# CBSE Class 10 Persian 2026-27

## Sample Paper with Solutions

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

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

### General Instructions

**(i)** Attempt all questions.

**(ii)** **Section A: Reading** (**10** marks). Question 1: read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow in Persian (5x2=10).

**(iii)** **Section B: Writing** (**10** marks). Question 2: write a paragraph in Persian on any one of the topics in 50 words (**5** marks). Question 3: write an application in Persian to the principal for one day leave (**5** marks).

**(iv)** **Section C: Grammar & Translation** (**20** marks). Question 4: fill in the blanks (4x1=4); Question 5: use Zameer-e-Muttasil in place of Zameer-e-Munfasil (4x1=4); Question 6: comparative and superlative degree (**2** marks); Question 7: translate into English, Urdu or Hindi (5x1=5); Question 8: translate into Persian (5x1=5).

**(v)** **Section D: Literature (Prose & Poetry)** (**40** marks). Question 9: translate any two of the three passages (8x2=**16**); Question 10: translate any one of the passages (**8**); Question 11: choose the right answer (6x1=**6**); Question 12: explain any five of the couplets in Urdu, English or Hindi (5x2=**10**).

**(vi)** There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

## Section A: Reading (10 marks)

*10 Marks.*

**1(A). Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow in Persian. (5x2=10)**

**درج ذیل عبارت کو غور سے پڑھ کر نیچے دیئے گئے سوالوں کے جواب فارسی میں دیجئے۔**

**کلاغی تکه پنیر دید. آن را برداشت و به سوی درخت بلندی پرواز کرد. روباهی او را دید و تصمیم گرفت آن پنیر را بدست بیاورد. روباه به به به چه پرنده زیبایی! چه پرهای براقی! اگر صدایت هم به " زیر درخت آمد و شروع به تملق گفتن از کلاغ کرد. او از زیر درخت فریاد زد زیبایی پرهایت باشد،سزاوار است که ترا شاه پرندگان بخوانند" کلاغ از حرفهای روباه بسیار خوشحال شد ودهانش را باز کرد تا غار غار کند. اما همینکه دهانش را باز کرد، تکه پنیر از دهان او به زیر درخت افتاد. روباه حیله گر آن را برداشت وبسرعت فرار کرد.**

**A- کلاغ چه دید؟** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question is کلاغ چه دید؟ It means: What did the crow see?
- The word چه means "what", so the answer must name a thing.
- This is a 2 mark question, so write a complete Persian sentence.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the passage Look for the sentence in the passage that matches the question.
The passage says: کلاغی تکه پنیر دید. (A crow saw a piece of cheese.)
The verb دید is the simple past of دیدن (to see), and the thing seen is تکه پنیر (a piece of cheese).

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Persian Turn the line from the passage into a short, correct sentence.
Answer: کلاغ تکه پنیر دید.
In English: The crow saw a piece of cheese.

**Step 3:** Check the answer The sentence has the doer first, the details next and the verb at the end, which is the Persian order.
It uses only facts stated in the passage, so it answers the question fully for 2 marks.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The question is answered with one full Persian sentence taken from the passage.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the line of the passage that matches the question word and copy it as a complete Persian sentence.

**1(B). B- کی به زیر درخت آمد؟** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question is کی به زیر درخت آمد؟ It means: Who came under the tree?
- The word کی here asks "who", so the answer must name a person or an animal.
- This is a 2 mark question, so write a complete Persian sentence.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the passage Look for the sentence in the passage that matches the question.
The passage says: روباه به زیر درخت آمد (The fox came under the tree.)
The phrase به زیر درخت آمد (came under the tree) is a direct copy of the question, and the doer in the passage is روباه (the fox).

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Persian Turn the line from the passage into a short, correct sentence.
Answer: روباهی زیر درخت آمد.
In English: A fox came under the tree.

**Step 3:** Check the answer The sentence has the doer first, the details next and the verb at the end,

which is the Persian order.
It uses only facts stated in the passage, so it answers the question fully for 2 marks.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The question is answered with one full Persian sentence taken from the passage.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the line of the passage that matches the question word and copy it as a complete Persian sentence.

**1(C).** **C- چرا کلاغ دهانش را باز کرد؟** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question is چرا کلاغ دهانش را باز کرد؟ It means: Why did the crow open its mouth?
- The word چرا means "why", so the answer must give a reason.
- This is a 2 mark question, so write a complete Persian sentence.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the passage Look for the sentence in the passage that matches the question.
The passage says: کلاغ از حرفهای روباه بسیار خوشحال شد ودهانش را باز کرد (The crow became very happy at the fox's words and opened its mouth.)
The reason is the happiness caused by the fox's flattering words. The passage adds that the crow wanted to caw (تا غار غار کند).

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Persian Turn the line from the passage into a short, correct sentence.
Answer: کلاغ از حرفهای روباه بسیار خوشحال شد و دهانش را باز کرد.
In English: The crow became very happy at the fox's words and opened its mouth.

**Step 3:** Check the answer The sentence has the doer first, the details next and the verb at the end, which is the Persian order.
It uses only facts stated in the passage, so it answers the question fully for 2 marks.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The question is answered with one full Persian sentence taken from the passage.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the line of the passage that matches the question word and copy it as a complete Persian sentence.

**1(D).** **D- کلاغ به کجا پرواز کرد ؟** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question is کلاغ به کجا پرواز کرد ؟ It means: Where did the crow fly to?
- The word کجا means "where", so the answer must name a place.
- This is a 2 mark question, so write a complete Persian sentence.

**Step 1:** Find the answer in the passage Look for the sentence in the passage that matches the question.
The passage says: به سوی درخت بلندی پرواز کرد (It flew toward a tall tree.)
The marking scheme gives the short answer روی درخت (on the tree). A full sentence such as کلاغ به سوی درخت بلندی پرواز کرد. (The crow flew toward a tall tree.) is also correct.

**Step 2:** Write the answer in Persian Turn the line from the passage into a short, correct sentence.
Answer: روی درخت.
In English: On the tree (a tall tree).

**Step 3:** Check the answer The sentence has the doer first, the details next and the verb at the end, which is the Persian order.

It uses only facts stated in the passage, so it answers the question fully for 2 marks.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The question is answered with one full Persian sentence taken from the passage.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Find the line of the passage that matches the question word and copy it as a complete Persian sentence.

**1(E).** **E- ضمیر منفصل در "پرهایت" و "دهانش" به کار ببرید.** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question asks you to use the separate pronoun (ضمیر منفصل) in پرهایت and دهانش.
- It means: Use the separate (detached) pronoun in place of the attached pronoun in "your feathers" (parhayat) and "his mouth" (dahanash).
- So we must remove the attached endings and put the separate pronouns after the nouns.

**Step 1:** Recall the two kinds of pronoun Separate pronouns: من، تو، او، ما، شما، آنها (I, you, he/she, we, you, they).
Attached pronouns: ـم، ـت، ـش، ـمان، ـتان، ـشان (my, your, his/her, our, your, their).

**Step 2:** Convert the first word پرهایت = پرها (feathers) + ـت (your). Replace ـت with تو and join with the linking ـِ sound.
Result: پرهای تو (your feathers).

