

JUNIOR INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH IMPORTANT ANNOTATIONS, QUESTIONS AND ESSAYS

SECTION – A (40 Marks)

The following **Annotations** are given under **Q.No. I**

(2x4= 8 Marks)

UNIT-I

THE MALADY OF OVERTHINKING

Jerome K. Jerome

Annotate the following lines in the given pattern.

- a. Identify the lesson and name the writer of the given lines. 2M
- b. Discuss the context of the lines and appreciate them critically in about 75 words. 2M

1. I was a hospital in myself. All they need to do would be to walk round me, and, after that, take their diploma.
2. I walked into that reading room a happy, healthy man. I crawled out a decrepit wreck.

UNIT - II

Chief Seattle's Letter

Chief Seattle

Annotate the following lines in the given pattern

- a. Identify the lesson and name the writer of the given lines. 2M
- b. Discuss the context of the lines and appreciate them critically in about 75 words. 2M

1. The earth does not belong to man, man belongs to the earth.
3. The earth is precious to him and to harm the earth is to heap contempt on its Creator.

UNIT – III

You've Got to Find What You Love

Steve Jobs

Annotate the following lines in the given pattern

- a. Identify the lesson and name the writer of the given lines. 2M
- b. Discuss the context of the lines and appreciate them critically in about 75 words. 2M

2. Sometimes life hits you in the head with a brick. Don't lose faith.
4. Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish.

(Note: The unit III can be left in choice. (For slow learners.)

The following Annotations are given under Q.No. II

(2x4= 8 Marks)

I. THE LAMB

II. THE TYGER

William Blake

Annotate the following lines in the given pattern

- a. Identify the poem and name the poet of the given lines. 2M
- b. Discuss the context of the lines and appreciate them critically in about 75 words. M

1. He is called by thy name,
For He calls himself a lamb.
2. What immortal hand or eye,
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?

INVICTUS

William Ernest Henley

Annotate the following lines in the given pattern

- a. Identify the lesson and name the poet of the given lines. 2M
- b. Discuss the context of the lines and appreciate them critically in about 75 words. 2M

3. I am the master of my fate,
I am the captain of my soul.
4. I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

REFUGEES
Brian Bilston

Annotate the following lines in the given pattern.

- a. Identify the poem and name the poet of the given lines. 2M
b. Discuss the context of the lines and appreciate them critically in about 75 words. 2M

2. They really are
Chancers and Scroungers
Layabouts and Loungers
3. Instead let us share our countries
Share our homes
Share our food

The following Questions are given under Q.No. III(2x4= 8 Marks)

The Malady of Overthinking

Jerome. K. Jerome

Answer the following questions in about 150 words each.

1. Comment on the title of “The Malady of Overthinking” by Jerome K Jerome. Are maladies of overthinking limited to health? Explain your view.
2. What are the potential dangers of gaining excessive information about diseases as we have seen in “The Malady of Overthinking”?

Chief Seattle’s Letter

Chief Seattle

Answer the following questions in about 150 words each

2. Chief Seattle mentions that “all things are connected.” How does this concept apply to environmental issues today?

The following Questions are given under Q.No. IV(2x4= 8 Marks)

I. THE LAMB

II. THE TYGER

William Blake

Answer the following questions in about 150 words each

1. Compare and contrast the key qualities portrayed in “The Lamb” and “The Tyger.” How does Blake use these qualities to express the theme of duality in creation?

INVICTUS

William Ernest Henley

Answer the following questions in about 150 words each

2. In what ways does “Invictus” illustrate the importance of personal responsibility and inner strength in shaping one’s destiny?

REFUGEES

Brian Bilston

Answer the following questions in about 150 words each

1. How does the title “Refugees” reflect the dual message of the poem?

The following Essays are given under Q.No. V

(1x8= 8 Marks)

THE BLIND DOG

R.K. Narayan

Answer the following questions in about 300 words

1. How does the relationship between the blind beggar and the dog evolve throughout the story, and what does this transformation reveal about themes of loyalty, exploitation, and freedom?

A Retrieved Reformation

O. Henry

Answer the following questions in about 300 words each

1. Write a detailed character sketch of Jimmy Valentine, highlighting his evolution from a skilled criminal to a reformed gentleman.

A Sound of Thunder

Ray Bradbury

Answer the following questions in about 300 words each

1. How does the butterfly effect influence the outcome of the story? In what ways does Eckels' single mistake demonstrate the power of small actions on the future? **(This can be left in choice)**

SECTION B

READING COMPREHENSION:

There are only 10 passages from the exercises. So it is important to concentrate on all ten passages from the exercise. The following also can be concentrated.

Social Media

Atomic Habits

Social Democracy

Physical Activity

Khejri Massacre

Unity in Diversity

NON VERBAL INFORMATION:

Table format, Pie Diagram, Tree Diagram, Bar graph from the exercises

CREATIVE WRITING:

Encourage the students to frame the sentences with the clues using prepositions and conjunctions.

Give instructions to the students to write the sentences in a paragraph format.

SECTION – C

The students must be made to practice easier ones like the following to get through.

Parts of Speech	-- 3M
Articles	-- 3M
Common Errors	-- 5M
Silent Consonants	-- 3M
Odd Sounds	-- 5M
Dialogue Conversation	-- 4M
	23 Marks

For special students,

Make the students learn the name of the Lesson/Poem name and the Writer/Poet name - 8M

Encourage the students to learn passages and non verbal diagrams without choice - 10M

Section C - 23M

41 marks

NOTE: FOR ANSWERS PLEASE REFER FIRST YEAR HAND BOOK

English II-Minimum Learning Material

PROSE

1. OF STUDIES

- *Sir Francis Bacon*

ANNOTATIONS

1. Studies serve for delight, for ornament and for ability.
2. Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them.
3. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.
4. Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; and writing an exact man.

QUESTIONS

1. What according to Bacon is the theme 'Of Studies'?
2. How does Bacon emphasize the value of experience?
3. What did Bacon mean in the line "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested?"
4. How do studies cure the diseases of the mind?

Ans. The essay Of Studies was written by Francis Bacon.

Studies are important for personal growth. Studies help us to talk better and make better decisions. Studies improve natural abilities. Cunning people disrespect studies. Simple men admire and love studies a lot. Wise men use studies in their life properly. Ordinary books are to be read casually. Some useful books are to be read once or twice. Whereas, some books should be read carefully to absorb the gist. Bacon also says that reading makes a man complete. Debating makes a man ever ready to face the situations and writing makes a man perfect and exact.

Bacon says that studies cure the diseases of our mind.

- Study of history helps us to enhance our wisdom.
- Poetry makes us imaginative.
- Mathematics makes men quick.
- Natural science increases the depth of mind.
- Morality makes men grave.
- The study of logic and rhetoric enables men to argue well.

Thus, studies reform our character and make us more civilized.

2. THE SECRET OF WORK

- Swami Vivekananda

ANNOTATIONS

1. The only solution of the problem is to make mankind pure.
2. Every work must necessarily be a mixture of good and evil; yet we are commanded to work incessantly. (Or)
3. Work with freedom, inspired by love! There is no true love possible in the slave.
4. The idea of mercy and selfless charity can be put into practice; that is, by looking upon work as worship.

QUESTIONS

1. How can the miseries of the world be cured, according to Swami Vivekananda?
2. What does Vivekananda say about a man of character?
3. What is meant by working like a master and not as a slave?
4. Explain the things that guide the conduct of human beings.

Ans. In The Secret of Work Swami Vivekananda explains about the nature of work.

Ignorance is the main cause of all our miseries. They cannot be cured by physical help. Every person should be enlightened spiritually. Every work is a mixture of good and evil. But we have to work continuously. Good work leaves good impressions on mind and bad work, bad impressions. Character is formed by these impressions.

Liberation is freedom from the bondage of good and evil. To be happy in life we must work without expecting returns. Expectation leads to attachment. We should work like a master and not like a slave. We should work with freedom and love. Man should be guided by two forces called 'Might' and 'Mercy'. The idea of mercy and selfless charity can be developed by treating "work as worship".

3. J.C. BOSE

- *Aldous Huxley*

ANNOTATIONS:

1. The mysterious powers couldn't help surrendering. So simple - if you happened to be Faraday.
2. We watched the growth of a plant being traced out automatically by a needle on a sheet of smoked glass.
3. Walking the anaesthetized tree immediately took root in its new place and flourished.
4. A mortal dose of chloroform was dropped into the water. The graph became the record of a death agony.

QUESTIONS:

1. Explain the views of Huxley about the instruments for experimentation.
2. Explain the experiments of Bose about the growth and reaction of a plant.
3. How did J C Bose record the heart beats of a plant?
4. How did J C Bose prove that plants experience pain like other living beings?

Ans. The essay J C Bose is written by Aldous Huxley.

Huxley refers to Michael Faraday's experiment who used simple equipment to invent the powers of electricity. He felt that the equipment used by J C Bose was simpler than that of Faraday.

Huxley visited the Bose Institute at Calcutta and met Sir J. C. Bose, a great Indian scientist. He invented many simple instruments to experiment on plant life. He proved that plants have life just like animals with the following experiments.

- Measured the growth of plants.
- Recorded the heartbeat of the plants.
- Transplanted an anaesthetised tree.
- Overdose of chloroform is fatal to plants.
- Caffeine and camphor affect the heartbeat of the plant.
- Poison kills plants.

Huxley says that an overdose of chloroform is as deadly to a plant as to a man. He saw a plant dying of it. The plant struggled for life like a dying man would do.

4. IN CELEBRATION OF BEING ALIVE

-Dr Christian Barnard

ANNOATATIONS

1. My gloomy thoughts probably stem from an accident I had few years ago.
2. My son, it is God's will. That's the way God tests you.
3. It opened my eyes to the fact that I was missing something in all my thinking about suffering. 4. You don't become a better person because you are suffering; but you become a better person because you have experienced suffering.

QUESTIONS

1. What was the accident that Dr Barnard had? How did he react to the accident?
2. What were the views of Dr Barnard's father about suffering? In what way did Barnard's views differ from his father's?
3. Who were the driver and the mechanic in the Grand Prix held at the Cape Town Red Cross Children's hospital? In what way was the choice of their roles suitable?
4. What lessons did Dr Barnard learn from the two children?

Ans. In Celebration of Being Alive is written by Dr Christian Barnard.

Once the doctor and his wife met with an accident. They both suffered a lot. The doctor recollected the words of his father that suffering is God's way of testing. But he didn't understand why suffering is ennobling.

He changed his perspective when he saw two children playing in a hospital. One child had lost his arm and the other was blind. They played a car race with the breakfast trolley in the hospital. Both the boys and the other children in the hospital enjoyed the race. Dr Barnard suddenly realized that living itself is a celebration. He also realized that it is not what we have lost that is important, but what we are left with is very important. Finally, he agrees with his father's words that the experience of suffering makes a man, better person.

5.LEARNING FROM THE WEST

- *N.R. Narayana Murthy*

ANNOTATIONS

1. It is the protocol for behaviour that enhances the trust, confidence and commitment of members of the community. It goes beyond the domain of legality – it is about decent and desirable behaviour.
2. Unfortunately, our attitude towards family life is not reflected in our attitude towards community behaviour.
3. Meritocracy by definition means that we cannot let personal prejudices affect our evaluation of an individual's performance.
4. People that value its privileges above its principles soon lose both.

QUESTIONS

1. Give a list of the lessons that Narayana Murthy feels we should learn from the West.
2. 'Our attitude towards family life is not reflected in our attitude towards community behaviour.' Explain this statement keeping in view the points made by Narayana Murthy in the essay 'Learning from the West'.
3. 'Indians become intimate even without being friendly.' Illustrate this statement with an example from Narayana Murthy's speech.
4. What is the point that Narayana Murthy wants to drive home when he quotes Henry Beecher? How did he conclude his speech?

Ans. Learning from the West is a speech by N. R. Narayana Murthy.

He says that Indians put self and family interest before that of the community. We care for our family but not for our society. Our caring attitude towards family is not reflected in our attitude towards community behaviour. He advises to change this attitude and learn from people who are better than us. He mentions that we can learn the following from the west.

