CBSE Class 10 Odia 2026-27

Sample Paper with Solutions

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

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

General Instructions

(i) The Question Paper has total **14 questions**.

(ii) It is divided into **4 Sections**.

(iii) **Section A**: Question No. 1 - 01 Question - **10 Marks**.

(iv) **Section B**: Question No. 2 and 3 - 02 Questions - **12 Marks**.

(v) **Section C**: Question No. 4 to 7 - 04 Questions - **10 Marks**.

(vi) **Section D**: Question No. 8 to 14 - 07 Questions - **48 Marks**.

(vii) Attempt the questions as per specific instruction.

Section A (10 marks)

Q.1: passage-based questions, 5x2 = 10 marks.

1(i). ନିମ୍ନ ଅନୁଚ୍ଛେଦଟିକୁ ପଢ଼ି ପ୍ରଦତ୍ତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉତ୍ତର ଲେଖ ।

ସମସ୍ୟା ଓ ସଂଘର୍ଷ ନଥିଲେ ଜୀବନ ପରିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହୋଇପାରେ ନାହିଁ । ଯାତ୍ରାପଥରେ ବାଧା ଆସିବାଟା ଥଏ । ଯେତେ ସତର୍କ ହୋଇ ଯାତ୍ରା କଲେ ବି ବେଳେବେଳେ ଆକସ୍ମିକ ବିପଦ ଆସି ପହଞ୍ଚେ । ବିପଦ ସମୟରେ ଆମର ସବୁଠୁ ବଡ଼ ସହାୟକ ହେଉଛି ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ । ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟ ମଣିଷକୁ ସ୍ଥିରଚିତ୍ତ କରାଏ । ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟର ଅନୁପସ୍ଥିତିରେ ଆମେ ବୁଦ୍ଧିବିଚାର ଶୂନ୍ୟ ହୋଇ ଭୁଲ୍ ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତିମାନ ନେଇଥାଉ । ଭୁଲ୍ ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତିର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରିତା ସମସ୍ୟାକୁ ଜଟିଳତର କରେ ସିନା, ସମାଧାନ ପାଖରେ ପହଞ୍ଚାଇପାରେ ନାହିଁ । ଏହି କାରଣରୁ ଅନେକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ବାଟବଣା ହୋଇଯାଆନ୍ତି ଓ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟସ୍ଥଳରେ ପହଞ୍ଚିପାରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ । ଏହା ଧ୍ରୁବସତ୍ୟ ଯେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ସମସ୍ୟାର ଏକାଧିକ ସମାଧାନ ରହିଛି, ଯାହା ଅନେକ ସମୟରେ ଆମକୁ ଦିଶେ ନାହିଁ । ସମସ୍ୟାର ଜାଲରେ ଛନ୍ଦି ହୋଇ ଆମେ ନୈରାଶ୍ୟର ଶିକାର ହେଉ । ଏହି ସମୟରେ ବନ୍ଧୁ ଓ ଶୁଭେଚ୍ଛୁମାନଙ୍କର ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭୂମିକା ରହିଛି । ସେମାନେ ଆମପ୍ରତି ସହାନୁଭୂତିଶୀଳ ହୋଇ ସମାଧାନର ମାର୍ଗ ବତେଇଦିଅନ୍ତି । ଆମ ଅସୁବିଧାରୁ ଫାଇଦା ଉଠାଇବା ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ ଆଦୌ ଚିନ୍ତା କରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ । ହେଲେ ଯେଉଁମାନେ ତଥାକଥିତ ବନ୍ଧୁ, ଆମ ଅସୁବିଧା ବେଳେ ସେମାନେ ବିପଦକୁ ଡରି ଦୂରେଇଯିବା ସହ ଆପଣା ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥପୂରଣ କଥା ଆଗେ ଭାବିବସନ୍ତି । ବିଚାରବନ୍ତ ମଣିଷର ଅସଲ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ବିପଦ ସମୟରେ ହିଁ ହୋଇଥାଏ । ବିପଦର କଷଟି-ପଥରରେ କଷି ହେବାପରେ ମଣିଷ ଆହୁରି ଦୃଢ଼ ହୋଇଯାଏ, ବାସ୍ତବ ଅର୍ଥରେ ସ୍ଥିତପ୍ରଜ୍ଞ ପାଲଟିଯାଏ ।

ଆମେ କେତେବେଳେ ଭୁଲ୍ ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତିମାନ ନେଇଥାଉ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: When do we take wrong decisions?
- It carries 2 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the unseen passage and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: absence of patience, no sense or judgment, wrong decisions.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:
ଧୈର୍ଯ୍ୟର ଅନୁପସ୍ଥିତିରେ ଆମେ ବୁଦ୍ଧିବିଚାର ଶୂନ୍ୟ ହୋଇ ଭୁଲ୍ ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତିମାନ ନେଇଥାଉ ।
In English: When patience is absent, we lose our sense and judgment and take wrong decisions.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.

1(ii). ବନ୍ଧୁ ଓ ଶୁଭେଚ୍ଛୁମାନେ କେଉଁ ଭୂମିକା ନିର୍ବାହ କରନ୍ତି? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: What role do friends and well-wishers play?
- It carries 2 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the unseen passage and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: when we fall into despair, friends and well-wishers, sympathy, show the way to a solution.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:

ନୈରାଶ୍ୟର ଶିକାର ହେବା ସମୟରେ ବନ୍ଧୁ ଓ ଶୁଭେଚ୍ଛୁମାନେ ଆମ ପ୍ରତି ସହାନୁଭୂତିଶୀଳ ହୋଇ ସମାଧାନର ମାର୍ଗ ବତେଇଦିଅନ୍ତି ।
In English: When we are caught in despair, friends and well-wishers show sympathy and point out the way to a solution.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.

1(iii). ଜୀବନକୁ କିଏ ପରିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କରିଥାଏ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: What makes life complete?
- It carries 2 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the unseen passage and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: problems, struggle, life is complete.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:
ସମସ୍ୟା ଓ ସଂଘର୍ଷ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ଜୀବନକୁ ପରିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କରିଥାଏ ।
In English: Problems, struggles and such things make life complete.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.

1(iv). ତଥାକଥିତ ବନ୍ଧୁମାନେ କାହିଁକି ଦୂରେଇଯା'ନ୍ତି? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Why do the so-called friends go away?
- It carries 2 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the unseen passage and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: so-called friends, our difficult time, fear of danger, own selfish gain first.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:
ତଥାକଥିତ ବନ୍ଧୁମାନେ ଆମ ଅସୁବିଧାବେଳେ ବିପଦକୁ ଡରି ଦୂରେଇଯାଆନ୍ତି ଓ ଆପଣାର ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥପୂରଣ କଥା ଭାବିବସନ୍ତି ।
In English: In our time of trouble the so-called friends fear the danger, run away and think first of their own selfish gain.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.

1(v). ବାସ୍ତବ ଅର୍ଥରେ ସ୍ଥିତପ୍ରଜ୍ଞ କାହାକୁ କୁହାଯିବ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Who can truly be called sthitaprajna (steady in wisdom)?
- It carries 2 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the unseen passage and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: tested on the touchstone of danger, grows stronger, truly sthitaprajna.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:
ବିପଦର କଷଟିପଥରରେ କଷିହୋଇ ଦୃଢ଼ ହୋଇଥିବା ମଣିଷକୁ ବାସ୍ତବ ଅର୍ଥରେ ସ୍ଥିତପ୍ରଜ୍ଞ କୁହାଯିବ ।
In English: A person who has been tested on the touchstone of danger and has become stronger is truly called sthitaprajna.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.

Section B (12 marks)

Q.2: write a composition on any one topic (1x6 = 6); Q.3: letter to the editor, with internal choice (1x6 = 6). 12 marks.

2(i). ଯେକୌଣସି ଗୋଟିଏ ବିଷୟରେ ରଚନା ଲେଖ ।

ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ବରଦାନ [6 marks]

Solution:

Step 1: Plan the answer Read the task and plan before writing: write an essay on 'Boons of Science' (Bijnanara Baradana).
Marking scheme: introduction 1 mark, content with chain of ideas 3 marks, quotation or own view 1 mark, conclusion 1 mark (total 6)
So the answer must have each of these parts in order, and every part should be short and clear.

Step 2: Write the model answer Model answer in Odia:
ଉପକ୍ରମ: ଆଜିର ଯୁଗକୁ ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଯୁଗ କୁହାଯାଏ । ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ମଣିଷ ଜୀବନକୁ ସହଜ ଓ ସୁନ୍ଦର କରିଛି ।
ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁ: ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍, ଟେଲିଫୋନ, ଇଣ୍ଟରନେଟ୍ ଓ ଦ୍ରୁତଗାମୀ ଯାନବାହନ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଦୂରତା କମିଛି । ଚିକିତ୍ସା କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଟିକା ଓ ଅସ୍ତ୍ରୋପଚାର ଅନେକ ଜୀବନ ବଞ୍ଚାଇଛି । କୃଷି କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଉନ୍ନତ ବିହନ ଓ ଯନ୍ତ୍ରପାତି ଫସଲ ବଢ଼ାଇଛି । ଶିକ୍ଷା ଓ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ମଧ୍ୟ ସହଜ ହୋଇଛି ।
ସୂକ୍ତି: ଜ୍ଞାନ ହିଁ ଶକ୍ତି ।
ଉପସଂହାର: ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ମଣିଷ ପାଇଁ ବରଦାନ, ହେଲେ ଏହାର ଅପବ୍ୟବହାର ଅଭିଶାପ ହୋଇପାରେ । ତେଣୁ ଆମେ ଏହାକୁ ମଙ୍ଗଳ ପାଇଁ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବା ଉଚିତ ।

Step 3: Check the answer Check the model answer against the scheme:
ଉପକ୍ରମ:: opens with the topic and states that science has made life easy (1 mark)
ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁ:: gives the gifts of science in a chain: communication, medicine, farming, education (3 marks)
ସୂକ୍ତି:: adds a short quotation or own view (1 mark)
ଉପସଂହାର:: closes with the main message (1 mark)

Step 4: Conclusion A complete answer has all the parts of the scheme in the right order.

Quick Tip to Solve: Follow the marking scheme order and keep every part short.

2(ii). ଭାରତରେ ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ରର ସଫଳତା [6 marks]

Solution:

Step 1: Plan the answer Read the task and plan before writing: write an essay on 'Success of Democracy in India' (Bharatare Ganatantrara Safalata).
Marking scheme: introduction 1 mark, content with chain of ideas 3 marks, quotation or own view 1 mark, conclusion 1 mark (total 6)
So the answer must have each of these parts in order, and every part should be short and clear.

