

PSEB 12th English Elective Model Test Paper 2026 Question and Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours	Maximum Marks :80	Total Questions :
-----------------------	-------------------	-------------------

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This question paper is for **Class XII** examination conducted by the **Punjab School Education Board (PSEB)**.
2. The duration of the examination is **3 hours**.
3. The question paper is divided into different sections according to the prescribed syllabus.
4. All questions are compulsory unless stated otherwise.
5. Use of calculators, mobile phones, smart watches, or any other electronic gadgets is **strictly prohibited** inside the examination hall.
6. Figures to the right of the questions indicate full marks.
7. Attempt the questions in the same sequence as given in the question paper.
8. Internal choices, wherever provided, should be attempted carefully.
9. Write your answers neatly and legibly in the answer sheet provided.
10. Draw neat and properly labelled diagrams wherever required.

PART-A

1. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS:

A.(Dear to All The Muses)

(i).Where did the author's grandmother go each Friday?

- (A) To her friend
- (B) To book seller
- (C) To a lending library
- (D) To the market

Correct Answer: (C) To a lending library

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the lesson.

The question is based on the lesson “**A Tiny Sanctuary**”. In the lesson, the author describes the reading habits of his grandmother and how books played an important role in her life.

Step 2: Recalling the specific detail.

The author clearly mentions that every Friday, his grandmother followed a fixed routine. She would visit a place where she could borrow books regularly, showing her love for reading.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

(A) To her friend: This option is incorrect because the lesson does not mention any weekly visit to a friend.

(B) To book seller: This is incorrect, as the grandmother borrowed books instead of buying them.

(C) To a lending library: Correct — the lesson explicitly states that the grandmother went to a lending library every Friday.

(D) To the market: This option is not related to the context of the lesson.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct answer is **(C) To a lending library**, as directly mentioned in the lesson.

Quick Tip

For literature-based questions, always focus on routine actions or repeated events mentioned in the lesson, as they are commonly tested in objective questions.

ii. What is the ferocious eye of summer?

- (A) Moon
- (B) Sun
- (C) Mercury
- (D) Snake

Correct Answer: (B) Sun

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the phrase.

The phrase “ferocious eye of summer” is taken from the lesson “**Gold in the North**”. It is a metaphor used to describe the intense heat and scorching nature of summer.

Step 2: Interpreting the metaphor.

The “eye” refers to something that watches over everything and causes extreme conditions. During summer, the sun shines harshly and is responsible for severe heat.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

(A) **Moon:** The moon does not produce heat and cannot be associated with summer heat.

(B) **Sun:** Correct — the sun is responsible for the intense heat of summer and is rightly called the “ferocious eye.”

(C) **Mercury:** Mercury is a planet and not related to seasonal heat on Earth.

(D) **Snake:** This option has no relevance to the metaphor used in the lesson.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) **Sun**, as it symbolizes the intense heat of summer.

Quick Tip

Metaphorical phrases in poetry often describe natural forces indirectly. Always think about the implied meaning rather than the literal words.

iii. Who is the author of the lesson ‘The Heritage of India’?

Correct Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the lesson.

The lesson “**The Heritage of India**” focuses on India’s rich cultural traditions, historical continuity, and civilizational values. It reflects a deep sense of national pride and appreciation of India’s ancient heritage.

Step 2: Identifying the author.

Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, was a prolific writer and thinker. His writings often emphasized India’s history, culture, and composite heritage.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Therefore, the author of the lesson “**The Heritage of India**” is **Jawaharlal Nehru**.

Quick Tip

For direct factual questions, focus on authorship and textbook credits, as such details are frequently asked in objective sections.

B.(The Literary Petals)

iv. The story ‘After Twenty Years’ is full of _____.

Correct Answer: suspense

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the story.

The story “**After Twenty Years**” by O. Henry revolves around an unexpected meeting between two friends after a long gap of twenty years. The narrative builds curiosity about whether the meeting will actually take place as promised.

Step 2: Identifying the dominant element.

Throughout the story, the reader is kept guessing about the identity of the characters and the final outcome. The surprise ending creates tension and anticipation.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Hence, the story is full of **suspense**.

Quick Tip

Stories by O. Henry are famous for suspense and surprise endings, so always look for these elements.

v. What kind of poem is ‘The Tree Fell Down’?

- (A) Satirical
- (B) Tragic
- (C) Ballad
- (D) Lyrical

Correct Answer: (D) Lyrical

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the poem.

The poem “**The Tree Fell Down**” expresses the poet’s personal feelings and emotions after

witnessing the fall of a tree. The poem focuses on inner thoughts rather than a story or satire.

Step 2: Identifying the poetic form.

A lyrical poem is one that conveys personal emotions and reflections in a musical and expressive manner. This poem fits that description well.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **Satirical:** The poem does not criticize society humorously.
- (B) **Tragic:** Though emotional, it is not centered on tragedy alone.
- (C) **Ballad:** It does not narrate a long story.
- (D) **Lyrical:** Correct — the poem expresses personal emotions and feelings.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (D) **Lyrical**.

Quick Tip

Lyrical poems focus on emotions and personal feelings rather than storytelling.

vi. Who were the sons of Madri?

- (A) Yudhishtira and Duryodhana
- (B) Nakula and Sahadeva
- (C) Sakuni and Bhima
- (D) Nakula and Arjuna

Correct Answer: (B) Nakula and Sahadeva

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the context.

The question is based on the lesson “**The Gambling Match**”, which draws references from the epic **Mahabharata**.

Step 2: Recalling the epic details.

Madri was the second wife of King Pandu. She was the mother of the twin brothers Nakula and Sahadeva.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **Yudhishtira and Duryodhana:** Incorrect, they were not Madri’s sons.
- (B) **Nakula and Sahadeva:** Correct — they were the twin sons of Madri.

- (C) **Sakuni and Bhima:** Incorrect and unrelated pairing.
(D) **Nakula and Arjuna:** Incorrect, as Arjuna was Kunti's son.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) **Nakula and Sahadeva.**

Quick Tip

Remember: Madri's sons were Nakula and Sahadeva, while Kunti was the mother of Yudhishtira, Bhima, and Arjuna.

C.(Select One -Act Plays/ Novel-Pride And Prejudice

vii. How much loan does Louis Courcet want from his aunt?

- (A) Twenty pounds
(B) Ten pounds
(C) Fifteen pounds
(D) Thirteen pounds

Correct Answer: (C) Fifteen pounds

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the play.

The question is based on the one-act play “**The Miracle Merchant**”. In the play, Louis Courcet approaches his aunt with the intention of borrowing money, presenting his request in a dramatic and exaggerated manner.

Step 2: Recalling the exact detail.

