CBSE Class 10 Urdu Course B 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) This Question Paper contains four sections and **15** Questions.

(ii) Section - **A** 'Reading and Comprehension' carries **20** marks.

(iii) Section - **B** 'Writing Skills' carries **25** marks.

(iv) Section - **C** 'Functional Grammar' carries **20** marks.

(v) Section - **D** 'Literature' carries **15** marks.

(vi) Attempt answer as per the instructions.

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

Section A (20 marks)

Reading and Comprehension - 20 marks.

1(i). درج ذیل غیر درسی نثری اقتباس کو غور سے پڑھیے اور اس سے متعلق پوچھے گئے سوالات کے درست جواب لکھیے۔

"آج کل سائنس نے دنیا میں انقلاب برپا کر دیا ہے۔ سائنس کی بدولت ایسی ایسی ایجادات ہو چکی ہیں جن کو دیکھ کر عقل دنگ رہ جاتی ہے۔ موٹر گاڑی، ریل، بحری جہاز اور ہوائی جہاز سے فاصلہ منٹوں میں طے ہو جاتا ہے۔ آج گھر بیٹھے ٹیلی ویژن، موبائل کے ذریعہ ہزاروں میل پر ہونے والے کھیل تماشے کو اپنی آنکھوں سے دیکھا جا سکتا ہے۔ زندگی کے ہر گوشے میں سائنس نے بے شمار فائدے پہنچائے ہیں۔ بجلی نے ہماری زندگی میں ایک زبردست انقلاب پیدا کر دیا ہے۔ گھروں، کارخانوں، دفتروں ہر جگہ ہر وقت بجلی استعمال ہوتی ہے۔ ہر چھوٹے بڑے کام اب بجلی سے لیا جاتا ہے۔ انٹرنٹ نے تو ہماری زندگی میں سب سے زیادہ متاثر کیا۔ انٹرنٹ سے واقعی اب دنیا ہماری مٹھی میں ہو گئی ہے۔"

سائنس نے دنیا میں کیا پیدا کر دیا ہے؟ [1 mark]

(A) استحصال

(B) انقلاب

(C) جہالت

(D) احتیاج

Correct Answer: (B) انقلاب

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: What has science created in the world?
- Four options are given: (A) istihsal (exploitation), (B) inqilab (revolution), (C) jahalat (ignorance), (D) ihtiyaj (want or need).
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer The very first sentence of the passage says سائنس نے دنیا میں انقلاب برپا کر دیا ہے. It means science has brought a revolution, that is, a big change, into the world. So the word that completes the question is انقلاب.

Step 2: Check every option (A) istihsal (exploitation): Exploitation means using someone unfairly. The passage never talks about it. So it is WRONG.
(B) inqilab (revolution): this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.
(C) jahalat (ignorance): Ignorance is the opposite of what science gives. The passage talks about wonderful inventions. So it is WRONG.
(D) ihtiyaj (want or need): Want or need is not mentioned anywhere in the passage. So it is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (B), inqilab (revolution). The key in the official marking scheme also gives (B).

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

1(ii). کس کی وجہ سے موٹر گاڑی، ریل، بحری جہاز اور ہوائی جہاز سے فاصلہ منٹوں میں طے ہو جاتا ہے؟ [1 mark]

(A) انسان کی محنت سے

(B) قسمت کی بدولت

(C) وقت کی پابندی سے

(D) سائنس کی ترقی سے

Correct Answer: (D) سائنس کی ترقی سے

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: Because of what is the distance covered in minutes by motor car, train, ship and aeroplane?
- Four options are given: (A) by human hard work, (B) by the grace of luck, (C) by being punctual, (D) by the progress of science.
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer The passage says سائنس کی بدولت ایسی ایسی ایجادات ہو چکی ہیں, which means such wonderful inventions have come because of science. It then names motor car, train, ship and aeroplane as examples. So the speed of these vehicles is the gift of the progress of science.

Step 2: Check every option (A) by human hard work: People work hard, but the passage does not give them the credit for fast vehicles. So it is WRONG.
(B) by the grace of luck: Luck is not mentioned in the passage at all. So it is WRONG.
(C) by being punctual: Being punctual has nothing to do with how fast a vehicle goes. So it is WRONG.
(D) by the progress of science: this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (D), by the progress of science. The key in the official marking scheme also gives (D).

Quick Tip to Solve: Which cause does the passage give for inventions?

1(iii). ہر چھوٹے بڑے کام اب کس سے لیے جاتے ہیں؟ [1 mark]

(A) پانی سے

(B) روشنی سے

(C) بجلی سے

(D) مزدوروں سے

Correct Answer: (C) بجلی سے

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: From what are all small and big jobs taken now?
- Four options are given: (A) from water, (B) from light, (C) from electricity, (D) from labourers.
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer The passage has the exact line ہر چھوٹے بڑے کام اب بجلی سے لیا جاتا ہے. It says every small and big job is now done with electricity. So the answer is بجلی.

Step 2: Check every option (A) from water: The passage does not say that jobs are done with water. So it is WRONG.
(B) from light: Light is not the word used. The passage names electricity, not light. So it is WRONG.

(C) from electricity: this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.
(D) from labourers: Jobs are taken from electricity now, not from labourers. Labourers are not mentioned. So it is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (C), from electricity. The key in the official marking scheme also gives (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the sentence with the words chhote bade kaam.

1(iv). دنیا ہماری مٹھی میں کس وجہ سے ہوئی ہے؟ [1 mark]

(A) انٹرنٹ کی وجہ سے

(B) اخبارات کی وجہ سے

(C) ٹی وی کی وجہ سے

(D) محنت کی وجہ سے

Correct Answer: (A) انٹرنٹ کی وجہ سے

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: Because of what has the world come into our fist?
- Four options are given: (A) because of the internet, (B) because of newspapers, (C) because of TV, (D) because of hard work.
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer The last sentence of the passage says انٹرنٹ سے واقعی اب دنیا ہماری مٹھی میں ہو گئی ہے. So the world has come into our fist because of the internet.

Step 2: Check every option (A) because of the internet: this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.
(B) because of newspapers: Newspapers are not mentioned in the passage. So it is WRONG.
(C) because of TV: Television is mentioned only for watching games and shows, not for the world coming into our fist. So it is WRONG.
(D) because of hard work: Hard work is not given as the cause in the passage. So it is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (A), because of the internet. The key in the official marking scheme also gives (A).

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

1(v). اقتباس میں سے لفظ حیات کا مترادف کیا ہے؟ [1 mark]

(A) بدولت

(B) دنگ

(C) گوشے

(D) زندگی

Correct Answer: (D) زندگی

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: Which word in the passage is the synonym of the word hayat?

- Four options are given: (A) badaulat (thanks to), (B) dang (amazed), (C) goshe (corners), (D) zindagi (life).
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer حیات means life. The passage uses زندگی (for example ہماری زندگی میں), which also means life. Two words with the same meaning are synonyms, so the answer is زندگی.

Step 2: Check every option (A) badaulat (thanks to): بدولت means 'thanks to' or 'because of'. It does not mean life. So it is WRONG.
(B) dang (amazed): دنگ means amazed or stunned. It has no link with life. So it is WRONG.
(C) goshe (corners): گوشے means corners. It is not a word for life. So it is WRONG.
(D) zindagi (life): this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (D), zindagi (life). The key in the official marking scheme also gives (D).

Quick Tip to Solve: Think of the English meaning of hayat.

