CBSE Class 10 Nepali 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) Read the questions carefully before writing the answer.

(ii) There are two parts in this question, Part 1 and Part 2.

(iii) MCQs are given in Part 1.

(iv) Descriptive questions are given in Part 2.

खण्ड 1: बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नहरू (20 marks)

Q1 and Q2 (5x1=5 each) and Q3 (10x1=10): multiple choice questions, 20 marks in all.

1(i). निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद पढ़ेर सोधिएका प्रश्नका उत्तर लेख्नुहोस्।

विद्यार्थी जीवन मनुष्य जीवनको सबैभन्दा उत्तम आनन्दमय र महत्त्वपूर्ण अवस्था हो। यो जीवन कतिपय कारणहरूले गर्दा ईर्ष्या गर्न लायकको जीवन मानिन्छ। प्रौढको दृष्टिले हेर्दा विद्यार्थी जीवन व्यावहारिक जीवनका समस्याहरूबाट मुक्त स्वतन्त्र जीवन हो। यसरी विद्यार्थी जीवनमा व्यावहारिक उत्तरदायित्व र जिम्मेवारी नभएको हुनाले नै मानिसहरू "विद्यार्थी जीवन सुनौलो जीवन हो" भन्ने गर्दछन्। यो जीवन मनुष्यको महत्वपूर्ण अंश हो। यही जीवनमै भावी जीवनको आधारको निर्माण गरिन्छ। विद्यार्थी जीवनमा निर्माण गरेको आधार दह्रिलो भए भावी जीवन सुखमय बन्न सक्छ। विद्यार्थी जीवनमा नै विद्यार्थीहरूले नौला-नौला आदतहरू सिक्छन्। यी आदत वा व्यवहारहरू कोही राम्रा हुन्छन् भने कोही निम्न पनि हुन्छन्। असल आदत अप्राउनेहरू उन्नतिको मार्गमा अग्रसर भएर जीवन सपार्छन् अनि निम्न आदत अप्राउनेहरू कुबाटोतर्फ लागेर जीवन बरबाद गर्दछन्। उहिलेका विद्यार्थीहरूको जीवन कठोर हुन्थ्यो। उनीहरू गुरुकुलमा प्रवेश गरेर गुरुको आज्ञा पालन गरेर गुरुको सेवा गर्दै शिक्षा आर्जन गर्नु पर्थ्यो। त्यसबेला गुरुहरूले आफ्ना विद्यार्थीहरूको शिक्षा साथ साथै चरित्र निर्माणमा खुबै ध्यान दिने गर्थे। प्राचीन संस्कृत भनाइअनुसार विद्यार्थीको मुख्य कर्तव्य विद्या अध्ययन हो।

तर आधुनिक व्यस्त जमाना अनुसार विद्यार्थीले विद्या अध्ययन सँगसँगै अन्य व्यावहारिक शिक्षा पनि प्राप्त गर्नुपर्छ। विद्या अध्ययन र व्यवहारिक ज्ञानलाई आत्मसात् गर्दै अघि बढ्ने विद्यार्थीले मात्र सफलतापूर्वक जीवन निर्वाह गर्न सक्छ। विद्यार्थीले विद्या अध्ययन गर्ने क्रममा कहिले पनि आलस्य प्रकट गर्नु हुँदैन। विद्यार्थी जीवन परिश्रम लगन र मेहेनतको जीवन हो। जसले यो जीवनको महानता बुझेर अल्छी नमानी परिश्रम गर्छ, उसले भावी व्यावहारिक जीवनमा हीरा बन्ने सुयोग प्राप्त गर्छ अनि विद्यार्थी जीवनलाई आनन्द र चैनको जीवन सम्झेर मोज मस्ती गर्नेहरूले पछि गए धेरै पछुताउनु पर्दछ। विद्यार्थी जीवनमा जस्तो बीज छरिन्छ, उस्तै फल व्यावहारिक जीवनमा पाइन्छ।

विद्यार्थी जीवनलाई किन सुनौलो जीवन मानिएको हो ? [1 mark]

(A) पढ़ाइ नहुनाले।

(B) आयस्रोत नहुनाले

(C) व्यावहारिक उत्तरदायित्वहरू नहुनाले

(D) साथीहरू नहुनाले

Correct Answer: (C) व्यावहारिक उत्तरदायित्वहरू नहुनाले

Solution:

Concept:

- The question in English: Why is student life considered a golden life?
- Options in English: (A) because there is no study; (B) because there is no source of income; (C) because there are no practical responsibilities; (D) because there are no friends
- We have to pick the one option that fits.

Step 1: Find the clue The passage says people call student life golden (सुनौलो) because a student has no practical duty or responsibility of the working world. It is a free life, away from the worries of earning and running a home.

Step 2: Check option (A) The passage says the main duty of a student is to study, so study is not missing from student life. This cannot be the reason.
So (A) is not the answer.

Step 3: Check option (B) Income is never named in the passage as the reason for the golden title. A student may not earn, but the passage does not link the two.
So (B) is not the answer.

Step 4: Check option (C) The line says व्यावहारिक उत्तरदायित्व र जिम्मेवारी नभएको हुनाले नै मानिसहरू

विद्यार्थी जीवनलाई सुनौलो जीवन भन्छन्. This is exactly the reason asked for.
So (C) is the answer.

Step 5: Check option (D) Friends are not discussed anywhere in the passage, so this is not the reason.
So (D) is not the answer.

Step 6: Conclusion Option (C) is correct: **because there are no practical responsibilities**

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the question slowly and match it with the exact words of the text or the grammar rule. Then drop the options that clearly do not fit.

1(ii). उहिले विद्यार्थीले कहाँ विद्या आर्जन गर्थे ? [1 mark]

(A) विद्यालयमा

(B) जंगलमा

(C) गुरुकुलमा

(D) राजदरवारमा

Correct Answer: (C) गुरुकुलमा

Solution:

Concept:

- The question in English: Where did students of the old days gain knowledge?
- Options in English: (A) in a school; (B) in a forest; (C) in a gurukul; (D) in the royal palace
- We have to pick the one option that fits.

Step 1: Find the clue The passage describes the old days (उहिले) and says students entered the gurukul, obeyed the guru and served him while gaining education.

Step 2: Check option (A) The passage does not say that old-time students went to a school. It names the gurukul instead.
So (A) is not the answer.

Step 3: Check option (B) A forest is not named in the passage as the place of study.
So (B) is not the answer.

Step 4: Check option (C) The line says उनीहरू गुरुकुलमा प्रवेश गरेर गुरुको आज्ञा पालन गरेर गुरुको सेवा गर्दै शिक्षा आर्जन गर्नु पर्थ्यो. So the gurukul is the place.
So (C) is the answer.

Step 5: Check option (D) The royal palace is never mentioned in the passage.
So (D) is not the answer.

Step 6: Conclusion Option (C) is correct: **in a gurukul**

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the question slowly and match it with the exact words of the text or the grammar rule. Then drop the options that clearly do not fit.

1(iii). प्राचीन संस्कृत भनाइ अनुसार विद्यार्थीको प्रमुख कर्तव्य के हो ? [1 mark]

(A) चरित्र विकास

(B) विद्या अध्ययन

(C) गुरुको सम्मान

(D) खेती किसान

Correct Answer: (B) विद्या अध्ययन

Solution:

Concept:

- The question in English: According to the ancient Sanskrit saying, what is the main duty of a student?
- Options in English: (A) character development; (B) study of knowledge; (C) respect for the guru; (D) farming
- We have to pick the one option that fits.

Step 1: Find the clue The last sentence of the first paragraph says that, as per the old Sanskrit saying, the main duty (मुख्य कर्तव्य) of a student is to study.

Step 2: Check option (A) The passage says gurus also paid attention to character building, but it calls study the main duty. So character is a second concern, not the main one.
So (A) is not the answer.

Step 3: Check option (B) The passage says: प्राचीन संस्कृत भनाइअनुसार विद्यार्थीको मुख्य कर्तव्य विद्या अध्ययन हो. This is the answer.
So (B) is the answer.

Step 4: Check option (C) Serving the guru is described as something students did, but the saying names study as the main duty.
So (C) is not the answer.

Step 5: Check option (D) Farming is not mentioned anywhere in the passage.
So (D) is not the answer.

Step 6: Conclusion Option (B) is correct: **study of knowledge**

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the question slowly and match it with the exact words of the text or the grammar rule. Then drop the options that clearly do not fit.

1(iv). विद्यार्थी जीवनमा केको निर्माण हुन्छ ? [1 mark]

(A) भावी जीवनको आधार

(B) जिम्मेवारी विहीन लक्ष्य

(C) उत्तिरदायित्वहीनता

(D) नराम्रा गुणहरू

Correct Answer: (A) भावी जीवनको आधार

Solution:

Concept:

- The question in English: What is built in student life?
- Options in English: (A) the base of future life; (B) a goal without responsibility; (C) lack of responsibility; (D) bad qualities

- We have to pick the one option that fits.

Step 1: Find the clue The passage says यही जीवनमै भावी जीवनको आधारको निर्माण गरिन्छ. A strong base built in student life makes the future life happy.

Step 2: Check option (A) The sentence यही जीवनमै भावी जीवनको आधारको निर्माण गरिन्छ names this as what is built. So it is the answer.
So (A) is the answer.

Step 3: Check option (B) A goal without responsibility is never described in the passage.
So (B) is not the answer.

Step 4: Check option (C) Having no responsibility is a feature of student life, not something that is built.
So (C) is not the answer.

Step 5: Check option (D) Bad habits may be picked up by some students, but the passage says the base of future life is what is built.
So (D) is not the answer.

Step 6: Conclusion Option (A) is correct: **the base of future life**

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the question slowly and match it with the exact words of the text or the grammar rule. Then drop the options that clearly do not fit.

1(v). आधुनिक समय अनुसार विद्यार्थीले जीवन सफल बनाउन कुन-कुन कुरामा ध्यान दिनुपर्छ ? [1 mark]

(A) केवल विद्या अध्ययन

(B) गुरुजनको सेवा र सम्मान

(C) विद्या अध्ययन साथै व्यावहारिक ज्ञान

(D) निम्न आदतहरूको विकास

Correct Answer: (C) विद्या अध्ययन साथै व्यावहारिक ज्ञान

Solution:

Concept:

- The question in English: According to modern times, what should a student focus on to make life successful?
- Options in English: (A) only study; (B) service and respect to teachers; (C) study together with practical knowledge; (D) development of bad habits
- We have to pick the one option that fits.

Step 1: Find the clue The second part of the passage begins with तर आधुनिक... and says a student must gain other practical education along with study. Only a student who takes both ahead can live successfully.