Step 2: Write the model answer Model answer in Odia:
ଉପକ୍ରମ: ଭାରତ ବିଶ୍ୱର ସର୍ବବୃହତ୍ ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ର । ଆମ ସମ୍ବିଧାନ 1950 ମସିହା ଜାନୁଆରୀ 26 ତାରିଖରେ ଲାଗୁ ହୋଇଥିଲା ।
ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁ: ପ୍ରତି ପାଞ୍ଚ ବର୍ଷରେ ନିର୍ବାଚନ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଜନତା ନିଜ ପ୍ରତିନିଧି ବାଛନ୍ତି । ସମସ୍ତ ନାଗରିକଙ୍କୁ ସମାନ ଅଧିକାର ମିଳିଛି । ଶାନ୍ତିପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭାବେ ସରକାର ବଦଳିଛି । ଭିନ୍ନତା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଏକତା ରହିଛି ।
ସୂକ୍ତି: ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ର ହେଉଛି ଜନତାର, ଜନତା ଦ୍ୱାରା ଓ ଜନତା ପାଇଁ ସରକାର ।
ଉପସଂହାର: ଅଶିକ୍ଷା ଓ ଦୁର୍ନୀତି ଭଳି ଆହ୍ୱାନ ଥିଲେ ବି ଭାରତରେ ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ର ସଫଳ ହୋଇଛି । ସଚେତନ ନାଗରିକ ଏହାକୁ ଆହୁରି ମଜଭୁତ କରିପାରିବେ ।

Step 3: Check the answer Check the model answer against the scheme:
ଉପକ୍ରମ:: opens with India as the largest democracy and the date of the Constitution (1 mark)

ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁ:: gives the proofs of success: regular elections, equal rights, peaceful change of government, unity (3 marks)
ସୂକ୍ତି:: adds a well-known saying on democracy (1 mark)
ଉପସଂହାର:: closes with the challenges and the way forward (1 mark)

Step 4: Conclusion A complete answer has all the parts of the scheme in the right order.

Quick Tip to Solve: Follow the marking scheme order and keep every part short.

2(iii). ଗଣମାଧ୍ୟମର ଉପଯୋଗିତା [6 marks]

Solution:

Step 1: Plan the answer Read the task and plan before writing: write an essay on 'Usefulness of Mass Media' (Ganamadhyamara Upayogita).
Marking scheme: introduction 1 mark, content with chain of ideas 3 marks, quotation or own view 1 mark, conclusion 1 mark (total 6)
So the answer must have each of these parts in order, and every part should be short and clear.

Step 2: Write the model answer Model answer in Odia:
ଉପକ୍ରମ: ଖବରକାଗଜ, ରେଡ଼ିଓ, ଦୂରଦର୍ଶନ ଓ ଇଣ୍ଟରନେଟ୍ ଆଦିକୁ ଗଣମାଧ୍ୟମ କୁହାଯାଏ । ଆଜି ଏମାନେ ଆମ ଜୀବନର ଅଙ୍ଗ ହୋଇଯାଇଛନ୍ତି ।
ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁ: ଗଣମାଧ୍ୟମ ଆମକୁ ଦେଶବିଦେଶର ଖବର ଦିଏ । ଏହା ଶିକ୍ଷା ଓ ମନୋରଞ୍ଜନର ମାଧ୍ୟମ । ଏହା ଜନମତ ଗଠନ କରେ ଓ ସରକାରଙ୍କ ଭୁଲ୍ ଦର୍ଶାଏ । ବିପଦ ସମୟରେ ଏହା ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ସତର୍କ କରାଏ ।
ସୂକ୍ତି: କଲମର ଶକ୍ତି ତରବାରୀଠାରୁ ବଳବତ୍ତର ।
ଉପସଂହାର: ଗଣମାଧ୍ୟମ ସମାଜର ଦର୍ପଣ । ଏହା ସତ୍ୟ ଖବର ଦେଲେ ହିଁ ଏହାର ପ୍ରକୃତ ଉପଯୋଗିତା ରହିବ ।

Step 3: Check the answer Check the model answer against the scheme:
ଉପକ୍ରମ:: opens by naming the mass media and their place in daily life (1 mark)
ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁ:: lists the uses: news, education, entertainment, public opinion, warning (3 marks)
ସୂକ୍ତି:: adds a well-known saying on the power of the press (1 mark)
ଉପସଂହାର:: closes with the main message (1 mark)

Step 4: Conclusion A complete answer has all the parts of the scheme in the right order.

Quick Tip to Solve: Follow the marking scheme order and keep every part short.

3(a). 'ସ୍ୱଳ୍ପ ସଞ୍ଚୟ ଯୋଜନା' ଶୀର୍ଷକ ତୁମର ଏକ ଲେଖା ପ୍ରକାଶନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅନୁରୋଧ ଜଣାଇ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ସମ୍ବାଦପତ୍ର ସମ୍ପାଦକଙ୍କୁ ପତ୍ର ଲେଖ । [6 marks]

Solution:

Step 1: Plan the answer Read the task and plan before writing: write a letter to the editor of a local newspaper asking to publish an article titled 'Small Savings Scheme'.
Marking scheme: address of the person addressed 1 mark, relevance and style of letter writing 2 marks, content 2 marks, hope and conclusion 1 mark (total 6)
So the answer must have each of these parts in order, and every part should be short and clear.

Step 2: Write the model answer Model answer in Odia:
ଠିକଣା ଓ ସମ୍ବୋଧନ: ପ୍ରେରକ: କ, ଖ ସହର । ତାରିଖ: 10 ଜାନୁଆରୀ 2027 । ପ୍ରାପକ: ସମ୍ପାଦକ ମହୋଦୟ, ଦୈନିକ 'ଗ' ସମ୍ବାଦ, ଘ ସହର । ମହୋଦୟ,
ଶୈଳୀ ଓ ବିଷୟ: ବିଷୟ: 'ସ୍ୱଳ୍ପ ସଞ୍ଚୟ ଯୋଜନା' ଶୀର୍ଷକ ଲେଖାଟି ପ୍ରକାଶନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅନୁରୋଧ ।
ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁ: ସବିନୟ ନିବେଦନ ଏହି ଯେ, ମୁଁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସମ୍ବାଦପତ୍ରର ଜଣେ ନିୟମିତ ପାଠକ । ସ୍ୱଳ୍ପ ସଞ୍ଚୟ ଯୋଜନା ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ମୁଁ ଏକ ଲେଖା ଲେଖିଛି ଓ ତାହା ଏହି ପତ୍ର ସହ ପଠାଇଲି । ଏଥିରେ ଡାକଘର ସଞ୍ଚୟ ଖାତା ଓ ଆବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଜମା ଭଳି ଯୋଜନାର ଲାଭ

ବୁଝାଇଛି । ଏହା ସାଧାରଣ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷିତ ସଞ୍ଚୟ ଓ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ପାଇଁ ଆର୍ଥିକ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦିଏ ।
ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାଶା ଓ ଉପସଂହାର: ମୋର ଲେଖାଟି ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପତ୍ରିକାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କଲେ ଅନେକ ପାଠକ ଉପକୃତ ହେବେ ବୋଲି ଆଶା କରୁଛି । ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ସହ, ଆପଣଙ୍କର ବିଶ୍ୱସ୍ତ, କ ।

Step 3: Check the answer Check the model answer against the scheme:
ଠିକଣା ଓ ସମ୍ବୋଧନ:: sender, date, receiver and the salutation, with imaginary names as the paper allows (1 mark)
ଶୈଳୀ ଓ ବିଷୟ:: correct letter layout with a clear subject line (2 marks)
ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁ:: explains what was written and why readers will gain (2 marks)
ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାଶା ଓ ଉପସଂହାର:: ends with the hope of publication, thanks and the subscription (1 mark)

Step 4: Conclusion A complete answer has all the parts of the scheme in the right order.

Quick Tip to Solve: Follow the marking scheme order and keep every part short.

OR

3(b). "ବିଦ୍ୟା ଅଟଇ ମହାଧନ" ଶୀର୍ଷକ ତୁମ ଲିଖିତ ଏକ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅନୁରୋଧ ଜଣାଇ କୌଣସି ଏକ ସମ୍ବାଦପତ୍ର ସମ୍ପାଦକଙ୍କୁ ପତ୍ର ଲେଖ । (ବି.ଦ୍ର. ପ୍ରକୃତ ନାମ ବା ଠିକଣା ବଦଳରେ 'କ' ବା 'ଖ' ପରି କାଳ୍ପନିକ ନାମ ବା ଠିକଣା ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯିବ ।) [6 marks]

Solution:

Step 1: Plan the answer Read the task and plan before writing: write a letter to a newspaper editor asking to publish an essay titled 'Bidya Atai Mahadhana'.
Marking scheme: address of the person addressed 1 mark, relevance and style of letter writing 2 marks, content 2 marks, hope and conclusion 1 mark (total 6)
So the answer must have each of these parts in order, and every part should be short and clear.

Step 2: Write the model answer Model answer in Odia:
ଠିକଣା ଓ ସମ୍ବୋଧନ: ପ୍ରେରକ: କ, ଖ ସହର । ତାରିଖ: 10 ଜାନୁଆରୀ 2027 । ପ୍ରାପକ: ସମ୍ପାଦକ ମହୋଦୟ, ଦୈନିକ 'ଗ' ସମ୍ବାଦ, ଘ ସହର । ମହୋଦୟ,
ଶୈଳୀ ଓ ବିଷୟ: ବିଷୟ: 'ବିଦ୍ୟା ଅଟଇ ମହାଧନ' ଶୀର୍ଷକ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧଟି ପ୍ରକାଶନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅନୁରୋଧ ।
ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁ: ସବିନୟ ନିବେଦନ ଏହି ଯେ, ମୁଁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପତ୍ରିକାର ଜଣେ ନିୟମିତ ପାଠକ । 'ବିଦ୍ୟା ଅଟଇ ମହାଧନ' ଶୀର୍ଷକ ମୋର ଏକ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ଏହି ପତ୍ର ସହ ପଠାଇଲି । ଏଥିରେ ମୁଁ ବୁଝାଇଛି ଯେ ବିଦ୍ୟା ଏପରି ଧନ ଯାହାକୁ କେହି ଚୋରି କରିପାରିବେ ନାହିଁ ଓ ଯାହା ବାଣ୍ଟିଲେ ବଢ଼େ । ଏହା ପାଠକ ଓ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ଶିକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରତି ଆଗ୍ରହୀ କରିବ ।
ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାଶା ଓ ଉପସଂହାର: ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧଟି ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପତ୍ରିକାର ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ସ୍ତମ୍ଭରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବେ ବୋଲି ଆଶା କରୁଛି । ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ସହ, ଆପଣଙ୍କର ବିଶ୍ୱସ୍ତ, କ ।

Step 3: Check the answer Check the model answer against the scheme:
ଠିକଣା ଓ ସମ୍ବୋଧନ:: sender, date, receiver and the salutation, with imaginary names as the paper allows (1 mark)
ଶୈଳୀ ଓ ବିଷୟ:: correct letter layout with a clear subject line (2 marks)
ବିଷୟବସ୍ତୁ:: explains what was written and why readers will gain (2 marks)
ପ୍ରତ୍ୟାଶା ଓ ଉପସଂହାର:: ends with the hope of publication, thanks and the subscription (1 mark)

Step 4: Conclusion A complete answer has all the parts of the scheme in the right order.

Quick Tip to Solve: Follow the marking scheme order and keep every part short.

Section C (10 marks)

Q.4: any one (1x4 = 4); Q.5, Q.6, Q.7: any two of three (2x1 = 2 each). 10 marks.

