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10th Standard Board Papers - March 2022

- 1.English EM
- 2.Full Hindi
- 3.Marathi EM
- 4. Science 1
- 5. Science 2
- 6.History
- 7. Geography
- 8.Maths 1
- 9.Maths 2
- 10.Half Hindi
- 11.Half Sanskrit

BOARD QUESTION PAPER: MARCH 2022 ENGLISH KUMARBHARATI

1 ime	e: 3 Ho	ours	1 otal Marks: 80
		Section I: Language Study	
Q.1	(A) (A1)	Do as Directed (any four):	[04 Marks]
	i.	Punctuate the following: you have never heard of bach he asked.	(1)
	ii.	Find out 4 hidden words having at least four letters from the given word: 'Proclamation'	(1)
	iii.	Spot the error and rewrite the correct sentence: All the great religions teaches us to care for our children.	(1)
	iv.	Arrange the following words in the alphabetical order: invention, indisputable, interactions, inquisitive.	(1)
	v.	Complete the word chain of verbs:	(1)
	(A2)	Do as Directed (any two):	[04 Marks]
	i.	Prepare the word register of four words related to the given word: MUSIC	(2)
	ii.	Dr. Kalam's own life was nourished by multiple faiths. (Begin the sentence with 'Multiple faiths')	(2)
	iii.	Rewrite the sentence by using 'No soonerthan': As soon as we went to a rocky beach, we saw the spread of the majestic ocean.	(2)
	(B)	Do as Directed (any one):	[02 Marks]
	i.	Pick out the modal auxiliary and state its function: Could I use your computer for surfing net?	(2)
	ii.	Name and identify the subordinate clause: When we were designing the first Macintosh Computer, it all came back to me.	(2)
		Section II: Textual Passages (Reading Skills, Vocabulary and Grammar)	
Q.2	(A)	Read the following passage and do the activities:	[10 Marks]
	(A1)	Complete the given boxes with who said to whom:	(2)
		Statement Who To w (i) You look a bit of a wrestler yourself. (ii) If you can cook, then may be I can feed you.	hom
		I was still a thief when I met Anil. And though only 15. I was an exper	ienced and

I was still a thief when I met Anil. And though only 15, I was an experienced and fairly successful hand.

Anil was watching a wrestling match when I approached him. He was about 25-a tall, lean fellow – and he looked easy-going, kind and simple enough for my purpose, I hadn't had much luck of late and thought I might be able to get into the young man's confidence.

"You look a bit of a wrestler yourself," I said. A little flattery helps in making friends.

"So do you," he replied, which put me off for a moment because at that time I was rather thin.

"Well," I said modestly, "I do wrestle a bit."

"What's your name?"

"Hari Singh," I lied. I took a new name every month. That kept me ahead of the police and my former employers.

After this introduction, Anil talked about the well-oiled wrestlers who were grunting, lifting and throwing each other about. I didn't have much to say. Anil walked away. I followed casually.

"Hello again," he said.

I gave him my most appealing smile. "I want to work for you," I said.

"But I can's pay you."

I thought that over for a minute. Perhaps I had misjudged my man.

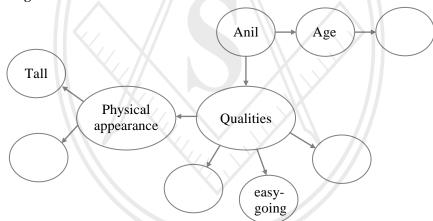
I asked, "Can you feed me?"

"Can you cook?"

"I can cook," I lied again.

"If you can cook, then may be I can feed you."

(A2) Complete the cluster diagram mentioning the characteristics of the main character of the passage:



(A3) Choose the correct meanings of the following words from the given options:

- i. Flattery:
 - a. insincere praise
 - b. appreciation
 - c. creating false impression
 - d. unfaithful behaviour
- ii. Appealing:
 - a. good conduct
 - b. attractive
 - c. charming
 - d. beautiful

(A4) Do as Directed:

(2)

(2)

(2)

i. I took <u>a new name</u> every month.

(Frame 'Wh' question to get the underlined part as an answer.)

ii. I was an experienced hand.

(Underline the determiners from the given sentence.) $\,$

(A5) Why do you think Hari Singh gave his most appealing smile?

(2)

Complete the given sentences by choosing the correct option: The on monuments and sites initiated a draft convention to create an international organisation responsible for protecting cultural heritage. a. International Peace Committee		omplete the given contoned by aboosing the	ctivities: [10
organisation responsible for protecting cultural heritage. a. International Peace Committee d. World Heritage List The famous dam situated in Egypt on River Nile is a. Buzwaa High Dam b. Rizwa High Dam c. Aswan High Dam d. Kalwa High Dam The idea of protecting cultural and natural heritage sites around the world began in the early century. a. twentieth b. nineteenth c. eighteenth d. fifteenth The project cost an estimated US \$80 million, \$40 million of which came from different countries. a. 35 b. 55 c. 25 d. 50 Although the idea of protecting cultural and natural heritage sites around the world began in the early twentieth century, momentum for its actual creation was not until the 1950s. In 1954, Egypt started plans to build the Aswan High Dam to collect and control water from the Nile River. The initial plan for the dam's construction would have flooded the valley containing the Abu Simbel Temples and scores of ancient Egyptian artefacts. To protect the temples and artefacts, UNESCO launched an international campaign in 1959 that called for the dismantling and movement of the temples to higher ground. The project cost an estimated US \$80 million, \$40 million of which came from 50 different countries. Because of the project's success. UNESCO and the International Council on Monuments and sites initiated a draft convention to create an international organization responsible for protecting cultural heritage. Shortly thereafter in 1965, a White House Conference in the United States called for a "World Heritage Trust" to protect historic and cultural sites but to also protect the world's significant natural and scenic sites. Finally, in 1968, the International Union for Conservation of Nature developed similar goals and presented them at the United Nations Conference on Human Environment in Stockholm, Sweden in 1972. Following the presentation of these goals, the Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage was adopted by UNESCO's General Conference on N	Τ		
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iv.

	(B4)	Do as Directed:	(2)
	i.	UNESCO and International Council on Monuments initiated a draft convention international organisation responsible for protecting cultural heritage.	
		(Use 'not only but also' in the abov	e sentence.)
	ii.	In 1968, the International Union for conservation of nature developed similar presented them at the United Nations Conference on Human Environment in Sweden in 1972.	~
		(Identify whether the above sentence is simple, compound o	r complex.)
	(R5)	What measures will you adopt for the preservation of any historical site?	(2)
	(D 3)	what measures will you adopt for the preservation of any instorted site.	(2)
		Section III: Poetry	
Q.3	(A)	Read the following extract and do the given activities:	[05 Marks]
	(A1)		(2)
	i.	Animals show their relations to us.	
	ii.	Humans have given up many good qualities.	
	iii.	Animals sweat and whine about their condition.	
	iv.	Animals are placid and self-contained.	
		I think I could turn and live with animals, they are	
		so placid and self-contain'd I stand and look at them long and long.	
		They do not sweat and whine about their condition,	
		They do not lie awake in the dark and weep for their sins,	
		They do not make me sick discussing their duty to God,	
		Not one is dissatisfied, not one is demented with	
		the mania of owning things.	
		Not one kneels to another, nor to his kind that	
		lived thousands of years ago, Not one is respectable or unhappy over the whole earth,	
		So they show their relations to me and I accept them,	
		They bring me tokens of myself, they evince	
		them plainly in their possession	
		I wonder where they get those tokens,	
		Did I pass that way huge times ago and negligently drop them?	
	(42)	Answer the following question with the help of the given extract:	(2)
	i.	What craze do animals never display? Why?	(2)
		A TOREANONAEE	(1)
		Pick out one example of Rhetorical question from the extract.	(1)
	(B)	Read the following poem and write an appreciation of it with the help of the g	
		points in a paragraph format:	[05 Marks]
		Night of the Scorpion	
		I remember the night my mother	
		was stung by a scorpion. Ten hours	
		of steady rain had driven him	
		to crawl beneath a sack of rice.	
		Parting with his poison – flash	
		of diabolic tail in the dark room – he risked the rain again	
		The fisked me fam again	

The peasants came like swarms of flies And buzzed the name of God a hundred times to paralyse the Evil One.

With candles and with lanterns throwing giant scorpion shadows on the mud-baked walls

they searched for him: he was not found.

They clicked their tongues.

With every movement that the scorpion made his poison moved in Mother's blood, they said.

May he sit still, they said
May the sins of your previous birth
be turned away tonight, they said.
May your suffering decrease
the misfortunes of your next birth, they said.
May the sum of all evil
balanced in this unreal world
against the sum of good
become diminished by your pain.
May the poison purify your flesh
of desire, and your spirit of ambition,
they said, and they sat around
on the floor with my mother in the centre,
the peace of understanding on each face.

More candles, more lanterns, more neighbours, more insects, and the endless rain.

My mother twisted through and through, groaning on a mat.

My father, sceptic, rationalist, trying every curse and blessing, powder, mixture, herb and hybrid.

He even poured a little paraffin upon the bitten toe and put a match to it.

I watched the flame feeding on my mother.

I watched the holy man perform his rited to tame the poison with an incantation.

After twenty hours

it lost its sting.

My mother only said Thank God the scorpion picked on me And spared my children

- Nissim Ezekiel

Points:

•	The title and the poet of the poem	(1
•	Rhyme scheme	(1
•	Figures of speech	(1
•	Central Idea/Theme	(2

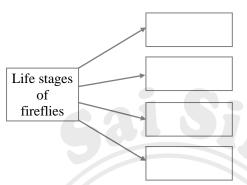
(Section IV: Non-Textual Passage) (Reading Skills, Vocabulary, Grammar and Summary)

Q.4 (A) Read the following passage and complete the activities:

[10 Marks]

(2)

(A1) Complete the chart on the life stages of fireflies:



Fireflies are beetles and go through several life stages, starting out as an egg, then hatching into larvae. At the juvenile stage, they turn into pupae and then, finally adults. Fireflies spend most of their lives in a larval stage, hidden away. There are 2000 different species of fireflies. But they all go through a long juvenile stage and a short adult life, which is mainly about courtship, mating and reproduction. The juveniles living underground or underwater, are very different though-they're hunters, they eat snails and soft-bodied insects and they have very different habitates.

Conserving them is essential for human life as fireflies are a key part of the food web. They are predators of agricultural pests. In turn, they are prey for spider and other insects. They are completely enmeshed in the web of life. In addition, about 70 years ago, scientists unravelled the mystery of fireflies' light-producing talents. Since then, the bio-chemical reactions that fireflies experience have been used in detecting bacterial contamination in foods, testing drugs against cancer, developing drought-resistant crops. They have been used in space exploration! So fireflies give us beauty and inventions. Fireflies carry oxygen, calcium, magnesium and a natural chemical called luciferin. These react together to produce the photons. This is how the fireflies glow.

Firefly tourism is growing across the world. In Maharashtra, for example, a particular species monsoon fireflies, emerge before the rains. They're beautiful and a festival is held in Purushwadi, encouraging firefly tourism. Its wonderful that people around the world go to see fireflies in their natural habitat. We need to be cautious. Too many people can disturb adult and larval habitats. Fireflies need darkness to communicate with each other and we need fireflies because they are harbingers of hope.

(A2) Write two reasons for the conservation of fireflies.

(2)

(A3) Make antonyms of the following words using prefix:

(2)

- i. different ×
- ii. experience ×
- iii. bacterial ×
- iv. natural ×

(A4) Do as Directed:

(2)

- i. Too many people can disturb adult and larval habitat.
- (Rewrite using 'as well as')
- ii. These react together to produce photons. (Pick out the infinitive from the given sentence)
- (A5) Can you think of any other insect that teaches us some values of life? Explain with examples.

(2)

(B) Summary Writing

[05 Marks]

Read the above passage given in Q. No. 4(A) and write a summary of it in a paragraph. Suggest a suitable title.

Section V: Writing Skills

Q.5 Letter writing:

[05 Marks]

(A) Imagine you are Manav/Mira Sharma residing at B/12 'Snehkutir', M. G. Road, Nashik – 422003.

Read the given news extract:

CELEBRATING THE GIRL CHILD

- by a Staff Reporter

12th Oct, Nashik:

Yesterday, the city celebrated International Girl Child Day. Various programmes were organized across the city to felicitate girls who are young achievers. Speaking on the occasion the Governer said that as a nation we should educate and empower the girl child......

OR

A1. Formal Letter

Write a letter to the Chairman, Rotary Club, D. C. Road, Nashik - 422003 to arrange an event to felicitate young girl achievers of the city.

A2. Informal Letter

Write a letter to your friend to state the importance of women in our society.

Q.6 (A) Information Transfer

[05 Marks]

(A1) Verbal to Non-Verbal:

Read the following information and complete the table given below. Give a suitable title:

Turtles and tortoises are closely related. They are both reptiles from the same family (Testudines or Chelonian). The main difference between the two is that turtle is the name given to water-dwellers and tortoise is the name given to land-dwellers. They are easily identified by the presence of a shell, from which their head and limbs protrude.

Turtles are found in Africa and America. Its shell is lighter and more streamlined than that of a tortoise. To enable swimming, it has webbed feet with long claws. Turtles are omnivores, eating both vegetation and meat. Their lifespan is shorter than that of the tortoise with an average of 20-40 years and a maximum of 86 years.

Tortoises are found mainly in Asia and Africa, but also in America. It has a rounder, bumpier, heavier shell than a turtle. Its bent legs are short and sturdy. Tortoises are usually herbivores, but some eat meat, their lifespan is longer than that of the turtle with an average of 80-150 years and a maximum of 188 years.

	FEATURES	TURTLES	TORTOISE
i.	HABITAT		
ii.	PLACES FOUND IN		
iii.	SHELL		
iv.	LIFESPAN		

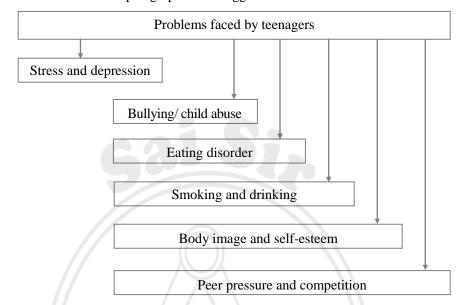
OR

(A2) Non-verbal to Verbal:

[05 Marks]

Transfer the information into a paragraph:

Observe the chart and write a paragraph on it. Suggest a suitable title:



(B)

(B1) Prepare a speech to be delivered in your school assembly on the topic: "Giving is Receiving".

[05 Marks]

Use the following points:

- makes us feel happy
- develops feeling of contentment
- promotes co-operation and social connection
- develops feeling of empathy

OR

(B2) Write your counterview in a paragraph on the topic 'Short cuts to success is not a wrong choice':

Use the following points:

- Followed by people with wrong principles.
- Quality of work will suffer.

- The result will not last long.
- Limitations to creative thinking.

Section VI: Creative Writing

$\mathbf{Q.7} \quad (\mathbf{A})$ Do any one of the following:

[05 Marks]

(A1) Expand the theme:

Expand the following idea into 100 words:

"The time to be happy is now".

OR

(A2) News Report:

Prepare a news report based on the following:

"Government encourage classrooms to go digital"

Developing a story/Narrating experience:

[05 Marks]

(B1) Develop a story in about 80-100 words with the following beginning.

Give a suitable title:

Raj was thrilled to get a VIP pass for the concert of his favourite singer

OR

(B2) Narrate an experience in about 80-100 words with the following ending. Give a suitable title:

...... and hence I decided never to leave my home without a mask.

बोर्ड कृतिपत्रिकाः मार्च 2022

समयः 3 घंटे कुल अंकः 80

विभाग 1 - गद्य : 20 अंक

1. (अ) निम्नलिखित पठित गद्यांश पढकर दी गई सूचनाओं के अनुसार कृतियाँ कीजिए:

[8]

दर्द के मारे एक तो मरीज को वैसे ही नींद नहीं आती, यदि थोड़ी-बहुत आ भी जाए तो मिलने वाले जगा देते हैं— खास कर वे लोग जो सिर्फ औपचारिकता निभाने आते हैं। इन्हें मरीज से हमदर्दी नहीं होती, ये सिर्फ सूरत दिखाने आते हैं। ऐसे में एक दिन मैंने तय किया कि आज कोई भी आए, मैं आँख नहीं खोलूँगा। चुपचाप पड़ा रहूँगा। ऑफिस के बड़े बाबू आए और मुझे सोया जानकर वापस जाने के बजाए वे सोचने लगे कि यदि मैंने उन्हें नहीं देखा तो कैसे पता चलेगा कि वे मिलने आए थे। अतः उन्होंने मुझे धीरे-धीरे हिलाना शुरू किया। फिर भी जब आँखें नहीं खुलीं तो उन्होंने मेरी टाँग के टूटे हिस्से को जोर से दबाया। मैंने दर्द के मारे कुछ चीखते हुए जब आँख खोली तो वे मुस्कराते हुए बोले— "कहिए, अब दर्द कैसा है?"