Step 2: Check option (A) The passage says study alone is not enough in modern times, because practical education is also needed.
So (A) is not the answer.

Step 3: Check option (B) Serving the guru belongs to the old gurukul days described earlier, not to modern times.
So (B) is not the answer.

Step 4: Check option (C) The passage says विद्या अध्ययन सँगसँगै अन्य व्यावहारिक शिक्षा पनि प्राप्त गर्नुपर्छ. This is the answer.

So (C) is the answer.

Step 5: Check option (D) Bad habits ruin life according to the passage, so this cannot be advised. So (D) is not the answer.

Step 6: Conclusion Option (C) is correct: **study together with practical knowledge**

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the question slowly and match it with the exact words of the text or the grammar rule. Then drop the options that clearly do not fit.

2(i). निम्नलिखित कवितांश पढ़ेर सोधिएका प्रश्नका सही विकल्प लेख्नुहोस्।

तिम्रो लोग्ने मलाया गयो या कतै गयो
पक्का पनि सिपाहीमा भर्ना भयो
कति लडाइँ लड्दै
छोरा छोरी हँसाउन, साहूको ऋण तिर्न
पैसा कमाउन गयो
तर लडाइँमा बन्दुक अनि
तोपका मोहरी नभए
भयङ्कर विस्फोटमा पऱ्यो
तिम्रो लोग्ने अब छैन, मऱ्यो।
होला मजदुरी गर्न गयो
नत्र कहाँ जान्छ,
फर्किनु पर्ने, कि कुनै मेशिनभित्र चेप्टियो
नभए कोइलाखानीमा पुरियो
भारीले किच्यो या भोकै मऱ्यो
जसरी भए पनि तिम्रो लोग्ने मऱ्यो मऱ्यो।
जातीयता मऱ्यो, स्वाभिमानसमेत मऱ्यो।
मालिकको गाडीको चक्काले थिचेर
उसलाई पैह्रोले किच्न सक्छ
खोलाले बगाउन सक्छ
अन्धो, लङ्गडो र डुँड्रे हुँदा
उ मारिनुपर्छ, काम प्यारो सबैलाई
नत्र दाम आउँदैन
भाग्यले ठगेपछि बाँच्ने अधिकार हुँदैन।
जसरी भएपनि ज्यूँदो छैन
उसलाई काललले हर्यो
तिम्रो लोग्ने अब छैन, मऱ्यो।

यस कवितामा लोग्ने कहाँ गएर सिपाहीमा भर्ना भयो भनिएको छ ? [1 mark]

(A) कोइलाखानीमा

(B) जंगलमा

(C) मलायामा

(D) आफ्नै देशमा

Correct Answer: (C) मलायामा

Solution:

Concept:

- The question in English: Where did the husband go and join the army, according to this poem?

- Options in English: (A) in the coal mine; (B) in the forest; (C) in Malaya; (D) in his own country
- We have to pick the one option that fits.

Step 1: Find the clue The first two lines say तिम्रो लोग्ने मलाया गयो... पक्का पनि सिपाहीमा भर्ना भयो. The place named there is Malaya.

Step 2: Check option (A) The coal mine appears later, only as a guess about how he may have died. He did not join the army there.
So (A) is not the answer.

Step 3: Check option (B) A forest is not mentioned in the poem.
So (B) is not the answer.

Step 4: Check option (C) The poem begins: तिम्रो लोग्ने मलाया गयो. He joined the army there, so this is the answer.
So (C) is the answer.

Step 5: Check option (D) The poem says he went away from home to earn, not that he stayed in his own country.
So (D) is not the answer.

Step 6: Conclusion Option (C) is correct: **in Malaya**

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the question slowly and match it with the exact words of the text or the grammar rule. Then drop the options that clearly do not fit.

2(ii). उसको लोग्ने कहाँ चेप्टिएको शंका गरिएको छ ? [1 mark]

(A) ढुंगामा

(B) खाड़लमा

(C) मेशिनमा

(D) फौजीमा

Correct Answer: (C) मेशिनमा

Solution:

Concept:

- The question in English: Where is it suspected that her husband got crushed?
- Options in English: (A) in a stone; (B) in a pit; (C) in a machine; (D) in the army
- We have to pick the one option that fits.

Step 1: Find the clue The poem lists doubts about his fate. One line says फर्किनु पर्ने, कि कुनै मेशिनभित्र चेप्टियो, which means he may have been squeezed inside a machine.

Step 2: Check option (A) Stones are not named in the poem as the place where he was crushed.
So (A) is not the answer.

Step 3: Check option (B) A pit is not named. The poem talks about a coal mine where he may have been buried, which is a different line.
So (B) is not the answer.

Step 4: Check option (C) The line says कुनै मेशिनभित्र चेप्टियो. So machine is the answer.
So (C) is the answer.

Step 5: Check option (D) He did join the army, but the poem does not say he was crushed in the army.
So (D) is not the answer.

Step 6: Conclusion Option (C) is correct: **in a machine**

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the question slowly and match it with the exact words of the text or the grammar rule. Then drop the options that clearly do not fit.

2(iii). उसको लोग्ने कोइलाखानीभित्र के भएको हुन सक्ला ? [1 mark]

(A) जीवित हुन सक्ला

(B) पुरिएको हुन सक्ला

(C) पैसा कमाउँदै होला

(D) साहुको ऋण तिर्दै होला

Correct Answer: (B) पुरिएको हुन सक्ला

Solution:

Concept:

- The question in English: What may have happened to her husband inside the coal mine?
- Options in English: (A) he may be alive; (B) he may have been buried; (C) he may be earning money; (D) he may be paying the moneylender's debt
- We have to pick the one option that fits.

Step 1: Find the clue The poem says नभए कोइलाखानीमा पुरियो. The poet guesses that he was buried in a coal mine.

Step 2: Check option (A) The poem repeats that the husband is no more (अब छैन, मऱ्यो), so he is not alive.
So (A) is not the answer.

Step 3: Check option (B) The line नभए कोइलाखानीमा पुरियो says he got buried there. This is the answer.
So (B) is the answer.

Step 4: Check option (C) Earning money is why he left home, but inside the coal mine the poem only talks about his death.
So (C) is not the answer.

Step 5: Check option (D) Paying the moneylender's debt was the purpose of going to the army, not what happened in the mine.
So (D) is not the answer.

Step 6: Conclusion Option (B) is correct: **he may have been buried**

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the question slowly and match it with the exact words of the text or the grammar rule. Then drop the options that clearly do not fit.

2(iv). यस कविताको आधारमा सबैलाई के कुरा प्यारो छ ? [1 mark]

(A) जातीयता

(B) स्वाभिमान

(C) धैर्यवान

(D) काम

Correct Answer: (D) काम

Solution:

Concept:

- The question in English: On the basis of this poem, what is dear to everyone?
- Options in English: (A) national identity; (B) self-respect; (C) patient person; (D) work
- We have to pick the one option that fits.

Step 1: Find the clue In the second part the poet says उ मारिनुपर्छ, काम प्यारो सबैलाई. This means a worker who cannot work is thrown away because work is dear to all.

Step 2: Check option (A) The poem says जातीयता मर्‍यो, but it does not call it dear to everyone.
So (A) is not the answer.

Step 3: Check option (B) Self-respect also died along with the man, but the poem does not call it dear to everyone.
So (B) is not the answer.

Step 4: Check option (C) धैर्यवान is an adjective meaning a patient person. It is not a thing that is dear to everyone in the poem.
So (C) is not the answer.

Step 5: Check option (D) The line says काम प्यारो सबैलाई. So work is the answer.
So (D) is the answer.

Step 6: Conclusion Option (D) is correct: **work**

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the question slowly and match it with the exact words of the text or the grammar rule. Then drop the options that clearly do not fit.

2(v). यस कवितामा कसलाई मार्ने कुरा भइरहेको छ ? [1 mark]

(A) किरा मार्ने

(B) लोग्ने मार्ने

(C) स्वभिमान मार्ने

(D) देश मार्ने

Correct Answer: (B) लोग्ने मार्ने

Solution:

Concept:

- The question in English: In this poem, whose killing is being talked about?
- Options in English: (A) killing insects; (B) killing the husband; (C) killing self-respect; (D) killing the country
- We have to pick the one option that fits.

Step 1: Find the clue The whole poem tells a woman that her husband is dead. The refrain तिम्रो लोग्ने

अब छैन, मऱ्यो shows that it is the husband whose death is being described.

Step 2: Check option (A) Insects are not part of the poem.
So (A) is not the answer.

Step 3: Check option (B) The refrain तिम्रो लोग्ने अब छैन, मऱ्यो appears at the start, middle and end. The subject is the husband.
So (B) is the answer.

Step 4: Check option (C) The poem says self-respect also died along with him, but that is a side effect. The thing talked about all through is the husband's death.
So (C) is not the answer.

Step 5: Check option (D) The country is not said to be killed in the poem.
So (D) is not the answer.

Step 6: Conclusion Option (B) is correct: **killing the husband**

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the question slowly and match it with the exact words of the text or the grammar rule. Then drop the options that clearly do not fit.

3(i). निम्नलिखित बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नका सही विकल्प लेख्नुहोस्।

'आदि' को सही अर्थ के हो ? [1 mark]

(A) आधा

(B) बीच

(C) शुरु

(D) तुफान

Correct Answer: (C) शुरु

Solution:

Concept:

- The question in English: What is the correct meaning of the word 'आदि'?
- Options in English: (A) half; (B) middle; (C) beginning; (D) storm
- We have to pick the one option that fits.

Step 1: Find the clue The word आदि comes from Sanskrit and means beginning or start. Its opposite is अन्त (end).

Step 2: Check option (A) Half is आधा (or अर्ध). It is not the meaning of आदि.
So (A) is not the answer.

Step 3: Check option (B) Middle is बीच (or मध्य). The word आदि does not mean the middle point.
So (B) is not the answer.

Step 4: Check option (C) आदि means the beginning, and शुरु means start. This is the answer.
So (C) is the answer.

Step 5: Check option (D) Storm is तुफान (or आँधी). It has no link with आदि.
So (D) is not the answer.

Step 6: Conclusion Option (C) is correct: **beginning**

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the question slowly and match it with the exact words of the text or the grammar rule. Then drop the options that clearly do not fit.

3(ii). सरोज, पंकज आदि ..... का पर्यायवाची शब्द हुन्। [1 mark]

(A) बादल

(B) मानिस

(C) चन्दन

(D) कमल

Correct Answer: (D) कमल

Solution:

Concept:

- The question in English: Saroj, Pankaj etc. are synonyms of _____.
- Options in English: (A) cloud; (B) human; (C) sandalwood; (D) lotus
- We have to pick the one option that fits.