Louis specifically asks his aunt for a loan of **fifteen pounds**. This amount is clearly mentioned in the dialogue and becomes an important point in the development of the scene.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **Twenty pounds:** Incorrect, this amount is never asked for by Louis.
(B) **Ten pounds:** Incorrect, as Louis demands a higher amount.
(C) **Fifteen pounds:** Correct — this is the exact sum Louis Courcet wants to borrow from his aunt.
(D) **Thirteen pounds:** Incorrect, this figure does not appear in the play.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) **Fifteen pounds**, as stated clearly in the play.

Quick Tip

For drama-based questions, pay close attention to dialogues, as specific numbers and facts are often directly mentioned by characters.

OR

vii. Who was Wickham?(Pride and Prejudice)

- (A) A cook in the army
- (B) An officer in the army
- (C) A clerk in the army
- (D) A waiter

Correct Answer: (B) An officer in the army

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the context.

This question is based on the novel “**Pride and Prejudice**” by Jane Austen. George Wickham is an important character who initially appears charming and friendly.

Step 2: Identifying Wickham’s profession.

In the novel, Wickham is introduced as a member of the militia. He holds the position of an officer, which contributes to his attractive and respectable image in society.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **A cook in the army:** Incorrect, Wickham is never described as a cook.
- (B) **An officer in the army:** Correct — Wickham serves as an officer in the militia.
- (C) **A clerk in the army:** Incorrect, he is not associated with clerical work.
- (D) **A waiter:** Incorrect and unrelated to the novel.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (B) **An officer in the army**, as stated in the novel.

Quick Tip

In novels, characters’ professions often help define their social status and personality traits, so remember these details carefully.

viii. Who was given the prize money in the end?

- (A) The little boy
- (B) The Sheriff
- (C) The pedlar
- (D) The Inn-keeper

Correct Answer: (A) The little boy

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the story.

The question is based on the lesson “**The King’s Warrant**”. The story highlights honesty, courage, and intelligence through the actions of a young boy who helps reveal the truth.

Step 2: Recalling the ending.

In the end of the story, the little boy’s honesty and bravery are recognized. He plays a key role in exposing the wrong actions and helping justice prevail.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **The little boy:** Correct — the prize money is awarded to the little boy as a reward for his honesty and smart thinking.
- (B) **The Sheriff:** Incorrect, the sheriff does not receive the prize money.
- (C) **The pedlar:** Incorrect, the pedlar is not rewarded in the end.
- (D) **The Inn-keeper:** Incorrect, the inn-keeper is not given the prize money.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (A) **The little boy**, who is rewarded for his honesty and courage.

Quick Tip

In moral stories, rewards are usually given to characters who show honesty, intelligence, and courage.

OR

viii. Where did the Bennet family live?

- (A) At Manchester
- (B) At Edinburgh

- (C) At Longbourn
- (D) At Meryton

Correct Answer: (C) At Longbourn

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the context.

This question is based on the novel “**Pride and Prejudice**” by Jane Austen. The Bennet family is one of the central families in the story, and their place of residence is clearly mentioned.

Step 2: Recalling the exact detail.

The Bennet family lives at **Longbourn**, an estate in Hertfordshire. Longbourn is their family home and is inherited through the male line, which plays an important role in the plot.

Step 3: Analyzing the options.

- (A) **At Manchester:** Incorrect, this city is not associated with the Bennet family.
- (B) **At Edinburgh:** Incorrect, the story is not set in Scotland.
- (C) **At Longbourn:** Correct — Longbourn is the Bennet family’s residence.
- (D) **At Meryton:** Incorrect, Meryton is the nearby town, not their home.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The correct answer is (C) **At Longbourn**, where the Bennet family lived.

Quick Tip

In novels, always distinguish between a family’s residence and nearby towns or places mentioned in the setting.

D. GRAMMAR:

ix. Tagore’s father founded a school. (Change the Voice)

Correct Answer: A school was founded by Tagore’s father.

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the voice of the sentence.

The given sentence is in the **active voice** because the subject “Tagore’s father” performs the action of founding a school.

Step 2: Identify subject, verb, and object.

Subject: Tagore's father

Verb: founded

Object: a school

Step 3: Convert into passive voice.

In passive voice, the object of the active sentence becomes the subject, and the verb changes into its passive form. The subject is introduced using "by".

Step 4: Final sentence.

Therefore, the passive voice of the sentence is: **"A school was founded by Tagore's father."**

Quick Tip

To change active voice into passive voice, move the object to the subject position and use the correct form of the verb with "by".

x. The man said, "The bird has flown." (Change the Narration)

Correct Answer: The man said that the bird had flown.

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the type of speech.

The given sentence is in **direct speech** because the exact words of the speaker are quoted.

Step 2: Identify the reporting verb.

The reporting verb is **"said"**, which is in the past tense. Therefore, the tense of the reported speech will change accordingly.

Step 3: Change the tense.

The present perfect tense **"has flown"** changes into the past perfect tense **"had flown"** in indirect speech.

Step 4: Remove quotation marks and use conjunction.

Quotation marks are removed, and the conjunction **"that"** is used to join the clauses.

Step 5: Final sentence.

Thus, the indirect narration is: **"The man said that the bird had flown."**

Quick Tip

When the reporting verb is in the past tense, the tense of the reported speech usually shifts one step back.

PART-B

BOOK- DEAR TO ALL THE MUSES

2. (a) Read the seen passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Passage:

In my grandmother's room, the books were lying down; she used to borrow them from a lending-library and I never saw more than two at a time. These trashy works reminded me of New Year sweetmeats because their shiny flexible covers seemed to be cut of glazed paper, bright, white, almost new; they served as an excuse for petty mysteries. Each Friday, my grandmother would get dressed to go out and say, "I'm going to take them back." When she returned, and had taken off her black hat and her veil, she would take them out of her muff and I would wonder mystified: are they the same one?

(i) What are the trashy works referred to in the passage?

Solution:

The trashy works referred to in the passage are the books borrowed by the author's grandmother from a lending library. These were light, inexpensive books with shiny and flexible covers, which the author compares to New Year sweetmeats because of their appearance.

Step 1: Understanding the term "trashy works".

The phrase "trashy works" is used by the author to describe the books his grandmother borrowed regularly. The term does not mean useless but refers to light reading material with attractive covers.

Step 2: Identifying clues from the passage.

The passage mentions that the books had shiny, flexible covers and were borrowed from a lending library. The author associates them with sweetmeats because of their bright and new appearance.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the trashy works are the lending-library books borrowed by the grandmother, which appeared glossy and attractive but were simple reading materials.

Quick Tip

In comprehension passages, descriptive words like comparisons and metaphors help in identifying the exact meaning of unfamiliar terms.