मुहल्लेवाले अपनी फुरसत से आते हैं। उस दिन जब सोनाबाई अपने चार बच्चों के साथ आई तो मुझे लगा कि आज फिर कोई दुर्घटना होगी। आते ही उन्होंने मेरी ओर इशारा करते हुए बच्चों से कहा— "ये देखो चाचा जी!" उनका अंदाज कुछ ऐसा था जैसे चिड़ियाघर दिखाते हुए बच्चों से कहा जाता है— "ये देखो बंदर।"

(1)	लिखिए:	[2]
	औपचारिकता निभानेवालों की विशेषताएँ –	
	(i)	
	(ii)	
(2)	आकृति में लिखिए:	[2]
	लेखक ने तय किया	
(3)	(1) गद्यांश में प्रयुक्त शब्द-युग्म ढूँढ़कर लिखिए:	[1]
	(i)	
	(ii)	
	(2) लिखिए:	[1]
	वचन परिवर्तन लिंग परिवर्तन	

(4) 'मरीज से मिलने जाते समय कौन-कौन-सी सावधानियाँ बरतनी चाहिए', इस विषय पर अपने विचार लिखिए।

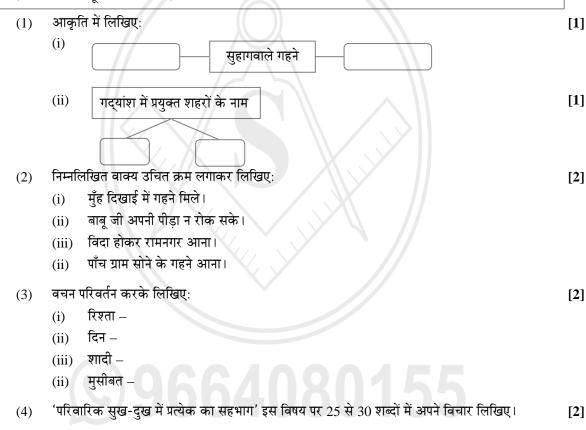
[2]

[8]

(आ) निम्नलिखित पठित गद्यांश पढ़कर दी गई सूचनाओं के अनुसार कृतियाँ कीजिए:

अम्मा बताती हैं— हमारी शादी में चढ़ावे के नाम पर सिर्फ पाँच ग्राम सोने के गहने आए थे, लेकिन जब हम विदा होकर रामनगर आए तो वहाँ उन्हें मुँह दिखाई में गहने मिले। सभी नाते-रिश्तेवालों ने कुछ-न-कुछ दिया था। जिन दिनों हम लोग बहादुरगंज के मकान में आए, उन्हीं दिनों तुम्हारे बाबू जी के चाचा जी को कोई घाटा लगा था। किसी तरह से बाकी का रुपया देने की जिम्मेदारी हमपर आ पड़ी-बात क्या थी, उसकी ठीक से जानकारी लेने की जरूरत हमने नहीं सोची और न ही इसके बारे में कभी कुछ पूछताछ की।

एक दिन तुम्हारे बाबू जी ने दुनिया की मुसीबतों और मनुष्य की मजबूरियों को समझाते हुए जब हमसे गहनों की माँग की तो क्षण भर के लिए हमें कुछ वैसा लगा और गहना देने में तिनक हिचिकचाहट महसूस हुई पर यह सोचा िक उनकी प्रसन्नता में हमारी खुशी है, हमने गहने दे दिए। केवल टीका, नथुनी, बिछिया रख लिए थे। वे हमारे सुहागवाले गहने थे। उस दिन तो उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा, पर दूसरे दिन वे अपनी पीड़ा न रोक सके। कहने लगे— "तुम जब मिरजापुर जाओगी और लोग गहनों के संबंध में पूछेंगे तो क्या कहोगी? "



(इ) निम्नलिखित अपठित गद्यांश पढ़कर दी गई सूचनाओं के अनुसार कृतियाँ कीजिए: [4]

उन दिनों बापू की हिंदी अच्छी नहीं थी पर वे अपनी अट-पट वाणी में ही अपना सारा आशय कह डालते थे। वे शब्दों में बोलते कहाँ थे, उनका हृदय बोलता था। उनका व्यक्तित्व बोलता था, उनकी साधना बोलती थी और उनके बोल हृदय में घुल जाते थे, कान बेकार खड़े रहते थे। मैं बहुत दिन यही समझता रहा कि 'वक्त के साथ दगाबाजी' बापू की अट-पटी हिंदी का एक नमूना है। पता नहीं वे क्या कहना चाहते थे और हिंदी में उनको यही शब्द सुलभ हो पाए। पर जब सोचता हूँ बापू बिल्कुल यही कहना चाहते थे और जो वे कहना चाहते थे उसको दूसरे शब्दों में नहीं कहा जा सकता। एक शब्द एक मात्रा से कम नहीं। बापू बिनया थे, अपने बिनयेपन पर उन्हें गर्व था। शायद शब्दों के मामले में वे सबसे अधिक बिनये थे। न जरूरत से ज्यादा न जरूरत से कम। और हर शब्द सच्चा, खरा यथार्थ भरा।

संजाल पूर्ण कीजिए: [2] (1) बापू की अट-पट वाणी की विशेषताएँ 'वाणी का महत्त्व' इस विषय पर 25 से 30 शब्दों में अपने विचार व्यक्त कीजिए। (2) [2] विभाग 2 - पद्य: 12 अंक (अ) निम्नलिखित पठित पद्यांश पढ़कर दी गई सूचनाओं के अनुसार कृतियाँ कीजिए: 2. **[6]** घन घमंड नभ गरजत धोरा। प्रिया हीन डरपत मन मोरा।। दामिनि दमक रहिंह घन माहीं। खल कै प्रीति जथा थिर नाहीं।। बरषिं जलद भूमि निअराएँ। जथा नविंह बुध विद्या पाएँ।। बूँद अघात सहिंह गिरि कैसे। खल के बचन संत सह जैसे।। छुद्र नदी भरि चली तोराई। जस थोरेहुँ धन खल इतराई।। भूमि परत भा ढाबर पानी। जनु जीवहिं माया लपटानी।। समिटि-समिटि जल भरहिं तलावा। जिमि सदगुन सज्जन पहिं आवा।। सरिता जल जलनिधि महुँ जाई। होई अचल जिमि जिव हरि पाई।। लिखिए: [2] (1) पद्यांश में आए जल स्रोत -(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) निम्न शब्दों के लिए पद्यांश में प्रयुक्त समानार्थी शब्द लिखिए: (2) [2] (i) गगन (ii) पर्वत बिजली (iii) (iv) दुष्ट उपर्युक्त पद्यांश की अंतिम चार पंक्तियों का सरल अर्थ 25 से 30 शब्दों में लिखिए। (3) [2]

[6]

[2]

[1]

[1]

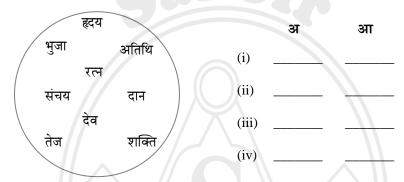
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[4]

(आ) निम्नलिखित पठित पद्यांश पढ़कर दी गई सूचनाओं के अनुसार कृतियाँ कीजिए:

चरित थे पूत, भुजा में शक्ति, नम्रता रही सदा संपन्न हृदय के गौरव में था गर्व, किसी को देख न सके विपन। हमारे संचय में था दान, अतिथि थे सदा हमारे देव वचन में सत्य, हृदय में तेज, प्रतिज्ञा में रहती थी टेव। वही है रक्त, वही है देश, वही साहस है, वैसा ज्ञान वही है शांति, वही है शक्ति, वही हम दिव्य आर्य संतान। जिएँ तो सदा इसी के लिए, यही अभिमान रहे यह हर्ष निछावर कर दें हम सर्वस्व, हमारा प्यारा भारतवर्ष।

(1) उचित जोड़ियाँ मिलाकर लिखिए:



(2) (i) उपसर्ग और प्रत्यय लगाकर नये शब्द लिखिए:

उपसर्गयुक्त नम्र प्रत्यययुक्त

(ii) निम्न शब्दों के लिए पद्यांश में आए विलोमार्थी शब्द लिखिए:

(i) अज्ञान × _____

(ii) दानव × _____

(3) पद्यांश की प्रारंभिक चार पंक्तियों का सरल अर्थ 25 से 30 शब्दों में लिखिए।

विभाग 3 – पूरक पठन : 8 अंक

3. (अ) निम्नलिखित पठित गद्यांश पढ़कर दी गई सूचनाओं के अनुसार कृतियाँ कीजिए:

रात का समय था। बुद्धिराम के द्वार पर शहनाई बज रही थी और गाँव के बच्चों का झुंड विस्मयपूर्ण नेत्रों से गाने का रसास्वादन कर रहा था। चारपाइयों पर मेहमान विश्राम कर रहे थे। दो-एक अंग्रेजी पढ़े हुए नवयुवक इन व्यवहारों से उदासीन थे। वे इस गँवार मंडली में बोलना अथवा सम्मिलित होना अपनी प्रतिष्ठा के प्रतिकूल समझते थे।

आज बुद्धिराम के बड़े लड़के मुखराम का तिलक आया था। यह उसी का उत्सव था। घर के भीतर स्त्रियाँ गा रही थीं और रूपा मेहमानों के लिए भोजन के प्रबंध में व्यस्त थी। भट्ठियों पर कड़ाह चढ़ रहे थे। एक में पूड़ियाँ-कचौड़ियाँ निकल रही थीं, दूसरे में अन्य पकवान बन रहे थे। एक बड़े हंडे में मसालेदार तरकारी पक रही थी। घी और मसाले की क्षुधावर्धक सुगंध चारों ओर फैली हुई थी।

		(1)	•	ों में उत्तर लिखिए:			[2]
				ग तिलक आया था –			
			(ii) द्वार	पर बज रही थी –			
			(iii) ंबड़े ह	इंडे में पक रही थी —			
			(iv) चारप	ाइयों पर विश्राम कर रहे	थे –		
		(2)	'सांस्कृतिक	परंपरा के संवर्धन में हमा	रा योगदान' इस ी	विषय पर अपने विचार 25 से 30 शब्दो	ं में लिखिए। [2]
	(आ)	निम्न	लिखित पठित	पद्यांश पढ़कर दी गः	ई सूचनाओं के	अनुसार कृतियाँ कीजिए:	[4]
			 ा अँधेरा		3 6		
			किता प्रकाश				
		औ	र अधिक				
				करते जाओ			
				पाने की मत सोचो			
			٥	जीवन सारा।	$((\mid))$		
			वन नैया				
			ाधार में डोले				
		स्भ	गाले कौन	\\			
				रंग-बिरंगे रंग-संग लेकर			
				आया फागुन।			
		(1)	ऐसे प्रश्न तैय	ार कीजिए जिनके उत्तर	निम्न शब्द हों:		[2]
			(i) जीवन	न नैया —			
			(ii) फागु	τ –			
		(2)	'जीवन एक	संषर्ष है' इस पर अपने वि	चार 25 से 30 श	ाब्दों में लिखिए।	[2]
				E 1	- 200 TO		
				विभाग ४ – भाष	अध्ययन (व्य	करण) : 14 अंक	
4.	सूचन	ाओं के	अनुसार कृति	तयाँ कीजिए:			
	(1)	निम्ना	लेखित वाक्य वे	h अधोरेखांकित शब्द क	ा शब्दभेद पहचान		[1]
		आज	फिर <u>उसे</u> साक्षा	त्कार के लिए जाना है।		80.155	
	(2)	निम्नी	लेखित अव्ययों	में से किसी एक अव्यय	का अर्थपूर्ण वाव	य में प्रयोग कीजिए:	[1]
		(i)	क्योंकि				
		(ii)	पास				
	(3)	कृति	पूर्ण कीजिए:				[1]
			शब्द	संधि-विच्छेद	संधिभेद		
				परा + अर्थ			
				अथवा			

सदाचार

	लिए आवेदन कर चु	दी। [का।		
सहाय	क क्रिया	मूल क्रिया		
 निम्नलिखित क्रिय	 ाओं में से किसी एक	्रिया का प्रथम तथा द्ि	 वेतीय प्रेरणार्थक रूप लिखिए:	
क्रिया	प्रथम प्रे	ोरणार्थक रूप	द्वितीय प्रेरणार्थक रूप	
(i) देखना	_		No	
(ii) भूलना	<u></u>		72-	
निम्नलिखित मुहाव	त्ररों में से किसी एक ए	मुहावरे का अर्थ लिखक	र उचित वाक्य में प्रयोग कीजिए:	
मुहावरा		अर्थ	वाक्य	
(i) दाद देना				
(ii) मुँह लाल	होना			
निम्नलिखित वाक्र	यों में से किसी एक व		हचानकर उसका भेद लिखिए:	
निम्नलिखित वाक्स (i) टॉल्सस्टॉर (ii) रूपा उस		—————————————————————————————————————	हचानकर उसका भेद लिखिए:	
निम्नलिखित वाक्र (i) टॉल्पस्टॉर (ii) रूपा उस <mark>कार</mark>	यों में से किसी एक व य और चेखव को रच समय कार्य भार से उ कि चिह्न	ाक्य में प्रयुक्त कारक पर नाएँ भी मुझे प्रिय हैं। द्विग्न हे रही थी। कारक भेद		
नेम्नलिखित वाक्र (i) टॉल्सस्टॉर (ii) रूपा उस कार नेम्नलिखित वाक्र	यों में से किसी एक व य और चेखव को रच समय कार्य भार से उ कि चिह्न	ाक्य में प्रयुक्त कारक पर नाएँ भी मुझे प्रिय हैं। द्विग्न हे रही थी। कारक भेद ————————————————————————————————————	हचानकर उसका भेद लिखिए: करके वाक्य फिर से लिखिए:	
नेम्नलिखित वाक्र (i) टॉल्सस्टॉर (ii) रूपा उस कार कार नेम्नलिखित वाक्र ओह कंबख्त ने वि	यों में से किसी एक व य और चेखव को रच समय कार्य भार से उ क चिह्न य में यथास्थान उचित कतनी बेदर्दी से पीटा ह	निय में प्रयुक्त कारक प्र नाएँ भी मुझे प्रिय हैं। द्विग्न हे रही थी। कारक भेद ——— विराम-चिह्नों का प्रयोग	। करके वाक्य फिर से लिखिए:	
नेम्नलिखित वाक्र (i) टॉल्सस्टॉर (ii) रूपा उस कार कार नेम्नलिखित वाक्र ओह कंबख्त ने वि	यों में से किसी एक व य और चेखव को रच समय कार्य भार से उ क चिह्न य में यथास्थान उचित कतनी बेदर्दी से पीटा ह	ाक्य में प्रयुक्त कारक पर नाएँ भी मुझे प्रिय हैं। द्विग्न हे रही थी। कारक भेद कारक भेद विराम-चिह्नों का प्रयोग है। क्यों का सूचना अनुसार	। करके वाक्य फिर से लिखिए:	
निम्नलिखित वाक्र (i) टॉल्सस्टॉर (ii) रूपा उस कार कार कार नेम्नलिखित वाक्र ओह कंबख्त ने वि निम्नलिखित वाक्र (i) मेरी सबसे	यों में से किसी एक व य और चेखव को रच समय कार्य भार से उ क चिह्न य में यथास्थान उचित कतनी बेदर्दी से पीटा ह	ाक्य में प्रयुक्त कारक पर नाएँ भी मुझे प्रिय हैं। द्विग्न हे रही थी। कारक भेद कारक भेद विराम-चिह्नों का प्रयोग है। क्यों का सूचना अनुसार	। करके वाक्य फिर से लिखिए: काल परिवर्तन कीजिए:	
नेम्नलिखित वाक्र (i) टॉल्सस्टॉर (ii) रूपा उस कार कार कार केम्नलिखित वाक्र ओह कंबख्त ने वि नेम्नलिखित वाक्र (i) मेरी सबसे (ii) प्राण को म	यों में से किसी एक व य और चेखव को रच समय कार्य भार से उ क चिह्न य में यथास्थान उचित कतनी बेदर्दी से पीटा है यों में से किन्हीं दो वाव होटी बहन पहली बा	ाक्य में प्रयुक्त कारक पर नाएँ भी मुझे प्रिय हैं। द्विग्न हे रही थी। कारक भेद कारक भेद विराम-चिह्नों का प्रयोग है। क्यों का सूचना अनुसार	ा करके वाक्य फिर से लिखिए: काल परिवर्तन कीजिए: (अपूर्ण भूतकाल)	
निम्नलिखित वाकर (i) टॉल्सस्टॉर (ii) रूपा उस कार कार कार नेम्नलिखित वाकर ओह कंबख्त ने वि निम्नलिखित वाकर (i) मेरी सबसे (ii) प्राण को म् (iii) इसने मुझे (i) निम्नलिखि	यों में से किसी एक व य और चेखव को रच समय कार्य भार से उ क चिह्न य में यथास्थान उचित कतनी बेदर्दी से पीटा हं यों में से किन्हीं दो वाव व छोटी बहन पहली बा मन से अलग करना प बहुत प्रभावित किया।	ाक्य में प्रयुक्त कारक पर नाएँ भी मुझे प्रिय हैं। द्विग्न हे रही थी। कारक भेद कारक भेद विराम-चिह्नों का प्रयोग है। क्यों का सूचना अनुसार ार ससुराल जाएगी। ड़ा। ।	ा करके वाक्य फिर से लिखिए: काल परिवर्तन कीजिए: (अपूर्ण भूतकाल) (सामान्य भविष्यकाल) (पूर्ण वर्तमानकाल) नकार लिखिए:	
नेम्नलिखित वाकर (i) टॉल्सस्टॉर (ii) रूपा उस कार कार नेम्नलिखित वाकर ओह कंबख्त ने वि नेम्नलिखित वाकर (i) मेरी सबसे (ii) प्राण को म् (iii) इसने मुझे	यों में से किसी एक व य और चेखव को रच समय कार्य भार से उ क चिह्न य में यथास्थान उचित कतनी बेदर्दी से पीटा हं यों में से किन्हीं दो वाव व छोटी बहन पहली बा मन से अलग करना प बहुत प्रभावित किया।	नियं में प्रयुक्त कारक पह नाएँ भी मुझे प्रिय हैं। द्विग्न हे रही थी। कारक भेद ————————————————————————————————————	ा करके वाक्य फिर से लिखिए: काल परिवर्तन कीजिए: (अपूर्ण भूतकाल) (सामान्य भविष्यकाल) (पूर्ण वर्तमानकाल) नकार लिखिए:	