- Accountability in political system.
- Dignity of labour in India.
- Relations shouldn't be given priority than merit.
- Punctuality is not considered a virtue here.
- Lack of professionalism.
- Contractual obligation.
- Independent thinking and intellectual honesty.

He closes his speech with a hope that by learning the above, we would stand as good examples for the next generation.

POETRY

1.ON HIS HAVING ARRIVED AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-THREE

-John Milton

ANNOTATIONS:

1. How soon hath Time, the subtle thief of youth,
Stol'n on his wing my three-and-twentieth year!
2. And inward ripeness doth much less appear,
That some more timely-happy spirits endu'th.
3. It shall be still in strictest measure ev'n, To that
same lot, however mean or high.
4. All is, if I have grace to use it so As ever in my
great task-master's eye.

QUESTIONS:

1. 'Time and tide wait for no man' is an old saying. Discuss this in the context of the poem "On His Having Arrived at the Age of Twenty-Three."
2. Attempt a critical appreciation of the poem "On His Having Arrived at the Age of Twenty-Three."

Ans: The poem On His Having Arrived at the Age of Twenty-Three is written by John Milton.

The poem conveys themes of patience, faith and acceptance. The poet expresses his thoughts about reaching a milestone in his life. He begins by lamenting that time is moving too fast and he hasn't achieved much yet. Time is personified as a thief here. He worries that his youthful appearance does not reflect the maturity he wishes to possess. He could not produce worthy poetry by that time.

Later he shifts his perspective. He accepts that his life and talents are part of God's plan. He trusts in divine timing and understands that his growth and achievements will come as planned by God. Thus he decides to follow the script of God and says that he would wait for the grace of his great Task Master i.e., God. Hence, the poem is about the poet's journey of self-doubt and discovery.

2. THE TABLES TURNED

- **William Wordsworth**

ANNOTATIONS:

1. Up! Up! My Friend, and clear your looks;
Why all this toil and trouble?
2. Books! Tis a dull and endless strife,
Come, hear the woodland linnet.
3. She has a world of ready wealth Our
minds and hearts to bless.
4. Enough of Science and of Arts
Close up those barren leaves

QUESTIONS:

1. Why does Wordsworth consider Nature to be a good teacher?
2. Do you prefer to gain knowledge through books or become wise through experience of Nature? Give reasons in support of your answer with reference to the poem "The Tables Turned"

Ans: The poem 'The Tables Turned' is written by William Wordsworth. He is the most popular of the Romantic poets. In this poem, the poet says that wisdom gained from Nature is greater than knowledge acquired from books.

Wordsworth considers nature to be the best teacher. He tells his friend that Nature teaches a man more than books. Practical knowledge taught by Nature is always better than bookish knowledge. Further he says that Mother Nature is full of wealth. Nature's wisdom fills our minds and hearts with health and joy. It teaches us humanity, goodness and evil better than a sage.

According to the poet, reading books is useless. A man can gain true wisdom in the lap of Nature. He urges his friend to visit the woods and enjoy the song of birds. In the end, the poet asks his friend to accept Nature as his teacher so that he can attain real enlightenment and wisdom.

3. THE BUILDERS

- **H.W. Longfellow**
- ANNOTATIONS:

- 1) All are architects of fate,
Working in these walls of time;
- 2) Time is with materials filled;
Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build
- 3) Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen
- 4) Thus alone can we attain
To those turrets, where the eye
Sees the world as one vast plain

QUESTIONS:

1. What is the appropriateness of the title 'The Builders?' Do you agree with the poet about building one's own life?
2. What is the central idea of the poem 'The Builders?'

Ans: The poem, 'The Builders' is written by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. He is the most popular American romantic poet, educator, and linguist. In this the poet compares human beings to builders. The structure men build is, their own future.

The poet says that we are the creators of our own future. The work we do each day forms a building block of future. Every moment, action, and decision contribute to the foundation and structure of our lives. For this reason the poet urges us not to be negligent about our minute, unseen details. He encourages us to make each moment meaningful. The poet suggests that the stronger we grow as a person the less differences we see among us.

The poem serves as a metaphorical lesson about living a purposeful life, creating a legacy of good deeds. It inspires us to build enduring lives that are worth remembering.

4.ANY WOMAN

-Katharine Tynan

ANNOATATIONS:

1. Take me away, and roof and wall
Would fall to ruin me utterly.
2. Without me cold the hearthstone
stands, Nor could the precious children thrive.
3. I am the twist that holds together
The children in its sacred ring.
4. I am their wall against all danger,
Their door against the wind and snow.

QUESTIONS:

1. How does the poetess portray the bond between the mother and her children in the poem 'Any Woman'?
2. The poem 'Any Woman' is a celebration of the glory of womanhood. Illustrate.

Ans. The poem 'Any Woman' is written by Katherine Tynan. The poem celebrates the role of woman, particularly a mother, in holding a family together.

A woman is an important and responsible person in her family. She is like a pillar of the house and keystone of the arch. If she is taken away, the entire family will collapse. As a mother she protects her children from all risks and dangers like a wall that protects from strong winds. Children feel happy and warmth in the company of their mother. Without her, the house would become lifeless.

Hence, she prays to God to keep her alive till her children grow and lead their lives happily. The poet portrays the woman as the heart and soul of a family. The poem emphasises her selflessness, strength and love. The poem is a tribute to the sacrifices of women in the domestic sphere.

5.A CHALLENGE TO FATE

-Sarojini Naidu

ANNOTATIONS

1. For all the cruel folly you pursue I will not cry
with suppliant hands to you.
2. Yea, you may smite my mouth to throbbing
silence
Pluck from my lips power of articulate words –
3. How will you daunt my free, far-journeying
fancy, That rides upon the pinions of the rain?
4. Yet will I slake my individual sorrow At the
deep source of Universal joy –

QUESTION & ANSWERS

1. Why are people generally afraid of fate? How did Sarojini Naidu challenge such a fearful fate?
2. What is the theme of the poem ‘A Challenge to Fate’? What is the life lesson we can learn from the poem?

Ans: The poem ‘A Challenge to Fate’ is written by ‘Sarojini Naidu’. She is popularly known as the Nightingale of India. In this poem, the poetess challenges the fate by refusing to submit herself with bold and powerful expressions.

The poetess questions fate as to why it does not allow her to be happy. She warns fate not to interfere with her life. However hard it may try; fate will not be able to make the poet unhappy.

She rebels against fate by saying that

- it may destroy her bright and colourful world of light that her eyes see,
- it may take away from her the ability to hear the melodious sounds of life,

- it may cut down her power to speak effectively, and
- it may scare her by suppressing her fearless spirit from moving freely.

Still, the poet won't submit herself to fate. Fate cannot take away the beautiful memories and delightful sounds of life from her. She can enjoy them passionately within her heart. Her emotional heart still sings songs of hope. She says confidently that fate can't bind her strong and daring mind. She refuses to let fate control or break her spirit.

The poet shows her confidence in her inner strength and her belief that she can overcome any suffering or pain. She encourages us to be strong and not let difficulties defeat us. Finally, she challenges fate to do its worst, she seeks unending hope from universal happiness.

NON-DETAILED TEXT

THE ADVENTURES OF TOM SAWYER

-Mark Twain

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Write a character sketch of Tom Sawyer.

Mark Twain is the pen name of Samuel Langhorne Clemens. He is a popular American writer, publisher, humourist and lecturer.

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer is the story of a young boy, Tom Sawyer and his transition from a naughty child into a responsible young man.

Tom Sawyer is the central character in the novel. He is playful and imaginative young boy. He is an orphan and lives in St. Petersburg with his Aunt Polly, cousin Mary and Sid. He always plays tricks on his Aunt Polly. He is busy playing odd games with his friends Joe Harper and Huck. He often picks up quarrels with the other boys and in that he is always victorious.

One midnight, Tom and Huck go to graveyard to see ghosts. There both Tom and Huck witness the murder of Doctor Robinson by the villain, Injun Joe. But the cruel and cunning Joe diverts the murder upon innocent Muff Potter. Both Tom and Huck keep silent as they are afraid of Injun Joe. In spite of danger from Joe, Tom comes forward bravely as a witness and tells the truth before the judge about the murder. Thus Muff is released from jail. Tom becomes the hero of the town with this incident.

Tom, Huck and Joe Harper, without informing at home, escape to Jackson's Island to live there as pirates. They spend some days happily in the Island. The people of St. Petersburg think that these boys are drowned in the river and arrange a funeral ceremony. Tom and his friends suddenly appear on that day and surprise the people.

After some days, Tom and Huck go for treasure hunting and enter a haunted house. There they overhear two people discussing about hiding a treasure. Injun Joe is one of them. Injun Joe finds

another treasure in that house. He and his friend go to hide the treasure in an unknown place. Tom and Huck decide to follow Injun Joe and find that treasure.

One day, Tom along with Becky goes on a picnic to Mc Dougal's Cave. They both lose their way in it. There Tom sees Injun Joe and discovers that Joe is using the cave as a hideout. He also comes to know that Injun Joe hid his treasure in the caves. Tom and Becky come out safely on the following day. Everyone in the town is happy. Everyone praises Tom for courage to come out of the cave. Tom learns that the cave is now closed and Injun Joe is left behind. Tom informs that Injun Joe is in the cave. By the time the doors of the cave are opened, Injun Joe is found dead. Tom and Huck successfully enter the cave and bring out the hidden treasure. They become rich. Thus, throughout the novel, Tom Sawyer attracts the readers with his adventures which make him the hero of the novel.

2. What is the part played by Injun Joe in the life of Tom Sawyer?

Mark Twain is the pen name of Samuel Langhorne Clemens. He is a popular American writer, publisher, humourist, and lecturer.

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer tells the heroic deeds of a young boy, Tom Sawyer, and his transition from a naughty child into a responsible young man.

Injun Joe is the villain in the story. He always feels comfortable in harming others without any reason. He is a dishonest and cruel person throughout the novel. It is through the character of Injun Joe, Tom becomes hero in the novel.

In the novel, Injun Joe first appears at the graveyard along with Muff Potter and Dr Robinson, Dr. Robinson steals dead bodies to study them. On that spot, Joe murders Dr Robinson with his knife for a silly reason. He places the bloody knife in the hands of Muff Potter and blames Muff for the murder. When Tom describes the murder at the graveyard, Joe reacts quickly and escapes from the court.

Injun Joe remains the same till the end of the novel. He does not change through the course of events in which he is involved. He once again appears in disguise in the haunted house. Tom and Huck come there hunting for a treasure. Joe with other man is seen by the boys, talking about the robbery he has done and the treasure of gold coins they found.

Joe displays his cruelty again when he sets up a plan to take revenge on Widow Douglas. But his plan is disturbed by Huck. Huck rescues Widow Douglas from the attack. Here Joe indirectly helps Huck to become a lovable boy in St. Petersburg.

When Tom and Becky are lost in Mc Dougal's cave, Tom discovers Injun Joe in the cave who is using it as a hideout. Injun Joe is finally trapped and dies. All through the story Injun Joe acts as a villain especially in the life of Tom Sawyer and helps him to become a hero of the novel.

3. Describe in detail the major incidents in which Tom and Huck were involved.

(OR)

4. What are the turning points in the story? Discuss the main events in the plot.

Mark Twain is the pen name of Samuel Langhorne Clemens. He is a popular American writer, publisher, humourist and lecturer.

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer tells the heroic deeds of a young boy, Tom Sawyer and his transition from a naughty child into a responsible young man.

The story has many turning points in which Tom Sawyer is the central character. Tom lives in St. Petersburg with his Aunt Polly. He always plays tricks on Aunt Polly to escape from work. Once Aunt Polly gives the task of whitewashing the fence as a punishment. Tom changes that into entertainment with his knack and engages other boys in the work for him. He becomes successful in convincing them that the work is an exciting one. He also receives many gifts from them as payments.

Tom is the best friend of Huckleberry Finn who is a homeless boy. Huck is the son of a town drunkard. He is a symbol of freedom. All the boys in the town like him. Both Tom and Huck perform a lot of adventures in the story, together. One day, Tom reaches late to school after a talk with Huck. The teacher punishes and orders him to sit beside girls. There Tom sees Becky and falls in love with her at once.