2(i). درج ذیل غیر درسی شعری اقتباس کو غور سے پڑھیے اور اس سے متعلق پوچھے گئے سوالات کے درست جواب لکھیے۔

سرمد نے اس زمیں پر صدقے کیا وطن کو   گو تم نے آبرو دی اس معبد کہن کو
سینچا لہو سے اپنے رانا نے اس وطن کو   اکبر نے جام الفت بخشا اس انجمن کو
سب سور بیر اپنے اس خاک میں نہاں ہیں
ٹوٹے ہوئے کھنڈر ہیں یاان کی ہڈیاں ہیں
اپنی رگوں میں اب تک ان کا لہو عیاں ہے   دیوار و در سے اب تک ان کا اثر عیاں ہے
فردوس گوش اب تک کیفیت اذاں ہے   اب تک اثر میں ڈوبی ناقوس کی فغاں ہے
کشمیر سے عیاں ہے جنت کا رنگ اب تک
شوکت سے بہہ رہے ہیں دریائے گنگ اب تک

گو تم سے معبد کہن کو کیا ملا؟ [1 mark]

(A) تعلیم

(B) آبرو

(C) ذلت

(D) رسوخ

Correct Answer: (B) آبرو

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: What did the ancient temple get from Gautam?
- Four options are given: (A) taleem (education), (B) aabroo (honour), (C) zillat (disgrace), (D) rasookh (influence).
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer The first line of the poem is گو تم نے آبرو دی اس معبد کہن کو. It says Gautam gave honour (آبرو) to this ancient temple. So honour is what the temple got.

Step 2: Check every option (A) taleem (education): Education is not mentioned in the line. So it is WRONG.
(B) aabroo (honour): this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.
(C) zillat (disgrace): Disgrace is the opposite of honour. The poet is praising, not blaming. So it is WRONG.

(D) rasookh (influence): Influence is not mentioned in the line. So it is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (B), aabroo (honour). The key in the official marking scheme also gives (B).

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the first line of the poem.

2(ii). اکبر نے جام الفت بخشا اس انجمن کو۔ اس مصرع میں انجمن سے کیا مراد ہے؟ [1 mark]

(A) وطن

(B) باغ

(C) چمن

(D) محفل

Correct Answer: (A) وطن

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: In the line 'Akbar gave the cup of love to this anjuman', what is meant by anjuman?
- Four options are given: (A) watan (homeland), (B) bagh (garden), (C) chaman (lawn or garden), (D) mahfil (gathering).
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer The whole poem praises the homeland and its heroes. The next half-line of the same couplet ends with اس وطن کو (this homeland). So the anjuman, the assembly of all people, stands for the homeland.

Step 2: Check every option (A) watan (homeland): this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.
(B) bagh (garden): A garden is not what the poet means. No plants or flowers are described. So it is WRONG.
(C) chaman (lawn or garden): Chaman is a garden word too and has no link with the theme of the poem. So it is WRONG.
(D) mahfil (gathering): A mahfil is a gathering. It is the surface meaning of anjuman, but the poet means the homeland. So it is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (A), watan (homeland). The key in the official marking scheme also gives (A).

Quick Tip to Solve: Which place is the whole poem about?

2(iii). سور بیر کہاں پوشیدہ ہیں؟ [1 mark]

(A) وطن کے سمندر میں

(B) ولایت کے چمن میں

(C) دنیا کے بحر و بر میں

(D) وطن کی خاک میں

Correct Answer: (D) وطن کی خاک میں

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: Where are the brave warriors hidden?
- Four options are given: (A) in the sea of the homeland, (B) in the garden of a foreign land, (C) in the seas and lands of the world, (D) in the soil of the homeland.
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer The poem says سب سور بیر اپنے اس خاک میں نہاں ہیں. The word نہاں means hidden and خاک means soil. So the brave men lie hidden in the soil of the homeland.

Step 2: Check every option (A) in the sea of the homeland: The poem does not talk about a sea of the homeland. So it is WRONG.
(B) in the garden of a foreign land: A foreign garden is never mentioned. So it is WRONG.
(C) in the seas and lands of the world: The poem speaks of 'this soil' of our own land, not of the seas and lands of the whole world. So it is WRONG.
(D) in the soil of the homeland: this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (D), in the soil of the homeland. The key in the official marking scheme also gives (D).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the word khaak in the poem.

2(iv). جنت کا رنگ کس جگہ سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے؟ [1 mark]

(A) کشمیر سے

(B) شملہ سے

(C) کنیا کماری سے

(D) صحرا سے

Correct Answer: (A) کشمیر سے

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: From which place is the colour of paradise showing?
- Four options are given: (A) from Kashmir, (B) from Shimla, (C) from Kanyakumari, (D) from the desert.
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer The seventh line is کشمیر سے عیاں ہے جنت کا رنگ اب تک. It means the colour of paradise is still clear from Kashmir.

Step 2: Check every option (A) from Kashmir: this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.
(B) from Shimla: Shimla is not named in the poem. So it is WRONG.
(C) from Kanyakumari: Kanyakumari is not named in the poem. So it is WRONG.

(D) from the desert: The desert is not named in the poem. So it is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (A), from Kashmir. The key in the official marking scheme also gives (A).

Quick Tip to Solve: Which place name is in the poem?

2(v). ان اشعار میں کس ندی کا ذکر ہے؟ [1 mark]

(A) جمنا

(B) کاویری

(C) گنگا

(D) جہلم

Correct Answer: (C) گنگا

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: Which river is mentioned in these couplets?
- Four options are given: (A) Jamuna, (B) Kaveri, (C) Ganga, (D) Jhelum.
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer The last line is شوکت سے بہہ رہے ہیں دریائے گنگ اب تک. The word گنگ is the poetic short form of گنگا, so the river is the Ganga.

Step 2: Check every option (A) Jamuna: The Jamuna is a real river, but it is not named in the poem. So it is WRONG.
(B) Kaveri: The Kaveri is not named in the poem. So it is WRONG.
(C) Ganga: this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.
(D) Jhelum: The Jhelum is not named in the poem. So it is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (C), Ganga. The key in the official marking scheme also gives (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: Look at the last line.

3(i). درج ذیل درسی نثری اقتباس کو غور سے پڑھیے اور اس سے متعلق پوچھے گئے سوالات کے درست جواب لکھیے۔

انہیں صاحب نے ایک بار اس سے بھی عجیب حرکت کی۔ اس دن میں دریا کے کنارے کھڑا ہوا غروب آفتاب کا منظر دیکھ رہا تھا نہ جانے آپ کہاں سے آٹپکے۔ آپ نے آؤ دیکھا نہ تاؤ پیچھے سے مجھے ایک زور سے دھکا دیا کہ میں لڑکھڑاتا ہوا پانی میں جا گرا۔ آپ نہایت ڈھٹائی واہ خوب چھلانگ لگائی آپ نے!" جب میں بڑی مشکل سے تیر کر کنارے کے قریب پہنچا تو ایک قہقہہ لگا" سے قہقہہ لگا کر ہنسنے لگے مجھے معلوم نہ تھا کہ آپ اتنے اچھے تیراک بھی ہیں"۔" کر کہنے لگے

پہلے" تکلف کے خلاف آپ جو چاہیں کہیں لیکن آپ کو تسلیم کرنا پڑے گا کہ تکلف سراسر نفاست ہے اور بے تکلفی سراسر کثافت۔ تکلف پہلے ہم اور جہنم میں جائیں آپ"۔ تکلف گز بھر گھونگٹ ہے تو بے تکلفی گز بھر لمبی زبان۔ تکلف زیر لب مسکراہٹ" آپ" ہے تو بے تکلفی ہے بے تکلفی خندہ بے باک۔

یہ اقتباس کس سبق سے لیا گیا ہے؟ [1 mark]

(A) پانی کی آلودگی

(B) خدا کے نام خط

(C) کاٹھ کو گھوڑا

(D) بے تکلفی

Correct Answer: (D) بے تکلفی

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: From which lesson is this passage taken?
- Four options are given: (A) Pani ki aloodgi (water pollution), (B) Khuda ke naam khat (a letter to God), (C) Kaath ko ghoda (the wooden horse), (D) Be-takalluf-ee (informality).
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer The passage tells of a friend's rough joke at the river and then sets takalluf (formality) against بے تکلفی (informality). Its last words are بے تکلفی خندہ بے باک. The whole passage is about being informal, so the lesson is بے تکلفی.

