MEGHALAYA BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION
HEADQUARTERS :: TURA.

NOTIFICATION No. - 276
Dated Tura, the 24th Sept, 2025.

Meghalaya Board of School Education is pleased to notify for information of all Secondary Schools that the Education Department, Government of Meghalaya has developed Guidebooks titled **"CM IMPACT Guidebook for SSLC Examination 2026"** for Additional English, Computer Science, Garo and Khasi subjects for Class X.

All concerned are requested to download the same from our official website www.mbose.in

Sd/-
Shri D. D. Sangma, IAS,
Executive Chairman,
Meghalaya Board of School Education,
Tura.

Memo No. MBOSE/AW/S-Cur/215/25/26180-220 Dated Tura, the 24th Sept, 2025.

Copy to:

1. The Commissioner & Secretary to the Government of Meghalaya, Education Department, Meghalaya, Shillong, for information.
2. The Director, Educational Research & Training, Meghalaya, Laitumkhrah, Nongrimmaw, Shillong - 793011.
3. The Director, School Education & Literacy, Meghalaya, Shillong - 793003.
4. The Director, Accreditation & Controller of Examinations, MBOSE, Tura.
5. The Director (Admin.), Regional Office, MBOSE, Shillong.
6. All District School Education Officers with a request to circulate the Notification to all Secondary Schools under their respective jurisdictions.
7. All Heads of the Institutions of Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools.
8. The Deputy Director (I.T.E.S.), MBOSE, Tura to upload it in the MBOSE website.

Chief Academic Officer,
Meghalaya Board of School Education,
Tura.

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ADDITIONAL ENGLISH

CLASS X

EXISTING COURSE

2025-2026

Guidebook for Teachers

Section-A
(1 mark)

Multiple choice questions (MCQ):

1. The clown's jokes fell flat, for they were the kind of jokes that used to raise a laugh before
   A. 1929
   B. 1939
   C. 1949
   D. 1959
   Ans. B

2. When the man appeared, the manager's wife tried to:
   A. welcome the newcomer
   B. introduce the newcomer
   C. size up the newcomer
   D. send the newcomer away
   Ans. C

3. The manager agreed to take the stranger because:
   A. he could make a good clown
   B. he needed a helper
   C. he could perform a dangerous act
   D. he had a sense of humour
   Ans. C

4. At length, the man emerged from behind a screen and slowly
   A. walked towards the manager and his wife
   B. walked away from the manager and his wife
   C. walked towards the platform
   D. walked towards the ladder
   Ans. A

5. The man was standing breast-high in the tank
   A. before performing the dangerous act
   B. after changing into his bathing suit
   C. after performing the dangerous act
   D. None of the above
   Ans. C

6. The last offer to the stranger was
   A. fifteen pounds
   B. twenty pounds
   C. twenty five pounds
   D. thirty pounds
   Ans. D

7. The story, 'A High Dive' was written by
   A. Luigi Pirandello
   B. Frank R. Stockton
   C. L. P. Hartley
   D. Victor Hugo
   Ans. C

8. The manager said he could not do business with the stranger because:
   A. the stranger had failed to perform his task
   B. he was too arrogant
   C. he disliked the stranger
   D. he thought the stranger was not satisfied with the offer
   Ans. D

9. The man turned down the offer because
   A. he did not like the place
   B. he did not like what he had done
   C. he did not like the manager
   D. he was not satisfied with the offer
   Ans. B

10. How many times had the man performed the high dive?
   A. One time
   B. Two times
   C. Three times
   D. Four times
   Ans. A

11. The manager pointed to a _____ ladder:
   A. silver plated
   B. aluminum plated
   C. chromium plated
   D. bronze plated
   Ans. C

12. The stranger could not stand upright on the platform because
   A. he was too tall
   B. he was scared
   C. he was trying to find his balance
   D. the platform was slippery
   Ans. A

13. The water trickled from his _____ hair on to his shoulder:
    A. curly
    B. matted
    C. straight
    D. long
    Ans. B

14. The stanger claimed that he could dive from a height of
    A. forty feet.
    B. eighty feet
    C. sixty feet
    D. thirty feet
    Ans. C

15. 'I don't see what we can do about the comic side' These words were spoken by
    A. the circus manager
    B. the manager's wife
    C. the stranger
    D. the escort
    Ans. A

16. 'The Postmaster' was written by
    A. R. K Narayan.
    B. A.K. Ramanujan.
    C. Rabindranath Tagore.
    D. Ruskin Bond.
    Ans. C.

17. How old was Ratan?
    A. eleven to twelve years old.
    B. twelve to thirteen years old.
    C. thirteen to fourteen years old
    D. fourteen to fifteen years old.
    Ans. B.

18. The post office at Ulapur was set up by
    A. the people of Ulapur.
    B. the postmaster.
    C. the Government of India.
    D. the British manager
    Ans. D

19. When the postmaster called Ratan one afternoon, she was stretched out under
    A. a guava tree
    B. an apple tree
    C. a banyan tree
    D. a willow tree
Ans. A

20. The postmaster was resigning from his post because
    A. he did not like his job
    B. the salary was too low
    C. he did not like Ratan
    D. his application for a transfer was rejected
    Ans. D.

21. In the evenings, smoke curled up from the
    A. village roof-tops.
    B. village cow-sheds
    C. indigo factory
    D. postmaster's kitchen
    Ans. B

22. During the month of Sraban, _____ in Ulapur:
    A. the sun shone brightly
    B. there were cyclones
    C. it was very cold
    D. rain fell continuously
Ans. D

23. What did the postmaster do before he left?
    A. He promised Ratan that he would come back.
    B. He offered to take Ratan with him
    C. He offered Ratan some money.
    D. He ignored Ratan and did not speak to her.
Ans. C

24. The postmaster was originally from
    A. Calcutta
    B. Madras
    C. Ulapur
    D. Bombay
Ans. A

25. How did Ratan react to the money offered by the postmaster?
    A. She accepted it with gratitude
    B. She threw it away
    C. She refused to take it
    D. She gave it to the new postmaster.
    Ans. C

26. The postmaster's family consisted of his
    A. father, mother and elder brother
    B. sister and elder brother
    C. father, younger brother and elder sister
    D. mother, younger brother and elder sister
    Ans. D

27. After recovering from his illness, the postmaster wrote at once to
    A. his head office in Calcutta
    B. his head office in Ulapur
    C. the head office of the Indigo factory
    D. his mother in Calcutta
    Ans. A

28. The rainwater from the thatched roof dripped on to
    A. a plastic bucket
    B. a bronze vessel
    C. an earthenware dish
    D. a steel bowl
    Ans. C

29. In the story, 'The Postmaster', the tendency of human nature is
    A. to always have high hopes
    B. to cling to false hopes
    C. to use logic and reason whenever there is a problem
    D. to cling to wealth
    Ans. B

30. Occasionally, the postmaster would sit on _____ in a corner of his large hut.
    A. a wooden chair
    B. a sofa
    C. a low wooden stool
    D. the floor
    Ans. C

31. The story 'The Lady or The Tiger' was written by:
    A. Frank R. Stockton
    B. Roald Dahl
    C. Luigi Pirandello
    D. L.P Hartley
    Ans. A

32. Why was the princess in great agony?
    A. She failed to possess the secret of the doors.
    B. She could not come to the conclusion whether to guide or misguide her lover.
    C. Her lover was indifferent to her.
    D. Her lover had never truly loved her.
    Ans. B

33. The young man went to the door and opened it
    A. with some hesitation
    B. with some fear and hesitation
    C. without any feeling of hope
    D. without the slightest hesitation
    Ans. D

34. What were those 'fateful portals'?
    A. The entrance doors leading to the arena
    B. The doors beneath the king's throne
    C. The doors which decided the fate of the accused
    D. Fateful decisions to declare war
    Ans. C

35. If theaccused was innocent, he was rewarded
    A. after the trial
    B. on the spot
    C. only if the king desired to
    D. as per the choice of the accused
    Ans. B

36. 'She was the apple of his eye'. Who was 'she' referred to?
    A. The princess
    B. The beautiful lady
    C. The dancing maiden
    D. The queen
    Ans. A

37. 'She thought these glances were perceived and even returned' These glances referred to
    A. the glances between the princess and her lover.
    B. the glances between the audience and the youth.
    C. the glances between the lady and her lover.
    D. the glances between the king and the youth.
    Ans. C

38. The princess' arm lay on the
    A. cushioned parapet
    B. side of her chair
    C. wooden platform
    D. king's throne
    Ans. A

39. What custom did the courtier have to follow?
    A. To raise his hand at the king.
    B. To greet the king.
    C. To bow before the king.
    D. To kneel before the king.

Ans. C

40. The young courtier's eyes were fixed
A. on the king
B. on his beloved princess
C. on the doors
D. on the audience
Ans. B

41. Where did the king and his court sit in the arena?
A. Under the twin doors.
B. Next to the twin doors.
C. Behind the twin doors
D. Opposite the twin doors.
Ans. D

42. Which bells would be rung if the accused opened the door that had a tiger behind it?
A. Gay brass bells
B. Doleful iron bells
C. Gay steel bells
D. Doleful brass bells
Ans. B

43. How was the king characterized in the story, 'The Lady or The Tiger'?
A. Civilized and cultured
B. Semi-barbaric with a blend of culture
C. Cruel and tyrannical
D. Kind-hearted and benevolent
Ans. B

44. The semi-barbaric king had a daughter who was
A. known for her foolish nature
B. very civilized
C. passionate and commanding
D. weak but kind
Ans. C

45. The thick doors were heavily curtained with _____
A. skins on the inside
B. carpets on the outside
C. blankets on the inside
D. leather on the outside
Ans. A

46. What was Rama Rao's source of income after losing his job?
A. The prize money from winning the puzzles.
B. The rent from the extension.
C. The money he had inherited as security.
D. The loans he got from his friends.
Ans. B

47. Their shirts show 'tear and frays', means
A. their shirts have been totally damaged
B. their shirts have become smaller in size
C. their shirts have become torn with too much use
D. their shirts have rough designs
Ans. C

48. Who is the protagonist of the story, 'Out of Business'?
A. Rama Rao
B. Rama Rao's wife
C. The financier
D. The news-agent
Ans. A

49. The name of the fictional town mentioned in the text is
A. Calcutta
B. Bombay
C. Lucknow
D. Malgudi
Ans. D

50. For _____ years Rama Rao's business brought him enough money.
A. four years
B. five years
C. six years
D. seven years
Ans. B