4(i). ଲକ୍ଷଣ, ଉଦାହରଣ, ଓ ଯତିପାତ ସହ ଯେକୌଣସି ଗୋଟିଏ ଛନ୍ଦକୁ ବୁଝାଇ ଲେଖ ।
ଭାଗବତବାଣୀ [4 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks us to explain one metre (chhanda) with its rule (lakshana), an example and the yati marks.
- Bhagabatabani is chosen here. It is the metre of the Odia Bhagabata, also called Gujari. A metre is fixed by the number of letters in a line and by the places where the voice pauses (yati).

Step 1: State the rule **Lakshana (rule), 2 marks:**
1. Two padas (lines) make one verse unit (pada).
2. Each pada has nine letters.
3. The yati falls on the 3rd, 5th and 9th letters of every pada.
4. The Odia Bhagabata is written in this metre, and its other name is Gujari.

Step 2: Give the example and mark the yati **Example with yati, 2 marks:**
ପ୍ରାଣୀର' ଭଲ' ମନ୍ଦ ବାଣୀ' ।
ମରଣ' କାଳେ' ତାହା ଜାଣି' ॥ (Odia Bhagabata, Atibadi Jagannatha Dasa)
Count the first pada: ପ୍ରା(1) ଣୀ(2) ର(3)' ଭ(4) ଲ(5)' ମ(6) ନ୍ଦ(7) ବା(8) ଣୀ(9)'. Nine letters, pauses after the 3rd, 5th and 9th. The second pada has the same plan: ମ(1) ର(2) ଣ(3)' କା(4) ଳେ(5)' ତା(6) ହା(7) ଜା(8) ଣି(9)'.

Step 3: Conclusion Bhagabatabani has nine letters in each pada with yati on the 3rd, 5th and 9th letters.

Quick Tip to Solve: Give the rule, then one example with the yati marks.

4(ii). ବଙ୍ଗଳାଶ୍ରୀ [4 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks for the rule (lakshana), an example and the yati of one metre.
- Bangalasri is chosen here. It is the metre used by Utkalagaurava Madhusudana Dasa in his poem 'Santanara Ukti'.

Step 1: State the rule **Lakshana (rule), 2 marks:**
1. Two padas make one pada unit (one verse).
2. Each pada has twenty letters (the even number of letters).
3. The yati falls on the 6th, 12th, 18th and 20th letters of every pada.

Step 2: Give the example and mark the yati **Example with yati, 2 marks:**
ମାଆ ମାଆ ବୋଲି' କେତେ ମୁଁ ଖୋଜିଲି'
ମାଆକୁ ପାଇଲି' ନାହିଁ'
ଭାଇ ଭାଇ ବୋଲି' କେତେ ମୁଁ ଡାକିଲି'
ନଦେଲେ ଉତ୍ତର' କେହି' । (Santanara Ukti, Utkalagaurava Madhusudana Dasa)
Count the first pair of lines: the first line has 12 letters with pauses after the 6th and 12th. The second line has 8 letters with pauses after the 6th letter (18th of the pada) and the 8th letter (20th of the

pada). So one pada holds 12 + 8 = 20 letters, as the rule says.

Step 3: Conclusion Bangalasri has twenty letters in a pada with yati on the 6th, 12th, 18th and 20th letters.

Quick Tip to Solve: Give the rule, then one example with the yati marks.

5(i). ସୂଚନା ଅନୁସାରେ ବାକ୍ୟଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରି ଲେଖ ।(ଯେକୌଣସି 2ଟିର)

ମନୋଜ ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ ବସିଲା, ମାତ୍ର ପଢ଼ିପାରିଲା ନାହିଁ । (ସରଳବାକ୍ୟ କର) [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must change a compound sentence into a simple sentence.
- The given sentence has two independent parts joined by ମାତ୍ର (but): ମନୋଜ ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ ବସିଲା and ପଢ଼ିପାରିଲା ନାହିଁ.

Step 1: Recall the rule A simple sentence has one main verb and no joining word between two full clauses.
To make a compound sentence simple, we turn the first part into a verb form of the type ବସିଲେ (even on sitting) and join it with a word like ମଧ୍ୟ (even).

Step 2: Rewrite the sentence Drop ମାତ୍ର and change ବସିଲା to ବସିଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ.
Simple sentence: ମନୋଜ ଶ୍ରେଣୀରେ ବସିଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ପଢ଼ିପାରିଲା ନାହିଁ ।
Meaning: Manoj could not study even though he sat in the class.

Step 3: Conclusion The compound sentence becomes simple when the joining word is removed and the first clause is folded.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the rule first, then rewrite the sentence.

5(ii). ଘରେ ଅଶାନ୍ତି ଦେଖା ଦେଇଥିବାରୁ ମୁଁ ସଭାକୁ ଯାଇପାରିବି ନାହିଁ । (ଯୌଗିକବାକ୍ୟ କର) [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must change the given sentence into a compound sentence.
- The sentence gives the cause in the word ଦେଖା ଦେଇଥିବାରୁ (because it has appeared), so only one full verb group is main.

Step 1: Recall the rule A compound sentence has two independent clauses joined by words like ତେଣୁ, ମାତ୍ର, ଓ, କିନ୍ତୁ.
Here the first clause is the cause and the second is the result, so the joining word is ତେଣୁ (so).

Step 2: Rewrite the sentence Make the cause a clause of its own: ଘରେ ଅଶାନ୍ତି ଦେଖାଦେଇଛି.
Join the result with ତେଣୁ: ଘରେ ଅଶାନ୍ତି ଦେଖାଦେଇଛି, ତେଣୁ ମୁଁ ସଭାକୁ ଯାଇପାରିବି ନାହିଁ ।
Meaning: There is unrest at home, so I cannot go to the meeting.

Step 3: Conclusion Two full clauses joined by ତେଣୁ make the sentence compound.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the rule first, then rewrite the sentence.

5(iii). ସଂଖ୍ୟାଗରିଷ୍ଠ ଦଳର ନେତା ଶାସନମୁଖ୍ୟ ହୋଇଥାନ୍ତି । (ଜଟିଳବାକ୍ୟ କର) [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must change the given sentence into a complex sentence.
- A complex sentence has one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses that depend on it.

Step 1: Recall the rule Subordinate clauses start with words such as ଯେଉଁ, ଯେ, ଯେତେବେଳେ and are answered by a pointing word like ସେହି, ସେ.
The idea ସଂଖ୍ୟାଗରିଷ୍ଠ ଦଳର (of the majority party) can be turned into the clause ଯେଉଁ ଦଳ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଗରିଷ୍ଠ.

Step 2: Rewrite the sentence Subordinate clause: ଯେଉଁ ଦଳ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଗରିଷ୍ଠ. Main clause: ସେହି ଦଳର ନେତା ଶାସନମୁଖ୍ୟ ହୋଇଥା'ନ୍ତି.
Complex sentence: ଯେଉଁ ଦଳ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଗରିଷ୍ଠ, ସେହି ଦଳର ନେତା ଶାସନମୁଖ୍ୟ ହୋଇଥା'ନ୍ତି ।
Another correct form: ଯେ ସଂଖ୍ୟାଗରିଷ୍ଠ ଦଳର ନେତା, ସେ ଶାସନମୁଖ୍ୟ ହୋଇଥା'ନ୍ତି ।

Step 3: Conclusion A main clause plus a clause starting with a linking word makes the sentence complex.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the rule first, then rewrite the sentence.

6(i). ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ରୂଢ଼ିଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରି ବାକ୍ୟଗଠନ କର ।(ଯେକୌଣସି 2ଟିର)
ଝିମିଟି ଖେଳରୁ ମହାଭାରତ [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must make a meaningful sentence with the idiom ଝିମିଟି ଖେଳରୁ ମହାଭାରତ.
- An idiom is used as a whole, so the sentence must fit its sense.

Step 1: Meaning of the idiom Literally it means a Mahabharata (great war) from a children's game of jhimiti.
It stands for a very small matter that grows into a big quarrel or trouble.

Step 2: Write the sentence ପିଲା କଳିରୁ ଏ ଭୟଙ୍କର ପରିସ୍ଥିତି, ଝିମିଟି ଖେଳରୁ ମହାଭାରତ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ବ୍ୟତୀତ ଆଉ କିଛି ନୁହେଁ ।
Meaning: This dreadful situation, born from a quarrel of children, is nothing but a Mahabharata made out of a small game.

Step 3: Conclusion The idiom means a big trouble from a very small cause, and the sentence shows that.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the rule first, then rewrite the sentence.

6(ii). ଭାଲୁ ଧରାଇବା [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must make a meaningful sentence with the idiom ଭାଲୁ ଧରାଇବା.
- Use the idiom in its set form.

Step 1: Meaning of the idiom Literally it means to make someone hold a bear.
It stands for putting another person in a risky spot and slipping away oneself.

Step 2: Write the sentence ନିଜର ସୁବିଧା ପାଇଁ ଅନ୍ୟ କାହାକୁ ଭାଲୁ ଧରାଇ ନିଜେ ଖସିଯିବା ବିବେକୀ ଲୋକର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନୁହେଁ ।
Meaning: For one's own comfort, to push another person into danger and slip away is not the work of a sensible person.

Step 3: Conclusion The idiom means to push another person into trouble and escape, and the sentence shows that.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the rule first, then rewrite the sentence.

6(iii). ପ୍ରସାଦ ପରି ପାଇଦେବା [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must make a meaningful sentence with the idiom ପ୍ରସାଦ ପରି ପାଇଦେବା.
- Use the idiom in its set form.

Step 1: Meaning of the idiom Literally it means to eat something like holy prasad.
It stands for taking and eating something gladly and at once, treating it as a gift.

Step 2: Write the sentence ପଡ଼ୋଶୀ ଘରୁ ଆସିଥିବା ଖାଦ୍ୟକୁ ପିଲାଟି ପ୍ରସାଦ ପରି ପାଇଦେଲା ।
Meaning: The child ate the food that came from the neighbour's house like prasad.

Step 3: Conclusion The idiom means to take and eat something gladly like prasad, and the sentence shows that.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the rule first, then rewrite the sentence.

7(i). ଶୁଦ୍ଧ ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ଆଧାରରେ ଠିକ୍ କରି ଲେଖ ।(ଯେକୌଣସି 2ଟିର)

ଆଶୀଷ [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must write the correct spelling of the given word.
- The given word is ଆଶୀଷ, which has a long vowel sign on the middle letter.

Step 1: Recall the rule The word comes from the Sanskrit word for blessing, ଆଶିଷ୍.
In it the vowel sign on the letter ଶି is short (ି), not long (ୀ).

Step 2: Write the correct word Correct spelling: ଆଶିଷ.
Meaning: blessing.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct spelling has a short vowel sign: ଆଶିଷ.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the rule first, then rewrite the sentence.

7(ii). ଅହୋରାତ୍ରି [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must write the correct spelling of the given word.
- The given word is ଅହୋରାତ୍ରି, with a vowel sign at the end.

Step 1: Recall the rule The word means day and night. It is formed from ଅହନ୍ (day) and ରାତ୍ର (night). When the two join, the word takes the form ଅହୋରାତ୍ର and does not end with the vowel sign ି.

