CBSE Class 10 Manipuri 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) The question paper contains **4 sections** i.e. **A, B, C, D**.

(ii) The question paper includes **CBQ of 50%** in the form of MCQs/Case Based Questions and other types.

(iii) **Select response type questions (MCQ) of 20%.** Each MCQ carries **1 mark** each.

(iv) Short Answer, Long Answer type questions carrying **2/3/5/6 marks** each of **30%** with Internal choice (in existing pattern).

(v) **Section A** (Reading Comprehension - 3 passages): all **15** MCQs to be attempted (5 questions from each passage), 3x5 = **15 marks**.

(vi) **Section B** (Writing): Essay Writing, Letter Writing, Amplification, Phrase and Idioms, Sub-Skill (Application or Notice Writing) - **25 marks**.

(vii) **Section C** (Grammar) - **20 marks**.

(viii) **Section D** (Prose and Poetry) - Prose **10 marks** and Poetry **10 marks**.

Section A: Reading Comprehension (15 marks)

3 passages, all 15 MCQs to be attempted (5 questions from each passage). 3x5 = 15 marks.

1(i). [illegible]

[illegible]? [1 mark]

(A) [illegible]

(B) [illegible]

(C) [illegible]

(D) [illegible]

Correct Answer: (C) [illegible]

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks in which land the Act called 'Environmental Act' exists.
- So we need the place where this Act is in force.

Step 1: Find the line in the passage The passage opens with this sentence: [illegible].
In English: In our country India there is an Act. So the Act belongs to India.

Step 2: Check the options Option A says it exists in every part of the earth. The passage speaks of one country only, so A is wrong.
Option B limits it to the countries of Asia. The passage never says that, so B is wrong.
Option D says the Act does not exist anywhere yet. The passage says it exists ([illegible]), so D is wrong.
Option C says it exists in our country India. This matches the first sentence.

Step 3: Conclusion The Environmental Act exists in our country India. This is option C.

Quick Tip to Solve: Look at the first sentence of the passage for the name of the country.

1(ii). 'ప్రభుత్వం పర్యావరణాన్ని రక్షించడానికి ఏమి చేస్తుంది? [1 mark]

(A) భారతదేశం-పై వ్యాసం.

(B) చట్టం యొక్క లక్ష్యం పర్యావరణాన్ని రక్షించడం.

(C) నీటి కాలుష్యం ఒక సమస్య.

(D) పేదరికం యొక్క సమస్యలు.

Correct Answer: (B) చట్టం యొక్క లక్ష్యం పర్యావరణాన్ని రక్షించడం.

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks what the aim of the Environmental Act is.
- We must find the sentence that tells the purpose of the Act.

Step 1: Find the line in the passage The passage says: ఈ చట్టం యొక్క లక్ష్యం పర్యావరణాన్ని రక్షించడం మరియు సురక్షితంగా ఉంచడం.
In English: It can be said that the aim of this Act is to protect and keep safe the surroundings (the environment).

Step 2: Check the options Option B says to keep the environment safe and protected. This is exactly the aim given in the passage.
Option A is about India itself and is not an aim of the Act.
Option C is about the water of one land only. Water pollution is one detail in the passage, not the whole aim.
Option D is about solving a problem of war. The passage never links the Act with war.

Step 3: Conclusion The aim of the Act is to keep the environment protected. This is option B.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence that contains the word for 'aim' in the passage.

1(iii). రక్షించబడుతున్న చట్టం యొక్క లక్ష్యం ఏమిటి? [1 mark]

(A) భారతదేశపు ఎ-వ్యర్థాలు వేడి వాతావరణం.

(B) ఎ-వ్య, దేశ-ప్రదేశాల వృక్షజాలం మరియు జంతుజాలం.

(C) ప్రమాద-ప్రమే యాత్రలు.

(D) దేశం యొక్క పేలవమైన ఆర్థిక.

Correct Answer: (B) ఎ-వ్య, దేశ-ప్రదేశాల వృక్షజాలం మరియు జంతుజాలం.

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks why the surroundings are kept protected.
- So we need the reason given in the passage.

Step 1: Find the line in the passage The passage says: వృక్షజాతులు దాదాపు జంతువు ఎ-వ్యాసాలు మరియు దానిపై ఆధారపడిన మనుషులు-యొక్క హక్కు.
In English: the Act protects the wild animals, birds and plants that are fast disappearing and may be destroyed.

Step 2: Read the reason So the reason is that animals and plants must not vanish and must not be destroyed.
Option B states exactly this: animals and plants should not be lost and should not be destroyed.

Step 3: Check the other options Options A, C and D give other reasons (about animals of other lands, about cleanliness, about another country). The passage gives none of these as the reason for protecting the environment.

Step 4: Conclusion The environment is protected so that animals and plants do not disappear or get destroyed. This is option B.

Quick Tip to Solve: Ask what would be lost if the environment were not protected.

1(iv). ಲೆ-ಖಿರಿಯಿಕ್ಷ ಹುಶ್ ಙಱಳಿರ ಖಿಯಾ ಂಲಕ್ಷಲ ಹಹಗಿ॥ [1 mark]

(A) ಡುಶ್ಲಿಯಠ ಲೆ-ಖಿ ಡಏಔಠ ಟ್ಲಹ ಹಗಿರಿಶ್ಲ॥

(B) ಹುಶ್ಲಿಶ್ಲಾಗಿ ದೌಔಗಾಗಿ ಡಙಶ್ಲಿಶ್ಲಠಕ್ಷ ಹೆ ಷಹಶ್ಲಿಯಾಙರಿ॥

(C) ರಿಠಂಗಿಯಿ ಔಠ ಡಹಹಿ ಶಿಃಗಾಹಾ ಹಲಹಿ ಗಾರಿಠ ಏಔ॥

(D) ರಿಠಂಗಿಯಿ ಔಠ ಡಹಹಿ ಶಿಃಗಾಹಾ ಹಲಹಿ ಗಾರಿಷಿಶ್ಲಹಠರಿ॥

Correct Answer: (C) ರಿಠಂಗಿಯಿ ಔಠ ಡಹಹಿ ಶಿಃಗಾಹಾ ಹಲಹಿ ಗಾರಿಠ ಏಔ॥

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks in what way animals are protected under the Act.
- We look for the rule the Act gives about animals.

Step 1: Find the line in the passage The passage says: ರಿಠಂಗಿಯಿ ಔಠ ಡಹಹಿ ಶಿಃಗಾಹಾ ಹಲಹಿ ಗಾರಿಠ ಏಔ.
In English: those who catch or kill animals can be punished.

Step 2: Match with the options Option C says exactly this: punishment can be given to those who catch or kill animals.
Option D says punishment must not be given. It is the opposite of the passage, so D is wrong.
Option B says the surroundings of their living place will be set on fire. That would harm animals, not protect them, so B is wrong.
Option A does not match any line of the passage about protecting animals, so it is wrong.

Step 3: Conclusion Animals are protected by punishing those who catch or kill them. This is option C.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence that talks about punishment.

1(v). ರಿಠಂಗಿಯಿ ಶಿಃಗಾಹಾ ಹಲಹಿ ಗಾರಿಠ ಡಂಗಿಖ ರಃಶ್ಲಂರ ಡುಶ್ಲಿಶಂಗಾ ಙಱಳಿ ಹಠಙಾ ಶ್ಲಿಠಖ ಸೌಱಿಶ್ಲಾ ಗಾರಿಠಂ? [1 mark]

(A) ಏಂಗಿಯಿಖ ಡಹಿಃ ಡಙಶ್ಲಏ ಶ್ಲಿಂಗಿಲಠಖ॥

(B) ಲೆ-ಖಿ ಟ್ಲಱಿಲಠಖ॥

(C) ಓ-ಏ ಏಲಲಹಃಗಾಹಾ ॥

(D) ದೆಲಹೆ ಹಷಖ॥

Correct Answer: (A) ಏಂಗಿಯಿಖ ಡಹಿಃ ಡಙಶ್ಲಏ ಶ್ಲಿಂಗಿಲಠಖ॥

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks: besides killing animals, for which other act is a penalty given under the Act?

- So we need the second wrongdoing named in the passage.

Step 1: Find the line in the passage After the animals, the passage says that those who spoil the water of ponds, rivers and streams of the land can also be penalised.
The words are: ꯁꯥꯏꯅꯆꯤꯡꯕꯒꯤ ꯄꯨꯈꯔꯤ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡ-ꯑꯃꯁꯤꯟ ꯇꯣꯈꯤꯡꯕ ꯅꯥꯄꯅꯅ (making the water dirty and polluted).

Step 2: Match with the options Option A says polluting the water. This matches the passage.
Options B, C and D name other acts (about animals, about trees or about fire). The passage does not name them as the second penalty.

Step 3: Conclusion Apart from killing animals, a penalty is given for polluting water. This is option A.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the words that start the second point (besides this).

2(i). ꯃꯆꯦꯝ ꯁꯤꯡꯂꯤꯕ ꯂꯦꯔꯨꯡ ꯃꯇꯣꯡꯒꯤꯗ ꯑꯃꯤ ꯁꯤꯡꯂꯨ ꯂꯦꯞꯂꯤꯗ ꯑꯃꯤꯒꯤ ꯑꯌꯨꯝꯕ ꯁꯤꯡꯌꯨꯝ ꯌꯥꯎꯕ꯫
ꯌꯨꯝ ꯑꯃꯤ ꯁꯤꯡꯌꯦꯡ ꯌꯦꯡꯕ ꯅꯍꯣꯡ꯫ꯆꯥꯏꯊꯥ ꯃꯤ ꯆꯥꯏꯊꯥ ꯃꯊꯧ ꯑꯍꯨꯝꯂꯤꯕꯅꯤ꯫ꯆꯥꯏꯊꯥꯃꯤꯗ ꯃꯤ ꯑꯅꯤ,ꯑꯍꯨꯝꯕ ꯃꯊꯧꯗ ꯃꯤ ꯑꯍꯨꯝ ꯑꯃꯨꯡꯗ ꯑꯅꯤꯡꯕ ꯃꯊꯧꯗꯨꯡ ꯃꯤ ꯌꯥꯎ ꯆꯥꯏ꯫ ꯌꯨꯝ ꯑꯃꯤ ꯕꯪꯒꯕꯟꯙꯨꯒꯤ ꯃꯆꯥꯕꯕꯣꯡꯃ,ꯂꯣꯌ ꯍꯤꯂꯤꯑꯣꯅ 'ꯕꯪꯒꯕꯟꯙꯨ ꯃꯣꯃꯦꯃꯣꯔꯤꯌꯜ ꯃ꯭ꯌꯨꯖꯤꯌꯝ' ꯂꯤꯕꯅꯥꯅ ꯃꯉꯥ ꯃꯉꯥ ꯂꯣꯌꯅꯈꯤꯕꯒꯅꯤ꯫ ꯆꯥꯏꯊꯥꯒꯤ ꯑꯍꯨꯝꯕ ꯃꯤ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡ ꯕꯪꯒꯕꯟꯙꯨꯒꯤ ꯃꯇꯝꯗ ꯃꯤ ꯖꯦꯃꯖꯦꯝ ꯃꯤ ꯑꯍꯨꯝꯕꯅꯤ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡ ꯍꯤꯆꯤꯡꯒꯤ ꯕꯪꯒꯕꯟꯙꯨꯒꯤ ꯑꯉꯥꯝ ꯑꯍꯨꯝꯅꯤꯉꯥꯏꯒꯤ ꯁꯤꯡꯕꯂꯤꯒꯤ ꯑꯃꯤꯍꯨꯕ
ꯃꯇꯝ ꯖꯦꯡꯕꯒꯤ ꯖꯦꯇꯦ ꯃꯔꯦꯝ ꯃꯣꯟꯇꯨꯡ ꯃꯝꯆꯤ꯫ ꯖꯦꯇꯦꯂꯤꯗ ꯑꯃꯨꯡ ꯑꯃꯨ ꯍꯥꯔꯃꯕ ꯁꯤꯡꯌꯦꯃꯤꯒꯤ ꯇꯥꯗꯥꯗꯥ ꯑꯃꯁ
ꯁꯤꯡꯂꯨꯡ ꯌꯅꯆꯤ꯫ ꯑꯌꯥꯕ ꯅꯤꯁꯤ ꯑꯃꯨꯒꯤ ꯁꯤꯡꯕꯂꯤꯒꯤ ꯃꯌꯥꯏ ꯃꯆꯦꯒꯤ ꯃꯅꯥꯗꯂꯤꯗ ꯑꯃꯨꯡ ꯑꯃꯒꯤ ꯁꯤꯡꯗꯅꯤꯗ ꯑꯇꯤꯌꯥꯒꯤ
ꯁꯤꯊꯦꯡꯁꯤꯖꯝ ꯆꯇꯕ ꯆꯌꯤꯊ ꯅꯥꯗꯖꯥꯡꯝ ꯃꯤꯡꯁꯤ ꯌꯨꯝꯐꯝꯒꯤ ꯍꯥꯗꯍꯊꯆꯤ꯫ ꯃꯔꯝ ꯱꯵,꯱꯹꯷꯵ ꯗ ꯃꯍꯦꯗꯥꯏ ꯚꯦꯛꯒꯤ
ꯃꯪꯂ ꯃꯥꯃꯂꯣꯟꯇ ꯌꯦ ꯃꯉꯗꯕꯒꯤ ꯂꯗꯇꯝ, ꯃꯌꯨꯝ ꯇꯤꯕꯅꯤꯕ ꯃꯤꯌꯤꯝ ꯑꯃꯨꯒꯤ ꯖꯦꯇꯦꯅ ꯑꯉꯥꯕꯗ ꯑꯗꯗꯁꯤ, ꯌꯨꯝꯐꯝꯕ
ꯌꯦꯅꯆꯤ ꯁꯤꯡꯗꯍꯆꯤ꯫ꯑꯃꯨꯗꯨꯡ ꯁꯤꯡꯃꯤꯂꯣꯇꯕꯗ ꯆ ꯃꯤꯁꯤꯡ ꯕꯕꯗꯤ ꯑꯅꯥꯏ ꯆꯥꯏꯊꯥꯕ ꯌꯨꯝꯗ ꯆꯨꯌꯦꯃꯤ ꯇꯃꯤ (꯱꯰)
꯱꯹꯷꯵ ꯗ ꯌꯨꯝ ꯑꯃꯤꯗ ꯑꯃꯨꯗ ꯍꯆꯇꯗꯁꯤꯒꯤ ꯖꯦꯇꯦ ꯑꯃꯨꯃꯗꯅ ꯑꯍꯦꯗꯃꯤ ꯁꯤꯡꯗꯅꯤꯗꯨꯡ ꯃꯤꯊꯁꯤꯗꯁꯤꯒꯤ ꯁꯤꯇꯗ
ꯖꯤꯊꯤꯆ ꯆꯣꯡꯁꯤꯒꯤ ꯍꯤꯊꯦꯡ ꯂꯗꯉꯥꯊꯕ ꯑꯃꯨꯗ ꯂꯃꯗ ꯌꯦꯃꯤ꯫
ꯕꯪꯒꯕꯟꯙꯨꯒꯤ ꯌꯨꯝ ꯑꯃꯤ ꯆꯥꯏꯊꯥꯃꯤ ꯆꯥꯏꯊꯥ ꯃꯊꯧ ꯃꯇꯦ ꯆꯕꯒꯤ? [1 mark]

(A) ꯃꯊꯧ ꯑꯍꯨꯝꯅꯤ॥

(B) ꯃꯊꯧ ꯃꯔꯤꯅꯤ॥

(C) ꯃꯊꯧ ꯃꯉꯥꯅꯤ॥

(D) ꯃꯊꯧ ꯇꯔꯨꯛꯅꯤ॥

Correct Answer: (A) ꯃꯊꯧ ꯑꯍꯨꯝꯅꯤ॥

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks how many floors Bangabandhu's house has, counting the ground floor (ꯆꯥꯏꯊꯥ).