51. Rama Rao was planning to buy a
A. car
B. house
C. shop
D. bus
Ans. A

52. How often were Rama Rao's children given new clothes?
A. Twice in a month
B. Once in three months
C. Once in six months
D. Once in three months
Ans. B

53. The name of the journal was:
A. The Statesman
B. The Telegraph
C. The Captain
D. The Herald
Ans. C

54. 'The Captain' consisted of
A. four pages
B. two pages
C. three pages
D. six pages
Ans. A

55. The journal offered every week a first prize of
A. five thousand rupees
B. four thousand rupees
C. six thousand rupees
D. eight thousand rupees
Ans. B

56. The phrase 'build castles in the air' means
A. To have unrealistic or impractical dreams
B. To build castles in the sky
C. To build a wall around the castle
D. To build a high wall around a fort.
Ans. A

57. What was Rama Rao's only source of income after he lost his business?
A. The rent from the company
B. The money that he inherited
C. The interest that he received from the bank
D. The rent from their bungalow
Ans. D

58. How much money did Rama Rao ask from his wife for sending four entries of the puzzle?
A. Six rupees
B. Ten rupees
C. Fifteen rupees
D. Five rupees
Ans. C

59. How did Rama Rao feel after realizing that he had made many mistakes in the puzzle?
A. He was disturbed for a moment
B. He felt relieved that he had tried
C. He felt depressed and hopeless
D. He was determined to try again
Ans. C

60. What good news did Rama Rao receive from his wife on returning home?
A. The tenants were ready to offer good cash for the house
B. The tenants were ready to vacate the bungalow
C. The tenants were ready to help him in repairing the house
D. All of the above
Ans. A

61. The phrase 'a bolt from the blue' means
A. a piece of news
B. a fortunate incident
C. a sudden and unexpected event
D. leaving suddenly and quickly
Ans. C

62. What message does the story 'War' portray?
A. It portrays the depth of human sorrow during a war
B. It portrays bloodshed of one particular country
C. It portrays lack of respect towards each other.
D. It portrays that only boys of twenty devoted their life to their country.
Ans. A

63. The story 'War' was written by
A. L.P Hartley
B. Luigi Pirandello
C. Leo Tolstoy
D. Frank R. Stockton
Ans. B

64. 'Everyone should stop crying; everyone should laugh, as I do…' Who was the speaker?
A. The first passenger
B. The second passenger
C. The fat red-faced man
D. The author
Ans. C

65. 'Then … is your son really dead'? Who uttered these words?
A. The thin husband
B. The first passenger
C. The red-faced man

D. The fat woman
Ans. D

66. What did the red-faced man snatch in haste from his pocket?
A. A handkerchief
B. A wallet
C. A pen
D. A piece of paper
Ans. A

67. The bulky woman was so pleased to hear everyone joining in _____ that brave father.
A. applauding
B. congratulating
C. encouraging
D. blaming
Ans. B

68. The woman under the _____ was twisting and wriggling at times, growling like a wild animal
A. small coat
B. fur coat
C. fawn coat
D. big coat
Ans. D) big coat

69. Who should consider the feelings of the children when they are twenty?
A. The soldiers
B. The relatives
C. The parents
D. The older children
Ans. C

70. Where did the passengers' conversation take place?
A. In a second class railway compartment
B. In a first class railway compartment
C. At the railway station
D. At the bus station
Ans. A

71. The couple received a wire which said that:
A. their son was sick.
B. they had to send off their son.
C. their son was returning home.
D. their son had died in the war.
Ans. B

72. If country exists, if country is a natural necessity, somebody _____
A. must keep it clean.
B. must go to attack it.
C. must go to defend it.
D. must develop it.
Ans. C

73. According to the red-faced man, the sons go to the front when they are twenty because
A. they are forced to by their parents
B. they feel a sense of duty towards their country
C. they have no other option
D. they want to make their parents proud
Ans. B

74. The war was taking away her only son, a boy of
A. eighteen years
B. nineteen years
C. twenty-one years
D. twenty years
Ans. D

75. The husband of the bulky woman thanked the passengers because
A. they offered him a seat
B. they helped his wife and made room for her
C. they carried his luggage
D. they offered food to them
Ans. B

76. How old was Lucy when Nature adopted her?
A. Two years
B. Three years
C. Four years
D. Five years
Ans. B

77. The poem, 'The Education of Nature' was written by:
A. William Wordsworth
B. Lord Tennyson
C. William Blake
D. Louis Untermeyer
Ans. A

78. She shall be _____ as the fawn
A. active
B. playful
C. sportive
D. mild
Ans. C

79. And hers shall be the breathing _____
A. balm
B. calm
C. power
D. palm
Ans. A

80. What role does Nature play in Lucy's life?
A. It is a threat to her well being
B. It is indifferent to her existence
C. It shapes and influences her growth
D. It has no significance in her life
Ans. C

81. 'She died, and left to me this heath'. In the given line, the word 'heath' means
A. a big meadow
B. an area of flat unused land
C. a productive land
D. a farmland
Ans. B

82. 'The work was done' Which work is referred to here?
A. The education of Lucy
B. The adoption of Lucy
C. The death of Lucy
D. The union of Lucy with nature
Ans. A

83. What does the expression 'mute insensate' mean?
A. Inability to see things
B. Inanimate objects
C. Living things
D. Opaque objects
Ans. B

84. After Lucy died, the poet is left with:
A. only memories of her.
B. no memories of her at all.
C. suicidal thoughts.
D. regretful memories.
Ans. A

85. What will lend its state to the maiden?
A. The stars
B. The storm
C. The willow tree
D. The floating clouds
Ans. D

86. What will be dear to Lucy?
A. The Sun
B. The moon
C. The stars
D. The planets
Ans. C

87. What shall Lucy hear in secret places?
A. Songs of birds
B. Murmuring sound
C. Sound of bells
D. Voices from heaven
Ans. B

88. The poem " IF" was written by :
A. Louis Untermeyer
B. William Wordsworth
C. Edwin Markham
D. Rudyard Kipling
Ans. B

89. But make allowance for their _____ too.
A. doubting
B. anger
C. question
D. hatred
Ans. A

90. According to Kipling, what should we do when we are lied about?
A. We should also tell lies about them.
B. We should ignore it.
C. We should fight back with anger.
D. We should not deal in lies ourselves.
Ans. D

91. If you can talk with _____ and keep your virtue
A. friends
B. neighbours
C. crowds
D. kings
Ans. C

92. The line 'If you can keep your head when all about you are losing theirs' means:
A. We should avoid stressful situations.
B. We should avoid people who give us problems.
C. We should maintain our composure even in difficult situations.
D. We should help others when they lose their composure.
Ans. C.

93. What is the main theme of the poem, 'IF'?
A. Advice that fathers should give their sons
B. Hard work and determination
C. Love for oneself
D. Ideal virtues that one should develop to succeed

Ans. D

94. What does Kipling refer to as 'two imposters'?
A. Success and Failure.
B. Triumph and Disaster.
C. Joy and Sorrow.
D. Hope and Despair
Ans. B.

95. What is meant by "fill the unforgiving minute with sixty seconds' worth of distance run"?
A. To make the most of every moment
B. To run continuously without rest
C. To forgive others quickly
D. To measure time accurately
Ans. A

96. When we face loss and defeat, Kipling advises us to:
A. take a break from what we are doing.
B. start again from the beginning.
C. find the person responsible for our loss.
D. give up and never try again.
Ans. B

97. What does Kipling promise to the person who follows all the advice given?
A. Success in studies and business
B. Fame and fortune
C. Health and wealth
D. The Earth and everything in it.
Ans. D

98. Kipling says that if we are being lied about
A. we should also lie about them
B. we should not deal in lies
C. we should avoid the people who lied about us.
C. we should confront the people who lied about us.
Ans. B

99. If neither foes nor _____ friends can hurt you:
A. loyal
B. trustworthy
C. helpful
D. loving
Ans. D

100. If we lose in a game of 'pitch and toss', we should
A. never speak about our loss
B. tell everyone about our loss
C. never take another risk
D. tell our loved ones about our loss
Ans. A

101. If you can dream and not make dreams your _____
A. master
B. slave
C. aim
D. goal
Ans. A

102. If you can wait and not _____
A. be tired by waiting
B. be angry with the people who make you wait
C. be tempted to run away
D. be restless while waiting
Ans. A

103. If you can talk with crowds and keep your _____
A. humility
B. virtue
C. character
D. goodness
Ans. B

104. The poem 'If' is addressed to
A. the poet's son
B. the poet's daughter
C. the poet's nephew
D. the poet's father
Ans. A

105. Name the poet of the poem 'A River'
A. R.K Narayan
B. Rabindranath Tagore
C. A.K Ramanujan
D. Sarojini Naidu
Ans. C

106. In summer the river dries to a trickle because
A. the river is flooded
B. the river has very little water
C. the watergates are clogged
D. the river is completely dried up
Ans. B

107. The poets sang only of
A. the temples
B. the pregnant woman
C. the cities
D. the flood
Ans. D

108. How do the exposed wet stones in the river look like?
A. Crocodiles basking in the sun
B. Sleepy crocodiles
C. Sleepy cows

D. Buffaloes basking in the sun
Ans. B

109. The people everywhere talked about:
A. the water receding
B. the water drying to a trickle
C. the water rising
D. the pregnant woman expecting identical twins
Ans. C

110. The flood carried away
A. three village houses
B. a couple of cows
C. a pregnant woman
D. All of the above
Ans. D

111. The river has water enough to be poetic about only
A. once a year
B. twice a year
C. thrice a year
D. None of the above
Ans. A

112. The flood carried away three village houses in the
A. first hour
B. first half-hour
C. second hour
D. second half-hour
Ans. B

113. None of the poets spoke in verse of
A.thepregnant woman
B. Gopi and Brinda
C. three village houses
D. cities of temples
Ans. A

114. The twins were perhaps kicking at _____ walls even before birth.
A. coloured
B. blank
C. empty
D. thick
Ans. B

115. The water gates are clogged by:
A. straw and women's hair
B. plastic bottles
C. straw and plastic bags
D.dead cows and buffaloes
Ans. A

116. The river carried away one pregnant woman expecting:
A. fraternal twins
B. triplets
C. quadruplets
D. identical twins
Ans. D