Step 2: Check every option (A) Pani ki aloodgi (water pollution): A lesson on water pollution would speak of dirty rivers, not of manners and friends. So it is WRONG.
(B) Khuda ke naam khat (a letter to God): By its title, a letter to God would talk about a letter, not about formality and informality. So it is WRONG.
(C) Kaath ko ghoda (the wooden horse): The wooden horse lesson is about Bandu and his hand cart, a different story. So it is WRONG.
(D) Be-takalluf-ee (informality): this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (D), Be-takalluf-ee (informality). The key in the official marking scheme also gives (D).

Quick Tip to Solve: What two ideas does the passage compare?

3(ii). مصنف سورج ڈوبنے کا منظر کہاں سے دیکھ رہا تھا؟ [1 mark]

(A) چھت کے کنارے سے

(B) دریا کے کنارے سے

(C) سمندر کے کنارے سے

(D) سڑک کے کنارے سے

Correct Answer: (B) دریا کے کنارے سے

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: From where was the writer watching the sunset?
- Four options are given: (A) from the edge of the roof, (B) from the bank of the river, (C) from the seashore, (D) from the roadside.
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer The passage says اس دن میں دریا کے کنارے کھڑا ہوا غروب آفتاب کا منظر دیکھ رہا تھا. That is, he stood at the bank of the river and watched the sunset.

Step 2: Check every option (A) from the edge of the roof: A roof is not mentioned. A fall from a roof would not land him in water. So it is WRONG.
(B) from the bank of the river: this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.
(C) from the seashore: The passage says river (دریا), not sea (سمندر). So it is WRONG.
(D) from the roadside: A road is not mentioned in the passage. So it is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (B), from the bank of the river. The key in the official marking scheme also gives (B).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the words ghurub aftab.

3(iii). کون سا بیان درست ہے؟ [1 mark]

(A) تکلف سراسر کثافت ہے۔

(B) بے تکلفی سراسر نفاست ہے۔

(C) تکلف سراسر نفاست ہے۔

(D) بے تکلفی سراسر خجالت ہے۔

Correct Answer: (C) تکلف سراسر نفاست ہے۔

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: Which statement is correct?
- Four options are given: (A) Takalluf is wholly filth, (B) Be-takalluf-ee is wholly refinement, (C) Takalluf is wholly refinement, (D) Be-takalluf-ee is wholly shame.
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer The passage says تکلف سراسر نفاست ہے اور بے تکلفی سراسر کثافت. So takalluf (formality) is refinement and be-takalluf-ee (informality) is coarseness. Only statement (C) copies this.

Step 2: Check every option (A) Takalluf is wholly filth: This swaps the passage. It gives takalluf the word for filth. So it is WRONG.
(B) Be-takalluf-ee is wholly refinement: This also swaps the passage. It gives informality the word for

refinement. So it is WRONG.
(C) Takalluf is wholly refinement: this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.
(D) Be-takalluf-ee is wholly shame: The passage never calls informality shame (خجالت). So it is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (C), Takalluf is wholly refinement. The key in the official marking scheme also gives (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: Pair takalluf and be-takalluf-ee with their words in the passage.

3(iv). گز بھر لمبی زبان کیا ہے؟ [1 mark]

(A) محاورہ

(B) ضرب المثل

(C) روزمرہ

(D) سابقہ

Correct Answer: (A) محاورہ

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: What is the phrase 'gaz bhar lambi zaban' (a yard-long tongue)?
- Four options are given: (A) muhavara (idiom), (B) zarb-ul-misal (proverb), (C) rozmarra (every-day speech), (D) sabiqa (prefix).
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer گز بھر لمبی زبان does not mean a tongue a yard long. It means a person who talks too much or talks boldly. A group of words that gives a meaning different from the plain meaning of the words is a محاورہ (idiom).

Step 2: Check every option (A) muhavara (idiom): this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.
(B) zarb-ul-misal (proverb): A proverb is a full sentence that gives advice or a truth, such as a saying with a moral. This phrase is only a part of a sentence. So it is WRONG.
(C) rozmarra (everyday speech): Rozmarra means the correct everyday usage of words. Here the words are used in a figurative way. So it is WRONG.
(D) sabiqa (prefix): A prefix (سابقہ) is a small part added before a root word. This phrase is not that. So it is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (A), muhavara (idiom). The key in the official marking scheme also gives (A).

Quick Tip to Solve: Does the phrase mean what the words say?

3(v). اقتباس میں دوزخ کا مترادف ہے۔ [1 mark]

(A) جنت

(B) جہنم

(C) برزخ

(D) فردوس

Correct Answer: (B) جہنم

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: In the passage, which word is the synonym of dozakh (hell)?
- Four options are given: (A) jannat (paradise), (B) jahannum (hell), (C) barzakh (the state between death and judgement), (D) firdaus (paradise).
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer دوزخ means hell. The passage has the line آپ جائیں میں جہنم اور ہم پہلے, and جہنم also means hell. So جہنم is the synonym.

Step 2: Check every option (A) jannat (paradise): Jannat means paradise, the opposite of hell. So it is WRONG.
(B) jahannum (hell): this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.
(C) barzakh (the state between death and judgement): Barzakh is the stage between death and the day of judgement. It is not hell. So it is WRONG.
(D) firdaus (paradise): Firdaus is the highest paradise, the opposite of hell. So it is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (B), jahannum (hell). The key in the official marking scheme also gives (B).

Quick Tip to Solve: Dozakh means hell. Which option also means hell?

4(i). درج ذیل درسی شعری اقتباس کو غور سے پڑھیے اور اس سے متعلق پوچھے گئے سوالات کے درست جواب لکھیے۔

اپنی خوشی نہ آئے نہ اپنی خوشی چلے   لائی حیات آئے قضا لے چلی چلے
ہم کیا رہے یہاں، ابھی آئے، ابھی چلے   ہو عمر خضر بھی تو کہیں گے بہ وقت مرگ
جو چال ہم چلے سو نہایت بری چلے   ہم سے بھی اس بساط پہ کم ہوں گے بد قمار
پر کیا کریں جو کام نہ بے دل لگی لگے   بہتر تو ہے یہی کہ نہ دنیا سے دل لگے
دانش تیری، نہ کچھ میری دانشوری چلے   نازاں نہ ہو خرد پہ جو ہونا ہے ہو وہی

یہ غزل کس شاعر کی ہے؟ [1 mark]

(A) غالب

(B) میر تقی میر

(C) ذوق

(D) میر انیس

Correct Answer: (C) ذوق

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: Who is the poet of this ghazal?
- Four options are given: (A) Ghalib, (B) Meer Taqi Meer, (C) Zauq, (D) Meer Anees.
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer This ghazal begins لائی حیات آئے قضا لے چلی چلے. It is a well-known ghazal of Sheikh Ibrahim Zauq, the court poet of Bahadur Shah Zafar, and it is in the textbook under his name. The marking scheme also gives (C).

Step 2: Check every option (A) Ghalib: Ghalib has many famous ghazals, but this one is not his. So it is WRONG.
(B) Meer Taqi Meer: Meer Taqi Meer wrote in a softer, sadder style and this ghazal is not from his divan. So it is WRONG.
(C) Zauq: this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.
(D) Meer Anees: Meer Anees is famous for his marsiya (elegy), not for this ghazal. So it is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (C), Zauq. The key in the official marking scheme also gives (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the poet of the textbook ghazal Laayi hayat.

4(ii). عمر خضر کی مثال کس لیے آئی ہے؟ [1 mark]

(A) طویل عمر کے لیے

(B) بہادری کے لیے

(C) عبادت کے لیے

(D) علم کے لیے

Correct Answer: (A) طویل عمر کے لیے

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: For what is the example of 'umr-e-Khizr' given?
- Four options are given: (A) for a long life, (B) for bravery, (C) for worship, (D) for knowledge.
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer Hazrat Khizr is believed to have a very, very long life. So عمر خضر means the longest possible age. The poet says that even if a man gets the age of Khizr, he will say at the time of death that he stayed only a short while.