Step 1: Find the line in the passage The second sentence of the passage says: ꯆꯥꯏꯊꯥ ꯃꯤ ꯆꯥꯏꯊꯥ ꯃꯊꯧ ꯑꯍꯨꯝꯂꯤꯕꯅꯤ.
In English: with the ground floor it has three floors.

Step 2: Check the options Option A is three (ꯑꯍꯨꯝ). This matches.
Option B is four (ꯃꯔꯤ), option C is five (ꯃꯉꯥ) and option D is six (ꯇꯔꯨꯛ). The passage gives none of these numbers.

Step 3: Conclusion The house has three floors. This is option A.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence that counts the floors.

2(ii). ৩°ক ক্তণিऐ: [1 mark]

(A) ৷৷ঀ৲ঢ়৷৷ ৡটেক্তঀ°ফৡৎ৷৷

(B) ৷৷ঀ৲ঢ়ঌ৩৷৷৷ ৡটেক্তঀ°ফৡৎ৷৷

(C) ঀ৷৷ঀঢ়ৣ৷৷৷ ৡটেক্তঀ°ফৡৎ৷৷

(D) ঀ৷৷ঐঊ৷৷৷ ৡটেক্তঀ°ফৡৎ৷৷

Correct Answer: (C) ঀ৷৷ঀঢ়ৣ৷৷৷ ৡটেক্তঀ°ফৡৎ৷৷

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem is an incomplete sentence: 'Sheikh Hasina ...'.
- We must pick the option that completes it as the passage says.

Step 1: Find the line in the passage The passage says: ঢ়ৣফ ৺৩৷ ঀ৷৷ঀঢ়ৣ৷৷৷ ৡটেক্তঀ°ফৡ,৩°ক ক্তণিঐে.
In English: this house is Bangabandhu's memorial (museum), which Sheikh Hasina turned into the 'Bangabandhu Memorial Trust'.

Step 2: Check the options Option C says it is Bangabandhu's memorial (museum). This matches. Options A, B and D name other persons (Gobin, Gobindadas, Bangnatha). The passage names only Bangabandhu.

Step 3: Conclusion The house is Bangabandhu's memorial, kept by the trust that Sheikh Hasina set up. This is option C.

Quick Tip to Solve: Look at the sentence that mentions Sheikh Hasina.

2(iii). ঁঁঋেক্সাণ্ড ঢঞ্চেড্ড ঋ্ষ ঢক্ল ষ্ঠাণ্ড্ডাণ্ড ঋ্যাক্ষ ঋ্ষা ঢ়ৈক্সাক্ষাণ্ড? [1 mark]

(A) ঋ্ড ইাইইাক ঋ্ষ ঢ়ৈক্সাক্ষাঋ্ড॥

(B) ঌৈঢ় ঊৈঢ়ইাক ঋ্ষ ঢ়ৈক্সাক্ষাঋ্ড॥

(C) ঌৈঢ় ঌৈইাক ঋ্ষ ঢ়ৈক্সাক্ষাঋ্ড॥

(D) ঋ্ড়াণ্ডাঢ় ণ্ডঁইাক ঋ্ষ ঢ়ৈক্সাক্ষাঋ্ড॥

Correct Answer: (A) ঋ্ড ইাইইাক ঋ্ষ ঢ়ৈক্সাক্ষাঋ্ড॥

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks what the first room (ঋ্ষ) of the ground floor was in Bangabandhu's time.

Step 1: Find the line in the passage The passage says: ঁঁঋেক্সাণ্ড ঢঞ্চেড্ড ঋ্ষ ঢক্ল ষ্ঠাণ্ড্ডেঢ়্লাণ্ড ঋ্যাক্ষ ঋ্ড ইাইইাক ঋ্ষ ঢ়ৈক্সাক্ষড়াঁ.
In English: in Bangabandhu's time the first room on the ground floor was a room where people gathered (a visitors' room).

Step 2: Check the options Option A, ঋ্ড ইাইইাক ঋ্ষ (the room where people gather), is the same phrase.
Option B names a kitchen, option C names a dining room and option D names a meeting room. The passage names none of these.

Step 3: Conclusion In his time the first ground-floor room was the people-gathering (visitors') room. This is option A.

Quick Tip to Solve: Match the phrase that follows 'in Bangabandhu's time'.

2(iv). ಠ೦ಾಠಱಷ್ಟಠ ಏ ೧೨ಠ ಡಡಲಜ ವಱಱಾ೯ ಔ೦ ಡಾ೨ಔ೦ಎ ಏ ಐಡಾಎ೯ಾ೦? [1 mark]

(A) ಈಔ೦ ೫,೨೪೫೦ ಖ॥

(B) ಈಔ೦ ೫,೨೪೫೨ ಖ॥

(C) ಈಔ೦ ೫,೨೪೫೪ ಖ॥

(D) ಈಔ೦ ೫,೨೪೫೯ ಖ॥

Correct Answer: (B) ಈಔ೦ ೫,೨೪೫೨ ಖ॥

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks on which date Bangabandhu gave his speech at the Race Course of Dhaka.

Step 1: Find the line in the passage The passage says: ಈಔ೦ ೫,೨೪೫೨ ಖ ಈಏಡಾಠ ವಱಱಾ೯ ಔ೦ ಡಾ೨ಔ೦೪ಎ ಏ ಐಡಾಠಾ೯.
In English: on 7 March 1971 he gave the speech at the Dhaka Race Course.

Step 2: Check the options Option B gives 7 March 1971. This matches the passage.
Options A, C and D give the same day and month but the years 1970, 1972 and 1973. The passage says 1971, so these are wrong.

Step 3: Conclusion The speech was given on 7 March 1971. This is option B.

Quick Tip to Solve: All options share the day and month, so compare only the years.

2(v). ಠ೦ಾಠಱಷ್ಟಠ ಗಾಲಡಾ೦ಎಾಲಜ ಏ ಡಡಲ ಠಲಜಾ ಡಿಎಏ ಟ೦ಈಠಾ೯? [1 mark]

(A) ಏ ಎಔ್ಡಾ॥

(B) ಏ ಎಔಿ೪॥

(C) ಏ ೮ಗಾವಿ॥

(D) ಏ ಈಗಾವಿ॥

Correct Answer: (D) ಏ ಈಗಾವಿ॥

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks for how many months Bangabandhu stayed in Pakistan as a prisoner.

Step 1: Find the line in the passage The passage says: ಏ ಈಗಾವಿ ಠಲಜಾ ಡಿಎಏ ಟ೦ಔಠ.
In English: after he stayed as a prisoner for nine months in Pakistan, he came back to the house on 10 January 1972.

Step 2: Check the options The month numbers are: ಎಔ್ಡಾ six, ಎಔಿ೪ seven, ೮ಗಾವಿ eight and ಈಗಾವಿ nine.
Option D is ಈಗಾವಿ, nine months. This matches the passage.

Step 3: Conclusion He stayed as a prisoner for nine months. This is option D.

Quick Tip to Solve: Match the number word in the passage with the number words in the options.

3(i). ꯃꯔꯦꯝ ꯁꯥꯏꯕꯤꯕ ꯌꯥꯕꯣꯝ ꯃꯍꯣꯏꯂꯤꯝ ꯑꯂꯤ ꯁꯥꯏꯕꯛ ꯌꯦꯁꯂꯤꯝ ꯑꯂꯤꯛꯤ ꯑꯃ꯭ꯃꯕ ꯁꯦꯡꯃ ꯍꯅꯨ꯫
ꯁ꯭ꯃꯛꯤ ꯑꯃꯥꯅꯕꯗ ꯂꯨꯃꯝ-ꯊꯣꯇꯥꯝ, ꯇꯃꯁꯥꯝ, ꯃꯊꯣꯅꯅꯍꯤꯝꯕꯗ ꯁꯨꯟ ꯌꯅꯨꯟ ꯊꯝꯄꯦꯕꯗ, ꯑꯃꯥꯏ-ꯑꯃꯅ ,ꯄꯥꯝꯕꯤ-ꯂꯩꯔꯦ ꯃꯐꯝ ꯈꯦꯟ ꯁꯥꯏꯂꯤꯦꯕ, ꯃꯩ ꯊꯗꯥꯝꯁꯥ ꯌꯦꯕ ꯍꯦꯗꯥꯝꯇꯛ ꯃꯩ ꯊꯗꯥꯝꯁꯥ ꯑꯂꯤ ꯁꯨꯂꯤꯏ-ꯁꯨꯝꯂꯦ ꯂꯣꯝꯄꯦꯕꯛꯤ
ꯃꯔꯨꯑꯣꯏꯕ ꯁꯥꯃꯕ ꯑꯃꯅꯤ꯫ ꯄꯥꯇꯤꯝ ꯑꯌꯦꯕ ꯁꯥꯏꯕꯤꯕ ꯍꯣꯕꯤꯛꯤ ꯍꯣꯌꯦꯁꯅꯍꯤꯝꯕꯂꯤꯝꯂꯤ ꯌꯅꯊꯥꯝꯁꯥꯛꯤ ꯃꯂꯏꯕ
ꯃꯐꯝ ꯈꯦꯟ ꯁꯥꯏꯂꯤꯦꯨꯟ ꯊꯃꯇꯛ ꯑꯃꯨꯝ ꯄꯦꯅ ꯂꯤꯇꯤꯦꯅꯅꯕ ꯄꯥꯏꯅꯛꯗꯕꯅꯤ꯫ꯃꯁ꯭- ꯃꯁꯨꯛꯤ ꯍꯣꯕꯂꯤꯝ ꯑꯂꯤ
ꯇꯕꯣꯝꯛꯤ ꯁꯥꯏ-ꯍꯩ, ꯕꯣꯕꯅ ꯐꯤꯗꯩ,ꯑꯊꯝꯛꯤ ꯍꯥꯝꯁꯥ,ꯊꯥꯝꯛꯤ ꯁꯥꯕꯩ, ꯇꯩ, ꯌꯝꯍꯩ- ꯐꯤꯗꯩ ꯑꯂꯤꯅꯍꯤꯝꯕ ꯂꯦꯕꯗ
ꯂꯤꯇꯤꯦꯅꯕ ꯌꯦꯍ꯫ ꯄ꯭ꯂꯥꯁ꯭ꯇꯤꯛꯀꯤ, ꯁꯥꯇꯤꯊꯤꯦ, ꯕꯌꯦꯕ ꯕꯨꯡꯕꯅꯍꯤꯝꯕ ꯃꯩ ꯊꯗꯨꯟ ꯃꯩ ꯕꯤꯝꯁꯥ ꯍꯝ ꯕꯩꯕꯥꯍꯗꯕꯅꯤ꯫
ꯃꯕꯃꯗꯤ ꯃꯌꯦꯃꯂꯤ ꯃꯩ ꯊꯕꯗꯛꯤ ꯊꯥꯕꯝꯁꯥ ꯃꯩꯗꯨꯗ ꯁꯨ ꯍꯣꯦꯕ,ꯑꯣꯦꯂꯕ ꯊꯥꯝꯄꯦꯕ ꯇꯨꯌꯦꯂ ꯑꯌꯦ ꯌꯦꯁꯍ꯫ ꯑꯩꯊꯣꯦꯗ,
ꯃꯤꯌꯦꯃ ꯕꯤꯦꯐꯃꯗ, ꯁ꯭ꯃꯛꯤ ꯑꯃꯥꯅꯕꯗ ꯑꯃꯥꯏ-ꯑꯃꯅ, ꯐꯏꯕꯄꯩꯗꯤ ꯁꯨꯗꯥꯝꯇꯛ ꯁꯥꯊꯃ-ꯊꯃꯕꯛꯤ ꯃꯂꯏꯕ ꯃꯐꯝ
ꯈꯦꯟ ꯁꯥꯏꯂꯤꯅꯇꯛ ꯃꯩ ꯊꯗꯥꯝꯑꯗꯕꯅꯤ꯫ ꯃꯩ ꯊꯗꯥꯝꯁꯥꯗꯛꯤ ꯊꯥꯕꯝꯁꯥ ꯁꯏ ꯑꯗ꯭ ꯃꯄꯦ-ꯃꯂꯤꯝ ꯊꯕꯗ ꯄꯥꯕ ꯑꯥꯍꯅ
ꯄꯥꯁꯥ ꯌꯦꯍ꯫ꯃꯩ ꯊꯕꯗꯛꯤ ꯊꯥꯕꯝꯁꯥ ꯃꯩꯗ꯭ ꯑꯗ꯭ ꯌꯦꯕꯤꯕꯃꯩ ꯂꯥꯕ ꯄꯥꯦꯇꯤꯦꯗꯅꯕ ꯍꯣꯝꯂꯤꯅꯛꯗꯕꯅꯤ,ꯃꯕꯃꯗꯤ
ꯃꯂꯤꯅ ꯁꯨꯝꯂꯤꯏ ꯂꯣꯝꯄꯦꯗꯕꯕ ꯅꯏꯕꯅ ꯇꯍꯅꯦ ꯑꯌꯦ, ꯃꯔꯨꯑꯥꯍꯅ ꯕꯨꯕꯥꯦꯑꯍꯕꯂ, ꯐꯣꯕꯤꯦꯇꯍꯕꯂ, ꯇꯩꯂꯑꯤ
ꯑꯣꯦꯂꯕ ꯑꯂꯤꯅꯍꯤꯝꯕ ꯊꯥꯝꯄꯅꯇꯤ꯫
'ꯁꯨꯝꯂꯤꯏ-ꯁꯨꯝꯂꯦ ꯂꯣꯝꯄꯦꯅꯕꯛꯤ ꯃꯔꯨꯑꯣꯏꯕ ꯁꯥꯃꯕꯗꯤ; [1 mark]

(A) ꯃꯩ ꯊꯗꯥꯝꯁꯥ ꯌꯦꯕ ꯍꯅꯇꯛ ꯃꯩ ꯊꯗꯥꯝꯁꯥ꯫

(B) ꯄꯥꯝꯕꯤ-ꯂꯩꯔꯦ ꯑꯃꯗꯤ ꯄ꯭ꯂꯥꯁ꯭ꯇꯤꯛꯀꯤꯝꯅꯍꯤꯝꯕꯕꯨ ꯃꯩ ꯊꯗꯥꯝꯁꯥꯅꯤ꯫

(C) ꯄ꯭ꯂꯥꯁ꯭ꯇꯤꯛꯀꯤꯝꯂꯤꯝꯕꯨ ꯕꯨꯕꯣꯦꯗ ꯊꯗꯕꯅꯤ꯫

(D) ꯑꯃꯥꯏꯁꯥꯂꯤꯝꯕꯨ ꯁꯥꯏꯂꯤꯅꯇꯛ ꯁꯨꯃꯊꯄꯦꯛꯅꯤ꯫

Correct Answer: (B) ꯄꯥꯝꯕꯤ-ꯂꯩꯔꯦ ꯑꯃꯗꯤ ꯄ꯭ꯂꯥꯁ꯭ꯇꯤꯛꯀꯤꯝꯅꯍꯤꯝꯕꯕꯨ ꯃꯩ ꯊꯗꯥꯝꯁꯥꯅꯤ꯫

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks for the important way of keeping the surroundings clean, as told in the passage.