Step 1: Find the clue Saroj means born in a lake (सर + ज). Pankaj means born in mud (पंक + ज). Both are names of the same flower, the lotus (कमल).

Step 2: Check option (A) Cloud is बादल. Its synonyms are मेघ and घन, not सरोज or पंकज.
So (A) is not the answer.

Step 3: Check option (B) Human is मानिस. Its synonyms are मनुष्य and मानव.
So (B) is not the answer.

Step 4: Check option (C) Sandalwood is चन्दन. It does not grow in a lake or in mud.
So (C) is not the answer.

Step 5: Check option (D) सरोज and पंकज are both names for the lotus, कमल. This is the answer.
So (D) is the answer.

Step 6: Conclusion Option (D) is correct: **lotus**

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the question slowly and match it with the exact words of the text or the grammar rule. Then drop the options that clearly do not fit.

3(iii). तृतीया विभक्तिको चिन्ह ..... हो । [1 mark]

(A) ले, बाट

(B) लाई, देखि

(C) देखि, बाट

(D) को, का

Correct Answer: (A) ले, बाट

Solution:

Concept:

- The question in English: The marks of the third case (tritiya vibhakti) are _____.
- Options in English: (A) le, bat; (B) lai, dekhi; (C) dekhi, bat; (D) ko, ka
- We have to pick the one option that fits.

Step 1: Find the clue In Nepali, the third case is the instrument case. Its case marks are ले and बाट, as

in रामले कलमले लेख्यो and हातबाट खस्यो.

Step 2: Check option (A) ले and बाट are the marks of the third case. This is the answer.
So (A) is the answer.

Step 3: Check option (B) लाई is the mark of the second case and देखि belongs to the fifth case, so this pair is wrong.
So (B) is not the answer.

Step 4: Check option (C) देखि is a fifth-case mark, so this pair cannot be the third case.
So (C) is not the answer.

Step 5: Check option (D) को and का are marks of the sixth case that shows a relation.
So (D) is not the answer.

Step 6: Conclusion Option (A) is correct: **le, bat**

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the question slowly and match it with the exact words of the text or the grammar rule. Then drop the options that clearly do not fit.

3(iv). तल दिएका शब्द र अर्थमध्ये कुन सही छैन ? [1 mark]

(A) साँचो - सत्य

(B) शत् - सय

(C) कर्म - काम

(D) शव - सबै

Correct Answer: (D) शव - सबै

Solution:

Concept:

- The question in English: Which of the given word-meaning pairs below is not correct?
- Options in English: (A) sancho - satya (true); (B) shat - saya (hundred); (C) karma - kaam (work); (D) shav - sabai (all)
- We have to pick the one option that fits.

Step 1: Find the clue We must find the pair where the meaning given is wrong. शव means a dead body, but सबै means all. These two do not match.

Step 2: Check option (A) साँचो means true and सत्य also means true. This pair is correct, so it is not the answer.
So (A) is not the answer.

Step 3: Check option (B) शत् means hundred and सय also means hundred. This pair is correct.
So (B) is not the answer.

Step 4: Check option (C) कर्म means work or deed and काम means work. This pair is correct.
So (C) is not the answer.

Step 5: Check option (D) शव means dead body, while सबै means all. The pair is wrong, so this is the answer to a question that asks for the incorrect pair.
So (D) is the answer.

Step 6: Conclusion Option (D) is correct: **shav - sabai (all)**

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the question slowly and match it with the exact words of the text or the grammar rule. Then drop the options that clearly do not fit.

3(ix). जुन समासमा सामासिक शब्दले सोझो अर्थ नबुझाएर भिन्न अर्थ बोध गराउँछ त्यसलाई ..... भनिन्छ ? [1 mark]

(A) कर्मधारय समास

(B) अव्ययीभाव समास

(C) बहुव्रीहि समास

(D) द्वन्द्व समास

Correct Answer: (C) बहुव्रीहि समास

Solution:

Concept:

- The question in English: The compound in which the joined word does not give the direct meaning but points to a different meaning is called _____.
- Options in English: (A) karmadharaya samas; (B) avyayibhav samas; (C) bahuvrihi samas; (D) dvandva samas
- We have to pick the one option that fits.

Step 1: Find the clue In a bahuvrihi compound, neither word is the main one. Together they point to a third thing. Example: लम्बोदर does not mean 'long belly' but Ganesh, the one with a long belly.

Step 2: Check option (A) In karmadharaya the compound keeps the direct meaning, for example नीलकमल means a blue lotus.
So (A) is not the answer.

Step 3: Check option (B) In avyayibhav the first word is an indeclinable and the compound works like an adverb, so it keeps a direct meaning.
So (B) is not the answer.

Step 4: Check option (C) Bahuvrihi points to a different meaning, such as a person or a thing outside the two words. This is the answer.
So (C) is the answer.

Step 5: Check option (D) In dvandva both words are joined with 'and' meaning, such as आमाबुवा, and the meaning stays direct.
So (D) is not the answer.

Step 6: Conclusion Option (C) is correct: **bahuvrihi samas**

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the question slowly and match it with the exact words of the text or the grammar rule. Then drop the options that clearly do not fit.

3(v). समस्त पद लाई अलग गर्नुलाई के भनिन्छ? [1 mark]

(A) कारक

(B) विभक्ति

(C) विग्रह

(D) विच्छेद

Correct Answer: (C) विग्रह

Solution:

Concept:

- The question in English: What is it called when a compound word (samasta pad) is split apart?
- Options in English: (A) karak (case relation); (B) vibhakti (case ending); (C) vigraha; (D) vichhed (breaking up)
- We have to pick the one option that fits.

Step 1: Find the clue When two or more words join to form a compound, the joined word is called samasta pad. Splitting it back into its parts with the joining meaning is called vigraha.

Step 2: Check option (A) Karak shows the relation of a noun with the verb. It is not the name for splitting a compound.
So (A) is not the answer.

Step 3: Check option (B) Vibhakti is the case ending added to a word, such as ले or लाई.
So (B) is not the answer.

Step 4: Check option (C) Splitting a samasta pad into its parts is called vigraha, as in राजपुत्र = राजाको पुत्र. This is the answer.
So (C) is the answer.

Step 5: Check option (D) Vichhed is generally used for breaking a sandhi, not for splitting a compound.
So (D) is not the answer.

Step 6: Conclusion Option (C) is correct: **vigraha**

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the question slowly and match it with the exact words of the text or the grammar rule. Then drop the options that clearly do not fit.

3(vi). उत्तरपद प्रधान हुने समास कुन हो ? [1 mark]

(A) तत्पुरुष समास

(B) द्वन्द्व समास

(C) द्विगु समास

(D) कर्मधारय समास

Correct Answer: (A) तत्पुरुष समास

Solution:

Concept:

- The question in English: Which compound is uttarpad pradhan (the last word carries the main meaning)?
- Options in English: (A) tatpurush samas; (B) dvandva samas; (C) dvigu samas; (D) karmadharaya samas

- We have to pick the one option that fits.

Step 1: Find the clue In a tatpurush compound the first word depends on the second word, so the last word (uttarpad) carries the main meaning. Example: राजपुत्र means the son, not the king.

Step 2: Check option (A) In a tatpurush samas the meaning rests on the last word, so it is called uttarpad pradhan. This is the answer.
So (A) is the answer.

Step 3: Check option (B) In a dvandva samas both words are equally important, so no single word is the main one.
So (B) is not the answer.

Step 4: Check option (C) In the school textbook a dvigu compound is identified by the number in the first word, not by which word is the main one, so it is not the standard answer here.
So (C) is not the answer.

Step 5: Check option (D) In the school textbook a karmadharaya compound is identified by the describing word and the described word, not by the main word, so it is not the standard answer here.
So (D) is not the answer.

Step 6: Conclusion Option (A) is correct: **tatpurush samas**

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the question slowly and match it with the exact words of the text or the grammar rule. Then drop the options that clearly do not fit.

3(vii). उसकी बहिनी बजार गई। रेखांकित पद कुन कारकमा पर्दछ ? [1 mark]

(A) कर्ता कारक

(B) कर्म कारक

(C) अपादान कारक

(D) सम्बन्ध कारक

Correct Answer: (D) सम्बन्ध कारक

Solution:

Concept:

- The question in English: 'Uski bahini bazar gayi.' In which karak does the underlined word fall?
- Options in English: (A) karta karak (doer); (B) karma karak (object); (C) apadan karak (separation); (D) sambandh karak (relation)
- We have to pick the one option that fits.

Step 1: Find the clue The underlined word is की in उसकी. The mark को, का, की shows ownership or relation between two nouns. Here it links 'she' with 'sister', so it is a relation.

Step 2: Check option (A) The doer of the action (went to the market) is बहिनी, not the word with की, so this is not the karta karak.
So (A) is not the answer.

Step 3: Check option (B) The karma karak is the thing on which the action falls, and no such object is shown here.
So (B) is not the answer.

Step 4: Check option (C) The apadan karak shows separation or coming from a place, which is not shown here.
So (C) is not the answer.

Step 5: Check option (D) The mark की shows a relation between उस and बहिनी, so it is sambandh karak. This is the answer.
So (D) is the answer.

Step 6: Conclusion Option (D) is correct: **sambandh karak (relation)**

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the question slowly and match it with the exact words of the text or the grammar rule. Then drop the options that clearly do not fit.

3(viii). समासबाट बानिएको शब्दलाई के भनिन्छ ? [1 mark]

(A) समस्त पद

(B) क्रियापद

(C) विविध शब्द

(D) समोच्चरित

Correct Answer: (A) समस्त पद

Solution:

Concept:

- The question in English: What is a word formed through a samas called?
- Options in English: (A) samasta pad; (B) kriyapad (verb); (C) vividh shabda (assorted words); (D) samochcharit (similar-sounding words)
- We have to pick the one option that fits.

Step 1: Find the clue When two or more words join by the rules of samas, the new word is called samasta pad. The parts are called purvapad and uttarpad.

Step 2: Check option (A) The word formed by a samas is called samasta pad. This is the answer.
So (A) is the answer.

Step 3: Check option (B) Kriyapad means a verb. It is not a compound.
So (B) is not the answer.

Step 4: Check option (C) Vividh shabda is not a grammar term for compounds.
So (C) is not the answer.

Step 5: Check option (D) Samochcharit means words that sound alike, which is a different topic.
So (D) is not the answer.

Step 6: Conclusion Option (A) is correct: **samasta pad**

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the question slowly and match it with the exact words of the text or the grammar rule. Then drop the options that clearly do not fit.