Step 2: Write the correct word Correct spelling: ଅହୋରାତ୍ର.
Meaning: day and night.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct spelling is ଅହୋରାତ୍ର, without the final vowel sign.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the rule first, then rewrite the sentence.

7(iii). ବ୍ୟବହାରିକ [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must write the correct spelling of the given word.
- The given word is ବ୍ୟବହାରିକ, which means practical.

Step 1: Recall the rule The word is made from ବ୍ୟବହାର (use, conduct) by adding the suffix ଇକ. When the suffix ଇକ is added, the first vowel of the base word is lengthened. So ବ୍ୟବ becomes ବ୍ୟାବ.

Step 2: Write the correct word Correct spelling: ବ୍ୟାବହାରିକ.
Meaning: practical.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct spelling is ବ୍ୟାବହାରିକ, with the long vowel in the first part.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the rule first, then rewrite the sentence.

Section D (48 marks)

Q.8 to Q.14. 48 marks.

8(i). ସପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ ସରଳାର୍ଥ ଲେଖ (ଯେକୌଣସି 1ଟିର)

ଏହାର ଶେଷଫଳ କ'ଣ ହେବ, ତାହା ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ଗର୍ଭରେ ନିହିତ, ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ କେବଳ ପରୀକ୍ଷଣ ହିଁ ଚାଲିଛି । [5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must write the context (prasanga) and the simple meaning (sarartha) of the given lines.
- Marking scheme: subject and name of the writer 1 mark, content 3 marks, conclusion 1 mark (total 5)
- The source line from the marking scheme: 'Sabhyata O Bijnana' by Banshidhara Samantaraya

Step 1: Write the model answer Model answer in Odia:
ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ: ଏହି ଉକ୍ତିଟି ବଂଶୀଧର ସାମନ୍ତରାୟଙ୍କ ଲିଖିତ 'ସଭ୍ୟତା ଓ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ' ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧରୁ ଗୃହୀତ ।

ସରଳାର୍ଥ: ଏହାର ଶେଷ ପରିଣାମ କ'ଣ ହେବ ତାହା ଆଜି କେହି କହିପାରିବେ ନାହିଁ, ତାହା ଭବିଷ୍ୟତର ଗର୍ଭରେ ଲୁଚିଛି । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ କେବଳ ପରୀକ୍ଷା ନିରୀକ୍ଷା ଚାଲିଛି ।
ଉପସଂହାର: ଏହି ଉକ୍ତିରେ ଲେଖକ ସଭ୍ୟତା ଓ ବିଜ୍ଞାନର ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ଅନିଶ୍ଚିତ ବୋଲି ଦର୍ଶାଇଛନ୍ତି ।

Step 2: Meaning in English In English the model answer says:
ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ: These lines are taken from the essay 'Sabhyata O Bijnana' written by Banshidhara Samantaraya.
ସରଳାର୍ଥ: Nobody can tell today what the final result will be. It lies hidden in the womb of the future. At present only experiments are going on.
ଉପସଂହାର: In these lines the writer shows that the future of civilisation and science is uncertain.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer names the lesson and writer, explains the meaning and ends with a short conclusion.

Quick Tip to Solve: Name the lesson and writer, give the meaning in simple words and end with one line.

8(ii). ବଥ ସିନା ବଥାଏ, ଆବୁ କାହାର ବଥାଏ ନାହିଁ । [5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must write the context (prasanga) and the simple meaning (sarartha) of the given lines.
- Marking scheme: subject and name of the writer 1 mark, content 3 marks, conclusion 1 mark (total 5)
- The source line from the marking scheme: 'Matrubhasha O Lokashiksha' by Golokabihari Dhala

Step 1: Write the model answer Model answer in Odia:
ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ: ଏହି ଉକ୍ତିଟି ଗୋଲୋକବିହାରୀ ଧଳଙ୍କ ଲିଖିତ 'ମାତୃଭାଷା ଓ ଲୋକଶିକ୍ଷା' ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧରୁ ଗୃହୀତ ।
ସରଳାର୍ଥ: ଏହି ପ୍ରବାଦ ସଦୃଶ ଉକ୍ତିରେ ଲେଖକ ଗୋଟିଏ ପାର୍ଥକ୍ୟ ଦେଖାଇଛନ୍ତି । ଗୋଟିଏ ଜିନିଷ ଅଛି ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଏ ହେଲେ ଅନ୍ୟ କାହାର ସେ ଜିନିଷ ନାହିଁ ବୋଲି ସେ କହନ୍ତି ।
ଉପସଂହାର: ଏହି ଉକ୍ତିରେ ଲେଖକ ଲୋକଶିକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗରେ ମାତୃଭାଷାର ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ବୁଝାଇଛନ୍ତି ।

Step 2: Meaning in English In English the model answer says:
ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ: This line is taken from the essay 'Matrubhasha O Lokashiksha' written by Golokabihari Dhala.
ସରଳାର୍ଥ: In this proverb-like line the writer points out a contrast. One thing is said to exist, but it is said not to exist for the other person.
ଉପସଂହାର: In this line the writer explains the importance of the mother tongue in public education.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer names the lesson and writer, explains the meaning and ends with a short conclusion.

Quick Tip to Solve: Name the lesson and writer, give the meaning in simple words and end with one line.

9(i). ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ ଉତ୍ତର ଲେଖ ।(ଯେକୌଣସି 3ଟିର)

ଲେଖକ ଜନ୍ମଭୂମି ପଲ୍ଲୀକୁ ନିଜର ମା' ବୋଲି ଭାବିଛନ୍ତି କାହିଁକି? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Why does the writer think of his native village as his own mother?
- It carries 2 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the prose lesson in the textbook and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: birthplace cared for him, taught form, taste, smell, touch, fed him with fruit, flower, greens and rice.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:
ମାତୃଗର୍ଭରୁ ଭୂମିଷ୍ଠ ହେଲା ପରେ ଜନ୍ମଭୂମି ତାଙ୍କୁ ଲାଳନପାଳନ କରିବା ସହ ରୂପ, ରସ, ଗନ୍ଧ, ସ୍ପର୍ଶର ପରିଚୟ ଦେଇ ଫଳ, ପୁଷ୍ପ, ଶାକ, ତଣ୍ଡୁଳ ଜରିଆରେ ପରିପୁଷ୍ଟ କରିଥିବାରୁ ଲେଖକ ତାକୁ ନିଜର ମା' ବୋଲି ଭାବିଛନ୍ତି ।
In English: After he was born from his mother's womb, the birthplace brought him up, made him know form, taste, smell and touch, and nourished him with fruit, flowers, greens and rice. So the writer thinks of it as his own mother.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.

9(ii). ମୈତ୍ରୀର ଧ୍ୱଜା କେତେବେଳେ ଉଡ଼ିବ ବୋଲି ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧରେ କୁହାଯାଇଛି? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: When does the essay say the flag of friendship will fly?
- It carries 2 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the prose lesson in the textbook and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: everyone knows the ideals of modern civilisation, flag of friendship will fly.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:
ଯେତେବେଳେ ଆଧୁନିକ ସଭ୍ୟତାର ଆଦର୍ଶ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକେ ଜାଣିବେ, ସେତେବେଳେ ମୈତ୍ରୀର ଧ୍ୱଜା ଉଡ଼ିବ ବୋଲି ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧରେ କୁହାଯାଇଛି ।
In English: When everyone comes to know the ideals of modern civilisation, the flag of friendship will fly, says the essay.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.

9(iii). ଶାସିତଙ୍କୁ ଶାସକଙ୍କଠାରୁ କିଏ ଦୂରେଇ ରଖିଛି ବୋଲି ଲେଖକ ଲେଖିଛନ୍ତି? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Who, according to the writer, keeps the ruled away from the rulers?
- It carries 2 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the prose lesson in the textbook and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: English language, keeps the ruled away from the rulers.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:
ଶାସିତଙ୍କୁ ଶାସକଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଇଂରେଜି ଭାଷା ଦୂରେଇ ରଖିଛି ବୋଲି ଲେଖକ ଲେଖିଛନ୍ତି ।
In English: The writer writes that the English language keeps the ruled away from the rulers.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.

9(iv). ବିବେକାନନ୍ଦଙ୍କ ଅସଲ ଶକ୍ତି କ'ଣ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: What is the real strength of Vivekananda?
- It carries 2 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the prose lesson in the textbook and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: magnet pulls iron, turned people to the path of religion and sacrifice.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:
ଚୁମ୍ବକ ଲୁହାକୁ ତା ଆଡ଼କୁ ଟାଣିନେଲା ପରି ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ଧର୍ମ ଓ ତ୍ୟାଗ ମାର୍ଗରେ ମୁହାଁଇ ଦେବା ଥିଲା ବିବେକାନନ୍ଦଙ୍କର ଅସଲ ଶକ୍ତି ।
In English: Like a magnet pulling iron towards itself, turning people towards the path of religion and sacrifice was the real strength of Vivekananda.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.

9(v). ଗ୍ରାମର ସାଧାରଣ ଯୁବକମାନେ କିପରି ସମୟ ବିତାନ୍ତି? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: How do the ordinary young men of the village spend their time?
- It carries 2 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the prose lesson in the textbook and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: no job, did not leave birthplace, took shelter in politics, Congressman, democrat, communist, socialist.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:
ଗ୍ରାମର ସାଧାରଣ ଯୁବକମାନେ ଚାକିରି ନପାଇ ଓ ଜନ୍ମଭୂମି ନଛାଡ଼ି ରାଜନୀତିର ଆଶ୍ରୟ ନେଇଛନ୍ତି । ଏମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେହି କଂଗ୍ରେସୀ, କେହି ଗଣତନ୍ତ୍ରୀ, କେହି କମ୍ୟୁନିଷ୍ଟ ତ ଆଉ କେହି ସୋସିଆଲିଷ୍ଟ ସାଜିଛନ୍ତି ।
In English: The ordinary young men of the village have not found jobs and have not left their birthplace, so they have taken shelter in politics. Some of them have become Congressmen, some democrats, some communists and some socialists.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.

10(i). ଉତ୍ତର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟରୁ ଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତରଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ବାଛି ଲେଖ ।
(i) କୃଷ୍ଣଙ୍କ ଅନୁପସ୍ଥିତିରେ କାହାର ଚକ୍ଷୁ ଅନ୍ଧୀଭୂତ ହୋଇଯାଇଥିଲା? [1 mark]

(A) ରାଧା

(B) ନନ୍ଦ ଯଶୋଦା

(C) ଗୋପୀ-ଗୋପାଳ

(D) ଅଷ୍ଟପାଟବଂଶୀ

Correct Answer: (B) ନନ୍ଦ ଯଶୋଦା

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: In Krishna's absence, whose eyes went blind?
- This is a one-mark multiple choice question from the prescribed Odia textbook. The answer must match the lesson, so we first recall the exact fact and then test every option against it.

Step 1: Recall the fact from the lesson The lesson shows the grief of the foster parents of Krishna. In his absence the eyes of Nanda and Yashoda lost their sight with endless weeping.
So the fact we are looking for is the one in option (B).