Step 2: Check every option (A) for a long life: this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.
(B) for bravery: Bravery is not the point of the line. The line is about age. So it is WRONG.
(C) for worship: Worship is not mentioned in the couplet. So it is WRONG.
(D) for knowledge: Knowledge is not mentioned in the couplet. So it is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (A), for a long life. The key in the official marking scheme also gives (A).

Quick Tip to Solve: What does the word umr mean?

4(iii). ابھی آئے ابھی چلے' سے کیا معلوم ہوتا ہے؟' [1 mark]

(A) زندگی طویل ہے

(B) زندگی سست ہے

(C) زندگی بہت چھوٹی ہے

(D) انسان مستقل ہے

Correct Answer: (C) زندگی بہت چھوٹی ہے

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: What does 'abhi aaye abhi chale' (just came, just left) tell us?
- Four options are given: (A) life is long, (B) life is slow, (C) life is very short, (D) man is permanent.
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer The words say 'we have only just come and we are already leaving'. A person who feels this has seen that life is over in a blink. So the line tells us life is very short.

Step 2: Check every option (A) life is long: Long life is the opposite of 'just came, just left'. So it is WRONG.
(B) life is slow: The line speaks about the length of life, not its speed. So it is WRONG.
(C) life is very short: this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.
(D) man is permanent: If man were permanent he would not leave. The line says he leaves soon. So it is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (C), life is very short. The key in the official marking scheme also gives (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: Think of how long a stay 'just came, just left' is.

4(iv). شعر میں بساط سے کیا مراد ہے؟ [1 mark]

(A) شطرنج

(B) میدان کارزار

(C) بازار

(D) دنیا

Correct Answer: (D) دنیا

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: In the couplet, what is meant by bisaat?
- Four options are given: (A) chess, (B) battlefield, (C) market, (D) the world.
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer The couplet says ہم سے بھی اس بساط پہ کم ہوں گے بد قمار, that is, few gamblers will be as bad as we are 'on this board'. The poet speaks of the world as a board on which people play their moves. So بساط means دنیا.

Step 2: Check every option (A) chess: Bisaat does mean a chess board in plain language, but here it is used for life, not for the game. So it is WRONG.
(B) battlefield: A battlefield is not the picture in the couplet. So it is WRONG.
(C) market: A market is not mentioned or meant. So it is WRONG.

(D) the world: this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (D), the world. The key in the official marking scheme also gives (D).

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the half-line after the word bisaat.

4(v). اس غزل کا ردیف کیا ہے؟ [1 mark]

(A) خوشی

(B) چلے

(C) آئے

(D) بری

Correct Answer: (B) چلے

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: What is the radif of this ghazal?
- Four options are given: (A) khushi (happiness), (B) chale (went), (C) aaye (came), (D) buri (bad).
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer A radif is the word or words that repeat at the very end of each couplet, after the rhyme word. Here the lines end in دانشوری چلے and چلے چلے, خوشی چلے, ابھی چلے, بری چلے. The repeated word is چلے.

Step 2: Check every option (A) khushi (happiness): خوشی comes only in the first couplet and it is a rhyme word, not a repeating end word. So it is WRONG.
(B) chale (went): this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.
(C) aaye (came): آئے is found inside lines, but it is not the last word of every couplet. So it is WRONG.
(D) buri (bad): بری is a rhyme word in one couplet only. So it is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (B), chale (went). The key in the official marking scheme also gives (B).

Quick Tip to Solve: Which end word repeats in every couplet?

Section B (25 marks)

Writing Skills - 25 marks.

5. درج ذیل عنوانات میں سے کسی ایک عنوان پر 250 الفاظ پر مشتمل مضمون لکھیے۔
a. حب الوطنی
b. یوم آزادی (15 اگست)
c. پسندیدہ شخصیت
d. وقت کی اہمیت [10 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The paper gives four titles: (a) حب الوطنی (patriotism), (b) یوم آزادی (15 اگست) (Independence Day, 15 August), (c) پسندیدہ شخصیت (a favourite personality), (d) وقت کی اہمیت (importance of time).
- Choose any one and write about 250 words.
- The paper carries 10 marks.

Step 1: Know the marking plan The marking scheme splits the 10 marks like this: introduction (تمہید و تعارف) 2 marks, main content (نفس مضمون) 4 marks, language and expression (زبان و بیان) 2 marks, conclusion (اختتام) 2 marks. So the essay needs a clear start, a rich middle, clean language and a proper end.

Step 2: Plan the essay For patriotism use five short paragraphs: introduction, meaning, examples from history, role of today's citizen, conclusion. Keep each paragraph to 3 or 4 sentences so the total comes to about 250 words.

Step 3: Model essay on patriotism **حب الوطنی**

تمہید: اپنے وطن سے محبت انسان کا فطری جذبہ ہے۔ جس مٹی میں ہم پیدا ہوتے ہیں، جس کی ہوا میں سانس لیتے ہیں اور جس کا اناج کھاتے ہیں، اس سے لگاؤ ہونا قدرتی بات ہے۔ اسی جذبے کو حب الوطنی کہتے ہیں۔

حب الوطنی کا مطلب: حب الوطنی کا مطلب ہے وطن سے سچی محبت، اس کی خدمت اور اس کی حفاظت کے لیے ہر قربانی دینے کو تیار رہنا۔ سچا محب وطن صرف نعرے نہیں لگاتا بلکہ اپنے عمل سے محبت ثابت کرتا ہے۔

تاریخ سے مثالیں: ہمارے ملک کی آزادی کی تاریخ حب الوطنی کی مثالوں سے بھری ہوئی ہے۔ مہاتما گاندھی، بھگت سنگھ، چندر شیکھر آزاد، اشفاق اللہ خاں اور مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد جیسے لوگوں نے اپنا آرام، اپنا وقت اور اپنی جان تک وطن پر نثار کر دی۔ ان کی قربانیوں کی بدولت ہم آزاد فضا میں سانس لے رہے ہیں۔

آج کے دور میں: آج حب الوطنی کا مطلب صرف سرحد پر لڑنا نہیں ہے۔ طالب علم محنت سے پڑھ کر، کسان زیادہ اناج اگا کر، مزدور ایمان داری سے کام کر کے اور شہری قانون کی پابندی کر کے ملک کی خدمت کر سکتا ہے۔ صفائی رکھنا، پانی اور بجلی بچانا اور سب مذہبوں کے لوگوں کا احترام کرنا بھی حب الوطنی ہے۔

اختتام: ہمیں چاہیے کہ آپس کی نفرت چھوڑ کر مل جل کر رہیں اور اپنے وطن کو ترقی کی راہ پر لے جائیں۔ علامہ اقبال کا مصرع ہے: سارے جہاں سے اچھا ہندوستاں ہمارا۔ یہی جذبہ ہمیں ایک قوم بناتا ہے۔

Step 4: Check against the scheme Introduction: 2 marks (the first paragraph). Content: 4 marks (meaning, history and today's duties). Language: 2 marks (simple, correct Urdu with a verse of Iqbal). Conclusion: 2 marks (the call to live together and build the nation).

Step 5: Conclusion Any one of the four titles, written in about 250 words with introduction, content, good language and conclusion, earns the full 10 marks. A model essay on حب الوطنی is given above.

Quick Tip to Solve: Choose the title you know best and write in five short paragraphs: introduction, body, conclusion.

6(a). اپنے بھائی کی شادی میں شامل ہونے کے لیے اپنے پرنسپل کے نام چھٹی کی ایک درخواست تحریر کیجیے۔ [5 marks]

Solution:

Step 1: Know the format A leave application has fixed parts: the address to the principal, the date, the subject line, the salutation, the body, the closing and the writer's name, class and date. The marking scheme gives 3 marks for the format (ساخت) and 2 marks for the content (نفس مضمون).