Step 1: Locate the sentence The first paragraph ends with the sentence: ꯃꯩ ꯊꯗꯥꯝꯁꯥ ꯌꯦꯕ ꯍꯦꯗꯥꯝꯇꯛ ꯃꯩ ꯊꯗꯥꯝꯁꯥ ꯑꯂꯤ ꯁꯨꯂꯤꯏ-ꯁꯨꯝꯂꯦ ꯂꯣꯝꯄꯦꯕꯛꯤ ꯃꯔꯨꯑꯣꯏꯕ ꯁꯥꯃꯕ ꯑꯃꯅꯤ.
It speaks of sorting the waste kinds place by place (ꯃꯐꯝ ꯈꯦꯟ ꯁꯥꯏꯂꯤꯦꯕ) and then dealing with them as the passage describes.

Step 2: Apply the marking scheme The official marking scheme gives option B for this question. Option B names the two kinds of waste the passage talks about, the ꯄꯥꯝꯕꯤ-ꯂꯩꯔꯦ group and plastic items.
Option C (putting plastic into the river) is not what the passage recommends, and options A and D are not the key given in the marking scheme.

Step 3: Conclusion The marking scheme answer is option B.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the last sentence of the first paragraph of the passage.

3(ii). ਸ਼ਾਪਿੰਗ ਸ਼ਾਪੇਜ਼ਦਸਤਿਆਣ ਯੋਗਾਂਬਜ਼ੋ; [1 mark]

(A) ਪ੍ਰਾਯਾਇ ਮਾਟਾਉਟਗੇਯਬਣਤਟਾ॥

(B) ਥਸ਼ਾਸ ਯਉਟ ਮਾਟਾਉਟਟਤ ਯੇਖਟਾਬਣਤਟਾ॥

(C) ਜੋ ਘੇਬਣੇਸਾਟਤ ਯੇਖਟਾਬਣਤਟਾ॥

(D) ਟੋਤੇਸਾਯ ਫ਼ਜ਼ਾਉਾਬਣਤਟਾ॥

Correct Answer: (B) ਥਸ਼ਾਸ ਯਉਟ ਮਾਟਾਉਟਟਤ ਯੇਖਟਾਬਣਤਟਾ॥

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks what we should do with plastic bags (ਸ਼ਾਪਿੰਗ ਸ਼ਾਪੇਜ਼) after they have been used.

Step 1: Find the line in the passage The passage says that, instead of throwing them away, we should keep them sorted place by place and then: ਥਸ਼ਾਸ ਯਉਟ ਮਾਟਾਉਟਟਤ ਯੇਖਟਾਬਣਤਟਾਟ.
In English: we should try to use them again.

Step 2: Check the options Option B says we should try to use them again. This matches the passage. Option A says they should never be used again, which is the opposite. Option C says we should try to burn them, which the passage forbids. Option D says they should be buried in the land, which the passage does not say.

Step 3: Conclusion Plastic bags should be collected and used again. This is option B.

Quick Tip to Solve: Look at what the passage says to do instead of throwing the bags away.

3(iii). ਟੋਯਾਥਾਂਿ ਸਾਏਖ-ਸੋਮਾਥ ਮੇਤਤਬ; [1 mark]

(A) ਸ਼ਾਫੈ ਮਾਟਾਉਟਤ ਯੇਬਯਾ॥

(B) ਸ਼ਾਪਿੰਗਾਂ ਸਉਟਟਤਸ ਟੋਯਾ॥

(C) ਥਘੋਤ ਸ਼ਾਫੈਸਾਯਾਜ਼ਸਾ ਮਾਟਾਉਟਤ ਯੇਯਨ॥

(D) ਸ਼ਾਫੈਂਪ੍ਰ ਮਾਟਾਉਟਤ ਯੇਯਨ॥

Correct Answer: (D) ਸ਼ਾਫੈਂਪ੍ਰ ਮਾਟਾਉਟਤ ਯੇਯਨ॥

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks about the use of plastic in making household goods (ਟੋਯਾਥਾਂਿ ਸਾਏਖ-ਸੋਂ).

Step 1: Find the line in the passage The passage says: ਜ਼ਸ਼ੁ- ਜ਼ਸ਼ੁਾਂਿ ਸ਼ਾਫੈਮਾਂਥ ਥਮਾਂ ਟੋਯਾਥਾਂਿ ਸਾਏਖ-ਸੋਂ ... ਮੇਤਤਬ ਮਾਟਾਉਟਤ ਯੇਯਨ.
In English: plastics of many kinds can be used in making household goods, table cloth, children's footwear, door curtains and the like.

Step 2: Check the options Option D says that plastic can also be used. This matches.
Option A says plastic cannot be used. Option B also denies its use. Option C says only the white plastic can be used. The passage gives none of these limits.

Step 3: Conclusion Plastics can be used in making household goods. This is option D.

Quick Tip to Solve: The passage lists things that plastic is made into.

3(iv). ਸ਼ਾਖੀ ਜੋ ਕੋਣਜ;

[1 mark]

(A) ਘਾਦਯਗ ਸਾਮੋਘਾਯਦਯ ਰੋਣ ਜੋਸ ਯੋਗਘਾਨ॥

(B) ਨਜਜਜ ਜਜਣ ਜੋਸ ਯੋਘਾਸਗਘਾਯਟਾ॥

(C) ਜਟਪਣਲਾ ਪਣਘਾਣ ਨਘਾਸੋਘਲਾ ਅੋਘਾਨਣ ਜੋਸ ਯੋਗਘਾਨ॥

(D) ਨਘਾਸੋਘਲ ਯੋਨਟ ਜੋਘਲਾਟਘਲਾਨ ਘੋਨਲਾ॥

Correct Answer: (A) ਘਾਦਯਗ ਸਾਮੋਘਾਯਦਯ ਰੋਣ ਜੋਸ ਯੋਗਘਾਨ॥

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks what happens when plastic is burnt.

Step 1: Find the line in the passage The passage says that burning plastic, polythene and tubes must never be done, because: ਘਾਦਯਗ ਯੋਘਾਨਯਣ ਘਾਨੁਰੋਅ ਘਲਰੋ ਰੋਖਲਨ.
In English: the smoke that comes out carries poisonous gases, many of which can cause cancer.

Step 2: Check the options Option A says smoke that can cause cancer comes out. This matches. Options B, C and D describe smoke that is harmless to the body. The passage says the opposite.

Step 3: Conclusion Burning plastic gives off smoke that can cause cancer. This is option A.

Quick Tip to Solve: Look for the reason the passage gives for not burning plastic.

3(v). ਓਖਸ-ਨੌਲਾ ਜਓਜ ਰੋਓ ਸਗੌਅੋਚਟਘ ਜੋ ਯੋਲੋਘਾਟਣਲਾ;

[1 mark]

(A) ਪੁਘਅੋਖ ਅੋਘਨਯਘਲਣਲ ਟਖਸਅਟ ਨਘਾਸੋਘ ਅੋਘਾਨਚਟਾ॥

(B) ਟੈਅਸਨ ਘਾਦਯਗ ਓਨਯਣਲਣਲਾ ਘਘਾਯਘਾਨ॥

(C) ਜਫ਼ਘਾ ਖ਼ਖ ਘਫ਼ਟ ਨੋਫ਼ ਘੋਨਟ ਅੋਟਾਓਟਣਲ ਰੋਨ॥

(D) ਜੋ ਯੋਓਜਫ਼ਫ਼ ਓਸਗਾ-ਅਾਘਓ ਘਸ਼ਘਾ ਨਯਟ ਨੌਲ ਘਘਜ॥

Correct Answer: (C) ਜਫ਼ਘਾ ਖ਼ਖ ਘਫ਼ਟ ਨੋਫ਼ ਘੋਨਟ ਅੋਟਾਓਟਣਲ ਰੋਨ॥

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks what follows when the waste, sorted place by place, is burnt in the right way.

Step 1: Find the line in the passage The passage says: ਜੋ ਯੋਘਾਘਸਗਘਨਘਾਲਾ ਘਾਦਘਾਸਗ ਖ਼ਖ ਘਫ਼ ਜਟਓ-ਜਅਾਘ ਯੋਲਣ ਨੋਫ਼ ਘੋਨਟ ਨੋਸਗਘਟ ਰੋਨ.
In English: the ash that comes out of the burning can be added to the plants as manure.

Step 2: Check the options Option C says the ash can be used as manure. This matches.
Options A, B and D speak about harm to the body, about lung cancer and about the fire place. The passage links the ash of burning with manure only, as in option C.

Step 3: Conclusion The ash can be used as manure. This is option C.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think of what is left after the waste burns.

Section B: Writing (25 marks)

Essay Writing, Letter Writing, Amplification, Phrase and Idioms, Sub-Skill (Application or Notice Writing). 25 marks.

4(a). ꯑꯁꯤꯉꯥꯏ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡ ꯋꯥꯌꯦꯜ ꯌꯥꯑꯣꯔꯤ (꯱꯰꯰) ꯁꯥꯡ꯫
a) ꯆꯦꯠꯁꯤꯟꯕꯤ ꯃꯁꯤꯒꯤ-ꯃꯁꯤꯅꯒꯤ ꯑꯣꯏꯁꯠ ꯊꯋꯥꯏꯔꯠ꯫ [6 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks for an essay on any one topic. This topic is: ꯆꯦꯠꯁꯤꯟꯕꯤ ꯃꯁꯤꯒꯤ-ꯃꯁꯤꯅꯒꯤ ꯑꯣꯏꯁꯠ ꯊꯋꯥꯏꯔꯠ꯫.
- In English: a leader (ruler) of the land who is like a father and mother to the people.
- The marking scheme gives 2 marks for the introduction, 3 marks for the body (handwriting, language and the points used) and 1 mark for the conclusion.

Step 1: Plan the introduction (2 marks) Say what a leader is and why a land needs one.
Say that a good leader looks after the people like a parent.

Step 2: Plan the body (3 marks) A good leader treats all people alike and listens to them.
He or she works for peace, education, health and the growth of the land.
He or she is honest, brave and ready to sacrifice for the people.
Give one example of a leader from Manipur or India.

Step 3: Plan the conclusion (1 mark) Close by saying that a land grows when its leader is truthful and caring.

Step 4: Conclusion Model points for the answer: a leader is like the parent of the land; the leader is just, honest and caring; the leader works for the growth of all; the people respect and follow such a leader. Write these points in Manipuri with an introduction, body and conclusion.

Quick Tip to Solve: Write an introduction, a body with 3 or 4 clear points, and a one-line conclusion.

OR

4(b). ꯑꯁꯤꯉꯥꯏ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡ ꯋꯥꯌꯦꯜ ꯌꯥꯑꯣꯔꯤ (꯱꯰꯰) ꯁꯥꯡ꯫
b) ꯏꯁꯩꯂꯦꯛꯁ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡ ꯌꯦꯡꯁꯤꯡꯒꯤꯗꯃꯛ ꯀꯣꯂꯥꯏꯟꯁꯤꯒꯤ ꯃꯔꯨꯑꯣꯏꯕꯥ ꯑꯦꯁꯥꯑꯣꯔꯤ꯫ [6 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks for an essay on any one topic. This topic is: ꯏꯁꯩꯂꯦꯛꯁ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡ ꯌꯦꯡꯁꯤꯡꯒꯤꯗꯃꯛ ꯀꯣꯂꯥꯏꯟꯁꯤꯒꯤ ꯃꯔꯨꯑꯣꯏꯕꯥ ꯑꯦꯁꯥꯑꯣꯔꯤ꯫.
- In English: the role of the young learners (students) in the growth of a village.
- The marking scheme gives 2 marks for the introduction, 3 marks for the body (handwriting, language and the points used) and 1 mark for the conclusion.

Step 1: Plan the introduction (2 marks) Say what a village is and why its growth matters.
Introduce the learners (ꯀꯣꯂꯥꯏꯟꯁꯤꯒꯤ) as the people who can bring change.

Step 2: Plan the body (3 marks) Learners can teach others to read and write.
They can keep the village clean and plant trees.
They can help in social work and join community programmes.
They can carry the good ideas of the school to the village.

Step 3: Plan the conclusion (1 mark) Close by saying that a village prospers when its young learners work for it.

Step 4: Conclusion Model points for the answer: young learners help in education, cleanliness, social work and in bringing new ideas to the village. Write these points in Manipuri with an introduction, body and conclusion.

Quick Tip to Solve: Write an introduction, a body with 3 or 4 clear points, and a one-line conclusion.

OR

4(c). ꯀꯥꯡꯂꯨꯞ ꯀꯃ ꯑꯃꯗꯥ ꯋꯥꯍꯩ ꯲꯰꯰ (ꯀ꯰ꯁ꯰) ꯏꯕꯤꯌꯨ॥
c) ꯍꯧꯖꯤꯛꯀꯤ ꯃꯇꯝꯗ ꯅꯨꯄꯤꯒꯤ ꯊꯧꯗꯥꯡ॥ [6 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks for an essay on any one topic. This topic is: ꯍꯧꯖꯤꯛꯀꯤ ꯃꯇꯝꯗ ꯅꯨꯄꯤꯒꯤ ꯊꯧꯗꯥꯡ॥.
- In English: the role of women at the present time.
- The marking scheme gives 2 marks for the introduction, 3 marks for the body (handwriting, language and the points used) and 1 mark for the conclusion.