- (11) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से किन्हीं दो वाक्यों को शुद्ध करके वाक्य फिर से लिखिए:
 - (i) पिताजी ने आंदोलनों से भाग लेने से रोकी।
 - (ii) यह परिमा किसलिए बहायी है?
 - (iii) मैं ड्राइवर से बुला लाए।

विभाग 5 - रचना विभाग (उपयोजित लेखन) : 26 अंक

सूचना – आवश्यकतानुसार परिच्छेदों में लेखन अपेक्षित है।

मूचनाओं के अनुसार लेखन कीजिए:

[26]

[2]

(अ) (1) पत्रलेखनः

[5]

निम्नलिखित जानकारी के आधार पर पत्रलेखन कीजिए: उमा/उमेश, 205, नेहरू मार्ग, पुणे से 'नंदनवन कॉलोनी' सातारा में रहनेवाले छोटे भाई मंगेश को राज्यस्तरीय निबंध प्रतियोगिता में प्रथम स्थान पाने के उपलक्ष्य में बधाई देते हुए पत्र लिखता/लिखती है।

अथवा

शुभम/शुभांगी, 45, गणेश नगर, जलगाँव से व्यवस्थापक, मीरा पुस्तक भंडार, नेताजी मार्ग, नासिक को हिंदी पुस्तकों की माँग करते हुए पत्र लिखता/लिखती है।

(2) निम्नलिखित गद्यांश पढ़कर ऐसे चार प्रश्न तैयार कीजिए, जिनके उत्तर गद्यांश में एक-एक वाक्य में हों: [4] सर सी. वी. वेंकटरमन भारत के उन महान वैज्ञानिकों में से हैं, जिन्हें उनकी 'रमन प्रभाव' की खोज के लिए जाना जाता है। भारत रत्न सी. वी. वेंकटरमन को 1930 में भौतिकी में नोबेल पुरस्कार प्रदान किया गया।

उनका जन्म 7 नंवबर, 1888 की तिमलनाडु के तिरुचिरापल्ली में हुआ। वे चंद्रशेखर अय्यर तथा पार्वती अमाल की दूसरी संतान थे। रमन के पिता गणित के प्रोफेसर थे। उनके पिता विशाखापट्टनम में ए. वी. एन. कॉलेज में नियुक्त हुए तो पूरा परिवार वहीं चला गया।

अल्पायु से ही रमन की शैक्षिक प्रतिभा सामने आने लगी। ग्यारह वर्षीय रमन ने ए. वी. एन. कॉलेज में दाखिला लिया। इसके दो वर्ष बाद ही वे मद्रास के प्रतिष्ठित प्रेसीडेंसी कॉलेज में पढ़ने गए। उन्होंने भौतिकी एवं अंग्रेजी में ऑनर्स के साथ बी. ए. की डिग्री हासिल की। उस समय एकेडिमक पढ़ाई में अच्छे छात्र उच्च शिक्षा पाने के लिए विदेश जाते थे। किंतु वे गिरती सेहत की वजह से नहीं जा पाए। अत: उसी कॉलेज में पढ़ते रहे और उन्होंने एम. ए. ऑनर्स की डिग्री ली।

(आ) (1) वृत्तांत लेखनः

[5]

नेताजी विद्यालय, औरंगाबाद में मनाए गए 'स्वच्छता अभियान' का 60 से 80 शब्दों में वृत्तांत लेखन कीजिए। (वृत्तांत में स्थल, काल, घटना का उल्लेख होना अनिवार्य है।)

अथवा

(2) कहानी लेखनः

निम्नलिखित मुद्दों के आधार पर 70 से 80 शब्दों में कहानी लिखकर उचित शीर्षक दीजिए तथा सीख लिखिए: मोहन और माता-पिता — सुखी परिवार — मोहन हमेशा मोबाइल पर — कान में इयरफोन — माता-पिता का मना करना — मोहन का ध्यान न देना — सड़क पार करना — कान में इयरफोन — दुर्घटना — सीख।

(2) विज्ञापन लेखन:

निम्नलिखित जानकारी के आधार पर 50 से 60 शब्दों में विज्ञापन तैयार कीजिए:

विषाणुओं से रक्षा		भारत में निर्मित
	निर्मल सैनिटाइजर	
विभिन्न रंग और गंध		संपर्क व पता

(इ) निबंध लेखन:

निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर 80 से 100 शब्दों में निबंध लिखिए:

- (1) मेरा प्रिय त्योहार
- (2) नदी की आत्मकथा
- (3) यदि मैं अध्यापक होता....



बोर्ड प्रश्नपत्रिकाः मार्च २०२२

वेळ: ३ तास एकूण गुण: 80 विभाग 1 - गद्य (अ) उताऱ्याच्या आधारे सूचनेनुसार कृती करा. 1. चौकटी पूर्ण करा. **(1)** [2] उताऱ्यात आलेले नदीचे नाव -(i) बाळाची आई करत असलेला उद्योग -(ii) पुढे वाईला विश्वकोशाचा अध्यक्ष म्हणून मी गेलो. तिथे नदीकाठच्या प्राज्ञ पाठशाळेच्या खोलीत मी राहत असे. खोलीच्या दक्षिणेकडील खिडक्या कृष्णा नदीच्या चिंचोळ्या प्रवाहावर होत्या. थंडीच्या दिवसात एक बाई माझ्या खिडकीखालील घाटाच्या छोट्या तटावर तिचे छोटे मूल एका टोपलीत ठेवून मासे पकडण्याच्या उद्योगात होती. तिचे बाळ कडाक्याच्या थंडीने कुडकुडत रडत होते; पण आई तिकडे बघतही नव्हती. मला मात्र राहवले नाही. मी सुटकेसमधील 'पुलिकत' शाल काढली, पाचपन्नास रुपयांच्या नोटा काढल्या व त्या बाईला हाक मारली. खिडकीतून ते सर्व खाली दिले आणि म्हटले, "त्या बाळाला आधी शालीत गुंडाळ आणि मग मासे मारत बैस." या घटनेची ऊब पुलकित शालीच्या उबेपेक्षा अधिक होती. कविवर्य नारायण सुर्वे खूप सभा, संमेलने गाजवत. पुढे ते साहित्य संमेलनाचे अध्यक्षही झाले. परिणामत: त्यांच्या कार्यक्रमांना अहोरात्र भरतीच असे. प्रत्येक कार्यक्रमात सन्मानाची शाल व श्रीफळ त्यांना मिळत राही. एकदा ते मला म्हणाले, "या शाली घेऊन घेऊन मी आता 'शालीन' बनू लागलो आहे." आकृतिबंध पूर्ण करा. **(2)** [2] कार्यक्रमात नारायण सुर्वे यांना सन्मानाने मिळणाऱ्या वस्तू **(3)** स्वमत [3] 'शाल व शालीनता' यांचा पाठाच्या आधारे तुम्हांला कळलेला अर्थ स्पष्ट करा.. (आ) उताऱ्याच्या आधारे सूचनेनुसार कृती करा. कोण ते लिहा. **(1)** [2] निरंजनचा सर्व खर्च करणारे (i) (ii) निरंजनला मावशीकडे सोडून पुन्हा न परतलेला

मामा गेला तो पुन्हा परतला नाही मात्र लहानगा निरंजन मावशीच्या घरी प्रामाणिकपणे काम करायचा. घरातल्या सर्वांशी त्याने जमवून घेतलं आणि शाळेत नाव दाखल केलं. मावशीची परिस्थिती यथातथाच असल्याने निरंजन वार लावून जेवायचा. पिहल्याच वर्षी त्याची अभ्यासातली प्रगती पाहून भडसावळे गुरुजींनी त्याला थोरामोठ्यांच्या घरी वार लावून दिलं. दररोज एकाच्या घरी दुपारी निरंजन पाहुणा म्हणून जेवायला जायचा, मग तिथून शाळेत. संध्याकाळी मात्र मावशीकडे जे काही मिळेल त्यावर राहायचा. सकाळी लवकर उठून घरातली, गोठ्यातली सारी कामं आटपून अभ्यासाला बसायचा. गुरुजींवर श्रद्धा ठेवायचा आणि परीक्षेत पिहला नंबर पटकावायचा. त्याच्या वह्या-पुस्तकांचा खर्च भडसावळे गुरुजींच करायचे. गुरुजींनी त्याला सांगितलं, की 'जोपर्यंत तुझा पिहला नंबर आहे, तोपर्यंतच मी सारा खर्च करीन आणि वारही लावून देईन. नाहीतर नाही.' गुरुजींचं हे वाक्य लक्षात ठेवून निरंजन झटून अभ्यास करायचा. आज नागरिकशास्त्राचा अभ्यास करत असताना आधीचे सगळे पेपर्स चांगले गेले असल्याने तो मनोमन खूश होता.

	(2)	का ते लिहा.	 [2]
		(i) निरंजन वार लावून जेवायचा, कारण	
		(ii) निरंजन झटून अभ्यास करायचा, कारण	
	(3)	तुम्हांला अभिप्रेत असलेली आदर्श विदचार्थ्याची गुणवैशिष्टचे लिहा.	[3]
		अपठित गद्य	
(इ)	उतार	याच्या आधारे सूचनेनुसार कृती करा.	[2]
	(1)	आकृतिबंध पूर्ण करा.	
		संकटांकडे पाहण्याची दृष्टी अशी असावी ।	

अडचणींनी आणि रोगांनी भांबावून जाण्याचे काय कारण आहे? संकटे ही काही कायमची नसतात ना? मग त्यांच्याकडे सोशिकपणे, खिलाडूवृत्तीने पाहण्याची दृष्टी का असू नये? संकटांचे जेव्हा आपल्यावर आक्रमण होते, तेव्हा ती फार मोठी किंवा असह्य वाटतात; परंतु ती ओसरल्यावर, आपण त्यांना का घाबरलो तेच आपल्याला समजत नाही. आपण घाबरतो याचे कारण आपल्याजवळ मनाची स्थिरता किंवा शांती नसते. मनाची शांती नसते याचे कारण अडचणींचे खरेखुरे स्वरूप आपणांस कळलेले नसते. जीवन म्हणजे संकटे नव्हेत, कारण तो असतानाही जीवन चालूच असते. मळभ आल्याने सूर्य जसा नाहीसा होत नाही, त्याचप्रमाणे रोगांनी नि संकटांनी जीवनाचे मूळ आनंदी स्वरूप नाहीसे होत नाही. आजारी व संकटग्रस्त माणसेही जेव्हा थट्टा-विनोद करतात, तेव्हा ती या आनंदमय जीवनाचा अनुभव घेत असतात.

- (2) कधी ते लिहा.
 - (i) आपण संकटांना का घाबरलो तेच आपल्याला समजत नाही.
 - (ii) आजारी, संकटग्रस्त माणसे आनंदमय जीवनाचा अनुभव घेत असतात.

विभाग 2 – पद्य

- 2. (अ) कवितेच्या आधारे सूचनेनुसार कृती करा.
 - (1) योग्य पर्याय निवडा.

[2]

- (1) सैनिकाचे औक्षण केले जाते
 - (i) भरलेल्या अंत:करणाने
 - (ii) डोळ्यांतील आसवांच्या ज्योतींनी
 - (iii) तबकातील निरांजनाने
 - (iv) भाकरीच्या तुकड्याने

(2) कवितेतील 'दीनदुबळे' म्हणजे _____ (i) कष्टाचे, पैशाचे सामर्थ्य नसलेले

	(ii) सैनिका	बरोबर लढणारे	
	(iii) शारीरिव	कदृष्ट्या सक्षम नसलेले	
	(iv) सैनिकांच	व्या कार्याचा अभिमान बाळगणारे देशवासीय	
		नाही मुठीमध्ये द्रव्य	
		नाही शिरेमध्ये रक्त,	
		काय करावें कळेना	
		नाही कष्टाचे सामर्थ्य;	
		जीव ओवाळावा तरी	
		जीव किती हा लहान;	
		तुझ्या शौर्यगाथेपुढे	
		त्याची केवढीशी शान;	
		वर घोंघावे बंबारा,	
		पुढे कल्लोळ धुराचे,	
		धडाडत्या तोफांतून	
		तुझें पाऊल जिद्दीचें;	
		तुझी विजयाची दौड	
		डोळे भरून पहावी;	
		डोळ्यांतील आसवांची	
		ज्योत ज्योत पाजळावी	
		अशा असंख्य ज्योतींची	
		तुझ्यामागून राखण;	
		दीनदुबळ्यांचे असें	
		तुला एकच औक्षण	
(2)	कृती करा.		[2]
(-)	=	ावे असे दृश्य 🕒	
	(ii) अपुरे वाटणारे स	नामर्थ्य –	
(3)	प्रस्तुत कवितेतील खा	लील शब्दांचा अर्थ लिहा.	[2]
	(i) औक्षण –		
	(ii) द्रव्य –		
	(iii) शौर्य –		
	(iv) आसवे -		
(4)	काव्यसौंदर्य		[2]
	'अशा असंख्य ज्योतींची	Ì	
	तुझ्यामागून राखण'		
	या ओळींमधील अर्थसौं	दर्य स्पष्ट करा.	