**Step 3:** Convert the second word دهانش = دهان (mouth) + ـش (his). Replace ـش with او.
Result: دهان او (his mouth).

**Step 4:** Make a sentence Put both phrases in a sentence with the passage words in mind.
Answer: پرهای تو بسیار زیبا است و دهان او قشنگ است.
In English: Your feathers are very beautiful and his mouth is pretty.

**Step 5:** Conclusion The separate-pronoun forms are parhaye to and dahan e u: your feathers, his mouth.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Remove the attached endings and place the separate pronouns after the nouns, joined by the ezafe sound.

## Section B: Writing (10 marks)

*10 Marks.*

**2(A).** **Write a paragraph in Persian on anyone of the following topics in 50 words. (5)**
**درج ذیل عنوانات میں سے کسی ایک پر تقریبا 50 الفاظ پر مشتمل ایک پیراگراف لکھئے۔**
**A- ساختمان تاریخی** [5 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The task is to write one paragraph of about 50 words in Persian on a historical building.
- The marking scheme awards marks for content, for correct grammar and for the structure of the sentences.
- Use short, simple sentences in the present or the simple past so that every verb stays correct.

**Step 1:** Plan the paragraph Opening: name the building (the Taj Mahal).
Place: say where it is (Agra) and who built it (Shah Jahan).
Details: material (white marble) and its beauty.
Closing: visitors from all over the world and your own visit.

**Step 2:** Write the model paragraph Here is a model of about 53 words:
ساختمان تاریخی ما تاج محل است. این ساختمان در شهر آگره قرار دارد. شاه جهان آن را برای همسرش ساخته است. تاج محل از سنگ مرمر سفید ساخته شده و بسیار زیبا است. هر سال مردم زیادی از سراسر جهان به دیدن آن می آیند. من هم یک بار آن را دیده ام.

**Step 3:** Check the meaning in English Our historical building is the Taj Mahal. This building is in the city of Agra. Shah Jahan built it for his wife. The Taj Mahal is made of white marble and is very beautiful. Every year many people from all over the world come to see it. I too have seen it once.
Each sentence has a subject, an object or complement, and a verb at the end, which is the normal Persian order.

**Step 4:** Conclusion A clear paragraph of about 50 words with an opening, 4-5 facts and a short closing line earns full marks.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Write 5 or 6 short Persian sentences on the topic: an opening line, three facts and a closing line.

**OR**

**2(B). Write a paragraph in Persian on anyone of the following topics in 50 words. (5)**
**درج ذیل عنوانات میں سے کسی ایک پر تقریبا50 الفاظ پر مشتمل ایک پیراگراف لکھئے۔**
**B-استاد مورد پسند** [5 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The task is to write one paragraph of about 50 words in Persian on my favourite teacher.
- The marking scheme awards marks for content, for correct grammar and for the structure of the sentences.
- Use short, simple sentences in the present or the simple past so that every verb stays correct.

**Step 1:** Plan the paragraph Opening: name the teacher and the subject he teaches.
Qualities: kind, learned, punctual.
Method: calm and patient teaching.
Closing: students like him and what you learned from him.

**Step 2:** Write the model paragraph Here is a model of about 55 words:
استاد مورد پسند من آقای شرما است. او استاد زبان فارسی است. او بسیار مهربان و دانا است. هر روز به موقع به مدرسه می آید. درس را با آرامش و صبر یاد می دهد. همه دانش آموزان او را دوست دارند. من از او چیزهای زیادی آموخته ام. او برای من الگوی خوبی است.

**Step 3:** Check the meaning in English My favourite teacher is Mr Sharma. He is a teacher of the Persian language. He is very kind and learned. He comes to school on time every day. He teaches the lesson with calm and patience. All the students like him. I have learned many things from him. He is a good role model for me.
Each sentence has a subject, an object or complement, and a verb at the end, which is the normal Persian order.

**Step 4:** Conclusion A clear paragraph of about 50 words with an opening, 4-5 facts and a short closing line earns full marks.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Write 5 or 6 short Persian sentences on the topic: an opening line, three facts and a closing line.

**3. Write an application in Persian to the principal of your school for one day leave. (You are Ahmad/Aliya of National School Hyderabad) (5)**

**عالیہ"/کی طالب علم "احمد/اپنے اسکول کے پرنسپل کےنام ایک دن کی چھٹی کی درخواست فارسی میں لکھیے۔ ( آپ نیشنل اسکول حیدرآباد کے ہیں۔)**

[5 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The task is a formal application in Persian asking the principal for one day of leave.
- You write as Ahmad or Aliya of National School, Hyderabad.
- The marking scheme gives marks for content, grammar and the structure of the sentences.

**Step 1:** Know the parts of an application 1. Opening line and date.
2. Address to the principal (جناب مدیر محترم).
3. Subject line (موضوع).
4. Body: who you are, the reason, the request.
5. Polite closing and your name and class.

**Step 2:** Write the application Model application:

به نام خدا

تاریخ: .....

به: جناب مدیر محترم مدرسه ملی حیدرآباد

موضوع: درخواست مرخصی یک روز

جناب مدیر محترم،

با سلام و احترام، به عرض می رسانم که من احمد، دانش آموز کلاس دهم، از دیروز سرم درد می کند و تب دارم. پزشک به من استراحت داده است. بنابراین نمی توانم فردا به مدرسه بیایم. لطفا برای یک روز به من مرخصی بدهید. پیشاپیش از لطف شما سپاسگزارم.

با احترام

شاگرد شما

احمد

کلاس دهم

**Step 3:** Check the meaning in English In the name of God. Date: ..... To: the respected Principal, National School, Hyderabad. Subject: application for one day leave. Respected Principal, with greetings and respect, I submit that I, Ahmad, a student of class ten, have had a headache and fever since yesterday. The doctor has advised me to rest. So I cannot come to school tomorrow. Please grant me leave for one day. I thank you in advance for your kindness. Yours respectfully, your student, Ahmad, class ten.

The verbs درد می کند and تب دارم give the reason, and مرخصی بدهید (please grant leave) is the request.

**Step 4:** Conclusion A formal application with address, subject, reason, request and closing earns full marks.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Use the parts of a formal letter: heading, address, subject, reason, request and a polite closing with your name.

## Section C: Grammar & Translation (20 marks)

*20 Marks.*

**4(I). Fill in the blanks with a suitable word choosing from the options. (4x1=4)**
**خالی جگہ میں مناسب لفظ کا انتخاب کرکے خالی جگہوں کو پر کیجئے۔**

**؟ شما از کجا** [1 mark]

(A) آمد

(B) آمدید

(C) آمدی

(D) آمدند

**Correct Answer:** (B) آمدید

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The full sentence means: Where did you come from?
- The blank needs a word that agrees with the verb or the subject.

**Step 1:** State the rule The subject is شما (you, polite or plural), which takes the ending ید in the past tense.
Personal verb endings: من م, تو ی, او د, ما یم, شما ید, آنها ند.

**Step 2:** Choose the answer Option (B) آمدید fits the rule.
The sentence becomes: شما از کجا آمدید؟

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong (A) آمد is the he or she form, so it does not agree with شما.
(C) آمدی is the form for تو (you, singular), not for شما.
(D) آمدند is the form for آنها (they), so it does not fit.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct option is (B) آمدید.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Look at the ending of the verb in the sentence and pick the pronoun or verb form that has the same person ending.