(ii) When would the grandmother go out?

Solution:

The grandmother would go out every Friday to return the books to the lending library.

Step 1: Locate the time reference in the passage.

The passage clearly states, “Each Friday, my grandmother would get dressed to go out.” This line gives a direct reference to the day on which she went out.

Step 2: Understand the purpose of going out.

She went out regularly to return the borrowed books to the lending library, which was part of her weekly routine.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Therefore, the grandmother went out every Friday.

Quick Tip

Words like “each,” “every,” or specific days often indicate routine actions in comprehension passages.

(iii) What would the grandmother do on returning home?

Solution:

On returning home, the grandmother would take off her black hat and veil and then take the books out of her muff.

Step 1: Identify actions after returning home.

The passage says that when the grandmother returned, she first removed her black hat and veil. This shows her settling back at home.

Step 2: Note the important detail about the books.

After removing her hat and veil, she would take the books out of her muff, which surprised the narrator and created a sense of mystery.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, on returning home, the grandmother removed her hat and veil and brought out the books from her muff.

Quick Tip

Sequence-based questions can be answered by carefully following the order of actions described in the passage.

(iv) Match the words under column ‘A’ with their meanings given under column ‘B’:

Column A

borrow
mystified
petty
puzzled
small

Column B

useless
to take on loan
easily moulded

Correct Answer:

borrow – to take on loan
mystified – puzzled
petty – small

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the words from Column A.

The words **borrow**, **mystified**, and **petty** are taken from the given passage and describe actions or feelings of the narrator and his grandmother.

Step 2: Matching words with correct meanings.

Borrow means to take something from someone with the intention of returning it later, so it matches with “to take on loan.”

Mystified refers to a state of confusion or wonder, so it matches with “puzzled.”

Petty means small or of little importance, so it matches with “small.”

Step 3: Conclusion.

By using the context of the passage, each word from Column A is correctly matched with its appropriate meaning from Column B.

Quick Tip

Context clues in a passage are very helpful in understanding the meanings of difficult words.

(v) Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

(a) The book is covered with _____ paper.

(b) She made a lame _____.

Correct Answer:

(a) glazed

(b) excuse

Solution:

Step 1: Refer to the passage carefully.

The answers to both blanks are taken directly from the given passage in the lesson “**Dear to All the Muses**”.

Step 2: Identify the exact words used in the passage.

The passage mentions that the book covers seemed to be cut out of **glazed paper**. Hence, the first blank is filled with “glazed.”

It also says that the books served as an **excuse** for petty mysteries. Therefore, the second blank is filled with “excuse.”

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct words to fill the blanks are **glazed** and **excuse**.

Quick Tip

For fill-in-the-blank questions, always look for exact words or phrases used in the passage instead of guessing synonyms.

(vi) Find one word for the given expression from the passage:

- (a) Which can be easily bent without breaking.
- (b) Bright and always new.

Correct Answer:

- (a) flexible
- (b) shiny

Solution:

Step 1: Refer to the descriptive words in the passage.

The passage describes the books borrowed by the grandmother using specific adjectives related to their appearance and texture.

Step 2: Identify the word for each expression.

The expression “which can be easily bent without breaking” refers to something that is **flexible**. The passage mentions “shiny flexible covers,” clearly indicating this word.

The expression “bright and always new” matches the word **shiny**, which is used in the passage to describe the appearance of the book covers.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the correct one-word answers taken from the passage are **flexible** and **shiny**.

Quick Tip

For one-word substitution questions, look for adjectives in the passage that directly describe qualities or characteristics.

2. (b) (i) How does the writer heighten the effect of barrenness and solitude of the deserted villages?

Solution:

The writer heightens the effect of barrenness and solitude by describing empty houses, silent streets, abandoned homes, and the absence of human life. Vivid imagery of desolation and stillness creates a strong sense of loneliness in the deserted villages.

Step 1: Focus on descriptive details.

In “**Gold in the North**”, the writer uses detailed descriptions of deserted houses, ruined

settlements, and lifeless surroundings to convey emptiness.

Step 2: Use of imagery and contrast.

The silence, lack of movement, and contrast between past habitation and present abandonment intensify the feeling of barrenness and isolation.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, strong visual imagery and emphasis on silence help the writer heighten the sense of solitude in the deserted villages.

Quick Tip

In descriptive answers, mention imagery, setting, and atmosphere to explain how effects like loneliness or barrenness are created.

(ii) What realization dawned upon the author on the second day?

Solution:

On the second day, the author realized that the Jamaican people possessed inner strength, patience, and dignity despite poverty and hardship, and that their calm acceptance of life was a sign of moral courage.

Step 1: Understanding the context.

In “**Jamaican Fragment**”, the author closely observes the behavior of children and villagers.

Step 2: Realization.

He understands that true strength lies in dignity, self-respect, and acceptance rather than wealth or power.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the author realizes the moral resilience of the Jamaican people.

Quick Tip

Realizations in travel essays often come from observing simple incidents deeply.

(iii) What does the author suggest was Gandhi’s achievement? How has that affected the Hindu way of life?

Solution:

The author suggests that Gandhi's greatest achievement was reviving moral values like truth and non-violence, which deeply influenced the Hindu way of life by strengthening simplicity, self-discipline, and spiritual thinking.

Step 1: Identify Gandhi's role.

In "The Heritage of India", Gandhi is shown as a moral force rather than just a political leader.

Step 2: Impact on Hindu life.

His ideals reinforced traditional Hindu values of simplicity, tolerance, and ethical living.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, Gandhi reshaped Hindu life through moral awakening.

Quick Tip

When answering value-based questions, focus on moral and social impact.

(iv) Why did books give Sartre a feeling of emotional stability?**Solution:**

Books gave Sartre emotional stability because they provided companionship, comfort, and escape from loneliness. Reading created a secure inner world where he felt protected, understood, and emotionally balanced.

Step 1: Understand Sartre's childhood.

In "A Tiny Sanctuary", Sartre describes books as his closest companions.

Step 2: Emotional support.

Books helped him cope with isolation and shaped his inner life.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, books became his emotional refuge.

Quick Tip

Autobiographical essays often highlight emotional dependence on experiences or objects.

(v) **Who won the election? What was the secret of his success?**

Solution:

Mustafa Kemal won the election. The secret of his success was his leadership, clear vision, reforms for modernization, and strong support from the people who trusted his commitment to national progress.

Step 1: Identify the leader.

In “A Young Turkish Catastrophe”, Mustafa Kemal emerges as a powerful leader.

Step 2: Reason for success.

His reforms, courage, and ability to inspire people ensured victory.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, leadership and vision led to his success.