Step 2: Know what the body must say The body must state the reason (brother's wedding), the number of days with dates, and a polite request for leave. Keep the tone respectful and the language simple.

Step 3: Model application بخدمت جناب پرنسپل صاحب،
گورنمنٹ سینئر سیکنڈری اسکول، دہلی۔
موضوع: بھائی کی شادی میں شرکت کے لیے چھٹی کی درخواست
جناب عالی،
نہایت ادب کے ساتھ گزارش ہے کہ میرے بڑے بھائی کی شادی آئندہ ماہ کی پندرہ تاریخ کو طے پائی ہے۔ شادی میں شرکت کے لیے مجھے گھر والوں کے ساتھ اپنے آبائی شہر جانا ہوگا۔ اس لیے میں پانچ دن، یعنی چودہ تاریخ سے اٹھارہ تاریخ تک، اسکول نہیں آ سکوں گا۔
آپ سے درخواست ہے کہ مجھے ان پانچ دنوں کی رخصت عطا فرمائیں۔ میں آپ کا شکر گزار رہوں گا۔
آپ کا فرماں بردار شاگرد،
احمد علی
(جماعت: دہم (ب
تاریخ: 10 نومبر 2026ء

Step 4: Check against the scheme Format: address, subject line, salutation, closing, name, class and date are all present (3 marks). Content: reason, days and request are clear (2 marks).

Step 5: Conclusion A properly formatted application with reason, dates and a polite request earns all 5 marks. The model application is above.

Quick Tip to Solve: Use the application format: address, date, subject, salutation, body, closing, name, class.

OR

6(b). اپنے علاقے کی سیر کے لیے اپنے دوست کو دعوت دیتے ہوئے ایک خط لکھیے۔ [5 marks]

Solution:

Step 1: Know the format An informal letter to a friend has: the date, a friendly salutation, a greeting, the body, a warm closing and the writer's name. The marking scheme gives 3 marks for the format (ساخت) and 2 marks for the content (نفس مضمون).

Step 2: Know what the body must say The body must ask about the friend's health, invite him or her to visit your area, name two or three places to see, and ask for a reply. The tone is warm and simple.

Step 3: Model letter تاریخ: 10 نومبر 2026ء
پیارے دوست سلیم،
السلام علیکم!
امید ہے تم اور تمہارے گھر والے خیریت سے ہوں گے۔ میں بھی خدا کے فضل سے ٹھیک ہوں۔ تم نے اپنے خط میں لکھا تھا کہ تمہیں میرا علاقہ دیکھنے کا شوق ہے۔ اب سردیوں کی چھٹیاں شروع ہو رہی ہیں، اس لیے میں تمہیں اپنے گھر آنے کی دعوت دیتا ہوں۔
ہمارے علاقے میں پرانا قلعہ، بڑا باغ اور دریا کا خوب صورت کنارہ ہے۔ ہم سب ساتھ مل کر گھومیں گے، دریا کے کنارے پکنک منائیں گے اور شام کو میلے کی سیر کریں گے۔ میرے امی ابو بھی تم سے ملنے کے لیے بے چین ہیں۔
اپنے والدین کو میرا سلام کہنا۔ تمہارے جواب اور آنے کا انتظار رہے گا۔
تمہارا دوست،

کامران

Step 4: Check against the scheme Format: date, salutation, closing and name are present (3 marks). Content: clear invitation, places to see, plan of the visit (2 marks).

Step 5: Conclusion A warm, well-formed letter with a clear invitation earns all 5 marks. The model letter is above.

Quick Tip to Solve: Use the informal letter format and name two or three places to visit.

7(a). پریم چند یا رتن سنگھ کے حالات زندگی اور ان کے ادبی کاموں پر ایک نوٹ لکھیے۔ [5 marks]

Solution:

Step 1: Choose the writer The question offers Premchand or Ratan Singh. The marking scheme works out the answer for Premchand, so the note below is on him. The question asks for two things: his life (حالات زندگی) and his literary work (ادبی کام). Carries 5 marks.

Step 2: Collect the points Life: born in the village Lamhi near Banaras; real name Dhanpat Rai; early schooling in a village school; matric; 1899 assistant master in a mission school near Chunar; 1905 teacher in the district school of Kanpur. Work: stories and novels on village life, simple language, about twelve novels and about three hundred short stories, famous novels Nirmala, Bewa, Maidan-e-Amal, Bazaar-e-Husn and Godan.

Step 3: Model note پریم چند کی پیدائش بنارس کے ایک گاؤں لمبی میں ہوئی۔ ان کا اصل نام دھنپت رائے تھا۔ انہوں نے ابتدائی تعلیم گاؤں کے مدرسے میں پائی۔ میٹرک کے بعد 1899ء میں چنار گڑھ کے ایک مشن اسکول میں اسسٹنٹ ماسٹر ہوئے اور 1905ء میں کان پور کے ضلع اسکول میں استاد ہو گئے۔ انہوں نے زندگی کے دکھ سکھ کو بہت قریب سے دیکھا، اسی لیے ان کی کہانیوں اور ناولوں میں گاؤں کے عام لوگوں کے مسائل نظر آتے ہیں۔ ان کی زبان سادہ اور آسان ہے۔ انہوں نے تقریباً بارہ ناول اور تین سو کے قریب افسانے لکھے۔ نرملا، بیوہ، میدان عمل، بازار حسن اور گؤدان ان کے مشہور ناول ہیں۔

Step 4: Check The note gives both life and work, so it earns the full marks. In the exam, write in clear sentences and keep to the points above.

Step 5: Conclusion A note on Premchand covering his birth, schooling, jobs, his village-life themes, simple language and famous novels is the answer.

Quick Tip to Solve: Write the birth, schooling, jobs, then the style and famous novels.

OR

7(b). سبق 'پانی کی آلودگی' یا 'کاٹھ کو گھوڑا' کا خلاصہ لکھیے۔ [5 marks]

Solution:

Step 1: Choose the lesson The question offers two lessons. The marking scheme explains کاٹھ کا گھوڑا (the wooden horse), so that lesson is summarised here. The task is to give the main story in a few lines for 5 marks.

Step 2: Collect the main points 1. Bandu bought a wooden horse as a child. 2. It became the symbol of his life. 3. He pushes a heavy handcart on a busy road. 4. His cart blocks the traffic. 5. A minister sits in a car among the stuck vehicles. 6. Bandu remembers his plain wooden horse and his friends who went far ahead. 7. His worry is that his son Chandu may become a wooden horse too.

Step 3: Model summary بچپن میں بندو نے ایک کاٹھ کا گھوڑا خریدا تھا جو ایک سادہ سا کھلونا تھا۔ یہی کاٹھ کا گھوڑا بعد میں اس کی زندگی کی علامت بن گیا۔ بندو اپنی زندگی کا ٹھیلا پوری کوشش کے ساتھ آگے بڑھانا چاہتا تھا لیکن حالات اس کے ساتھ نہیں تھے۔ ایک دن اس کے ٹھیلے کی وجہ سے سڑک پر ٹریفک رک گئی۔ لوگ جلدی میں تھے۔ ایک وزیر بھی اپنی گاڑی میں تھا۔ بندو کو بچپن کا کاٹھ کا گھوڑا یاد آیا۔ اس کے ساتھی زندگی میں بہت آگے نکل گئے مگر قسمت نے بندو کو وہیں روک دیا۔ اسے سب سے زیادہ

فکر تھی کہ اس کا بیٹا چندو بھی اس کی طرح کاٹھ کا گھوڑا نہ بن جائے۔

Step 4: Check The summary keeps the order of events and ends with the central worry of Bandu. It earns the full marks.

Step 5: Conclusion A short summary that names Bandu, the wooden horse as the symbol of his life, the traffic jam, and his worry for his son is the answer.

Quick Tip to Solve: Write the story in order and end with Bandu's worry for his son.