**4(II). در پارک گردش می کنیم.** [1 mark]

(A) من

(B) آنها

(C) ما

(D) بچگان

**Correct Answer:** (C) ما

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The full sentence means: We walk in the park.
- The blank needs a word that agrees with the verb or the subject.

**Step 1:** State the rule The verb می کنیم ends in یم, which is the ending for ما (we).
Personal verb endings: من م, تو ی, او د, ما یم, شما ید, آنها ند.

**Step 2:** Choose the answer Option (C) ما fits the rule.

The sentence becomes: ما در پارک گردش می کنیم.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong (A) من (I) needs می کنم, so it does not fit.
(B) آنها (they) needs می کنند, so it does not fit.
(D) بچگان (children) is a third person plural noun and needs می کنند.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct option is (C) ما.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Look at the ending of the verb in the sentence and pick the pronoun or verb form that has the same person ending.

**4(III). ما هر روز کار می** [1 mark]

(A) کنم

(B) کنی

(C) کردم

(D) کنیم

**Correct Answer:** (D) کنیم

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The full sentence means: We work every day.
- The blank needs a word that agrees with the verb or the subject.

**Step 1:** State the rule The subject is ما (we) and هر روز (every day) shows a habit in the present, so the verb is می کنیم.
Personal verb endings: من ـم, تو ـی, او ـد, ما ـیم, شما ـید, آنها ـند.

**Step 2:** Choose the answer Option (D) کنیم fits the rule.
The sentence becomes: ما هر روز کار می کنیم.

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong (A) کنم is the من form, so it does not agree with ما.
(B) کنی is the تو form, so it does not agree with ما.
(C) کردم is a past form for من, and می does not go with it here.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct option is (D) کنیم.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Look at the ending of the verb in the sentence and pick the pronoun or verb form that has the same person ending.

**4(IV). -او را خواهیم دید** [1 mark]

(A) من

(B) ما

(C) تو

(D) شما

**Correct Answer:** (B) ما

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The full sentence means: We shall see him/her.

- The blank needs a word that agrees with the verb or the subject.

**Step 1:** State the rule The verb خواهیم دید is the future tense with the ending یم, which belongs to ما (we).
Personal verb endings: من م, تو ی, او د, ما یم, شما ید, آنها ند.

**Step 2:** Choose the answer by grammar Option (B) ما fits the rule.
The sentence becomes: ما او را خواهیم دید.
The marking scheme lists (A) من for this item, but خواهیم cannot go with من. By grammar the answer is (B).

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong (A) من (I) would need خواهم دید.
(C) تو (you, singular) would need خواهی دید.
(D) شما (you, polite) would need خواهید دید.

**Step 4:** Conclusion By grammar the correct option is (B) ما (the printed key (A) does not agree with the verb).

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Look at the ending of the verb in the sentence and pick the pronoun or verb form that has the same person ending.

**5(I). Use Zameer-e-Muttasil in place of Zameer-e-Munfasil in the following sentences. (4x1=4)**
**درج ذیل جملوں میں ضمیر منفصل کی جگہ ضمیرِ متصل کا استعمال کریں۔**

**I. سگ تو وفادار است۔** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The sentence is سگ تو وفادار است۔ It means: Your dog is faithful.
- We must remove the separate pronoun and join its attached form to the noun before it.
- Attached pronouns: من م, تو ت, او ش, ما مان, شما تان, آنها شان.

**Step 1:** Pick the noun and the pronoun The dog: سگ. The separate pronoun تو (your) becomes ت and joins the noun: سگ + ت = سگت.

**Step 2:** Rewrite the sentence Keep every other word in its place.
Answer: سگت وفادار است.
In English: Your dog is faithful.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The sentence with the attached pronoun is سگت وفادار است.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Replace the separate pronoun by its short attached form and join it to the noun before it.

**5(II).** **II. پسر من به مدرسه رفت-** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The sentence is پسر من به مدرسه رفت- It means: My son went to school.
- We must remove the separate pronoun and join its attached form to the noun before it.
- Attached pronouns: من ـم, تو ـت, او ـش, ما ـمان, شما ـتان, آنها ـشان.

**Step 1:** Pick the noun and the pronoun The noun is پسر (son). The separate pronoun من (my) becomes پسر: ـم + ـم = پسرم.

**Step 2:** Rewrite the sentence Keep every other word in its place.
Answer: پسرم به مدرسه رفت.
In English: My son went to school.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The sentence with the attached pronoun is پسرم به مدرسه رفت.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Replace the separate pronoun by its short attached form and join it to the noun before it.

**5(III).** **III. کتاب ما روی میز است-** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The sentence is کتاب ما روی میز است- It means: Our book is on the table.
- We must remove the separate pronoun and join its attached form to the noun before it.
- Attached pronouns: من ـم, تو ـت, او ـش, ما ـمان, شما ـتان, آنها ـشان.

**Step 1:** Pick the noun and the pronoun The noun is کتاب (book). The separate pronoun ما (our) becomes کتاب: ـمان + ـمان = کتابمان.

**Step 2:** Rewrite the sentence Keep every other word in its place.
Answer: کتابمان روی میز است.
In English: Our book is on the table.

**Step 3:** Conclusion The sentence with the attached pronoun is کتابمان روی میز است.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Replace the separate pronoun by its short attached form and join it to the noun before it.

**5(IV).** **IV. مادر شما کجا رفته بود؟** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The sentence is مادر شما کجا رفته بود؟ It means: Where had your mother gone?
- We must remove the separate pronoun and join its attached form to the noun before it.
- Attached pronouns: من ـم, تو ـت, او ـش, ما ـمان, شما ـتان, آنها ـشان.

**Step 1:** Pick the noun and the pronoun The noun is مادر (mother). The marking scheme joins the attached pronoun ـت (your): مادر + ـت = مادرت. (The strict plural or polite form of شما is ـتان, giving مادرتان.)

**Step 2:** Rewrite the sentence Keep every other word in its place.
Answer: مادرت کجا رفته بود.

In English: Where had your mother gone?

**Step 3:** Conclusion The sentence with the attached pronoun is مادرت کجا رفته بود.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Replace the separate pronoun by its short attached form and join it to the noun before it.

**6(A). Give the comparative & superlative degree of the following adjectives. (2)**
**درج ذیل صفات کی صفت برتر اور صفت برترین بنائیے۔**

**A- زیبا** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The adjective is زیبا (beautiful).
- We must give the comparative and the superlative forms.

**Step 1:** State the rule Comparative: add ـتر to the adjective.
Superlative: add ـترین to the adjective.

**Step 2:** Apply the rule زیبا + ـتر = زیباتر (more beautiful).
زیبا + ـترین = زیباترین (most beautiful).

**Step 3:** Check the spelling The ending is joined to the adjective with no space and the adjective itself does not change.
Write both forms in the order asked: comparative first, then superlative.

**Step 4:** Conclusion Comparative زیباتر and superlative زیباترین.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Add the ending ـتر for the comparative and ـترین for the superlative.

**6(B). B- سرد** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The adjective is سرد (cold).
- We must give the comparative and the superlative forms.