Quick Tip

Political essays often link success to leadership qualities and public trust.

PART-C
BOOK- THE LITERARY PETALS

3. (a) (i) **How was Guru Tegh Bahadur’s body cremated?**

Solution:

Guru Tegh Bahadur’s body was cremated secretly by Lakhi Shah, who burnt down his own house to perform the last rites safely and protect the body from Mughal authorities.

Step 1: Understand the historical context.

In “Hind Ki Chadar – Sri Guru Tegh Bahadur”, Guru Tegh Bahadur was executed by the Mughals for protecting religious freedom.

Step 2: Cremation of the body.

Lakhi Shah bravely carried the body to his house and set it on fire, pretending it was an accidental blaze, so the Guru could be cremated with dignity.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the Guru's body was cremated secretly through Lakhi Shah's sacrifice.

Quick Tip

Acts of courage by followers often play a key role in historical narratives.

3. (a) (i) [OR] What kind of bridge has been built over the river Lunda?

Solution:

A strong and modern concrete bridge has been built over the river Lunda, replacing the dangerous old structure and making travel safe, smooth, and reliable for the villagers.

Step 1: Identify the setting.

In "The Eternal Why", the river Lunda earlier posed serious risks due to the lack of a proper bridge.

Step 2: Description of the bridge.

The new bridge is made of concrete, strong, permanent, and safe, ensuring easy movement of people and vehicles throughout the year.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, a modern concrete bridge has been constructed over the river Lunda.

Quick Tip

Development-based questions often focus on improvements in safety and connectivity.

3. (a) (ii) Why did Jimmy Wells not personally arrest Bob?

Solution:

Jimmy Wells did not personally arrest Bob because he was emotionally disturbed on recognizing his old friend. Therefore, he sent a plainclothes officer to arrest Bob to avoid personal pain.

Step 1: Recall the relationship.

In "After Twenty Years", Jimmy Wells and Bob were close friends who had parted twenty

years earlier.

Step 2: Emotional conflict.

When Jimmy recognized Bob as a criminal, he found it difficult to arrest his friend himself due to emotional attachment.

Step 3: Final action.

To perform his duty without personal distress, Jimmy sent another officer to arrest Bob.

Quick Tip

Characters often face moral conflict between duty and friendship in short stories.

3. (a) (ii) [OR] How did the King react to Vidura's advice?

Solution:

The King ignored Vidura's advice completely. He was blinded by pride and arrogance and failed to understand the wisdom in Vidura's words, which later led to disastrous consequences.

Step 1: Understand Vidura's role.

In "The Gambling Match", Vidura represents wisdom, morality, and foresight.

Step 2: Reaction of the King.

The King neither valued nor followed Vidura's advice and continued with the gambling match.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the King rejected wise counsel, leading to tragic outcomes.

Quick Tip

Ignoring wise advice is a common theme in epics and often results in downfall.

3. (a) (iii) How has the poet been fascinated by the rainbow through his manhood?

Solution:

The poet has remained fascinated by the rainbow from childhood to manhood because it continues to fill him with joy, wonder, and spiritual happiness, showing that his love for nature

has never faded.

Step 1: Identify the theme of the poem.

In “**My Heart Leaps Up When I Behold**”, the poet expresses his lifelong admiration for nature, especially the rainbow.

Step 2: Continuity of fascination.

The poet states that the same excitement he felt as a child continues into his manhood, showing emotional and spiritual continuity.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the rainbow remains a constant source of delight throughout his life.

Quick Tip

Nature poems often emphasize continuity of emotions from childhood to adulthood.

3. (a) (iii) [OR] What does the poet want to sing of as a tribute to his motherland?

Solution:

The poet wants to sing of India’s rich culture, glorious history, natural beauty, and the sacrifices of her people as a heartfelt tribute to his beloved motherland.

Step 1: Understand the poet’s intention.

In “**The Song of India**”, the poet expresses deep patriotism and love for the nation.

Step 2: Focus of the tribute.

He wishes to praise India’s traditions, spiritual heritage, freedom struggle, and unity of her people.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the poet aims to honour the motherland through song.

Quick Tip

Patriotic poems usually highlight history, culture, and collective sacrifice.

3. (a) (iv) How does the poet react to the sadness of his counter-part?

Solution:

The poet reacts with sympathy and understanding. He realizes that both sides share the same emotions and suffering, and he responds with compassion, emphasizing shared humanity beyond borders.

Step 1: Understand the situation.

In the poem “**Border Guards**”, two soldiers from opposite sides meet and interact emotionally.

Step 2: Poet’s reaction.

The poet feels sympathy for his counterpart’s sadness and understands that their pain is common, despite being on different sides of the border.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the poet responds with empathy, highlighting shared human feelings.

Quick Tip

War poems often stress shared humanity and emotional bonds across borders.

3. (a) (iv) [OR] Who have gone ‘for hours’? When are they expected to come back?**Solution:**

The woodcutters have gone “for hours” to cut trees in the forest. They are expected to return by evening, when daylight fades and work in the forest usually ends.

Step 1: Identify the reference.

In the poem “**The Tree Fell Down**”, the speaker mentions people who have been away for hours.

Step 2: Understanding their work and return.

They have gone to work in the forest and are expected to come back in the evening after completing their task.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, the phrase refers to woodcutters who will return by evening.

Quick Tip

Pay attention to contextual clues in poems to identify who is being referred to.

**3. (b) Give a brief character-sketch of Johny Ford.
(Attacked by Pit-Bulls)**

Solution:

Johny Ford is a brave, responsible, and compassionate man. He shows great presence of mind and courage when attacked by pit-bulls. Instead of panicking, he protects others and faces danger calmly, revealing his selflessness and strong character.

Step 1: Johny Ford’s courage.

In the story “**Attacked by Pit-Bulls**”, Johny Ford displays remarkable bravery when he is suddenly attacked. He does not lose control or act selfishly.

Step 2: Sense of responsibility.

He thinks not only about his own safety but also about protecting others around him. His actions show responsibility and maturity.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Thus, Johny Ford emerges as a courageous, alert, and humane character who faces danger with confidence.

Quick Tip

Character sketches should highlight qualities like courage, behavior in crisis, and moral values shown through actions.

**3. (b) [OR] Write a pen-portrait of Nathu Ram, the sweeper boy.
(The Boy Who Broke the Bank)**

Solution:

Nathu Ram is a simple, hardworking, and innocent sweeper boy. His careless remark unknowingly creates panic in the town. Though poor and uneducated, he is honest and represents the vulnerable common man.

Step 1: Social background.

In “**The Boy Who Broke the Bank**”, Nathu Ram is a poor sweeper working at the bank. He lives a difficult life and depends on daily wages.