Step 2: Check every option (A) ରାଧା (Radha): Radha also longs for Krishna, but the lesson does not name her for the blinding of the eyes. So (A) is WRONG.
(B) ନନ୍ଦ ଯଶୋଦା (Nanda and Yashoda): this matches the fact above. So (B) is CORRECT.
(C) ଗୋପୀ-ଗୋପାଳ (The gopis and the cowherds): The gopis and cowherds are part of the grieving crowd, yet they are not the ones named for this loss of sight. So (C) is WRONG.
(D) ଅଷ୍ଟପାଟବଂଶୀ (Ashtapatabansi): Ashtapatabansi does not fit the person the question asks about. So (D) is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct choice is option (B), Nanda and Yashoda.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson first, then match it with the four options.

10(ii). **(ii) ଆଭିଜାତ୍ୟ ବଦଳରେ କ'ଣ ଛାଡ଼ିବା ସମ୍ଭବ ହୋଇଥାଏ?** [1 mark]

(A) ଶାରୀରିକ ଶ୍ରମ

(B) ଅନ୍ଧବିଶ୍ୱାସ

(C) ରାଜନୀତି

(D) ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ ପରିବେଶ

Correct Answer: (A) ଶାରୀରିକ ଶ୍ରମ

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: In exchange for aristocratic pride (abhijatya), what becomes possible to give up?
- This is a one-mark multiple choice question from the prescribed Odia textbook. The answer must match the lesson, so we first recall the exact fact and then test every option against it.

Step 1: Recall the fact from the lesson The official key gives physical labour. The essay links the giving up of aristocratic pride with readiness for manual work.
So the fact we are looking for is the one in option (A).

Step 2: Check every option (A) ଶାରୀରିକ ଶ୍ରମ (Physical labour): this matches the fact above. So (A) is CORRECT.
(B) ଅନ୍ଧବିଶ୍ୱାସ (Superstition): Superstition is a different social evil. It is not what the question joins with aristocracy. So (B) is WRONG.
(C) ରାଜନୀତି (Politics): Politics is not the thing set aside in place of aristocratic pride. So (C) is WRONG.
(D) ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ ପରିବେଶ (Village surroundings): Village surroundings are not what the question points to. So (D) is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct choice is option (A), Physical labour.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson first, then match it with the four options.

10(iii). **(iii) ଭାରତୀୟ ଅର୍ଥନୈତିକ ବେଷ୍ଟନୀରେ କେଉଁ ଶିକ୍ଷାପଦ୍ଧତିକୁ ଥୋଇ ଦିଆହୋଇଛି?** [1 mark]

(A) ଗୁରୁକୁଳ

(B) ପ୍ରାଚ୍ୟ

(C) ପାଶ୍ଚାତ୍ୟ

(D) ପୌରାଣିକ

Correct Answer: (C) ପାଶ୍ଚାତ୍ୟ

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Which system of education has been placed in the Indian economic setting?
- This is a one-mark multiple choice question from the prescribed Odia textbook. The answer must match the lesson, so we first recall the exact fact and then test every option against it.

Step 1: Recall the fact from the lesson The official key is the Western system. The lesson points out

that the Western pattern of education has been fitted into the economic frame of India.
So the fact we are looking for is the one in option (C).

Step 2: Check every option (A) ଗୁରୁକୁଳ (Gurukula): The gurukula is the old residential school tradition. It is not the pattern set in the present economic frame. So (A) is WRONG.
(B) ପ୍ରାଚ୍ୟ (Eastern (Prachya)): Prachya means Eastern. It is the traditional side and not the pattern that has been put in place. So (B) is WRONG.
(C) ପାଶ୍ଚାତ୍ୟ (Western (Pashchatya)): this matches the fact above. So (C) is CORRECT.
(D) ପୌରାଣିକ (Puranic (Pauranika)): Pauranika means related to the Puranas, which is not a system of education in this sense. So (D) is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct choice is option (C), Western (Pashchatya).

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson first, then match it with the four options.

10(iv). (iv) ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ସଭ୍ୟତା କାହାକୁ ପଥପ୍ରଦର୍ଶକ ବୋଲି ଧରି ନେଇଥିଲା? [1 mark]

(A) ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକତା

(B) ବିଜ୍ଞାନ

(C) ଭୋଗବିଳାସ

(D) ଅନ୍ଧବିଶ୍ୱାସ

Correct Answer: (B) ବିଜ୍ଞାନ

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Whom did the ancient civilisation take as its guide?
- This is a one-mark multiple choice question from the prescribed Odia textbook. The answer must match the lesson, so we first recall the exact fact and then test every option against it.

Step 1: Recall the fact from the lesson The official key is science (bijnana). The essay says that the ancient civilisation took science as its guide.
So the fact we are looking for is the one in option (B).

Step 2: Check every option (A) ଆଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକତା (Spirituality): Spirituality is a natural guess for ancient times, but the key for this question is science. So (A) is WRONG.
(B) ବିଜ୍ଞାନ (Science): this matches the fact above. So (B) is CORRECT.
(C) ଭୋଗବିଳାସ (Luxury and pleasure): Luxury is an indulgence and not a guide. So (C) is WRONG.
(D) ଅନ୍ଧବିଶ୍ୱାସ (Superstition): Superstition is blind belief, so it cannot be a guide. So (D) is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct choice is option (B), Science.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson first, then match it with the four options.

10(ix). **(ix) ଉଡ଼ିଯାଇଥିବା ପକ୍ଷୀଦଳଙ୍କ ଭିତରୁ କିଏ କେତେବେଳେ ଫେରିବ ତା'କୁ ଅପେକ୍ଷା କରି କିଏ ଏକୁଟିଆ ମଠକୁ ଜଗିଥିଲେ?** [1 mark]

(A) ସ୍ୱାମୀ ବିବେକାନନ୍ଦ

(B) ସୁରେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ମିତ୍ର

(C) ସ୍ୱାମୀ ସଦାନନ୍ଦ

(D) ସ୍ୱାମୀ ରାମକୃଷ୍ଣାନନ୍ଦ

Correct Answer: (D) ସ୍ୱାମୀ ରାମକୃଷ୍ଣାନନ୍ଦ

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Among the birds that had flown away, who guarded the math alone, waiting to see who would come back and when?
- This is a one-mark multiple choice question from the prescribed Odia textbook. The answer must match the lesson, so we first recall the exact fact and then test every option against it.

Step 1: Recall the fact from the lesson The official key is Swami Ramakrishnananda. When the others had flown off like a flock of birds, he stayed behind and guarded the math alone.
So the fact we are looking for is the one in option (D).

Step 2: Check every option (A) ସ୍ୱାମୀ ବିବେକାନନ୍ଦ (Swami Vivekananda): Swami Vivekananda is not named in the key for this task of guarding the math. So (A) is WRONG.
(B) ସୁରେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ମିତ୍ର (Suresh Chandra Mitra): Suresh Chandra Mitra is not named in the key for this task. So (B) is WRONG.
(C) ସ୍ୱାମୀ ସଦାନନ୍ଦ (Swami Sadananda): Swami Sadananda is not named in the key for this task. So (C) is WRONG.
(D) ସ୍ୱାମୀ ରାମକୃଷ୍ଣାନନ୍ଦ (Swami Ramakrishnananda): this matches the fact above. So (D) is CORRECT.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct choice is option (D), Swami Ramakrishnananda.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson first, then match it with the four options.

10(v). **(v) ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନର ପୃଥିବୀରେ ସଭ୍ୟତାର ଆଦର୍ଶ କ'ଣ?** [1 mark]

(A) ମାରାତ୍ମକ ଗ୍ୟାସ ଉଦ୍ଭାବନ

(B) ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ଈଶ୍ୱରବିଶ୍ୱାସକୁ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହନ

(C) ସୃଷ୍ଟିର ରହସ୍ୟ ଉନ୍ମୋଚନ

(D) ମାନବର ସର୍ବାଙ୍ଗୀନ ଉନ୍ନତି ସାଧନ

Correct Answer: (D) ମାନବର ସର୍ବାଙ୍ଗୀନ ଉନ୍ନତି ସାଧନ

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: What is the ideal of civilisation in today's world?
- This is a one-mark multiple choice question from the prescribed Odia textbook. The answer must match the lesson, so we first recall the exact fact and then test every option against it.

Step 1: Recall the fact from the lesson The ideal of modern civilisation is the all-round progress of mankind, so option (D) states it.
So the fact we are looking for is the one in option (D).

Step 2: Check every option (A) ମାରାତ୍ମକ ଗ୍ୟାସ ଉଦ୍ଭାବନ (Inventing deadly gas): Inventing deadly gas

harms mankind, so it cannot be an ideal. So (A) is WRONG.
(B) ଅତ୍ୟଧିକ ଈଶ୍ୱରବିଶ୍ୱାସକୁ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହନ (Promoting excessive faith in God): Promoting excessive faith in God is not the aim of modern civilisation. So (B) is WRONG.
(C) ସୃଷ୍ଟିର ରହସ୍ୟ ଉନ୍ମୋଚନ (Unveiling the secrets of creation): Unveiling the secrets of creation is a goal of science, but the ideal of civilisation is wider than that. So (C) is WRONG.
(D) ମାନବର ସର୍ବାଙ୍ଗୀନ ଉନ୍ନତି ସାଧନ (Bringing about the all-round progress of mankind): this matches the fact above. So (D) is CORRECT.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct choice is option (D), Bringing about the all-round progress of mankind.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson first, then match it with the four options.

10(vi). **(vi) ମାତୃଭାଷାକୁ କିଏ ମାତୃସ୍ତନ୍ୟ ପରି ମୂଲ୍ୟବାନ ମନେ କରୁଥିଲେ?** [1 mark]

(A) ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀ

(B) ରବୀନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ

(C) ଅନନ୍ଦାଶଙ୍କର ରାୟ

(D) ଲେଖକ

Correct Answer: (A) ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀ

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Who considered the mother tongue as precious as mother's milk?
- This is a one-mark multiple choice question from the prescribed Odia textbook. The answer must match the lesson, so we first recall the exact fact and then test every option against it.

Step 1: Recall the fact from the lesson The official key is Gandhiji. He held the mother tongue to be as valuable as a mother's milk.
So the fact we are looking for is the one in option (A).

Step 2: Check every option (A) ଗାନ୍ଧିଜୀ (Gandhiji): this matches the fact above. So (A) is CORRECT.
(B) ରବୀନ୍ଦ୍ରନାଥ (Rabindranath): Rabindranath also loved his mother tongue, but this comparison is not named for him in the key. So (B) is WRONG.
(C) ଅନନ୍ଦାଶଙ୍କର ରାୟ (Annadashankar Ray): Annadashankar Ray is a well-known writer, but he is not named for this comparison. So (C) is WRONG.
(D) ଲେଖକ (The writer): The writer reports the view of others and is not the one who held it here. So (D) is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct choice is option (A), Gandhiji.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson first, then match it with the four options.