3(x). जसलाई जित्न सकिन्न को सार शब्द के हुन्छ ? [1 mark]

(A) अमर

(B) अजेय

(C) अदृश्य

(D) आजम्बरी

Correct Answer: (B) अजेय

Solution:

Concept:

- The question in English: What is the one word for 'one who cannot be won over or defeated'?
- Options in English: (A) amar (immortal); (B) ajey (unbeatable); (C) adrishya (invisible); (D) ajambari (as printed)
- We have to pick the one option that fits.

Step 1: Find the clue The phrase जसलाई जित्न सकिन्न means one who cannot be defeated. The Sanskrit word for it is अजेय (अ + जेय).

Step 2: Check option (A) अमर means one who never dies. It does not talk about winning.
So (A) is not the answer.

Step 3: Check option (B) अजेय means one who cannot be won, so it is the exact word for the phrase. This is the answer.
So (B) is the answer.

Step 4: Check option (C) अदृश्य means that cannot be seen, which has no link with winning.
So (C) is not the answer.

Step 5: Check option (D) This word as printed is not the one-word form of 'cannot be defeated'.
So (D) is not the answer.

Step 6: Conclusion Option (B) is correct: **ajey (unbeatable)**

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the question slowly and match it with the exact words of the text or the grammar rule. Then drop the options that clearly do not fit.

खण्ड 2: वर्णनात्मक प्रश्न (60 marks)

Descriptive questions, 60 marks in all.

4(i). निम्न प्रश्नका उत्तर लेख्नुहोस्।
वाक्य संकोचनमा लेखिएका निम्नलिखित वाक्यहरूलाई प्रसारणमा रूपान्तरण गर्नुहोस् -
a. पाठ नसुनाउनेले सजाय पाउँछ।
b. उनी अनपढ़ छन्। [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Change the following sentences, written in the short (sanknochan) form, into the expanded (prasaran) form: (a) 'One who does not recite the lesson gets punished.' (b) 'He/she is unlettered.'
- This answer carries 2 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text Sanknochan means a short form in which an idea is packed

into one phrase or word. Prasaran means opening that phrase into a full clause with its own verb.
The points to cover are:
1. In sentence (a), पाठ नसुनाउने is a packed phrase. It must be opened into a clause using जसले ... उसले.
2. In sentence (b), अनपढ is a single word meaning a person who has not read anything. It must be opened into a clause with a verb.
3. Both new sentences must keep the original meaning exactly.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali क) जसले पाठ सुनाउँदैन उसले सजाय पाउँछ।
ख) उनले केही पनि पढेका छैनन्।

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English (a) The one who does not recite the lesson gets punished. (b) He has not read anything at all.

Step 4: Conclusion The compact phrases are opened into full clauses with their own verbs, and the meaning stays the same.
Short answer: **a. जसले पाठ सुनाउँदैन उसले सजाय पाउँछ। b. उनले केही पनि पढेका छैनन्।**

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the packed phrase in each sentence and open it into a full clause. For (a) use जसले ... उसले.

4(ii). वाक्यमा उद्देश्य र विधेय भन्नाले के बुझिन्छ ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- What is meant by uddeshya (subject) and vidheya (predicate) in a sentence?
- This answer carries 2 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text Every sentence has two parts. One part names what the sentence is about and the other part tells something about it.
The points to cover are:
1. Uddeshya is the part of a sentence about which something is said.
2. Vidheya is the part that says something about the uddeshya.
3. A simple example makes the two parts clear.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali वाक्यमा जसको बारेमा केही कुरा गरिन्छ त्यसलाई उद्देश्य भनिन्छ। उद्देश्यको बारेमा जे कुरा भनिन्छ त्यसलाई विधेय भनिन्छ। उदाहरणका लागि 'रामले किताब पढ्यो' भन्ने वाक्यमा 'रामले' उद्देश्य हो र 'किताब पढ्यो' विधेय हो।

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English The part of a sentence about which something is told is the subject (uddeshya). What is told about it is the predicate (vidheya). Example: in 'Ram read a book', Ram is the subject and 'read a book' is the predicate.

Step 4: Conclusion Uddeshya is what the sentence is about, and vidheya is what the sentence says about it.
Short answer: **वाक्यमा जसको बारेमा केही कुरा गरिन्छ त्यसलाई उद्देश्य भनिन्छ र उद्देश्यको बारेमा जे कुरा गरिन्छ त्यसलाई विधेय भनिन्छ।**

Quick Tip to Solve: Ask: who or what is the sentence about? That part is the uddeshya. What is said about it is the vidheya.

4(iii). दिइएका कुनै एक वाग्धाराको अर्थ लेखी वाक्यमा प्रयोग गर्नुहोस्।
a. एकै आँखाले हेर्नु
b. भीरको चिण्डो हुनु [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Write the meaning of any one of the given idioms (vagdhara) and use it in a sentence: (a) एकै आँखाले हेर्नु (b) भीरको चिण्डो हुनु.
- This answer carries 2 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text An idiom does not mean what its words say one by one. We must give its fixed meaning and then show the idiom working in a good sentence. The paper asks for any one idiom, and the marking scheme gives both.
The points to cover are:
1. एकै आँखाले हेर्नु means to treat everyone equally (बराबर ठान्नु).
2. भीरको चिण्डो हुनु means to be neither here nor there, left helpless in between (यता न उताको हुनु).
3. Each idiom is used in a short sentence that shows its meaning.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali क) एकै आँखाले हेर्नु = बराबर ठान्नु।
वाक्य: असल शिक्षकले सबै विद्यार्थीलाई एकै आँखाले हेर्छन्।
ख) भीरको चिण्डो हुनु = यता न उताको हुनु।
वाक्य: पढाइ पनि छुट्यो र काम पनि पाइएन, त्यसैले ऊ भीरको चिण्डो भयो।

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English (a) Treating all alike. Example: a good teacher treats all students equally. (b) Being stuck neither here nor there. Example: his studies stopped and he found no work, so he was left helpless in between.

Step 4: Conclusion एकै आँखाले हेर्नु means to treat all alike, and भीरको चिण्डो हुनु means to be left in between with no support.
Short answer: **a. एकै आँखाले हेर्नु = बराबर ठान्नु; b. भीरको चिण्डो हुनु = यता न उताको हुनु**

Quick Tip to Solve: Give the fixed meaning of the idiom first, then use it in a sentence that makes the meaning clear.

5(i). निम्न प्रश्नहरूका उत्तर लेख्नुहोस्।
मन 'एकाङ्कीद्वारा एकाङ्कीकारले कस्तो सन्देश दिन चाहेका छन् ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- What message does the one-act play writer want to give through the play 'Man' (mind)?
- This answer carries 2 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text The play shows that wishes of the mind and the real situations of life do not always agree.
The points to cover are:
1. Our mind thinks of many things, but we cannot say that everything we think will come true.
2. Everything does not happen just because the mind wants it.
3. The conditions and compulsions that come in a person's life are stronger than the power of the mind.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali हाम्रो मनले धेरै कुरा चिताउँछ, तर चिताएका सबै कुरा पूरा हुन्छन् भन्न सकिँदैन। मनले चाहेर मात्र सबै कुरा हुँदैन। मनको शक्तिभन्दा ठूलो मानिसको जीवनमा आइपर्ने परिस्थिति र बाध्यता नै बलवान

हुन्छ भन्ने सन्देश एकाङ्कीकारले दिन चाहेका छन्।

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English Our mind thinks of many things, but we cannot say that all of them will be fulfilled. Everything does not happen only because the mind wants it. The situations and compulsions that come in a person's life are stronger than the power of the mind.

Step 4: Conclusion The play teaches that circumstances and compulsions are stronger than the wishes of the mind.

Short answer: **मनले चाहेर मात्र सबै कुरा हुँदैन; मनको शक्तिभन्दा ठूलो जीवनमा आइपर्ने परिस्थिति र बाध्यता नै बलवान हुन्छ।**

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson, list the main points in your head, then write them in simple complete Nepali sentences.

5(ii). फेरस किन उदास देखिन्थ्यो ?

[2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Why did Ferus look sad?
- This answer carries 2 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text The answer lies in the love story of Ferus and a young woman named Clorina.

The points to cover are:

1. Ferus loved a young woman named Clorina very deeply.
2. Clorina loved him just as much, and they had planned to marry and live happily.
3. Clorina died in a plane accident, and this is why Ferus looked sad.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali फेरसले क्लोरिना नाम गरेकी युवतीलाई असाध्य माया गर्थ्यो, र क्लोरिनाले पनि उसलाई त्यत्तिकै माया गर्थिन्। उनीहरूले बिहे गरेर सुखी जीवन बिताउने विचार गरेका थिए। तर हवाइ दुर्घटनामा परेर क्लोरिनाको मृत्यु भयो, त्यसैले फेरस उदास देखिन्थ्यो।

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English Ferus loved a young woman named Clorina deeply and she loved him as much. They had planned to marry and live happily. But Clorina died in a plane accident, so Ferus looked sad.

Step 4: Conclusion Ferus was sad because his beloved Clorina died in a plane accident before they could marry.

Short answer: **क्लोरिनासँग विवाह गरेर सुखमय जीवन बिताउने विचार थियो, तर हवाइ दुर्घटनामा क्लोरिनाको मृत्यु भएकाले फेरस उदास देखिन्थ्यो।**

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson, list the main points in your head, then write them in simple complete Nepali sentences.

5(iii). संसारमा दानवताको, अन्त गर्न हामीले के गर्न आवश्यक छ ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- What do we need to do to end demonic nature (danavata) in the world?
- This answer carries 2 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text The writer says that danavata grows because of simple and straightforward people, so the cure begins in ourselves.
The points to cover are:
1. Danavata is created in the world because of simple-minded and straight people.
2. To remove it, we must first remove our own simplicity and become sharp, clever and alert.
3. If all people become clever, danavata will go away by itself.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali यो संसारमा सोझा र सीधा मानिसहरूकै कारण दानवताको सिर्जना हुन्छ। संसारबाट दानवता हटाउनु छ भने सबभन्दा पहिला हामीले आफ्नो सोझोपन हटाएर चंख, चलाक र होशियार हुनुपर्छ। सबै जना चलाक भए दानवता आफैँ हटेर जान्छ।

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English Danavata is created in the world because of simple and straight people. To end it, we must first remove our simplicity and become sharp, clever and alert. If everyone becomes clever, danavata will disappear by itself.

Step 4: Conclusion To end danavata, people must give up their simple-mindedness and become sharp and alert.
Short answer: **दानवता हटाउन सबभन्दा पहिला हामीले आफ्नो सोझोपन हटाएर चंख, चलाक र होशियार हुनुपर्छ।**

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson, list the main points in your head, then write them in simple complete Nepali sentences.