117. What do the poets of Madurai typically focus on in their poems?
A. The river during summer
B. The pregnant woman and the cows
C. The floods in the river
D. The daily lives of the people
Ans. C

118. Madurai is a city well known for:
A. Baul singers
B. continuous floods
C. pottery works
D. temples and poets
Ans. D

119. A. K Ramanujan is angry with the old and new poets because they write only about:
A. the river during the dry season
B. the cows and the pregnant woman
C. the river when it floods
D. the suffering of the people
Ans. C

120. The poem 'Swimmers' was written by
A. Louis Untermeyer
B. Luigi Pirandello
C. L. P. Hartley
D. Victor Hugo
Ans. A

121. Existing in a vigour _____ and roomy.
A. green
B. cool
C. fresh
D. clean
Ans. D

122. What does the swimmer notice facing the bath-house?
A. A group of children
B. A group of men
C. The poet
D. Another swimmer
Ans. B

123. The swimmer had just finished a game of
A. badminton
B. football
C. tennis
D. volleyball
Ans. C

124. The swimmer rushed past _____ of clover.
A. lakes
B. fields
C. gardens
D. beds
Ans. A

125. The swimmer had to pass along the edge of backyards full of _____
A. clover
B. oaks
C. hedges
D. drying wash
Ans. D

126. What is 'life' according to Louis Untermeyer?
A. a bed of roses
B. an adventure
C. a long and vivid holiday
D. a glowing waste of spendthrift hours
Ans. B

127. What does the poet compare the waves to?
A.A cat with a hundred claws
B. A dog with a hundred paws
C. A cat with a hundred nails
D. None of the above
Ans. A

128. What did the swimmer do after he lurched out of the foam?
A. He dived headlong into the foremost breaker
B. He grappled with the wave
C. He rode the wave
D. He played with the wave
Ans. C

129. 'I could not see the heavy thing they carried.' What is the 'heavy thing' referred to here?
A. a dead animal
B. a dead body
C. a sack of pebbles
D. a sack of sand
Ans. B

130. Beat the great wave that _____ exults
A. rapidly
B. continuously
C. tirelessly
D. endlessly
Ans. D

131. The same persistent _____ and the glowing waste.
A. stroke
B. call
C. struggle
D. cry
Ans. C

132. What does the swimmer do to the oak trees?
A. He kicks them with his right foot
B. He swings his racket at them.
C. He swings his right hand at them
D. He cuts them with an axe.
Ans. B

133. The swimmers are symbols of
A. people who face life's challenges bravely
B. people who like to swim
C. children playing in water
D. individuals who enjoy water sports
Ans. A

134. _____ a private road, along the edge
A. Crossing
B. Cleaning
C. Jumping
D. Constructing
Ans. C

135. What social issue is mentioned in the poem, 'The Man With The Hoe'
A. Racial discrimination
B. Unemployment

C. Exploitation of the working class
D. Poverty
Ans. C

136. According to the poem, who is responsible for the condition of man?
A. God Almighty
B. Working people
C. Nature
D. Masters and rulers of the world
Ans. D

137. Who are the 'masters, lords and rulers in all lands'?
A. The working class
B. The wealthy and privileged class
C. The political leaders
D. The religious figures
Ans. B

138. What is the main message of the poem 'The Man With The Hoe'
A. The beauty of rural life
B. The importance of hard work
C. Injustice and social inequality
D. The power of nature
Ans. C

139. Bowed by the weight of _____
A. years
B. centuries
C. ages
D. generations
Ans. B

140. Is this the dream He dreamed who shaped the _____
A. suns
B. stars
C. moons
D. planets
Ans. A

141. What does the line 'Make right the immemorial infamies' refer to?
A. The recent accomplishment of humanity
B. The long standing injustices and wrongs in society
C. The future potential of society
D. the historical achievements of leaders
Ans. B

142. To have _____ over sea and land
A. power
B. right
C. dominion
D. control
Ans. C

143. 'What gulfs between him and the seraphim!' The word 'seraphim' refers to:
A. an angel of the highest rank
B. an angel of the lowest rank
C. a prophet
D. a fairy
Ans. A

144. This _____ thing distorted and soul-quenched.
A. ugly
B. monstrous
C. terrible
D. dumb
Ans. B

145. The Lord God made and gave man:
A. dominion over sea and land
B. dominion over the stars and the heavens
C. the power over lesser men
D. the power to mark his ways upon the ancient deep.
Ans. A

146. What does the bent body of the body of the 'man with the hoe' symbolize?
A. Strength and resilience
B. Exhaustion and dehumanization
C. Joy and contentment
D. Physical fitness
Ans. B

147. According the poet, the man has been robbed of his
A. home
B. money
C. humanity and soul
D. family
Ans. C

148. The two classes of people mentioned in the poem 'The Man With The Hoe' are:
A. wise and foolish people
B. middle and upper class
C. labour and ruling class
D. literate and illiterate people
Ans. C

149. How does the poet describe the man with the hoe?
A. Negligent
B. Hardworking
C. Lively
D. Lazy
Ans. B

150. What does Hermia mean when she says, 'The course of true love never did run smooth'?
A. True love is always easy and effortless
B. True love often faces obstacles and challenges
C. True love is smooth and straightforward
D. True love is only for the rich
Ans. B

151. 'It is as if you are his figure that he sculpted in wax.' Who utters these words?
A. Egeus
B. Theseus
C. Demetrius
D. Lysander
Ans. B

152. What does Puck decide to do when he sees the craftsmen rehearsing in the woods?
A. Change the play
B. Act in it if he had the opportunity
C. Direct the play
D. Make the actors invisible
Ans. B

153. Hippolyta thinks that the stories narrated by the lovers are
A. strange
B. extraordinary
C. lovely
D. surreal
Ans. A

154. What does Oberon want from Titania?
A. Her fairy kingdom
B. Her crown
C. The changeling boy
D. Her love
Ans. C

155. How does Puck prevent Demetrius and Lysander from fighting?
A. By freezing them
B. By transforming their weapons to weeds
C. By squeezing the love potion onto their eyelids
D. By mimicking their voices and leading them astray
Ans.D

156. Who blesses Theseus and Hippolyta with a magical charm at the end of the play?
A. Puck
B. Oberon
C. Attendants
D. Titania
Ans. C

157. Why doesBottom object to some scenes in the play?
A. He feels that there are things that will never please the audience
B. He thinks the audience, especially the children, will be scared
C. He believes that the scenes are too short
D. He wants to rewrite the entire play
Ans. A

158. Francis Flute is a
A. weaver
B. bellows-mender
C. tinker
D. tailor
Ans. B

159. Theseus expects Hermia to give her final decision
A. by the next full moon
B. by the next new moon
C. the following day
D. in a week's time
Ans. B

160. The Athenian craftsmen decide to stage a play called
A. The Love of Pyramus and Thisbe

B. The Tragedy of Pyramus and Thisbe
C. The Death of Pyramus and Thisbe
D. The Comedy of Pyramus and Thisbe
Ans. C

161. Who is Nedar?
A. The father of Hippolyta
B. The father of Hermia
C. The uncle of Demetrius
D. The father of Helena
Ans. D

162. Theseus says that his hounds have been bred from_____ dams and sires.
A. Arabian
B. Roman
C. Spartan
D. Greek
Ans. C

163. Bottom asks Peter Quince to write a _____ on his dreams.
A. story
B. prologue
C. ballad
D. play
Ans. C

164. Titania tells Bottom that she finds him
A. both wise and beautiful
B. neither wise nor beautiful
C. handsome but foolish
D. courteous and polite
Ans. A

165. Which proverb does Puck use to end the song after squeezing the antidote on Lysander's eyelids?
A. Love is blind
B. Every man shall have his own woman
C. All's well that ends well
D. Love conquers all
Ans. B

166. What does Snout fear about the lion's role in the play?
A. That the costume will be too heavy.
B. That it will frighten the ladies.
C. That it will not look realistic enough
D. That Snug cannot play the role.
Ans. B

167. The Duke tells Hippolyta that he feels sorry because
A. he does not want to marry her.
B. he has been unfaithful to her.
C. he has hurt her and her people in the war.
D. All of the above
Ans. C

168. 'Athens did seem a paradise to me'. Who among the following says so?
A. Helena
B. Hermia
C. Hippolyta
D. Titania
Ans. B

169. What are Titania and Bottom doing when Oberon found them?
A. They are singing with the fairies.
B. They are preparing for their wedding.
C. They are quarrelling.
D. They are asleep on the bed of flowers.
Ans. D

170. Puck says that he can girdle round the earth in only _____ minutes.
A. forty
B. thirty
C. fifty
D. twenty
Ans. A

171. "I will wed you in another key, with pomp, with triumph and with revelry." Who speaks these words and to whom?
A. Lysander to Hermia.
B. Demetrius to Hermia
C.Oberon to Titania.
D. Theseus to Hippolyta
Ans. D

172. The Amazons are a tribe of women warriors in _____ mythology.
A. Roman
B. Greek
C. African
D. Egyptian
Ans. B

173. Hermia tells Lysander that she can water the _____ in her cheeks with her tears.
A. lilies
B. daisies
C. roses
D. pansies
Ans. C

174. Helena compares Hermia's eyes to :
A. stars that guide travellers at night
B. planets that orbit the sun
C. stars that guide sailors at night
D. hawthorn buds that appear in the spring
Ans. C

175. Lysander's aunt lives in a village _____ away from Athens.
A. twenty-one miles
B. twenty-one leagues
C. seven miles
D. sevenkilometres
Ans. A

176. Oberon has just returned from the farthest mountain range of:
A. Nepal
B. India
C. Greece
D. Rome
Ans. B

177. The 'love -in- idleness' is a:
A. white flower which turned purple
B. purple flower which turned white
C. yellow flower which turned purple
D. purple flower which turned yellow
Ans. A

178. Diana's herb is
A. an antidote
B. an antibiotic
C. a stimulant
D. a depressant
Ans. A

179. A residence for monks or priests:
A. Convent
B. Dormitory
C. Monastery
D. Refectory
Ans. C

180. To look at someone in an angry or threatening way
A. Glower
B. Gnaw
C. Gnash
D. Grind
Ans. A

181. A doctor who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of heart diseases:
A. Dermatologist
B. Urologist
C. Cardiologist
D. Neurologist
Ans. C

182. The feeling that something unpleasant is going to happen.
A. Premonition
B. Imagination
C. Phobia
D. Delusion
Ans. A