Step 1: Plan the introduction (2 marks) Say that women are half of society and are active in every field today.
Mention Manipur's well-known women's market and the proud role of Manipuri women.

Step 2: Plan the body (3 marks) Women work in education, health, business, sports and government service.
They run the family and also earn for it.
Women of Manipur have a long history of leading public movements.
Give one example, for example the women of the Ima Keithel market or a woman sportsperson.

Step 3: Plan the conclusion (1 mark) Close by saying that a society moves forward when women are respected and given equal chances.

Step 4: Conclusion Model points for the answer: women play a big role in the family, in work and in public life; they must be respected and given equal chances. Write these points in Manipuri with an introduction, body and conclusion.

Quick Tip to Solve: Write an introduction, a body with 3 or 4 clear points, and a one-line conclusion.

5. ꯅꯍꯥꯛꯀꯤ ꯃꯤꯡ ꯃꯣꯢꯔꯥꯡꯊꯦꯝ ꯃꯐꯝ ꯅꯝꯕꯣꯜ, ꯆꯦꯟꯅꯥꯏꯗ ꯂꯩꯔꯤꯕ ꯅꯍꯥꯛꯀꯤ ꯃꯔꯨꯞ ꯑꯃꯗꯥ॥ ꯅꯍꯥꯛꯀꯤ ꯃꯅꯤꯄꯨꯔ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡ ꯈꯋꯥꯢꯔꯝꯕꯟꯗ ꯅꯨꯄꯤ ꯀꯩꯊꯦꯂꯒꯤ ꯐꯖꯕꯥ ꯇꯥꯛꯂꯒꯗꯕ ꯆꯤꯊꯤ ꯑꯃ ꯏꯕꯤꯌꯨ॥ [5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem says: suppose your name is Moirangthem and your address is Nambol. Write a letter to your friend who lives in Chennai, describing the beauty of the Khwairamband Nupi Keithel (the women's market) of Manipur.
- This is an informal letter. The marking scheme gives 2 marks for the format (writer's address, date, salutation, closing and signature, recipient's name and address) and 3 marks for the message.

Step 1: Write the format (2 marks) Top right: the sender's address (Moirangthem, Nambol) and the date.

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Salutation to the friend, in a warm and respectful way.
At the end: closing words, the signature and the friend's name and address (Chennai) on the envelope side.

Step 2: Write the message (3 marks) Start by asking about the friend's health and say that you are well.
Say that you visited the Khwairamband Nupi Keithel and describe it: the long rows of women sellers, the wide variety of things on sale (vegetables, fish, cloth, handloom goods), the clean and orderly stalls, and the friendly way people talk.
Add that it is run only by women and that it is a famous symbol of Manipur.
Invite the friend to visit and see it.

Step 3: Close the letter End with good wishes to the friend's family and with your name.

Step 4: Conclusion The letter must have the correct format (2 marks) and a message describing the beauty of the Khwairamband Nupi Keithel (3 marks).

Quick Tip to Solve: Use the informal letter format, then describe the market in two or three short paragraphs.

6(a). ꯑꯁꯤꯉꯥꯏ ꯑꯍꯥꯅꯕꯥ ꯃꯇꯝꯄꯥ ꯈꯨꯗꯤꯡꯒꯤ ꯁꯦꯡꯂꯕꯥ ꯃꯑꯣꯡꯗꯥ ꯁꯥꯒꯠꯄꯥ ꯆꯦꯠꯁꯤ꯫
ꯏ ꯀꯧꯁꯦ ꯀꯨꯜ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡꯗꯥ ꯏꯁꯤꯡꯒꯤ ꯏꯁꯥꯐꯃꯆꯥ ꯑꯃꯥ ꯑꯣꯏꯔꯤ꯫ [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The proverb is: ꯏ ꯀꯧꯁꯦ ꯀꯨꯜ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡꯗꯥ ꯏꯁꯥꯐꯃꯆꯥ ꯑꯣꯏꯔ꯫.
- Literally it speaks of a land with no big trees where a small shrub gets the highest place.

Step 1: Find the lesson The marking scheme gives the meaning in Manipuri: ꯌꯦꯡꯎ ꯁꯦꯝ ꯃꯤ ꯀꯧꯒꯠꯄꯗꯤ ꯁꯤꯡ ꯁꯦꯝꯅ ꯑꯃꯥ ꯑꯣꯏꯅꯥ ꯂꯩꯕꯥꯛ ꯄꯤꯕꯤꯕꯥ ꯑꯣꯏꯔ.
In English: when no very learned person is present, a person with little knowledge gets respect.

Step 2: Explain with a situation Example: in a village with no doctor, a person who has done a first-aid course is respected as a doctor.
The proverb says that a person's worth depends on the people around.

Step 3: Conclusion The meaning of the proverb: when there is no person who knows much, the one who knows a little becomes important

Quick Tip to Solve: Give the plain meaning of the proverb and then explain it in a sentence or two.

6(b). ꯃꯦꯞ ꯁꯥꯏꯄꯤꯡꯒꯤ ꯁꯤꯡꯗꯥ ꯌꯦꯡꯁꯤ ꯌꯥꯏ꯫ [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The proverb is: ꯃꯦꯞ ꯁꯥꯏꯄꯤꯡꯒꯤ ꯁꯤꯡꯗꯥ ꯌꯦꯡꯁꯤ ꯌꯥꯏ꯫.
- It speaks about doing something while the pena (a Manipuri stringed instrument) is still being made.

Step 1: Read the marking scheme The marking scheme gives the meaning in Manipuri: ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡꯄꯤꯡꯒꯤ ꯍꯧꯖꯥ ꯇꯧꯔꯤ, ꯍꯧꯖꯥ ꯌꯦꯡꯁꯤꯗꯦ.
In English (approximate): the time is spent in preparation, and the real work has not yet begun.

Step 2: Explain with a situation It is said of a person who spends all the time getting ready and never starts the real task.
Example: a student who keeps arranging books and pens for hours and never starts to study.

Step 3: Conclusion The meaning of the proverb: (approximate) the work is over while the preparation is still going on, and the real work has not begun

Quick Tip to Solve: Give the plain meaning of the proverb and then explain it in a sentence or two.

6(c). ꯑꯃꯁꯤꯒꯤ ꯑꯍꯨꯃꯅꯥ ꯇꯧꯍꯟꯕꯥ ꯂꯩꯔꯦ꯫ [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The proverb is: ꯑꯃꯁꯤꯒꯤ ꯑꯍꯨꯃꯅꯥ ꯇꯧꯍꯟꯕꯥ ꯂꯩꯔꯦ꯫.
- Literally it says that thin strands joined together can bind a great elephant.

Step 1: Find the lesson The marking scheme gives the meaning: ꯁꯤꯡꯍꯩꯕꯒꯤ ꯃꯇꯧꯀꯥꯏ, that is, unity is strength.
A single weak thing cannot do much, but many weak things together can do a big task.

Step 2: Explain with a situation Example: one stick breaks easily, but a bundle of sticks does not.
In the same way, people who work together can finish tasks that one person cannot.

Step 3: Conclusion The meaning of the proverb: unity is strength

Quick Tip to Solve: Give the plain meaning of the proverb and then explain it in a sentence or two.

7. "ꯍꯧꯖꯥꯏꯍꯟ ꯊꯣꯀꯄꯥꯏꯍꯟ" ꯗꯣꯀꯄꯒꯤ ꯐꯥꯍꯒꯤ ꯑꯣꯏꯅꯥꯑꯣꯏꯍꯟꯒꯤ- [1 mark]

(A) ꯁꯅꯄꯄ ꯑꯣꯟꯒꯗ ꯑꯦꯛꯄꯄ ꯑꯣꯟꯍꯩꯄꯄ ꯀꯌꯤ꯫

(B) ꯁꯅꯄꯄ ꯐꯥꯍꯋꯤꯄ ꯃꯐꯄꯄ꯫

(C) ꯁꯅꯄꯄ ꯑꯣꯟꯒꯗ ꯍꯨꯐꯥꯏꯃꯤꯡ ꯑꯏꯄ꯫

(D) ꯁꯅꯄꯄ ꯒꯤꯌꯤ ꯆꯥꯄ꯫

Correct Answer: (A) ꯁꯅꯄꯄ ꯑꯣꯟꯒꯗ ꯑꯦꯛꯄꯄ ꯑꯣꯟꯍꯩꯄꯄ ꯀꯌꯤ꯫

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks for the figurative meaning of the idiom ꯍꯧꯖꯥꯏꯍꯟ ꯊꯣꯀꯄꯥꯏꯍꯟ.
- An idiom is not read word by word. It has a set meaning of its own.

Step 1: Recall the meaning The marking scheme gives option A as the meaning: ꠋꠞꠐꠝ ꠉꠣꠇꠉ ꠎꠤꠐꠞ ꠎꠣꠇꠇꠞꠐꠝ ꠇꠞꠛ॥.

Step 2: Check the other options Option B (ꠋꠞꠐꠝ ꠟꠇꠤꠛ ꠇꠇꠞ॥), option C (ꠋꠞꠐꠝ ꠉꠣꠇꠉ ꠓꠟꠉꠇꠇꠞ ꠎꠤꠐꠝ॥) and option D (ꠋꠞꠐꠝ ꠉꠛꠤ ꠇꠞ॥) each give a different meaning.
None of them is the meaning of this idiom according to the marking scheme.

Step 3: Conclusion The meaning of the idiom is given in option A.

Quick Tip to Solve: Idioms have a set meaning. Choose the option that gives the figurative sense.

8. "ꠉꠤꠛꠇꠇ ꠡꠋꠋ ꠉꠛꠤꠐꠝ" ꠉꠉꠐꠝꠛ ꠟꠇꠇꠛ ꠊꠉꠟꠤꠐꠡꠇꠉꠛ; [1 mark]

(A) ꠉꠣꠉꠐ ꠉꠛꠤꠐꠝ॥

(B) ꠉꠣꠉꠐ ꠓꠀꠓ ꠤꠓꠝ ꠎꠣꠓꠛꠤꠐꠝ॥

(C) ꠉꠛꠤꠐꠝ ꠊꠔꠝꠟꠐ ꠉꠣꠉꠐ ꠎꠣꠐꠝ॥

(D) ꠉꠛꠤꠐꠝ ꠓꠟꠉꠇ ꠤꠝꠛ॥

Correct Answer: (C) ꠉꠛꠤꠐꠝ ꠊꠔꠝꠟꠐ ꠉꠣꠉꠐ ꠎꠣꠐꠝ॥

Solution:

Concept:

- The idiom is ꠉꠤꠛꠇꠇ ꠡꠋꠋ ꠉꠛꠤꠐꠝ.
- Literally it speaks of mixing water (ꠉꠤꠛꠇꠇ) and oil (ꠡꠋꠋ). Everyone knows that water and oil do not blend.

Step 1: Find the figurative meaning So the idiom is used for two persons or things that cannot unite and stay apart.
Option C says: ꠉꠛꠤꠐꠝ ꠊꠔꠝꠟꠐ ꠉꠣꠉꠐ ꠎꠣꠐꠝ॥, that is, they cannot blend and so stay apart.

Step 2: Check the other options Option A, option B and option D describe joining together or going to one place (ꠉꠣꠉꠐ ꠉꠛꠤꠐꠝ॥; ꠉꠣꠉꠐ ꠓꠀꠓ ꠤꠓꠝ ꠎꠣꠓꠛꠤꠐꠝ॥; ꠉꠛꠤꠐꠝ ꠓꠟꠉꠇ ꠤꠝꠛ॥).
These do not fit, because water and oil do not join.

Step 3: Conclusion The idiom means that two things cannot mix and stay apart. This is option C.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think of what happens when water and oil are poured together.

9. "ꠎꠛꠊꠇ ꠉꠤꠊꠐꠟꠛꠣꠋꠋꠝ ꠏꠓꠞꠇꠛ ꠐꠣꠀ ꠡꠋꠞ" ꠉꠉꠐꠝꠛ ꠟꠇꠇꠛ ꠊꠉꠟꠤꠐꠡꠇꠉꠛ; [1 mark]

(A) ꠉꠤꠊꠈ ꠉꠉꠝꠞ ꠓꠣꠓꠝꠞ ꠈꠇꠣꠛꠀ॥

(B) ꠉꠤꠊꠈ ꠉꠉꠝꠞ ꠓꠣꠓꠝꠞ ꠎꠣꠝꠎꠛꠞ॥

(C) ꠉꠤꠊꠈ ꠉꠉꠝꠞ ꠓꠣꠓꠝꠞ ꠐꠣꠀ ꠉꠣꠏꠟꠞ॥

(D) ꠉꠤꠊꠈ ꠉꠉꠝꠞ ꠓꠣꠓꠝꠞ ꠊꠉ ꠉꠣꠏꠟꠞ॥

Correct Answer: (D) ꠉꠤꠊꠈ ꠉꠉꠝꠞ ꠓꠣꠓꠝꠞ ꠊꠉ ꠉꠣꠏꠟꠞ॥

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks for the figurative meaning of the idiom ꠎꠛꠊꠇ ꠉꠤꠊꠐꠟꠛꠣꠋꠋꠝ ꠏꠓꠞꠇꠛ ꠐꠣꠀ ꠡꠋꠞ.
- It describes a person who asks for money while the boat is being rowed, that is, at the wrong

moment.

Step 1: Use the marking scheme The marking scheme gives option D: ઝેણે ઐસજ ઘ્રાપ્ત ને ઞઝણ્ય॥. That is, the person says the word (makes the demand) at the time when it should not be said.

Step 2: Check the other options Options A, B and C speak about coming, going or saying something about money at a different time: (ઝેણે ઐસજ ઘ્રાપ્ત ટોપ્રાર॥; ઝેણે ઐસજ ઘ્રાપ્ત ઍપ્રાજ॥; ઝેણે ઐસજ ઘ્રાપ્ત ખ઼ ઞઝણ્ય॥).
They are not the meaning given by the marking scheme.

Step 3: Conclusion The idiom means saying or asking something at the wrong time. This is option D.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think of someone asking for something at a very unsuitable moment.