5(iv)(A). डाक्टर नानो लेखद्वारा लेखकहरूले के सन्देश दिन चाहेका छन् ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- What message do the writers want to give through the essay 'Doctor Nano'?
- This answer carries 2 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text The essay talks about a laboratory of science and technology, and the message is about the limits of man against nature.
The points to cover are:
1. However hard man tries, he cannot copy nature's process of creation exactly as it is.
2. Even science and technology cannot succeed if they work against the laws of nature.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali प्रकृतिको सृजना प्रक्रियालाई मान्छेले जति नै कोशिश गरे पनि जस्ताको तस्तै बनाउन सक्दैन। विज्ञान र प्रविधिले पनि प्रकृतिको नियमविपरीत काम गऱ्यो भने सफल हुन सक्दैन। यही सन्देश लेखकहरूले 'डाक्टर नानो' द्वारा दिन चाहेका छन्।

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English However hard man tries, he cannot reproduce nature's process of creation exactly. Science and technology also cannot succeed if they go against the laws of nature.

Step 4: Conclusion The writers say that man and his science cannot succeed against the rules of nature.
Short answer: **प्रकृतिको सृजना प्रक्रियालाई मान्छेले जस्ताको तस्तै बनाउन सक्दैन; विज्ञान र प्रविधि प्रकृतिको**

नियमविपरीत गए सफल हुन सक्दैन।

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson, list the main points in your head, then write them in simple complete Nepali sentences.

OR

5(iv)(B). "दर्कन दर्कन लागेको बादल झैं चामे धुमधुमती बसेर तमाखु खान लागेको थियो.....।" [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Complete or explain the given line about Chame: 'Like a cloud about to burst, Chame sat gloomily, about to smoke tobacco .....'.
- This answer carries 2 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text The stem is a quoted line with a gap at the end, so the answer must explain why Chame sat like a dark rain cloud. The marking scheme explains his state of mind.
The points to cover are:
1. Chame had stayed hungry the whole day and ploughed the field, so he was exhausted.
2. When he reached home, no fire had been lit and no rice had been cooked (the scheme names Gaunthali here).
3. He sat with a dark face, and his face was dark with anger like a rain cloud about to burst.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali चामे दिनभरि भोकै रहेर खेत जोतेर लखतरान भई घरमा आइपुग्दा घरमा गौंथलीले आगो नबालेको र भात नपकाएको देखेर कालो अनुहार लगाएर बसेको थियो। दर्कन लागेको बादलको रूप जस्तो कालो हुन्छ, चामेको अनुहार पनि रिसले त्यस्तै भएको थियो।

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English Chame had stayed hungry all day and was worn out from ploughing. When he came home, the fire was not lit and no rice was cooked. So he sat with a dark face, as dark as a cloud about to burst, because of anger.

Step 4: Conclusion Chame sat like a dark rain cloud because he was hungry, tired and angry at the unlit fire and uncooked rice.
Short answer: **चामे दिनभरि भोकै रहेर खेत जोतेर थाकेर घर आइपुग्दा आगो नबालेको र भात नपकाएको देख्दा रिसले कालो अनुहार लगाएर बसेको थियो।**

Quick Tip to Solve: The line compares Chame's face with a dark cloud. Say why he was angry and then complete the picture.

5(v). कालेकी आमाले दूध पुऱ्याउन बजार जाँदै गर्दा कस्तो निर्णय गरेर ढुक्क मानी ? [3 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- What decision did Kale's mother take, while going to the market to deliver milk, that made her feel relieved?
- This answer carries 3 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text The marking scheme describes a plan to leave the village, which is always threatened by landslides and wind, and to settle in the city.
The points to cover are:
1. She would stop living in the village in fear of landslides and wind day and night.

2. She would sell the cows, calves, field, and even the tin and wood of her house.
3. She would rent a room in the city costing five or six rupees.
4. She would sell vegetables at a chowk, and Kale's father would work as a mason or watchman.
5. She felt relieved that a happy life could be lived this way.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali कालेकी आमाले दिनरातको पहिरो र हावाको डरमा गाउँमा नबस्ने निर्णय गरिन्। उनले आफ्नो गोठमा भएका माऊ गाई र कोरलीहरू सबै बेच्ने, बारी पनि बेच्ने र घरको टीन र काठपात पनि बेच्ने सोचिन्। शहर गएर पाँच-छ रुपियाँसम्मको कोठा लिएर बस्ने, आफू चोकमा सागसब्जी बेच्ने र कालेको बाबुले मिस्त्री काम वा चौकीदारी गर्ने योजना बनाइन्। यसरी सुखमय जीवन बिताउन सकिन्छ भन्ने निर्णय गरेर उनी ढुक्क मानिन्।

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English Kale's mother decided not to live in the village in fear of landslides and storms. She planned to sell her cows, calves, field and even the tin and wood of the house, rent a room in the city for five or six rupees, sell vegetables at the chowk herself, and let Kale's father work as a mason or watchman. With this plan for a happy life she felt relieved.

Step 4: Conclusion She decided to leave the dangerous village, sell her belongings and start a new life in the city, and this made her feel relieved.
Short answer: **गाउँ छोडेर शहर गई कोठा लिई बस्ने, गाईवस्तु र घरका सामान बेच्ने, आफू सागसब्जी बेच्ने र कालेको बाबुले मिस्त्री काम वा चौकीदारी गर्ने निर्णय गरेर ढुक्क मानी।**

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson, list the main points in your head, then write them in simple complete Nepali sentences.

5(vi). डाक्टर नानोको प्रयोगशालामा के कस्ता कार्यहरू हुन्छन् ? [3 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- What kinds of work are done in Doctor Nano's laboratory?
- This answer carries 3 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text The laboratory in the essay does very advanced work on human life and diseases.
The points to cover are:
1. High-class human reproductive cells are developed and distributed or sold.
2. A perfect child of one's choice can be incubated in the laboratory from such cells.
3. Molecule-sized robots are made to destroy cancer.
4. Research is done to find cures for all mental illnesses and weaknesses.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali डाक्टर नानोको प्रयोगशालामा उच्च कोटीका मानव प्रजनन कोशिकाहरू विकास गरी बिक्री-वितरण गरिन्छ। यस्ता कोशिकाबाट आफ्नो इच्छा अनुसार सर्वगुणसम्पन्न सन्तान प्रयोगशालामै इन्क्युबेट गरेर लिन सकिन्छ। क्यान्सर रोग नाश गर्न अणु आकारका रोबर्टहरू पनि बनाइएका हुन्छन्। मानसिक स्वास्थ्यसँग सम्बन्धित सबै बिरामी र कमजोरीको हल निकाल्ने शोध र अनुसन्धान पनि हुन्छ।

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English Cells of high-class human reproduction are developed and distributed. A perfect child of one's wish can be incubated there. Molecule-sized robots are made to destroy cancer. Research is also done to solve all mental diseases and weaknesses.

Step 4: Conclusion Doctor Nano's laboratory develops human reproductive cells, grows children by choice, makes anti-cancer robots and researches mental health.
Short answer: **उच्च कोटीका मानव प्रजनन कोशिकाको विकास र वितरण, इच्छा अनुसार सन्तान इन्क्युबेट गर्ने, क्यान्सर नाश गर्ने अणु आकारका रोबर्ट बनाउने र मानसिक रोगको अनुसन्धान।**

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson, list the main points in your head, then write them in simple complete Nepali sentences.

6(i). निम्नकुनै चार प्रश्नका उत्तर लेख्नुहोस्।
'सत्य सन्देश' कविताद्वारा कविले कस्तो सन्देश दिन चाहेका छन् ? [3 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- What message does the poet want to give through the poem 'Satya Sandesh'?
- This answer carries 3 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text The poem talks about the good and bad thoughts in the human mind and what happens when the mind is clean.
The points to cover are:
1. The human mind has both good and bad thoughts.
2. When greed, envy, anger and lust cover the mind, it turns dark, and everything looks dark and faulty.
3. When the mind is cleared of this net, it becomes bright and everything looks bright and joyful.
4. If we give up bad thoughts, clean our mind and treat all people equally, this earth itself becomes like heaven.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali हाम्रो मनमा राम्रा र नराम्रा दुवै किसिमका विचार हुन्छन्। जब हाम्रो मनलाई लोभ, ईर्ष्या, क्रोध, काम जस्ता तृष्णाको जालोले घेर्छ, तब मन कालो हुन्छ र सबै कुरा कालो र दोषपूर्ण देखिन्छन्। जब मनबाट यस्तो जालो हटेर मन उज्यालो हुन्छ, तब सबै कुरा उज्याला, आनन्दमय र हलुङ्गो लाग्छन्। हामीले मनबाट नराम्रा विचार त्यागेर मनलाई सफा बनायौँ र सबै मानिसलाई समान व्यवहार गर्यौँ भने यही धर्ती नै स्वर्ग जस्तो आनन्दमय बन्छ। यही सन्देश कविले 'सत्य सन्देश' बाट दिन चाहेका छन्।

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English Our mind holds both good and bad thoughts. When greed, envy, anger and lust cover it like a net, the mind turns dark and everything seems dark and faulty. When this net is removed, the mind becomes bright and everything seems joyful and light. If we give up bad thoughts, clean the mind and treat all people equally, this very earth becomes as blissful as heaven.

Step 4: Conclusion The poet's message is to clean the mind of greed, envy and anger and to treat all people equally, so that the earth becomes like heaven.
Short answer: **मनबाट लोभ, ईर्ष्या, क्रोध, काम आदि नराम्रा विचार त्यागेर मन सफा बनाई सबैलाई समान व्यवहार गरे यही धरती स्वर्ग जस्तो आनन्दमय बन्छ।**

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson, list the main points in your head, then write them in simple complete Nepali sentences.