183. One who collects coins is called a
A. collector
B. philatelist
C. calligrapher
D. numismatist
Ans. D

184. The day when both day and night are of approximately equal length is
A. equilibrium
B. equine
C. equator
D. equinox
Ans. D

185. A period of one thousand years is
A. millennium
B. centenary
C. century
D. decade
Ans. A

186. The place where public, government or historical records are kept is called
A. a pantry
B. a coffer
C. a scullery
D. an archive
Ans. D

187. Decorative handwriting is called
A. calligraphy
B. cursive
C. scribble
D. stenography
Ans. A

188. A person who dishonestly pretends to be somebody else is called
A. knave
B. actor
C. villain
D. imposter
Ans. D

189. _____ were men who used to fight with weapons at public shows in an arena.
A. Gladiators
B. Swordsmen
C. Archers
D. Wrestlers
Ans. A

190. Words inscribed on a tomb:
A. Epitome
B. Epistle
C. Epilogue
D. Epitaph
Ans. D

191. List giving the meaning of difficult words at the end of a book:
A. Glossary
B. Catalogue
C. Document
D. Dictionary
Ans. A

192. A fear of closed and dark spaces is
A. aerophobia
B. pyrophobia
C. claustrophobia
D. xenophobia
Ans. C

193. To make a mountain out of a mole hill means to:
A. exaggerate
B. manipulate
C. exonerate
D. inaugurate
Ans. A

194. A name adopted by an author in his writing:
A. Nickname
B. Pseudonym
C. Nomenclature
D. Title
Ans. B

195. 'To trickle' means to:
A. flow in a thin stream
B. splash water all around
C. flow in a large stream
D. pour bucket of water
Ans. A

196. A convalescent meal is a meal specially prepared for:
A. athletes
B. old people
C. sick people
D. children
Ans. C

197. A person interested in reading books and nothing else
A. Scholar
B. Book-keeper
C. Student
D. Book-worm
Ans. D

198. That which makes it difficult to recognize the presence of the real nature of somebody or something:
A. Camouflage
B. Cover
C. Mask
D. Costume
Ans. A

199. A person between ninety to ninety-nine years:
A. Nonagenarian
B. Septuagenarian
C. Octogenarian
D. Hexagenarian
Ans. A

200. A place where bees are kept:
A. Apiary
B. Aviary
C. Zoo
D. Sanctuary
Ans. A

Section-B

(2 marks questions)

Short Answer-type Questions:

1. Why was the circus manager worried?
Ans. The circus manager was worried because the attendance in the circus had been falling off and people who did come to the circus did not pay much attention to the show. This would ultimately affect his livelihood.

2. What kind of act did the man agree to show to the circus manager?
Ans. The man told the circus manager that he could dive from a height of sixty feet into a tank of eight feet long by four feet wide and four feet deep.

3. Why did the manager feel that they could not do business with the stranger?
Ans. After the stranger had performed the incredible but dangerous dive, the manager immediately offered him fifteen quid and slowly raised it to a special offer of thirty pounds a week, an amount which they had never paid to anyone in the circus. When the man still shook his head, the circus manager felt that they could not do business with him.

4. Describe the stranger who came to the circus.
Ans. The stranger was a tall, sandy haired fellow with tawny eyes and a straggling moustache. He might have been about thirty-five years of age and wearing an old brown corduroy cap.

5. Describe the king's daughter
Ans. The princess was a blooming beauty who was loved by the king above all humanity. Having inherited the savage blood from her wholly barbaric ancestors, she was hot-blooded, passionate and imperious.

6. What was the main purpose of the amphitheatre?
Ans. The semi- barbaric king built the amphitheatre mainly for the purpose of punishing the guilty and rewarding the innocent through an impartial and incorruptible system of justice. It was also intended to develop the mental energies of his subjects and make them refined and cultured.

7. What did the king do when he discovered the love-affair?
Ans. As soon as the king discovered the love-affair between his daughter and the courtier, he did not hesitate in exercising his duty in the matter; he immediately ordered for the youth to be thrown into prison and made arrangements for the youth's trial in the public arena.

8. What were 'those fateful portals'?
Ans. They were the two doors which were exactly alike and standing side by side in the arena opposite the king and his court. Behind one door was a ferocious tiger and behind the other was a beautiful lady. They were 'fateful' because either door would decide the fate of the accused.

9. What kind of life did Rama Rao lead in the Extension before his business collapsed?
Ans. Rama Rao, the Malgudi agent of a gramophone company had put into that agency the little money he had inherited as security. His business flourished for five years and this enabled him to keep his wife and children in good comfort. He built a small bungalow in the Extension and was even planning to buy a car.

10. 'Sometimes the news-agent would grumble.'
Why did the news-agent grumble and how did Rama Rao try to pacify him?
Ans. The news-agent grumbled because, when the solutions of the crossword puzzles were out in the journal, Rama Rao waited at his shop to look at the result without paying for it. Rama Rao tried to pacify him with the promise of three years' subscription in advance, if he won the prize.

11. What kind of journal was 'The Captain'?
Ans, 'The Captain' was a journal which consisted of four pages all of which were devoted to crossword puzzles. It offered four thousand rupees to the first prize winners every week. It was this particular journal that Rama Rao came across in the Jubilee Reading Room which ultimately led him to fall prey to a luck-based game.

12. What did Rama Rao do in order to get a job?
Ans. After losing his lucrative business, Rama Rao wore his feet out looking for employment. He sent out a dozen applications a day and personally visited many offices and told them that he had lost his business for no fault of his own. Though everyone sympathized with him, none offered him a job but assured him that he would be informed if there was any opportunity in the future.

13. Describe the red-faced man.
Ans. The red-faced man was a fat man with bulging bloodshot eyes of the palest grey who wore a light fawn coat. He had lost two of his front teeth. While speaking, he would cover his mouth with his hand to hide the missing teeth.

14. How many passengers were there in the compartment and where had they come from?
Ans. There were five passengers in the second-class carriage. They had come from Rome and had spent the night in the compartment because the connecting train to Sulmona would be available only in the morning.

15. What is the benefit, according to the red-faced man, if their sons die young?
Ans. According to the red-faced man, it is better if their sons die young for, they will not be able to see the ugly sides of life, the pettiness, the boredom and bitterness of disillusion. When decent boys die, they die proud and happy doing what they love to do.

16. Why did the fat red-faced man not mourn the death of his son?
Ans. The fat red-faced man never mourned the death of his son because he received a message from his son telling him that he was ending his life in the best possible way. His son was perfectly satisfied when he died.

17. Who was Ratan?
Ans. Ratan was an orphan of about twelve or thirteen who helped the postmaster with household chores. She was illiterate, and it was the postmaster who taught her how to read. She soon became not only a helper but a companion and a confidante.

18. Which memory was far more vividly fixed in Ratan's mind?
Ans. In a conversation with the postmaster, Ratan shared the memories she had of her past. She recalled playing fishing with her younger brother on a rainy day at the edge of a small pond with sticks that they broke off trees. This simple childhood memory remained fixed more vividly in Ratan's mind.

19. How did the postmaster feel when the boat had started to set sail?
Ans. As the boat started to set sail, the postmaster was filled with deep sorrow and guilt for leaving Ratan behind. He felt a huge anguish when he remembered her grief-stricken face and even thought of going back to fetch her.

20. What would make the half-dead, well-bred young postmaster come alive again?
Ans. The postmaster felt lonely and isolated in the humble village of Ulapur and he longed for the familiar city life. He said that he would come alive again only if a genie could come and cut the leafy trees, made roads and tall buildings which symbolize the comfort and vitality of urban life.

21. Why King Oberon is on bad terms with Queen Titania?
Ans. King Oberon is on bad terms with Queen Titania because she has a sweet and lovely boy as her attendant. Oberon wants to have that boy as the knight of his train but Titania does not want to part with the boy at any cost.

22. Why does Titania refuse to part with the changeling boy?
Ans. Titania refuses to part with the boy because the boy's mother had taken a vow in the order of which Titania would be his patroness. The boy's mother had died while giving birth to him and Titania decided to raise him as her own.

23. What is the power of the magic flower?
Ans. The magic plant, love-in-idleness, makes the one to whom it is applied, fall in love with the first thing he or she sees upon waking whether it be a person, an animal or a monster

24. What is the first mission that Oberon send Puck on and why?
Ans. Oberon sends Puck to get a little western white flower which turned purple after being hit by Cupid's arrow so that he may squeeze the juice of the flower on sleeping Titania's eyelids causing her to blindly love the first creature she sees upon waking.

25. Who is Egeus?
Ans.Egeus is the father of Hermia, the beautiful maiden who has fallen in love with Lysander. He is a respected citizen of Athens and a member of its aristocracy as well. He wants Hermia to marry Demetrius and asks the Duke to enforce the law if she refuses. Thus, he represents strict parental authority in society.

26. Why does Quince want to rehearse in the forest?

Ans. Being content with the parts assigned to them, the craftsmen decide to meet in the forest at night to rehearse the play. Peter Quince feels that it is best to rehearse there, away from town, so as not to be disturbed by people. He also does not want people to know beforehand about what they are going to perform at the Duke's wedding.

27. Who is Bottom?

Ans. Nick Bottom is a character in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' who provides comic relief through out the play. A weaver by trade, he is famously known for getting his head transformed into that of a donkey by the elusive Puck.

28. What does Oberon plan to do on the night of Duke Theseus' wedding?

Ans. Oberon plans that on the night ofthe wedding, he along with Titania will ceremoniously and joyfully dance in Duke Theseus' house and bless his house with prosperity.

29. What roles for the play are assigned to the Athenian craftsmen?

Ans. The Athenian craftsmen have decided to put on a short play called 'The Death of Pyramus and Thisbe' as part of the duke's wedding festivities. Quince, being in charge, assign different roles to the work-men. Bottom is to play the part of Pyramus, Flute is to play the part of Thisbe and the part of the lion will be played by Snug.

30. Why did Oberon order Puck to make the night foggy?

Ans. After learning about the confusion among the four lovers due to Puck's own negligence, Oberon orders him to make the night foggy and lead the lovers astray so that they will not be able to find each other. Then after they fall asleep from weariness, Puck will make things right again by applying the antidote on Lysander's eyes.

Extracts from Poetry section
(3 Marks)

Read the extracts and answer the questions that follow:

1. I could not see the heavy thing they carried;
I only heard 'He never gave a cry'

(a) Name the poem and the poet.
(b) What is the heavy thing they carried?
(c) Who never gave a cry?