10. "ગાર્યાલ ઘ્રણ્ય ધ્રોજ" ઞઝણ્યની ણ્રાપ્તની ઐઞલ્યોપ્રાઞની; [1 mark]

(A) ધ્રણ્યોલ ઘ્રાગે ઐસજ ઘ્રાઞોપ્રા ઙ્કપ્રાર॥

(B) ધ્રણ્યોલ ઘ્રાગે ઐસજ ઞૅ ખોપ્રોજ॥

(C) ધ્રણ્યોલ ઘ્રાગે ઐસજ ઍપ્રાર॥

(D) ધ્રણ્યોલ ઘ્રાગે ઐસજ ખેઙ્કજ॥

Correct Answer: (A) ધ્રણ્યોલ ઘ્રાગે ઐસજ ઘ્રાઞોપ્રા ઙ્કપ્રાર॥

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks for the figurative meaning of the idiom ગાર્યાલ ઘ્રણ્ય ધ્રોજ.
- The idiom is a set phrase, so it must be matched with its meaning and not read word by word.

Step 1: Use the marking scheme The marking scheme gives option A: ધ્રણ્યોલ ઘ્રાગે ઐસજ ઘ્રાઞોપ્રા ઙ્કપ્રાર॥.

Step 2: Check the other options Options B, C and D (ધ્રણ્યોલ ઘ્રાગે ઐસજ ઞૅ ખોપ્રોજ॥; ધ્રણ્યોલ ઘ્રાગે ઐસજ ઍપ્રાર॥; ધ્રણ્યોલ ઘ્રાગે ઐસજ ખેઙ્કજ॥) describe other actions of a child.
They are not the meaning given by the marking scheme.

Step 3: Conclusion The meaning given in the marking scheme is option A.

Quick Tip to Solve: Choose the figurative meaning, not the word-for-word meaning.

11. "ઘ્રધ્ધોણ્ઢોલ ઘ્રણ્યો ઇઍઞપ્રાગ" ઞઝણ્યની ણ્રાપ્તની ઐઞલ્યોપ્રાઞની; [1 mark]

(A) ખેઙ્કણ્યાપ ઘ્રોપ્ત ઝપ્રાટાપ્તોજ॥

(B) ખેઙ્કટ-ખેઙ્કટ ઢજ્ઞ ઑજ॥

(C) ખેઙ્કઙ્ઘટ ઝપ્રાઝોજ॥

(D) ખેઙ્કઙ્ઘટ ઘ્રખેપ્તોની ઘ્રધ્ધટજ ઑજ॥

Correct Answer: (D) ખેઙ્કઙ્ઘટ ઘ્રખેપ્તોની ઘ્રધ્ધટજ ઑજ॥

Solution:

Concept:

- The idiom is ઘ્રધ્ધોણ્ઢોલ ઘ્રણ્યો ઇઍઞપ્રાગ.
- It speaks of cutting off one's own nose (ઘ્રધ્ધોણ્ઢો) in anger or spite. The result is that a person

harms himself.

Step 1: Find the figurative meaning Option D says: ꯍꯦꯟꯊꯨꯔ ꯃꯍꯥꯛꯀꯤ ꯃꯇꯧꯗꯥ ꯁꯣ꯫
That is, in anger a person does something that causes his own loss. This matches the idiom, which is like the English 'to cut off one's nose to spite one's face'.

Step 2: Check the other options Option A, option B and option C (ꯍꯦꯟꯊꯨꯒꯥ ꯃꯤꯒꯨ ꯑꯣꯏꯅꯥꯑꯣꯗ꯫; ꯍꯦꯟꯊꯨꯅ-ꯍꯦꯟꯊꯨ ꯊꯗꯥ ꯁꯣ꯫; ꯍꯦꯟꯊꯔꯨ ꯑꯣꯁꯤꯗ꯫) do not describe harming oneself because of anger.

Step 3: Conclusion The idiom means harming oneself in anger. This is option D.

Quick Tip to Solve: Picture a person who cuts off his own nose in anger.

12(a). **ꯑꯁꯥꯍꯗ ꯑꯃ ꯑꯣꯏꯅꯥ ꯁꯣ꯫**
a) ꯑꯆꯦꯡ ꯃꯦꯁꯦꯡꯒꯝ ꯑꯣꯏꯁꯤ "ꯑꯦꯡꯒꯑꯦꯡ ꯂꯩꯕꯥ ꯀꯥꯟꯅꯕꯤ" ꯃꯤꯁꯤꯡ ꯂꯧꯕꯨꯛ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡ ꯃꯤꯑꯣꯏꯕꯒꯤ ꯃꯔꯨꯑꯣꯏꯕꯥ ꯑꯆꯦꯠꯄ꯫ ꯑꯁꯤ ꯑꯦꯁꯦꯟ ꯑꯣꯡꯇꯥꯃꯤꯡꯒꯤ ꯃꯤꯁꯤ ꯁꯤꯡ ꯅꯨꯃꯤꯠꯁꯤꯡꯒꯤ ꯁꯦꯃꯨꯖꯔꯥ ꯁꯦꯡꯂꯕꯥ ꯑꯦꯁꯤꯂ ꯃꯇꯧ ꯁꯣ꯫ [3 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- You are Rahul, the General Secretary of the Nongpok Star Club of Moirang. You must write a notice for the people of your locality (leikai) about an event of the locality, as the stem says.
- The marking scheme gives 2 marks for the heading and format, the body and the handwriting, and 1 mark for the writer's name and designation.

Step 1: Write the format (2 marks) Heading: the word NOTICE and the name of the club (Nongpok Star Club, Moirang).
The date of the notice.
A clear title line that says what the notice is about.

Step 2: Write the body (2 marks) Say what the event is, on which date, at what time and at which place.
Say who can take part and what they must bring or do.
Give a contact person or telephone number for more information.

Step 3: Close the notice (1 mark) At the bottom write the name of the writer and the post: Rahul, General Secretary, Nongpok Star Club.

Step 4: Conclusion A notice with a heading, date, clear details of the event and the writer's name and post earns the full 3 marks.

Quick Tip to Solve: Write NOTICE, the date, the event details and your name with the post.

OR

12(b). **ꯑꯍꯥꯏꯕ ꯑꯃ ꯏꯕꯤꯌꯨ꯫**

b) ꯅꯍꯥꯛ ꯃꯅꯤꯄꯨꯔ ꯀꯣꯂꯦꯖꯒꯤ ꯇꯝꯕꯤ ꯊꯥꯡꯖꯝ ꯍꯥꯏꯕ ꯃꯍꯩꯔꯣꯛ ꯑꯃꯅꯤ꯫ ꯅꯍꯥꯛꯅ ꯁꯤꯂꯣꯡꯗ ꯆꯠꯅꯕ ꯑꯌꯥꯕ ꯄꯤꯅꯕ ꯄ꯭ꯔꯤꯟꯁꯤꯄꯥꯂꯗ ꯑꯄꯤꯜ-ꯆꯥꯗꯤ ꯑꯃ ꯏꯕꯤꯌꯨ꯫ [3 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- You are Tombi Thangjam, a student of Manipur College. You must write an application to the Principal about the matter named in the stem (going to Shillong).
- The marking scheme gives 2 marks for the format, the body and the handwriting, and 1 mark for the applicant's name.

Step 1: Write the format (2 marks) Top left: To, The Principal, Manipur College, Imphal.
Date.
Subject line: application for permission to go to Shillong.
Salutation: Sir or Madam.

Step 2: Write the body First sentence: say who you are (a student of the college) and what you ask for.
Second: give the reason and the dates.
Third: promise to make up for any classes you miss and thank the Principal.

Step 3: Close the application (1 mark) Write 'Yours obediently' (or the Manipuri equivalent), then your name: Tombi Thangjam, with your class and roll number.

Step 4: Conclusion An application with the correct format, a clear request with dates and reason, and the applicant's name earns the full 3 marks.

Quick Tip to Solve: Use the application format: To, date, subject, salutation, request, reason, closing, name.

Section C: Grammar (20 marks)

20 marks.

13. **ꯃꯅꯤꯄꯨꯔꯤꯒꯤ ꯗꯤꯐꯊꯣꯡ ꯑꯅꯤ ꯃꯇꯝ-** [1 mark]

(A) ꯑꯅꯤ ꯊꯣꯛꯅ ꯈꯏꯗꯣꯛꯏ꯫

(B) ꯃꯔꯤ ꯊꯣꯛꯅ ꯈꯏꯗꯣꯛꯏ꯫

(C) ꯇꯔꯨꯛ ꯊꯣꯛꯅ ꯈꯏꯗꯣꯛꯏ꯫

(D) ꯅꯤꯄꯥꯟ ꯊꯣꯛꯅ ꯈꯏꯗꯣꯛꯏ꯫

Correct Answer: (C) ꯇꯔꯨꯛ ꯊꯣꯛꯅ ꯈꯏꯗꯣꯛꯏ꯫

Solution:

Concept:

- A diphthong is a vowel sound in which the tongue glides from one vowel to another inside one syllable.
- The stem asks: Manipuri diphthongs are divided into how many kinds?

Step 1: Recall the facts Manipuri has six diphthongs: ꯥꯏ, ꯥꯢ, ꯣꯏ, ꯨꯏ, ꯧ and ꯩ.

The word for six is ꯆꯨꯡꯗ.

Step 2: Check the options Option A says two (ꯀꯅꯤ), option B says four (ꯃꯥꯏ) and option D says eight (ꯑꯏꯒꯦꯟ). None of these is the number of Manipuri diphthongs.
Option C says six (ꯆꯨꯡꯗ). This is correct.

Step 3: Conclusion Manipuri diphthongs are of six kinds. This is option C.

Quick Tip to Solve: Count the diphthongs of Manipuri.

14. "ꯈꯩꯅꯥ''ꯆꯩꯅꯦꯠ ꯈꯩꯍꯦꯡ ꯈꯩꯖꯦꯠ ꯃꯑꯣꯡꯅꯤ ꯑꯣꯏꯅꯥ ꯑꯁꯤꯒꯨꯝ ꯑꯣꯏꯔꯤ: [1 mark]

(A) 'ꯈꯩꯅ' ꯑꯣꯏ॥

(B) 'ꯅꯦꯠ' ꯑꯣꯏ॥

(C) 'ꯑꯦꯡ'ꯑꯣꯏ॥

(D) ' ꯑꯣꯅ' ꯑꯣꯏ॥

Correct Answer: (D) ' ꯑꯣꯅ' ꯑꯣꯏ॥

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks which Manipuri diphthong occurs in the word ꯈꯩꯅꯦꯠ.

Step 1: Split the word Break the word into sounds: ꯈ + ꯩ + ꯅ + ꯦ + ꯠ.
The vowel sound in the middle glides from (a) to ꯩ (i). This glide is the diphthong ꯩ.

Step 2: Check the options Option A, ꯈꯩꯅ, is a whole syllable and not a diphthong. Option B, ꯅꯦꯠ, is also not a vowel glide.
Option C, ꯑꯦꯡ, is a diphthong, but it does not occur in ꯈꯩꯅꯦꯠ.
Option D, ꯑꯣꯅ, is the diphthong that occurs in the word.

Step 3: Conclusion The diphthong in ꯈꯩꯅꯦꯠ is ꯑꯣꯅ. This is option D.

Quick Tip to Solve: Look for two vowels pronounced together inside the word.

15. ꯃꯈꯥꯏ ꯑꯁꯤꯃꯁꯤ ꯃꯔꯤꯛꯇꯥ ꯇꯥꯏꯗ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡ ꯐꯣꯠ ꯗꯥꯡꯊꯣꯛꯄ ꯑꯁꯤ: [1 mark]

(A) ꯍꯧꯖꯥꯂ ꯑꯣꯏ॥

(B) ꯗꯥꯡꯊꯣ ꯑꯣꯏ॥

(C) ꯍꯃꯛꯂꯥ ꯑꯣꯏ॥

(D) ꯗꯥꯞꯄꯩ ꯑꯣꯏ॥

Correct Answer: (B) ꯗꯥꯡꯊꯣ ꯑꯣꯏ॥

Solution:

Concept:

- A consonant cluster is a group of two consonants joined in one syllable (written with the sign ্ between them).
- The stem asks which of the given words has a cluster at the beginning of the word.

Step 1: Check each option ꯍꯧꯖꯥꯂ: the cluster ꯖꯥ comes after the first syllable ꯍꯧ, so it is in the middle of the word.

ꯑꯁꯥꯏꯔꯦꯡ: the cluster ꯏꯔꯦꯡ comes after ꯑꯁ, so it is in the middle.
ꯃꯍꯧꯗꯤ: the cluster ꯍꯧꯗ comes after ꯃ, so it is in the middle.
ꯃꯐꯝ: the cluster ꯃꯐ is the first thing in the word. This is the cluster at the beginning.

Step 2: Conclusion The word with a cluster at its beginning is ꯃꯐꯝ. This is option B.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the word where the two joined consonants are the first letters.

16. "ꯖꯤ" ꯀꯥꯟ ꯑꯣꯏꯅꯥ ꯑꯣꯞ ꯑꯣꯏ: [1 mark]

(A) ꯃꯤꯑꯣꯏꯔꯤꯕ ꯑꯃꯁꯨ ꯂꯣꯟꯗꯥ ꯑꯃꯁꯨ ꯃꯤꯑꯣꯏꯔꯤꯕ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯅꯥ ꯂꯩꯍꯟꯗꯦ।

(B) ꯃꯤꯑꯣꯏꯔꯤꯕ ꯑꯃꯁꯨ ꯂꯣꯟꯗꯥ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯅꯥ ꯂꯩꯍꯟꯗꯦ।

(C) ꯂꯣꯟꯗꯁꯤ ꯀꯤꯤꯀꯤꯤ ꯑꯃꯁꯨ ꯃꯤꯑꯣꯏꯔꯤꯕ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯅꯥ ꯂꯩꯍꯟꯗꯦ।

(D) ꯃꯤꯑꯣꯏꯔꯤꯕ ꯀꯤꯤꯀꯤꯤ ꯑꯍꯥꯅ ꯂꯩꯍꯟꯗꯦ।

Correct Answer: (A) ꯃꯤꯑꯣꯏꯔꯤꯕ ꯑꯃꯁꯨ ꯂꯣꯟꯗꯥ ꯑꯃꯁꯨ ꯃꯤꯑꯣꯏꯔꯤꯕ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯅꯥ ꯂꯩꯍꯟꯗꯦ।

Solution:

Concept:

- A syllable is the smallest group of sounds spoken in one breath.
- The stem asks how the syllable ꯖꯤ is built.

Step 1: Split the syllable ꯖꯤ has three sounds: ꯖ (a consonant)꯭ (a vowel) and ꯤ (a final consonant). So its pattern is consonant + vowel + consonant (CVC).

Step 2: Check the options Option A says consonant, vowel nucleus and consonant. This is CVC and is correct.
Option B has only a consonant and a vowel (CV), so it leaves out the last consonant.
Option C has a vowel and then a consonant (VC), so it leaves out the first consonant.
Option D has two consonants and no vowel, which cannot be a syllable.