6(ii). शहीदहरूको त्याग र बलिदानका कारण हाम्रो के-के हुन्छ ? कविताका आधारमा चर्चा गर्नुहोस्। [3 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- What do we get because of the sacrifice of martyrs? Discuss on the basis of the poem.
- This answer carries 3 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text The marking scheme points to the poem about brave sons of the nation. The poem lists what the country and its people owe to martyrs.
The points to cover are:
1. Brave sons play a great role in making any country.
2. A country is built through the sacrifice of martyrs.
3. Our laughter and happiness come because of the brave.
4. A brave person gives up life so that the country is freed from slavery and becomes independent.
5. Without their contribution we would be under someone else's rule. Our food and every breath carry their contribution.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali कुनै पनि मुलुक बन्नका निम्ति वीर सपुतहरूको ठूलो भूमिका रहेको हुन्छ। वीर सपुतहरूको त्याग र बलिदानकै कारण मुलुक बन्छ। हाम्रो देशमा हाँसो र खुसी पनि वीरहरूकै कारण प्राप्त हुन्छ। वीरले आफ्नो प्राण उत्सर्ग गर्दा देशबाट दासत्व भागेर जान्छ र देश स्वतन्त्र बन्छ। यदि वीर सपुतहरूले योगदान नदिएका भए हामी अर्कैको अधीनमा रहने थियौँ। हामीले खाने अन्नमा र फेर्ने सासमा पनि शहीदहरूको महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान रहेको हुन्छ।

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English Brave sons play a big role in making a nation. A country is formed through their sacrifice, and the happiness and laughter in the country come because of them. When a brave person gives his life, slavery leaves the country and the country becomes free. Without their contribution we would be under others. Even the food we eat and the breath we take owe something to the martyrs.

Step 4: Conclusion Because of martyrs we get a nation, freedom, happiness, food and every breath.
Short answer: **शहीदहरूको त्याग र बलिदानले देश बन्छ र स्वतन्त्र हुन्छ; हाँसो-खुसी, अन्न र सास पनि उनीहरूकै योगदानले प्राप्त हुन्छ।**

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson, list the main points in your head, then write them in simple complete Nepali sentences.

6(iii). "हाम्रो लागि घरको दूध पानीसरि छ।" भन्नुको तात्पर्य के हो ? आकाशका तारा के तारा कविताका आधारमा लेख्नुहोस्। [3 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- What does it mean to say 'For us, the milk at home is like water'? Write on the basis of the poem, what stars of the sky are being talked about.
- This answer carries 3 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text The marking scheme says the poem points at our selfish habit of valuing what is far and ignoring what is near.
The points to cover are:
1. We are very selfish by nature.
2. We see and respect only the far away things, such as stars in the sky.
3. We do not care for the useful people and things near us.
4. Rame, Chame, Harke and Bire are the real stars near us, but we give them no importance, and they are forced to live a worthless life like dogs.

5. So the milk at home being like water means we undervalue what is close to us.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali हामी अति नै स्वार्थी प्रवृत्तिका छौँ। हामी आँखाले टाढाको वस्तुलाई मात्र देख्छौँ र त्यसैको मात्र इज्जत र सम्मान गर्छौँ। तर नजिकै भएका उपयोगी व्यक्ति र वस्तुहरूको हामी केही वास्ता गर्दैनौँ। 'घरको दूध पानीसरि छ' भन्नुको तात्पर्य यही हो कि हामी आफ्नै नजिकको अमूल्य कुरालाई पानीजस्तै सस्तो ठान्छौँ। आकाशका तारा हेरेर हामी रम्छौँ र त्यसको सम्मान गर्छौँ, तर ती ताराभन्दा अनमोल र उपयोगी रामे, चामे, हर्के, वीरे जस्ता ताराहरूलाई कुनै महत्त्व दिँदैनौँ। जसका कारण यी नजिकका ताराहरू कुकुर जस्तै तुच्छ जीवन बिताउन बाध्य बनेका छन्।

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English We are very selfish. We see and respect only far things and do not care for useful people and things near us. Saying that the milk at home is like water means we treat the precious things in our own home as cheap. The stars of the sky stand for far famous things we admire, while Rame, Chame, Harke and Bire are the useful stars nearby who are made to live a worthless life like dogs.

Step 4: Conclusion People praise distant things and ignore the useful people near them, so the milk at home feels like water.

Short answer: **हामी टाढाका वस्तुको मात्र कदर गर्छौँ र नजिकका उपयोगी मानिस (रामे, चामे, हर्के, वीरे) लाई वास्ता गर्दैनौँ; घरको दूध पानीजस्तै सस्तो ठानिन्छ।**

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson, list the main points in your head, then write them in simple complete Nepali sentences.

6(iv). "तँ गर्छस् टुप्पो न फेदको कुरा
जीवनको कुरा
मानवताको कुरा
के हो जीवन भनेको ? प्लिज डोन्ट बोर मी।"
यस पद्यांशद्वारा कविले के भन्न चाहेका छन् ? [3 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- What does the poet want to say through this quoted stanza: 'You talk of the top and the root, of life, of humanity, what is life? Please don't bore me'?
- This answer carries 3 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text The marking scheme says the stanza is a satire on the mindset of people today.

The points to cover are:

1. Today's people spend time on useless things such as cards, gambling, making noise all night, listening to cheap songs, watching films and walking dogs.
2. They have no interest in their language, literature or poetry.
3. When a poem speaks about life and teaches humanity, selfish people say 'please don't bore me'.
4. So the poet makes fun of this attitude.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali यस पद्यांशद्वारा कविले आजका मानिसहरूको मानसिकतामाथि व्यङ्ग्य गरेका छन्। आजका मानिसहरू व्यर्थका अचाहिँदा कुराहरूमा समय बिताउँछन्। ताश, जुवा खेल्नु, रातभरि हल्ला गर्नु, गङ्जी गीत सुन्नु, फिल्म हेर्नु, कुकुर डुलाउनु जस्ता व्यर्थका कुरामा उनीहरूले समय बिताउँछन्। तर आफ्नो भाषा, साहित्य र कविताको लागि उनीहरूमा कुनै रुचि छैन। जीवन चिनाउने र मानवताको पाठ सिकाउने कविताको कुरा गऱ्यो भने आजका स्वार्थी मानिसले 'प्लिज डोन्ट बोर मी' भन्छन्।

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English Through this stanza the poet mocks the mindset of today's people. They waste time in cards, gambling, all-night noise, cheap songs, films and walking dogs, but have no interest in their language, literature and poetry. When a poem speaks about life and

humanity, selfish people reply 'please don't bore me'.

Step 4: Conclusion The poet makes fun of modern people who waste time on useless things and ignore literature and humanity.
Short answer: **कविले आजका स्वार्थी मानिसको मानसिकतामाथि व्यङ्ग्य गरेका छन्; उनीहरू व्यर्थका कुरामा समय बिताउँछन् र कविता, साहित्य र मानवताको कुराबाट विमुख हुन्छन्।**

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson, list the main points in your head, then write them in simple complete Nepali sentences.

6(v). यात्री कविताको अन्तमा कविले हामीलाई के-कस्ता कार्यहरू गरेर ईश्वरलाई प्रसन्न बनाउने सन्देश दिएका छन् ? [3 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- At the end of the poem 'Yatri', what kinds of deeds does the poet advise us to do to please God?
- This answer carries 3 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text The poem ends with a call to give up empty rituals and to serve people.
The points to cover are:
1. We need not carry offerings to a far temple or holy place to please God.
2. God lives in the heart of every living being.
3. If we help poor, sad and helpless people and put balm on their wounds, God is pleased.
4. We should serve and help every human being out of the bond of humanity.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali ईश्वरलाई प्रसन्न बनाउन हातभरि प्रसाद र भेटी बोकेर टाढाको मन्दिर वा तीर्थ जानु पर्दैन। ईश्वरको बास हरेक प्राणीको मनमा हुन्छ। गरिब, दुःखी र असहाय मानिसलाई मद्दत गरे, उनीहरूको चोटमा मलम पट्टी गरिदिए र मानवताको नाताले हरेक मानिसको सेवा र सहयोग गरे ईश्वर प्रसन्न हुन्छन्। यही सन्देश कविले 'यात्री' कविताको अन्तमा दिएका छन्।

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English To please God, one does not need to carry offerings to a far temple or holy place. God lives in the heart of every living being. If we help the poor, the sad and the helpless, heal their wounds and serve everyone out of humanity, God is pleased.

Step 4: Conclusion The poet says God is pleased by service to poor and helpless people, not by travelling to temples with offerings.
Short answer: **ईश्वर प्रसन्न पार्न तीर्थ जानु पर्दैन; गरिब, दुःखी र असहायको चोटमा मलम पट्टी गरी मानवताको नाताले सबैको सेवा र सहयोग गर्नुपर्छ।**

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson, list the main points in your head, then write them in simple complete Nepali sentences.

7(i). निम्न प्रश्नका उत्तर लेख्नुहोस्।

श्यामले के गरेको हुनाले सोनामणि पुलबाट फाल हान्न बाध्य बनी ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- What did Shyam do because of which Sonamani was forced to jump from the bridge?
- This answer carries 2 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text The marking scheme describes an evening when Sonamani came back alone from the forest.
The points to cover are:
1. In the evening Sonamani was coming alone from the forest.
2. Kamal's elder brother Shyam was waiting for her on the bridge.
3. He was drunk and had a bad eye on Sonamani.
4. When he tried to take away her honour, she jumped into the deep, dangerous river to protect her chastity.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali साँझको समयमा सोनामणि एक्लै जङ्गलबाट आउँदै थिई। कमलको दाजु श्यामले सोनामणिलाई पुलमा पर्खिरहेको थियो। ऊ मातेको थियो र सोनामणिमाथि उसको नराम्रो नजर परेको थियो। उसले सोनामणिको इज्जत लुट्न खोज्यो। त्यसैले आफ्नो सतीत्वको रक्षा गर्न सोनामणिले पुलबाट भयानक गहिरो नदीमा फाल हानी।

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English In the evening Sonamani was coming alone from the forest. Kamal's elder brother Shyam, who was drunk, waited for her on the bridge and had a bad eye on her. When he tried to take away her honour, she jumped from the bridge into the deep river to protect her chastity.

Step 4: Conclusion Shyam tried to dishonour Sonamani while drunk, so she jumped into the river to protect her chastity.
Short answer: **श्यामले मातेको अवस्थामा सोनामणिको इज्जत लुट्न खोजेकाले सोनामणिले सतीत्वको रक्षा गर्न पुलबाट नदीमा फाल हानी।**

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson, list the main points in your head, then write them in simple complete Nepali sentences.

7(ii)(A). आफूले गरेको गल्तीको प्रायश्चित गर्न मोतीले के गर्न खोजी? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- What did Moti try to do to make up for the mistake she had made?
- This answer carries 2 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text The marking scheme says Moti learned that her mother had died because of her own act.
The points to cover are:
1. Moti found out that her mother died because of her own fault.
2. She rushed into the house in grief and took out all the clothes from her box.
3. She piled them up in the courtyard.
4. She tried to burn them with matches to make up for her sin.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali आफ्नै कारणले आफ्नी आमाको मृत्यु भएको थाहा पाएपछि मोती हुरिएर घरभित्र पसी। उसले आफ्नो बाकसबाट सबै लुगाफाटा निकालेर आँगनमा थुपारी र माचिसले जलाउन खोजी। यसरी उसले आफ्नो पापको प्रायश्चित गर्न खोजी।

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English After learning that her mother had died because of her, Moti rushed into the house, took out all the clothes from her box, piled them in the courtyard and tried to burn them with matches to make up for her sin.

