानी होने का भाव।					
	•	सौंदर्य - गरीब भी आत्म-सम्मान चाहता है। - प्रयोग सौंदर्य, अनुप्रास सौंद	र्य ।	1+1=2			
	ग •	गरबीली गरीबी, गहन अनुभूति, विचार वैभव, दृढ़ता भीतर की सरिता, भ आदि को।	ाव				
	٠	क्योंकि यह सब मौलिक अनुभव उसे अपनी प्रिया से ही मिलते हैं जो उसमें नवचेतना जाग्रत करते हैं।	कि	1+1=2			

घ	- प्रेम की सघनता के कारण प्रेमियों को एक दूसरे की सभी बातें प्रिय लगती हैं	
	और वे दोनों परसपर भावनात्मक रूप से जुड़े होते हैं।	1+1=2

अथवा

क	•	एक बार गिरकर बच जाने पर वे और अधिक गंभीर चुनौतियों का सामना करने को तत्पर हो जाते हैं।	2
ख	٠	निडर हो जाना।	
	٠	आत्मविश्वासी होना।	
	٠	असफलता से भयभीत न होना।	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
	٠	प्रबल वेग से पुनः कार्यरत होना।	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2$
ग	٠	गतिशीलता के कारण।	
	٠	निरंतर आगे बढ़ते रहने की ललक।	1 + 1 = 2
घ	_	च्चे अपनी कल्पना के सहारे पतंगों की तरह आकाश जैसी स्वप्निल ऊँचाईयों को को उत्सुक।	
काव्य	यांश प	र आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर-	2x3 = 6
क	٠	अवधी भाषा।	
	٠	तत्सम शब्दावली।	
	٠	प्रसाद गुण	1 + 1 = 2
		(कोई दो बिन्दु अपेक्षित)	
ख	•	प्रभु राम का प्रलाप सुन कर वानर-समूह व्याकुल (बैचेन) हो गया, तभी वहाँ हनुमान आ गए मानो करुण रस में वीर रस प्रकट हो गया। अर्थात् क्षणभर	
		पूर्व का व्याकुल वानर-यूथ हनुमान जी को देखकर उत्साह से भर गया।	2
ग	٠	'प्रभु - प्रताप - अनुप्रास अलंकार।	1 + 1 = 2

• 'जिमि करुना महँ वीर रस' - उत्प्रेक्षा अलंकार।

9.

अथवा

	क	•	संस्कृतनिष्ठ शब्दावली।	
		•	प्रतीकात्मकता ।	
		•	खड़ी बोली।	
		•	लघुपद योजना ।	1 + 1 = 2
			(कोई दो बिन्दु अपेक्षित)	
	ख	•	अनुप्रास और उदाहरण अलंकार।	
		•	स्वर-मैत्री और प्रतीकात्मकता।	1 + 1 = 2
	ग	•	गरीबों को आतंकित करने वालों के महलों जैसे भवनों में ही आतंक की, शोषण की योजनाएँ बनाई जाती हैं। ये भय एवं त्रास के भवन हैं।	
		•	पंक पीड़ित एवं शोषित ही क्रांति का सूत्रपात करते है।	
		•	जैसे छोटे शिशु का सुकुमार शरीर रोग-शोक में भी हँसता है। उसी प्रकार शोषित वर्ग भी कष्टों में हँसता रहता है।	2
10.	किर्न्ह	ों दो प्र	श्नों के उत्तर अपेक्षित-	3+3 = 6
	क	•	रावण ने सीता हरण की संपूर्ण घटना कुंभकरण को दंभपूर्वक सुना दी और यह भी बता दिया कि युद्ध में उसके सारे महावीर योद्धा मारे गए हैं।	
		•	कुंभकरण ने उसे फटकारते हुए कहा कि तुमने दुष्टतापूर्ण कार्य किया है अब तुम्हारा भला कोई नहीं कर सकता।	3
	ख	•	- राख से लीपे हुए चौके से जो कि अभी गीला पड़ा है। क्योंकि भोर के समय आकाश में नमी होती है और रंग हल्का मटमैला राख जैसा होता	
			है।	3
	ग	•	- कथ्य को महत्व दिया है क्योंकि भाषा तो उसे प्रकट करने का साधन मात्र है। साध्य तो बात का कथ्य ही है।	3

11.	गद्यां	ंश पर	आधारित प्रश्न -	$2 \ge 4 = 8$
	क	•	मुनष्य इच्छाओं को पूर्ण रूप से नकार नहीं सकता। यदि वह ऐसा करता है तो भी लोभ की ही जीत होती है। क्योंकि उसकी इच्छाओं का⁄लोभ का दमन तो होता है परंतु शमन नहीं।	2
		•	रात में बना मकई का दलिया सुबह मट्ठे के साथ खा कर।	
		•	ज्वार के भुट्ठे के हरे दानों की खिचड़ी खा कर।	
	ख	•	संसार की सारी गतिविधियों को अनदेखा करना।	
		•	उनकी ओर से मन को हटा लेना।	3
		•	उनमें रस न लेना।	
	ग	•	मन को बलात् बंद करना हठयोग है क्योंकि मन हठी होता है और वह सांसारिक कामनाओं, खुशियों का आनंद नहीं उठा पाता जबकि योग जीवन को आनंद देता है, संयमित बनाता है।	2
	घ	•	अपूर्णता का गहरा बोध ही पूर्ण होकर मुक्ति की राह खोलता है।	2
			अथवा	
	क	•	विभाजन केवल भौतिक सीमाओं का होता है।	
		•	रहन-सहन, वेशभूषा, भाषा, सूरतें, व्यवहार आदि सब एक जैसे।	2
	ख	•	भावुक थे।	
		•	परिस्थितियों के लिए कसक।	2
		•	क्योंकि उनके मन में संदेह था कि अब न जाने कब मिलना हो।	
	ग	•	अटारी में।	
		•	सीमा बदलने के साथ पुलिस बदल गई।	2
		•	आपसी बँटवारा और दिल्ली की दूरियाँ	
	घ	•	राजनैतिक दृष्टि अलग होने के कारण व्यर्थ ही वे एक-दूसरे के दुश्मन बन गए थे।	2

- 12. किन्हीं चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपेक्षित-
 - क निराश, हताश गाँववालों में आशा और जीवंतता भरती थी।
 - रात की भयंकरता को ललकारती हुई आने वाली सुबह का संदेश देती थी।
 - मृत्यु से जूझते निराश लोगों के दिल में संजीवनी शक्ति भरती थी।
 1+1+1

3x4 = 12

1 + 1 + 1

- ख भयंकर गर्मी और जल की कमी के समय कीमती पानी की निर्मम बर्बादी।
 - वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण का अभाव।
 - अंधविश्वासों का प्रतीक।
 - यदि यह इंदर सेना भगवान इंद्र से सबको पानी दिला सकती है तो फिर अपने लिए ही पानी क्यों नहीं मांग लेती।
 (कोई तीन बिंदु अपेक्षित)
- जाति में श्रमिकों का जन्म के आधार पर विभाजन जबकि श्रम में कार्यकुशलता, रूचि के आधार पर विभाजन।
 - जाति प्रथा श्रमिक को एक ही काम करने को बाध्य कर देती है जबकि श्रम विभाजन कार्य करने की स्वतंत्रता देता है।
 - जाति प्रथा श्रमिकों को अस्वाभाविक विभाजन करती है ओर सामाजिक विघटन के प्रति उत्तरदायी है जबकि श्रम विभाजन में इस प्रकार की ऊँच-नीच न होकर कार्य कौशल की गरिमा और कार्य संतुष्टि की भावना प्रबल होती है।
- परित्यक्ता, दूसरे दर्जे की अभिनेत्री का बेटा होने के कारण समाज में अवहेलना।
 - भयावह गरीबी तथा माँ का पागलपन।
 1+1+1
 - पूँजीपति और सामंती समाज से मिला अपमान।
- ज्योंकि पंचायत ने दोनों को एक ही बंद कमरे से निकलते देखा था।
 तर्क -
 - लोगों की सोच अत्यंत संकुचित, स्वार्थी, मानवाधिकार विरोधी है।

		•	ग्राम पंचायतें विवाह, संपत्ति आदि मामलों में महिलाओं के प्रति रूढ़िवादी है।	1+2
13.	जीवन	मूल्य	-	5
		•	भारतीय जीवन - मूल्यों में विश्वास।	3
		•	पाश्चात्य संस्कृति की अवेहलना।	
		•	सरलता, सादगी और प्रातःकालीन सैर से स्वास्थ्य चेतना।	
		•	भौतिक वस्तुओं के प्रति अपरिग्रह।	
		•	पुराने विचारों के वाहक।	
		•	परिश्रमी, समय के पाबंद, कर्त्तव्यनिष्ठ।	
		•	धन-दौलत, आडम्बरों के प्रति अनासक्ति।	
		•	नई-पीढ़ी से सामंजस्य न बिठा पाना।	
		किन्हें	अपनाना चाहेंगे	4+1
			(विद्यार्थी के मौलिक विचार स्वीकार्य)	
14.	दो प्रश	नों का	उत्तर-	5+5=10
	क	•	प्राचीनतम नगर-नियोजित सभ्यता।	
		•	उत्कृष्ट नगर नियोजन∕प्रबंधन।	
		•	सड़कों की ग्रिड प्लालिंग।	
		•	चाक पर बने सुंदर, चित्रित भांड, मुहरें, साजो-सामान, खिलौने आदि।	
		•	पक्की नालियाँ ।	
		•	पानी की निकासी की व्यवस्था।	
		•	तालाब, सार्वजनिक स्नानगार आदि।	
		•	अन्न भंडारण के कक्ष, साधुओं के कक्ष, स्तूप।	
			(विद्यार्थियों द्वारा दिए गए उपयुक्त उदाहरण भी स्वीकार्य)	

- दितीय विश्व-युद्ध में जर्मनी द्वारा यहूदियों पर किए गए बर्बर अत्याचारों का जीवंत दस्तावेज़।
 - युद्ध की विभिषिका के दौरान आतंक, डर के साये में व्यतीत निज़ी अनुभूतियों का करुण, मर्मस्पर्शी चित्रण।
 - सत्य घटनाओं पर आधारित बच्चों, महिलाओं आदि के दारुण अनुभवों की दास्तान।
 - जातीय अहंकार के कारण पशुवत व्यवहार करने वाले क्रूर शासकों की मनोवृत्ति की परिचायक।
 - वर्तमान परिप्रेक्ष्य में (युद्ध एवं आतंक मानवता विरोधी और विनाशक है, के सदर्भ में) प्रासंगिक

प्रश्न-पत्र-संख्या 2/1

खंड - 'क'

1.	क	विज्ञ	ापन∕विज्ञापन मानव-जीवन की अनिवार्यता∕विज्ञापन की भूमिका∕विज्ञापन15	
		का ग	महत्व (अन्य उपयुक्त शीर्षक भी स्वीकार्य)।	1
	ख	•	सर्व साधारणार्थ सूचना का प्रकाशन।	2
		•	आवश्यक वस्तुओं को प्रस्तुत करने का माध्यम।	
	ग	•	वस्तु निर्माता	2
		•	उत्पादक व उपभोक्ता को जोड़ना	
		•	माँग व पूर्ति में संतुलन-स्थापना	
	घ	•	वस्तु की गुणवत्ता से परिचय व आवश्यक वस्तुओं की प्रस्तुति।	2
		•	उत्पादक व उपभोक्ता में संपर्क व माँग और पूर्ति में संतुलन बनाना।	
	ड•	٠	मोखिक	2
		•	संचार-माध्यमों ने गति दी है।	
	च	•	अच्छी व खराब वस्तु गुणवत्ता के आधार पर स्पष्ट। अतः विज्ञापन निरर्थक।	2

	ন্থ	 भाग-दौड़ की ज़िंदगी में अच्छी वस्तुओं का परिचय संभव। 	2
		• यथा-कॉलगेट टूथपेस्ट व अन्य उदाहरण स्वीकार्य	
		(अन्य उपयुक्त उत्तर भी स्वीकारें)	
	ज	• अनिवार्य = अ⁄नि उपसर्ग	1
		• य प्रत्यय	
		• वास्तविकता = इक⁄ता प्रत्यय	
		(एक उपसर्ग, एक प्रत्यय का उल्लेख)	
	झ	जो वस्तुओं और सेवाओं को खरीदता है, वह उपभोक्ता कहलाता है।	1
2.	क	आँधी - विपत्तियाँ, रुकावटें	
		बादल - दुखः पीड़ा	1x1 = 5
		परिणाम - निराशा, भय, आत्मविश्वास का अभाव	
	ख	परिवर्तन ही विकास का मूल, आशावादिता और परस्पर स्नेह की वृद्धि।	
	ग	विपरीत परिस्थितियों के कारण खुशियों का न आ पाना।	
	घ	आशा के साथ खुशियों की प्रेरणा व निर्माण के लिए ऊर्जा व आत्मविश्वास प्रदान	
		करना ।	
	ड•	निराशा व दुखों की सघनता	
		खंड - 'ख'	

किसी एक विषय पर निबंध भूमिका⁄ प्रस्तावना •

3.

- विषय-वस्तु का विस्तार 3 •
- भाषा एवं अभिव्यक्ति •

5

1

1

4. पत्र		-लेखन			
	•	आरंभ एवं अंत (प्रारूप)	1		
	٠	प्रभावी विषय-वस्तु	3		
	٠	भाषा एवं अभिव्यक्ति	1		
5.	क	किसी समाचार संगठन के लिए निश्चित मानदेय पर काम करने वाले	1	1x5=5	
	ख	सनसनी, चकाचौंध या ग्लैमर फैलाने वाली पत्रकारिता		1	
	ग	जन समूह के साथ यांत्रिक माध्यम से संवाद स्थापित करना		1	
	घ	1936 ई. में। प्रसार-भारती		1	
	ड•	फीचर के दो लक्षण -		1	
		(i) मनोरंजन पूर्ण समाचार			
		(ii) मार्मिकता, रोचकता			
		(iii) भावी संभावनाएँ व शिक्षा			
		(अन्य कोई उपयुक्त बिन्दु)			
6.	आले	ोख : -		5	
	•	विषयवस्तु	2		
	٠	प्रभावी प्रस्तुति	2		
	٠	भाषा	1		
7.	पत्र-	लेखन		5	
	٠	विषयवस्तु	2		
	٠	प्रभावी प्रस्तुति	2		
	•	भाषा	1		

8.	काव्य	काव्यांश पर आधारित प्रश्न		
	क	भीषण अकाल की स्थिति में मज़दूर, किसान, व्यापारी, भिखारी, भाट, नौकर-चाकर सभी काम के अभाव में भुखमरी के शिकार हैं। शासन के पास अकाल के समाधान बेरोज़गारी का कोई चारा नहीं है।	2	
	ख	दीनबंधु राम का, क्योंकि वे कृपालु हैं।	2	
	ग	दरिद्रता से, क्योंकि सभी उससे त्रस्त हैं।	2	
	घ	संकट में प्रभु राम की कृपा से मुक्ति संभव है।	2	
		अथवा		
	क	सहज व सरल ढंग से बात को कहना तथा भाव को उपयुक्त शब्दों में व्यक्त करना न कि शब्दों के जाल व चमत्कार में फँसना।	2	
	ख	मन में उठे भाव शब्दों के द्वारा व्यक्त होते हैं। यानी बात को व्यक्त करने का माध्यम भाषा है। दोनो अन्योन्याश्रित है।	2	
	ग	अपनी बात को सजाने-सँवारने या प्रभावी बनाने के लिए जब शब्दों के जाल में फँसते हैं।	2	
	घ	सरल-सीधी बात को प्रभावशाली बनाने के लिए जटिल भाषा व अलंकारिता का सहारा लिया जाए तो बात और भी जटिल और अस्पष्ट हो जाती है।	2	
9.	काव्य	पांश पर आधारित प्रश्न-	2x3=6	
	क	प्रभु राम के विलाप से वानर-समूह का व्याकुल होना तथा हनुमान के आगमन से शोकाकुल वातावरण में उत्साह का संचार होना।	2	
	ख	अनुप्रास - (i) प्रभु प्रलाप - 'प' वर्ण की आवृत्ति तथा वानर निकर - 'र' वर्ण की आवृत्ति (कोई एक)	2	
		(ii) उत्प्रेक्षा - 'आइ गयउ हनुमान, जिमि करुना महँ वीर रस।'		

	(ii) तत्सम शब्दावली	
	(11) तत्तम राष्यापता	
	अथवा	
क	शिल्प सौन्दर्य - मानवीकरण, अनुप्रास अलंकार, स्वर मैत्री, प्रतीकात्मक भाषा छन्द मुक्त काव्यांश, दृश्य बिम्ब, 'हिल-मिल, खिल-खिल' पदों के प्रयोग से सजीवता व प्रभोवोत्पादकता।	2
ख	भाव सौन्दर्य - क्रांति के स्वर से सर्वहारा वर्ग प्रसन्न होता है। उसे सर्वहारा वर्ग हाथ हिला-हिलाकर बार-बार बुलाता है क्योंकि वे उनके लिए सुख व समृद्धि के सूचक हैं।	2
ग	भाषा-शैली -	
	(i) प्रतीकात्मक भाषा-पंक (निम्न वर्ग), जलज (धनिक वर्ग) व संस्कृत निष्ठ	
	शब्दावली का प्रयोग	2
	(ii) मानवीकरण व अनुप्रास अलंकारों का सहज प्रयोग व छंद मुक्त काव्यांश।	
दो प्र	श्नों के उत्तर अपेक्षित	3+3 = 6
क	चैनल को बिकाऊ एवं प्रसिद्ध बनाने के लिए अपाहिज से बेतुके प्रश्न पूछ कर संवेदनहीनता का परिचय देते हैं। यथा - आप क्या अपाहिज हैं। क्यों अपाहिज है? अपाहिजपन दुख देता है? अपाहिज होकर कैसा लगता है? इत्यादि।	2+1=3
ख	कपास से। कपास - हल्की, मुलायम एवं आकर्षक होती है, उसी प्रकार बच्चे भी होते है। सतत गतिशील और गिरने पर भी चोट से बचते है।	1 ¹ / ₂ +1 ¹ / ₂ = 3
ग	कृषि कर्म एवं कवि कर्म में काफी समानता होती है। जिस प्रकार खेत में बीज बो कर जल व रसायन का प्रयोग कर फ़सल उगाते हैं, उसी प्रकार कागज के पन्ने पर भाव के बीज बो कर कल्पना से एक सुंदर रचना निर्मित होती है।	3

जैसे करुणा में वीर रस का संचार होता है वैसे ही मानो हनुमान के आने पर

शोकाकुल वातावरण में उत्साह का संचार हो गया।

(i) अवधी भाषा व अलंकारों का सहज एवं सरल प्रयोग

10.

ग

168

2

11.	गद्यांश	ा पर आधारित प्रश्न -	2x4 = 8
	क	• भक्तिन अनपढ़ होते हुए भी व्यावहारिकता में निपुण थी।	2
		 लेखिका के परिचितों और साहित्यिक बंधुओं का सम्मान लेखिका के प्रति उनके सम्मान भाव के अनुसार करती थी। 	
	ख	भक्तिन कवियों को बेकार समझती है, वे कुछ भी करते नहीं, बल्कि गलियों में गाते-फिरते हैं।	3
	ग	आदेश न मानना। लम्बे बाल, अस्त-व्यस्त वेशभूषा वाले कवियों के प्रति।	2
		वह यह कहकर कि क्या वे भी कविता लिखना जानते हैं? वे बेकार में गली-गली गाते-बजाते फिरते हैं-यह कह कर।	
	घ	लेखिक के प्रति कवियों की सद्भाव की मात्रा देखकर भक्तिन भी उतनी मात्रा में सद्भाव व्यक्त करती है।	3
		अथवा	
		शिरीष के फल समय रहते झड़ते नहीं बल्कि अधिकार लिप्सा से चिपके रहते हैं, उसी प्रकार बड़े-बूढ़े नेता नए युवकों को आगे आने नहीं देते। यही अधिकार लिप्सा लेखक को याद आती है।	2
	ख	वे समझते हैं कि जहाँ हैं, वहीं बने रहें तो काल-देवता से बच जाएँगे। उन्हें समझना है कि हिलते-डुलते व स्थान बदलने से कुछ समय बचा जा सकता है, जमे कि मरे।	2
	ग	जरा-मृत्यु जीवन के अति प्रमाणिक सत्य हैं। अतः जो जन्मा, उसकी मौत निश्चित है और मृत्यु के बाद उसे भुला दिया जाता है।	2
	ख	संसार में सभी नश्वर है। यमराज अपना काम निरंतर कर रहे हैं बूढ़े व कमज़ोर प्रतिदिन मौत का शिकार हो रहे हैं।	2
12.	किर्न्ह	ां चार प्रश्नों के उत्तर अपेक्षित -	3x4 = 12
	क	जो शास्त्र बाजार के बाजारूपन को, कपट को, लोभ-लालच को, प्रदर्शन को बढ़ावा देता है, वह अर्थशास्त्र नहीं बल्कि अनीति शास्त्र है। उदाहरण : स्मार्ट फोन देखकर दूसरों को खरीदने की इच्छा प्रबल होना इत्यादि। (कोई उपयुक्त उदाहरण)	3

	ख	लेखि	का महादेवी ने।	3
		उसके	े हाव-भाव, वेशभूषा, मुँडा हुआ सिर, गले में माला इत्यादि देखकर।	
	ग	•	क्योंकि सफिया ने सिख बीवी में माँ का अक्स देखा, नमक लाने का	
			वचन दिया, उसका भावनात्मक मूल्य अधिक हो गया था।	2+1=3
		•	नमक लाने में	
			पाकिस्तानी कस्टम अधिकारी व अमृतसर में खड़े कस्टम अधिकारी सुनील दास गुप्त का।	
	घ		अवधूत सुख-दुख में समान रूप से प्रसन्न रहना है, भयंकर परिस्थितियों में	
		_	न रस बनाए रखता है, वैसे ही शिरीष गर्मी, लू-लपट में सरस रहता है। दोनों मान गुण होने के कारण।	1+1+1=3
				1+1+1-3
	घ		ने करुणा मे हास्य का सामंजस्य बनाया, अपने हैरत अंगेज कारनामों से बच्चों इंसाया, स्वयं को हँसी का पात्र बनना सिखाया इत्यादि।	1+1+1=3
13.	क	•	पुराने विचारों एवं किशन दा के मानकों पर खरा व्यक्तित्व	5
		•	सरल, सीधी-सादी जीवनशैली के पक्षधर,	
		•	नवीनता की ओर आकर्षण का अभाव इत्यादि।	
		•	नई पीढ़ी परम्पराओं, रिश्तों-नातों, धर्म, सामाजिकता के निर्वाह को व्यर्थ समझल	ती है।
		•	वह प्रगति करना चाहती है	
		•	आत्म केंद्रित रहकर आधुनिकता को ग्रहण करना चाहती है। बड़ों को मान नहीं, कुतर्क करती है।	
			(अन्य बिंदु संभव)	
14.	क	हमारे	पूर्वज 5000 वर्ष पूर्व विकसित सभ्यता व संस्कृति के आधार पर भारत में	
			ते थे। मुअनजोदड़ों के खंडहर उस सभ्यता व संस्कृति, रहन-सहन व्यवस्था,	
		संस्कृति य देते	ा, जल निकासी, भवन निर्माण कला, शहर स्थापना, व्यवसाय, कला इत्यादि का हे ।	5
	भारप	भ ५(।	61	5

(अन्य बिंदु संभव)

- विकट परिस्थितियों, भीषण, संकटों, बाधाओं में भी धैर्य, सहनशीलता, लगन, रुचि, हिम्मत, संघर्षरत रहने की बलवती इच्छा, लक्ष्य प्राप्ति का श्रम, तीव्र लालसा इत्यादि।
 - पिता पग-पग पर बाधा बनता है पर उसके जीवन मूल्य उसे आगे बढ़ने से रोक नहीं पाते।
 - साथी मजाक बनाते पर धुन का पक्का होने के कारण अन्ततोगत्वा सफल होता है।

(अन्य बिंदु संभव)

HISTORY

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

- (1) Answer **all** the questions. Some questions have choice. Marks are indicated against each question.
- (2) Answer to questions 1 to 3, carrying 2 marks should not exceed 30 words each.
- (3) Answer to questions 4 to 9, carrying 4 marks, should not exceed 100 words each. Students should attempt any 5 questions in this section.
- (4) Question 10 (for 4 marks) is a value based question and compulsory.
- (5) Answer to questions 11 to 14, carrying 8 marks each should not exceed 350 words each. Students should attempt any 3 questions in this section.
- (6) *Questions* 15, 16 and 17 are based on sources and have no internal choice.
- (7) Map Question **18** includes 'identification' and 'significance' test items. Students should attach the map within the answer scripts.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 61/1/1 PART – A

Ans	Answer all the questions given below:	
1.	Why was Mauryan Empire regarded as a major landmark in the early Indian history?	2
2.	Name the major anthology compiled by the Alvars which is also described as the Tamil Veda. How did various chiefdoms in the Tamil region help them in the early first millennium CE ?	1+1=2
3.	Explain how the conversion of Census data into convenient statistical data by the Britisher in India riddled with ambiguities in the late nineteenth century.	2

PART – B

SECTION – I

Ansv	wer any five of the following questions :	$4 \times 5 = 20$
4.	How have historians provided new insight into the subsistence strategies of the Harappan culture?	4
5.	Critically examine the limitations of the inscriptional evidences in understanding political and economic history of India.	4
6.	'The Mahanavami Dibba in the Royal Centre of Vijayanagara has been assigned name on the basis of its form of building as well as functions.' Elaborate.	4
7.	'The heart of the Mughal Empire was its capital city.' Explain with examples.	4
8.	Explain how the East India Company subdued the authority of the zamindars in Bengal during 18th century.	4
9.	Analyse the provisions of the Cabinet Mission of 1946.	4

SECTION - II

Value based Question (Compulsory)

"The nationalist movement in the twentieth century drew its inspiration from the events of 1857. A whole world of nationalist imagination was woven around the Revolt. It was celebrated as the First War of Independence in which all sections of the people of India came together to fight against imperial rule."

'The Revolt of 1857 marked first nationalist challenge to the English in India.' Explain giving examples the values imbibed and practised by the rebels to set the beginning for it.

PART – C

Ansv	wer any three of the following questions :	$3 \times 8 = 24$				
11.	Explain the structural and sculptural features of the Sanchi Stupa.	4 + 4 = 8				
12.	Examine the role of Panchayat as the main constituent of the Mughal village community.	8				
13.	'Gandhiji encouraged the communication of the nationalist message in the mother tongue rather than in the language of the ruler.' Examine how he knitted the Non-Cooperation Movement with his philosophy.	8				
14.	'Some scholars see partition of India as a culmination of communal politics that started developing in the opening decades of the twentieth century.' Elucidate.	8				
	PART – D					
	(Source Based Questions)	$3 \times 7 = 21$				
15.	Read the following paragraph carefully and answer the questions that follow :	(2+3+2)=7				
	Draupadi's Questions					
	Draupadi is supposed to have asked Yudhisthira whether he had lost himself before staking her. Two contrary opinions were expressed in response to this					

question.

One, that even if Yudhisthira had lost himself earlier, his wife remained under his control, so he could stake her.

Two, that an unfree man (as Yudhisthira was when he had lost himself) could not stake another person. The matter remained unresolved; ultimately, Dhritarashtra restored to the Pandavas and Draupadi their personal freedom.

(15.1)	How did Draupadi's question unsettle everyone in the assembly?	2
(15.2)	What was the implication of her question?	3
(15.3)	What makes Draupadi's question admirable?	2

(1+3+3) = 7

1

3

3

The Poor Peasant

An excerpt from Bernier's description of the peasantry in the countryside:

Of the vast tracts of country constituting the empire of Hindustan, many are little more than sand, or barren mountains, badly cultivated, and thinly populated. Even a considerable portion of the good land remains untilled for want of labourers; many of whom perish in consequence of the bad treatment they experience from Governors. The poor people, when they become incapable of discharging the demands of their rapacious lords, are not only often deprived of the means of subsistence, but are also made to lose their children, who are carried away as slaves. Thus, it happens that the peasantry, driven to despair by so excessive a tyranny, abandon the country.

In this instance, Bernier was participating in contemporary debates in Europe concerning the nature of state and society, and intended that his description of Mughal India would serve as a warning to those who did not recognize the "merits' of private property.

(16.1)	Name the book written by the Francois Bernier on the critical insight and
	reflection on the empire of Hindustan.

(16.2)	What description Bernier has given on the condition of Indian peasantry
	during the Mughal Empire?

- (16.3) Which fundamental differences he found between Mughal India and Europe during 16th and 17th century ?
- 17. Read the following paragraph carefully and answer the questions that follow: (2+3+2) = 7

"No space for divided loyalty"

Govind Ballabh Pant argued that in order to become loyal citizens people had to stop focusing only on the community and the self:

For the success of democracy one must train himself in the art of self-discipline. In Democracies one should care less for himself and more for others. There cannot be any divided loyalty. All loyalties must exclusively be centred round the State. If in a democracy, you create rival loyalties, or you create a system in which any individual or group, instead of suppressing his extravagance, cares nought for larger or other interests, then democracy is doomed.

(17.1)	Why did Govind Ballabh Pant lay more stress on the art of self discipline?	2
(17.2)	What was considered important for the success of democracy?	3
(17.3)	'In Democracies one should care less for himself and more for others.' Give your views on this philosophy.	2

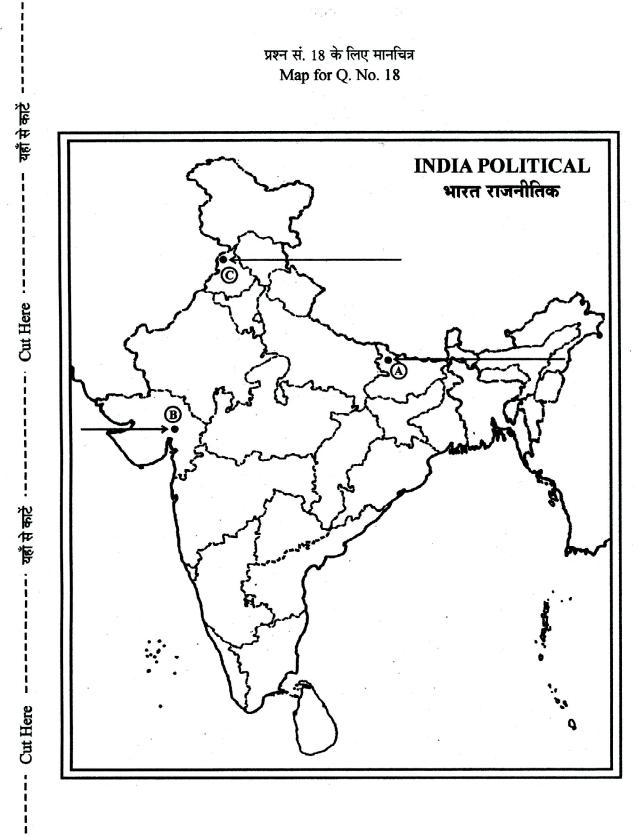
$\mathbf{PART} - \mathbf{E}$

Map Question

18.	(18.1)	On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following
		with appropriate symbols :

2

- (a) Nageshwar
- (b) The area where Krishna Deva Raya ruled.
- (18.2) On the same outline map of India three places related to the Indian National Movement have been marked as A, B and C. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.
- **Note :** The following questions are for **visually impaired candidates** only in lieu of Q.No.**18**.
 - (18.1) Mention any two mature Harappan sites.
 - (18.2) Name any three important places related with Indian National Movement.



QUESTION PAPER CODE 61/1 PART – A

Answer **all** the questions given below:

1.	How have the Prashastis drawn the factual information about the Gupta rulers?	2
2.	The Lingayats disapproved certain practices of the Dharmashashtras. Cite any two such practices.	2
3.	Name the region where the Lottery Committee initiated town planning during the 18th century. Mention anyone feature of it.	2

PART – B

SECTION I

Answer any **five** of the following questions:

4.	Why were the water resources of the Vijayanagara Empire developed ? Give reasons.	4
5.	Examine the policies adopted by the British towards the Paharias during early 18th century in Bengal.	4
6.	Explain the strategies for procuring materials by the Harappans for the craft production.	4
7.	Historians have used a variety of sources to reconstruct the history of the Mauryan Empire. State any four such sources.	4
8.	Identify the distinctive features of the imperial household of the Mughal Empire.	4
9.	Critically examine Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation in Awadh.	4

SECTION II

Value Based Question (Compulsory)

10. Read the following passage and answer the question that follows:

Dr. Khushdeva Singh describes his work as "humble efforts I made to discharge my duty as a human being to fellow human beings."

"Love is stronger than hate." How true is this value which was proved at the time of the partition of India ? What are the values one needs to instill and nurture to avoid hatred? Explain.

PART - C

1+3 = 4

Answer any three of the following questions:

11.	"The Salt March of 1930 was the first event that brought Mahatma Gandhi to world attention." Explain the significance of this movement for Swaraj.	8
12.	"The architecture in colonial Bombay represented ideas of imperial power, nationalism and religious glory." Support the statement with examples.	8
13.	Describe the life of forest dwellers in the Mughal era.	8
14.	How did Sutta-Pitaka reconstruct the philosophy of Buddhism? Mention about Buddhist Tipitaka.	5+3 = 8

PART D

Source Based Questions

15. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

"Proper" social roles

Here is a story from the Adi Parvan of the Mahabharata :

Once Drona, a Brahmana who taught archery to the Kuru princes, was approached by Ekalavya, a forest-dwelling *nishada* (a hunting community). When Drona, who knew the *dharma*, refused to have him as his pupil, Ekalavya returned to the forest, prepared an image of Drona out of clay, and treating it as his teacher, began to practise on his own. In due course, he acquired great skill in archery. One day, the Kuru princes went hunting and their dog, wandering in the woods, came upon Ekalavya. When the dog smelt the dark nishada wrapped in black deer skin, his body caked with dirt, it began to bark. Annoyed, Ekalavya shot seven arrows into its mouth. When the dog returned to the Pandavas, they were amazed at this superb display of archery. They tracked down Ekalavya, who introduced himself as a pupil of Drona.

Drona had once told his favourite student Arjuna, that he would be unrivalled amongst his pupils. Arjuna now reminded Drona about this. Drona approached Ekalavya, who immediately acknowledged and honoured him as his teacher. When Drona demanded his right thumb as his fee, Ekalavya unhesitatingly cut it off and offered it. But thereafter, when he shot with his remaining fingers, he was no longer as fast as he had been before. Thus, Drona kept his word : no one was better than Arjuna,

(15.1)	Why did Drona refuse to have Ekalavya as his pupil?	2
--------	---	---

2

3

- (15.2) How did Ekalavya react to the demand of his Guru?
- (15.3) Mention two versions of Guru-Shishya Parampara mentioned in the given extract.
- 16. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The child sati

This is perhaps one of the most poignant descriptions by Bernier :

At Lahore, I saw a most beautiful young widow sacrificed, who could not, I think., have been more than twelve years of age. The poor little creature appeared more dead than alive when she approached the dreadful pit: the agony of her mind cannot be described; she trembled and wept bitterly; but three or four of the Brahmanas, assisted by an old woman who held her under the arm, forced the unwilling victim toward the fatal spot, seated her on the wood, tied her hands and feet, lest she should run away, and in that situation the innocent creature was burnt alive. I found

it difficult to repress my feelings and to prevent their bursting forth into clamorous and unavailing rage ...

(16.1)	Why did Bernier consider this treatment as a crucial marker of the difference	
	between western and eastern societies?	3
(16.2)	What role did the Indian patriarchal society play towards this social evil?	2
(16.3)	Compare the condition of the women of the era mentioned above to that	
	of today.	2

17. Read the following extract carefully and answer the questions that follow:

"British element is gone but they have left the mischief behind"

Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel said:

It is no use saying that we ask for separate electorates, because it is good for us. We have heard it long enough. We have heard it for years, and as a result of this agitation we are now a separate nation ... Can you show me one free country where there are separate electorates ? If so, I shall be prepared to accept it. But in this unfortunate country if this separate electorate is going to be persisted in, even after the division of the country, woe betide the country; it is not worth living in. Therefore, I say, it is not for my good alone, it is for your own good that I say it, forget the past. One day, we may be united ... The British element is gone, but they have left the mischief behind. We do not want to perpetuate that mischief. (Hear, hear). When the British introduced this element they had not expected that they will have to go so soon. They wanted it for their easy administration. That is all right. But they have left the legacy behind. Are we to get out of it or not?

. . . .

CAD, VOL.V

(17.1)	Why are separate electorates considered as a mischief?	2
(17.2)	State the arguments given by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel for building	
	political unity and forging a nation.	3
(17.3)	How did the philosophy of separate electorates result in a separate nation?	2

1

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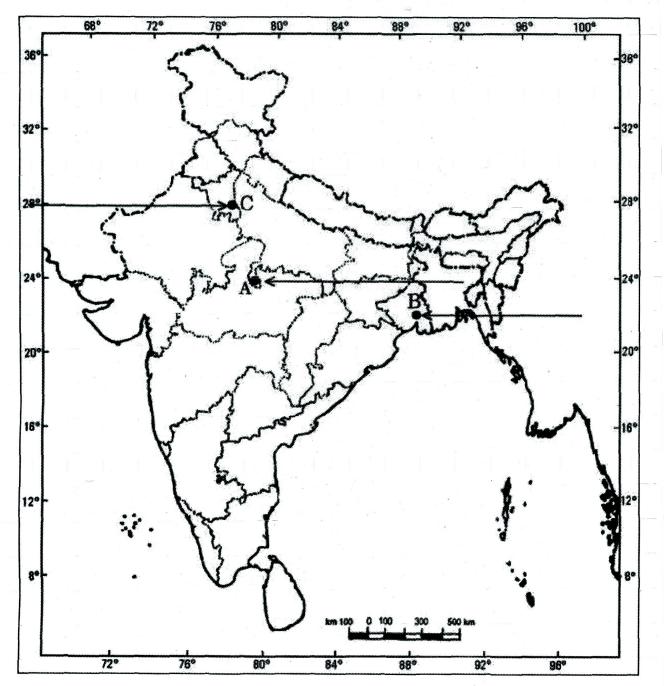
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PART – E

(Map Question)

18.	(18.1)	On the given political outline map of India (on Page 11), locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:	2
		(a) Dholavira	
		(b) Agra - the capital city of Mughals	
	(18.2)	On the same outline map of India, three centres related to the Revolt of	
		1857 have been marked as A, B and C. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.	3
No		ollowing questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of o. 18:	
	(18.1)	Mention any two capital cities of the Mughal Empire.	2
	(18.2)	Mention any three important places related with the Revolt of 1857.	3

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक) Outline Map of India (Political)



Marking Scheme — History

General Instructions

- 1. Please read the following guidelines carefully and seek clarifications from the Head Examiner in case of any doubt to reduce subjectivity and bias.
- 2. Every care has been taken to prepare the Marking Scheme. However, it is important to keep in mind that, it is neither exhaustive nor exclusive. Full credit should be given to candidates who give relevant point other than the ones listed in the Marking Scheme as the answers to the questions. The examiners are requested to use their own knowledge and experience wherever necessary.
- 3. The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for an answer. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks should be awarded accordingly.
- 4. The Head Examiners have to go through the first five answer-scripts evaluated by each evaluator to ensure that the evaluation has been carried out as per the instruction, given in the Marking Scheme. The remaining answer scripts meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
- Marking should be neither over-strict nor over-liberal. Marks should not be deducted for spelling errors, wrong proper names, minor inaccuracies or omission of details. No marks be deduced for overshooting word limit.
- 6. If a candidate answers both the options, both should be read and the better one evaluated.
- 7. Though break-up of value points is given in a number of answers, the examiner may be flexible in marking the different parts, if the answer reflects understanding of the scope of the question.
- 8. If a question has parts, please award marks in the right hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written in the left hand margin and circled. If a question does not have any parts, marks be awarded in the left hand margin and circled.

- 9. A full scale of marks 0-80 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
- 10. The candidates are now permitted to obtain photocopy of the answer book on request on payment of prescribed fee. All Examiners/ Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.
- The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for Spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
- 12. Every Examiner should stay upto sufficient reasonable time normally 5-6 hours every day and evaluate 20-25 answer books and should devote minimum 15-20 minutes to evaluate each answer book.
- 13. Every Examiner should acquaint him/ herself with the marking schemes of all the sets.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 61/1/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

PART-A

1 Mauryan Empire regarded as a major landmark in the early Indian history: 2

- i. The nationalist historians of early 20th century saw the possibility of an empire in early India.
- ii. This was in response to the writings of colonial historians.
- iii. They looked at Asoka as a powerful and inspiring ruler.
- iv. Asokan inscriptions and Dhamma stood him apart from other rulers. v. Stone sculpture of the Mauryan period, were considered to be examples of the spectacular art.
- vi. Mauryan administration based on Chanakya's Arthasastra was a landmark development.

vii.	Provincial capitals, riverine trade and the cultural and economic reach of the
	Mauryas was a landmark development.

viii. Any other relevant point. (any two) P. No. 31,34 and elsewhere

2 a. Anthology compiled by the Alvars – Nalayira Divya Prabhandham 1+1=2

b. Various chiefdoms in the Tamil region helped them through

- i. Pallavas and Pandyas gave them land grants.
- ii. Cholas supported them inconstructing temples for Vishnu and Shiva.
- iii. Splendid temples were adorned with stone and metal sculpture.
- iv. Tamil Vellala peasants also supported them v. They gave them royal patronage.
- vi. Temples like Chidambaram, Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram may be mentioned.
- vii. Any other relevant point

Any one to be mentioned

P.No.144,146

2

3 There were ambiguities in the collection of Statistical data.

- i. Vast mass of figures created an illusion of concreteness
- ii. Failed to capture the fluid and overlapping identities of people
- iii. The figures of mortality and disease were difficult to collect, for all deaths were not registered.
- iv. People were claiming identities that they associated with higher status.
- v. Families did not share information about women.
- vi. Classification of sections by the government was arbitrary. vii. People gave evasive answers. viii. Any other relevant point

Any two points

P.No. 321,322

4 Subsistence strategies of the Harappa culture.

- i. Archaeo Botanists studied plant remains and Archaeo Zoologists studied about bones etc and reconstruct the subsistence strategies of Harappans.
- ii. Charred grains and seeds as well as animal bones have been found.
- iii. Harappans ate animal products including fish.
- iv. Bones of animals like boars and ghariyal indicate consumption either after hunting or exchange.
- v. The Harappans ate a wide range of plant like wheat, barley, lentil, chickpea, seasame and millets were grown.
- vi. Bull, oxen, cattle, sheep, goat, buffalo and pig were domesticated for agriculture.
- vii. Terracotta model of bull has been found indicating farming.
- viii. Archaeologists have also found evidence of a ploughed field at Kalibangan (Rajasthan).
- ix. Have found terracotta models of plough.
- x. The field has two sets of furrows at right angles to each other, suggesting that two different crops were grown together.
- xi. Traces of canals have been found at the Harappan site.
- xii. Water was drawn from wells.
- xiii. Water reservoir was used for irrigation.
- xiv. Specific examples of archaeological evidence may be given.
- xv. Any other relevant point.

Any four to be explained

5 Limitations of the inscriptional evidences in understanding the political and economic history of India.

i. Letters may be faintly engraved, and thus reconstructions are uncertain.

P. No. 2, 3

4

- ii. Inscriptions may be damaged or letters may be missing.
- iii. It is not always easy to be sure about the exact meaning of the words used in inscriptions.
- iv. Not all inscriptions have been deciphered.
- v. Many inscriptions have not been translated or published.
- vi. Politically or economically significant events were not recorded in inscriptions.
- vii. Routine agricultural practices and the joys and sorrows of daily existence find no mention in inscriptions.
- viii. The content of inscriptions generally project the perspective of the person(s) who commissioned them, mostly rulers. ix. Many inscriptions have not survived.
- x. Examples of specific inscriptions may be discussed to explain limitations.
- xi. Any other relevant point.

Any four to be explained

P.No. 48, 49

4

6 The Mahanavami Dibba- named on the basis of building and functions.

- i. The name comes from the shape of the platform and the Mahanavami festival which was observed here.
- ii. It had two of the most impressive platforms, the "Audience Hall" and the "Mahanavami Dibba"
- iii. The entire complex was surrounded by high double walls with a street running between them.
- iv. The audience hall was a high platform with slots for wooden pillars at close and regular intervals.
- v. It had a staircase going up to the second floor.
- vi. The pillars were closely spaced.
- vii. The "Mahanavami Dibba" was a massive platform rising form a base of about 11,000 sq. ft to a height of 40 ft.

- viii. The platform must have supported a wooden structure and other perishable material during festivals.
- ix. The base of the platform is covered with relief carvings.
- x. Rituals Associated with the structure Dusehra, Durga Puja and Navaratri or Mahanavami
- xi. The Vijayanagara kings displayed their prestige, power and suzerainty.
- xii. The ceremonies performed on the occasion included worship of image, worship of the state horse, and the sacrifice of buffaloes and other animals.
- xiii. Dances, wrestling matches, and procession of caparisoned horses, elephants and chariots and soldiers.
- xiv. Ritual presentatiosn before the king and his guests by the chief nayakas and subordinate kings marked the occasion.
- xv. The ruler inspected the army.
- xvi. Nayakas brought gifts and tribute for the king.
- xvii. Any other relevant point.

Capital cities of Mughal Empire

To be assessed as a whole

7

4

P.No. 180, 181

- i. The heart of the Mughal Empire was the capital city where the court assembled.
- ii. The Mughal capital cities shifted in the 16th and 17th centuries.
- iii. During the 1560s, Akbar had the fort of Agra constructed with red sandstone quarried from the adjoining regions.
- iv. The capital was transferred to Lahore later to bring the north-west under control.
- v. The court, army and household moved from Agra to the new imperial capital, Shahjanabad built by Shahjahan.

- vi. The new city included the Red Fort, the Jama Masjid, a tree-lined esplanade with Chandni Chowk.
- vii. The Mughal Capitals like Agra, Delhi and Lahore were important centers of Imperial administration and control.
- viii. Mansabdars and jagirdars lived in these cities.
- ix. The emperor and the Nobles lived in these cities and a wide variety of services were provided by artisans.
- x. Artisans produced exclusive handicrafts for the royal household and nobles.
- xi. The emperor lived in a fortified palace which was enclosed by a wall with a number of gates.
- xii. Royal treasury was located in the capital.
- xiii. In these towns, mosques, colleges, bazaars, temples etc were located.
- xiv. The focus of the town was towards the Imperial Palace and the principal mosque.
- xv. Any other relevant point
- Any four points

P.No. 236

4

8 East India Company subdued the Bengal Zamindars in the following ways:

- i. The EIC recognized the zamindars as important but wanted to control and regulate them.
- ii. They subdued them and regulated their authority.
- iii. Company had fixed the revenue that each zamindar had to pay.
- iv. The estates of those who failed to pay the revenue were to be auctioned to recover the revenue
- v. The zamindar's troops were disbanded, customs duties abolished, and their courts brought under the supervision of a collector.
- vi. Zamindars lost their power to organize local justice and the local police.

- vii. Cutcherries were brought under the control of collector.
- viii. The collectorate emerged as an alternate centre of authority.
- ix. In case of failure in revenue payment zamindari lands were auctioned or Company officials took over the district.
- x. Zamindars had the power to prosecute the village headman who failed to make timely revenue payments but he was helpless because the judicial process was long drawn.
- xi. Jotedars and Mandals troubled the Zamindars regularly.
- xii. Sunset Law was imposed on the Zamindars
- xiii. Any other relevant point

Any four points

P.No. 260

4

- 9 Provisions of the Cabinet Mission of 1946
 - i. In March 1946, the British Cabinet sent a three member mission to Delhi to suggest a suitable political framework for a free India.
 - ii. It recommended a loose three-tier confederation.
 - iii. India was to remain united.
 - iv. It was to have a weak central government controlling only foreign affairs, defence and communications.
 - v. The provincial assemblies being grouped into three sections while electing the constituent assembly:

Section A for the Hindu majority provinces.

Section B and C for the Muslim-majority provinces of the north-west and the north-east.

- vi. The sections or groups of provinces would comprise various regional units.
- vii. They would have the power to set up intermediate-level executives and legislatures of their own.

- viii. Initially all political parties accepted the plan based on their own interpretation but later they disagreed.
- ix. The Muslim League wanted the groupings to be made compulsory with the right to secede.
- x. Congress did not want the right to secede.
- xi. Any other relevant point.

To be assessed as a whole

10 Values:

- i. Heroic fight by leaders like Rani Jhansi, Tatya Tope, Mangal Pandey and others was an inspiration
- ii. Sacrifice for the motherland in Hindu Muslim unity
- iii. Stress on Communal Harmony
- iv. Integrity and feeling of oneness
- v. Fought for the sake of their motherland
- vi. Peaceful Coexistence
- vii. Sense of Unity
- viii. National Pride and love for the nation from British Rule
- ix. Desire for freedom
- x. Brave leaders fought for self respect, fought against discrimination and injustice
- xi. Role of women as patriots.
- xii. Any other relevant point

Any four to be explained.

11 Structural and sculptural features of Sanchi Stupa

Structural features

i. The Stupas were built on the relics of Buddha and hence were considered sacred.

4 + 4 = 8

P.No 389

- ii. The stupa originated as a semi-circular mound of earth, later called Anda.
- iii. The Stupa evolved into a more complex structure, balancing round and square shapes.
- iv. A balcony like structure represented the abode of the Gods was placed above the Anda.
- v. Arising from the Harmika was a mast called the yashti.
- vi. The Harmika was surmounted by a chhatri or umbrella.
- vii. Around the mound was a railing, separating the sacred space from the secular world.
- viii. Sanchi Stupa had stone railing which resembled a bamboo or wooden fence.
- ix. The gateways of Sanchi were richly carved and installed at the four cardinal points.
- x. Any other relevant point

Any four to be explained.

Sculpture

- i. Stories from Jataka tales are made in the form of sculptures on the gateways.
- ii. The empty seat to indicate the mediation of the Buddha.
- iii. The Stupa was meant to represent the mahaparinibbana
- iv. Another frequently used symbol was the wheel, it stood for the first sermon given by Buddha at Sarnath.
- v. The shalabhanjika motif suggest that many people who turned to Buddhism enriched it with their own pre-Buddhist and even non-Buddhist beliefs, practices and ideas.
- vi. Jatakas tales contain many animal stories of eg. elephants, horses, monkeys and cattle. Elephants signified strength and wisdom.
- vii. A motif of a woman surrounded by lotus and elephants is called Maya, the mother of the Buddha and others think that it is Gajalakshmi, the Goddess of good fortune.

viii. Serpents have been depicted on the pillars of Stupas. They are a part of popular traditions. ix. Any other relevant point.

Any four to be explained.

P.No. 95-103

8

12 Role of Mughal Panchayats

- i. The village Panchayat was an Assembly of Elders, with hereditary rights.
- ii. In mixed-caste villages, the Panchayat was usually a heterogeneous body.
- iii. The Village headman was known as muqaddam or mandal, chosen through the consensus of the elders and the local zamindar.
- iv. Headmen held office as long as they enjoyed the confidence of the village elders.
- v. The chief function of the headman was to supervise the preparation of village accounts, assisted by the accountant or Patwari.
- vi. The Panchayat derived its funds from common financial pool.
- vii. Expenses for community welfare activities such as digging a canal, tiding over floods were also met from these funds.
- viii. They ensured conduct of the members of different castes and communities.
- ix. The Panchayats had the authority to levy fines and inflict a more serious punishment like expulsion from the community etc.
- x. The Caste or jatis in the village had its own Jati Panchayat.
- xi. In Rajasthan, the jati panchayats arbitrated civil disputes between members of different castes.
- xii. Rajasthan and Maharashtra contain petitions presented to the panchayat complaining about extra taxation by Zamindars.
- xiii. The village panchayat was a court of appeal.
- xiv. Any other relevant point.
- Any eight points to be explained.

13 How Gandhiji knitted together the Non Cooperation Movement.

He used the mother tongue and not English in communicating nationalist messages.

During the non cooperation movement he led the people to protest against the Rowlatt Act and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

He supported the Khilafat movement and demanded swaraj.

He became people's leader through self discipline and renunciation.

He also promoted the concept of self rule through the charkha.

Gandhiji displayed a concern for the laboring poor of India, as he believed that salvation for India could come only through the farmers and workers who constituted the majority of the Indian population.(reference to BHU speech) He wanted Indian nationalism, from being an elite phenomenon- a creation of lawyers doctors and landlords, to nationalism more suitably representative of the Indian people as a whole.

- Mention his initiatives at Ahmedabad, Khera and Champaran.

He popularised Satyagraha.

- Non-Cooperation-a much wider and popular Movement in terms of participation from all sections, widespread over India, participation by both Hindus and Muslims-Khilafat+Non Cooperation, a united challenge to British imperialism like never before under his leadership.

- Ahimsa -Popularised Swadeshi and boycott-Charkha.

- Emergence of Gandhian Nationalism.

- His language, dressing style and simplicity helped him connect with the masses.

- Stressed on Hindu Muslim unity, eradication of untouchability, revival of indigenous industries through the symbol of charkha and elevation of the status of women

- The simple practice of Swadeshi and boycott appealed to the people

- Empathised and identified with the common people in dress and lifestyle

- He carefully reorganized the Congress by setting up new branches in different parts of the country and Praja Mandals in the Princely States.

8

- A group of highly talented Indians attached themselves to Gandhiji-Mahadev Desai, Vallabh Bhai Patel, J. B. Kriplani, Jawaharlal Nehru and C. Rajgopalachari. All from different regions and religious traditions.

Any eight points to be explained.

14 **Partition as a culmination of communal politics.**

- i. British adopted a policy of divide and rule and encouraged communal politics in India.
- ii. Scholars have conflicting views regarding the long history of Hindu-Muslim conflict throughout medieval and modern times.
- iii. Encouragement to formation of Muslim League.
- iv. Separate election for Muslims given by the British in 1909.
- v. Govt. of India Act 1919 expanded communal electorate.
- vi. Development in 1920s. Tabligh and Shuddhi movement, cow protection act, music before mosque.
- vii. Opinion of Iqbal.
- viii. In 1940 in the Lahore session, the Muslim League placed their demand for autonomous province with Muslim majority.
- ix. 1937 elections.
- x. Aim of the Muslim League was to establish an autonomous state in the north western and eastern parts of India.
- xi. Jinnah's two nation theory.
- Indian National Congress began the Quit India Movement but the Muslim League did not support it.
- xiii. The proposal of the cabinet Mission was first accepted by the Muslim League and the Congress but soon the Muslim League rejected it and refused to take part in the Interim Govt.
- xiv. The Muslim League organized the 'Direct Action Day'.

- xv. Eruption of communal violence in 1946.
- xvi. Mountbatten plan endorsed a separate nation for Muslims and partitioned India.
- xvii. Hindu Muslim riots after partition of India
- xviii. Any other relevant point.

Any eight points to be explained

15 **15.1 How Draupadi's question unsettled everyone:**

2+3+2=7

P.No. 383-392

- i. They were unsettled because she demanded an explanation from the elders about the way in which she was being treated.
- ii. She was questioning her husband and the elders on how or why she could be staked.
- iii. No one had an answer to her question.
- iv. Contrary opinions were expressed.
- v. Problem remained unresolved.
- vi. Any other relevant point.

Any two points

15.2 Implication of her question:

- i. The assembly did not have an answer to her question.
- ii. Her logic/ questions made the people in the assembly think about the limitation.
- iii. She was able to win freedom for her husbands and herself.
- iv. The assembly was divided into contrary/ different opinions over her question.
- v. The matter remained unresolved.
- vi. She made them think if a woman could be put at stake.
- vii. She became a role model for contemporary women.
- viii. Any other relevant point.

Any three points

15.3 Her question was admirable because:

- i. She raised a question about her situation in the assembly of elders.
- ii. She made the elders realize their mistake.
- iii. She aroused their conscience.
- iv. They were ashamed of what was happening around them.
- v. She questioned her being treated as a property put on stake by her husband.
- vi. She questioned the way she was being dishonoured.
- vii. She remained calm and reasoned with the elders even when her honour and dignity was in danger.
- viii. She was not supported by anyone including husbands.
- ix. She became a role model for the contemporary women.
- x. She was a woman of wisdom.
- xi. Any other relevant point.

Any two points

16 **16.1 Book written by the Francois Bernier** – Travels in the Mughal Empire 1+3+3=7

16.2 Bernier's description of the Indian peasantry :

- i. Many perished because of bad treatment of the Governors.
- ii. Agriculture was ruined.
- iii. Peasants were oppressed.
- iv. They were deprived of means of subsistence.
- v. They lost their children who were taken away as slaves.
- vi. They had to abandon their land because of excessive tyranny.
- vii. They were driven to despair.
- viii. Any other relevant point.

Any three points.

16.3 Fundamental differences between Mughal India and Europe according to Bernier:

- i. Absence of private property in India while it existed in Europe.
- ii. He talks about crown ownership of land in India.
- iii. No long term investment in agricultural land in India.
- iv. India has only camp towns.
- v. There are only two classes in India i.e., the rich and the poor.
- vi. Absence of middle class.
- vii. The king is a king of beggars and barbarians in India.
- viii. Towns and cities were ruined and contaminated with ill air.
- ix. Fields in India were "overspread with bushes" and full of "pestilential marshes".
- x. Any other relevant point.

Any three points.

17 **17.1** Govind Ballabh Pant laid stress on the art of self-discipline: 2+3+2=7

- i. For the success of democracy.
- ii. To become loyal citizens.
- iii. To stop focusing only on the community and self.
- iv. Any other relevant point.

Any two points.

17.2 The following were important for the success of democracy:

- i. Self discipline.
- ii. Being loyal citizens
- iii. Not to focus on the community and self
- iv. Care less for oneself and more for others.

- v. Avoid divided loyalty
- vi. Be loyal to the sate/ nation.
- vii. Care for larger interests.
- viii. Any other relevant point.

Any three points.

- 17.3 Elaborate- in democracy one should care less for himself and more for others.
- i. Loyalty cannot be divided.
- ii. Care more for others and less for oneself.
- iii. Loyalty towards the nation/ state
- iv. Any individual/ group should suppress self interest and think of larger interest of others.
- v. Any other relevant view presented by students.

Any two points.

18 For Visually Impaired Candidates

18.1

Two Mature Harappan Sites:

Harappa, Banawali, Kalibangan, Balakot, Rakhigarhi, Dholavira, Nageshwar, Lothal, Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro, KotDiji.

2+3=5

Any two to be evaluated.

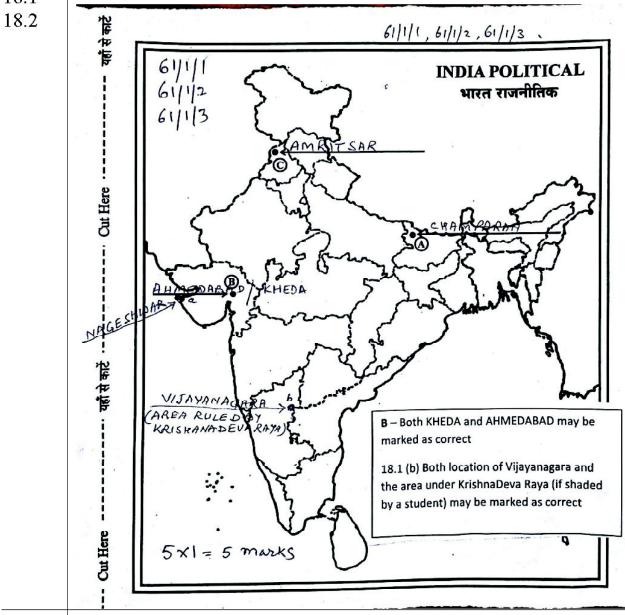
18.2

Importance places of Indian National movement

Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad, Benaras, Amritsar, ChauriChaura, Lahore, Bardoli, Dandi, Bombay, any other

Any three

18.1



QUESTION PAPER CODE 61/1 EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

PART-A

Histories of the Gupta rulers have been reconstructed from literature, coins

Factual information from prashatis about the Gupta rulers

and inscriptions, including prashastis, composed in praise of kings by poets. While historians often attempt to draw factual information from such ïi. compositions, those who composed and read them treasured them as works of poetry rather than as accounts. iii. The Prayaga Prashasti (also known as the Allahabad Pillar Inscription) composed in Sanskrit by Harishena, the court poet of Samudragupta is a good example. Any two points to be mentioned. P.No. 36, 37 2. Lingayats and Dharmashashtra $2 \times 1 = 2$

- i. They worship Shiva in his manifestation as a linga. They do not practice funerary rites such as cremation, prescribed in the Dharmashashtra. Instead, they bury their dead.
- ii. The Lingayats challenged the idea of caste and 'pollution' attributed to certain groups by Brahmanas.
- iii. They questioned the theory of rebirth.
- They encouraged practices eg: post puberty marriage, widow remarriage iv. which were not approved in the Dharmashashtra.

Any two points to be mentioned.

3 **Lottery Committee**

1

i.

- i. Lottery committee initiated in Calcutta.
- ïi. Features -

 $2 \times 1 = 2$

1+1=2

P.No. 147

- It collected funds for town improvement which were raised through a) public lotteries.
- The Lottery Committee commissioned a new map of the city so as to b) get a comprehensive picture of Calcutta.
- c) The Committee's major activities were road building in the Indian part of the city and clearing the river bank of "encroachments".
- d) Removing huts for cleaner city and displacing the labouring poor who were pushed to the outskirts of the calcutta.

Any one feature.

Water resources of Vijayanagara

4.

i. The natural basin formed by the Tungabhadra which flows in a north -easterly direction hills surrounds this and a number of streams flow down to the river from these hills.

- ïi. Embankments were built along the streams to create reservoirs of varying sizes.
- As Vijayanagara was in one of the most arid zones of the peninsula, elaborate iii. water arrangements had to be made to store rain water and conduct it to the city.
- iv. Kamalapuram tank not only irrigated fields nearby but water was also conducted through a channel to the "royal centre".
- One of the most prominent was the Hiriya canal. It drew water from a dam V. across the Tungabhadra and irrigated the cultivated valley which separated the sacred centre from the urban core.

Any other relevant point.

Any four to be explained.

5. Policies adopted by the British towards the Paharias

i. In the 1770s the British embarked on the brutal policy of extermination, hunting the Paharias down and killing them.

 $4 \times 1 = 4$

P.No. 336

P.No. 177

 $4 \times 1 = 4$

- ii. By the 1780s, Augustus Cleveland, proposed a policy of pacification.
- iii. Paharia chiefs were given an annual allowance and made responsible for the proper conduct of their men.
- iv. Many Paharia chiefs refused the allowances, those who accepted lost authority within the community and came to be known as 'Stipendiary chiefs'.
- v. The Paharias withrew deep in the mountains insulating themselves from hostile forces and carrying on a war with the outsiders. The brutal repression shaped their perception of British infiltration into the area.
- vi. British put Santhals in their areas which led to conflict between them.

Any other relevant point.

Any four to be explained.

6. **Procuring materials by Harappans**

- i. The Harappans procured materials for craft production in various ways. They established settlements such as Nageshwar and Balakot in areas where shell was available.
- ii. Other sites like Shortughai, in far off Afghanistan, the best source of lapis lazuli, a blue stone that was highly valued.
- From Lothal and Bharuch –carnelian was procured, steatite from south Rajasthan and North Gujarat.
- Another strategy for procuring raw material may have been to send expeditions to areas such as Khetri region of Rajasthan for copper and South India for Gold.
- Recent Archaeological finds suggest that Harappans procured material from other countries like – they got copper from Oman a region called Magan in Mesopotamian texts. It is likely that communication with Oman, Bahrain or Mesopotamia was by sea.

Any other relevant point.

Any four to be mentioned.

P.No. 269

 $4 \times 1 = 4$

i. Archaeological finds, especially sculpture. ii. The account of Megasthenes which survive in fragments. iii. The Arthashastra, parts of which were probably composed by Kautilya or Chanakya. Buddhist, Jaina and Puranic literature, as well as Sanskrit literary works. iv. The inscriptions of Asoka on rocks and pillars. V. Any other relevant point. Any four to be mentioned. P.No. 32 8. The imperial household of the Mughal $4 \times 1 = 4$ i. The Mughal household consisted of the emperor's wives and concubines, his near and distant relatives and female servants and slaves. ïi. Polygamy was practiced widely. iii. Distinction was maintained between begams, aghas. iv. The concubines occupied the lowest position in the hierarchy. The lineage based family structure was not entirely static. Motherhood played V. important roles in elevating status. vi. Slave eunuchs worked as guards, servants and also as agents for women dabbling in commerce. vii. Mughal queens and princesses began to control significant financial resources.

 $4 \times 1 = 4$

- viii. Control over resources enabled important women of the Mughal household to commission buildings and gardens.
- ix. Women also played an important role in resolving conflicts in the imperial household

Any other relevant point.

7.

Sources about Mauryas

Any four to be mentioned.

205

P.No. 242,243

9. Dalhousie's policy of annexation of Awadh

- i. Dalhousie described the kingdom of Awadh as "a cherry that will drop into our mouth one day ".
- ii. The conquest happened in stages. The Subsidiary Alliance had been imposed on Awadh in 1801.
- iii. By the terms of this alliance the Nawab had to disband his military force, allow the British to position their troops within the kingdom, and act in accordance with the advice of the British Resident who was attached to the court. Thus the Nawab became dependent on British.
- iv. The British were keen to acquire Awadh as its soil was good for growing Indigo and cotton and was ideally located for trade.
- v. Annexation of Awadh would complete the territorial annexation by the British beginning with that of Bengal a century earlier.
- vi. It was annexed on the grounds of maladministration. The British wrongly assumed that the Nawab Wajid Ali Shah was an unpopular ruler, on the contrary he was widely loved.

Any other relevant point.

Any four points to be mentioned.

10. Value Based Question

This value is true as historians have discovered numerous stories of how people helped each other during the partition . For eg: Dr Khushdeva Singh won the hearts of people of different communities by his service to them.

The values one needs to instill and nurture to avoid hatred are:-

- a) Integrity and feeling of oneness.
- b) Respect for all religions equally.
- c) Secularism and Democracy.
- d) Peaceful coexistence.

PNo 296

1+3=4

- e) Equality before Law.
- f) Humanist feeling.
- g) Social Justice.
- h) Selflessness
- i) Tolerance
- j) Kindness and compassion
- k) Sharing and caring

Any three values.

P.No. 399

8

11. Salt March of Gandhiji

- i. On 12th March 1930- Gandhiji began the march from Sabarmati and broke the salt Law by making salt at Dandi and broke the monopoly of the salt.
- Parallel salt marches and protests were also conducted in other parts of the country. Peasants, factory workers, lawyers, students and local officials joined the march.
- iii. During the March Gandhiji told the upper castes that if they want Swaraj they must serve untouchables. Hindus, Muslims, Parsis and Sikhs have to unite and these are the steps towards Swaraj.
- iv. The salt march of Gandhiji was reported in the American news magazine, Time. In its Ist report on the march the magazine was deeply sceptical of the salt march reaching its destination. But shortly it changed its view and saluted Gandhi as a 'saint ' and statesman.
- v. Salt March was notable for three reasons :

Firstly this event brought Gandhiji to world attention. It was widely covered by the European and American Press.

vi. Secondly it was the Ist nationalist activity in which women participated in large numbers. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay the socialist activist persuaded Gandhiji not to restrict the protest to men alone . She herself courted arrest by breaking salt and Liquor Laws.

- vii. Thirdly the most significant aspect of the Salt March was that it forced the British the realization that their Raj would not last forever, and they would have to devolve some power to the Indians.
- viii. To that end British Government convened a series of Round Table Conferences in London. First meeting was held in Nov 1930 without any pre-eminent political Indian leader and was futile. When Gandhiji was released from jail in Jan 1931,many meetings were held with the Viceroy and it culminated in the 'Gandhi Irwin Pact' by which civil disobedience would be called off and all prisoners released and salt manufacture allowed along the coast. Gandhiji represented the congress at Second Round Table Conference at London.

Any other relevant point

P.No. 357-360

12. Architecture in Colonial Bombay

- i. As Bombay's economy grew in mid 19th century the British developed new administrative structures. Many new buildings were constructed in European style to reflect the culture and confidence of the rulers. To symbolise their power, their superiority, which would also mark a difference between colonial masters and their Indian subjects.
- ii. For public buildings British adopted three architectural styles . The Ist was Neo-classical which were geometrical structures fronted with lofty pillars.
- iii. Its original style was that of ancient Rome, the British considered it ideal to express their glory of imperial India . eg : The Town Hall in Bombay built in 1833, Elphinstone Circle later named Horniman Circle which was inspired from models in Italy. It made innovative use of covered arcades to shield shoppers and pedestrians from sun and rain of Bombay.
- iv. Another style was Neo Gothic characterised by high pitched roofs, pointed arches and detail decoration.
- v. The Gothic style had its roots in buildings, especially churches built in North Europe during medieval period.
- vi. The Neo Gothic style was revived in mid -19th century in England and the Victoria Terminus is the most spectacular example of this style.

- vii. Towards the 20th century a new hybrid architectural style developed called Indo –Saracenic. Europeans used Saracen term to designate Muslim and Indo was Shorthand for Hindu. The inspiration came from medieval buildings in India – domes, chhatris, jalis and arches. Example of Indo-Saracenic is Gateway of India and Taj Mahal Hotel.
- viii. By integrating India and European styles the British wanted to prove that they were legitimate rulers of India.

Any other relevant point.

P.No. 339-342

13. Forest dwellers of Mughal India

- i. Forest dwellers were termed jangli in contemporary texts. Being jangli , however did not mean an absence of civilization . The term described those whose livelihood came from gathering forest produce , hunting and shifting agriculture.
- ii. These activities were season specific which perpetuated mobility.
- iii. For the state, the forest was a place of refuge for troublemakers.
- iv. External forces entered the forest in different ways. The state required elephants for the army so the peshkash levied from forest people often included a supply of elephants.
- v. The hunt symbolized the overwhelming concern of the state to ensure justice to all its subjects and paintings were also done on it.
- vi. The spread of commercial agriculture was an important external factor that impinged on the life of forest dwellers.
- vii. Forest products-like honey, beeswax and gum lac- were in great demand and became major items of overseas export from India.
- viii. Elephants were captured and sold. Trade involved exchange through barter system. Lohanis tribe from Punjab were involved in overland trade between India and Afghanishtan.
- ix. Social factors too affected their lives. Tribal chiefs who became zamindars and even Kings, required an army and recruited people from their lineage

groups or demanded that their fraternity provide military service. eg : Tribes from Sind region had armies consisting of cavalry and infantry, In Assam, the Ahom kings had their paiks.

x. Sufi saints played a major role in spread of Islam among these people.Any other relevant point.

Any eight to be explained. P.No. 208-211

14 Sutta Pitaka reconstructed the philosophy of Buddhism.

- Buddha's teachings have been reconstructed from stories found mainly in the Sutta Pitaka. These stories describe his miraculous powers and reason rather than display of supernatural power.
- ii. The world is transient and constantly changing ; it is also soulless as there is nothing permanent.
- iii. Sorrow is intrinsic to human existence.
- iv. It is by following the path of moderation between severe penance and selfindulgence that human beings can rise above these worldly troubles.
- v. In the earliest form of Buddhism existence of god was irrelevant. Buddha regarded the social world as the creation of humans rather than of divine origin.
- vi. He advised kings to be humane and ethical. vii. Individual effort was expected to transform social relations.
- viii. The Buddha emphasized individual agency and righteous action as a means to escape from the cycle of rebirth and attain self-realisation and nibbana.
- ix. The extinguishing of the ego and desire would thus end the cycle of suffering.
- x. The importance attached to conduct and values rather than claims of superiority based on birth, the emphasis placed on fellow feeling and karuna for weaker.
- xi. The Buddhist developed an alternative understanding of social inequalities and institutions required to regulate social conflict. In a myth found in Sutta

5+3=8

Pitaka they suggest that originally human beings did not have fully evolved bodily forms, nor was the world of plants fully developed.

xii. All beings lived in idyllic state of peace, taking from nature only what they needed.

Any other relevant point

Any five points to be explained.

P.No. 91-92 and 72

Buddhist Tipitakas

- i. It means three baskets which hold three types of texts. They were first transmitted orally and then written and classified according to the subject matter.
- ii. The Vinaya Pitaka included rules and regulations for those who joined the sangha or monastic order.
- iii. The Sutta Pitaka which contains the teachings of Buddha and the Abhidhamma Pitaka dealt with philosophical matters.P.No. 86

15. Source Based Question

(15.1) Guru Drona refused to have Ekalavya as his pupil because

- 1. He was a forest dweller and belonged to nishada (a hunting community).
- 2. Drona was a Brahmana and followed his dharma because according to Dharamshashtras ,brahmanas were not to teach the lower community.

(15.2) Ekalavya's Reaction

- 1. Ekalavya acknowledged Drona's demand and honoured his Guru.
- 2. When Drona demanded his right thumb as his fee or guru dakshina, Ekalavya unhesitatingly cut if off and offered it.

(15.3) Guru – Shishya Parampara

 Drona kept his promise for Arjuna as Drona had once told his favourite student Arjuna that he would be unrivalled amongst his pupils. 2+2+3=7

- 2. Drona for keeping his promise for Arjuna compelled Ekalavya to cut off his thumb and offer it to himself as guru dakshina
- 3. Ekalavya acknowledged and honoured him as his guru and following the guru shishya parampara ,gave his thumb as guru dakshina to him. P.No. 62

16. **(16.1)**

3+2+2=7

Bernier considered this treatment as a crucial marker of difference between western and eastern society.

- 1. In the western societies women took part in administration but in the eastern societies women were exploited badly.
- 2. Women enjoyed rights in the western society while no rights were given to them in the eastern society.
- 3. Women received education in the west but in the eastern society there was no education and many social evils like sati, purdah system and child marriages existed.
- 4. Eastern societies were male dominated unlike the western.

Any other relevant point

Any three to be written.

(16.2)

Indian patriarchal society

- 1. It was a male dominated society where women had no rights, were ill treated, discriminated and confined to the house.
- 2. Social inequalities were prominent and thus led to these social evils.
- 3. Any other relevant point to be written.

(16.3)

Comparison of condition of women

- 1. In medieval era women had no rights but today sati, slavery has been prohibited.
- 2. Today's women are well educated and assertive.

- 3. In this era there is women empowerment.
- 4. She has social ,economic and political rights.

Any two to be mentioned

17. **(17.1)**

2+3=5

Separate electorate was considered as a mischief

- 1. It was like a poison that had entered into politics.
- 2. The demand had turned one community against another.
- 3. It caused bloodshed, civil war, riots.
- 4. It divided the nation.

Any two points.

(17.2)

Building political unity and forging a nation

- 1. He considered separate electorate as a poison.
- 2. For the goodness of the country it should not be followed.
- 3. It was necessary for maintenance of peace that this system is not followed.
- 4. In order to build a strong nation every individual must be moulded as a citizen and assimilated within the nation.
- 5. For political unity assimilation is a must but not separatist feelings.

Any three points.

P.No. 418

P.No. 135

(17.3)

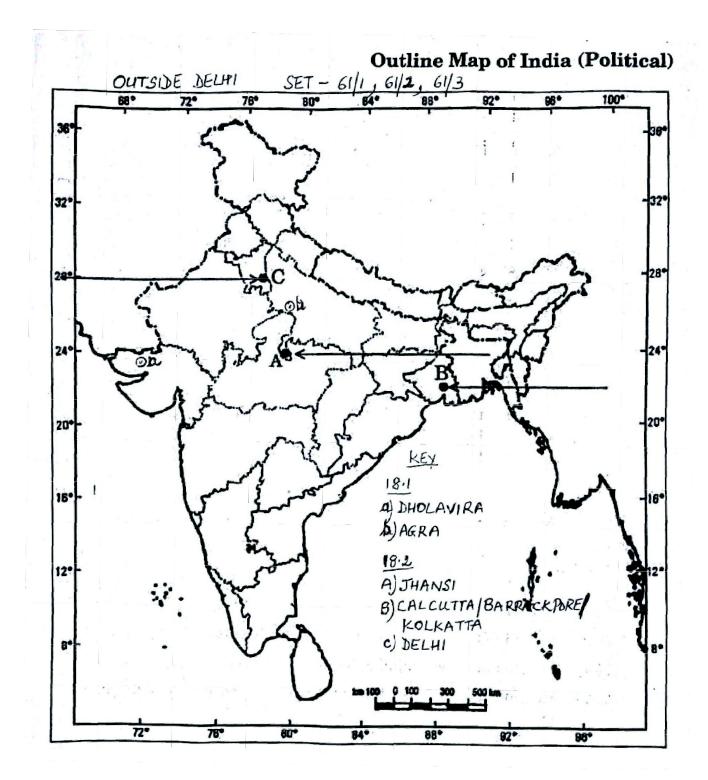
Philosophy of Separate electorate

- 1. It turned one community against another and caused lot of bloodshed.
- 2. Separatist feelings were cultivated by the British for their selfish ends.
- 3. Communal hatred led to the tragic partition.
- 4. It led to the isolation of minorities and eventual partition.