Step 3: Conclusion The syllable ꯖꯤ is made of a consonant, a vowel and a consonant. This is option A.

Quick Tip to Solve: Name each letter of ꯖꯤ as consonant or vowel.

17. ꯃꯇꯤꯏꯔꯦꯛꯄ ꯈꯨꯗꯤ ꯃꯇꯥ ꯃꯐꯝ ꯑꯣꯏꯕꯥ? [1 mark]

(A) ꯑꯣꯏꯒꯠ ꯆꯦ।

(B) ꯃꯁꯤ ꯆꯦ।

(C) ꯑꯅꯥꯈꯠ ꯆꯦ।।

(D) ꯑꯇꯤ ꯆꯦ।

Correct Answer: (D) ꯑꯇꯤ ꯆꯦ।

Solution:

Concept:

- A root (ꯈꯨꯗꯤ) is the base part of a word that carries its main meaning.
- The stem asks how many kinds of roots Manipuri has.

Step 1: Recall the facts Manipuri roots are of two kinds: free roots, which can stand alone as words,

and bound roots, which need an affix or another root.
The word for two is ꯑꯔꯤ.

Step 2: Check the options Options A (three, ꯑꯪꯥ), B (four, ꯍꯧꯔꯤ) and C (six, ꯆꯨꯝ) give wrong numbers.
Option D says two (ꯑꯔꯤ). This is correct.

Step 3: Conclusion Manipuri has two kinds of roots. This is option D.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think of free roots and bound roots.

18. "ꯆꯦꯛꯄꯥꯆꯦꯡꯍꯤ" ꯀꯔꯞꯇꯒꯤꯗ ꯁꯨꯐꯁꯤꯡ ꯍꯇꯒꯤꯐ ꯐꯥꯏ ꯂꯦꯞꯄꯎ? [1 mark]

(A) ꯍꯧꯔꯤ ꯂꯦꯞꯄ।

(B) ꯆꯨꯝ ꯂꯦꯞꯄ।

(C) ꯍꯩꯃ ꯂꯦꯞꯄ

(D) ꯇꯥꯏꯅꯦꯟ ꯂꯦꯞꯄ।

Correct Answer: (A) ꯍꯧꯔꯤ ꯂꯦꯞꯄ।

Solution:

Concept:

- A suffix (ꯁꯨꯐꯁꯤꯡ) is a part added after the root.
- The stem asks how many suffixes the word ꯆꯦꯛꯄꯥꯆꯦꯡꯍꯤ has.

Step 1: Split the word Take out the root first. Here the root is ꯆꯦ.
Everything that follows the root is a suffix. Count the separate suffix parts one by one.

Step 2: Use the marking scheme The marking scheme gives four (ꯍꯧꯔꯤ), which is option A.
Options B (six), C (five) and D (eight) give other numbers.

Step 3: Conclusion The word has four suffixes. This is option A.

Quick Tip to Solve: Separate the root ꯆꯦ and count what follows it.

19. "ꯍꯤꯡꯒꯤ" ꯀꯔꯞ ꯑꯣꯏ ꯑꯔꯤꯗ ꯀꯧꯗ: [1 mark]

(A) ꯑꯪꯥ ꯂꯦꯞꯄ।

(B) ꯑꯔꯤ ꯂꯦꯞꯄ।

(C) ꯑꯍ ꯂꯦꯞꯄ।

(D) ꯍꯧꯔꯤ ꯂꯦꯞꯄ।

Correct Answer: (C) ꯑꯍ ꯂꯦꯞꯄ।

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks how many roots the word ꯍꯤꯡꯒꯤ has.

Step 1: Split the word ꯍꯤꯡꯒꯤ = ꯍꯤ + ꯡꯒꯤ.
ꯍꯤ means person and is the root. ꯡꯒꯤ is the genitive suffix (of).

Step 2: Count There is only one root (ꯍꯤ). ꯡꯒꯤ is a suffix, not a root.

So the word has one root. One is ꯑꯁ, and the option that says this is C.

Step 3: Check the other options Option A says three, option B says two and option D says four. A word that has just a root and one suffix cannot have so many roots.

Step 4: Conclusion The word ꯁꯤꯃꯤ has one root. This is option C.

Quick Tip to Solve: Take off the suffix ꯃꯤ and see what remains.

20. ꯁꯥꯏꯃꯤ ꯑꯍꯤꯅꯃꯤ ꯀꯥꯡꯅꯁ ꯍꯧꯗꯣꯛꯄꯤ ꯑꯆꯨꯝꯁ ꯑꯣꯏꯅꯃꯤ? [1 mark]

(A) ꯁꯤꯄꯤꯖꯥꯡꯤꯅ ꯀꯣꯍ ꯁꯥꯟꯅ ꯁꯥꯡꯤ ꯃꯥꯏꯊꯤꯕ ꯌꯥꯏꯜꯥꯏꯔꯤ ॥

(B) ꯁꯤꯄꯤꯖꯥꯡꯤꯅ ꯀꯣꯍ ꯁꯥꯟꯅ ꯁꯤꯀ ꯃꯥꯏꯊꯤꯕ ꯌꯥꯏꯜꯥꯏꯔꯤ॥

(C) ꯁꯤꯄꯤꯖꯥꯡꯤꯅ ꯀꯣꯍ ꯁꯥꯟꯅ ꯇꯨꯡꯗꯥ ꯃꯥꯏꯊꯤꯕ ꯌꯥꯏꯜꯥꯏꯔꯤ॥

(D) ꯁꯤꯄꯤꯖꯥꯡꯤꯅ ꯀꯣꯍ ꯁꯥꯟꯅ ꯎꯒꯥꯔꯤ ꯃꯥꯏꯊꯤꯕ ꯌꯥꯏꯜꯥꯏꯔꯤ॥

Correct Answer: (D) ꯁꯤꯄꯤꯖꯥꯡꯤꯅ ꯀꯣꯍ ꯁꯥꯟꯅ ꯎꯒꯥꯔꯤ ꯃꯥꯏꯊꯤꯕ ꯌꯥꯏꯜꯥꯏꯔꯤ॥

Solution:

Concept:

- Case is the relation a noun or pronoun has with the other words of the sentence, shown by a suffix.
- The stem asks which statement is correct about the kinds of case in Manipuri.

Step 1: Recall the facts According to the prescribed grammar, case in Manipuri is divided into eight kinds.
Eight in Manipuri is ꯎꯒꯥꯔꯤ.

Step 2: Check the options Options A (four), B (five) and C (six) give wrong numbers.
Option D says eight (ꯎꯒꯥꯔꯤ). This is correct.

Step 3: Conclusion Case in Manipuri is of eight kinds. This is option D.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the number of cases given in the textbook.

21. ꯑꯆꯧꯕꯥꯅꯃꯤ ꯑꯣꯏꯁꯥꯑꯣ ꯑꯩꯈꯣꯌ ꯄꯣꯛꯅꯥ ꯂꯩꯕꯥꯛ ꯌꯥꯕꯥ ꯑꯁꯤ ꯑꯁꯦꯡ ꯑꯃꯁꯤꯡ ꯑꯃꯠꯇ ꯑꯣꯏꯔꯕꯗꯤ ꯑꯁꯤꯒꯤ ꯃꯇꯝ ꯑꯣꯏꯅꯥ ꯍꯥꯌꯖꯔꯤ꯫ [1 mark]

(A) ꯃꯣꯔꯐꯤꯝ ꯍꯪꯏ॥

(B) ꯑꯣꯄꯤꯝ ꯍꯪꯏ॥

(C) ꯃꯣꯔꯑꯣꯇꯣꯄꯤ ꯍꯪꯏ॥

(D) ꯑꯣꯄꯣꯇꯣꯄꯤ ꯍꯪꯏ॥

Correct Answer: (A) ꯃꯣꯔꯐꯤꯝ ꯍꯪꯏ॥

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks for the name of the smallest meaningful part of a word or a sentence that cannot be divided further.

Step 1: Recall the terms A morpheme (ꯃꯣꯔꯐꯤꯝ) is the smallest meaningful unit of a language.
A phoneme (ꯑꯣꯄꯤꯝ) is the smallest unit of sound.

Morphology (ꯃꯣꯔꯐꯣꯂꯣꯖꯤ) is the study of word structure.
Phonology (ꯐꯣꯅꯣꯂꯣꯖꯤ) is the study of sounds.

Step 2: Pick The stem speaks of a meaningful unit, so it is a morpheme. This is option A.
Options B, C and D name a sound unit and two fields of study.

Step 3: Conclusion The smallest meaningful unit is called a morpheme. This is option A.

Quick Tip to Solve: The answer is the unit that carries meaning.

22. ꯑꯣꯛꯁꯤꯒꯤ ꯛꯁꯟꯇꯛꯄꯤ ꯁꯦꯡꯁꯁꯤꯒꯤ; [1 mark]

(A) - ꯅ ꯑꯦꯡꯕꯤ ꯃꯈꯥꯗꯥ ꯂꯩꯕꯥ꯫

(B) - ꯑ ꯑꯦꯡꯕꯤ ꯃꯈꯥꯗꯥ ꯂꯩꯕꯥ꯫

(C) - ꯁꯤ ꯑꯦꯡꯕꯤ ꯃꯈꯥꯗꯥ ꯂꯩꯕꯥ꯫

(D) - ꯁꯤ , - ꯅ ꯑꯦꯡꯕꯤ ꯃꯈꯥꯗꯥ ꯂꯩꯕꯥ꯫

Correct Answer: (D) - ꯁꯤ , - ꯅ ꯑꯦꯡꯕꯤ ꯃꯈꯥꯗꯥ ꯂꯩꯕꯥ꯫

Solution:

Concept:

- The locative case shows the place where something is or happens (in, at, on).
- The stem asks which suffixes mark the locative case.

Step 1: Recall the facts Manipuri marks the locative case with the suffixes -ꯅ and -ꯁꯤ.
Examples from the paper itself: ꯁꯨꯃ ꯑꯍꯤꯅ (in this house) and ꯆꯦꯖꯃꯁꯤ (in the land).

Step 2: Check the options Option A has only -ꯅ and option C has only -ꯁꯤ. Each gives half of the answer.
Option B has -ꯑ, which is not a locative suffix.
Option D has both -ꯁꯤ and -ꯅ. This is the complete answer.

Step 3: Conclusion The locative suffixes are -ꯁꯤ and -ꯅ. This is option D.

Quick Tip to Solve: Make two sentences with 'in the house' and 'in the land'.

23. ꯚꯦꯁꯅ ꯄꯨꯋꯍ ꯛꯂꯚꯐꯨꯡ ꯛꯄꯧꯒꯤ? ꯁꯤꯝꯅ ꯑꯃ ꯂꯥꯏꯁ꯫ [2 marks]

Solution:

Step 1: Define it (1 mark) The question asks what a bound root is. A root is the base of a word.
A bound root cannot be used alone as a word. It must take an affix or join another root.

Step 2: Give an example (1 mark) The marking scheme gives ꯏꯍ and ꯛꯍ as examples. They need an affix, such as ꯏꯍꯑ, before they work as words.

Step 3: Conclusion A bound root is a root that cannot be used by itself as a word without the help of other roots or affixes.
Example: ꯏꯍ, ꯛꯍ and similar roots.

Quick Tip to Solve: Compare a bound root with a free root.

24. ਟਾਦਾਂਸ਼ਿਗ ਘਾਮ ਘਲੇਨਲ ਘੌਠਘਾ? ਪ੍ਰਸਸ ਘਸ ਸਾਰਿਧ॥ [2 marks]

Solution:

Step 1: Define it (1 mark) The genitive case shows ownership or belonging. It answers the question 'whose?'.
The marking scheme says that the case of a noun or pronoun that shows the owner of a thing is the genitive case.

Step 2: Give an example (1 mark) Example: ਜਦਾ ਜੇਗਾ ਸਾਟੈਲੇਟਾ.
The word ਜੇਗਾ has the suffix ਗਾ and shows that the money belongs to him or her.

Step 3: Conclusion The case of a noun or pronoun that shows the owner of something is called the genitive case.
Example: ਜਦਾ ਜੇਗਾ ਸਾਟੈਲੇਟਾ (This is his or her money).

Quick Tip to Solve: The genitive case answers the question 'whose?'.

25. ਯੇਢਟਠ ਯੇਨੌਸਾਫ਼ਾਘ ਘਲੇਨਲ ਘੌਠਘਾ? ਪ੍ਰਸਸ ਘਸ ਸਾਰਿਧ॥ [2 marks]

Solution:

Step 1: Define it (1 mark) The marking scheme says that a sentence that has one main clause (ਜਟਾਘ ਨਾਸਠ ਘਣਟੇਟ) and one or more dependent clauses (ਜਨੇ ਸਾਏਢਠ ਘਣਟੇਟ) is the type called ਯੇਢਟਠ ਯੇਨੌਸਾਫ਼ਾਘ.
In English this is a complex sentence.

Step 2: Give an example (1 mark) Example from the marking scheme: ਏਟ ਫ਼ਟਸਾ ਨੇਨਠ ਜਣਸਲ ਘੋ ਟੇਘਘਾ.
The part ਏਟ ਫ਼ਟਸਾ ਨੇਨਠ ਜਣਸਲ depends on the main part ਘੋ ਟੇਘਘਾ.

Step 3: Conclusion A sentence that has one main clause and one or more dependent clauses is called a complex sentence (ਯੇਢਟਠ ਯੇਨੌਸਾਫ਼ਾਘ).
Example: ਏਟ ਫ਼ਟਸਾ ਨੇਨਠ ਜਣਸਲ ਘੋ ਟੇਘਘਾ (I came to the place you mentioned).

Quick Tip to Solve: Look for a main clause with a clause that depends on it.

26. ਦਫ਼ਾ ਸਾਫ਼ਾਯਾਲਢ ਘਲੇਨਲ ਘੌਠਘਾ? ਪ੍ਰਸਸ ਘਸ ਸਾਰਿਧ॥ [2 marks]

Solution:

Step 1: Define it (1 mark) Free variation is the use of two different phonemes in the same word with no change of meaning.
The speaker may choose either one.

Step 2: Give an example (1 mark) Example: ਟੌਸਾਟੇਘ and ਟੌਠੇਘ both mean the same thing. The sounds ਸਾ and ਠ replace each other here, so ਸਾ ~ ਠ is a free variation.

Step 3: Conclusion When two different phonemes can be used in place of each other in the same word without any change in meaning, they are called free variation (free variants).
Example: ਸਾ ~ ਠ (ਟੌਸਾਟੇਘ ~ ਟੌਠੇਘ).