	मुद्दे	'योगी सर्वकाळ सुखदा	ता' किंवा 'हिरवंगार झाडासारखं
(1)	प्रस्तुत कवितेचे कवी / कवियत्री-		
(2)	प्रस्तुत कवितेचा विषय-		
(3)	प्रस्तुत ओळींचा सरळ अर्थ लिहा.	जन निववी श्रवणकीर्तनें।	झाड बसते
		निजज्ञानें उद्धरी।।	ध्यानस्थ ऋषिसारखं
			मौन व्रत धारण करून
			तपश्चर्या करत
(4)	प्रस्तुत कविता आवडण्याचे वा न	200	
	आवडण्याचे कारण		
(5)	प्रस्तुत शब्दांचा अर्थ लिहा.	(i) उ दक –	(i) मौन –
		(ii) मधुर -	(ii) मुकाट –
		(iii) तृषित –	(iii) वस्त्र -
		(iv) क्षाळणे —	(iv) बाहू –
स्पष्ट व तुम्हांल	3 "		मोठे होत असलेल्या मुलांनो' या पाठा करा.
स्पष्ट व तुम्हांल	करा. II समजलेली 'जाता अस्ताला' या कवि गहा — व्युत्पत्तीकोशाचे कार्य		
स्पष्ट व तुम्हांल टीप वि	करा. II समजलेली 'जाता अस्ताला' या कवि गहा — व्युत्पत्तीकोशाचे कार्य	ातेतील सूर्याची भूमिका स्पष्ट	
स्पष्ट व तुम्हांल टीप वि	करा. II समजलेली 'जाता अस्ताला' या कवि गहा — व्युत्पत्तीकोशाचे कार्य वि	तितील सूर्याची भूमिका स्पष्ट भाग 4 – भाषाभ्यास	
स्पष्ट व तुम्हांल टीप हि	करा. । समजलेली 'जाता अस्ताला' या कवि गहा — व्युत्पत्तीकोशाचे कार्य विः रण घटकांवर आधारित कृती.	तितील सूर्याची भूमिका स्पष्ट भाग 4 – भाषाभ्यास	
स्पष्ट व तुम्हांल टीप हि	करा. । समजलेली 'जाता अस्ताला' या किव नहा — व्युत्पत्तीकोशाचे कार्य विः रण घटकांवर आधारित कृती. खालील वाक्यांचा प्रकार ओळख	ातेतील सूर्याची भूमिका स्पष्ट भाग 4 – भाषाभ्यास ा.	
स्पष्ट व तुम्हांल टीप हि ट्याक (1)	करा. II समजलेली 'जाता अस्ताला' या कवि वहा — व्युत्पत्तीकोशाचे कार्य वि रण घटकांवर आधारित कृती. खालील वाक्यांचा प्रकार ओळख (i) अक्षय दरोज अभ्यास करतो. (ii) अहाहा! किती सुंदर देखावा ह	ातेतील सूर्याची भूमिका स्पष्ट भाग 4 – भाषाभ्यास ा.	
स्पष्ट व तुम्हांल टीप हि	करा. II समजलेली 'जाता अस्ताला' या कवि तहा — व्युत्पत्तीकोशाचे कार्य वि रण घटकांवर आधारित कृती. खालील वाक्यांचा प्रकार ओळख (i) अक्षय दरोज अभ्यास करतो. (ii) अहाहा! किती सुंदर देखावा ह	ातेतील सूर्याची भूमिका स्पष्ट भाग 4 – भाषाभ्यास ा. हा! तर करा.	
स्पष्ट व तुम्हांल टीप हि ट्याक (1)	करा. II समजलेली 'जाता अस्ताला' या किंव तहा — व्युत्पत्तीकोशाचे कार्य विः रण घटकांवर आधारित कृती. खालील वाक्यांचा प्रकार ओळख (i) अक्षय दरोज अभ्यास करतो. (ii) अहाहा! किती सुंदर देखावा ह कंसातील सूचनेनुसार वाक्य रूपां (i) ही इमारत खूप उंच आहे. (उ	ातेतील सूर्याची भूमिका स्पष्ट भाग 4 – भाषाभ्यास ा. हा! तर करा. द्गारार्थी करा.)	
स्पष्ट व तुम्हांल टीप हि व्याक (1)	करा. समजलेली 'जाता अस्ताला' या कवि नहा — व्युत्पत्तीकोशाचे कार्य वि रण घटकांवर आधारित कृती. खालील वाक्यांचा प्रकार ओळख (i) अक्षय दरोज अभ्यास करतो. (ii) अहाहा! किती सुंदर देखावा ह कंसातील सूचनेनुसार वाक्य रूपां (i) ही इमारत खूप उंच आहे. (उ (ii) आज पहाटे रानात उजेड नव्ह	तितील सूर्याची भूमिका स्पष्ट भाग 4 – भाषाभ्यास त. हा! तर करा. द्गारार्थी करा.) ता. (होकारार्थी करा.)	ati.
स्पष्ट व तुम्हांल टीप हि ट्याक (1)	करा. II समजलेली 'जाता अस्ताला' या किंव तहा — व्युत्पत्तीकोशाचे कार्य वि रण घटकांवर आधारित कृती. खालील वाक्यांचा प्रकार ओळख (i) अक्षय दरोज अभ्यास करतो. (ii) अहाहा! किती सुंदर देखावा ह कंसातील सूचनेनुसार वाक्य रूपां (i) ही इमारत खूप उंच आहे. (उ (ii) आज पहाटे रानात उजेड नव्ह खालील वाक्प्रचारांचा अर्थ सांगून	तितील सूर्याची भूमिका स्पष्ट भाग 4 – भाषाभ्यास त. हा! तर करा. द्गारार्थी करा.) ता. (होकारार्थी करा.)	ati.
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3.

4.

मित्र

कनवाळू

(i) (ii)

	(2)	खालील शब्दांचे विरुद्धार्थ (i) लहान	, ,			
		(ii) ज्ञान				
	(3)	शब्दसमूहाबद्दल एक शब्द लिहिता वाचता येणारा –	लिहा.			
	(4)	वचन बदला. (i) ठसा (ii) शोंग				
(2)		नियमांनुसार लेखन ल वाक्ये लेखननियमांनुसार पहिला दीवस सूरळीत गेला. रात्रभरच्या वाटचालीने थकुन त		होती.		
(3)	विराम खार्ल (i) (ii)	ल वाक्यांत योग्य विरामचिन्ह "मावशी तुम्ही राहता कुठे" "शाबास छान खेळलास"				
		विभाग 5	– उपयोजित	लिखन		
(अ) खार्ल (1)	पत्रलेख	पोडवा. न				
	पत्रलेख	सोडवा. न निवेदन वाचा व त्याखालील कोण् संत गाः संतभूर्म शाळेच्य र 'एकप दि. 3 जानेवार sgbv.	गतीही एक कृत डगेबाबा विद्याले ो चौक, अमराव या 'विद्यार्थी मंद गर्फे आयोजित 1त्री अभिनय स्प ो 50@gmail.co - मु	गी सोडवा. लय, व्रती, डळ' धीं' स. 11 वा. om गुख्याध्यापक		
	पत्रलेख	मोडवा. न निवेदन वाचा व त्याखालील कोण् संत गाः संतभूर्म शाळेच्य 'एकप दि. 3 जानेवारी	गतीही एक कृत डगेबाबा विद्याले ो चौक, अमराव या 'विद्यार्थी मंद गर्फे आयोजित 1त्री अभिनय स्प ो 50@gmail.co - मु	गी सोडवा. लय, व्रती, डळ' धीं' स. 11 वा. om गुख्याध्यापक	5	
(1) स्पर्धे देण्य	पत्रलेख खालील साठी शाळे	सोडवा. न निवेदन वाचा व त्याखालील कोण् संत गाः संतभूर्म शाळेच्य र 'एकप दि. 3 जानेवार्र sgbv. अशोक/आशा पवार चे सभागृह उपलब्ध करून न करणारे पत्र शाळेच्या	गतीही एक कृत डगेबाबा विद्याले ो चौक, अमराव या 'विद्यार्थी मंद गर्फे आयोजित 1त्री अभिनय स्प ो 50@gmail.co - मु	गी सोडवा. लय, व्रती, डळ' धीं' स. 11 वा. om गुख्याध्यापक	प्राप्त यांचे	स्पर्धक अभिनंदन

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शब्दांत लिहा.

विभाग - 1 : गद्य (इ) [प्रश्न क्र. 1 (इ)] मधील अपिठत गद्य उताऱ्याचा 1/3 एवढा सारांश तुमच्या

(आ) खालीलपैकी कोणत्याही दोन कृती सोडवा.

(1) जाहिरातलेखन

पुढील विषयावर जाहिरात तयार करा. आयुर्वेदिक केशतेलाची आकर्षक जाहिरात तयार करा.

(2) बातमीलेखन

खालील निवेदन वाचून बातमी तयार करा.

अभिनव विद्यालय, नागपूर 'भव्य विज्ञान प्रदर्शन' संपन्न. दि. 15 ऑक्टोबर ते 18 ऑक्टोबर वेळ स. 11 ते सं. 5 वाजेपर्यंत अध्यक्ष – श्री. सुहास माने प्रमुख पाहुणे – श्री. आशिष वाघ

- एकूण ५० शाळांचा सहभाग
- उद्घाटन सोहळा संपन्न
- उत्कृष्ट प्रकल्पांना पारितोषिके
- विज्ञान नाटिका सादर
- (3) कथालेखन

खालील मुद्द्यांच्या आधारे कथा लिहा.

एक गरीब मुलगा – शाळेची फी भरण्यास पैसे नसणे – सकाळी पेपर टाकण्याचे काम – वाटेत पैशांचे पाकीट मिळणे – प्रामाणिकपणे पोलिस स्टेशनवर नेऊन देणे – पाकिटाच्या मालकास आनंद – बक्षीस.

(इ) लेखनकौशल्य: खालील लेखनप्रकारांपैकी कोणतीही एक कृती सोडवा.

[8]

[10]

(1) प्रसंगलेखन

आदर्श विद्यालय, कोल्हापूर

'मराठी भाषा दिन' सोहळा दि. 27 फेब्रुवारी, स. 10 वाजता

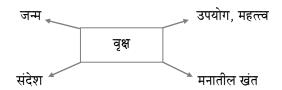
- काव्यवाचन
- कथाकथन
- नाटचप्रयोग
- गीतगायन

विविधरंगी कार्यक्रमांची मेजवानी

वरील सोहळ्यास तुम्ही उपस्थित होतात अशी कल्पना करून प्रसंगलेखन करा

(2) आत्मकथन

दिलेल्या मुद्द्यांच्या आधारे चौकटीतील घटकाचे आत्मकथन लिहा.



(3) वैचारिक

'निसर्ग आपला गुरू', या विषयावर तुमचे विचार मांडा.

BOARD QUESTION PAPER: MARCH 2022

Science and Technology Part - 1

Time: 2 Hours Max Marks: 40

Q.1.	(A)	Choose the <i>correct</i> Alternative:		[5]
	i.	Gold plated ornaments is the example		
		(A) Electroplating	(B) Alloying	
		(C) Anodizing	(D) Galvanizing	
	ii.	The functioning of the satellite launc	ch vehicle is based on .	
		(A) Newton's first law of motion		
		(C) Newton's third law of motion	(D) Newton's universal law of gravitation	
		6.1		
	iii.	is one of the combustible c	•	
		(A) Ethane	(B) Propane	
		(C) Methane	(D) Ethene	
	iv.	The power of a convex lens of focal	length 25 cm is	
		(A) 4.0 D (B) 0.25 D	(C) $\overline{-4.0 \text{ D}}$ (D) -0.4 D	
	V.	colour is deviated the least.	in the spectrum of white light obtained with a glass prism.	
		(A) Red (B) Yellow	(C) Violet (D) Blue	
	(B)	Answer the following:		[5]
	(Б) i.	Find the odd one out:		
	1.	INSAT, GSAT, IRS, PSLV		
		INSAI, USAI, IKS, I SLV		
	ii.	Complete the correlation:		
		Group 1 : Alkali metals : :	: Halogens.	
	iii.	Match the correct pair:		
		Column 'A'	Column 'B'	
	Ī	Refractive index of water	(a) 1.31	
			(1)	

iv. State True or False:

An electric motor converts mechanical energy into electrical energy.

v. Write the IUPAC name for the following structural formula:

Q.2. (A) Give scientific reasons (any two):

[4]

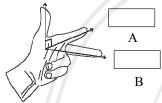
- i. Atomic radius goes an increasing down a group.
- ii. Simple microscope is used for watch repairs.
- iii. It is recommended to use airtight container for storing oil for long time.

(B) Answer the following questions (any three):

[6]

- i. An object takes 5 s to reach the ground from a height of 5 m on a planet. What is the value of 'g' on the planet?
- ii. Draw a neat labelled diagram of Hope's Apparatus.
- iii. State the Laws of Refraction.
- iv. Answer the following:
 - (a) Name the main ore of aluminium.
 - (b) What impurities are present in aluminium ore?
- v. Observe the given figure of Fleming's Left Hand Rule and write the labels of 'A' and 'B':

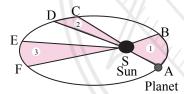
Force of the conductor



Q.3. Answer the following (any five):

[15]

- i. Write the demerits of Mendeleev's periodic table.
- ii. State the laws related to the given diagram:



- iii. Identify the type of chemical reaction given below:
 - (a) $CuSO_4 + Fe \longrightarrow FeSO_4 + Cu$
 - (b) $2Mg + O_2 \longrightarrow 2MgO$
 - (c) $2KClO_3 \longrightarrow 2KCl + 3O_2 \uparrow$
- iv. If the speed of light in a medium is 1.5×10^8 m/s, what is the absolute refractive index of the medium? (Speed of light in vacuum = 3×10^8 m/s).
- v. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions based on it:

If heat is exchanged between a hot and cold object, the temperature of the cold object goes on increasing due to gain of energy and the temperature of the hot object goes on decreasing due to loss of energy.

The change in temperature continues till the temperatures of both the objects attain the same value. In this process, the cold object gains heat energy and the hot object loses heat energy. If the system of both the objects is isolated from the environment by keeping it inside a heat resistant box, then no energy can flow from inside the box or come into the box.

- (a) Heat is transferred from where to where?
- (b) Which principle do we learn about from this process?
- (c) How will you state the principle briefly?

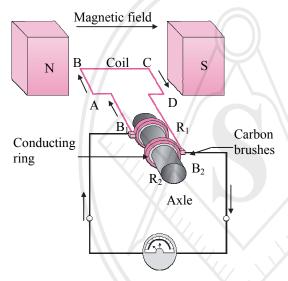
vi. Complete the following table for convex lens:

Sr. No.	Position of the object	Position of the image	Nature of the image
1.	Beyond 2F ₁		
2.		At infinity	
3.			Real, inverted and enlarged

- vii. Explain the following terms:
 - (a) Metallurgy
 - (b) Ores
 - (c) Gangue.
- viii. State the importance of Space Mission.

Q.4. Answer any one of the following questions:

i. Observe the following diagram and answer the questions given below:



a. Identify the above diagram.
b. Write the principle on which the above appliance works.
1

[5]

2

2

- b. Write the principle on which the above appliance works.
 c. Write the working of the above appliance.
 2
- d. Write the use of the above appliance.
- ii. a. Identify saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbon from the given structural formula:

- b. Draw electron dot structure for (1) and (2).
- c. Define Homologous series.

BOARD QUESTION PAPER: MARCH 2022

Science and Technology Part - 2

Time: 2 Hours Max Marks: 40

Q.1.	(A)	Write the <i>correct</i> alternative:			[5]
	i.	Bones contain amino acids. (A) Melanin (C) Ossein	(B) (D)	Haemoglobin Insulin	
	ii.	Giant squirrel is an example of th (A) Endangered (C) Vulnerable	(B)	l species. Rare ndeterminate	
	iii.	Human being belongs toclass. (A) Mammalia (C) Reptilia	(B) (D)	Amphibia Cyclostomata	
	iv.	Organs like can be donated after do (A) Skin (C) Lungs	eath. (B) (D)	Heart Bones	
	V.	Volcano is a disaster. (A) Social (C) Biological	(B) (D)	Political Geological	
	(B) i.	Answer the following: Find the odd one out: Earthquake, Flooding, Tsunami, War			[5]
	ii.	State true <i>or</i> false: Oxidation of proteins is carried out in aerobi	ic respir	ation.	
	iii.	Complete the correlation: Western ghat: Asiatic lion:: Sunderban sar	nctuary		
	iv.	Which type of fuel is used in thermal power		//	
	V.	Identify the picture and name it.			

Q.2. (A) Give scientific reasons (any two):

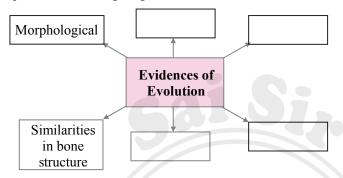
[4]

- i. Cell division is one of the important properties of cell and organisms.
- ii. Cockroach belongs to phylum Arthropoda.
- iii. Power generation plant based on natural gas is eco-friendly.

(B) Answer the following (any three):

[6]

i. Complete the following diagram:



- ii. What do we learn from the story of Jadav Molai Payeng?
- iii. Distinguish between sexual reproduction and asexual reproduction. (two points)
- iv. Define genetically modified crops and give any two examples.
- v. What are vitamins? Write two types of vitamins.

Q.3. Answer the following (any five):

[15]

i. Explain the meanings of the following symbols:





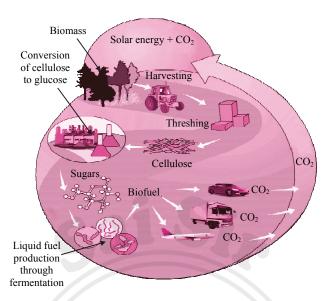


- ii. Write any three characteristics of class reptilia.
- iii. (1) Which substance is used to produce cheese?
 - (2) Which enzyme was used earlier for cheese production?
 - (3) Which enzyme is used to produce vegetarian cheese?
- iv. (1) Which process is shown in the given diagram?
 - (2) What is the importance of this process?
 - (3) Which organs can be transplanted by this process?