Any two points

P.No. 417 2+3+2=7

18	Map	Question		2+3=5
	(18.	1) For location : Filled in Map attached.		
	1.	Dholavira		
	2.	Agra	P.No. 2, 214	
	(18.2	2) For identification : Filled in Map attached.		
	A.	Jhansi		
	B.	Barrackpore/Calcutta/Kolkatta		
	C.	Delhi	P.No. 305	
	For	Visually Impaired Candidates		
	(18.	1) Any two capital cities of Mughals		
	1.	Agra		
	2.	Shahjahanabad		
	3.	Fatehpur Sikri		
	4.	Lahore		
	(Any	/two)	P.No. 226	
	(18.2	2) Any three centers of revolt		
	1.	Delhi		
	2.	Meerut		
	3.	Jhansi		
	4.	Lucknow		
	5.	Kanpur		
	6.	Azamgarh		
	7.	Benaras		
	8.	Jabalpur		
	9.	Agra		
	10.	Gwalior		
	11.	Calcutta		
	(Any	(three)	P.No. 305	2+3=5



POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- *(i) All* questions are compulsary.
- (ii) Question numbers 1 5 are of one mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
- (iii) Question numbers **6 10** are of **two** marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed **40** words each.
- *(iv) Question numbers* **11 16** *are of* **four** *marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed* **100** *words each.*
- (v) Question numbers 17 21 are of *five* marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
- (vi) Question number 21 is map-based question. Write its answers in your answer book.
- (vii) Question numbers 22 27 are of six marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 59/1/1

1.	Why was the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation called the Western Alliance?	1
2.	What is meant by Hegemony?	1
3.	Which major factor was responsible for the dramatic victory of Indira Gandhi in 1971 elections?	1
4.	Name the three social and political regions of the Northern-most State of India.	1
5.	Why were the seven small states created in North-East India?	1

6.	What is meant by the Cuban Missile Crisis ?	2
7.	Suggest any two steps to be taken by the government to check pollution and save environment.	2×1=2
8.	"Welfare State is getting replaced by market". Analyse the reason for this change.	2
9.	How did the Sino-Indian conflict affect the opposition also?	2
10.	How did the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections help in establishing a democratic set-up in India?	2
11.	Why did India distance itself from the two camps led by the U.S. and the Soviet Union? Explain.	4
12.	Describe any four major developments in Indian politics since 1989.	4×1=4
13.	How has the European Union evolved over-time from an economic union to an increasingly political one?	4
14.	Explain any two merits and two demerits each of the Green Revolution.	2+2=4
15.	Critically evaluate the difficulties involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the U.N.	4
16.	Assess any two positive aspects of the Chipko Movement.	2×2=4
17.	Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:	1+2+2=5
	The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into smaller principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the States should be free to adopt any course they liked. Sardar Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister during the crucial period, immediately after Independence, played a historic role in	

negotiating with the rulers of Princely States in bringing most of them into the Indian Union.

- (i) Which government has been referred to as the interim government?
- (ii) Why did the Muslim League oppose the Indian National Congress?
- (iii) What makes the role of Sardar Patel a historic one? Explain.
- 18. Read carefully the passage given below and answer the following questions : 1+2+2=5 The New Congress had something that its big opponents lacked - it had an issue, an agenda and a positive slogan. The Grand Alliance did not have a coherent political programme. Indira Gandhi said that the opposition alliance had only one common programme 'Indira Hatao'. In contrast to this, she put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan 'Garibi Hatao'.
 - (i) Which Congress is being referred to as 'the New Congress'?
 - (ii) Highlight any two steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty.
 - (iii) How far is it justified to call the 'opposition alliance' as the 'Grand Alliance'?
- 19. Read carefully the passage given below and answer the following questions: 1+2+2=5
 The Cold War was not simply a matter of power rivalries, military alliances and of balance of power. These were accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well, a difference over the best and most appropriate way of organizing political, economic, and social life allover the world.
 - (i) Why is a war-like situation called Cold War?
 - (ii) Identify one military pact each signed by each of the two super powers to balance the power rivalries.
 - (iii) Differentiate between the ideologies represented by the rival blocs.

20. Study the cartoon given above and answer the following questions : 2+1+2=5

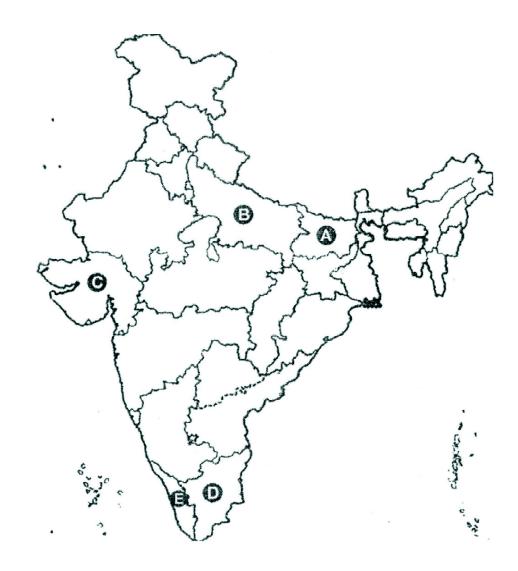


- (i) Which country is represented by this mightly soldier?
- (ii) Why have the names of so many countries been written on the uniform of the soldier ?
- (iii) What message does this cartoon convey to the international community?

Note: This question is for the visually impaired candidates in lieu of Q. No. 20.

Answer the following questions :

- 20.1 What was the stand taken by the United Nations on the Iraq invasion?
- 20.2 Why did the U.S.A. attack Iraq?
- 20.3 How far is the invasion on Iraq justified?



21.

In the outline political map of India given above, five States have been marked as $(\widehat{A}, (\widehat{B}, \widehat{C}, \widehat{D}, \operatorname{and} \widehat{E})$. With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names in your answer book along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet in the map.

- (i) The State to which C. Rajagopalachari, the first Indian Governor-General of India, belonged.
- (ii) The State where the first non-Congress Government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.
- (iii) The State to which Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture (1952-54) belonged.
- (iv) The State which faced the most acute food crisis in 1965-1967.

	(v)	The State which led the country to White Revolution through Dairy Cooperative Movement.	
Note	e: The f	following question is for visually impaired candidates in lieu of Q. No. 21.	1+2+2=5
	Answ	ver the following questions :	
	21.1	How many Princely States were there in India at the time of independence?	
	21.2	When was the State Reorganisation Commission appointed and what was its major recommendation?	
	21.3	Name the four States which were earlier a part of Assam State.	
22.		ribe any six criteria for the new membership of Security Council as suggested 1997.	6×1=6
		OR	
	What	t is meant by Security? Mention any four components of Indian security	
	strate	gy.	2+4=6
23.	Desc	ribe any six factors responsible for the disintegration of U.S.S.R.	6×1=6
		OR	
	What	is meant by New International Economic Order? Mention any four reforms	
	ofthe	e global trading system proposed by UNCT AD in 1972.	2+4=6
24.	Expla	ain globalisation. How has technology contributed in promoting globalisation?	2+4 = 6
		OR	
	Expla	ain the meaning of 'global commons'. How are environmental concerns becoming	
	impo	rtant in global politics ?	2+4 = 6
25.	Exan	nine any three factors responsible for the US hegemony in the world politics.	$3 \times 2 = 6$

	OR	
	Assess the positive and negative aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh.	3+3 = 6
26.	Suppose you are an important leader of the Farmers' agitation. The government	
	authorities ask you to present any three demands on behalf of the farmers. On	
	priority basis, which three demands will you make? Support your demands with	
	appropriate arguments.	$3 \times 2 = 6$
	OR	
	In 2014 elections, people have voted for a stable government at the Centre. Do	
	you think that the era of coalition has ended ? Support your answer with suitable	
	arguments.	6
27.	Analyse any three lessons learnt from the emergency of 1975.	3×2 = 6
	OR	
	Analyse any three major factors which led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi's	
	Government in the early 1970s.	$3 \times 2 = 6$
	QUESTION PAPER CODE 59/1	
1.	How did the U.S. respond to the 9/11 attacks?	1
2.	Highlight one major distinction between the Soviet economy and the Capitalist	
	economy.	1

3. How far do you agree that the proclamation of emergency weakened the federal distribution of power in India ?

1

- 4. Justify that "Regionalism is not as dangerous as Communalism". 1
- 5. Why do some people feel that Article 370 should be revoked? 1

6.	Mention any two benefits of globalisation.	2×1=2
7.	Suggest any two measures to have good relations with Pakistan.	2×1=2
8.	Which characteristics made the Congress an ideological coalition during the freedom movement of India ?	2
9.	Identify the most important outcome of the Rio Summit.	2
10.	How has the U.S. benefited by the Soviet disintegration?	2
11.	Describe any four demands made by the Bharatiya Kisan Union after 1980.	4×1=4
12.	State any two differences between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan.	2×2=4
13.	Explain the circumstances that forced the Tibetans to leave China. Highlight India's role in helping the Tibetan refugees.	2×2=4
14.	Distinguish between the internal and external notion of traditional security.	2+2=4
15.	In what way do the coalition governments prove to be more democratic than the one-party governments?	4
16.	"Democracy is becoming the first choice of the people of South Asia." Justify the statement.	4
17.	Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions :	
	Above all, the linguistic states underlined the acceptance of the principle of diversity. When we say that India adopted democracy, it does not simply mean that India embraced a democratic Constitution, nor does 'it merely mean that India adopted the format of elections. The choice was larger than that. It was a choice in favour of	
	recognising and accepting the existence of differences which could at times be	

oppositional. Democracy, in other words, was associated with plurality of ideas and ways of life.

- (i) What is meant by 'linguistic states'?
- (ii) Why were linguistic states formed in India? Explain any two reasons.
- (iii) How is democracy in India associated with plurality of ideas and ways of life? 1+2+2=5
- 18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions :

The Naxalite Movement has used force to snatch land from the rich landowners and give it to the poor and the landless. Its supporters advocated the use of violent means to achieve their political goals. In spite of the use of preventive detention and other strong measures adopted by the West Bengal government, the Naxalite Movement did not come to an end. In later years, it spread to many other parts of the country.

- (i) Why did the Naxalites prefer to use violence?
- (ii) Assess the positive role of the Naxalite Movement in spite of using violence.
- (iii) Suggest any two measures to contain this movement. 1+2+2=5

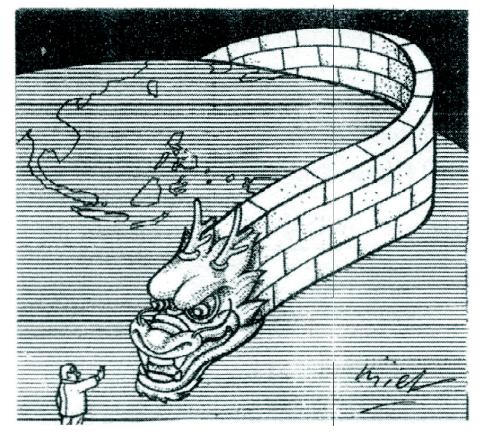
19. Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions :

Non-alignment as a strategy evolved in the Cold War context. with the disintegration of USSR and the end of Cold War in 1991, non-alignment, both, as an international movement and as the core of India's foreign policy, lost some of its earlier relevance and effectiveness.

- (i) Why did India adopt non-alignment?
- Explain any two reasons for the loss of its relevance by the Non-Aligned Movement.
- (iii) How far do you agree that the Non-Aligned Movement has become an international movement?

1+2+2=5

20. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions :



- (i) Which country does the given cartoon refer to?
- (ii) Identify the two symbols in this cartoon which have given you the clue about the related country.
- (iii) Where does the cartoon place the related country in the international power politics?
- **Note:** The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates only**, in lieu of Question No. 20.
 - (20.1) Name any one country in Asia ruled by the Communist Party.
 - (20.2) Which two Asian countries consider themselves as emerging global powers?
 - (20.3) Evaluate any two steps taken by the Chinese government to open its economy to the world.

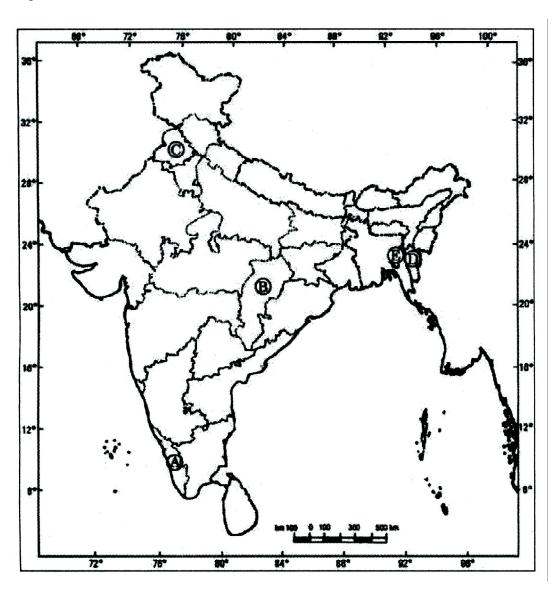
225

1+2+2=5

1+2+2=5

21. In the given political outline map of India, five States are marked as (A) (B), (C), (D) and (E). Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book with their respective serial numbers and the alphabets concerned.

 $5 \times 1 = 5$



- (i) The State which was carved out of Madhya Pradesh.
- (ii) The State which opposed its merger with India after independence.
- (iii) The first State of free India having a Communist government.
- (iv) The State adjoining what was Pakistan territory till 1971.
- (v) The State which became agriculturally prosperous due to Green Revolution.

Note	e: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 21.		
	(21.1) Which political party advanced the 'Two Nation Theory' before independence?		
	(21.2) Name any four Princely States which resisted their merger with the Indian Union.		
	(21.3) Name one State each which was carved out of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.	1+2+2=5	
22.	Describe any three steps taken by the Indian Government to check the environmental degradation.	3×2=6	
	OR		
	Describe any three effects of globalisation on the culture of a country.	3×2=6	
23.	Which three major developments took place in Indian politics during the last decade of the 20th century? Describe.	6	
	OR		
	Briefly describe the story of Sikkim from the time of India's independence to its merger with India.	6	
24.	Explain any three causes of the split in the Congress Party in 1969.	3×2=6	
	OR		
	Explain the circumstances that led to the mid-term elections in 1980.	6	
25.	Suppose there had been no Cold War, how would that situation have affected India's foreign policy?	6	
	OR		
	If the Soviet Union had not disintegrated and the world had remained bipolar, how would that situation have affected the world politics?	6	
26.	Give any three suitable arguements to support India's candidature for permanent membership of the U.N. Security Council.	3×2=6	

OR

	OR	
27.	Analyse the political impact of hegemony of the U.S. on the world.	3×2=6
	faced by the people living in the First World? Support your answer with examples.	6
	How are the threats faced by the people in the Third World different from those	

Analyse any three factors responsible for the European Union to be a highly influential regional organisation.

MARKING SCHEME - POLITICAL SCIENCE

General Instructions

- Please examine each part of the question carefully and allocate the marks allotted for the parts as given in the marking scheme. TOTAL MARKS FOR EVERY ANSWER MAYBE PUT IN A CIRCLE ON THE LEFT SIDE WHERE THE ANSWER ENDS.
- 2. The answers given in the marking scheme are suggestive answers. The content is thus indicative. The candidates may express the content in various forms. But, for the standardization of evaluation it is advisable to follow the marking scheme suggested here on the basis of expected content. However, full credit be given if any other relevant and correct definitions/points/ answers are given by the candidate.
- 3. Wherever only a "given" number of examples/factors/ value points have been asked, only the required number of best answers be considered for assessment and the rest need not be given any credit.
- 4. There should be no effort at "moderation" of the marks by the evaluators. The actual total marks obtained by the candidate are of no concern to the evaluators.
- 5. Some of the questions relate to higher order thinking ability. These questions are to be evaluated carefully. Hence, the candidate's understanding/analytical ability be judged.
- 6. The Head -Examiners have to go through the first five answer-scripts evaluated by each evaluator to ensue that the evaluation has been carried out as per the instruction given in the marking scheme. The remaining answer scripts meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no insignificant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
- 7. Separate marking schemes for all the three sets have been given.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 59/1/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

Q1.	Whyw	was the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation called the Western Alliance	?	
Ans.	organ	countries of Western Europe sided with the US which got formalised i isation - the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). Hence it was the Western Alliance		1
Q2.	What	is meant by Hegemony?		
Ans.		mony means becoming powerful or doing something for power. It is the itary domination, economic power, political clout and cultural superiori		1
Q3.		h major factor was responsible for the dramatic victory of Indira Gar elections?	ndhi in	
Ans.	i)	The positive slogan of 'Garibi Hatao' (remove poverty).		
	ii)	Indira Gandhi focused on growth of public sector.		
	iii)	Abolition of princely privileges.		
	OR ar	ny other relevant factor		
		(Ai	nyone)	1
Q4.	Name	the three social and political regions of the Northern-most State of In	dia.	
Ans.	Jamm	u, Kashmir and Ladakh		1
Q5.	Whyw	were the seven small states created in North-East India?		
Ans.	i)	They were created for economic development of the region.		
	ii)	Due to socio-cultural issues.		
	iii)	Due to popular demand of the people.		
	OR ar	ny other relevant point		
		(An	y one)	1

- Q6. What is meant by the Cuba Missile Crisis?
- Ans. The leaders of the USSR were apprehensive that the USA would attack Communist ruled Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro. Hence, the Soviet Union placed nuclear missiles in Cuba to face any eventuality caused by a possible attack by USA. This led to a situation which is known as the Cuba Missile Crisis.
- Q7. Suggest any two steps to be taken by the government to check pollution and save environment.
- Ans. The Candidate may suggest any relevant and logical measure such as:
 - i) More plantation.
 - ii) Automobile fuel policy.
 - iii) To frame policies to reduce pollution created by industries.
 - iv) Use of renewable energy.
 - v) Ban on polluting vehicles.
 - (Or any other relevant point)

(Any two) $2 \times 1 = 2$

- Q8. "Welfare State is getting replaced by market". Analyse the reason for this change.
- Ans. Welfare state is being replaced by increasing trend of globalisation.
 - i) Globalisation results in erosion of state capacity.
 - ii) Concept of state sovereignty is getting affected.
 - iii) It withdraws many welfare functions from the government.
 - (Or any other relevant point)

(Any two) $2 \times 1 = 2$

- Q9. How did the Sino-Indian conflict affect the opposition?
- Ans. The Sino-Indian conflict created irreconcilable differences within the Communist

Party of India which was in opposition. It got divided into Communist Party of India (Marxist) which was Pro-China and CPI which was Pro-Russia.

- Q10. How did the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections help in establishing a democratic set-up in India?
- Ans. i) Dominance of Congress Party in India was different from the dominance of one party in countries like Cuba, China and Mexico.
 - ii) Even being a dominant party, free, fair and regular elections were held and voice of the opposition was heard with respect.
 - iii) Even in the first general elections there was government of CPI in Kerela which was not de-stabilized by the Congress Party in power at the Centre.
 - iv) Multi-party system was established as many new political parties emerged.
 - v) Congress worked as social and ideological coalition which is also known as a rainbow like coalition representing India's diversity which helped in establishing democratic set-up.

(Any two points)

Q11. Why did India distance itself from the two camps led by the U.S. and the Soviet Union? Explain.

- Ans. India distanced itself from both the camps led by the US and USSR.
 - (i) To serve its national interests rather than the interests of the Super Powers.
 - (ii) To upkeep the sovereignty of the nation and to take independent decisions.
 - (iii) To follow and advocate the policy of Non-Alignment.
 - (Or any other relevant reason)

(Any two reasons to be explained) $2 \times 2=4$

- Q12. Describe any four major developments in the Indian politics since 1989.
- Ans. Political Developments since 1989:
 - i) Defeat of the Congress Party in the elections held in 1989.

2

- ii) Rise of reservation issue in national politics as the National Front Government decided to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission.
- The economic policy of India under went drastic changes and economic reforms were introduced.
- iv) Demolition of the disputed structure of Babri Masjid.

(Or any other relevant development)

(Any four) $4 \times 1 = 4$

4

4

- Q13. How has the European Union evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one?
- Ans. The formation of European Union was aided by the cold war. It became a forum for the Western European States to co-operate on trade and economic issues.
 - It also laid stress on a common foreign and security policy, co-operation on justice and home affairs and the creation of a common currency.
 - It has also started to act more as a nation state.
 - While the attempts to have a Constitution for the EU have failed, still it has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency. It also has some form of a common foreign and security policy in its dealings with other nations. It shows that Europian Union evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one.
- Q14. Explain any two merits and two demerits each of the Green Revolution.
- Ans. Merits:
 - i) It increased the availability of food in the country due to the rise in wheat and rice production.
 - ii) Regions like Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh became agriculturally prosperous.

iii) The farmers of medium size holdings were benefitted and they emerged as politically influential.

(Any two)

Demerits:

- i) It led to polarization between classes and regions.
- ii) Only the states like Punjab, Haryana and Western UP became prosporous while others remained backward.
- iii) The poor farmers remained neglected.

(Any two) 2+2=4

- Q15. Critically evaluate the difficulties involved in implementing the suggested reforms to reconstruct the U.N.
- Ans. Candidates may keep in mind the reforms as suggested by the General Assembly Resolution. However, these reforms could not be implemented due to various difficulties which are as follows:
 - (i) As regards the veto power of permanent members, the Security Council no longer represents contemporary political realities.
 - Disputes regarding representation on the basis of terms of economic development.
 - (iii) Permanent member are unlikely to agree to any reform, which reduces their clout of power or interest in the world body.
 - (iv) It lacks equitable representation.
 - (Or any other suggestions regarding the reforms)

(Any two points to be explained)	2×2=4
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- Q16. Assess any two positive aspects of the Chipko Movement. $2 \times 2=4$
- Ans. Positive Aspects of Chipko Movement :-
 - (i) Issues of ecological and economic exploitation were raised.

- (ii) This movement demanded that the forest related contracts should be given only to the local communities to have effective control over natural resources like land, water, forest etc.
- (iii) The movement took up economic issues of landless forest workers and asked for guarantee of minimum wages.
- (iv) Active participation of women was very positive aspect of this movement.

(Or any other positive aspect)

(Any two points to be explained) $2 \times 2=4$

Q17. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:

The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into smaller principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the States should be free to adopt any course they liked. Sardar Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister during the crucial period, immediately after Independence, played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of Princely States in bringing most of them into the Indian Union.

- (i) Which government has been referred to as the interim government?
- (ii) Why did the Muslim League oppose the Indian National Congress?
- (iii) What makes the role of Sardar Patel a historic one? Explain.
- Ans. (i) The government of free India working before the General Elections has been termed as the Interim Government.
 - (ii) The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the princely states should be free to adopt any course they liked.
 - Sardar Patel played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of Princely
 States in bringing most of them into the Indian Union whether by negotiation
 or by force.

1+2+2=5

Q18. Read carefully the passage given below and answer the following questions :

The New Congress had something that its big opponents lacked - it had an issue, an agenda and a positive slogan. The Grand Alliance did not have a coherent political programme. Indira Gandhi said that the opposition alliance had only one common programme 'Indira Hatao'. In contrast to this, she put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan 'Garibi Hatao'.

- (i) Which Congress is being referred to as 'the New Congress'?
- (ii) Highlight any two steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty.
- (iii) How far is it justified to call the 'Opposition Alliance' as the 'Grand Alliance'?
- Ans. (i) The Congress led by Indira Gandhi after the split in Congress in 1969.
 - (ii) (a) Nationalisation of Banks.
 - (b) Abolition of Privy Purse.
 - (c) Land reforms.

(Or any other relevant step)

(Any two)

 (iii) All the major parties i.e. SSP, PSP, Bhartiya Jan Sangh, Swantra Party and the Bhartiya Kranti Dal came together to form an alliance against the New Congress. To call this alliance of opposition parties as a Grand Alliance is justified because all the major parties were included in this alliance.

1+2+2=5

Q19. Read carefully the passage given below and answer the following questions:

The Cold War was not simply a matter of power rivalries, military alliances and of balance of power. These were accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well, a difference over the best and most appropriate way of organizing political, economic, and social life all over the world.

(i) Why is a war-like situation called Cold War?

- (ii) Identify one military pact each signed by each of the two super powers to balance the power rivalries.
- (iii) Differentiate between the ideologies represented by the rival blocs.
- Ans. (i) Because actual weapons are not being used and there is a constant fear of war, it's not war but the competition, the tensions and a series of confrontations hence called 'Cold War'.
 - (ii) U.S.A led NATO.

U.S.S.R led Warsaw Pact

 U.S. led alliance has adopted capitalism and liberal democracy where as U.S.S.R led bloc was propogating socialism/communism and mainly the oneparty system.

1+2+2=5

Q20. Study the cartoon given above and answer the following questions :

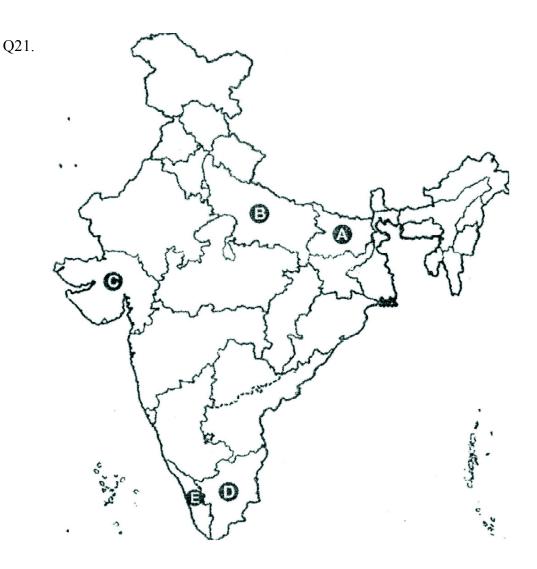


- (i) Which country is represented by this mightly soldier?
- (ii) Why have the names of so many countries been written on the uniform of the soldier ?
- (iii) What message does this cartoon convey to the international community?
- Ans. (i) U.S.A.
 - Because the U.S had invaded all these countries and showed hegemony and supremacy of power.
 - (iii) It gives the message that the U.S. is a Superpower and has the might to push its interests in any part of the world.
 1+2+2=5

Note: This question is for the visually impaired candidates in lieu of Q. No. 20.

Answer the following questions :

- 20.1 What was the stand taken by the United Nations on the Iraq invasion?
- 20.2 Why did the U.S.A. attack Iraq?
- 20.3 How far is the invasion on Iraq justified?
- Ans. 20.1. U.N. refused to give its mandate to the invasion on Iraq.
 - 20.2 To prevent Iraq from developing weapons of mass destructions (WMD).
 - 20.3 The invasion on Iraq was nothing but a show of American hegemony and hard power as no evidence of weapons of Mass Destruction has been unearthed in Iraq.
 2+1+2=5



In the outline political map of India given above, five States have been marked as A, B, C, D, and E. With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names in your answer book along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet in the map.

- The State to which C. Rajagopalachari, the first Indian Governor-General of India, belonged.
- (ii) The State where the first non-Congress Government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.
- (iii) The State to which Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture (1952-54) belonged.
- (iv) The State which faced the most acute food crisis in 1965-1967.

 (v) The State which led the country to White Revolution through Dairy Cooperative Movement.

Ans.	(i)	(D)	(Tamil Nadu)

- (ii) (E) (Kerala)
- (iii) (B) (Uttar Pradesh)
- (iv) (A) (Bihar)
- (v) (C) (Gujrat) $5 \times 1=5$

Note: The following question is for visually impaired candidates in lieu of Q. No. 21.

Answer the following questions :

- 21.1 How many Princely States were there in India at the time of independence?
- 21.2 When was the State Reorganisation Commission appointed and what was its major recommendation?
- 21.3 Name the four States which were earlier a part of Assam State.
- Ans. 21.1 565
 - 21.2 1953

Its major recommendation was that as far as possible, the boundaries of the State should reflect the boundaries of different languages.

21.3 - Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland 1+2+2=5

- Q22. Describe any six criteria for the new membership of Security Council as suggested after 1997.
- Ans. Six criteria for the new membership of Security Council are as follows:
 - (i) A major economic power.
 - (ii) A major military power.
 - (iii) A substantial contributor to the UN budget.

- (iv) A big nation in terms of its population.
- (v) A nation that respects democracy and Human Rights.
- (vi) A country that would make the council more representative of the world's diversity in terms of geography, economic systems and culture.

6×1=6

OR

What is meant by Security ? Mention any four components of Indian security strategy.

- Ans. Security means 'freedom from threats' or any other definition.
 - Four different components of India's strategy are:
 - (i) The first component is strengthening its own military capabilities because India has been involved in conflict with its neighbours i.e. Pakistan and China.
 - (ii) The second component has been to strengthen international norms and international institutions to protect its security.
 - (iii) The Third component is towards meeting security challenges within the country such as Nagaland, Mizoram, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir.
 - (iv) The fourth component has been an attempt to develop its economy and to bring the citizens out of poverty and economic inequalities. 2+4=6
- Q23. Describe any six factors responsible for the disintegration of U.S.S.R.
- Ans. Factors responsible for Disintegration of U.S.S.R:
 - (i) Internal weaknesses of Soviet political and economic institutions.
 - (ii) Economic stagnation for many years led to consumer shortages.
 - (iii) There was a huge economic burden as Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal, and
 - (iv) The development of its satellite states in Eastern Europe and within the Soviet system (the five Central Asian republics in particular).

- (v) Ordinary citizens became more knowledgeable about the economic advancement of the West. After years of being told that the Soviet system was better than Western Capitalism, the reality of its backwardness came as a political and psychological shock.
- (vi) Soviet Union became stagnant in an administrative and political sense as well.
- (vii) The Communist Party was not accountable to the people.
- (viii) Ordinary people were alienated by slow and stifling administration, rampant corruption.
- (ix) The inability of the system to correct mistakes it had made and the unwillingness to allow more openness in government and the centralisation of authority.

(Any six points) $6 \times 1=6$

OR

What is meant by New International Economic Order? Mention any four reforms of the global trading system proposed by UNCT AD in 1972.

Ans. • The Non-aligned countries were categoried as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - and the challenge they faced was to become more developed.
 Economic development was also vital for the independence of the new countries.

Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free and then be dependent on richer countries. The idea of a New International Economic Order (NIEO) originated with this realization.

- <u>Reforms of the global trading system proposed by UNCTAD in 1972.</u>
 - (i) To give the LDCs control over their natural resources exploited by the developed Western countries.
 - (ii) To obtain access to Western markets so that the LDCs could sell their products and therefore, make trade more beneficial for the poorer countries.
 - (iii) To reduce the cost of technology from the Western countries, and
 - (iv) To provide the LDCs with a greater role in international economic institutions.

2+4=6

Q24. Explain globalisation. How has technology contributed in promoting globalisation?

- Ans. Globalisation is a multidimensional concept which involves flow of ideas, capital, commodities and people from one part of the world to another.
 - Globalisation has been caused not by any single factor Invention of telegraph, telephone, microchip and faster modes of transport have accelerated it. Both communication and transport have facilitated the process of globalisation. The whole world has become like a village in which everybody knows about the happenings in the world and is also affected by the same. Communication has made it possible to receive and send information from one point to any other point of the world and vice-versa. Same is true for transport.

(Or any other relevant point)

2+4=6

OR

Explain the meaning of 'global commons'. How are environmental concerns becoming important in global politics ?

- Global commons are those resources which are not owned by anyone but rather shared by a community. They include earth's atmosphere, Antartica, the Ocean floor and outer space.
 - Different environmental concerns becoming important in global politics.
 - (i) Cultivable area is barely expanding any more, Agricultural land is losing fertility, grasslands have been overgrazed and fisheries over harvested.
 - (ii) Safe drinking water is not available to many areas and population. Billions have no access to sanitation, resulting in the death of more than three million children every year.
 - (iii) Natural forests are being cut and people are being displaced. It has cost climate disturbances and loss of biodiversity.
 - (iv) A steady decline in the ozone layer in the Earth's stratosphere is posing a real danger to eco systems and human health.

(v) Coastal pollution is adding to the deterioration in the quality of marine environment.

(Any four points) 2+4=6

Q25. Examine any three factors responsible for the US hegemony in the world politics.

Ans. Three factors responsible for the US hegemony in world Policies.

- (i) <u>The U.S. Hegemony as a Hard Power</u>
- The most important factor for the overwhelming superiority of US power is its superiority of its military power.
- American military dominance is both absolute and relative. In absolute terms, the US has military capabilities that can reach any point on the planet accurately, lethally and in real time, while its own forces are sheltered to the maximum extent possible from the dangers of war.
- No other power can remotely match US military might. It spends more on its military capability than the next 12 powers combined.
- The military dominance of the US is not just based on higher military spending, but on the qualitative gap, that no other power can match.

(Any two points)

(ii) <u>The US Hegemony as a structural power</u>

- Hegemony in this second sense is in the role played by the US in providing global public goods such as the sea lanes of communication (SLOCs)
- The naval power of the hegemony is another reason for its structural power.
- The internet is the direct outcome of a US military research project that began in 1950s.
- There is not a single sector of the world economy in which an American firm does not feature in the "top three" lists.

(Any two points)

(iii) <u>The U.S Hegemony as a soft power</u>

The predominance of the US in the world today is based not only on its military power and economic powers, but also on its cultural presence.

- All ideas of good life and personal success, most of the dreams of individuals and societies across the globe, are dreams churned out by practices prevailing in 21st century America.
- America is the most powerful culture on earth. The cool pair of blue jeans is an example of it.
- The influence of Macdonalds and the KFCs is also very visible.

(Any two points) $3 \times 2=6$

OR

Assess the positive and negative aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh.

Ans. Positive Aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh

Relations between India and Bangladesh are based on the moral support given by India during the freedom struggle of Bangladesh. India had to bear the influx of more than 80 lakh refugees. But the rapid change of governments and assassination of Mujib impacted the strong relations between the two. But still some positive aspects do exist:

- (i) Bangladesh is a part of 'Look East Policy'.
- On disaster management and environmental issues the two states have been cooperating regularly.
- (iii) A few differences have been resolved amicably.
- (iv) Both sides are trying to identify the common threats and areas of cooperation.
- (v) Any other relevant aspect.

(Any three points)

- <u>Negative Aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh</u>
- (i) Illegal migration of Bangladesh in the states of India.

- (ii) Dispute over sharing of Ganga and Brahamputra river waters.
- (iii) Islamic fundamentalist groups are against having good relations with India.
- (iv) Bangladesh government has felt the Indian government as a regional bully.

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(Or any other relevant aspect) 3+3=6
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- Q26. Suppose you are an important leader of the Farmers' agitation. The government authorities ask you to present any three demands on behalf of the farmers. On priority basis, which three demands will you make? Support your demands with appropriate arguments.
- Ans. Candidates are free to give own logical arguments for making demands on behalf of farmers. (Weightage should be given for logical presentation of the demands).

These demands may be:

- (i) Free electricity for agriculture.
- (ii) Minimum Support Price for the agricultural produce should be enhanced.
- (iii) Agricultural insurance for all the farmers.
- (iv) No ban on movement of agricultural products from one state to other states.
- (Or any other justified demand)

(Any three to be supported with arguments) $3 \times 2 = 6$

OR

In 2014 elections, people have voted for a stable government at the Centre. Do you think that the era of coalition has ended ? Support your answer with suitable arguments.

- Ans. Candidates are free to express their view point, it may be either yes or no but the answer should be supported with appropriate arguments. Weightage should be given for originality and logic.
 - If a candidate writes "yes" then the answer may include the following points or any other relevant point:

- (i) People have given absolute majority to one party i.e. B.J.P.
- (ii) People were fed up with the previous experience of coalition governments.
- (iii) Regional parties like S.P., B.S.P, DMK etc. have been wiped out.
- Many important decision could not be taken due to varying interests of coalition parties.
- If a candidate writes "No" then the answer may include the following points or any other relevant point.
- (i) Regional parties still have relevance and they are ruling in different states.
- (ii) Congress and B.J.P both are trying continuously to woo the regional parties in their favour.
- (iii) The present government still depends and needs the support of different regional parties to get the bills passed in the Parliament.
- (iv) At present, the Congress party is trying to unite the opposition parties/ regional parties against the ruling party with the purpose to regain power.

(Any three points in each case) $3 \times 2 = 6$

Q27. Analyse any three lessons learnt from the emergency of 1975.

Ans. The Lessons:

- Extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India. Defeat of Indira Gandhi in 1977 election supports the above fact.
- (ii) Many ambiguities regarding the emergency provision in constitution that have been rectified. It could not have been misused if there had not been ambiguities.
- (iii) Emergency made every citizen aware of their rights and civil liberties in a democracy.
- (iv) No government in India can remain in power if it works against the interest of the common people and is harsh toward the masses.

(Any three lessons) $3 \times 2 = 6$

OR

Analyse any three major factors which led the popularity of Indira Gandhi's Government in the early 1970s.

Ans. Major factors responsible for popularity of Indira Gandhi :-

- (i) The popular slogan of 'Garibi Hatao'.
- (ii) Nationalisation of Banks.
- (iii) Abolition of Privy Purse.
- (iv) Land reform, laws and Land Ceiling Act
- (v) Boldness and strong decisions taken by Indira Gandhi.

(Any three to be explained) $3 \times 2 = 6$

1

1

QUESTION PAPER CODE 59/1/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

- Q1. How did the U.S. respond to the 9/11 attacks?
- Ans. The U.S. launched 'Operation Enduring Freedom' against all those suspected to be behind the attack of 9/11, particularly AI-Qaeda and the Taliban regime in Afghanistan.
- Q2. Highlight any one major distinction between the Soviet economy and the Capitalist economy.
- Ans. The Soviet economy was planned and controlled by the state only whereas the capitalist economy was enjoyed by the people or group of people as well as by the state.
- Q3. How far do you agree that the proclamation of emergency weakened the federal distribution of power in India ?
- Ans. During the emergency, distribution of powers was suspended. All the powers came

into the hands of the central government because of the Presidential Rule. Or any other relevant answer/point. 1 Q4. Justify that "Regionalism is not as dangerous as Communalism". Ans. Under Regionalism, the set of demands raised by the people are for the development of that particular region within the country which is the key feature of democracy, whereas communalism represents the demands of a particular religious community for a separate independent region to rule over or for their own vested interests. 1 Q5. Why do some people feel that Article 370 should be revoked? Ans. Some people feel that Article 370 should be revoked because they believe that the special status of the state conferred by this Article does not allow full integration of the state with India. 1 Q6. Mention any two benefits of globalisation. Ans. Benefits of Globalisation There is increase in the volume of trade in goods and services. (i) (ii) Inflow of private foreign capital gets enhanced. (iii) New jobs are created by MNCs. Improved production efficiency and healthy competition. (iv)Or any other relevant point. (Any two points) $2 \times 1 = 2$ Q7. Suggest any two measures to have good relations with Pakistan. Ans. Suggested measures :-Cultural exchanges by prominent personalities. (i) (ii) Economic cooperation should be encouraged by both the countries. Movement of citizens to interact and understand each other. (iii) (Any two points) $2 \times 1 = 2$

- Q8. Which characteristics made the Congress an ideological coalition during the freedom movement of India ?
- Ans. Congress as an ideological Coalition Factors:-
 - Different groups merged their identity within the Congress. Very often they continued to exist within the Congress as groups and individuals holding different beliefs.
 - (ii) It accommodated the revolutionary and pacifist, conservative and radical, extremists and moderates as well as the right, left and all shades of the centre. It was a platform for numerous groups.

Or any other relevant point.

- Q9. Identify the most important outcome of the Rio Summit.
- Ans. Outcomes of Rio Summit :-
 - (i) The Rio Summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity, forestry etc.
 - (ii) It recommended a list of developmental practices called 'Agenda 21.'
 - (iii) There was consensus on sustainable development.
- (Anyone) 2

2

Q10. How was the U.S. benefited by the Soviet disintegration?

Ans. (i) Cold War ended and the US became the sole super power.

- (ii) The capitalist economy became the dominant economic system internationally.
- (iii) It signifies collapse of the ideological conflict between the Socialists and the Capitalists.

(Any two points) 2

- Q11. Describe any four demands made by the Bharatiya Kisan Union after 1980.
- Ans. Demands made by the Bharatiya Kisan Union after 1980:

- (i) Higher official floor prices for sugarcane and wheat.
- (ii) Abolition of restrictions on the inter-state movement of farm produce.
- (iii) Guaranteed supply of electricity at reasonable rates.
- (iv) Waiving of repayments due on loans to farmers.
- (v) The provision of a government pension for farmers.Or any other relevant demand.

(Any four demands) $4 \times 1 = 4$

- Q12. State any two differences between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan.
- Ans. Difference between the First Five year Plan and the Second Five year Plan :-
 - (i) First five year plan started with a thrust on agriculture development where as the Second Five Year Plan stressed on heavy industries.
 - (ii) The First Five Year Plan had emphasised on patience and Second Five Year Plan wanted to bring about quick structural transformation.

Or any other relevant difference

2×2=4

- Q13. Explain the circumstances that forced the Tibetans to leave China. Highlight India's role in helping the Tibetan refugees.
- Ans. (i) China annexed Tibet in 1950 and started the suppression of Tibetans.
 - (ii) The large section of the Tibetan population opposed this takeover. So, in 1958, there was an armed uprising in Tibet against China's occupation. This was suppressed by the Chinese forces.
 - Under these circumstances, a large number of Tibetans sought refuge in India as well as many other countries of the world.
 - (i) Many political leaders and parties in India supported the cause of Tibet's independence.

- Many places like Delhi and Dharmshala became the largest refugee settlements of Tibetan refugees.
- (iii) The Government of India as well as many state governments extended help to resettle the Tibetan refugees.

(Any two points) 2+2=4

Q14. Distinguish between the internal and external notion of traditional security.

- Ans. Internal notion of traditional security:-
 - (i) Internal military conflicts.
 - (ii) Separatist movements.
 - (iii) Internal wars.
 - External notion of traditional security:-
 - (i) Danger to a country from military threats.
 - (ii) Deterrence, defence and balance of power.
 - (iii) Alliance building as components of traditional security

(Any two points from each to be explained). 2+2=4

- Q15. In what way do the coalition governments prove to be more democratic than the one-party governments?
- Ans. Coalition governments prove to be more democratic from the one-party governments in many ways :-
 - (i) It eliminates the fear of one-party dictatorship.
 - (ii) Different groups and regions get due representation in the government.
 - (iii) Due to coalition government, many parties come together on different issues.
 - (iv) Coalition government keeps in view the regional aspirations and interests.

(Any other relevant point)

- Q16. "Democracy is becoming the first choice of the people of South Asia." Justify the statement.
- Ans. The following points justify the given statement :-
 - Despite the mixed record of the democratic experience, the people in all the countries of South Asia share the aspirations for democracy.
 - Surveys in SAARC countries show that there is widespread support for democracy everywhere.
 - (iii) Ordinary citizens view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy.
 - (iv) The people think that democracy is most suited for their country.
 - According to some, democracy could flourish and find support only in prosperous countries of the world.

(Any Four)

4

Q17. Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions :

Above all, the linguistic states underlined the acceptance of the principle of diversity. When we say that India adopted democracy, it does not simply mean that India embraced a democratic constitution, nor does it merely mean that India adopted the format of elections. The choice was larger than that. It was a choice in favour of recognising and accepting the existence of differences which could at times be oppositional. Democracy, in other words, was associated with plurality of ideas and ways of life.

- (i) What is meant by linguistic states'?
- (ii) Why were linguistic states formed in India? Explain any two reasons.
- (iii) How is democracy in India associated with plurality of ideas and ways of life?

- Ans. (i) Linguistic states are organized or created on the basis of its regional language.
 - (ii) (a) It was felt that if the demands for separate states on linguistic basis are accepted, the threat of division and separation would reduce and establish unity in diversitys.
 - (b) Accommodation of regional demands and the formation of linguistic states was seen as more democratic.
 - (iii) India is a country of different religions and ideologies. Still, the people have freedom to express their views and have equal representation in the decision making bodies.

1+2+2=5

Q18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions :

The Naxalite Movement has used force to snatch land from the rich landowners and give it to the poor and the landless. Its supporters advocated the use of violent means to achieve their political goals. In spite of the use of preventive detention and other strong measures adopted by the West Bengal government, the Naxalite Movement did not come to an end. In later years, it spread to many other parts of the country.

- (i) Why did the Naxalites prefer to use violence?
- (ii) Assess the positive role of the Naxalite Movement in spite of using violence.
- (iii) Suggest any two measures to contain this movement.
- Ans. (i) Naxalities preferred to use violence because they argued that democracy in India was a sham and the legal process would not help them. So they preferred to take law in their own hands.
 - (ii) The Naxalite Movement has used force to snatch land from the rich land owners and give it to the poor and the landless in order to enable them to achieve their political goals as well as make both their ends meet.
 - (iii) a) Government should provide the basic rights to the people of backward areas and Adivasis

- b) Forced labour and exploitation by money lenders must be stopped.
- c) The Government should follow constitutional norms while dealing with the Naxalities.
 - (Any two) 1+2+2=5

Q19. Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions : -

Non-alignment as a strategy evolved in the Cold War context. with the disintegration of USSR and the end of Cold War in 1991, non-alignment, both, as an international movement and as the core of India's foreign policy, lost some of its earlier relevance and effectiveness.

- (i) Why did India adopt non-alignment?
- Explain any two reasons for the loss of its relevance by the Non-Aligned Movement.
- (iii) How far do you agree that the Non-Aligned Movement has become an international movement?
- Ans. (i) India adopted Non-alignment to make international policies and decisions in a free manner and to actively intervene in world affairs to soften 'Cold War Rivalries'.

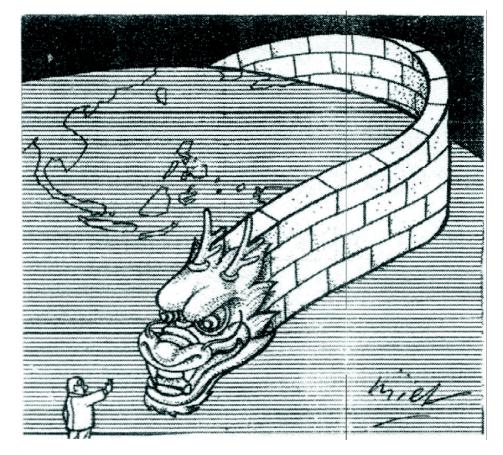
(ii)

- Due to the end of cold war.
- Disintegration of USSR.

Or any other relevant answer.

 (iii) NAM has become an international movement because it is based on a resolve to democratise the international system. It provides an alternative world in order to redress the existing inequalities in various countries, especially the newly independent countries.

1+2+2=5



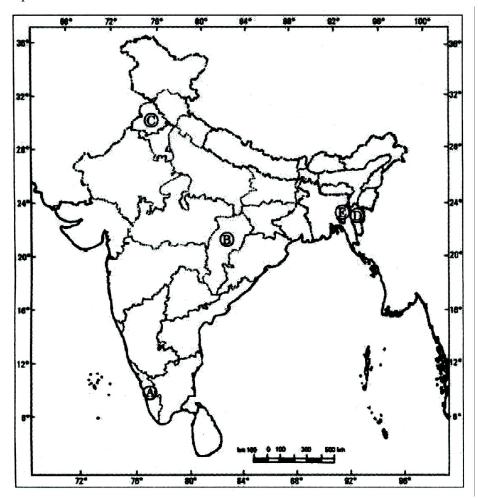
Q20. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions :

- (i) Which country does the given cartoon refer to ?
- (ii) Identify the two symbols in this cartoon which have given you the clue about the related country.
- (iii) Where does the cartoon place the related country in the international power politics?
- Ans. (i) China.
 - (ii) The Great Wall and the Dragon.
 - (iii) The cartoon depicts China's economic rise which made it a big power. It is projected to overtake the US as the World's largest economy. 1+2+2=5
- **Note:** The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates only**, in lieu of Question No. 20.
 - (20.1) Name any one country of Asia ruled by the Communist Party.

- (20.2) Which two Asian countries consider themselves as the emerging global powers?
- (20.3) Evaluate any two steps taken by the Chinese government to open its economy to the world.
- Ans. 20.1 China
 - 20.2 China and India
 - 20.3 Trade barriers were eliminated and SEZs were established to attract foreign investors.
 - China's accessions to WTO in 2001 has provided it as opening to the outside world.

1+2+2=5

Q21. In the given political outline map of India, five States are marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book with their respective serial numbers and the alphabets concerned.



- (i) The State which was carved out of Madhya Pradesh.
- (ii) The State which opposed its merger with India after independence.
- (iii) The first State of free India having a Communist government.
- (iv) The State adjoining what was Pakistan territory till 1971.
- (v) The State which became agriculturally prosperous due to Green Revolution.
- Ans. (i) Chhattisgarh
 - (ii) Manipur (Note: The candidates who have attempted part (ii) of Q.No.21, may be awarded one mark, irrespective of the answer.
 - (iii) Kerala.
 - (iv) Tripura/Assam.
 - (v) Punjab.

5×1=5

- **Note:** The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Question No. 21.
 - (21.1) Which political party advanced the 'Two Nation Theory' before independence?
 - (21.2) Name any four Princely States which resisted their merger with the Indian Union.
 - (21.3) Name one State each which was carved out of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.
- Ans. For Blind candidates :
 - 21.1 Muslim League.
 - 21.2 Kashmir, Junagarh, Hyderabad, Manipur.
 - 21.3 i) U.P.-Uttarakhand
 - ii) Punjab-Haryana 1+2+2=5
- Q22. Describe any three steps taken by the Indian Government to check the environmental degradation.
- Ans. Steps taken by the Indian government to check Environmental Degradation

(i) National Automobile-fuel policy.

Indian National Auto Fuel Policy mandates cleaner fuels for vehicles.

(ii) Energy Conservation Act

The Energy Conservation Act passed in 2001, outlines initiatives to improve energy efficiency. The Electricity Act of 2003 encourages the use of renewable energy.

(iii) National Mission on Biodiesel

The Indian Government is also keen to launch a National Mission on Biodisesel, using about 11 million hectres of land to produce Biodiesel, and India has one of the largest renewable energy programmes in the world.

(Or any other step)

 $3 \times 2 = 6$

OR

Describe any three effects of globalisation on the culture of a country.

- Ans. Cultural effects of globalization may be positive as well as negative:
 - External influences simply enlarge our choices and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional. For example, the burger is no substitute for a masla dosa and, therefore, does not pose any real challenge. In the same way blue jeans can go well with a homespun Khadi Kurta.
 - (ii) Globalisation broadened our cultural outlook and promotes cultural homogenisation.
 - (iii) The culture of a developed society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society and the world begins to look more like a dominant power it wishes to be.
 - (iv) This is dangerous not only for the poor countries but for the whole of humanity, for it leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.

(Any three to be explained) $3 \times 2=6$

Q23. Which three major developments took place in Indian politics during the last decade of the 20th century? Describe.

Ans. (i) <u>Decline of Congress</u>

The defeat of the Congress Party in the election of 1989 marked the end of Congress dominance over the Indian party system. It could win only 197 seats in Lok Sabha.

(ii) <u>Rise of Mandal Issue</u>

The Mandal Issue started with the National Front Government's decision to implement the recommendation of Mandal Commission, the jobs in the Central government should be reserved for OBCs. This led to violent anti Mandal protests in different parts of the county.

(iii) <u>New Economic Policy</u>

The government adopted new economic policy in 1991. It was started by Rajiv Gandhi. These changes first became visible in 1991. It radically changed the direction that the Indian economy had pursued since independence.

(iv) <u>Demolition of Babri Masjid or Ayodhya Dispute</u>

Ayodhya dispute started with the demolition of the disputed structure of Babri Masjid at Ayodhya in December 1992. It led to various changes in politics of the country. It raised the question about the nature of Indian nationalism and secularism.

(v) Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi

The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991 led to change in the leadership of the Congress. In the elections of 1991, Congress emerged as the single largest party. P.V. Narsimha Rao was elected as the Prime Minister of India.

6

(Any three points)

OR

Briefly describe the story of Sikkim from the time of India's independence to its merger with India.

Ans. At the time of independence, Sikkim was not a part of India. It was a Protectorate of India. Its defence and foreign relations were looked after by India but not

administered by India. Monarchy system of Chogyal was unable to deal with the democratic aspirations of the people of Sikkim. The majority of Sikkim's population were Nepalis, and Lepcha- Bhutia community was in minority. The anti-Chogyal leaders of both the communities got support from the Government of India. The first democratic elections were held in 1974. The Assembly first sought the status of a associate state and then in April 1975 passed a resolution asking for full integration with India. The Indian parliament accepted this request immediately and Sikkim became the 22nd State of Indian Union.

Q24. Explain any three causes of the split in the Congress Party in 1969.

Ans. Cause of split in the Congress Party in 1969

- (i) Differences between Indira and the Syndicate.
- (ii) Nomination of N. Sanjeeva Reddy as official candidate for the post of President of India in 1969, which was against the wishes of Indira Gandhi.
- (iii) Revolutionary steps taken by Indira Gandhi were not welcomed by the old Congress leaders.
- (iv) Indira Gandhi supported V.V.Giri as an independent candidate for the post of President of India.
- (v) The defeat of N. Sanjeeva Reddy led to the split of the Congress Party.

(Any three to be explained)

 $3 \times 2 = 6$

OR

Explain the circumstances that led to the mid-term elections in 1980.

Circumstances that led to the mid-term election in 1980

- The opposition to emergency could not keep the Janata Party together for a long time. The Janata Party lacked direction, leadership and a common programme.
- Janata Party government could not bring about a fundamental change in policies from those pursued by the Congress earlier.

- (iii) There was a split in the Janata Party and the government which was led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months.
- (iv) Another government headed by Charan Singh was formed on the assurance of the support of the Congress Party. But the Congress Party later decided to withdraw its support with the result that Charan Singh Government resigned just after four months.

(Any three to be explained) $3 \times 2=6$

- Q25. Suppose there had been no Cold War, how would that situation have affected India's foreign policy?
- Ans. If the Cold War had not taken place, it would have affected Indian foreign policy in the following manners:
 - (i) India would have retained the adopted independent foreign policy.
 - (ii) Since the rivalry between many major powers would have increased hatred and enmity, India would have been compelled to join the arms race to become a strong nation to defend its independence and sovereignty.
 - (iii) India would have become a super power in Asia because of her large territory, human resource and strategic location.

Or any other relevant point

(Any three points) $3 \times 2=6$

OR

If the Soviet Union had not disintegrated and the world had remained bipolar, how would that situation have affected the world politics?

- Cold War confrontations would not have ended and the United States of America would not have become the only super power of the World.
- Most of the countries which were part of erstwhile USSR would have never got independence.
- (iii) Accumulation of nuclear weapons would have continued endlessly.

Or any other relevant point

(Any three to be explained) $3 \times 2=6$

- Q26. Give any three suitable arguements to support India's candidature for the permanent membership of the U.N. Security Council.
- Ans. (i) India is the second most populous country in the World comprising almost one-fifth of the World's population.
 - (ii) India is also the world's largest democracy and has virtually participated in all of the initiatives of the U.N.
 - (iii) Its role in the UN's peace keeping efforts is a long and substantial one.
 - (iv) India's economic emergence on the world stage, due to its policies of liberalization and globalization, has enhanced its stake for membership.
 - India has also made regular financial contribution to the UN and never faltered on its payments.

(Any three to be explained) $3 \times 2=6$

 $3 \times 2 = 6$

OR

How are the threats faced by the people in the Third World different from those faced by the people living in the First World? Support your answer with examples.

- Ans. The differences in the threats that people in the Third World faced and those living in the First World.
 - (i) The Third world countries face the threats not only from outside their borders, but also from within. On the other hand, most of the First World countries face threats only from outside their borders.
 - (ii) Third World faces threats from separatist movements. There is no such threat in the First World Countries.
 - (iii) For the newly independent Third World Countries, external and internal wars posed a more serious challenge to their security than what the First World Countries faced.

Or any other relevant point.

(Any three to be explained) $3 \times 2=6$

Q27. Analyse the political impact of hegemony of the U.S. on the world.

Ans. Political Impact of the US Hegemony on the World :-

- (i) Now the international system is dominated by a sole superpower i.e. the USA.
- (ii) The US today spends more on its military capability as compared to the next 12 powers combined together.
- (iii) Most of the other countries that are big military spenders are USA friends and allies.
- (iv) The USA Hegemony is reflected in the role played by the USA in providing global public goods.
- (v) SLOCs is under the control of multi-oceanic US Navy.
- (vi) The US also accounts for 15 percent of the world trade.
- (vii) World Bank, International Monetary Fund and World Trade Organisation are assumed as the products of American hegemony.
- (viii) The Predominance of the USA in the world today is also based on its cultural presence.
- (ix) The USA is the most powerful culture on earth. Or any other relevant point

(Any six points) $6 \times 1=6$

OR

Analyse any three factors responsible for the European Union to be a highly influential regional organisation.

Factors responsible for the European Union to be a highly influential regional organization:-

- (i) <u>Influence of EU in economic fields :-</u>
 - The EU is the world's biggest economy.
 - Its currency, the Euro can pose threat to the dominance of the USA Dollar.

- Its economic power gives it influence over its closest neighbours as well as in Asia and Africa.
- Its share of world trade is 3 times larger that of the USA.
- (ii) <u>Influence of EU in Political fields :-</u>
 - Its two members Britain and France hold permanent seats in the UN Security Council.
 - It also includes several non-permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC).
 - The EU has influenced some US policies such as the current US position on Iran's nuclear programme.
- (iii) <u>Influence of EU in military fields :-</u>
 - The EU's combined Armed Forces are the second largest in the world.
 - Its total spending on defence is second after the US.
 - Its two members Britain and France also have nuclear arsenals of approximately 550 nuclear war heads.

(Any two points from each) $3 \times 2=6$

GEOGRAPHY

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 70

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- *(i) There are* **22** *geneal questions.*
- (ii) Question numbers 1-7 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each.Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words.
- (iii) Question numbers 8-13 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each.Answer to these questions should not exceed 80-100 words.
- (iv) Question numbers 14-20 are long answer questions carrying 5 marks each.Answer to these questions should not exceed 150 words.
- (v) Question numbers 21-22 are related to identification, locating and labelling of geographical features on given map carrying 5 marks each.
- (vi) Outline maps of the **World** and **India** provided to you must be attached within your answer-book.
- (vii) Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.

(viii) All questions are compulsory.

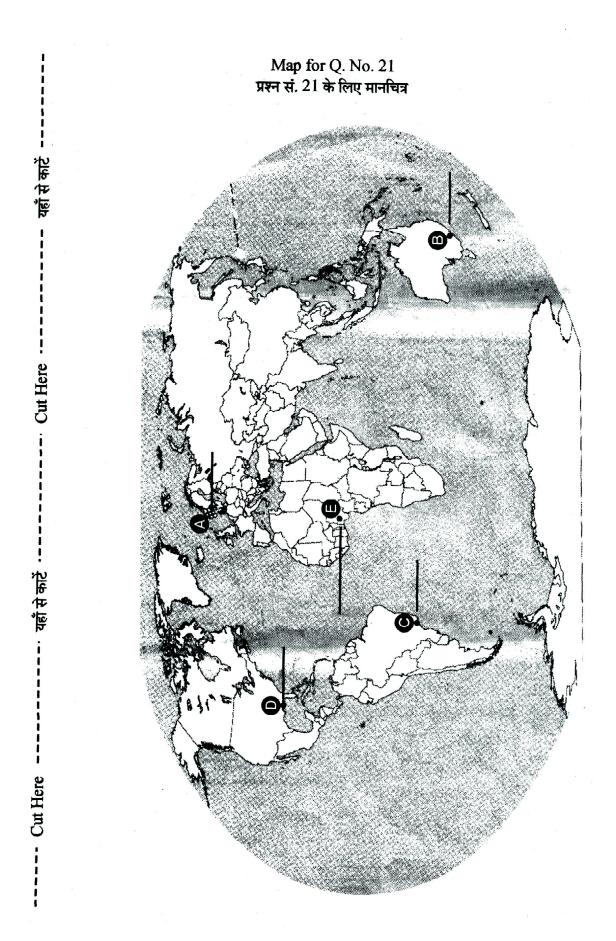
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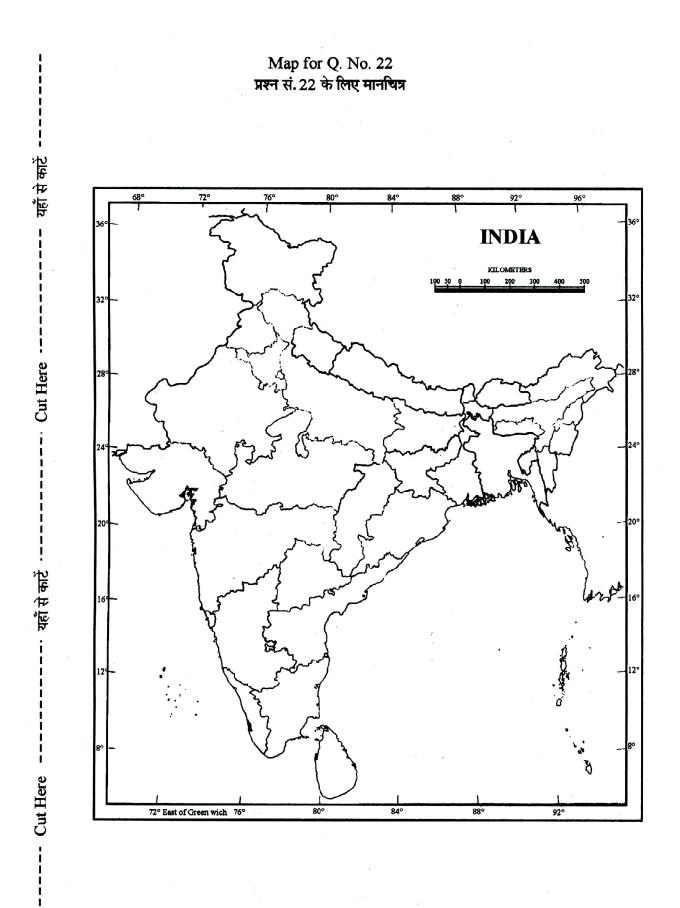
1.	Define the term 'population distribution'.	1
2.	What are economic activities ?	1
3.	Define the term 'transport network'.	1
4.	Distinguish between towns and villages on the basis of occupation.	1
5.	How is the level of urbanization measured in India?	1

6.	Why did Sher Shah Suri built the Shahi (Royal) road?	1
7.	What is the criterion for the classification of pollution?	1
8.	What is the subject-matter of the study of human geography? Explain any three facts.	3×1 = 3
9.	Explain any three factors responsible for the location of rural settlements in the world.	3×1 = 3
10.	What are metropolitan cities and mega cities ? Give two examples of each of metropolitan cities and mega cities from India.	1+1+1 = 3
11.	"Land resource is more crucial to the people whose livelihood is depending on agriculture in India." Support this statement by any three suitable arguments.	3×1 = 3
12.	"The assessment, efficient use and conservation of water are necessary to ensure development." Explain in the light of values regarding conservation of water	
	resources.	3
13.	resources. Define the term 'air pollution'. Explain any two harmful effects of air pollution.	3 1+2 = 3
13. 14.		
	Define the term 'air pollution'. Explain any two harmful effects of air pollution.	1+2 = 3
14.	Define the term 'air pollution'. Explain any two harmful effects of air pollution. What is 'Human Development'? Explain the four pillars of Human Development.	1+2 = 3 1+4 = 5
14. 15.	Define the term 'air pollution'. Explain any two harmful effects of air pollution. What is 'Human Development'? Explain the four pillars of Human Development. Explain any five factors that influence the industrial location in the world.	1+2 = 3 1+4 = 5 $5 \times 1 = 5$
14. 15. 16.	 Define the term 'air pollution'. Explain any two harmful effects of air pollution. What is 'Human Development'? Explain the four pillars of Human Development. Explain any five factors that influence the industrial location in the world. Define the term 'nomadic herding'. Explain its any four characteristics . Name the longest trans-continental railway of the world. Describe its any four 	1+2 = 3 1+4 = 5 $5 \times 1 = 5$ 1+4 = 5

- 20. "The distribution of roads is not uniform in India." Support this statement with suitable arguments. $5 \times 1 = 5$ 21. In the given political outline map of the World, five features have been shown by A, B, C, D and E. Identify these features with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them: $5 \times 1 = 5$ (A) The country having the highest rank in Human Development Index 2003. **(B)** Railway terminal station. (C) An important airport. (D) A major seaport. **(E)** A mega city Note: The following questions are for the Visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 21 : (21.1) Name the country having the highest rank in Human Development Index 2003. (21.2) Name the eastern most station of Australian Trans-Continental railway. (21.3) Name any major airport of Brazil. (21.4) Name the major seaport located on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. (21.5) Which is the Mega city of Nigeria? $5 \times 1 = 5$ 22. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with $5 \times 1 = 5$ appropriate symbols : (i) The state having the smallest area The leading Jute producing state (ii) (iii) A oil-refinery in Haryana (iv)An integrated Iron and Steel Plant in Chhattisgarh
 - (v) The international airport in Karnataka

- Note: The following questions are for the Visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of Q.No. 22 :
- (22.1) Name the state of India having the smallest area.
- (22.2) Which is the leading Jute producing state of India?
- (22.3) Name the oil-refinery located in Haryana.
- (22.4) Name the place in Chhattisgarh, where an integrated iron and steel plant is located.
- (22.5) In which city of Karnataka, the international airport is located ? $5 \times 1 = 5$



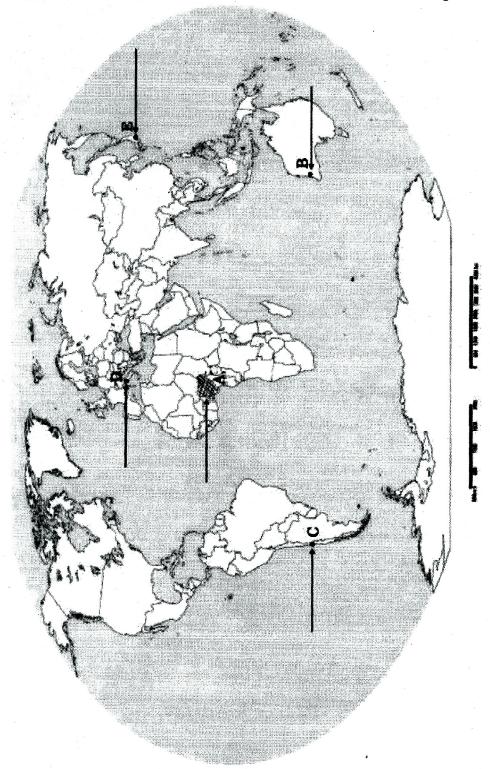


QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/1

1.	How is density of population of a region calculated ?	1
2.	Who are called red collar workers?	1
3.	In which country are motorways called 'autobahns' ?	1
4.	Mention any two characteristics of sub-urbanisation.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
5.	What two factors mostly helped in the development of ancient towns in India?	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
6.	Explain the term 'Golden Quadrilateral'.	1
7.	Mention any two sources of water pollutants created by humans.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
8.	"The knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology." Support this statement by giving three examples.	3×1 = 3
9.	Explain with examples the 'population size' criteria used by most countries to define urban areas.	3×1 = 3
10.	Explain any three characteristics of clustered rural settlements of India.	3×1 = 3
11.	Differentiate between protective irrigation and productive irrigation.	3×1 = 3
12.	Electricity is one of the greatest inventions of all times. It is mostly generated by using coal, natural gas and petroleum, which are exhaustible resources. Can you imagine the human society without electricity? This may happen in future, when all energy resources will be exhausted. Explain the values that can change this possible dark scenario.	3
13.	What is noise pollution? Explain any four sources of noise pollution.	1+2 = 3
14.	What is sex ratio? Explain the world pattern of sex ratio with suitable examples.	1+4 = 5
15.	Define the term 'commercial livestock rearing'. Explain its any four characteristics.	1+4 = 5

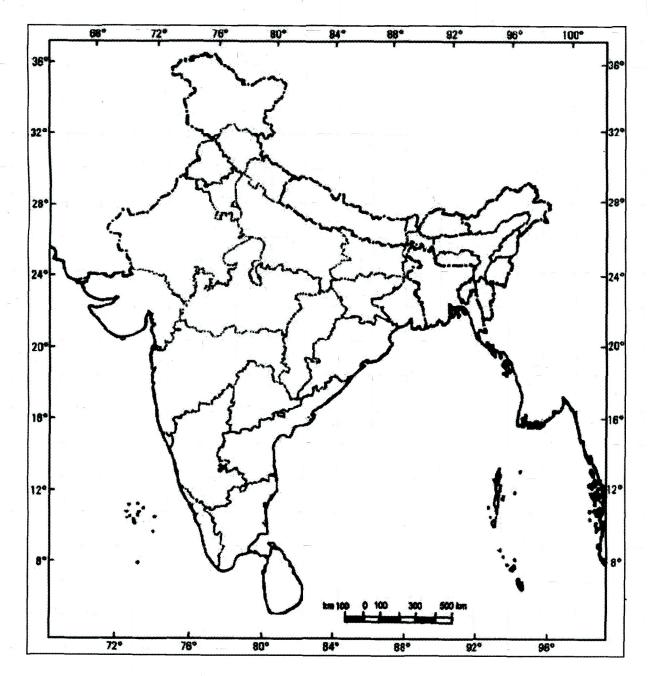
16.	What is medical tourism? Explain the scope of medical services for overseas patients in India.	1+4 = 5
17.	Which is the longest trans-continental railway of North America? Describe its any four features.	1+4 = 5
18.	Define the term 'growth of population'. Describe the third (III) phase of growth of population in India.	1+4 = 5
19.	Explain the importance of foodgrains in the Indian agricultural economy. Describe any three characteristics of rice cultivation.	2+3 = 5
20.	"Indian railways brought people of diverse cultures together." Support this statement with suitable examples.	5×1 = 5
21.	In the given political outline map of the World , five features A, B, C, D and E have been shown. Identify these features, with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:	5×1 = 5
	A. A country having the lowest rank in Human Development Index 2003	
	B. A railway terminal station	
	C. A major sea-port	
	D. A major airport	
	E. A mega city	
	Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 21 :	
	(21.1) Which country has the lowest rank in the Human Development Index 2003 ?	
	(21.2) Name the terminal stations of the Australian Trans-Continental Railway.	
	(21.3) Name any one major sea-port of South America.	

- (21.4) Name the major airport of New Zealand.
- (21.5) Name any mega city of North America. $5 \times 1 = 5$
- 22. On the given political outline map of **India**, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: $5 \times 1 = 5$
 - (22.1) The State having the largest area
 - (22.2) The leading tea producing State
 - (22.3) An oil refinery in Karnataka
 - (22.4) An integrated Iron and Steel Plant in Odisha
 - (22.5) The international airport in Punjab
 - Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 22 :
 - (22.1) Name the State of India having the largest area.
 - (22.2) Which is the largest tea producing State of India?
 - (22.3) Name the place where an oil refinery is located in Karnataka.
 - (22.4) Name the place where an integrated iron and steel plant is located in Odisha.
 - (22.5) In which city of Punjab is an international airport located? $5 \times 1 = 5$



For question no. 22

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक) Outline Map of India (Political)



Marking Scheme — Geography

General Instructions :

- The Marking Scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity in the marking. The answers given in the Marking scheme are suggestive answers. The content is thus indicative. If a student has given any other answer which is different from the one given in the marking Scheme, but conveys the meaning, such answer should be given due weightage.
- 2. Evaluation is to be done as per the instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed.
- 3. If a question has parts please award marks on the right hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written on the left hand margin and encircled.
- 4. If a question does not have parts, marks for it be awarded on the left hand side and encircled.
- 5. The following Textbooks can be referred detailed answers. Page number of the concerned book is given on the right side of the answer of each question.

Textbook I (TB-1) Fundamentals of Human Geography, published by NCERT.

Textbook II (TB-2) India: People and Economy, published by NCERT.

 A full scale of Marks 0-100 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it. Marks should not be deducted for bad handwriting and spelling mistakes.

Specific Instructions:

 The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers, these are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks should be awarded accordingly.

- 2. As per orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the candidates would be permitted to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed fee. All examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points per each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.
- 3. All the Head Examiners! Examiners are instructed that while evaluating the answer scripts, if the answer is found to be totally incorrect the (x) should be marked on the incorrect answer and awarded '0'marks.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/1/1 EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

1.	The term population distribution refers to the way people are spaced over the earth's surface.	
	Page-8, TB -I	1
2.	Human activities which generate income are known as economic activities.	
	Page-31, TB -I	1
3.	Several places (nodes) joined together by a series of routes (links) to form pattern.	
	Page- 65, TB-I	1
4.	The basic difference on the basis of occupation:	
	In towns most people are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities while in villages most people are engaged in primary activities.	
	Page- 91, TB-I	1
5.	The level of urbanisation in India is measured in terms of percentage of urban population to total population.	
	Page- 36, TB-II	1

6.	Sher	Shah Suri built the Shahi (Royal) road to strengthen and consolidate his empire.	ad to strengthen and consolidate his empire.	
		Page- 114, TB-II	1	
7.		ution is classified on the basis of medium through which pollutants are transported diffused.		
		Page- 135, TB-II	1	
8.	The	subject matter of the study of human geography:		
	(i)	To establish the relationship between the physical/natural and the Human worlds.		
	(ii)	To study the spatial distribution of human phenomena.		
	(iii)	To study the social and economic differences between different parts of the world.		
	(iv)	To understand the earth as a home of human beings and to study all those elements which have sustained them.		
	(v)	Any other relevant point.		
		• Any three facts to be explained.		

Page-1, TB-1 $3 \times 1 = 3$

The factors responsible for the location of rural settlements in the world: 9.

- Water supply (i)
- Land / fertile soil (ii)
- Upland (iii)

6.

- **Building material** {iv)
- (v) Defence
- (vi) Planned settlements
- (vii) Any other relevant point
 - Any three factors to be explained. •

Page- 92,93, TB-I 3×1=3 10. Cities accommodating population size between one to five million are called metropolitan cities and more than five million are mega cities. (1)

Examples:

(i) Metropolitan cities: Surat, Kanpur, Jaipur, Lucknow etc.

 $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1)$

(ii) Mega cities: Greater Mumbai, Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Pune

(Any two) $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1)$

• As per **2011** census, any other declared metropolitan city also to be considered.

11. Land resource is more crucial to people whose livelihood is depending on agriculture in India:

- (i) Agriculture is land based activity.
- (ii) Productivity is linked with quality of land.
- (iii) Land ownership has a social value.
- (iv) Standard of living of the agrarian society depends on the agricultural productivity.
- (v) Any other relevant point.
 - Any **three** points to be argued .

Page- 43, TB-II 3×1=3

12. Conservation of water resource is necessary to ensure development:

 (i) India has about 16 per cent of world's population, but only 4 per cent of world's water resources.

OR

(i) India has a large size of population but has limited water resource.

- (ii) The total utilisable water resource in India is very limited.
- Population is increasing at a faster rate and the demand is also increasing day by day.
- (iv) Pollution is making water resource unusable.
 - Human values like responsibility; positiveness; awareness; contentment; cooperation and active citizenship are needed for the conservation of water resource.
 - Any three points to be explained in the light of values.
 - Since it is a value based question, students' views may be given due consideration.

Page-60, TB-11 3×1=3

Air pollution is taken as addition of contaminants like dust, fumes, gas, fog, odour, smoke or vapour to the air in substantial proportion and duration that may be harmful. (1)

Harmful effects:

- (i) To flora, fauna and property.
- (ii) It causes various diseases related to respiratory, nervous and circulatory systems.
- (iii) It causes urban smog.
- (iv) It can cause acid rain.
- (v) Any other relevant point. $(2 \times 1 = 2)$
 - Any two effects to be explained.

Page-137, TB-11 1+2 = 3

14. Human Development is the development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives. (1)

The four pillars of Human Development:

(i) Equity

- (ii) Sustainability
- (iii) Productivity
- (iv) Empowerment
 - These four pillars to be explained. $(4 \times 1 = 4)$
 - Page- 23,25 TB- I 1+4 = 5

15. Factors influencing the Industrial location:

- (i) Access to market
- (ii) Access to raw material
- (iii) Access to labour supply
- (iv) Access to sources of energy
- (v) Access to transportation
- (vi) Access to communication facilities
- (vii) Government policy
- (viii) Any other relevant point
 - Any **five** factors to be explained .

Page- 46,47 TB -I 5×1 = 5

16. Nomadic Herding is a primitive subsistence activity in which the herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport. They move from one place to another. (I)

Characteristics :

- (i) They depend on the amount and quality of pastures.
- (ii) Each nomadic community occupies a well defined territory.
- (iii) A wide variety of animals is kept in different regions.
- (iv) Their lives directly depend on their livestock.

- (v) They move with their herds from one place to another place with change in seasons. This is known as Transhumance.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.

•	Any four characteristics to be explained.	$(4 \times 1 = 4)$

17. The longest Trans- Continental railway of the world: **Trans-Siberian railway.** (1)

Characteristics:

- (i) It is more than 9000 km long.
- (ii) It extends between St. Petersburg to Vladivostok.
- (iii) It is double track.
- (iv) The track is electrified.
- (v) It is the most important route in Asia.
- (vi) There are several connecting links to the south.
- (vii) It connects Asian region to West European region.
- (viii) Any other relevant point. (1+4=4)
 - Any four features to be described.
- Page- 70, TB- I 1+4 = 5

Page- 33, TB - 1

1+4 = 5

18. Density of population is expressed as number of people per unit area I per sq. km. (1)

Spatial Variation:

- (i) Very low: Arunachal Pradesh 13/17 persons/sq. km.
- Low: The hill states of Himalayan region and North eastern states excluding Assam.
- (iii) Moderate: Assam, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Odisha

- (iv) High: West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
- (v) Very High: Delhi
 - Any four points to be described. $(1 \times 4 = 4)$

Page- 3, TB -II 1+4 = 5

The area under pasture is decreasing in India due to the pressure from agricultural land and illegal encroachment due to expansion of cultivation on common pasture land.
 (2)

Changes in economy effect the change in land use:

- (i) The size of economy
- (ii) The composition of economy
- (iii) The declining contribution of agriculture
- (iv) Any other relevant point

•	Any three points to be explained.	$(3 \times 1 = 3)$
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Page-41,TB-II 2+3 = 5

20. The factors responsible for the uneven distribution of roads are as follow:

- (i) Terrain
 - Mountains
 - Plateaus
 - Plains
 - Deserts
- (ii) Economic development
 - Agricultural Development
 - Industrial Development
- (iii) Population distribution
 - High

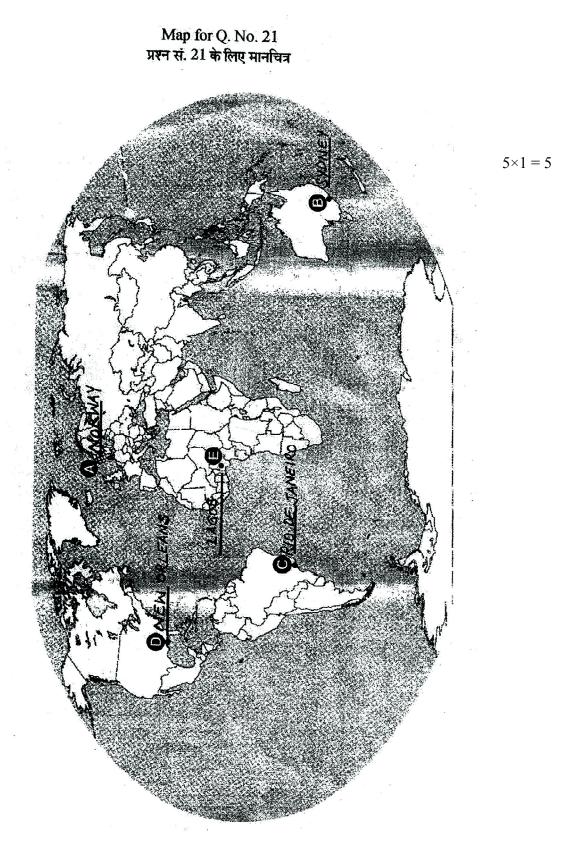
- Medium
- Low
- (iv) Government Policy
- (v) Climate
 - Any **five** points/sub points to be argued to support the statement.