**Step 1:** State the rule Comparative: add ـتر to the adjective.
Superlative: add ـترین to the adjective.

**Step 2:** Apply the rule سرد + ـتر = سردتر (colder).
سرد + ـترین = سردترین (coldest).

**Step 3:** Check the spelling The ending is joined to the adjective with no space and the adjective itself does not change.
Write both forms in the order asked: comparative first, then superlative.

**Step 4:** Conclusion Comparative سردتر and superlative سردترین.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Add the ending ـتر for the comparative and ـترین for the superlative.

**7(I). Translate the following sentences into English, Urdu or Hindi. (5x1=5)**
**درج ذیل جملوں کا ترجمہ اردو، ہندی یا انگریزی میں کیجئے۔**

**I. من کتابی دارم.** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The sentence is من کتابی دارم.
- Read it from right to left; the verb is the last word.

**Step 1:** Meaning of each word من = I
کتابی = a book (the ending ی means "a")
دارم = I have (داشتن with م)

**Step 2:** Grammar point Persian says "I a-book have", with the verb last. The ending ی on کتابی means "a" or "one book".

**Step 3:** Write the translation English: I have a book.
Urdu (as in the marking scheme): میرے پاس ایک کتاب ہے۔

**Step 4:** Check the tense and the person Look at the verb ending once more to be sure the person (I, you, he, we, they) and the tense are carried into the translation.
Then read your translation aloud to see that it sounds natural.

**Step 5:** Conclusion English: I have a book.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Translate word by word from the right, then put the verb in the natural place for the target language.

**7(II). II. شما کتابخانه رفتید؟** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The sentence is شما کتابخانه رفتید؟
- Read it from right to left; the verb is the last word.

**Step 1:** Meaning of each word شما = you
کتابخانه = library (کتاب book + خانه house)
رفتید = went (past of رفتن with ید)

**Step 2:** Grammar point The question has no question word, so the rising tone makes it a yes or no question. The verb رفتید is the simple past for شما.

**Step 3:** Write the translation English: Did you go to the library?
Urdu (as in the marking scheme): کیا تم لائبریری گئے تھے۔

**Step 4:** Check the tense and the person Look at the verb ending once more to be sure the person (I, you, he, we, they) and the tense are carried into the translation.
Then read your translation aloud to see that it sounds natural.

**Step 5:** Conclusion English: Did you go to the library?

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Translate word by word from the right, then put the verb in the natural place for the target language.

**7(III). III. آنها کجا رفته اند؟** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The sentence is آنها کجا رفته اند؟
- Read it from right to left; the verb is the last word.

**Step 1:** Meaning of each word آنها = they
کجا = where
رفته اند = have gone (present perfect: past participle رفته + اند)

**Step 2:** Grammar point The present perfect is made from the past participle plus the endings ام، ای، است، ایم، اید، اند. For آنها the ending is اند.

**Step 3:** Write the translation English: Where have they gone?
Urdu (as in the marking scheme): وہ سب کہاں گئے ہیں۔

**Step 4:** Check the tense and the person Look at the verb ending once more to be sure the person (I, you, he, we, they) and the tense are carried into the translation.
Then read your translation aloud to see that it sounds natural.

**Step 5:** Conclusion English: Where have they gone?

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Translate word by word from the right, then put the verb in the natural place for the target language.

**7(IV). IV. ببازار برو.** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The sentence is ببازار برو.
- Read it from right to left; the verb is the last word.

**Step 1:** Meaning of each word ببازار = to the market (به بازار written together)
برو = go (imperative of ب: رفتن + رو)

**Step 2:** Grammar point This is a command to one person. The imperative is formed with the prefix ب and the present stem رو.

**Step 3:** Write the translation English: Go to the market.
Urdu (as in the marking scheme): بازار جاؤ۔

**Step 4:** Check the tense and the person Look at the verb ending once more to be sure the person (I, you, he, we, they) and the tense are carried into the translation.
Then read your translation aloud to see that it sounds natural.

**Step 5:** Conclusion English: Go to the market.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Translate word by word from the right, then put the verb in the natural place for the target language.

**7(V). V. پدر من در پارک گردش می کند.** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The sentence is پدر من در پارک گردش می کند.
- Read it from right to left; the verb is the last word.

**Step 1:** Meaning of each word پدر من = my father
در پارک = in the park
گردش می کند = is strolling (present of گردش کردن)

**Step 2:** Grammar point The present continuous is made with می plus the present stem plus the ending. می کند is for he or she.

**Step 3:** Write the translation English: My father is walking (strolling) in the park.
Urdu (as in the marking scheme): میرے والد پارک میں گھوم رہے ہیں۔

**Step 4:** Check the tense and the person Look at the verb ending once more to be sure the person (I, you, he, we, they) and the tense are carried into the translation.
Then read your translation aloud to see that it sounds natural.

**Step 5:** Conclusion English: My father is walking (strolling) in the park.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Translate word by word from the right, then put the verb in the natural place for the target language.

**8(I). Translate the following sentences into Persian. (5x1=5)**
**درج ذیل جملوں کا فارسی میں ترجمہ کیجئے۔**

**I. I shall go to school tomorrow.**
**میں کل اسکول جاؤں گا۔** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The English sentence is: I shall go to school tomorrow.
- Persian word order is subject, object, verb (the verb comes last).

**Step 1:** Find the Persian words I = من
tomorrow = فردا
school = مدرسه
shall go = خواهم رفت

**Step 2:** Apply the grammar The Persian future is made from خواه plus the personal ending, placed before the past stem رفت: خواهم رفت.

**Step 3:** Write the sentence Persian: من فردا مدرسه خواهم رفت.

**Step 4:** Check the answer The verb is the last word, the personal ending matches the subject, and every English word has a Persian word.
Persian punctuation follows the sentence: a full stop at the end of a statement and ؟ for a question.

**Step 5:** Conclusion The Persian sentence is من فردا مدرسه خواهم رفت.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Build the Persian sentence with the verb at the end and use the correct personal ending.

**8(II). II. This is my book**

**یہ میری کتاب ہے۔** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The English sentence is: This is my book
- Persian word order is subject, object, verb (the verb comes last).

**Step 1:** Find the Persian words this = این
book = کتاب
my (of me) = من
is = است

**Step 2:** Apply the grammar Persian says "this book of me is", so the owner من comes after the noun, and است comes last.

**Step 3:** Write the sentence Persian: این کتاب من است.

**Step 4:** Check the answer The verb is the last word, the personal ending matches the subject, and every English word has a Persian word.
Persian punctuation follows the sentence: a full stop at the end of a statement and ؟ for a question.

**Step 5:** Conclusion The Persian sentence is این کتاب من است.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Build the Persian sentence with the verb at the end and use the correct personal ending.

**8(III). III. Write a letter.**

**ایک خط لکھو۔** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The English sentence is: Write a letter.
- Persian word order is subject, object, verb (the verb comes last).

**Step 1:** Find the Persian words letter = نامه
a (one) = ی / ای
write = بنویس

**Step 2:** Apply the grammar The imperative for one person is ب plus the present stem بنویس :نویس. The ending ای after نامه means "a letter".

**Step 3:** Write the sentence Persian: نامه ای بنویس.

**Step 4:** Check the answer The verb is the last word, the personal ending matches the subject, and every English word has a Persian word.
Persian punctuation follows the sentence: a full stop at the end of a statement and ؟ for a question.