Step 2: Innocence and impact.

His casual complaint about delayed payment is misunderstood and spreads as a rumour, leading

to chaos. He never intends to cause harm.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Nathu Ram symbolizes innocence, poverty, and how rumours can affect the lives of simple people.

Quick Tip

Pen-portraits should include background, personality traits, and the character's role in the story.

4. Explain with reference to the context:

**“The quality of mercy is not strain’d.
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath: it is twice blest:
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.”**

Reference:

These lines are taken from the play **“The Merchant of Venice”** written by **William Shakespeare**. The words are spoken by Portia while pleading for mercy in the court of law.

Context:

Portia, disguised as a lawyer, addresses Shylock and urges him to show mercy to Antonio. She explains that mercy cannot be forced and is a divine quality that benefits both the giver and the receiver.

Explanation:

In these lines, Portia compares mercy to gentle rain that falls naturally from heaven. Mercy is voluntary and noble, not something that can be compelled. It brings blessings to both the person who shows mercy and the one who receives it, making it superior to strict justice.

Quick Tip

In Shakespearean passages, look for metaphors and moral ideas that convey universal values.

4. [OR] Explain with reference to the context:

“Every virtue requires today
A fancy dress; the cassock is
The priests’ main virtue, the clever
Politician dons a saint’s mean
Apparel.”

Reference:

These lines are taken from the poem “The Song of India” written by V. K. Gokak.

Context:

The poet is criticizing modern society where people pretend to be virtuous only outwardly. He highlights the hypocrisy of religious leaders and politicians who wear the mask of morality for personal gain.

Explanation:

The poet suggests that true virtue has disappeared and is replaced by false appearances. Priests and politicians pretend to be moral by wearing symbolic clothes, while lacking genuine honesty and integrity. The lines expose the hollow and artificial nature of modern virtues.

Quick Tip

Reference-to-context answers should clearly include source, situation, and deeper meaning of the lines.

4. [OR] What is the central idea conveyed in the poem ‘The World Today is Wild with the Delirium of Hatred’?

Solution:

The central idea of the poem is that the modern world is filled with hatred, violence, and intolerance. The poet condemns blind nationalism, fanaticism, and war, and appeals for peace, love, and universal brotherhood to save humanity.

Step 1: Understanding the theme of the poem.

In the poem “The World Today is Wild with the Delirium of Hatred”, the poet presents a grim picture of the contemporary world dominated by anger, hatred, and violence.

Step 2: Criticism of hatred and violence.

The poet shows how blind hatred has made people intolerant and cruel. Nations fight each

other, forgetting human values, compassion, and peace.

Step 3: Poet’s message.

The poet urges mankind to rise above narrow divisions of race, religion, and nationality. He stresses that only love, tolerance, and mutual understanding can restore harmony in the world.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the poem conveys a strong message against hatred and violence and calls for universal peace and brotherhood.

Quick Tip

Central idea questions should focus on the poet’s main message rather than detailed explanation of lines.

4. [OR] Write in your own words the summary of the poem ‘The Song of India’.

Solution:

The poem celebrates India’s rich heritage, spiritual wisdom, and cultural unity. The poet praises India’s history, natural beauty, and moral values, while expressing hope for a future based on truth, peace, and harmony among all its people.

Step 1: Theme of the poem.

In “**The Song of India**”, the poet expresses deep love and pride for his motherland, India.

Step 2: Glorious past and culture.

The poet recalls India’s ancient civilization, spiritual strength, cultural diversity, and contributions to humanity through philosophy and wisdom.

Step 3: Criticism and hope.

He also criticizes social evils and moral decline but remains hopeful that India will rise again by following values like truth, non-violence, and unity.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Overall, the poem is a patriotic tribute that blends pride in the past with hope for a noble and harmonious future.

Quick Tip

While writing summaries, cover the theme, key ideas, and the poet's tone in simple language.

PART-D (SELECT ONE-ACT PLAYS/ NOVEL- PRIDE AND PREJUDICE)

5. (i) Give in your own words a character-sketch of Louis Courcet.
(The Miracle Merchant)

Solution:

Louis Courcet is a clever, cunning, and dramatic young man. He pretends to be ill and emotionally distressed to borrow money from his aunt. Though dishonest and manipulative, he is intelligent, quick-witted, and skilled at deceiving others through exaggerated emotions.

Step 1: Personality and behaviour.

In the one-act play “**The Miracle Merchant**”, Louis Courcet is portrayed as a selfish and crafty character. He exaggerates his illness and emotions to gain sympathy and money from his aunt.

Step 2: Intelligence and manipulation.

Louis uses emotional drama, lies, and pretence as tools. His cleverness allows him to manipulate situations easily, showing his sharp mind and opportunistic nature.

Step 3: Moral aspect.

Although Louis is intelligent, he lacks moral values. His actions highlight human greed and hypocrisy, making him a negative yet realistic character.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, Louis Courcet is a smart but morally weak character who uses deceit for personal benefit.

Quick Tip

While writing character-sketches, include personality traits, actions, and moral values shown by the character.

5. (i) [OR] Give a character-sketch of the Convict.
(The Bishop's Candlesticks)

Solution:

The Convict is a tragic figure hardened by suffering and injustice. Initially bitter and violent, he undergoes a moral transformation due to the Bishop's kindness, emerging as a repentant and reformed man by the end of the play.

Step 1: Background and suffering.

In “**The Bishop’s Candlesticks**”, the Convict has suffered severe punishment and humiliation. Years of imprisonment have made him angry, distrustful, and cruel.

Step 2: Inner conflict and behaviour.

He behaves violently and threatens the Bishop, reflecting his bitterness against society. However, his harshness is a result of prolonged injustice and neglect.

Step 3: Transformation through kindness.

The Bishop's compassion and forgiveness deeply affect the Convict. This unexpected mercy awakens his conscience and restores his faith in humanity.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the Convict transforms from a hardened criminal into a morally awakened human being, highlighting the redemptive power of kindness.

Quick Tip

Transformation of character is a key theme in moral plays—highlight change from beginning to end.

5. (ii) Narrate in your own words the theme of the play “The Monkey’s Paw”.**Solution:**

The theme of “The Monkey’s Paw” highlights the dangers of interfering with fate. It shows that human desires, when fulfilled unnaturally, often bring sorrow. The play warns against greed, blind superstition, and the misuse of supernatural powers.

Step 1: Central idea of the play.

“The Monkey’s Paw” revolves around a magical object that grants wishes, but each wish comes with tragic consequences. The play emphasizes that fate should not be challenged.

Step 2: Consequences of human desire.