Page-117, TB -II $5 \times 1 = 5$

5×1 = 5

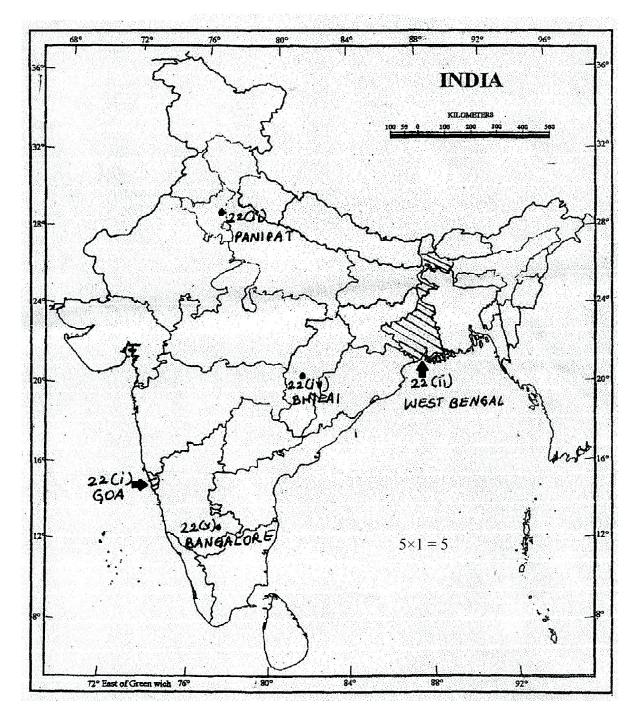
21.	See the attached World Map for the answer.	
	For the Visually impaired candidates:	
	(21.1) Norway	
	(21.2) Sydney	
	(21.3) Rio de Janeiro/ Porto Alegre/ Salvador	
	(21.4) New Orleans	
	(21.5) Lagos	5×1 = 5
22.	See the attached India Map for the answer.	
	For the Visually impaired candidates:	
	(22.1) Goa	
	(22.2) West Bengal	
	(22.3) Panipat	
	(22.4) Bhilai	

(22.5) Bangalore





Map for Q. No, 22 प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए मानचित्र



QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/1 EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

1.	Den	nsity of population is the ratio between the numbers of people to the	
	size	of land OR Density of Population = <u>Population</u> Area	
		Page - 9 T.B.	1 1
2.	Peo	ple engaged in primary activities are called Red Collar Workers.	
		Page -31 T.B.	1 1
3.	Gen	many	
		Page -67 T.B.	1 1
4.	Cha	aracteristics of sub-urbanisation-	
	(i)	People move away from congested urban areas to cleaner areas outside th city.	e
	(ii)	Everyday thousands of people commute from their homes in the suburbs to their workplaces in the city.	0
		Page - 91 T.B.	$1 \qquad \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
5.	Fac	ctors mostly helped in the development of ancient towns in India -	
	(i)	Religion	
	(ii)	Culture	
		Page -34 T.B.	2 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
6.	Gol	den Quadrilateral :-	
	cont the c	omprises construction of 5,846 km long 4/6 lane, high density traffic corridor to nect India's four big metro cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai & Kolkata . Wit construction of Golden Quadrilateral, the time - distance and cost of movemer ong the mega cities of India will be considerably minimized.	h

7. Sources of water Pollutants created by humans-

- (i) Sewage disposal
- (ii) Urban run off
- (iii) Toxic effluents from industries
- (iv) Run off over cultivated lands and nuclear power plants,
- (v) Any other relevant point

(Any two points to be mentioned) Page- 136 T.B. 2 $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$

8. Knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology-

- (i) Understanding of concepts of friction and heat helped us discover fire.
- (ii) Understanding of the secrets of DNA and genetics enabled us to conquer many diseases.
- (iii) The laws of aerodynamics are used to develop faster planes.
- (iv) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained) Page -2 T.B.l $3 \times 1 = 3$

9. Population size criteria used by most countries to define urban areas-

The lower limit of the population size for the settlement to be designated as urban is :

- (i) 1,500 in Colombia.
- (ii) 2,000 in Argentina and Portugal
- (iii) 2,500 in USA and Thailand
- (iv) 5000 in India
- (v) 30,000 in Japan.
- (vi) In Denmark, Sweden and Finland all places with a population size of 250 persons are called urban.
- (vii) The minimum population for a city is 300 in Iceland, where as in Canada and Venezuela, it is 1,000 persons.

(viii) Any other relevant point

(Any three points to be explained) Page - 95, 96 T.B. 1

10. Characteristics of clustered rural settlements of India-

- (i) The Clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built up area of houses.
- (ii) In this type of village the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns and pastures.
- (iii) The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognizable pattern of geometric shape such as rectangular, radial, linear etc
- (iv) Such settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains and in the north eastern states.
- (v) Sometimes, people live in compact village for security or defence reasons.
- (vi) In Rajasthan scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum utilization' of available water resources.
- (vii) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)	Page - 33 T.B. 2	$3 \times 1 = 3$
		• - •

11. Differentiation between protective irrigation and productive irrigation -

Protective irrigation	Productive irrigation
i) It protects the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency.	i) It provides sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity.
ii) Irrigation acts-as a supplementary source of water over and above rainfall.	ii) In this irrigation the water input per unit area of cultivated land is higher than protective irrigation.
iii) Productivity is low.	iii) Productivity is high.
iv) Any other relevant point.	iv) Any other relevant point.
(Any three points of differentiation)	

 $3 \times 1 = 3$

12. Values that can change the possible uark scenario of electricity	12.	Values that can change the	possible dark scenario of electricity
--	-----	----------------------------	---------------------------------------

- (i) Sustainable development of energy resources.
- (ii) The vast capacity ingenuity, innovativeness & revolutionary spirit
- (iii) Maximum use of renewable-energy sources such as solar, wind, hydro geothermal and biomass.
- (iv) Optimum use of energy resources and minimum wastage.
- (v) Creating awareness
- (vi) Any other relevant point.
 - (Any three points to be explained) Page 80,82,83 T.B. 2

It is a value based question, so answers may vary. Hence answers should be assessed on the basis of relevant views expressed by the candidates. $3 \times 1 = 3$

13. Noise pollution-

It refers to the state of unbearable and uncomfortable to human beings which is caused by noise from different sources.

Sources of noise pollution are :-

- (i) Various factories
- (ii) Mechanised construction and demolition works
- (iii) Automobiles
- (iv) Aircrafts
- (v) Sirens, and loudspeakers
- (vi) Any other relevant point $4 \times \frac{1}{2}$ (Any four points to be explained)Page 138 T.B. 21+2=3

14. Sex ratio-

The ratio between the number of women and men in the population is called Sex Ratio. 1

World pattern of sex ratio -

- (i) The world population reflects a sex ratio of 990 females per 1000 males.
- (ii) The highest sex ratio in the world has been recorded in Latvia which is 1187 females per 1000 males. In contrast, the lowest sex ratio occurs in U.A.E which is 468 females per 1000 males.
- (iii) The world pattern of sex ratio does not exhibit variations in the developed regions of the world.
- (iv) The sex ratio is favourable for females in 139 countries of the world and unfavourable for them in the remaining 72 countries listed by the United Nations.
- In general, Asia has a low sex ratio. Countries like China, India, Saudi Arabia,
 Pakistan, Afghanistan have a Iower sex ratio.
- (vi) On the other extreme is greater part of Europe (including Russia) where males are in minority.
- (vii) A deficit of males in the populations of many European countries is attributed to better status of women and an excessively male-dominated out-migration to different parts of the world-in the past.

(viii)	Any other relevant point.	4×1	
	(Any four points to be explained)	Page -17, 18 T.B. 1	1+4 = 5

15. Commercial livestock rearing -

Organized and capital intensive is called commercial live stock rearing.

Characteristics -

- (i) Associated with western cultures.
- (ii) Ranches cover large areas.
- (iii) The number of animals in the pastures is kept according to the carrying capacity of the pasture.
- (iv) Only one type of animal is reared

	(v)	Rearing of animals in ranching is organized on a scientific basis		
	(vi)	Any other relevant point	4×1	
		(Any four points to be explained)	Page - 33 & 34 T.B. 1	1+4 = 5
16.	Med	lical tourism-		
		en medical treatment is combined with internation edical tourism.	nal tourism activity, It is known 1	
	Scoj	pe of Medical Services for overseas patient	s in India-	
	(i)	About 55,000 patients from U.S.A visited Inc	lia in 2005 for treatment.	
	(ii)	India has emerged as the leading country of m	edical tourism in the world.	
	(iii)	World class hospitals located in metropolitan	cities of India.	
	(iv)	Medical tourism brings abundant benefits to d	eveloping countries like India.	
	(v)	Any other relevant point.	4×1	
		(Any four points to be explained.)	Page - 63 T.B. 1	1+4 = 5
17.	The	longest trans-continental railway of North	America is Trans - Canadian	
	Raily	way.	1	
	Feat	tures of Trans Canadian Railway-		
	(i)	It is more than 7,000 km long rail-line.		
	(ii)	It runs between Halifax and Vancouver.		
	(iii)	It connects Quebec- Montreal Industrial Reg	gion with the wheat belt of the	
		Prairie Region and the Coniferous Forest regi	on in the north.	
	(iv)	Winnipeg to Thunder Bay located on Lake S	uperior connects this rail- line	
		with one of the important waterways of the w	orld.	

 $(v) \qquad \mbox{This line is the economic artery of Canada.}$

Wheat and meat are the important exports on the route. (vi) (vii) It was constructed for British Columbia. (viii) Any other relevant point. 4×1 (Any four features to be described) Page - 70, 71 T.B. 1 1+4 = 518. Growth of population-Growth of population is the change in the number of people living in a particular area between two points of time. 1 Third (III) phase of growth of population -(i) The decades are 1951-1981. This is the period of population explosion in India. (ii) (iii) It was caused by a rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country. (iv) Improvement in the economy. Any other relevant point. (v) 4×1 (Any four points to be described) Page - 5 & 7 T.B. 2 1+4 = 519. Importance of Foodgrains in Indian agricultural economy -(i) These crops occupy about two-third of total cropped area in the country. (ii) Foodgrains are dominant crops in all parts of the country. (iii) Foodgrains are classified as cereals and pulses: (iv) Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained) 2×1 **Characteristics of Rice Cultivation :-**(i) Rice is a staple food. (ii) It is considered to be a crop of tropical humid areas.

- (iii) It has about 3000 varieties which are grown in different agro-climatic regions.
- (iv) India is the second largest rice producer in the world.
- (v) Any other relevant point. 3×1 (Any three points to be described)Page 45 T.B.22+3 = 5

20. Indian Railways brought people of diverse cultures together-

- (i) Indian Railway was introduced in 1853.
- (ii) Indian Railways network is more than 64000 km.
- (iii) It connects people of different regions through its sixteen zones.
- (iv) Mahatma Gandhi said "Indian Railways brought people of diverse cultures together to contribute to India's freedom struggle".
- People from different languages with different customs and food habits could connect with each other using Indian Railways.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be explained with suitable examples)

Page -118 T.B. 2 $5 \times 1 = 5$

21. Refer to the attached political outline map of the World.

Note: The following Questions are 'for the Visually Impaired Candidates:

- (21.1) Nigeria/Niger
- (21.2) Perth and Sydney
- (21.3) Valparaiso
- (21.4) Auckland'
- (21.5) New York, Los Angeles, Mexico City (any one)

Page -72,73,78,99 T.B.1 5×1 = 5

22. Refer to the attached political outline map of India.

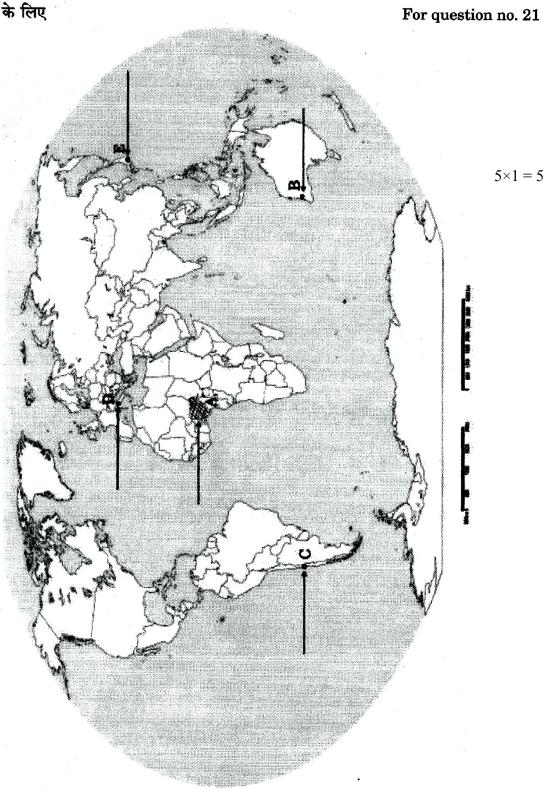
Note: The following Questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates-

(22.1) Rajasthan

- (22.2) Assam
- (22.3) Mangalore/Mangaluru
- (22.4) Rourkela
- (22.5) Amritsar

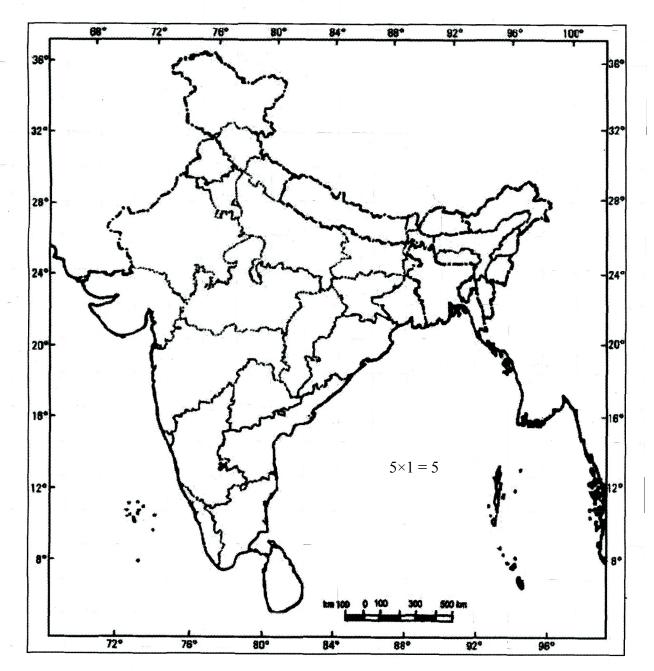
Page - 152, 54, 81, 88, 132 T.B.-2 5×1 = 5

-



For question no. 22

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक) Outline Map of India (Political)



PSYCHOLOGY (Theory)

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 70

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.
- (iii) Answers should be brief and to the point.
- (iv) Questions No. 1 10 in Part A are Learning Checks (very short answer type) questions carrying 1 mark each. You are required to answer them as directed.
- (v) Questions No. 11 16 in Part B are Very Short Answer type questions carrying
 2 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
- (vi) Questions No. 17 20 in Part C are Short Answer Type I questions carrying 3 marks. each. Answer to each question should not exceed 60 words.
- (vii) Questions No. 21 26 in Part D are Short Answer Type II questions carrying
 4 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 100 words.,
- (viii) Questions No. 27 28 in Part E are Long Answer Type questions carrying
 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 63/1

PART - A

(1 Mark each)

1

1.	The notion of contextual intelligence implies that intelligence is a product of	1
2.	Personality characterised by proneness to depression is known as	1
3.	Psychoneuroimmunology focuses on the links between the mind, the brain and the	

4.	Inability to stop thinking about a particular idea or topic is known as behaviour.	1
5.	Electro-convulsive therapy (ECT) is a form of therapy.	1
6.	Learning by observing others and rewarding small changes is a process of learning.	1
7.	Category-based schemas that are related to groups of people are called	. 1
8.	Obedience is the most indirect form of social influence. (True/False)	1
9.	The act of aggression meant to obtain a certain goal or object isaggression.	1
10.	Listening is a biological activity that involves reception and attention. (True/False)	1
	PART - B	(2 each)
11.	What is information-processing approach to intelligence?	2
12.	Explain abnormal behaviour according to socio-cultural model.	2
13.	State the techniques used in the rehabilitation of the mentally ill.	2
14.	What is Gestalt therapy ?	2
15.	What is the instrumental perspective of human-environment relationship?	2
16.	What is paraphrasing ?	2
	PART - C	(3 each)
17.	Differentiate between interest and aptitude.	3
18.	What are the stages of group formation?	3

OR

Why is the concept of personal space important for human beings?

20.	Describe naturalistic and participant observation.	3
	PART - D	(4 each)
21.	Explain the PASS model of intelligence.	4
22.	What are self-report measures ? Explain any two problems associated with their use for personality assessment.	4
23.	Differentiate between trait and type approaches to personality.	4
24.	Explain somatoform disorders.	4
25.	Describe the importance of therapeutic relationship in psychotherapy.	4
26.	Describe any four conflict resolution strategies.	4
	OR	
	Explain conformity. State the determinants of conformity.	
	PART - E	(6 each)
27.	Describe the GAS model of stress. Explain the effects of stress on immune system.	6
	OR	
	Explain the nature of stress giving examples. Discuss avoidance-oriented strategy of coping.	
28.	Explain social cognition. Discuss with examples the role of schemas in social cognition.	6
	OR	
	Discuss factors influencing impression formation. Explain actor-observer effect in attribution.	

QUESTION PAPER CODE 63

PART - A

1.	The notion of contextual intelligence implies that intelligence is a product of	1
2.	Personality characterised by proneness to depression is known as	1
3.	Psychoneuroimmunology focuses on the links between the mind, the brain and the	1
4.	Inability to stop thinking about a particular idea or topic is known behaviour.	1
5.	Electro-convulsive therapy (ECT) is a form of therapy.	1
6.	Learning by observing others and rewarding small changes is a process of learning.	1
7.	Category-based schemas that are related to groups of people are called	1
8.	Obedience is the most indirect form of social influence. (True/False)	1
9.	The act of aggression meant to obtain a certain goal or object isaggression.	1
10.	Listening is a biological activity that involves reception and attention. (True/False)	2
	PART - B	(2 each)
11.	How are IQ scores distributed in a population?	2
12.	How does humanistic-existential model explain psychological disorders?	2
13.	State two psychological disorders in which cognitive behaviour therapy is used for treatment.	2
14.	State four characteristics of psychotherapeutic approaches.	2

15.	What is pro-environmental behaviour?	2
16.	State two skills of an effective psychologist.	2
	PART - C	(3 each)
17.	Explain the relationship between creativity and intelligence.	3
18.	State three conditions which facilitate group formation.	3
19.	Explain the major consequences of crowding.	3
	OR	
	Suggest three strategies for reducing aggression and violence.	
20.	Differentiate between interpersonal and intrapersonal communication.	3
	PART - D	(4 each)
21.	Explain the competencies of Indian notion of intelligence.	4
22.	How do Alfred Adler and Karen Horney explain personality development?	4
23.	Explain the techniques of behavioural analysis used in personality assessment.	4
24.	Which disorder is the cause of distorted body image? Explain its various forms.	4
	OR	
	Explain somatoform disorders.	
25.	Explain with examples how cognitive distortions take place.	4
26.	What is social loafing ? How can social loafing be reduced in group work?	4
	PART - E	(6 each)
27.	Explain the nature of stress giving examples. Discuss avoidance-oriented strategy of coping.	6

OR

Distinguish between eustress and distress giving suitable examples. Discuss the different sources of psychological stress.

28. State the factors that lead to formation of attitudes. Explain the process of attitude change taking examples from everyday life.

OR

6

Explain social cognition. Discuss with examples the role of schemas in social cognition.

Marking Scheme - Psychology

General Instructions :

- 1. The marking scheme is a guideline. Any relevant and appropriate information pertaining to answer of a question, other than that given in the marking scheme maybe marked correct. However this should be done in consultation with the head examiner.
- 2. Students using their own language for explaining concepts be given due weightage
- 3. Marks are not normally deducted for spelling errors but if the answer obliterates the right concept or meaning of concept is distorted, marks may be deducted accordingly.
- 4. If a student has attempted both parts question as well as its choice question, the part securing higher marks is to be considered.
- 5. Marks are not to be deducted if answers are not written according to the sequence given in the question paper.
- 6. Marks are not to be deducted for exceeding the word limit.

Note: As per the orders of the hon'ble supreme court the candidate would now be permitted to obtain photocopy of the evaluated answer sheet on request and by paying the prescribed fee. All examiners / head examiners must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per suggested value points for each answer as given in the marking scheme.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 63/1 EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

PART - A

Q.N	Io. Expected Answer/Suggested Value Points	Page No.	Distribution of Marks
1	Culture	16	1
2	Type D	31	1
3	immune system	59	1
4	obsessive	77	1

Q.N	o. Expected Answer/Suggested Value Points	Page No.	Distribution of Marks
5	Bio medical	102	1
6	vicarious	98	1
7	stereotype	120	1
8	False	143	1
9	instrumental	169	1
10	False / True -as there is ambiguity in the statement both options i.e. T and F are correct.	185	1
	PART - B		
11	Information processing approach	05, 06	2
	Describes the processes people use in intellectual reasoning and problem solving. The major focus of this approach is on how an intelligent person acts.		
	Emphasises studying cognitive functions underlying intelligent behaviour.		
12	Socio - cultural model	75	2
	Socio-cultural factors such as war andviolence, group prejudice and discrimination, economic and employment problems and rapid social change can lead to psychological disorders.		
	Behaviour is shaped by societal forces, factors such as family structure and communication, lack of social support, social networks, societal conditions and societal labels and roles are important		
13	Methods of Rehabilitation of mentally ill -	104	2
	The patients are provided with:		

Q.No	Э.	Expected Answer/Suggested Value Points	Page No.	Distribution of Marks
	(i)	Occupational therapy		
	(ii)	Social skills training		
	(iii)	Vocational training		
	(iv)	Cognitive retraining		
	(Me	ntioning all 4 - 2marks; or mentioning and explaining any 2 - 2 mar	·ks)	
14	Gest	alt Therapy	101	1×2=2
	ByF	redrick Pearls and his wife Laura Pearls		
	•	Gestalt is a German word which means 'whole'		
	•	It aims at increasing an individual's self-awareness and self-acceptance.		
	•	The therapist teaches the client to recognise the bodily processes and the emotions which are blocked out from awareness.		
	•	The therapist encourages the client to act out his fantasies about feelings and conflicts.		
	•	It can be used in group settings.		
		(any two points)		
15	Inst	rumental perspective	154	2
	-	Suggests that the physical environment exists mainly for use by		
		human beings for their comfort and well being.		
	-	Most of the human influences on the environment reflect the instrumental perspective		
16		act of summarising the contents of the message of the speaker municated, to the listener, by the listener in his / her own words	185	2

Q.No).	Expected Answer/Suggested Value Points	Page No.	Distribution of Marks
		atement) is known as paraphrasing. It is a way to know whether her has understood the message.		
		PART - C		
17	Diff	erences between Aptitude and Interest	3,4,8	1+1+1=3
	•	Aptitude refers to individual's underlying potential for acquiring skills with training.		
	•	Interest is an individual's preference for engaging in one or more specific activities relative to others. The subject enjoys doing the activity for which he / she has interest.		
		OR		
	•	Interest is a preference for a particular activity, aptitude is the potential to perform that activity.		
	•	any suitable example to support the answer		
18	Stag	ges of group formation	133,134	¹ / ₂ + ¹ / ₂ ×5=3
	Acco	ording to Tuckman groups are formed through five stages		
	1.	Forming stage - excitement, apprehension, uncertainty about the group, the goal and planning.		
	2.	Storming stage - conflict among the members because of role, hierarchy and goal attainment.		
	3.	Norming stage - setting the rules and developing positive group identity.		
	4.	Performing stage - group moves towards achievement of group goals.		
	5.	Adjourning stage - once the function is over, the group may be disbanded.		

0.	Expected Answer/Suggested Value Points	Page No.	Distribution of Marks
Son	ne strategies for reducing aggression and violence-	171,172	1+1+1=3
1.	Parents and teachers should not encourage and reward aggression in any form.		
2.	Opportunities to observe and imitate the behaviour of aggressive models should be reduced drastically.		
3.	Poverty and social injustice may be a prominent cause of aggression. Implementing social justice and equality In society may help in reducing frustration levels and thereby curb aggressive tendencies.		
4.	Promoting positive attitude towards peace and practicing non-violence.		
	(any three points)		
	OR	161	1+1+1=3
Rea	sons for Importance of Personal Space		
1.	It explains many of the negative effects of crowding as an environmental stressor.		
2.	It tells about social relationships		
3.	It gives us some idea about how Physical space can be modified in order to reduce stress / discomfort in social situations.		
		181	1+1/2+1+1/2=3
	- Any suitable example		
obso obso	ervation. The observer is actively involved in the process of erving by becoming an active member of the setting where the		
	 1. 2. 3. 4. Rea 1. 2. 3. Nat about Part obso obso 	 Some strategies for reducing aggression and violence- Parents and teachers should not encourage and reward aggression in any form. Opportunities to observe and imitate the behaviour of aggressive models should be reduced drastically. Poverty and social injustice may be a prominent cause of aggression. Implementing social justice and equality In society may help in reducing frustration levels and thereby curb aggressive tendencies. Promoting positive attitude towards peace and practicing nonviolence. (any three points) CR Reasons for Importance of Personal Space It explains many of the negative effects of crowding as an environmental stressor. It tells about social relationships It gives us some idea about how Physical space can be modified in order to reduce stress / discomfort in social situations. Naturalistic observation - is one of the primary ways of learning about the way people behave in a given setting. (natural setting) 	Some strategies for reducing aggression and violence- 171,172 1. Parents and teachers should not encourage and reward aggression in any form. 171,172 2. Opportunities to observe and imitate the behaviour of aggressive models should be reduced drastically. 171,172 3. Poverty and social injustice may be a prominent cause of aggression. Implementing social justice and equality In society may help in reducing frustration levels and thereby curb aggressive tendencies. 171,172 4. Promoting positive attitude towards peace and practicing nonviolence. 161 OR Reasons for Importance of Personal Space 1. It explains many of the negative effects of crowding as an environmental stressor. 161 Reasons for Importance of Personal Space 1. It explains many of the negative effects of crowding as an environmental stressor. 181 3. It gives us some idea about how Physical space can be modified in order to reduce stress / discomfort in social situations. 181 Any suitable example Participant observation - is the variation of the method of naturalistic observation - is actively involved in the process of observing by becoming an active member of the setting where the

- Any suitable example

Q.No	b. Expected Answer/Suggested Value Points	Page No.	Distribution of Marks
	PART - D		
21	PASS model of intelligence : J P Dass, Naglieri & Kirby (1994) Intellectual activities involve interdependent functioning of three neurological systems called the functional units of brain. These units are	Unit 1 Pg 9	1×4=4
	1. Arousal/attention		
	2. Coding or processing		
	3. Planning		
	Now explain		
	P-Planning		
	A-Attention and Arousal		
	S – Simultaneous processing		
	S – Successive processing		
	Brief explanation of each process.		
	(Introduction and only stating the process correctly should carry 1 mark. Full marks will be awarded if all the above information is given)		
22	Self-Report Measures	Unit 2	2+2=4
	These are fairly structured measures often based on theories.	Pg 42	
	They require subject to give verbal responses using some kind of rating scale. Direct form of assessment measures only conscious part of personality		
	• The responses are accepted at face value and scored in quantitative terms		
	• Goals of the test may be revealed		
	• E.g. 16 PF, MMPI		

Q.No	o. Expected Answer/Suggested Value Points	Page No.	Distribution of Marks
	Problems		
	Social desirability		
	• Acquiescence		
	Brief explanation of each point		
	(if only definition of self-report is mentioned then 1 mark can be awarded)		
23	Trait Approach focuses on:	Unit 2	1+1=2
	• specific psychological attributes along which individuals tend to differ in consistent and stable ways. e.g. a person may be shy etc.	Pg 30,31	
	• can be explained by anyone Trait Theory e.g. Allport, Cattell etc		
	Type Approach attempts to comprehend human personality by examining certain broad patterns In the observed behavioural characteristics of individuals		1+1=4
	• Each behavioural pattern refers to one type in which individuals are placed in terms of similarity of their behavioural characteristics with that pattern. These are broad categories		
	• can be explained by any Type Theory e.g. Tridosha or Sheldon etc		
24	Somatoform Disorders - Physical symptoms in the absence of a physical disease.	77,78	1+1+1+1=4
	Individual has psychological difficulties and complains of physical symptoms for which no biological cause exists. E.g. fatigue, headache, vague body pains.		

Ç).No.	Expected Answer/Suggested Value Points	Page No.	Distribution of Marks
	Тур	bes		
	a.	Pain disorders		
	b.	Somatisation		
	c.	Conversion		
	d.	Hypochondriasis		
	Bri	ef explanation with symptoms of each disorder.		
2	5 Im	portance of Therapeutic Relationship	102, 91	4
	٠	The therapeutic alliance has healing properties, because of the		
		regular availability of the therapist and the warmth, empathy,		
		unconditional positive regard provided by the therapist.		
	•	Unburdening of emotional problems leads to Catharsis which has healing properties.		
	•	Trusting, accepting / confiding relationship provides security to the client.		
	٠	A special relationship which is contractual in nature and for limited		
		duration (of therapy). It helps the client to overcome his / her		
		problem by actively participating in the therapy without being		
		dependent on the therapist.		
2	6 Co	nflict Resolution Strategies	184,149	$1 \times 4 = 4$
	1.	Introduction of superordinate goals		
	2.	Altering perceptions		
	3.	Increasing intergroup contacts		
	4.	Redrawing group boundaries		
	~			

5. Negotiations

Q.N	0.	Expected Answer/Suggested Value Points	Page No.	Distribution of Marks
	5.	Structural solutions		
	6.	Respect for other group's norms		
		(brief explanation of any four points)		
		OR	40,142	1+1+1+1
	their of o	formity is a type of social influence in which individuals change r behaviour or belief to correspond more closely to the behaviour thers in the group i.e. behaving according to the group norms erminants of conformity		
	1	Size of group		
	2.	Size of minority		
	3.	Nature of the task		
	4.	Public or private expression of behaviour		
	5.	Personality		
	6.	Informational influence		
	7.	Normative influence		
		(list all and explain any three)		
		PART - E		
27	GA	S model of stress - A three stage model by Hans Selye	59,60	1+1+1+1=4
	1.	Alarm reaction		
	2.	Resistance stage		
	3.	Exhaustion stage		
	(Bri	ef explanation of above with diagram)		
	Effe	ect of stress on immune system		
	-	Physiological effects / physical restrictions		
		313		

Q.No. Expected Answer/Suggested Value Points	Page No.	Distribution of Marks
- Negative emotions / burnout		
- Serious illness / explanation of diagram on page 60 of NCERT		1+1=2
book		(4+2=6)
OR		
Nature of stress	52,53,	3+3=6
- Latin word "strictus" meaning tight / narrow	61,62	

- Definition of stress
- Distress and eustress
- Stressors / strain

OR

- Primary and secondary appraisals by Lazarus. Definition and explanation of stress by Hans Selye

Coping - a dynamic situation - specific reaction to stress

Avoidance - oriented strategies - denying or minimising the seriousness of the situation, it also involves conscious suppression of stressful thoughts and their replacement by self-protective thoughts e.g. watching TV, phone up a friend or try to be with other people.

- Social cognition refers to all those psychological processes that Ch 6 deal with the gathering and processing of information related to Pg 119, objects.
 120
 - Attitudes, impression formation and attribution are such processes which involve mental activities related to the gathering and interpretation of information about the social world. Collectively this is called social cognition.
 - Schemas guide social cognition

Q.No.	Expected Answer/Suggested Value Points	Page No.	Distribution of Marks
•	Schema is defined as a mental structure that provides a framework, set of rules or guidelines for processing information about any object.		
•	Most of the schemas are in the form of categories or classes		
•	Schemas that function in the form of categories are called prototypes		
•	Schemas reduce time and mental effort required in cognition		+1
•	In social cognition, category based schemas that are related to groups of people are called stereotypes.		
	ect of stereotypes - give rise to prejudices and biases against ific groups.		+1
-	otypes help us to define an object completely.		+1 = 6
	OR		

OR

Imp	ression formation and attribution are influenced by	120-122	4
٠	the nature of information available to the perceiver		
٠	social schemas in the perceiver (including stereotypes)		
•	personality characteristics of the perceiver		
•	situational factors		
	process of impression formation - gets influenced by these factors in turn influenced by	actors also	
-	minute and the state		

- primacy effect •
- recency effect •
- halo effect •

Q.No.	Expected Answer/Suggested Value Points	Page No.	Distribution of Marks
Att	ribution that a person makes for his/her own positive and nega	tive experiences	
(ac	tor role) and the attribution he / she makes for another perso	on's positive and	
neg	ative experiences (observer role) is called actor-observer effe	ect but criteria of	
attr	ibution become different. When individual attributes his / her o	own success, he /	
she	emphasies internal factors but for failures external factors.		+ = 6
	hereas he / she attributes success of others giving emphasis to	external factors	
and	l for failures to the internal factors		

• students may draw the figure 6.4 on Page 122 of NCERT book.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 63 EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

PART - A

1	Culture	16	1
2	Type D	31	1
3	immune system	59	1
4	obsessive	77	1
5	Bio medical	102	1
6	vicarious	98	1
7	stereotype	120	1
8	False	143	1
9	instrumental	169	1
10	False / True -as there is ambiguity in the statement both options i.e. T and F are correct.	185	1

Q.No	Expected Answer/Suggested Value Points	Page No.	Distribution of Marks
	PART - B		
11	Distribution of IQ score in a population	11	2
	IQ scores are distributed in such a way that the IQ scores of most people tend to fall in the middle range of the distribution. Most people show moderate level of performance i.e. in the middle range of the distribution.		
	Very few are on extremes showing :-		
	a) Extreme high (excellent) performance (2.2%)		
	b) Extremely low (very poor) performance (2.2%)		
	Frequency distribution for IQ Scores - tends to approximate a bell shaped curve. It is calledNormal Curve where the curve does not touch the x-axis.		
	There is no one with 0 IQ		
	(may be supported by drawing normal curve showing distribution of IQ in the population)		
12	Humanistic - Essential Model for Psychological Disorders	75	2
	This model focuses on broader aspects of Human Existence.		
	According to Humanists:		
	• Human beings are born with a natural tendency to be		
	a) Friendly		
	b) Cooperative		
	c) Constructive		
	d) Human beings are driven to attain self-actualisation stage. It is fulfilment of potential for goodness and growth.		

Q.No	Э.	Expected Answer/Suggested Value Points	Page No.	Distribution of Marks
	Acc	ording to Existentialists:		
	•	Since birth man has total freedom to give meaning to his existence i.e. feels responsibility.		
	•	Man also has freedom to avoid that responsibility.		
	•	Those who do not own responsibility would live empty, inauthentic and dysfunctional life.		
		imanistic and existentialist aspects of life are in disharmony then ormal behaviour develops		
13	Psyc is us	chological disorders in which cognitive behaviour therapy sed	100	¹ / ₂ x4
	a)	Anxiety		
	b)	Depression		
	c)	Panic Attack		
	d)	Borderline Personalities etc.		
14	Cha	racteristics of psychotherapeutic approaches:	90	¹ / ₂ ×4
	a)	Systematic application of principles underlying the different theories of therapy.		
	b)	Only well trained persons can practice psychotherapy. Any person without receiving practical training under expert supervision can cause harm instead of doing good.		
	c)	The therapeutic situation involves a therapist (who renders help) and a client (who seeks and receives help) for his/her emotional problems.		
	d)	The client receives the concentrated attention of the therapist.		
	e)	The interaction of therapist and client results in formation of the therapeutic relationship.		

Q.N	0.	Expected Answer/Suggested Value Points	Page No.	Distribution of Marks
	f)	Therapeutic relationship between therapist and client is		
		confidential, interpersonal and dynamic		
		(any four)		
15	Pro-	-Environmental Behaviour	164	2
	Inch	udes both actions that are meant to protect the environment from		
	prob	blems and to promote a healthy environment.		
		OR		
	Exp	lanation with appropriate examples.		
16	Skil	ls of effective counsellor	180	1+1
	a)	General skills		
	b)	Observational skills		
	c)	Specific skills		
		(any two points)		
		PART - C		
17	•	The relationship between creativity and intelligence is positive. All creative acts require some minimum ability to acquire, knowledge and capacity to comprehend, retain and retrieve.	19,20	1+1+1
	•	Intelligence and creativity both are products of heredity and environment. Heredity sets the limit and environment provides opportunities for the development of potential.		
	•	Researches have also found that both high and low levels of creativity can be found in highly intelligent children and also children of average intelligence		

Q.No	Expected Answer/Suggested Value Points	Page No.	Distribution of Marks
18	Conditions which facilitate group formation	132,133	1+1+1
	Basic to group formation is - some contact and some form of interaction between people. It is facilitated by		
	 Proximity - Individuals with similar background, interests, attitudes, values and opinions when have repeated interaction with each other, get a chance to know each other and develop a mutual liking. This facilitates group formation Similarity - being exposed to someone over a period of time makes an individual assess similarities. Assessment of similarities 		
	 paves the way for formation of groups. Explanation given psychologists is that when people meet similar people, they reinforce and validate their opinions and values. They feel that they are right and thus start liking one another. Common motives and goals - When a number of people have common objectives or goals, they tend to get together and form a group, which may facilitate goal attainment. 		
	For e.g. Commuters in a train may form a group which can work towards facilitating their travel in the train. (three points with brief explanation)		
19	Major consequences of crowding	159,160	1+1+1
	 Feeling of discomfort Loss or decrease in privacy Negative view of the space around the person Feeling of loss of control over interaction 		

ofMarks

a) Abnormal behaviour and aggression

Among human beings, an increased population has sometimes been found to be accompanied by an increase in violent crimes and aggression.

b) Lower academic performance of children

Children growing up in very crowded households show

- Lower academic performance
- A weaker tendency to continue working on a task
- Greater conflict with their parents
- Get less support from their family members
- c) Crowding leads to
 - Lowered performance on difficult tasks that involve cognitive processes
 - Has adverse effects on memory and the emotional state
- d) Crowding tolerance, competition tolerance

Those who are used to crowded surroundings show above negative effects to a smaller extent

(any three points)

OR

Son	ne strategies for reducing aggression and violence-	171,172	1+1+1
1.	Parents and Teachers should not encourage and reward aggression in any form.		
2.	Opportunities to observe and imitate the behaviour of aggressive models should be reduced drastically.		
3.	Poverty and social injustice may be a prominent cause of aggression. Implementing social justice and equality in society		

Q.N	0.	b. Expected Answer/Suggested Value Points		Distribution of Marks
		may help in reducing frustration levels and thereby curb aggressive tendencies.		
	4.	Promoting positive attitude towards peace and practicing non-violence.		
		(any three points)		
20	Diff tion	Terence between interpersonal and intrapersonal communica :	183	11/2+11/2
	Intr	apersonal communication apersonal communication with oneself. It encompasses such vities as thought process, personal decision making and focussing elf.		
	Inte plac	rpersonal communication rpersonal communication refers to the communication that takes e between two or more persons who establish a communicative ionship.		
	Inte	rpersonal communication includes:		
	•	Face to face conversation or mediated conversation		
	•	Interviews		
	•	Small group discussions etc.		
		PART - D		
21	Cor	npetencies of Indian Notion of Intelligence	16,17	1×4
	a)	Cognitive competence (Capacity) - Sensitivity to context, understanding, discrimination, effective communication and problem solving.		
	b)	Social competence - Respect for social order, commitment to elders, the young and the needy, concern about others, recognising others perspectives.		

Q.No).	Expected Answer/Suggested Value Points	Page No.	Distribution of Marks
	c)	Emotional competence - Self regulation and self-monitoring of emotions, honesty, politeness, good conduct and self-evaluation.		
	d)	Entrepreneurial competence - Commitment, persistence, patience, hard work, vigilance and goal directed behaviours.		
		(Explanation of four points)		
22	_	lanation of personality development by Alfred Adler and en Horney	38	2+2
		ed Adler - Life style and social interest - feeling of inferiority and priority		
	Alfr	ed Adler's theory is known as individual psychology.		
	•	The central human motive is that of striving for superiority		
	•	Human behaviour is purposeful and goal directed		
	•	Each one has capacity to choose and create such goals		
	•	Our personal goals are sources of motivation for us		
	•	Alfred Adler's view – every individual suffers from 'feeling of inferiority' that are experienced during infancy and childhood. During childhood, child is helpless and depends on others for help and support Karen Horney - Optimism		
	with emp	en Horney advocated a far more optimistic view of human life a emphasis on Human Growth and Self-actualisation. She hasised on the importance of social relationships in personality elopment.		
	•	Psychological disorders were caused by disturbed interpersonal relationship during childhood		
	•	Basic anxiety - refers to the feeling of a child being isolated and helpless in a potential hostile world		

Q.N	o. Expected Answer/Suggested Value Points	Page No.	Distribution of Marks
23	Techniques of behavioural analysis used in personality assess- ment:	46,47	1+1+1+1
	Techniques of behavioural analysis:		
	a) Interview b) Observation		
	c) Ratings d) Nomination		
	e) Situational test		
	(brief explanation of any four techniques)		
24	Eating disorders leading to distorted body image.	84	¹ / ₂ +1 ¹ / ₂ +
	Types of eating disorders		11/2+1/2
	Anorexia nervosa		
	Bulimia nervosa		
	• Binge eating		
25	Cognitive distortions are ways of thinking which are general in nature but which distort the reality in a negative manner. These patterns of thought are called dysfunctional cognitive structures. They lead to errors of cognition about the social reality.	99	1+1+1+1
	• Repeated occurrence of these thoughts leads to development of feelings of anxiety and depression		
	• The therapist uses questioning, which is gentle, non-threatening disputation of the client's beliefs and thoughts		
	• Any suitable example.		
26	Social Loafing - is a reduction in individual's effort when working on a collective task i.e. one in which outputs are pooled with those of other group members e.g. tug of war	137	1+1+1+1

Q.No	. Expected Answer/Suggested Value Points	Page No.	Distribution of Marks
	How social loafing can be reduced		
	• Making efforts of each person identifiable		
	• Increasing group members' commitment to successful task performance		
	• Increasing the apparent importance or value of a task		
	• Making people feel that their contribution to the task is unique and important		
	• Strengthening group cohesiveness which increases the concern for group out-comes		
	(any three points)		
27	Nature of stress	51,52,53,	3+3
	- Latin word "strictus" meaning tight / narrow	61,62	
	- Definition of stress		
	- Distress and eustress		
	- Stressors / strain		
	 Primary, secondary and appraisals of definitions by Hans Selye / Lazarus 		
	Coping - a dynamic situation - specific reaction to stress		
	Avoidance - oriented strategies - denying or minimising the seriousness of the situation, it also involves conscious suppression of stressful thoughts and their replacement by self-protective thoughts e.g. watching TV, phone up a friend or try to be with other people.		
	OR		
	Eustress: Eustress is the term used for that stress (positive stress) which is good for achieving peak performance and managing minor crises.	51,52,55	1+1+4

Q.No	b. Expected Answer/Suggested Value Points	Page No.	Distribution of Marks
	Distress (Negative stress): Many times a high level of stress causes		
	greater strain and is not good for performance and causes wear and		
	tear of our body		
	Sources -of psychological stresses:		
	1. Frustration 2. Conflicts 3. Internal Pressure 4. Social Pressure		
	(Explanation of above points)		
28	Factors that lead to formation of attitudes:	111 to 114	¹ / ₂ ×4+1 ¹ / ₂
	1. Family and school environment		+11/2+1=1
	2. Reference groups		
	3. Personal experiences		
	4. Learning through exposure to information: Media related influence		
	Process of attitude change		
	There are three major concepts to be considered for processes in attitude change		
	• The concept of balance		
	• The concept of cognitive dissonance		
	• The two step concept by S M Mohsin		
	OR	119,120	
	• Social cognition refers to all those psychological processes that deal with the gathering and processing of information related to social objects.		
	• Attitudes, impression formation and attribution are such processes which involve mental activities related to the gathering		

Q.No.	Expected Answer/Suggested Value Points	Page No.	Distribution of Marks
	and interpretation of information about the social world. This is collectively called social cognition.		
•	Schemas guide social cognition		3
•	Schema is defined as a mental structure that provides a framework, set of rules or guidelines for processing information		
	about any object.		1
•	Most of the schemas are in the form of categories or classes		1
•	Schemas that function in the form of categories are called prototypes		
•	Schemas reduce time and mental effort required in cognition		1
•	In social cognition, category based schemas that are related to groups of people are called stereotypes.		
	ect of stereotypes - gives rise to prejudices and biases against eific groups.		

Prototypes help us to define an object completely.

SOCIOLOGY

Time allowed : 3 hours

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

- (i) There are 25 questions in all.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Question Nos. 1 14 are short answer type questions carrying 2 marks each.
 Answer to each question should not exceed 30 words.
- (iv) Question Nos. 15 21 are long answer type questions carrying 4 marks each.
 Answer to each question should not exceed 80 words.
- (v) Question Nos. 22 25 are very long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 200 words. Question No. 25 is to be answered with the help of the passage given.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 62/1

1.	In what way formal demography is different from social demography?		2
2.	Mention any two adverse impacts of Liberalisation.		2
3.	State any two Constitutional provisions meant to protect minority rights.		2
4.	Who are the priveleged minorities?		2
5.	What does the term modernity assume?		2
6.	State the social welfare responsibilities of panchayats.		2
7.	In what ways are agriculture and culture linked ?		2
8.	What do you mean by the term 'Begar'?	2	

9.	Differentiate between Fordism and Post-fordism.	2
10.	State the features of transnational corporations.	2
11.	In what way does corporate culture increase productivity and competitiveness?	2
12.	Distinguish between social change and social movement.	2
13.	How has the formation of AITUC made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with labour ?	2
14.	In what ways do reformist and redemptive movements differ?	2
15.	Explain the regional variations of low child sex ratio in India.	4
16.	Trade and Commerce operated through Caste and Kinship networks in India. Discuss.	4
	OR	
	Explain Commodification as feature of capitalism.	
17.	Could the RTI be a means of forcing the state to respond to the people of India? Elaborate.	4
18.	Describe with example the grass-root democratic functioning in tribal areas.	4
19.	Elaborate on three aspects of change in Colonial India as stated by Satish Saberwal.	4
20.	Highlight the advantages and disadvantages of contract farming.	
	OR	
	Explain circulation of labours.	
21.	Discuss the changes that have emerged in Indian industries after globalization and liberalization.	4

- 'Tribes have been classified according to their "permanent" and "acquired" traits.' Explain.
- 23. How far did the status of women improve in contemporary India? Give examples to support your answer.

OR

6

6

6

Social inequality differentiates between individuals. Highlight the principles to explain the concept of social stratification.

- 24. Colonialism introduced a wide range of change in every sphere, be it legal or cultural or architectural. Justify the statement with examples.
- 25. Read the given passage and answer the following questions :

The Indian Language Newspaper Revolution

The most significant happening in the last few decades has been the Indian language newspaper revolution. The beginnings of this growth predated liberalization. The top two dailies in India are Dainik Jagran and Dainik Bhaskar with a readership of 21 million and 17 million, respectively. The fastest growing dailies are the Assamese dailies in urban areas (51.8 per cent increase) and the Bengali dailies in rural areas (129 per cent)

Source: National Readership Survey 2002.

The Eenadu story also exemplifies the success of the Indian language press. Ramoji Rao the founder of Eenadu, had successfully organized a chit-fund, before launching the paper in 1974. By associating with appropriate causes in the rural areas like the Anti-arrack movement in the mid-1980s, the Telugu newspaper was able to reach into the countryside. This prompted it to launch 'district dailies' in 1989. These were tabloid inserts of sensational features carrying news from particular districts as well as classified advertisements from villages and small towns of the same. By 1998 Eenadu was being published from ten

towns in Andhra Pradesh and its circulation accounted for 70 per cent
of the audited Telugu daily circulation.

(a)	What are the different forms of Print media?	2
(b)	What reasons can be attributed to the emerging growth of Indian language	
	newspapers?	4

QUESTION PAPER CODE 62/1

1.	Why is dependency ratio a source of economic growth and prosperity?	2
2.	According to Adam Smith, what is meant by 'invisible hand'?	2
3.	What is a Nation-State?	2
4.	What right does the Right to Information Act give to citizens?	2
5.	In what way do rituals have secular dimensions?	2
6.	What are the two important roles performed by the Gram Sabha?	
7.	How did benami transfers enable the landowners to keep control over their land?	2
8.	Distinguish between a strike and a lock-out.	2
9.	Mention two features that define the organised sector.	2
10.	How is work organised through scientific management?	2
11.	What is meant by 'Globalisation of Culture'?	2
12.	How is mass media different from other means of communication?	2
13.	Give the meaning of the term 'Infotainment'.	2
14.	How does media function as a watch-dog of democracy?	2

15.	Describe the Theory of Demographic Transition. Why is the transition period associated with population explosion?	4
16.	According to Alfred Gell, the market has significance much beyond its economic functions. Explain.	4
	OR	
	Explain Colonialism and emergence of new markets.	
17.	In your opinion, has the linguistic reorganisation of states helped or harmed India ? Give reasons.	4
18.	Do you think. westernisation is one of the reasons for generation conflict?	4
19.	Explain the concept of competing interest with examples.	
	OR	
	Is inequality a hurdle in the working of a democratic country? Explain.	
20.	Describe the various reasons for farmers' suicide in India.	4
21.	Are global interconnections new to the World and India? Discuss.	4
22.	Caste system in the contemporary period has tended to become invisible for the	
	upper and upper middle classes but it is opposite in lower classes. Comment.	6
	OR	
	Discuss some of the rules that the caste system imposes.	
23.	Discuss the social and economic problems of Adivasis in India. What steps have been taken by the Government to uplift their status?	6
24.	Explain with suitable examples the class based movements in India.	6
25.	Read the following passage and give the answer to the following questions:	
	To facilitate the smooth functioning of its rule, colonialism introduced a wide array of	

changes in every sphere, be it legal or cultural or architectural. Colonialism was a story apart in the very scale and intensity of the changes that it brought about. Some of these changes were deliberate while some took place in an unintended fashion. For example, we saw how western education was introduced to create Indians who would manage British colonialism. Instead it led to the growth of a nationalist and anti-colonial consciousness.

(a)	What do you understand by the term 'Colonialism' ?		
(b)	What structural changes were seen in India during the Colonial period?	4	

SOCIOLOGY

General Instructions for Head Examiner

- 1. The marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answers.
- 2. The student can have their own expressions and if the expression is correct the marks be awarded accordingly
- 3. As per the orders of honorable Supreme Court, the candidates would now be permitted to obtain photocopy of the answer book on request. All examiners/head examiner are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the marking scheme.
- 4. All the Head Examiners/ Examiners are instructed that while examining the answer scripts if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, cross mark (X) should be marked on the incorrect answer and awarded zero marks.
- 5. Details of question papers:
- Practical Exam: 20 Marks
 - Theory Exam: 80 Marks
 - Questions 1 to 14 are of 2 marks each
 - Questions 15 to 21 are of 4 marks each

Questions 22 to 24 are of 6 marks each

Questions 25 is a passage having questions of 2 & 4 marks

QUESTION PAPER CODE 62/1 EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

- 1. Q In what way formal demography is different from social demography?
 - A Formal demography-
 - Quantitative field

- Analysis
- Measurement
- Statistics
- Mathematical
- Counting and enumeration.

(Anyone)

1

1

Social demography-

- (i) Focus on social, economic and political aspects
- (ii) Enquires into causes & consequences of population structures and change.
- (iii) Social processes and structures regulate demographic processes.
- (iv) Trace the social reasons for population trends.

(Anyone)

- 2 Q Mention any two adverse impacts of liberalisation.
 - A Adverse effects of liberalization :-
 - (i) Small and local industry / manufacturers exposed to MNC's and could not compete.
 - (ii) Some sectors like automobiles, electronics did not benefit from the policy of liberalization as they cannot compete with foreign products.
 - (iii) Indian farmers now exposed to competition from farmers in other 1+1
 countries, because import of agricultural products is allowed.
 - (iv) Support prices and subsidies are reduced or withdrawn affecting the farmers.

(Any other relevant point) (Any two)

- 3 Q State any two constitutional provisions meant to protect minority rights.
 - A Article 29

- Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.
- No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the state or received out of state funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

Article 30

- 1) All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
- 2) The state shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.

(Any other provision particular to "Minority")

- 4 Q Who are the privelaged minorities?
 - A Priveleged Minority :-

Extremely wealthy people who are not disadvantaged but belong to the small minority group.

(Any other relevant explanation)

5 Q What does the term modernity assume?

- A Modernity Involves-
 - (i) Local ties and parochial perspective give way to universal commitments and cosmopolitan attitudes.
 - (ii) Behaviour, thought, attitude is not decided by family, tribe, caste, community etc.
 - (iii) Occupation / work based on choice not birth.
 - (iv) Scientific & rational approach / attitude prevails over emotion. 1+1
 - (v) Positive and desirable values humanitarian, egalitarian etc.

(Any two)

2

- 6 Q State the social welfare responsibilities of panchayats.
 - A Social responsibilities of panchayats-
 - (i) Maintenance of burning & burial grounds.
 - (ii) Recording of births & deaths.
 - (iii) Establishment of child welfare & maternity centres
 - (iv) Control of cattle pounds.
 - (v) Promotion of agricultural activities.
 - (vi) Propagation of family planning

(Any two)

1 + 1

2

2

7 Q In what ways are agriculture and culture linked?

- A Agriculture & cultural linkages -
 - (i) Cultural practices and patterns can be traced to our agrarian backgrounds e.g. Baisakhi, Ugadi etc.
 - (ii) Celebration of new year festivals in different regions of India Pongal, Bihu, Onam etc.
 - (iii) Agriculture is a way of life as it is reflected in our practices.

(Any other relevant point)

(Any one)

- 8 Q What do you mean by the term 'Begar'?
 - A Begar-
 - (i) It is free labour members of low ranked caste groups had to provide labour for a fixed number of days per year to the village zamindar or landlord.
 - (ii) Many working poor tied to landowners in "hereditary" labour relationships- Bonded labour.

(Anyone)

- 9 Q Differentiate between Fordism and Post-fordism.
 - A FORDISM-
 - (i) Mass production of goods at a centralized location popularized by Henry Ford
 - POST FORDISM -
 - (i) A system of flexible production at dispersed locations.

(Any other relevant point and example)

1 + 1

1 + 1

2

- 10 Q State the features of transnational corporations.
 - A Transnational corporations:
 - (i) Companies that produce goods or market services in more than one country.
 - (ii) Small firms with one or two factories outside the country in which they are based.
 - (iii) Companies with production and head offices in different countries.
 - (iv) Gigantic international companies in which operations criss-cross the globe
- 11 Q In what way does corporate culture increase productivity and competitiveness?
 - A Increase in productivity & competitiveness by corporate culture
 - Management seeks to increase productivity & competitiveness through creation of unique organizational culture, involving all members of a firm.
 - By involving in company events, rituals and traditions enhances employee loyalty and promotes group solidarity.
 - (iii) By creating new ways of promoting & packaging products

(Anyone)

- 12 Q Distinguish between social change and social movement.
 - A Difference between social change & social movement-

(a) Social Movement-

- I) Social movements are directed towards the specific goals
- II) These movements involve long and continuous social efforts & action of the people.

(b) Social Change-

- i) It is continuous & ongoing
- ii) It is the sum total of countless individuals & collective action gathered across time & space.

(Anyone point from both A & B)

1 + 1

2

1 + 1

- 13 Q How has the formation of AITUC made the colonial government more cautious in dealing with labour?
 - A Colonial Govt. was cautious -
 - (i) It attempted to grant workers some concession in order to contain unrest
 - (ii) Reduced the working day to 10 hours
 - (iii) A Trade Unions Act was passed

(Any other relevant point) (Anyone)

- 14 Q In what ways do reformist and redemptive movements differ?
 - A Difference between Reformist & Redemptive Movements

Reformist-

Change the existing social and political arrangement through gradual incremental steps e.g. RTI campaign

Redemptive -

Bring about a change in the personal consciousness and action of its individual members e.g. people in the Ezhava Community in Kerala were led by Narayana Guru to change their social practices

(Any other relevant point)

- 15 Q Explain the regional variations of low child sex ratio in India.
 - A Regional variations of low sex ratio in India
 - Lowest child sex ratios are found in the most prosperous regions of India
 - Punjab, Haryana, and Chandigarh etc. are among the richest states in India in terms of per capita income, they also are the states with the lowest child sex ratio

1+1+1+1

- The problem of selective abortions is not due to poverty, dowry or lack of resources
- Economically prosperous families decide to have fewer children. They may choose the sex of their child

(Any other relevant point)

- 16 Q Trade and Commerce operated through Caste and Kinship networks in India. Discuss.
 - A Trade & Commerce operated through Caste & Kinship network.
 - Pre colonial India had well organized indigenous merchant groups, trading networks and banking system.
 - Nakarattars of Tamil Nadu had extensive caste based serial networks 1+1+1+1
 - Traditional business communities in India include not only Vaisyas but also other groups with distinctive religious identities.
 - Exchange of credit through 'Hundi' encouraged merchant to engage in long distance trade.

(Any other relevant point)

OR

\sim	г 1 [.]	0	1.6 1.	C 4	C '/ 1'
Q	Explain	Commod	11fication :	as feature	of capitalism.
×	Enplant	committee	annoution	as reactine	or capitanoni.

- A Commodification
 - Growth of capitalism led to the extension of markets into places and sphere of life that were previously untouched by this system
 - Things that were earlier not traded in the market become commodities
 - Labour or skills became things that can be bought or sold
 - The process of commodification has negative social effects.

(Any other relevant point)

1 + 1 + 1 + 1

- 17 Q Could the RTI be a means of forcing the state to respond to the people of India? Elaborate.
 - A Forced response of state to RTI -
 - (i) RTI enacted by the Parliament in India in 2005 gives the right to any citizen to seek information from public authority
 1+1+1+1
 - (ii) Public authority should disseminate information as it leads to transparency
 - (iii) Spending of Govt. funds.
 - (iv) Citizens have a right to inspect documents, works & records on public issues.

(Any other relevant point)

- 18 Q Describe with example the grass-root democratic functioning in tribal areas.
 - A Grass-root democratic functioning in tribal areas-
 - 1) Tribal areas have had a rich tradition of grass-root democratic functioning, a typical egalitarian social organization
 - 2) For example 1+1+1+1

Among the Khasis, Jaintias and the Gao have their own traditional political institutions that have existed for 100 years

These institutions were fairly well developed and functioned at village level, clan level and state level

Political system of Khasis each clan had its own council known as 'Durbar Kur' presided by clan headman.

(Example of any other tribal area of India may be explained)

4

- 19 Q Elaborate on any two aspects of change in Colonial India as stated by Satish Saberwal.
 - A The aspects of change in colonial India Satish Saberwal
 - (1) Modes of communication
 - (2) Forms of organisation
 - (3) The nature of ideas

(Explain any two)

- 20 Q Highlight the advantages and disadvantages of contract farming.
 - A Contract farming-

(a) Advantages

- 1) Company provides inputs, know how and working capital.
- 2) Farmer is assured of a market.
- Company guarantees that it will purchase the produce at a predetermined fixed price
- 4) Financial security to farmers.
- 5) Company identifies the crop to be grown.
- 6) Company buys the crop for processing or export.

(b) Disadvantages

 Farmers become dependent on companies for their livelihood insecurity. 1+1+1+1

- 2) Disengages people from the production process.
- 3) Makes indigenous knowledge of agriculture irrelevant.
- 4) Only caters to the production of elite items.
- 5) Farmer's suicide debt etc.
- 6) Crops require high doses of fertilizers and pesticides not ecologically sustainable.

(Any two from both (a) and (b))

OR

Q Explain circulation of labours.

Circulation of Labour-

1 + 1 + 1 + 1

- Demand for seasonal agriculture labour in prosperous agricultural region.
- Higher wages in those regions attract the labour from less developed regions
- Migrant labourers mainly are from drought prone areas "foot loose labour": cheaper & easily exploited.
- The local labourers move out to big towns.
- Feminisation of agricultural force.

(Any four)

21 Q Discuss the changes that have emerged in Indian industries after globalisaton and liberalisation.

- A Globalization & Indian industry-
 - Private companies especially foreign firms are encouraged to invest in sectors earlier reserved for Government.
 - Licenses are no longer required to open industries. 1+1+1+1
 - Privatisation of public sector or Government companies
 - Indian companies are becoming MNCs.

(Any other relevant point)

22	Q	'Tribes have been classified according to their "permanent" and "acquired" traits.' Explain.	
	А	Classification of Tribes -	
		Permanent Traits	
		 In terms of language - tribes are classified into four categories (Indo- Aryan, Dravidian, Austric & Tibeto - Burman. 	
		2) Region-The ecological habitat cover includes hills, forests, rural planes and urban industrial areas.	1+1+1
		 Racial classification - Negrito, Australoid, Mongoloid, Dravidian and Aryan 	
		 In terms of size - largest Gonds, Bhils, Santhals, Oraons, Minas, Bodos, Mundas : smallest are some Andamanese, Islanders. 	
		(Any three)	
		Acquired Traits	
		1) Basis of livelihood - fisherman, food gathers and hunters	1+1+1
		2) Assimilation into Hindu Society	
		3) Attitude towards Hindu Society	
23	Q	How far did the status of women improve in contemporary India? Give examples to support your answer.	
	А	Improvement of status of women -	
		Development of Women's Organisations	
		• Feminist movement	
		• Declaration of the fundamental rights of citizenship in Karachi session	
		• Empowerment of women	1+1+1+
		• Right to vote, women's role in planned economy	1+1+1

• Reservation policy as stated in 73rd amendment, seats reserved in Gram Panchayat, Lok Sabha etc.

(Any other relevant point)

2+2+2

OR

- Q Social inequality differentiates between individuals. Highlight the principles to explain the concept of social stratification.
- A Principles of social stratification-
 - Patterns of unequal access to social resources is known as social inequality
 - Social stratification is a characteristic of society
 - Social stratification persists over generation
 - Social stratification is supported by patterns of belief or ideology.

(Any other relevant point)

- 24 Q Colonialism introduced a wide range of change in every sphere, be it legal or cultural or architectural. Justify the statement with examples.
 - A Changes brought about by colonialism-
 - The major changes were brought about by industrialization and urbanization
 - Emergence of machine based production led to the decline of indigenous modes of production
 - Emergence of new cities 1+1+1+
 - Capitalism became the dominant economic system 1+1+1
 - Changes in mobility of peoples
 - Changes in agriculture such as crop pattern.

(Any other relevant point)

25 Passage

1

Q(a)	What are the different forms of Print Media?	
А	Newspapers, magazines, handouts, books, pamphlets etc.	1+1
	(Any two)	
Q(b)	What reasons can be attributed to the emerging growth of Indian language newspapers?	
А	Reasons attributed to growth Indian language newspapers -	
	• Rise of literate people in numbers	1+1+1+1
	• Introduction of local news	
	• Adoption of advanced printing technologies	
	Marking strategies.	
	QUESTION PAPER CODE 62	
	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	
Q	Why is dependency ratio a source of economic growth and prosperity?	
А	Dependency ratio - a source of economic growth and prosperity	2
	a) Due to larger proportion of workers relative to non-workers or dependents	
	b) When ratio is low it is beneficial: when high it is a cause for worry.	

- 2 Q According to Adam Smith, what is meant by 'invisible hand'?
 - A Invisible hand According to Adam Smith
 - It is an unseen force at work that converts what is good for each individual into what is good for society.
 - Market economy is made up of a series of individual exchanges based on self-interest which create a system involving the interest of all.

(Anyone)

2

3	Q	What is a Nation-state?
---	---	-------------------------

4

5

6

7

А	Nat	ion - State	
	1)	Pertains to a particular type of state, characteristic of the modern world.	1+1
	2)	Government has sovereign power within a territorial area and the people are citizen of a single nation.	
		(Any other relevant point)	
Q	Wha	at right does the Right to Information Act give to citizen?	
А	RTI	- right of citizens	
	1)	Any person may request information from a public authority.	1+1
	2)	Take copies of documents; inspect records, work and documents etc.	
Q	In w	hat way do rituals have secular dimensions?	
А	Ritu	als - secular dimensions	
	•	It provides men and women to socialize with their peers and superiors	1+1
	•	Showing off the Family's Wealth, Status etc.	
		(Any other relevant point)	
Q	Wha	at are the two important roles performed by the Gram Sabha?	
А	Gra	m- Sabha - role	
	•	An open forum for discussions and village level development activities	1+1
	•	Ensuring inclusion of the weaker sections in the decision - making process	
		(Any other relevant point)	
Q	Hov land	w did benami transfers enable the landowners to keep control over their	
А	Ben	ami transfers-	

347

		• Landowners managed to divide the land among relatives and others including servants.	
		• In some places rich farmers actually divorced their wives in order to avoid provisions of the Land- ceiling Act	1 +1
		(Any other relevant point)	
8	Q	Distinguish between a strike and a lock-out.	
	А	Strike and lock out-	
		• In a Strike, workers, do not go to work	2
		• In a Lock- out, the management shuts the gates & prevents workers from coming to work	
9	Q	Mention two features that define the organized sector.	
	А	Features of organized sector	
		• Consists of all units employing ten & more people throughout the year	2
		• Registered with the govt. to ensure that employees gets the benefits	
		(Anyone)	
10	Q	How is work organized through scientific management?	
	А	Scientific Management-	
		• All work is broken down into its smaller repetitive elements and divided between workers.	2
		• Workers are timed with the help of stop watches to fulfill a certain target every day.	
		• Introduction of assembly line along with conveyer belt	
		(Any one)	
11	Q	What is meant by 'Globalisation of culture'?	
	А	'Globalisation of culture -	

		• Circulation of culture & cultural products around the world.	
		• Mixing of global with the local	2
		(Any suitable example of the above should be considered.)	
		(Anyone)	
12	Q	How is mass media different from other means of communication?	
	А	Mass media	
		• Mass media reaches mass audiences	2
		• It requires a formal structural organization to meet large - scale capital, production & management demands.	
		(Any other relevant point)	
		(Anyone)	
13	Q	Give the meaning of the term 'Infotainment'.	
	А	Infotainment	
		A combination of information & entertainment to sustain the interest of readers.	2
		(The term is mentioned in the 'blue-box' which is not part of evaluative portion.)	
14	Q	How does media function as a watch-dog of democracy?	
	А	Media as a watch-dog of democracy	
		• To spread the spirit of self-reliance	
		• Means to inform people of the various developmental activities.	
		• Fights against oppressive social practices.	1+1
		• Formulates public opinion	
		• Provides a platform for voicing grievances	
		• Promotes rational, scientific ethos.	
		(Any other relevant point)	
		(Any two)	

- 15 Q Describe the Theory of Demographic Transition. Why is the transition period associated with population explosion?
 - A Theory of Demographic Transition
 - First stage high birth rate and high death rate leads to low growth rate.
 - Second stage high birth rate and low death rate leads to high growth rate. (transitional stage)
 - Third stage both birth rate & death rate are low leading to low growth rate.
 - The "population explosion" occurs in the second stage:- death rate is brought down relatively quickly through advanced methods of disease control etc.
- 16 Q According to Alfred Gell, the market has significance much beyond its economic function. Explain.
 - A Alfred Gell Significance of market.
 - Layout of the market symbolizes the hierarchical inter-group social relations in this region.
 - Different social groups are located according to their position in the caste and social hierarchy as well as in the market system.
 - The quality of social relations is expressed in the kinds of goods that are bought and sold.
 - Interactions between tribal and non-tribal are different.

OR

- Q Explain Colonialism and emergence of new markets.
- A Disruptions in production, trade and agriculture.
 - Demise of handloom industry

- India began to be fully linked to the world capitalist economy. 1+1+1+1
- New groups entered into trade & business.

- 17 Q In your opinion, has the linguistic reorganisation of states helped or harmed India? Give reasons.
 - A Linguistic reorganization of states
 - In 1920's the Indian National Congress was reconstituted on linguistic lines,
 - Gandhi and other leaders promised that the new nation would be based on a new set of provinces on the principle of language.
 - This led to a fear of further sub-division of India which did not happen 1+1+1+1
 - Far from undermining Indian unity, linguistic states have helped strengthen it.

(Any other relevant point)

- 18 Q Do you think westernization is one of the reasons for generation conflict?
 - A Westernisation Reason for generation conflict.
 - Often conflict between generations are seen as cultural conflicts resulting from westernisation.
 - Westernisation among the middle class makes generational difference more complex.

(Explain with examples)

2 + 2

- 19 Q Explain the concept of competing interests with examples.
 - A Competing interests-
 - Competing interests operate on the Indian social scene and clamour for control of the state's resources.

- Competing interests do not always reflect a clear class divide.
- Issue of the close down of a factory as it emits toxic waste.
- The flipside is that closure of the factory will render people jobless.

1+1+1+1

OR

- Q Is inequality a hurdle in the working of a democratic country? Explain.
- A Inequality a hurdle in the working of democratic country-
 - Democratisation is not easy in a society that has had a long history of inequality based on Caste, community and gender.
 - Certain members belonging to . particular groups, communities are not included or informed about meetings and activities of the village in Indian rural structure.
 - The Gram Sabha is often controlled by rich landlords.
 - They make decisions on development activities, allocate funds, leaving the silent majority as mere onlookers.

(Any other relevant point) 1+1+1+1

- 20 Q Describe the various reasons for farmers' suicide in India.
 - Widespread aspect of the globalization of agriculture increased dependence of farmers on expensive fertilizers and pesticides
 - Created ecological crisis
 - Distress due to crop failures, draught, debts 1+1+1+1
 - Suicides by marginal farmers in attempting to increase their productivity by practicing green revolution.
 - State support for agriculture has declined substantially
 - Agriculturists are unable to form powerful pressure

(Any other relevant point)

- 21 Q Are global interconnections new to the World and India? Discuss.
 - A Global interconnections New to the World and India.
 - Silk route, centuries ago connected India to the great civilizations.
 - People from different parts came to India as traders, conquerors, migrants and settled down here.
 - Modern capitalism had a global dimension since colonial rule. 1+1+1+1
 - Colonialism led to considerable movement, India was the source of raw material.

22 Q Caste system in the contemporary period has tended to become invisible for the upper and upper middle classes but it is opposite in lower classes. Comment.

- A Caste system Contemporary period.
 - Upper castes and upper middle castes benefited significantly from the developmental policies of the post colonial era.
 1+1+1+1
 - Upper caste elites are able to benefit from subsidized public education. +1+1
 - Status got consolidated in the second and third generations and believed that caste had little to do with their advancement.
 - For SC,ST and OBCs, caste has become all too visible,
 - They have not inherited educational and social capital. They cannot afford to abandon their caste identity
 - Policies of reservations serve as their lifelines.

(Any other relevant point)

OR

Discuss some of the rules that the caste system imposes.

Rules of the Caste system-

• Determined by birth

Strict rules of marriage - Endogamous (Endogamy) Rules about food and food sharing 1 + 1 + 1 + 1+1+1Arranged in a hierarchy of rank and status Sub - divisions within themselves - segmental organization Traditionally linked to occupations. (Any other "rule" should be considered) Q Discuss the social and economic problems of Adivasis in India. What steps have been taken by the Government to uplift their status? А Problems of Adivasis - steps taken by the Government for their upliftment-Impoverished and exploited circumstances. Accelerated resource extraction started during colonial period. 1 + 1 + 1Denied access to forests and land for cultivation. Adivasis lands acquired for new mining and dam projects in the name of "National development. (Any other relevant point) (Any three) Steps taken by the Government for their upliftment -Reservation 1 + 1 + 1Special Laws to protect them. Schemes for development - Five year plans, Tribal sub-plans, Tribal welfare blocks, special multipurpose schemes. (Any other relevant point) 24 Q Explain with suitable examples the class based movements in India. 1 + 1 + 1 + 1+1+1Class based movements - Peasant movements, worker's movements etc. А Peasant movements or agrarian struggles have taken place from pre-. colonial days.

23

- Bengal revolt of (1859 62) against Indigo plantation system and Deccan riots of 1857, against moneylenders.
- Between 1920 and 1940 peasant's organizations such as Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha demanded freedom from economic exploitation. At the time of independence Tebhaga and Telangana movements emerged.
- New farmer's movements Price and related issues.
- Worker's movements -In the early stages of colonialism, labour was very cheep as the colonial government did not regulate wages or working conditions.
- Emergence of Trade unions.
- Waves of strikes in the textile mills in Bombay etc.

(Any six points)

2

4

25 Passage-

- Q What do you understand by the term 'Colonialism'?
- A (a) Colonialism Means the establishment of rule by one country over another.
- Q What structural changes were seen in India during the Colonial period?
- A (b) The structural changes brought about in the colonial period were-
 - The major changes were brought about by industrialization and urbanization.
 - Emergence of machine based production
 - Decline of old cities and towns emergence of new cites
 - Changes in agricultural practices and cropping patterns, mobility of people

HOME SCIENCE

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

- *(i) All* questions are compulsory.
- *(ii) There are total* **25** *questions.*
- (iii) Question nos. 1-6 are for 1 mark, to be answered in one or two lines.
- (iv) Question nos. 7-13 are of 2 marks, to be answered in 10-20 words.
- (v) Question nos. 14-15 are of 3 marks, to be answered in 20-30 words.
- (vi) Question nos. 16-21 are of 4 marks, to be answered in 40 words.
- (vii) Question nos. 22-25 are of 5 marks, to be answered in 50-60 words.
- (viii) Support your answer with suitable examples wherever required.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 69/1

1.	In 2010, what are the changes suggested by ICMR in the daily needs of calories for	
	lactating women when her child is between 0-6 months and between 6-12 months?	1
2.	List two salient features of MGNREGA.	1
3.	Your sister is a home science graduate with special interest in Nutrition. Suggest her	
	two employment opportunities which will help her to enhance her skills in the area	
	of her interest.	1
4.	How will you convince the members of a family to regularly save some portion of	
	their income?	1
5.	Give two advantages of washing clothes with a soap.	1

6.	Draw a standard mark which indicates that the wool is pure.	1
7.	In what two ways is identity of adolescents influenced by their physical changes?	2
8.	During adolescence, friends often pressurise each other to get involved in anti- social activities. In what four ways an adolescent can be trained to resist this pressure?	2
9.	Present four suggestions to meet the recreational needs of an eighty year old man.	2
10.	Your twenty two year old sister got married right after completing her studies. State any two new responsibilities of this stage. Give her two suggestions which will help her to adjust to these changes.	2
11.	Meals for a patient can be modified from normal meals by changing the consistency and the cooking method. Support this statement with the help of one example each.	2
12.	Use one example each to show that selection of foods is influenced by individual preferences and religion of the family.	2
13.	Prepare four rules to ensure that the cook has hygienic habits.	2
14.	Your friend eats alot and then vomits it out. What do you think is the problem with her ? What are the two consequences if this continues for a long time ? Present three suggestions to get her out of this problem.	3
15.	People of Basra village use alum to make their water potable. Convince them to use chlorine tablets instead. Tell them about the procedure to use these tablets, two advantages of using the tablets and two precautions while using them.	3
16.	The water in which you soaked the Bengalgram (Channa dal) turned yellow. You also find that the shape of the dal is not uniform. What in your opinion is the reason	

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	for these two observations? Name two more foods you have noticed have the same problem. What are the health hazards of consuming such foods ?	4
17.	Your sister bought one kilo peas but when she weighed them at home, they were less than that. In what four ways could the shopkeeper have cheated her ? Tell her at least four buying tips which can safeguard her from such frauds in future.	4
18.	What is hypertension ? Write its three specific clinical symptoms. Suggest four specific dietary recommendations for such patients.	4
19.	Suggest two ways each family members can increase their money and real income with the use of assets and skills.	4
20.	A family has been served spicy chana bhature, dahi bhalla and mango pickle for lunch. Suggest four modifications in this meal to suit the nutritional requirements of a pregnant woman. Give four reasons for your suggestions.	4
21.	Mr. Sharma wants to file a case in a consumer court against a company for selling faulty products. Guide him on all the aspects of filing the complaint.	4
22.	Labels on products and internet both are important consumer aids. List three advantages and two drawbacks each of using both.	5
23.	Compare the features of LIC and National Saving Certificate (NSC).	5
24.	Neha has some grease and coffee stains on her cotton dress. Suggest her one suitable chemical each which will help her to remove the stains. Also tell her important precautions she should take while removing these stains. Name one more stain each for which these two chemicals can be used.	5
25.	You have designed a skirt and a shirt top with scarf for an adolescent girl. What two features would you consider while selecting its fabric ? Suggest four ways each you can ensure emphasis and satisfactory workmanship in this dress.	5

QUESTION PAPER CODE 69

1.	In 2010, what are the changes suggested by ICMR in the daily needs of calories	
	and calcium for pregnant women?	1
2.	List any two benefits of MGNREGA.	1
3.	Your sister is a Home Science graduate with special interest in textiles. Suggest her two employment opportunities which will help her to enhance her skills in the area of her interest.	1
4.	Give two reasons to the members of a family for the need to supplement their income.	1
5.	Give two advantages of washing clothes with a detergent.	1
6.	Draw a standard mark which indicates that the product is environment friendly.	1
7.	In what two ways is identity of adolescent boys influenced by their cognitive changes?	2
8.	Suggest four ways of helping your friend who is suffering from depression.	2
9.	Propose a plan to meet the social needs of an eighty-year-old man.	2
10.	Your mother is forty years old. In your opinion, what are her two new responsi- bilities of this stage? How has she adjusted to these changes?	2
11.	"Meals for a patient can be modified from normal meals by changing their frequency and the nutrients." Support this statement with the help of one example each.	2
12.	Use one example each to show that selection of foods is influenced by their availa- bility and family traditions.	2

13.	Prepare four rules to ensure hygiene of your kitchen surfaces.	2
14.	Your friend does not eat much food as she thinks she is very fat. What do you think is the problem with her ? What are the two consequences if it continues for long ?	
	Present three suggestions to get her out of this problem.	3
15.	People of Basra village use alum to make the well water potable. Convince them to	
	use chlorine instead. Also tell them the correct procedure of using chlorine.	3
16.	The water in which you soaked the Bengal gram (Chana dal) turned yellow. The	
	shape of the grains was also not uniform. What, in your opinion, is the reason for both these problems ? Name two more foods with which you have the same problem.	
	Mention two health hazards each of consuming such foods.	4
17.	Your sister bought two metres of cloth but when her tailor measured it, it was less	
	than that. Mention four ways the shopkeepers generally cheat their customers. Tell	
	her at least four buying tips which can safeguard her from such frauds in future.	4
18.	What is jaundice ? Write its three specific clinical symptoms. Suggest four specific	
	dietary recommendations for such patients.	4
19.	Suggest four ways each for family members to increase their direct and indirect real	
	income.	4
20.	A family has been served dahi bhalla, chana bhature and mango pickle for lunch.	
	Suggest four modifications in this meal to suit the nutritional requirements of a lactating	
	woman. Give four reasons for your suggestions.	4
21.	Mr. Sharma wants to file a case in a Consumer Court against a company for its	
	poor services. Guide him on all the aspects of filing the complaint.	4
22.	Advertisements shown on television and internet both are important consumer aids.	
	List three advantages and two drawbacks each of using both.	5

- 23. Compare the features of Public Provident Fund (PPF) and Employee Provident Fund (EPF).
- 24. Neha has some tea and ballpen ink stains on her cotton dress. Suggest her one suitable chemical each along with six important precautions she should adopt while removing these stains. Name more stains for which these two chemicals can be used.
- 25. You have to design a frock for a one-year-old girl. What two features would you consider while selecting fabric for the frock? Suggest four ways each you can ensure rhythm and satisfactory workmanship in this dress.

