

# Tripura Board Class 12, 2026 English Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours

Maximum Marks :100

Total questions :24

## General Instructions

**Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:**

1. The paper is divided into Section A and Section B.
2. Section A includes objective-type, short answer, and long answer questions.
3. All questions in Section A are compulsory.
4. Section B contains elective questions based on the chosen topic.
5. Answers must be written legibly within the word limit.
6. Use of unfair means or electronic devices is prohibited.
7. Follow the correct format and instructions for each section.

### 1. How was Saheb's life at tea stall?

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Saheb's background before tea stall.**

Saheb was a ragpicker who wandered the streets of Delhi looking for garbage, living a life of poverty and freedom without any fixed job or routine.

**Step 2: His employment at tea stall.**

Saheb took up a job at a tea stall, earning Rs. 800 per month and getting all his meals there. This provided him with financial stability and regular food.

**Step 3: Loss of freedom.**

However, working at the tea stall meant Saheb lost his freedom. He was now bound by working hours and could no longer wander freely or play with his friends.

**Step 4: The price of identity.**

When asked if he liked his new job, Saheb's reply was "I can't go anywhere, and I get my

meals.” This shows that while his material needs were met, he had to sacrifice his carefree life.

**Step 5: Conclusion.**

Thus, Saheb’s life at the tea stall was a mixture of economic gain but personal loss - he gained regular income and food but lost his freedom and carefree existence.

**Quick Tip**

Remember: Anees Jung’s ”Lost Spring” highlights how poverty forces children like Saheb to exchange their freedom for survival, losing their childhood in the process.

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**2. The peasants themselves were the most crucial agents in the success of Champaran Civil Disobedience. Expand.**

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Background of Champaran struggle.**

The Champaran Civil Disobedience (1917) was Mahatma Gandhi’s first major experiment in Satyagraha in India, aimed at addressing the grievances of indigo planters against the British landlords.

**Step 2: Peasants’ active participation.**

The peasants of Champaran came forward in large numbers to give evidence against the British landlords. Despite fear and oppression, they willingly shared their stories of exploitation with Gandhi.

**Step 3: Their courage and determination.**

The peasants showed remarkable courage by standing up against the powerful planters. They were willing to face imprisonment, fines, and other punishments rather than continue to suffer injustice.

**Step 4: Building pressure through mass support.**

The massive support from peasants created moral pressure on the authorities. Their unity demonstrated that the entire farming community was behind Gandhi’s movement.

**Step 5: Sustaining the movement.**

The peasants' involvement was not temporary. They continued to support the cause until the government appointed an enquiry committee and finally abolished the tinkathia system.

**Step 6: Why they were crucial agents.**

Without the active cooperation and testimony of the peasants, Gandhi would have lacked evidence against the planters. Their courage, unity, and persistence transformed a local issue into a successful mass movement that inspired future freedom struggles.

**Quick Tip**

Remember: Champaran Satyagraha proved that ordinary people can be extraordinary agents of change when they unite against injustice. The peasants' participation was the backbone of this movement.

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**3. "All we have to fear is fear itself" When did Douglas learn this lesson?**

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Context of the lesson.**

Douglas learned this lesson during his experience with drowning and his subsequent fear of water, as described in "Deep Water" by William Douglas.

**Step 2: The childhood incident.**

When Douglas was three or four years old, he was knocked down by a wave at a beach in California. This created an initial fear of water in his mind.

**Step 3: The YMCA pool incident.**

At the age of eleven, a bully tossed Douglas into the deep end of the YMCA pool. He sank to the bottom and nearly drowned, experiencing extreme terror and helplessness.

**Step 4: The lasting impact of fear.**

This near-death experience created an intense phobia of water that haunted Douglas for years. The fear itself became more paralyzing than the actual experience.

**Step 5: Overcoming the fear.**

Douglas eventually hired an instructor and systematically learned to swim. He practiced tirelessly, first overcoming physical challenges, then gradually conquering his psychological

fear.