- v. What is meant by disaster? Write any *two* examples of each natural and man-made disaster.
- vi. Write the objections raised against Darwin's theory of natural selection.

vii.



- (1) Which process is shown in the above given picture?
- (2) Give two examples for liquid fuels and solid fuels obtained by this process.
- vi. (1) Complete the stages in electric generator using wind energy.



(2) Write limitations in an electric generator using wind energy.

Q.4. Answer any one of the following:

[5]

- i. a. Sketch and label the essential and accessory whorls of flower.
 - b. What is pollination?
 - c. Give any two examples of agents of pollination.
- ii. What will you do?
 - (1) You are spending more time on internet.
 - (2) Child of your neighbour is addicted to tobacco chewing.
 - (3) Your sister has become incommunicative.
 - (4) You have to use free space around your home for good purpose.
 - (5) Your brother studying in XII has developed the stress.



BOARD QUESTION PAPER: MARCH 2022 HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

Max. Marks: 40

Time: 2 Hours

[3] Q.1. (A) Choose the *correct* option from the given options and complete the sentences: The first English newspaper in India was started by ___ 1. (A) James Augustus Hickey (B) Sir John Marshall (C) Allen Hume (D) Michel Foucault 2. The first Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India was ___ Alexander Cunninghum William Jones (C) John Marshall Friedrich Max Muller The first museum in India is _____ at Kolkata. 3. Government Museum National Museum (C) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastusangrahalay Indian Museum (D) (B) Identify the wrong pair in the following and rewrite it: [3] 1. Benjamin Tudela Spain ii. Marco Polo Italy Ibn Batuta India iii. Yuan Shwang China 2. Mallakhamb Physical Exercise game ii. Kabaddi Outdoor games Ice Hocky Adventurous games Atyapatya Indoor games 3. James Augustus Hickey Bengal Gazette

Darpan

Kesari

Dnyanoday

Balshastri Jambhekar

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Bhau Mahajan

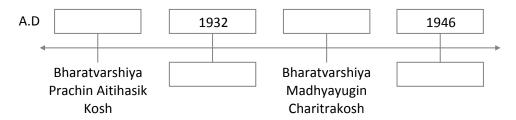
ii.

iii.

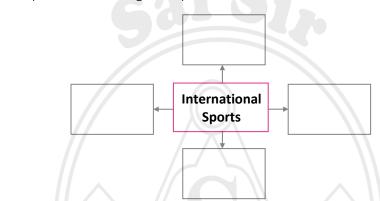
Q.2. (A) Complete the following concept chart/map (any two):

[4]

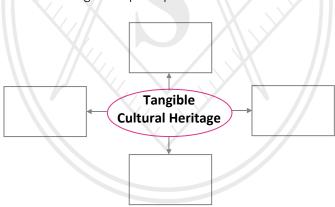
1. Complete the following timeline regarding Encyclopaedias related to History subject:



2. Complete the following concept chart:



3. Complete the following concept map:



(B) Write short notes on (any two):

[4]

- 1. Subaltern History
- 2. Voltaire
- 3. Louvre Museum

Q.3. Explain the following statements with reasons (any two):

[4]

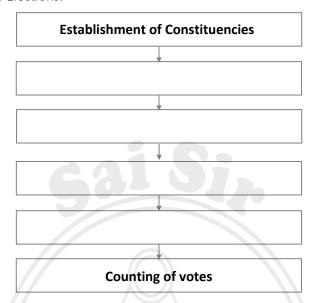
- 1. We must preserve our natural and cultural heritage.
- 2. Knowledge of history is essential for newspaper articles.
- 3. Toys can tell us about cultural history.
- 4. Running commentaries of cricket broadcasted by Bal. J. Pandit on Akashavani were entertaining.

Q.4.	Read	Read the following extract and answer the questions below: [4]				
	Sohagaura Copper-plate: The copper-plate was found at Sohagaura (District Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh). It is supposed to be from the Mauryan period. The inscription on it is in Brahmi script. The symbols known as 'Tree-in-railing' and 'Mountain' at the beginning of the inscription also occur on punch marked coins. Another symbol which looks like a structure erected on four pillars is supposed to be indicative of a granary. The inscription records a royal order that the grains stored in the granary should be distributed carefully. It is supposed to be suggestive of precautions taken in the times of a famine.					
	1.	Whe	re was the Sohagaura Copper-plate found?	(1)		
	2.	In w	hich script is Sohagaura Copper-plate?	(1)		
	3.	Expla	ain the importance of Sohagaura Copper-plate at the source of History.	(2)		
Q.5.	Ansv	ver th	e following questions in detail (any two):	[6]		
	1.	How	can we correlate Applied History with our present?			
	2.	Writ	e in detail 'History of Akashwani'.			
	3.	Expl	ain the difference between outdoor and indoor games.			
	4.		t are the professional opportunities in the Tourism and Hospitality industry available istory students?			
Q.6.	Cho	se th	e correct option from the given options and complete the statements:	[2]		
	1.	The	essence of democracy is			
		(A)	Universal Adult Franchise			
		(B)	Decentralization of power			
		(C)	Policy of reservation of seats			
		(D)	Judicial decisions			
	2.	In th rule.	e pre-independence period tribe from Orissa revolted against the British			
		(A)	Koli			
		(B)	Gond			
		(C)	Bhilla			
		(D)	Ramoshi			
Q.7.		e whe <i>two</i>):	ther the following statements are true or false. Give reasons for your answers	[4]		
	1.		judgements of court on various subjects have made the political process in India e mature.			
	2.		State Government decides as to when and in how many stages the elections would eld in a particular state.			
	3.	Cons	sumer movement came into existence.			
Q.8.	(A)	Writ	e the following concept (any <i>one</i>):	[2]		
		1.	Multiparty system.			
		2.	Water revolution.			

(B) Do as directed (any one):

Complete the following flow chart:

Process of Elections:



Complete the following concept diagram: 2.



Q.9. Answer in brief (any one):

[2]

[2]

- Which decisions of the court has resulted in protection of honour and dignity of women? 1.
- 2. Why movements need a strong leadership?

BOARD QUESTION PAPER: MARCH 2022 Geography

Max. Marks: 40

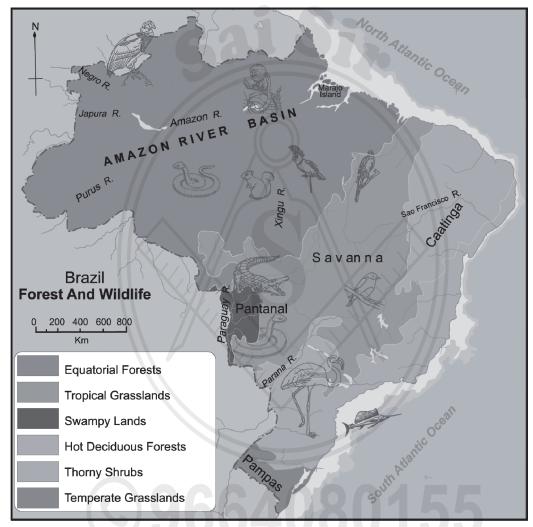
Time: 2 Hours

Q.1.	(A)		•	·		te alternatives from thos	e [4]
	1.	given and rewirte the sentences in your answer-book: India is located in the hemispheres of the earth.					[-]
		(A)	Northern and Eastern	(B)	Southern and	Western	
		(C)	Northern and Western	n (D)	Southern and	Eastern	
	2.	Braz	zil gets rainfall from sou	th-east and north-east	wind	ds.	
		(A)	Monsoon	(B)		n)	
		(C)	Anti-trade	(D)	Cyclonic		
	3.	The	economies of India and	Brazil are of the	type.		
		(A)	Underdeveloped	(B)			
		(C)	Highly developed	(D)	Developing		
	4.	Braz	zil is covered mainly by				
	••	(A)	Plains	·	Highlands		
		(C)	Mountainous region	(D)	_	ls	
	(B)	Match the following:					
	(D)	Ma					[4]
		(1)	'A'	(i)	Tourist place	'B'	
		(1)	Field Visit		-	//	
		(2)	Pico De Nebline	(ii)	Goa	annaira	
		(2)	Pico De Nebline Most Urbanised State	(ii) (iii)	Goa Sample question		
		(2)	Pico De Nebline	(ii) (iii) (iv)	Goa Sample question Himachal Prad	esh	
		(2)	Pico De Nebline Most Urbanised State	(ii) (iii)	Goa Sample question	esh	
Q.3.	Ans	(2) (3) (4)	Pico De Nebline Most Urbanised State	(ii) (iii) (iv) (v)	Goa Sample question Himachal Prad	esh	[4]
Q.3.	Ans 1.	(2) (3) (4) wer th	Pico De Nebline Most Urbanised State Rio de Janeiro	(ii) (iii) (iv) (v) tence (any four):	Goa Sample question Himachal Prad	esh	[4]
Q.3.		(2) (3) (4) wer th	Pico De Nebline Most Urbanised State Rio de Janeiro ne following in <i>one</i> sen	(ii) (iii) (iv) (v) tence (any four): ion in Brazil called?	Goa Sample question Himachal Prad	esh	[4]
Q.3.	1.	(2) (3) (4) wer th Wha	Pico De Nebline Most Urbanised State Rio de Janeiro ne following in <i>one</i> sent is the rainshadow region.	(ii) (iii) (iv) (v) tence (any four): ion in Brazil called? of Brazil?	Goa Sample question Himachal Prad	esh	[4]
Q.3.	 1. 2. 3. 	(2) (3) (4) What Whit Area	Pico De Nebline Most Urbanised State Rio de Janeiro ne following in one sent is the rainshadow region chains the popular sport of the sawise which is the large	(ii) (iv) (v) tence (any four): ion in Brazil called? of Brazil? st state in India?	Goa Sample questic Himachal Prad Highest peak in	esh	[4]
Q.3.	1. 2.	(2) (3) (4) wer th Wha Whi	Pico De Nebline Most Urbanised State Rio de Janeiro ne following in <i>one</i> sent is the rainshadow region of the popular sport of the p	(ii) (iii) (iv) (v) tence (any four): ion in Brazil called? of Brazil? st state in India? considered as Indian S	Goa Sample questic Himachal Prad Highest peak in	esh	[4]

Q.4 (A) Mark the following in the outline map of India supplied to you, write the names and give index (any *four*):

- 1. Sikkim
- 2. Lakshadweep Island
- 3. Chennai Port
- 4. Mineral oil refineries in Assam Digboi
- 5. Any one southern state with high density of population
- 6. Tropic of Cancer.

(B) Observe the given map and answer the questions given below it (any four):



Questions:

- 1. Name any *two* forests in Brazil.
- 2. Name the Island shown in the map.
- 3. In which place do you find crocodiles?
- 4. Where are Tamairin found in Brazil?
- 5. Name the grassland to the southernmost part of Brazil.

Q.5. Give geographical reasons for the following (any two):

- 1. Deciduous type of vegetation are found in India.
- 2. Eco-tourism is being developed more in Brazil.
- 3. Fishing plays an important role in the economy of India.
- 4. There are limitations on mining in the interior parts of Brazil.

[6]

[4]

[4]

Q.6 (A) With the help of given statistical data prepare a simple bar graph and answer the following questions:

Percentage of Urban Population - Brazil

[6]

	(1960 to 2010)
Years	% of Urban Population
1960	47.1
1970	56.8
1980	66.0
1990	74.6
2000	81.5
2010	84.6

Questions:

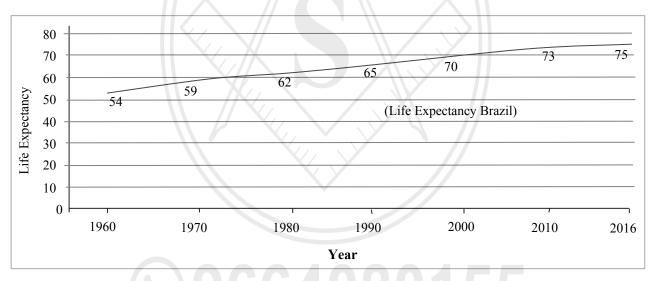
- 1. What does the above line graph show?
- 2. In which decade urbanisation occurred slowly?
- 3. What was the percentage of increase in urbanisation during the period from 1980 to 1990?

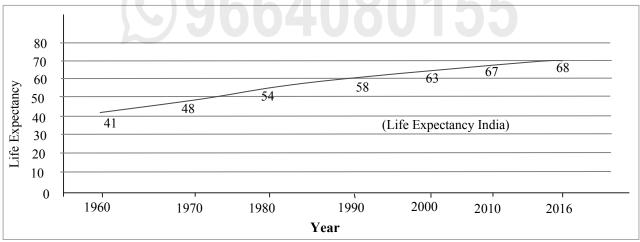
Or

(B) Observe the following graph and answer the given questions:

[6]

LIFE EXPECTANCY:





Questions:

- 1. What is the average life expectancy in India in the year 2016?
- 2. In the year 1990, how much was an increase in life expectancy in Brazil as compared to India?
- 3. How much was the average life expectancy in 1980 in India, during which year do you find the same in Brazil?
- 4. Which country shows an increase in life expectancy during the period from 2010 to 2016?
- 5. In which country do you find high life expectancy?
- 6. By how much was India's life expectancy lesser than Brazil in the year 1960?

Q.7. Answer the following questions in detail (any two):

[8]

- 1. If you were a part of field visit, what preparations would you make? Prepare a questionnaire for a field visit to a forest.
- 2. Compare the climate of Brazil and India.
- 3. Explain the characteristics of North Indian Plains.



BOARD QUESTION PAPER: MARCH 2022

Mathematics - I

Time: 2 Hours Max. Marks: 40

Four alternative answers are given for every subquestion. Choose the correct alternative Q.1. (A) and write its alphabet with subquestion number.

[4]

i. Which one is the quadratic equation?

(A)
$$\frac{5}{3} - 3 = x^2$$

(B)
$$x(x+5) = 2$$

(C)
$$n-1=2n$$

(B)
$$x(x+5) = 2$$

(D) $\frac{1}{x^2}(x+2) = x$

ii. First four terms of an A.P. are _____, whose first term is -2 and common difference is -2.

$$(A)$$
 -2, 0, 2, 4

(B)
$$-2, 4, -8, 16$$

(C)
$$-2, -4, -6, -8$$

(D)
$$-2, -4, -8, -16$$

For simultaneous equations in variables x and y, $D_x = 49$, $D_y = -63$, D = 7, then what is the iii. value of y?

$$(C)$$
 -7

iv. Which number cannot represent a probability?

(B)
$$\frac{2}{3}$$

Solve the following subquestions: **(B)**

[4]

To draw a graph of 4x + 5y = 19, find y when x = 1. i.

ii. Determine whether 2 is a root of quadratic equation $2m^2 - 5m = 0$.

iii. Write second and third term of an A.P. whose first term is 6 and common difference is -3.

Two coins are tossed simultaneously. Write the sample space 'S'. iv.

Q.2. (A) Complete the following activities and rewrite it (any two):

[4]

Complete the activity to find the value of the determinant.

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2\sqrt{3} & 9 \\ 2 & 3\sqrt{3} \end{vmatrix} = 2\sqrt{3} \times \boxed{ -9 \times }$$

$$= \boxed{ -18}$$

$$= \boxed{ }$$

ii.	Complete the following activity to find the 19^{th} term of an A.P., 7, 13, 19, 25,: Activity: Given A.P.: 7, 13, 19, 25, Here first term $a = 7$; $t_{19} = ?$ $t_n = a + () d $	
iii.	If one die is rolled, then to find the probability of an event to get prime number on upper face, complete the following activity. Activity: One die is rolled. 'S' is sample space. $S = \{ $	
(B) i.	Solve the following subquestions (any <i>four</i>): To solve the following simultaneous equations by Cramer's rule, find the value of D_x and D_y . 3x + 5y = 26 x + 5y = 22	[8]
ii.	A box contains 5 red, 8 blue and 3 green pens. Rutuja wants to pick a pen at random. What is the probability that the pen is blue?	
iii.	Find the sum of first 'n' even natural numbers.	
iv.	Solve the following quadratic equations by factorisation method: $x^2 + x - 20 = 0$	
v.	Find the values of $(x + y)$ and $(x - y)$ of the following simultaneous equations: 49x - 57y = 172 57x - 49y = 252	
(A) i.	Complete the following activity and rewrite it (any <i>one</i>): One of the roots of equation $kx^2 - 10x + 3 = 0$ is 3. Complete the following activity to find the value of k. Activity: One of the roots of equation $kx^2 - 10x + 3 = 0$ is 3 Putting $x = $ in the above equation $k()^2 - 10 \times $	[3]

Q.3.