One midnight Tom and Huck go to graveyard to see ghosts. There, they witness the murder of Doctor Robinson by the villain, Injun Joe. But the cruel and cunning Joe diverts the murder upon innocent Muff Potter who is also with him at the spot. In spite of the danger from Injun Joe, Tom comes forward and tells the truth before the judge. Injun Joe, on hearing this, quickly escapes from the court and Muff is released. With this incident Tom becomes the hero of the town.

Tom, Huck and Joe Harper, without informing at home, escapes to Jackson's Island to live there as pirates. They spend some days happily in the Island. After futile effort, the people of St. Petersburg believing that Tom and his friends are drowned in the river, arrange a funeral ceremony. Tom along with his friends suddenly appear on that day and thrill the people.

After some days, Tom and Huck go for treasure hunting and enter a haunted house. There they overhear two people discussing about hiding a treasure. Injun Joe is one of them. Injun Joe finds another treasure in that house. He and his friend go to hide the treasure in an unknown place. Tom and Huck decide to follow Injun Joe and find that treasure.

One day, Tom along with Becky goes on a picnic to Mc Dougal's Cave. They both lose their way in it. There Tom sees Injun Joe and discovers that Joe is using the cave as a hideout. He also comes to know that Injun Joe hid his treasure in the caves. Tom and Becky come out safely on the following day. Everyone in the town is happy. Everyone praises Tom for courage to come out of the cave. Tom learns that the cave is now closed and Injun Joe is left behind. Tom informs that Injun Joe is in the cave. By the time the doors of the cave are opened, Injun Joe is found dead. Tom and Huck successfully enter the cave and bring out the hidden treasure. They become rich. Thus, throughout the novel, Tom Sawyer attracts the readers with his adventures which make him the hero of the novel.

5. Give a Character analysis of Huckleberry Finn.

Mark Twain is the pen name of Samuel Langhorne Clemens. He is a popular American writer, publisher, humourist and lecturer.

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer is the story of a young boy, Tom Sawyer and his transition from a naughty child into a responsible young man.

Huck is the son of a town drunkard. He is a symbol of freedom. All the boys in the town like him. Both Tom and Huck perform a lot of adventures in the story, together.

One midnight Tom and Huck go to graveyard to see ghosts. There, they witness the murder of Doctor Robinson by the villain, Injun Joe. But the cunning Joe diverts the murder upon innocent Muff Potter who is also with him at the spot. In spite of the danger from Injun Joe, Tom comes forward and tells the truth before the judge. Injun Joe, on hearing this, quickly escapes from the court and Muff is released. With this incident Tom becomes the hero of the town.

Tom, Huck and Joe Harper, without informing at home, escapes to Jackson's Island to live there as pirates. They spend some days happily in the Island. After futile effort, the people of St. Petersburg believing that Tom and his friends are drowned in the river, arrange a funeral ceremony. Tom along with his friends suddenly appear on that day and thrill the people.

After some days, Tom and Huck go into a haunted house in search of a treasure. There they secretly witness Injun Joe talking to another man about the treasure and his idea of hiding it in a secret place.

One night Injun Joe and his friend plan to harm Widow Douglas. Huck overhears Injun Joe. He saves the widow by giving this information to Mr. Welsh. Thus the orphan boy Huck earns a good place in the heart of the villagers.

6. Write at least five lines about the following characters.

- a. Aunt Polly
- b. Muff Potter

c. Becky Thatcher

Aunt Polly: She is the sister of Tom's late mother. She is kind hearted and loves Tom. But she wants to discipline him. She wants to teach Tom good values. But she finds it hard as she cares for him so much. Thus, she struggles to balance her love for Tom with her duty to discipline him. At the funeral of the boys, she is overjoyed to see Tom back. She also shows concern for Huck. Thus, she stands as a mother figure with both the qualities of firmness and tenderness.

Muff Potter: He is a local drunkard. He often gets into troubles because of his drinking. Yet he is gentle and easily gullible. He trusts Injun Joe. He is falsely accused of murdering Dr. Robinson. But he did not realize that he is framed by Injun Joe. Tom and Huck witness the murder. Tom testifies to save Muff Potter. This character is an example of how weak people are taken advantage of.

Becky Thatcher: She is the daughter of the Judge in the village. She kind, curious and pretty. She is new in the town and becomes Tom's love interest. Tom wins her friendship by his tricks. She and Tom share a playful relationship. Becky is brave when she and Tom are lost in the caves. She trusts Tom but falls sick by the time they are finally out of the caves. She represents young and innocent love in the story.

English II – Grammar

Vocabulary

If the root words are learnt, the student can easily answer the vocabulary question.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Alter = other/ to change | |
| 2. Anim = spirit, life | 15. Ject = throw |
| 3. Anti- = against/opposite | 16. Labour = work |
| 4. Anthrop = human | 17. Loqu- = talk |
| 5. Arch = rule | 18. Mono- = one |
| 6. Circum = around/ring | 19. Morph = shape, form |
| 7. Cred- = believe | 20. Micro- = small |
| 8. Chron = time | 21. Phone = sound |
| 9. Dict = say | 22. Pre- = before |
| 10. Ego = I, self | 23. Rupt = burst/break |
| 11. Form = shape | 24. Spect = see |
| 12. Fort = strong | 25. Temo = related time |
| 13. Graph = write | 26. Voc = voice/call |
| 14. Inter = between | 27. Vert = turn |

You can locate these roots before a word (prefix) or in the middle (infix) or at the end of the word (suffix).

Comprehension passages

All the comprehension passages in the textbook are important. All the answers to the questions are in the passages. But the questions related to parts of speech, antonyms and synonyms, the answers of which are not in the given matter, are to be reinforced. Such questions are listed out here.

General Comprehension Passages:

1. Noun form **Destructive**– destruction
2. Antonym of **elation**– depression, misery, sadness
3. Synonym of **surprised**– perplexed, amazed, stunned, startled
4. Noun form of **estimated**– estimation.
5. Antonym of **endure**– refuse, fight, dismiss
6. Synonym of **anticipation**– expectation, prospect, apprehension
7. Antonym of **external**– internal, inherent, innate
8. Noun form of **placidly**– placidity
9. Antonym of **fearless**– fearful, timid, cowardly
10. Synonym of **interpretation**– analysis, explanation, illustration

11. Noun form of **amend**– amendment
12. Synonyms to **puzzled**– confused, perplexed, stunned

Advertisements

1. Antonyms of **claim**– disclaim, reject, quit
2. Antonyms of **independence**– dependence
3. Verb form of **development**– develop
4. Noun form of **charitable**– charity
5. Noun form of **tribal**– tribe
6. Verb form of **prohibition**– prohibit
7. Verb form of **apprehension**– apprehend
8. Synonyms of **awareness**– attention, information, understanding
9. Noun form of **assert** – assertion
10. Noun form of **fraudulent**– fraud
11. Synonym of **disruption**– interruption, break, separation

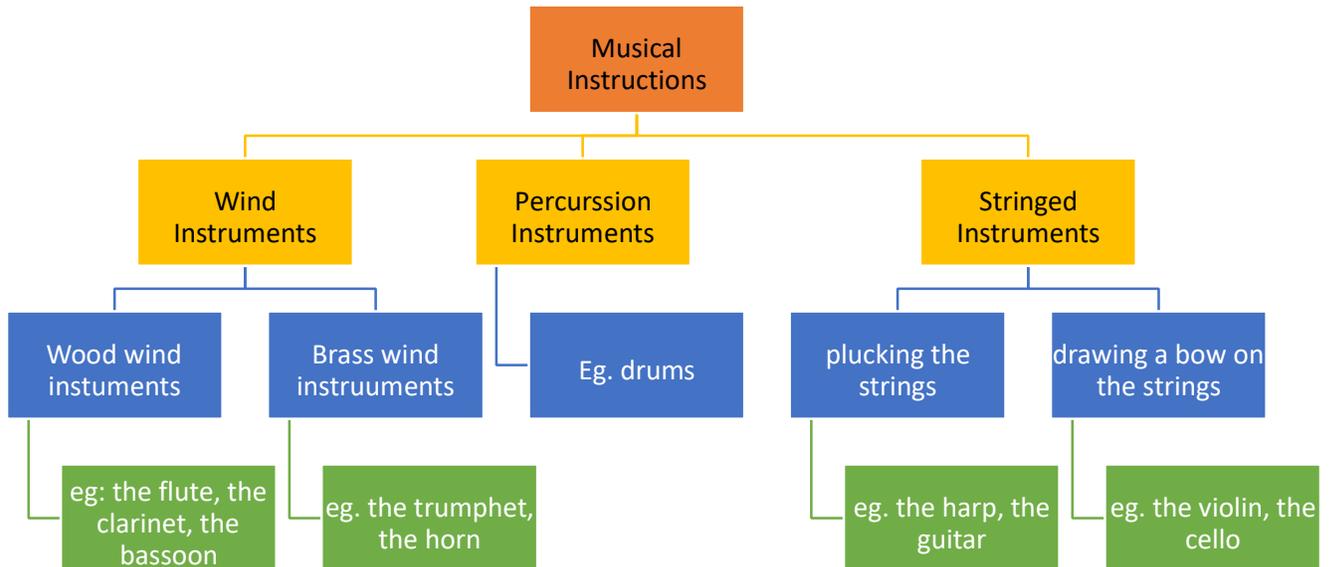
Non - verbal information

1. Synonym of prompt – immediate, speedy, timely

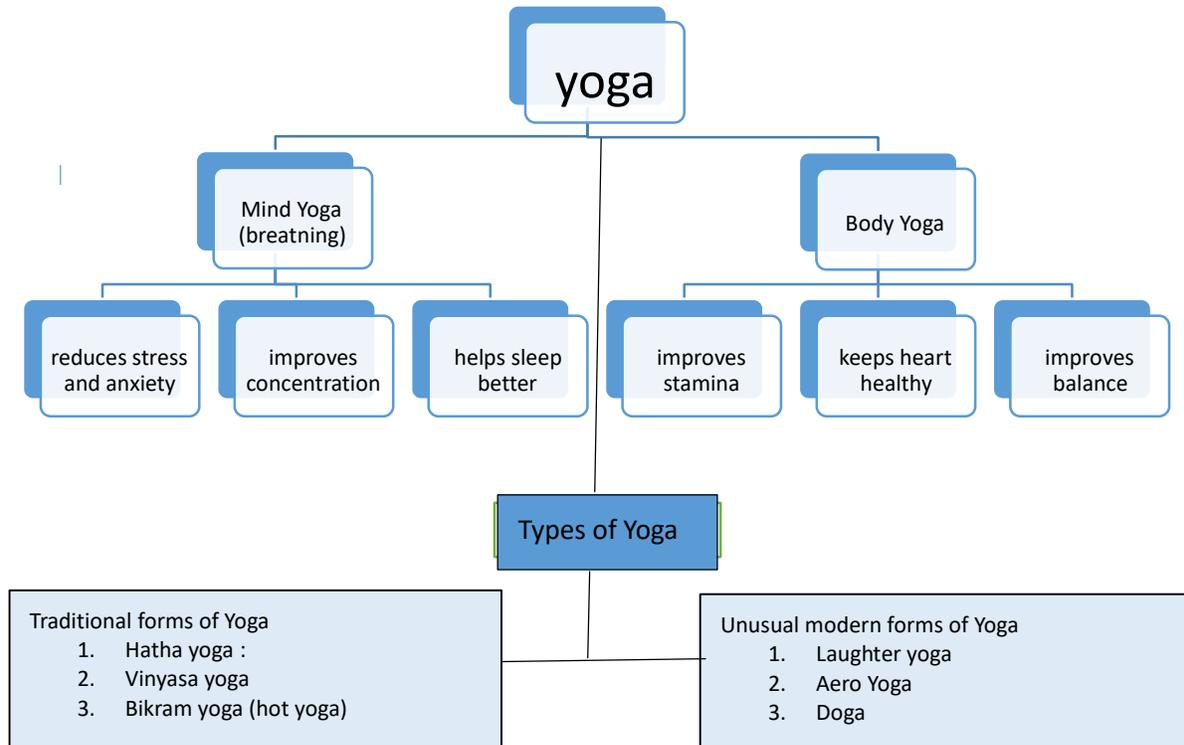
Note making

Note making can be easy in diagrams for slow learners.