10(vii). **(vii) ଇଂରେଜ ଶାସକମାନେ କାହାବଳରେ ଜନତାକୁ ଦୂରରେ ରଖିଥିଲେ?** [1 mark]

(A) ଶାସନ କଳ

(B) ଇଂରେଜି ଭାଷା

(C) ତା'ଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତାପ

(D) ପ୍ରଲୋଭନ

Correct Answer: (C) ତା'ଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତାପ

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: By whose strength did the English rulers keep the public at a distance?
- This is a one-mark multiple choice question from the prescribed Odia textbook. The answer must match the lesson, so we first recall the exact fact and then test every option against it.

Step 1: Recall the fact from the lesson The official key is their own might and prestige (pratapa). Their power kept the common people at a distance.
So the fact we are looking for is the one in option (C).

Step 2: Check every option (A) ଶାସନ କଳ (The machinery of rule): The machinery of rule is part of the system, but it is not the answer in the key. So (A) is WRONG.
(B) ଇଂରେଜି ଭାଷା (The English language): The English language is named as a barrier in another question of this paper, but for this question the key is (C). So (B) is WRONG.
(C) ତା'ଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତାପ (Their own might (pratapa)): this matches the fact above. So (C) is CORRECT.
(D) ପ୍ରଲୋଭନ (Temptation): Temptation is not what the question names as the means of keeping people away. So (D) is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct choice is option (C), Their own might (pratapa).

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson first, then match it with the four options.

10(viii). **(viii) 'ନରେନ୍‌ରୁ ବିବେକାନନ୍ଦ' ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧଟି କେଉଁ ପୁସ୍ତକର ଅଂଶବିଶେଷ?** [1 mark]

(A) ଆଧୁନିକତାର ରୂପରେଖ

(B) ଛତ୍ରପତି ବିବେକାନନ୍ଦ

(C) ସଂସ୍କୃତି ଅପସଂସ୍କୃତି

(D) ଏଣୁ ତେଣୁ କିଛି

Correct Answer: (B) ଛତ୍ରପତି ବିବେକାନନ୍ଦ

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: From which book is the essay 'Naren to Vivekananda' taken?
- This is a one-mark multiple choice question from the prescribed Odia textbook. The answer must match the lesson, so we first recall the exact fact and then test every option against it.

Step 1: Recall the fact from the lesson The essay 'Naren to Vivekananda' is a part of the book 'Chhatrapati Vivekananda', as the official key states.
So the fact we are looking for is the one in option (B).

Step 2: Check every option (A) ଆଧୁନିକତାର ରୂପରେଖ (Adhunikatara Ruparekha): Adhunikatara Ruparekha is the name of a different book. So (A) is WRONG.
(B) ଛତ୍ରପତି ବିବେକାନନ୍ଦ (Chhatrapati Vivekananda): this matches the fact above. So (B) is CORRECT.

(C) ସଂସ୍କୃତି ଅପସଂସ୍କୃତି (Sanskruti Apasanskruti): Sanskruti Apasanskruti is the name of a different book. So (C) is WRONG.
(D) ଏଣୁ ତେଣୁ କିଛି (Enu Tenu Kichhi): Enu Tenu Kichhi is the name of a different book. So (D) is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct choice is option (B), Chhatrapati Vivekananda.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson first, then match it with the four options.

10(x). (x) ମଣିଷକୁ ନବଦଳେଇ କାହାକୁ ଭାଙ୍ଗିହେବ ନାହିଁ? [1 mark]

(A) ପୁରୁଣା ସମାଜ

(B) ଧାର୍ମିକ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ

(C) ପାଠୁଆ ଅପାଠୁଆର ପାଚେରି

(D) ପୁରୁଣା ଆଇନ

Correct Answer: (A) ପୁରୁଣା ସମାଜ

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Without changing the person, what cannot be broken?
- This is a one-mark multiple choice question from the prescribed Odia textbook. The answer must match the lesson, so we first recall the exact fact and then test every option against it.

Step 1: Recall the fact from the lesson The official key is the old society. A society changes only when its people change, so it cannot be broken down without first changing the person.
So the fact we are looking for is the one in option (A).

Step 2: Check every option (A) ପୁରୁଣା ସମାଜ (The old society): this matches the fact above. So (A) is CORRECT.
(B) ଧାର୍ମିକ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ (Religious belief): Religious belief is not what the key names for this question. So (B) is WRONG.
(C) ପାଠୁଆ ଅପାଠୁଆର ପାଚେରି (The wall between the lettered and the unlettered): The wall between the lettered and the unlettered is not what the key names here. So (C) is WRONG.
(D) ପୁରୁଣା ଆଇନ (The old law): An old law can be changed by a new law, so it is not what the question has in mind. So (D) is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct choice is option (A), The old society.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson first, then match it with the four options.

11(i). ସପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ ସରଳାର୍ଥ ଲେଖ (ଯେକୌଣସି 1ଟିର)
ଘନଘନ ବନଭୂମି ରାଜିତ ଅଙ୍ଗେ
ନୀଳ ଭୂଧରମାଳା ସାଜେ ତରଙ୍ଗେ । [5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must write the context (prasanga) and the simple meaning (sarartha) of the given lines.
- Marking scheme: subject and name of the poet 1 mark, content 3 marks, conclusion 1 mark (total 5)
- The source line from the marking scheme: 'Bande Utkala Janani' by Lakshmikanta Mohapatra

Step 1: Write the model answer Model answer in Odia:
ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ: ଏହି ପଂକ୍ତି ଦୁଇଟି କବି ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀକାନ୍ତ ମହାପାତ୍ରଙ୍କ ଲିଖିତ 'ବନ୍ଦେ ଉତ୍କଳ ଜନନୀ' କବିତାରୁ ଗୃହୀତ ।
ସରଳାର୍ଥ: ଉତ୍କଳ ଜନନୀଙ୍କ ଅଙ୍ଗ ଘନ ବନଭୂମିରେ ଶୋଭିତ । ନୀଳ ପର୍ବତମାଳା ତରଙ୍ଗ ପରି ସଜ୍ଜିତ ହୋଇ ଶୋଭା ପାଉଛି ।
ଉପସଂହାର: ଏହି ପଂକ୍ତିରେ କବି ଉତ୍କଳର ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟକୁ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିଛନ୍ତି ।

Step 2: Meaning in English In English the model answer says:
ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ: These two lines are taken from the poem 'Bande Utkala Janani' written by the poet Lakshmikanta Mohapatra.
ସରଳାର୍ଥ: The body of Mother Utkal is adorned with dense forests. The blue ranges of hills shine as if arranged like waves.
ଉପସଂହାର: In these lines the poet shows the natural beauty of Utkal.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer names the lesson and writer, explains the meaning and ends with a short conclusion.

Quick Tip to Solve: Name the lesson and writer, give the meaning in simple words and end with one line.

11(ii). ଭିନ୍ନ କରି ସେ ତନ୍ଦ୍ରାପରଶ
ହସାଅ ଭୁବନ ସାରା ।

[5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- We must write the context (prasanga) and the simple meaning (sarartha) of the given lines.
- Marking scheme: subject and name of the poet 1 mark, content 3 marks, conclusion 1 mark (total 5)
- The source line from the marking scheme: 'Jaga Bandhanahara' by Ananta Pattanaik

Step 1: Write the model answer Model answer in Odia:
ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ: ଏହି ପଂକ୍ତି ଦୁଇଟି କବି ଅନନ୍ତ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକଙ୍କ ଲିଖିତ 'ଜାଗ ବନ୍ଧନହରା' କବିତାରୁ ଗୃହୀତ ।
ସରଳାର୍ଥ: ହେ ବନ୍ଧନହରା, ତନ୍ଦ୍ରାର ସ୍ପର୍ଶକୁ ଦୂର କରି ଜାଗ୍ରତ ହୁଅ ଓ ସାରା ଭୁବନକୁ ହସାଅ ।
ଉପସଂହାର: ଏହି ପଂକ୍ତିରେ କବି ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ଆଳସ୍ୟ ତ୍ୟାଗ କରି ଜାଗ୍ରତ ହେବାକୁ ଆହ୍ୱାନ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି ।

Step 2: Meaning in English In English the model answer says:
ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ: These two lines are taken from the poem 'Jaga Bandhanahara' written by the poet Ananta Pattanaik.
ସରଳାର୍ଥ: O freed one, shake off the touch of drowsiness, awake and make the whole world smile.
ଉପସଂହାର: In these lines the poet calls on everyone to leave laziness and wake up.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer names the lesson and writer, explains the meaning and ends with a short conclusion.

Quick Tip to Solve: Name the lesson and writer, give the meaning in simple words and end with one line.

12(i). ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ ଉତ୍ତର ଲେଖ । (ଯେକୌଣସି 3ଟିର)
ସିଂଘନାଦ କିପରି ଗତି କରି ଭୀମଙ୍କ ହସ୍ତକୁ ଆସିଲା? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: How did Singhanada travel and come into Bhima's hands?
- It carries 2 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the poem in the textbook and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: came out of Shiva's abode, a hundred times the heat of the sun, fierce wind and sound, through the sky, reached Bhima.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:
ସିଂଘନାଦ ଶିବଙ୍କ ଚିରିକୂଟିରୁ ବାହାରି କାଳାନଳ ପ୍ରାୟ ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଶହେଗୁଣ ଅଧିକ ତେଜ ଧରି ପ୍ରଚଣ୍ଡ ପବନ ଓ ଶବ୍ଦ ସହ ଅନ୍ତରୀକ୍ଷରେ ଆସି ଭୀମଙ୍କ ପାଖରେ ପହଞ୍ଚିଲା ।
In English: Singhanada came out of Shiva's abode with a heat a hundred times that of the sun like the fire of doom, and with a fierce wind and sound it came through the sky and reached Bhima.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.

12(ii). ଅଙ୍ଗଦ ନିକଟକୁ ରାବଣ କି ସନ୍ଦେଶ ପ୍ରେରଣ କଲେ? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: What message did Ravana send to Angada?
- It carries 2 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the poem in the textbook and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: cut ties with the killer of his father, return to his own kingdom with uncle and army chiefs, message through Shuka and Sarana.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:
ପିତୃହନ୍ତା ସହିତ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ଛିନ୍ନକରି ପିତୃବ୍ୟ ଓ ସୈନ୍ୟସାମନ୍ତ ସହ ନିଜ ରାଜ୍ୟକୁ ଫେରିଯିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଅଙ୍ଗଦ ନିକଟକୁ ରାବଣ ଶୁକ ଓ ସାରଣ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ସନ୍ଦେଶ ପ୍ରେରଣ କଲେ ।
In English: Through Shuka and Sarana, Ravana sent a message to Angada to cut his ties with the killer of his father and return to his own kingdom with his uncle and the army chiefs.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.

12(iii). ଶିଖାର ଉଠିବା ପଡ଼ିବା ସହିତ କବି କାହାକୁ ତୁଳନା କରିଛନ୍ତି? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: With what does the poet compare the rising and falling of the flame?
- It carries 2 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the poem in the textbook and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: rise and fall of the flame, hopes of the sorrowful.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:
ଶିଖାର ଉଠିବା ସହିତ କବି ଦୁଃଖୀମନର ଆଶାର ଉତ୍ଥାନ ପତନକୁ ତୁଳନା କରିଛନ୍ତି ।
In English: The poet compares the rising and falling of the flame with the rise and fall of the hopes of a sorrowful mind.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.