∴ k =

ii. A card is drawn at random from a pack of well shuffled 52 playing cards. Complete the following activity to find the probability that the card drawn is –

Event A: The card drawn is an ace.

Event B: The card drawn is a spade.

Activity:

'S' is the sample space.

$$\therefore$$
 n(S) = 52

Event A: The card drawn is an ace.

$$\therefore \quad P(A) = \boxed{\qquad} \quad \dots (formula)$$

$$\therefore \quad P(A) = \frac{\boxed{}}{52}$$

$$\therefore P(A) = \frac{13}{13}$$

Event B: The card drawn is a spade.

$$P(B) = \frac{n(B)}{n(S)}$$

$$\therefore \quad P(B) = \frac{\boxed{}}{4}$$

(B) Solve the following subquestions (any two):

i. Solve the simultaneous equations by using graphical method:

$$x + 3y = 7$$

$$2x + y = -1$$

ii. There is an auditorium with 27 rows of seats. There are 20 seats in the first row, 22 seats in the second row, 24 seats in the third row and so on. Find how many total seats are there in the auditorium?

[6]

[8]

[3]

iii. Sum of the present ages of Manish and Savita is 31 years. Manish's age 3 years ago was 4 times the age of Savita at that time. Find their present ages.

iv. Solve the following quadratic equation using formula:

$$x^2 + 10x + 2 = 0$$

Q.4. Solve the following subquestions (any two):

If 460 is divided by a natural number, then quotient is 2 more than nine times the divisor and remainder is 5. Find the quotient and divisor.

ii. If the 9th term of an A.P. is zero, then prove that the 29th term is double the 19th term.

iii. The perimeter of an isosceles triangle is 24 cm. The length of its congruent sides is 13 cm less than twice the length of its base. Find the lengths of all sides of the triangle.

Q.5. Solve the following subquestions (any *one*):

i. A bag contains 8 red and some Blue balls. One ball is drawn at random from the bag. If ratio of probability of getting red ball and blue ball is 2 : 5, then find the number of blue balls.

ii. Measures of angles of a triangle are in A.P. the measure of smallest angle is five times of common difference. Find the measures of all angles of a triangle.

(Assume the measures of angles as a, a + d, a + 2d)

BOARD QUESTION PAPER: MARCH 2022

Mathematics - II

Time: 2 Hours Max. Marks: 40

Q.1. (A) For each of the following sub-questions four alternative answers are given. Choose the correct alternative and write its alphabet:

[4]

If $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle DEF$ and $\angle A = 48^{\circ}$, then $\angle D =$ i.

(C) 49°

(A) 48° (B) 83°

(D) 132°

- ii. AP is a tangent at A drawn to the circle with center O from an external point P. OP = 12 cm and $\angle OPA = 30^{\circ}$, then the radius of a circle is
 - 12 cm
- (B) $6\sqrt{3}$ cm
- (C) 6 cm
- (D) $12\sqrt{3}$ cm
- Seg AB is parallel to X-axis and co-ordinates of the point A are (1, 3), then the co-ordinates iii. of the point B can be
 - (A) (-3, 1)
- (B) (5, 1)
- (3, 0)(C)
- (D) (-5, 3)

- The value of $2\tan 45^{\circ} 2\sin 30^{\circ}$ is iv.
 - (A) 2
- (B)

- (C)
- (D)

Solve the following sub-questions: **(B)**

[4]

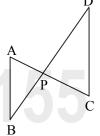
[4]

In \triangle ABC, \angle ABC = 90°, \angle BAC = \angle BCA = 45°.

If AC = $9\sqrt{2}$, then find the value of AB.



- ii. Chord AB and chord CD of a circle with centre O are congruent. If m(arc AB) =120°, then find the m(arc CD).
- Find the Y-co-ordinate of the centroid of a triangle whose vertices are (4, -3), (7, 5) and iii. (-2, 1).
- If $\sin\theta = \cos\theta$, then what will be the measure of angle θ ? iv.
- Q.2. (A) Complete the following activities and rewrite it (any two):
 - In the above figure, seg AC and seg BD intersect each other in point P. If $\frac{AP}{CP} = \frac{BP}{DP}$, then complete the following activity to prove $\triangle ABP \sim \triangle CDP$.



Activity: In \triangle APB and \triangle CDP

$$\frac{AP}{CP} = \frac{BP}{DP} \dots$$

- vertically opposite angles $\angle APB \equiv$ *:*.
- ~ΔCDP..... test of similarity.

D

C

В

[8]

[3]

ii. In the above figure, $\Box ABCD$ is a rectangle. If AB=5, AC=13, then complete the following activity to find BC.



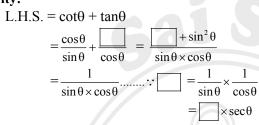
 \triangle ABC is triangle.

.. By Pythagoras theorem $AB^2 + BC^2 = AC^2$





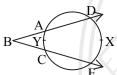
iii. Complete the following activity to prove: $\cot \theta + \tan \theta = \csc \theta \times \sec \theta$ Activity:



- \therefore L.H.S. = R.H.S
- (B) Solve the following sub-questions (any *four*):

i. If $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$, AB : PQ = 4 : 5 and $A(\triangle PQR) = 125$ cm², then find $A(\triangle ABC)$.

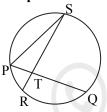
ii.



In the above figure, m(arc DXE) = 105° , m(arc AYC) = 47° , then find the measure of \angle DBE.

- iii. Draw a circle of radius 3.2 cm and centre 'O'. Take any point P on it. Draw tangent to the circle through point P using the centre of the circle.
- iv. If $\sin\theta = \frac{11}{61}$, then find the value of $\cos\theta$ using trigonometric identity.
- v. In \triangle ABC, AB = 9 cm, BC = 40 cm, AC = 41 cm. State whether \triangle ABC is a right-angled triangle or not? Write reason.
- Q.3. (A) Complete the following activities and rewrite it (any one):

Ì.



In the above figure, chord PQ and chord RS intersect each other at point T. If \angle STQ = 58° and \angle PSR = 24°, then complete the following activity to verify: \angle STQ = $\frac{1}{2}$ [m(arc PR) + m(arc SQ)]

Activity:

In $\triangle PTS$,

$$\angle$$
SPQ = \angle STQ -

: Exterior angle theorem

- ∴ ∠SPO = 34°
- $\therefore \quad \text{m(arc QS)} = 2 \times \boxed{ } = 68^{\circ} \qquad \qquad \cdots$

Similarly m(arc PR) = $2\angle PSR =$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} [m(arc QS) + m(arc PR)] = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{ } = 58^{\circ} \text{ } \dots \text{ } (I)$$

but
$$\angle STQ = 58^{\circ}$$
 (II) given

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} [m(arc PR) + m(arc QS)] = \boxed{\angle}$$
 from (I) and (II)

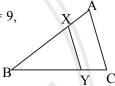
ii. Complete the following activity to find the co-ordinates of point P which divides seg AB in the ratio 3:1 where A(4, -3) and B(8, 5).

Activity: A P B (4, -3) (x, y) (8, 5)

:. By section formula,

$$x = \frac{mx_2 + nx_1}{m + n}, \ \ y = \frac{m}{m + n}$$

- $\therefore x = \frac{3 \times 8 + 1 \times 4}{3 + 1}, y = \frac{3 \times 5 + 1 \times (-3)}{3 + 1}$
- $\therefore = \frac{\boxed{+4}}{4} = \frac{\boxed{-3}}{4}$
- $\therefore \quad x = \boxed{ \qquad \therefore y = \boxed{ }}$
- (B) Solve the following sub-questions (any two):
- i. In \triangle ABC, seg XY || side AC. If 2AX = 3BX and XY = 9, then find the value of AC.

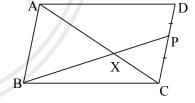


[6]

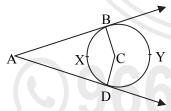
[8]

[3]

- ii. Prove that, "Opposite angles of cyclic quadrilateral are supplementary".
- iii. $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle PQR$. In $\triangle ABC$, AB=5.4 cm, BC=4.2 cm, AC=6.0 cm, AB:PQ=3:2, then construct $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle PQR$
- iv. Show that: $\frac{\tan A}{\left(1+\tan^2 A\right)^2} + \frac{\cot A}{\left(1+\cot^2 A\right)^2} = \sin A \times \cos A.$
- Q.4. Solve the following sub-questions (any two):
 - i. □ABCD is a parallelogram. Point P is the midpoint of side CD. Seg BP intersects diagonal AC at point X, then prove that:
 3AX = 2AC



ii.



In the above figure, seg AB and seg AD are tangent segments drawn to a circle with centre C from exterior point A, then prove that: $\angle A = \frac{1}{2} [m(arc BYD) - m(arc BXD)]$

- iii. Find the co-ordinates of centroid of a triangle if points D(-7, 6), E(8, 5) and F(2,-2) are the mid-points of the sides of that triangle.
- Q.5. Solve the following sub-questions (any one):
 - i. If a and b are natural numbers and a > b. If (a² + b²), (a² b²) and 2ab are the sides of the triangle, then prove that the triangle is right angled.
 Find out two Pythagorean triplets by taking suitable values of a and b.
 - ii. Construct two concentric circles with centre O with radii 3 cm and 5 cm. Construct tangent to a smaller circle from any point A on the larger circle. Measure and write the length of tangent segment. Calculate the length of tangent segment using Pythagoras theorem.

बोर्ड कृतिपत्रिकाः मार्च 2022

समयः 2 घंटे कुल अंकः 40

विभाग 1 - गद्य : 12 अंक

1. (अ) निम्नलिखित पठित गद्यांश पढ़कर दी गई सूचनाओं के अनुसार कृतियाँ कीजिए:

[6]

साँझ हो चली थी, डिब्बे की बित्तयाँ जलने लगी थीं, लोगों ने अपने-अपने होल्डॉल बिछाने शुरू कर दिए। मैंने भी थककर चूर हो जाने के कारण सिरदर्द की एक गोली खाई और लेटना चाहा।

सहयात्री ने देखा तो पूछा - "क्या आपको सिरदर्द हो रहा है?"

मैंने कहा - "जी हाँ।"

बोले – "आप ऐसी-वैसी गोलियाँ क्यों खाते हैं, इससे रिएक्शन हो सकता है। फिर पूछा – "कल क्या खाया था। रास्ते में कहीं पूरी-कचौड़ी तो नहीं खा ली? अरे! ये रेलवे के ठेकेदार कल की बासी पूरी-कचौड़ी को उबलती कड़ाही में डालकर ताजा के नाम पर बेचते हैं। कहेंगे हाथ लगाकर देख लो, गरम है कि नहीं। उन्हें तो अपनी जेब गरम करनी है।"

"मैं तो घर से पराँठे लेकर चलता हूँ। रास्ते में कोई और पराँठेवाला मिल जाता है तो दो और दो-चार मिलाकर खाने में मजा आ जाता है।"

मैंने कहा – "मेरे परिवार में सभी के सिर हैं, अतएव सबको सिरदर्द होना स्वाभाविक है।"

(1)	उत्तर लिखिए:	
	(i) गद्यांश में प्रयुक्त शरीर के अंग	[1]
	(ii) गद्यांश में आए व्यंजन	[1]
(2)	(i) गद्यांश में आए अंग्रेजी शब्द ढूँढ़कर लिखिए:	[1]
	(1) (2)	
	(ii) निम्नलिखित शब्द के दो पर्यायवाची शब्द लिखिए: रास्ता = (1) (2)	[1]
(3)	"रेल यात्रा पर जाने से पहले आरक्षण की आवश्यकता है" इस संदर्भ में 25 से 30 शब्दों में अपने विचार	
` '	लिखिए।	[2]

[6]

[2]

(आ) निम्नलिखित पठित गद्यांश पढ़कर दी गई सूचनाओं के अनुसार कृतियाँ कीजिए:

एक बार एक बहुरूपिये ने साधु का रूप बनाया—सिर पर जटाएँ, नंगे शरीर पर भस्म, माथे पर त्रिपुंड, कमर में लँगोटी। उसके रूप में कहीं कोई कसर नहीं थी और वह संसारत्यागी साधु ही लगता था। उसने नगर से बाहर बड़े-से पेड़ के नीचे अपनी झोंपड़ी तैयार की, बगीचा लगाया और बैठकर तपस्या करने लगा। धीरे-धीरे सारे नगर में यह समाचार फैलने लगा कि बाहर एक बहुत पहुँचे हुए महात्मा ने आकर डेरा लगाया है। लोग उसके दर्शनों को आने लगे और धीरे-धीरे चारों तरफ साधु का यश फैल गया। सारे दिन उसके यहाँ भीड़ लगी रहती थी। लोग कहते थे कि महात्मा जी के उपदेशों में जादू है और उनके आशीर्वाद से संसार के बड़े से बड़े कष्ट दूर हो जाते हैं। अपनी इस कीर्ति से साधु को कभी-कभी बड़ा आश्चर्य होता और मन-ही-मन वह अपनी सफलता पर मुसकराया करता।

	3	उत्तर लिखिए:					
	((1)	बहुरूपिये का साधु रूप ऐसा था:	[2]			
			(i) माथे पर				
			(ii)				
			(iii) नंगे शरीर पर				
			(iv) कमर में				
	((2)	(i) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के विलोमार्थक शब्द गद्यांश में से ढूँढ़कर लिखिए :	[1]			
			1 महल $ imes$ 2 असफलता $ imes$				
			(ii) निम्नलिखित शब्दों के वचन बदलकर लिखिए :	[1]			
			1 डेरा × 2 लॅंगोटी ×				
	((3)	'हमें अपने व्यवसाय के प्रति ईमानदार होना चाहिए' 25 से 30 शब्दों में अपने विचार लिखिए।	[2]			
	((3)	64 2141 244 (14 4) AICE \$111141 (\$1111 416	[2]			
			विभाग 2 – पद्य : 8 अंक				
2.	(अ) र्	नेम्नि	निखित पठित पद्यांश पढ़कर दी गई सूचनाओं के अनुसार कृतियाँ कीजिए:	[4]			
			सोंधी-सोंधी-सी सुगंध, माटी से बोली,				
			बादल बरस गया, धरती ने आँखें खोलीं।				
			चारों ओर हुई हरियाली कहे मयूरा,				
			सदियों का जो सपना है हो जाए पूरा।				
			एक यहाँ पर नहीं अकेला, होगी टोली,				
			सोंधी-सोंधी-सी सुगंध, माटी से बोली।।				
			बाग-बगीचे, ताल-तलैया सब मुस्काएँ,				
			झूम-झूमकर मस्ती में तरु गीत सुनाएँ।				
			मस्त पवन ने अब खोली है अपनी झोली,				
			सोंधी-सोंधी-सी सुगंध, माटी से बोली।।				
	((1)	संजाल पूर्ण कीजिए:	[2]			
			बादलों के बरसने से आए परिवर्तन				

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पद्यांश की अंतिम चार पंक्तियों का सरल अर्थ 25 से 30 शब्दों में लिखिए।

(2)