**Step 5:** Conclusion The Persian sentence is نامه ای بنویس.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Build the Persian sentence with the verb at the end and use the correct personal ending.

**8(IV). IV. Where are you going?**

**تم کہاں جا رہے ہو؟** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The English sentence is: Where are you going?
- Persian word order is subject, object, verb (the verb comes last).

**Step 1:** Find the Persian words you = شما
where = کجا
are going = می روید

**Step 2:** Apply the grammar The present tense is می plus the stem رو plus the ending ید for شما: می روید.
The question word کجا stays before the verb.

**Step 3:** Write the sentence Persian: شما کجا می روید؟

**Step 4:** Check the answer The verb is the last word, the personal ending matches the subject, and every English word has a Persian word.
Persian punctuation follows the sentence: a full stop at the end of a statement and ؟ for a question.

**Step 5:** Conclusion The Persian sentence is شما کجا می روید؟

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Build the Persian sentence with the verb at the end and use the correct personal ending.

**8(V). V. I have seen Taj Mahal.**

**میں نے تاج محل دیکھا ہے۔** [1 mark]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The English sentence is: I have seen Taj Mahal.
- Persian word order is subject, object, verb (the verb comes last).

**Step 1:** Find the Persian words I = من
Taj Mahal = تاج محل
object marker = را
have seen = دیده ام

**Step 2:** Apply the grammar The present perfect is the past participle دیده plus the ending ام. The particle را marks the definite object تاج محل.

**Step 3:** Write the sentence Persian: من تاج محل را دیده ام.

**Step 4:** Check the answer The verb is the last word, the personal ending matches the subject, and every English word has a Persian word.
Persian punctuation follows the sentence: a full stop at the end of a statement and ؟ for a question.

**Step 5:** Conclusion The Persian sentence is من تاج محل را دیده ام.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Build the Persian sentence with the verb at the end and use the correct personal ending.

## Section D: Literature (Prose & Poetry) (40 marks)

*40 Marks.*

**9(A). Translate any two of the following passages into English, Urdu or Hindi. (8x2=16)**

**درج ذیل اقتباسات میں سے کسی دو کا اردو، ہندی یا انگریزی میں ترجمہ کیجئے۔**

**(A)**

**شاہ جام آب را بر لب نہاد و اشک از چشم بارید. رکابدار سوال کرد کہ چہ چیز موجب گریہ شاہ شدہ است؟ شاہ آہ سرد بر کشید و قصہ باز وریختن آب جام را بتمامی باز گفت وفرمود کہ بر فوت باز افسوس می خوردم کہ چنان جانور عزیزی را بیجان کردم.** [8 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- This passage is from the story of the king and his falcon.
- We must translate the whole passage into English, Urdu or Hindi.
- Read it from right to left and break it into sentences first.

**Step 1:** Learn the key words جام = cup
لب = lip
نہاد = put (past of نہادن)
اشک = tears
بارید = rained, fell
رکابدار = attendant (one who holds the stirrup)
موجب = cause
گریہ = weeping
آہ سرد بر کشید = drew a cold sigh
قصہ = story
باز = falcon
ریختن = spilling
فوت = death, loss
افسوس خوردن = to grieve
جانور = creature
بیجان = lifeless

**Step 2:** Translate sentence by sentence 1. شاہ جام آب را بر لب نہاد و اشک از چشم بارید.
The king put the cup of water to his lips, and tears fell from his eyes.
2. رکابدار سوال کرد کہ چہ چیز موجب گریہ شاہ شدہ است؟
The attendant asked what had caused the king to weep.
3. شاہ آہ سرد بر کشید و قصہ باز وریختن آب جام را بتمامی باز گفت
The king drew a cold sigh and told the whole story of the falcon and the spilling of the cup of water.
4. وفرمود کہ بر فوت باز افسوس می خوردم کہ چنان جانور عزیزی را بیجان کردم.
He said: “I was grieving over the falcon’s death, that I had killed such a dear creature.”

**Step 3:** Put the translation together English: The king put the cup of water to his lips and tears fell from his eyes. The attendant asked what had made the king weep. The king drew a cold sigh and told the whole story of the falcon and the spilling of the cup of water. He said that he was grieving over the death of the falcon, because he had killed such a dear creature.
Urdu (as in the marking scheme): بادشاہ نے پانی کا پیالہ اپنے ہونٹوں پر رکھا اور اس کی آنکھوں سے آنسو بہنے لگے۔ رکابدار نے پوچھا کہ آپ کے رونے کی وجہ کیا ہے؟ بادشاہ نے ٹھنڈی سانس بھری اور وہ قصہ بیان کیا جو باز اور پانی کے پیالہ کے بارے میں تھا اور یہ کہا کہ باز کی موت پر مجھے بے انتہا افسوس ہے کہ میں نے اتنے عزیز جانور کو ختم کر دیا۔

**Step 4:** Conclusion The full passage is translated in English and Urdu above; marks are given for correct meaning, grammar and sentence structure.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Translate sentence by sentence, finding the verb at the end of each clause first.

**9(B). Translate any two of the following passages into English, Urdu or Hindi. (8x2=16)**

**درج ذیل اقتباسات میں سے کسی دو کا اردو، ہندی یا انگریزی میں ترجمہ کیجئے۔**

**(B)**

**اکنون اگر ملتها را به خانواده بزرگی تشبیه کنیم،می بینیم که مانند اعضای خانواده گاه همگی در کمال صلح وآرامش در کنار هم بسر می برند وگاه بر سر اختلافهایی جزئی ناسازگاری را آغاز می کنند. این ناسازگاری میان ملتها گاه بسیار شدید می شود وبه زد و خوردهای خونین وسخت جنگ" می نامند" منجر می گردد که آن را.** [8 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- This passage compares nations to a family and explains how war arises.
- We must translate the whole passage into English, Urdu or Hindi.
- Read it from right to left and break it into sentences first.

**Step 1:** Learn the key words اکنون = now
ملت = nation
تشبیه کردن = to compare
اعضا = members
همگی = all together
کمال = completeness
صلح = peace
آرامش = calm
بسر بردن = to live, to pass life
اختلاف = difference
جزئی = minor
ناسازگاری = disagreement
شدید = severe
زد و خورد = clash, fight
خونین = bloody
منجر شدن = to lead to
نامیدن = to name

**Step 2:** Translate sentence by sentence 1. اکنون اگر ملتها را به خانواده بزرگی تشبیه کنیم،می بینیم
Now, if we compare nations to a large family, we see
2. که مانند اعضای خانواده گاه همگی در کمال صلح وآرامش در کنار هم بسر می برند
that, like the members of a family, at times all of them live side by side in complete peace and calm
3. وگاه بر سر اختلافهایی جزئی ناسازگاری را آغاز می کنند.
and at times begin a quarrel over small differences.
4. این ناسازگاری میان ملتها گاه بسیار شدید می شود وبه زد و خوردهای خونین وسخت منجر می گردد
This disagreement between nations sometimes becomes very severe and leads to bloody and hard clashes
5. جنگ" می نامند" که آن را.
which they call "war".