5

5

General Instructions :-

- The marking scheme carries only suggested value points to the-answers. These are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct the marks be awarded accordingly.
- 2) As per the orders of Honourable Supreme Court, the candidates would now be permitted to obtain photocopy of the answer book on request on payment of the prescribed fee. all examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the marking scheme.
- 3) All the Head examiners/ Examiners are instructed that while evaluating the answe scripts, if the answer is found to be totally incorrect. The (x) should be marked on the incorrect answer and awarded '0' marks.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 69/1 EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

- Q1 i) 0-6 months -600 calories
 - ii) 6-12 months 520 calories
- Q2 i) 100 days per year of guaranteed wage employment
 - ii) Unemployment allowance
 - iii) Builds infrastructure like roads, toilets etc.
 - iv) Run by gram panchayat for rural area
 - v) It is meant for unskilled labour
 - vi) Only job card holders are eligible.

 $[\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1]$

- vii) $\frac{1}{3}$ rd labour force is women
- viii) No contractors allowed
- ix) Any other

(any two) $[\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1]$

- Q3 i) Work in a bakery shop
 - ii) Work in a kitchen as an assistant to a chef
 - iii) Take cookery classes
 - iv) Supply tiffins
 - v) Demonstrator on T.V
 - vi) Any other

(NOTE: ANY TWO EXAMPLES FROM WAGE OR SELF EMPLOYMENT) $[\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1]$

- Q4 Need to save:
 - i) Inflation,
 - ii) Emergencies/unforeseen expenses,
 - iii) Provide security,
 - iv) Meet future goals
 - v) retirement/old age
 - vi) Raise standard of living
 - vii) Any other (any two) $[\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1]$
- Q5 i) Economical
 - ii) Eco friendly
 - iii) Any other (any two) $[\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1]$

Q6 NOTE: Marks NOT TO BE DEDUCTED FOR NEATNESS



[1]

 $[1 \times 2 = 2]$

- Q7 i) Feels awkward
 - ii) Feels conscious
 - iii) Shy
 - iv) Over confident
 - v) Any other

Q8 i) Learn to refuse

- ii) Keep away from them
- iii) Join other group which has positive social values
- iv) Take help from elders/share with parents.
- v) Counsel them about its consequences.
- vi) Equip them to make decisions about right and wrong behavior.
- vii) Any other (Any four) $[\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2]$
- Q9 i) Indoor and outdoor games- carrom, ludo, chess, etc.
 - ii) Give them cell phone to chat with friends
 - iii) Take them to public parks and amusement parks
 - iv) Encourage them to enroll in some hobbies like painting, reading, gardening, etc ...
 - v) Put on music/ television shows of their choice.

	vi)	Take them to cinemas, temples etc.			
	vii)	Any other	(any four)	$[\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2]$	
Q10	Resp	onsibilities :-			
	i)	Adjustment with husband			
	ii)	Adjustment with husband's fa	mily		
	iii)	Doing household chores			
	iv)	Plan pregnancy			
	v)	Taking decisions according to	o family needs		
	vi)	Any other	(any two)	$[\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1]$	
	Sugg	estions:			
	i)	Accept other people and do	not try to change anyone		
	ii)	Time, money and energy man	agement		
	iii)	Educate herself on pregnancy	y and childcare.		
	iv)	Open to suggestions/Ready to	o learn new things	$[\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1]$	
	v)	Any other	(any two)	[1+1 = 2]	
Q11	i)	Consistency-			
		a) Give liquid diet (e.g. da	al soup)		
		b) Semi solid/ soft diets (e	e.g. custard, khichri)		
		c) Any other	(any one)		
	ii) Cooking method - steaming/ blanching/ stewing (e.g mixed vegetable/idlis)				
	(any one)				
	NOT	NOTE: ½ MARK FOR EACH POINT AND ½ MARK FOR EACH			

NOTE: ½ MARK FOR EACH POINT AND ½ MARK FOR EACH EXAMPLE

 $[\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2]$

Q12	i)	Religion: due to their religion they may abstain from eating certain foods,	
		e.g. Jains eat onions and garlic, Muslims eat halal meat and do not eat pork,	
		Hindus donot eat beef/any other example	$[\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1]$
	ii)	Individual Preferences: they may change the form of food, according to	
		likes and dislikes for example if person does not like bottle gourd - they may	
		be given kofta or pao bhaji,/ any other example.	$[\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1]$
	NOT	TE: 1/2 MARK FOR POINT AND 1/2 MARK FOR THE EXAMPLE	
			[1+1=2]
Q13	i)	Use spoon to taste food	
	ii)	Wash hands with soap before handling food	
	iii)	Keep food covered	
	iv)	Immediately wipe spills	
	v)	Do not handle food if suffer from skin disease/ boils	
	vi)	Observe personal hygiene (Wear clean clothes/ keep nails trimmed/ cover	
		hair/etc.)	
		(any four)	$[\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2]$
Q14	Suffe	ring from - Bulimia Nervosa	[½ mark]
	Cons	sequences:	
	i)	Salivary glands get swollen	
	ii)	Ruptures and irritation in gastrointestinal tract	
	iii)	Kidney disorders	
	iv)	Bleeding from rectum	
	v)	Dehydration/Electrolyte imbalance (any two)	$[\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1]$

Ways to help:

	i)	Educate them on consequences an	d misconceptions of bulimia	
	ii)	Provide counseling to improve self	festeem	
	iii)	Keep a check on their eating habit	S	
	iv)	Motivate them to adopt healthy life	e style.	
	v)	Any other	(any three)	$[\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = \frac{1}{2}]$ $[\frac{1}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 3]$
Q15	Met	nod:		
	i)	One tablet (4mg) is dissolved in 1	litre of water.	
	ii)	Leave for 10 minutes before consu	ming.	
		OR		
	i)	One tablet in 20 litres of water,		
	ii)	Leave for 20 minutes before consu	ming.	[1]
	Adva	antages:		
	i)	Kills coliform		
	ii)	Easy to use		
	iii)	Quick	(any two)	[1]
	Prec	autions:		
	i)	Keep in dry place		
	ii)	Should not be expired		
	iii)	If water is more dirty, use 2 tablets	and wait for 20 minutes before using.	
			(any two)	[1]

 $[1 \times 3 = 3]$

Q16	i)	Yellow colour because of metanil yellow		
	ï)	Shape not uniform because of - Kesari dal	[¹ / ₂ + ¹ / ₂ =1]	
	-	Other food adulterated with metanil yellow		
		Besan/ sweet meats- jalebi/ladoo, jaggery, ice candy, faluda (any one)		
	-	Other food adulterated with kesari dal:		
		i) Whole masoor (in whole form)		
		ii) Arhar dal (in split form)		
		iii) Besan (in powder form) (any one)	[¹ / ₂ + ¹ / ₂ =1]	
	Heal	th hazards of metanil yellow		
	i)	Carcinogenic		
	ii)	Abnormalities of skin, lungs, eyes, bones.		
	iii)	Sterility		
	iv)	Anaemia		
	v)	Mental retardation		
	vi)	Lead accumulation (any two)	$[1/2 \times 2 = 1]$	
	Heal	lth hazards of Kesari Dal:		
	i)	Pain and stiffness of knee, ankle and joints in males		
	ii)	Paralysis of lower limbs/crippled(/ lathyrism)	$[1/2 \times 2 = 1]$	
			[1+1+1+1=4]	
Q17	i)	Used stones instead of standard weights		
	ii)	Used hollow weights		
	iii)	Kept the balance on a slope		
	iv)	Hung iron rings or one side of balance		

v)	Put magnet under the balance

- vi) Sprinkled water / soaked peas in water
- vii) Balance not correct
- viii) Use of improper hand scale (any four)

Wise buying tips

- i) Be alert- watch closely while weighing vegetables
- ii) Refuse to buy if uses stones, insist on using stamped weights.
- iii) Check his balance for magnet, iron rings, accuracy, etc.
- iv) Buy from reputed shops / outlets which give bills
- v) Check the weighing balance for accuracy.
- vi) Any other (any four) $[\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4]$

Q18 Physiological conditions:

i)	Too much pressure in the blood flow in the arteries/ blood pressure is more	
	than normal.	[1/2]
Clini	cal Symptoms	
i)	Dizziness	
ii)	Frequent headache	
iii)	Palpitation	

(any three)

 $[\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = \frac{1}{2}]$

Dietary recommendations

Uneasiness

iv)

- i) Less salt or sodium free salt
- ii) Avoid fried foods

- iii) High fiber diet
- iv) Plenty of water
- v) Avoid processed foods like sauces, papads, chutneys with high salt content.
- vi) Any other (any four) $[\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2]$
 - $[\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}+2=4]$

Q19 Increase money income by using assets

- i) Give a portion of house on rent
- ii) Grow vegetables on vacant land (if available) and sell

Increase money income by using skills

- i) Make articles and sell
- ii) Use skills to do a job (tutor, carpenter, tailor)
- iii) Any other

Increase real income by using assets

- i) Grow vegetables in own garden/kitchen garden
- ii) Judicious use of family assets

Increase real income by using skills

- i) Use of bargaining skills to save money
- ii) Use skills to do own work
- iii) Any other

 $[\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4]$

Q20	FAMILY MEAL	MODIFICATIONS	REASONS
	Chana	Less spicy and add	Folic acid, Vitamin A,
		coriander leaves	Iron
		More quantity of chana	Proteins
	Bhature	Stuff with grated paneer	Calcium, Vitamin A,
			Protein
		Knead dough with	Iron
		beetroot/green leafy	
		vegetables	
	Dahi	Add pineapple pieces	Vitamin C (revised ICMR)
	Bhalla	Stuff with raisins/ dates	Iron, Zinc
	Mango Pickle	Replace mango pickle	Vitamin C
		with amla chutney with	
		less spices.	

Any other example / suggestions for one nutrient with reasons

[2+2=4]

- Q21 i) Should complain within two years of purchase
 - ii) Send registered AD to opposite party stating his complaint.
 - iii) Fill in prescribed form write name and description, address of complainant
 - iv) Write name and description, address of opposite party/ company
 - v) Write facts relating to complaint when, where it arose
 - vi) Attach bills, copy of registered AD sent to opposite party conveying the complainant
 - vii) State the relief sought by complainant
 - viii) Attach an affidavit stating contents to be true and submit in appropriate forum and pay fees. $[\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4]$

Q22 Advantages of labels

- i) List of ingredients present which alerts consumer (for any ingredients he may be allergic to/is vegetarian)
- ii) Rate and cost effectiveness can be checked
- iii) Standard marks indicate quality can buy good quality
- iv) Can contact manufacturer for complaint
- v) Can refer to label as and when required
- vi) Check date expiry/best before

vii)	Any other	(any three)	$[\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = \frac{1}{2}]$
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Drawbacks

- i) Blurred / small / not readable
- ii) Do not give complete information
- iii) Imitate popular brands
- iv) Not in local language (any two) $[\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1]$

Internet

Advantages

- i) Consumer can use it any time
- ii) Wide variety of products advertised
- iii) Accessible from home / convenient
- iv) Quick/ no time wasted
- v) Cost effective
- vi) Can compare rates, detailed features

- vii) Easy mode of payments
- viii) Can sell or buy from home
- ix) Consumer can maintain records
- x) Consumer can complain to the manufacturer in writing

(any three)
$$[\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = \frac{1}{2}]$$

Drawbacks

- i) Frauds can access personal information of credit card, address and dupe consumer.
- ii) Exaggerated picture may be shown on the internet
- iii) Cannot touch and feel the product before buying
- iv) Risk of virus, spam while down loading (any two) $[\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1]$ $[1\frac{1}{2}+1+1\frac{1}{2}+1=5]$
- Q23

S.No.	Features	LIC	NSC
1	What is the time	May mature after death/	Mature after 5 years and
	period?	longer period of invest-	10 years / shorter period
		ment	of investment
2	Maximum limit	Investment limit accor-	No limit of investment
		ding to sum insured	
3	Minimum limit	According to policy	Rs. 100
4	Loan	Available	Available
5	Tax rebate	Available	Available
6	Premature withdrawal	Not allowed	Not allowed

7	Interest taxable or / tax free	Interest tax free	Interest Taxable
8	Rate of interest	Low rate of interest	Higher rate of interest
	(w.e.f. April 2014)		
9	When to invest?	Investment / payment to be done periodically	Investment to be done once in lump sum in the beginning.
		(every year/quarterly)	

(Any five differences)

 $[\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5]$

- Q24 i) Chemical for coffee stains- borax
 - ii) One more stain for which borax can be used -tea
 - iii) Chemical for grease stain methylated spirit, or any other organic solvent (petrol/kerosene)
 - iv) One more stain for which methylated spirit can be used -lipstick/ ball pen (any one) $[\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2]$

Precautions for removing stains

- i) Choose the right chemical as per the stain and fabric
- ii) Test the chemical in hidden corner of the fabric.
- iii) Use diluted chemical and repeat if necessary.
- iv) Work in a circular movement starting from outer towards centre.
- v) Neutralize chemical with appropriate reagents.
- vi) Rinse all traces of chemicals immediately after removing the stains. $[\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3]$

[2+3=5]

- Q25 i) According to latest fashion
 - ii) Neutral colour skirt so that she can mix and match
 - iii) According to her choice

- iv) According to body shape
- v) According to personality
- vi) Any other (any two) $[\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1]$

To ensure emphasis

- i) Contrasting coloured belt on waist, / contrasting coloured scarf/ any other
- ii) Embroidery around the waist/ neckline/ sleeves/ any other
- iii) Applique work on waist to attract attention/ any other
- iv) Unusual buttons on shirt/ unique design on skirt/ any other

(any four)
$$[\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2]$$

Note: The student may also show through clear illustrations.

Good workmanship

- i) Allowance at hem and seams
- ii) Stitched with matching coloured thread
- iii) Thread used is strong
- iv) Reinforced at underarms.
- v) Seams interlocked
- vi) Enough fasteners on plackets of shirt / skirt
- vii) Any other (any four) $[\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2]$

[1+2+2=5]

QUESTION PAPER CODE 69 EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

- Q1 i) Calories 350 calories
 - ii) Calcium 1200 mg $[\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1]$

	Q2	i)	100 days per year of guaranteed wage employment for rural people
--	----	----	--

- ii) Unemployment allowance for rural people
- iii) Builds infrastructure for rural people like toilets, roads etc.

iv)		Women gets 1/3 rd reservation for jobs.		
			(any two)	$[\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1]$
Q3	(i)	Work in a tailoring house		
	(ii)	Work in an upholstery shop		
	(iii)	Work in a boutique.		
	(iv)	Open repair shop		
	(v)	Any other.	(any two)	$[\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1]$
Q4	Reas	son for supplementing-		
	i.	Inflation / not able to meet the nee	eds of family	
	ii.	For better standard of living		
	iii.	Increased demands of family		
	iv.	To achieve family goals		
	V.	Any other	(any two)	$[\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1]$
Q5	i)	Breaks the surface tension of wat	er	
	ii)	Does not leave a scum on clothes	3	
	iii)	Clothes become whiter		

- iv) Can be used in both soft and hard water.
- v) Saves time
- vi) Any other (any two) $[\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1]$



[1 mark]

Q7	i)	Tendency to take risks			
	ii)	Adolescents can think of many alternatives to their problems			
	iii)	Become critical			
	iv)	Become assertive			
	v)	Become argumentative			
	vi)	More confident			
	vii)	Self conscious			
	viii)	Any other	(any two)	[1×2=2]	
Q8	i)	Counselling			
	ii)	Sensitise the family			
	iii)	Provide support			
	iv)	Keep her/him occupied construction	ively		
	v)	Any other.	(any four)	$[\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2]$	
Q9	i)	Take them to parks for walks			
	ii)	Enrol in some hobbies			
	iii)	Make him visit relatives -of same age or have them come over			
	iv)	Take him to social functions			
	v)	Any other.	(any four)	$[\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2]$	

Q10 Responsibilities

- i) Getting children married
- ii) Settling children in their vocation

Taking Care of

- iii) aged parents
- iv) own health
- v) their teenage children
- vi) finances (any two)

Suggestions

- i) Adopt healthy life styles
- ii) Keep full time help for taking care of elderly
- iii) Support and guide children
- iv) Participate in social causes (e.g. teach poor children, etc)

(any two)

 $[\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2]$

- Q11 i) Change in frequency: Give small meals at frequent intervals. e.g; panjiri to lactating woman in morning and fruits in mid morning/any other example
 - ii) Nutrients: One nutrient is increased or decreased, for example, high fibre for constipation and low fibre for diarrhoea / low salt for high blood pressure / any other example. [1×2 = 2]

(1/2 mark for example and 1/2 for explaination)

Q12 Availability:

Food is selected according to seasonal availability, for example, peas in winters are selected and included in most of the dishes, Replace expensive foods with cheaper alternatives like locally available foods (use curd/ tomato puree instead of tomatoes)/ Any other example

ii. Family traditions:

Families make traditional foods on some occasions like gujiya on holi/ they refrain to eat meats on certain days of the week / Any other example

	(½ m	nark for example and ½ for exp	lanation)		$[1 \times 2 = 2]$
Q13	i)	Clean work surfaces with hot water and disinfectant.			
	ii)	Wipe spills immediately.			
	iii)	Walls tiled or painted with washable paints			
	iv)	Washable counters and floors			
	v)	Seal all crevices and cracks	(any four)		$[\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2]$
Q14	Reas	son - Anorexia nervosa		[½ Mark]	
	Consequences				
	i)	Irregular menses			
	ii)	Stunted growth			
	iii)	Muscle wasting			
	iv)	Oedema			
	v)	Bone loss			
	vi)	Malnourished			
	vii)	Kidney failure			
	viii)	Heart shrinks	(any two)		$[\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1]$
	Thre	ee ways to help			

- i) Educate them on consequences and misconceptions of anorexia
- ii) Provide counselling to improve self esteem

	iii)	Keep a check on their eating habits		
	iv)	Motivate them to adopt healthy life style		
	v)	Encourage them to have their meals with	n the family.	
	vi)	Any other (any t	three)	$[1^{1/2}+1^{1/2}=3]$
Q15		on: Chlorine will kill the coliform micro-c suspended particles.	organisms whereas alum will remove	[1 mark]
	Proc	edure		
	i)	Mix 1 teaspoon of bleaching powder in	1 glass of water	
	ii)	Then take 3 tea spoon of this water from	n this glass and	
	iii)	add in 20 litres of water		
	iv)	Leave for 30 minutes		$[\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2]$
				[1+2=3]
Q16	i)	Yellow colour because of metanil yello	W	
	ii)	Shape not uniform because of - Kesa	iri dal	$[\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1]$
	-	Other food adulterated with metanil	yellow	
	iii)	Besan / sweet meats- jalebi/ladoo, jaggo	ery, ice candy, faluda (any one)	
	-	Other food adulterated with kesari d	al:	
	iv)	Whole masoor (in whole form)		
	v)	Arhar dal (in split form)		
	vi)	Besan (in powder form) (any	one)	$[\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1]$
	Heal	th hazards of metanil yellow		
	i)	Carcinogenic		
	ii)	Abnormalities of skin, lungs, eyes, bone	S.	

	iii)	Sterility		
	iv)	Anaemia		
	v)	Mental retardation		
	vi)	Lead accumulation	(any two)	$[\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1]$
	Hea	lth hazards of Kesari Dal:		
	i)	Pain and stiffness of knee, ankle	and joints in males	
	ii)	Paralysis of lower limbs/crippled	(/lathyrism)	$[\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1]$ [1+1+1+1 = 4]
Q17	Way	ys shopkeeper can cheat		
	i)	Used table / hands span / arms s	pan to measure the cloth	
	ii)	Used bend / broken rod		
	iii)	Stretched the fabric while measu	ring	
	iv)	The measuring rod used may no	t be standardized	[¹ / ₂ mark each]
	Wis	e buying tips		
	i)	Be alert - watch closely while fa	bric is being cut	
	ii)	Refuse to buy if uses table/hand	s span/arms span	
	iii)	Insist in using a straight measurir	ıg rod.	
	iv)	Take bills		
	v)	Buy from reputed shops	(any four)	$[\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark each}]$ $[\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4]$
Q18	Jau	ndice		
	i)	Infection in liver		
	ii)	Increase in bile pigments above	he normal range	
			(any one)	[½ mark]

Clinical symptoms

- i) Fever
- ii) Abdomen pain
- iii) White tongue
- iv) Dark yellow urine.
- v) Pale skin and eyes
- vi) Chalky stools
- vii) Nausea
- viii) Weakness

(any three)

[1/2 mark each]

Dietary recommendations

- i) Bland diet
- ii) Light and digestible
- iii) Avoid fried/ fat free foods
- iv) Lots of liquids
- v) Diet rich in easily digestible carbohydrates
- vi) Initially low in proteins and fibre
- vii) Any other (any four) $[\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2]$

 $[\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}+2=4]$

Q19 Direct real income (without use of money)

- i) Using skills of family members and doing own job- tailor own clothes, study on own instead of taking tuitions/any other
- ii) Use community facilities like library, parks, government hospitals, etc.
- iii) Bargain prices.

- iv) Use assets judiciously- grow vegetables on vacant land.
- v) Parents teaching own children etc. (any four)

Indirect real income (with use of money)

- i) Buy good quality products(goods) which last for a long time
- ii) Hire a good servant and enjoy his/her services
- iii) Use perks / reimbursements given by company e.g. car, house, telephone bills.
- iv) Barter/exchange home made products with friends

(exchange jams and pickles) (any four) $[\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4]$

Q20

Family Meal	Modifications	Reasons
Chana	Less Spicy and add	Folic Acid
	Coriander Leaves	
	More Quantity of Chana	Proteins, Zinc
Bhature	Stuff With grated Paneer	Calcium, Protien
	Knead Dough with curd	Vitamins, proteins and
		calcium
Dahi	Add Pineapple Pieces	Vitamin C
	Add More Curd	Calcium
Bhalla	Stuff With Cashew Nuts	Zinc
Mango Pickle	Replace pickle with Amla	Vitamin C
	Chutney with Less Spices	
	Add Salad (Carrots)	VitaminA
	Tomatoes	Vitamin C
Anyother	(any four)	

Any four suggestions for a nutrient with reasons

[2+2=4]

- Q21 i) Should complain with in two years of purchase
 - ii) Send registered AD to opposite party stating his complaint
 - iii) Fill in prescribed form write name and description, address of complainant
 - iv) Write name and description, address of opposite party/ company
 - v) Write facts relating to complaint- when, where it arose
 - vi) Attach bills, copy of registered AD sent to opposite party conveying the complaint
 - vii) State the relief sought by the complainant
 - viii) Attach an affidavit stating contents to be true and submit in appropriate forum and pay fees. $[\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4]$

Q22 Advertisements: Advantages

- i) Consumer gets information of new product available in market
- ii) Knows how to use
- iii) Knows special features
- iv) Chooss from variety of products
- v) Any other (any three) $(\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark each})$

Drawbacks

- i) Exaggerated and misleading
- ii) Complete information is not given
- iii) shown very briefly cannot refer to it whenever needed
- iv) Negative impact on impressionable minds (mindless copying)
- v) Any other (any two) $(\frac{1}{2} \text{ mark each})$

Internet -- Advantages

- i) Consumer can use it any time
- ii) Wide variety of products advertised
- iii) Accessible/ convenient from home
- iv) Quick/ no time wasted
- v) Cost effective
- vi) Can compare rates, detailed features of products
- vii) Easy mode of payment
- viii) Can sell, buy from home
- ix) Consumer can maintain records
- x) Consumer can complain to the manufacturer in writing

(any three)

Drawbacks

- Frauds can gain personal information of credit card, address and dupe consumer.
- ii) Exaggerated picture may be shown on the internet
- iii) Cannot touch and feel the product before buying
- iv) Risk of virus, spam while down loading

(any two)

 $[\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5]$

Q23

S.No.	Features	PPF	PF
1.	Who can invest?	Anyone can invest in it.	Only salaried persons can invest
2.	Length /time period	15 years can be extended to another block of 5 year and so on	earning period
3.	Maximum Limit	$1\frac{1}{2}$ lakh (per annum w.e.f (1.8.14)	can get extra PF deducted to a limit of basic salary+DA , etc
4.	Minimum limit	Rs 500 per annum	12 % of basic salary is deducted every month
5.	Loan	Available between 3rd to 6th year	Available any time of earning period
6.	Tax rebate	available	available
7.	Premature withdrawal	Allowed after 6th year once each year 50% of 3rd preceeding year	Not allowed
8.	Interest taxable or /taxfree	Interest taxfree	Interest taxfree
9.	Rate of interest (w.e.f 1st April 2014)	8.7%	8.75%
10.	When can one deposit?	Option of paying once in a year or in instalments (not more than 12 in a year)	every month cut from salary

Any five differences

 $[1 \times 5 = 5]$

Q24 i) Chemical used for Tea stains - borax

- ii) One more stain for which borax can be used coffee
- iii) Chemical used for Ball pen methylated spirit
- iv) One more stain for which methylated spirit can be used: lipstick/grease

Precautions for removing stains

- v) Choose the right chemical as per the stain and fabric
- vi) Test the chemical in a hidden corner of the fabric.
- vii) Use diluted chemical and repeat if necessary.
- viii) Work in a circular movement starting from outer towards centre.
- ix) Neutralize chemical with appropriate reagents.
- x) Rinse all traces of chemicals immediately after removing the stains. $[\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5]$

Q25 Selection of fabric

- i) Soft, comfortable
- ii) Easy to maintain
- iii) Air permeable
- iv) Good conductivity
- v) Pastel colour

(any two)

For Rhythm

- i) Repetition --repeat piping on neckline, hem and cuff/ any other
- ii) Gradation-Embroider flowers of varying sizes/ any other
- iii) Radiation- have puff sleeves/ any other

- iv) Parallelism-Pleats in skirt of frock/ any other
- v) Alteration- Embroider alternate row of flower and lines on upper bodice /any other

(any four)

Good workmanship

- i) Allowance at hem and seams
- ii) Stitched with matching coloured, strong thread
- iii) Fasteners at shoulders
- iv) Large neckline/ suitable placket openings
- v) Flat seams / French or Run And Fell seams.

(any four)

 $[\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5]$

संस्कृतम् (केन्द्रिकम्)

निर्धारित समय : 3 घंटे

कोड नं. 22/1 अधिकतम अंक : 100

निर्देशाः		
सङ्केताभावे स	ार्वेषां प्रश्नानामुत्तराणि संस्कृतेनैव लेखनीयानि।	
उत्तराणि पृथ	क् दत्तायाम् उत्तरपुस्तिकायाम् एव लेखनीयानि ।	
अस्मिन् प्रश्न	ापत्रे चत्वारः खण्डाः सन्ति।	
खण्डः क	अपठितांश-अवबोधनम्	10 अङ्घाः
खण्डः ख	संस्कृतेन रचनात्मककार्यम्	15 अङ्काः
खण्डः ग	अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम्	30 अङ्गाः
खण्डः घ	भाग । - पठितांश - अवबोधनम्	35 अङ्काः
	भाग ।। - सामान्यः संस्कृतसाहित्यपरिचयः	10 अङ्काः

प्रश्नपत्र संख्या 22/1

खण्ड 'क'

15 अङ्काः

अपटितांश - अवबोधनम्

1. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्त-प्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखतः

गद्यांशः

एकत्वभावनया यत् कार्यं क्रियते तद् 'एकता' इति कथ्यते। एकतया मानवः बलवान् भवति। एकतया समाजः, राष्ट्रं जगत् च उन्नतिपथम् अधिरोहति। अद्यत्वे तु संसारे एकतायाः अतीवावश्यकता वर्तते। यस्मिन् देशे एकताया अभावो भवति, स देशः स्वकीयां स्वतन्त्रतां रक्षितुं नैव शक्नोति। अस्माकम् अपि देशः एकतायाः अभावात् चिरं परतन्त्रः आसीत्, परं यदा भारते एकत्वभावना समुत्पन्ना तदा भारतं स्वातन्त्र्यम् अलभत। एकतायाः प्रभावः जडवस्तुषु अपि दृश्यते। जलबिन्दवः सम्मिल्य नदीरूपं धारयन्ति। क्षुद्रतन्तवः अपि सम्मिल्य यदा रज्जुरूपं धारयन्ति, तदा ते बलशालिनं गजम् अपि नियन्त्रयितुं समर्था भवन्ति। यदा अस्माकं विचाराः, मनांसि, गमनं भाषणं संकल्पश्च एकत्वभावनया परिपूर्णा भवन्ति, तदा न किमपि असाध्यं भवति। संसारस्य प्राचीनतमे ग्रन्थे ऋग्वेदे अयमेव सन्देशः ''संगच्छध्वं संवदध्वम्'' - इत्यादिमन्त्रेण मानवकल्याणाय प्रदत्तः।

प्रश्नाः

2.

(अ)	एकपदेन उत्तरत।	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
	(i) मानवः केन बलवान् भवति?	
	(ii) क्षुद्रतन्तवः सम्मिल्य किं रूपं धारयन्ति?	
	(iii) अद्यत्वे कस्याः अतीवावश्यकता वर्तते?	
	(iv) क्षुद्रतन्तवः कं नियन्त्रयितुं समर्था?	
(ब)	पूर्णवाक्यने उत्तरत ।	$1 \times 2 = 2$
	(i) कदा किमपि असाध्यं न भवति?	
	(ii) यस्मिन् देशे एकतायाः अभावः, तत्र किं भवति?	
(स)	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत ।	$1 \times 4 = 4$
	(i) 'स्वाधीनता' इत्यर्थे किं पदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्?	
	(ii) 'विनाशयितुम्' इत्यस्य किं विलोमपदम् प्रयुक्तम्?	
	(iii) 'गजम्' इत्यस्य किं विशेषणपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्?	
	(iv) 'अलभत' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम्?	
(द)	अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते उपयुक्तं शीर्षकं संस्कृतेन लिखत।	2
	खण्डः ख	
	संस्कृतेन रचनात्मककार्यम्	15 अङ्काः
	ो रमा। भवत्सखी शकुन्तला हरिद्वारे वसति। 'भारत - स्वच्छताभियानविषये' तां प्रति ते पत्रे रिक्तस्थानानि मञ्जूषापदैः पूरयित्वा पत्रं पुनः लिखत।	$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$
पत्रम्		
प्रिय र	सखि (i)	
	सप्रेम नमो नमः	
	अत्र कुशलं तत्रास्तु। (ii) नूनं श्रुतं स्यात् यद् (iii)	

प्रधानमन्त्रिणा भारतं स्वच्छीकर्तुम् (iv) ------ एकं प्रवर्तितम् । भारते ग्रामेषु नगरेषु

च स्वच्छतायाः अभावः (v) ------ । बहवो जनाः (vi) ------ अस्वच्छम् अवकरं (vii) ------ येन तज्जलं कीटाणुमयं भवति । तच्च पीत्वा लोकाः (viii) ------ ग्रस्ता भवन्ति । अतः इदम् अस्माकं कर्तव्यमस्ति यद् वयं लोकान् अस्मिन् विषये (ix) ------ कुर्याम । त्वमपि अस्मिन् अभियाने यथाशक्ति स्वीयं योगदानं कुरु । मातापितृचरणेषु मे प्रणामाञ्जलीन् (x) ------ । शीघ्रं पुनर्मेलिष्यावः ।

तव सखी,

रमा ।

मञ्जूषा

निवेदय, शकुन्तले, जागरूकान्, त्वया, विविधरोगैः, अस्माकम्, प्रक्षिपन्ति, अभियानम्, नदीषु, दृश्यते।

 मञ्जूषाप्रदत्तशब्दानां सहायतया अधोलिखितायां लघुकथायां रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयित्वा कथां पुनः लिखतः

 $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$

पुरा दक्षिणभारते (i) ------ एकः विशालः वृक्षः आसीत् । तत्र (ii) ------नीडानि आसन्, येषु खगाः स्वशिशुभिः (iii) ------ सुखेन कालं यापयन्ति स्म । (iv) ------ तत्र महती वृष्टिः (v) ----- । सर्वे पशवः स्वप्राणानां रक्षायै इतस्ततः (vi) ------ । तदा शीतेन कम्पमानः कश्चन (vii) ------ तत्र आगच्छत् । तस्य तां दशां विलोक्य (viii) ------ वानरम् अवदन् (ix) ------ वानर! मानवस्य इव ते अपि हस्तौ पादौ च सन्ति । त्वमपि (x) ------ निर्माणं सुखेन कालं यापय, कष्टस्य अनुभवं मा कुरु ।

मञ्जूषा

गृहस्य, नर्मदातटे, भो, अनेकानि, खगाः, सह, वानरः, एकदा, अधावन्, संजाता।

 मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तशब्दानां सहायतया पञ्चसंस्कृतवाक्येषु 'सत्संगतेः महत्त्वमिति' विषये वर्णनं कुरुत।

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

मञ्जूषा

सताम्, सज्जनः, दुर्जनानाम्, कालम्, पुष्पसंगात्, हितकारिणी, सेवनीया, त्याज्या, कुसंगतिः देवानाम्।

	खण्डः ग	
	अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम्	30 अङ्काः
5.	अधोलिखितावाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदानां सन्धिच्छेदं कुरुतः	$1 \times 6 = 6$
	(i) <u>'यथान्ध</u> कारादिव।'	
	(ii) <u>'सोऽयं</u> व्यायामकालः।	
	(iii) 'निमज्जतीन्दोः <u>किरणोष्विवाङकः</u> ।'	
	(iv) <u>'लोभश्चेद्</u> अगुणेन किम्?'	
	(v) <u>'हितान्न</u> यः संशृणुते स किंप्रभुः।'	
	(vi) <u>'अद्य ममोपवासः</u> ।'	
6.	अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखांङ्कितसमस्तपदानां विग्रहाः लेख्याः	$1 \times 6 = 6$
	(i) <u>'आप्तकामा</u> ऋषयः।'	
	(ii) <u>'अनभियुक्तानां</u> राज्ञाम्।'	
	(iii) 'रतिं कुर्वते <u>सर्वसम्पदः</u> ।'	
	(iv) 'अयमेव <u>अहोरात्रं</u> जनयति।'	
	(v) 'दुराराध्या हि <u>राजलक्ष्मी</u> ।'	
	(vi) 'अनेनैव कृताः <u>कल्पभेदाः</u> ।'	
7.	अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु कोष्ठकान्तर्गत-प्रकृतिप्रत्ययौ योजयित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयतः	$1 \times 8 = 8$
	(i) ततः प्रभाते अत्र। (आ + गम् + तव्यत्)	
	(ii) किमर्थं वयम्। (आ + ह्वे + क्त)	
	(iii) सूचनापट्टे अस्ति। (वि + ज्ञप् + क्तिन्)	
	(iv) मत्स्यजीविभिः सरः नीतम् । (निर्मत्स्य + तल्)	
	(v) यद्यस्ति किं पातकैः? (पिशुन + तल्)	
	(vi) इदम् अभियानं आसीत्। (साहस + ठक्)	

(vii) किम् एतत्सरः ------ युज्यते । (त्यज् + तुमुन्)(viii) अहो! एषा कि ------ विभूतिः । (राजमन्त्र + इन्)अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु कर्तृक्रियापदयोः अन्वितिः क्रियताम् : $1 \times 5 = 5$ (i) अयं स्तूपः रात्रौ आलोकं ------ (वितरति/वितरन्ति)(ii) अये सिंहासनम् ------ वृषलः (अध्यास्ते/अध्यसते)(iii) अघ तु आहारवृत्तिः ------ (सञ्जातः/सञ्जाता)(iv) ------ सङ्गणकस्य प्रयोगं कुर्मः । (अहम्/वयम्)(v) धवलाः गिरयः ----- । (शोभते/शोभन्ते)

अथवा

अधोलिखितवाक्येषु विशेष्यैः सह मञ्जूषायाः विशेषणानि योजयतः $1 \times 5 = 5$

(i) ----- समये राष्ट्रचिन्ता गरीयसी।

8.

- (ii) अयमेव वत्सरं ----- भागेषु विभनक्ति।
- (iii) एष एव अङ्गीकरोति उत्तरं ----- चायनम् ।
- (iv) राजलक्ष्मीः हि ----- भवति ।
- (v) एवं ----- भोजनानां दात्री भव।

मञ्जूषा

शोभनानाम्, अस्मिन्, दुराराध्या, द्वादशसु, दक्षिणम्।

- अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु कोष्ठकप्रदत्तशब्दैः सह उपयुक्तां विभक्तिं प्रयुज्य रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयतः
- $1 \times 5 = 5$

- (i) अलं भवतः -----। (सन्ताप)
- (ii) ----- गुरोः आज्ञा पालनीया । (शिष्य)
- (iii) वेदाः एतस्य -----। (वन्दिन्)
- (iv) अहं ------ दूरमारोप्य पातितोऽस्मि (पर्वत)
- (v) ----- न यः संशृणुते । (हित)

	''वदनं प्रसादसदनं सदयं हृदयं सुधामुचो वाचः।	
	करणं परोपकरणं येषां केषां न ते वन्द्याः ।।''	
प्रश्नाः	:	
(अ)	एकपेदन उत्तरत।	$1/2 \times 2 = 1$
	(i) सज्जनानां हृदयं कीदृशं भवति?	
	(ii) सज्जनानां करणं कीदृशम्?	
(ब)	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत ।	1
	के खलु जनैः वन्दनीयाः भवन्ति?	
(स)	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत ।	
	(i) मुखम् इत्यस्य कृते किं पदमत्र प्रयुक्तम्?	1/2
	(ii) अमृतम् इत्यर्थे किं पदमत्र प्रयुक्तम्?	1/2
	(iii) 'सुधामुचः' इति विशेषणस्य विशेष्यं किम्?	1
	(iv) 'हृदयम्' इत्यस्य विशेषणं किम्?	1
(ख)	गद्यांशः	
	''वयं वर्तमानकाले सङ्गणकस्य प्रयोगं कुर्मः, परन्तु यदि आर्यभटेन शून्यस्य	
	आविष्कारः न कृतः स्यात् तर्हि संगणकभाषायाः जन्म एव न अभविष्यत् यतः तत्र	
	तु एकं शून्यं च द्वे एव संख्ये महत्त्वपूर्णे । अपि च सूर्यं प्रति पूर्वाभिमुखा पृथिवी 365.	

खण्डः घ

भाग - I

पठितांश- अवबोधनम्

10. अधोलिखितं पद्यं, गद्यांशं, नाट्यांशं च पठित्वा तदाधारितान् प्रश्नान् संस्कृतेन उत्तरतः

(क) पद्यम् ः

प्रश्नाः

35 अङ्काः

25 वारं प्रतिवर्षं भ्रमति । आधुनिकैः वैज्ञानिकैः अपि तथैव मन्यते ।"

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत। $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

- (i) वयं कस्य प्रयोगं कुर्मः?
- (ii) पृथिवी कं प्रति परिभ्रमति?
- (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत। 1
 - संगणकस्य कृते के द्वे संख्ये महत्त्वपूर्ण?
- (स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत।
 - (i) 'कुर्मः' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम्? ¹⁄2
 - (ii) 'प्राचीनकाले' इति पदस्य किं विलोमपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्? ¹⁄2
 - (iii) 'पूर्वाभिमुखा' इति विशेषणस्य विशेष्यं किम्? 1
 - (iv) केन विना सङ्गणकभाषायाः जन्म एव नाभविष्यत्? 1
- (ग) नाट्यांशः
 - नटी : (प्रविश्य आर्य! इयमस्मि। आर्य! दिष्ट्या खलु आगतोऽसि।
 - सूत्रधारः ः आर्ये! किमू! अस्त्यस्माकं गेहे कोऽपि प्रातराशः?
 - नटी ः अस्ति, घृतं, गुडं दधि तण्डुलाश्च सर्वम् अस्ति।
 - सूत्रधारः ः चिरं जीव, एवं शोभनानां भोजनानां दात्री भव। आर्ये! किमेतत्सर्वम् अस्माकं गेहेऽस्ति?
 - नटी ः नहि, नहि अन्तरापणे।
 - सूत्रधारः ः (सरोषम्) आः अनार्ये! एवं ते आशा छिद्यताम्। अहं पर्वताद् दूरमारोप्य पातितोऽस्मि।
 - नटी ः मा बिभीहि, मा बिभीहि । मुहूर्तकं प्रतिपालयतु आर्यः । अद्य ममोपवासः अस्ति । सर्वं सज्जं भविष्यति । यदि आर्यस्य नुग्रहः स्यात् तर्हि अस्मादृशयोग्यं कञ्चिदु जनं निमन्त्रयितुमु इच्छामि ।

प्रश्नाः

- (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत।
 - (i) सर्वे भोज्यपदार्थाः कुत्र आसन्?
 - (ii) सूत्रधारः कुतः आरोप्य पातितः?

 $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

(ब) पूर्णवाक्ण्येन उत्तरत। 1 नटी किमर्थं कमपि जनं निमन्त्रयितुम् इच्छति? (स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत। 'अस्मि' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम्? (i) $\frac{1}{2}$ (ii) 'शोभनानाम्' इति पदस्य विशेष्यं किम्? $1/_{2}$ 'आर्ये' इति पदस्य किं विलोमपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्? (द) (i) 1 (ii) 'एवं ते आशा छिद्यतामू' इति वाक्ये 'ते' इति सर्वनामपदं करमै प्रयुक्तमू? 1 यथानिर्देशं प्रश्नद्वयम् उत्तरत। 2 + 2 = 411. 'न कदाचित् आर्यस्य निष्प्रयोजना प्रवृत्तिः।' इति वाक्यं कः कं कथयति? (i) ''सुखं हि दुःखान्यनुभूय शोभते, यथान्धकारादिव दीपदर्शनम्'' - इति पङ्कृतेः (ii) मूलग्रन्थं लेखकं च लिखत। प्रत्येकम् अंशस्य प्रदत्तभावार्थ**त्रयात्** शुद्धं भावार्थं चित्वा लिखत। 2 + 2 = 412. (अ) 'सदानुकूलेषु हि कुर्वते रतिं नृपेष्वमात्येषु च सर्वसम्पदः।' राजनि सचिवेषु परस्परं सहमतेषु राज्यस्य सर्वसमृद्धिर्भवति। (i) (ii) राजनि सचिवेषु च परस्परं विरुद्धेषु सर्वसम्पदः समायान्ति। (iii) प्रजायाः नृपस्य च मध्ये सहमतावस्थायां सर्वसम्प्रदः समायान्ति। 'लोभश्चेद् अगुणेन किम्? (ब) यदि मनुष्ये एको लोभ एव वर्तते तदा अन्येषां दुर्गुणानां का आवश्यकता? (i) (ii) लोभिनि जने न कोऽपि गुणो भवति। (iii) यदि मनुष्ये लोभः अस्ति तर्हि गुणैः न किमपि प्रयोजनम् । अथवा अधोलिखितस्य श्लोकस्य प्रदत्तं भावार्थं मञ्जूषाद्रपदत्तपदैः पूरयित्वा पुनः लिखतः $1 \times 4 = 4$ ''अद्भिः शुध्यन्ति गात्राणि, बुद्धिः ज्ञानेन शुद्धयति। अहिंसया च भूतात्मा, मनः सत्येन शुद्ध्यति।।''

भावार्थः

अस्माकं ----- जलेन स्वच्छं पवित्रं भवति, बुद्धिः च ------ शुद्धा भवति, यथा यथा वयं ज्ञानं प्राप्नुमः अस्माकं बुद्धिः पवित्रा भवति। मनुष्यस्य ------ अहिंसया शुद्धः भवति ----- च आचरणेन मनः पवित्रं भवति।

मञ्जूषा

सत्यस्य, शरीरम्, आत्मा, ज्ञानेन।

- 13. अधोलिखितस्य श्लोक**द्वयस्य** प्रदत्तान्वये मञ्जूषातः रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं कृत्वा अन्वयं पुनः लिखतः $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$
 - (अ) अशक्तैर्बलिनः शत्रोः कर्तव्यं प्रपलायनम् ।

आश्रितव्योऽथवा दुर्गः नान्या तेषां गतिर्भवेत्।।

अन्वयः

------ बलिनः शत्रोः ----- कर्तव्यम्, अथवा ------ आश्रितव्यः ------ अन्या गतिः न भवेत् ।

(ब) ''व्रजन्ति ते मूढधियः पराभवम्,

भवन्ति मायाविषु ये न मायिनः।

प्रविश्य हि घ्नन्ति शठास्तथाविधान्

असंवृताङ्गान्निशिता इवेषवः ।।''

अन्वयः

ये ------ पराभवं व्रजन्ति । शठाः हि ------ प्राभवं व्रजन्ति । शठाः हि

मञ्जूषा

ुर्गः, मायाविषु, निशिताः, मूढधियः, प्रपलायनम्, तेषाम्, असंवृताङ्गान्।

 अधोलिखितानां 'क' - स्तम्भस्य वाक्यांशानां 'ख' - स्तम्भस्य वाक्यांशैः सह सार्थकसम्मेलनं कृत्वा वाक्यानि पुनः लिखतः

 $1 \times 4 = 4$

- (iii) आर्यस्य प्रसन्नतया।
- (ii) आर्यस्य कृपया
- (i) आर्यस्य भवनात्
- (द) 'आर्य<u>प्रसादात्</u> अनुभूयते एव सर्वम्।'
- (iii) वन्द्याः।
- (ii) पराधीनाः
- (i) स्तुतिगायकाः
- (स) 'वेदाः एतस्य एव वन्दिनः।'
- (ii) पुष्पम्
- (i) सुवर्णम्

(iii) कर्णः।

- (ब) 'यथा चतुर्भिः <u>कनकं</u> परीक्ष्यते।'
- (iii) भूमिः।
- (ii) भ्रमरः
- (i) वृक्षः

(क)

- (अ) 'अवलम्बो रोलम्बकदम्बस्य।'
- अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितशब्दानां प्रसङ्गानुसारं सार्थकम् अर्थं चित्वा लिखतः 1 imes 4=415.
- (iv) तथा चतुर्भिः पुरुषः परीक्ष्यते। (d) वाक्चतुर्थी च सूनृता।
- (iii) तृणानि भूमिरुदकम् (c) उत्तरं दक्षिणं चायनम् ।
- (ii) निर्वेरा विमुखीभवन्ति सुहृदः, (b) निघर्षणच्छेदनतापताडनैः
- (i) एष एव अङ्गीकरोति (a) स्फीता भवन्त्यापदः।

	खण्डः घ	
	भाग - II	10 अङ्काः
	सामान्यः संस्कृतसाहित्यपरिचयः	
16.	(अ) अधोलिखितेषु कस्यापि एकस्य संक्षिप्तः परिचयः संस्कृतेन देयः	5
	कालिदासः, विष्णुशर्मा, भारविः।	
	अथवा	
	अधोलिखितेषु मञ्जूषापदसहायतया रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयित्वा पुनः लिखतः	$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$
	(i) रूपकम् विभज्यते ।	
	(ii) शिवराजविजयस्य लेखकः अस्ति ।	
	(iii) कुमारसम्भवं लिखितम् ।	
	(iv) चाणक्यचन्द्रगुप्तयोः वर्णनं वर्तते ।	
	 (v) विष्णुशर्मणा लिखितम् । 	
	(vi) 'चारुदत्तम्' इत्यस्य लेखकः अस्ति ।	
	(vii) संस्कृतवाङ्मयस्य विशालतमो ग्रन्थः।	
	(viii) सर्गबन्धरचना अभिधीयते।	
	(ix) अर्थगौरवं प्रसिद्धम् ।	
	(x) दूतकाव्ये भवति ।	
	मञ्जूषा	

आख्यायिका, कञ्चुकी, दश, नाटकम्, कथा, निकषम्, दीर्घसमासानाम्, नान्दी, विशाखदत्तः, सूत्रधारः।

(ब) संस्कृतमहाकाव्यस्य काः अपि **पञ्च** विशेषताः संस्कृतेन लिखत।

5

प्रश्नपत्र संख्या 22 खण्ड 'क' अपटितांश - अवबोधनम्

1. अधोलिखितम् गद्यांशं पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नानाम् उत्तराणि संस्कृतेन लिखतः

गद्यांशः

बौद्धजातकग्रन्थेषु गौतमीनामधेयायाः नार्याः कथा अतीव प्रसिद्धा अस्ति। विधवा गौतमी प्रतिदिनं वनं गत्वा काष्ठखण्डानि आनयति स्म। एकदा तस्याः पुत्रः अपि तया सार्धं वनं गतवान्। तत्र मधुराणि वन्यफलानि खादन् सः इतस्ततः भ्रमति स्म। तदैव कस्माच्चन बिलात् एकः कृष्णसर्पः बहिः आगत्य तं बालकं दष्टवान्। दंशसमकालमेव स बालकः मृतः। स्वप्रियं पुत्रं मृतं वीक्ष्य गौतमी तारस्वरेण रोदितुम् आरब्धवती। गभीरं मानसिकं दुःखं सोढुमसमर्था सा भगवतो बुद्धस्य आश्रमं गत्वा स्वकीयं मृतं पुत्रं पुनः जीवयितुं प्रार्थितवती। बुद्धः शाश्वतं सत्यं प्रतिपादयन् गौतमीं प्रावोचत् - ''जातस्य हि निधनम् अवश्यं भवति। एतस्माद् अयं लोकः मर्त्यलोकः कथ्यते। अतः त्वं शोकं मा कुरु। मृतः प्राणी न कदापि पुनः जीवति।''

प्रश्नाः

(अ)	एकपदेन उत्तरत।	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
	(i) बौद्धजातकेषु कस्याः नार्याः कथा प्रसिद्धा?	
	(ii) गौतमी वनं गत्वा कानि आनयति स्म?	
	(iii) कृष्णसर्पः कस्मात् स्थानात् बहिः आगतः?	
	(iv) वने गौतमीपुत्रः किं खादति स्म?	
(ब)	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत।	$1 \times 2 = 2$
	(i) बुद्धः किं शाश्वतं सत्यं प्रतिपादितवान्?	
	(ii) गौतमी किं प्रार्थितवती?	
(स)	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत।	$1 \times 4 = 4$
	(i) 'वन्यफलानि' इत्यस्य विशेषणं किम्?	
	(ii) 'मृत्युः' इत्यर्थे किं पर्यायपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्?	

10 अङ्काः

- (iii) 'आगत्य' इत्यस्य विलोमपदं किम्?
- (iv) 'प्रावोचत्' इति क्रियापदस्य कर्तृपदं किम्?
- (द) अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते उपयुक्तं शीर्षकं संस्कृतेन लिखत।

खण्डः ख

संस्कृतेन रचनात्मककार्यम् 15 अङ्काः

 भवान् नचिकेताः । अल्मोड़ा-नगरतः मित्राय प्रेषिते पत्रे रिक्तस्थानानि मञ्जूषापदैः पूरयित्वा पत्रं पुनः लिखत ।
 ¹/2 × 10 = 5

पत्रमू

अल्मोड़ातः,

दिनाङ्कः -----।

2

प्रियमित्र सुकेश!

सप्रेम नमो नमः,

अत्र कुशलं (i) ------ । ग्रीष्मावकाशे विद्यालयद्वारा समायोजितभ्रमणकार्यक्रमान्तर्गतम् अल्मोड़ानगरं सम्प्राप्तोऽस्मि । (ii) -------उच्चशिखरेषु विस्तीर्णा (iii) ------ अतीव (vi) ------ । अत्र शुद्धवायुः (v) ------ । स्थाने-स्थाने अत्र उत्पादितानि सेब-आलूबुखारादि फलानि इतराणि च (vi) ------ विक्रयार्थं दृश्यन्ते । लोकाः (vii) ------सन्ति । न च महानगरवत् पर्यावरणदूषणता अत्र (viii) ------ । अवसरं प्राप्य त्वमपि अत्र आगच्छ, नूनम् (ix) ------ अनुभविष्यसि । (x) -------मे प्रणामाञ्जलीन् निवेदय । शीघ्रं मेलिष्यावः ।

भवदभिन्नहृदयः,

नचिकेताः ।

मञ्जूषा

मातापितृचरणेषु, तत्रास्तु, आनन्दम्, हिमालयस्य, दृश्यते, हिमानी, सरलाः, राजते, प्रवहति, ऊर्णावस्त्राणि। मञ्जूषाप्रदत्तशब्दानां सहायतया अधोलिखितायां लघुकथायां रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयित्वा कथां पुनः लिखत : ¹⁄2×

कथा

कस्मिंश्चित् (i) ------ एकः सिंहः वसति स्म। एकदा स (ii) ------अधः सुप्त आसीत्। तदा एकः (iii) ----- तत्र आगत्य तस्य उपरि अकूर्दत्, येन सिंहस्य (iv) ------ भग्ना। क्रुद्धः सिंहः तं मारयितुम् उद्यतः जातः। तदा (v) ------ मूषकः अवदत् - 'भो (vi) ------ मयि दयां कुरु। उचितसमये अहं तव (vii) ----- करिष्यामि। एतत् (viii) ------ सिंहः अहसत् परं (ix) ------ मूषकम् अमुञ्चत्। दैववशात् एकदा सिंहः (x) ------ प्रसारिते जाले निबद्धः। तदा स मूषकः तत्रागत्य स्वतीक्ष्णदन्तैः जालस्य कर्तनम् अकरोत्।

मञ्जूषा

व्याधैः, वने, तम्, वृक्षस्य, श्रुत्वा, निद्रा, सहायताम्, क्रन्दन्, वनराज!, मूषकः।

 मञ्जूषायां प्रदत्तपदानां सहायतया पञ्च-संस्कृतवाक्येषु ''संस्कृतस्य महत्त्वम्'' इति विषयम् अधिकृत्य वर्णनं कुरुत।

> प्राचीनतमा भाषा, वेदाः, पुराणानि, योग-आयुर्वेद-दर्शन-ग्रन्थाः, नूतनशब्दानां घटनम्, एकतासूत्रम्, बध्नाति, सर्वे संस्काराः, वैज्ञानिकी, संगणकस्य, व्याकरणम्, पाणिनेः।

मञ्जूषा

खण्डः ग

अनुप्रयुक्तव्याकरणम्

5. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितपदानां सन्धिच्छेदं कुरुतः $1 \times 6 = 6$

- (i) <u>एतान्यपि</u> सतां गेहे।
- (ii) एष भगवान् <u>मणिराकाश</u>मण्डलस्य।

(iii) इत <u>इतो देवः</u>।

(iv) <u>प्राचीनश्च</u> श्वेतस्तूपः।

80. 2

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

30 अङ्काः

 $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$

- (v) अद्य <u>ममोपवासः</u>।
- (vi) <u>हितान्न</u> यः संशृणुते स किं प्रभुः।
- अधोलिखितवाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितसमस्पदानां विग्रहाः लेख्या :
 - (i) <u>अहिंसया</u> च भूतात्मा।
 - (ii) प्रेयान् <u>पुण्डरीकपटलस्य</u>।
 - (iii) अयमेव <u>अहोरात्रं</u> जनयति।
 - (iv) सर्वे <u>यथास्थानम्</u> उपविशन्ति।
 - (V) <u>बहुमत्स्योऽयं</u> ह्रदः।
 - (vi) व्रजन्ति ते <u>मूढधियः</u> पराभवम्।
- 7. अधोलिखितवाक्येषु कोष्ठकान्तर्गतप्रकृतिं च योजयित्वा रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयतः $1 \times 8 = 8$

 $1 \times 6 = 6$

- (i) 'एनम् एव ----- भवति परार्द्धसंख्या।' (आ + श्रि + क्त्वा)
- (ii) 'अहो राजाधिराजमन्त्रिणो ----- ।' (वि + भू + क्तिन्)
- (iii) '----- यद्यस्ति।' (पिशुन + तल्)
- (iv) 'अत एव ----- इच्छामि।' (श्रु + तुमुन्)
- (v) '------ बुद्धं प्रति भक्तिभावं दर्शयन्ति।' (भग + मतुप्)
- (vi) 'ततः प्रभाते अत्र ----- ।' (आ + गम् + तव्यत्)
- (vii) 'सूचनापट्टे ----- अस्ति।' (वि + ज्ञप् + क्तिन्)
- (viii) 'नेपथ्ये ----- काव्यपाठं करोति।' (वेताल + ठक्)
- 8. अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु कर्तृ-क्रियापदयोः अन्वितिः क्रियताम् ः $1 \times 5 = 5$
 - (i) 'हुतं च दत्तं च सदैव -----।' (तिष्ठति/तिष्ठन्ति)
 - (ii) 'संगणकभाषायाः जन्म एव न ----- ।' (अभविष्यत्/अभविष्यन्)
 - (iii) 'भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि ----- ।' (पुनर्भवति/पुनर्भवन्ति)
 - (iv) 'लद्दाखप्रदेशीयाः गिरयः ----- ।' (शोभते/शोभन्ते)
 - (v) 'कृतप्रयत्नोऽपि गृहे न -----।' (जीवसि/जीवति)

अथवा

अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु विशेष्यैः सह मञ्जूषायाः विशेषणपदानि योजयतः $1 \times 5 = 5$

- (i) 'क्षुरस्य धारा ----- दुरत्यया।'
- (ii) 'इदम् अभियानं रोचकं ----- चासीत्।'
- (iii) 'तृणानि भूमिरुदकं वाक् चतुर्थी च ----- ।'
- (iv) 'सर्वत्र ----- मे बन्धनमिव राज्यम्।'
- (v) '----- समये राष्ट्रचिन्ता ननु गरीयसी।'

मञ्जूषा

अस्मिन्, निशिता, साहसिकम्, निरुद्धचेष्टस्य, सूनृता।

- 9. अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु कोष्ठकपदैः सह उपयुक्तविभक्तिं प्रयुज्य रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयतः $1 \times 5 = 5$
 - (i) 'मानवः ----- एव उत्सवप्रिय।' (स्वभाव)
 - (ii) '----- प्रति पूर्वाभिमुखा पृथिवी।' (सूर्य)
 - (iii) 'स्वयमेव ----- अवलोकितम्।' (देव)
 - (iv) 'प्रणम्यः एषः ----- ।' (विश्व)
 - (v) '----- यत् प्रतिभाति, तत् कर्तव्यम्।' (भवत्)

खण्डः घ

भाग - I

35 अङ्काः

पठितांश- अवबोधनम्

- 10. अधोलिखितं गद्यांशं, पद्यं, नाट्यांशं च पठित्वा तदाधारितान् प्रश्नान् संस्कृतेन उत्तरतः
 - (क) गद्यांशः

''कस्मिश्चित् जलाशये अनागतविधाता, प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिः, यद्भविष्यश्च इति त्रयो मत्स्याः प्रतिवसन्ति स्म । अथ कदाचित् तं जलाशयं दृष्ट्रवा गच्छद्भिः मत्स्यजीविभिः उक्तम् - 'अहो, बहुमत्स्योऽयं ह्रदः, कदापि न अस्माभिः अन्वेषितः । अद्य तु आहारवृत्तिः संजाता । ततः प्रभाते अत्र आगन्तव्यम् ।' इति निश्चयः ।''

(अ)	एकप	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$	
	(i)	जलाशये कति मत्स्याः प्रतिवसन्ति स्म?	
	(ii)	मत्स्यजीविनः किं दृष्ट्वा प्रभाते आगमनाय चिन्तयन्ति?	
(ब)	पूर्णवा	क्येन उत्तरत।	1
	ह्रदः व	कीदृश आसीत्?	
(स)	यथागि	नेर्देशम् उत्तरत ।	
	(i)	'गच्छद्भिः' इति कस्य पदस्य विशेषणम्?	1/2
	(ii)	'भोजनप्रबन्धः' इति स्थाने किं पदं प्रयुक्तम्?	1/2
	(iii)	'प्रतिवसन्ति स्म' इति क्रियापदस्य किं कर्तृपदम्?	1
	(iv)	'स्थितैः' इत्यस्य किं विलोमपदम् अनुच्छेदे प्रयुक्तम्?	1
पद्यम्			
''स र्ा	केंसखा	साधु न शास्ति योऽधिपम्	
हितान्न	न यः स	ांशृणुते स किंप्रभुः।	
सदानु	कूलेष	हि कुर्वते रतिम्,	
नृपेष्व	मात्येषु	च सर्वसम्पदः ।।''	
प्रश्नाः	:		
(अ)	एकप	देन उत्तरत।	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
	(i)	यः अधिपं न शास्ति स क उच्यते?	
	(ii)	नृपेष्वमात्येषु सदानुकूलेषु काः रतिं कुर्वते?	
(ब)	पूर्णवा	क्येन उत्तरत।	1
	कः वि	कंप्रभुः भवति?	
(स)	यथागि	नेर्देशम् उत्तरत ।	
	(i)	'नृपेष्वमात्येषु' इत्यस्य विशेषणं किम्?	1/2

(ख)

(ii) 'दुष्टः राजा' इत्यर्थे किं पव	म् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्? 1⁄2
(iii) 'सदा विरुद्धेषु' इत्यस्य किं	विलोमपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्? 1
(iv) 'कुर्वते' इत्यस्य कर्तृपदं कि	म्? 1
(ग) नाट्यांश ः	
तथाहि - गोमयानाम् उप आनीतानां दर्भाणां स्तूप	गृहम् । अहो राजाधिराजमन्त्रिणो विभूतिः । गलभेदकम् एतत् प्रस्तरखण्डम्, इतः शिष्यैः गः, अत्र शुष्यमाणैः समिद्भिः अतिनमितः यः । अत एव निःस्पृहत्यागिभिः एतादृशैः गते ।''
प्रश्नाः	
(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत।	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
(i) उपर्युक्तनाट्यांशे कस्य गृहं	वर्ण्यते?
(ii) गोमयानाम् उपलभेदकं किग	ग् अस्ति?
(ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत।	1
राजा तृणवत् कैः गण्यते?	
(स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत।	
(i) 'पाषाणखण्डम्' इत्यर्थे किं	पर्यायपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्? 1/2
(ii) 'गुरुभिः' इत्यस्य विलोमपद	ं किम्? 1⁄2
(iii) 'राजाधिराजमन्त्रिणः' इति	पदं कस्मै प्रयुक्तम्? 1
(iv) 'भूपतिः' इत्यस्य किं पर्याय	पदम् अत्र? 1
11. यथानिर्देशं प्रश्नद्वयम् उत्तरत।	2 + 2 = 4
(अ) 'अयं ह्रदः न कदापि अस्माभिः अन्वेषित च नामनी लिखत।	ः' अस्याः पङ्क्तेः सन्दर्भग्रन्थस्य लेखकस्य

(ब) 'सुखं हि दुःखान्यनुभूय शोभते।' इमां पडि्क्तं कः कं वदति?

- 12. प्रत्येकम् अंशस्य प्रदत्त-भावार्थ-त्रयात् शुद्धं भावार्थं चित्त्वा लिखतः
 - (अ) 'सत्त्वं च न परिभ्रष्टं यद् दरिद्रेषु दुर्लभम्।'
 - (i) दारिद्र्ये जनः भ्रष्टो भवति।
 - (ii) दारिद्र्ये कोऽपि मानव एव भ्रष्टो भवति।
 - (iii) दारिद्र्ये यस्य मनः न भ्रश्यते स एव दुर्लभः।
 - (ब) 'घनीभूतं हिमं गिरिराजस्य शोभां सततं प्रवर्धयति।'
 - (i) छविः हिमालयस्य शोभां वर्धयति।
 - (ii) संचितं हिमम् अनवरतं पर्वतराजहिमालयस्य कान्तिं समृद्धां करोति।
 - (iii) हिमालयस्य द्युतिः शीतीभूतं हिमं वर्धयति।

अथवा

अधोलिखितस्य पद्यस्य प्रदत्तं भावार्थं मञ्जूषाप्रदत्तपदैः पूरयित्वा पुनः लिखतः 1 imes 4 = 4

2 + 2 = 4

 $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$

''शिक्षा क्षयं गच्छति कालपर्ययात्,

सुबद्धमूला निपतन्ति पादपाः।

जलं जलस्थानगतं च शुष्यति

हुतं च दत्तं च सदैव तिष्ठति।।"

भावार्थः

कालः परिवर्तनशीलः तेन सह ------ अपि शनैः शनैः ------ भवति। जलौधेन ------ वृक्षा अपि नष्टा भवन्ति। जलस्थाने विद्यमानं जलमपि ------ परं यज्ञे प्रक्षिप्ता आहुतिः, दानं च सदैव स्थिरं भवतः।

मञ्जूषा

करोति, जनान्, तस्मात्, आत्मवत्।

- अधोलिखितस्य श्लोक**द्वयस्य** प्रदत्तान्वये मञ्जूषातः पदैः रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं कृत्वा अन्वयं पुनः लिखतः
 - (अ) ''निर्वेरा विमुखीभवन्ति सुहृदः स्फीता भवन्त्यापदः।

पापं कर्म च यत्परैरपि कृतं तत्तस्य सम्भाव्यते।।''

अन्वयः निर्वेराः ------ पिमुखीभवन्ति, आपदः स्फीताः ------ परैः अपि च यत्पापं ------ कृतम्, तत् ------ सम्भाव्यते । (ब) ''सत्यमेव जयति नानृतम्, सत्येन पन्था विततो देवयानः । येनाक्रमन्त्यृषयो ह्याप्तकामाः, यत्र तत्सत्यस्य परमं निधानम् । ।'' अन्वयः सत्यम् एव जयति ------ न, देवयानः ------ सत्येन विततः । आप्तकामाः ----- येन अत्र ------ तत् हि सत्यस्य परमं निधानम् ।

मञ्जूषा

आक्रमन्ति, सुहृदः, ऋषयः, भवन्ति, पन्थाः, कर्म, अनृतम्, तस्य।

 अधोलिखितानां 'क' स्तम्भस्य वाक्यांशानां 'ख' स्तम्भस्य वाक्यांशैः सह सार्थकसम्मेलनं कृत्वा वाक्यानि पुनः लिखतः

 $1 \times 4 = 4$

'क'	'ख'
(i) न प्रयोजनमन्तरा	(अ) निमज्जतीन्दोः किरणेष्विवाङ्कः।
(ii) एको हि दोषो गुणसन्निपाते	(ब) पुरुषस्य सोच्छ्वासं मरणम्।
(iii) दारिद्र्यं खलु मनस्विनः	(स) तिब्बतशैल्याः परिचायकाः।
(iv) मठेषु उत्कीर्णा लेखाः	(द) चाणक्यः स्वप्नेऽपि चेष्टते।

15. अधोलिखितेषु वाक्येषु रेखाङ्कितशब्दानां प्रसङ्गानुसारम् सार्थकम् अर्थं चित्वा लिखतः 1 imes 4 = 4

- (अ) कुण्डलम् <u>आखण्डलदिशः</u>।
 - (i) पूर्वदिशः
 - (ii) पश्चिमदिशः
 - (iii) उत्तरदिशः।
- (ब) शान<u>्तिरापः</u>।
 - (i) जलानि

- (ii) भवान्
- (iii) अत्र।
- (स) मुहूर्तकं प्रतिपालयतु।
 - (i) क्षणम्
 - (ii) दिवा
 - (iii) नक्तम्।
- (द) मत्स्यजीविनः मत्स्य<u>संक्षयं</u> करिष्यन्ति।
 - (i) पालनम्
 - (ii) समृद्धिः
 - (iii) विनाशम्।

खण्ड ः घ भाग - II 10 अङ्काः

सामान्यः संस्कृतसाहित्यपरिचयः

16. (अ) अधोलिखितेषु कस्यापि एकस्य संक्षिप्तः परिचयः संस्कृतेन लेख्यः
 भासः, कालिदासः, विष्णुशर्मा ।

अथवा

अधोलिखतेषु मञ्जूषापदसहायतया रिक्तस्थानानि पूरयित्वा पुनः लिखतः $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$

- (i) नाटकेषु विघ्नविधाताय प्रारम्भे ------ भवति ।
- (ii) नान्दीं ----- पठति।
- (iii) खण्डकाव्यस्य अपरं नाम ------ अस्ति।
- (iv) सुश्रुतसंहिता ----- ग्रन्थः अस्ति ।
- (v) छन्दोरहितरचना ------ अभिधीयते।
- (vi) पञ्चतन्त्रस्य लेखकः ----- अस्ति।
- (vii) महाकाव्यं ----- विभक्तं भवति।

- (viii) नाटकेषु वृद्धसेवकः ----- कथ्यते।
- (ix) कौटिल्यस्य अपरं नाम ------ अपि अस्ति।
- (x) वराहमिहिरेण ----- लिखितः ।

मञ्जूषा

बृहत्संहिताग्रन्थः, नान्दी, चाणक्यः, गीतिकाव्यम्, कञ्चुकी, आयुर्वेदस्य, सर्गेषु, गद्यम्, विष्णुशर्मा, सूत्रधारः।

(ब) महाकाव्यस्य का अपि **पञ्च** विशेषताः संस्कृतेन लिखत।

अंक योजना - संस्कृतम् (केन्द्रिकम्)

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 100

कृपया ध्यान दीजिए ः

- कुछ प्रश्नों के विकल्पात्मक उत्तर भी हो सकते हैं। इस अंक योजना में दिए गए उत्तर निदर्शनात्मक हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त भी संदर्भानुसार सही उत्तर हो सकते हैं, अतः अंक दिए जाएँ।
- अनुच्छेद अथवा श्लोकों पर आधारित प्रश्न अवबोधनात्मक हैं। विद्यार्थी अनुच्छेद में दिये गए शब्दों के स्थान पर पर्यायवाची शब्दों का प्रयोग भी कर सकते हैं इसके लिए भी अंक दिए जाएं। विद्यार्थी उत्तर देते समय उपयुक्त विभक्ति अथवा वचन का प्रयोग नहीं करते तो अंशतः अंक काटे जाएं संपूर्ण नहीं।
- 3. त्रुटिपूर्ण वर्तनी अथवा व्याकरणात्मक प्रयोगों के लिए अनुपाततः अंक काटे जाएं न कि पूरे अंक।
- 4. आंशिक दृष्टि से सही उत्तरों के लिए भी अंशतः अंक अवश्य दिए जाएं।
- 5. खण्ड 'ख' में (रचनात्मक कार्यम्) के अन्तर्गत 'चित्र वर्णन' व 'अनुच्देद लेखन' में विकल्प समझा जाए। बच्चों ने जो भाग भी किया हो अंक दिए जाएँ। वाक्य संरचना प्रमुख है न कि वाक्य का सौंदर्य तत्त्व। आंशिक वाक्य-शुद्धता के लिए भी अंक दिए जाएँ।

संस्कृत (ऐच्छिक) प्रश्नपत्र संख्या 22/1

खण्ड 'क'

अपटितांश - अवबोधन 10 अङ्काः

1. (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत। प्रत्येक भाग के लिए ½ अंक।

 $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

- (i) एकतया
- (ii) रज्जुरूपम्
- (iii) एकतायाः
- (iv) गजम्
- (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत दो प्रश्न। प्रत्येक भाग के लिए 1 अंक। $1 \times 2 = 2$
 - (i) यदा अस्माकं विचाराः ----- असाध्यं भवति।
 - (ii) यस्मिन् देशे ------ नैव शक्नोति।

	III	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत	चार प्रश्न	। प्रत्येक भ	ाग के लिए 1 अंक	51	$1 \times 4 = 4$
		(i) स्वतन्त्रता					
		(ii) रक्षितुम्					
		(iii) बलशालिनं					
		(iv) भारतं					
	IV	'एकतायाः महत्त्वम्	'⁄एकता⁄अथ	वा अन्य उप	युक्त शीर्षक		2
				खण्ड	'ख'		
			सं	स्कृतेन रचना	त्मककार्यम्		15 अङ्काः
2.	पत्रले	खनम् 10 रिक्तर	थान। प्रत्येक	भाग के लिए	ए ¹ ⁄2 अंक		$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$
	(i)	शकुन्तले	(vi) नर्द	ोषु			
	(ii)	त्वया	(vii) प्रधि	क्षेपन्ति			
	(iii)) अस्माकम्	(viii) वि	वेधरोगैः			
	(iv)	अभियानम्	(ix) जा	गरूकान्			
	(v)	दृश्यते	(x) निर्	वेदय			
3.	लघुक	व्या 10 रिक्तस्थ	ान । प्रत्येक भ	ग के लिए ¹	⁄2 अंक		$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$
	(i)	नर्मदातटे	(vi)	अधावन्			
	(ii)	अनेकानि	(vii)	वानरः			
	(iii)) सह	(viii)	खगाः			
	(iv)	एकदा	(ix)	भो			
	(v)	संजाता	(x)	गृहस्य			
4.	चित्रल	तेखनम्					$1 \times 5 = 5$

बच्चों से सरल, संक्षिप्त वाक्य अपेक्षित हैं। केवल वाक्य की शुद्धता देखी जाए। इस प्रश्न का प्रमुख उद्देश्य वाक्य रचना है। वाक्य लघु अथवा दीर्घ हो यह महत्वपूर्ण नहीं हैं। व्याकरणिक दृष्टि से शुद्ध होने पर पूर्ण अंक दिये जाएँ। मंजूषा में दिए गए शब्द सहायतार्थ हैं, बच्चे शब्द चुने अथवा नहीं - आवश्यक नहीं। वे स्वयं शब्दों का प्रयोग कर वाक्य-निर्माण कर सकते हैं। बच्चे स्वयं भी मंजूषा में दिए गए शब्दों की विभक्तियाँ आदि भी बदल सकते हैं अतः अंक दिए जाएँ। त्रुटियों के अंक अंशतः काटे जाएँ। पूर्णतया शुद्ध होने पर ही 5 अंक दिए जाएँ। प्रत्येक वाक्य के लिए 1 अंक हैं।

खण्ड 'ग'

करणम्

30 अङ्काः

 $1 \times 6 = 6$

 $1 \times 6 = 6$

- (i) यथा + अन्धकारादिव
- (ii) सः/सो + अयम्
- (iii) किरणेषु + इव + अङ्कः अथवा किरणेष्विव + अङ्कः अथवा किरणेषु + इवाङ्कः
- (iv) लोभः + चेद्⁄ चेत्
- (v) हितात् + न
- (vi) मम + उपवासः

6. समस्तपदविग्रह

संधिच्छेद

5.