धारि को	ੇ ਮੁਕਿ ਸੰਵਰ ਸ਼ਾਸ਼ ਕੁ ਕੈਸੀ ਕੁਸੇ ਸਿਸ ਸੰਕਾ ਕੀਤੀ।					
• (रे अति सोहत स्याम जू, तैसी बनी सिर सुंदर चोटी।					
	बेलत खात फिरैं अँगना, पग पैंजनि बाजित, पीरी कछोटी।। वा छिब के 'रसखान' बिलोकत, वारत काम कला निधि कोटी।					
	·					
काग व	क भाग कहा किहए, हिर हाथ सों लै गयो माखन रोटी।।					
	सोहत है चँदवा सिर मोर को, तैसिय सुंदर पाग कसी है।					
	वैसिय गोरज भाल बिराजत, जैसी हिये बनमाल लसी है।।					
	'रसखान' बिलोकत बौरी भई, दृग मूँदि कै ग्वालि पुकार हाँसी है।					
	खोलि री घूँघट, खोलौं कहा, वह मूरति नैननि माँझ बसी है।।					
	(1) आकृति में लिखिए:					
	(i) पद्यांश में प्रयुक्त पंछियों के नाम					
	(ii) कृष्ण ने पहने हैं					
	5, 1, 16, 6					
	$(1) \text{पग } \ddot{\mathbf{H}} = 0$					
	(2) सुंदर कसी हुई =					
	(2) पद्यांश की प्रथम दो पंक्तियों का सरल अर्थ 25 से 30 शब्दों में लिखिए।					
	विभाग 3 – भाषा अध्ययन (व्याकरण) : 8 अंक					
	विमान ५ – मार्चा जळवन (व्यादारचा) : १ जवा					
सूचना	ानाओं के अनुसार कृतियाँ कीजिए:					
(1)	मानक वर्तनी के अनुसार सही शब्द छाँटकर लिखिए:					
	(i) सुरक्शित, सुरक्षित, सूरक्षित, सुरक्षीत					
	(ii) मन्त्रमुग्ध, मंत्रमुग्ध, मंत्रमुग्ध, मंत्रमुगद्ध					
(2)	निम्नलिखित अव्ययों में से किसी एक अव्यय का अर्थपूर्ण वाक्य में प्रयोग कीजिए:					
	(i) अथवा					
	(ii) आह!					
(3)	कृति पूर्ण कीजिए:					
	संधि शब्द संधि-विच्छेद संधि भेद					
	हिमालय					
	अथवा					
	आशी: + वाद					
(4)	अधोरेखांकित वाक्यांश के लिए उचित मुहावरे का चयन करके वाक्य फिर से लिखिए:					
	(अंक में भरना, पिंड छुड़ाना)					
	भवन की तत्कालीन स्वामिनी ने मुझे <u>गले लगया</u> ।					
	अथवा					
	निम्नलिखित मुहावरे का अर्थ लिखकर उचित वाक्य में प्रयोग कीजिए:					
	मौत के मुँह में चले जाना –					

- (5) कालभेद पहचानना तथा काल परिवर्तन करना:
 - i) निम्नलिखित वाक्य का कालभेद पहचानिए: कहाँ तक चल रहे हैं?
 - (ii) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से किसी एक वाक्य का सूचना के अनुसार काल परिवर्तन कीजिए:
 - (1) वे पास के कमरे में बैठे हैं। (सामान्य भविष्यकाल)
 - (2) मुझे अभिवादन का ध्यान आया। (पूर्ण भूतकाल)
- (6) वाक्य के भेद तथा वाक्य परिवर्तन:

[2]

[2]

- (i) निम्नलिखित वाक्य का रचना के आधार पर भेद पहचानकर लिखिए: वह आदमी पागल नहीं हो सकता।
- (ii) निम्नलिखित वाक्य का अर्थ के आधार पर दी गई सूचना के अनुसार परिवर्तन कीजिए: इसका हमने तुम्हें न्योता दिया था। (प्रश्नार्थक वाक्य)

विभाग 4 - रचना विभाग (उपयोजित लेखन) : 12 अंक

सूचना – आवश्यकतानुसार परिच्छेदों में लेखन अपेक्षित है।

सूचनाओं के अनुसार लिखिए:

[12] [4]

(अ) (1) पत्रलेखनः

निम्नलिखित जानकारी के आधार पर पत्रलेखन कीजिए:

कोपरी रहिवासी संघ, ए-111, कोपरी, विलास भवन, ठाणे (पश्चिम) मंडल आयुक्त, जोन-3, महानगरपालिका, कोपरी, ठाणे (पश्चिम) को क्षेत्र में फैली गंदगी के संबंध में शिकायत-पत्र लिखते हैं।

अथवा

औरंगाबाद में रहने वाला/वाली सोहम शर्मा अपना/अपनी मित्र/सहेली मोहन/मोहिनी पांडे को 'व्यायाम का महत्त्व' समझाते हुए पत्र लिखता/लिखती है।

(२) कहानी लेखनः

[4]

निम्नलिखित मुद्दों के आधार पर 60 से 70 शब्दों में कहानी लिखकर उसे उचित शीर्षक दीजिए तथा सीख लिखिए:

एक मजदूर — दिन भर श्रम करना — बनिया की दुकान से रोज चावल खरीदना — बनिया द्वारा बचत की सलाह — मजदूर की उपेक्षा करना — बनिया द्वारा मजदूर के चावलों में से थोड़ा-थोड़ा चावल अलग करना — पंद्रह दिन बाद मजदूर के हाथ में दो किलो चावल — मजदूर आश्चर्यचिकत — बनिया का बचत की बात बताना — मजदूर को बचत का महत्त्व समझना — सीख।

अथवा

गद्य आकलन — प्रश्न निर्मिति:

विख्यात गणितज्ञ सी.वी. रमण ने छात्रावस्था में ही विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में अपनी प्रतिभा का सिक्का देश में ही नहीं विदेशों में भी जमा लिया था।

रमण का एक साथी छात्र ध्विन के संबंध में कुछ प्रयोग कर रहा था। उसे कुछ किठनाइयाँ प्रतीत हुईं, संदेह हुए। वह अपने अध्यापक जोन्स साहब के पास गया परंतु वह भी उसका संदेह निवारण न कर सके। रमण को पता चला तो उन्होंने उस समस्या का अध्ययन-मनन किया और इस संबंध में उस समय के प्रसिद्ध लॉर्ड रेले के निबंध पढ़ें और उस समस्या का एक नया ही हल खोज निकाला। यह हल पहले हल से सरल और

अच्छा था। लॉर्ड रेले को इस बात का पता चला तो उन्होंने रमण की प्रतिभा की भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा की। अध्यापक जोन्स भी प्रसन्न हुए और उन्होंने रमण से इस प्रयोग के संबंध में लेख लिखने को कहा। रमण ने लेख लिखकर श्री जोन्स को दिया, पर जोन्स उसे जल्दी लौटा न सके। कारण संभवतः यह था कि वह उसे पूरी तरह आत्मसात न कर सके।

(आ) निबंध लेखन:

निम्नलिखित विषयों में से किसी एक विषय पर 60 से 70 शब्दों में निबंध लिखिए:

- (1) मेरा प्रिय नेता
- (2) मोबाइल की उपयोगिता।



बोर्ड कृतिपत्रिकाः मार्च 2022

आनन्दः (संयुक्त - संस्कृतम्)

Time: 2 Hours Marks: 40 प्रथम: विभाग: - सुगमसंस्कृतम् **(6)** (अ) चित्रं दृष्ट्वा नामानि लिखत। (4 त: 3) [3] 1. (1) (3) (4) (आ) सङ्ख्याः अक्षरैः/अङ्कैः लिखत। (3 तः 2) [2] पञ्चाशीति: (2)(3) त्रिंशत। समय-स्तम्भमेलंन कुरुत। (इ) [1] आ पादोन-षड्वादनम् (1) 19.00 (2) सप्तवादनम् ६.१० 4.84 द्वितीयः विभागः – गद्यम् (14) (अ) गद्यांशं पठित्वा निर्दिष्टाः कृतीः कुरुत। 2. **[4]** किञ्चित्कालानन्तरं शुगालः मृगम् अवदत्, 'वनेऽस्मिन् एकं सस्यपूर्णक्षेत्रमस्ति। दर्शयामि त्वाम्।' तथा कृते मृगः प्रत्यहं तत्र सस्यम् अखादत्। तद् दृष्ट्वा एकस्मिन् दिने क्षेत्रपतिना पाशः योजितः। तत्रागतः मृगः पाशैर्बद्धः। सः अचिन्तयत्, "इदानीं मित्राण्येव शरणं मम।" दूरात् तत् पश्यन् जम्बूकः मनसि आनन्दितः। सोऽचिन्तयत्, "फलितं मे मनोरथम्। इदानीं प्रभूतं भोजनं प्राप्स्यामि।" मृगस्तं दृष्ट्वा अब्रवीत्, "मित्र छिन्धि तावन्मम बन्धनम्। त्रायस्व माम्।"

जम्बूको दूरादेवावदत्, "मित्र, दृढोऽयं बन्ध:। स्नायुनिर्मितान् पाशानेतान् कथं वा व्रतदिवसे स्पृशामि?" इत्युक्त्वा सः समीपमेव वृक्षस्य पृष्ठतः निभृतं स्थितः।

प्रदोषकाले मृगमन्विष्यन् काकस्तत्रोपस्थित:। मृगं तथाविधं दृष्ट्वा स उवाच, "सखे! किमेतत्?" मृगेणोक्तम्, "सुहृद्वाक्यस्य अनादरात् बद्धोऽहम्।"