Quick Tip to Solve: Change one sound of a word. If the meaning does not change, it is free variation.

27. ꯑꯣꯏꯕ ꯃꯌꯦꯛ ꯑꯇ꯭ꯔꯝꯕꯤ ꯑꯍꯥꯟꯕ ꯑꯣꯖꯤꯡ? ꯈꯨꯗꯝ ꯑꯃ ꯄꯤꯌꯨ॥ [2 marks]

Solution:

Step 1: Define it (1 mark) A consonant cluster is a group of consonants that come together one after another inside a syllable, with no vowel between them.

Step 2: Give an example (1 mark) Example from the marking scheme: ꯇ꯭ꯔ in the word ꯄꯦꯇ꯭ꯔꯣꯜ.
Here ꯇ and ꯔ are joined by the sign ꯭ and are spoken together.

Step 3: Conclusion When two or more consonants occur together in sequence inside a syllable, the group is called a consonant cluster.
Example: ꯇ꯭ꯔ in ꯄꯦꯇ꯭ꯔꯣꯜ.

Quick Tip to Solve: Look for two consonants joined by ꯭ in a word.

Section D: Prose (10 marks)

10 marks.

28(a). ꯃꯈꯥꯒꯤ ꯋꯥꯍꯩ ꯑꯃꯗꯤ ꯑꯃꯒꯤ ꯃꯇꯥꯡꯗ ꯂꯤꯛꯂꯥꯏꯕ ꯍꯥꯏꯕ:
a) "ꯑꯣꯏꯗꯤ ꯃꯤꯑꯣꯏꯕꯅ ꯃꯁꯥꯒꯤ ꯃꯥꯏꯌꯥꯛ ꯁꯦꯡꯅ ꯇꯧꯕ ꯃꯇꯝꯗ ꯑꯇꯣꯞꯄꯒꯤ ꯃꯥꯏꯊꯣꯡ ꯌꯦꯡꯗꯅ ꯊꯕꯛ ꯇꯧꯔꯤꯕꯅꯤ॥" [5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks you to choose one extract and write its reference to the context: the name of the piece, the name of its writer, and the meaning with the context. The marking scheme gives 1 mark for the name of the story, 1 mark for the writer and 3 marks for the meaning with context.
- This extract is a line from a prose story.

Step 1: Name the story and the writer (1 + 1 marks) Name of the story: ꯍꯤꯁ ꯑꯔꯤ ꯆꯅꯅꯤꯡꯃꯡ°
(as given in the marking scheme).
Writer: ꯈ꯭ꯋꯥꯏꯔꯛꯄꯝ ꯆꯥꯎꯕ ꯁꯤꯡꯍ (Khwairakpam Chaoba Singh).

Step 2: Give the meaning and context (3 marks) The marking scheme explains the line in these words:
ꯑꯣꯏꯗꯤ ꯑꯣꯏꯔꯤꯕ ꯃꯤꯑꯣꯏ ꯑꯇꯣꯞꯄ ꯃꯈꯥ ꯑꯅꯤꯁꯨꯕꯗ ꯁꯨꯞꯅꯅꯥ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡ ꯁꯦꯡꯅꯥ ꯊꯕꯛ ꯇꯧꯒꯗꯕꯅꯤ.
In English (approximate): the line speaks about carrying out a task openly, without minding the face or opinion of other people, and putting effort into it.
Write the context in your own words: say who speaks the line, to whom and in which part of the story it comes, and then explain the meaning in two or three sentences.

Step 3: Conclusion Story: ꯍꯤꯁ ꯑꯔꯤ ꯆꯅꯅꯤꯡꯃꯡ°. Writer: ꯈ꯭ꯋꯥꯏꯔꯛꯄꯝ ꯆꯥꯎꯕ ꯁꯤꯡꯍ. The line is explained as shown in step 3.

Quick Tip to Solve: Name the story, then the writer, then explain the line in the story's context.

OR

28(b). ꯃꯈꯥꯒꯤ ꯄꯅꯇꯥꯛ ꯈꯔꯤ ꯈꯍꯥꯝ ꯄꯥꯃꯔꯨꯅ ꯂꯦꯉꯥꯃꯅ ꯁꯨꯒ:

b) ꯑꯔꯤ ꯄꯣꯛꯅꯤ ꯂꯥꯌꯤꯈꯠ ꯂꯔꯤꯛꯥꯕꯤꯗꯅ ꯆꯩꯇꯗꯕꯤꯍꯔꯦ, ꯅꯍꯥꯁ ꯇꯩꯍꯥꯍꯥ ꯃꯩꯅ ꯂꯦꯈꯇꯈꯕ ꯁꯔꯂꯤꯝ ꯃꯍ꯭ꯂ ꯈꯌꯤꯅ ꯂꯣꯠ ꯈꯍꯩ ꯐꯅꯍꯗꯕ ꯖꯈꯍꯔꯕꯂ ꯑꯩꯅꯅꯕ ꯈꯄꯈ ꯁꯅ ꯁꯂꯤꯃꯄꯅꯤ ꯁꯁꯕꯤꯂꯑꯥ॥ [5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks you to choose one extract and write its reference to the context: the name of the piece, the name of its writer, and the meaning with the context. The marking scheme gives 1 mark for the name of the drama, 1 mark for the writer and 3 marks for the meaning with context.
- This extract is a speech taken from a drama.

Step 1: Name the drama and the writer (1 + 1 marks) Name of the drama (as given in the marking scheme): ꯕꯤꯔ ꯇꯤꯀꯦꯟꯗ꯭ꯔꯖꯤꯠ ꯏꯕ.
Writer: ꯃꯩꯇ꯭ꯔꯝ ꯕꯤꯔ ꯁꯤꯡꯍ (Meitram Bir Singh).

Step 2: Give the meaning and context (3 marks) The marking scheme explains the extract in these words: ꯇꯤꯀꯦꯟꯗ꯭ꯔꯖꯤꯠꯅ ꯁꯨꯕꯦꯗꯥꯔ ꯈꯦꯂꯦꯟꯗ꯭ꯔꯒ ꯇꯥꯁꯅꯅ ꯃꯩꯛꯔꯦꯇꯛꯤ ꯕꯗꯅꯤ ꯃꯥꯁꯅ ꯇꯦꯝꯇꯈꯣꯁꯛꯤ ꯈꯄꯈꯅ ꯃꯩꯄ ꯍꯅꯨ ꯃꯤꯁꯥꯏꯃꯥꯏꯛꯤ ꯈꯏꯈꯅ ꯈꯥꯃꯑꯤ ꯅꯤꯝꯇꯔꯤꯕ ꯆꯦꯔꯝꯂꯤꯝ ꯃꯍ꯭ꯂ ꯂꯤꯗꯅꯕꯛꯤ ꯈꯄꯝꯅꯤ.
In English (approximate): the speech is about Tikendrajit telling Subedar Khelendra and others, while he was held by the British, the plans that were in his mind.
Write the context in your own words and then explain what the speaker means in two or three sentences.

Step 3: Conclusion Drama: ꯕꯤꯔ ꯇꯤꯀꯦꯟꯗ꯭ꯔꯖꯤꯠ ꯏꯕ. Writer: ꯃꯩꯇ꯭ꯔꯝ ꯕꯤꯔ ꯁꯤꯡꯍ. The speech is explained as shown in step 3.

Quick Tip to Solve: Name the drama, then the writer, then explain the speech in the play's context.

29(a). ꯃꯥꯏꯈꯕ ꯃꯅꯤꯍꯃ ꯄꯅꯇꯥꯛ ꯁꯨ॥
ꯍꯥꯝꯅꯝ ꯍꯥꯛꯁꯕꯤꯛꯤ ꯁꯔꯤꯅꯛꯤ ꯑꯔꯤ ꯥꯏꯂ꯭ꯄꯃ ꯏꯕꯛꯦ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks what message (ꯥꯏꯂ꯭ꯄꯃ) we get from the story ꯍꯥꯝꯅꯝ ꯍꯥꯛꯁꯕꯤ.
- The marking scheme gives 2 marks.

Step 1: Use the marking scheme The marking scheme says: ꯄꯁꯕ ꯈꯥꯏꯨ ꯈꯍꯃꯑꯤ ꯈꯏꯈꯅ ꯇꯇꯂꯔꯕꯅꯤ ꯈꯂꯛꯤ ꯈꯍ ꯂꯥꯁꯅꯅ ꯏꯁ. ꯈꯤꯃꯥꯁꯕꯅ ꯃꯂꯈꯕ ꯇꯈꯕꯤꯅ ꯍꯠꯑꯅꯕꯅꯤ ꯍꯁꯕꯛꯤ ꯥꯏꯂ꯭ꯄꯃ ꯁꯔꯤ ꯃꯂꯤꯅꯛꯤ ꯏꯁ.
In English (approximate): the Lord of the universe gives everyone the result of his or her deeds without fail. The message of the story is that a human being should walk on the right path.

Step 2: Write the answer Write two sentences: one giving the message that deeds bring their results, and one saying that a person must follow the right path.

Step 3: Conclusion The story gives the message that a person must walk the right path, because the result of one's deeds is surely received.

Quick Tip to Solve: State the lesson of the story in two sentences.

29(b). "ꯃꯇꯃꯇ ꯃꯁꯤꯅ ꯑꯣꯏꯔꯤꯟ ꯅꯥꯏꯁꯤꯡꯗ ꯁꯤꯡꯅ ꯑꯃꯥꯏꯖꯥ ꯀꯣꯛꯇꯥ ꯂꯩꯔꯥ ꯂꯥꯏꯁꯤꯡꯒꯤ ꯃꯍꯩꯁꯤꯡ ꯍꯧꯔꯦ꯫" ꯑꯇꯣꯞꯄꯒꯤ ꯃꯇꯧ ꯃꯇꯥꯏ ꯃꯊꯛꯇ ꯁꯥꯏꯗꯨꯅ ꯂꯥꯏꯁꯤꯡꯅ ꯀꯔꯝꯅꯥ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem quotes a line and asks: who said these words, to whom, and about what.
- The marking scheme gives 2 marks.

Step 1: Use the marking scheme The marking scheme says that these words were said by ꯏꯕꯦꯝꯁꯥꯅꯥ (Ebemsana) to ꯃꯤꯡꯔꯥꯂꯥꯂ (Mishralal): ꯑꯇꯣꯞ ꯑꯃꯒꯤ ꯏꯕꯦꯝꯁꯥꯅꯥꯇ ꯃꯤꯡꯔꯥꯂꯥꯂꯗ ꯂꯥꯏꯁꯤꯡ ꯁꯥꯏꯑꯣꯏꯔꯤ.
The marking scheme then gives the context: the words were said at the feast on the Laishram side, where Mishralal also took part and where Ithamcha came and spoke (details are in the MS: ꯈꯥꯏꯃꯤꯡꯊꯤꯒꯤ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡꯇꯥ ꯑꯁꯥ ꯁꯤꯔꯤꯕꯗ ꯃꯤꯡꯔꯥꯂꯥꯂꯅꯥ ꯄꯨꯁꯥꯡꯗꯨ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡꯊꯤꯔꯤ).

Step 2: Write the answer Speaker: Ebemsana. Listener: Mishralal. Context: the incident at the feast, as the marking scheme tells.

Step 3: Conclusion Ebemsana said these words to Mishralal, in the context of the incident at the feast mentioned in the marking scheme.

Quick Tip to Solve: Name the speaker, the listener and the occasion.

29(c). 'ꯍꯤꯕ ꯃꯄꯨꯒꯤ ꯈꯣꯏꯁꯤꯊꯤꯕꯤꯗꯒꯤ ꯑꯁꯤꯕꯒꯤ ꯍꯥꯟꯅꯥ ꯃꯄꯨꯒꯤꯗꯒꯤ ꯈꯣꯉꯊꯥꯡ ꯂꯩꯕꯥ ꯑꯣꯏꯔꯤ' ꯃꯄꯨꯒꯤꯗꯒꯤ ꯈꯣꯉꯊꯥꯡ ꯂꯩꯕꯥ ꯀꯔꯝꯅꯥ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem quotes the saying 'ꯍꯤꯕ ꯃꯄꯨꯒꯤ ꯈꯣꯏꯁꯤꯊꯤꯕꯤꯗꯒꯤ ꯑꯁꯤꯕꯒꯤ ꯍꯥꯟꯅꯥ' (worrying about what people will say is bad) and asks why it is called bad.
- The marking scheme gives 2 marks.

Step 1: Use the marking scheme The marking scheme says: ꯍꯤꯕ ꯃꯄꯨꯒꯤ ꯈꯣꯏꯁꯤꯊꯤꯕꯤꯗꯒꯤ ꯑꯁꯤꯕꯒꯤꯗꯒꯤ ꯑꯩꯈꯣꯌꯅꯥ ꯊꯣꯀꯈꯤꯕꯥ ꯑꯁꯤꯕ ꯀꯅꯥ ꯑꯁꯤꯕ ꯍꯥꯟꯅꯥ ꯃꯊꯛꯇꯥ ꯂꯩꯕꯥ ꯃꯤꯡꯔꯥꯂꯥꯂꯒꯤ ꯁꯦꯃꯖꯤꯟ ꯑꯣꯏꯔꯤꯕꯥ. ꯃꯔꯝꯑꯣꯏꯕ ꯍꯣꯠꯅꯕꯥ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡꯒꯤ ꯃꯇꯥꯏꯗꯥ ꯑꯁꯤꯕ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡꯒꯤ ꯃꯊꯛꯇꯥ ꯂꯩꯕꯥ ꯃꯍꯩꯁꯤꯡꯒꯤ ꯍꯧꯔꯦ ꯑꯣꯏꯔꯤ.
In English (approximate): the fear of 'what will people say' makes us give up a good deed that we had decided to do. Very often it becomes a block on the road of progress.

Step 2: Write the answer Say that the fear of other people's opinion stops us from doing good work and blocks our progress. That is why the saying calls this habit bad.

Step 3: Conclusion It is bad because the fear of what people will say stops us from good deeds and blocks our progress.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think of what happens to a good plan when we fear other people's opinion.

30(a). ਯੇਸ਼ਾਦ ਮਂਙਦ ਸਾਕੈਲ੍ਹਸ਼ਾਸ ਸਾਰਿਸ਼॥
ਘਕੈਸਾਰਿ ਨ੍ਹਘਸ਼ਾਦ ਪ੍ਹਠਿਕੈਕ ਮਂਟਂਙਲ੍ਹਕ੍ਹਾਦ ਮਂਘਂਙਙਲ੍ਹਕ੍ਹਾਰਿਖਸ਼ਾ ਏਠ ਟੇਸਾਮਿਠਸਂ? [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks on whose order Subedar Khelendra went to Tikendrajit.
- The answer is a one-line fact (1 mark).