The Whites’ wishes bring pain instead of happiness. Their desire for wealth leads to the death of their son, showing that unnatural fulfilment of wishes destroys peace.

Step 3: Moral message.

The play strongly condemns greed, superstition, and blind belief in magic. It teaches that acceptance of destiny is wiser than forcing one's desires.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the play conveys that interfering with fate and relying on supernatural powers leads to suffering and regret.

Quick Tip

Themes often convey moral lessons—identify the warning or message the writer wants to give.

5. (ii) [OR] Write a short note on the theme of the play “The King’s Warrant”.

Solution:

The theme of “The King’s Warrant” is justice, honesty, and the triumph of truth. The play shows how intelligence and courage can expose corruption and ensure that justice prevails, even against powerful authority.

Step 1: Main idea of the play.

“The King’s Warrant” centers on the misuse of power by officials and the importance of fairness in governance.

Step 2: Role of honesty and courage.

A small boy’s intelligence and bravery help reveal the truth and punish the guilty. The play suggests that justice does not depend on power but on righteousness.

Step 3: Moral lesson.

The play highlights that honesty and wisdom can defeat corruption and injustice, regardless of social status.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the play emphasizes that truth and justice ultimately prevail over tyranny and deceit.

Quick Tip

Plays with moral themes often focus on justice, honesty, and social values.

OR

(NOVEL- PRIDE AND PREJUDICE)

5. (i) Give a brief character-sketch of Elizabeth Bennet.
(Novel – Pride and Prejudice)

Solution:

Elizabeth Bennet is intelligent, lively, and independent-minded. She possesses sharp wit, moral integrity, and courage to challenge social conventions. Though sometimes prejudiced in judgment, she learns from her mistakes and grows emotionally mature by the end of the novel.

Step 1: Personality and intelligence.

Elizabeth Bennet is the most sensible and intelligent of the Bennet sisters. She is known for her quick thinking, humour, and ability to observe people critically.

Step 2: Independence and moral strength.

She values self-respect and refuses to marry without love and mutual respect, rejecting both Mr. Collins and initially Mr. Darcy. This shows her independence and strong moral principles.

Step 3: Growth and self-realization.

Elizabeth overcomes her prejudice against Darcy after realizing her own errors in judgment. This transformation highlights her honesty and willingness to improve herself.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, Elizabeth Bennet emerges as a confident, intelligent, and morally upright heroine who values love, dignity, and personal growth.

Quick Tip

A good character-sketch includes personality traits, values, flaws, and personal growth.

5. (i) [OR] Give a brief character-sketch of Mr. Collins.
(Novel – Pride and Prejudice)

Solution:

Mr. Collins is a comic and absurd character, marked by pride, hypocrisy, and blind respect for social rank. He is pompous, self-important, and lacks genuine understanding of human emotions, making him a figure of ridicule in the novel.

Step 1: Social position and personality.

Mr. Collins is a clergyman and the heir to the Bennet estate. He is excessively proud of his connection with Lady Catherine de Bourgh and constantly boasts about her influence.

Step 2: Behaviour and hypocrisy.

He pretends to be humble but is actually arrogant and insensitive. His proposal to Elizabeth is practical and insulting, revealing his lack of emotional intelligence.

Step 3: Role as a comic character.

Jane Austen uses Mr. Collins to satirize social snobbery and empty politeness. His exaggerated manners make him humorous and contemptible.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, Mr. Collins represents hypocrisy, vanity, and social pretension, serving as a comic relief in the novel.

Quick Tip

Comic characters often highlight social flaws through exaggeration and irony.

5. (ii) Write a short note on the theme of the novel ‘Pride and Prejudice’.**Solution:**

The central theme of “**Pride and Prejudice**” is the danger of judging people on first impressions. The novel shows how pride and prejudice create misunderstandings, and how self-realization, humility, and mutual respect lead to personal growth and true happiness.

Step 1: Pride and prejudice as obstacles.

Mr. Darcy’s pride due to his wealth and status, and Elizabeth’s prejudice based on first impressions, create distance and misunderstanding between them.

Step 2: Social criticism.

Jane Austen also highlights social class, marriage, and money, criticizing marriages based only on wealth and social rank rather than love and respect.

Step 3: Moral development.

Both Darcy and Elizabeth overcome their faults through self-examination, learning humility, tolerance, and emotional maturity.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the novel emphasizes that true love and harmony are possible only when pride and prej-

udice are replaced by understanding and self-awareness.

Quick Tip

Themes in novels often combine personal relationships with social criticism.

5. (ii) [OR] Give a brief account of Elizabeth and Darcy's love affair.

Solution:

Elizabeth and Darcy's love affair develops through misunderstanding, conflict, and self-realization. Initial dislike gradually turns into respect and affection as both overcome pride and prejudice, leading to a mature and balanced relationship.

Step 1: Beginning with misunderstanding.

Elizabeth dislikes Darcy due to his proud behaviour and Wickham's false stories, while Darcy initially disapproves of Elizabeth's social background.

Step 2: Turning point.

Darcy's letter explains his actions and helps Elizabeth realize her own prejudice. Darcy, in turn, learns humility and corrects his behaviour.

Step 3: Growth and reunion.

Through mutual understanding and personal growth, their respect deepens into genuine love.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Their love affair highlights emotional maturity, self-improvement, and the triumph of love over misunderstanding.

Quick Tip

Love stories in classic novels often focus on inner growth rather than sudden romance.

PART E (COMPOSITION AND GRAMMAR)

6. (i) My Aim in Life

Answer:

My aim in life is to become a responsible and successful person who contributes positively to society. I wish to achieve a career through hard work and honesty while serving others with dedication. True success lies not only in earning money but also in earning respect and satisfaction. Education, discipline, and perseverance are the pillars that will help me achieve my goal. I want to use my knowledge and skills for the welfare of people and the progress of the nation. Living with integrity and social responsibility gives real meaning to life.

Solution:**Step 1: Meaning of aim in life.**

An aim in life gives direction and purpose to human efforts and actions.

Step 2: Importance of education and values.

Education, honesty, and hard work are essential to achieve any goal in life.

Step 3: Social responsibility.

Serving society makes life meaningful and fulfilling.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, a clear aim combined with dedication leads to success and happiness.

Quick Tip

While writing about life goals, include personal values, effort, and social contribution.

6. (ii) The Value of Good Health**Answer:**

Good health is the greatest wealth of life. A healthy person can work efficiently, think positively, and enjoy life fully. Without good health, success and comfort lose their meaning. Physical fitness, mental peace, and emotional balance together ensure a healthy life. Proper diet, exercise, rest, and a stress-free mind help in maintaining health. Good health increases confidence and productivity and enables a person to face challenges bravely. Therefore, caring for health should be a priority from an early age.