Ans. (a) The extract is taken from the poem 'Swimmers' written by Louis Untermeyer.
Ans. (b) The heavy thing mentioned here is the dead body of the swimmer.
Ans.(c) The swimmer who was struggling with the waves never gave a cry for help.

2. I swung my racket at astonished oaks,
My arm still tingling from aggressive strokes.

(a) Who is 'I' referred to here?
(b) Why is his arm tingling?
(c) Where is the speaker heading to?

Ans. (a) The word 'I' here refers to the swimmer or the tennis player.
Ans. (b) His arm is tingling because he has just been playing an aggressive game of Tennis.
Ans. (c) The speaker is heading to the bay.

3. Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground.

(a) Name the poem and the poet.
(b) Who is 'he' mentioned in the extract?
(c) What is the weight of centuries mentioned here?

Ans. (a) The extract is taken from the poem, 'The Man With The Hoe' written by Edwin Markham.
Ans. (b) 'He' is a labourer working in his field. He represents all the labourers who have been suffering for centuries.
Ans. (c) It refers to the sufferings, injustice and exploitations suffered by the labour class.

4. Through this dread shape humanity betrayed,
Plundered, profaned and disinherited.

(a) What is the 'dread shape' referred to here?
(b) Why is the shape dreadful?
(c) How is humanity betrayed?

Ans. (a) The 'dread shape' refers to the man always bending over his hoe.
Ans. (b) The shape is dreadful because he has been exploited by the rich sections of society. His body has completely changed from years of hard work.
Ans. (c) Humanity is betrayed when the labourers have been deprived of their rights to a life of minimum comfort and dignity.

5. Thus Nature spake- The work was done-
How soon my Lucy's race was run!

(a) Name the poem and the poet.
(b) Who is Lucy?
(c) What is meant by 'The work was done'?

Ans. (a) The extract is taken from the poem, 'The Education of Nature'written by William Wordsworth.
Ans. (b) Lucy is a young girl adopted by Nature.
Ans. (c) It means that Nature has completed its work in shaping and educating Lucy.

6. Then Nature said, 'A lovelier flower
On earth was never sown
This child, I to myself will take

(a) Who is compared to the loveliest flower on earth?
(b) How old is she?
(c) What does Nature decide to do with the 'child'?

Ans. (a) Lucy is compared to the loveliest flower that has ever been planted on earth.
Ans. (b) She is three years old.
Ans. (c) Nature decides to adopt the little girl and to mould her into a perfect lady.

7. If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat two imposters just the same.

(a) Name the poem and the poet.
(b) What does 'Triumph' and 'Disaster' mean?
(c) How should one treat the two imposters?

Ans. (a) The extract is taken from the poem 'If' written by Rudyard Kipling.
Ans. (b) The word, 'Triumph' means victory or success and 'Disaster' means failure.

Ans. (c) One should treat the imposters just the same. One should maintain a balanced perspective and not be swayed by either triumph or disaster.

8. If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you,

(a) To whom does the poet address this poem?
(b) What does the poet mean by ‘if you can keep your head’?
(c) When should we maintain composure?

Ans. (a) The poet, Rudyard Kipling addresses this poem to his son.
Ans. (b) The poet means that one should try to remain calm and collected when others are losing composure.
Ans. (c) The poet emphasises the importance of maintaining our composure when facing blame or criticism.

9. One pregnant woman
and a couple of cows
namedGopi and Brinda as usual.

(a) Name the poem and the poet.
(b) Who is the speaker?
(c) What is common between the pregnant woman and the cows?

Ans. (a) The extract is taken from the poem, ‘A River’ written A.K. Ramanujan.
Ans. (b) The speaker of these lines is the poet himself.
Ans. (c) The common thing between them isthat they were drowned in the flood.

10. The river has water enough
to be poetic
about only once a year.

(a) Which particular river is the poet talking about here?
(b) Where is the river situated?
(c) Which aspect of the river appeals to the old and the new poets?

Ans. (a) The poet is talking about the river Vaikai or Vaigai.
Ans. (b) The river is situated in the city of Madurai.
Ans. (c) The flooded river during the monsoon season appeals to the old and the new poets.

Section-C

(5 marks questions)

Long Answer- type Questions:

1. 'We all have our share of personal sorrows, but we cannot compare them.' Discuss how the above statement is proved in the story 'War'.

Ans. The story 'War' portrays the depth of human sorrow in the light of a war situation. Luigi Pirandello shows us through the story that human beings are emotional and that each individual's sorrow is unique. This is illustrated through the interaction of the passengers sitting in the second-class carriage of the train going to Sulmona. All of them had some or other sorrows hidden in their hearts. Each passenger carried his own grief, having sent their sons and nephews to the front. However, as they conversed, it becomes evident that sorrow is deeply personal and cannot truly be measured against another's. At first, the passengers seemed to compete in expressing whose suffering is greater. The husband of the bulky woman and his wife mourned their only son who had been sent to the front while others shared similar losses. This led to a kind of contest of grief, as each believed his pain to be more unique or heavier.

Then, one fat man in the carriage surprised them by revealing that his son had already died in battle. Unlike the others, he claimed he was at peace because his son died a hero and died in the best way possible. He spoke as if he had overcome personal sorrow making the other passengers fall silent, perhaps feeling their own grief was less significant compared to what the fat man had gone through. When he finally broke down at the end, it shows that grief cannot be weighed or measured. This moment proves that no matter how much we try to rationalize or compare our sorrows, the pain of personal loss is unique to each person and can never be compared.

2. Compare Rama Rao's life and his family's before and after the collapse of his business.

Ans. Rama Rao was the Malgudi agent of a gramophone company in Northern India. He had inherited some money, which he had deposited in the company as security. It was an independent and profitable job and his business flourished for five years. He even built a small bungalow at the Extension and was planning to buy a car. Before the loss, his wife and children lived a comfortable life. His wife was always sparkling with flowers and bright dresses. She had friendly neighbours, attended a women's club and had everything to keep her happy. The children were sent to a fashionable nursery school and would play with a dozen other children in their compound and were given new clothes every three months. They had a cook, servants and were well taken care of by Rama Rao.

When the gramophone company collapsed, everything took an opposite turn. Rama Rao found himself on the streets. The life style of the family changed drastically. The money in the bank slowly melted away. They let out their bungalow and moved to a small house behind the market. Rama Rao tried to look for a job but in vain. He turned to crossword puzzles but suffered mentally for he never won and there were also quarrels with his wife. All this had its impact on the family life. Their standard of living came down. Having sent away the cook and the servant, she remained cooped up in the kitchen. His children were sent to a free primary school. They had no friends and played at the backyard of the house. Their clothes showed tears and frays. Rama Rao slowly began to lose interest in the welfare of his family and ultimately, his depression led him to even try committing suicide.

3. "… he did not think at all of that royal personage- his eyes were fixed upon the princess, who sat to the right of her father".

Why were the eyes of the young man transfixed on the princess from the time he entered the arena?

Ans. The accused who dared to love the semi-barbaric king's only daughter, was brought to the arena for his trial on the appointed day. As the youth advanced into the arena, all eyes were fixed on him but he looked at neither the king nor the spectators, for his eyes were fixed only upon the princess who sat on the right side of her father. He was certain that she had discovered the mystery of the doors. He knew that her resolute nature would not allow her to sit still and he was sure that she would use every trick to procure the secret. With hope in his soul, he looked at the princess and immediately knew that she had succeeded in finding out behind which door crouched the

ferocious tiger and behind which door stood the fair lady. With a quick and anxious glance, he asked his beloved which door he should open, trusting her fully to help him make the right choice. No one but the princess saw the signal as every eye was totally on the courtier. Sitting there paler and whiter than anyone in that vast amphitheatre, she received his message and knew that she would have to answer his question quickly. She made her decision in an instant and she raised her right hand from the cushioned parapet and made a quick slight movement toward the right. No one saw or understood the significance of that raised hand except her lover. Grateful to have received the signal, the young man turned and wasted no time in walking decisively across the empty space. Without the slightest doubt, he went and confidently opened the door on the right.

4. What made the postmaster say that a genie out of an Arab tale would make him come alive again in the village of Ulapur?

The postmaster felt like a fish out of water in the remote village of Ulapur, where he had been appointed. Coming from the bustling and cultured city of Calcutta (Kolkata), he found it difficult to adjust to the simple, quiet rural life. The agents and employees who worked at the indigo factory were not suitable companions for an educated man like him. Thus, he could not connect with the villagers, and he found no intellectual or emotional companionship. Moreover, he had very little and sometimes, no work to do at all. All he could do was look at the trees and the clouds in the sky and write poems about the happiness he felt watching them. In reality, he felt trapped and isolated and he longed for the familiar city life. His loneliness made him think that he would feel alive again only if a genie from an Arab tale could come and cut down all the leafy trees, build roads and tall buildings which symbolize the comfort and vitality of urban life. This longing for an impossible, magical escape showed his inability to adapt or find comfort in his surroundings. He referred to himself as 'half-dead' which suggests how drained and spiritless he felt in that environment.

5. What is the 'Wall of Death' and why was the circus manager against it?

Ans. The 'Wall of Death' is a dangerous feat where stunt riders on motorcycles or cars ride along the inside walls of a large vertical wooden cylinder at high speed. In this particular circus, it was performed with a lion on the rider's back.

The attendance at the circus had been falling off day by day which had them greatly worried. The manager's wife suggested introducing a dangerous act in order to draw bigger crowds with the hope to revive the past glory of their circus. She believed that modern audiences would never be bored by such acts that could hold their interest more than the acts which they already had. Hearing her subtle suggestion, the manager's chest muscles twitched under his thin shirt for he was not in favour of the 'Wall of Death" or any act similar to it. He reminded her how a performer had died while performing the risky feat. The tragic accident deeply affected the whole circus community and left a bitter and scary impression on everyone. A crowd of people came to the circus after the incident not as audiences of their show but they only wanted to see the spot where the performer had died. The circus employees as well as the performers became upset and demoralized. Shock, fear and grief led to their inability to perform well for a long time. Taking all these factors into consideration, the circus manager told his wife that he was against the re-introduction of a dangerous act. Moreover, he added that it would be quite difficult to find a man who could perform such an attractive but risky feat.