- (i) आप्ताः कामाः यैः ते
- (ii) न अभियुक्तानाम्
- (iii) सर्वाः च ताः सम्पदः/सर्वाः सम्पदः
- (iv) अहः च रात्रिः च अनयोः/तयोः समाहारः
- (v) राज्ञः लक्ष्मीः
- (vi) कल्पानां भेदाः/कल्पस्य भेदाः

 7. प्रकृति - प्रत्यय (i) आगन्तव्यम्
 1 × 8 = 8

(ii) आहूताः

- (iii) विज्ञप्तिः
- (iv) निर्मत्स्यतां
- (v) पिशुनता
- (vi) साहसिकम्
- (vii) त्यक्तुं
- (viii) राजमन्त्रिणः

8. कर्तृक्रियापद अन्वितिः

- (i) वितरति
- (ii) अध्यास्ते
- (iii) सञ्जाता
- (iv) वयम्
- (v) शोभन्ते

अथवा

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

- (i) अस्मिन् 1 × 5 = 5
 (ii) द्वादशसु
 (iii) दक्षिणम्
 (iv) दुराराध्या
 (v) शोभनानाम्
 उपयुक्तविभविंत लिखत 1 × 5 = 5
 (i) सन्तापेन
 (ii) शिष्येण√शिष्याभ्याम्∕शिष्यैः
- (iii) वन्दिनः

9.

- (iv) पर्वताद्⁄पर्वतात्
- (v) हितात्

414

			खण्ड 'घ'	
			पठितांश - अवबोधनम्	35 अङ्काः
•	(क)	पद्यं		
		(अ)	एकपदेन उत्तरत दो प्रश्न। प्रत्येक के लिए ½ अंक।	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
			(i) सदयं	
			(ii) परोपकरणम्	
		(ब)	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत एक प्रश्न के लिए 1 अंक	$1 \times 1 = 1$
			येषां वदनं प्रसादसदनं हृदयं सदयं वाचः सुधामुचः परोपकरणं करणं ते खलु जनैः वन्दनीयाः भवन्ति।	
		(स)	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत 4 प्रश्न।	
			(i) वदनम्	1/2
			(ii) सुधा	1/2
			(iii) वाचः	1
			(iv) सदयम्	1
	(ख)	गद्यांश्व	τ	
		(अ)	एकपदेन उत्तरत दो प्रश्न। प्रत्येक के लिए ½ अंक।	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
			(i) संगणकस्य	
			(ii) सूर्यम्	
		(ब)	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत एक प्रश्न के लिए 1 अंक	
			। एकं शून्यं च	1
		(स)	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत 4 प्रश्न।	
			(i) वयम्	1/2
			(ii) वर्तमानकाले	1/2
			(iii) पृथिवी	1
			(iv) आर्यभटेन⁄ शून्येन	1

10.

(ग) नाट्यांशः

	~ /	(अ)	एकपदेन उत्तरत दो प्रश्न। प्रत्येक के लिए ½ अंक।	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$						
			(i) अन्तरापणे							
			(ii) पर्वताद्⁄पर्वतात्							
		(ब)	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत एक प्रश्न के लिए 1 अंक	1						
			अद्य इच्छामि । ⁄ यदि इच्छामि ।							
		(स)	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत 4 प्रश्न।							
			(i) अहम्	1/2						
			(ii) भोजनानाम्	1/2						
		(स)	(i) अनार्ये	1						
			(ii) नटी कृते∕नट्यै	1						
11.	प्रश्नों	के उत्त	तर दीजिए							
	(i)	चन्द्रग्	ुप्तः, चाणक्यम्	1 + 1						
	(ii)	चारुव	स्तम्, भासः	1 + 1						
12.	भाव-	संबंधी		$2 \times 2 = 4$						
	(अ)	(i)	राजनि सचिवेषु परस्परं सहमतेषु राज्यस्य सर्वसमृद्धिर्भवति ।							
	(ब)	(i)	यदि मनुष्ये एको लोभ एव वर्तते तदा अन्येषां दुर्गुणानां का आवश्यकता।							
			अथवा							
		(i) \$	शरीरम् (ii) ज्ञानेन (iii) आत्मा (iv) सत्यस्य	$1 \times 4 = 4$						
13.	अन्वय	ा-संबंध	π	$1/2 \times 8 = 4$						
	(अ)	(i) 3	अशक्तैः (ii) प्रपलायनम् (iii) दुर्गः (iv) तेषाम्							
	(ब)	(i) I	नायाविषु (ii) मूढधियः (iii) निशिताः (iv) असंवृताङ्गान्							

$1 \times 4 = 4$
$1 \times 4 = 4$
10 अङ्काः
भाषा ाक्यों । 5
$1/2 \times 10 = 5$
5
Γ

संस्कृत (ऐच्छिक) प्रश्नपत्र संख्या 22

खण्ड 'क'

अपठितांश - अवबोधन 10 अङ्काः

1.	(अ)	एकपदेन उत्तरत। प्रत्येक भाग के लिए ½ अंक।	$1/2 \times 4 = 2$
		(i) गौतमीनामधेयायाः	
		(ii) काष्ठखण्डानि	
		(iii) बिलात्	
		(iv) वन्यफलानि∕ वन्यफलम्	
	(ब)	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत दो प्रश्न। प्रत्येक भाग के लिए 1 अंक।	$1 \times 2 = 2$
		(i) यत् जातस्य निधनम् अवश्यमेव भवति जीवति।	
		(ii) गौतमी स्वकीयं मृतं पुत्रं पुनः जीवयितुं प्रार्थितवती।	
	(स)	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत चार प्रश्न। प्रत्येक भाग के लिए 1 अंक।	$1 \times 4 = 4$
		(i) मधुराणि	
		(ii) निधनम्	
		(iii) गत्वा / निर्गत्य	
		(iv) बुद्धः	
	(द)	'गौतमीकथा' / गौतमीगाथा / मृतः पुनः न जीवति अथवा अन्य उपयुक्त शीर्षक	2
		खण्ड 'ख'	
		संस्कृतेन रचनात्मककार्यम्	15 अङ्काः
2.	पत्रलेख	खनम् 10 रिक्तस्थान। प्रत्येक भाग के लिए ½ अंक	$\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$
	(i)	तत्रास्तु (vi) ऊर्णावस्त्राणि	
	(ii)	हिमालयस्य (vii) सरलाः	

(iii) हिमानी (viii) दृश्यते

- (iv) राजते (ix) आनन्दम्
- (v) प्रवहति (x) मातापितृचरणेषु
- 3. लघुकथा 10 रिक्तस्थान । प्रत्येक भाग के लिए $\frac{1}{2}$ अंक $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$
 - (i) वने (vi) वनराज!
 - (ii) वृक्षस्य (vii) सहायताम्
 - (iii) मूषकः (viii) श्रुत्वा
 - (iv) निद्रा (ix) तम्
 - (v) क्रन्दन् (x) व्याधैः
- 4. चित्रलेखनम्

बच्चों से सरल, संक्षिप्त वाक्य अपेक्षित हैं। केवल वाक्य की शुद्धता देखी जाए। इस प्रश्न का प्रमुख उद्देश्य वाक्य रचना है। वाक्य लघु अथवा दीर्घ हो यह महत्वपूर्ण नहीं हैं। व्याकरणिक दृष्टि से शुद्ध होने पर पूर्ण अंक दिये जाएँ। मंजूषा में दिए गए शब्द सहायतार्थ हैं, बच्चे शब्द चुने अथवा नहीं - आवश्यक नहीं। वे स्वयं शब्दों का प्रयोग कर वाक्य-निर्माण कर सकते हैं। बच्चे स्वयं भी मंजूषा में दिए गए शब्दों की विभक्तियाँ आदि भी बदल सकते हैं अतः अंक दिए जाएँ। त्रुटियों के अंक अंशतः काटे जाएँ। पूर्णतया शुद्ध होने पर ही 5 अंक दिए जाएँ। प्रत्येक वाक्य के लिए 1 अंक हैं।

खण्ड 'ग'

अनुप्रयुक्त व्याकरणम्

30 अङ्काः

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

5. संधिच्छे

 $1 \times 6 = 6$

- (i) एतानि + अपि
- (ii) मणिः + आकाश
- (iii) इतः + देवः
- (iv) प्राचीनः / प्राचीनस् + च
- (v) मम + उपवासः
- (vi) हितात् + न

6.	समस्तपदविग्रह	$1 \times 6 = 6$
	(i) न हिंसया	
	(ii) पुण्डरीकाणां पटलस्य	
	(iii) अहः च रात्रिः च अनयोः / तयोः समाहारः	
	(iv) स्थानम् अनतिक्रम्य	
	(v) बहवः मत्स्याः यस्मिन् सः	
	(vi) मूढा धीः येषां ते	
7.	प्रकृति - प्रत्यय	$1 \times 8 = 8$
	(i) आश्रित्य	
	(ii) विभूतिः	
	(iii) पिशुनता	
	(iv) श्रोतुम्	
	(v) भगवन्तम्	
	(vi) आगन्तव्यम्	
	(vii) विज्ञप्तिः	
	(viii) वैतालिकः	

8. कर्तृक्रियापद अन्वितिः

- (i) तिष्ठति
- (ii) अभविष्यत्
- (iii) पुनर्भवन्ति
- (iv) शोभन्ते
- (v) जीवति

अथवा

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

	(i)	निशिता	$1 \times 5 = 5$
	(ii)	साहसिकम्	
	(iii)	सूनृता	
	(iv)	निरुद्धचेष्टस्य	
	(v)	अस्मिन्	
9.	उपयुक	तविभक्ति लिखत	$1 \times 5 = 5$
	(i)	स्वभावात्	
	(ii)	सूर्यम्	
	(iii)	देवेन	
	(iv)	विश्वेषाम्	
	(v)	भवते अथवा भवद्भ्यास् अथवा भवद्भ्यः	
		ात्मान (
		खण्ड '	घ'
		खण्ड पठितांश - अव	
10.	(क)	पठितांश - अव	
10.	(क)	पठितांश - अव	बोधनम् 35 अङ्काः
10.	(क)	प ठितांश - अव पद्यं	बोधनम् 35 अङ्काः
10.	(क)	पठितांश - अव पद्यं (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत दो प्रश्न। प्रत्येक के	बोधनम् 35 अङ्काः
10.	(क)	पठितांश - अव पद्यं (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत दो प्रश्न। प्रत्येक के (i) त्रयः	बोधनम् 35 अङ्काः 5 लिए ½ अंक। ½ × 2 = 1
10.	(क)	पठितांश - अव पद्यं (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत दो प्रश्न । प्रत्येक के (i) त्रयः (ii) जलाशयम्	बोधनम् 35 अङ्काः 5 लिए ½ अंक। ½ × 2 = 1
10.	(क)	पठितांश - अव पद्यं (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत दो प्रश्न । प्रत्येक के (i) त्रयः (ii) जलाशयम् (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत एक प्रश्न के लिप	बोधनम् 35 अङ्काः 5 लिए ½ अंक। ½ × 2 = 1
10.	(क)	पठितांश - अव पद्यं (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत दो प्रश्न । प्रत्येक के (i) त्रयः (ii) जलाशयम् (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत एक प्रश्न के लिप इदः बहुमत्स्यः आसीत् ।	बोधनम् 35 अङ्काः 5 लिए ½ अंक। ½ × 2 = 1
10.	(क)	पठितांश - अव पद्यं (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत दो प्रश्न । प्रत्येक के (i) त्रयः (ii) जलाशयम् (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत एक प्रश्न के लिप इदः बहुमत्स्यः आसीत् । (स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत 4 प्रश्न ।	बोधनम् 35 अङ्काः 5 लिए ½ अंक। ½ × 2 = 1 ए 1 अंक 1 × 1 = 1
10.	(क)	पठितांश - अव पद्यं (अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत दो प्रश्न । प्रत्येक के (i) त्रयः (ii) जलाशयम् (ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत एक प्रश्न के लिप इदः बहुमत्स्यः आसीत् । (स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत 4 प्रश्न । (i) मत्स्यजीविभिः	बोधनम् 35 अङ्काः 5 लिए ¹ ⁄ ₂ अंक। ए 1 अंक $1 \times 1 = 1$ ¹ ⁄ ₂

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(ख) पद्यम्

	(9)	141		
		(अ)	एकपदेन उत्तरत दो प्रश्न। प्रत्येक के लिए ½ अंक।	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
			(i) किंसखा	
			(ii) सर्वसम्पदः	
		(ब)	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत एक प्रश्न के लिए 1 अंक	
			यः हितात् न संशृणुते।	1
		(स)	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत 4 प्रश्न।	
			(i) सदानुकूलेषु	1/2
			(ii) किंप्रभुः	1/2
			(iii) सदानुकूलेषु	1
			(iv) सर्वसम्पदः	1
	(ग)	नाट्य	गं शः	
		(अ)	एकपदेन उत्तरत दो प्रश्न। प्रत्येक के लिए ½ अंक।	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
			(i) चाणक्यस्य	
			(ii) प्रस्तरखण्डम्	
		(ब)	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत एक प्रश्न के लिए 1 अंक	1
			निःस्पृहत्यागिभिः।	
		(स)	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत 4 प्रश्न।	
			(i) प्रस्तरखण्डम्	1/2
			(ii) शिष्यै:	1/2
			(iii) चाणक्याय	1
			(iv) राजा	1
11.	प्रश्नों	के उत्त	तर दीजिए	
	(i)	पञ्चत	तन्त्रम्, विष्णुशर्मा	1 + 1
	(ii)	चारुद	त्तः, विदूषकम् ∕ मैत्रेयम्	1 + 1

12.	भाव-संबंधी	$2 \times 2 = 4$
	(अ) (iii) दारिद्र्ये यस्य मनः न भ्रश्यते स एव दुर्लभः।	
	(ब) (ii) संचितं हिमम् अनवरतं।	
	अथवा	
	(i) विद्या (ii) विस्मृता (iii) स्थिरमूलाः (iv) शुष्यति	$1 \times 4 = 4$
13.	अन्वय-संबंधी	$\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$
	(अ) (i) सुहृदः (ii) भवन्ति (iii) कर्म (iv) तस्य	
	(ब) (i) अनृतम् (ii) पन्थाः (iii) ऋषयः (iv) आक्रमन्ति	
14.	अर्थ-संबंधी	$1 \times 4 = 4$
	(i) न प्रयोजनमन्तरा (द) चाणक्यः स्वप्नेऽपि चेष्टते।	
	(ii) एको हि दोषो गुणसन्निपाते (अ) निमज्जतीन्दोः किरणेष्विवाङ्कः।	
	(iii) दारिद्र्यं खलु मनस्विनः (ब) पुरुषस्य सोच्छ्वासं मरणम्।	
	(iv) मठेषु उत्कीर्णा लेखाः (स) तिब्बतशैल्याः परिचायकाः ।	
15.	शब्दार्थ-संबंधी	$1 \times 4 = 4$
	(अ) (i) पूर्वदिशः	
	(ब) (i) जलानि	
	(स) (i) क्षणम्	
	(द) (ii) विनाशम्	
	खण्ड 'घ'	
	सामान्यः संस्कृतसाहित्यपरिचयः	10 अङ्काः
16.	 (अ) संक्षिप्तः परिचय यहाँ एक-एक अंक रचना, देश और काल के लिए तथा दो अंक भाषा के लिए दिए जाएँ। इस प्रश्न में सरल संस्कृत वाक्य में लिख सकते हैं। वाक्यों में व्याकरण वर्तनी आदि की दृष्टि से अनुपाततः अंक काटे जाएँ न कि पूर्ण। 	5

अथवा

(i) नान्दी (vi) विष्णुशर्मा

 $1/2 \times 10 = 5$

5

- (ii) सूत्रधारः (vii) सर्गेषु
- (iii) गीतिकाव्यम् (viii) कञ्चुकी
- (iv) आयुर्वेदस्य (ix) चाणक्यः
- (v) गद्यम् (x) बृहत्संहिताग्रन्थः
- (ब) महाकाव्यानुरूप विशेषताओं सम्बन्धी
 - 1 सर्गबन्धयुक्तम्
 - 2 धीरोदात्तनायकयुक्तम्
 - 3 प्राकृतिकवर्णनयुक्तम्
 - 4 श्रृंगारो वीरो व रसः
 - 5 प्रख्यातकथायुक्तम् इत्यादिकम्।

संस्कृतम् (ऐच्छिकम्)

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अङ्कः 100

निर्देशाः					
1. उत्तराणि उत्तरपुस्तिकायाम् एव लेखनीयानि।					
2. संकेताभावे सर्वेषां प्रश्नानामुत्तराणि संस्कृतेनैव लेखनीयानि।					
अस्मिन् प्रश्नपत्रे चत्वारः खण्डाः सन्ति।					
खण्डः क अपठितांश-अवबोधनम्	15 अङ्काः				
खण्डः ख संस्कृतेन रचनात्मककार्यम्	15 अङ्काः				
खण्डः ग पठितांश - अवबोधनम् संस्कृतसाहित्यस्य परिचयः च	40+10 = 50 अङ्गाः				
खण्डः घ छन्दोऽलङ्काराः	20 अङ्काः				

प्रश्नपत्र संख्या 49/1 खण्डः क अपटितांश - अवबोधनम्

15 अङ्काः

- 1. अधोलिखितम् अनुच्छेदद्वयं पठित्वा प्रदत्तान् प्रश्नान् संस्कृतेन उत्तरतः
 - (क) प्रथमः अनुच्छेदः

स्वपन् जनः कथं जपं ध्यानं वा कर्तुं शक्नोति। निद्रा जपं च युगपद् न भवतः। निद्रायां मनोवृत्तिः लीना भवति सा च तदेव भवति यद् निद्रायाः पूर्वं च सततम् अचिन्तयत्। अतः जपन् ध्यायन् वा नरः सुप्यात्, एवं पुरुषो यदा उत्थास्यति तदा तदेव पुनः चिन्तयिष्यति यत्सोऽनिद्रितः जपम् अकरोत् यतो वृत्तिर्यत्र लीना भवति तस्मिन् एव सा उदेति। एवं निद्रायाः पूर्वं पश्चाद् वा मनो जपे ध्याने वा प्रलीनं भवेत्।

प्रश्नाः

- (अ) एकपदेनोत्तरत । $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
 - (i) स्वपन् कः भवति?
 - (ii) मनोवृत्तिः निद्रायां कीदृशी भवति?

(ब) पूर्णवाक्येनोत्तरत । $1 \times 2 = 2$ पुरुष उत्थाय किं चिन्तयिष्यति?

 $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

 $1 \times 2 = 2$

- (स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत।
 - (i) 'उत्थास्यति' अस्य कर्तृपदं किम्?
 - (ii) 'जागृतः' अस्य कः पर्यायः?
 - (iii) 'यस्मिन्' अस्य विलोमपदं किम्?
 - (iv) 'जनः' अस्य विशेषणं किम्?
- (ख) द्वितीयः अनुच्छेदः

यो जनो यत्र नियुक्तः स्यात् स स्वनियतधर्मस्य स्वनियतकर्मणो वा पालनं निश्छलः अप्रमादः सन् वा कुर्यात् । यदि कश्चित् शासनकर्मसु नियुज्यते तर्हि स स्वराजधर्मम् अवश्यं पालयतु । कश्चित् शिक्षकः चिकित्सालये चिकित्सकः कार्यालये अध्यक्षः, उद्योगस्य अध्यक्षः, विपणिकारो वा भवितुं शक्नोति, स तत्रैव स्वकर्म, कार्यभारं सत्परिश्रमेण निष्ठया वा परिपूर्णं करोतु । भगवान् श्रीकृष्णः गीतायां यज्ञार्थात् कर्मणः इत्युक्तवान् । अत्र यज्ञशब्दः सार्थको गभीरश्च । भगवतो मतेन तु इदमेव कथयितुं शक्यते यत् निःस्वार्थभावेन श्रेष्ठस्य कर्मणः पालनमेव यज्ञकर्म भवति । अनेनैव रूपेण परमेश्वरस्य पूजनं कुर्वन् मानवः सर्वत्र संसिद्धिं प्राप्नोति ।

प्रश्नाः

- (अ) एकपदेनोत्तरत।
 - (i) जनः कथं कर्मणः पालनं कुर्यात्?
 - (ii) मानवः सर्वत्र कां प्राप्नोति?
- (ब) पूर्णवाक्येनोत्तरत । $2 \times 1 = 2$
 - शासनकर्मणि नियुक्तः किं करोतु?

(स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत । $1 \times 4 = 4$

- (i) 'प्राप्नोति' अस्याः क्रियायाः कर्तृपदं किम्?
- (ii) 'अर्चनम्' अस्य कः पर्यायः अत्र प्रयुक्तः?
- (iii) 'निःस्वार्थः' अस्य विलोमपदं किम्?

(द) अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते उपयुक्तं शीर्षकं संस्कृतेन लिखत।

खण्डः ख

संस्कृतेन रचनात्मकलेखनम्

2. मञ्जूषातः उचितसङ्केतान् गृहीत्वा अधोलिखितां कथां पूरयित्वा लिखतः 1 imes 10 = 10

कथा ः

मञ्जूषा

चकितो 2. निर्झरेषु 3. आसक्तः 4. भवनम् 5. वैष्णवे 6. वदति 7. निवसामि
 8. उदररोगाः 9. एकाकी 10. अदर्शयत्।

 मञ्जूषातः पदानि चित्वा प्रधानमन्त्रिणः ''स्वच्छताभियानम्'' इति विषयम् अधिकृत्य पञ्च वाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत।

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

मञ्जूषा

महात्मगान्धिनः जन्मदिवसे, 2. अघोषयत् 3. नव नव, 4. मनोनीतान्,
 स्वच्छतया, 6. नश्यन्ति, 7. रोगाः, 8. सर्वत्र, 9. राजनीतौ, 10 दैनिके जीवने,
 गृहे 12. देशे, 13. कार्येषु, 14. तत्परता, 15. स्वच्छम्, 16. मनः, 17. कार्येषु,
 18. व्यग्रता, 19. सिद्धिम् ।

2

15 अङ्काः

		पठितांश - अवबोधनम् संस्कृतसाहित्यस्य परिचय ः च	40+10=50 अङ्काः
अर्धा	लेखितं	पद्यं, गद्यांशं नाट्यांशं च पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नान् संस्कृतेन उत्तरत ः	
(क)	पद्यम्		
	''याव	त्स्वस्थमिदं कलेवरगृहं यावच्च दूरे जरा,	
	यावच	वेन्द्रियशक्तिरप्रतिहता यावत्क्षयो नायुषः ।	
	आत्म	श्रेयसि तावदेव विदुषा कार्यः प्रयत्नो महान्,	
	प्रोद्दीप	ते भवने च कूपखननं प्रत्युद्यमः कीदृशः ।।''	
	प्रश्ना	:	
	(अ)	एकपदेनोत्तरत ।	$1/2 \times 2 = 1$
		(i) जरा कुत्र अस्ति?	
		(ii) कीदृशः प्रयत्नः कार्यः?	
	(ब)	पूर्णवाक्येनोत्तरत ।	$1 \times 2 = 2$
		प्रदीप्ते भवने किं न युक्तम्?	
	(स)	यथानिर्देशमुत्तरत ।	$1/2 \times 4 = 2$
		(i) 'शक्तिः' अस्य विशेषणं किम्?	
		(ii) 'शरीरम्' अस्य कः पर्यायः?	
		(iii) 'इदम्' इति सर्वनामपदं कस्य कृते प्रयुक्तम्?	
		(iv) किं 'सम्बद्धम्' अव्ययपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्?	

खण्ड : ग

(ख) गद्यांशः

4.

''तस्मै राज्ञे व्ययार्थं रत्नचतुष्ट्यं दास्यामि । एतेषां माहात्म्यम् - एकं रत्नं यद्वस्तु स्मर्यते तद्ददाति । द्वितीयरत्नेन भोजनादिकम् अमृततुल्यम् उत्पद्यते । तृतीयरत्नात् चतुरङ्गबलं भवति । चतुर्थाद् रत्नादिदिव्याभरणानि जायन्ते । तदेतानि रत्नानि गृहीत्वा राज्ञो हस्ते प्रयच्छेति ।''

प्रश्नाः

(अ)	एकपदेनोत्तरत ।	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
	(i) प्रथमेन रत्नेन किं स्मर्यते?	
	(ii) अमृततुल्यं किमुत्पद्यते?	
(ब)	पूर्णवाक्येनोत्तरत ।	$1 \times 2 = 2$
	(अहम्) राज्ञे किं दास्यामि?	
(स)	यथानिर्देशमुत्तरत ।	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
	(i) 'ददाति' अस्य कर्तृपदं किम्?	

''कौसल्या जात! अस्ति ते माता? स्मरसि वा तातम्? नहि । लवः कौसल्या ततः कस्य त्वमु? भगवतः सुगृहीतनामधेयस्य वाल्मीकेः। लवः अयि जात। कथयितव्यं कथय। कौसल्या एतावदेव जानामि । (प्रविश्य सम्भ्रान्ताः) लवः

(ii) 'आदाय' अस्य कः पर्यायः अत्र प्रयुक्तः?

(iv) 'विषम्' अस्य किं विलोमपदम् अत्र प्रयुक्तम्?

(iii) 'एतेषां माहात्म्यम्' अत्र 'एतेषाम्' इतिपदं केभ्यः प्रयुक्तम्?

कुमार! कुमार! अश्वोऽश्व इति कोऽपि भूतविशेषो जनपदेष्वनुश्रूयते, बटवः सोऽयमधुनाऽस्मामिः स्वयं प्रत्यक्षीकृतः ।''

 $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

प्रश्नाः

(ग) नाट्यांशः

- (अ) एकपदेनोत्तरत।
 - 'वाल्मीकेः' अस्य किं विशेषणम्? (i)
 - (ii) अस्माभिः कः भूतविशेषः प्रत्यक्षीकृतः?

		(ब) पूर्णव	ाक्येन उत्तरत।			$1 \times 2 = 2$
		भूतवि				
		(स) यथानि	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$			
		(i)	'अनुश्रूयते' उ	अस्य कर्तृपदं वि	केम्?	
		(ii)	'अस्माभिः' इ	ति सर्वनामपद	ं केभ्यः प्रयुक्तम्?	
		(iii)	'इदानीम्' अन	स्य कः पर्यायः	अत्र प्रयुक्तः?	
		(iv)	'परोक्षीकृतः'	अस्य विलोमप	ादं किम्?	
5.	शब्दाः	र्थान् मेलयित्व	। लिखत ।			$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
		शब्दाः			अर्थाः	
	(अ)	अभिधीयसे		(i)	पठितम्	
	(ब)	अधीतम्		(ii)	पीड़िताः	
	(स)	खलीकरोति		(iii)	कथ्यसे	
	(द)	विक्लवाः		(iv)	दुष्टीकरोति ।	
6.	रेखाछि	ङ्कतपदानि अ	गाधृत्य प्रश्ननिम	र्णि कुरुतः ।		$1 \times 4 = 4$
	(i)	'अन्धन <u>्तमः</u>	0	9		
	(ii)	'तद <u>्धावत</u> ोऽ	न्यानत्येति ।'			
	(iii)	'असूर्या नाम	। ते <u>लोकाः</u> ।'			
	(iv)	'दिदेश <u>कौत्</u> र	<u>ताय</u> समस्तमेव	l '		
7.	अधोर्ा	लेखित भावार्थ र	योः रिक्तस्थानप	र्गतें मञ्जषापत	रसहायतया कृत्वा लिखतः	$\frac{1}{2} \times 12 = 6$
			म ते लोका अ		-	,2,(12) 0
		9	भगच्छन्ति ये व	6		
		भावार्थः				
			च्छया मृत्योः	(i) ——	—— महत्पापं भवति ।	ये जनाः
			-		गुत्योः (iii)	

लोकान् प्राप्नुवन्ति तत्र (iv) ------ अन्धकारः भवति (v) ------कीदृशम् अपि (vi) ------ न भवति अतः आत्मवधो नैव कार्यः ।

(ब) ''नालम्बते दैष्टिकतां न निषीदति पौरुषे।

शब्दार्थो सत्कविरिव द्वयं विद्वानपेक्षते।।''

भावार्थः

यथा श्रेष्ठः कविः (i) ------ प्रकाशयितुं (ii) ------ तेषामू, अर्थम् (iii) ------ एव प्रयुङ्क्ते येन कविता (iv) ------ स्यात् एवमेव राजा अपि न केवलं (v) ------ आश्रयते न वा केवलं (vi) ------ ।

मञ्जूषा

पदानि, 2. प्रभावपूर्णा, 3. वरणम्, 4. अनन्तरम्, 5. तत्र, 6. सुखम्,
 7. स्वकवित्वम्, 8. अभिज्ञाय, 9. एतादृशाः, 10. महान्, 11. भाग्यम्, 12. पुरुषार्थम् ।

- 8. अधोलिखितयोः श्लोकयोः अन्वयद्वये रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं कुरुत : $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$
 - (अ) ''तथेति तस्यावितथं प्रतीतः, प्रत्यग्रहीत्संगरमग्रजन्मा।

गामात्तसारां रघुरप्यवेक्ष्य निष्क्रष्टुमर्थं चकमे कुबेरात्।।"

अन्वयः

तथा इति अवितथं -----(i) अग्रजन्मा संगरम् प्रत्यग्रहीत् । रघुः अपि गाम् -----(ii) अवेक्ष्य कुबेरात् -----(iii) निष्क्रष्टुं चकमे ।

(ब) ''गिरौ कलापी गगने पयोदो लक्षान्तरेऽर्कश्च जले च पद्मम्।

इन्दुर्दिलक्षे कुमुदस्य बन्धुर्यो यस्य मित्रं न हितस्य दूरम्।।"

अन्वयः

गिरौ कलापी गगने पयोदः लक्षान्तरे ------(i) अर्कः जले च पद्मम् द्विलक्षे -----(ii) कुमुदस्य बन्धुः यः यस्य मित्रम् हि तस्य -----(iii) न्।

9.	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत ।	

	(अ)	कर्तृपदं क्रियापदं च चिनुत ।	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
		(i) 'नाशयति च पुरुषमत्यासङ्गो विषयेषु।'	
		(ii) 'अहं देशसेवां कर्तुं गृहाद् बहिरभवम्।'	
	(ब)	विशेषणपदं चिनुत।	$1 \times 2 = 2$
		(i) 'महाराज! नववार्षिकी मे कन्या।'	
		(ii) 'सप्त ग्रहाः स्वर्गं परितो भ्रमन्ति।'	
	(स)	अधोलिखितपङ्क्ति द्वये रेखाङ्कित-सर्वनामपदे काभ्यां प्रयुक्ते?	$1 \times 2 = 2$
		(i) 'यद्रत्नं रत्नाभरणादिंक सूते <u>तद्</u> ग्राह्यम्।'	
		(ii) ' <u>अहं</u> मोदकस्यैकं ग्रासमगृह्णाम्।'	
	(द)	अधोलिखितपंक्ति द्वये 'कठोरा' तथा 'मिलितुम्' इति पदयोः समानार्थकपदे चित्वा लिखतः	$1 \times 2 = 2$
		(i) भोजनगोष्ठ्यां समवेतुं प्राबल्यस्य प्रवाह आसीत्।	
		(ii) करवालधारा प्रसिद्धा लोकेषु।	
	(य)	कः कं कथयति?	$1/2 \times 4 = 2$
		(i) 'भगवान् त्वां दीर्घजीविनं कारयतु।'	
		(ii) 'भो राजन्! त्वय्येवंविधं सहजमौदार्यं विद्यते।'	
10.	(क)	अधोलिखितलेखकानाम् एकं काव्यं लिखतः	$1 \times 5 = 5$
		कालिदासः, भारविः, दण्डी, भवभूतिः, व्यासः।	
	(ख)	अधोलिखितरचनानाम् लेखकानां नामानि लिखतः	$1 \times 5 = 5$
		1. समुद्रसङ्गमः 2. प्रबन्धपारिजातः 3. नीतिशतकम् 4. शिशुपालवधम् 5. पञ्चतन्त्रम् ।	

		खण्डः घ	10+10=20 अङ्काः
		छन्दोऽलङ्काराः	
11.	(अ)	प्रश्नान् उत्तरत।	$1 \times 2 = 2$
		(i) 'सूर्यस्य' अत्र अवर्णः दीर्घो लघुः वा।	
		(ii) नगणस्य स्वरूपं लिखत।	
	(ब)	अधोलिखितपरिभाषाः पूरयतः	$1 \times 4 = 4$
		(i) उक्ता तभजाजगौ गः।	
		(ii) रसै रुद्रैश्ठिन्ना शिखरिणी।	
		(iii) वंशस्थमुदीरितं जरौ।	
		(iv) ननम मालिनी ।	
	(स)	एकस्य छन्दस उदाहरणं लिखत।	$2 \times 1 = 2$
		अनुष्टुप्, मन्दाक्रान्ता ।	
	(द)	अधोलिखितश्लोकस्य चरणे किं छन्दः?	$2 \times 1 = 2$
		'तवार्हतो नाभिगमेन तृप्तम्।'	
		अथवा	
		'सत्सङ्गतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसाम् ।	
12.	(अ)	कस्यचि देकस्य शब्दालङ्कारस्य सोदाहरणं लक्षणं लिखत।	3
		यमकम्, श्लेषः।	
	(ब)	कस्यचि देकस्य अर्थालङ्कारस्य सोदाहरणं लक्षणं लिखत।	$1 \times 3 = 3$
		रूपकम्, अर्थान्तरन्यासः ।	
13.	(अ)	अधः प्रदत्तासु पंक्तिषु अलङ्कारं निर्दिशत ः	$1 \times 2 = 2$
		(i) स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदण्डः।	
		(ii) रमते न मरालस्य मानसं मानसं विना।	

(ब) अधोलिखितपरिभाषाद्वयं पूरयतः

 $1 \times 2 = 2$

- (i) अनुप्रासः ----- वैषम्येऽपि ----- यत्।
- (ii) शिलष्टैः पदैर ----- श्लेष ----- ।

प्रश्नपत्र संख्या 49 खण्डः क अपटितांश - अवबोधनम् 15 अङ्काः

- 1. अधोलिखितम् अनुच्छेदद्वयं पठित्वा प्रदत्तान् प्रश्नान् संस्कृतेन उत्तरतः
 - (क) प्रथम ः अनुच्छेद ः

सततम् अभ्यासं कृत्वां कुप्रवृत्तिषु विजयं प्राप्य शुद्धचित्तेन आत्मदेशं प्रति अग्रेसरणमेव आध्यात्मिकोत्थानस्य सुदृढं सोपानम् अस्ति। आत्मनः अनुसन्धानेन स्वकीयस्य स्वाभाविकस्य साक्षात्कार एव ब्राह्म्याः स्थितिः कथ्यते। एवं च व्यक्तिः भवति परिपूर्णा। एषा उदात्ता स्थितिः पराभक्तिः कथ्यते।

प्रश्नाः

(अ)	एकप	देन उत्तरत।	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
	(i)	व्यक्तिः कीदृशी भवति?	
	(ii)	'अस्ति' इति क्रियायाः कर्तृपदं किम्?	
(ब)	पूर्णवा	क्येन उत्तरत।	2
	पराभ	क्तिः का कथ्यते?	
(स)	यथान्	नेर्देशम् उत्तरत ।	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
	(i)	'शिथिलम्' अस्य कः पर्यायः अत्र प्रयुक्तः?	
	(ii)	'पराजयम्' अस्य विलोमपदं किम्?	
	(iii)	'सोपानम्' अस्य विशेषणं किम्?	
	(iv)	'व्यक्ति' ः अस्य कृते का क्रिया अत्र प्रयुक्ता?	

(ख) दितीयः अनुच्छेद ः

स्वामिविवेकानन्देन कथितम् - ''भयेन दुःखानि आगच्छन्ति, भयेन मृत्युः भवति भयेन एव च दोषाः उत्पद्यन्ते । भयरहितं चरितं तु विपत्तौ अपि मार्गदर्शनं करोति । भयम् अस्ति परतन्त्रता । यथा पराधीनः स्वतन्त्रः भवितुं पीड्यते तथैव भयग्रस्तः प्राणी मनसि व्यथितः भवति । भयेन जीविनः जनाः एकाकिनि आत्मानं साहसिनं कथयन्ति, परं यदा आवश्यकता भवति साहसप्रदर्शनस्य तदा इतस्ततः पश्यन्ति, मौनाः वा भवन्ति । तेषां मनसि पौनः पुन्येन जायन्ते विविधाः प्रश्नाः । ते आत्मानं निन्दन्ति । यदा वयं बिभीमः तदा मृत्योः अनुभवं कुर्मः, यदा च साहसं जायते मनसि तदा न केवलं वयम् आनन्दिता भवामः परं सर्वाः उपलब्धीः लब्धुं क्षमामहे । यावद् वयं भविष्याद् भीताः तावद् वर्तमानं व्यर्थं कुर्मः । अतः भयेऽपि ये कर्मठाः ते एव कथ्यन्ते साहसिकाः ।"

प्रश्नाः

(अ)	एकपदेन उत्तरत।	$1 \times 2 = 2$
	(i) के आत्मानं साहसिकं कथयन्ति?	
	(ii) वयं कां लब्धुं क्षमामहे?	
(ब)	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत।	2 × 1 = 2
	भयेन किं किं जायते?	
(स)	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत ।	$1 \times 4 = 4$
	(i) 'जायन्ते' अस्य कः पर्यायः अत्र प्रयुक्तः?	
	(ii) 'निन्दन्ति' अस्य कर्तृपदं किम्?	
	(iii) 'जनाः' अस्य कृते का क्रिया अत्र प्रयुक्ता?	
	(iv) 'चरितम्' अस्य विशेषणं किम्?	
(द)	अस्य अनुच्छेदस्य कृते उपयुक्तं शीर्षकं संस्कृतेन लिखत।	2

संस्कृतेन रचनात्मकलेखनम्

2. मञ्जूषातः उचितसङ्केतान् गृहीत्वा अधोलिखितां कथां पूरयित्वा लिखतः

कथा

मञ्जूषा

चलितुम्, समुद्रम्, अब्रवीत्, पणद्वयेन, निरुत्तरः, परिवर्तितुम्, गर्वोक्तिम्, गङ्गायाः, सामान्यः, ख्यात्या।

 मञ्जूषातः पदानि चित्वा 'निर्वाचनम्' इति विषयम् अधिकृत्य पञ्च वाक्यानि संस्कृतेन लिखत।

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

मञ्जूषा

भारते, गणतन्त्रम्, राजनीतिप्रणाली, निर्वाचितः, भवति, राष्ट्रम्, चालयति, प्रधानमन्त्री, लोकसभायाः, राज्यसभायाः, मनोनीतः, सर्वाधिकसंख्याम्, कुर्वन्ति, प्रयोगम्, मताधिकारस्य, अर्धसंख्यातः, अधिकम् ।

पठितांश - अवबोधनम् संस्कृतसाहित्यस्य परिचयः च	40+10=50 अङ्काः
अधोलिखितं पद्यं, गद्यांशं, नाट्यांशं च पठित्वा प्रदत्तप्रश्नान् संस्कृतेन उत्तरत :	
(क) पद्यम्	
''पापान्निवारयति योजयते हिताय	
गुह्यं निगूहति गुणान् प्रकटीकरोति।	
आपद्गतं च न जहाति ददाति काले	
सन्मित्रलक्षणमिदं प्रवदन्ति सन्तः ।।''	
प्रश्नाः	
(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत।	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
(i) किं हिताय योजयते?	
(ii) सखा कान् प्रकटीकरोति?	
(ब) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत।	2
सन्तः सन्मित्रलक्षणं किं प्रवदन्ति?	
(स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत।	$1 \times 2 = 2$
(i) 'प्रकटीकरोति' अस्य कर्तृपदं किम्?	

खण्डः ग

(ii) 'पुण्यात्' अस्य विलोमपदं किम्?

(ख) गद्यांश:

4.

''मासोऽयमाषाढ़ः, अस्ति च सायं समयः, अस्तं जिगमिषुः भगवान् भास्करः, अरुणवारिवाहानाम् अभ्यन्तरं प्रविष्टः । कलविङ्काश्चाटकैररुतैः परिपूर्णेषु नीडेषु प्रतिनिवर्तन्ते । वनानि प्रतिक्षणमधिकाधिकां श्यामलतां कलयन्ति । अथ अकस्मात् परितो मेघमाला पर्वतश्रेणीव प्रादुरभूत् । अथ भयानकाकारा (रात्रिः) समस्तं गगनतलं पर्यच्छदीत् ।" प्रश्नाः

(अ) एकपदेन उत्तरत।

		(i) नीडाः कैः परिपूर्णाः आसन्?	
		(ii) कानि श्यामलतां कलयन्ति?	
	(ब)	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत।	2
		अकस्मात् का प्रादुरभूत?	
	(स)	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत ।	$1 \times 2 = 2$
		(i) 'बहिः' अस्य विलोमपदं किम्?	
		(ii) 'प्रविष्टः' अस्य कर्तृपदं किम्?	
(ग)	नाट्य	ां शः	
	''लव	: - (सस्पृहमात्मगतम्) 'अश्वमेध' इति नाम विश्वविजयिनां क्षत्रियाणामूर्जस्वलः सर्वक्षत्रपरिभावी महान् उत्कर्षनिकषः। (नेपथ्ये)	
		योऽयमश्वः पताकेयमथवा वीरघोषणा।	
		सप्तलोकैकवीरस्य दशकण्ठकुलद्विषः ।।	
	लवः	- (सगर्वम्) अहो सन्दीपनान्यक्षराणि।	
	बटवः	ः - किमुच्यते? प्राज्ञः खलु कुमारः।	
	लवः	 भोः भोः । तत्किमक्षत्रिया पृथिवी? यदेवमुद्घोष्यते? (नेपथ्ये) रे रे महाराजं प्रति कः क्षत्रियः? 	
	प्रश्नाः	:	
	(अ)	एकपदेन उत्तरत।	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$
		(i) महान् उत्कर्षनिकषः कः?	
		(ii) कुमारः कीदृश?	
	(ब)	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत।	2

 $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$

वीरघोषणा कस्य अस्ति?

		(स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत।			$1 \times 2 = 2$
		(i) अक्षत्रिया का?			
		(ii) 'रावणः' अस्य कः पर्या	यः?		
5.	शब्दा	र्थान् मेलयित्वा लिखत।			$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
		शब्दाः	;	अर्थाः	
	(अ)	एहि	(i)	प्रसादितः	
	(ब)	निशम्य	(ii)	आगच्छ	
	(स)	कौतुकम्	(iii)	श्रुत्वा	
	(द)	तोषितः ।	(iv)	आश्चर्यम् ।	
6.	रेखाई	ङ्केतपदानि आधृत्य प्रश्ननिर्माणं कुरुत ।			$1 \times 4 = 4$
	(i)	एतदेव <u>सुहदो</u> लक्षणम्			
	(ii)	<u>शिल्पिभिः</u> मनोहरः मण्डपः कारितः ।			
	(iii)	<u>विदुषा</u> कार्यः प्रयत्नो महान् ।			
	(iv)	<u>संसिद्धिमा</u> स्थिता जनकादयः।			
7.	अधोर्ा	लेखित भावार्थयोः रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं मञ्जूष	ापदसह	गयतया कुरुत ः	$\frac{1}{2} \times 12 = 6$
	(अ)	''न कर्मणामनारम्भान्नैष्कर्म्यं पुरुषोऽश्	नुते ।		
		न च सन्न्यसनादेव सिद्धिं समधिगच्य	उति । ।'	,	
		भावार्थः			
		यो जनः पूर्णतया (i)	- कर्तुं न	त (ii) यो वा निष्फलतां	
		(iii) मत्वा कर्म करोति	एव न,	एतौ (iv) एव जीवने	
		(v) अपि सफलतां न	Ŧ (vi)		
	(ब)	''उपार्जितानां वित्तानां त्याग एव हि	रक्षणम्	1	
		तटाकोदरसंस्थानां परीवाह इवाम्भसाग	Ŧؚ۱ı''		

भावार्थः

यथा कस्मिन् अपि (i) ------ जलं सीम्नः (ii) -------भवति तर्हि (iii) ------ जलं निष्कासयितव्यं (iv) ------तथैव जनस्य (v) ------ उपार्जितवित्तस्य (vi) ------ एव अनिवार्यः ।

मञ्जूषा

मनसि, द्वौ, जलाशये, त्यागः, जीवने, तस्मात्, कर्म, आरभते, कथम्, अधिगच्छतः, अधिकम्, भवति।

8. अधोलिखितयोः श्लोकयोः अन्वययोः रिक्तस्थानपूर्तिं कुरुत : 11/2+11/2 = 3
 (अ) ''कुर्वन्नेवेह कर्माणि जिजीविषेच्छतं समाः।

एवं त्वयि नान्यथेतोऽस्ति न कर्म लिप्यते नरे।।'

अन्वयः

इह कर्माणि (i) ------ एव शतं समाः जिजीविषेत्। एवं (ii) ------अन्यथा इतः न अस्ति न (च) नरे कर्म (iii) ------।

(ब) ''नियतं कुरु कर्म त्वं कर्म ज्यायो ह्यकर्मणः।

शरीरयात्रापि च ते न प्रसिद्ध्येदकर्मणः ।।''

अन्वयः

- त्वं नियतं (i) ------ कुरु हि (ii) ----- कर्म ज्यायः । अकर्मणः च ते शरीरयात्रा अपि न (iii) ------ ।
- 9. यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत।
 - (अ) कर्तृपदं क्रियापदं च चिनुत । $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
 - (i) ''राजा एकदा स्वमनसि अचिन्तयत्।''
 - (ii) ''अहं मार्गे अग्रसरो भवामि।''

	(ब)	विशेषणपदं चिनुत।	$1 \times 2 = 2$
		(i) 'ज्वाला पूर्वं प्रचण्डतमा आसीत्।'	
		(ii) 'हिताधारापि करवालाकारा क्रूराकारा प्रसिद्धा लोकेषु।'	
	(स)	अधोलिखितपंक्तिषु रेखाङ्कितसर्वनामपदे काभ्यां प्रयुक्ते?	$1 \times 2 = 2$
		(i) 'एवंविधयापि <u>चानया</u> कथमपि दैववशेन परिगृहीताः।'	
		(ii) 'विक्रमेणाऽस्मानह्नातुं प्रेषित <u>स्त्वम्</u> ।'	
	(द)	अधोलिखितपंक्तिभ्यां 'अल्पाः' तथा 'स्वीकुर्वन्ति' इति पदयोः समानार्थके पदे चित्वा	
		लिखतः	$1 \times 2 = 2$
		(i) 'वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणम्।'	
		(ii) 'विरला हि तेषामुपदेष्टारः।।'	
	(य)	कः कं कथयति?	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
		(i) 'अपरिणामोपशमो दारुणो लक्ष्मीमदः।'	
		(ii) 'अमङ्गलमिव उपघ्नन्ति विश्वासम्।'	
10.	(अ)	अधोलिखितलेखकानाम् कस्यापि एकस्य काव्यस्य नाम लिखतः	$1 \times 5 = 5$
		दाराशिकोहः, भर्तृहरिः, हृषीकेशो भट्टाचार्यः, भारविः, अम्बिकादत्तव्यासः।	
	(ब)	अधोलिखितरचनानां लेखकानां नामानि लिखतः	$1 \times 5 = 5$
		प्रबन्धपारिजातः, कादम्बरी, पाषाणी कन्या, सौन्दर्यलहरी, चारुदत्तम् ।	
		खण्ड घ	
		छन्दोऽलङ्काराः 10+1	0 = 20 अङ्काः
11.	(अ)	प्रश्नान् उत्तरत।	$1 \times 2 = 2$
		(i) 'रामः' अत्र 'मः' इति लघुः गुरुः वा?	
		(ii) यगणस्य स्वरूपं लिखत।	

	(ब)	अधोलिखितपरिभाषाः पूरयतः	$1 \times 4 = 4$
		(i) स्याद् यदि तौ जगौ गः।	
		(ii) उक्ता वसन्ततिलका।	
		(iii) जतौ तु वंशस्थमुदीरितं।	
		(iii) ननमयययुत्तेयं लोकैंः।	
	(स)	अधोलिखितपंक्त्योः किं किं छन्दः?	$1 \times 2 = 2$
		(i) 'पश्चात्पुच्छं वहति विपुलं तच्च धूनोत्यजस्रम्।'	
		(ii) 'शरीरमात्रेण नरेन्द्र तिष्ठन्।'	
	(द)	एकस्य छन्दसः उदाहरणं लिखतः	2
		अनुष्टुप्, शार्दूलविक्रीड़ितम् ।	
12.	(अ)	कस्यचि देकस्य शब्दालङ्कारस्य सोदाहरणं लक्षणं लिखतः	3
		अनुप्रासः, श्लेषः।	
	(ब)	केवल मेकस्य अर्थालङ्कारस्य लक्षणमुदाहरणं च लिखतः	$1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$
		रूपकम्, अर्थान्तरन्यासः।	
	(स)	अधोदत्तपंक्त्योः अलङ्कारं निर्दिशतः	$1 \times 2 = 2$
		(i) 'निजहृदि विकसन्तः सन्ति सन्तः कियन्तः।'	
		(ii) 'प्रोद्दीप्ते भवने च कूपखननं प्रत्युद्यमः कीदृशः?	
	(द)	अधोलिखितपरिभाषाद्वयं पूरयतः	$1 \times 2 = 2$
		(i) सत्यर्थे पृथगर्थायाः।	
		11	
		(ii) भवेत्संभावनोत्प्रेक्षा।	

अंक योजना - संस्कृत (ऐच्छिक)

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 100

- कुछ प्रश्नों के विकल्पात्मक उत्तर भी हो सकते हैं। इस अंक योजना में दिए गए उत्तर निदर्शनात्मक हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त भी संदर्भानुसार सही उत्तर हो सकते हैं, अतः अंक दिए जाएँ।
- अनुच्छेद अथवा श्लोकों पर आधारित प्रश्न अवबोधनात्मक हैं। विद्यार्थी अनुच्छेद में दिये गए शब्दों के स्थान पर पर्यायवाची शब्दों का प्रयोग भी कर सकते हैं इसके लिए भी अंक दिए जाएं। विद्यार्थी उत्तर देते समय उपयुक्त विभक्ति अथवा वचन का प्रयोग नहीं करते तो अंशतः अंक काटे जाएं संपूर्ण नहीं।
- 3. त्रुटिपूर्ण वर्तनी अथवा व्याकरणात्मक प्रयोगों के लिए अनुपाततः अंक काटे जाएं न कि पूरे अंक।
- 4. आंशिक दृष्टि से सही उत्तरों के लिए भी अंशतः अंक अवश्य दिए जाएं।

प्रश्न पत्र संख्या 49/1

अपेक्षित उत्तर-संकेत एवं मूल्य-बिन्दु

खण्ड : 'क' (अपठितांश-अवबोधनम्)

15 अङ्काः

1.	(क)	प्रथमः अनुच्छेदः	
	(अ)	एकपदेन उत्तरत। प्रत्येक भाग के लिए ½ अंक।	(1/2×2=1)
		(i) जनः	
		(ii) लीना	
	(ब)	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - एक प्रश्न। २ अंक।	(2×1=2)
		पुरुषो यदा उदेति ।	
	(स)	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत - चार प्रश्न। प्रत्येक भाग के लिए ½ अंक।	(½×4=2)
		(i) पुरुषः	
		(ii) अनिद्रितः	
		(iii) तस्मिन्	
		(iv) स्वपन्	

(ख) द्वितीयः अनुच्छेदः

(अ)	एकपदेन उत्तरत। प्रत्येक भाग के लिए 1 अंक।	(1×2=2)
	(i) निश्छलः अथवा अप्रमादः	
	(ii) संसिद्धिं	
(ब)	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत एक प्रश्न। २ अंक।	(2×1=2)
	यदि कश्चित् शासनकर्मसु पालयतु।	
(स)	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत चार प्रश्न। प्रत्येक भाग के लिए 1 अंक।	(1×4=4)
	(i) मानवः	
	(ii) पूजनम्	
	(iii) स्वार्थः	
	(iv) मानवाय अथवा जनाय	
(द)	स्वकर्मणः पालनम् अथवा निष्काम कर्म अथवा गीतायाः सारः अन्य उपयुक्त शीर्षक।	2
	खण्ड 'ख'	
	संस्कृतेन रचनात्मककार्यम्	15 अङ्काः

- **2.** कथालेखनम् 10 रिक्तस्थान। प्रत्येक भाग के लिए 1 अंक। $1 \times 10 = 10$
 - (i) भवनम्
 - (ii) निर्झरेषु
 - (iii) उदररोगाः
 - (iv) निवसामि
 - (v) एकाकी
 - (vi) अदर्शयत्
 - (vii) वैष्णवे

(viii)वदति

- (ix) चकितो
- (x) आसक्तः
- 3. अनुच्छेदलेखनम् -

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

बच्चो से प्रदत्तविषयाधारित सरल, संक्षिप्त वाक्य अपेक्षित है। केवल वाक्य की शुद्धता देखी जाए। इस प्रश्न का प्रमुख उद्देश्य वाक्य रचना है। वाक्य लघु अथवा दीर्घ हो यह महत्वपूर्ण नहीं। व्याकरणिक दृष्टि से शुद्ध होने पर पूर्ण अंक दिए जाएँ। मंजूषा में दिए गए शब्द सहायतार्थ हैं, बच्चे शब्द चुने अथवा नहीं - आवश्यक नहीं। वे स्वयं शब्दों का प्रयोग कर वाक्य - निर्माण कर सकते हैं। बच्चे स्वयं भी मंजूषा में दिए गए शब्दों की विभक्तियाँ आदि भी बदल सकते हैं अतः अंक दिए जाएँ। त्रुटियों के अंक अंशतः काटे जाएँ। पूर्णतया शुद्ध होने पर ही 5 अंक दिए जाएँ। प्रत्येक वाक्य के लिए 1 अंक हैं।

खण्ड 'ग'

पठितांश - अवबोधनम् 50 अङ्काः संस्कृतसाहित्यस्य परिचयः च

4.	(क)	पद्यम्	
	(अ)	एकपदेन उत्तरत - दो प्रश्न। प्रत्येक के लिए ½ अंक।	(½×2=1)
		(i) दूरे	
		(ii) महान्	
	(ब)	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत एक प्रश्न के लिए 2 अंक।	(2)
		कूपखननं।	
	(स)	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत 4 प्रश्न।	
		(i) अप्रतिहता	1/2
		(ii) कलेवरगृहम्	1/2
		(iii) शरीरस्य	1/2
		(iv) यावत् - तावत्	1/2

	(ख)	गद्यांश :				
	(अ)	एकपदेन उत्तरत - दो प्रश्न। प्रत्येक के लिए ½ अंक।	(½×2=1)			
		(i) वस्तु				
		(ii) भोजनादिकम्				
	(ब)	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत एक प्रश्न के लिए 2 अंक।	2			
		रत्नचतुष्टयं।				
	(स)	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत 4 प्रश्न।				
		(i) वस्तु	1/2			
		(ii) गृहीत्वा	1/2			
		(iii) रत्नेभ्यः	1/2			
		(iv) अमृतम्	1/2			
	(ग) नाट्यांश ः					
	(अ)	एकपदेन उत्तरत - दो प्रश्न। प्रत्येक के लिए ½ अंक।	(½×2=1)			
		(i) सुगृहीतनामधेयस्य				
		(ii) अश्वः				
	(ब)	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - एक प्रश्न के लिए 2 अंक।	(2)			
		जनपदेषु।				
	(स)	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत - 4 प्रश्न।				
		(i) भूतविशेषः	1/2			
		(ii) बटुभ्यः	1/2			
		(iii) अधुना	1/2			
		(iv) प्रत्यक्षीकृतः	1/2			
,	शब्दार्थ	मिलनम्	(½×4=2)			
	(अ)	अभिधीयसे (iii) कथ्यसे				
	(ৰ)	अधीतम् (i) पठितम्				

5.

- (स) खलीकरोति (iii) दुष्टीकरोति
- **(द)** विक्लवाः (iii) पीड़िताः

6. प्रश्न निर्माण संबंधी

- (i) किम्
- (ii) कान्
- (iii) के
- (iv) करमै

7. भाव-संबंधी

- (अ) (i) वरणम्
 - (ii) एतादृशाः
 - (iii) अनन्तरम्
 - (iv) महान्
 - (v) तत्र
 - (vi) सुखम्
- (ब) (i) स्वकवित्वम्
 - (ii) पदानि
 - (iii) अभिज्ञाय
 - (iv) प्रभावपूर्णा
 - (v) भाग्यम्
 - (vi) पुरुषार्थम्

8. अन्वय-संबंधी

- (अ) (i) प्रतीतः
 - (ii) आत्तसाराम्
 - (iii) अर्थ

 $(1 \times 4 = 4)$

 $(\frac{1}{2} \times 12 = 6)$

 $(\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3)$

- (ब) (i) च
 - (ii) इन्दुः
 - (iii) दूरम्

9. यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत।

10.

(अ)	(i)	कर्तृपदं = अत्य	ासङ्ग	क्रियापदं = नाशयति		(1/2+4=2)
	(ii)	कर्तृपदं = अहं		क्रियापदं = अभवम्		
(ब)	(i)	नववार्षिकी				(1×2=2)
	(ii)	सप्त				
(स)	(i)	रत्नाय				(1×2=2)
	(ii)	नायाराय				
(द)	(i)	करवाला				(1×2=2)
	(ii)	समवेतुं				
(य)	(i)	मेरी - नायारम्				(1/2×4=2)
	(ii)	पुत्तलिका-राजानम्∕भोजम्				
लेखक व काव्य ।						
(अ)	(i)	कालिदासः	-	रघुवंशम्		(1×5=5)
	(ii)	भारविः	-	किरातार्जुनीयम्		
	(iii)	दण्डी	-	दशकुमारचरितम्		
	(iv)	भवभूतिः	-	उत्तररामचरितम्		
	(v)	व्यासः	-	महाभारतम्		
(ब)	(i)	समुद्रसङ्गमः	-	दाराशिकोहः		(1×5=5)
	(ii)	प्रबन्धपारिजातः	-	भट्टः मधुरनाथशास्त्री		

- (iii) नीतिशतकम् भर्तृहरिः
- (iv) शिशुपालवधम् माघः
- (v) पञ्चतन्त्रम् विष्णु शर्मा

			खण्ड 'घ'	
			छन्दोऽलङकाराः	20 अङ्काः
11.	प्रश्नान्	न् उत्तर	त।	
	101	z(i)	गुरुः	(1×2 = 2)
		(ii)	Ш	
	101	2 (i)	वसन्ततिलका	$(1 \times 4 = 4)$
		(ii)	यमनसभलागः	
		(iii)	जतौ तु	
		(iv)	यययुत्तेयं-भोगिलोकैः	
	¥ 4/	2 (i)	वागार्थाविव संपृक्तौ अथवा अन्य उपयुक्त उत्तर	(2×1 = 2)
		(ii)	कश्चित्कान्ताविरह अथवा अन्य उपयुक्त उत्तर	
	(द)	(i)	उपेन्द्रवज्रा	(2×1 = 2)
			अथवा	
		(ii)	वसन्ततिलका	
1 2 .	(अ)	शब्दा	लङ्कार	(3)
		(i)	यमकम् - सत्यर्थे	
			अथवा	
		(ii)	श्लेषः - श्लिष्टैः पदैः	
	101	2 अर्थाल	तङ्कार	(3)
		(i)	रूपकम् - रूपकं रूपितारोपो।	
			उदाहरणम् अस्मिन् महामोहमये कटाहै अथवा अन्य उपयुक्त उत्तर	
			अथवा	
		(ii)	अर्थान्तरन्यासः - सामान्यं वा विशेषेण समर्थ्यते सः अर्थान्तरन्यासः	
			उदाहरणम् यावदर्थपदां वाचमेवमादाय माधवः अथवा अन्य उपयुक्त उत्तर	

13.	(अ)	अलङ्कारः	$(1 \times 2 = 2)$
		(i) उत्प्रेक्षा	
		(ii) यमकम्	
	(ब)	परिभाषा	$(1 \times 2 = 2)$
		(i) शब्दसाम्यम् - स्वरस्य	
		(ii) रनेकार्थाभिधाने - स्वरस्य	
		संस्कृत (ऐच्छिक) प्रश्नपत्र संख्या 49	
		खण्ड 'क'	
		अपठितांश - अवबोधन	15 अङ्काः
1.	(क)	प्रथमः अनुच्छेदः	
	(अ)	एकपदेन उत्तरत। प्रत्येक भाग के लिए ½ अंक।	(½×2=1)
		(i) परिपूर्णा	
		(ii) सोपानम्	
	(ब)	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत - एक प्रश्न। २ अंक।	(2×1=2)
		उदात्ता स्थितिः।	
	(स)	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत - चार प्रश्न। प्रत्येक भाग के लिए ½ अंक।	(½×4=2)
		(i) उदात्तम्	
		(ii) विजयम्	
		(iii) तस्मिन्	
		(iv) स्वपन्	
	(ख)	द्वितीयः अनुच्छेदः	
	(अ)	एकपदेन उत्तरत । प्रत्येक भाग के लिए 1 अंक ।	(1×2=2)
		(i) जनाः	
		(ii) उपलब्धीः	

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पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत एक प्रश्न। २ अंक। (2×1=2) (ब) भयेन दुःखानि उत्पद्यन्ते। (स) यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत चार प्रश्न। प्रत्येक भाग के लिए 1 अंक। $(1 \times 4 = 4)$ (i) उत्पद्यन्ते (ii) ते (iii) कथयन्ति (iv) भयरहितं भयम् अथवा भयरहितजीवनम् अथवा भयत्यागः अथवा अन्य उपयुक्त शीर्षक। (द) 2 खण्ड 'ख' संस्कृतेन रचनात्मककार्यम् 15 अङ्काः कथालेखनम् 10 रिक्तस्थान। प्रत्येक भाग के लिए 1 अंक। 2. $1 \times 10 = 10$ (i) ख्यात्या (ii) अब्रवीत् (iii) सामान्यः (iv) चलितुम् (v) समुद्रम् (vi) गङ्गायाः (vii) परिवर्तितुम् (viii)गर्वोक्तिम् (ix) पणद्वयेन (x) निरुत्तरः अनुच्छेदलेखनम् - $1 \times 5 = 5$ 3. बच्चों से प्रदत्तविषयाधारित सरल, संक्षिप्त वाक्य अपेक्षित है। केवल वाक्य की शुद्धता देखी जाए। इस प्रश्न का प्रमुख उद्देश्य वाक्य रचना है। वाक्य लघु अथवा दीर्घ हो यह

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महत्वपूर्ण नहीं। व्याकरणिक दृष्टि से शुद्ध होने पर पूर्ण अंक दिए जाएँ। मंजूषा में दिए गए शब्द सहायतार्थ हैं, बच्चे शब्द चुने अथवा नहीं - आवश्यक नहीं। वे स्वयं शब्दों का प्रयोग कर वाक्य - निर्माण कर सकते हैं। बच्चे स्वयं भी मंजूषा में दिए गए शब्दों की विभक्तियाँ आदि भी बदल सकते हैं अतः अंक दिए जाएँ। त्रुटियों के अंक अंशतः काटे जाएँ। पूर्णतया शुद्ध होने पर ही 5 अंक दिए जाएँ। प्रत्येक वाक्य के लिए 1 अंक हैं।

4.

	खण्ड 'ग'	
	पटितांश - अवबोधनम्	50 अङ्काः
	संस्कृतसाहित्यस्य परिचयः च	
(क)	पद्यम्	
(अ)	एकपदेन उत्तरत - दो प्रश्न। प्रत्येक के लिए ½ अंक।	(½×2=1)
	(i) सन्मित्रं	
	(ii) गुणान्	
(ब)	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत एक प्रश्न के लिए 2 अंक।	(2)
	पापान्निवारयति सन्तः ।	
(स)	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत 4 प्रश्न।	
	(i) सन्मित्रम्	1
	(ii) पापात्	1
(ख)	गद्यांश :	
(अ)	एकपदेन उत्तरत - दो प्रश्न। प्रत्येक के लिए ½ अंक।	(½×2=1)
	(i) चाटकैररुतैः	
	(ii) वनानि	
(ब)	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरत एक प्रश्न के लिए 2 अंक।	2
	मेघमाला पर्वतश्रेणीव।	
(स)	यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत 2 प्रश्न।	
	(i) अभ्यन्तरम्	1
	(ii) भास्करः	1

	(ग)	नाट्यांशः			
	(अ)	एकपदेन उत्तरत	न - दो प्र	श्न। प्रत्येक के लिए ½ अंक।	(½×2=1)
		(i) अश्वमेध	मः		
		(ii) प्राज्ञः			
	(ब)	पूर्णवाक्येन उत्त	ारत - एव	फ प्रश्न के लिए 2 अंक ।	(2)
		सप्तलोकैकवीर	स्य	द्विषः ।	
	(स)	यथानिर्देशम् उन	त्तरत - २	प्रश्न ।	
		(i) पृथिवी			1
		(ii) दशकण्ट	5:		1
5.	शब्दार	र्थ-संबंधी			(½×4=2)
	(अ)	एहि	(ii)	आगच्छ	
	(ब)	निशम्य	(iii)	श्रुत्वा	
	(स)	कौतुकम्	(iv)	आश्चर्यम्	
	(द)	तोषितः	(i)	प्रसादितः	
6.	प्रश्न	निर्माण संबंधी			(1×4=4)
	(i)	कस्य			
	(ii)	कैः			
	(iii)	केन			
	(iv)	काम्			
7.	भाव-र	संबंधी			(½×12 = 6)
	(अ)	(i) कर्म			
		(ii) आरभते			
		(iii) मनसि			

(iv) द्वौ

- (v) कथम्
- (vi) अधिगच्छतः
- (ब) (i) जलाशये
 - (ii) अधिकम्
 - (iii) तस्मात्
 - (iv) भवति
 - (v) जीवने
 - (vi) त्यागः

8. अन्वय-संबंधी

- (अ) (i) कुर्वन्
 - (ii) त्वयि
 - (iii) लिप्यते
- (ब) (i) कर्म
 - (ii) अकर्मणः
 - (iii) प्रसिद्ध्येत

9. यथानिर्देशम् उत्तरत।

(अ)	(i)	कर्तृपदं = राजा	क्रियापदं = अचिन्तयत्	(1/2+4=2)

- (ii) कर्तृपदं = अहं क्रियापदं = भवामि
- (ब)
 (i)
 प्रचण्डतमा
 (1×2=2)
 - (ii) क्रूराकारा
- (स) (i) लक्ष्म्यै (1×2=2)
 - (ii) ब्राह्मणाय
- (c) (i) विरलाः $(1 \times 2 = 2)$
 - (ii) वृणते

 $(\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3)$

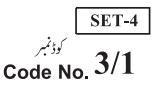
(य)	(i)	शुकनासः - चन	द्रपीः	डम्	(½×4=2)
	(ii)	अश्वत्थदेवः - वृक्ष	ान्		
लेखक	व का	य ।			
(अ)	(i)	दाराशिकोहः	-	समुद्रसंगम :	(1×5=5)
	(ii)	भर्तृहरिः	-	नीतिशतकम्	
	(iii)	हृषीकेशो भट्टाचार्य	-	प्रबन्धमञ्जरी	

- (iv) भारविः किरातार्जुनीयम्
- (v) अम्बिकादत्तव्यासः शिवराजविजयम्
- (ब) (i) प्रबन्धपारिजातः भट्टः मधुरनाथशास्त्री (1×5=5)
 - (ii) कादम्बरी बाणः

10.

- (iii) पाषाणीकन्या चन्द्रशेखरदास वर्मा
- (iv) सौन्दर्यलहरी पण्डितराजजगन्नाथः
- (v) चारुदत्तम् भासः
 - खण्ड 'घ'
 - छन्दोऽलङकाराः 20 अङ्गाः
- 11. प्रश्नान् उत्तरत ।
 11. प्रश्नान् उत्तरत
 - (ii) तभजाजगौ गः
 - (iii) जरौ
 - (iv) मालिनी भोगि...
 - **१४/2**(i) शिखरिणी (2×1 = 2)
 - (ii) उपेन्द्रवज्रा

	(द)	(i) वागर्थाविवपरमेश्वरौ । अथवा यावत्स्वस्थमिदं कलेवरगृहं	
		कलेवरगृहं। अथवा अन्य उपयुक्त उत्तर	(2×1 = 2)
12.	(अ)	शब्दालङ्कार	(3)
		(i) अनुप्रासः- अनुप्रासः शब्दसाम्यम् । उदाहरणः निजहृदि विकसन्तः सन्ति ।	
		अथवा	
		(ii) श्लेषः - श्लिष्टैः पदैः। उदाहरणः व्रजन्ति ते मूढधियः इवेषवः।	
	(ब)	अर्थालङ्कार	(3)
		(i) रूपकम् - रूपकं रूपितारोपो।	
		उदाहरणः अस्मिन् महामोहमये कटाहै अथवा अन्य उपयुक्त उत्तर	
		अथवा	
		(ii) अर्थान्तरन्यासः - सामान्यं वा विशेषेण समर्थ्यते सः अर्थान्तरन्यासः	
		उदाहरणः यावदर्थपदां वाचमेवमादाय माधवः ।	
		अथवा अन्य उपयुक्त उत्तर	
	(स)	अलङ्कार	$(1 \times 2 = 2)$
		(i) अनुप्रासः	
		(ii) अर्थान्तरन्यासः	
	(द)	परिभाषा	$(1 \times 2 = 2)$
		(i) स्वरव्यञ्जनसंहतेः क्रमेण तेनैवावृत्तिः।	
		(ii) प्रकृतस्य परात्मना।	



Series SSO/1

Roll No.