**Step 6: The moment of realization.**

Douglas learned this lesson when he finally swam across the lake Wentworth and the warmth returned to his body. He realized that the fear of drowning had been more crippling than drowning itself could ever be.

**Step 7: Understanding the deeper meaning.**

He understood that fear exists primarily in our minds and that confronting it directly is the only way to overcome it. The anticipation of danger is often worse than the danger itself.

**Quick Tip**

Remember: Douglas's journey shows that fear is our greatest enemy. By conquering his fear of water, he proved that courage is not the absence of fear but the triumph over it.

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**4. What symbol from nature does the poet use to prove that 'Keeping Quiet' is not a total inactivity?**

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Introduction to the poem.**

In his poem "Keeping Quiet," Pablo Neruda advocates for a moment of silence and introspection to achieve peace and understanding.

**Step 2: The concern about inactivity.**

The poet anticipates that readers might misunderstand his call for quietness as complete inactivity or laziness, which would defeat the purpose of self-reflection.

**Step 3: The nature symbol used.**

Neruda uses the symbol of **earth** or **nature itself** to prove that keeping quiet is not total inactivity.

**Step 4: Explanation of the earth symbol.**

The earth appears to be inactive during winter when there is no growth visible on the surface. However, beneath the ground, life continues - seeds germinate, roots spread, and preparations for spring are underway.

### **Step 5: The poet's words.**

Neruda explicitly states: "Earth can teach us / as when everything seems dead / and later proves to be alive." This comparison shows that apparent stillness can hide intense inner activity.

### **Step 6: The deeper meaning.**

Just as the earth remains productive even in its quiet phase, humans too can use moments of silence for introspection, rejuvenation, and inner growth. This quiet contemplation leads to better action later.

### **Step 7: Conclusion.**

Thus, by using the earth as a symbol, Neruda demonstrates that keeping quiet is a form of purposeful stillness - a time for renewal and preparation for future action, not mere inactivity.

#### Quick Tip

Remember: Neruda uses the earth's seasonal cycle to show that apparent stillness can contain powerful life forces. Similarly, human silence can be full of meaningful thought and self-discovery.

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## **5. When did the Tiger King decide to get married?**

### **Solution:**

#### **Step 1: Background of the Tiger King.**

The Tiger King is the Maharaja of Pratibandapuram, whose real name was Jilani Jung Jung Bahadur. An astrologer had predicted that his death would come from a tiger.

#### **Step 2: The prediction and his mission.**

The astrologer prophesied that when the Tiger King killed his 100th tiger, death would claim him. Determined to prove the prophecy wrong, he embarked on a mission to kill 100 tigers.

#### **Step 3: The decreasing tiger population.**

As the Tiger King killed tiger after tiger, the tiger population in his kingdom began to dwindle. Soon, there were hardly any tigers left in his forests.

#### **Step 4: The decision to marry.**

When the Tiger King had killed 70 tigers, he realized that tigers were becoming scarce in his kingdom. To continue his mission of killing 100 tigers, he needed access to more tigers.

**Step 5: Strategic marriage.**

The Tiger King decided to marry a girl from the royal family of a state where tigers were plentiful. This strategic marriage would give him access to hunt tigers in his wife's native kingdom.

**Step 6: The timing of marriage.**

Thus, the Tiger King decided to get married when he had killed **70 tigers** and realized that his own kingdom had run out of tigers to hunt.

**Quick Tip**

Remember: The Tiger King's marriage was not for love but a strategic move to continue his tiger-killing spree and avoid the astrologer's prophecy.

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**6. Who was common between Derry and Mr Lamb?**

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Introduction to the characters.**

Derry and Mr. Lamb are the two main characters from the play "On the Face of It" by Susan Hill. Despite their age difference, they share several common traits.

**Step 2: Physical disability.**

Both Derry and Mr. Lamb have physical disabilities. Derry has a burnt face due to an acid accident, while Mr. Lamb has a tin leg (artificial leg), having lost his original leg in a war or accident.