**Step 3:** Put the translation together English: Now, if we compare nations to a large family, we see that, like the members of a family, nations at times all live together in complete peace and calm, and at times start a quarrel over small differences. This disagreement between nations sometimes becomes very severe and leads to bloody and hard clashes, which are called "war".
Urdu (as in the marking scheme): اب اگر ہم قوموں کا ایک بڑے خاندان سے موازنہ کریں تو ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ کبھی کبھی ایک خاندان کے افراد کی طرح ساری قومیں ایک ساتھ امن و سکون کے ساتھ رہتے ہیں اور کبھی کبھی معمولی اختلافات پر ناسازگاری پیدا کر لیتے ہیں۔ قوموں کے درمیان یہ اختلاف بعض اوقات بہت شدید ہو جاتا ہے اور خونریزی اور تلخ جھڑپوں میں بدل جاتا ہے، جنہیں "جنگ" کہا جاتا ہے۔

**Step 4:** Conclusion The full passage is translated in English and Urdu above; marks are given for correct meaning, grammar and sentence structure.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Translate sentence by sentence, finding the verb at the end of each clause first.

**9(C). Translate any two of the following passages into English, Urdu or Hindi. (8x2=16)**

**درج ذیل اقتباسات میں سے کسی دو کا اردو، ہندی یا انگریزی میں ترجمہ کیجئے۔**

**(C)**

**سرهنگ از خون او دست باز داشت وگفت: زنهار از این راز با کس سخن مگوی وخود را جز پرستار این خانه منمای. هفته ای گذشت، شاه از کار کنیزک پرسید. سرهنگ پاسخ داد که به فرمان شاه آن ماه رو را کشتم.از این خبر آب در چشم شهریار آمد. دل سرهنگ با قرار آمد.** [8 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- This passage is from a story of a king, a commander and a maid.
- We must translate the whole passage into English, Urdu or Hindi.
- Read it from right to left and break it into sentences first.

**Step 1:** Learn the key words سرهنگ = commander (the marking scheme renders it as “soldier”)
خون = blood
دست باز داشتن = to hold back, to refrain
زنهار = beware
راز = secret
پرستار = servant, attendant
منمای = do not show (yourself)
هفته = week
کنیزک = maid
فرمان = order
ماه رو = moon-faced
شهریار = king, ruler
قرار = calm, rest

**Step 2:** Translate sentence by sentence 1. سرهنگ از خون او دست باز داشت وگفت:
The commander held back his hand from shedding her blood (spared her) and said:
2. زنهار از این راز با کس سخن مگوی
"Beware, do not speak of this secret to anyone
3. وخود را جز پرستار این خانه منمای.
and do not show yourself as anything except the servant of this house."
4. هفته ای گذشت، شاه از کار کنیزک پرسید.
A week passed; the king asked about the matter of the maid.
5. سرهنگ پاسخ داد که به فرمان شاه آن ماه رو را کشتم.
The commander replied that, by the king’s order, he had killed that moon-faced one.
6. از این خبر آب در چشم شهریار آمد.
At this news tears came into the eyes of the king.
7. دل سرهنگ با قرار آمد.
The commander’s heart became calm.

**Step 3:** Put the translation together English: The commander spared her life and said: “Never tell anyone about this secret, and never show any connection with this house except as its servant.” A week passed and the king asked about the maid’s matter. The commander replied that he had killed that moon-faced one on the king’s order. At this news tears came into the king’s eyes, and the

commander's heart was at peace.
Urdu (as in the marking scheme): سپاہی نے اسے مارنے سے گریز کیا اور کہا: "اس راز کی بات کو کبھی کسی سے مت کہنا اور اپنا کبھی بھی اس گھر سے کسی طرح کے تعلق کو ظاہر نہ کرنا ۔ "ایک ہفتہ گزر گیا، بادشاہ نے نوکرانی کے کام کے بارے میں پوچھا۔ سپاہی نے جواب دیا کہ میں نے اس چاند جیسے چہرے والی کو بادشاہ کے حکم پر قتل کردیا۔ اس خبر سے شہریار کی آنکھوں میں آنسو آگئے اور سپاہی کا دل خوشی سے بھر گیا۔

**Step 4:** Conclusion The full passage is translated in English and Urdu above; marks are given for correct meaning, grammar and sentence structure.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Translate sentence by sentence, finding the verb at the end of each clause first.

**10(A). Translate any one of the following passages into English, Urdu or Hindi. (8)**

**درج ذیل اقتباسات میں سے کسی ایک کا انگریزی، اردو یا ہندی میں ترجمہ کریں۔**

**(الف)**

**صفر علی روزهایی را که به تماشای قطار می رفت، صورت خندان مسافران را به یاد آورد که از درون قطار برای او دست تکان می دادند. از اندیشه حادثه خطرناکی که در پیش بود، قلبش سخت لرزید. در جستجوی چاره ای بود تا بتواند جانِ مسافران را نجات بدهد.** [8 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- This passage is from the story of Safar Ali and the train.
- We must translate the whole passage into English, Urdu or Hindi.
- Read it from right to left and break it into sentences first.

**Step 1:** Learn the key words تماشا = watching
قطار = train
صورت = face
خندان = smiling
مسافر = passenger
درون = inside
دست تکان دادن = to wave
اندیشه = thought
حادثه = accident
خطرناک = dangerous
در پیش = ahead
قلب = heart
لرزید = trembled
جستجو = search
چاره = remedy
جان = life
نجات دادن = to save

**Step 2:** Translate sentence by sentence 1. صفر علی روزهایی را که به تماشای قطار می رفت، صورت خندان مسافران را به یاد آورد
Safar Ali remembered the days when he used to go to watch the train, and the smiling faces of the passengers
2. که از درون قطار برای او دست تکان می دادند.
who used to wave their hands to him from inside the train.
3. از اندیشه حادثه خطرناکی که در پیش بود، قلبش سخت لرزید.
At the thought of the dangerous accident that lay ahead, his heart trembled badly.
4. در جستجوی چاره ای بود تا بتواند جانِ مسافران را نجات بدهد.

He was searching for a remedy so that he could save the lives of the passengers.

**Step 3:** Put the translation together English: Safar Ali remembered the days when he used to watch the train, and the smiling faces of the passengers who waved their hands from inside the train. At the thought of the dangerous accident that lay ahead, his heart trembled badly. He was searching for a way to save the lives of the passengers.
Urdu (as in the marking scheme): صفر علی کو وہ دن یاد آئے جب وہ ٹرین دیکھتا تھا، مسافروں کے مسکراتے چہرے یاد آ گئے جو ٹرین کے اندر سے اپنے ہاتھ لہراتے تھے۔ سامنے آنے والے خطرناک حادثہ کے بارے میں سوچ کر اس کا دل کانپ گیا۔ وہ مسافروں کی جان بچانے کے لئے کسی راستہ کی تلاش میں تھا۔

**Step 4:** Conclusion The full passage is translated in English and Urdu above; marks are given for correct meaning, grammar and sentence structure.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Translate sentence by sentence, finding the verb at the end of each clause first.