Step 4: Conclusion Moti tried to burn all her clothes in the courtyard to atone for causing her mother's death.
Short answer: **आमाको मृत्युको कारण आफू भएको थाहा पाएपछि मोतीले सबै लुगाफाटा निकालेर आँगनमा थुपारी माचिसले जलाउन खोजी।**

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson, list the main points in your head, then write them in simple complete Nepali sentences.

OR

7(ii)(B). बरमानले जुनीको प्राण कसरी बचायो ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- How did Barman save Juni's life?
- This answer carries 2 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text The marking scheme describes a rainy night and the last leaf of a tree outside Juni's room.
The points to cover are:
1. On a night of rain, the last leaf of the tree outside Juni's room fell.
2. That same night Barman made an artificial leaf that looked exactly like a real one.
3. He hung it on the same tree, and in this way he saved Juni's life.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali जुन रातको पानी झरीमा जुनीको कोठा बाहिरपट्टि भएको रूखको अन्तिम पात झऱ्यो, त्यही रात बरमानले त्यो पात जस्तै दुरुस्तै एउटा नक्कली पात बनायो र त्यही रूखमा झुण्ड्याइदियो। यसरी बरमानले जुनीको प्राण बचायो।

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English On the night when rain fell and the last leaf of the tree outside Juni's room dropped, Barman made a perfect fake leaf and hung it on that same tree. In this way he saved Juni's life.

Step 4: Conclusion Barman made a fake leaf like the fallen last leaf and hung it on the tree, saving Juni.
Short answer: **जुनीको कोठा बाहिरको रूखको अन्तिम पात झरेको रातमा बरमानले त्यस्तै नक्कली पात बनाई त्यही रूखमा झुण्ड्याइदियो र जुनीको प्राण बचायो।**

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson, list the main points in your head, then write them in simple complete Nepali sentences.

7(iii). दार्जीलिङमा बस्ता कमललाई आफूले के भूल गरेजस्तो लागिरहन्थ्यो ? [3 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- While living in Darjeeling, what mistake did Kamal feel he had made?
- This answer carries 3 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text The marking scheme links Kamal's guilt with his elder brother Shyam and with Sonamani.
The points to cover are:
1. Kamal knew the bad nature of his elder brother Shyam.
2. He did not tell Sonamani about it.
3. He also did not warn her to be careful.
4. So he kept feeling that he had made a big mistake.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali कमललाई आफ्नो दाजु श्यामको नराम्रो स्वभावबारे सोनामणिलाई नभनेकोमा र उसलाई सावधान नगराएकोमा ठूलो भूल गरेजस्तो लागिरहन्थ्यो। उसलाई लाग्थ्यो, यदि उसले समयमै भनेको भए सोनामणिले आफूलाई जोगाउन सक्थी।

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English Kamal felt that he had made a big mistake by not telling Sonamani about the bad nature of his elder brother Shyam and by not warning her. He kept feeling that if he had told her in time, she could have protected herself.

Step 4: Conclusion Kamal felt guilty for not warning Sonamani about his brother Shyam's bad nature.
Short answer: **कमललाई दाजु श्यामको नराम्रो स्वभावबारे सोनामणिलाई नभनेकोमा र उसलाई सावधान नगराएकोमा ठूलो भूल गरेजस्तो लागिरहन्थ्यो।**

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson, list the main points in your head, then write them in simple complete Nepali sentences.

7(iv). रने दिउसो कोसित झगडा परेको थियो ? रीसको झोंकमा उसले के-के भनेको थियो ? [3 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- With whom did the quarrel take place (in the daytime)? What did she say in a fit of anger?
- This answer carries 3 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text The marking scheme answer is about the harsh words Moti spoke to her mother Lakshmi.
The points to cover are:
1. In anger Moti attacked her mother with sharp words: why was she given birth if the mother could not provide food and clothes.
2. Moti's angry words pierced her mother Lakshmi's heart like an arrow.
3. Lakshmi could not bear the pain and grew weaker day by day.
4. She had nothing left to live for, and these words finally led to her death.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali मोतीले आमालाई 'त्यस्तो खान, लाउन दिन नसक्नेले जन्म किन दिनु पऱ्यो' भन्ने तीक्ष्ण वचन प्रहार गरी। मोतीको त्यो आक्रोशित वचन आमा लक्ष्मीको हृदयमा वाँण जस्तै भएर रोपियो। त्यसको चोट खप्न नसकेर उनी दिनदिनै शिथिल हुँदै गइन्। उनको जिउने आधार केही रहेन र यही वचनले घायल भएर कमजोर हुँदै उनको मृत्यु नै भयो।

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English Moti spoke sharp words to her mother in anger: why did you give birth to me if you could not provide food and clothes? These words pierced Lakshmi like an

arrow. She could not bear the hurt, grew weaker day by day, and in the end died.

Step 4: Conclusion Moti angrily blamed her mother for giving her birth without food and clothes, and the words broke Lakshmi's heart.
Short answer: **मोतीले आमासँग रिसाएर 'यस्तो खान, लाउन दिन नसक्नेले जन्म किन दिनु पऱ्यो' भन्ने तीक्ष्ण वचन भनी; त्यो वचन आमा लक्ष्मीको हृदयमा वाँण जस्तै भएर रोपियो र उनको मृत्यु नै भयो।**

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the lesson, list the main points in your head, then write them in simple complete Nepali sentences.

8(i). निम्नलिखित प्रश्नहरूमध्ये कुनै दुईवटा प्रश्नका उत्तर लेख्नुहोस्।
कवि राजेन्द्र भण्डारीका कुनै दुइवटा रचना कृतिका नाउँ लेख्नुहोस् । [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Write the names of any two works of the poet Rajendra Bhandari.
- This answer carries 2 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text The marking scheme lists four works of the poet and accepts any two of them.
The points to cover are:
1. यी शब्दहरू, यी हरफहरू
2. क्षर/अक्षर
3. लीला लेखन: वार्ता-अन्तर्वार्ता
4. अक्षरहरूको पुनर्वास

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali कवि राजेन्द्र भण्डारीका दुई रचना कृतिका नाउँ यी हुन्:
१) यी शब्दहरू, यी हरफहरू
२) क्षर/अक्षर

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English Two works of Rajendra Bhandari are 'Yi Shabdaharu, Yi Harafharu' and 'Kshar/Akshar'. (Any two of the four listed works are accepted.)

Step 4: Conclusion Naming any two of the four listed works earns full marks.
Short answer: **यी शब्दहरू, यी हरफहरू; क्षर/अक्षर; लीला लेखन: वार्ता-अन्तर्वार्ता; अक्षरहरूको पुनर्वास (यीमध्ये कुनै दुई)**

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the titles of the poet's books from your lesson and write any two.

8(ii). इन्द्रबहादुर राईको आधुनिक लेखनलाई के नाम दिइएको छ ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- What name has been given to the modern writing of Indra Bahadur Rai?
- This answer carries 2 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text This is a one-fact question from the history of Nepali literature in Darjeeling.
The points to cover are:
1. Indra Bahadur Rai's modern style of writing is named लीलालेखन.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali इन्द्रबहादुर राईको आधुनिक लेखनलाई 'लीलालेखन' नाम दिइएको छ।

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English Indra Bahadur Rai's modern writing has been given the name Lila Lekhan.

Step 4: Conclusion The answer is a single name: Lila Lekhan.
Short answer: **लीलालेखन**

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the special name given to Indra Bahadur Rai's modern style.

8(iii). लक्खीदेवी सुन्दासले प्राप्त गरेका कुनै दुईवटा पुरस्कारका नाउँ लेख्नुहोस्। [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Write the names of any two awards received by Lakkhidevi Sundas.
- This answer carries 2 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text The marking scheme lists four awards and accepts any two.
The points to cover are:
1. साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार
2. रत्नश्री स्वर्णपदक
3. भानु पुरस्कार (सिक्किम)
4. मोहनलाल शाह पुरस्कार (सिलगढी)

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali लक्खीदेवी सुन्दासले प्राप्त गरेका दुई पुरस्कार:
१) साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार
२) रत्नश्री स्वर्णपदक

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English Two awards of Lakkhidevi Sundas are the Sahitya Akademi Award and the Ratnashree Gold Medal. (Any two of the four listed awards are accepted.)

Step 4: Conclusion Naming any two of the four listed awards earns full marks.
Short answer: **साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार; रत्नश्री स्वर्णपदक; भानु पुरस्कार (सिक्किम); मोहनलाल शाह पुरस्कार (सिलगढी) (यीमध्ये कुनै दुई)**

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the awards named in your lesson on Lakkhidevi Sundas and write any two.

9. तल दिइएका कुनै एउटा विषयमा 150 शब्दसम्मको चाखलाग्दो निबन्ध लेख्नुहोस्।पुस्तकालयको उपयोगिता।रक्तदान महादान। [5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks for an interesting essay of up to 150 words on any one of two topics: 'Usefulness of a Library' or 'Blood donation is the greatest donation'.
- It carries 5 marks.

Step 1: Know how the marks are given The marking scheme splits the 5 marks like this: introduction 1, main body 2, conclusion 1 and word limit 1. So the essay needs three clear parts and must stay within 150 words.