رول نبر Candidates must write the Code on the title pae of the answer-book

- Please check that this question paper contains 7 printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 12 questions.
- Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.
- 15 minutes time has been alloted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

أردو (كور) URDU (Core)

مقرره دفت: 3 رگھنٹے

Time allowed : 3 hours

کل ٽمبر:100 Maximum Marks : 100

(حصيرالف)

درج ذیل (غیر درسی) میں سے سی ایک اقتباس کوغور سے پڑھے اور اس سے متعلق نیچے دیے گئے سوالوں کے -1 10 بہت پہلے جب کاغذنہیں تھا تب کتابیں پیڑ کی لکڑیوں اور چھالوں پر کھی جاتی تھیں جو بہت وزنی ہوتی تھیں۔اورایک جگہ سے دوسری جگہ لے جانے میں بہت مشکل ہوتی تھی۔ پھر پچھلوگ لکھنے کے لیے رمیشی کیڑ بے کا استعال کرنے لگے لیکن رمیشم بہت قیمتی ہوتا تھا اور عام لوگ اسے استعال نہیں ا کر سکتے تھے۔ تب لوگوں نے جانوروں کی کھالوں پرلکھنا شروع کیا۔ بیہ کا مصر، یونان اورروم میں شروع

ہوا۔ پہلے کھالوں کی صفائی ہوتی تھی پھران کو لکھنے کے قابل بنایا جاتا تھا، لیکن بیطریقہ بھی کمیاب اور خاصا مہنگا تھا۔ اس کے بعد چین کے ایک شخص زائی لن نے کاغذ بنانے کے سلسلے میں تحقیقات شروع کیں۔ بڑی محنت کے بعد اس نے کاغذ بنانے کا فار مولہ ایجا د کرلیا۔ جلد ہی بی سارے چین میں مقبول ہو گیا اور وہاں سے دنیا کے کونے میں پہنچا۔ اس طرح لکھنے اورتح ریکو محفوظ رکھنے کے سلسلے میں جو بڑی دشواری تھی وہ دور ہوگئی۔ اب ہم سب کاغذ کو بہت سستا اور آسانی سے دستیاب سامان سمجھ کرخوب استعال کرتے ہیں۔ (i) کاغذ کی ایجا دے پہلے کتابیں کس پرکھی جاتی تھیں؟

- (ii) ککھنے کے لیے رئیٹمی کپڑ بے کا استعال کیوں ترک کرنا پڑا؟
- (iii) کن کن ملکوں میں لکھنے کے لیے کھالوں کا استعال کیا جاتا تھا؟
 - (iv) کاغذ کی ایجاد کہاں ہوئی اورا۔۔۔ ایجاد کرنے والاکون تھا؟
 - (v) كاغذى ايجاد سے كيا كيافائد بي ؟

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گاؤں کی فضامیں ایک خاص نوعیت کا سکون اطمینان اور خاموثی ہوتی ہے جوذ ہن کو یکسو کی بخش کر عظیم تخلیقی کا موں کے لیے تیار کرتی ہے۔شہروں میں سکون نایاب، اطمینان ختم اور تسکین نا پید ہے۔ سڑک پر ہردم زندگی اور موت کی جنگ کا سا منا رہتا ہے۔حادثات سے گئی گھر انوں کے چراغ بچھ جاتے ہیں، لیکن گاؤں میں اییانہیں ہے۔ وہاں کا ماحول پر سکون ہوتا ہے۔حادثات کا ڈربہت کم ہوتا ہے۔ یہ درست ہے کہ وہاں پیدل زیادہ چلنا پڑتا ہے۔شہروں کی طرح قدم پر گاڑیاں میسر نہیں ہیں گر خور کریں تو یہی ان کی اچھی صحت کا راز ہے۔ پیدل چلنے والا انسان چاق و چو بندر ہتا ہے اس کے پیش مضبوط رہتے ہیں اور توت مدافعت بڑھتی ہے۔ بیاریاں اس کے پاس چھنٹے نہیں پائیں۔ اب تو دیہات میں بھی سرگوں اور بچلی کی سہولت آگئی ہے اور پخت محکارتیں بھی بنی شروع ہوگئی ہیں۔ (i) گاؤں کے مقاطر این کی ان کی ان کی ان کی مقاطر میں کن مسائل کا ساما کر ان را ہے ہوں ای کا مادوں ہوتا ہے۔ بیار ایں اس کی بڑی ہیں۔

اخباروں میں خبروں کے علاوہ کی قشم کے اشتہار بھی ہوتے ہیں۔ بڑے بڑے بڑے تاجراپنے مال کو مقبولِ عام بنانے کے لیے اخباروں میں اشتہار دیتے ہیں تا کہ لوگ ان کے مال کی خوبیوں سے واقف ہوتی میں ۔ مقبولِ عام بنانے کے لیے اخباروں میں اشتہار دیتے ہیں تا کہ لوگ ان کے مال کی خوبیوں سے واقف ہوتیں ۔ ہو سکیں۔اخباروں میں ملاز متوں کے دعوت نامے بھی ہوتے ہیں۔ جس کمپنی یا دفتر کو جس قسم کے آ دمی کی ضرورت ہے وہ اپنی ضرورت کے مطابق اخبار میں اشتہار دیتا ہے۔ اس طرح اخبار پڑھنے والوں کو خبروں کےعلاوہ ملازمت کے بارے میں بھی پتا چل جاتا ہے۔اخباروں میں جواشتہاردیے جاتے ہیں ان کے لیے زخ مقرر ہیں۔ بیزرخ انچ اور کالم کے حساب سے مقرر کیے جاتے ہیں۔

انسان انتیجی بری مختلف قسم کی صفات رکھتے ہیں۔ عام طور پراچھائیاں اور برائیاں ہر آ دمی میں موجود ہوتی ہیں۔ کوئی شخص ایتھے اخلاق کا مالک ہوتا ہے اور کوئی برے اخلاق کا۔ آ دمی میں جو صفات دوسری صفات پر غالب آ جائیں وہ اسی قسم کا آ دمی کہلا تا ہے۔ مثلاً ایک آ دمی میں برائیوں کے مقابلے میں اچھائیاں بہت زیادہ ہیں تو اس کی برائیاں اچھائیوں سے مغلوب ہوجاتی ہیں، اسے ہم اچھا انسان کہیں گراور اگر اس کی برائیاں اچھائیوں پر غالب آ جائیں تو ہم اسے برا انسان کہیں گے۔ اچھی صفات کے مالک انسان کوخوش اخلاق کہیں گے اور جس میں برائیاں زیادہ ہوں گی اسے بداخلاق کہیں گے۔ درج ذیل محاوروں میں سے صرف یائچ کے معنی کھیے اور اخصیں جملوں میں استعمال کیچیے:

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- (i) ہواہے باتیں کرنا
 - (ii) ہاتھ پاؤں مارنا
 - (iii) ناك كۇانا
 - (iv) منھنہلگانا

- (vi) ہتیارڈالنا
- (vii) محقل کےناخن لینا
 - (viii) سبز باغ دکھانا
 - (ix) رائی کا پہاڑ بنانا
 - (x) دُم دباكر بھاگنا
 - (xi) جھانسے میں آنا

لتا کے گانوں کی ایک اور خصوصیت اس کی بلند آ ہنگی ہے۔اس کے گیت کے دولفظوں کے نیچ کا فاصلہ ترنم سے اس طرح بھرا ہوتا ہے کہ دونوں لفظ ایک دوسرے میں سمائے ہوئے ہوتے ہیں۔ یہ مان لیا گیا ہے کہ لتا کے گانوں میں در دبھرے جذبات کی عکاسی نہایت مؤثر انداز میں ہوتی ہے،لیکن میں اس

(v) لتا کی مقبولیت کے متعلق کیا بتایا گیا ہے؟

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- 12۔ درج ذیل سوالوں کے متبادل جوابات میں سے محیح جواب تلاش کر کے کھیے :
- (i) ⁵ بڑے بول کا سرنیچا⁵ کس مصنف کا افسانہ ہے؟
 حبیب تنویر کرشن چندر اعظم کریوی
 (ii) نظم⁵ بچلول مالا⁵ کا موضوع کیا ہے؟
 باغوں کی خوبصورتی خوانتین کو نصیحت وطن سے محبت
 (iii) قرق العین حیدر کے سفرنا مے کا کیا نام ہے؟
 جاپان (ستمبر کا چاند) ایران (دسمبر کی دو پہر) یونان (جون کا سورج)
 (iv) بچلول والوں کی سیر کس مصنف کا انشائیہ ہے؟
 (iv) بچلول والوں کی سیر کس مصنف کا انشائیہ ہے؟
- (v) ادب کی وہ کون تی صنف ہے جس میں زندگی کے کسی ایک پہلو کوا ختصار کے ساتھ پیش کیا جاتا ہے؟ مضمون ناول افسانہ

مارکنگ اسکیم اردو

(Marking Scheme Urdu Core)

سینئر سیکنڈری اسکول امتحان مارچ2015 اردو (کور)

ممتحن حضرات کے لئے عام مدایات:

(General Instructions for Head Examiners and Examiners)

منتحن حفرات کوچا ہے کہ کا پیوں کی اصلاً چیکنگ شروع کرنے سے قبل وہ کا پیوں کی چیکنگ کے لیے رہنمائی کے جو نکات طے کیے گئے ہیں ان نکات کوخوب بیجھ ہو جھ کر ذہن نشین کرلیں۔ امتحان کی کا پیوں کی جائج کے لیے یکسوئی کے ساتھ ساتھ صبر وخل کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ سرسر کی انداز سے کا پیوں کی چیکنگ کر دینا خود ہماری دیانت داری اور خلوص کو مجروح کرتا ہے۔ اس طرح کی چیکنگ میں بہت ی ناہمواریاں بھی رہ جاتی ہیں۔ دوران چیکنگ کچھ اسا تذہ نرمی کا رُخ اختیار کرتے ہیں تو کچھ خاصے تخت ہوجاتے ہیں۔ دونوں ، ی صورتوں میں طلباء کے نتائج متاثر ہوتے ہیں۔ چنا نچو اس طرح کی ناہمواریوں سے بیچنے کے لئے کا فی غور دوخوض کے بعدان نکات کا تحاقیں کی ایک ہے۔ سرعر کی درآمد کر کے ہم معیاری انداز سے کا پیوں کی جائی کی بی کریا کی فرود خوض کے بعدان نکات کا تعین کی تشرح اور توضیح ہی کے انداز پر ہوں۔ مرکز ی خیال والے سوالات کے جو ایا ہیں ہیں کہ طلبا کے جو ابات نمو نے سے کہ نہروں کی تقسیم بر اس سے کوئی خاص اثر نہیں بڑے گا۔ آپ کو ہم میں مارکنگ اسکیم کے دائر کے میں رہ کر ہی

> چیکنگ کاعمل انجام دینا ہے تا کہ ماضی میں ہوتی رہی ناہمواریوں کو دور کیا جا سکے۔ اُمید ہے کہ اس صبر آ ز ما کام کوآ پ اینافرض سمجھ کرانجام دیں گے۔

ممتحن حضرات کارویہ مشفقانہ ہونا چاہیے قواعداوراملا کی معمولی غلطیوں کونظرانداز کردیا جائے تو بہتر ہوگا۔صدر متحن (Head Examiner) اس بات کو ہر طرح سے یقینی بنائیں کہ مارکنگ اسکیم پر شخق سے عمل ہورہا ہے۔ کچھ اسا تذہ مارکنگ اسکیم (Marking Scheme) کونظرانداز کرتے ہوئے اپنے روایتی انداز سے مارکنگ کرتے ہیں جس سے طلبہ سے نتائج متاثر ہوتے ہیں۔اس طرف صدر متحن کوخصوصی توجہ دینی ہے۔

- (1) سپریم کورٹ کے حالیہ تکم نامہ کے مطابق اب طلبہ اپنے جوابات کی کا پیوں کی عکسی کا پی (فوٹو کا پی) مقررہ فیس جمع کر کے تی ۔ بی ۔ ایس ۔ ای ۔ سے حاصل کر سکتے ہیں اس لئے صدرمتن کن منتحن حضرات کو ہدایت دی جاتی ہے کہ کا پیوں کی چیکنگ میں کسی قشم کی کوئی لا پر داہی نہ برتیں اور مار کنگ اسکیم پر ختی سے ممل کریں۔
- (2) صدر منتحن اس بات کا اطمینان کرنے کے لیے کہ کا پول کی جانچ مار کنگ اسکیم (Marking Scheme) کے مطابق ہور ہی ہے، وہ منتحن کی جانچی ہوئی ابتدائی پانچ کا پیوں کا باریک بینی سے جائزہ لےگا۔ جائزہ لینے اور بیہ اطمینان کرنے کے بعد ہی کہ کا پیوں کی جانچ مار کنگ اسکیم کے مطابق ہور ہی ہے منتحن کو مزید کا پیاں جانچنے کے لیے دےگا۔
- (3) ممتحن حضرات کو کاپیاں جانچ کے لئے صرف اسی وقت دی جائیں جب جانچ کے پہلے دن منتحن اجتماعی یا انفرادی طور پر مار کنگ اسکیم پر تبادلہ خیال کر چکے ہوں۔
- (4) کاپیوں کی جانچ مارکنگ اسکیم میں دی ہوئی مدایت کے مطابق ہی کی جائے گی۔ بیرجانچ بھی منتحن کے اپنے روایتی اندازِ فکر اپنے تجربے اور کسی دیگر بات کو مدنظر رکھ کرنہیں بلکہ صرف مارکنگ اسکیم کو ذہن میں رکھتے ہوئے کی جائے۔
- (5) اگرکسی سوال کے کئی جزو ہیں تو ہر جزو کے نمبر بائیں اور پھرتمام اجزامیں حاصل نمبروں کو جمع کر کے سوال کے آخر میں حاشیے میں لکھ کراس کے گرد دائرہ بنادیا جائے۔
- (6) اگرکوئی طالب علم ایسا جواب لکھتا ہے جو مارکنگ اسکیم میں موجود نہیں ہے لیکن وہ جواب صحیح ہے تو صدرمتحن سے مشورہ کے بعد نمبر دیے جائیں۔
- (7) اگرکوئی طالب علم دریافت کیے گئے جوابات سے زیادہ یعنی ایکسٹراجواب ککھتا ہے تو مارکنگ اسکیم کے مطابق ہی نمبر دیے جائیں۔جوزیادہ معیاری جواب ہواس پرنمبر دیا جائے اور کم معیاری جواب کوزائد تصور کیا جائے اور وہاں

ا یکسٹرا (extra) لکھدیاجائے۔

- (8) اگرکوئی طالب علم دئے ہوئے اقتباس یا اس کے سی حصے کواپنے جواب کے لیے استعال کرتا ہے مثلاً اقتباس میں دی ہوئی معلومات کواپنے مضمون کے لئے استعال کرتا ہے تو اس کے نمبرنہیں کاٹے جائیں گے سوائے اس کے کہ اس کا جواب دریافت کئے گئے سوالات سے مطابقت نہ رکھتا ہو۔
- (9) ممتحن حضرات کوسب ہی سیٹ کے سوال ناموں کی مارکنگ اسکیم کا باریک بینی سے مطالعہ کرنا چا ہیے۔جس سے کہ وہ ہرسیٹ کی مارکنگ اسکیم سے بخو بی واقف ہو سکیں۔
- (10) ممتحن حضرات کو جاہیے کہ جواب کی ہر کا پی کو کم سے کم پندرہ سے بیس منٹ کا وقت دیتے ہوئے اس طرح چیک کریں کہ روز بیس سے پچپس کا پی چیک کرنے میں پانچ سے چھ گھنٹے ضرورلگیں۔
- (11) ممتحن حضرات اس بات کا خاص خیال رکھیں کہ کا پیوں کی جانچ مار کنگ اسکیم میں بتائی گئی نمبر وں کی تقسیم ے مطابق ہی ہو۔
- (12) ممتحن حضرات کو بیہ بات ذ^ہن نشین کر لینی چاہیے کہان کے پاس ایک نمبر (1) سے لے کرسو (100) نمبر تک کا پیانہ ہے۔ برائے کرم اگر کسی سوال کا جواب درست ہے تو صد فی صد (%100) نمبر دینے سے گریز نہ کریں۔
- (13) صدرمتحن کمتحن حضرات کو مدایت دی جاتی ہے کہا گر کا پیوں کی چیکنگ کے دوران کوئی ایسا جواب سامنے آتا ہے جو بالکل غلط ہے تواس پر کراس(×) کا نشان لگا دیا جائے اور صفر دیا جائے۔
- (14) زبان وادب کی کاپیاں جانچنے والے اکثر حضرات میہ خیال کرتے ہیں کہ کسی طالب علم کوصد فی صدنمبر دینا ناممکن ہے۔ بیرخیال روایتی اورر جعت پسندانہ ہے۔ اس عمل سے گریز کیا جانا اشد ضروری ہے۔
- (15) اقدار پرمبنی سوالات کے سلسلے میں صدر منتحن حضرات کے لیے خصوصی ہدایت سہ ہے کہ اگر طالب علم مناسب دلیلوں کے ساتھ کوئی ایسا جواب تحریر کرتا ہے جس کا حوالہ مار کنگ اسکیم میں موجود نہیں ہے تو اسے بھی درست تصور کیا جائے اور پوراپورانمبر دیا جائے۔

ماركنگ اسكيم	
اردو(کور)	

وقت 3 گھنٹے كل نمبر 100 درج ذیل(غیر درسی)عبارت کوغور سے پڑ ھیےاوراس سے متعلق پنچے دیئے گئےسوالوں کے جواب لکھئے۔ بہت پہلے جب کاغذنہیں تھا تب کتابیں پیڑ کی لکڑیوں اور حیوالوں پر کھی جاتی تھیں جو بہت وزنی ہوتی تھیں اور ایک جگہ سے دوسر ےجگہ لے جانے میں بہت مشکل ہوتی تھی۔ پھر پچھلوگ لکھنے کے لیے ریشمی کیڑ ے کا استعال کرنے لگےلیکن ریشم بہت فتیتی ہوتا تھا اور عام لوگ اسے استعال نہیں کر سکتے تھے تب لوگوں نے جانوروں کی کھالوں پرلکھنا شروع کیا۔ بیکام مصر، یونان اور روم میں شروع ہوا۔ پہلے کھالوں کی صفائی ہوتی تھی پھران کو لکھنے کے قابل بنایا جاتا تھالیکن طریقہ بھی کمیاب اور خاصا مہنگا تھا۔ اس کے بعد چین کے ایک شخص زائی لن نے کاغذ بنانے کے سلسلے میں تحقیقات شروع کیں ۔ بڑی محنت کے بعد اس نے کاغذبنانے کا فارمولا ایجاد کرلیا۔جلد ہی یہ سارے چین میں مقبول ہو گیا اور وہاں ہے دنیا کے کونے کونے میں پہنچا۔اس طرح لکھنے اورتح بر کو حفوظ رکھنے کے سلسلے میں جو بڑی دشواری تھی وہ دور ہوگئی۔اب ہم سب کاغذ کو بہت سستا اور آسانی سے دستیاب سامان سمجھ کرخوب استعال کرتے ہیں۔ کاغذ کی ایجاد سے پہلے کتابیں کس پرکھی جاتی تھیں؟ (i) لکھنے کے لیے ریشمی کیڑ بے کا استعال کیوں ترک کرنا پڑا؟ (ii) کن کن ملکوں میں لکھنے کے لیےکھالوں کا استعمال کیا جاتا تھا؟ (iii) كاغذكي ايجادكهان ہوئي اوراسے ايجاد كرنے والاكون تھا؟ (iv) كاغذكي ايجاد سے كما كما فائد ہوئے؟ (v)

جواب:

(ii) ریمی کپڑا سیمتی ہوتا ہےاورعا ملوک اسے استعال کہیں کر سکتے تھے۔اس کیےریمی کپڑ اتر ک کرنا پڑا۔

- (iii) مصر، یونان اورروم میں لکھنے کے لیےکھالوں کا استعال کیا جاتا تھا۔
- (iv) کاغذ کی ایجاد چین میں ہوئی اوراسی ملک کے ایک شخص زائی کن نے اس کی ایجاد کی۔
- (v) ککھنےاور تحریر کو محفوظ رکھنے کی دشواری دور ہوگئی۔کاغذ سستا اور آسانی سے دستیاب ہے۔

گاؤں کی فضامیں ایک خاص نوعیت کا سکون ، اطمینان اور خاموشی ہوتی ہے جوذ ہن کو یکسوئی بخش کر عظیم تخلیقی کا موں کے لیے تیار کرتی ہے۔ شہروں میں سکون نایاب اطمینان ختم اور تسکین نا پید ہے۔ سڑک پر ہر دم زندگی اور موت کی جنگ کا سامنا رہتا ہے۔ حادثات سے کئی گھروں کے چراغ بچھ جاتے ہیں کیکن گاؤں میں اییانہیں۔ وہاں کا ماحول پر سکون ہوتا ہے۔ حادثات کا ڈربہت کم ہوتا ہے۔ بیدرست ہے کہ دہاں پیدل زیادہ چلنا پڑتا ہے۔ شہروں کی طرح قد مقد م پر گاڑیاں میسر نہیں ہیں مگر غور کر یں تو یہی ان کی اچھی صحت کا راز ہے۔ پیدل چلنے والا انسان چاق و چو بند رہتا ہے۔ اس کے پٹھے مضبوط رہتے ہیں اور قوت مدافعت بڑھتی ہے۔ بیاریاں اس کے پاس چھٹلے نہیں پا تیں۔ اب تو دیہات میں بھی سرئوں اور بچلی کی سہولت آگئ ہے اور پڑھتی ہے۔ بیاریاں اس کے پاس چھٹلے نہیں پا تیں۔ (i)

- (ii) گاؤں کے مقابلے شہروں میں کن مسائل کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے؟
 - (iii) گاؤں والوں کی اچھی صحت کا راز کیا ہے؟
 - (iv) پيدل چلنے سے کيافا کدے ہوتے ہيں؟
 - (v) اس دور میں دیہات میں کیا تبدیلیاں رونما ہوئی ہیں؟

جواب:

- (i) گاؤں کی فضاانسانی ذہن کو کیسوئی بخش کر عظیم تخلیقی کاموں کے لیے تیار کرتی ہے۔
- (ii) شہروں میں سکون نایاب،اطمینان ختم اورتسکین ناپید ہے۔ سڑک پر ہردم زندگی اورموت کی جنگ کا سامنا رہتا ہے۔حادثات سے کئی گھروں کے چراغ بچھ جاتے ہیں۔
 - (iii) گاؤں میں پیدل زیادہ چلنا پڑتا ہےاور یہی ان کی اچھی صحت کاراز ہے۔
- (iv) پیدل چلنے والا انسان چاق وچو بندر ہتا ہے۔اس کے پٹھے مضبوط رہتے ہیں اور قوت مدافعت زیادہ ہوتی ہے۔ بیاریاں اس کے پاس ٹیٹلنے نہیں پاتیں۔

(v) اس دور میں دیہات میں بھی سڑکوں اور بجلی کی سہولت آگئی ہےاور پختہ عمارتیں بھی بننی شروع ہوگئی ہیں۔

نمبروں کی تقسیم کل *نبر* 10 = 2x5

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(i) اسکول لائبریری
(a) تمهیر/تعارف
(b) نفس مضمون
(c) انداز بیان
(d) اختتام
(ii) کمپیوٹر کے فائدے اور مقصانات
(a) تمہیر/تعارف
(b) نفس مغمون
(b) انداز بیان
(c) انداز بیان
(c) انداز بیان

(iii) بڑھتی ھوئی آبادی
 (a) تمہید/تعارف
 (b) نفس مضمون

- (c) انداز بیان
- (d) اختتام

(iv) هندوستان میرا ملک

- (a) تمهید/تعارف (b) نفس مضمون
 - (c) انداز بیان
 - (d) اختتام
- (v) **هیری پسندیده شخصیت** (a) تمهید/تعارف (b) ^{نف}س مضمون (c) انداز بیان
 - (d) اختتام
 - (vi) صبح کی سیر
 - (a) تمهید/تعارف (b) نفس مضمون
 - (c) انداز بیان
 - (d) اختتام

(vii) خواتين كے حقوق (a) تمهيد/تعارف (b) نفس مضمون (c) انداز بيان (d) اختتام



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(v) خطکاخاکه

نمبروں کی تقسیم القاب وآداب نفس مضمون 3 انداز بیان/طرز تحریر 2 اختتام 2 کل نمبر 8

4. درج ذیل میں سے کسی ایک عبارت کا خلاصہ لکھے اورایک مناسب عنوان بھی تجویز سیجیے۔ اخباروں میں خبروں کے علاوہ کی قسم کے اشتہارہوتے ہیں بڑے بڑے تاجراپنے مال کو مقبول عام بنانے کے لیے اخباروں میں اشتہار دیتے ہیں۔ تاکہ لوگ ان کے لیے مال کی خوبیوں سے واقف ہو سکیں۔ اخباروں میں ملازمتوں کے دعوت نامے بھی ہوتے ہیں جس کمپنی یا دفتر کو جس قسم کے آ دمی کی ضرورت ہے وہ اپنی ضرورت کے مطابق اخبار میں اشتہار دیتا ہے۔ اخبار پڑھنے والوں کو خبروں کے علاوہ ملازمت کے بارے میں بھی پتہ چل جا تا ہے۔ اخباروں میں جو اشتہار دیتے ہیں ان کے لیے مال کی خوبیوں سے داقف ہو تکمیں۔ اخباروں میں کیے جاتے ہیں۔

یا انسان انچھی بری مختلف قسم کی صفات رکھتے ہیں۔ عام طور پراچھا ئیاں اور برائیاں ہرآ دمی میں موجود ہوتی ہیں۔ کوئی شخص اچھا خلاق کا مالک ہوتا ہے اور کوئی برے اخلاق کا۔ آ دمی میں جوصفات دوسری صفات پر غالب آ جا ئیں وہ اسی قسم کا آ دمی کہلا تا ہے۔ مثلاً ایک آ دمی میں برائیوں کے مقابلے میں اچھائیاں بہت زیادہ ہیں تو اس کی برائیاں اچھائیوں سے مغلوب ہوجاتی ہیں اسے ہم اچھا انسان کہیں گے اور اگر اس کی برائیاں اچھائیوں پر غالب آ جا ئیں تو ہم اسے برا انسان کہیں گے۔ اچھی صفات کے مالک انسان کو خوش اخلاق کہیں گے اور جس میں برائیاں زیادہ ہوں گی اسے بداخلاق کہیں گے۔

عنوان: اخبار میں اشتہار کی اہمیت (طالب علم اس سے ملتا جلتا کوئی اور عنوان بھی تجویز کر سکتا ہے تواہے بھی صحیح ما ناجائے اور یور نے مبر دیے جائیں) خلاصه:

اخباروں میں بڑے بڑے تاجراپنے مال کو مقبول عام بنانے کے لیے اشتہار دیتے ہیں تا کہ لوگ ان کے مال کی خوبیوں سے واقف ہو سکیں۔اخباروں میں ملازمتوں کے دعوت نامے یا کمپنی اور دفتر میں آ دمی کی ضرورت کے مطابق اشتہار دیے جاتے ہیں۔ان اشتہاروں میں کالم کے حساب سے نرخ مقرر کیے جاتے ہیں۔اس طرح اخبار پڑھنے والوں کو خبروں کے علاوہ ملازمت کے بارے میں بھی خبرمل جاتی ہے۔

عذوان: انسان کی صفات (طالب علم اس سے ملتا جلتا کوئی اور عنوان بھی تجویز کرسکتا ہے توا سے بھی ضحیح مانا جائے اور پور نے نمبر دیے جائیں) خلاصہ: وہ اسی میں عام طور پر اچھائیاں اور برائیاں موجود ہوتی ہیں۔ آ دمی میں جوصفات دوسری صفات پر غالب آ جائیں وہ اسی تسم کا آ دمی کہلا تا ہے۔ مثلاً ایک آ دمی میں برائیوں کے مقابلے میں اچھائیاں بہت زیادہ ہیں تو اس کی برائیاں اچھائیوں سے مغلوب ہوجاتی ہیں اسے ہم اچھا انسان کہیں گے۔ اس کے برعکس اگر اس کی برائیاں اچھائیوں پر غالب آ جائیں تو ہم اسے بر انسان کہیں گے۔ اچھی صفات کے مالک انسان کو خوش اخلاق بری صفات کے مالک

جواب: موبائل کی دنیا میں دھماکہ ہماری دکان پریجی مشہور کمپنیوں کے نئے ماڈلوں کے موبائل نون بہت کم قیمت میں ملتے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ آپ قسطول پربھی موبائل خرید سکتے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ آپ قسطول پربھی موبائل خرید سکتے ہیں۔ ایک مرتبہ خدمت کا موقع دیجے۔ موبائل ورلڈ F-16

نمبروں کی تقسیم اشتہارکا خاکہ 2 اشتهارکامتن 3 كل نمبر 5

7۔ درج ذیل اقتباسات میں سے کسی ایک کوغور سے پڑ سے اور اس سے متعلق دیے گئے سوالوں کے جواب دیجیے۔ 7 یہاں نشانے بازی کے مقابلے بھی ہوتے رہتے ہیں۔ ایک گاؤں کے نشانے باز دوسرے گاؤں کے نشانے باز سے مقابلہ کرتے ہیں اس کے لیے ایک بچ اور کچھ پنچ مقرر کیے جاتے ہیں جن کا فیصلہ سب کے لیے قابل قبول ہوتا ہے۔صوبے میں عام طور پر چاول، گوشت، مچھلی، آلوا ور صابودانے کے درخت کے گودے کا آٹا کھایا جاتا ہے۔ نیر عیسائی کھا سی باشندے دود ھا در اس سے بنی ہوئی چیزیں نہیں کھاتے۔ دنیا کا سب سے زیادہ بارش والا علاقہ چیر ایو نجی اسی صوبے میں ہے۔ یہاں آب و ہوا مرطوب ہونے کی دجہ سے پیچیش، ملیریا اور ہیضے کی وبائیں عام ہیں۔کھا سی کے ہرگاؤں میں پنچایت ہوتی ہے جو آپس کے بھگڑ ہے چکاتی ہے۔ پنچیش ملیریا اور ہیضے کی وبائیں عام دیا جاتا ہے۔

- (i) نشانے بازی کے مقابلوں کے متعلق کیا بتایا گیا ہے؟
- (ii) صوب میں کیا کیا چیزیں شوق سے کھائی جاتی ہیں؟
 - (iii) چیرایونجی کی کیاخاص بات بتائی گئی ہے؟
- (iv) اس صوبے میں کون تی بیاریاں عام ہیں اوران کی وجہ کیا ہے؟
 - (v) بیماں جھگڑوں کے فیصلے کے لیے کیا کیا جاتا ہے؟

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لتا کے گانوں کی ایک اور خصوصیت اس کی بلند آ ہنگی ہے۔ اس کے گیت کے دولفظوں کے بیچ کا فاصلہ ترنم سے اس طرح بھر اہوتا ہے کہ دونوں لفظ ایک دوسرے میں سمائے ہوئے ہوتے ہیں۔ بیہ مان لیا گیا ہے کہ لتا کے گانوں میں در دبھرے جذبات کی عکاسی نہا یت مؤثر انداز میں ہوتی ہے، لیکن میں اس سے متفق نہیں ہوں۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ لتا نے دردانگیز جذبات کے برعکس خوش کے جذبات والے گیت بڑے والہما نہ انداز سے گائے ہیں۔ فلمی سنگیت میں تخلیق کاری کی بہت گنجائش ہے۔ اس سے ملک کے اس متحقانی، پنجابی اور بنگالی لوک گیتوں کے ذخیر وں سے بھی بہت کچھا کہ دہ اٹھایا ہے۔ لتا فلمی سنگیت کی اس وسیع دنیا میں گویا بے تاج ملکہ ہے۔ اگر چفلمی دنیا میں پردے کے بیچھے گانے والے بہت سے ذکار

جواب

- (i) ایک گاؤں کے نشانے باز دوسرے گاؤں کے نشانے بازوں سے مقابلہ کرتے ہیں اس کے لیےایک بج اور پچھ پنچ مقرر کیے جاتے ہیں جن کا فیصلہ سب کے لیے قابل قبول ہوتا ہے۔
- (ii) صوب میں عام طور پر چاول، گوشت، مچھلی، آلواور صابودانے کے درخت کے گود بے کا آٹا کھایا جاتا ہے .
 - (iii) دنیا کاسب سے زیادہ بارش والاعلاقہ چیرا یو بخی ہے۔
 - (iv) اس صوبے میں پیچش، ملیریااور ہینے کی بیاریاں عام ہیں۔اوراس کی وجہ ہیہ ہے کہ یہاں کی آب وہوا مرطوب ہے۔
 - (v) پہاں جھگڑوں کے فیصلوں کے لیے پنچ اور گوا ہوں کے بیان پر فیصلہ دیا جاتا ہے۔

نمبروں کی تقسیم

1	(i)
1	(ii)
1	(iii)
2	(iv)
2	(v)
7	كلنمبر

·····L·····

- (i) لتا کے گانوں میں دولفظوں کے بیچ کا فاصلہ ترنم سے اس طرح بھرا ہوتا ہے کہ دونوں لفظ ایک دوسرے میں سمائے ہوئے محسوں ہوتے ہیں۔
- (ii) لتا کے گانوں کے متعلق بیرمان لیا گیا ہے کہ لتا کے گانوں میں دردبھر ے جذبات کی عکاسی نہایت موثر انداز میں ہوتی ہے۔
- (iii) مصنف کے خیال میں لتانے در دانگیز جذبات کے برعکس خوشی کے جذبات والے گیت بڑے والہا نہ انداز سے گائے ہیں۔
 - (iv) سفلمی سنگیت میں ملک کےراجستھانی، پنجابی اور بنگالی گیتوں کے ذخیروں سے فائدہ اٹھایا ہے۔ د
- (v) لتا کی مقبولیت کے متعلق بیر بتایا گیا ہے کہ وہ کلمی سکیت کی دنیا میں بے تاج ملکہ میں۔ پردے کے پیچھیے گانے دالے فن کاروں میں لتا کی مقبولیت سب سے بڑھ کر ہے۔

نمبروں کی تقسیم

1	(i)		
1	(ii)		
1	(iii)		
2	(iv)		
2	(v)		
7	كلنمبر		
ريف لايا-') نے جانا کہ و ^{شخص} تشر	^د میں اس تنہائی میں صرف خطوں کے بھر وسے جیتا ہوں یعنی جس کا خط آیا میں	-8
5		اس جملے کی وضاحت کیجئے اور غالب کے خطوط کی اہمیت پروشنی ڈالیے۔	
		Ļ	
		مضمون 'چپاچھکن نے خطاکھا' میں آپ کوکون سا کردار پیندآیا اور کیوں؟	

غالب نے منتی ہر گوپال نفتہ کولکھا ہے کہ وہ تنہائی میں صرف خطوں کے جمرو سے جیتے ہیں کیونکہ خط ان کے لیے ملاقات کاذر بعد ہیں۔ ان کا کہنا ہے کہ جس کا بھی خطآیا مجھے ایسالگتا ہے کہ وہ څخص بنفس نفیس خود نشریف لے آیا۔ غالب نے اردو خطوط میں اپنی زندگی اور زمانے بہت سے دلچ سپ حالات اور واقعات بیان کیے ہیں۔ ان کے خطوط میں 1857ء کے آس پاس کا ماحول جس تفصیل سے نظر آتا ہے اس کے بیش نظر یہ خطوط تاریخی حیث یہ جس رکھتے ہیں۔ غالب نے اپنے خطوط کے بارے میں خود لکھا ہے کہ '' میں نے وہ انداز تح ریا ہے اد کیا ہے کہ مراسلے کو مکالمہ بنادیا ہے۔'' غالب کے خطوط میں واقعہ نگاری اور جذبات نگاری کی غیر معمولی مثالیں ملتی ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ طنز ومزاح کا عضر بھی ان کے خطوط میں خاص اہ میں اور جذبات نگاری کی غیر معمولی مثالیں ملتی ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ

نمبروں کی تقسیم

وضاحت	2
اہمیت	3
كلنمبر	5

······
چپاچپکن کا کردار چچی کا کردارملازم منصرم کا کردارمنصرم صاحب کی بیوی کا کردار
اپنی پیند کا کوئی بھی کردارطالب علم ککھ سکتا ہے۔وجہ بیان کرسکتا ہے۔

نمبروں کی تقسیم

8

کردار 2 وجہکا بیان 3 کل نمبر 5

9۔ درج ذیل میں سےصرف چارسوالوں کے مخضر جواب کھیے ۔

جواب

- (i) ابنِ انشانے 'ذرافون کرلوں' میں پروفیسر بخش کے تعارف میں کیالکھا ہے؟
 - (ii) رائے صاحب اور خان صاحب میں رنجش کی کیا وجد تھی؟

- (iii) مرز افرحت الله بیگ نے چھول والوں کی سیر کا کیا منظر پیش کیا ہے؟
- (iv) سیٹھ سرجوں اپنے بیٹے پورن مل کوامریکہ بھیجنے کے لیے کیوں راضی ہو گئے؟
 - (v) قرة العین حیدر کی چائے سے س طرح ضیافت کی گئی؟
 - (vi) میگھالیہ کوخوبصورت صوبہ کیوں کہا گیا ہے؟
- (vii) رشیدا حد صدیقی نے ایک معزز اور دولت مندترین صاحب کی دعوت سے متعلق کن خیالات کا اظہار کیا؟
 - (viii) پنڈت جواہرلال نہر واور گدھے کے درمیان کس مسئلے پر گفتگو ہوئی ؟

جواب:

- (i) ابن انشانے '' ذرافون کرلوں'' میں پروفیسر بخش کا تعارف کراتے ہوئے لکھا ہے کہ سیّد منزل کے سامنے فٹ پاتھ پر بیٹھ کرقسمت کا حال بتاتے ہیں۔مقدمہ، بیماری،روز گار ہر مسّلہ پران کا مشورہ مفیدر ہتا ہے۔ لاعلاج بیماریوں کاعلاج کرتے ہیں۔
- (ii) رائے صاحب اورخاں صاحب میں رنجش کی وجہ گڑھیا سے حاصل ہونے والی آمد نی تھی۔خاں صاحب کا کہنا تھا کہ بیتو اللّہ کی دین ہے جتنی بڑھے جدھر بڑھے گڑھیا میری ہی رہے گی۔اس میں کسی کا کوئی حصہ نہیں۔اس بات کولے کر دونوں میں آپسی رنجش پیدا ہوئی۔
- (iii) مرزافرحت الله بیگ نے پھول والوں کی سیر کا منظر کچھ اس طرح پیش کیا ہے کہ ہر سال بھادوں کے شروع میں پھول والوں کی سیر کا میلہ لگتا ہے۔سارا شہر تیاریوں میں لگ جاتا ہے۔سواری کا بگل بحتے ہی سواریاں میدان میں آنا تین بح پہلی رتھ روانہ ہوئی اور اس کے پیچھے دوسری سواریاں۔سب سے آخر میں نواب زین شیل کی پاکی کے لا ہوری دروازہ پر پہنچتے ہی جپتان ڈگٹس قلعہ دار نے سلامی دی۔سور خ نطلنے سے پہلے سواری قلعہ پنچی ۔ باد شاہ شیر شاہ کی مسجد میں نماز پڑھ کر ہمایوں کے مقبرے پنچے اور وہاں سے درگاہ شریف ہلکی ہلکی پھوار کے باوجو دلوگ میلے کالطف لے رہے تھے۔
- (iv) سیٹھ سرجونل اپنے بیٹے کی ضد کے سامنے جھک گئے کیونکہ اس نے اپنی بات منوانے کے لیے کھانا پینا چھوڑ دیا تھا۔ بیٹے کی ضد نے انھیں مجبور کر دیا اور اپنے بیٹے پورن مل کو امریکہ بھیجنے کے لیے راضی ہو گئے۔

- (v) جاپان پنچنے پر قر قالعین حیدر کی چائے سے ایک نرالے ڈھنگ سے ضیافت کی گئی۔ سب سے پہلے کیتلی میں فرش کے اندر تہہ خانے میں بنے چولہم پر بڑے اہتمام سے چائے تیار کی گئی پھر خوبصورت لڑ کیوں نے ادب کے ساتھ پلیٹ میں رکھے لڈو کے سامنے سجدہ کیا اور چلی گئیں۔ پھر دوبارہ وہ ی لڑ کیاں آئیں اور آکر پیالے میں رکھے ہرے رنگ کے گاڑھے جو شاندے کے سامنے سجدہ کیا اور چلی گئیں۔ قرق العین حیدر نے ان کی مذہبی روایت اور تہذیب کا احتر ام کرتے ہوئے کڑوے جو شاندے کو آنکھ بند کر کے پی لیا۔
- (vi) خوبصورت او نچی نیچی پہاڑیوں کا سلسلہ، گہری کھائیاں اوران کے درمیان آڑی ترجیحی بل کھاتی ندیاں، پہاڑوں کی چوٹیوں سے گھرے ہوئے آبشار اور خوبصورت قدرتی مناظر کی وجہ سے میکھالیہ کو خوبصورت صوبہ کہا گیا ہے۔
- (vii) رشیداحمد مع کا خیال ہے کہ اپنے سے اونچ اور امیر لوگوں کے یہاں دعوت میں جا کر تکلیف محسوس ہوتا ہے۔ کیونکہ ایسے قیمتی آلات ولباس دیکھنے کو ملتے ہیں کہ جوبس داستانوں میں پڑھنے کو ملتے ہیں۔ عزیز دا قارب کی موجود گی میں کھانے کو ہاتھ لگانے میں محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ کہیں شرمندگی نہ ہوجائے ۔غرض مختاط رہنے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔
- (viii) پنڈت جواہرلعل نہروگد ھے کی زبانی رامودھو بی کی داستانِ غم سن کر بہت متاثر ہوئے اور کہنے لگے کہ حکومت اس معاملے میں پچھنہیں کرسکتی مگر میں اپنی جیب سے ایک سورو پے دے سکتا ہوں۔گد ھے نے

کہا یہ تو خیرات ہوئی ۔ پنڈت جی نے کہا خیرات تو ہے۔ گد سے نے کہا کہ خیرات بند ہونی چا ہیے۔ ہند وستانی کا یہ جن ہونا چا ہیے کہ جب وہ مرے اس کے بعدریا ست اس کے بیوی بچوں کے گذارے کا بند و بست کرے۔ اسے آزادی کے بنیادی اصول میں شمار کیا جاتا ہے۔ اصولوں کو عمل میں لانے کے لیے خون پسینہ ایک کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ یوں تو تہہاری طرح کے لوگ انقلاب کی باتیں بہت کرتے ہیں کیکن را مودھونی کی بیوہ کو سرکاری پینشن دینے کے لیے قوم کے پاس اس سے کہیں زیادہ قو می دولت ہونی چا ہے جتنی آج کل اس کے پاس موجود ہے۔ اس قومی دولت کو بڑھانے کے لیے ایک پنج سالہ پلان تیار کیا گیا ہے جس پر ملک بھر میں عمل ہور ہا ہے لیکن لوگوں کے جوش وخروش کا وہ عالم نہیں ہے جس کی محصوان سے امیر تھی ہوں

نمبروں کی تقسیم كل نمير $2 \times 4 = 8$

شاعر نے اس نظم کے ذریعے بیے بتانے کی کوشش کی ہے کہ ہمیں یوروپ کی نقل نہیں کرنا چا ہیے۔ یوروپ کی نقل کرکے یوروپ کے رنگ میں رنگ کر وہاں کی باتوں کو اپنا کر ہم اپنی تہذیب کو بھول رہے ہیں۔ شرم و حیا کا دامن ہاتھ سے نہیں چھوڑ نا چا ہیے۔ شاعر نے کہا کہ ہمارے یہاں کی عورتوں کو مردوں کی روش پر چل کر غلط راستہ اختیا زم ہیں کرنا چا ہے۔ اگر ایسا کر یں گی تو اپنی تہذیب و حاصل کی گئی تعلیم پر دھبہ لگ جائے گا۔ یوروپ کی تہذیب اور ہماری تہذیب دونوں ایک دوس سے بالکل الگ ہیں۔ یوروپ کی نقل کر کے ہم اپنی تہذیب اور ثقافت کو قائم نہیں رکھ سکتے۔ آنے والی نسلوں کے اخلاقی اقد ارکے لیے ہمیں خود کو اپنی تہذیب میں ڈھالنا ہوگا۔ یوروپ کی تہذیب ہماری تہذیب میں اور ہماری تہذیب یوروپ کی تہذیب میں نہیں ساسکتی۔

نمبروں کی تقسیم

کل نمبر 10=10×1

طویل نظم کی تعریف: ۔طویل نظم ،نظم کی ایک خاص قشم ہے جس کا چلن پہلی جنگ عظیم (1914) کے بعد ہوا۔ پچھ نقادوں کا کہنا ہے کہ طویل نظم ایک طرح کانخلیقی مقالہ ہوتا ہے۔ اپنی وسعت اور طوالت کے باعث طویل نظم میں بی گنجائش رہتی ہے کہ شعری تجربہ کا اظہار تسلی کے ساتھ مربوط طریقے سے کیا جائے۔ اس کی ہیئے متعین نہیں ہے۔ پیظم عام طور پر شروع سے آخیر تک ایک ہی بح میں کہی جاتی ہے لیکن کبھی مختلف بحروں کو ایک ہی نظم میں استعمال کیا جائے ۔طویل نظم میں مثنوی ، مرثیہ ،قصیدہ وغیرہ ہیں۔ مبتلا کر دیا تھا۔ نسل انسانی کی بقائے لئے ہمیں کسی تیسری عالمی جنگ کے امکان کو جڑ سے ختم کرنا ہوگا۔ انسانی معاشر ے اور تہذیب کی سب سے بڑی ضرورت امن ہے۔ اس نظم میں بتایا کہ انسان ہمیشہ سے ہی زندگی جنگ معاشر ے اور تہذیب کی سب سے بڑی ضرورت امن ہے۔ اس نظم میں بتایا کہ انسان ہمیشہ سے ہی زندگی جنگ اور امن کے نیچ پی ساہوا ہے۔ جنگ سے انسان کو بہت سے نقصانات اٹھا نا پڑے۔ ہر طرف بتا ہی و بربادی کا منظر دکھا۔ انسانیت کی بقا اور ترقی کو تنزل کی طرف بڑھتے دیکھا ہے۔ انسانیت کی بقا اور ترقی کو قائم رکھنے کے لئے امن وسکون کی ضرورت ہے اور امن قائم رکھنا سب کی ذمہ داری ہے اور بیت ہی ممکن ہے جب قوم میں آپس میں انفاق و اتحاد ہو۔ ایک آزاد قوم ہی اپنی تہذیب اور ثقافت کا تحفظ کر سکتی ہے۔ غلام قوم اپنی تہذیب و ثقافت کی حفاظت نہیں کر سکتی۔

نمبروں کی تقسیم تعریف 2 خلاصہ 8 10 کل نبر 10 کل نبر 10 11۔ درج ذیل میں سے کوئی ایک شعری اقتباس نحور سے پڑ ھے اور اس کے متعلق نیچ دیے گئے سوالوں کے جواب لکھتے:

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- (i) بچیپن اور جوانی کے بیت جانے کا عمر فانی سے کیا تعلق ہے؟
 - (ii) زندگی کوکن کن چیز وں سے تشبیہ دی گئی ہے؟
- (iii) دنیا کے لاکھ بہلانے کے باوجود شاعر کی روح سامانِ خوشی سے کیوں گھبراتی ہے؟
- (iv) کس بات کی فکر نے شاعر کی آنکھیں کھول دی ہیں کہا سے ہربات میں رنج کا احساس ہوتا ہے؟

ایسے ہوتے ہیں گھر میں تو بیٹھے جیسے رستے میں کوئی ہو بیٹھے دو طرف سے تھا کتوں کا رشتہ کاش جنگل میں جا کے میں بستا دن کو ہے دھوپ رات کو ہے اوس خواب راحت یہاں سے سو سو کوس نہ اثر نام کا نہ کچھ درد کا گھر ہے کا ہے کا نام ہے گھر کا (i) شاعرکوگھر میں بیٹھنا کیسا معلوم ہوا؟

- (ii) شاعرنے جنگل میں بسنے کی تمنا کیوں کی ہے؟
- (iii) خوابِ راحت شاعر کے گھر سے کوسوں دور کیوں ہے؟
 - (iv) شاعركوا پنا كھرنام كا كھر كيوں لگتا ہے؟

جواب:

- (i) اس رباعی میں شاعر نے زندگی کی حقیقت کو بیان کیا ہے۔ وہ کہتا ہے کہ انسان کی زندگی فناہونے والی ہے۔ جس طرح سمندر میں موجیں اٹھتی ہیں اور پل بھر میں فناہوجاتی ہیں انسان کی زندگی بھی سمندر کی مانند پل بھر میں شاب پر پہنچتی ہے اورا یک ہی پل میں فناہوجاتی ہے۔ اسی طرح انسان د نیا میں آتا ہے جیپن سے جوانی اور جوانی سے بڑھا پے کا سفر طے کرتا ہے۔
 - (ii) شاعر نے اس رباعی میں بچپن کو چھول کی مہک اور جوانی کو ہوا کے جھو نکے سے تعبیر کیا ہے۔
- (iii) اس رباعی میں شاعر کہتا ہے کہ ہم دنیا کی رنگینیوں کود کیھ کردنیا کی طرف راغب ہوجاتے ہیں۔دنیا ہمیں کبھی خم توخوشی دے کر بہلاتی ہے۔ جب سے زندگی اور موت کی حقیقت ظاہر ہوئی ہے دنیا کی خوشی سے

- (i) منتنوی'' ایپنے گھر کا حال''میرتفق میر نے ایپنے گھر کی ابتر ی کا حال بیان کیا ہے۔میر کا گھر بہت خستہ حالت میں ہے۔شاعر کو گھر میں بیٹھنا ایسا معلوم ہوتا ہے جیسے وہ راستے میں بیٹھا ہوا ہے۔ کیونکہ تھوڑ ی سی بارش ہوتے ہی گھر کی سوسالہ دیوار گرجانے سے گھر گھرنہیں رہا بلکہ گھر ایسا معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ گھر راستہ بن گیا ہے۔
- (ii) گھر کی دیوارگرجانے سے کتوں نے گھر کوراستہ بنالیا ہے جس سے شاعر گھبرا گیا ہے اوروہ جنگل میں جا کر بسنے کی تمنا کرتا ہے؟
- (iii) گھر میں گھر جیسا آ رامنہیں ہے۔دن میں دھوپ کی تپش ہے تو رات کواوس۔نہدن کوچین ہے نہ رات کوآ رام ۔سکون اور چین اس گھر سے کوسوں دور ہے۔
- (iv) شاعر کا گھر خستہ اور بوسیدہ ہے۔ اس میں کسی چیز کا آرام نہیں ہے۔ تھٹملوں، کیڑے مکوڑ وں نے ناک میں دم کر دیا ہے۔ کنوں نے گھر کوراستہ بنالیا ہے۔ نہ دن میں دھوپ میں چین میسر آتا ہے نہ رات کواوس راحت پہنچاتی ہے۔ اس لیے شاعرا پنے گھر کونا م کا گھر کہتا ہے کیونکہ اس میں گھر جیسا آ رام نہیں۔

نمبروں کی تقسیم

کل نمبر 10=4×2¹2 12- درج ذیل سوالوں کے متبادل جوابات میں سے صحیح جواب تلاش کر کے کھیے : (i) 'بڑے بول کا سرنیچا' کس مصنف کا افسانہ ہے؟ حبیب تنویر کرشن چندر اعظم کریوی (ii) نظم م پھول مالا کا موضوع کیا ہے؟
 باغوں کی خوبصورتی خواتین کوفیحت وطن ہے محبت
 (iii) قرة العین حیدر کے سفرنا مے کا کیا نام ہے؟
 جاپان (ستمبر کا چاند) ایران (دسمبر کی دو پہر) یونان (جون کا سورج)
 (iv) پھول والوں کی سیر کس مصنف کا انثا تئیہ ہے؟
 مرز افرحت اللہ بیگ مرز اغالب سید امتیاز علی تاج
 (v) اوب کی وہ کون ہی صنف ہے۔ میں میں زندگی کے کسی ایک پہلوکوا خصار کے ساتھ پیش کیا جاتا ہے؟

جواب:

(i) اعظم کریوی

(iii) جاپان (ستمبر کا چاند)

نمبروں کی تقسیم کل نمبر 5=5×1

SET-4

Code No. 3

Series SSO

Roll No.

Candidates must write the Code on the title pae of the answer-book

- Please check that this question paper contains 10 printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 12 questions.
- Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.
- 15 minutes time has been alloted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

أردو (كور) **URDU** (Core)

(حصيه الف)

10

Time allowed : 3 hours

کل تمبر:100 Maximum Marks: 100

درج ذیل (غیر درسی) اقتباسات میں سے کسی ایک کو پڑ ھیے اور اس سے متعلق ینچ دیے گئے سوالوں کے جواب لکھیے ۔ -1 مغربی افریقہ، ویسٹ انڈیز اورجنوبی امریکہ کے ساحلی علاقوں میں ایک پیڑیپدا ہوتا ہے جس کا نام ہے کاؤ۔ اس پیڑ سے کو کو حاصل کیا جاتا ہے۔ اسی کو کو سے چاکلیٹ بنتی ہے۔ یہ پیڑ بڑا نازک ہوتا ہے۔اس لیےاس کی بہت دیکھ بھال کرنی پڑتی ہے۔سیدھی دھوپ اور تیز ہوا سے بچانے کے لیےان پیڑوں کو بڑے پیڑوں کی آ ڑمیں پالا جاتاہے، تب جا کریہ پھل دیتے ہیں۔ اس پیڑ کے تنے پر پھول

آتے ہیں شاخوں پرنہیں۔ پھول کے بعدایک دس الح کمبی پھلی تیار ہوتی ہے۔ یہ پھلی چو مہینوں میں پک کر تیار ہوتی ہے۔ پھلی میں موجود بیجوں کو تیز دھوپ میں سکھایا جاتا ہے تو بیج کے او پر چڑھا ہوا سفید مادہ پکھل کر اتر جاتا ہے اور گہر بے چاکلیٹی رنگ کے رہے نیج فیکٹر یوں میں بھیج دیے جاتے ہیں۔ چاکلیٹ میں وٹامن بی کے علاوہ بہت سے معد نیات اور کافی کیلور پز بھی ہوتی ہے، کیکن اس کا بھی حد سے زیادہ استعال اچھانہیں ہوتا۔ کیونکہ کیفن نامی نقصا ندہ مادہ بھی چاکلیٹ میں موجود ہوتا ہے

- (i) چاکلیٹ کس چیز سے بنتی ہے؟
- (ii) کاؤ کے درخت کی حفاظت کے لیے کیا تر کیب کی جاتی ہے؟
 - (iii) کاؤکا پیر دوسرے پیروں سے سطرح مختلف ہوتا ہے؟
 - (iv) کاؤکی پھلی سے بیچ حاصل کرنے کا کیا طریقہ ہے؟
 - (v) چاکلیٹ میں کون کون سی غذائی خصوصیات ہوتی ہیں؟

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کوکل کواس کی آواز سے جانا جاتا ہے۔ اس کی میٹھی آواز کانوں میں رس گھولتی ہے۔ اس کے پر کالے اور چیک دار ہوتے ہیں۔ شاعر اس کی آواز کی سحرانگیز ی سے متاثر ہوکر شعر اور نظمیں لکھتے ہیں۔ جب آموں میں پھول آتے ہیں اور آسان پر بادل منڈ لاتے ہیں تب اس کی آواز کے جادو سے سارا جنگل گو نجنے لگتا ہے۔ دیکھنے میں تو یہ کو آکی طرح ہی لگتی ہے لیکن سڈول اور نازک سی۔ رنگ کی مناسبت سے لوگ اسے شیام بھی کہتے ہیں۔ تاہم کوکل اور کو سے کی آواز وں میں زمین اور آسان کا فرق ہے۔ ایک کا نوں میں چھری بن کرلگتی ہے تو دوسری کی آواز کانوں میں شہد گھولتی محسوس ہوتی ہے۔ کوکل و یسے تو سنزی خور بھی ہے اور گوشت خور بھی۔ آم مانار، امر دود پر چونچ صاف کرتی ہے اور خصی متی معصوم چڑیوں کے گھونسلوں سے ان کے انڈ ے بچ بھی چیٹ کر جاتی ہے۔ پہلے پہل کو نے اور کوکل کے بچوں میں تھوڑ افر ق نظر تر ہیں آتا۔ دونوں کے بچ سیاہ ہوتے ہیں۔ پچھوفت گز رتے ہی دونوں کے بچوں میں تھوڑ افر ق نظر آنے لگتا ہے۔ آواز بر لیے گتی ہے۔ کوکل کے بچے کیں کیں آواز زکا لتے ہیں اور کو یں کی قور ہوں

- (iii) زخم ہراہونا
- (iv) ہاتھ بٹانا
- (v) سینډزوری کرنا
- (vi) لوہے کے چنے چبانا
 - (vii) چارچاندلگنا
 - (viii) باتوں میں اُڑانا
 - (ix) بال کی کھال نکالنا
 - (x) خون سفید ہونا
 - (xi) دال میں کالا ہونا
 - (xii) آنگھیں چارہونا

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درج ذیل اقتباس کوغور سے مڑھےاوراس سے متعلق دیے گئے سوالوں کے جواب کھیے ۔ _7 ٹو کیو کے جھل حجل کرتے ریلوے اسٹیشن کی دیواروں پر چوپی اور روغنی فریسکو بنے ہیں۔ٹرین کی ساری کوچیں ایئر کنڈیشن ہیں اور پہلو کے بجائے درمیانی کوریڈ ورکے ذریعے ایک دوسر بے سے منسلک ہیں۔ سارے ڈپوں میں قالین بچھے ہیں۔صبح کے دھند لکے میں کانفرنس کے مہمانوں کو لے کرٹرین ٹو کیو کی طرف روانہ ہوئی۔ جارکوچیں مہمانوں کے لیے مخصوص ہیں۔ٹرین کے چلنے کے بعد سب نے اپنی اپنی جگہ سے اٹھ کر اِدھر ٹہلنا شروع کیا، لوگ در پچوں کے پاس گروہ بنا کر بیٹھ گئے۔ باہر حدِّ نظرتک کارخانے پھیلے ہیں جن کی چینیوں سے دھواں اٹھ رہا ہے۔ سبزے پر بارش شروع ہوگئی ہے۔ منظر کے بھورےاور سنر رنگوں کا بہامتزاج انگلستان کے صنعتی کنٹری سائڈ کی یا دولا رہاہے۔ ٹو کیو کے ریلوے اسٹیشن کی کیاخصوصیت بتائی گئی ہے؟

- (i)
 - ٹرین کے ڈیوں میں کیا کیا خوبیاں ہیں؟ (ii)
 - (iii) ٹرین کب اورکہاں کے لیےروانہ ہوئی ؟
 - (iv) ریل کے چلنے کے بعد مسافروں نے کیا کیا؟
- کون سامنظرمصنف کوانگلشتان کے صنعتی کنٹری سائڈ کی یا د دلا رہا ہے؟ (v)

غرض خلقت کا بہ بہجوم پھوار میں بھیگناخس کے پیکھے جھلتا، آہستہ آہستہ آہ ہت مہرولی کی سڑک سے گز را۔ بیجلوس شاہی دروازے کے سامنے پنچ گیا۔ بادشاہ سلامت او پر کی بارہ در**ی می**ں برآ مدہوئے۔ بیگمات کے لیے چلمن پڑ گئیں،اب ساری بھیڑسمٹ سمٹا کر باب خفر کے سامنے آگئی۔ بھا ٹک کے سامنے بڑا کھلا میدان تھا۔ یہاں باج دالوں نے اپنے کمال دکھائے۔اکھاڑے دالوں نے اپنے ہاتھ دکھائے۔سب کو حسب مراتب انعام ملا۔ کسی کوسیلا ملا، کسی کو دوشالہ ملا، کسی کومندیل ملی، کسی کوکڑے ملے۔اپنے میں پنگھا بھی

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- (ii) حکمرانوں کوبہت دنوں سے کس بات کا خبط ہے؟
- (iii) ہرایک زخم کوزباں کرنے سے شاعر کی کیامراد ہے؟
- (iv) شاعراپنے راز میں کس کوشریک کرنا چاہتا ہےاور کیوں؟

مارکنگ اسکیم اردو

(Marking Scheme Urdu)

سینئر سیکنڈری اسکول امتحان مارچ2015 اردو (کور)

مم^{تح}ن حضرات کے لئے عام ہدایات:

(General Instructions for Head Examiners and Examiners)

ممتحن حضرات کو چاہیے کہ کا پیوں کی اصلاً چیکنگ شروع کرنے سے قبل وہ کا پیوں کی چیکنگ کے لئے رہنمائی کے جو نکات طے کیے گئے ہیں ان نکات کوخوب سمجھ بوجھ کر ذہن نشین کرلیں۔ امتحان کی کا پیوں کی جانچ کے لیے یکسوئی کے ساتھ ساتھ صبر وخمل کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ سرسری انداز سے کا پیوں

اسحان ی کا پیول ی جاری کے لیے یسوی کے ساتھ ساتھ سرول کی صرورت ہوی ہے۔ سرسری انداز سے کا پیول کی چیکنگ کردینا خود ہماری دیانت داری اور خلوص کو مجروح کرتا ہے۔ اس طرح کی چیکنگ میں بہت می ناہمواریاں بھی رہ جاتی ہیں۔ دوران چیکنگ کچھا ساتذہ نرمی کا رُخ اختیار کرتے ہیں تو کچھ خاصے سخت ہوجاتے ہیں۔ دونوں ہی صورتوں میں طلباء کے نتائج متاثر ہوتے ہیں۔ چنانچہ اس طرح کی ناہمواریوں سے بچنے کے لئے کافی غور وخوض کے بعدان نکات کا تعین کیا گیا ہے جس پڑمل درآمد کر کے ہم معیاری انداز سے کا پیوں کی جانچ کر پائیں گے۔

کا پیوں کی چیکنگ کے سلسلے میں رہنمائی کے جونکات پیش کیے جارہے ہیں ضروری نہیں کہ طلبا کے جوابات نمونے کی تشریح اور توضیح ہی کے انداز پر ہموں ۔ مرکز ی خیال والے سوالات کے جوابات میں انداز بدل سکتا ہے۔لیکن ہمارا خیال ہے کہ نمبروں کی تقسیم پر اس سے کوئی خاص انرنہیں پڑے گا۔ آپ کو ہر حال میں مارکنگ اسکیم کے دائرے میں رہ کر ہی چیکنگ کاعمل انجام دینا ہے تا کہ ماضی میں ہوتی رہی ناہمواریوں کو دورکیا جا سکے۔ اُمید ہے کہ اس صبر آزما کا مکو آپ اپنا فرض سمجھ کر انجام دیں گے۔ منتحن حضرات کارویہ مشققانہ ہونا چا ہیے قواعداوراملا کی معمولی غلطیوں کونظرانداز کردیا جائے تو بہتر ہوگا۔صدر متحن (Head Examiner) اس بات کو ہر طرح سے یقینی بنائیں کہ مارکنگ اسکیم پر تختی سے عمل ہورہا ہے۔ پچھ اسا تذہ مارکنگ اسکیم (Marking Scheme) کونظرانداز کرتے ہوئے اپنے روایتی انداز سے مارکنگ کرتے ہیں جس سے طلبہ کے نتائج متاثر ہوتے ہیں۔اس طرف صدر متحن کوخصوصی توجہ دینی ہے۔

- (1) سپریم کورٹ کے حالیہ تکم نامہ کے مطابق اب طلبہ اپنے جوابات کی کا پیوں کی عکسی کا پی (فوٹو کا پی) مقررہ فیس جمع کر کے سی ۔ بی ۔ ایس ۔ ای ۔ سے حاصل کر سکتے ہیں اس لیے صدر متحن ^رمتحن حضرات کو ہدایت دی جاتی ہے کہ کا پیوں کی چیکنگ میں سی قشم کی کوئی لا پر واہی نہ برتیں اور مار کنگ اسکیم پر ختی ہے مل کریں۔
- (2) صدر متحن اس بات کا اطمینان کرنے کے لئے کہ کا پیوں کی جانچ مار کنگ اسکیم (Marking Scheme) کے مطابق ہور ہی ہے، وہ متحن کی جانچی ہوئی ابتدائی پانچ کا پیوں کا باریک بینی سے جائزہ لےگا۔ جائزہ لینے اور بیہ اطمینان کرنے کے بعد ہی کہ کا پیوں کی جانچ مار کنگ اسکیم کے مطابق ہور ہی ہے متحن کو مزید کا پیاں جانچنے کے لیے دےگا۔
- (3) سممتحن حضرات کو کا پیاں جانچ کے لئے صرف اسی وقت دی جائیں جب جانچ کے پہلے دن منتحن اجتماعی یا انفرادی طور پر مار کنگ اسکیم پر تبادلہ خیال کر چکے ہوں۔
- (4) کاپوں کی جانچ مارکنگ اسکیم میں دی ہوئی ہدایت کے مطابق ہی کی جائے گی۔ بیرجانچ بھی منتحن کے اپنے روایتی اندازِ فکر اپنے تجربے اور کسی دیگر بات کو مدنظرر کھ کرنہیں بلکہ صرف مارکنگ اسکیم کو ذہن میں رکھتے ہوئے کی جائے۔
- (5) اگرکسی سوال کے کئی جزو ہیں تو ہر جزو کے نمبر بائیں اور پھرتمام اجزامیں حاصل نمبروں کو جمع کر کے سوال کے آخر میں حاشیے میں لکھ کراس کے گرددائرہ بنادیا جائے۔
- (6) اگرکوئی طالب علم اییا جواب لکھتا ہے جو مارکنگ اسکیم میں موجود نہیں ہے لیکن وہ جواب صحیح ہے تو صدر منتحن سے مشورہ کے بعد نمبر دیے جائیں۔
- (7) اگرکوئی طالب علم دریافت کیے گئے جوابات سے زیادہ یعنی ایکسٹراجواب کھتا ہے تو مارکنگ اسکیم کے مطابق ہی نمبر

- (8) اگرکوئی طالب علم دیے ہوئے اقتباس یا اس کے سی حصے کواپنے جواب کے لیے استعال کرتا ہے مثلاً اقتباس میں دی ہوئی معلومات کواپنے مضمون کے لیے استعال کرتا ہے تو اس کے نمبرنہیں کاٹے جائیں گے سوائے اس کے کہ اس کا جواب دریافت کئے گئے سوالات سے مطابقت نہ رکھتا ہو۔
- (9) سلمتحن حضرات کوسب ہی سیٹ کے سوال ناموں کی مارکنگ اسکیم کا باریک بینی سے مطالعہ کرنا چا ہیے۔جس سے کہ وہ ہرسیٹ کی مارکنگ اسکیم سے بخو بی واقف ہوسکیں۔
- (10) ممتحن حضرات کو جاہیے کہ جواب کی ہر کا پی کو کم سے کم پندرہ سے بیس منٹ کا وقت دیتے ہوئے اس طرح چیک کریں کہ روز بیس سے پچپس کا پی چیک کرنے میں پانچ سے چھ گھنٹے ضرورلگیں۔ مہیں
- (11) ممتحن حضرات اس بات کا خاص خیال رکھیں کہ کا پیوں کی جانچ مار کنگ اسکیم میں بتائی گئی نمبروں کی تقسیم ے مطابق ہی ہو۔
- (12) ممتحن حضرات کویہ بات ذہن نشین کرلینی چاہیے کہان کے پاس ایک نمبر (1) سے لے کرسو (100) نمبر تک کا پیانہ ہے۔ برائے کرم اگر کسی سوال کا جواب درست ہے تو صد فی صد (%100) نمبر دینے سے گریز نہ کریں۔
- (13) صدر متحن حضرات کو ہدایت دی جاتی ہے کہ اگر کا پیوں کی چیکنگ کے دوران کوئی ایسا جواب سامنے آتا ہے جو بالکل غلط ہے تواس پر کراس(×) کا نشان لگا دیا جائے اور صفر دیا جائے۔
- (14) زبان وادب کی کاپیاں جانچنے والے اکثر حضرات میہ خیال کرتے ہیں کہ سی طالب علم کوصد فی صدنمبر دینا ناممکن ہے۔ بیرخیال روایتی اور رجعت پسندانہ ہے۔ اس عمل سے گریز کیا جانا اشد ضروری ہے۔
- (15) اقدار پرمبنی سوالات کے سلسلے میں صدر متحن ^ممتحن حضرات کے لیے خصوصی ہدایت سے ہے کہ اگر طالب علم مناسب دلیلوں کے ساتھ کوئی ایسا جواب تحریر کرتا ہے جس کا حوالہ مار کنگ اسکیم میں موجود نہیں ہے تو اسے بھی درست تصور کیا جائے اور پورا پورا نمبر دیا جائے۔
 - (16) جب طلباتخلیقی اظہار کرتے ہوں توان کے خوشخط اوراملا پر بھی نمبر دینے کا خیال رکھیں۔

مارکنگ اسکیم اردو(کور)

وقت 3 گھنٹے كل نمبر 100 درج ذیل (غیر درسی) اقتباسات میں سے کسی ایک کو پڑ ھیے اور اس سے متعلق پنچے دیے گئے سوالوں کے جواب _1 لکھیے۔ 10 ^د مغربی افریقہ، ویسٹ انڈیز اور جنوبی امریکہ کے ساحلی علاقوں میں ایک پیڑیپدا ہوتا ہے جس کا نام ککا ؤہے۔ اس پیڑ سے کو کوجاصل کیا جاتا ہے۔اسی کو کو سے جاکلیٹ بنتی ہے۔ یہ پیڑ بڑا نازک ہوتا ہے۔اس لیےاس کی بہت دیکچر بھال کرنی پڑتی ہے۔ سیدھی دھوپ اور تیز ہوا سے بچانے کے لیے ان پیڑوں کو بڑے پیڑوں کی آ ڑ میں پالا جا تاہے تب جا کر بہ پھل دیتے ہیں۔اس پیڑ کے تنے پر پھول آتے ہیں شاخوں پرنہیں۔ پھول کے بعدا یک دس النج کمبی پھلی تیار ہوتی ہے۔ یہ پھلی چڑ مہینوں میں یک کر تیار ہوتی ہے۔ پھلی میں موجود بیجوں کو تیز دھوپ میں سکھایا جاتا ہے توبیح کے اوپر چڑ ہا ہواسفید مادہ پکھل کراتر جاتا ہے اور گہرے چاکلیٹی رنگ کے بیریج فیکٹریوں میں بھیج د بے جاتے ہیں۔ جاکلیٹ میں میٹ میں می کےعلاوہ بہت سے معد نیات اور کافی کیلوریز بھی ہوتی ہے۔لیکن اس کا بھی حد سے زیادہ استعال اچھانہیں ہوتا کے یونکہ کیفن نامی نقصان دہ مادہ بھی جاکلیٹ میں موجود ہوتا ہے۔ جاکلیٹ^س چز سے بنتی ہے؟ (i) کاؤکے درخت کی حفاظت کے لیے کیا ترکیب کی جاتی ہے؟ (ii) کاؤ کا پیڑ دوسرے پیڑوں سے سطرح مختلف ہوتا ہے؟ (iii)

- (iv) کاؤ کی پھلی سے بیچ حاصل کرنے کا کیا طریقہ ہے؟
- (v) چاکلیٹ میں کون کون سی غذائی خصوصیات ہوتی ہیں؟

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کوکل کواس کی آواز سے جانا جاتا ہے۔ اس کی میٹھی آواز کانوں میں رس گھولتی ہے۔ اس کے برکالے اور چیک دار ہوتے ہیں۔ شاعر اس کی آواز کی سحر انگیزی سے متاثر ہوکر شعر اور نظمیں لکھتے ہیں۔ جب آموں میں پھول آئے ہیں اور آسان پر بادل منڈ لاتے ہیں تب اس کی آواز کی جادو سے سارا جنگل گو نجنے لگتا ہے۔ دیکھنے میں تو یہ کو کی طرح ہی لگتی ہے کیکن سڈ ول اور نازک سی۔ رنگ کی مناسبت سے لوگ اسے شیاما بھی کہتے ہیں۔ تا ہم کوکل اور کو کی آواز وں میں زمین اور آسان کا فرق ہے۔ ایک کا نوں میں چھری بن کرلگتی ہے تو دوسری کی آواز کا نوں میں شہد گھولتی محسوس ہوتی ہے۔ کوکل و پسے تو سبزی خور بھی ہے اور گوشت خور بھی۔ آم ، انار، امرود پر چو پنی خصاف اور کوکل کے بچوں میں کو کی فرق نظر نہیں آتا دونوں کے بچ سیا ہو ہوت ہوں۔ کی جو دوسری کی آواز کا نوں میں تھوڑ افر ق نظر آنے لگتا ہے۔ آواز بد لنے لگتی ہے۔ کوکل کے بچی کیں آواز دی کو کے کی کہتے ہیں۔ دی ہو کی کہ کا میں تھوڑ افر ق نظر آنے لگتا ہے۔ آواز بد لنے لگتی ہے۔ کوکل کے بچ کس کیں آواز کا لیے ہیں اور کی کی کوں میں تھوڑ افر ق نظر آنے لگتا ہے۔ آواز بد لنے لگتی ہے۔ کوکل کے بچے کیں کیں آواز دی کے بھی دی کی کر ہوں کے بچوں کے کھول کو کے کی کوں کی کر کا کا دور کر ہو ہو ہو کی کا دور کر ہی کا کو کی کرتی ہیں اور کی تاز ہوں کے بچ سے میں جو ہو کر جاتی ہے۔ پہلے پہل کو ک میں تھوڑ افر ق نظر آنے لگتا ہے۔ آواز بد لنے لگتی ہے۔ کوکل کے بچے کیں کیں آواز دکا لتے ہیں اور کو بی بچوں کر کو کے لی کوں کی تھوڑ افر آول کی کر ہوں کے کو کی کی کہ اواز کی کر ہوں کے بچ

- (i) کوک اپنی س خصوصیت کی وجہ سے پہچانی جاتی ہے؟
 - (ii) سیس موسم میں کوکل کی آواز زیادہ سنائی دیتی ہے؟
 - (iii) کو باورکوک کی آوازوں میں کیا فرق ہے؟
 - (iv) كۇلكوكىياكىياكىياكىياكەناپىندىپ؟
 - (v) كۇل اور كۆ بے كى بچوں ميں كيا فرق ہے؟

جواب:

(i) چاکلیٹ کوکو سے بنتی ہے۔
 (ii) کاؤ کے درخت کی حفاظت کے لیے انھیں دھوپ اور تیز ہوا سے بچایا جا تا ہے۔ بڑے پیڑوں کی آڑمیں پالا جا تا ہے۔
 پالا جا تا ہے۔
 (iii) اس پیڑ کے تنے پر چھول آتے ہیں جبکہ دوسرے پیڑوں کی شاخوں پر۔

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- (i) کوک اپنی سریلی آواز کی دجہ سے پیچانی جاتی ہے۔
- (ii) آموں کے موسم میں کوئل کی آواز زیادہ سنائی دیتی ہے۔
- (iii) کوے کی آواز کانوں میں چھری بن کرلگتی ہے جبکہ کوئل کی میٹھی آواز کانوں میں شہد گھولتی ہے۔اس کی آواز سحرانگیز ہوتی ہے۔
 - (iv) کوک آم، اناراور چڑیوں کے انڈے وغیرہ کھاتی ہے۔
 - (v) کوکل کے بچے کیں کیں اور کو بے لیے کوں کوں کی آواز نکا لتے ہیں۔

نمبروں کی تقسیم 2x5 = 10 کل نمبر 15 درج ذیل عنوانات میں سے سی ایک پر ضمون کھیے ۔ (i) ضبح کی سیر (ii) لائبر بری کی ضرورت اورا ہمیت

جواب:

(i) صبح کی سیر

(iii) ہمردی

(d) اختتام

(ii) لائبریری کی ضرورت اور اهمیت

- (a) تمہید/تعارف نفس مضمون (b)
 - (c) انداز بیان

(iii) **همدردی**

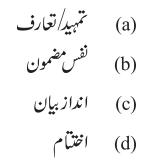
- (a) تمهید/تعارف (b) نفس مضمون
 - (c) انداز بیان

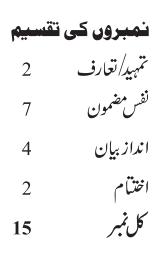
(d) اختتام

(v) ساریے جھاں سے اچھا ھندوستاں ھمارا
(a) تہ ہیر/تعارف
(b) نفس مضمون
(c) انداز بیان
(d) اختتام
(vi) ھماریے تھوار
(a) تفس مضمون
(b) نفس مضمون

(d) اختتام

(vii) تندرستی هزار نعمت هے





8

3۔ اپنے بڑے بھائی کوخط کھرکران سے اپنی مستقبل کی تعلیم کے بارے میں مشور ہ طلب سیجیے۔ ····· <u>L</u> ····· اینے اسکول کے برسپل کودرخواست لکھ کر کم پیوٹر روم میں نئے کم پیوٹر اور پر نٹرلگوانے کی گز ارش سیجیے۔ جواب

- (i) القاب وآ داب
 (ii) نفس مضمون
 (iii) خاکه
- (i) القاب وآ داب (ii) ^{نفس مض}مون

.....l

(iii) خاکہ

نمبروں کی تقسیم القاب وآ داب 2 نفس مضمون 4 خاكهر 2 كلنمير 8

7

4۔ درج ذیل میں سے سی ایک عبارت کا خلاصہ کھیے اور ایک مناسب عنوان بھی تجویز سیجیے۔ طالب علمی کا زمانہ انسان کی زندگی کا سنہرازمانہ ہے۔ بیت معنوں میں بے فکری، اطمینان اور آ رام کا زمانہ ہوتا ہے۔ اس وقت نہ کوئی ذمہ داری ہوتی ہے اور نہ کوئی فکر۔ وہ اپنی مرضی سے بیٹ متااپنی مرضی سے کھیلتا اور اپنی مرضی سے سوتا ہے۔ جو جی میں آیا اس نے مانگ لیا۔ اس کی صحت بھی ٹھیک ہوتی ہے۔ چہرے پر مسکرا ہٹ اور خوشی کھیلتی رہتی ہے۔ اس کی کوئی ذمہ داری ہوتی ہے تو صرف اتن کہ میں الخ مانتہ کرے اور اسکول کی جانب چل دے۔ وہاں پڑھائی کی طرف پوری توجہ دے اور دل لگا کر پڑھائی کرے۔

یہ بات مشہور ہے کہ دنیا امید پر قائم ہے۔ دنیا میں جو کچھ بھی ہم کررہے ہیں یا جو کچھ بھی ہور ہا ہے امید کے سہارے ہور ہا ہے۔ یہ ایسا سہارا ہے جونازک وقنوں میں کام آتا ہے۔ امید ہی کی وجہ سے ہم مصروف عمل ہیں ورنہ نا امیدی چھا جائے تو انسان بالکل بے عمل ہو کر رہ جاتا ہے۔ امید کی روشن ہی ہمیں مصیبتوں اور تکلیفوں میں چلنے کا راستہ دکھاتی ہے۔ امید کی کرن ہی بچھے ہوئے دلوں کو دوبارہ سہارا دے کر کھڑ اکر دیتی ہے۔ یہ بڑی بڑی مایوسیوں کو دور کر کے حوصلہ اور ہمّت عطا کرتی ہے۔ اس کے برعکس نا امید کی سے انسان مردہ دل ہو کر بے کا رہ بیٹھ جاتا ہے۔

- (ii)` کان گفرنا (iii) زخم هرا هونا

(vi)	لوہے کے چنے چبانا	:	سخت اورمشكل كام كرنا
			سی اے کرنا کوئی آسان کا مٰہیں ہے میاں لوہے کے چنے چبانا ہے
(vii)	<u>چارچا</u> ندلگنا	•	شان وشوكت بر <i>ڑ</i> ه جانا/ رو نق بر <i>ڑ ه ج</i> انا
			کلپناچا ولہ کے خلائی سفر سے ہندوستان کی عظمت کو جارچا ندلگ گئے
(viii)	بانوں میں اڑانا	•	اہمیت نہد ینا/ بات کونظرا نداز کرنا
			تم میرے ہرمشور کے وباتوں میں اڑا دیتے ہو۔
(ix)	بال کی کھال نکالنا	•	بہت چھان بین کرنا
			آپ کوتو ہربات میں بال کی کھال نکالنے کی عادت ہے۔
(x)	خون سفيد بهونا	•	بحس ہوجانا
			آج کی مصروف زندگی میں لوگوں کے خون سفید ہو گئے ہیں۔
(xi)	دال میں کالا ہونا	•	شك وشبه بهونا
			آج کل اسلیجا سیلےرہ رہے ہو،ضروردال میں کچھکالا ہے۔
(xii)	المنكصين حبإ رہونا	:	مقابل ہونا/ روبر وہونا/ سامنا ہونا
			میں جنگل میں بڑے سکون سے گھوم رہاتھا کہ اجابا نک شیر سے آنکھیں
			چارہو گئیں۔

نمبروں کی تقسیم ^{مع}ن 5=5 x جملوں میں استعال 5=5 x کل نمبر 10

6۔ اسکول میں داخلے کے لئے اشتہار بنایئے۔ جواب:

- (i) ٹو کیو کے ریلو سامیشن کی کیا خصوصیت بتائی گئی ہے؟
 - (ii) ٹرین کے ڈبوں میں کیا کیا خوبیاں ہیں؟
 - (iii) ٹرین کب اور کہاں کے لیےروانہ ہوئی؟
 - (iv) ریل کے چلنے کے بعد مسافروں نے کیا کیا؟
- (v) کون سامنظر مصنف کوانگلستان کے صفحتی کنٹری سائڈ کی یا د دلا رہا ہے؟

" ن غرض خلقت کا یہ بچوم پھوار میں بھیگنا خس کے تیکھے جھلتا، آہستہ آہستہ مہرولی کی سڑک سے گزرا۔ یہ جلوس شاہی دروازے کے سامنے پنچ گیا۔ بادشاہ سلامت او پر کی بارہ دری میں برآ مدہوئے۔ بیگمات کے لیے چکمن پڑ گئیں، اب ساری بھیڑ سمٹ سمٹا کر باب خلفر کے سامنے آگئ۔ بچا ٹک کے سامنے بڑا کھلا میدان تھا۔ یہاں باج والوں نے اپنے کمال دکھائے۔ اکھاڑے والوں نے اپنے ہاتھ دکھائے۔ سب کو حسب مراتب انعام ملا۔ کسی کو سیلا ملا، کسی کو دو شالہ ملا، کسی کو مند میل ملی کسی کو کڑے ملے۔ اتنے میں پڑھا بھی سامنے آگیا۔ شہر کے شرفا اور امرا مجرا بجا لائے۔ او پر سے سارے مجمع پر گلاب پاشوں سے گلاب اور کیوڑہ چھڑ کا گیا۔ عطر اور پان سے تواضع کی گئی۔ باد شاہ

- (iii) فنکاروں کوانعام میں کیا کیا چیزیں عطا کی گئیں؟
- (iv) مجمع کے استقبال کے لیے کیا طریقہ اختیار کیا گیا؟
 - (v) بادشاہ کااشارہ پاکرولی عہد بہادرنے کیا کیا؟

جواب

- i) ریلوے اسٹیشن حجل حجل کررہے تھے۔اسٹیشن کی دیواروں پر چو بی اورروغنی فریسکو بنے تھے۔
- (ii) ساری کوچیں ائیر کنڈیشنڈ ہیں اور پہلو کے بجائے درمیانی کوریڈرو کے ذریعے ایک دوسرے سے منسلک ہیں۔سارے ڈبوں میں قالین بچھے ہیں۔
 - (iii) ٹرین صبح کے دھند لکے میں مہمانوں کولے کرٹو کیو کی طرف روانہ ہوئی۔
 - (iv) مسافروں نے اپنی اپنی جگہ سے اٹھ کرادھرادھر ٹہلنا شروع کیا۔لوگ دریچوں کے پاس گروہ بنا کر بیٹھ گئے۔
- (v) کارخانے تھیلے ہوئے ہیں جن کی چمنیوں سے دھواں نکل رہاتھا۔ سبزے پر بارش کا پڑنا، بھورےاور سبز رنگوں کا بیامتزاج انگلستان کے شعقی کنٹری سائڈ کی یا ددلا رہا ہے۔

نمبروں کی تقسیم

1	(i)
1	(ii)
1	(iii)
2	(iv)
2	(v)
7	كل نمبر

- (iii) انعام میں کسی کوسیلاملا بھی کودوشالہ ملا بھی کومندیل بھی کوکڑے ملے۔
 - (iv) گلاب اور کیوڑہ چھڑک کر ،عطراور پان کی تواضع کی گئی۔

نمبروں کی تقسیم

1	(i)		
1	(ii)		
2	(iii)		
2	(iv)		
1	(v)		
7	كل نمبر		
یں کھانے کے)آج شام کومیرے گھر ب	'بڑے بول کاسر نیچا' میں' 'اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ میں رئیس زادہ ہوں لیکن	-8
5	کهنا بر <u>ٹر</u> ا؟	لیے پچھ جمین ہیں ہے' پورن مل کے ساتھ ایسا کیا معاملہ پیش آیا کہ اسے یہ جملاً	
		<u>L</u>	
		مضمون''میگھالیہ'' آپکوکیسالگا؟اس صوبے کی چندخو بیاں بیان کیجیے۔	
		L. L	جواب
با کی مرضی سے	برمقرر کیا۔سب کام اس	سیٹھ سرجوں کے انتقال کے بعد پورن مل نے اپنے دوست شیام سندر کو منیج	
که آمدنی کم اور	^گ زرنے لگا۔ نتیجہ بی _ہ ہوا	ہونے لگا۔ پورن مل کا زیادہ وفت سیر و سیاحت اور حکام سے ملاقات میں	
فيته رفنة بورن مل	اكربهاديا_اسطرح رف	خرچەزيادە ہوا_شوق كى ہوانے امريكەكى جلتى ہوئى موم بتى كوآ نأفا نأميں پچھا	