12(iv). ତମସାକୁ ଆଶ୍ରମଧାତ୍ରୀ ବୋଲି କାହିଁକି କୁହାଯାଇଛି? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Why is Tamasa called the nurse of the hermitage (ashramadhatri)?
- It carries 2 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the poem in the textbook and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: feeds the dwellers of the hermitage, holy stream, nurses them like a nurse.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:
ଆଶ୍ରମବାସୀଙ୍କୁ ନିଜର ପବିତ୍ର ଜଳଧାରା ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଲାଳନପାଳନ କରୁଥିବାରୁ ତମସାକୁ ଆଶ୍ରମଧାତ୍ରୀ ବୋଲି କୁହାଯାଇଛି ।
In English: Tamasa is called the nurse of the hermitage because she looks after the dwellers of the hermitage through her holy stream.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.

12(v). ଆମ ମନ ସୁଖ ଲାଗି ହସକଥା କେଉଁଠାରେ ଭରି ରହିଛି? [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Where is laughter and merry talk stored for the joy of our mind?
- It carries 2 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the poem in the textbook and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: for the joy of our mind, river and sea, natural beauty.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:
ଆମ ମନସୁଖ ଲାଗି ନଇ ସମୁଦ୍ର ପରି ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ହସକଥା ଭରିରହିଛି ।
In English: For the joy of our mind, laughter and merry talk are filled in natural beauty, like a river and the sea.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.

13(i). ଉତ୍ତର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟରୁ ଠିକ୍ ଉତ୍ତରଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ବାଛି ଲେଖ ।

(i) ଉତ୍କଳ ଜନନୀଙ୍କ ଚକ୍ଷୁ କାହାର ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନରେ ଉଦ୍ଭାସିତ? [1 mark]

(A) ଅନିନ୍ଦ୍ୟ କୀର୍ତ୍ତି

(B) ଜ୍ଞାନବିଜ୍ଞାନ

(C) ସୁନ୍ଦରଶାଳି

(D) ଅରିକୁଳ ଶୋଣିତ

Correct Answer: (B) ଜ୍ଞାନବିଜ୍ଞାନ

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Through the display of what do the eyes of Mother Utkal shine?
- This is a one-mark multiple choice question from the prescribed Odia textbook. The answer must match the lesson, so we first recall the exact fact and then test every option against it.

Step 1: Recall the fact from the lesson In the poem 'Bande Utkala Janani' the eyes of Mother Utkal shine with the display of knowledge and science (jnanabijnana), as the official key states.
So the fact we are looking for is the one in option (B).

Step 2: Check every option (A) ଅନିନ୍ଦ୍ୟ କୀର୍ତ୍ତି (Spotless fame): Spotless fame is praised elsewhere in the poem, but it is not what lights the eyes in this line. So (A) is WRONG.
(B) ଜ୍ଞାନବିଜ୍ଞାନ (Knowledge and science): this matches the fact above. So (B) is CORRECT.
(C) ସୁନ୍ଦରଶାଳି (Sundarashali): Sundarashali is not what the line names for the shining of the eyes. So (C) is WRONG.
(D) ଅରିକୁଳ ଶୋଣିତ (Blood of the enemy ranks): The blood of the enemy ranks does not fit the gentle picture of Mother Utkal's eyes. So (D) is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct choice is option (B), Knowledge and science.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson first, then match it with the four options.

13(ii). **(ii) ଭୀମ କେଉଁ ଦୈତ୍ୟକୁ ମାରି କୈଳାସ ଉଦ୍ଧାର କରିଥିଲେ?** [1 mark]

(A) ଅଶ୍ଲେଷା

(B) ନିକୁମ୍ଭ

(C) ସୁନ୍ଦ

(D) ଚାଣୂର

Correct Answer: (A) ଅଶ୍ଲେଷା

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Which demon did Bhima kill to rescue Kailasa?
- This is a one-mark multiple choice question from the prescribed Odia textbook. The answer must match the lesson, so we first recall the exact fact and then test every option against it.

Step 1: Recall the fact from the lesson The official key is Ashlesha. Bhima killed this demon and so rescued Kailasa.
So the fact we are looking for is the one in option (A).

Step 2: Check every option (A) ଅଶ୍ଲେଷା (Ashlesha): this matches the fact above. So (A) is CORRECT.
(B) ନିକୁମ୍ଭ (Nikumbha): Nikumbha is not the demon named in the key for the rescue of Kailasa. So (B) is WRONG.
(C) ସୁନ୍ଦ (Sunda): Sunda is not the demon named in the key for this event. So (C) is WRONG.
(D) ଚାଣୂର (Chanura): Chanura is a wrestler of Kamsa in the Krishna story and has no link with the rescue of Kailasa. So (D) is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct choice is option (A), Ashlesha.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson first, then match it with the four options.

13(iii). **(iii) ବରୁଣଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରସନ୍ନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର କେଉଁଥିରେ ଶୟନ କରିଥିଲେ?** [1 mark]

(A) ବାଲୁକାଶେଯ

(B) ଶରଶେଯ

(C) ଜଳଶେଯ

(D) କୁଶଶେଯ

Correct Answer: (D) କୁଶଶେଯ

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: On what did Ramachandra lie down to please Varuna?
- This is a one-mark multiple choice question from the prescribed Odia textbook. The answer must match the lesson, so we first recall the exact fact and then test every option against it.

Step 1: Recall the fact from the lesson To please Varuna, the god of the sea, Ramachandra lay on a bed of kusha grass on the shore (kushasheya).
So the fact we are looking for is the one in option (D).

Step 2: Check every option (A) ବାଲୁକାଶେଯ (A bed of sand): A bed of sand is not what the story names. So (A) is WRONG.

(B) ଶରଶେଯ (A bed of arrows): A bed of arrows is linked with Bhishma in the Mahabharata, not with Ramachandra and Varuna. So (B) is WRONG.
(C) ଜଳଶେଯ (A bed of water): A bed of water is not what the story names; Rama lay on the shore. So (C) is WRONG.
(D) କୁଶଶେଯ (A bed of kusha grass): this matches the fact above. So (D) is CORRECT.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct choice is option (D), A bed of kusha grass.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson first, then match it with the four options.

13(iv). (iv) ପାପଗର୍ତ୍ତରେ କିଏ ପଡ଼ିଯାଏ? [1 mark]

(A) ମୀନଜୀବୀ

(B) ଜ୍ଞାନୀ

(C) ଅଜ୍ଞାନ

(D) ମୀନ

Correct Answer: (C) ଅଜ୍ଞାନ

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Who falls into the pit of sin?
- This is a one-mark multiple choice question from the prescribed Odia textbook. The answer must match the lesson, so we first recall the exact fact and then test every option against it.

Step 1: Recall the fact from the lesson The official key is the ignorant person (ajnana). A person without knowledge falls into the pit of sin.
So the fact we are looking for is the one in option (C).

Step 2: Check every option (A) ମୀନଜୀବୀ (The fisherman): The fisherman is not named in the key for this line. So (A) is WRONG.
(B) ଜ୍ଞାନୀ (The wise person): A wise person has knowledge and so avoids the pit of sin. So (B) is WRONG.
(C) ଅଜ୍ଞାନ (The ignorant (ajnana)): this matches the fact above. So (C) is CORRECT.
(D) ମୀନ (The fish): The fish is not named in the key for this line. So (D) is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct choice is option (C), The ignorant (ajnana).

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson first, then match it with the four options.

13(ix). (ix) ଚିଲିକା ତଟଦେଶରେ କିଏ ଆଶ୍ରୟ ନେଇଛନ୍ତି? [1 mark]

(A) କଳି

(B) ମୀନଜୀବୀ

(C) ଶାନ୍ତି

(D) ଦିଗଙ୍ଗନା

Correct Answer: (C) ଶାନ୍ତି

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Who has taken shelter on the shore of Chilika?

- This is a one-mark multiple choice question from the prescribed Odia textbook. The answer must match the lesson, so we first recall the exact fact and then test every option against it.

Step 1: Recall the fact from the lesson The official key is peace (shanti). The poet pictures peace as taking shelter on the shore of Chilika.
So the fact we are looking for is the one in option (C).

Step 2: Check every option (A) କଳି (Quarrel): Quarrel is the opposite of the calm picture of the lake shore. So (A) is WRONG.
(B) ମୀନଜୀବୀ (The fisherman): The fisherman is not named in the key for this line. So (B) is WRONG.
(C) ଶାନ୍ତି (Peace (shanti)): this matches the fact above. So (C) is CORRECT.
(D) ଦିଗଙ୍ଗନା (The lady of the directions): The lady of the directions is not named in the key for this line. So (D) is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct choice is option (C), Peace (shanti).

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson first, then match it with the four options.

13(v). (v) 'ମଙ୍ଗଳେ ଅଇଲା ଉଷା' କେଉଁ କାବ୍ୟରୁ ସଂଗୃହୀତ? [1 mark]

(A) ପ୍ରଣୟବଲ୍ଲରୀ

(B) ତପସ୍ୱିନୀ

(C) କୀଚକବଧ

(D) ଅର୍ଘ୍ୟଥାଳୀ

Correct Answer: (B) ତପସ୍ୱିନୀ

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: From which kavya is 'Mangale Aila Usha' collected?
- This is a one-mark multiple choice question from the prescribed Odia textbook. The answer must match the lesson, so we first recall the exact fact and then test every option against it.

Step 1: Recall the fact from the lesson The official key is Tapaswini. The Usha passage is collected from this kavya.
So the fact we are looking for is the one in option (B).

Step 2: Check every option (A) ପ୍ରଣୟବଲ୍ଲରୀ (Pranayavallari): Pranayavallari is another work and not the source named in the key. So (A) is WRONG.
(B) ତପସ୍ୱିନୀ (Tapaswini): this matches the fact above. So (B) is CORRECT.
(C) କୀଚକବଧ (Kichakabadha): Kichakabadha is another work and not the source named in the key. So (C) is WRONG.
(D) ଅର୍ଘ୍ୟଥାଳୀ (Arghyathali): Arghyathali is another work and not the source named in the key. So (D) is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct choice is option (B), Tapaswini.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson first, then match it with the four options.

13(vi). **(vi) ଲକ୍ଷ ଜୀବନରେ କ'ଣ ଖେଳାଇବାକୁ କବି ଆହ୍ୱାନ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି ?** [1 mark]

(A) ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ତପନ ତାରା

(B) ଭବିଷ୍ୟତର ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ

(C) ଆଲୋକଧାରା

(D) ଶଙ୍ଖଶବଦ

Correct Answer: (C) ଆଲୋକଧାରା

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: What does the poet call upon us to let play in lakhs of lives?
- This is a one-mark multiple choice question from the prescribed Odia textbook. The answer must match the lesson, so we first recall the exact fact and then test every option against it.

Step 1: Recall the fact from the lesson The official key is the stream of light (alokadhara). The poet asks us to let this stream play in lakhs of lives.
So the fact we are looking for is the one in option (C).