Q.3. Ans. Tree Diagram on the types of Musical Instruments



Q5. Ans. Health benefits of Yoga



Q. 6. Ans. Effect of the colour of the Uniform on a sports match.

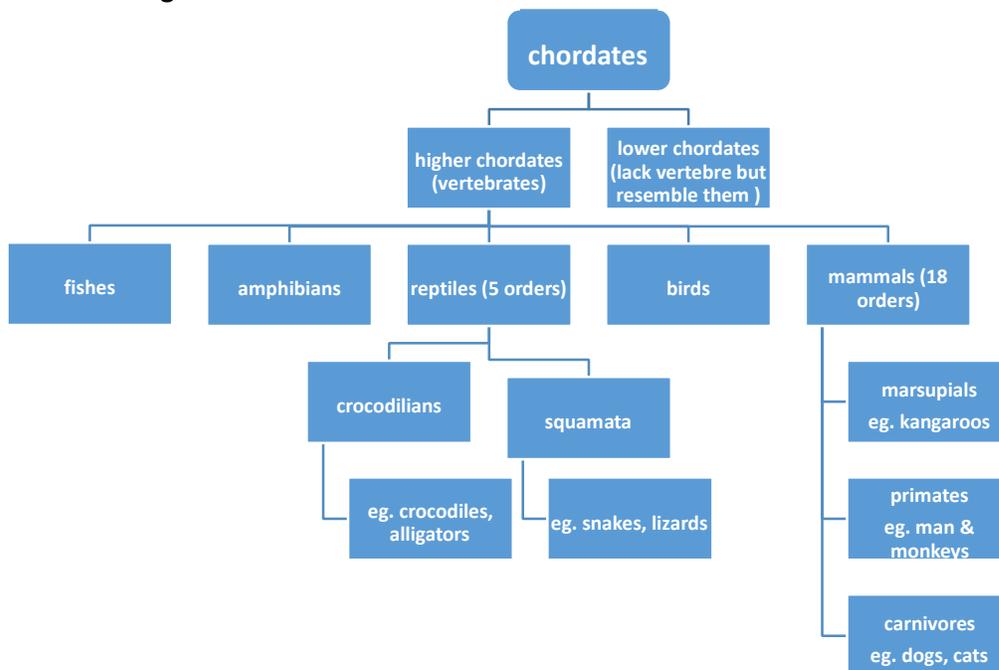
1. British anthropologists – propose that the colour of the uniform affects the outcome of a sports match.
2. Researcher studied 2004 Olympic competitions in boxing, tae-kwon-do, and wrestling 3.Red uniform teams had a slight advantage
4. They won a little more than half times.
5. Many scientists studied “the red effect”.
6. Red effect on players, opponents, referees and fans is not clear.
7. Until the effects are proved, all the teams pine their hopes on red.

Q.12. Ans. Edible Oils used in India

1. Uses of edible Oils:
 - a source of energy
 - adds a special flavour to food
 - provides lubricating action to body-tissues.
2. Troubles: association with different human diseases and their adulteration leading to health problems
3. Variety of cooking oils used across India:
 - Groundnut oil – used in West coast and central India
 - Mustard oil – used in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa in the East, and Kashmir in the North
 - Sesame oil - used in West coast and central India

- Coconut oil – used in in the South
 - Sunflower oil
 - Safflower oil • Soya bean oil
4. Consumption:
- Annual per capita consumption was about 6kgs in 1984 in India
 - Lower than the world average of 11 kg
 - 26 kg in developed countries
5. Daily intake – not contribute more than 15% to 20% calories

Q. 13 Ans: Tree Diagram on Chordates



Describing a Process:

KEY POINTS:

1. Write a **Title** for the passage like

MAKING TEA

Paying Electricity Bill Online

The Festival I Like Most

Ideal Daily Routine

2. Use sequence markers like **first, next, later, now, then, finally** etc to the process description.

Curriculum Vitae:

Tips:

Read the question thoroughly for the details to be furnished in the Curriculum Vitae.

Academic Qualifications must be according to the eligibility given in the question.

Age of the Candidate should be according to the education and experience.

Align the details in this order:

1. Personal details
2. Academic details
3. Professional details
4. Declaration
5. Place, date and signature

Word Stress

Here are some words which carry stress on initial syllable.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. 'adverse. | 36.'trophy |
| 2. 'aeroplane. | 37.'welcome |
| 3. 'calendar . | 38.'prevalent |
| 4. 'character. | 39.'agony |
| 5. 'cinema | 40.'laughter |
| 6. 'college. | 41.'amputated |
| 7. 'comment. | 42.'business |
| 8. 'conscious | 43.'suffering |
| 9. 'country | 44.'preacher |
| 10. 'criticize. | 45.'conflict |
| 11. 'dais. | 46.'comrade |
| 12. 'dangerous. | 47.'pageant |
| 13. 'dialogue | 48.'subtle |
| 14. 'dictionary | 49.'keystone |
| 15. 'everyday. | 50'ruin |
| 16. 'expert | 51.'crescograph |
| 17. 'failure. | 52.'misery |
| 18. 'Genuine. | 53.'reflex |
| 19. 'government | 54.'sojourner |
| 20. 'holiday. | 55.'impulse |
| 21. 'kilometer | 56.'woodland |
| 22. 'library | 57.'modern |
| 23. 'literature. | 58.'study |

24. 'Minister.	59.'natural
25. 'Nation	60.'comment
26. 26.'parliament	61.'ornament
27. 27.'petrol.	62.'architect
28. 28.'question.	63.'builder
29. 29.'signal.	64.'structure
30. 30.'sportsman	65.'splendor
31. 31.'strategy	66.'tempest
32. 32.'student.	
33. 33.'theatre	
34. 34.'tourism	
35. 35.'television	

Conversation Practice

Key points:

- Understand the context
- Write the dialogue between the given characters as per the question
- Dialogue should be in at least 5 – 6 exchanges
- It should include Greetings and farewell
- It can be in your own language without spelling or grammatical mistakes.

Letter Writing

Key Points:

- Letter can be written in any of the formats given in the text book.
- Prefer writing informal letter as we can write it in our way.
- Structure of the letter should be followed strictly
- Don't forget to write Addresses, salutation and closing of the letter.
- Understand the context and write the body of the letter accordingly.

The most useful letter is given below:

Write a letter to the Principal of your college requesting him/her to issue transfer, bonafide and conduct certificates.

A. Tirumalesh
6-17, Gandhi Street
Visakhapatnam

15 June 2019

The Principal
Govt. Junior College
Visakhapatnam

Sir,

Sub: Request for the issue of my transfer, bonafide and conduct certificates-
Submitted-Reg.

* * * * *

I was a student of your college during the academic years 2017-19. My optional subjects were Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. My roll number was 27. I have passed Intermediate course with 9.5 grade points in IPE March 2019 and I have also secured a good rank in JEE MAINS Examination. I would like to join an Engineering Course in the Engineering College. For that I need to submit transfer, bonafide and conduct certificates in the Engineering College.

Hence, I request you to kindly issue me these certificates at an early date. I have already submitted the No-dues certificate.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

Tirumalesh

Form Filling

Key Points:

- Read the question a few times before you fill in the blanks
- Don't draw the form, Write the number of the blank and answers.
- Write the date if it's given in the question, if it's not given or if it's mentioned as 'today', Write the date of exam.
- Care should be taken while writing the account holder's name and other names like messenger or the person who deposit the money. (Read the question carefully)
- Spellings of words like 'hundred', 'thousand' and numbers mentioned in the question should be learnt.
- Utmost care should be taken while writing denomination. (Read the question carefully)

QUESTION BANK -2025
HINDI PAPER-II (204)

Time: 3 Hours.

Max Marks: 100

सूचनाएं: 1. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

2. जिस क्रम में प्रश्न दिये गये हैं, उसी क्रम में उत्तर लिखना अनिवार्य है।

- खंड - क** **(60 अंक)**
- I. निम्नलिखित दोहे की पूर्ति करते हुए भावार्थ सहित विशेषताएँ लिखिए। **1×8=8M**
1. एक भरोसो चातक तुलसीदास ॥ **1×6=6M**
2. तुलसी मीठे - - - - - वचन कठोर ॥
- II. किसी एक कविता का सारांश लिखिए। **1×6=6M**
1. हिमाद्रि से **1×6=6M**
2. ऊर्मिला का विरह गान
- III. किसी एक पाठ का सारांश लिखिए। **1×6=6M**
1. अपना-पराया **1×6=6M**
2. आलस्य और दृढ़ता
3. सोना हिरनी **1×6=6M**
4. अंधे बाबा अब्दुल्ला
- IV. किसी एक एकांकी का सारांश लिखिए। **1×6=6M**
1. महाभारत की एक साँझ। **2×4=8M**
2. सर्प - दंश
- V. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो पद्यांशों की संदर्भ सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। **2×4=8M**
- (1) अमर्त्य वीर-पुत्र हो, दृढ़ प्रतिज्ञा सोच लो,
प्रशस्त पुण्य-पंथ है, बढ़े चलो, बढ़े चलो।
- (2) अराति सैन्य सिंधु में सुवाडवाग्नि से जलो।
प्रवीर हो जयी बनो-बढ़े चलो, बढ़े चलो !
- (3) सखे जाओ तुम हँस कर भूल
रहूँ मैं सुध करके रोती।
- (4) सफल हो सहज हो तुम्हारा त्याग,
नहीं निष्फल मेरा अनुराग,
सिद्धि है स्वयं साधन-भाग,
सुधा क्या, क्षुधा न जो होती।
- VI. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो गद्यांशों की संदर्भ सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। **2×4=8M**
- (अ) उसकी पत्नी जो पाँच साल से विधवा की भाँति रह रही है, उसके पहुँचने पर काम-धाम में बहुत व्यस्त है।
प्रेम-संभाषण के लिए तनिक अवकाश नहीं निकाल पाती।
- (आ) यह बेमतलब का क्रंदन, बेराग, बेस्वर, सत्राटे को चीरकर आता हुआ उसके कानों में बहुत अप्रिय लगा।
- (इ) उस व्यक्ति के पैरों में बच्चे को डालकर उसने कहा, "मैं चली जाती हूँ। इसे तुम ठोकर मारकर जहाँ चाहे फेंक दो।
- (अ) युवा पुरुषों के लिए इससे अच्छा कोई दूसरा उपदेश नहीं है कि 'कभी आलस्यन करो।
- (आ) एक आलसी मनुष्य उस घरवाले के समान है जो अपना घर चोरों के लिए खुला छोड़ देता है।
- (इ) यह बात अच्छी तरह समझ ली जाए कि बिना हाथ-पैर हिलाये संसार में कोई काम नहीं हो सकता।
ऊँचाई
- (अ) कई वर्ष पूर्व मैंने निश्चय किया कि अब हिरन नहीं पालूँगी, परंतु आज उस नियम को भंग किए बिना इस कोमल प्राण जीव की रक्षा संभव नहीं है।
- (आ) कवि गुरु कालिदास ने अपने नाटक में मृगी-मृग-शावक आदि को इतना महत्व क्यों दिया है, यह हिरन पालने के उपरांत ही ज्ञात होता है।
- (इ) यदि सोना को अपने स्नेह की अभिव्यक्ति के लिए मेरे सर को ऊपर कूदना आवश्यक लगेगा तो वह कूदेगी ही।
- VII. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो लघु प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए। **2×2=4M**
- (अ) सिपाही की पत्नी का क्या हाल है? **(आ) बहादुर किसे कहते हैं?**

(इ) स्त्री ने सिपाही से क्या कहा?

(अ) कौन-सा व्यक्ति संसार में गौरव पा सकता है?

(इ) काम में दृढ़ता से लगे रहने से क्या प्रयोजन है?

(अ) हिरन को किन-किन नामों से पुकारते थे?

(इ) कुत्ते का स्वभाव क्या है?

(अ) फकीर ने कौन सी शर्त रखी?

(इ) खलीफा ने क्या कहा?

(आ) आलस्य को दूर करने के क्या उपाय हैं?

(आ) सोना कहाँ आ पड़ी है?