6. Describe the river during the summer season.

Ans. A. K. Ramanujan depicts the ugliness of the river Vaigai in Madurai during its dry state. During the hot summer, the river is dry and only a very small thin stream of water flows, which is a vast contrast to the glorious floods that occur in the rainy season. One can see the ugliness of the river once the water recedes. It dries to a trickle thus exposing the sand in the river-bed resembling human ribs. Women's hair and straw are also seen clogging the water-gates obstructing the free flow of water. The rusty bars under the bridges with patches of repair all over them are also exposed. One can also notice the stones on the bed of the river. The stones, wet from the receding water, are

compared to sleepy crocodiles and the dry ones are likened to shaven water buffaloes lounging in the hot sun. This suggests a sense of lifelessness and passivity. Hence, the poets, both old and new, neither sings nor focuses on this aspect of the river which greatly angers A. K. Ramanujan.

7. Bring out the significance of the title, 'The Education of Nature'

Ans. 'The Education of Nature' is a representative poem of Wordsworth who firmly believes Nature to be a complete teacher, mother and guide. The title itself holds deep symbolic and philosophical meaning reflecting his romantic belief that nature is a powerful moral and spiritual teacher that can mould a child's personality and bring about his all-round development. He establishes nature as the paradigm of all teachers, sages and educational institutions. In this poem, Wordsworth writes about Lucy, an innocent girl, being shaped and moulded not by society, but by the natural world—mountains, rivers, the skies, and the solitude of the countryside.Nature becomes a nurturing force, teaching Lucy qualities such as simplicity, kindness, strength, and grace. The poet believes that the different agents of Nature such as clouds, storms, rocks and trees etc. would help her in their own ways and provide the best dwelling place for her to grow naturally as a young woman.Wordsworth believes that true wisdom and virtue come from living in harmony with nature, away from the corrupting influences of urban life and materialism. By titling the poem 'The Education of Nature,'he challenges conventional ideas about how individuals, especially children, should be raised and taught.

8. How has Edwin Markham described the physical and mental state of the man with the hoe?

Ans. The man with the hoe is the victim of the world's collective greed and selfishness. The inhuman exploitation and oppression through ages has completely distorted him physically and mentally. His back is bent by carrying the burden of the world. His face is distorted, his jaw has become loose and his brow has slanted back. He leans upon his hoe for support and gazes on the ground with a vacant look on his face. He is so dazed and emotionless that the poet compares him to an ox,which is a beast of burden. His expressionless face shows the emptiness of life lived through ages. The man with the hoe has become insensitive to joy and sorrow, he neither complains nor grieves at his piteous state and all glimmer of hope has disappeared. He has lost all divine, angelic qualities like intellect, spirituality and the ability to appreciate music and beautiful things. In fact, the man has been reduced to an ugly thing with a deadened soul.

9. Give the character sketch of Lysander.

Ans. Lysander is one of the central characters in William Shakespeare's play 'A Midsummer Night Dream'. He is portrayed as a romantic and passionate young man who is deeply in love with Hermia. Lysander's love for Hermia is intense and genuine. Hermia's father, Egeus opposes the match and wants her to marry Demetrius. Despite the obstacles they face, Lysander and Hermia remain committed to each other. He shows determination when he plans to elope in order to escape the Athenian law. In the woods, he proves to be a gentleman for he respects Hermia's wishes to lay separately. When spellbound by the juice of the magic flower, Lysander falls madly in love with Helena. This sudden change in affection causes a great deal of confusion and conflict among the lovers. Lysander becomes determined to win over Helena's heart and his loyalty towards Hermia is completely forgotten. He shows courage by being willing to have a sword fight with Demetrius for Helena clearly indicating that is not afraid of dying for the sake of love. Puck finally gives him the anti-dote and his true love for Hermia is restored. He realizes the mistake and apologizes to Hermia for his temporary infatuation with Helena. Hermia'sfather, ultimately accepts their relationship and allows Lysander and Hermia to get married.

Lysander's character in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' is a blend of romantic ideals and external influences. While he initially embodies passionate love, his journey through the play reveals the complexities of human emotions and the impact of outside forces on one's inner-self.

10. "The hours that we have spent together never wishing to be parted-have you forgotten all of that?" Name the speaker and justify the statement from the speaker's point of view.

Ans. The speaker here is Helena and she speaks these words to her friend, Hermia.

Helena and Hermia have grown up together and this friendship is built on shared experiences, trust and love for another. However, this friendship is tested by the confusion caused by the magical flower and they become angry towards each other.Helena thinks that Demetrius and Lysander, along with Hermia are in a plot together to ridicule her when out of the blue, both the men profess their undying love for her. So she reminds Hermia of their friendship and the joyful moment spent together never wishing to be parted. She recalls their school days working together like sisters with their needles, while sitting on one cushion singing one song and sharing the same thought. Helena also compares their connection to 'two cherries on one stem, seeming to be parted, but yet united'. Helena adds that they are like a coat of armsthat separated two people but having one heart. Helena is sad and feels betrayed to see her best friend joining hands with Lysander and Demetrius in mocking her. She feels that all these memories have been casually cast aside and forgotten by Hermia.

11. What advice does the dukegive Hermia with regards to obeying her father?

Ans.Egeus goes to Theseus, the Duke of Athens to lodge a complaint against his daughter, Hermia for she has refused to marry Demetrius, the man of his choice. Egeus wants the Athenian law to be imposed whereby a father has the right to choose the daughter's husband. Hearing this, the Duke advises Hermia to follow her father's instructions rather than her own desire. He tells her to marry the man of her father's choice by saying that Demetrius is worthy and gentle while Lysander lacks her father's approval. The Duke also explains that her father gave her life and so should be looked upon as a God. Her father is also compared to a sculptor who has shaped her and so has the right to disfigure her as he wishes. So Hermia must consider her decision from her father's point of view while choosing the worthier of the two young men. Theseus understands that he cannot work against nor change the laws of the country. So he gives Hermia four days to think about her decision to marry Demetrius. If she continues to remain adamant or disagree with her father's choice, then as per law, she has to be either executed or sent to the nunnery as punishment.

12. What happens whenever Oberon and Titania quarrel?

Ans. Oberon and Titania, the King and Queen of Fairyland are in bad terms as they both want to have the changeling boy as their attendant. So, they quarrel whenever and wherever they meet which in turn makesa great impact on nature as well as humans. Their quarrel brings about weather disturbances resulting in terrible rainstorms, high winds and occasional floods. The winds tired of singing in vain, suck up water from the seas and fall as rain on land causing little rivers to overflow their banks. The labour of the farmers and the oxen bear no result because crops will not grow and the green corn rots before the cop grows a silky beard. The sheep pen is flooded and crows become fat from feasting on the dead meat.Covered in mud, the paths formerly used by lovers have disappeared. In summer, the crimson roses are covered with frost, while in winter, rose buds are seen everywhere. The seasons are confused as well and the world no longer knows which season will come and when. Because of their quarrel, men are deprived of the season they love. Hence, every evil occurrence originated from their quarrel.

SECTION-D
(COMPOSITION)

Advertisement / Comprehension
(Marks - 4)

1. Your neighbour wishes to give the top floor of her house for rent. Help her draft an advertisement for the classified column of the local newspaper.

Ans.

TO LET

Available on rent, a four bedroom top –floor house in colony Block III,good location, well-ventilated and spacious rooms, two attached toiletsand 24 hours running water. Rent negotiable. Interested family can contact G Tariang, Umplingor call 9811001100 before 7 pm.

2. Your uncle wants a receptionist for his 'Green Resort', Shillong, Meghalaya. Help him draft an advertisement for the classified column of the local newspaper.

Ans.

SITUATION VACANT

Required a smart, well qualified and experienced receptionist for 'Green Resort', Shillong. Minimum qualification: Bachelor's degree in Hotel Management, 2-3 years of work experience, age between 21-35 years and well versed in Khasi, English and Hindi. Salary negotiable. For more details contact 9756111100 or email@green Resort.com

Comprehension
(4 Marks)

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

1. The invention of the internet has completely transformed human life. From communication to education, shopping to entertainment, almost every aspect of our daily routine is now connected to the internet. In the past, people had to wait for days or even weeks to receive a letter. Today, emails and instant messages allow us to communicate with anyone around the world within seconds.The internet has also changed the way we gain knowledge. Students can attend online classes, watch educational videos, and access libraries with just a few clicks. Shopping has become easier as well—products can be ordered from home and delivered to our doorsteps. Social networking sites help people stay in touch and share moments, regardless of distance.

However, these conveniences come with their own set of challenges. Issues like cyberbullying, online fraud, data theft, and the spread of fake news are increasing day by day. Children and teenagers are especially vulnerable to these dangers. That is why it is important for users to be aware of how to use the internet safelyand responsibly. Being respectful and thoughtful while interacting online is just as important as being polite in real life. In conclusion, the internet is a powerful tool that has many benefits, but we must use it wisely and cautiously to protect ourselves and others.

1.How has the internet transformed communication?
2.What are three benefits of the internet mentioned in the passage?
3.Why are children and teenagers more at risk online?
4.Give a suitable title for this passage.

ANSWERS:
1. The internet has made communication much faster and easier, allowing emails and messages to be sent instantly across the world.
2. Access to education, easier shopping, and staying connected through social media.
3. Children and teenagers are more at risk because they are more likely to be unaware of online dangers and may not always use the internet safely.
4. The Internet: A Powerful Tool with Responsibilities

2. Mark had failed the entrance exam for the third time. Each failure had chipped away at his confidence like waves eroding a rock. His parents had been supportive, but he could see the disappointment in their eyes. One morning, he found his grandfather in the garden, trimming the plants. “You look tired,” his grandfather said without turning around. Mark sat beside him and sighed. “I don’t think I’m meant to succeed. Maybe I should stop trying.”

The old man smiled gently and handed Mark a small bamboo stick.

“Do you know why bamboo is special?” he asked. Mark shook his head.

“When a bamboo seed is planted, it takes five years to grow even an inch. But beneath the soil, it’s developing roots strong enough to support its tall structure. Once it starts growing, it can rise several feet in just weeks.”

Mark looked at the stick and then at his grandfather. “You’re like the bamboo,” his grandfather said. “Maybe your roots are still growing.”

Mark smiled for the first time in weeks. That day, he picked up his books again—not because he had to, but because he believed in his roots.

1. Why was Mark feeling hopeless at the beginning of the story?
2. How did Mark’s grandfather try to encourage him?
3. What message does the story convey?
4. Find a word in the story that means ‘gradually wearing away’.