Step 2: Model essay on topic 1 (library) **पुस्तकालयको उपयोगिता**
भूमिका: पुस्तकालय भनेको पुस्तकहरू राखिएको र पढ्न पाइने ठाउँ हो। यसलाई ज्ञानको भण्डार पनि भनिन्छ।
मुख्य विषय: पुस्तकालयमा कथा, कविता, निबन्ध, इतिहास र विज्ञान जस्ता अनेक विषयका पुस्तकहरू हुन्छन्। सबै

विद्यार्थीले महँगा पुस्तक किन्न सक्दैनन्, तर पुस्तकालयमा गएर थोरै शुल्क तिरेर वा निःशुल्क पुस्तक पढ्न पाउँछन्। त्यहाँको शान्त वातावरणले मनलाई एकाग्र बनाउँछ। पत्रपत्रिका पढेर हामी संसारका नयाँ कुरा जान्न सक्छौँ। पुस्तकालयले पढ्ने बानी बसाल्छ, ज्ञान बढाउँछ र परीक्षाको तयारीमा पनि मद्दत गर्छ।
निष्कर्ष: त्यसैले पुस्तकालय हरेक विद्यालय र समाजका लागि अत्यन्तै उपयोगी छ। हामीले नियमित रूपमा पुस्तकालयको सदुपयोग गर्नुपर्छ।

Step 3: Model essay on topic 2 (blood donation) **रक्तदान महादान**
भूमिका: रगत मानिसको जीवन चलाउने मुख्य तत्त्व हो। अर्काको प्राण बचाउन आफ्नो रगत दिनुलाई रक्तदान भनिन्छ, र यसलाई महादान भनिन्छ।
मुख्य विषय: दुर्घटना, शल्यक्रिया, सुत्केरी वा क्यान्सर जस्ता अवस्थामा बिरामीलाई तुरुन्तै रगत चाहिन्छ। रगत कुनै कारखानामा बनाउन सकिँदैन, मानिसले मात्र मानिसलाई दिन सक्छ। अठार वर्षभन्दा माथिको स्वस्थ व्यक्तिले केही महिनाको अन्तरमा रगत दिन सक्छ। रगत दिँदा शरीरलाई हानि हुँदैन, बरु नयाँ रगत बन्छ। एक जनाले दिएको रगतले धेरै जनाको ज्यान बचाउन सकिन्छ।
निष्कर्ष: त्यसैले रक्तदान सबैभन्दा ठूलो दान हो। हामी सबैले नियमित रक्तदान गरेर अरूको जीवन बचाउनुपर्छ।

Step 4: Check the essay Count the words, keep the main part about 80 to 90 words, and make sure each of the three parts is present. Write on only one topic in the exam. Both models above are about 110 to 130 words long.

Step 5: Conclusion A good essay has a short introduction, a main body with 3 or 4 facts and a one-line conclusion within 150 words.
Marks: introduction 1 + main body 2 + conclusion 1 + word limit 1 = 5.

Quick Tip to Solve: Write an introduction, a main body and a conclusion. Stay within 150 words.

10(A). आफ्नो विद्यालयमा खेल मैदानको अति आवश्यक परेको हुँदा चाँडोभन्दा चाँडो एउटा खेल मैदानको निर्माण गरिदिनु भन्ने निवेदन गर्दै खेलकूद विभागका माननीय मन्त्रीलाई एउटा निवेदन पत्र लेख्नुहोस्। [5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks for a formal application letter to the Honourable Minister of the Sports Department.
- The request is to build, as soon as possible, a playground in your school, because the school badly needs one.
- It carries 5 marks.

Step 1: Know how the marks are given Sender's address 1 mark, salutation 0.5, main body 2, closing 0.5, and name and address of the sender at the end 1 mark. So every part of a formal letter must be present.

Step 2: Write the letter in Nepali आदर्श उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालय,
दार्जिलिङ।
५ नोभेम्बर २०२६

माननीय मन्त्रीज्यू,
खेलकूद विभाग।

विषय: विद्यालयमा खेल मैदानको निर्माण गरिदिने सम्बन्धमा।

माननीय मन्त्रीज्यू,
उपर्युक्त विषयमा हाम्रो विद्यालयमा खेल मैदानको अति आवश्यकता परेको जानकारी गराउन चाहन्छु। हाम्रो विद्यालयमा धेरै विद्यार्थी पढ्छन्, तर खेल्नका लागि कुनै मैदान छैन। मैदान नहुँदा विद्यार्थीले फुटबल, भलिबल र दौड जस्ता खेल खेल्न पाउँदैनन्। खेलकूदले शरीर स्वस्थ बनाउँछ, अनुशासन सिकाउँछ र पढाइमा पनि मन लगाउन मद्दत गर्छ। हाम्रा विद्यार्थीमा

राम्रा खेलाडी बन्ने क्षमता छ, तर अभ्यास गर्ने ठाउँ छैन। तसर्थ, चाँडोभन्दा चाँडो हाम्रो विद्यालयमा एउटा खेल मैदानको निर्माण गरिदिनुहुन विनम्र निवेदन गर्दछु।
धन्यवाद।

भवदीय,
राजेश गुरुङ
कक्षा १०, आदर्श उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालय, दार्जिलिङ।

Step 3: What the letter says in English The writer introduces the school need, explains that no ground means no football, volleyball or running, says sports build health and discipline, and politely requests a playground at the earliest.

Step 4: Conclusion A formal letter needs the sender's address, date, receiver, subject, salutation, a clear body, a polite ending and the sender's name.
Marks: address 1 + salutation 0.5 + body 2 + ending 0.5 + name and address 1.

Quick Tip to Solve: Use the formal letter layout: address, date, receiver, subject, salutation, body, ending, name.

OR

10(B). परीक्षा सकिएपछि एक महिनासम्म विदेश घुम्न जाने कुराको जानकारी दिँदै साथीलाई एउटा पत्र लेख्नुहोस्। [5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks for an informal letter to a friend.
- The letter must tell the friend that after the examination you will travel abroad for one month.
- It carries 5 marks.

Step 1: Know how the marks are given Sender's address 1 mark, salutation 0.5, main body 2, ending 0.5, and the sender's name at the end 1 mark. The tone should be friendly, not formal.

Step 2: Write the letter in Nepali आदर्श उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालय,
दार्जिलिङ।
५ नोभेम्बर २०२६

प्रिय साथी सुमन,
नमस्ते! तिमी र तिम्रो परिवार सबै सन्चै होलान् भन्ने आशा गर्दछु। म पनि यहाँ सन्चै छु।
तिमीलाई एउटा खुसीको खबर सुनाउन चाहन्छु। मेरो परीक्षा सकिएपछि म एक महिनाको लागि विदेश घुम्न जाँदै छु। बुबाआमासँगै हामी सिंगापुर र मलेसिया घुम्न जाने तयारीमा छौँ। टिकट र पासपोर्टको काम पनि सकिएको छ। त्यहाँका सुन्दर ठाउँ हेर्न र नयाँ संस्कृतिबारे जान्न पाउने भएकोमा म निकै उत्साहित छु। फर्केर आएपछि तिमीलाई तस्बिर देखाउँछु र यात्राको सबै कुरा सुनाउँछु।
तिमी पनि मन लगाएर परीक्षाको तयारी गर्नू। घरमा सबैलाई मेरो नमस्कार भन्नू।

तिम्रो प्रिय साथी,
रमेश

Step 3: What the letter says in English The writer greets his friend, shares the news of a one-month trip abroad with his parents, says the tickets and passport work is done, and promises to tell all about it after coming back.

Step 4: Conclusion An informal letter uses a friendly greeting, a clear piece of news, a warm ending and the writer's name.
Marks: address 1 + salutation 0.5 + body 2 + ending 0.5 + name 1.

Quick Tip to Solve: Use the informal letter layout: address, date, greeting, news, warm ending, name.

11(i). **नेपालीमा अनुवाद गर्नुहोस्।**

Truth wins in the long run. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Translate into Nepali: 'Truth wins in the long run.'
- This answer carries 1 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text Translation keeps the meaning of the English sentence and follows Nepali word order: subject, then object or place, then the verb at the end.
The points to cover are:
1. 'In the long run' is अन्त्यमा (in the end).
2. 'Truth wins' is सत्यको जीत हुन्छ, with सत्य as subject and जीत हुनु as the verb phrase.
3. The verb हुन्छ goes at the end.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali **अन्त्यमा सत्यको जीत हुन्छ।**
Word by word: अन्त्यमा = in the end; सत्यको जीत = victory of truth; हुन्छ = happens.

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English The Nepali sentence means: Truth wins in the long run.

Step 4: Conclusion The Nepali sentence has the same meaning as the English one and ends with the verb.
Short answer: **अन्त्यमा सत्यको जीत हुन्छ।**

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the subject and the verb. In Nepali the verb comes at the end of the sentence.

11(ii). They are enjoying their vacation in Mumbai. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Translate into Nepali: 'They are enjoying their vacation in Mumbai.'
- This answer carries 1 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text Translation keeps the meaning of the English sentence and follows Nepali word order: subject, then object or place, then the verb at the end.
The points to cover are:
1. 'They' is उनीहरू (respectful plural).
2. 'In Mumbai' is मुम्बईमा.
3. 'Their vacation' is आफ्नो छुट्टी, and 'are enjoying' in present continuous is मनाइरहेछन्.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali **उनीहरू मुम्बईमा आफ्नो छुट्टी मनाइरहेछन्।**
Word by word: उनीहरू = they; मुम्बईमा = in Mumbai; आफ्नो छुट्टी = their holiday; मनाइरहेछन् = are celebrating.

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English The Nepali sentence means: They are enjoying their vacation in Mumbai.

Step 4: Conclusion The Nepali sentence has the same meaning as the English one and ends with the verb.
Short answer: **उनीहरू मुम्बईमा आफ्नो छुट्टी मनाइरहेछन्।**

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the subject and the verb. In Nepali the verb comes at the end of the sentence.

11(iii). I have not done my work. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Translate into Nepali: 'I have not done my work.'
- This answer carries 1 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text Translation keeps the meaning of the English sentence and follows Nepali word order: subject, then object or place, then the verb at the end.
The points to cover are:
1. 'I' with a transitive past or perfect verb takes ले, so it becomes मैले.
2. 'My work' is मेरो काम.
3. 'Have not done' in present perfect negative is गरेको छैन.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali **मैले मेरो काम गरेको छैन।**
Word by word: मैले = I (doer); मेरो काम = my work; गरेको छैन = have not done.

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English The Nepali sentence means: I have not done my work.

Step 4: Conclusion The Nepali sentence has the same meaning as the English one and ends with the verb.
Short answer: **मैले मेरो काम गरेको छैन।**

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the subject and the verb. In Nepali the verb comes at the end of the sentence.

11(iv). We were not invited in the programme. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- Translate into Nepali: 'We were not invited in the programme.'
- This answer carries 1 marks, so it must be complete and clear and it must cover every point asked.

Step 1: Collect the points from the text Translation keeps the meaning of the English sentence and follows Nepali word order: subject, then object or place, then the verb at the end.
The points to cover are:
1. 'We' as the one who is invited is हामीलाई.
2. 'In the programme' is कार्यक्रममा.
3. 'Were not invited' is a passive past negative, निम्त्याइएको थिएन.

Step 2: Write the answer in Nepali **हामीलाई कार्यक्रममा निम्त्याइएको थिएन।**
Word by word: हामीलाई = us; कार्यक्रममा = in the programme; निम्त्याइएको थिएन = was not invited.

Step 3: Meaning of the answer in English The Nepali sentence means: We were not invited in the programme.

Step 4: Conclusion The Nepali sentence has the same meaning as the English one and ends with the verb.
Short answer: **हामीलाई कार्यक्रममा निम्त्याइएको थिएन।**

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the subject and the verb. In Nepali the verb comes at the end of the sentence.