**Step 3: Social isolation.**

Both characters experience social isolation and rejection because of their physical appearances. People judge them based on how they look rather than who they are.

**Step 4: Sensitivity to others' reactions.**

Both are deeply aware of how people react to them. Derry mentions how people stare at him and say things. Mr. Lamb also knows that children call him "Lamey Lamb" behind his back.

### **Step 5: Loneliness.**

Both characters live lonely lives. Derry feels alienated even from his own family, while Mr. Lamb lives alone in his garden, finding companionship in bees, apples, and weeds.

### **Step 6: The desire for connection.**

Despite their isolation, both crave genuine human connection. Derry is drawn to Mr. Lamb's garden, and Mr. Lamb welcomes him warmly, seeing a kindred spirit.

### **Step 7: Conclusion.**

Thus, the commonality between Derry and Mr. Lamb lies in their physical disabilities, social isolation, sensitivity, loneliness, and their shared desire for acceptance and meaningful human connection.

#### Quick Tip

Remember: Though different in age, Derry and Mr. Lamb are mirrors of each other - both scarred by the world's cruelty yet capable of understanding and healing each other through genuine connection.

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## **7. In India, the so-called lower castes have been treated for a long time. Who advised Bama to fight against this prejudice, when and how?**

### **Solution:**

#### **Step 1: Context from the story.**

This question is based on the story "We Too Are Human Beings" from Bama's autobiography "Karukku," which describes her experiences with caste discrimination in Tamil Nadu.

#### **Step 2: The incident that revealed caste prejudice.**

One day, young Bama witnessed an elderly man from her community carrying a packet of vadai with great care and respect for a higher-caste man. She later learned that this was because he was from a "lower caste" and had to show deference.

#### **Step 3: Bama's initial reaction.**

Bama was deeply affected by this incident. She felt angry, humiliated, and upset about the way people from her community were treated. The laughter and amusement of others made

her question her own identity.

**Step 4: Who advised Bama.**

It was Bama's **elder brother (Anna)** who advised her to fight against this prejudice.

**Step 5: When the advice was given.**

The advice came when Bama returned home and narrated the incident to her brother, expressing her anger and frustration about the caste discrimination she had witnessed.

**Step 6: How he advised her - The method.**

Her brother advised her not to waste time on anger but to focus on her studies. He told her that education was the only weapon to fight against caste prejudice and social discrimination.

**Step 7: The specific advice given.**

Her brother said: "Study with all your heart. If you study well and come out on top, then people will come to you and seek your opinion. That is the way to fight this prejudice."

**Step 8: Bama's response.**

Inspired by her brother's words, Bama threw herself into her studies. She worked hard, excelled academically, and used education as a tool to overcome the limitations imposed by caste.

**Quick Tip**

Remember: Bama's brother taught her that education is the most powerful weapon against social prejudice. Instead of reacting with anger, one should channel energy into self-improvement and achievement.

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**8. Who was Edla? How did she bring about a change in the pedlar?**

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Introduction to Edla.**

Edla Willmansson was the **daughter** of the ironmaster in the story "The Rattrap" by Selma Lagerlöf. She was a kind, compassionate, and gentle young woman who believed in the goodness of others.

**Step 2: The pedlar's background.**

The pedlar was a poor vagabond who went around selling ratttraps. He was lonely, bitter, and had lost faith in humanity. He believed the world was a giant ratttrap and people were lured by its baits.

**Step 3: Initial mistake in identity.**

The ironmaster mistook the pedlar for his old regimental comrade, Captain von Stahle. He invited the pedlar to his home for Christmas. The pedlar, tempted by comfort and good food, accepted the invitation.

**Step 4: Edla's first impression.**

Unlike her father, Edla quickly sensed something was wrong. She noticed the pedlar's nervousness and discomfort. However, she still treated him with kindness and respect.

**Step 5: Edla's intervention when truth was revealed.**

When the ironmaster discovered the pedlar was an impostor and wanted to call the sheriff, Edla intervened. She convinced her father to let the pedlar stay for Christmas, arguing that it would be cruel to turn him out now.