(आ) मरहम की विशेषता क्या है?

VIII. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो लघु प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

2×2=4M

(अ) जल में छिपा बैठा दुर्योधन को युधिष्ठिर ने कैसे पुकारा? (आ) दुर्योधन ने कौन-सा कटु सत्य कहा?

(इ) पश्चात्ताप के बारे में दुर्योधन ने क्या कहा?

(अ) शर्मा के अनुसार डॉक्टर साहब क्या जानना चाहेंगे?

(आ) रीता को फूल तोड़ते समय क्या हुआ?

(इ) डॉ. बहादुर के अनुसार सही निदान और सही इलाज के लिए क्या जानना जरूरी है?

IX. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का एक वाक्य में उत्तर लिखिए।

5×1=5M

1. तुलसीदास का जन्म कहाँ हुआ?

2. तुलसी की पत्नी का नाम क्या था?

3. तुलसी के आराध्य कौन थे?

4. रामचरितमानस की भाषा क्या थी?

5. मीठे वचन से क्या होता है?

1. बिहारीलाल का जन्म कब हुआ?

2. बिहारी के ग्रंथ का नाम क्या था?

3. बिहारी किसके भक्त थे?

4. नायिका के अंग किसकी भाँति चमक रहे हैं?

5. लोग किसके लिए जप और दान करते हैं?

(1) 'हिमाद्रि से' कविता के कवि कौन हैं?

(2) प्रसाद जी का प्रमुख काव्य क्या है?

(3) 'हिमाद्रि से' गीत किस संकलन से लिया गया है?

(4) इस गति को किसने गाया?

(5) 'हिमाद्रि से' कौन पुकार रहे हैं?

(1) मैथिलीशरण गुप्त का जन्म कहाँ हुआ?

(2) ऊर्मिला के पति कौन हैं?

(3) विरह के कारण ऊर्मिला को राज्य कैसा लगता है?

(4) किसका अनुराग निष्फल नहीं होता?

(5) किसकी हँसी फूल के समान है?

(1) हालावाद के प्रवर्तक कौन हैं?

(2) बच्चन जी का जन्म कहाँ हुआ?

(3) किसकी मेहनत बेकार नहीं होती?

(4) बच्चन जी किसे एक चुनौती मानने को कहते हैं?

(5) किसकी कभी हार नहीं होती?

(1) दिनकर जी को किस रचना पर ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार मिला?

(2) दिनकर जी की रचनाओं में कौन-सा रस पाया जाता है?

(3) भारत-भर का मित्र कौन है?

(4) परशुराम में किन-किन महापुरुषों के गुण निहित हैं?

(5) परशुराम का आहत किसके समान है?

X. निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का एक वाक्य में उत्तर लिखिए।

5×1=5M

(अ) 'अपना-पराया' कहानी के कहानीकार कौन हैं?

(आ) कितने रुपये सिपाही की कमर में बंधा है?

(इ) सिपाही के बेटे का नाम क्या है?

(ई) युद्ध में मारने का काम क्या होता है?

(उ) फौजी किस पर सवार होकर आता है?

(अ) 'आलस्य और दृढ़ता' पाठ के लेखक कौन हैं?

(आ) डॉ. श्यामसुंदरदास के माता-पिता का नाम क्या था?

(इ) डॉ. श्यामसुंदरदास ने युवा पुरुषों के लिए कौन-सा उपदेश दिया?

(ई) लोगों को किस बात का ध्यान बचपन से ही रखना चाहिए?

(उ) डॉ. श्यामसुंदरदास ने आलस्य को दूर करने का मुख्य उपाय क्या बताया?

(अ) सोना हिरनी पाठ की लेखिका का नाम क्या है?

(आ) सौंदर्य के प्रति किसका आकर्षण नहीं रहता?

(इ) मनुष्य किसको असुंदर और अपवित्र मानता है?

(ई) पशु जगत में निरीह और सुंदर पशु कौन है?

(उ) स्निग्ध सुनहले रंग के कारण सब उसे क्या कहने लगे?

(अ) 'अंधे बाबा अब्दुल्ला' पाठ के लेखक का नाम क्या है?

(आ) बाबा अब्दुल्ला कहाँ पैदा हुआ था?

- (इ) फकीर ने कितने ऊँट लेने की शर्त रखी?
 (ई) फकीर ने झोली में से क्या निकालकर आग में डाला?
 (उ) लकड़ी की डिबिया में क्या रखा हुआ था?
 (अ) मैनेजर पर कौन आकर पिटाई करते हैं?
 (इ) तिजोरी किस पेड़ के नीचे है?
 (उ) तिजोरी किससे खुलती है?
 (अ) 'ग्राम लक्ष्मी की उपासना' के रचनाकार कौन हैं?
 (इ) गोपालबाल भोजन करके कहाँ हाथ धोते हैं?

- (आ) 'नंबरों वाली तिजोरी' पाठ के लेखक कौन हैं?
 (ई) डाकू ने बल्लम कहाँ रखा?
 (आ) देहाती लक्ष्मी कितने रास्तों से भागती है?
 (ई) श्रीकृष्ण क्या बजाता था?

खण्ड - ख

(40 अंक)

XI निम्नलिखित गद्यांश को पढ़कर इसके नीचे दिये गये प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

5×2=10M

(1.) डॉ भीमराव रामजी अंबेडकर..... रूप में मनाया जाता है।

प्रश्न :

1. भारत के संविधान के निर्माता कौन थे?
2. अंबेडकर ने संविधान को कब समर्पित किया?
3. अंबेडकर ने किन-किन विश्वविद्यालयों से डॉक्टरेट प्राप्त की?
4. अंबेडकर को भारत रत्न के पुरस्कार से कब सम्मानित किया?
5. अंबेडकर जयंती कब मनायी जाती है?

(2) मदर तेरेसा ऐसा नाम है..... सितंबर 1997 में हुआ।

प्रश्न :

1. मदर तेरेसा का जन्म कब और कहाँ हुआ?
2. गोंझा का अर्थ क्या है?
3. मदर तेरेसा से स्थापित आश्रमों के नाम बताइए?
4. भारत सरकार ने मदर तेरेसा को किन-किन पुरस्कारों से सम्मानित किया?
5. मदर तेरेसा को नोबेल शांति पुरस्कार कब प्राप्त हुआ?

(3) भारत एक प्रजातांत्रिक देश है..... 15 भाषाओं का प्रयोग होता है।

प्रश्न :

1. भारत की राजभाषा तथा राष्ट्रभाषा क्या थी?
2. हिंदी को राजभाषा के रूप में कब स्वीकार किया गया?
3. हिंदी दिवस कब मनाया जाता है?
4. भारत की करेसी या मुद्रा पर कितनी भाषाओं का प्रयोग होता है?
5. उपर्युक्त गद्यांश का उचित शीर्षक दीजिए।

XII निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से किन्हीं पांच शब्दों का संधि-विच्छेद कीजिए।

5×1=5M

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. देवालय | 2. मुनींद्र | 3. रजनीश | 4. पितृण |
| 5. सूक्ति | 6. महेश्वर | 7. देवर्षि | 8. वनौषध |
| 9. अत्युत्तम | 10. गायक | 11. दिगम्बर | 12. अजंत |
| 13. सन्मार्ग | 14. भूषण | 15. आच्छादन | 16. संभावना |
| 17. परिच्छेद | 18. जगदानन्द | 19. प्रमाण | 20. वाग्दान |
| 21. मनोहर | 22. तपोबल | 23. दुर्बल | 24. नमस्कार |
| 25. निस्सार | | | |

XIII निम्नलिखित शब्दों में से किन्हीं पाँच शब्दों के समास के नाम लिखिए।

5×1=5M

अभ्यास:

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. यथाशक्ति | 2. आजीवन | 3. हर रोज | 4. कानों-कान |
| 5. सीता पति | 6. जयचंद्रकृत | 7. रसोईघर | 8. पवन पुत्र |
| 9. सुख प्राप्त | 10. कवि श्रेष्ठ | 11. असंभव | 12. अनाचार |
| 13. वायुवेग | 14. दीनदयालु | 15. मृगनयन | 16. गुरुदेव |
| 17. त्रिवेणी | 18. नव रत्न | 19. दशानन | 20. चौमासा |

21. पाप-पुण्य
25. राजा-रंक
29. बजरंगी

22. दाल-रोटी
26. लम्बोदर
30. पंकज

23. बीस-पच्चीस
27. इंद्रजीत

24. थोड़ा-बहुत
28. हलधर

XIV (अ) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से किन्हीं पाँच वाक्यों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कीजिए।

5×1=5M

1. My name is Mohan.
2. What is this?
3. He is going.
4. Madhuri Rani singing a song.
5. Rama killed Ravana.
6. Hindi is our official and National Language.
7. Peacock is beautiful bird.
8. Give respect, Take respect.
9. Don't tell lies
10. The pen is on the table.
11. Service to man is service to God.
12. The Sun rises in the East.
13. Ramakanth is a brave boy.
14. All Indians are our brothers and sisters.
15. Beauty is Truth.

(आ) निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में से पाँच वाक्यों के शुद्ध रूप लिखिए।

5×1=5M

1. मैं स्कूल जाता/जाती है। (अशुद्ध)
2. तुम पढ़ रहे हैं। (अशुद्ध)
3. तू क्या कर रहे हो? (अशुद्ध)
4. श्रीदेवी पाठ पढ़ता है। (अशुद्ध)
5. गोदावरी की पानी मीठी है। (अशुद्ध)
6. वह पुस्तक मेरा है। (अशुद्ध)
7. धनराज ने चिट्ठी लिखा। (अशुद्ध)
8. मैंने कल गाँव गया। (अशुद्ध)
9. मौनिका सहानी ने मौसमी सहानी को पुस्तक दी। (अशुद्ध)
10. अध्यापक जी ने बोले। (अशुद्ध)
11. उसने काम कर चुका। (अशुद्ध)
12. विजयश्री ने फूल लायी। (अशुद्ध)
13. मैं मेरा काम करता हूँ। (अशुद्ध)
14. आप आपका नाम बताइये। (अशुद्ध)
15. देवेश देवेश की पुस्तक पढ़ता है। (अशुद्ध)

XV निम्नलिखित गद्यांश का संक्षिप्तीकरण कीजिए।

1×5=5M

- (1) वर्तमान काल विज्ञापन का युग..... बाध्य हो जाता है।
- (2) वैदिक काल से हिमालय के पहाड़..... हमारी प्राणदायिनी रही हैं।
- (3) अहिंसा परम - धर्म है और..... उसका रक्षक है।

XVI निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं पाँच वाक्यों के वाच्य बदलिए।

5×1=5M

1. राम ने रोटी खाई। (कर्तृ)
2. मोहन ने आम खाया। (कर्तृ)
3. मैंने किताब पढ़ी। (कर्तृ)
4. माधुरी ने सिनेमा देखा। (कर्तृ)
5. महेश से पुस्तक पढ़ी जाती है। (कर्म)
6. शारदा पाठ पढ़ती है। (कर्तृ)
7. वह पत्र लिखता है। (कर्तृ)
8. मौनिका गीत गाती है। (कर्तृ)
9. प्रेमचंद उपन्यास लिख रहा है। (कर्तृ)
10. मुरली रस पीता है। (कर्तृ)
11. नागमणि खाना पकाती है। (कर्तृ)
12. मैं प्रतिदिन व्यायाम करता हूँ। (कर्तृ)
13. मुझसे कहानी लिखी जाती है। (कर्म)
14. कृष्ण से बाँसुरी बजायी जाती है। (कर्म)
15. श्रावणी से फूल लाया जाता है। (कर्म)
16. हम फिल्म देखेंगे। (कर्तृ)

--- समाप्त ---

QUESTION BANK- 2025
Hindi paper - I

Time: 3 Hours.

Marks: 100

सूचनाएँ:- 1. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

2. जिस क्रम में प्रश्न दिये गये हैं, उसी क्रम में उत्तर लिखिए।

खंड - क

(60 अंक)

I निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक दोहे का भावार्थ लिखिए।

1×6=6M

1. गुरु गोविन्द दोउ खड़े, काके लागौ पाय।
बलिहारी गुरु आपने, गोविंद दियो बताय ॥
2. बुरा जो देखन मैं चला, बुरा न मिलिया कोय।
जो दिल खोजा आपना, मुझसा बुरा न कोय ॥

II निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक कविता का सारांश लिखिए।

1×8=8M

1. मुरझाया फूल
2. वह देश कौन सा है?

III निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक पाठ का सारांश लिखिए।

1×8=8M

1. परीक्षा
2. हार की जीत

IV निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक कहानी का सारांश लिखिए।

1×8=8M

1. बहू की विदा
2. सच्चा धर्म

V निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो पद्यांशों की संदर्भ सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

2×5=10M

1. था कली के शैशव में अहो सूखे सुमन, हास्य करता था, खिलाती अंक में तुझको पवन।
खिल गया जब पूर्ण तुम मंजुल सुकोमल पुष्पवन, लुब्ध मधु के हेतु मँडराने लगे आके भ्रमर ॥
2. कर दिया मधु और सौरभ दान सारा एक दिन, किन्तु रोता कौन है, तेरे लिए दानी सुमन!
मत व्यथित हो फूल! किसको सुख दिया संसार ने? स्वार्थमय सबको बनाया यहाँ करतार ने ॥
3. नदियाँ जहाँ सुधा की धारा बहा रही हैं, सींचा हुआ सलोना, वह देश कौन - सा है?
जिसके बड़े रसीले फल, कंद, नाज़ मेवे, सब अंग में सजे हैं, वह देश कौन - सा है?
4. जिसकी अनंत धन से धरती भरी पड़ी है, संसार का शिरोमणि, वह देश कौन-सा है?
सबसे प्रथम जगत में जो सभ्य था यशस्वी, जगदीश का दुलारा, वह देश कौन सा है?

VI निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो गद्यांशों की संदर्भ सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

2×5=10M

1. लेकिन मनुष्यों का वह बूढ़ा जौहरी आड़ में बैठा हुआ देख रहा था कि इन बगुलों में हंस कहाँ छिपा हुआ है।
2. हृदय वह जो उदार हो, आत्मबल वह जो आपत्ति का वीरता के साथ सामना करे और इस रियासत के सौभाग्य से ऐसा पुरुष मिल गया ॥
3. क्या कहना! जो उसे एक बार देख लेता है, उसके हृदय पर उसकी छवि अंकित हो जाती है।
4. लोगों को यदि इस बात का पता लग गया तो वो किसी गरीब पर विश्वास न करेंगे।
5. मित्र सच्चे पथ-प्रदर्शक के समान होना चाहिए जिस पर हम पूरा विश्वास कर सकें।
6. हृदय को उज्वल और निष्कलंक रखने का सबसे अच्छा उपाय यही है कि बुरी संगति की छूत से बचे

VII सही उत्तर चुनकर रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए।

5×1=5M

1. कबीरदास..... शाखा के प्रमुख कवि थे। (ज्ञानाश्रयी / प्रेमाश्रयी)
2. कबीरदास के गुरू..... थे। (स्वामी रामानंद / नरहरिदास)
3. मिट्टी के बर्तन बनानेवाले को..... कहते हैं। (सुनार / कुम्हार)
4. प्रभुता से..... दूर हो जाते हैं। (प्रभु / शत्रु)
5. "चाह" शब्द का अर्थ..... है। (इच्छा / अच्छा)
6. संत रैदास.....शाखा के प्रमुख कवि थे। (ज्ञानाश्रयी / प्रेमाश्रयी)
7. संत रैदास के गुरु थे। (स्वामी रामानंद / विवेकानंद)
8. मंदिर और.....में कोई अंतर नहीं है। (मसजिद / देवालय)
9. दीन दुखियों की मदद करनेवाले ही..... हैं। (पाखंड / क्षत्रिय)

10. लोग..... नफरत करते हैं। (पराधीन व्यक्ति से / आत्मनिर्भर व्यक्ति से)
11. महादेवी वर्मा का जन्म..... में हुआ। (फर्रुखाबाद / नई दिल्ली)
12. महादेवी वर्मा जी को..... रचना पर ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुआ। (चिदंबरा / यामा)
13.की स्निग्ध किरणें फूलों को हँसाती हैं। (सूरज / चंद्र)
14. पवन के झोंके फूल को..... पर गिराती हैं। (पृथ्वी / आकाश)
15. करतार ने धरती पर सबको..... बनाया है। (निस्वार्थ / स्वार्थमय)
16. "वह देश कौन सा है ?" कविता के कवि..... हैं। (श्री रामनरेश त्रिपाठी / श्री जयशंकर प्रसाद)
17. हिमालय..... देश का मुकुट बना हुआ है। (भारत / श्रीलंका)
18. कवि.....को संसार का शिरोमणि कहते हैं। (भारत / अमेरिका)
19. सारे जगत को सुधारनेवाला देश..... है। (भूटान / भारत)
20. प्रसून शब्द का पर्यायवाची शब्द..... है। (फूल / पानी)

VIII सही उत्तर चुनकर रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए।

5×1=5M

1. "परीक्षा" कहानी के लेखक.... हैं। (मुंशी प्रेमचंद / जयशंकर प्रसाद)
2.देवगढ़ राज्य के नये दीवान थे। (सुजानसिंह / जानकीनाथ)
3. उम्मीदवारों को एक..... तक देवगढ़ में रखा गया। (महीने / साल)
4. परीक्षा कहानी में.....पद के लिए परीक्षा ली गई है। (सेनापति / दीवान)
5. परीक्षा कहानी में उम्मीदवार..... खेलते हैं। (हॉकी / फुटबाल)
6. बाबा भारती घोड़े को.....कहकर पुकारते थे। (सुलतान / चेतन)
7. खड्गसिंह एक..... था। (छात्र / डाकू)
8. खड्गसिंह ने..... होने का दिखावा किया। (अपाहिज / पंडित)
9. हार की जीतकी कहानी है। (वाल्मीकि / सुदर्शन)
10. बाबा भारती को..... के चोरी का भय था। (कुत्ते / घोड़े)
11. "मित्रता" आचार्य..... निबंध है। (प्रसाद जी का / रामचंद्र शुक्ल जी का)
12. शुक्ल जी की मनोविकार संबंधी रचना..... है। (चिंतामणि / कामायनी)
13. मित्रता एक..... है। (कहानी / निबंध)
14. शुक्लजी के अनुसार विश्वासपात्र मित्र.....औषधी है। (जीवन की / मौत की)
15. सच्ची मित्रता में..... की सी निपुणता और परख होती है। (पुलीस / वैद्य)
16. "काबुलीवाला" कहानी के लेखक श्री.....हैं। (रवींद्रनाथ ठाकुर / मनोहरा देवी)
17. लेखक की बेटे का नाम..... है। (मिनी / सावित्री)
18. काबुलीवाला..... बेचता है। (कपडे / सूखे मेवे)
19. रहमत एक..... है। (खिलाडी / काबुलीवाला)
20. मिनी..... जाने को तैयार है। (बाजार / ससुराल)

खंड - ख

(40 अंक)

IX निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

5×1=5M

निम्न लिखित वाक्यों में सज्ञा शब्द पहचानकर लिखिए।

1. मोहन एक अच्छा लड़का है।
2. उपारानी कलम से लिखती है।
3. मौनिका गीत गाती है।
4. मुरली क्रिकेट खेल रहा है।
5. पेट्रोल का दाम बढ़ रहा है।

निम्न लिखित वाक्यों में सर्वनाम शब्द पहचानकर लिखिए।

1. वह गाड़ी चलाता है।
2. तुम अपना नाम बताओ।
3. वे कहीं चले गये ?
4. कोई आ गया है।
5. जो करेगा सो भरेगा।

निम्न लिखित वाक्यों में विशेषण शब्द पहचानकर लिखिए।

1. ठंडा पानी मत पियो।
2. अच्छी लड़की खूब पढ़ती है।

3. सारे बालक कबड्डी खेल रहे हैं। 4. दूधवाला पाँच लीटर दूध लाता है।
5. वह लडका भाग गया।

निम्न लिखित वाक्यों में क्रिया शब्द पहचानकर लिखिए।

1. कृष्ण मंदिर जाता है। 2. राकेश मैदान में दौड़ता है।
3. श्रीदेवी कहानी लिखेगी। 4. वेंकटेश्वर पुस्तक पढ़ता है।
5. पूजा ने खट्टा फल खाया।

निम्न लिखित वाक्यों में क्रिया विशेषण शब्द पहचानकर लिखिए।

1. कछुआ धीरे - धीरे चलता है। 2. ईश्वरी बहुत हँसती है।
3. आपको इसे बार - बार पढ़ना चाहिए। 4. रेखा खूब गाती है।
5. नीरजा अभी आयी है।

X किन्हीं पाँच शब्दों के वचन बदलकर लिखिए।

5X1=5M

- | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. मैं | 2. उसका | 3. एक | 4. वह | 5. यह |
| 6. घोड़ा | 7. कपड़ा | 8. पुस्तक | 9. आँख | 10. औरत |
| 11. रेखा | 12. कविता | 13. योजना | 14. भाषा | 15. वस्तु |
| 16. लता | 17. ऋतु | 18. धेनु | 19. बहू | 20. वधू |

XI किन्हीं पाँच शब्दों के लिंग बदलकर लिखिए।

5×1= 5M

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. लड़का | 2. वर | 3. पुत्र | 4. चाचा | 5. सेठ |
| 6. राजा | 7. श्रीमान | 8. शेर | 9. दास | 10. कछुआ |
| 11. कबूतर | 12. लेखक | 13. सुत | 14. पुरुष | 15. माता |
| 16. नायिका | 17. चौधराइन | 18. गुणवती | 19. कोयल | 20. धोबिन |

XII किन्हीं पाँच शब्दों के कम से कम दो पर्यायवाची (समानार्थी) शब्द लिखिए।

5×1=5M

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. आदमी | 2. अग्नि | 3. इच्छा | 4. पग | 5. पुत्र |
| 6. फूल | 7. सूर्य | 8. गृह | 9. गौ | 10. दूध |
| 11. गुरु | 12. नेत्र | 13. रात्रि | 14. पानी | 15. वन |
| 16. स्वर्ण | 17. उद्योग | 18. शरीर | 19. सरस्वती | 20. हवा |

XIII किन्हीं पाँच शब्दों के विलोम शब्द लिखिए।

5×1=5M

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. आदि | 2. अपना | 3. उन्नति | 4. एक | 5. गुप्त |
| 6. जय | 7. स्वर्ग | 8. लायक | 9. नवीन | 10. पाप |
| 11. सुंदर | 12. वीर | 13. निर्गुण | 14. सर्दी | 15. सज्जन |
| 16. अनुकूल | 17. प्रत्यक्ष | 18. स्वामी | 19. सवाल | 20. सत्य |

XIV किन्हीं पाँच शब्दों की वर्तनी शुद्ध करके लिखिए।

5×1=5M

- | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. अज | 2. अणू | 3. परीचय | 4. पती | 5. कूछ |
| 6. सामाग्री | 7. रचइता | 8. मरन | 9. कुष्ण | 10. नर्क |
| 11. स्त्रीयाँ | 12. केल | 13. प्रस्र | 14. पूल | 15. उज्वल |
| 16. श्रेष्ट | 17. रात्री | 18. प्रनाम | 19. विध्यालय | 20. ईनाम |

XV किन्हीं पाँच पारिभाषिक शब्दों का हिंदी में अनुवाद कीजिए।

5×1=5M

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Administration | 2. Constitution | 3. Parliament | 4. Prime Minister |
| 5. Editor | 6. Application | 7. Translation | 8. History |
| 9. Junior College | 10. Department | 11. Principal | 12. Lecturer |
| 13. Degree College | 14. Space | 15. Play Ground | 16. Player |
| 17. Governor | 18. Typist | 19. Office | 20. Seminar |

XVI निम्नलिखित में से कोई एक पत्र लिखिए।

1×5=5M

1. पाँच दिन की छुट्टी मांगते हुए प्राचार्य के नाम पत्र लिखिए। 2. पुस्तक विक्रेता के नाम पत्र लिखिए।