	(1)	अवब	ोधनम्।	(3 त: 2)		2
		(क)	उचितं	कारणं चित्वा वाव	न्यं पुनर्लिखत ।	1
		जम्बूकः मनसि आनन्दितः यतः। (1) मृगः पाशैः बद्धः।				
			(1)	मृग: पाशै: बद्ध:।		
			(2)	जम्बूकस्य अन्येन स	ह मित्रता अभवत्।	
		(ख)	कः वं	न् वदति?		1
			"वनेऽ	स्मिन् एकं सस्यपूर्णं क्षे	त्रमस्ति।"	
		(ग)	एषः ग	ाद्यांशः कस्मात् पाठ	गत् उद्धृतः?	1
	(2)	शब्दज्ञानम्। (3 तः 2)				2
		(क) गद्यांशात् 2 पूर्वकालवाचक-धातुसाधित-त्वान्त-अव्यये चित्वा लिखत।				1
		(ख)	गद्यांश	गत् विशेषण-विशेष	ययोः मेलनं कुरुत।	1
				विशेषणम्	विशेष्यम्	
			(1)	दृढ:	भोजनम्	
			(2)	प्रभूतम्	मित्रम्	
					बन्धः	
		(ग)	पूर्वपदं	/ उत्तरपदं लिखत।		1
			(1)	इत्युक्त्वा =	+ उक्त्वा।	
			(2)	वनेऽस्मिन = वने +	. \ \ \ \ \ \	
(ЭТТ	·\ 	रां गरिक		ष्टाः कृतीः कुरुत।		r 4 1
(आ 			\rightarrow			[4]
पिता — अधुना इमं तण्डुलं विभज।						
		•				
	अर्णव:	– तात	, कियान	ग् लघु: अस्ति एष:। पश्	श्यतु, एतस्य भागद्वयं यथाकथमपि कृतं मया। 	
	अर्णव: पिता	तातइतो	, , कियान् ऽपि लघुत	ग् लघुः अस्ति एषः। पश् तरः भागः कर्तुं शक्यते	,	
	अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः	 तात इतो यदि	, कियान ऽपि लघुर क्रियेत र	एलघु: अस्ति एष:। पश् तर: भाग: कर्तुं शक्यते तर्हि चूर्णं भवेत् तस्य।	ते वा?	
	अर्णव: पिता अर्णव: पिता	 तात इतो यदि सम्य	, कियान ऽपि लघुत क्रियेत गग् उक्तं	ग् लघुः अस्ति एषः। पर् तरः भागः कर्तुं शक्यते तर्हि चूर्णं भवेत् तस्य। त्वया। यत्र एतद् विभा	ते वा? ।जनं समाप्यते, यस्मात् सूक्ष्मतरः भागः प्राप्तुं न शक्यते सः एव परमः अणुः।	
	अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः	 तात इतो यदि सम्य द्रव्य	, कियान् ऽपि लघुत् क्रियेतः गग् उक्तं स्य अन्ति	प् लघुः अस्ति एषः। पर् तरः भागः कर्तुं शक्यते तर्हि चूर्णं भवेत् तस्य। त्वया। यत्र एतद् विभा तमः घटकः मूलं तत्त्वं	ते वा? ाजनं समाप्यते, यस्मात् सूक्ष्मतरः भागः प्राप्तुं न शक्यते सः एव परमः अणुः। च परमाणुः सत्यं खलु?	
	अर्णव: पिता अर्णव: पिता	 तात इतो यदि सम्य द्रव्य सत्य	, , कियान ऽपि लघुत क्रियेत ग् ग्रम् उक्तं प्रस्य अन्ति ग्रम्। अय	म् लघुः अस्ति एषः। पर् तरः भागः कर्तुं शक्यते तर्हि चूर्णं भवेत् तस्य। त्वया। यत्र एतद् विभा तमः घटकः मूलं तत्त्वं गं खलु कणादमहर्षेः	ते वा? जिनं समाप्यते, यस्मात् सूक्ष्मतरः भागः प्राप्तुं न शक्यते सः एव परमः अणुः। च परमाणुः सत्यं खलु? सिद्धान्तः। अपि जानासि? परमाणुः द्रव्यस्य मूलकारणम् इति तेन महर्षिणा	
	अर्णव: पिता अर्णव: पिता अर्णव: पिता	 तात इतो यदि सम्य द्रव्य सत्य	, कियान ऽपि लघुत क्रियेत ग्रग् उक्तं स्य अन्ति ग्रम्। अय् पादितम्।	म् लघुः अस्ति एषः। पर् तरः भागः कर्तुं शक्यते तिर्हे चूर्णं भवेत् तस्य। त्वया। यत्र एतद् विभा तमः घटकः मूलं तत्त्वं गं खलु कणादमहर्षेः । तदपि प्रायः ख्रिस्तपूर्वं	ते वा? जिनं समाप्यते, यस्मात् सूक्ष्मतरः भागः प्राप्तुं न शक्यते सः एव परमः अणुः। च परमाणुः सत्यं खलु? सिद्धान्तः। अपि जानासि? परमाणुः द्रव्यस्य मूलकारणम् इति तेन महर्षिणा पञ्चमे षष्ठे वा शतके।	
	अर्णव: पिता अर्णव: पिता अर्णव: पिता	- तात - इतो - यदि - सम्य - द्रव्य - सत्य प्रति	, , कियान , क्रियेत र , क्रियेत र , म् , उक्तं , स्य , अय् पादितम्। , महर्षिण	ग् लघुः अस्ति एषः। पर् तरः भागः कर्तुं शक्यते तर्हि चूर्णं भवेत् तस्य। त्वया। यत्र एतद् विभा तमः घटकः मूलं तत्त्वं गं खलु कणादमहर्षेः । तदपि प्रायः ख्रिस्तपूर्वं ॥ कणादेन किं किम् र	ते वा? जिनं समाप्यते, यस्मात् सूक्ष्मतरः भागः प्राप्तुं न शक्यते सः एव परमः अणुः। च परमाणुः सत्यं खलु? सिद्धान्तः। अपि जानासि? परमाणुः द्रव्यस्य मूलकारणम् इति तेन महर्षिणा पञ्चमे षष्ठे वा शतके। उक्तं परमाणु विषये? वयं तु केवलं तस्य महाभागस्य नामधेयम् एव जानीमः।	
	अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः	- तात - इतो - यदि - सम्य - द्रव्य - सत्य प्रति - तात - कण	, , कियान , इपि लघुत , क्रियेत , स्य अन्ति , महर्षिण , महर्षिण , महर्षिण , महर्षिण	म् लघुः अस्ति एषः। पर्य तरः भागः कर्तुं शक्यते तिर्हे चूर्णं भवेत् तस्य। त्वया। यत्र एतद् विभा तमः घटकः मूलं तत्त्वं गं खलु कणादमहर्षेः । तदपि प्रायः ख्रिस्तपूर्वं ॥ कणादेन किं किम् र ॥ प्रतिपादितम्–परमा	ते वा? जिनं समाप्यते, यस्मात् सूक्ष्मतरः भागः प्राप्तुं न शक्यते सः एव परमः अणुः। च परमाणुः सत्यं खलु? सिद्धान्तः। अपि जानासि? परमाणुः द्रव्यस्य मूलकारणम् इति तेन महर्षिणा पञ्चमे षष्ठे वा शतके।	
	अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता	- तात - इतो - यदि - सम्य - द्रव्य - सत्य प्रति - तात - कण	, कियान ऽपि लघुत क्रियेत ग्ग् उक्तं ग्ग् अन् पादितम्। पादितम्। ग्रह्मिक् गोषिकसूत्र	म् लघुः अस्ति एषः। पर् तरः भागः कर्तुं शक्यते तिहं चूर्णं भवेत् तस्य। त्वया। यत्र एतद् विभा तमः घटकः मूलं तत्त्वं यं खलु कणादमहर्षेः । तदिप प्रायः ख्रिस्तपूर्वं ।। कणादेन कि किम् र । प्रतिपादितम्-परमा	ते वा? जनं समाप्यते, यस्मात् सूक्ष्मतरः भागः प्राप्तुं न शक्यते सः एव परमः अणुः। च परमाणुः सत्यं खलु? सिद्धान्तः। अपि जानासि? परमाणुः द्रव्यस्य मूलकारणम् इति तेन महर्षिणा र पञ्चमे षष्ठे वा शतके। उक्तं परमाणु विषये? वयं तु केवलं तस्य महाभागस्य नामधेयम् एव जानीमः। णुः अतीन्द्रियः, सूक्ष्मः, निरवयवः, नित्यः, स्वयं व्यावर्तकः च। परमाणोः व्याख्या कृता।	2.
	अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः	- तात - इतो - यदि - सम्य - द्रव्य - सत्य प्रति - तात - कण 'वैश्	, कियान् इपि लघुर इपि लघुर म्य अन्ति स्य अन्ति सम्। अय् पादितम्। पादमुनिना पोषिकसूत्र	प्लघुः अस्ति एषः। पर् तरः भागः कर्तुं शक्यते तर्हि चूर्णं भवेत् तस्य। त्वया। यत्र एतद् विभा तमः घटकः मूलं तत्त्वं यं खलु कणादमहर्षेः । तदपि प्रायः ख्रिस्तपूर्वं । प्रतिपादितम् प्रमा । प्रतिपादितम् प्रमा । प्रतिपादितम् (उ तः 2)	ते वा? जनं समाप्यते, यस्मात् सूक्ष्मतरः भागः प्राप्तुं न शक्यते सः एव परमः अणुः। च परमाणुः सत्यं खलु? सिद्धान्तः। अपि जानासि? परमाणुः द्रव्यस्य मूलकारणम् इति तेन महर्षिणा पञ्चमे षष्ठे वा शतके। उक्तं परमाणु विषये? वयं तु केवलं तस्य महाभागस्य नामधेयम् एव जानीमः। णुः अतीन्द्रियः, सूक्ष्मः, निरवयवः, नित्यः, स्वयं व्यावर्तकः च। परमाणोः व्याख्या कृता।	2
	अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता	- तात - इतो - यदि - सम्य - द्रव्य - सत्य प्रति - तात - कण 'वैश्	ति क्यान् इपि लघुत् क्रियेत् ग्रम् उक्तं ग्रम् अय् पादितम्। पादितम्। ग्रादमुनिना पेषिकसूत्र भेष्यमम्। उचितं	म् लघुः अस्ति एषः। पर् तरः भागः कर्तुं शक्यते तिर्हे चूर्णं भवेत् तस्य। त्वया। यत्र एतद् विभा तमः घटकः मूलं तत्त्वं यं खलु कणादमहर्षेः व तदिप प्रायः ख्रिस्तपूर्वं वा कणादेन कि किम् र प्रतिपादितम्-परमा पाणि' इति स्वग्रन्थे तेन (3 तः 2) कारणं चित्वा वाक	ते वा? जनं समाप्यते, यस्मात् सूक्ष्मतरः भागः प्राप्तुं न शक्यते सः एव परमः अणुः। च परमाणुः सत्यं खलु? सिद्धान्तः। अपि जानासि? परमाणुः द्रव्यस्य मूलकारणम् इति तेन महर्षिणा ं पञ्चमे षष्ठे वा शतके। उक्तं परमाणु विषये? वयं तु केवलं तस्य महाभागस्य नामधेयम् एव जानीमः। णुः अतीन्द्रियः, सूक्ष्मः, निरवयवः, नित्यः, स्वयं व्यावर्तकः च। परमाणोः व्याख्या कृता। rzi पुनर्लिखत।	2 1
	अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता	- तात - इतो - यदि - सम्य - द्रव्य - सत्य प्रति - तात - कण 'वैश्	ति क्यान् इपि लघुत् क्रियेत् ग्रम् उक्तं स्य अन्ति ग्रम्। अय् पादितम्। पादितम्। पादिकसूत्र पाधिकसूत्र राधनम्। उचितं (1)	प् लघुः अस्ति एषः। पर् तरः भागः कर्तुं शक्यते तिर्हे चूर्णं भवेत् तस्य। त्वया। यत्र एतद् विभा तमः घटकः मूलं तत्त्वं यं खलु कणादमहर्षेः । तदिप प्रायः ख्रिस्तपूर्वं । तदिप प्रायः ख्रिस्तपूर्वं । प्रतिपादितम्-परमा । प्रतिपादितम्-परमा । प्रतिपादितम्-परमा । प्रतिपादितम्-परमा । प्रतिपादितम्-परमा । प्रतिपादितम्-परमा । प्रत्यादित्वा वाक्	तं वा? जनं समाप्यते, यस्मात् सूक्ष्मतरः भागः प्राप्तुं न शक्यते सः एव परमः अणुः। च परमाणुः सत्यं खलु? सिद्धान्तः। अपि जानासि? परमाणुः द्रव्यस्य मूलकारणम् इति तेन महर्षिणा ं पञ्चमे षष्ठे वा शतके। उक्तं परमाणु विषये? वयं तु केवलं तस्य महाभागस्य नामधेयम् एव जानीमः। णुः अतीन्द्रियः, सूक्ष्मः, निरवयवः, नित्यः, स्वयं व्यावर्तकः च। परमाणोः व्याख्या कृता। स्यं पुनर्लिखत। मूलकारणम्। (परमाणुः / विज्ञानं)	
	अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता	- तात - इतो - यदि - सन्द - सत्द प्रति - तात - कण 'वैश अवब (क)	हें, कियान इंपि लघुत म्य अन्त स्य अन्ति स्य अन्ति स्य अन्ति पादितम्। हें, महर्षिण पादिकसूत्र चित्रम्। उचितं (1)	प्लघुः अस्ति एषः। पर् तरः भागः कर्तुं शक्यते तर्हि चूर्णं भवेत् तस्य। त्वया। यत्र एतद् विभा तमः घटकः मूलं तत्त्वं गं खलु कणादमहर्षेः । तदपि प्रायः ख्रिस्तपूर्वं । कणादेन किं किम् र । प्रतिपादितम्-परमा । प्रतिपादितम्-परमा । प्रतिपादितम्-परमा (3 तः 2) कारणं चित्वा वाक् ———— द्रव्यस्य म्	तं वा? जनं समाप्यते, यस्मात् सूक्ष्मतरः भागः प्राप्तुं न शक्यते सः एव परमः अणुः। च परमाणुः सत्यं खलु? सिद्धान्तः। अपि जानासि? परमाणुः द्रव्यस्य मूलकारणम् इति तेन महर्षिणा ं पञ्चमे षष्ठे वा शतके। उक्तं परमाणु विषये? वयं तु केवलं तस्य महाभागस्य नामधेयम् एव जानीमः। णुः अतीन्द्रियः, सूक्ष्मः, निरवयवः, नित्यः, स्वयं व्यावर्तकः च। परमाणोः व्याख्या कृता। स्यं पुनर्लिखत। मूलकारणम्। (परमाणुः / विज्ञानं) दुलं विभज। (अनन्तरं / अधुना)	1
	अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता	- तात - इतो - यदि - सन्द - सत्द प्रति - तात - कण 'वैश अवब (क)	हिंदी हैं कियान् इपि लघुत इपि लघुत म्य अन्ति स्य अन्ति स्य अन्ति पादितम्। पादितम्। हिंदिना पेषिकसूत्र पादमुनिना हेपिकसूत्र प्राटमुनिना (1) (2) पूर्णवा	प्लघुः अस्ति एषः। पर् तरः भागः कर्तुं शक्यते तिर्हि चूर्णं भवेत् तस्य। त्वया। यत्र एतद् विभा तमः घटकः मूलं तत्त्वं गं खलु कणादमहर्षेः । तदपि प्रायः ख्रिस्तपूर्वं गा कणादेन कि किम् उ । प्रतिपादितम्-परमा । प्रतिपादितम्-परमा । (3 तः 2) कारणं चित्वा वाक्	तं वा? जिनं समाप्यते, यस्मात् सूक्ष्मतरः भागः प्राप्तुं न शक्यते सः एव परमः अणुः। च परमाणुः सत्यं खलु? सिद्धान्तः। अपि जानासि? परमाणुः द्रव्यस्य मूलकारणम् इति तेन महर्षिणा पञ्चमे षष्ठे वा शतके। उक्तं परमाणु विषये? वयं तु केवलं तस्य महाभागस्य नामधेयम् एव जानीमः। णुः अतीन्द्रियः, सूक्ष्मः, निरवयवः, नित्यः, स्वयं व्यावर्तकः च। परमाणोः व्याख्या कृता। स्यं पुनर्लिखत। मूलकारणम्। (परमाणुः / विज्ञानं) जुलं विभज। (अनन्तरं / अधुना)	_
	अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता अर्णवः पिता	- तात - इतो - यदि - सम्य - सत्य प्रति - कण 'वैश् अवब (क)	हिसेयान् इपि लघुत् इपि लघुत् म् उक्तं स्य अन्ति म् अय् पादितम्। पादितम्। हिम्मिम्। उचितं (1) (2) प्रमाणु	प्लघुः अस्ति एषः। पर् तरः भागः कर्तुं शक्यते तर्हि चूर्णं भवेत् तस्य। त्वया। यत्र एतद् विभा तमः घटकः मूलं तत्त्वं गं खलु कणादमहर्षेः । तदपि प्रायः ख्रिस्तपूर्वं गा कणादेन कि किम् उ । प्रतिपादितम्-परमा । प्रतिपादितम् । प्रतिपादितम्	तं वा? जनं समाप्यते, यस्मात् सूक्ष्मतरः भागः प्राप्तुं न शक्यते सः एव परमः अणुः। च परमाणुः सत्यं खलु? सिद्धान्तः। अपि जानासि? परमाणुः द्रव्यस्य मूलकारणम् इति तेन महर्षिणा पञ्चमे षष्ठे वा शतके। उक्तं परमाणु विषये? वयं तु केवलं तस्य महाभागस्य नामधेयम् एव जानीमः। णुः अतीन्द्रियः, सूक्ष्मः, निरवयवः, नित्यः, स्वयं व्यावर्तकः च। परमाणोः व्याख्या कृता। स्यं पुनर्लिखत। मूलकारणम्। (परमाणुः / विज्ञानं) दुलं विभज। (अनन्तरं / अधुना) । गा कथितः?	1

(2) गद्यांशं पठित्वा जालरेखाचित्रं पूरयत।



(इ) गद्यांशं पठित्वा सरलार्थं लिखत। (2 त: 1)

[4]

2

- (1) सूत: धृताः प्रग्रहाः। अवतरतु आयुष्मान्।
 - दुष्यन्तः (अवतीर्य) सूत, विनीतवेषेण प्रवेष्टच्यानि तपोवनानि नाम। इदं तावत् गृह्यताम्। (इति सूतस्याभरणानि धनुश्चोपनीय) सूत, यावदाश्रमवासिनः दृष्ट्वाऽहमुपावर्ते तावदार्द्रपृष्ठाः क्रियन्तां वाजिनः।

सूत: – तथा। (इति निष्क्रान्त:।)

- (2) कर्णः तेन हि जित्वा पृथ्वीं ददामि।
 - शक्रः पृथिव्या किं करिष्यामि। नेच्छामि कर्ण, नेच्छामि।

कर्णः - अथवा मच्छिरो ददामि।

शक्रः - अविहा। अविहा।

कर्णः 🕒 न भेतव्यम् न भेतव्यम्। अन्यदिप श्रूयताम्। अङ्गैः सहैव जनितं कवचं कुण्डलाभ्यां सह

ददामि।

शक्रः - (सहर्षम्) ददातु, ददातु।

(ई) माध्यमभाषया उत्तरं लिखत। (2 त: 1)

[2]

- (1) भूमाता पृथुवैन्यं किम् उपादिशत्?
- (2) शङ्करेण संन्यासार्थं कथम् अनुमितः लब्धा?

तृतीयः विभागः- पद्यम्। (10)

3. (अ) पद्यांशं पठित्वा निर्दिष्टाः कृतीः कुरुत। (5 तः 4)

[4]

वैद्यराज नमस्तुभ्यं यमराजसहोदर।
यमस्तु हरित प्राणान् त्वं तु प्राणान् धनानि च।।
मनुजा वाचनेनैव बोधन्ते विषयान् बहून्।
दक्षा भवन्ति कार्येषु वाचनेन बहुश्रुताः।।
यादृशं वपते बीजं क्षेत्रमासाद्य कर्षकः।
सुकृते दुष्कृते वाऽिप तादृशं लभते फलम्।।
विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमिधकं प्रच्छन्नगुप्तं धनम्
विद्या भोगकरी यशः सुखकरी विद्या गुरूणां गुरुः।
विद्या बन्धुजनो विदेशगमने विद्या परं दैवतम्
विद्या राजसु पूज्यते न तु धनं विद्याविहीनः पशुः।।

(क) पूर्णवाक्येन उत्तरं लिखत। 1 यम: किं हरति? (ख) विशेषण-विशेष्ययो: मेलनं कुरुत। 1 विशोषणम् विशोष्यम् (1) विषयान् दक्षा: (2) बहून् वाचनम्: मनुजा: जालरेखाचित्रं पूरयत। **(ग)** 1 प्रच्छन्नगुप्तं धनम्। गुरूणां ____ विद्या परं दैवतम्। नरस्य अधिकं_ (घ) पद्यांशात् २ द्वितीयाविभक्त्यन्तपदे लिखत। 1 (च) पूर्वपदं / उत्तरपदं लिखत। 1 वाचनेनैव = _____ + एव। क्षेत्रमासाद्य = क्षेत्रम् + _____। (2) (आ) पद्ये शुद्धे पूर्णे च लिखत। (3 त: 2) **[4**] रामाभिषेके _____ ठं ठठं ठः।। (1) तावत् भयाद्वियथोचितम्।। (2) आत्मनोसर्वार्थ साधनम्।। (3) माध्यमभाषया सरलार्थं लिखत। (2 तः 1) (इ) [2] शीलं सद्गुणसम्पत्तिः ज्ञानं विज्ञानमेव च। (1) उत्साहो वर्धते येन वाचनं तद् हितावहम्। वाचनं ज्ञानदं बाल्ये तारुण्ये शीलरक्षकम्। (2) वार्धक्ये दु:खहरणं हितं सद्ग्रन्थवाचनम् ।। (10)चतुर्थः विभागः- भाषाभ्यासः। (अ) पृथक्करणम्। **[4**] मञ्जूषातः नामानि सर्वनामानि च पृथक्कुरुत। (5 तः 4) 2 सर्वनाम नाम (मञ्जूषा – त्वम्, मनसा, बाल्ये, कस्मै, गृहम्)

	(2)	मञ्जूषातः क्रियापदानि धातुसाधित-विशेषणानि च पृथक्कुरुत। (5 तः 4)					
		क्रियापदम् धा	तुसाधित-विशेषणम्				
		(मञ्जूषा – खादन्ति, पूजित:, मुक्त:,	लभते, भेतव्यम्)				
(आ)) निर्दिष्टाः कृतीः कुरुत। (4 तः 2)						
	(1)	•					
			पुराणानि रचितानि (अष्टादश / अष्टादश:)				
		(ख) आर्यभट्टः इति भारतवर्षेण प्रेषितः उपग्रहः। (प्रथमः/एकस्मिन्)					
		(ग) छात्र: दिनस्य	अध्ययनं करोति। (द्वे/द्विवारम्)				
	(2)) समासविग्रहाणां समासनामभिः सह मेलनं कुरुत। (6 तः 4)					
		समासविग्रह:	समासनाम				
		(1) विविधानि बीजानि	(अ) नञ्-तत्पुरुष:।				
		(2) दिने दिने	(आ) बहुव्रीहि:।				
		(3) लगुडं हस्ते यस्य सः	(इ) कर्मधारय:।				
		(4) न इच्छा	(ई) इतरेतर-द्वन्द्वः।				
		(5) चिन्तायां मग्ना	(उ) अव्ययीभाव:।				
		(6) कवयः च पण्डिताःच	(ऊ) सप्तमी-तत्पुरुष:।				
	(3)	(3) मञ्जूषातः समानार्थकशब्दान्/विरुद्धार्थकशब्दान् चित्वा लिखत।					
		(1) राजा =	। (2) पुरतः ×।				
		(3) पाद: =	_। (4) सुकृतम् ×।				
	(मञ्जूषा – पृष्ठतः, दुष्कृतम्, चरणः, नृपः)						
	(4)		2				
	` '	योग्यं पर्यायं चिनुत । (3 त: 2) (1) बालक: अन्यशास्त्राणि अधीत	नवान्। (कर्तृवाच्यम् / कर्मवाच्यम्)				
		(2) त्वं धनु:।	्र (त्यज / त्यजतु)				
		(3) उद्याने वृक्षाः र					
(इ)	विशिष्ट-विभक्तेः उपयोगं कृत्वा वाक्यनिर्माणं कुरुत। (4 तः 2)						
(\$)	(1)	प्ट-ायमक्ता: उपयोग कृत्या याक्या स्निह (4 प.प.)		[2]			
	(3)	रुच् (1 आ.प.)	(2) विना (4) कृते				