**Step 6: Her treatment of the pedlar.**

Edla treated the pedlar with genuine kindness and dignity. She gave him clean clothes, served him food, and most importantly, looked at him with respect. For the first time, someone saw him as a human being, not a thief or vagabond.

**Step 7: The change in the pedlar.**

Edla's unconditional kindness touched the pedlar deeply. Before leaving, he had stolen money from the ironmaster's house. But after experiencing Edla's goodness, he felt ashamed of his theft.

**Step 8: The transformation shown through his actions.**

The pedlar returned the stolen money and left a ratttrap as a gift for Edla with a note. In the note, he thanked her for treating him like a real captain and said her kindness had redeemed him.

**Step 9: The significance of the change.**

Edla's kindness restored the pedlar's faith in humanity. She proved that compassion and respect could transform even a bitter, cynical person. The ratttrap metaphor was broken by genuine human goodness.

### Quick Tip

Remember: Edla represents the power of kindness and empathy. She treated the pedlar with dignity when others saw only a thief, proving that love and respect can redeem even the most lost souls.

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## 9. Write in your own words the substance of the poem, "A Thing of Beauty".

### Solution:

#### Step 1: Introduction to the poem.

"A Thing of Beauty" is an excerpt from John Keats' longer poem "Endymion." The poem celebrates the enduring power and eternal nature of beauty in our lives.

#### Step 2: The immortality of beauty.

Keats begins by asserting that a thing of beauty is a joy forever. Its beauty never fades or diminishes. It remains eternal and continues to bring happiness each time we remember or experience it.

#### Step 3: Beauty as a source of comfort.

A beautiful thing provides peace and comfort to our souls. It passes from one generation to another, always giving solace and never losing its appeal or becoming worthless.

#### Step 4: Beauty as a refuge from life's hardships.

Life is full of challenges - there is despair, sadness, and suffering. Beautiful things act like a protective shelter or a soothing balm that helps us forget our troubles and provides us with a peaceful sleep.

#### Step 5: The sources of beauty in nature.

Keats lists various beautiful things found in nature that bring us joy:

- The sun, the moon, and the stars in the sky
- Shady trees that provide cool shelter
- Daffodil flowers growing among the green surroundings
- Clear and cool streams of water

- The thickets in the forest with their fragrant smell

**Step 6: Beauty in legends and stories.**

Not only nature but also the beautiful tales of mighty heroes and their deeds inspire us. The stories of our ancestors and their achievements are also sources of beauty and inspiration.

**Step 7: The endless fountain of beauty.**

Keats concludes by describing beauty as an endless fountain poured by nature from heaven's brink. This divine fountain continuously showers beauty upon earth, enriching our lives.

**Step 8: The central message.**

The poem conveys that beauty is not superficial but deeply spiritual and healing. It is present everywhere - in nature, in stories, in memories - and has the power to uplift the human spirit despite life's sorrows.

**Quick Tip**

Remember: Keats believed that beauty is eternal and divine. It provides comfort, removes darkness from our lives, and connects us to something greater than ourselves. Beauty is not just seen but felt and experienced deeply.

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**10. Write an advertisement in Lost & Found column of the local daily stating the loss of your file cover containing important documents while travelling from Sabroom to Agartala in local train in not more than 50 words.**

**5**

**Solution:**

**Step 1: Introduction to Lost Found advertisements.**

Lost Found advertisements are a common feature in newspapers where people announce items they have lost or found. These ads help in recovering valuable possessions by reaching out to the general public who might have found or seen the lost item.

**Step 2: Understanding the given situation.**

In this case, the advertiser has lost a file cover while travelling from Sabroom to Agartala in a local train. The file contains important documents, making its recovery crucial. The advertisement must be concise (under 50 words) yet contain all necessary information.