Step 1: Use the marking scheme The marking scheme says: ਘੀਂਲ੍ਹਾਟ ਸਾਗਾਙਙਸ਼ਾਙਖਘਾਰਿ ਨ੍ਹਘਸ਼ਾਦ ਸ਼ਨ੍ਹਸ਼ਸ ਨਙਦ ਪ੍ਹਠਿਕੈਕ ਮਂਟਂਙਲ੍ਹਕ੍ਹਾਦ ਮਂਘਂਙਙਲ੍ਹਕ੍ਹਾਰਿਖਸ਼ਾ ਏਠ ਟੇਸਾਮਿਠਰਾਂ.
In English: Subedar Khelendra came to Tikendrajit on the order of the British Government.

Step 2: Conclusion He came on the order of the British Government.

Quick Tip to Solve: Name the authority that gave the order.

Section D: Poetry (10 marks)

10 marks.

31(a). ਘਸ਼ਸਾਸ ਸਙਟਾਸ ਸ਼ਕ੍ਹਾਸ ਸ਼ਸ਼ੈਸ਼ ਕੈਸਾਨ੍ਹਾਦ ਙਙਕ੍ਹੈਸਾਦ ਨਸ਼:
a) ਟੈਨਟਾਸ ਘਟਾਙ ਸ਼ਕ੍ਹਾਨਟ ਟੁੰਦਸ ਘਸਾਙ ਯੈਸ਼ੈਸਾਨ੍ਹਾਦ
ਨ੍ਹਸ਼ਸਕ੍ਹਠ ਸ਼ੈਨਨ੍ਹਸ਼ਠ ਨੈਸ਼ੈਸਾਨ੍ਹਾਦ ਸਙਸਟਸਟਾ॥
ਘਕ੍ਹਾਙਨਙਠ ਏਨ੍ਹਾਦ ਸਙਖਙਸੈਟਦ ਘਘੈਙਙਦਸਟਾ
ਯੈਨਠੰਸਕੈਙਦਾਸਾ ਸ਼ਸ਼ਾਦ ਸ਼ਟੈਨਸਙਠ ਯੁੰਟੈਙਦਸਟਾ॥ [5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks you to write the reference to the context of a poem extract: the name of the poem, the poet and the meaning with the context.
- The marking scheme gives 1 + 1 + 3 = 5 marks.

Step 1: Name the poem and the poet (1 + 1 marks) Poem: ਘਸ਼ਸੈਸਾਸ਼ ਸ਼ਸ਼ਾਙਸਾ ਨ੍ਹਙਾਦ ਟੇਦਾਰਿਸ.
Poet: ਟੈਨ੍ਹਕਾਟਿਟੇ ਏਟੈ (Nauriya Phulo).

Step 2: Give the meaning and context (3 marks) The marking scheme explains the lines in these words: ਯੈਨਠੰ ਸ਼ਸ਼ਾਙਸਾ ਘਪ੍ਹਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਙ ਸ਼ਙਾਸਾ ਸ਼ਸ਼ਾਙਘਙਾਸ ਯੁੰਟਕਾਠਲ ਯਙਠੰ ਯੈਸ਼ਙਘਟਸਟਾ॥ ਘਕਾਙਸ਼ਙਠ ਏਟਕਾਠਲ ਸ਼ਟੈਨਠ ਯੈਨਠੰਸਕੈਙਦਾਸਾ ਸ਼ਸ਼ਾਙਟ ਯੁੰਟੈਙਦਸਟਾਸਾ ਸ਼ਨ੍ਹਙਾਦਾਟਾ.
In English (approximate): the lines tell how, on learning the hidden qualities of the Lord of the universe, the person gave thanks sincerely, and how on finding Arepa the Lord of Taibangpan blessed Manai.
Write the context in your own words and explain the meaning in two or three sentences.

Step 3: Conclusion Poem: ਘਸ਼ਸੈਸਾਸ਼ ਸ਼ਸ਼ਾਙਸਾ ਨ੍ਹਙਾਦ ਟੇਦਾਰਿਸ. Poet: ਟੈਨ੍ਹਕਾਟਿਟੇ ਏਟੈ. Meaning with context as in step 3.

Quick Tip to Solve: Name the poem, the poet and explain the lines in context.

OR

31(b). ꯃꯈꯥꯗꯥ ꯄꯤꯔꯤꯕꯥ ꯁꯩꯔꯦꯡ ꯁꯔꯨꯛ ꯑꯁꯤꯒꯤ ꯔꯦꯐꯔꯦꯟꯁ ꯇꯧꯕꯤꯌꯨ:
b) ꯑꯩꯒꯤ ꯈꯨꯡꯒꯥꯡꯒꯤ ꯅꯤꯡꯊꯧꯖꯥ ꯂꯩꯔꯦꯡ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡ ꯂꯥꯏꯔꯦꯛ ꯃꯤꯇꯩ
ꯒꯤꯂꯥꯏ ꯑꯣꯏꯕꯥ ꯂꯥꯏꯅꯤꯡ ꯁꯩꯔꯦꯡ
ꯃꯔꯨꯞ ꯂꯃꯍꯥꯛ ꯃꯔꯨꯞ ꯑꯣꯏꯕ
ꯑꯩꯒꯤ ꯌꯨꯝꯂꯩꯕ ꯂꯥꯏꯅꯤꯡ ꯁꯩꯅꯕꯥ !

[5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks you to write the reference to the context of a poem extract: the name of the poem, the poet and the meaning with the context.
- The marking scheme gives 1 + 1 + 3 = 5 marks.

Step 1: Name the poem and the poet (1 + 1 marks) Poem: ꯑꯩꯒꯤ ꯈꯨꯡꯒꯥꯡ (My village; the marking scheme prints the label ꯁꯩꯔꯦꯡꯒꯤ before it).
Poet: ꯂꯥꯏꯁ꯭ꯔꯝ ꯁꯃꯔꯦꯟꯗ꯭ꯔ ꯁꯤꯡꯍ (Laishram Samarendra Singh).

Step 2: Give the meaning and context (3 marks) The marking scheme explains the lines in these words: ꯃꯔꯨꯞ ꯂꯣꯏꯕ ꯑꯁꯤꯅꯥ ꯂꯣꯌꯅꯅꯥ ꯈꯨꯡꯒꯥꯡ ꯑꯣꯏꯕꯁꯤꯡꯒꯤ ꯂꯃꯍꯥꯛ-ꯂꯣꯟꯕ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡ ꯅꯨꯄꯥꯁꯤꯡꯒꯤ ꯄꯨꯔꯨꯝ ꯇꯧꯕꯤꯕ ꯂꯣꯌꯅꯕ ꯁꯤꯡꯕꯥꯒꯤ ꯂꯣꯟꯕꯅꯤ.
In English (approximate): in these lines the poet shows the ways and nature of the young men of his village and the picture that stays in the mind.
Write the context in your own words and explain the meaning in two or three sentences.

Step 3: Conclusion Poem: ꯑꯩꯒꯤ ꯈꯨꯡꯒꯥꯡ. Poet: ꯂꯥꯏꯁ꯭ꯔꯝ ꯁꯃꯔꯦꯟꯗ꯭ꯔ ꯁꯤꯡꯍ. Meaning with context as in step 3.

Quick Tip to Solve: Name the poem, the poet and explain the lines in context.

32(a). ꯑꯥꯏꯝꯕ ꯃꯈꯥꯗꯥ ꯄꯤꯔꯤꯕꯥ ꯋꯥꯍꯪ ॥
a) ꯂꯩꯃꯔꯣꯏꯒꯤ ꯃꯔꯨ ꯁꯦꯡꯕ ꯃꯤꯑꯣꯏ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡ ꯄꯥꯎꯒꯤ ꯂꯩꯅꯥ ꯄꯥꯎꯈꯨꯝꯗꯥ ꯃꯔꯨꯞ ꯃꯔꯤꯃꯨ ꯈꯪꯍꯟꯕꯤꯔꯤꯕꯒꯦ? [3 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks what the poet shows through the two phrases ꯂꯩꯃꯔꯣꯏꯒꯤ ꯃꯔꯨ ꯁꯦꯡꯕ ꯃꯤꯑꯣꯏ and ꯄꯥꯎꯒꯤ ꯂꯩꯅꯥ.
- The marking scheme gives 3 marks.

Step 1: Read the marking scheme for the first phrase The marking scheme says: ꯂꯩꯃꯔꯣꯏꯒꯤ ꯃꯔꯨ ꯁꯦꯡꯕ ꯃꯤꯑꯣꯏ ꯄꯥꯎꯕꯤꯕ ꯃꯆꯥ ꯃꯁꯤꯡ ꯂꯣꯟꯕ ꯄꯨꯔꯨꯝꯕ ꯁꯃꯂꯕꯁꯤꯡꯒꯤ ꯃꯅꯥꯎꯕꯥ ꯈꯪꯍꯟꯕꯤꯔꯤꯕꯅꯤ.
In English (approximate): this phrase points to a kind of people in society who go about everywhere in the way the MS describes.

Step 2: Read the marking scheme for the second phrase The marking scheme says: ꯄꯥꯎꯒꯤ ꯂꯩꯅꯥ ꯄꯥꯎꯔꯣꯏ ꯁꯃꯂꯕ ꯁꯦꯃꯖꯤꯟꯕ ꯄꯥꯎꯈꯨꯝꯁꯤꯡꯁꯤ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡ ꯄꯥꯅꯔꯣꯏ ꯃꯤꯄꯥꯏꯕ ꯑꯣꯏꯅꯥ ꯈꯪꯍꯟꯕꯅꯤ.
In English (approximate): the 'magic of words' means words that are decorated and carefully spoken, which have an effect on the people, as the MS explains.

Step 3: Write the answer Write one or two sentences on each phrase, using the marking scheme points.

Step 4: Conclusion The first phrase shows a kind of person in society and the second shows the power of well-decorated words, as explained in the marking scheme.

Quick Tip to Solve: Explain each phrase in one or two sentences, using the poem's context.

OR

32(b). ਘਗਰੇਸ਼ਠ ਘਜ਼ਸਘਾ ਸ਼ਰਣਾਂ ਨਯ਼॥

b) "ਲੇਠਾ" ਨੇਨਠ ਯੌਫ਼ਾਅਲ ਘਗਠਾਦ 'ਘਸ਼ੇਨਗਾਯਾ ਲ਼ਫ਼ੇਜ਼' ਨੇਨਠਯਾਂਦ ਘਫ਼ਾਇ਼ ਸੰਨਦਫ਼ਾਂ? [3 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks what the poet means by 'ਘਸ਼ੇਨਗਾਯਾ ਲ਼ਫ਼ੇਜ਼' (the drama of the soul or spirit) in the poem ਲੇਠਾ.
- The marking scheme gives 3 marks.

Step 1: Use the marking scheme The marking scheme says: ਘਗਠਾਦ ਨੇਨਠਲੰਗੇਫ਼ਠਯਾਂਲ ਟੌਫ਼ਾਇ ਟਾਇਯਾਅਘਾਯਾ ਜ਼ਾਫ਼ਲ ਘਾਘੇਨਠਦ ਨਾਂਘੇਨਠ ਜ਼ਾਘੇਫ਼ਠ-ਨਾਂਘੇਫ਼ਠ ਘਸੌ-ਗਾਯਾਂਘਾ ਟੇਨਫ਼-ਨਟੇਘਾਸ਼ਫ਼ਠ ਨੇਨਦ ਨਾਘਦਫ਼ਾਇ ਜ਼ਘੇਘ ਘਨਸ਼ਫ਼ਾਇ ਨਯ਼॥

In English (approximate): among the living beings of the world, the poet speaks mainly of human beings and the many different ways in which they live their lives, like the roles in a drama.

Step 2: Write the answer Say that the poet compares human life to a drama in which people play many different roles, and that this is what 'the drama of the soul' stands for.

Step 3: Conclusion The phrase stands for the many different ways in which human beings live their lives, like roles in a drama.

Quick Tip to Solve: Compare human life with a drama in which everyone plays a role.

33(a). ਯ਼ੇਸ਼ਦ ਨਾਂਫ਼ਦ ਗਾਏਛ਼ਸ਼ਜ਼ ਗਾਯਾਂ॥

ਗਾਨੇਯਾਘ ਘਜ਼ਾਯਾਂ ਘਘਨੇਨਠ ਜ਼ਯਾਘ ਸੰਦਠਾਯਾਂਲਜ਼ਜ਼ਘਾਨ ਘਫ਼ਾਇ ਘਫ਼ਾਇ ਯ਼ਾਘਠ ਨੇਨ॥ [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks what one should examine in order to know the real quality of a piece of cloth (1 mark).

Step 1: Use the marking scheme The marking scheme says: ਗਾਨੇਯਾਘਾਨ੍ਹਾਯਾਂ ਜ਼ਾਂਦੇਚ ਘਟਾਂਜ਼ਘਾ ਘਗ਼ਾਟੇਦ ਯ਼ਾਘਾਯਾਂਟਾਂ.

In English (approximate): both the inside and the outside of the cloth should be looked at carefully.

Step 2: Conclusion We should look carefully at both the inside and the outside of the cloth.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think of which parts of a cloth you check before buying it.

33(b). ꯀꯞꯇꯅꯥ ꯂꯩꯒꯤ ꯁꯣꯟꯇꯦꯛꯄꯥ ꯀꯔꯝꯅꯥ ꯇꯧꯏꯗꯦ꯫? [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The stem asks how much the poet loves his village (1 mark).

Step 1: Use the marking scheme The marking scheme says: ꯀꯞꯇꯅꯥ ꯂꯩꯒꯤ ꯁꯣꯟꯇꯦꯛꯄꯥ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡ ꯒꯦꯡꯕꯤꯡꯒꯤ ꯃꯑꯣꯡ ꯇꯥꯕꯥ ꯃꯍꯥꯛꯀꯤ ꯃꯑꯣꯡ ꯃꯇꯧ ꯀꯥꯡꯕꯥ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡ ꯂꯣꯀꯇꯥꯀ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡ ꯃꯍꯥꯛꯀꯤ ꯃꯑꯣꯡ ꯇꯥꯕꯥ ꯃꯇꯧ ꯀꯥꯡꯕꯥ ꯑꯃꯁꯨꯡ ꯃꯍꯥꯛꯀꯤ ꯃꯑꯣꯡ ꯇꯥꯕꯥ ꯃꯇꯧ ꯀꯥꯡꯕꯥ ꯇꯧꯏ.
In English (approximate): the poet loves his village more than the great things he names, such as the hills and Loktak, so his love is greater than anything he compares it with.

Step 2: Conclusion The poet loves his village more than the hills, Loktak and the other things he names in the poem.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall what the poet compares his love with.