8(a). غالب یا میر کے حالات زندگی اور ان کی شاعرانہ خصوصیات پر روشنی ڈالیے۔ [5 marks]

Solution:

Step 1: Choose the poet The question offers Ghalib or Meer. The marking scheme gives the answer for Ghalib, so the answer is on him. The question has two parts: his life and the special qualities of his poetry. Carries 5 marks.

Step 2: Collect the points Life: born in Agra; father died when he was very young; brought up by uncle Nasrullah Baig; moved to Delhi after marriage; the literary life of Delhi polished his poetry. Poetry: equal command over verse and prose; height of thought, newness of theme and wit; deep problems of human life; breadth and artistic beauty; about two thousand couplets in his divan; his letters published as Urdu-e-Mualla and Ud-e-Hindi.

Step 3: Model answer مرزا اسد اللہ خاں غالب کی پیدائش آگرہ میں ہوئی۔ وہ ابھی بہت چھوٹے تھے کہ ان کے والد کا انتقال ہو گیا۔ اس کے بعد ان کی پرورش چچا نصر اللہ بیگ نے کی۔ شادی کے بعد غالب دہلی آ گئے۔ دہلی کے علمی اور ادبی ماحول نے ان کی شاعری کو نکھارنے میں اہم کردار ادا کیا۔ غالب کو نظم اور نثر دونوں پر یکساں عبور حاصل تھا۔ ان کے کلام میں خیال کی بلندی، مضمون آفرینی اور شوخی نمایاں ہے۔ ان کی شاعری میں انسان کی زندگی اور اس کی دنیا کے گہرے مسائل بیان ہوئے ہیں۔ ان کی شاعری میں وسعت بھی ہے اور فنی خوب صورتی بھی۔ دیوان غالب میں تقریباً دو ہزار اشعار ہیں۔ ان کے خطوط کے مجموعے اردوئے معلی اور عود ہندی کے نام سے شائع ہو چکے ہیں۔

Step 4: Check Both parts, life and poetic qualities, are covered with the same facts as the marking scheme.

Step 5: Conclusion An answer that tells Ghalib's birth, upbringing, move to Delhi and then the qualities of his poetry and prose earns all 5 marks.

Quick Tip to Solve: Write the life facts first, then the qualities of the poetry.

OR

8(b). نظم 'نیکی اور بدی' یا 'پہاڑ اور گلہری' کا مرکزی خیال لکھیے۔ [5 marks]

Solution:

Step 1: Choose the poem The question offers two poems. The marking scheme explains پہاڑ اور گلہری (The Mountain and the Squirrel), a poem of Allama Iqbal. The task is to write the central idea (مرکزی خیال) for 5 marks.

Step 2: Find the central idea The poem is a conversation. The mountain is proud of its size and looks down on the squirrel. The squirrel replies calmly that God made each thing with wisdom, that nothing is useless, and that each has its own worth. The lesson is: do not boast, know your own ability and respect others.

Step 3: Model answer علامہ اقبال کی یہ نظم غرور، خود پسندی اور خود کو دوسروں سے بہتر سمجھنے کے احساس پر طنز کرتی ہے۔ نظم میں ایک پہاڑ اپنی بڑی جسامت اور شان پر فخر کرتا ہے اور ایک ننھی سی گلہری کو معمولی اور کم تر سمجھتا ہے۔ گلہری بہت سمجھ داری اور سکون سے پہاڑ کو جواب دیتی ہے کہ اللہ نے ہر چیز کو اپنی حکمت سے بنایا ہے، دنیا میں کوئی بھی چیز بے فائدہ نہیں۔ ہر ایک کی اپنی اہمیت اور خوبی ہوتی ہے۔ اس لیے غرور کرنے کی بجائے ہمیں اپنی صلاحیتوں کو پہچاننا اور دوسروں کی عزت کرنا چاہیے۔

Step 4: Check The answer states the story, the squirrel's reply and the moral, so it earns the full marks.

Step 5: Conclusion The central idea is that every creature has its own worth, so a person should not be proud but should respect others and know his or her own ability.

Quick Tip to Solve: Name who boasts, who replies, and the lesson.

Section C (20 marks)

Functional Grammar - 20 marks.

9(i). درج ذیل سوالات کے درست جواب لکھیے۔

لفظ 'وزیر' کی جمع کیا ہے؟ [1 mark]

(A) وزارت

(B) وزرا

(C) اوزار

(D) زور

Correct Answer: (B) وزرا

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: What is the plural of the word 'wazir'?
- Four options are given: (A) wizarat (ministry), (B) wuzara (ministers), (C) auzar (tools), (D) zor (strength).
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer A plural (جمع) of an Arabic word follows its own pattern. وزیر (minister) makes وزرا (ministers), like امیر and امرا.

Step 2: Check every option (A) wizarat (ministry): وزارت means a ministry. It is a singular noun. So it is WRONG.

(B) wuzara (ministers): this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.
(C) auzar (tools): اوزار means tools. It is a different word, not the plural of minister. So it is WRONG.
(D) zor (strength): زور means strength. It is singular and unrelated. So it is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (B), wuzara (ministers). The key in the official marking scheme also gives (B).

Quick Tip to Solve: Think of amir and umara.

9(ii). **اس فعل کو کیا کہتے ہیں جس میں فاعل معلوم ہو؟** [1 mark]

(A) فعل مجہول

(B) فعل ناقص

(C) فعل مستقبل

(D) فعل معروف

Correct Answer: (D) فعل معروف

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: What do we call the verb in which the doer is known?
- Four options are given: (A) fail majhool (passive verb), (B) fail naqis (incomplete verb), (C) fail mustaqbil (future tense verb), (D) fail maroof (active verb).
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer In a sentence like علی نے خط لکھا the doer, Ali, is named. A verb whose doer is known is a فعل معروف (active verb).

Step 2: Check every option (A) fail majhool (passive verb): A passive verb (majhool) is the one in which the doer is not known, as in 'the letter was written'. So it is WRONG.
(B) fail naqis (incomplete verb): A naqis verb does not give a complete meaning by itself and needs another word. It has nothing to do with the doer being known. So it is WRONG.
(C) fail mustaqbil (future tense verb): Future tense tells the time of the action, not whether the doer is known. So it is WRONG.
(D) fail maroof (active verb): this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (D), fail maroof (active verb). The key in the official marking scheme also gives (D).

Quick Tip to Solve: Majhool means unknown. What is the opposite?

9(iii). درج ذیل میں سے واحد کی نشاندہی کیجیے۔ [1 mark]

(A) امرا

(B) اختیار

(C) اعداد

(D) افواج

Correct Answer: (B) اختیار

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: Point out the singular word among the following.
- Four options are given: (A) umara (plural of amir), (B) ikhtiyar (power, singular), (C) aadaad (plural of adad), (D) afwaj (plural of fauj).
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer اختیار (power or authority) is one thing, so it is singular. The other three are plurals: امرا of امیر, اعداد of عدد, افواج of فوج.

Step 2: Check every option (A) umara (plural of amir): امرا is the plural of امیر (rich man or noble). So it is WRONG.
(B) ikhtiyar (power, singular): this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.
(C) aadaad (plural of adad): اعداد is the plural of عدد (number). So it is WRONG.
(D) afwaj (plural of fauj): افواج is the plural of فوج (army). So it is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (B), ikhtiyar (power, singular). The key in the official marking scheme also gives (B).

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the word that is not a plural.

9(iv). لفظ 'خیمہ' کا مترادف ہے۔ [1 mark]

(A) تنبو

(B) محل

(C) جھونپڑی

(D) مکان

Correct Answer: (A) تنبو

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: Which word is a synonym of the word 'khaima' (tent)?
- Four options are given: (A) tanbu (tent), (B) mahal (palace), (C) jhonpri (hut), (D) makan (house).
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer خیمہ is a cloth house that is put up on a pole and can be moved. تنبو is another word for the same thing, a tent.