### **Step 3: Essential components of a Lost Found advertisement.**

A well-written Lost Found advertisement should include:

- A clear heading: "LOST" or "LOST FOUND"
- Description of the lost item (color, type, distinguishing features)
- Contents of the item (what documents were inside)
- Place and time of loss (Sabroom to Agartala train journey)
- Contact information (name and phone number)
- Reward mention (to motivate the finder to return)

### **Step 4: Sample Advertisement - Version 1 (Simple and direct).**

#### **LOST & FOUND**

Lost black Rexine file cover containing Aadhar card, educational certificates, and passport size photographs while travelling from Sabroom to Agartala in local train on 25th February 2026. Finder kindly contact Surajit Das at 9876543210. Generous reward offered.

### **Step 5: Word count analysis of Version 1.**

This advertisement contains 48 words, which is within the prescribed limit. It covers all essential information: item description, contents, location, time, contact details, and reward.

### **Step 6: Sample Advertisement - Version 2 (More detailed description).**

#### **LOST**

Lost a brown leather file cover with official documents including Aadhar card, PAN card, 10th 12th mark sheets, graduation certificates, and bank passbook. Lost during Sabroom-Agartala local train journey on 25.02.2026. Finder please call Surajit Das: 9876543210. Heavy reward promised.

### **Step 7: Word count analysis of Version 2.**

This version contains 49 words, also within the limit. It provides more specific details about the documents but remains concise.

### **Step 8: Sample Advertisement - Version 3 (With emotional appeal).**

#### **LOST & FOUND**

Urgently lost black file cover with original documents (Aadhar, mark sheets, passport) while travelling Sabroom to Agartala local train on 25th Feb. These are irreplaceable and urgently needed. Finder kindly return to Surajit Das. Contact 9876543210. Reward assured.

**Step 9: Word count analysis of Version 3.**

This version contains 47 words. It adds an emotional appeal by mentioning that documents are "irreplaceable" and "urgently needed," which may encourage finders to return them quickly.

**Step 10: Key elements to remember while writing.**

- Keep the heading bold and clear
- Mention the exact train route (Sabroom to Agartala)
- Specify the date of loss
- List important documents without naming every single one
- Provide accurate contact information
- Mentioning reward increases chances of recovery
- Use formal but approachable language
- Proofread carefully, especially phone numbers

**Step 11: Common mistakes to avoid.**

- Exceeding the word limit
- Forgetting to mention contact details
- Being too vague about the item description
- Not mentioning where it was lost
- Using informal language
- Missing the reward mention which motivates finders

### **Step 12: Final recommendation.**

The best version among the three would be Version 1 as it strikes a perfect balance between completeness and conciseness. It includes all necessary information without unnecessary details, making it effective for publication.

#### **Quick Tip**

Remember: A good Lost Found advertisement should answer Who (lost it), What (was lost), Where (it was lost), When (it was lost), and How (to contact). Keep it under 50 words but don't sacrifice essential information for brevity.

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**11. You are opening a Yoga Club for senior citizens. Draft a formal invitation card for its inauguration with necessary details.**

**5**

#### **Solution:**

##### **Step 1: Understanding formal invitation cards.**

A formal invitation card is a written request asking someone to attend an event. It follows a specific format with elegant language, third-person perspective, and includes all essential details like date, time, venue, and purpose of the event.

##### **Step 2: Key elements of a formal invitation.**

A formal invitation must include:

- Name of the host/organizer
- Purpose of the invitation (inauguration of Yoga Club)
- Date, time, and venue of the event
- Chief guest or special invitees (if any)
- RSVP (Répondez s'il vous plaît - meaning "please respond")
- Contact information
- Polite and formal language in third person

**Step 3: Format and style considerations.**

Formal invitations:

- Are written in third person (no use of "I" or "we")
- Use complete sentences with elegant phrasing
- Include the organization's name and logo (if applicable)
- Have a decorative border or design (in actual cards)
- Mention dress code (if any)
- Are usually centered on the page