Step 2: Check every option (A) ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ତପନ ତାରା (The moon, sun and stars): The moon, sun and stars are not what the poet asks to let play. So (A) is WRONG.
(B) ଭବିଷ୍ୟତର ସ୍ୱପ୍ନ (Dreams of the future): Dreams of the future are not named in this line. So (B) is WRONG.
(C) ଆଲୋକଧାରା (A stream of light (alokadhara)): this matches the fact above. So (C) is CORRECT.
(D) ଶଙ୍ଖଶବଦ (The sound of the conch): The sound of the conch is not what the poet asks to let play. So (D) is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct choice is option (C), A stream of light (alokadhara).

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson first, then match it with the four options.

13(vii). **(vii) ମାଟିମାଆର ପ୍ରାଣକୁ କାହା ସହିତ କବି ତୁଳନା କରିଛନ୍ତି?** [1 mark]

(A) କଅଁଳ ପତର

(B) ପାହାଡ଼ ପଥର

(C) ଚେତନାର ଚାବିକାଠି

(D) କଅଁଳ ବିଛଣା

Correct Answer: (A) କଅଁଳ ପତର

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: With what has the poet compared the life of Mother Earth?
- This is a one-mark multiple choice question from the prescribed Odia textbook. The answer must match the lesson, so we first recall the exact fact and then test every option against it.

Step 1: Recall the fact from the lesson The official key is the tender leaf (kanala patara). The poet compares the life of Mother Earth with a tender leaf.
So the fact we are looking for is the one in option (A).

Step 2: Check every option (A) କଅଁଳ ପତର (A tender leaf): this matches the fact above. So (A) is CORRECT.
(B) ପାହାଡ଼ ପଥର (A hill rock): A hill rock is hard, while the life of Mother Earth is compared to

something soft. So (B) is WRONG.
(C) ଚେତନାର ଚାବିକାଠି (The key of awareness): The key of awareness is not what the poet compares the life to. So (C) is WRONG.
(D) କଅଁଳ ବିଛଣା (A soft bed): A soft bed is not what the poet compares the life to. So (D) is WRONG.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct choice is option (A), A tender leaf.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson first, then match it with the four options.

13(viii). (viii) ଭୀମଙ୍କ ସିଂଘନାଦରେ କେତେଦୂରରେ ଥିବା ଯମାଳୟ କମ୍ପି ଉଠିଥିଲା? [1 mark]

(A) ପାଞ୍ଚଲକ୍ଷ ଯୋଜନ

(B) ସାତଲକ୍ଷ ଯୋଜନ

(C) ଅନନ୍ତଲକ୍ଷ ଯୋଜନ

(D) ଛଅଲକ୍ଷ ଯୋଜନ

Correct Answer: (D) ଛଅଲକ୍ଷ ଯୋଜନ

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: At what distance did the abode of Yama shake at Bhima's Singhanada?
- This is a one-mark multiple choice question from the prescribed Odia textbook. The answer must match the lesson, so we first recall the exact fact and then test every option against it.

Step 1: Recall the fact from the lesson The official key is six lakh yojanas. Even the abode of Yama at that distance shook at the roar of Bhima.
So the fact we are looking for is the one in option (D).

Step 2: Check every option (A) ପାଞ୍ଚଲକ୍ଷ ଯୋଜନ (Five lakh yojanas): Five lakh yojanas is a wrong figure. So (A) is WRONG.
(B) ସାତଲକ୍ଷ ଯୋଜନ (Seven lakh yojanas): Seven lakh yojanas is a wrong figure. So (B) is WRONG.
(C) ଅନନ୍ତଲକ୍ଷ ଯୋଜନ (Endless lakh yojanas): Endless lakh yojanas is not a measured distance and is not the figure in the key. So (C) is WRONG.
(D) ଛଅଲକ୍ଷ ଯୋଜନ (Six lakh yojanas): this matches the fact above. So (D) is CORRECT.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct choice is option (D), Six lakh yojanas.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson first, then match it with the four options.

13(x). (x) ଉଷାକୁ ପ୍ରଶଂସା କରି ସତୀ ସୀତା କେଉଁ ବାକ୍ୟଟି କହିଛନ୍ତି? [1 mark]

(A) ତୁମେ ପ୍ରଶାନ୍ତ ରୂପ

(B) ତୁମେ ଜାନକୀ-ଦର୍ଶନ ତୃଷାର୍ତ୍ତ

(C) ତୁମେ ବିକଚ-ରାଜୀବ ଦୃଶା

(D) ତୁମେ ତିମିର ବିଧ୍ୱଂସୀ

Correct Answer: (D) ତୁମେ ତିମିର ବିଧ୍ୱଂସୀ

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Which sentence did Sati Sita say in praise of Usha?
- This is a one-mark multiple choice question from the prescribed Odia textbook. The answer must

match the lesson, so we first recall the exact fact and then test every option against it.

Step 1: Recall the fact from the lesson The official key is 'tume timira bidhwansi' (you are the destroyer of darkness). The dawn removes darkness, so Sita praises Usha in these words.
So the fact we are looking for is the one in option (D).

Step 2: Check every option (A) ତୁମେ ପ୍ରଶାନ୍ତ ରୂପ (You are a calm form): 'You are a calm form' is not the sentence given in the key. So (A) is WRONG.
(B) ତୁମେ ଜାନକୀ-ଦର୍ଶନ ତୃଷାର୍ତ୍ତ (You are thirsty for the sight of Janaki): 'You are thirsty for the sight of Janaki' is not the sentence given in the key. So (B) is WRONG.
(C) ତୁମେ ବିକଚ-ରାଜୀବ ଦୃଶା (You have eyes like an open lotus): 'You have eyes like an open lotus' is not the sentence given in the key. So (C) is WRONG.
(D) ତୁମେ ତିମିର ବିଧ୍ୱଂସୀ (You are the destroyer of darkness): this matches the fact above. So (D) is CORRECT.

Step 3: Conclusion The correct choice is option (D), You are the destroyer of darkness.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the fact from the lesson first, then match it with the four options.

14(i). ସଂକ୍ଷେପରେ ଉତ୍ତର ଲେଖ । (ଯେକୌଣସି ୫ଟିର)
ଲେଖକ କେଉଁ ରାଜ୍ୟର ଲୋକ ବୋଲି କହିଛନ୍ତି? [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Of which state does the writer say he is a person?
- It carries 1 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the prose lesson in the textbook and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: writer says he is a person of the jungle state.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:
ଲେଖକ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ରାଜ୍ୟର ଲୋକ ବୋଲି କହିଛନ୍ତି ।
In English: The writer says he is a person of the jungle state (jangala rajya).

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.

14(ii). ରୋଷେଇ ଘରଆଡୁ ମହକ ଶୁଘିଁ ଲେଖକ କ'ଣ ଖାଇବାକୁ ଘର ଭିତରକୁ ଗଲେ? [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Smelling the aroma from the kitchen, what did the writer go inside to eat?
- It carries 1 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the prose lesson in the textbook and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: aroma from the kitchen, muri, kasha mansa.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:
ରୋଷେଇ ଘରଆଡୁ ମହକ ଶୁଘିଁ ଲେଖକ ମୁଢ଼ି ଆଉ କଷାମାଉଁସ ଖାଇବାକୁ ଘର ଭିତରକୁ ଗଲେ ।
In English: Smelling the aroma from the kitchen, the writer went inside the house to eat muri (puffed rice) and kasha mansa (spiced mutton).

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.

14(iii). ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ କେତେଜଣ ସେନାପତି ରାଜେଶ୍ୱରୀ ସ୍ଥିର କଲେ? [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: How many commanders did Rajeswari fix in the war?
- It carries 1 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the prose lesson in the textbook and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: number of commanders, twelve.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:
ଯୁଦ୍ଧରେ ବାରଜଣ ସେନାପତି ରାଜେଶ୍ୱରୀ ସ୍ଥିର କଲେ ।
In English: Rajeswari fixed twelve commanders in the war.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.

14(iv). ବରଗଛ କୋରଡ଼ରେ କେଉଁ ଗଛ ଉଠିଥିଲା? [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Which trees had grown in the hollow of the banyan tree?
- It carries 1 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the prose lesson in the textbook and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: hollow of the banyan, peepal (ashwattha), bael.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:
ବରଗଛ କୋରଡ଼ରେ ଅଶ୍ୱତ୍ଥ ଓ ବେଲଗଛ ଉଠିଥିଲା ।
In English: A peepal (ashwattha) tree and a bael tree had grown in the hollow of the banyan tree.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.

14(v). ଏଗାରଟା ବେଳକୁ ଚାରିଆଡ଼ କ'ଣ ଜଳିଲା ପରି ଜଣାଯାଉଛି? [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: By eleven o'clock, what seems to be burning all around?
- It carries 1 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the prose lesson in the textbook and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: eleven o'clock, all around, fire burning.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:
ଏଗାରଟା ବେଳକୁ ଚାରିଆଡ଼େ ନିଆଁ ଜଳିଲା ପରି ଜଣାଯାଉଛି ।
In English: By eleven o'clock it seems as if fire is burning all around.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.

14(vi). କାର୍‌ରୁ କିଏ ଓହ୍ଲାଇ ସୁବ୍ରତଙ୍କ ଘର ଆଡ଼କୁ ଆସିଲେ? [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Who got down from the car and came towards Subrata's house?
- It carries 1 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the prose lesson in the textbook and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: got down from the car, came towards Subrata's house, Captain Mohapatra.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:
କାର୍‌ରୁ କ୍ୟାପ୍ଟେନ୍ ମହାପାତ୍ର ଓହ୍ଲାଇ ସୁବ୍ରତଙ୍କ ଘର ଆଡ଼କୁ ଆସିଲେ ।
In English: Captain Mohapatra got down from the car and came towards Subrata's house.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.

14(vii). ନରସିଂହ ଦେବ କେଉଁଠି ଉଦିତ ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ ନମସ୍କାର କଲେ? [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Where did Narasingha Deva salute the rising sun?
- It carries 1 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the prose lesson in the textbook and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: rising sun, salute, river bank, Chandrabhaga.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:
ନରସିଂହ ଦେବ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରଭାଗା ତୀରରେ ଉଦିତ ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ ନମସ୍କାର କଲେ ।
In English: Narasingha Deva saluted the rising sun on the bank of the Chandrabhaga.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.

14(viii). "ଛାମୁ ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟର ପୂଜାରୀ"- ଏହା କାହାର ଉକ୍ତି? [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question asks: Whose statement is 'Chhamu is a worshipper of beauty'?
- It carries 1 mark(s), so a short and direct answer in Odia is enough. We do not need a long essay.

Step 1: Find the point in the lesson Go back to the prose lesson in the textbook and find the lines that deal with this point.
Key words to hold on to: worshipper of beauty, statement of Shibei Santara.
These key words must appear in the answer, because the marking scheme gives marks for them.

Step 2: Write the answer Write the answer in a full Odia sentence:
"ଛାମୁ ସୌନ୍ଦର୍ଯ୍ୟର ପୂଜାରୀ"- ଏହା ଶିବେଇ ସାନ୍ତରାଙ୍କ ଉକ୍ତି ।
In English: This statement is made by Shibei Santara.

Step 3: Conclusion The answer is given in a complete Odia sentence that covers all the key words.

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the lines of the lesson with the key words and answer in one full Odia sentence.