ANSWERS:
1. Mark was feeling hopeless because he had failed the entrance exam three times.
2. His grandfather encouraged him by telling the story of the bamboo plant to show that growth takes time.
3.The story conveys that perseverance and patience are important, and that unseen progress is still valuable.
4. Eroding

Amplification
(5 Marks)

1. *Necessity is the mother of invention.*

Ans. Necessity is the best teacher. It is also known as the mother of invention. When necessity arises no one can deny its severe demands and act according to its dictates. Under the pressure of necessity men do wonderful things. From telephone cables to wireless radio waves, it has changed our communication levels. And from watching the birds fly, to doing it ourselves it has opened up the world. From back breaking jobs to gliding across the floor it has revolutionized our needs. These were all innovations of the nineteen hundreds. The decade that started the century at the technological revolution day to day life. The A.M. radio, air conditioner, aeroplanes were all the inventions that shocked the world. From tabletop computers, laptop computers to palmtop computers, information technology has aided to turn the world smaller into a virtual global village and is continuously being changed every minute to suit our needs and demands. Hence, it is the duty of all men to take full advantage of necessity. The youth should turn necessity into their benefit and the benefit of their country. It was at times of necessity that some men have taken to the helm of affairs, fought battles and also won them. It was also under necessity that countries have worked miracles. Necessity can be the real benefactor.

2. *Strike while the iron is hot*

Ans. Everything has to be done at the proper time. This maxim involves two factors choosing the most suitable time and acting promptly to win an advantage. While the iron is in the furnace, only when it is heated to a particular temperature, it can be beaten into the required shape; the right moment is to be chosen to hammer the iron. In the same way, for raising good crops, sowing, planting and harvesting should be done at the right time: otherwise the crops fail. The stem of a plant can be bent in the way we want, only when it is tender but not after it grows into a tree. To implant ideas of right and wrong, to inculcate good behavior and help form good habits in one, it is the business of the parent to choose as most suitable, one’s early life(i.e. childhood) which is the formative period of a person’s life.

Summary Writing / Diary Writing
(5 marks)

Summarise the given passage:

1. Speaking in public is as difficult as singing or acting, and it ought to be a careful rehearsal; even more careful, because one of the aims of the public speaker is to appear entirely spontaneous. The great speakers of Greece and Rome used to prepare an important speech as carefully as an opera star nowadays studies a new role. After writing about a dozen times, they would deliver it before few trusted friends, critics and tutors and yet the whole thing appeared not a highly elaborate product of art, but a genuine outpouring of real and overwhelming emotion. That is why we still study the speeches of men like Cicero; a single page of them contains the result of more concentrated thought, active experience, intricate psychological knowledge and training in language than modern speakers can command in a whole lifetime.

Ans. Public speaking is an art which is as difficult as singing and acting. Classical speakers used to master their speeches in private before delivering to the people. That is why their speeches contained more deep thought and training in language, emotional enough to touch the heart and mind of the hearer. They are no doubt better than modern speakers can command.

2. From the moment we are born, we cannot live alone. We stand in constant need of support from all around us, for body and soul and spirit. We need clothes that other men make, houses, which men build, food which other men produce. We earn our living by working for others; others earn their living by working for us.

As children we need our parents to be our comforters to take care of us. We cannot live a day without our peers. We need teachers to educate, books and masters to teach us trades. And when we have learned it and settle ourselves in life, we need laws made by other men who died hundreds of years before we were born, to secure for us, our rights and property, to secure our comfort in our station,and we need friends to comforts us asin sorrow.

Ans. We need support from all around us from the moment we are born. We need clothes, houses, food, and teachers to educate us, laws to secure our rights and property, and friends to comfort us in our sorrow and share our joys. We earn our living by working for others, and we need our parents to be our comforters to take care of us.

Diary Entry
(5 Marks)

1. Your school has organised a "No Tobacco" campaign recently. Write a diary entry describing your participation and experience gathered through the campaign.

Day: Friday
Date: 05th April 2025
Time: 8:00 pm

Dear Diary,

Today, our school organised a "No Tobacco" campaign and I participated in it. The campaign is to make people aware about the harmful effects of tobacco. It was a day filled with various activities to educate and encourage everyone to live a tobacco-free life.

The morning began with a rally where I along with other students carried colourful placards with anti-tobacco messages, slogans and we marched around the locality. It was inspiring to see the students actively participating in it. After the rally, there were a series of competitions including poster-making where students showcased their creativity. I participated in the essay writing competition, where I poured my thoughts into words describing the health risks associated with smoking and chewing tobacco. In the afternoon, a debate competition was held on the topic "No Tobacco" where the students passionately presented their arguments for and against tobacco use and its impact on individuals and society. The event concluded with an informative session by our Principal, who congratulated us on the success of the campaign.

It was a day of learning, engagement and collective commitment towards a healthier future. I feel proud to be a part of this campaign that aims to protect people from the pervasive threat of tobacco. These activities inspired everyone and hence we took a pledge and said 'No' to tobacco.

Goodnight
XYZ

2. Your school had arranged for a trip to an orphanage. Write a diary entry about your experience and your feelings on that day.

Day: Saturday
Date: 23rd June 2025
Time: 9:30 pm

Dear Diary,

Last week, our class teacher told us that she and a few other teachers would be taking us on a field trip to an orphanage located on the outskirts of town. We were all excited and got our parents involved by begging them to contribute to the things we were going to buy for the orphans. I had always enjoyed such activities, but I had no idea that this particular day would leave such a deep mark in my heart.As our bus reached the orphanage, we saw a group of children waiting for us, their faces lit with happiness to see visitors. The place was small and modest, but it echoed with laughter and warmth. My friends and I began distributing the items we had brought. Some of the kids hugged their new sweaters tightly, while others eagerly opened packets of biscuits and sweets.

In the middle of all this, I met a boy around my age, but much thinner and shorter. He had the brightest smile I had ever seen. His name is Robert. He told me about his dreams of becoming a doctor so he could help other poor children. Despite having so little, his heart was full of hope. We played together, shared stories, and even sang songs. When it was time to leave, Robert held my hand tightly and said, "Come back again." It touched me deeply! I realized how much small acts of kindness mean to those who have so little. On the way back, I thought about how fortunate I was and how I often took things for granted. I promise myself that I will continue helping those in need, not just once a year, but whenever I can.

Glad to share my experience with you…..until next time.

Goodnight
XYZ

Essay Writing
(8 marks)

(An essay can be roughly divided into three units-
i) The introduction
ii) The body- contains all the ideas, concepts and facts concerning the subject. It should be divided into paragraphs and follow a logical sequence.
iii) The conclusion

1. The Advantages and Disadvantages of Being Young.

Youth is often called the golden phase of life. It is the time when a person is full of energy, passion, curiosity and hope. Everything seems possible and the future appears bright and full of opportunities. All people go through the stage of youth, when they are no longer children but not yet adults. Everyone evaluate their young years in their own way, i.e. some enjoy being young and some want to grow up as soon as possible. However being young is not always easy. It has both advantages and disadvantages that shape a person's journey through life.

One of the main advantages of being young is having good health and high energy levels. They are usually physically strong and mentally sharp. They do not have health related issues like the elderly. Young people may also get sick but their body tends to regenerate more efficiently. Another great benefit is the freedom to make choices and explore different paths. Youth is a time to dream big, set goals and work towards them without being burdened by too many responsibilities. Moreover, young people have a fresh perspective and a strong desire to learn which helps them grow as individuals. Many technologies, innovation and social movements are led by the youth because of their creativity, courage and determination.

However, there are several disadvantages of being young. One major challenge is the lack of experience. Young people may make mistakes in judgment or fall into bad habits due to peer pressure. They may also face academic pressure, career confusion and emotional ups and downs. At this age, they may feel misunderstood which can lead to frustration, anxiety or loneliness. Young people are financially dependent on their parents which can limit their freedom.

In conclusion being young is both exciting and challenging. It is a time full of dreams, energy and possibilities but also full of doubts, pressure and mistakes. With the right support and guidance, young people can make the most of this important phase and build a strong foundation for the future.

2. A Trip ToThe Most Beautiful Picnic Spot

Picnics are one of the simplest yet most delightful ways to spend time with family and friends. They offer a welcome break from our daily routine and provide a chance to relax in the lap of nature. Whether it is a park, a riverside, a beach or a mountain top, a good picnic spot fills our hearts with joy and wonder. Surrounded by fresh air, greenery and natural beauty, we forget our worries and create happy memories that last a lifetime. A picnic is not just about food and games – it is about bonding with others and appreciating the world around us.

Last summer, my fun-loving uncle organized a picnic cum family reunion to Sohra**,** also known as Cherrapunji**,** which is one of the most beautiful places one could ever hope to see. Sohra is famous for its beautiful waterfalls, caves, green hills, and cloudy skies and one can never tire of its natural beauty no matter how many times one visits. From the moment we heard about it, my cousins and I were filled with excitement. The adults planned our meals, packed bags with snacks and games, and made sure to carry our cameras to capture the stunning sights

We started our journey early in the morning from Shillong. As our bus made its way along the winding roads, we were treated to breathtaking views of rolling hills covered in mist. The cool breeze, the smell of fresh earth, and the sight of clouds floating so close made the ride magical. When we reached Sohra, it felt like we had stepped into a dream. The entire area was lush green, with deep valleys and towering cliffs. We chose a spot near the famous 'Nohkalikai Falls' for our picnic. The roar of the waterfalls, the sight of the water plunging from a great height and the rainbow that formed in the spray made it a picture-perfect scene.

Our mothers excitedly spread out the mats on a grassy patch and took out the vegetables and fruits that had to be cut. All the children and young adults quickly snatched the game equipment like balls, rackets, bats etc. and we joyfully played on the big grassy meadow. At about 11:30 am, we were called to have our lunch. Later, we decided to explore the surroundings. My uncle took the young ones of the family on a short hike to a nearby viewpoint from where we could see the plains of Bangladesh far in the distance. The clouds drifted

around us as if we were walking through them. Some of us tried to capture the beauty in our cameras, but no photo could truly do justice to what we saw.Before leaving, we sat quietly for a while, taking in the peace and beauty of Sohra.

The trip taught me how wonderful nature is and how important it is to protect such places. That day at Sohra remains one of the happiest and most memorable days of my life.