**Step 4: Sample Invitation - Version 1 (Standard format).**

**INVITATION**

**Silver Yoga Club**

**(For Senior Citizens)**

Mr. Ramesh Sharma, President,  
Silver Yoga Club, cordially invites you to the

**INAUGURATION CEREMONY**

of the club's new wellness center  
for senior citizens

on **Sunday, 15th March 2026**

at **10:00 AM**

at **Yoga Sadhana Hall,**

Community Center, Sector 12,  
Agartala

**Chief Guest:** Dr. Priya Nair

(Renowned Yoga Expert)

Programme:

9:30 AM - Registration

10:00 AM - Inauguration

10:30 AM - Free Yoga Demo Session

11:30 AM - Refreshments

RSVP

Mr. Ramesh Sharma: 9876543210

Mrs. Sunita Das: 9876543211

*Join us for a healthy beginning!*

**Step 5: Sample Invitation - Version 2 (More elegant and traditional).**

— O U R I N V I T A T I O N —

**Ārogya**

**Yoga Club for Senior Citizens**

*Mr. Rajiv Mehta, Founder President,  
and the Members of the Managing Committee  
request the pleasure of your gracious presence  
at the*

**INAUGURATION CEREMONY**

*of*

**Ārogya Yoga Club**

*(A Wellness Initiative for Senior Citizens)*

**on Saturday, the 21st of March, 2026**

**at 9:30 AM**

**at Green Park Community Hall,**

Lake View Road, Agartala

**Chief Patron:** Smt. Meera Chatterjee

(Former Mayor, Agartala Municipal Corporation)

**Special Invitee:** Dr. Sanjay Gupta

(Director, Institute of Yogic Sciences)

9:30 AM - Lighting of Lamp

9:45 AM - Welcome Address

*Programme Schedule:* 10:00 AM - Inaugural Speech

10:15 AM - Guided Yoga Session

11:00 AM - High Tea

*Kindly grace the occasion with your presence  
and bless the new venture.*

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RSVP

Mr. Rajiv Mehta: 9876543210

Mrs. Laxmi Iyer: 9876543211

**Step 6: Sample Invitation - Version 3 (Simple and concise).**

**SENIOR CITIZENS YOGA CLUB**

**INVITATION**

You are cordially invited to the

**INAUGURATION**

of our Yoga Club

**Date:** Monday, 16th March 2026

**Time:** 8:30 AM to 10:30 AM

**Venue:** Community Yoga Hall,  
Civil Lines, Agartala

**Chief Guest:** Swami Anand Ji  
(Renowned Yoga Guru)

**Program:** • Inaugural Puja • Lamp Lighting  
• Free Yoga Workshop • Healthy Breakfast

*Please come and bless this initiative  
for the wellness of our senior citizens.*

RSVP: Mr. Prakash Joshi - 9876543210  
Mrs. Shobha Rani - 9876543211

**Step 7: Explanation of key elements included.**

- **Host/Organizer:** Name of the person or committee organizing the event
- **Purpose:** Inauguration of Yoga Club for senior citizens
- **Date and Time:** Specific day, date, and time mentioned clearly
- **Venue:** Complete address with hall name and location
- **Chief Guest:** Special invitee to grace the occasion

- **Programme Schedule:** Timeline of events for attendees
- **RSVP:** Contact details for confirmation of attendance
- **Additional touch:** A polite closing line or quote

### Step 8: Important tips for drafting formal invitations.

- Use formal and courteous language throughout
- Mention the full date (including year) to avoid confusion
- Include the complete address with landmarks if needed
- Keep the design neat and well-spaced
- Proofread for spelling errors, especially names and contact numbers
- Consider the target audience (senior citizens - keep font readable)
- Mention any special arrangements (wheelchair access, etc.)

### Step 9: Common mistakes to avoid.

- Using first person ("I invite you") instead of third person
- Forgetting to mention the year in the date
- Incomplete venue address
- Missing RSVP contact details
- Overcrowding the card with too much text
- Informal language or abbreviations

#### Quick Tip

Remember: A formal invitation card should be elegant, complete, and clear. Include all essential details - who is inviting, what is the occasion, when and where it will happen, and how to respond. Keep the language respectful and the design well-balanced.