میگھالیہ ہندوستان کا خوبصورت صوبہ ہے۔ اس میں او نچ نیچ خوبصورت پہاڑی سلسلے، گہری کھا ئیاں اور کھا ئیوں کے درمیان بل کھاتی ندیاں، پہاڑوں کی چوٹیوں سے گرتے ہوئے آبشار بہت خوبصورت معلوم ہوتے ہیں۔ شیلانگ پیک یہاں کا سب سے اونچا پٹھاری علاقہ ہے۔ برہم پتر یہاں کی سب سے بڑی ندی ہے۔ بیصوبہ بادلوں سے ڈھکا ہوا ہے اسی وجہ سے میگھالیہ (بادلوں کا گھر) کہلاتا ہے۔ میگھالیہ کی راجد ھانی شیلانگ کا نام ایک دیوتا کے نام پر رکھا گیا۔ میگھالیہ میں سرسبز گھا س کے میدان اور سیڑھی نما کھیت نظر آتے ہیں۔ یہاں کی خوبصور تی اینی مثال آپ ہے۔

نمبروں کی تقسیم

کل نمبر 5x1=5

درج ذيل ميں سے صرف چارسوالوں کے مخصر جواب کھیے۔ -9

- (i) میرن صاحب نے غالب کو مجروح کی صحت کے بارے میں کیا بتایا؟
 - (ii) يچپا چپکن قلم ديکھ کر کيوں خفا ہو گئے؟
 - (iii) گدھے نے سید کرامت علی شاہ کی کس مہر بانی کاذکر کیا ہے؟
 - (iv) لیامنگیشکر کے گیت کامصنف پر کیااثر ہوا؟
 - (v) رائے صاحب مہتو گڑھیا کا مقدمہ کیوں ہار گئے؟
- (vi) دعوت میں جانے اور نہ جانے دونوں سے متعلق مصنف نے کیا خیال ظاہر کیا ہے؟
- (vii) مصنف کے بھائی نے مزاج بریں کرنے والوں کے لیے فون کی پابندی پر کیا نوٹس لگایا؟
 - (viii) آگرہ بازار میں جھگڑے کا کیا نقشہ پیش کیا گیا ہے؟

جواب:

- (ii) قلم دیکھر چیا چھکن اس کیے خفا ہو گئے کہ جب وہ خط کا جواب لکھنے بیٹھے توقکم کا نب غائب تھا۔
- (iii) گر سے نے سید کرامت علی شاہ کی مہر بانی کا ذکر یوں کیا ہے کہ وہ ایک پڑھے لکھے انسان تھے۔انھیں
- اخبار، کتابیں پڑھ کرتبصرہ تنقید کرنے کی عادت تھی۔جس جگہان کی کوٹھی تھی وہاں انھیں کوئی اییا شخص نہ ملا جس سے وہ اپنے دل کی بات کہتے ،آخر کا اپنے دل کی بات مجھ گلہ ھے سے کہنی پڑی جس کا منتیجہ بیہ ہوا کہ میں بھی ان کی صحبت میں رہ کر بہت پچھ سکھ گیا۔
 - (iv) لتامنگیشکر کے گیت کی سریلی آواز نے مصنف کے گانوں میں رس گھول دیا۔
 - (v) کاغذات کی چھان بین ہونے پرکھیت رائے صاحب کے اور گڑھیاں خان کی مقبوضہ جائیداد ثابت ہوئی ۔اس قبضہ کی بنا پر رائے صاحب مہتو گڑھیاں کا مقدمہ ہار گئے ۔
- (vi) دعوت میں جانے اور نہ جانے سے متعلق مصنف نے بیرخیال ظاہر کیا کہ دعوت میں نہ جائیں تو غروریا بے توجہی کی شکایت ، جائیں تو معدہ اور عاقبت دونوں خراب ہوتی ہیں۔
 - (vii) مصنف کے بھائی نے مزاج پرتی کرنے والوں کے لیےفون کی پابندی پر کمرے میں بینوٹس لگایا جو سید کہ بین کہ مذہب کہ م
- صاحبان مزاج پر سی کوآئیں وہ فون کو ہاتھ نہ لگائیں اور جوفون کرنے آئیں تو وہ مزاج نہ دریافت کریں۔ (viii) آگرہ بازار میں جھگڑے کا نقشہ یوں پیش کیا گیا ہے کہ ککڑی والے نے ککڑی بیچنے کے لیے آواز لگائی تو

مداری نے غصہ میں آکر ککڑیوں کا ٹو کراچھین کر پھینک دیا۔ساری ککڑیاں سڑک پر بکھر گئیں۔سب اپنے اپنے خوانچے چھوڑ کر جھکڑے میں لگ گئے ۔موقع کوغنیمت جان کر چوراچکے اور بازار کے لونڈے سامان لوٹنے میں لگ گئے ۔کمہار کے برتن ٹوٹ گئے ۔فساد بڑھتا دیکھ کرلوگوں نے اپنی اپنی دکا نیں بند کرلیں۔

نمبروں کی تقسیم

کل *نمبر* 8=4×2

حواب:

مثنوى عربی زبان كالفظ ہے اس کے معنی دو كیا گیا ادب كی اصطلاح میں مسلسل اشعار کے اس مجموع كومتنوى كہتے ہیں جس میں شعر کے دونوں مصرع ہم قافیہ ہوتے ہیں لیكین ہر شعر كا قافیہ الگ ہوتا ہے۔ میر تقی میر اپنے گھر كا حال اس طرح بیان کرتے ہیں کہ گھر بہت خستہ حالت میں ہے۔ چار دیوارى سوجگہ سے خم دار ہے۔ دیواروں كا پلاسٹر جھٹر رہا ہے، جچت ٹیکتی ہے، حجبت کے سورا خوں میں چڑیا آپس میں جنگ کرتی ہیں۔ گھر كی حالت ایس ہے کہ کھی بستر کو پھیلا کر نہیں بچھایا گیا ہے۔ چار پائی کے پائے پٹی پچٹ گئے ہیں، ان کھاٹ اور کھڑلوں میں کھٹملوں کا بسیرا ہے۔ ذراسی بارش ہوتے ہی سوسالہ پرانی دیوار گرگئی۔ دیوارگر نے کی دوجہ سے کتوں نے گھر کوراستہ بنالیا ہے۔ گھر کیا ہے صرف نا م کا گھر ہے جس میں راحت کا کوئی سامان نہیں ہے۔

نمبروں کی تقسیم مثنوی کی *تعریف* 3 گھر کا حال 7 کل نمبر 10

ساحر کی نظم' ^د پر چھائیاں' کے ذریعے بیہ پیغام ملتا ہے کہ جہاں تک اور جب تک ممکن ہو جنگ کوٹالتے رہنا چا ہیے۔ اس لیے کہ جنگ اپنے آپ میں خود ہی ایک بہت بڑا مسئلہ ہے جو تہذیبوں کو برباد کر دیتی ہے، جنگ سے کوئی مسئلہ ہر گز حل نہیں ہوتا۔اس لیے جہاں تک ہو سکے جنگ سے بچنے کی کوشش کرنی چا ہیے۔اس لیے اے نثریف انسانوں مل جل کرامن وامان کی فضا قائم کرو کیونکہ اس میں انسانی ترقی کاراز پوشیدہ ہے۔

نمبروں کی تقسیم کل *نبر* 10=10×1

- (iii) شاعر کن لوگوں کی خاطر ذلت اٹھانے سے روک رہا ہے؟
 - (iv) پرده شرم کودل سے اٹھانے سے کیا مراد ہے؟
 - جواب:
- (i) بہت دنوں سے سیاست کا بیہ شغلہ ہے کہ جب بچے جوان ہوں توقتل ہوجا ئیں۔
- (ii) حکمرانوں کو بہت دنوں سے اس بات کا خبط ہے کہ دور دور کے ملکوں میں قحط بوجا تیں۔
 - (iii) ہراک زخم کوزباں کرنے سے شاعر کی مراد ہے ظلم کے خلاف احتجاج کرنا۔
- (iv) شاعراپنے راز میں زمانے کوشریک کرناچا ہتا ہے۔اس لیے کہاس کاراز صرف اس کانہیں سارے زمانے کا ہے۔
 - (i) ایسے اخلاق پرایمان لانے سے منع کرتا ہے جوخود پر سی کوآ زادی کالقب دیتے ہیں۔
 - (ii) یوروپ کے رنگ وروغن کی وجہ سے چہرے سے قوم کانقش مٹ جانے کا خطرہ ہے۔
 - (iii) شاعران لوگوں کی خاطر ذلت اٹھانے سے روک رہا ہے جوہم کونمائش کا کھلونا بناتے ہیں۔
 - (iv) پردهٔ شرم کودل سے اٹھانے کا مطلب ہے شرم وحیاختم ہوجانا۔

نمبروں کی تقسیم

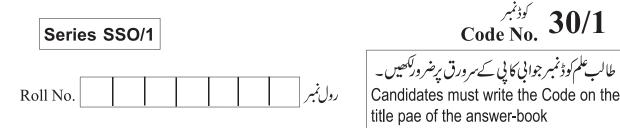
كل نمبر 10=4×2¹/₂×4

- 12۔ درج ذیل سوالوں کے متبادل جوابات میں سے پیچ جواب تلاش کر کے کھیے ۔
 - (i) ''دعوت'' کس کاانشائیہ ہے؟
 کرشن چندر قرق العین حیدر رشید احمد میق
 (ii) چاچھکن کس کاتخلیق کردہ کردار ہے؟
 - مرزاغالب سيدامتيازعلى تاج حبيب تنوير (iii) رباعى كتين مصرعول پر مشتمل نظم ہوتى ہے؟ دو — چار — پاچنچ

جواب:

- (i) رشید احمد صدیقی کا
 - (ii) سید امتیاز علی تاج
 - (iii) **چار**
 - (iv) منشی هرگوپال تفته
 - (v) **انشائیہ**

نمبروں کی تقسیم کلن*بر* 5=5×1



- برائے مہر بانی چیک کیجئے کہ پر چہ میں چھیے ہوئے صفحات 6 ہیں۔
- سوالیہ کے پر چہ کے داہنی طرف کو ڈنمبرلکھا ہوا ہے۔طالب علم جوابات کی کا پی کے سرورق پر لکھے گا۔
 - برائے مہر بانی چیک کیجئے کہ سوال کے پر چہ میں 11 سوالات میں۔
 - برائے مہر بانی سوال کا جواب لکھنے سے پہلے سوال کا سیریل نمبر ضرورلکھیں۔

- Please check that this question paper contains 6 printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 11 questions.
- Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.
- 15 minutes time has been alloted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

أردو (اليكو)

URDU (Elective)

وقت: 3/ گھنٹے [Time allowed : 3 hours

کل نمبر:100 [Maximum Marks : 100]

میں دولت کی ہیہود ہفتیم کو ختم کرنا ہی ہوگا۔ دولت تو کمانے کی چیز ہے جو پڑی مل جائے اور وہ بھی ایک ہی وقت میں سب کو ل جائے اسے خدا کا عذاب کہا جائے گا، دولت نہیں۔ سائنس دانوں نے اس سلسلے میں حکومت کے خیال کی تائید کی تو طے پایا کہ کو تی ایسی دوا یجا دکی جائے جولو گوں کی راتوں کی نیند چھین لے۔ بڑی عرق ریز ی کے بعد سائنس دانوں نے ایک ایسان تجار کی جائے جولو گوں کی راتوں کی نیند چھین لے۔ نہ آئے۔ ان انجکشنوں کو سرکاری اسپنالوں میں گلو کو ز کے نام پر پہنچایا گیا جہاں ہزاروں شہریوں کو سرکاری کارند ہے دوز پکڑ کرلاتے اور انھیں بیگو کو زچڑ ھا دیا جاتا۔

- (ii) حکومت نے تجربے کے طور پر کیا کیا؟
- (iii) حکومت نے سائنس دانوں کے سامنے کیا مسئلہ رکھا؟
 - (iv) خدا کاعذاب کسے کہاجائے گا؟

اب بھی ان کا خیال آتا ہے اور یاد آتا ہے کہ عالمی ادب یا اگریزی ادب پر میں نے انھیں چھٹر دیا ہے اور دہ مسلسل بولے چلے جار ہے ہیں اور محسوں ہوتا ہے کہ علم ودانش کا ایک سمند را ہل رہا ہے۔ ان کی ہمارے لیے اس دجہ سے بھی ہمیشہ ایک اہمیت رہے گی کہ بہار کی شناخت ہمارے جن جواہر سے اردو دنیا کے خزانے میں ہوتی ہے ان میں کلیم الدین احمد کی حیثیت کو وِنور کی ہے کلیم صاحب اصولی تنقید پر زور دیتے تھے متن اور شخصیت کے مطالعے پر انکاز ورتھا جس سے ہم بہت پچھ حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔ ان کی تنقید کا انداز کچھ ہوات میں مطالعے پر انکاز ورتھا جس سے ہم بہت پچھ حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔ ان کی تنقید کا انداز کچھ میں اور شخصیت کے مطالعے پر انکاز ورتھا جس سے ہم بہت پچھ حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔ ان کی تنقید کا انداز کچھ ہوات کی مطالعے پر انکاز ورتھا جس سے ہم بہت پچھ حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔ ان کی تنقید کا انداز پچھ ہوگیا۔ اب ضرورت ہی ہوں اور تاریخی سائیکل کا جز وِلا ینڈک ہے۔ اختساب اور گرفت کا فن ان پرختم ہوگیا۔ اب ضرورت ہی ہے کہ ان کے کارنا موں کی ایڈ یٹنگ اور تلخیص کی جائے تا کہ کا م کی با تیں ہم گرہ میں باند دسکیں اور بقید کی حیثیت تاریخی رہ جائے۔ (i) سی تا م کہ خیال آ نے پرلگتا ہے کھل ودانش کا سے نہم رہا ہے؟

مارکنگ اسکیم اردو

(Marking Scheme Urdu)

سینئر سیکنڈری اسکول امتحان مارچ2015 اردو (الیکٹو)

Urdu (Elective)

مم^تحن حضرات کے لئے عام ہدایات:

(General Instructions for Head Examiners and Examiners)

ممتحن حضرات کو جاب سے کہ کا پیوں کی اصلاً چیکنگ نثر وع کرنے سے قبل وہ کا پیوں کی چیکنگ کے لیے رہنمائی کے جو نکات طے کیے گئے ہیں ان نکات کو خوب سمجھ ہو جھ کر ذہن نشین کرلیں۔ امتحان کی کا پیوں کی جانچ کے لئے کیسوئی کے ساتھ ساتھ صبر وخل کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ سرسری انداز سے کا پیوں کی چیکنگ کر دینا خود ہماری دیانت داری اور خلوص کو مجر وح کرتا ہے۔ اس طرح کی چیکنگ میں بہت سی ناہمواریاں بھی رہ جاتی ہیں۔ دوران چیکنگ کچھا ساتذہ نرمی کا رُخ اختیار کرتے ہیں تو کچھ خاصے خت ہوجاتے ہیں۔ دونوں ہی صورتوں میں طلباء کے نتائج متاثر ہوتے ہیں۔ چنانچہ اس طرح کی ناہمواریوں سے نیچنے کے لئے کافی غور دخوض کے بعد ان نکات کا تعین کیا گیا ہے جس پڑمل درآ مد کر کے ہم معیار انداز سے کا پیوں کی جانچ کر پائیں گے۔

کا پیوں کی چیکنگ کے سلسلے میں رہنمائی کے جونکات پیش کیے جارہے ہیں ضروری نہیں کہ طلبا کے جوابات نمونے کی تشریح اور توضیح ہی کے انداز پر ہوں۔ مرکز ی خیال والے سوالات کے جوابات میں انداز بدل سکتا ہے۔لیکن ہمارا خیال ہے کہ نمبروں کی تقسیم پراس سے کوئی خاص اثر نہیں پڑے گا۔ آپ کو ہر حال میں مارکنگ اسکیم کے دائرے میں رہ کر ہی چیکنگ کاعمل انجام دینا ہے تا کہ ماضی میں ہوتی رہی ناہمواریوں کو دورکیا جا سکے۔ اُمید ہے کہ اس صبر آ زما کا م کو آپ اپنا فرض سمجھ کر انجام دیں گے۔ منتخن حضرات کا روبیہ شفقانہ ہونا چا ہیے قواعداور املا کی معمولی غلطیوں کونظر انداز کر دیا جائے تو بہتر ہوگا۔صدر منتخن (Head Examiner) اس بات کو ہر طرح سے یقینی بنائیں کہ مارکنگ اسکیم پر شختی سے عمل ہو رہا ہے۔ پچھ اسا تذہ مارکنگ اسکیم (Marking Scheme) کونظر انداز کرتے ہوئے اپنے روایتی انداز سے مارکنگ کرتے ہیں جس سے طلبہ کے نتائج متاثر ہوتے ہیں۔ اس طرف صدر منتخن کوخصوصی توجہ دینی ہے۔

- (1) سپریم کورٹ کے حالیہ تکم نامہ کے مطابق اب طلبہ اپنے جوابات کی کا پیوں کی عکسی کا پی (فوٹو کا پی) مقررہ فیس جمع کر کے تی ۔ بی ۔ ایس ۔ ای ۔ سے حاصل کر سکتے ہیں اس لئے صدر منتحن ^{(م}نتحن حضرات کو ہدایت دی جاتی ہے کہ کا پیوں کی چیکنگ میں کسی قشم کی کوئی لا پرواہی نہ برتیں اور مار کنگ اسکیم پر ختی سے ممل کریں ۔
- (2) صدر منحن اس بات کا اطمینان کرنے کے لیے کہ کا پول کی جانچ مار کنگ اسکیم (Marking Scheme) کے مطابق ہورہی ہے، وہ منحن کی جانچی ہوئی ابتدائی پانچ کا پیوں کا باریک بینی سے جائزہ لےگا۔ جائزہ لینے اور بیہ اطمینان کرنے کے بعد ہی کہ کا پیوں کی جانچ مار کنگ اسکیم کے مطابق ہور ہی ہے منحن کو مزید کا پیاں جانچنے کے لیے دےگا۔
- (3) ممتحن حضرات کو کا پیاں جانچ کے لیے صرف اسی وقت دی جائیں جب جانچ کے پہلے دن منتحن اجتماعی یا انفرادی طور پر مار کنگ اسکیم پر تبادلۂ خیال کر چکے ہوں۔
- (4) کاپوں کی جانچ مارکنگ اسکیم میں دی ہوئی ہدایت کے مطابق ہی کی جائے گی۔ بیرجانچ بھی منتحن کے اپنے روایت اندازِ فکر اپنے تجربے اور کسی دیگر بات کو مدنظرر کھ کرنہیں بلکہ صرف مارکنگ اسکیم کو ذہن میں رکھتے ہوئے کی جائے۔
- (5) اگرکسی سوال کے کئی جزو میں تو ہر جزو کے نمبر بائیں اور پھرتمام اجزامیں حاصل نمبروں کو جمع کر کے سوال کے آخر میں حاشیے میں لکھ کراس کے گرد دائرہ بنادیا جائے۔
- (6) اگرکوئی طالب علم ایسا جواب لکھتا ہے جو مارکنگ اسکیم میں موجود نہیں ہے لیکن وہ جواب صحیح ہے تو صدر منتحن سے مشورہ کے بعد نمبر دیے جائیں۔

- (8) اگرکوئی طالب علم دیے ہوئے اقتباس یا اس کے سی حصے کواپنے جواب کے لئے استعال کرتا ہے مثلاً اقتباس میں دی ہوئی معلومات کواپنے مضمون کے لئے استعال کرتا ہے تو اس کے نمبرنہیں کاٹے جائیں گے سوائے اس کے کہ اس کا جواب دریافت کئے گئے سوالات سے مطابقت نہ رکھتا ہو۔
- (9) ممتحن حضرات کوسب ہی سیٹ کے سوال ناموں کی مارکنگ اسکیم کا باریک بینی سے مطالعہ کرنا چا ہیے۔جس سے کہ وہ ہرسیٹ کی مارکنگ اسکیم سے بخو بی واقف ہو کمیں۔
- (10) ممتحن حضرات کو چاہیے کہ جواب کی ہر کا پی کو کم سے کم پندرہ سے بیس منٹ کا وقت دیتے ہوئے اس طرح چیک کریں کہ روز بیس سے پچپس کا پی چیک کرنے میں پانچ سے چھ گھنٹے ضرورلگیں۔ مہد
- (11) ممتحن حضرات اس بات کا خاص خیال رکھیں کہ کا پیوں کی جانچ مار کنگ اسکیم میں بتائی گئی نمبر وں کی تقسیم ے مطابق ہی ہو۔

- پی جہ ہے۔ برائے کر اس کو مل جو میں بواب در سے ہے کہ مکر (۱۹۵۵) ، برادیے سے کر یہ کر یا۔ (13) صدر متحن متحن حضرات کو ہدایت دی جاتی ہے کہ اگر کا پیوں کی چیکنگ کے دوران کوئی ایسا جو اب سامنے آتا ہے جو بالکل غلط ہے تو اس بر کر اس(×) کا نشان لگا دیا جائے اور صفر دیا جائے۔
- (14) زبان وادب کی کاپیاں جانچنے والے اکثر حضرات میہ خیال کرتے ہیں کہ کسی طالب علم کوصد فی صدنمبر دینا ناممکن ہے۔ بیرخیال روایتی اور رجعت پسندانہ ہے۔ اس عمل سے گریز کیا جانا اشد ضروری ہے۔
- (15) اقدار پرمبنی سوالات کے سلسلے میں صدر متحن ^ممتحن حضرات کے لیے خصوصی ہدایت یہ ہے کہ اگر طالب علم مناسب دلیلوں کے ساتھ کوئی ایسا جواب تحریر کرتا ہے جس کا حوالہ مار کنگ اسکیم میں موجود نہیں ہے تو اسے بھی درست تصور کیا جائے اور یورایورانمبر دیا جائے۔
 - (16) جب طلباتخلیقی اظہار کرتے ہوں توان کے خوشخط اور املا پر بھی نمبر دینے کا خیال رکھیں۔

مار کنگ اسکیم اردو(الیگو)

وقت 3 گھنٹے		كلنمب
10	درج ذیل میں ہے کسی ایک اقتباس کونور سے پڑ ھیےاوراس ہے متعلق یو چھے گئے سوالوں کے جواب لکھئے۔	_1
	حکومت نے تجربے کےطور پر کچھلوگوں کوایک رات جگائے رکھااور ضبح ہونے پرسوئے بغیران لوگوں نے	
	جب اپنے تکبیہ کو ہٹایا تو دہاں کچھ بھی نہ تھا۔ بید کپھ کر حکومت کو کا فی تسلی ہو ئی۔اس نے ملک کے چوٹی کے	
	سائنٹشٹوں کوجمع کیااوران کے سامنے بیہ مسلہ رکھا کہ اگراس ملک کو تباہی سے بچانا ہے تو ملک میں دولت	
	کی بیہود ہفتیم کوختم کرنا ہی ہوگا۔دولت تو کمانے کی چیز ہے جو پڑی مل جائے اور وہ بھی ایک ہی وقت میں	
	سب کومل جائے ایسے خدا کاعذاب کہا جائے گا ، دولت نہیں ۔ سائنس دانوں نے اس سلسلے میں حکومت کے	
	خیال کی تائید کی تو طے پایا کہ کوئی ایسی دوایجاد کی جائے جولوگوں کی راتوں کی نیندچھین لے۔ بڑی عرق	
	ریز ی کے بعد سائنس دانوں نے ایک ایسانجکشن تیار کیا جس کے لگانے سے آدمی کومہینوں نیند نہ آئے۔	
	ان انجکشنوں کوسرکاری اسپتالوں میں گلوکوز کے نام پر پہنچایا گیا جہاں ہزاروں شہریوں کوسرکاری کارندے	
	روز پکڑ کرلاتے اورانھیں بیگلوکوز چڑھادیا جاتا۔	
	i) درج بالااقتباس کس سبق سے لیا گیا ہے اور سبق کے مصنف کا نام کیا ہے؟	
	(ii) حکومت نے تجربے کے طور برکیا کیا؟	
	(iii) حکومت نے سائنس دانوں کے سامنے کیا مسّلہ رکھا؟	
	(iv) خدا کاعذاب کسے کہا جائے گا؟	
	(v) سائنس دانوں نے کیا دوا یجا دگی؟	

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- (ii) حکومت نے تجربہ کے طور پر پچھلو گوں کوایک رات بیرجاننے کے لیے جگائے رکھا کیا رات کونہ سونے والوں کو بھی صبح سیمے کیے خیچہ دودولا کھروپے ملتے ہیں کہ ہیں۔
- (iii) حکومت نے سائنس دانوں کے سامنے بید مسئلہ رکھا کہ اگراس ملک کو تباہی سے بچانا ہے تو ملک میں دولت کی بیہود ہفتیم کونتم کرناہی ہوگا۔
 - (iv) دولت تو کمانے کی چیز ہے جو پڑی ہوئی مل جائے اور وہ بھی ایک ہی وقت میں سب کومل جائے تواسے

- (iv) کلیم صاحب کی تقیید کاانداز Demolition Expert کا تھا۔اس کی ادب میں ضرورت بھی ہے اوراہمیت بھی کیونکہ بت سازی ہی سب کچھنہیں بت شکنی بھی اد بی اور تاریخی سائیکل کا جز ولاینفک ہے۔
- (v) کلیم صاحب کے کارناموں کی ایڈیٹنگ اور تلخیص کرنے کی ضرورت ہے تا کہ کام کی باتیں ہم گرہ میں باند در سیس اور بقیہ کی حیثیت تاریخی رہ جائے۔

نمبروں کی تقسیم کلنمبر 2x5 = 10

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- (ii) افسانہ 'کی کی نقشیم کے دوران رونما ہونے والے فسادات کے دکھ بھرے واقعہ پر مینی ہے۔1947 میں دبلی میں ہونے والے فرقہ وارانہ فساد کے دوران بلوائیوں نے ایک بے قصور عورت کے پیر میں لاکھی ماردی تھی جس سے وہ زندگی بھر کے لیے کنگڑی ہوگئی تھی۔افسانہ 'کیحے' میں یہی دکھ بھراوا قعہ بڑے موثر ڈھنگ سے پیش کیا گیا ہے۔
 - نمبروں کی تقسیم

کل نمبر 5 = 1×5

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(ii) عالب مح مرق في شدت فاد مرف الفاط من سياح.
 (iii) دولت مندول نے آخر میں خدا سے کیا دعا مانگی ؟

(iv) رپوتا ژ'بودے ترقی پیند تحریک کی حیدرآباد کانفرنس کی روداد ہے۔اس میں یہ بتایا گیا ہے کہاس تحریک نے س طرح ہمارےادب میں انسان دوشق اور حقیقت پیندی کی ایک نگ روایت کا پودالگایا۔ (2+3)

نمبروں کی تقسیم

کل نمبر 10 = 2×2 درج ذیل میں سے کسی ایک حصے کو نحور سے پڑ ھیے اور اس سے متعلق سوالوں کے جواب کھیے ۔ _4 10 نە دىكھوان اشخوان بائے شكستە كوخفارت سے بہ ہے گورغریباں، اک نظر حسرت سے کرتا جا نکاتا ہے بہ مطلب لوح تربت کی عبارت سے · · جواس رستے گزرتا ہے تو ٹھنڈی سانس بھرتا جا'' حقیقت غور سے دیکھی جو ان سب مرنے والوں کی تو ایہا ہی نظر آنے لگا انجام کار اپنا اتھی کی طرح جیسے مل گئے ہیں خاک میں ہم بھی یونہی پرسان حال آ نکلا ہے اک دوستدار اینا درج بالاشعرى حصبة سنظم سے ليا گيا ہے اور نظم کے شاعر کا کيانام ہے؟ (i) شاعرا شخوان شکسته کوحقارت سے دیکھنے کو کیوں منع کرر ہاہے؟ (ii) لوح تربت کی عبارت سے کیا مطلب نکلتا ہے؟ (iii) (iv) نحور سے حقیقت دیکھنے پر شاعر کو کیا نظر آیا؟ (v) ان کی وضاحت کیچے:

پرسان حال، خاک میں ملنا، گورغریباں، استخواں

یا میں ایک حادثہ بن کر اٹھا تھا رسے میں عجب زمانے مرے سر سے تھ گزرتے ہوئے منزل نہ ملی تو قافلوں نے رستے میں جمالے بچ بیں ڈیرے دل کا وہ حال ہوا ہے خم دوراں کے تلے جیسے ایک لاش چٹانوں میں دبا دی جائے ہاتھ سے س نے ساغر پڑکا موسم کی بے کیفی پر اتنا برسا ٹوٹ کے پانی ڈوب چلا ے خانہ بھی خود رفنگی شب کا مزا بھولتا نہیں شاعر حادثہ بن کر کیوں کھڑاتھا؟

- (ii) قافلوں نے رہے میں ڈیرے کیوں جمالیے ہیں؟
- (iii) غم دوراں سے شاعر کے دل کا کیا حال ہوا ہے؟
- (iv) موسم کی بے کیفی پر کیا واقعہ پیش آیا؟
 (v) شاعرخود دفتگی شب کا مزانہ بھولنے کی بات کیوں کرر ہاہے؟

جواب:

(i)

نظم کانام:— گورِغریباں (i)

- (iii) لوح تربت کی عبارت سے بیہ مطلب نکلتا ہے کہ اگراس رستہ سے گزرر ہا ہے تو ٹھنڈی سانس بھرتا ہوا جا۔
 - - (v) پرسان حال : حال پو چھنےوالا خاک میں ملنا : ختم ہوجانا/مرجانا گورغریباں : قبرستان استخوال : ہڈی

يا

- (i) شاعرحاد ثنه بن کراس لیے کھڑاتھا کیونکہ جدیداندا نِفکر کے مطابق انسانی وجودکوایک حادث قرار دیاجا تاہے۔
 - (ii) منزل نہ ملنے کی وجہ سے قافلوں نے رہتے میں ڈیرے جمالیے۔
 - (iii) غم دوراں سے شاعر کے دل کا حال ایسا ہوا گویا ایک لاش چٹانوں میں دیا دی گئی ہو۔
 - (iv) موسم کی بے کیفی پر مِند نے ہاتھوں سے ساغر پڑک دیااور پھرا تنا پانی برسا کہ مےخانہ ہی ڈوب گیا۔
 - (v) شاعرخود دفنگی شب کامزانہ بھولنے کی بات اس لیے کہہر ہاہے کہ خودی کے عالم میں رات اس پر جو کیفیت طاری تھی اس کی وجہ سے وہ دنیا ومافیہا کے نم سے بے خبر تھا۔

نمبروں کی تقسیم

10

- (i) انسان نے اس کا ئنات کواپنی کوششوں سے کس طرح خوش رنگ اور کا رآمد بنایا ہے؟
 - (ii) اقبال کی شاعری کے امتیازات کیا ہیں؟

- (iv) نظم 'زندگی سے ڈرتے ہو' کا مرکزی خیال کیا ہے؟ اپنے الفاظ میں لکھیے ۔
- (i) انسان نے اس کا ئنات کواپنی کوششوں سے اس طرح خوش رنگ اور کا رآمد بنایا ہے کہ وہ اپنی غلطیوں سے مسلسل سیکھر ہا ہے اور اپنے تجربات کی روشنی میں نئی نئی تحقیقات کرر ہا ہے اور نا کا میوں اور گمرا ہیوں سے گزر کر کا میا ہیوں کی طرف بڑ ھر ہا ہے اور انسانیت کے معیار کو بلند وبالا کرر ہا ہے۔
 (i) اقبال کی شاعری کے امتیاز ات درج ذیل ہیں:
 - ii) آقبال کی شاعری کے انتیازات درج ڈیل ہیں: (a) عمل مسلسل

- (b) خودی کا پیغام
- (c) مردمومن کا تصور
- (d) آزادی اور حریت سے زندگی گزارنے کا حوصلہ مناطق
 - (e) وطن پرستی

نمبروں کی تقسیم

کل نمبر 10 = 5×5

4

7۔ درج ذیل میں سے کسی ایک سوال کا تفصیلی جواب ککھیے : ۲۰ میں میں میں میں کسی میں میں میں میں میں میں میں میں ا

- (i) پطرس بخاری کی انشائیہ نگاری پرایک مضمون کھیے ۔ بعد ہد ذکر پر کی ہوتا کہ جاری پر ایک مضمون کھیے ۔
- (ii) آغاحشر کی ڈرامہ نگاری کی کیاخصوصیات ہیں؟ وضاحت سیجیے۔

یطرس بخاری کی انشائیہ نگاری

جواب:

لیطرس بخاری اردوادب کے ان معدود ہے چند لکھنے والوں میں ہیں جنھوں نے اگر چہ کم لکھالیکن شہرت بہت حاصل کی ۔ پطرس کے مزاحیہ مضامین کا مجموعہ'' مضامین لیطرس'' کل گیارہ مضامین پر شتمل ہے مگراس میں قہقہوں کی رنگارنگ دنیا آباد ہے۔انھوں نے انگریز کی ادب کے مطالع سے فائدہ اٹھایا۔ان کی تحریر پر انگریز کی ادب کی گہری چھاپ ہے۔ان کی تحریروں میں شوخی شگفتگی ، روانی اور بے ساختہ پن نمایاں ہے۔سیدھی سادی باتوں سے مزاح پیدا کر نالفظوں کے الٹ پھیر سے جملے چست کر نا اور خود کو فداق کا موضوع بنا کر اپنے او پر ہنستان کا خاص

انداز ہے۔

L

آغا حشر کاشمیری کی ڈراما نگاری

- (i) آغاحش نے ایک طرف اپنے ڈراموں میں پلاٹ اور مرکزی خیال کوزندگی سے قریب کیا تو دوسری طرف مکالموں اورزبان و بیان میں بھی شگفتگی پیدا کی۔
- (ii) آغاحشر کی کردارنگاری اعلیٰ پاییر کی ہے۔ان کے ڈراموں کے کردار عموماً متحرک اور فعال ہوتے ہیں۔ ان میں زندگی بھی ہے اوران میں تنوع بھی پایا جاتا ہے۔
 - (iii) اصلاحی نقطہ نظر وہ اپنے ڈراموں کے ذریعے معاشر ے کی اصلاح کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔
 - (iv) طنز ومزاح انھوں نے اپنے ڈراموں میں ایک ذیلی مزاحیہ کرداربھی متعارف کرایا۔

نمبروں کی تقسیم

کل نمبر 4 = 1 × 4

6

- 8۔ درج ذیل میں سے صرف دوسوالوں کے خضر جواب کھیے ۔
- (i) ناول''بیوه'' کے اہم کرداروں کی عکاسی میں پریم چند کس حد تک کامیابی ہیں؟
 - (ii) دفعتاً چھینک آنے پر چیرویا کوف کاردِعمل کیا تھا؟
 - (iii) افسانے کاعنوان 'جنم دن' کیوں رکھا گیا ہے؟
 - (iv) مصنف نے بائسیکل کودریا میں کیوں پچینک دیا؟

- (i) ناول' بیوه' میں کئی اہم کردار ہیں۔ امرت رائے ، دان ناتھ، پریما، پورنا، لالہ بدری پر شاد، کملا پر ساد، دیو کی اور سمتر اوغیرہ۔ پریم چند نے اپنے تمام کرداروں کے ساتھ پورا انصاف کیا ہے۔ ہر کردار اپنے مخصوص طبقہ کی نمائندگی کرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ انفرادی خصوصیات کا بھی حامل ہے۔
- (ii) دفعتاً چھینک آنے پر چیرویا کوف کو ذرابھی گھبراہٹ نہ ہوئی۔اس نے جیب سے رومال نکال کرناک

- افسانے کاعنوان ''جنم دن''اس لیے رکھا گیا کہ اس افسانے میں ایک مفلس انسان کے جنم دن کو پیش (iii) کیا گیا ہےاوراس میں بتایا گیا ہے کہ اس کا یہ پورا دن کسے گز را۔اس نے عہد کیا تھا کہ اس دن وہ کوئی غلط کام نہیں کرے گا۔ مگر بھوک سے محبور ہو کراسے کھانا چرا کر کھانا پڑا چند دن کی اس موثر روداد کے لیے جنم دن سے مناسب نام کوئی اور نہیں ہوسکتا تھا۔
- مصنف نے بائسیکل کودریا میں اس لیے پھینک دیا کہ نہ تو ہہ بک سکتی تھی اور نہ ہی اس کی مرمت کی جاسکتی (iv) تقمى اور نه بى اس يرسوار ہوا جاسكتا تھا۔

نمبروں کی تقسیم

20

 $3 \times 2 = 6$ کل نمبر $3 = 2 \times 3$ مندرجه ذيل ميں سےصرف دوسوالوں کے فصل جواب کھیے : _9 (i) اردوزبان کے آغاز دارتقا پرایک نوٹ کھیے۔

- (ii) رومانی تحریک سے کیا مراد ہے؟ اس کی ابتد ااوراہمیت کے بارے میں لکھیے۔
 - (iii) على سردار جعفري كي نظم نگاري پرايك مضمون كھيے ۔
 - (iv) دېستان د ېلې کې شاعري کې خصوصات کيا کيا بس؟

جواب:

اردہ زیان کا آغاز و ارتقا (i)

- اردوزیان کے آغاز سے متعلق خیالات/نظریات (a) اردوزیان کےارتقامیںاداروں کی اہمیت(خانقاہ/ دریار/یازار) (b)
 - (c) اردوزبان کے مراکز (دکن/ دبلی/لکھنؤ)
 - (d) اردوکےاہم ادیب وشاعر

(ii) رومانی تحریک

- (a) اغراض ومقاصد
 - (b) ابتدا
- (c) اردوادب پراثرات
 - (d) انتميت
- (iii) علی سردار جعفری کی نظم نگاری
- (a) علی سردار جعفری کے حالات زندگی (مختصر)
 - (b) علی سردار جعفری کی نظموں کے موضوعات
 - (c) انداز بیان (شاعرانهٔ صوصیات)
 - (d) مقام ومرتبه
 - (iv) **دبستان دهلی کی خصوصیات**
 - (a) داخلیت
 (b) تصوف
 (c) دنیا کی بےثباتی
 (d) سلاست وسادگی

نمبروں کی تقسیم

جواب:

- (i) مختصر افسانه نگاری
 - (a) تعريف
- (b) مختصرافسانے کی روایت
- (c) اردو کے مشہورا فسانہ نگاراوران کے نمائندہ افسانے

(ii) پریم چند کی ناول نگاری

- (a) مختصر طور پر حالات زندگی
 - (b) پريم چند کے اہم ناول
- (c) د یہاتی زندگی کی تصوریشی
- (iii) فورٹ ولیم کالج کی ادبی خدمات
 - (a) قیام(کب اورکہاں)
- (b) فورٹ دلیم کالج سے وابستہ اہم صنفین اوران کی تصانیف
 - (c) اردونٹر کے ارتقا پر فورٹ ولیم کالج کے اثرات
 - (iv) امراؤ جان ادا کا کردار
 - (a) کس ناول سے تعلق رکھتا ہے
 - (b) اس کردار کی کیاخو بیاں/خصوصیات ہیں
 - (c) ناول میں کردار کی اہمیت

نمبروں کی تقسیم

کل *نبر* 15=3×5

نمبروں کی تقسیم کلن*بر* 5 =5×1

Series SSO)		کوڈنمبر Code No. 3(0		
Roll No.						رول نمبر	Candidates must write the Code	
					•	•	on the title pae of the answer-book	

- Please check that this question paper contains 8 printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 11 questions.
- Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.
- 15 minutes time has been alloted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

أردو (كور) URDU (Elective)

وقت: 3 رگھنٹے

Time allowed : 3 hours

کل ٽمبر:100 Maximum Marks : 100

P.T.O.

SET-4

ڈاکٹر صاحب سچانی کواس شدتِ احساس کے ساتھ پیش کرتے ہیں اوراس پراس تخق سے کاربند ہوتے ہیں کہ اکثر اوقات ہمدرد بھی مخالف ہوجاتے ہیں ۔لیکن اس کی انھیں کوئی پر داہنہیں۔ وہ ادیبوں کے مہما تما گاندھی ہیں لیکن ذراعد م تشدد کے قائل نہیں۔اورا گر بھی ہندوستان میں ایسا قانون نافذ ہوا کہ ادیبوں کوان کی فکری ذہنی، یا خارجی غلطیوں کی سز الملے لگی تو اس احتساب کا محکمہ ڈاکٹر صاحب کے ہی سپر د ہوگا۔ان کی صاف گوئی سے بہت سے لوگ ان سے تھبراتے ہیں لیکن اس میں ان کی عظمت ہے۔اورا گر اس صنف میں کوئی ان سے نگر لے سکتا ہے تو وہ حسرت موہانی ہیں جو خوش قشمتی سے اِس کا نفرنس میں تشریف رکھتے تھے اور بلا ناغداس کے ہر جلسے میں شرکت کرتے رہے۔ چنا نچہ جب تر قی لپند اد یبوں کی

- (ii) سچائی کوشدت کے ساتھ کون پیش کرتا ہے اور اس کا نتیجہ کیا ہوتا ہے؟
- (iii) ڈاکٹر صاحب سے لوگ کیوں گھبراتے ہیں اور صاف گوئی میں ان سے کون ٹگر لے سکتا ہے؟
 (iv) حسرت موہانی اور قاضی عبد الغفّار کس قر ارداد کی مخالفت کررہے تھے؟

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- (iv) شاعر کے زد یک غزل اوراس کافن کیا ہے؟
 - (v) فصلِ گل کاسراغ کون دیتا ہے؟
- 5۔ درج ذیل میں سے کسی ایک سوال کا سو(•• ۱) الفاظ میں جواب لکھئے۔ (i) نظم' روحِ ارضی آ دم کا استقبال کرتی ہے' میں شاعر نے کیا کہنے کی کوشش کی ہے؟

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-8

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(Marking Scheme Urdu Elective)

سینئر سیکنڈری اسکول امتحان مارچ 2015 اردو (الیکو)

م^{متح}ن حضرات کے لئے عام ہدایات:

(General Instructions for Head Examiners and Examiners)

منتحن حضرات کو جائی ہے کہ کا پیوں کی اصلاً چیکنگ شروع کرنے سے قبل وہ کا پیوں کی چیکنگ کے لیے رہنمائی کے جو نکات طے کیے گئے ہیں ان نکات کو خوب سمجھ بو جھ کر ذہن نشین کرلیں۔ امتحان کی کا پیوں کی جانچ کے لئے کیسوئی کے ساتھ ساتھ صبر وتخل کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ سرسر کی انداز سے کا پیوں کی چیکنگ کر دینا خود ہماری دیانت داری اور خلوص کو مجر وح کرتا ہے۔ اس طرح کی چیکنگ میں بہت ہی ناہمواریاں بھی رہ جاتی ہیں۔ دوران چیکنگ پچھ اسا تذہ نرمی کا رُخ اختیار کرتے ہیں تو کچھ خاصے تخت ہوجاتے ہیں۔ دونوں ہی صورتوں میں طلباء کے نتائج متاثر ہوتے ہیں۔ چنانچہ اس طرح کی ناہمواریوں سے نیچنے کے لئے کا فی غور دخوض کے بعد ان نکات کا تعین کیا گیا ہے جس پڑمل درآمد کر کے ہم معیار انداز سے کا پیوں کی جانچ کر پائیں گے۔

کا پیوں کی چیکنگ کے سلسلے میں رہنمائی کے جو نکات پیش کیے جارہے ہیں ضروری نہیں کہ طلبا کے جوابات نمونے کی تشریح اور توضیح ہی کے انداز پر ہموں مرکز ی خیال والے سوالات کے جوابات میں انداز بدل سکتا ہے۔لیکن ہمارا خیال ہے کہ نمبروں کی تقسیم پر اس سے کوئی خاص انرنہیں پڑے گا۔ آپ کو ہر حال میں مارکنگ اسکیم کے دائرے میں رہ کر ہی چیکنگ کاعمل انجام دینا ہے تا کہ ماضی میں ہوتی رہی ناہمواریوں کو دورکیا جاسکے۔ اُمید ہے کہ اس صبر آز ماکا مکو آپ اینا فرض سمجھ کر انجام دیں گے۔ ممتحن حضرات کارویہ مشفقانہ ہونا چا ہیے قواعداوراملا کی معمولی غلطیوں کونظرانداز کردیا جائے تو بہتر ہوگا۔صدر متحن (Head Examiner) اس بات کو ہر طرح سے یقینی بنائیں کہ مارکنگ اسکیم پر تختی سے عمل ہور ہا ہے۔ پچھ اسا تذہ مارکنگ اسکیم (Marking Scheme) کونظرانداز کرتے ہوئے اپنے روایتی انداز سے مارکنگ کرتے ہیں جس سے طلبہ کے نتائج متاثر ہوتے ہیں۔اس طرف صدر متحن کوخصوصی توجہ دینی ہے۔

- (1) سپریم کورٹ کے حالیہ تکم نامہ کے مطابق اب طلبہ اپنے جوابات کی کا پیوں کی عکسی کا پی (فوٹو کا پی) مقررہ فیس جمع کر کے تی ۔ بی ۔ ایس ۔ ای ۔ سے حاصل کر سکتے ہیں اس لیے صدرمتن کن متحن حضرات کو ہدایت دی جاتی ہے کہ کا پیوں کی چیکنگ میں کسی قشم کی کوئی لا پر داہی نہ برتیں اور مار کنگ اسکیم پر ختی سے ممل کریں۔
- (2) صدر متحن اس بات کا اطمینان کرنے کے لئے کہ کا پیوں کی جانچ مارکنگ اسکیم (Marking Scheme) کے مطابق ہور ہی ہے، وہ متحن کی جانچی ہوئی ابتدائی پانچ کا پیوں کا باریک بینی سے جائزہ لےگا۔ جائزہ لینے اور بیہ اطمینان کرنے کے بعد ہی کہ کا پیوں کی جانچ مارکنگ اسکیم کے مطابق ہور ہی ہے متحن کو مزید کا پیاں جانچنے کے لیے دےگا۔
- (3) سممتحن حضرات کو کاپیاں جانچ کے لئے صرف اسی وقت دی جائیں جب جانچ کے پہلے دن منتحن اجتماعی یا انفرادی طور پر مار کنگ اسکیم پر تبادلہ ٔ خیال کر چکے ہوں۔
- (4) کاپیوں کی جانچ مارکنگ اسکیم میں دی ہوئی ہدایت کے مطابق ہی کی جائے گی۔ بیرجانچ بھی منتحن کے اپنے روایتی اندازِ فکر اپنے تجربے اور کسی دیگر بات کو مدنظرر کھ کرنہیں بلکہ صرف مارکنگ اسکیم کو ذہن میں رکھتے ہوئے کی جائے۔
- (5) اگر کسی سوال کے کئی جز وہیں تو ہر جز و کے نمبر بائیں اور پھر تمام اجزامیں حاصل نمبروں کو جمع کر کے سوال کے آخر میں حاشیے میں لکھ کراس کے گرد دائرہ بنادیا جائے۔
- (6) اگرکوئی طالب علم اییا جواب لکھتا ہے جو مارکنگ اسکیم میں موجود نہیں ہے لیکن وہ جواب صحیح ہے تو صدر منتحن سے مشورہ کے بعد نمبر دیے جائیں۔
- (7) اگرکوئی طالب علم دریافت کیے گئے جوابات سے زیادہ یعنی ایکسٹر اجواب کھتا ہے تو مارکنگ اسکیم کے مطابق ہی نمبر دیے جائیں۔جوزیادہ معیاری جواب ہواس پرنمبر دیا جائے اور کم معیاری جواب کوزائد تصور کیا جائے اور وہاں

ا یکسٹرا(extra) لکھدیا جائے۔

- (8) اگرکوئی طالب علم دیے ہوئے اقتباس یا اس کے سی حصے کواپنے جواب کے لئے استعمال کرتا ہے مثلاً اقتباس میں دی ہوئی معلومات کواپنے مضمون کے لئے استعمال کرتا ہے تو اس کے نمبرنہیں کاٹے جائیں گے سوائے اس کے کہ اس کا جواب دریافت کئے گئے سوالات سے مطابقت نہ رکھتا ہو۔
- (9) سلمتحن حضرات کوسب ہی سیٹ کے سوال ناموں کی مارکنگ اسکیم کا باریک بینی سے مطالعہ کرنا جا ہیے۔جس سے کہ وہ ہرسیٹ کی مارکنگ اسکیم سے بخو بی واقف ہو سکیں۔
- (10) ممتحن حضرات کو چاہیے کہ جواب کی ہر کا پی کو کم سے کم پندرہ سے بیس منٹ کا وقت دیتے ہوئے اس طرح چیک کریں کہ روز بیس سے پچپیں کا پی چیک کرنے میں پانچ سے چھ گھنٹے ضر ورلگیں۔
- (11) ممتحن حضرات اس بات کا خاص خیال رکھیں کہ کا پیوں کی جانچ مار کنگ اسکیم میں بتائی گئی نمبر وں کی تقسیم ے مطابق ہی ہو۔
- (12) ممتحن حضرات کویہ بات ذہن نشین کرلینی چاہیے کہ ان کے پاس ایک نمبر (1) سے لے کرسو (100) نمبر تک کا پہانہ ہے۔ برائے کرم اگر کسی سوال کا جواب درست ہے تو صد فی صد (%100) نمبر دینے سے گریز نہ کریں۔
- (13) صدرمتحن ^{ممتح}ن حضرات کو مدایت دی جاتی ہے کہ اگر کا پیوں کی چیکنگ کے دوران کوئی ایسا جواب سامنے آتا ہے جو بالکل غلط ہے تواس پر کراس(×) کا نشان لگا دیا جائے اور صفر دیا جائے۔
- (14) زبان وادب کی کاپیاں جانچنے والے اکثر حضرات میہ خیال کرتے ہیں کہ کسی طالب علم کوصد فی صدنمبر دینا ناممکن ہے۔ بیرخیال روایتی اور رجعت پسندانہ ہے۔ اس عمل سے گریز کیا جانا اشد ضروری ہے۔
- (15) اقدار پرمبنی سوالات کے سلسلے میں صدر منتحن حضرات کے لیے خصوصی ہدایت ہیہ ہے کہ اگر طالب علم مناسب دلیلوں کے ساتھ کوئی ایسا جواب تحریر کرتا ہے جس کا حوالہ مار کنگ اسکیم میں موجود نہیں ہے تو اسے بھی درست تصور کیا جائے اور پورا پورا نور انمبر دیا جائے۔
 - (16) جب طلباتخلیقی اظہار کرتے ہوں توان کے خوشخط اور املا پر بھی نمبر دینے کا خیال رکھیں۔

مار کنگ اسکیم اردو(الیکٹو)

كل نمبر 100 وقت 3 گھنٹے درج ذیل میں سے کسی ایک عبارت کوغور سے پڑ ھیےاوراس سے متعلق پنچے دیئے گئے سوالوں کے جواب لکھتے ۔ 10 '' خوجی آزاد کاایک بگرا ہوا خاکہ ہونے کے باوجوداینی ہتی ہم سے منوالیتا ہےاور سنجیدگی کی دنیا سے باہرنگل کر ہم سے سجیدہ تنقید کے سارے حربے چھین لیتا ہے۔لاابالی پن کے باوجوداس میں ایک تشکسل ہے۔اس کی افیون کی دنیا اس کے چندزبان زدفقرے،قرولی کی ہرقدم پریاد،آزاد سے محبت، پانی سے خوف،اپنی کمزوریوں اورغلطیوں سے یے خبر ہونا اور اپنے کوحسین اور خوبصورت سمجھنا، اکڑ ، غصہ یہ سب اور ایسی بہت سی دوسری باتیں ہندوستان اور ہندوستان کے باہراس کے ہرعمل اور فعل سے ظاہر ہوتی ہیں، کوئی شخص اس سے سنجید گی سے باتیں کرنا جا ہتا ہے، وہ اینی نفسی تجروی کی دجہ سے یہی سمجھتا ہے کہاس کا مٰداق اڑار ہاہے ۔ کوئی عورت اس کا قد اور چہری دیکھ کرہنستی ہے تو دہ سمجھتا ہے کہاس کی تیز نگاہ سے گھائل ہوگئی۔خوجی میں ایک د نیا دارآ دمی کا تد بربھی ہے۔ درج بالااقتباس سبق سے لیا گیا ہے، سبق کے مصنف کا نام کیا ہے؟ (i) این ہستی منوانے کے لیے خوجی کیا کرتاہے؟ (ii) خوجی کے ہرمل اور فعل سے کیا باتیں ظاہر ہوتی ہیں؟ (iii) این نسی کجروی کی وجہ سے خوجی کیا کیا تمجھتا ہے؟ (iv) خوجی میں کیا خوبی ہے؟ (v)

ڈاکٹرصاحب سچائی کواس شدت احساس کے ساتھ پیش کرتے ہیں اوراس پراس تخق سے کاربند ہوتے ہیں کہ اکثر اوقات ہمدردبھی مخالف ہوجاتے ہیں لیکن اس کی انھیں کوئی پرواہ ہیں وہ ادیوں کے مہما تما گاندھی ہیں لیکن ذرا عدم تشدد کے قائل نہیں اور اگر بھی ہندوستان میں ایسا قانون نافذ ہوا کہاد یبوں کوان کی فکری، ذہنی یا خارجی غلطیوں کی سزا طلنے لگی تو اس اختساب کا محکمہ ڈاکٹر صاحب کے ہی سپر د ہوگا۔ان کی صاف گوئی سے بہت سے لوگ ان سے گھبراتے ہیں لیکن اس میں ان کی عظمت ہے اور اس صنف میں کوئی ان سے ٹکر لے سکتا ہے تو وہ حسرت موہانی ہیں جو خوش قشمتی سے اس کا نفرنس میں تشریف رکھتے تھے اور بلا ناغد اس کے ہر جلسہ میں شرکت کرتے رہے۔ چنانچہ جب ترقی پسنداد یبوں کی طرف سے مریانی کے خلاف قر ارداد پیش کی گئی تو اس کی مخالفت کرنے والے مولا نا

- i) درج بالااقتباس کس سبق سے لیا گیا ہے اور سبق کے مصنف کا نام کیا ہے؟
 - (ii) سچائی کوشدت کے ساتھ کون پیش کرتا ہے اوراس کا نتیجہ کیا ہوتا ہے؟
- (iii) ڈاکٹرصاحب سےلوگ کیوں گھبراتے ہیں اورصاف گوئی میں ان سےکون ٹکر لے سکتا ہے؟
 - (iv) حسرت مولا نااور قاضی عبدالغفار کس قرار داد کی مخالفت کرر ہے تھے۔
 - (v) درج ذیل کی وضاحت <u>کیج</u>ے۔

عدم تشدد قانون نافذ ہونا

- (i) سبق کانام:– خوجی ایک مطالعہ مصنف کانام:– اختشام حسین
- (ii) اپنی ہستی منوانے کے لیے خوجی سنجیدگی کی دنیا سے نکل کرہم سے سنجیدہ تقید کے سارے حربے چھین لیتا ہے۔لااہالی پن کے باوجوداس میں تسلسل ہے۔
- (iii) خوجی کی افیون کی دنیااس کے چندزبان زدفقرے،قرولی کی ہرقدم پریاد،آزاد، سے محبت پانی سے خوف اور غلطیوں سے بے خبر ہونا،اپنے کوخوبصورت سمجھنا،اکڑ غصہ بیسب باتیں اور دوسری باتیں ہندوستان اور ہندوستان کے باہراس کے ہرعمل اور فعل سے خاہر ہوتی ہے۔
- (iv) ابنی نفسی تجروی کی دجہ سے وہ سیمجھتا ہے کہ اس کا مٰداق اڑایا جار ہا ہے۔اگر کوئی عورت اس کا قداور چہرہ دیکھ کرہنستی ہے تو وہ سمجھتا ہے کہ وہ اس کی تیز نگاہ سے گھائل ہوگئی ہے۔

جواب:

- i) سبق کانام:--''پودے' جوایک رپورتا ژہے۔ مصنف کانام:-- کرشن چندر
- (ii) ڈاکٹر صاحب سچائی کوشدت احساس کے ساتھ پیش کرتے ہیں۔اس کا نتیجہ بیہ ہوتا ہے کہ ہمدرد بھی مخالف ہوجاتے ہیں۔
- (iii) ڈاکٹرصاحب کی صاف گوئی سے بہت سےلوگ ان سے گھبراتے ہیں۔ان سے جوٹکر لے لیتا ہے وہ حسرت موہانی ہے۔
- (iv) ترقی پینداد یوں کی طرف سے جب عریانی کے خلاف قرار داد پیش کی گئی تو حسرت موہانی اور قاضی عبدالغفار نے اس قرار داد کی مخالفت کی۔
 - (v) عدم تشدد بےجاظلم وزیادتی سے پر ہیز قانون نافذ ہونا — قانون لا گوہونا

نمبروں کی تقسیم 2x5 = 10 کل نمبر 100 علی الفاظ میں جواب لکھتے۔ 2 درج ذیل میں سے کسی ایک سوال کا سو(100) الفاظ میں جواب لکھتے۔ (i) اپنی درسی کتاب میں شامل خاکہ کی روشنی میں احد جمال پا شاکی خاکہ نگاری کا تجزیبہ سیجیے۔ (ii) جنگ آزادی کی تاریخ میں جلیاں والاباغ کی کیا اہمیت ہے؟ جو اب:

(i) **احمد جمال پاشا کی خاکہ نگاری کا تجزیہ**

بہت سے ادبانے خاکے لکھے اور اپنے اپنے انداز میں خوب لکھے۔ ہماری کتاب میں شامل احمد جمال پاشا کا خاک ‹ کلیم الدین احمر'' کئی اعتبار سے دوسروں سے مختلف ہو گیا ہے کیونکہ اس میں اردو کے چندمتاز ناقد موجود ہیں اس کے علاوہ کئی اوبی معرکوں کا بھی ذکر ہے اور کلیم الدین احمد کے اصول تنقید کا ذکر ہے۔ احمد جمال پایٹانے خاکہ لکھتے وقت اردو کے دواد بی مراکز لکھنو اور علی گڑھ کے ادیوں کے تاثر ات بھی پیش کر کے خاکے کی معنویت بڑھادی ہے۔ اس خاکہ میں طنز وظرافت کے ساتھ ساتھ تنقید کی نگاہ کو بھی پایٹانے روا رکھا ہے۔ آل احمد سرور کا بھی ذکر کیا ہے جیسے ایک صاحبز ادب نے پوچھا سرید کلیم الدین کی کیا اہمیت ہے۔ جواب میں آل احمد کہتے ہیں کہ دکلیم صاحب اصول تنقید پرز وردیتے ہیں مگرخود اصولوں پر کم چلتے ہیں۔'

اوصاف کوسمیٹ لیا ہےاورکہیں بھی پہندیا تعصب سے کامنہیں لیا۔ یہ ب

(ii) جنگ آزادی کی تاریخ میں جلیاں والا باغ کی اہمیت جنگ آزادی کی تاریخ میں جلیاں والا باغ کی بہت اہمیت ہے کیونکہ اس جلسہ میں جنرل ڈائر کے علم سے لاکھوں معصوم اور بے گناہ ہندوستانیوں کو گولیوں سے بھون دیا تھا۔لوگ جلیاں والا باغ میں پرامن تھے اس حادثہ نے جنگ آزادی کی آگ کے شعلوں کو اورزیادہ بھڑ کا دیا۔

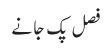
نمبروں کی تقسیم کل نمبر 5 x1 = 5

10

- (iii) افسانه دمیں، وہ' میں بوڑ ھے کے کردار کی تصویر کیشی کس طرح کی گئی ہے؟
 - (iv) شہزادے نے ہوا کی دیوی سے کیا سفارش کی اور کیوں؟

جواب:

(i) علامدا قبال نے کہاتھا کہ مکن ہے سوشلزم کو سمجھنے میں مجھ سے غلطی ہوئی۔ بات بیہ ہے کہ میں نے اس کے متعلق کافی پڑھا بھی نہیں۔ میرا نقطہ نظر آپ جانتے ہیں۔ ظاہر ہے کہ مجھے ترقی پسندادب اور سوشلزم کی تحریک کے ساتھ ہمدردی ہے۔ آپ لوگ مجھ سے ملتے رہیے۔



- (iii) منزلِ عشق پہر پنچ کےراہ کے م کیوں یادا ہیں گے؟
 - (iv) شاعر کے نزدیکے غزل اوراس کافن کیا ہے، فیری ک

- (ii) آدمی آدمی سے ڈرتا ہے اور اپنی زندگی میں ہونے والے خد شات سے ڈرتا ہے۔
- (iii) اس کائنات میں انسان کی حیثیت مرکزی ہے وہ آزادی حاصل کرتا ہے اورزندگی میں مسرت وشاد مانی لاتا ہے۔
 - (iv) آدمی دوسرے آدمی سے وابستہ ہیں کیونکہ ایک دوسرے کے بغیر زندگی ناممکن ہے۔
 - (v) اس کا مطلب ہے کہ انسان کا ئنات میں مرکز می حیثیت رکھتا ہے۔
- (i) شاعر کہتا ہے کہ اول رات میں جب محفل سجتی ہے تو بہت ہی رونق ہوجاتی ہے لیکن جیسے جیسے رات اختسام پر پہنچتی ہے محفل کاعروج زوال میں تبدیل ہوجا تا ہے۔ ضبح تک تمام رونق ختم ہوجاتی ہے۔ جب محفل تبحق ہوتا تا ہے۔ ہوجا تا ہے۔
 - (ii) شاعر کہہ رہا ہے کہ محبوب کے طرز بیاں سے ہم حقیقت تک پہنچ گئے ہیں کہ آپ چا ہے کتنی ہی بے رخی کی با تیں کریں ہم توجانتے ہیں کہ آپ کوہم سے لگاؤ ہے۔

- (iii) سفر کے دوران انسان کو کچھد شواریاں پیش آتی ہیں۔اس طرح زندگی کا سفر بھی ہماری شخصیت کو تبدیل کردیتا ہےاور پھر نکالیف منزل پر پنچ کریا دآتی ہیں۔
- (iv) شاعر کہتا ہے کہ غزل اور غزل کافن سے کہ چندلفظوں میں بہت پچھ سمیٹ کرر کھدیا جائے یعنی جذبات بھڑ کتے رہیں۔
- (v) شاخوں پر جلے ہوئے بسیر ۔.... شاعراس منظرکو پیش کررہا ہے جب خزاں کے بعد موسم بہارا تا ہے اور پرندوں کے جلے ہوئے آشیانوں کود کی کر پند چلتا ہے کہ خزاں یہاں سے چلی گئی اوراب موسم بہار کی آمد ہے۔

نمبروں کی تقسیم

کل نمبر 10=5×2 5۔ درج ذیل میں سے کسی ایک سوال کا سو(100) الفاظ میں جواب لکھتے۔ (i) 'روح ارضی آ دم کا استقبال کرتی ہے' میں شاعر نے کیا کہنے کی کوشش کی ہے؟ (ii) نظم' ملک بے سحروشام' کے ذریعے شاعر نے کن سچائیوں کو بیان کیا ہے؟

جواب:

(i) اس نظم میں شاعر نے بیر بتانے کی کوشش کی ہے کہ آ دم کی آمد پرزمین کی روح بڑی گرم جوشی سے ان کا استقبال کرتی ہے۔ آ دم کوان کی حقیقت بتاتی ہے کہ تم ذراغور سے دیکھوا پنے وجود پر نظر ڈالو۔ کا ننات کی ہر شے تمہارے لیے تخلیق کی گئی ہے۔ بیسب تمہارے ہی محکوم ہیں فرشتوں نے آ دم کوان کی عظمت کا احساس دلاتے ہوئے جنت سے رخصت کیا تھا پھر دنیا میں اس طرح ان کا شاندار استقبال بھی کیا جانا چا ہے تھا۔ اقبال نے اس نظم میں مختلف پیغام دیے ہیں مثلاً جہد مسلسل یا مل پہم ، خود کی کو تم یر، اپنی دنیا آپ تعمیر کرنے کی ہدایت ، محنت کرنے کا درس ، آ زادی اور حریت سے زندگی گز ارنے کا حوصلہ، دو سروں کے آگے نہ بھلنے کی تلقین ، د بر وحرم سے کر یز کرنے ، مشرق اور مغرب کی اچھی چیز وں کی تقلید اور خراب چیز وں کو چھوڑ دینے کی ہدایت دی ہے۔

(i) تعمیر خودی کا کیا مطلب ہے؟

(iii) رست میں ڈرے جمالینے کا کیا مطلب ہے؟

- i) تعمیرخودی کا مطلب ہے کہ خودا پنے آپ کو بہچا ننایعنی اپنی خود کی تعمیر کراپنے اندروہ بات پیدا کر جس سے تواپنے منصب کاشعور کا حاصل کر سکے پھر دیکھ کہ تیری آہیں اپنا کیا اثر دکھاتی ہیں۔
- (ii) اس مصرع میں جمیل مظہری کہتے ہیں کہ قدرت نے آدمی کو وہ قوت عطا کی ہے کہ وہ اپنے لیے جنتیں تعمیر کر سکے اپنے لیے جہان نوتغمیر کر سکے وہ خوداپنی زندگی آپ ہی تعمیر کرتا ہے وہ خوداپنی زندگی کا معمار ہے۔اس مصرعہ میں جہد سلسل کی بات کہی گئی ہے۔انسان اپنے ممل سے اپنی زندگی تعمیر کرتا ہے اس لیے شاعر نے انسان کوخوداپنی زندگی کا معمار کہا ہے۔

- (iii) اس مصرعہ میں شاعر کہتا ہے کہ انسان کسی مقصد کو حاصل کرنے کے لیے کوشش کرتا ہے اور اس کے باوجود
 بھی وہ کا میاب نہیں ہو پا تایعنی اعتر اف شکست یعنی جب وہ منزل مقصود تک نہیں پہنچ پا تا تو تھک ہار کر
 راستے ہی میں ڈیرے جمالیتا ہے یعنی وہ کسی اور چھوٹے مقصد پر ہی قناعت کر لیتا ہے۔
 (iv) جنگ آزادی میں کسان بھی شامل ہو گئے ہیں۔ انھوں نے بھی بغاوت پر کمرکس لی ہے۔ وہ بھی انقلاب
- زندہ باد کے *نعرے لگارہے ہیں۔ ہر*انسان آ زادی حاصل کرنا چاہ رہا ہے سامراجیت یا شہنشا ہیت اور اس کے استحصال اس کے ظلم دستم ،اس کے خلاف نفرت کاغم وغصہ کا ہر شخص یعنی کسان بھی بغاوت پر آمادہ ہو گئے ہیں۔

نمبروں کی تقسیم

4

۲۔ درج ذیل میں سے سی ایک سوال کا تفصیلی جواب لکھتے۔
 (i) ناول 'بیوہ' کے ذریعے پریم چند ہمیں کیا پیغام دینا چا ہتے ہیں؟
 (ii) افسانہ کلرک کی موت' کا خلاصدا پنے الفاظ میں لکھیے۔

جواب:

(i) جیسا که آج بھی دیکھنے میں آتا ہے کہ ہمارے سماج میں بیوہ کو وہ درجہ نہیں دیاجا تا جوا یک سہا گن کا ہوتا ہے۔حالانکہ آج بہت پچھ سدھار آچ کا ہے۔ پہلے ہند وستانی سماج میں بیوہ کا براحال تھا خاص کر ہند وؤں میں۔ بیوہ کو سماج سے باہر سمجھا جاتا تھا۔ بیوہ عورت کو اچھوت کا درجہ دیاجا تا تھا اے اچھا کپڑا، خوش رنگ زیورات پہننا اچھانہیں سمجھتے تھا ور اس کی دوسری شادی کے بارے میں تو سوچنا بھی گناہ سمجھتے تھے۔ لیکن اب پچھ تو انگریزی تعلیم کے اثر سے پچھ سلمانوں اور عیسا ئیوں سے اثر لے کر ہند دو وُں میں بھی سماج میں سد ھار ہوا اور بیوہ کی دوسری شادی کی حمایت کر نے لگے۔ اس کو بنیا دینا کر پریم چند نے اپنا نا ول میں سد ھار ہوا اور بیوہ کی دوسری شادی کی حمایت کر نے لگے۔ اس کو بنیا دینا کر پریم چند نے اپنا نا ول کی ہے بلکہ خودا نھوں نے ایک بیوہ عورت شیورانی دیوی سے دوسری شادی کی حمایت کی حمایت کی ہے بلکہ خودا نھوں نے ایک بیوہ عورت شیورانی دیوی ہے دوسری شادی کی تا کہ ہیوہ عورت مرتے

نمبروں کی تقسیم کلنبر 4=1×4

جواب: (i) تصویرکشی: وہ بوڑھا آ دمی تھا چھوٹی کرسی پر بیٹھا تھا خاموش بے حس دحرکت منھ میں پائپ د بی ہوئی ہاتھ میں مچھلی پکڑنے کا کانٹا تھا، کوٹ پہنے ہوئے۔دھیان کانٹے کی طرف نہ ہوکر جزیرے سے پر ےشہر کے پلوں کی طرف دیکھر ہاتھارہ رہ کرمنھ میں د بی پائپ ہل اٹھتی تھی۔

- (ii) ڈرامے کی مختلف تعریفیں کی تئیں ہیں لیکن عام طور پر ڈرامہ کسی قصے یا واقعہ کوادا کاروں کے ذریعے ناظرین کے سامنے عملاً پیش کرنے کا نام ہے۔
- ناول یا افسانے کی طرف ڈراما صرف پڑھنے یا لکھے جانے کی صنف نہیں ہے بلکہ اس کو پیش کرنے کا طریقہ بھی اہم ہوتا ہے۔ ڈرامہ تب ہی مکمل سمجھا جاتا ہے جب اسے عملاً اسٹیج پر پیش کر دیا جائے اور یہی چیز ڈرامے کوافسانے یا ناول سے مختلف کرتی ہے۔ اجزائے ترکیبی:۔۔ پلاٹ، کر دار، مکالمہ، مرکز ی خیال، طریق پیشکش
- (iii) مرحوم اس سائیکل کوکها گیا ہے جوان کے دوست نے دی تقی اور سائیکل بہت ہی خستہ حالت میں تقی ۔ کسی بھی طرح سے قابل قبول نہیں تقی ۔ زنگ آلود ہر پرزہ حرکت کر رہا تھا جس کا مصنف نے یوں تعارف پیش کیا:
 بیش کیا:
 ''مجمل ہیئت سے بیصاف ظاہرتھا کہ ہل، رہٹ ، چرخا اور اسی طرح کی جدید ایجادات سے پہلے کی بنی ہوئی ہے۔''
 مصنف نے خود اپنے ہی ہاتھوں سے قد کی ترین سائیکل کو دریا بردایی تھا اسی لیے انھوں نے اسے مرحوم کہا
 مصنف نے خود اپنے ہی ہاتھوں سے قد کی ترین سائیکل کو دریا برد کیا تھا اسی لیے انھوں نے اسے مرحوم کہا
 مصنف نے خود اپنے ہی ہاتھوں سے قد کی ترین سائیکل کو دریا برد کیا تھا اسی لیے انھوں نے اسے مرحوم کہا
 مصنف نے خود اپنے ہی ہاتھوں سے قد کی ترین سائیکل کو دریا برد کیا تھا اسی لیے انھوں نے اسے مرحوم کہا
 (iv)
- (1۷) سپرویا توف وایک صاحب احلال انسان ال میے نہا کیا یوں کہ پیرویا توف ایک درائی چھیلک اجائے پر شرمندہ ہوجا تاہے جب اسے اس بات کا احساس ہوتا ہے کہ اس کے اس فعل سے دوسر کے سی محکمے کے آفیسر کواپنے دستانے سے اپنا سر اور پیٹھ وغیرہ صاف کرنا پڑا ہے وہ اپنی اس غیر اخلاقی حرکت پر ایک نہیں کٹی باراس افسر سے معافی مانگتا ہے اور معافی نہ ملنے پر احساس شرمندگی اس کی جان لے لیتی ہے اور اسی وجہ سے اس کوصاحب اخلاق انسان کہا گیا ہے۔ نصبر وں کی تقسیم

 $3 \times 2 = 6$

- (iii) جان نثاراختر کی غزل گوئی کی خصوصیات تحریر شیجیے۔
 - (iv) ترقی پسند تحریک کے اغراض ومقاصد کیا تھے؟

جواب:

- (i) دبستان لکھنؤ کی شاعری کی خصوصیات
 - a) لکھنؤ کے سیاسی سماجی حالات کا پس منظر
 - b) دېستان کھنو کا آغاز
 - c) دېستان ککھنو کې خصوصيات
 - d) اہم شعراکےنام

(ii) پريم چند کې ناول نگارې

پریم چند کا خاص مقصد اصلاح معاشرہ تھا اور اپنے ناولوں کے ذریعے وہ یہی مقصد انجام دینا چا ہے تھے۔ پریم چند ہند وستانی معاشرے میں تھلیے ہوئے انتشار سے کافی پریثان تھے۔ انھوں نے اپنے ناولوں کے ذریعے اصلاح سماج کا کام کیا اور ہند وستانی عوام کو برطانو می سامراجیت کی چال بازیوں سے آگاہ کیا۔ دیہات کو خصوصاً اپنے ناولوں کا موضوع بنایا مزدور اور کسانوں کے خستہ حالات کی عکاسی کی۔ پریم چند کے یہاں ناول فنی اعتبار سے بھی خوب نظر آتا ہے۔ ان کے یہاں کر دار نگاری، مکالمہ نگاری، نظریات، حیات سب سلیقہ سے ملتا ہے۔ سادہ ہے، '' بیوہ''، ''گو دان' ان کے مشہور ناولوں میں سے ہیں۔

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(iii) جا**ں نثار اخترکی غزل گوئی کی خصوصیات**

جاں نثار حسین رضوی نام اور اختر تخلص تھا، انھوں نے کئی فلموں کے گیت بھی لکھے اور ان کی ادبی خدمات کے اعتراف میں سوویت لینڈ نہر واعز از پیش کیا گیا۔ آل احمد سرور لکھتے ہیں'' ان کے یہاں ایک شاعرانہ مزاج اور قلندرانه انداز ہے جوان کی شخصیت کے کھر بے پن کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ ان کی شاعری نعروں کی شاعری نہیں دل کی آواز ہے۔'' گو پی چند نارنگ کا خیال ہیہ ہے کہ' جاں نثار اختر کی نئی غز لیں پچچلی شاعری سے اس لحاظ سے مختلف ہیں کہ انھوں نے پہلی بار حقیقت کو پوری ذمہ داری کے ساتھ دیکھا اور ذہنی جرأت سے کام لیتے ہوئے صدافت کو پیش کیا۔'

حقیقت ریہ ہے کہ ان کی شاعری کلاسکیت اور رومانیت، حقیقت نگاری اور قدیم وجد ید کا حسین امتزاج ہے جس میں لطافت بھی ہے اور حرارت بھی، خلوص بھی ہے اور صدافت بھی۔ ان کی خامو شیاں بھی بولتی ہوئی محسوس ہوتی ہیں۔ ترقی پیند تحریک کے قابل قدر نمائندے رہے کیکن انھوں نے اپنی شاعری کو ہمیشہ نعر ہبازی سے دور رکھایا یوں کہیے کہ ترقی پیند تحریک نے ان کی فطری شاعری کو بھی مجروح نہیں کیا۔ ان کی شاعری میں فنی مہارت بھی ہے اور سیاسی وسی جی سے میں بھی۔

ان کی شاعری کونتین زمروں میں تقسیم کر سکتے ہیں۔ایک کا میاب غزل گودوسرے کا میاب نظم نگار۔اس کے علاوہ گھر آنگن کی رباعیات پیش کر کے انھوں نے ایک ایک نئی جہت کا بھی اضافہ کیا۔ان کی شاعری میں زندگی کے لیے ایک درس اورایک پیغام ہے۔وہ زندگی سے جدوجہد کرنے کی تلقین کرتے ہیں۔وہ انقلاب کے ترانے بھی گاتے ہیں اور پیار کے نغیے بھی سناتے ہیں۔

اگر چہ جاں نثار اختر نے بہت سی کامیاب نظمیں ککھیں لیکن مزاجاً وہ حسن وعشق کے شاعر ہیں۔ان کی غزلوں میں سنجیدگی متانت، وزن،اور وقار،ملتاہے۔خیالات پا کیزہ،انداز بیان دکش،طرز ادامیں ندرت، سچائی اور خلوص ان کی غزلوں میں زندگی سکراتی مہتکتی اور ترٹیتی ہوئی محسوس ہوتی ہے۔حسن وعشق کے جذبات کا اظہارا ننے فطری اور اچھوتے انداز سے کرتے ہیں ان کی رباعیات بھی منفر دہیں جس میں غنائی کی کیفیت اپنائیت اور رس ہے۔

- (iv) ترقی پسند تحریک کے اغراض و مقاصد
 - a) ترقی پیند تحریک کی ابتدا
 - b) ترقی پیند تحریک کے مقاصد
 - c) ترقی پند تحریک کے محرکات

d) ترقی پیند تحریک کےاہم مصنفین e) اُردوادب پرتر قی پیند تحریک کےاثرات

نمبروں کی تقسیم کل *نبر* 20=2×10

15

- 10۔ درج ذیل میں سے صرف تین سوالوں کے مختصر جواب کھیے۔ (i) اردوزبان کے آغاز دارتقا کے بارے میں آپ کیا جانتے ہیں؟لکھیے۔
- (ii) مولاناالطاف حسین حالی کی حیات اوراد بی خدمات پرایک نوٹ کھیے۔
 - (iii) دلی کالج کی علمی واد بی خدمات کے بارے میں لکھیے ۔
 - (iv) انشائیہ نگاری کی تعریف اور تاریخ بیان سیجیے۔

جواب:

(i) **اردو زبان کا آغاز و ارتقا**

بنیادرکھی گئی۔ ہندوستانی زبانی نئے انداز اور نئے اثرات کے ساتھ بنے لگیس۔ اردو کی بناوٹ میں کھڑی بولی کو بنیاد کی اہمیت حاصل ہے۔ آبروشا کرنا جی، حاتم، یک رنگ وغیرہ نے ایہام گوئی کا آغاز کیا۔ بعد میں میر، درداور سودانے اردوشاعری کو بام عروج تک پہنچایا۔ یہی دوراردوشاعری کا عہدزریں کہلایا اوراس طرح اردو میں پہلے شاعری کا اور بہت بعد میں نثر کا آغاز ہوا۔

(ii) مولانا الطاف حسین حالی کی حیات اور ادبی خدمات

خواجہ الطاف حسین حالی پانی پت میں پیدا ہوئے۔ حالی نو برس کے تصح کہ ان کے والد کا سا بیہ سرے اُ تُح گیا۔ والدہ پہلے ہی ہے دماغی عارضے میں گرفتار تھیں ۔ بھا ئیوں کی سر پر تی میں تعلیم حاصل کی ۔ نوعمری میں شادی ہوئی ۔ لا ہور میں حالی نے انگریز وں اور تحرحسین آزاد کے ساتھ مل کر کام کر نا شروع کیا۔ حالی اور آزاد نے اردو میں نئی شاعری کی بنیاد ڈالی۔ حالی نے نئے انداز کی سوانح عمریاں یعنی حیات سعدی (1886 میں اور یادگار غالب 1897 میں اور حیات جاوید 1901 میں لکھ کر اردوا دب میں نئے راستے نکا لے۔ غزل میں انھوں نے سادگی اور شخیر گی کو فروغ دیا۔ 1893ء میں اپناد یوان شائع کیا۔ انھوں نے کہا کہ اب ملک وقوم کی بھلائی والی شاعری ہوتی چا ہے۔ شاعری اور ادب کے بارے میں شخیرہ غور وفکر کے راستے نکا لے۔ غزل میں انھوں نے سادگی اور شخیر گی کو شاعری اور ادب کے بارے میں شخیرہ غور وفکر کے راستے تکا ہے۔ غزل میں انھوں نے سادگی اور سے بی یہ میں عرف اور ادب کے بارے میں شخیرہ غور وفکر کے راستے تک لے۔ غزل میں انھوں نے سادگی اور سے میں کہ ہوتی ہوں اور وغیرہ عنوانات کو اپنایا۔ ان میں تخیل سے زیادہ مشاہدہ اور احساس سے اردوز بان کا وقار ہز حمارتی رہ کہ او زوال کا رنا مہ مسد س ہے۔ ان کی پہلی اہم نیزی تھی نے میں انسانی ہو میں کا لا

- (iii) دلی کالج کی ادبی خدمات
 - (a) دلی کالج کے قیام کی مختصر تعریف
- (b) دلی کالج سےوابستہ صنفین کےنام
- (ماسٹررام چندر، مولوی ذکاءاللہ، مولوی امام بخش صہبائی، ڈپٹی نذیر احمد، محمد حسین آزادوغیرہ) (c) دلی کالج کی ادبی عملی خدمات

(d) اردوزبان وادب کی یتاریخ میں دلی کالج کی خاص اہمیت۔

(iv) انشائیه نگاری کی تعریف اور تاریخ

(i) کہانی'' جلتی جھاڑی''کاتخلیق کارہے: (a) بلونت سنگھ (b) سریندر پرکاش (c) زمل ور ما (i) ان میں سےکون شاعز نہیں ہے؟ (a) غالب (b) قرق العین حیدر

جواب:

نمبروں کی تقسیم نمبروں کی تقسیم 5=5×1

Series SSO Roll No.

Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- Please check that this question paper contains 8 printed pages.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on . the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 16 questions. .
- Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

বাংলা BENGALI

সময় ঃ 3 ঘন্টা

SECTION - A (Reading)

নীচের অনুচ্ছেদটি পডে প্রশ্নগুলির জবাব দাও ঃ 1.

> ভীষণ মনোযোগে জমিদারির পুরোণো কাগজপত্র দেখছিলেন তিনি। এখন তিনি জমিদারির বিরাহিমপুর পরগণার সদর কাছারি শিলাইদহে। কুঠিবাড়ির তিনতলাটি তাঁর লেখার ঘর — খব প্রিয় জায়গা। এ ঘরের জানালা দিয়ে তাকালে তাঁর সামনে সেই পৃথিবীর ছবিটিই ফুটে ওঠে, যেটি তিনি আর অন্য কোনো দেশে দেখতে পাননি। অনেক দেশের অনেক সুন্দর প্রাকৃতিক দৃশ্য দেখেছেন, কিন্তু এত কাছের, এত ওমভরা, এত প্রাণমাতানো এবং এত আপন করা ছবি আর তাঁর জীবনের সঞ্চয়ে একটিও নেই। এই ছবির সঙ্গে যুক্ত আছে একটি আশ্চর্য মায়াবী নদী। এ নদীর দিকে তাকালে তাঁর শরীরে ষষ্ঠ ইন্দ্রিয়ের অলৌকিক স্পর্শ তাঁকে অভিভূত করে। তিনি মনে করেন, ত্রিশ বছর বয়সে দেখা এই নদীর অপরূপ সৌন্দর্য তাঁর জীবনের

Maximum Marks: 100

1+1+1+1+1=5

সর্বমোট অঙ্ক ঃ 100

SET - 4 Code No. 5

Time allowed : 3 hours

স্থায়ী সৌন্দর্য হবে বুঝি। তাঁর সামনে থেকে প্রকৃতি এবং মানবজীবনের দুরত্ব মুছে যায় নদীর দিকে তাকিয়ে থাকার আনন্দে — প্রয়োজনীয় কাগজপত্রগুলো দিয়ে তিনি পড়ার ঘরটি ভরে ফেলেননি। কারণ জীবিকার প্রয়োজনের সঙ্গে সৃষ্টির আনন্দ এক করে ফেলা এক বিড়ম্বনা। জীবিকায় সাধনা নেই, কিন্তু সৃষ্টিতে সাধনা আছে।

- (a) ভীষণ মনোযোগে কী করছিলেন তিনি?
- (b) ঘরের জানালা দিয়ে তাকালে তাঁর সামনে কোন্ পৃথিবীর ছবি ভেসে ওঠে?
- (c) এই ছবির সঙ্গে কী যুক্ত আছে ?
- (d) প্রয়োজনীয় কাগজপত্র দিয়ে কোন্ ঘরটি ভরে তোলেননি তিনি?
- (e) তাঁর সামনে থেকে প্রকৃতি এবং মানবজীবনের দূরত্ব মুছে যায়' বাক্যটির সাধুরূপ কী হবে ?

2. নীচের অনুচ্ছেদটি পড়ে প্রদত্ত প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাও ঃ 1+1+1+1+1=5

তুনকার মা গরীব। গাঁয়ের বাইরে প্রকান্ড একটা জঙ্গলের ধারে তার ছোট কুঁড়েঘর। মাটির দেওয়াল, খড়ের ছাউনী। তুনকার বয়স বছর কুড়ি। গ্রামে গিয়ে জনমজুরের কাজ করে। তুনকার মা জঙ্গল থেকে কাঠকুটো কুড়িয়ে আনে। তাই দিয়ে সে রান্না করে। জঙ্গলে প্রকাণ্ড প্রকাণ্ড গাছ। কোন একজন রাজার সম্পত্তি নাকি। জঙ্গলের ভিতরটা অন্ধকার। সেখানে ঢুকতে সাহস হয় না।

যেদিনের কথা বলছি সেদিন খুব ঝোড়ো হাওয়া বইছে। গ্রীষ্মকালের দুপুরবেলা চারিদিকে আগুনের হলকা ছড়িয়ে হু হু করে ছুটে চলেছে এলোমেলো ঝোড়ো হাওয়া। জঙ্গলের প্রকাণ্ড প্রকাণ্ড গাছণ্ডলো ঝড়ের দাপটে এঁকেবেঁকে আর্তনাদ করছে যেন। মনে হচ্ছে একটা অদৃশ্য দৈত্য দাপাদাপি করে বেড়াচ্ছে চতুর্দিকে।

তুনকার মা উনুনে আগুন দেয়নি ঝড়ের ভয়ে। ভাবছিল রাতের জল-দেওয়া পান্তাভাত আছে, ক্ষিধে পেলে তাই খাবে। ঘরের জানালা কপাট বন্ধ করে বসেছিল তুনকার মা। বাইরে সোঁ সোঁ ভীষণ শব্দ, জঙ্গল একেবারে তোলপাড়। তুনকা এখন কোথায়? কখন ফিরবে সে?

এই ঝড়ে জনমজুরের কাজ পেয়েছে কি? এই রকম নানা চিন্তায় ব্যাকুল হয়ে উঠেছিল তার মন।

- (a) তুনকারা কোথায় থাকত ?
- (b) জঙ্গলের ভেতরটা কেমন ছিল?
- (c) তুনকার মা কেন সেদিন উনুনে আগুন দেয়নি?
- (d) ঝড়ের সময়ে তুনকার মা কী ভাবছিল ?
- (e) 'চতুর্দিক'শব্দটির সন্ধিবিচ্ছেদ কর।

SECTION - B (Grammar)

- ধ্বনিবিজ্ঞানের নিম্নলিখিত রীতিগুলির মধ্যে যে কোন একটির দু'টি উদাহরণসহসংজ্ঞা লেখ। (2+3)×1 = 5
 - (a) স্বরসঙ্গতি
 - (b) অপিনিহিতি
 - (c) অভিশ্রুতি
- 4. যে কোন **একটি** অলঙ্কারের উদাহরণসহ সংজ্ঞা লেখ ঃ $5 \times 1 = 5$
 - (a) উপমা
 - (b) শ্লেষ
 - (c) অনুপ্রাস

অথবা

অলঙ্কার নির্ণয় কর এবং সেই অলঙ্কারটির সংজ্ঞা লেখ ঃ (একটি)

- (a) ঈশ্বরীরে জিজ্ঞাসিলা ঈশ্বরী পাটনী
- (b) কাজলের মত কালো কুন্তল পড়িছে ঝরে

- (c) ঐ সিন্ধুর টিপ সিংহল দ্বীপ কাঞ্চনময় দেশ
- (d) মধুহীন কোরনাগো তব মনঃ কোকনদে
- 5. যে কোন চারটি বাগ্ধারা / প্রবাদের অর্থ লেখ এবং একটি করে বাক্য রচনা কর ঃ

 $(1+1) \times 4 = 8$

5

গাছে কাঁঠাল, গোঁফে তেল, জলে কুমির ডাঙায় বাঘ, পেটে খেলে পিঠে সয়, গেঁয়ো যোগী ভিখ পায় না, একাই একশো, ইন্দ্রপতন হওয়া, হাটে হাঁড়ি ভাঙা, চোখে চোখে রাখা, ঘোড়া ডিঙিয়ে ঘাস খাওয়া।

SECTION - C (Composition & Writing)

6. নীচের যে কোন *একটি* বিষয় অবলম্বনে 100 শব্দের মধ্যে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ রচনা কর ঃ

- (a) শিশুশ্রমিক
- (b) সামুদ্রিক ঝড় 'হুদহুদ'
- (c) তোমার স্কুলের শেষ দিনটি

7. নীচের প্রতিবেদনটি পড়ে প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাও। 2x3=6

পুজোর ছুটি উপলক্ষে বেড়াতে বেরিয়েছিলেন কলকাতার একটি দল। দলের জনসংখ্যা পঁয়ত্রিশ। প্রৌঢ়-প্রৌঢ়া, যুবক-যুবতী, কিশোর-কিশোরী এবং শিশু সকলে মিলেই দলটি। দলের লক্ষ্য দিল্লী-আগ্রা-দেরাদুন ভ্রমণ। দিল্লী আগ্রা ভ্রমণ-শেষ করে দলটি দেরাদুন গেছে। দেরাদুন থেকে ফিরবার সময় ঐ দলটি দু'ভাগে ভাগ হয়ে যায়। একদলে প্রৌঢ়-প্রৌঢ়া, কিছু সংখ্যক যুবক যুবতী এবং শিশুরা। অন্যদলে কিছু যুবক এবং কিশোর কিশোরীরা। প্রথম দলটি একটি বড় বাসে এবং দ্বিতীয় দলটি একটি মিনিবাসে করে আসছিল। মিনিবাসের চালক হঠাৎ প্রচণ্ড গতিতে বাস চালাতে শুরু করে। ফলে প্রথম দলটি অনেক পিছিয়ে পড়ে। মিনিবাসে একটি যুবক একবার উঠে গিয়ে ড্রাইভারকে একটু আস্তে চালাতে অনুরোধ করে। ড্রাইভার খুব রাগতভাবে যুবকটিকে নিজের জায়গায় চুপ করে বসে থাকার নির্দেশ দেয়। সন্ধ্যার একটু আগে মিনিবাসটি পাহাড়ী আঁকাবাঁকা রাস্তায় উল্টে যায়। বাসের দরজা ধাক্বার চোটে খুলে গেলে কিছু যাত্রী জিনিসপত্রসহ বাইরে ছিটকে পড়ে। পাঁচজন হত হয়, বাকিরা সকলেই গুরুতরভাবে আহত হয়। এই সর্বনাশী পরিণতির দায় কার?

- (a) উপরের প্রতিবেদনটির একটি উপযুক্ত শিরোনাম দাও।
- (b) দুই বা তিন লাইনের মধ্যে মূল বিষয়টির উপর আলোকপাত কর।
- (c) কোনখান থেকে ফেরার পথে দুর্ঘটনাটি ঘটেছিল ?

8. তোমার স্কুলের প্রতিবন্ধী ছাত্ররা যাতে তাদের জন্য আয়োজিত একটি সাংস্কৃতি অনুষ্ঠানে অংশগ্রহণ করতে পারে তার পরিকল্পনা জানিয়ে তোমার বন্ধুকে একটি চিঠি লেখ। 6

অথবা

তোমার ভবিষ্যৎ পরিকল্পনা জানিয়ে মাকে একটি চিঠি লেখ।

SECTION - D (Literature)

9. সপ্রসঙ্গ ব্যাখ্যা লেখ ঃ (একটি)

'থামো ! থামো মার্জারপণ্ডিতে ! তোমার কথাগুলি ভারি সোশিয়লিস্টিক। সমাজবিশৃঙ্খলার মূল !"

অথবা

আমাদের উৎসবে এই অন্তরেরই প্রথম প্রতিষ্ঠা।

- 10. পন্ডিত বসিলেন পাখিকে বিদ্যা শিখাইতে। নস্য লইয়া বলিলেন, ''অল্প পুঁথির কর্ম নয়।''
 - (a) কার লেখা, কোন রচনার অন্তর্গত?
 - (b) কোন পাখির কথা বলা হয়েছে?
 - (c) পণ্ডিত পাখিকে কীভাবে বিদ্যাদান করেছিলেন ?
 - (d) 'অল্পপুঁথির কর্ম নয়' কথাটির তাৎপর্য সংক্ষেপে লেখ? 2+2+2+3=9

অথবা

"সমাজের ধনবৃদ্ধির অর্থ ধনীর ধনবৃদ্ধি। ধনীর ধনবৃদ্ধি না হইলে দরিদ্রের কী ক্ষতি ?"

(a) কার লেখা, কোন রচনার অন্তর্গত ?

(b) কে এই উক্তিটি করেছে?

(c) কথাটির উত্তরে কী বলা হয়েছে?

(d) সমাজের ধনবৃদ্ধি... এই অংশে বক্তার উক্তির তাৎপর্য সংক্ষেপে বুঝিয়ে লেখ।

11. '.রাজু কবি বটে দার্শনিক-ও বটে।'

2 + 4 = 6

5

- (a) কে, কখন বলেছেন?
- (b) তাঁর এই উক্তির কারণ কী?

অথবা

মন্ত্রপাঠের ব্রাহ্মণ হইতে শুরু করিয়া কামার, কুমোর, ধোপা, নাপিত, হাঁড়ি, ডোম পর্যন্ত সকলেরই নিজ নিজ মর্যাদা অনুসারে উৎসবাঙ্গে স্থান নির্দিষ্ট ছিল — কাহাকেও বাদ দিলে চলিত না।

- (a) কে, কখন বলেছেন?
- (b) তাঁর এই উক্তির কারণ কী?
- 12. সপ্রসঙ্গ ব্যাখ্যা কর ঃ

নীর-বিন্দু দুর্বাদলে, নিত্য কিরে ঝলমলে ?

কে না জানে অম্বুবিম্ব অম্বুমুখে সদ্যঃপাতি ?

অথবা

জানি তার পণ্যবাহী সেনা জ্যোতিষ্কলোকের পথে রেখামাত্র চিহ্ন রাখিবে না।

- 575
- (c) বক্তার চরিত্রের কোনদিকটি এতে প্রকাশ পেয়েছে?
- (b) কোন প্রসঙ্গে উক্তিটি করা হয়েছে?

- (a) কোন লেখকের কোন রচনার অন্তর্গত ?
- 'তিনি দাঁত খিঁচাইয়া বলিলেন, আবার শ্রী-কান্ত। নে, তামাক সাজ।'
- অথবা
- (c) বক্তার চরিত্রের কোন দিকটি এতে প্রকাশ পেয়েছে?
- (b) কোন্ প্রসঙ্গে বক্তা এই উক্তি করেছে?
- (a) কে, কাকে একথা বলেছে?

- 15. "মড়ার কি জাত থাকে রে ?"...
- ে 'আত্মবিলাপ' কবিতাটিকে মধুসূদনের ব্যক্তিগত জীবনের প্রতিধ্বনি বলা যায় কী ? খুব সংক্ষেপে তোমার মত লেখ।
- অথবা
- 'ওরা কাজ করে' কবিতটির বক্তব্য অত্যন্ত সংক্ষেপে লেখ। 14.
- (b) কার পাওয়ার কথা বলা হয়েছে? (c) উদ্ধৃত অংশটির তাৎপর্য সংক্ষেপে বুঝিয়ে লেখ।
- (a) কার লেখা, কোন্ কবিতার অন্তর্গত ?
- 'কিন্তু যত পাচ্ছে, প্রতিদিন/জমছে তত ঋণ...'
- (c) কবির এরকম মন্তব্যের কারণ কী?

(b) কীসের বেগের কথা বলা হয়েছে?

অথবা

বাষ্পের বেগে ষ্টিমারের মতো চলে,...

(a) কার লেখা, কোন্ কবিতার অন্তর্গত ?

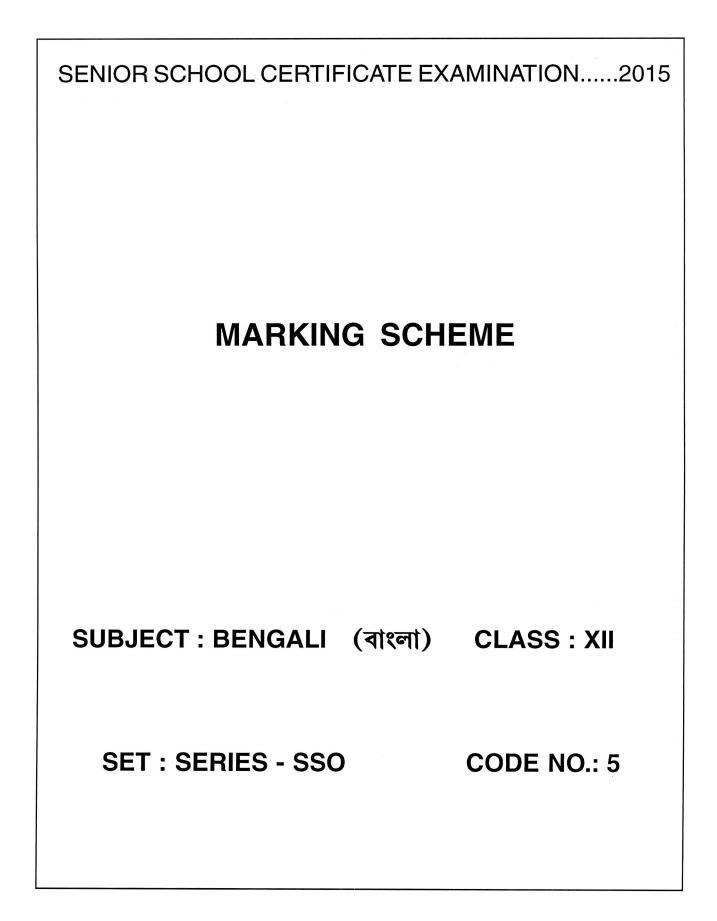
- 4
- 2+3+5=10

1+2+3=6

- 13. এ বয়স জানে রক্তদানের পুণ্য

16. টীকা লেখ**ঃ (দু***'টি)*

- (a) বন্ধু
- (b) নিরুদিদি
- (c) শাহ্জী
- (d) ইন্দ্রনাথ
- (e) মেজদা



MARKING SCHEME

SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION : 2015

CLASS: XII

SUBJECT : BENGALI SERIES : SSO CODE NO. : 5 MAXIMUM MARKS : 100

।। উত্তরপত্র মূল্যায়ন - সংক্রান্ত বিশেষ নির্দেশাবলি ।।

- ১. উপস্থিত মূল্যায়ন প্রকল্পে (Marking Scheme-এ) উত্তর সমূহের মানবিন্দু (Value Point)-গুলিই প্রস্তাবিত হয়েছে মাত্র। এই Value point-গুলিকে পূর্ণাঙ্গ উত্তর হিসাবে নয় প্রত্যাশিত উত্তরের দিকদিশারি (Guide Lines) হিসাবেই গণ্য করতে হবে। পরীক্ষার্থী নিজের ভাষায় অর্থাৎ নিজের মত করে উত্তর দিতে পারলে ; এবং সেই উত্তর নিতান্ত ভুল না হলে তাতে যথোচিত নম্বর দিতে হবে।
- ২) মহামান্য সর্বোচ্চ আদালতের (Supreme Court-এর) আদেশ অনুসারে সংশ্লিষ্ট পরীক্ষার্থীরা এখন থেকে নির্দিষ্ট অর্থমূল্য (Fee) দিয়ে আবেদন করলে তাদের উত্তর পত্রের প্রতিলিপি (Photocopy) পাঠাতে হবে। এ কারণে সমস্ত প্রধান-পরীক্ষক / পরীক্ষককে পুনরায় অবগত করা হচ্ছে যে তারা যেন উত্তরপত্রের প্রতিটি উত্তর অব্যতিক্রমীরূপে Marking Scheme -প্রস্তাবিত Value Point অনুযায়ী মূল্যায়ন

করা হয়েছে — সে ব্যাপারে অবশ্য সুনিশ্চিত থাকেন।

৩) সমস্ত প্রধান-পরীক্ষক / পরীক্ষককে এও জানানো হচ্ছে যে, কোনো উত্তর সম্পূর্ণ ভুল হলে মূল্যায়নের সময় সেই ভুল উত্তরের উপর (X) চিহ্ন অঙ্কিত করতে হবে এবং সেই উত্তরের জন্য যথাস্থানে '০' (zero) নম্বর চিহ্নিত করতে হবে।

SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION : 2015

MARKING SCHEME (FINAL VERSION)

SUBJECT : BENGALI

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উত্তর-পত্র মূল্যায়নের ক'টি সাধারণ নীতি

- ক. 'অথবা' যুক্ত (Choice type question) এর ক্ষেত্রে প্রদন্ত সব প্রশ্নের উত্তর লিখিত হলে পরীক্ষার্থীর স্বার্থে অপেক্ষাকৃত বেশি নম্বর পেতে পারে তেমন উত্তরটি গণ্য করতে হবে এবং অতিরিক্ত উত্তরগুলি কেটে দিতে হবে।
- খ. ১০০ নম্বরের মধ্যে ৩০ নম্বর পর্যন্ত পাওয়া পরীক্ষার্থীকে অতিরিক্তি ৩ নম্বর দিয়ে ন্যূনতম পাশ নম্বর ৩৩%-এর আওতায় আনতে হবে।
- গ. ভাষা ও সাহিত্যের পরীক্ষায় পুরো নম্বর দেওয়া যায় না বরং কম নম্বর দিতে হয় অথবা পরিমাণে প্রচুর লিখতে হয় — এহেন চিরাচরিত চিন্তা বা সংস্কার ছেড়ে বাংলা ভাষা ও সাহিত্যের উত্তর-পত্র মূল্যায়ন করতে হবে।
- ঘ. বানান ভুল যতক্ষণ না পর্যন্ত বিষয়-বস্তুকে বিকৃত করছে ততক্ষণ পর্যন্ত বানান বাবদ নম্বর না কাটা বাঞ্ছনীয়।
- ঙ. উত্তর আরো কত ভালো হতে পারতো সেই চিন্তা যথাসন্তব দূরে রেখে প্রদত্ত উত্তরটি ঠিক হয়েছে কি না, সেই দিকেই নজর দেওয়া উচিত।

SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION - 2015 MARKING SCHEME (FINAL VERSION)

SUBJECT : BENGALI

SERIES : SSO

CODE:5

	EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS	DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS
1.	<u>SECTION : A (READING COMPREHENSION)</u> অপঠিত অনুচ্ছেদ পড়ে প্রশ্নের উত্তর। চারটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর অনুচ্ছেদ	
	পড়েই লিখতে হবে। শেষ প্রশ্নের উত্তর ব্যাকরণভিত্তিক।	(1+1+1+1+1) = 5
	 অনুচ্ছেদ অনুসরণে নিজের ভাষায় সঠিক উত্তর লিখলে, অথবা সরাসরি অনুচ্ছেদ থেকেই প্রাসঙ্গিক বাক্যটি তুলে দিলে, অথবা কেবলমাত্র সংকেত শব্দটুকু লিখলেই পুরো নম্বর। 	
-	উত্তর সংকেত (a) জমিদারীর পুরানো কাগজপত্র দেখছিলেন।	
	 (b) যে পৃথিবীর ছবি তিনি আর অন্য কোনো দেশে দেখতে পাননি। (c) একটি আশ্চর্য মায়াবী নদী। 	
	(d) পড়ার ঘর	
	(e) তাঁহার সম্মুখ/ সামনে হইতে প্রকৃতি এবং মানব জীবনের দূরত্ব মুছিয়া যায়।	
2.	1 নং প্রশ্নের অনুরূপ।	(5) (1+1+1+1+1)
	উত্তর সংকেত ঃ	
	(a) গাঁয়ের বাইরে প্রকান্ড একটা জঙ্গলের ধারে একটি ছোট কুঁড়ে ঘরে।	, ,

Q.	EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS	DISTRIBUTION
NO.		OF MARKS
	(b) প্রকাণ্ড প্রকাণ্ড গাছ /অন্ধকারে ঢাকা।	
	(c) ঝড়ের ভয়ে।	
	(d) 'ভাবছিল রাতের জল-দেওয়া কাজ পেয়েছে কি ?'	
	এই অংশটি থেকে যে কোন একটি বা দুটি কথা লিখলেও	
	পুরো 1 নম্বর দেওয়া হবে।	
	(e) চতুঃ + দিক	
	SECTION : B (Grammer)	
3.	ধ্বনিতত্ত্বের উদাহরণসহ সংজ্ঞা (যেকোন ১টি)	5
	 শুধু সংজ্ঞাটিকে সঠিকভাবে লিখলে 3 নম্বর। উৎস 	(3 +2)
	শব্দটিকে পাশে রেখে উদাহরণ দিলে অর্থাৎ উচ্চারণ	
	পরিবর্তনের স্তর নির্দেশের চেষ্টা করলে প্রতিটি উদাহরণ	
	1 নম্বর করেই পাবে (যেমন, অভিশ্রুতি - রাখিয়া >	
	রাইখ্যা > রেখে)। কেবল সংশ্লিষ্ট রীতি-প্রভাবিত	
	শব্দটি উল্লেখ করলে 0.5 নম্বর দিতে হবে।	
	(যেমন অভিশ্রুতি - রেখে)।	
4.	অলঙ্কারের উদাহরণসহ সংজ্ঞা	
	একটি অলঙ্কারের উদাহরণসহ সংজ্ঞা	
	(a) উপমা (b) শ্লেষ (c) অনুপ্রাস	
	 সংজ্ঞার জন্য 3 নম্বর। উদাহরণের জন্য 1.5 নম্বর এবং 	
	সংজ্ঞার সঙ্গে উদাহরণের সম্পর্ক প্রতিষ্ঠার জন্য 0.5 নম্বর	
	অথবা-যুক্ত-প্রশ্ন	
	 মূল অলঙ্কারের নামটুকু লিখলেই 3 নম্বর। 	
	যেমন, (a) যমক (b) অনুপ্রাস/উপমা (c) অনুপ্রাস (d) শ্লেষ	1
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Q. NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS	DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS
	 অলঙ্কার নির্ণয় - 3 নম্বর। 	
	 সংজ্ঞার জন্য - 1.5 নম্বর। 	
	 সংজ্ঞাকে যুক্তি দিয়ে প্রতিষ্ঠা করলে 0.5 নম্বর। 	
5.	বাগধারা / প্রবাদ	8
	 অর্থ লিখে বাক্য তৈরি করতে হবে। ঠিক লিখলে 2 নম্বর। 	(2 x 4)
	 অর্থ ঠিক, অথচ বাক্য ভুল — 1 নম্বর। 	
	 অর্থ ঠিক, বাক্যটিও ঠিক কিন্তু স্বয়ংসম্পূর্ণ নয় 	
	(যেমন সে 'একাই একশো' বা 'সে ঘোড়া ডিঙিয়ে ঘাস খায়')	
	এমন হলেও 2 নম্বর।	
	 অর্থও উল্লেখ করেনি, বাক্যটিও ঠিক কিন্তু স্বয়ংসম্পূর্ণ নয় 	
	তাহলে 1 নম্বর দেওয়া হবে।	
	SECTION - C (COMPOSITION)	
6.	অনুচ্ছেদ রচনা ঃ	5
	 একাধিক অনুচ্ছেদে একই বিষয় নিয়ে লিখলেও নম্বর 	(2+3)
	কাটা যাবে না।	
	 শব্দসীমা কম-বেশি হতে পারে (15-20টি) 	
	 বিষয়বস্তু মোটামুটি লিখতে পারলে - 2 নম্বর 	
	 ভাষাশৈলী এবং উপস্থাপনার জন্য 3 নম্বর পর্যন্ত দেওয়া 	
	যাবে ৷	

Q. NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS	DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS
7.	 প্রতিবেদন পড়ে তা থেকে প্রশ্ন 	6
	● শিরোনাম - মোটামুটি প্রতিবেদনের বক্তব্যের সঙ্গে	(2+2+2)
	সম্পর্কিত কিছু লিখতে পারলেই 1-2 নম্বর দেওয়া হবে।	
	 বক্তব্যকে মোটামুটি 3-4 লাইনেও প্রকাশ করতে 	
	পারলেই 2 নম্বর	
	 'দেরাদুন'- লিখলেই 2 নম্বর। 	·
8.	চিঠির বিষয়বস্তুর জন্য 3 নম্বর।	6
	 অবয়ব সংস্থানে 3 নম্বর, মোট 6 নম্বর দেওয়া হবে 	(3+3)
	 অবয়ব সংস্থানে তারিখ, প্রেরকের ঠিকানা বা স্থান, 	Ŧ
	সম্বোধন, সমাপ্তিসূচক পদ থাকবে। প্রতিটির জন্য	
	0.5 করে মোট 2 নম্বর	
	 পত্রের শেষে স্বতন্ত্রভাবে প্রাপকের নাম ঠিকানা দিতে 	
	পারলে আরো 1 নম্বর দেওয়া হবে।	
	 প্রেরক বা প্রাপকের নাম বা ঠিকানা ইত্যাদি পত্রের ডান 	
	অথবা বাঁ — যে কোন দিকেই লেখা যেতে পারে।	•
	 পত্রের বিষয়বস্তুর জন্য 3 নম্বর। 	
	 বক্তব্য ঠিক থাকলে অন্তত 2 নম্বর। 	
	 দক্ষতা ও ব্যক্তিগত পত্রের বিশিষ্ট সুরটি বজায় থাকলে 	
	পুরো 3 নম্বর দেওয়া যাবে।	

Q. NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS	DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS
	SECTION - D (LITERATURE)	
9.	সপ্রসঙ্গ ব্যাখ্যার প্রশ্নে 1 নম্বর — • সূত্র নির্ভূল হলে 1 নম্বর — • প্রসঙ্গ উল্লেখ করলেই 1 নম্বর। • ব্যাখ্যার জন্য 3 নম্বর থাকবে। ন্যূনতম 1 নম্বর এবং বিশ্লেষণ অনুযায়ী 2-3 নম্বর দেওয়া যাবে। • ব্যাখ্যা অংশ যদি ভালো না-ও হয়, সূত্র, প্রসঙ্গ, ব্যাখ্যা- এইরকম তিনটি অংশে গুছিয়ে লেখা হয়েছে — এমন হলে পুরো 3 নম্বর দেওয়া যাবে। উত্তর সংকেত — 'বিড়াল' / বঞ্চিমচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় অথবা 'শুভ উৎসব' / বলেন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর।	5 (2+3)
10.	'তোতা কাহিনী' গদ্য থেকে উদ্ধৃতিভিত্তিক প্রশ্ন অথবা 'বিড়াল' গদ্য থেকে উদ্ধৃতি ভিত্তিক প্রশ্ন। (a) লেখক ও রচনার নাম (রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর : তোতা কাহিনী) লিখলেই 1+1=2 নম্বর । (b) শুধু 'তোতা পাখি' লিখলে 1 নম্বর ; 'তোতা পাখি অর্থাৎ ছাত্র' লিখলে 2 নম্বর । (c) পণ্ডিত তোতা পাখিকে সরাসরি পুঁথির পাতা মুখে ঠুসে দিয়ে বিদ্যাদান করতে চেয়েছিলেন — এ কথাটি কোনভাবে লিখলে 2 নম্বর দেওয়া যাবে। (d) i) যত বেশি পুঁথি তত বেশি বিদ্যা ii) পণ্ডিতদের অর্থাগমের রাস্তাও বেশি — এই বিষয়টি বুঝিয়ে লিখতে পারলেই 3 নম্বর দেওয়া যাবে।	9 (2+2+2+3)
	অথবা যুক্ত প্ৰশ্ন	

Q. NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS
	 (a) লেখক ও রচনার নাম (বঙ্কিমচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ঃ / 'বিড়াল') লিখলেই 1+1=2 নম্বর । 	
	(b) 'মার্জার' লিখলে 1 নম্বর। এর সাথে 'দরিদ্র শ্রেণীর প্রতিনিধি' লিখলে 2 নম্বর ।	
	(c) 'সমাজের ধনবৃদ্ধি ব্যতীত সমাজের উন্নতি নাই' — এই বিষয়টি নিজের ভাষায় লিখলেও 2 নম্বর পাবে।	
	(d) সমাজে শুধু ধনীর ধনবৃদ্ধি হলে দরিদ্র মানুষ বঞ্চিত হয়। সমাজের এইরূপ ধনবৃদ্ধিতে সমাজের প্রকৃত উন্নতি হয় না। কারণ ধনী দরিদ্র নিয়েই সমাজ। এই বিষয়টি বুঝিয়ে লিখতে পারলেই 3 নম্বর দেওয়া হবে।	
11.	গদ্য থেকে উদ্ধৃতি তুলে প্রশ্ন —	6
	 (a) লেখক বলেছেন লিখলে - 1 নম্বর রাজুকে খাতায় কিছু লিখতে দেখে এবং তার সঙ্গে কথা বলার সময়ে — লিখলে 1 নম্বর। 	(2+4)
	(b) ছোট খাতায় কিছু লিখতে দেখে মনে হয় কবি এবং জঙ্গল কাটতে গিয়ে রাজুর যা মনে হয়েছে তা শুনে লেখকের তাকে দার্শনিক মনে হয়েছে।— এই বিষয়টি গুছিয়ে লিখতে পারলেই পুরো 4 নম্বর দেওয়া যাবে।	
	অথবা - যুক্ত প্রশ্নঃ	4
	 a) লেখক লিখলেই 1 নম্বর। বাংলার প্রাচীন উৎসবের বৈশিষ্ট্য প্রসঙ্গে বলেছেন - লিখলে 1 নম্বর। 	
	b) বাংলার প্রাচীন উৎসবে সমাজের সকল শ্রেণীর মানুষ নিজের ক্ষমতা অনুসারে উৎসবে স্থান পেত ও উৎসবের আনন্দ ভোগ করত। দাতা ও গ্রহীতার মধ্যে একটা মধুর সম্পর্ক তৈরি হত। কিন্তু পরবর্তী কালে এইরূপ আর ছিল না। সেখানে আর্থিক সম্পর্কই বড় হয়ে উঠেছে। — এই বিষয়টি যেকোনভাবে লিখলেই 4 নম্বর দেওয়া হবে।	

Q. NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS	DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS
12.	সপ্রসঙ্গ ব্যাখ্যা (কবিতা থেকে) ঃ	5
	মূল্যায়ন-নীতি 9 নম্বর প্রশ্নের অনুরূপ।	(2+3)
13.	কবিতা থেকে পংক্তি তুলে প্রশ্ন	6
	 (a) সুকান্ত ভট্টাচার্য / 'আঠারো বছর বয়স' লিখলেই 1 নম্বর। (b) বাষ্পের বেগে লিখলে 1 নম্বর দেওয়া হবে। আঠারো বছর বয়সের দুর্দমনীয় আবেগের কথা বলা হয়েছে — লিখলে 	(1+2+3)
	পুরো 1 নম্বর দেওয়া হবে। (c) আঠারো বছরের বৈশিষ্ট্য অর্থাৎ দ্বিধাহীন আত্মত্যাগ ও দুর্দমনীয় প্রাণশক্তি — এই বিষয়টি বুঝিয়ে লিখলেই 3 নম্বর দেওয়া হবে। অথবা যুক্ত প্রশ্ন ঃ (a) নীরেন্দ্রনাথ চক্রবর্তী / 'তা নইলে' লিখলে 1 নম্বর।	-
	(a) নারেশ্রনাথ তন্ত্রথভা / ভা নহলে নগবলো 1 নবরা (b) মানুষের পাওয়ার কথা বলা হয়েছে। (c) সমাজে সবাই সবার কাছে ঋণী। দেওয়া ও নেওয়ার মধ্য দিয়েই পৃথিবী সচল থাকে লিখলেই 1 নম্বর দেওয়া হবে।	· · · · · ·
14.	ইতিহাসের প্রেক্ষাপটে শ্রমজীবী মানুষের মূল্যায়ন। সাধারণভাবে গুছিয়ে লিখলেই ন্যুনতম 3 নম্বর ও দক্ষতার জন্য অতিরিক্ত 1 নম্বর দেওয়া হবে। • শুধু হাঁা লিখলে 3 নম্বর দেওয়া যাবে। • যশ, খ্যাতি, প্রেম, অর্থ ইত্যাদি আশার পেছনে ছুটে কবির বিফল হওয়া এবং সেজন্য নিজের কাছেই তাঁর আক্ষেপ — কবিতা অবলম্বনে গুছিয়ে লিখলে 3-4 নম্বর দেওয়া হবে।	4

Q. NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS	DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS
15.	'শ্রীকান্ত' থেকে উদ্ধৃতি তুলে প্রশ্ন।	10
	(a) ইন্দ্রনাথ শ্রীকান্তকে লিখলে 2 নম্বর (1+1)।	(2+3+5)
	(b) ছয় / সাত বছরের হৃষ্টপুষ্ট বালকটির মৃতদেহ ডিঙিতে	
	তোলার পরে শ্রীকান্তের মনে জাতপাত সম্পর্কে প্রশ্ন	
	জাগায় ইন্দ্রের এই উক্তি — লিখলে 3 নম্বর।	
	(c) অল্প বয়সে জীবন/সমাজ সম্পর্কে নিরাসক্ত ও দার্শনিক	
	দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি — ইন্দ্রনাথের চরিত্রের এই উল্লেখযোগ্য দিকটি	
	আলোচনা করলে 3-5 নম্বর দেওয়া হবে।	
	অথবা-যুক্ত প্রশ্ন ঃ	
	(a) শরৎচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় /শ্রীকান্ত লিখলে 1 নম্বর (1+1)।	
	(b) নৌকায় বসে শ্রীকান্ত নামটি শুনে নতুনদার এই উক্তি —	
	গুছিয়ে লিখলে 2-3 নম্বর দেওয়া হবে।	×
	(c) চারিত্রিক কদর্যতা / অন্যকে অপমান / হেয় করবার প্রবণতা	
	— এই বিষয়টি গুছিয়ে লিখলেই 4-5 নম্বর দেওয়া হবে।	
16.	টীকার প্রশ্নে (যে কোন দুটি) - 5 নম্বর করে দেওয়া হবে।	10
	 শুধু পরিচয় লিখলে 3 নম্বর। 	(5+5)
	 উপন্যাসে চরিত্র বা ঘটনাটির প্রয়োজনীয়তা উল্লেখ করলে 	
	2 নম্বর দেওয়া হবে।	

Series : SSO/1	Code No. 5/
Roll No.	Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.
• Please check that this question paper	contains 8 printed pages.
	side of the question paper should be written on

- Please check that this question paper contains 16 questions.
- Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.
- 15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

বাংলা

BENGALI

সময় ঃ 3 ঘন্টা

Time allowed : 3 hours

SECTION - A (Reading comprehension)

নীচের অনুচ্ছেদটি পড়ে প্রশ্নগুলির জবাব দাও ঃ 1.

> শুনেছি, ঠাকুরমার বয়স কুড়ি না পেরোতেই আমার ঠাকুরদা মারা যান। মাত্র পঁয়ত্রিশ বছর বয়সে। সেও প্রায় পঞ্চাশ বছর আগের ঘটনা। আমার বাবা ঠাকুরমার সবচেয়ে ছোট সন্তান। ভিন্ন শহরে ঠাকুরমার আরো এক পুত্র ও এক কন্যা থাকা সত্ত্বেও আমাদের বাড়িতেই বরাবর থাকতে দেখেছি ঠাকুরমাকে। জেঠুদের বাড়িতে বছরে বড়জোর দু-একদিনের জন্যে একবার বেড়াতে যান। আর তাঁর যে একমাত্র কন্যা তার কাছে কখনো যেতে দেখিনি, যদিও বুলুপিসি ছেলে পিলে নিয়ে মাঝে মাঝে এসে বৃদ্ধা মাকে দেখে যেতো আমাদের বাসায়। এ বাড়িতে ঠাকুমার অবস্থানের অন্যতম প্রধান কারণ বা আকর্ষণ বোধহয় তার বড় নাতি দুলাল। ঠাকুমার কাছে পৃথিবীর যাবতীয় সামগ্রীসহ তার সমস্ত নাতিনাতিনী একদিকে, আর অন্যদিকে কেবল এই একটি মানুষ, দুলাল, আমার পিঠাপিঠি ভাই। আমাদের পরিবারে এই প্রজন্মের প্রথম পুত্রসন্তান বলে দুলালের প্রতি এক

সর্বমোট অঙ্ক : 100

Maximum Marks: 100

1+1+1+1=5

Code No. 5/1

SET - 4

বিশেষ ও গভীর মানসিক টান রয়েছে ঠাকুমার, যদিও দুলাল সেটিকে খুব বড় করে দেখে বলে মনে হয় না। বরং এ ধরণের বাড়াবাড়িতে সে খানিকটা বিরক্তই। খুব কম সময়েই দুলালকে ঘরে পাওয়া যায়। সারাক্ষণ বাইরে বাইরে বন্ধুবান্ধবদের সঙ্গে সে আড্ডায় মেতে থাকতেই ভালবাসে। তা সত্বেও তার বিকেলের জলখাবারের জন্য প্রত্যেকদিন নিজের হাতে নিত্য নতুন ভালোটা মন্দটা তৈরি করতে দেখা যায় ঠাকুমাকে । শুধু কি তাই ? বাড়িতে ফল মিষ্টি যা-ই আসুক না কেন তার সবচেয়ে ভালোটা ঠাকুমা দুলালের জন্য সরিয়ে রাখবেনই। মায়ের সঙ্গে এ নিয়ে কম কথা কাটাকাটি হয়নি ঠাকুমার।

- (a) বক্তার ঠাকুরদা কত বছর বয়েসে মারা যান?
- (b) ঠাকুমা বেশির ভাগ সময় কোথায় থাকতেন?
- (c) 'ঠাকুমা' দুলালকে কেন অতিরিক্ত আদর দিতেন?
- (d) দুলালের প্রতি ঠাকুমার অতিরিক্ত আদর কীভাবে প্রকাশ পেতো?
- (e) 'শুনেছি ঠাকুমার বয়স কুড়ি না পেরোতেই আমার ঠাকুরদা মারা যান' এর সাধুরূপ কী হবে?

নীচের অনুচ্ছেদটি পড়ে প্রদত্ত প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাও ঃ 1+1+1+1+1=5

বুদ্ধ পূর্ণিমাকে কেন্দ্র করে প্রতি বছর এই শহরে একটি উৎসব হয়। সেই উৎসবের প্রধান অঙ্গ নাচ-গান। শহরের ছেলে মেয়েদের মধ্যেই কেউ গান গায়, কেউ আবৃত্তি করে, কেউ সেতার বা এস্রাজ বাজায়। দেখা যায় যে রবীন্দ্রনাথের ছোট গানও কারও মুখস্থ নেই। হার্মোনিয়ামের উপর 'গীতবিতান' রেখে গান করেন গায়ক-গায়িকারা। আবৃত্তি প্রায়ই নির্ভুল হয় না। হাফ প্যান্ট পরা বুশ-শার্ট গায়ে বাঙালী ছেলেরা বুদ্ধ-বন্দনা করেন ভুল বাংলা উচ্চারণ করে। কিন্তু তাঁরা এটার নাম দিয়েছেন সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠান। সুতরাং একজন সাহিত্যিক সভাপতি চাই। কোনও সিনেমা-স্টারের নাগাল পাওয়া সম্ভব নয় এদের পক্ষে। সাহিত্যিকের নাগাল পাওয়াও শক্ত। কেউ আসতে চান না — মফস্বলের এই শহরে বৈশাখের প্রচণ্ড গরমে। আমাকে নিয়েই টানাটানি করেন এঁরা প্রতিবার। সেবার কিন্তু আমি নিস্তার পেয়ে গেলাম। আমার মাষ্টারমশাই সেবার এসেছিলেন আমার কাছে। তিনি ইতিহাসের একজন প্রকান্ড পণ্ডিত। তাঁকেই অনুরোধ করলাম সভাপতিত্ব করতে। তিনি প্রথমে রাজি হতে চান নি। বললেন আমি তো ওসব করিনি কোনদিন। পারব কি? তাছাড়া...। আমার আগ্রহাতিশয্যে রাজি

(a) কোন্ উৎসব ঐ শহরে প্রতি বছর উদ্যাপিত হয়?

- (b) কীভাবে সেই উৎসব পালিত হয়?
- (c) সেই উৎসবের নাম কী?
- (d) সেই উৎসবে সাধারণত কে সভাপতি হন?
- (e) 'আগ্রহাতিশয্য' শব্দটির সন্ধিবিচ্ছেদ করলে কী হবে?

SECTION - B (GRAMMAR)

- 3. ধ্বনিবিজ্ঞানের নিম্নলিখিত রীতিগুলির মধ্যে যে কোন **একটির** দু'টি উদাহরণসহ সংজ্ঞা লেখ। 2+3 = 5
 - (a) অভিশ্রুতি
 - (b) স্বরসঙ্গতি
 - (c) অপিনিহিতি
- 4. যে কোন একটি অলঙ্কারের উদাহরণসহ সংজ্ঞা লেখ ঃ $1 \times 5 = 5$
 - (a) যমক
 - (b) উপমা
 - (c) শ্লেষ

অথবা

অলঙ্কার নির্ণয় কর এবং সেই অলঙ্কারটির সংজ্ঞা লেখ ঃ

- (a) গগনে গরজে মেঘ ঘন বরষা।
- (b) হৃদয় আমার নাচেরে আজিকে ময়ূরের মত নাচে রে।
- (c) ভারত ভারতখ্যাত আপনার গুণে।
- 5. যে কোন চারটি বাগ্ধারা / প্রবাদের অর্থ লেখ এবং একটি করে বাক্য রচনা কর ঃ 2×4 = 8 দশের লাঠি, একের বোঝা; টেকি স্বর্গে গেলেও ধান ভানে; বেনা বনে মুক্তো ছড়ানো, যার ধন তার ধন নয়, নেপোয় মারে দই; ওজন বুঝে চলা; খাল কেটে কুমির আনা; ডুবে ডুবে জল খাওয়া; ছড়ি ঘোরানো।

SECTION - C (COMPOSITION & WRITING)

5

6. নীচের যে কোন **একটি** বিষয় সম্বন্ধে 100 শব্দের মধ্যে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ রচনা কর ঃ

- (a) পণপ্রথা
- (b) একটি প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ
- (c) তোমার স্কুলের ফুটবল ম্যাচ

নীচে সংবাদপত্রে প্রকাশিত একটি প্রতিবেদন তুলে দেওয়়া হ'ল। প্রতিবেদনটি পড়ে প্রশ্নগুলির উত্তর দাও :
 2+2+2 = 6

সম্প্রতি ভারতবর্যের রাজধানীতে একটা নারীপাচার চক্রের ঘাঁটি আবিদ্ধার করেছে পুলিশ। উত্তর পূর্ব ভারতে প্রত্যন্ত এলাকা থেকে কিশোরী এবং অল্প বয়সী যুবতীদের রাজধানীর বিশেষ কারখানায় বেশি বেতনের কাজ দেওয়া হবে বলে ছলছাতুরী করে তাদের নিয়ে আসা হয়। কয়েকমাস সেই মেয়েরা তাদের বাড়িতে নিয়মিত টাকা পাঠাতে থাকে বলে এ সমস্ত এলাকার দরিদ্র লোকেরা তাদের বাড়ির মেয়েদেরও দিল্লীর কারখানায় কাজ করবার জন্য পাঠাতে আগ্রহী হয়। এইভাবে উত্তর পূর্ব ভারতের পাশাপাশি অবস্থিত তিনটি গ্রামের মোট পঁয়ত্রিশটি কিশোরী এবং যুবতীকে নিয়ে আসা হয়। এক নাগাড়ে মোট ছয় মাস টাকা পাঠাবার পর মেয়েগুলি আর তাদের পরিবারের সঙ্গে যোগাযোগ রাখে না। পরিবারগুলি অনেক খোঁজখবর চালাতে থাকে এবং ব্যর্থ হয়। উত্তর পূর্বের পুলিশ তখন রাজধানীর কয়েকটি এন.জি.ওর শরণাপন হয়। শেষ পর্যন্ত জানা যায় যে মুম্বাইয়ের একটি নিষিদ্ধ পল্লীতে মেয়েগুলির ঠাই হয়েছে। অনেক কাঠখড় পোড়ানোর পর উত্তর পূর্ব ভারতের পুলিশ, দিল্লীর পুলিশ মুম্বাইয়ের পুলিশ এবং বেশ কিছু এন.জি.ও-র চেষ্টায় পাঁয়ত্রিশটি পাচার হয়ে যাওয়া মেয়েদের উদ্ধারকার্য সন্তব হয়েছে। কিন্তু মেয়েগুলি তাদের নিজের নিজের এলাকায় ফিরে যেতে ইচ্ছুক নয়। তাদের পরিবারগুলোও তাদের ফিরিয়ে নিয়ে যাবার পক্ষে সেরকম আগ্রহ দেখাচ্ছে না। বর্তমানে ঐ মেয়েরা সরকারী 'নারীনিকেতনে' রয়েছে। কিন্তু কী তাদের ভবিয্যৎ? কে দেবে সেই উত্তর?

- (a) উপরের প্রতিবেদনটির একটি উপযুক্ত শিরোনাম দাও।
- (b) দুই বা তিন লাইনের মধ্যে মূল বিষটির উপর আলোকপাত কর।
- (c) ঘটনাটির সূত্রপাত কীভাবে হয়েছিল?

 তোমার স্কুলের দরিদ্র এবং পিছিয়ে পড়া ছাত্রছাত্রীদের কীভাবে সাহায্য করা যায় এ নিয়ে বন্ধুকে একটি চিঠি লেখ।

অথবা

স্কুলের সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠানে তোমার গাওয়া গানটি কীভাবে প্রশংসিত হয়েছে তা জানিয়ে মাকে একটি চিঠি লেখ।

SECTION - D (Literature)

9. সপ্রসঙ্গ ব্যাখ্যা লেখ ঃ

"দেখো আমি চোর বটে, কিন্তু আমি কি সাধ করিয়া চোর হইয়াছি?"

অথবা

আমাদের উৎসবে এই অন্তরেরই প্রথম প্রতিষ্ঠা।

"নিন্দুকণ্ডলো খাইতে পায় না বলিয়াই মন্দ কথা বলে।"

- (a) কার লেখা, কোন প্রবন্ধের অন্তর্গত ?
- (b) কে, কাকে একথা বলেছে?
- (c) 'নিন্দুকরা কী বলেছিল ?
- (d) এরপর কী হয়েছিল?

অথবা

"বেঁচে গেল হজুর। বিধবা বেওয়া অবস্থায়, তাতে ছেলেমানুষ, কী খেত, কে ওকে দেখত?"

- (a) কার লেখা, কোন রচনার অন্তর্গত ?
- (b) বক্তা কাকে, কখন একথা বলছেন?
- (c) 'বেঁচে গেল' বলতে বক্তা কী বোঝাতে চাইছেন?
- (d) বক্তার এই উক্তির কারণ সংক্ষেপে লেখ।

2+2+2+3 = 9

11. 'কেহ মরে বিল ছেঁচে. কেহ খায় কই"

2+4 = 6

5

1+2+3=6

- (a) কে, কখন বলেছেন?
- (b) তাঁর এই উক্তির কারণ কী?

অথবা

আমাদের প্রত্যেকের কোনো শুভানুষ্ঠানের মধ্যে অলক্ষিতে এই এতগুলি লোকের শুভকামনা কার্য করিত, এবং ইহাতেই আমাদের সামান্য ক্রিয়াকর্মও বৃহৎ উৎসবে পরিণত হইত।

- (a) কোন লেখকের কোন্ রচনার অন্তর্গত ?
- (b) উক্তিটি সরল ভাষায় বুঝিয়ে লেখ।
- 12. সপ্রসঙ্গ ব্যাখ্যা লেখ ঃ

মরীচিকা মরুদেশে, নাশে প্রাণ তৃষাক্লেশে,

এ তিনের ছল সম ছল রে এ কু-আশার।

অথবা

এ বয়সে কেউ মাথা নোয়াবার নয় —

আঠারো বছর বয়স জানে না কাঁদা।

13. "রক্তমাখা অস্ত্র হাতে যত রক্ত আঁখি

শিশুপাঠ্য কাহিনীতে থাকে মুখ ঢাকি।"

- (a) কার লেখা, কোন্ কবিতার অন্তর্গত ?
- (b) 'শিশুপাঠ্য কাহিনীতে থাকে মুখ ঢাকি' বলতে কী বোঝানো হয়েছে?
- (c) কবি কেন এরকম বলেছেন ?

অথবা

'কিছু পেলে কিছু দিয়ে দিবি/ তা নইলে পৃথিবী / চলতে চলতে একদিন চলবে না'

(a) কার লেখা, কোন্ কবিতার অন্তর্গত ?

- (b) কবি এখানে কী বলতে চাইছেন?
- (c) তাঁর এরকম উক্তির কারণ কী?
- 14. 'আত্মবিলাপ' কবিতার বক্তব্য অতি সংক্ষেপে লেখ।

অথবা

'আঠারো বছর বয়স' কবিতাটিতে কবি এই বয়সকে কেন এত গৌরবায়িত করেছেন ?

- 15. "মড়ার কি জাত থাকে রে?"
 - (a) কথাটি, কে কাকে বলেছে?
 - (b) কোন্ প্রসঙ্গে কথাটি বলা হয়েছে?
 - (c) উক্তিটির তাৎপর্য সংক্ষেপে লেখ।

অথবা

- "... কিন্তু সবচেয়ে আশ্চর্য এই যে, বাবু ডাঙায় উঠিয়াই প্রথম কথা কহিলেন, আমার একপাটি পাম্প ?"
- (a) কে, কাকে কথাটি বলেছে?
- (b) কোন্ প্রসঙ্গে কথাটি বলা হয়েছে?
- (c) উক্তিটিতে বক্তার চরিত্রের কোন দিকটি প্রকাশ পেয়েছে?

16. টীকা লেখ দু'টি

- (a) পিয়ারী বাইজী,
- (b) নিরুদিদি
- (c) শাহজী,
- (d) দত্তবাড়ির 'মেঘনাদ বধ' থিয়েটার
- (e) ছিনাথ বউরূপী

2+3+5=10

5X2 = 10

MARKING SCHEME

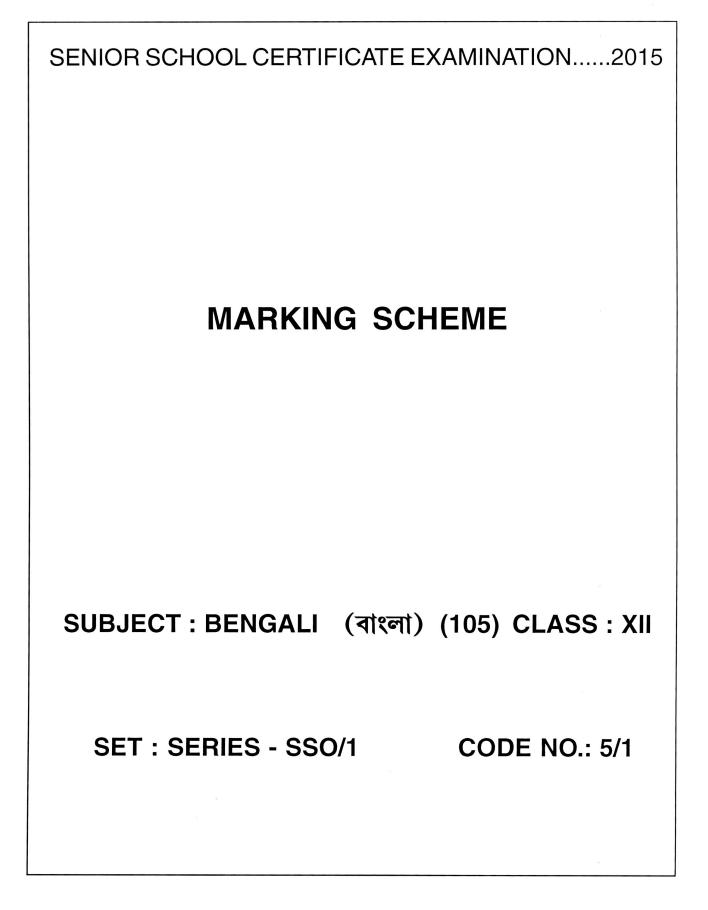
SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION : 2015

CLASS:XII

SUBJECT : BENGALI (105) SERIES : SSO/1 CODE NO. : 5/1 MAXIMUM MARKS : 100

<u>।। উত্তরপত্র মূল্যায়ন -সংক্রান্ত বিশেষ নির্দেশাবলি ।।</u>

- ১. উপস্থিত মূল্যায়ন প্রকল্পে (Marking Scheme-এ) উত্তর সমূহের মানবিন্দু (Value Point)-গুলিই প্রস্তাবিত হয়েছে মাত্র। এই Value point-গুলিকে পূর্ণাঙ্গ উত্তর হিসাবে নয় — প্রত্যাশিত উত্তরের দিকদিশারি (Guide Lines) হিসাবেই গণ্য করতে হবে। পরীক্ষার্থী নিজের ভাষায় অর্থাৎ নিজের মত করে উত্তর দিতে পারলে ; এবং সেই উত্তর নিতান্ত ভুল না হলে তাতে যথোচিত নম্বর দিতে হবে।
- ২. মহামান্য সর্বোচ্চ আদালতের (Supreme Court-এর) আদেশ অনুসারে সংশ্লিষ্ট পরীক্ষার্থীরা এখন থেকে নির্দিষ্ট অর্থমূল্য (Fee) দিয়ে আবেদন করলে তাদের উত্তর পত্রের প্রতিলিপি (Photocopy) পাঠাতে হবে। এ কারণে সমস্ত প্রধান-পরীক্ষক / পরীক্ষকে পুনরায় অবগত করা হচ্ছে যে তারা যেন উত্তর-পত্রের প্রতিটি উত্তর অব্যতিক্রমীরূপে Marking Scheme -প্রস্তাবিত Value Point অনুযায়ী মূল্যায়ন করা হয়েছে — সে ব্যাপারে অবশ্য সনিশ্চিত থাকেন।
- ৩. সমস্ত প্রধান-পরীক্ষক / পরীক্ষককে এও জানানো হচ্ছে যে, কোন উত্তর সম্পূর্ণ ভুল হলে মূল্যায়নের সময় সেই ভুল উত্তরের উপর (X) চিহ্ন অঙ্কিত করতে হবে এবং সেই উত্তরের জন্য যথাস্থানে '০' (zero) নম্বর চিহ্নিত করতে হবে।



SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION : 2015

MARKING SCHEME (FINAL VERSION)

SET SERIES: SSO/1

SUBJECT : BENGALI (105)

CODE NO. : 5/1

উত্তর-পত্র মূল্যায়নের ক'টি সাধারণ নীতি

- ক. 'অথবা' যুক্ত (Choice type question) এর ক্ষেত্রে প্রদন্ত সব প্রশ্নের উত্তর লিখিত হলে পরীক্ষার্থীর স্বার্থে অপেক্ষাকৃত বেশি নম্বর পেতে পারে তেমন উত্তরটি গণ্য করতে হবে এবং অতিরিক্ত উত্তরগুলি কেটে দিতে হবে।
- খ. ১০০ নম্বরের মধ্যে ৩০ নম্বর পর্যন্ত পাওয়া পরীক্ষার্থীকে অতিরিক্ত ৩ নম্বর দিয়ে ন্যূনতম পাশ নম্বর ৩৩%-এর আওতায় আনতে হবে।
- গ. ভাষা ও সাহিত্যের পরীক্ষায় পুরো নম্বর দেওয়া যায় না বরং কম নম্বর দিতে হয় অথবা পরিমাণে প্রচুর লিখতে হয় — এহেন চিরাচরিত চিন্তা বা সংস্কার ছেড়ে বাংলা ভাষা ও সাহিত্যের উত্তর-পত্র মূল্যায়ন করতে হবে।
- ঘ. বানান ভুল যতক্ষণ না পর্যন্ত বিষয়-বস্তুকে বিকৃত করছে ততক্ষণ পর্যন্ত বানান বাবদ নম্বর না কাটা বাঞ্ছনীয়।
- ঙ. উত্তর আরো কত ভালো হতে পারতো সেই চিন্তা যথাসম্ভব দূরে রেখে প্রদত্ত উত্তরটি ঠিক হয়েছে কি না, সেই দিকেই নজর দেওয়া উচিত।

SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION - 2015 MARKING SCHEME (FINAL VERSION) SUBJECT : BENGALI (105) SERIES : SSO/1 CODE NO. : 5/1

Q. NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS	DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS
NO. 1.	অপঠিত অনুচ্ছেদ পড়ে প্রশ্নের উত্তর। চারটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর অনুচ্ছেদ পড়েই লিখতে হবে। শেষ প্রশ্নের উত্তর ব্যাকরণভিত্তিক। • অনুচ্ছেদ অনুসরণে নিজের ভাষায় সঠিক উত্তর লিখলে, অথবা • সরাসরি অনুচ্ছেদ থেকেই প্রাসঙ্গিক বাক্যটি তুলে দিলে, অথবা • কেবলমাত্র সংকেত শব্দটুকু লিখলেই পুরো নম্বর। উত্তর সংকেত ঃ (a) পঁয়ত্রিশ বছর। (b) বক্তাদের বাড়িতে। (c) এই প্রজন্মের প্রথম পুত্র সন্তান/বড় নাতি বলে। (d) নিজের হাতে ভালোমন্দ রামা করে খাওয়াতেন / ফল মিষ্টির সবচেয়ে ভালোটা দুলালের জন্য সরিয়ে রাখতেন। (e) 'শুনিয়াছি ঠাকুমার (পিতামহীর) বয়স কুড়ি (বিংশতি) পার না হইতেই (অতিক্রান্ত না হইতেই) আমার ঠাকুরদা (পিতামহ) মারা যান (প্রয়াত হন) (কেবল 'শুনেছি' > 'শুনিয়াছি' এবং 'না পেরোতেই 'পার না হইতেই' লিখলে পুরো নম্বর দেওয়া যাবে)	(1+1+1+1+1) = 5

Q. NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS	DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS
2.	1 নং প্রশ্নের অনুরূপ।	(1+1+1+1+1)
	উত্তর সংকেত ঃ	= 5
	(a) বুদ্ধপূর্ণিমা	
	(b) নাচ-গান আবৃত্তি করে, সেতার বা এস্রাজ বাজিয়ে এবং বুদ্ধ, বন্দনা ক'রে।	
	(c) বুদ্ধপূর্ণিমা / বুদ্ধ বন্দনা / সাংস্কৃতিক অনুষ্ঠান - যে কোনো	
	একটা লিখলেই 1 নম্বর।	
	(d) সাধারণত বক্তাই সভাপতি হন।	
	(e) আগ্রহ + আতিশয্য।	
	SECTION - B (GRAMMER)	
3.	ধ্বনিতত্ত্বের উদাহরণ সহ সংজ্ঞা (যে কোন ১টি) • শুধু সংজ্ঞাটিকে সঠিকভাবে লিখলে 3 নম্বর। উৎস শব্দটিকে পাশে রেখে উদাহরণ দিলে অর্থাৎ উচ্চারণ পরিবর্তনের স্তর নির্দেশের চেষ্টা করলে প্রতিটি উদাহরণ 1 নম্বর করেই পাবে (যেমন, অভিশ্রুতি - রাখিয়া > রাইখ্যা > রেখে)। কেবল সংশ্লিষ্ট রীতি প্রভাবিত শব্দটি উল্লেখ করলে 0.5 নম্বর দিতে হবে। (যেমন ঃ অভিশ্রুতি - রেখে)	5 (3+2)
4	অলঙ্কারের উদাহরণসহ সংজ্ঞা। একটি অলঙ্কারের উদাহরণ সহ সংজ্ঞা। (a) যমক (b) উপমা (c) শ্লেষ • সংজ্ঞার জন্য 3 নম্বর। উদাহরণের জন্য 1.5 নম্বর এবং সংজ্ঞার সঙ্গে উদাহরণের সম্পর্ক প্রতিষ্ঠার জন্য 0.5 নম্বর। অথবা যুক্ত প্রশ্ন ঃ	5

Q. NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS	DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS
	(a), (b) ও (c) থেকে যে কোন একটির উত্তর দিতে হবে। কিন্তু	
	তার উল্লেখ না থাকায় পরীক্ষার্থী যদি তিনটিরই উত্তর দেয় এবং	
	যে কোনো একটি উত্তর যদি ঠিক হয় তবে পুরো নম্বর দিতে হবে।	
	 মূল অলংকারের নামটুকু লিখলেই 3 নম্বর 	
	যেমন, (a) অনুপ্রাস (b) উপমা (c) যমক।	
	 অলংকার নির্ণয় - 3 নম্বর 	
	 সংজ্ঞার জন্য 1.5 নম্বর। 	
	 সংজ্ঞাকে যুক্তি দিয়ে প্রতিষ্ঠা করলে 0.5 নম্বর 	
5.	বাগধারা / প্রবাদ	
	 অর্থ লিখে বাক্য তৈরি করতে হবে। ঠিক লিখলে 3 নম্বর। 	8
	 অর্থ ঠিক, অথচ বাক্য ভুল —1 নম্বর। 	(2 x 4)
	 অর্থ ঠিক, বাক্যটিও ঠিক — কিন্তু স্বয়ংসম্পূর্ণ নয় (যেমন 	
	 সমার্থ বিদ্যাল বিদ্যালয় (বের্মনা) 'সে ওজন বুঝে চলে' বা 'সে খাল কেটে কুমির আনে।') - 	
	এমন হলেও 2 নম্বর।	
	এনন ২০০৬ ২ নবর। ত অর্থও উল্লেখ করেনি, বাক্যটিও স্বয়ং সম্পূর্ণ নয়, এমন	
	ক্ষেত্রে 1 নম্বর দেওয়া হবে।	
	SECTION - C (COMPOSITION)	
6.	অনুচ্ছেদ রচনা	5
0.	 একাধিক অনুচ্ছেদে একই বিষয় নিয়ে লিখলেও নম্বর 	(2+3)
	কটা হবে না।	
	 শব্দসীমা কমবেশি হতে পারে (15-20টি)। 	
	 বিষয়বস্তু মোটামুটি লিখতে পারলে 2 নম্বর। 	
	 াববর্মনত্ত মোডামুটে লেমেন্ডে সারলে 2 নধর। ভাষাশৈলী এবং উপস্থাপনার জন্য 3 নম্বর পর্যন্ত 	
	দেওয়া যাবে।	

Q. NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS	DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS
7.	প্রতিবেদন পড়ে তা থেকে প্রশ্ন ঃ (a) শিরোনাম - এ মোটামুটি প্রতিবেদনের বক্তব্যের সঙ্গে সম্পর্কিত কিছু লিখতে পারলেই 1 থেকে 2 নম্বর দেওয়া হবে। (সংকেত ঃ 'নারী পাচার ঃ পুনর্বাসন সমস্যা'। • বক্তব্যকে মোটামুটি তিন-চার লাইনেও প্রকাশ করতে পারলেই 2 নম্বর। • 'রাজধানীর বিশেষ কারখানায় বেশি বেতনের কাজ দেওয়া হবে বলে উত্তর-পূর্ব ভারতের কিছু অল্পবয়সী মেয়েকে ছলচাতুরী করে নিয়ে আসা হয়।' — ঘটনার সূত্রপাত হিসেবে কথাটি লিখলেই 2 নম্বর দেওয়া হবে।	6 (2+2+2)
8.	চিঠির বিষয়বস্তুর জন্য 3 নম্বর । • 'অবয়ব সংস্থানে' তারিখ, প্রেরকের ঠিকানা বা স্থান, সমোথ্যসূচক পদ থাকবে। প্রতিটির জন্য 0.5 করে মোট 2 নম্বর। • পত্রের শেষে স্বতন্ত্রভাবে প্রাপকের নাম ঠিকানা দিতে পারলে আরো 1 নম্বর দেওয়া হবে। • প্রেরকের বা প্রাপকের নাম বা ঠিকানা ইত্যাদি পত্রের ডান অথবা বাঁ — যে কোনো দিকেই লেখা যেতে পারে। • পত্রের বিষয়বস্তুর জন্যে 3 নম্বর। • বক্তব্য ঠিক থাকলে অন্তত 2 নম্বর, এবং • দক্ষতা ও ব্যক্তিগত পত্রের বিশিষ্ট সুরটি বজায় থাকলে পুরো 3 নম্বর দেওয়া যাবে।	6 (3+3)

Q. NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS	DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS
	SECTION - D (LITERATURE)	
9.	প্রসঙ্গসহ ব্যাখ্যা — 5 নম্বর • সূত্র নির্ভুল হলে 1 নম্বর। • প্রসঙ্গ উল্লেখ করলেই 1 নম্বর। • ব্যাখ্যার জন্যে 3 নম্বর থাকবে। ন্যুনতম 1 নম্বর এবং বিশ্লেষণ অনুযায়ী 2-3 নম্বর দেওয়া যাবে। • ব্যাখ্যা অংশ যদি ভালো না-ও হয়, সূত্র, প্রসঙ্গ, ব্যাখ্যা — এই রকম তিনটি অংশে গুছিয়ে লেখা হয়েছে — এমন হলে পুরো 3 নম্বর দেওয়া যাবে। উত্তর সংকেত ঃ বিড়াল / বঞ্চিমচন্দ্র অথবা শুভ উৎসব / বলেন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর	5 (2+3)
10.	'তোতাকাহিনী' গদ্য থেকে উদ্কৃতিভিত্তিক প্রশ্ন অথবা 'রাজু পাঁড়ে' থেকে উদ্কৃতি-ভিত্তিক প্রশ্ন। উত্তর সংকেত ঃ (a) রবীন্দ্রনাথের লেখা 'তোতাকাহিনি' গল্পের অন্তর্গত। (b) ভগিনা / রাজাকে (c) খাঁচার উন্নতি হচ্ছে কিন্তু পাথির খবর কেউ রাখে না। (d) নিন্দুকের কথা শুনে তার সত্যতা যাচাই করার জন্য রাজা ভাগনেকে প্রশ্ন করলেন এবং ভাগনে যখন জানালো যে নিন্দুকগুলোর কোন লাভ না হওয়ায় ভুল কথা রটাচ্ছে।	9 (2+2+2+3)

Q. NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS	DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS
	অথবা-যুক্ত প্রশ্ন	
	উত্তর সংকেত ঃ	
	(a) বিভূতিভূষণ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় / 'রাজু পাঁড়ে'	
	(b) লেখককে / যখন এশিয়াটিক কলেরারোগীর অল্পবয়সী	
	স্ত্রী মারা গেল।	
	(c) অসহায় বিধবা অবস্থায় তখনকার সমাজে যে যন্ত্রণা ভোগ	
	করতে হত, তা থেকে মুক্তি পেল।	
	(d) অসহায় বিধবাটি বেঁচে থাকলে যে করুণ অবস্থা হত তা থেকে	а. С
	মৃত্যু অনেক বেশি শ্রেয় — এই ব্যাপারটি রাজু তার দরদী	
	মন দিয়ে অনুভব করেছিল — সেই প্রসঙ্গে।	
11.	গদ্য থেকে উদ্ধৃতি-ভিক্তিক অথবা-যুক্ত প্রশ্ন।	6
	'কেহ মরে খায় কই'	(2+4)
	 (a) কমলাকান্তের ঘরে রাখা দুধ খেয়ে মার্জার এই কথা ভেবেছিল। 	
	(b) কেউ পরিশ্রম করে মরে আর কেউ ভোগ করে — সমাজের এই	
	ব্যবস্থাকে নিজের ভাষায় লিখতে পারলেই 3 থেকে 4 নম্বর।	
	অথবা-যুক্ত প্রশ্ন	
	'আমাদের প্রত্যেকেরপরিণত হইত'	
	(a) বলেন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর / শুভ উৎসব - 1+1=2 নম্বর।	
	(b) প্রবন্ধটির মূল বক্তব্য গুছিয়ে লিখলেই 3 থেকে 4 নম্বর।	
12.	সপ্রসঙ্গ ব্যাখ্যা (কবিতা থেকে)	5
	মূল্যায়ননীতি 9 নম্বর প্রশ্নের অনুরূপ।	(2+3)
		(2+5)
13.	কবিতা থেকে পংক্তি তুলে প্রশ্ন। (অথবা-যুক্ত)	6
	'রক্তমাখামুখ ঢাকি'	(1+2+3)
	(a) রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর / 'ওরা কাজ করে' লিখলেই 1 নম্বর।	

Q. NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS	DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS
	 (b) সাম্রাজ্যবাদী ইতিহাস বর্তমানে মূল্যহীন যুদ্ধের দিন শেষ, এখন সেগুলি পাঠ্যকাহিনীতেই দেখা যায়। (c) সভ্যতা এগিয়ে চলেছে সাধারণ মানুষের শ্রম দিয়েই সভ্যতার মেরুদন্ড হল শ্রমজীবী মানুষ। অথবা-যুক্ত প্রশ্ন 'কিছু পেলে চলবে না' (a) নীরেন্দ্রনাথ চক্রবর্তী / 'তা নইলে' — লিখলেই 1 নম্বর। (b) দেওয়া এবং নেওয়ার মাধ্যমেই সভ্যতা টিকিয়ে রাখা। (c) পরিবেশ সচেতনতা/মানব সম্পর্ক/দেশের প্রগতি — সবই সচল থাকবে দেওয়া ও নেওয়ার মধ্যে দিয়েই পাঠকের সচেতনতা বাড়ানো। 	
14.	অথবা-যুক্ত প্রশ্ন উত্তর সংকেত ঃ কৃতকর্মের জন্য আক্ষেপ। আশার স্বরূপ ঃ কুহকিনী। অথবা স্থিতাবস্থা ভেঙে আদর্শ সমাজ গঠনের জন্য উপযুক্ত গুণাবলি এই বয়সেরই থাকে। তাই মোটামুটি গুছিয়ে লিখলেই 3 থেকে 4 নম্বর।	4
15.	 'শ্রীকান্ত' থেকে উদ্ধৃতি তুলে প্রশ্ন। 'মড়ার কি জাত থাকে রে' (a) ইন্দ্রনাথ শ্রীকান্তকে 1+1=2 নম্বর। (b) ছয় সাত বছরের হৃষ্টপুষ্ট বালকটির মৃতদেহ ডিঙিতে তোলার পরে শ্রীকান্তের মনে জাতপাত সম্পর্কে প্রশ্ন জাগায় ইন্দ্রের এই উক্তি। (c) সব মানুষই সমান, জীবিত অবস্থায় মানুষ জাতপাতকে বড় করে দেখে, কিন্তু মৃত্যুর পরে তার কোন মূল্য থাকে না। 	10 (2+3+5)

Q. NO.	EXPECTED ANSWERS / VALUE POINTS	DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS
	অথবা-যুক্ত প্রশ্ন 'কিন্তু সমাজের আশ্চর্য একপাটি পাম্প শু' (a) নতুনদা / ইন্দ্রনাথ ও শ্রীকান্তকে। লিখলেই 2 নম্বর। (b) নতুনদা / ইন্দ্রনাথ ও শ্রীকান্তকে। লিখলেই 2 নম্বর। (b) নতুনদা জল থেকে তোলার পর নতুনদার প্রথম উক্তি। (c) নতুনদা একটি স্বার্থপর চরিত্র — এটি তার চরিত্র বর্ণনার মধ্য দিয়ে তুলে ধরতে হবে।	
16.	টীকার প্রশ্নে (যে কোনো দু'টি) 5 নম্বর করে দেওয়া হবে। • শুধু পরিচয় লিখলে 3 নম্বর। • উপন্যাসে চরিত্র বা ঘটনাটির প্রয়োজনীয়তা উল্লেখ করলে 2 নম্বর পাবে।	5x2=10