

MH Board Class 10 English Question Paper with Solutions(Memory Based)

Time Allowed :2 Hour	Maximum Marks :30	Total Questions :16
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
- You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes
- This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
- The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers,
- The paper has four Sections.
- Section A is compulsory - All questions in Section A must be answered.
- You must attempt one question from each of the Sections B, C and D and one other question from any Section of your choice.

1. Pick out the infinitive from the sentence: “It was a very simple thing to do.”

- (A) was
- (B) simple thing
- (C) to do
- (D) very simple

Correct Answer: (3) to do

Solution:

Concept: An **infinitive** is the base form of a verb usually preceded by “to”, such as:

to eat, to run, to read, to write

It can function as a noun, adjective, or adverb in a sentence.

Step 1: Identify the structure of the sentence.

The sentence is:

It was a very simple thing to do.

Step 2: Look for “to + verb” form.

The phrase “to do” contains:

- “to” + base verb “do”

Hence, it forms an infinitive.

Step 3: Verify its role.

Here, “to do” describes the noun “**thing**”, so it acts as an **adjective infinitive**.

Quick Tip

To find an infinitive quickly, scan the sentence for “**to + verb**”. If it expresses an action in base form, it is an infinitive.

2. Punctuate the following: “well i wish you luck said sitaram”

- (A) Well, I wish you luck said Sitaram.
- (B) Well, I wish you luck, said Sitaram.
- (C) Well I wish you luck, said Sitaram.
- (D) Well, I wish you luck said, Sitaram.

Correct Answer: (2) Well, I wish you luck, said Sitaram.

Solution:

Concept: Punctuation in direct speech follows these rules:

- The first word of a sentence begins with a capital letter.
- Proper nouns (names) are capitalized.
- A comma is used before and after reporting verbs like **said**.
- Interjections such as **Well** are followed by a comma.

Step 1: Capitalization.

- “well” → **Well**
- “i” → **I**
- “sitaram” → **Sitaram** (proper noun)

Step 2: Add comma after interjection.

The word **Well** is an interjection, so it takes a comma:

Well,

Step 3: Comma before reporting clause.

When direct speech is followed by a reporting clause, a comma is placed before it:

Well, I wish you luck, said Sitaram.

Quick Tip

In direct speech:

- Capitalize names and sentence beginnings.
- Use commas to separate spoken words from reporting verbs like **said**, **asked**, **replied**.

3. Find two hidden words of minimum four letters from the word: ‘PROCLAIMED’.

- (A) Claim, Medal
- (B) Rome, Lime
- (C) Dome, Coil
- (D) Claim, Rome

Correct Answer: (1) Claim, Medal

Solution:

Concept: Hidden word questions require forming meaningful English words using the letters of a given word. Conditions:

- Letters must come from the original word.
- No extra letters allowed.
- Words must be meaningful.
- Minimum length = 4 letters.

Step 1: Write down the letters of the word.

PROCLAIMED \Rightarrow P, R, O, C, L, A, I, M, E, D

Step 2: Form possible meaningful words (4+ letters). Some valid combinations:

- **CLAIM** (C, L, A, I, M) \rightarrow valid 5-letter word
- **MEDAL** (M, E, D, A, L) \rightarrow valid 5-letter word

Step 3: Verify correctness. Both words:

- Use only letters from PROCLAIMED
- Contain 4 or more letters
- Are standard English words

Hence, the correct pair is:

Claim, Medal

Quick Tip

To find hidden words easily:

- Rearrange letters mentally.
- Look for common endings like **-AL**, **-ED**, **-IM**.
- Check for familiar root words (e.g., CLAIM, MEDAL, ROME).

4. Spot the error and rewrite the correct sentence: “The children was playing in the garden.”

Correct Sentence: The children were playing in the garden.

Solution:

Concept: This question tests **subject-verb agreement**. A verb must agree with its subject in number:

- Singular subject → singular verb
- Plural subject → plural verb

Step 1: Identify the subject.

The subject of the sentence is:

children

The word **children** is the plural form of **child**.