Solution:**Step 1: Importance of health.**

Health forms the foundation of happiness and success.

Step 2: Ways to maintain health.

Balanced diet, exercise, and mental peace are essential.

Step 3: Impact on life.

A healthy person leads an active and confident life.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, good health ensures a joyful and meaningful life.

Quick Tip

Health paragraphs should include physical, mental, and emotional well-being.

6. (iii) Child Labour

Answer:

Child labour is a social evil that deprives children of education, health, and childhood. Instead of learning and playing, children are forced to work due to poverty and ignorance. This practice harms their physical and mental development and affects society's future. Education and awareness are the strongest tools to eliminate child labour. Strict laws and social responsibility are necessary to protect children's rights and ensure a better tomorrow.

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of child labour.

Child labour involves forcing children into work at an early age.

Step 2: Causes.

Poverty, illiteracy, and lack of awareness are major reasons.

Step 3: Effects.

It damages children's health, education, and future.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Ending child labour is essential for a just and progressive society.

Quick Tip

Social issue paragraphs should include causes, effects, and solutions.

6. (iv) The Value of Discipline

Answer:

Discipline is the backbone of a successful life. It teaches self-control, punctuality, and responsibility. A disciplined person plans work properly and achieves goals efficiently. Discipline brings order in personal life and harmony in society. Students who follow discipline perform better academically and develop strong character. Without discipline, life becomes disorganized and directionless. Therefore, discipline is essential for personal growth and social development.

Solution:

Step 1: Role of discipline.

Discipline helps in organizing life and actions.

Step 2: Importance for students.

It builds character, focus, and confidence.

Step 3: Social importance.

Discipline creates order and respect in society.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, discipline is necessary for success and harmony.

Quick Tip

Discipline essays should link personal habits with success.

6. (v) Pleasure of Reading

Answer:

Reading is a joyful and enriching habit that expands knowledge and imagination. Books introduce us to new ideas, cultures, and experiences. Reading improves language skills, concentration, and thinking ability. It provides comfort, reduces stress, and offers lifelong learning. A good book becomes a true companion and guide. Regular reading makes a person wise, thoughtful, and informed.

Solution:

Step 1: Importance of reading.

Reading broadens knowledge and understanding.

Step 2: Personal benefits.

It improves language, imagination, and mental peace.

Step 3: Lifelong impact.

Reading shapes personality and wisdom.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, reading is a source of lasting pleasure and growth.

Quick Tip

Reading paragraphs should mention knowledge, imagination, and emotional benefits.

7. (i) Change the Voice:

(a) Wild dogs were killing pets.

(b) I know a sweeper-boy.

Correct Answer:

(a) Pets were being killed by wild dogs.

(b) A sweeper-boy is known to me.

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the voice of each sentence.

Both given sentences are in the **active voice**, where the subject performs the action.

Step 2: Change sentence (a) into passive voice.

Subject: Wild dogs

Object: pets

Tense: Past continuous

In passive voice, the object becomes the subject and the verb changes to *were being + past participle*.

Hence, the sentence becomes: **“Pets were being killed by wild dogs.”**

Step 3: Change sentence (b) into passive voice.

Subject: I

Object: a sweeper-boy

Verb: know

In passive voice, the object becomes the subject and “to me” is added. Thus, the sentence becomes: **“A sweeper-boy is known to me.”**

Step 4: Conclusion.

By changing the subject and using the correct verb form, both sentences are correctly converted into passive voice.

Quick Tip

While changing active to passive voice, always identify the tense first and adjust the verb accordingly.

7. (ii) Change the Narration:

(a) He said to me, “How are you?”

(b) The Conjuror said, “I will show you trick now.”

Correct Answer:

(a) He asked me how I was.

(b) The Conjuror said that he would show me a trick then.

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the type of sentence.

Sentence (a) is an interrogative sentence, while sentence (b) is a declarative sentence in direct speech.

Step 2: Change sentence (a) into indirect speech.

The reporting verb “said to” is changed to “asked” because it is a question. The present tense “are” changes to past tense “was”, and the pronoun “you” changes to “I”. Quotation marks are removed.

Step 3: Change sentence (b) into indirect speech.

The reporting verb “said” remains the same. The future tense “will show” changes to “would show”, “you” changes to “me”, and “now” changes to “then”. Quotation marks are removed and “that” is used as a conjunction.

Step 4: Conclusion.

By changing pronouns, tense, and adverbs correctly, both sentences are successfully converted into indirect narration.

Quick Tip

In narration, always check the type of sentence and adjust tense, pronouns, and time expressions accordingly.

7. (iii) Combine the two sentences into one using linkers:

- (a) The audience began to think this. He was a wonderful man.
- (b) He had lost his jewels. He sat back in his seat in silent rage.

Correct Answer:

- (a) The audience began to think that he was a wonderful man.
- (b) As he had lost his jewels, he sat back in his seat in silent rage.

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the relationship between the sentences.

In sentence (a), the second sentence explains what the audience thought. In sentence (b), the first sentence gives the reason for the action described in the second sentence.

Step 2: Choose appropriate linkers.

For sentence (a), the linker “**that**” is used to join the idea with the thought expressed. For sentence (b), the linker “**as**” is used to show cause and effect.

Step 3: Combine the sentences correctly.

The sentences are merged into one without changing the meaning, ensuring grammatical correctness and clarity.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Using suitable linkers helps combine sentences smoothly and improves sentence structure.

Quick Tip

Always identify whether the second sentence shows reason, result, or explanation before choosing a linker.

7. (iv) Fill in the blanks with suitable Modals:

- (a) Sakuni saw that he _____ be roused again to anger.
(b) He was just afraid that it _____ happen.

Correct Answer:

- (a) might
(b) might

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the meaning of each sentence.

Both sentences express possibility or fear about something happening in the future.

Step 2: Choose the correct modal.

The modal “**might**” is used to show a weak possibility or fear. It suits both contexts correctly.

Step 3: Apply the modals.

- (a) Sakuni saw that he **might** be roused again to anger.
(b) He was just afraid that it **might** happen.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the modal “might” correctly completes both sentences by expressing possibility and fear.

Quick Tip

Use “might” when the action is uncertain or based on fear or possibility.

7. (v) Transform the sentences as directed:

- (a) He came _____ (sweep) the steps. (Use To-Infinitive)
(b) _____ (read) improves the mind. (Use Gerund)
(c) Sakuni defeated the Pandavas _____ (clever). (Use Adverb)
(d) He picked up the _____ (tear) pieces of paper. (Use Past Participle)

Correct Answer:

- (a) He came **to sweep** the steps.
(b) **Reading** improves the mind.
(c) Sakuni defeated the Pandavas **cleverly**.
(d) He picked up the **torn** pieces of paper.