— समाप्त —

Important Questions Junior Inter – SANSKRIT – 2025-26

- I. * नास्ति ।
..... सुखम् ॥
- * मातृवत्।
.....स पण्डितः ॥
- * यौवनं ।
..... चतुष्टयम् ॥
- * अतिदानात् ।
..... वर्जयेत् ॥
- II. 1. "हनुमदुपदेशः" इति पाठ्यभागस्य सारं समालिखत ।
2. "रघोः शौर्यम्" इति पाठ्यभागस्य सारांशं लिखत ।
- III. 1. "अज्ञातस्य वासो न देयः" इति पाठ्यभागसारांशं लिखत ।
2. शूद्रक - वीरवरकथासारं विशदयत ।
- IV. 1. आसनस्य स्पर्शात् का दर्शिता ?
2. नारदेन सूचितः योग्यः वरः कः ?
3. अवधेशः कस्यां कक्ष्यायां प्रथमश्रेण्याम् उत्तीर्णः ?
4. अवधेशः कस्मै ईर्ष्यति ?
5. वणिजोः मैत्री कीदृशी ?
6. ग्रामप्रमुखस्य मनसि का उत्पन्ना ?
7. ग्रामप्रमुखस्य कति पुत्रौ ?
8. वणिजौ कुत्र रात्रिं यापितवन्तौ ?
- V. 1. नरदेवाय जानकी प्रतिदीयताम् ।
2. फलमस्याप्यधर्मस्य क्षिप्रमेव प्रपत्स्यसे ।
3. कालरात्रीति तां विद्धि सर्वलङ्काविनाशिनीम् ।
4. क्रियाविघाताय कथं प्रवर्तसे ।
5. वपुःप्रकर्षेण विडम्बितेश्वरः ।
6. क्रतोरशेषेण फलेन युज्यताम् ।

- VI.** 1. अरावप्युचितं कार्यमातिथ्यं गृहमागते ।
2. अहिंसा परमो धर्मः ।
3. अस्य दग्धोदरस्याऽर्थे कः कुर्यात् पातकं महत् ?
4. किं जीवनं कर्तव्यं तद्वद ।
5. तां निश्चित्य मां ज्ञापय ।
6. वीरवरो सपरिवारं जीवतु ।

- VII.** 1. 'हनुमदुपदेशः' इति पाठ्यांशः कस्मात् सङ्गृहीतः ?
2. सुग्रीवेण किं प्रतिज्ञातम् ?
3. बुद्धिमन्तः कीदृशेषु कर्मसु न सज्जन्ते ?
4. केषां वाचम् अर्थः अनुधावति ?
5. लोकोत्तराणां चेतांसि कीदृशानि ?
6. कथं धर्मम् आचरेत् ?
7. केन विना दैवं न सिद्ध्यति ?
8. कीदृशं वस्तु तथैव तिष्ठति ?

- VIII.** 1. मार्जारः किम् व्रतम् आचरति ?
2. शावकास्थीनि कुत्र प्राप्तानि ?
3. कस्य वासो न देयः ?
4. ब्राह्मणाः विद्योपार्जनार्थं कुत्र गतवन्तः ?
5. ब्राह्मणाः कति अब्दानि पठितवन्तः ?
6. पञ्चतन्त्रं केन विरचितम् ?
7. मूर्खपण्डितकथा कस्मात् स्वीकृता ?
8. अमरशक्तेः पुत्राः कीदृशाः ?

- IX.** 1. ज्वरार्तस्य विरामग्रहणाय अभ्यर्थनपत्रम्
2. सोदर्याः विवाहार्थम् विरामग्रहणाय अभ्यर्थनपत्रम्

- X.** 1. अकारान्तः पुंलिङ्गः राम शब्दः
2. अकारान्तः पुंलिङ्गः शिव शब्दः
3. इकारान्तः पुंलिङ्गः हरि शब्दः
4. इकारान्तः पुंलिङ्गः रवि शब्दः
5. अकारान्तः नपुंसकलिङ्गः वन शब्दः
6. अकारान्तः नपुंसकलिङ्गः फल शब्दः
7. इकारान्तः नपुंसकलिङ्गः वारि शब्दः

XI. 1. भवति

2. गच्छतु/गच्छतात्
3. अलिखत्
4. पठेत्
5. खादिष्यति

6. वदति

7. धावतु/धावतात्
8. अचलत्
9. पिबेत्
10. द्रक्ष्यति

XII. 1. यणादेशसन्धिः

1. इत्यत्र
2. देव्याज्ञा
3. स्वागतम्
4. मात्राज्ञा
5. लाकृतिः

2. अयवायावसन्धिः

1. हरये
2. भानवे
3. गायकः
4. पावकः

3. पूर्वरूपसन्धिः

1. वनेऽपि
2. वृक्षेऽपि
3. तेऽपि
4. केऽपि
5. विष्णोऽत्र

XIII. 1. यणादेशसन्धिः

1. इति + अत्र
2. देवी + आज्ञा
3. सु + आगतम्
4. मातृ + आज्ञा
5. लृ + आकृतिः

2. अयवायावसन्धिः

1. हरे + ए
2. भानो + ए
3. गै + अकः
4. पौ + अकः

3. पूर्वरूपसन्धिः

1. वने + अपि
2. वृक्षे + अपि
3. ते + अपि
4. के + अपि
5. विष्णो + अत्र

- XIV.**
1. सः देवं नमति ।
 2. ते परीक्षां लिखन्ति ।
 3. त्वं जलं पिबसि ।
 4. अहं ग्रामं गच्छामि ।
 5. वयं पाठं पठामः ।
 6. ते पाठम् अपठन् ।
 7. अहं परीक्षाम् अलिखम् ।
 8. त्वं देवालयं गमिष्यसि ।
 9. वयं अन्नं खादिष्यामः ।
 10. सत्यमेव जयते ।
 11. श्रद्धावान् लभते ज्ञानम् ।
 12. विद्या ददाति विनयम् ।
 13. विद्वान् सर्वत्र पूज्यते ।
 14. वाग्भूषणं भूषणम् ।
 15. विद्या विनयेन शोभते ।
 16. अहिंसा परमो धर्मः ।
 17. नास्ति सत्यसमं तपः ।
 18. धर्मं चर ।
 19. वन्दे भारतमातरम् ।

- XV.**
1. सीतायाः मार्गणे व्यग्रः कः ?
 2. सुदक्षिणासूनुः कः ?
 3. सुबद्धमूलाः के निपतन्ति ?
 4. कान्ता कीदृशी ?
 5. प्रतिश्रुतिः इति पदस्य अर्थः कः ?

- XVI.**
1. परमो धर्मः कः ?
 2. राज्ञः का प्रसन्ना अभवत् ?
 3. पण्डिताः श्मशाने कं दृष्टवन्तः ?
 4. कः मेघान् सर्वत्र नयति ?
 5. विजयसिंहस्य पितुः नाम किम् ?

BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION, AP
IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

SR.INTER

SANSKRIT

I. एकस्य श्लोकस्य प्रतिपदार्थं भावं च लिखत ।

1 x 8 = 8 M

- 1) परोक्षे कार्यहन्तारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनम् ।
वर्जयेत्तादृशं मित्रं विषकुम्भं पयोमुखम् ॥
- 2) पृथिव्यां त्रीणि रत्नानि जलमन्नं सुभाषितम् ।
मूढैः पाषाणखण्डेषु रत्नसंज्ञा विधीयते ॥
- 3) तक्षकस्य विषं दन्ते मक्षिकायास्तु मस्तके ।
वृश्चिकस्य विषं पुच्छे सर्वाङ्गे दुर्जने विषम् ॥
- 4) दातृत्वं प्रियवक्तृत्वं धीरत्वमुचितज्ञता ।
अभ्यासेन न लभ्यन्ते चत्वारः सहजा गुणाः ॥

II. एकं निबन्धप्रश्नं समाधत्त ।

1 x 6 = 6 M

- 1) विभीषणोपदेशः इति पाठ्यभागसारांशं लिखत ।
- 2) धर्मनिष्ठा इति पाठ्यांशस्य सारांशं संक्षेपेण लिखत ।

III. एकं निबन्धप्रश्नं समाधत्त ।

1 x 6 = 6 M

- 1) मन्दविषसर्पकथां सङ्ग्रहेण लिखत ।
- 2) विक्रमस्य औदार्यमिति पाठ्यभागस्य सारांशं लिखत ।

IV. त्रयाणां प्रश्नानां समाधानानि लिखत ।

3 x 2 = 6 M

- 1) कर्णभारं केन विरचितम् ?
- 2) कीदृशं वस्तु तथैव तिष्ठति ?
- 3) भृगुवंशकेतुः कः ?
- 4) नृपश्रियः कीदृशाः ?
- 5) द्रोणद्रुपदयोः सम्बन्धः कीदृशः ?
- 6) बालानां कलहः कीदृशः ?
- 7) कृपी गोक्षीरं ददामीत्युक्त्वा पुत्राय किं दत्तवती ?
- 8) केन द्रुपदः गर्वान्धः जातः ?

V. द्वयोः ससन्दर्भं व्याख्यानं लिखत ।

2 x 3 = 6 M

- 1) परेषां सहसावज्ञा न कर्तव्या कथञ्चन ।
- 2) वदेत् क्षमं स्वामिहितं मन्त्री ।
- 3) अप्रियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः ।
- 4) चित्रार्पितारम्भ इवाऽवतस्थे ।
- 5) राज्येन किं तद्विपरीतवृत्तेः, प्राणैः उपक्रोशमलीमसैर्वा ।
- 6) पिण्डेष्वनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु ।

VI. द्वयोः ससन्दर्भं व्याख्यानं लिखत ।

2 x 3 = 6 M

- 1) मृत्युर्वै प्राणिनां ध्रुवः ।
- 2) निवृत्तरागस्य गृहं तपोवनम् ।
- 3) सतां सङ्गो हि भेषजम् ।
- 4) सत्युत्रेण कुलं नृपेण वसुधा लोकत्रयं भानुना ।
- 5) यः कृतमुपकारं विस्मरति स एव पुरुषाधमः ।
- 6) नैवाश्रितेषु महतां गुणदोषचिन्ता ।

VII. त्रयाणां प्रश्नानां समाधानानि लिखत ।**3 x 2 = 6 M**

- 1) कदा प्रभृति अशुभानि निमित्तानि दृश्यन्ते ?
- 2) सीता कीदृशी ?
- 3) नराः क इव रणे सीदन्ति ?
- 4) सुदक्षिणा दिलीपौ किमर्थं नन्दिनीधेनोः सेवाम् अकुरुताम् ?
- 5) दिलीपेन सेव्यमानं नन्दिनीधेनुं कः चकर्ष ?
- 6) धर्मनिष्ठा इति पाठ्यांशः कस्मात् संगृहीतः ?
- 7) सर्वेन्द्रियाणां प्रधानं किम् ?
- 8) पृथिव्यां त्रीणि रत्नानि कानि ?
- 9) व्याधितस्य मित्रं किम् ?

VIII. त्रयाणां प्रश्नानां समाधानानि लिखत ।**3 x 2 = 6 M**

- 1) मन्दविषो नाम सर्पः कुत्र वसति ?
- 2) कौण्डिन्येन मन्दविषः किम् इति शप्तः ?
- 3) हितोपदेशे कति भागाः सन्ति ? ते च के ?
- 4) राजहंसः कः? तस्य नगरी का ?
- 5) धर्मपालस्य कति पुत्राः ? ते च के ?
- 6) मानसारः कथं गदां प्राप्तवान् ?
- 7) वेङ्कटरावस्य पिता कः?
- 8) प्रभुत्वचिकित्सालये नियोगेनागता भिषगङ्गना का?
- 9) मञ्जुहासिनी का ?

IX. एकेन वाक्येन समाधानं दत्त ।**5 x 1 = 5 M**

- 1) केषां बलानि अमेयानि ?
- 2) मुनिहोमधेनुः का ?
- 3) दिलीपस्य धर्मपत्नी का ?
- 4) यावज्जीवं कः दहेत् ?
- 5) सर्वत्र का पूज्यते ?
- 6) केन सर्वे वशाः भवन्ति ?
- 7) अनुष्ठानसमये मुनयोऽपि कीदृशाः भवन्ति ?
- 8) पापहरा नदी का ?
- 9) चिरसम्प्रदायरुचिराः के?
- 10) चित्रविंशतिः इति पाठ्यभागः कस्मात् स्वीकृतः ?
- 11) देहे सदा प्राण इव का अस्ति ?