Step 2: Identify the verb.

The verb given is:

was playing

The word **was** is a singular verb (used with he, she, it).

Step 3: Correct the error.

Since **children** is plural, the correct auxiliary verb should be:

were

Corrected sentence:

The children were playing in the garden.

Quick Tip

Remember:

- **Was** → singular (he, she, it)
- **Were** → plural (we, you, they, children)

5. Make a meaningful sentence using the phrase: ‘to look into’.

Sample Sentence: The manager promised to look into the matter immediately.

Solution:

Concept: The phrase “**to look into**” is an idiomatic expression. It means:

- To investigate something
- To examine a matter carefully

Step 1: Understand the meaning.

Before forming a sentence, identify the correct sense of the phrase:

to look into = to investigate or examine

Step 2: Use it in a proper context.

It is commonly used in formal or semi-formal situations involving:

- Complaints
- Problems
- Official inquiries

Step 3: Form a meaningful sentence.

A correct example:

The manager promised to look into the matter immediately.

This sentence:

- Uses the phrase correctly
- Is grammatically sound
- Clearly conveys the meaning of investigation

Quick Tip

Common phrases using **look**:

- Look after = take care of
- Look for = search
- Look into = investigate
- Look up = search for information

6. Use the word ‘Walk’ as a Noun and a Verb in two separate sentences.

Noun: We went for a walk in the park after dinner.

Verb: I walk to school every morning.

Solution:

Concept: Some English words can function as **both nouns and verbs** depending on their usage in a sentence. The word **walk** is one such word.

Step 1: Use ‘walk’ as a noun.

As a noun, **walk** refers to:

- A short journey on foot
- An act of walking

Example:

We went for a walk in the park after dinner.

Here, **walk** names an activity, so it is used as a **noun**.

Step 2: Use ‘walk’ as a verb.

As a verb, **walk** means:

- To move on foot

Example:

I walk to school every morning.

Here, **walk** shows an action, so it is used as a **verb**.

Quick Tip

To identify noun vs verb:

- If it names something → noun
- If it shows action → verb

7. Personal Response: “Do you think animals have feelings? Explain with an example.”

Sample Answer: Yes, I believe animals have feelings just like humans. For example, a dog shows happiness by wagging its tail and becomes sad when separated from its owner. This shows that animals can experience emotions such as joy, fear, and sadness.

Solution:

Concept: A personal response question requires:

- A clear opinion (Yes/No)
- A short explanation
- A relevant example

The answer should be simple, meaningful, and grammatically correct.

Step 1: State your opinion.

Begin with a clear response such as:

Yes, I believe animals have feelings.

Step 2: Give a logical explanation.

Mention that animals show emotions through behavior:

- Happiness
- Fear
- Sadness
- Attachment

Step 3: Provide a real-life example.

A common and relatable example is a pet dog:

- Dogs wag their tails when happy
- They become sad when their owners leave

Final Answer:

Yes, I believe animals have feelings just like humans. For example, a dog shows happiness b

Quick Tip

In personal response questions:

- Write in simple language
- Give one clear example
- Keep the answer short and meaningful

8. Identify and explain the Figure of Speech: “The trees are dancing in the breeze.”

Figure of Speech: Personification

Solution:

Concept: A **figure of speech** adds beauty and imagination to language. **Personification** is a figure of speech in which:

- Non-living things are given human qualities
- Nature is described as if it can act like a person

Step 1: Identify the subject.

The subject of the sentence is:

trees

Trees are non-living objects (they are living organisms but not human and cannot perform human actions).

Step 2: Identify the human action.

The action used is:

dancing

Dancing is a human activity.

Step 3: Analyze the meaning.

The sentence suggests that trees are moving gently due to the wind, but instead of saying it directly, it describes them as **dancing**.

This gives human qualities to trees.

Conclusion: Since a non-human object (trees) is given a human action (dancing), the figure of speech is:

Personification

Quick Tip

Look for personification when:

- Nature is doing human actions (smiling sun, crying clouds)
 - Objects behave like people
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