Solution:

Step 1: Sentence (a) — To-Infinitive.

The base verb “sweep” is changed into the to-infinitive form “to sweep” to show purpose.

Step 2: Sentence (b) — Gerund.

The verb “read” is changed into its gerund form “reading,” which functions as a noun.

Step 3: Sentence (c) — Adverb.

The adjective “clever” is changed into the adverb “cleverly” to describe how the action was done.

Step 4: Sentence (d) — Past Participle.

The verb “tear” is changed into its past participle form “torn” to describe the state of the paper.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Each sentence is correctly transformed by using the required grammatical form.

Quick Tip

Always identify the required grammatical form—infinitive, gerund, adverb, or participle—before transforming a sentence.

8. Translate the following paragraph into English:

(Punjabi Passage)

ਧੰਨ ਜੀਵਨ ਵਿਚ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਮਹੱਤਵਪੂਰਨ ਵਸਤੂ ਹੈ। ਧਨ ਦੀ ਘਾਟ ਮਨੁੱਖ ਨੂੰ ਜੀਵਨ ਦੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੇ ਸੁੱਖਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਵਾਂਝਾ ਕਰ ਦਿੰਦੀ ਹੈ। ਧੰਨ ਦੀ ਘਾਟ ਦਾ ਅਰਥ ਹੈ ਰੋਗ, ਅਗਿਆਨਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਕਰੂਪਤਾ। ਮੇਰੇ ਵਿਚਾਰ ਵਿਚ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਦੀ ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਡੀ ਬੁਰਾਈ ਗਰੀਬੀ ਹੈ। ਜਦੋਂ ਤੱਕ ਅਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਜੜ ਤੋਂ ਉਖਾੜ ਕੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਸੁੱਟਦੇ, ਅਸੀਂ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਸੁੱਖੀ ਬਣਾਉਣ ਦੀ ਆਸ ਨਹੀਂ ਕਰ ਸਕਦੇ।

Answer:

Money is the most important thing in life. Without money, a person is deprived of many comforts of life. The lack of money gives rise to disease, ignorance, and ugliness, which has been the greatest evil in the world. Unless this evil is uprooted completely, we cannot hope to make the world a happy place.

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the main idea.

The passage discusses the importance of money and the problems caused by poverty.

Step 2: Translate meaning, not word-for-word.

Care has been taken to preserve the sense of ideas such as deprivation, social evils, and hope for a better world.

Step 3: Maintain simple and correct English.

Simple sentence structure is used to ensure clarity and accuracy.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The translation conveys the original message faithfully and clearly.

Quick Tip

In translation, always focus on meaning and clarity rather than literal word substitution.

8. [OR] Translate the following paragraph into English:**(Hindi Passage)**

धन जीवन में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण वस्तु है। धन का अभाव मनुष्य को जीवन के बहुत से सुखों से वंचित कर देता है। धन के अभाव का अर्थ है रोग, अज्ञानता तथा कुरूपता। मेरे विचार में संसार की सबसे बड़ी बुराई गरीबी है। जब तक हम इसे जड़ से उखाड़ नहीं फेंकते, हम संसार को सुखी बनाने की आशा नहीं कर सकते।

Answer:

Money is the most important thing in life. The absence of money deprives a person of many pleasures of life. Lack of money leads to the spread of disease, ignorance, and ugliness. This has been the greatest evil of the world. Until we uproot it completely, we cannot hope to make the world happy.

Solution:**Step 1: Understand the core theme.**

The passage emphasizes the role of money and the social problems caused by poverty.

Step 2: Convert ideas into natural English.

Sentences are translated to sound natural while preserving the original meaning.

Step 3: Maintain tense and tone.

The serious and reflective tone of the original passage is retained.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The translation accurately reflects the ideas and message of the original text.

Quick Tip

Good translations preserve meaning, tone, and clarity instead of literal wording.

Note: (A special question in lieu of translation for foreign students only)

8:

Write a paragraph on the following topic: An Indian Fair

India – country of villages - fair and festivals – live in passion - fairs held when farmers – freeworks day and night - in scorching heat - extreme cold - several fairs - baisakhi - villagers -dressed in colourful - people throng – wrestling matches – kabaddi - counter challenges - bets -won and lost – sweets shops - bangles and magic shows - merry go rounds - minni circus - stalls- horse races - bear dances - happy memories - a new lease of life.

Answer:

India is a country of villages, and fairs are an important part of village life. Indian fairs are usually held during festivals like Baisakhi, when farmers are free from their work. These fairs continue day and night in scorching heat or extreme cold. Villagers dressed in colourful clothes gather in large numbers. Wrestling matches, kabaddi, counter challenges, and horse races attract many people. Sweet shops, bangles, magic shows, merry-go-rounds, mini circuses, and stalls add joy to the fair. Bear dances and other entertainments create excitement. Indian fairs bring happiness, refresh memories, and give people a new lease of life.

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to Indian fairs.

The paragraph begins by describing the importance of fairs in village life.

Step 2: Description of activities.

Various cultural, entertainment, and sports activities are included to show the liveliness of fairs.

Step 3: Social significance.

Fairs unite villagers, provide enjoyment, and refresh daily life.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, Indian fairs are a source of joy and cultural celebration.

Quick Tip

While writing descriptive paragraphs, include atmosphere, activities, and social importance.

8: [OR]

Write a paragraph on the following topic: Railway Journey

A rail journey-tickets-platform – interesting study of men and manners – thrilling experience -chance to travel - crowded -going for holiday - high spirits - cracked many jokes -heartly laugh -in mood to enjoy life - impressed -annoyed - zigzag-scenery - beautiful-valleys - charming -small stations - wayside scenes - reached – cherished memories

Answer:

A railway journey is one of the most thrilling experiences of life. It begins with buying tickets and waiting on a crowded platform. People from different backgrounds can be seen, making it an interesting study of men and manners. Passengers going on holidays are full of excitement and high spirits. Friends crack jokes and laugh heartily. As the train moves, zigzag scenery, beautiful valleys, and charming small stations appear along the way. Wayside scenes leave a lasting impression. Though sometimes tiring, a railway journey creates cherished memories that remain forever.

Solution:

Step 1: Beginning of the journey.

The paragraph starts with ticket purchase and platform scenes.

Step 2: Experience during travel.

Interactions with people and scenic beauty are highlighted.

Step 3: Emotional impact.

The journey brings joy, excitement, and lasting memories.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, a railway journey is an unforgettable life experience.

Quick Tip

Travel paragraphs should include people, scenery, and emotional experience.