X. एकेन वाक्येन समाधानं दत्त ।**5 x 1 = 5 M**

- 1) मण्डूकनाथः कः ?
- 2) हितोपदेशः केन विरचितः ?
- 3) कुमारमानीय राज्ञे कः ददौ ?
- 4) विक्रमार्कचरितं केन विरचितम् ?
- 5) राजहंसस्य पत्नी का ?
- 6) दशकुमारचरितं केन विरचितम् ?
- 7) अपर्याप्तः समयः इति पाठ्यभागः केन विरचितः ?
- 8) श्रीधरस्य मातुः नाम किम् ?
- 9) वेङ्कटरावस्य पुत्रः कः ?
- 10) वेङ्कटरावस्य पत्नी का ?
- 11) अप्पय्यदीक्षितः कस्य पुत्रः ?

XI. अधो निर्दिष्टकथां पठित्वा प्रश्नानां समाधानानि दत्त ।**5 x 1 = 5 M**

- 1) अस्ति भागीरथीतीरे गृध्रकूटनाम्नि पर्वते महान् पर्पटीवृक्षः । तस्य कोटरे दैवदुर्विपाकात् गलितनखनयनो जरद्भवनामा गृध्रः प्रतिवसति । अथ कृपया तञ्जीवनाय तद् वृक्षवासिनः पक्षिणः स्वाहारात् किञ्चित् किञ्चित् उद्धृत्य तस्मै ददति । तेन असौ जीवति । तेषां शाबकरक्षां च करोति । अथ कदाचित् दीर्घकर्णनामा मार्जारः पक्षिशोबकान् भक्षयितुं तत्र आगतः । ततस्तम् आयान्तं दृष्ट्वा पक्षिशोबकैः भयार्तैः कोलाहलः कृतः । तच्छ्रुत्वा जरद्भवेण उक्तम् - “कोऽयमायाति” ? इति । दीर्घकर्णो गृध्रमवलोक्य सभयमाह - “हा हतोऽस्मि । यतोऽयं मां व्यापादयिष्यति” इति ।

प्रश्नाः -

१. पर्पटीवृक्षः कुत्रास्ति ?
२. वृक्षस्य कोटरे कः प्रतिवसति ?
३. मार्जारः किमर्थं तत्र आगतः ?
४. कोलाहलः कैः कृतः ?
५. दीर्घकर्णः गृध्रमवलोक्य किमाह ?

2) कस्मिंश्चित् वनोद्देशे करालकेसरो नाम सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म । तस्य धूसरको नाम शृगालः सदैवानुयायी परिचारकोऽस्ति । अथ कदाचित् तस्य हस्तिना सह युध्यमानस्य शरीरे गुरुतराः प्रहाराः सञ्जाताः यैः पदमेकमपि चलितुं न शक्नोति । तस्य अचलनाच्च धूसरकः क्षुत्क्षामकण्ठो दौर्बल्यं गतः । अन्यस्मिन्नहनि तमवोचत् - “स्वामिन्! बुभुक्षया पीडितोऽहम् । पदात्पदमपि चलितुं न शक्नोमि । तत्कथं ते शुश्रूषां करोमि” । सिंह आह - “भोः! गच्छ अन्वेषय किञ्चित् सत्त्वम् । येनेमाम् अवस्थां गतोऽपि व्यापादयामि” ।

प्रश्नाः -

१. सिंहस्य नाम किम् ?
२. परिचारकः कः ?
३. करालकेसरः येन सह युद्धं कृतवान् ?
४. धूसरकः सिंहं प्रति किमब्रवीत् ?
५. सिंहः शृगालं प्रति किमाह ?

3) चित्रकूटपर्वतनिकटतपोवनमध्ये मनोहरः कश्चित् देवालयोऽस्ति । तत्र च पर्वते अत्युदग्रात् शिखरात् विमला कापि जलधारा पतति । तत्र स्नानमात्रेण महापातकादीन्यपि नश्यन्ति । किञ्च, यस्तु पापीयान् स्नानमाचरति तस्य देहात् अतीव कलुषमुदकं निस्सरति । तेन सः पूतो भवति । अन्यच्च तत्र कश्चित् ब्राह्मणो महति होमकुण्डे प्रतिदिनं होमं करोति । न जाने तस्य कति वत्सरा गता इति । प्रतिदिनं कुण्डाद्बहिः प्रेरितं भस्म पर्वताकारम् अस्ति । स केनापि न भाषते । एवमतिविचित्रं स्थानमद्राक्षीदयं जनः ।

प्रश्नाः -

१. देवालयः कुत्र अस्ति ?
२. जलधारा कस्मात् पतति ?
३. प्रतिदिनं होमकुण्डे कः होमं करोति ?
४. जनः कीदृशं स्थानमद्राक्षीत् ?
५. कस्य देहात् अतीव कलुषमुदकं निस्सरति ?

XII. नामनिर्देशपूर्वकं त्रीणि सन्धत्त ।

3 x 2 = 6 M

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. शरत् + चन्द्रः | 2. सत् + चिदानन्दः | 3. मनस् + चलति | |
| 4. सद् + जनः | 5. जगद् + जननी | | |
| 6. रामस् + टीकते | 7. तत् + टीका | 8. उत् + ड्यनम् | 9. पेस् + टा |
| 10. वाक् + ईशः | 11. अच् + अन्तः | 12. षट् + आननः | 13. तत् + अपि |

XIII. नामनिर्देशपूर्वकं त्रीणि विघटयत ।

3 x 2 = 6 M

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1. शरच्चन्द्रः | 2. सच्चिदानन्दः | 3. मनश्चलति | |
| 4. सज्जनः | 5. जगज्जननी | | |
| 6. रामष्ठीकते | 7. तट्टीका | 8. उड्यनम् | 9. पेष्ठा |
| 10. वागीशः | 11. अजन्तः | 12. षडाननः | 13. तदपि |

XIV. द्वयोः शब्दयोः सर्वविभक्तिरूपाणि लिखत ।

2 x 6 = 12 M

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. जलमुच् | 2. वणिज् | 3. भवत् | 4. राजन् |
| 5. वाच् | 6. स्रज् | 7. सरित् | 8. सम्पद् |

XV. समासनामनिर्देशपूर्वकं त्रयाणां विग्रहवाक्यानि लिखत ।

3 x 2 = 6 M

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. त्रिलोकी | 2. त्रिभुवनम् | 3. नवरात्रम् | 4. सप्तर्षयः |
| 5. रामलक्ष्मणौ | 6. कंसकृष्णौ | 7. शिवकेशवौ | 8. धर्मार्थकामाः |
| 9. यथाशक्ति | 10. प्रत्यक्षम् | 11. शाकप्रति | |

XVI. अधोनिर्दिष्टपट्टिकामाधारीकृत्य पञ्चसाधुवाक्यानि लिखत ।

5 x 1 = 5 M

1.

रमेशः	किं	गच्छति
गोविन्दः	किमर्थं	करोति
त्वं	कुत्र	पठामि
रामः	कदा	वसति
अहं		पिबसि

2.

शिवः	फलं	खादामि
सः	पाठं	पठसि
अहं	चित्रं	पश्यति
त्वं	देवं	पिबति
गीता	क्षीरं	पूजयति

3.

गणेशः	सत्यं	खादिष्यति
कृष्णः	फलं	करिष्यति
त्वं	ग्रामं	पठिष्यामि
रामः	कदा	वदिष्यति
अहं	पाठं	गमिष्यसि

॥ श्रम एव जयते ॥

Important Questions

ప్రథమ సంవత్సరం - తెలుగు - 2025-26

పద్య భాగం - వ్యాసరూప ప్రశ్నలు

6 Marks

1. శివుడు విషం తాగాడని రుద్రపశుపతి ఎలా దుఃఖించాడు?
2. రుద్రపశుపతి ముగ్ధభక్తిని వివరించండి.

ఉపవాచకం

2 x 4 = 8

1. 'ఉరి' కథలో సామాన్యుడి వేదన ఎటువంటిది?
2. 'గాలివాన' కథా సారాంశాన్ని వివరించండి.
3. 'కామేశ్వరీ' పాత్ర స్వభావాన్ని వివరించండి.
4. అవినీతి మార్గంలో డబ్బు సంపాదించే వారి తీరును, అప్పులు తీర్చే విషయంలో పాపయ్య ఆలోచనా తీరును వివరించండి.
5. 'వానకురిస్తే' కథ ఆధారంగా రైతు జీవితాన్ని వివరించండి.

ఒక మార్కు ప్రశ్నలు

1. పద్యభాగంలోని అన్ని పాఠ్యాంశాలు వెనుక ఉన్న ఒక మార్కు ప్రశ్నలు 5 x 1 = 5
2. గద్యభాగంలోని అన్ని పాఠ్యాంశాలు వెనుక ఉన్న ఒక మార్కు ప్రశ్నలు 5 x 1 = 5

వ్యాకరణాంశాలు

1. పాఠ్యపుస్తకంలోని వ్యాకరణం విభాగంలో ఉన్న టువంటి లేఖలు 1 x 5 = 5
2. పద్యభాగంలోని పాఠ్యాంశాల వెనుక ఉన్న సంద్యులు 4 x 3 = 12
3. పద్యభాగంలోని పాఠ్యాంశాల వెనుక ఉన్న సమాసాలు 4 x 2 = 8
4. పదదోషాలు - వ్యాకరణాంశంలోని ఉదాహరణలు 5 x 1 = 5
5. అనువాదం - వ్యాకరణాంశంలోని ఉదాహరణలు 5 x 1 = 5
6. స్థూల అవగాహన - వ్యాకరణాంశంలోని 5 గద్యాలు 5 x 1 = 5

BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION, ANDHRA PRADESH

ద్వితీయ సంవత్సరం - తెలుగు

పద్యభాగం - వ్యాసరూప ప్రశ్నలు

- 6 marks

1. భట్టు రాయబారానికి వచ్చిన కారణాన్ని వివరించండి ?
2. 'శాంతి కాంక్ష' పాఠ్యభాగం సారాంశాన్ని వివరించండి ?

ఉపవాచకం

- 2 x 5 = 10

1. 'గవేషణ' నాటిక సారాంశాన్ని తెల్పండి ?
2. 'గవేషణ' నాటికతో మరణించిన వ్యక్తి ఆవేదనను తెల్పండి ?
3. 'తెరిచిన కళ్ళు' నాటికతో డాక్టరు కళ్ళను సత్యం తెరపించిన విధానం వివరించండి ?
4. 'తెరిచిన కళ్ళు' నాటికతో డాక్టరు పాత్ర స్వభావాన్ని తెలియచేయండి.

ఒక్కమార్కు ప్రశ్నలు

1. పద్యభాగంలోని అన్ని పాఠ్యాంశాల వెనుక ఉన్న ఒక్క మార్కు ప్రశ్నలు 6 x 1 = 6
2. గద్యభాగంలోని అన్ని పాఠ్యాంశాల వెనుక ఉన్న ఒక్క మార్కు ప్రశ్నలు 6 x 1 = 6

వ్యాకరణాంశాలు

1. భాషాభాగాలు వ్యాకరణాంశం వెనుక ఉన్న ఒక్క మార్కు ప్రశ్నలు 5 x 1 = 5
2. వాక్యవిజ్ఞానం వ్యాకరణాంశం వెనుక ఉన్న ఒక్క మార్కు ప్రశ్నలు 5 x 1 = 5
3. ఛందస్సు వ్యాకరణాంశం వెనుక ఉన్న ఒక్క మార్కు ప్రశ్నలు 6 x 1 = 6
4. అలంకారాలు వ్యాకరణాంశం వెనుక ఉన్న ఒక్క మార్కు ప్రశ్నలు 6 x 1 = 6
5. 'సంక్షిప్తీకరణ అభ్యాసం లో' ఇచ్చిన 5 అంశాలు.