Step 2: Check every option (A) tanbu (tent): this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.
(B) mahal (palace): A mahal is a palace. It is a big, fixed building. So it is WRONG.
(C) jhonpri (hut): A jhonpri is a hut made of straw or reeds. It is not a tent. So it is WRONG.
(D) makan (house): A makan is a house built of brick or stone. So it is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (A), tanbu (tent). The key in the official marking scheme also gives (A).

Quick Tip to Solve: Khaima is a tent. Which option is a tent?

9(ix). کالم 'الف' کو کالم 'ب' سے ملان کیجیے۔

الف	ب
قافیہ	عقلمند، فکر انگیز
اسم نکرہ	بدصورت، پرامن
سابقہ	بستی پستی
لاحقہ	گھوڑا، بیٹا

[4 marks]

Solution:

Step 1: Know the four terms قافیہ is a rhyme word, اسم نکرہ is a common noun, سابقہ is a prefix, a small part put before a word, and لاحقہ is a suffix, a small part put after a word.

Step 2: Match the rhyming pair Words that end with the same sound make a rhyme. بستی and پستی end with the same sound (-asti), so قافیہ matches بستی پستی.

Step 3: Match the nouns گھوڑا (horse) and بیٹا (son) are general names, not names of one particular person, so they are common nouns. اسم نکرہ matches گھوڑا، بیٹا.

Step 4: Match prefix and suffix بدصورت = بد + صورت and پرامن = پر + امن. The extra parts بد and پر come before the root, so سابقہ matches عقلمند = عقل + مند and فکر انگیز = فکر + انگیز. The extra parts come after the root, so لاحقہ matches عقلمند، فکر انگیز.

Step 5: Conclusion قافیہ with بستی پستی; اسم نکرہ with گھوڑا، بیٹا; سابقہ with لاحقہ; پرامن، بدصورت with عقلمند، فکر انگیز. Each correct pair earns 1 mark.

Quick Tip to Solve: Split each word into root and extra part, and listen for the rhyme.

9(v). لفظ 'شکست' کا متضاد ہے۔ [1 mark]

(A) ہار

(B) پستی

(C) فتح

(D) پسپائی

Correct Answer: (C) فتح

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: Which word is the opposite of the word 'shikast' (defeat)?
- Four options are given: (A) haar (defeat), (B) pasti (lowness), (C) fatah (victory), (D) paspai (retreat).
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer شکست means defeat. The opposite of defeat is victory, which is فتح.

Step 2: Check every option (A) haar (defeat): ہار also means defeat, so it is a synonym, not an antonym. So it is WRONG.

(B) pasti (lowness): پستی means lowness or being low. It is not the opposite of defeat. So it is WRONG.
(C) fatah (victory): this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.
(D) paspai (retreat): پسپائی means retreat, which is close to defeat, not opposite to it. So it is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (C), fatah (victory). The key in the official marking scheme also gives (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: Defeat versus ... ?

9(vi). ذیل کے الفاظ میں سے مؤنث کی نشاندہی کیجیے۔ [1 mark]

(A) راستہ

(B) موقع

(C) ظلم

(D) قوم

Correct Answer: (D) قوم

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: Point out the feminine word among the following words.
- Four options are given: (A) rasta (road, masculine), (B) mauqa (chance, masculine), (C) zulm (cruelty, masculine), (D) qaum (nation, feminine).
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer We test gender with a verb. We say قوم بیدار ہوئی (feminine verb ending), so قوم is feminine.

Step 2: Check every option (A) rasta (road, masculine): راستہ is masculine: راستہ لمبا ہے. So it is WRONG.
(B) mauqa (chance, masculine): موقع is masculine: موقع ملا. So it is WRONG.
(C) zulm (cruelty, masculine): ظلم is masculine: ظلم ہوا. So it is WRONG.
(D) qaum (nation, feminine): this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (D), qaum (nation, feminine). The key in the official marking scheme also gives (D).

Quick Tip to Solve: Add a verb to each noun to test its gender.

9(vii). جملے کے اختتام پر کون سی علامت استعمال ہوتی ہے؟ [1 mark]

(A) ؟

(B) ۔

(C) :

(D) !

Correct Answer: (B) ۔

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: Which sign is used at the end of a sentence?
- Four options are given: (A) question mark, (B) full stop (khatma), (C) colon, (D) exclamation

mark.

- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer A statement in Urdu ends with the sign ۔, which is called the full stop (ختمہ). It is placed after the last word of the sentence.

Step 2: Check every option (A) question mark: The question mark comes only at the end of a question. So it is WRONG.
(B) full stop (khatma): this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.
(C) colon: The colon is used to introduce a list or a speech, not to end a sentence. So it is WRONG.
(D) exclamation mark: The exclamation mark shows strong feeling and ends only exclamatory sentences. So it is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (B), full stop (khatma). The key in the official marking scheme also gives (B).

Quick Tip to Solve: Which sign ends a plain statement?

9(viii). درج ذیل میں سے اسم معرفہ کی پہچان کیجیے۔ [1 mark]

(A) نہر

(B) گھوڑا

(C) رگھوپت

(D) شہر

Correct Answer: (C) رگھوپت

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question reads: Identify the proper noun (ism-e-marifa) from the following.
- Four options are given: (A) nahar (canal), (B) ghora (horse), (C) Raghupat (a person's name), (D) shahar (city).
- We have to pick the one correct option.

Step 1: Find the answer An اسم معرفہ is the name of one particular person, place or thing. رگھوپت is the name of one person, so it is a proper noun.

Step 2: Check every option (A) nahar (canal): نہر names any canal. It is a common noun. So it is WRONG.
(B) ghora (horse): گھوڑا names any horse. It is a common noun. So it is WRONG.
(C) Raghupat (a person's name): this matches the evidence in Step 2, so it is CORRECT.
(D) shahar (city): شہر names any city. It is a common noun. So it is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct option is (C), Raghupat (a person's name). The key in the official marking scheme also gives (C).

Quick Tip to Solve: Which word is a person's name?

9(x). درج ذیل جملوں میں زمانے کی نشاندہی کیجیے۔
(i) ہندوستانی کرکٹ ٹیم نے عالمی کپ جیتا۔
(ii) فروری میں سالانہ امتحانات منعقد ہوں گے۔
(iii) باہر بہت تیز بارش ہو رہی ہے۔
(iv) میں گزشتہ سال دوسرے اسکول میں پڑھتا تھا۔ [4 marks]

Solution:

Step 1: Know the rule The tense (زمانہ) of a sentence is found from its verb. A finished action is past (ماضی), an action going on is present (حال), and an action yet to happen is future (مستقبل).

Step 2: Sentences (i) and (iv) (i) جیتا shows the action is finished, so it is ماضی. (iv) پڑھتا تھا together with گزشتہ سال (last year) is also finished, so it is ماضی.

Step 3: Sentences (ii) and (iii) (ii) منعقد ہوں گے has the ending گے and the word 'in February', which show a time to come, so it is مستقبل. (iii) ہو رہی ہے shows rain is falling now, so it is حال.

Step 4: Conclusion (i) ماضی, (ii) مستقبل, (iii) حال, (iv) ماضی. Each correct answer earns 1 mark.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the verb in each sentence and see its ending.

10. درج ذیل محاوروں کو جملوں میں استعمال کیجیے۔
مان رکھنا
منہ لٹکانا
میدان چھوڑنا
آنکھوں میں دھول جھونکنا [4 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Each idiom is a group of words with a special meaning.
- We must use all four in sentences of our own, 1 mark each.
- A sentence earns the mark only if the idiom is used with its right meaning.

Step 1: Meanings 1. مان رکھنا means to keep somebody's honour or trust.
2. منہ لٹکانا means to look sad or sulk.
3. میدان چھوڑنا means to run away from a fight or give up.
4. آنکھوں میں دھول جھونکنا means to cheat somebody.