OR

**10(B). Translate any one of the following passages into English, Urdu or Hindi. (8)**

**درج ذیل اقتباسات میں سے کسی ایک کا انگریزی، اردو یا ہندی میں ترجمہ کریں۔**

**(ب)**

**رازی برای رسیدن این مقصود روز و شب به آزمایشهای گوناگون می پرداخت بر اثر همین آزمایشها به چشم درد مبتلا شد. ناگریز به پزشکی مراجعه کرد. می گویند که پزشک برای معالجه چشمهای رازی، پانصد سکه طلا از او گرفت وچنین گفت: "کیمیا این است،نه آنچه که در جستجوی آن هستی"**

[8 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- This passage is from the story of the scientist Razi.
- We must translate the whole passage into English, Urdu or Hindi.
- Read it from right to left and break it into sentences first.

**Step 1:** Learn the key words مقصود = goal
آزمایش = experiment
گوناگون = various
پرداختن = to busy oneself
بر اثر = as a result of
چشم درد = eye pain
مبتلا = afflicted
ناگریز = compelled, without choice
مراجعه کردن = to go to, to consult
پزشک = doctor
معالجه = treatment
پانصد = five hundred
سکه = coin
طلا = gold
کیمیا = alchemy

**Step 2:** Translate sentence by sentence 1. رازی برای رسیدن این مقصود روز و شب به آزمایشهای گوناگون می پرداخت
To reach this goal, Razi busied himself day and night with various experiments;
2. بر اثر همین آزمایشها به چشم درد مبتلا شد.
as a result of these very experiments he came down with eye pain.
3. ناگریز به پزشکی مراجعه کرد.
Having no choice, he went to a doctor.

4. می گویند که پزشک برای معالجه چشمهای رازی، پانصد سکه طلا از او گرفت وچنین گفت:
They say that the doctor, for treating Razi's eyes, took five hundred gold coins from him and said:
5. "کیمیا این است،نه آنچه که در جستجوی آن هستی"
"Alchemy is this, not what you are searching for."

**Step 3:** Put the translation together English: To reach this goal, Razi busied himself day and night with various experiments. As a result of these experiments he suffered from eye pain. Of necessity he went to a doctor. They say that the doctor, to treat Razi's eyes, took five hundred gold coins from him and said: "Alchemy is this, not what you are searching for."
Urdu (as in the marking scheme): اس مقصد کے حصول کے لیے رازی نے دن رات مختلف تجربات کیے اور ان تجربات کے نتیجے میں اس کی آنکھوں میں درد پیدا ہوا۔ اس نے لامحالہ ڈاکٹر سے مشورہ کیا۔ کہا جاتا ہے کہ ڈاکٹر نے رازی سے پانچ سو سونے کے سکے لے کر اس کی آنکھوں کا علاج کرتے ہوئے کہا: "کیمیا یہ ہے، وہ نہیں جو تم ڈھونڈ رہے ہو۔"

**Step 4:** Conclusion The full passage is translated in English and Urdu above; marks are given for correct meaning, grammar and sentence structure.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Translate sentence by sentence, finding the verb at the end of each clause first.

**11(I). Choose the right answer for the following questions. (6x1=6)**
**درج ذیل سوالات کے لئے مناسب جواب کا انتخاب کیجئے۔**

**پادشاہ چہ داشت؟** [1 mark]

(A) پرندہ ای

(B) بازی

(C) کبوتر ای

(D) سگی

**Correct Answer:** (B) بازی

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question is پادشاہ چہ داشت؟
- It means: What did the king have?
- The options mean: (A) a bird; (B) a falcon; (C) a pigeon; (D) a dog

**Step 1:** Find the fact The passage about the king and the cup of water says قصہ باز وریختن آب جام (the story of the falcon and the spilling of the cup of water). So the king had a falcon. بازی means باز (falcon) with the ending ی meaning "a".

**Step 2:** Choose the answer So the correct option is (B) بازی (a falcon).

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong (A) A bird is too general; the king had a particular bird, a falcon, and the story names it as باز.
(C) A pigeon is not the creature in the story.
(D) A dog is not the creature in the story.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct option is (B) بازی.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Recall the lesson that the question comes from and pick the option that matches its facts.

**11(II). دهی که صفر علی زندگی می کرد،کجا بود؟** [1 mark]

(A) نزدیک شهر

(B) نزدیک مدرسه

(C) نزدیک راه آهن

(D) نزدیک ایستگاه

**Correct Answer:** (C) نزدیک راه آهن

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question is دهی که صفر علی زندگی می کرد،کجا بود؟
- It means: Where was the village in which Safar Ali lived?
- The options mean: (A) near the city; (B) near the school; (C) near the railway; (D) near the station

**Step 1:** Find the fact Safar Ali used to go to watch the train and the passengers waved to him, so his village was near the railway (راه آهن).

**Step 2:** Choose the answer So the correct option is (C) نزدیک راه آهن (near the railway).

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong (A) The lesson does not place the village near a city.
(B) A school is not mentioned in connection with his village.
(D) A station is a place where trains stop; the lesson says the village was beside the railway line, not the station.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct option is (C) نزدیک راه آهن.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Recall the lesson that the question comes from and pick the option that matches its facts.

**11(III). چشمه به چه چیز دچار شد؟** [1 mark]

(A) سنگی

(B) آب سرد

(C) درختی

(D) کنده چوب

**Correct Answer:** (A) سنگی

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question is چشمه به چه چیز دچار شد؟
- It means: What did the spring run into?
- The options mean: (A) a stone; (B) cold water; (C) a tree; (D) a log of wood

**Step 1:** Find the fact The couplet says به ره گشت ناگه به سنگی دچار / جدا شد یکی چشمه از کوهسار (a spring left the mountain and on its way suddenly ran into a stone).

**Step 2:** Choose the answer So the correct option is (A) سنگی (a stone).

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong (B) Cold water is what the spring itself is, not what it met.
(C) A tree is not mentioned in the couplet.
(D) A log of wood is not mentioned in the couplet.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct option is (A) سنگی.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Recall the lesson that the question comes from and pick the option that matches its facts.

**11(IV). در این جهان پهناور مردمان چه می کنند؟** [1 mark]

(A) زندگی

(B) صلح

(C) جنگ

(D) آرام

**Correct Answer:** (A) زندگی

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question is در این جهان پهناور مردمان چه می کنند؟
- It means: What do people do in this wide world?
- The options mean: (A) live (life); (B) peace; (C) war; (D) rest

**Step 1:** Find the fact The verb می کنند goes with زندگی to make زندگی می کنند (they live). In the lesson, people live together in this wide world like a family.

**Step 2:** Choose the answer So the correct option is (A) زندگی (live (life)).

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong (B) Peace is a state people hope for, not the basic thing people do in the world.
(C) War happens only when quarrels become severe; the lesson says it is not what people do all the time.
(D) Rest is only a part of life, not the main answer.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct option is (A) زندگی.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Recall the lesson that the question comes from and pick the option that matches its facts.

**11(V). مرکز سازمان ملل جهان کجا واقع است؟** [1 mark]

(A) دهلی نو

(B) تهران

(C) نیو یورک

(D) پاریس

**Correct Answer:** (C) نیو یورک

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question is مرکز سازمان ملل جهان کجا واقع است؟
- It means: Where is the headquarters of the United Nations located?
- The options mean: (A) New Delhi; (B) Tehran; (C) New York; (D) Paris

**Step 1:** Find the fact The headquarters of the United Nations (سازمان ملل) is in New York.

**Step 2:** Choose the answer So the correct option is (C) نیو یورک (New York).

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong (A) New Delhi is the capital of India, not the UN seat.
(B) Tehran is the capital of Iran, not the UN seat.

(D) Paris is the capital of France and has UNESCO, but not the UN headquarters.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct option is (C) نیو یورک.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Recall the lesson that the question comes from and pick the option that matches its facts.

**11(VI).** **بهرام گور شاه ساسانی، روزی میل شکار داشت و اسب به کجا تاخت؟** [1 mark]

(A) در میدان

(B) در شهر

(C) در آب

(D) به صحرا

**Correct Answer:** (D) به صحرا

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The question is بهرام گور شاه ساسانی، روزی میل شکار داشت و اسب به کجا تاخت؟
- It means: One day Bahram Gur, the Sasanian king, wished to hunt; where did he gallop his horse?
- The options mean: (A) in the field; (B) in the city; (C) in the water; (D) to the desert (open country)

**Step 1:** Find the fact Hunting is done in open country, and اسب تاختن به صحرا means to gallop the horse toward the plain. The word به shows direction, which fits تاخت.

**Step 2:** Choose the answer So the correct option is (D) به صحرا (to the desert (open country)).

**Step 3:** Why the other options are wrong (A) در میدان means "in a field or square", which is not where a king goes hunting.
(B) A city is not a place for hunting.
(C) One cannot gallop a horse in water.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The correct option is (D) به صحرا.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Recall the lesson that the question comes from and pick the option that matches its facts.

**12(1).** **Explain any five of the following couplets in Urdu English or Hindi. (5x2=10)**
**درج ذیل اشعار میں سے کسی پانچ اشعار کی وضاحت اردو، انگریزی یا ہندی میں کیجئے۔**

**1**
**فصل پاییز چو آغاز شود**
**همه جا مدرسه ها باز شود** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The couplet is: فصل پاییز چو آغاز شود / همه جا مدرسه ها باز شود
- Read each half-line from right to left, then join the two halves.

**Step 1:** Learn the key words فصل = season
پاییز = autumn
چو = when (short for چون)

آغاز شود = begins
همه جا = everywhere
مدرسه ها = schools
باز شود = opens

**Step 2:** Explain the meaning Meaning in English: When the autumn season begins, schools open everywhere.

**Step 3:** State the central idea The poet tells us that school reopens when autumn starts.

**Step 4:** Conclusion When the autumn season begins, schools open everywhere.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Translate the two half-lines separately, then join them and state the idea in one more sentence.

**12(2).** 2

**چون که پاییز به پایان آید**
**فصل سرمای زمستان آید**

[2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The couplet is: چون که پاییز به پایان آید / فصل سرمای زمستان آید
- Read each half-line from right to left, then join the two halves.

**Step 1:** Learn the key words چون که = when
به پایان آید = comes to an end
فصل سرما = the cold season
زمستان = winter
آید = comes

**Step 2:** Explain the meaning Meaning in English: When autumn comes to an end, the cold season of winter arrives.

**Step 3:** State the central idea The seasons follow each other: after autumn comes winter.

**Step 4:** Conclusion When autumn comes to an end, the cold season of winter arrives.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Translate the two half-lines separately, then join them and state the idea in one more sentence.

**12(3).** 3

**گاه برف آید وگاهی باران**
**تا برد فایده از آن دهقان**

[2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The couplet is: گاه برف آید وگاهی باران / تا برد فایده از آن دهقان
- Read each half-line from right to left, then join the two halves.

**Step 1:** Learn the key words گاه = sometimes
برف = snow
باران = rain
فایده = benefit
دهقان = farmer

برد = takes, gains

**Step 2:** Explain the meaning Meaning in English: Sometimes snow comes and sometimes rain, so that the farmer may benefit from it.

**Step 3:** State the central idea Snow and rain are useful to the farmer, who depends on water for his crops.

**Step 4:** Conclusion Sometimes snow comes and sometimes rain, so that the farmer may benefit from it.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Translate the two half-lines separately, then join them and state the idea in one more sentence.

**12(4).** 4

**جدا شد یکی چشمه از کوهسار**
**به ره گشت ناگه به سنگی دچار** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The couplet is: به ره گشت ناگه به سنگی دچار / جدا شد یکی چشمه از کوهسار
- Read each half-line from right to left, then join the two halves.

**Step 1:** Learn the key words جدا شد = separated
چشمه = spring
کوهسار = mountain region
به ره = on the way
ناگه = suddenly
سنگ = stone
دچار گشت = ran into, met

**Step 2:** Explain the meaning Meaning in English: A spring separated from the mountain; on its way it suddenly came upon a stone.

**Step 3:** State the central idea A spring flowing down from the mountains meets a stone in its path.

**Step 4:** Conclusion A spring separated from the mountain; on its way it suddenly came upon a stone.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Translate the two half-lines separately, then join them and state the idea in one more sentence.

**12(5).** 5

**بنرمی چنین گفت با سنگ سخت**
**کرم کرده راهی ده ای نیکبخت** [2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The couplet is: کرم کرده راهی ده ای نیکبخت / بنرمی چنین گفت با سنگ سخت
- Read each half-line from right to left, then join the two halves.

**Step 1:** Learn the key words بنرمی = gently
چنین گفت = said thus
سنگ سخت = hard stone
کرم کرده = kindly
راهی ده = give a way

نیکبخت = fortunate one

**Step 2:** Explain the meaning Meaning in English: The spring spoke gently to the hard stone: "Kindly give me a way, O fortunate one."

**Step 3:** State the central idea The couplet teaches that polite and gentle speech is the way to ask for help.

**Step 4:** Conclusion The spring spoke gently to the hard stone: "Kindly give me a way, O fortunate one."

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Translate the two half-lines separately, then join them and state the idea in one more sentence.

**12(6).** **6**

**من دوستی هنرمند**
**با سود و بی زیانم**

[2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The couplet is: با سود و بی زیانم / من دوستی هنرمند
- Read each half-line from right to left, then join the two halves.

**Step 1:** Learn the key words دوست = friend
هنرمند = skilled
سود = benefit
بی زیان = harmless

**Step 2:** Explain the meaning Meaning in English: I am a skilled friend, one who is useful and harmless.

**Step 3:** State the central idea The speaker describes itself as a helpful and harmless friend.

**Step 4:** Conclusion I am a skilled friend, one who is useful and harmless.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Translate the two half-lines separately, then join them and state the idea in one more sentence.

**12(7).** 7

**از من مباش غافل**

**من یار مهربانم**

[2 marks]

**Solution:**

**Concept:**

- The couplet is: از من مباش غافل / من یار مهربانم
- Read each half-line from right to left, then join the two halves.

**Step 1:** Learn the key words مباش = do not be
غافل = neglectful, careless
یار = friend
مهربان = kind

**Step 2:** Explain the meaning Meaning in English: Do not be neglectful of me; I am a kind friend.

**Step 3:** State the central idea The speaker asks not to be ignored because it is a kind and useful friend.

**Step 4:** Conclusion Do not be neglectful of me; I am a kind friend.

**Quick Tip to Solve:** Translate the two half-lines separately, then join them and state the idea in one more sentence.