Step 2: Sentences 1. اس نے وعدے کا مان رکھا تو سب نے اس کی تعریف کی۔
2. خوشی کے موقع پر منہ لٹکانا اچھی بات نہیں۔
3. مقابلہ سخت ترین ہونے کے باوجود اسلم نے میدان نہیں چھوڑا۔
4. چالاک شخص سب کی آنکھوں میں دھول جھونک کر اپنا مقصد حاصل کر لیتا ہے۔

Step 3: Check In every sentence the idiom is kept whole and the meaning fits the situation, so all four marks are earned.

Step 4: Conclusion Four correct sentences, one for each idiom, as given above.

Quick Tip to Solve: Learn the meaning of the idiom, then place it in a small situation.

Section D (15 marks)

Literature - 15 marks.

11(i). درج ذیل سوالوں کے جوابات لکھیے۔

پانی حاصل کرنے کے قدرتی ذرائع کون کون سے ہیں؟ [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question asks: Which are the natural sources of getting water?

Step 1: Recall the answer from the lesson The lesson on water lists the sources that nature gives us. Rain falls from the sky, springs and rivers flow on the ground, lakes and ponds hold water, and wells give water from under the ground. The marking scheme lists all these.

Step 2: Write the answer بارش، جھرنے، ندیاں، جھیلیں، کنویں اور تالاب وغیرہ پانی حاصل کرنے کے قدرتی ذرائع ہیں۔

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is the one written in Step 3, in a complete sentence. It earns 2 marks as per the marking scheme.

Quick Tip to Solve: Write one complete sentence using the key words of the question.

11(ii). پوسٹ ماسٹر نے لین شو کا خط پڑھنے کے بعد کیا کیا؟ [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question asks: What did the postmaster do after reading Lencho's letter?

Step 1: Recall the answer from the lesson The postmaster read the letter that Lencho addressed to God. He felt sorry for him and decided to help. He asked those who worked under him to collect a donation, and he also gave a large amount himself. The marking scheme gives the same two actions.

Step 2: Write the answer پوسٹ ماسٹر نے اپنے ماتحتوں سے لین شو کی مدد کے لیے چندہ اکٹھا کرنے کو کہا اور خود بھی ایک بڑی رقم چندے میں دی۔

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is the one written in Step 3, in a complete sentence. It earns 2 marks as per the marking scheme.

Quick Tip to Solve: Write one complete sentence using the key words of the question.

11(iii). بندو کی سست رفتاری کا اثر کن کن لوگوں پر پڑا؟ [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question asks: Which people were affected by the slow speed of Bandu?

Step 1: Recall the answer from the lesson Bandu was pushing his handcart slowly on the road, so the traffic stopped and a long line of vehicles stood still. In those vehicles sat people of every kind. The marking scheme names ministers, industrialists, businessmen, shopkeepers, soldiers, police staff, office officers, students, common men, women, children, doctors, nurses and engineers.

Step 2: Write the answer ملک کے وزیر، صنعت کار، کاروباری سیٹھ، دکاندار، فوجی اور پولس اہلکار، دفتروں کے افسر، اسکول اور کالجوں کے طلبا و طالبات، عام آدمی، عورتیں بچے، ڈاکٹر، نرس اور انجینئر سب لوگوں پر بندو کی سست رفتاری کا اثر تھا۔

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is the one written in Step 3, in a complete sentence. It earns 2 marks as per the marking scheme.

Quick Tip to Solve: Write one complete sentence using the key words of the question.

12(i). درج ذیل سوالوں کے جوابات لکھیے۔

رضیہ سلطان نے کتنے برس حکومت کی؟ [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question asks: For how many years did Razia Sultan rule?

Step 1: Recall the answer from the lesson Razia Sultan sat on the throne of Delhi for a short time. As per the marking scheme the length of her rule was three and a half years. The word ساڑھے means 'and a half', so the number is 3.5.

Step 2: Write the answer رضیہ نے ساڑھے تین برس حکومت کی۔

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is the one written in Step 3, in a complete sentence. It earns 1 mark as per the marking scheme.

Quick Tip to Solve: Write one complete sentence using the key words of the question.

12(ii). اردو کہاں پیدا ہوئی؟ [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question asks: Where was Urdu born?

Step 1: Recall the answer from the lesson Urdu grew up in India, among people of different languages who lived and traded together. As the marking scheme says, Urdu was born in Hindustan.

Step 2: Write the answer اردو ہندوستان میں پیدا ہوئی۔

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is the one written in Step 3, in a complete sentence. It earns 1 mark as per the marking scheme.

Quick Tip to Solve: Write one complete sentence using the key words of the question.

13(i). درج ذیل سوالوں کے جوابات لکھیے۔

انسانی زندگی کی حقیقت کیا ہے؟ [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question asks: What is the reality of human life?

Step 1: Recall the answer from the lesson The lesson tells us that human life is like a bubble of water. A bubble rises, shines for a short while and then bursts. In the same way human life is short and uncertain. The marking scheme gives this comparison.

Step 2: Write the answer انسانی زندگی کی حقیقت پانی کے ایک بلبلے کی سی ہے۔

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is the one written in Step 3, in a complete sentence. It earns 2 marks

as per the marking scheme.

Quick Tip to Solve: Write one complete sentence using the key words of the question.

13(ii). درج ذیل شعر سے آپ کیا سمجھتے ہیں؟ لکھیے۔

کوئی صورت نظر نہیں آتی   کوئی امید بر نہیں آتی [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question asks: What do you understand from the following couplet?

Step 1: Recall the answer from the lesson The couplet says کوئی امید بر نہیں آتی (no hope is fulfilled) and کوئی صورت نظر نہیں آتی (no way is in sight). The poet feels that things are so bad that even after great effort no solution is seen. That is the meaning given in the marking scheme.

Step 2: Write the answer شاعر کے نزدیک حالات اتنے خراب ہو چکے ہیں کہ بہت کوشش کے باوجود بھی کوئی حل نظر نہیں آتا۔

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is the one written in Step 3, in a complete sentence. It earns 2 marks as per the marking scheme.

Quick Tip to Solve: Write one complete sentence using the key words of the question.

14(i). درج ذیل سوالوں کے جوابات لکھیے۔

اسماعیل میرٹھی کی نظم کا نام لکھیے۔ [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question asks: Write the name of a poem by Ismail Meerathi.

Step 1: Recall the answer from the lesson Ismail Meerathi is a poet known for his poems for children and students. The poem named in the marking scheme is حمد, a poem in praise of God.

Step 2: Write the answer حمد

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is the one written in Step 3, in a complete sentence. It earns 1 mark as per the marking scheme.

Quick Tip to Solve: Write one complete sentence using the key words of the question.

14(ii). اپنی ثنا آپ کون کرتے ہیں؟ [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question asks: Who praises himself?

Step 1: Recall the answer from the lesson A person who praises himself shows that he has a small heart and little worth. The marking scheme says it is only a small-minded person who praises himself.

Step 2: Write the answer ایک کم ظرف انسان ہی اپنی ثنا خود کرتا ہے۔

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is the one written in Step 3, in a complete sentence. It earns 1 mark as per the marking scheme.

Quick Tip to Solve: Write one complete sentence using the key words of the question.

14(iii). درج ذیل اشعار کے شاعر کا نام لکھیے۔
نسل آدم کا خون ہے آخر   خون اپنا ہو یا پرایا ہو
امن عالم کا خون ہے آخر   جنگ مشرق میں ہو کہ مغرب میں [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- In English the question asks: Write the name of the poet of the following couplets.

Step 1: Recall the answer from the lesson These couplets say that blood, whether ours or another's, is the blood of the children of Adam, and war in the East or the West is the death of world peace. The poet is Sahir Ludhianvi, as the marking scheme gives. They are from his poem اے شریف انسانو.

Step 2: Write the answer ساحر لدھیانوی

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is the one written in Step 3, in a complete sentence. It earns 1 mark as per the marking scheme.

Quick Tip to Solve: Write one complete sentence using the key words of the question.