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COMPUTER SCIENCE

CLASS X

OLD COURSE

2025-2026

Guidebook for Teachers

CLASS X

COMPUTER SCIENCE

CHAPTER 1 - COMPUTER FUNDAMENTALS

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. This OS does not require the user interaction for execution as the tasks can be stored and executed whenever the computer is idle
   (A) Real-time OS
   (B) Batch-processing OS
   (C) Time-sharing OS
   (D) Multitasking OS
   Ans - B
2. Which one of them is also known as end user programs?
   (A) System software
   (B) Application software
   (C) Operating System
   (D) File compression utility
   Ans - B
3. Which of the following is the full form of CAD?
   (A) Cathode Auto Design
   (B) Computer Automated Development
   (C) Computer Aided Design
   (D) Calculated Automatic Drawing
   Ans - C
4. Which of the following operating system allows more than one user at a given time?
   (A) Multi-user OS
   (B) Multi-tasking OS
   (C) Batch Processing OS
   (D) Time Sharing OS
   Ans - A
5. It designs the payslips as per a company requirement
   (A) Billing and Accounting software
   (B) Payroll software
   (C) Attendance system software
   (D) HR management software
   Ans - B
6. Which of the following DOS commands is used to make a duplicate of a disk?
   (A) DISCKCOPY
   (B) DISKCOMP
   (C) CHKDSK
   (D) ASSOC
   Ans - A
7. It displays files in specified directory and all subdirectories
   (A) DIR/W
   (B) DIR/P
   (C) DIR/S
   (D) DIR/AH
   Ans - C
8. The first operating system coded by Microsoft is
   (A) Linux
   (B) MS-DOS
   (C) Unix
   (D) Xenix
   Ans - D
9. It is used to check the disk, identify errors if any and even corrects them.
   (A) DISKCOMP
   (B) FORMAT
   (C) ATTRIB
   (D) CHKDSK
   Ans - D
10. The Linux command that gives the privilege of System Administrator
    (A) ping
    (B) sudo
    (C) nano
    (D) cat
    Ans - B
11. Novell Netware, Artisoft's LANtastic and Microsoft Windows Server are popular
    (A) Operating Systems
    (B) Network Operating Systems
    (C) Language Translators
    (D) Utilities software
    Ans - B
12. Which term means arranging the files in sequential order on the disk?
    (A) Fragment
    (B) Systematize
    (C) Optimize
    (D) Defragment

Ans - D

13. Still pictures, drawings, photographs are known as
    (A) Text Data
    (B) Graphics Data
    (C) Audio Data
    (D) Video Data

Ans - B

14. One byte is equal to how many nibbles?
    (A) 1
    (B) 2
    (C) 3
    (D) 4

Ans - B

15. The range of ASCII values for lowercase alphabets is
    (A) 55 to 78
    (B) 65 to 90
    (C) 97 to 122
    (D) 48 to 56

Ans – C

16. Which of the following list has correct Secondary gates?
    (A) AND, OR, NAND, NOR
    (B) NAND, NOR, NOT, EXOR
    (C) NOR, NAND, EXNOR, OR
    (D) NOR, NAND, EXOR, EXNOR

Ans - D

17. Which of the following is the Boolean expression of EXOR gate?
    (A) A + B
    (B) A . B
    (C) A · B
    (D) A □ B

Ans - D

18. (4C) is a valid example of which number system?
    (A) Binary
    (B) Octal
    (C) Decimal
    (D) Hexadecimal

Ans - D

19. The binary equivalent of the decimal number 37 is
    (A) 100101
    (B) 110011
    (C) 101011
    (D) 111000

Ans - A

20. It is widely used as the master control program in high-end workstations and servers.
    (A) Linux
    (B) Unix
    (C) Windows
    (D) DOS

Ans - B

21. It allocates memory to various applications at their request and frees the memory when it is not in use
    (A) Process management
    (B) Memory Management
    (C) Resource Management
    (D) Utility Management

Ans - B

22. This interface usually offers more than one option to initiate a particular option
    (A) CUI
    (B) CLI
    (C) GUI
    (D) GIGO

Ans - B

23. These OS are dedicated systems and their tasks are processed immediately
    (A) Real-time
    (B) Batch-processing
    (C) Time sharing
    (D) Multitasking

Ans - B

24. Finger print recognition and face recognition devices made this system very sophisticated and useful
    (A) Payroll
    (B) Reservation
    (C) Attendance
    (D) HR Management

Ans - C

25. This DOS command is used to configure the master boot code
    (A) CHGUSR
    (B) BOOTSECT
    (C) ASSOC
    (D) CHKDSK

Ans - B

26. These inputs are driven by voltages having 2 values 0 V and 5 V representing logic 0 and 1
    (A) Gate
    (B) Logic
    (C) Door
    (D) Circuit
    Ans - A
27. DOS stands for
    (A) Disk Operating System
    (B) Data Operating System
    (C) Disk Oriented System
    (D) Disk Operation System
    Ans - A
28. Disk defragmenter is
    (A) A database program
    (B) A presentation program
    (C) An operating system
    (D) A utility software
    Ans - D
29. Which of the following is not an operating system?
    (A) MS-DOS
    (B) MS Word
    (C) Windows
    (D) Unix
    Ans - B
30. Which of the following is not a specific purpose software program?
    (A) Billing software
    (B) Payroll software
    (C) MS Access 2007
    (D) Reservation software
    Ans - C
31. Winzip is a _____ program.
    (A) backup
    (B) file compression
    (C) billing
    (D) antivirus
    Ans - B
32. GUI stands for
    (A) Graphical User Interface
    (B) Graphic User Interface
    (C) Graphics Use Inference
    (D) Graphic User Inference
    Ans - A
33. Norton is an example of which utility?
    (A) Disk Defragmenter
    (B) Antivirus
    (C) Decryption
    (D) File compression
    Ans - B
34. Which operating system has in-built networking functions?
    (A) Windows XP
    (B) Windows Server
    (C) Unix
    (D) Linux
    Ans - C
35. It is a high-level programming language.
    (A) Cobol
    (B) Visual Basic
    (C) Neither a nor b
    (D) Both a and b
    Ans - D
36. Which of the following is specific purpose software?
    (A) MS Word 2007
    (B) Office Calc
    (C) Tally
    (D) Lotus 123
    Ans - C
37. In India, Internet started on
    (A) 15th August 1995
    (B) 15th September 1900
    (C) 26th January 2000
    (D) 26th January 1990
    Ans - A
38. What VoIP means?
    (A) Virtual Online Interaction Program
    (B) Voltage Information Portal
    (C) Voice Over Internet Protocol
    (D) Volume Of Information Processing
    Ans - C
39. The process of storing websites on a web server is called
    (A) URL
    (B) Website
    (C) Hosting
    (D) Browsing
    Ans - C
40. It is a file hosting service that uses cloud computing which was launched in the year

(A) 2006
(B) 2007
(C) 2008
(D) 2009

Ans - C

41. The capacity of computer's RAM is directly proportional to the
(A) Mass of the computer
(B) Volume of the processor
(C) Speed of the computer
(D) Size of the machine

Ans - C

42. IP stands for
(A) Internet Provider
(B) Internet Protocol
(C) Intranet Protocol
(D) Intranet Provider

Ans - B

43. The speed of a modem is measured in
(A) MBs and GBs
(B) cm and m
(C) kbps and mbps
(D) angstrom and degree

Ans - C

44. Which of these services will not be provided by a typical Internet Service Provider?
(A) Email address
(B) Computer
(C) Connection to Internet
(D) Technical help

Ans - B

45. WWW uses the following to send and request page from the client and returns the server response
(A) SMTP
(B) HTTP
(C) HTML
(D) FTP

Ans - B

46. Google Chrome is a
(A) web browser
(B) web processor
(C) web server
(D) None of these

Ans – A

47. A domain name has two parts, namely
(A) url and http
(B) server and client
(C) name and extension
(D) directory and file name

Ans - C

48. An IP address is a string of _____ set of numbers separated by dots.
(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 7
(D) 5

Ans - B

49. DNS stands for
(A) Data Name System
(B) Domain Network Service
(C) Device Name System
(D) Domain Name System

Ans - D

50. Net is the domain name used for _____ organization.
(A) non-profit
(B) commercial
(C) networking
(D) None of these

Ans - C

51. A name that uniquely identifies a website is
(A) DNS
(B) DSL
(C) URL
(D) ADSL

Ans – A

52. What is the name of this button ?
(A) Back
(B) Search
(C) Refresh
(D) Home

Ans - C

53. A hypertext link leading to error messages is called _____link.
(A) dead
(B) wrong
(C) error

(D) None of these

Ans - A

54. It is a text-only browser
(A) Netscape Navigator
(B) Mosaic
(C) Lynx
(D) Opera

Ans - C

55. HTML documents can be displayed in
(A) web server
(B) web browser
(C) web editor
(D) None of these

Ans - B

56. The default color for ALINK is
(A) red
(B) blue
(C) green
(D) yellow

Ans - A

57. A markup language defines the style and layout of a
(A) Text document
(B) Excel document
(C) Web document
(D) Presentation document

Ans - C

58. All the commands in a markup language are enclosed within
(A) <>
(B) ( )
(C) { }
(D) [ ]

Ans - A

59. MS Front Page, Netscape Composer and Adobe Dreamweaver are some of the _____editors.
(A) Text
(B) Web Page
(C) Word
(D) Turbo

Ans - B

60. The text instructions used to instruct the web browser on how to display a web page are known as
(A) commands
(B) tags
(C) programs
(D) comments

Ans - B

61. It is the additional information given to a tag for a specific purpose.
(A) Elements
(B) Tags
(C) Attributes
(D) Syntax

Ans - C

62. The tag that indicates to the web browser that it is an HTML document
(A) <HEAD>
(B) <TITLE>
(C) <BODY>
(D) <HTML>

Ans - D

63. The attribute of the body tag sets the color of the text in an HTML document
(A) BGCOLOR
(B) BACKGROUND
(C) LINK
(D) TEXT

Ans - D

64. The size of a heading depends on _____ levels of headings in HTML.
(A) 5
(B) 6
(C) 2
(D) 7

Ans - B

65. The tag used to draw a horizontal line in an HTML document
(A) HR
(B) HLINE
(C) LINE
(D) HRULER

Ans - A

66. Which tag is used to make a list that lists the items with numbers?
(A) <UL>
(B) <OL>
(C) <LI>
(D) <DL>

Ans - B

67. To give a border around a table, the tag used
(A) <TABLE BORDER=2>
(B) <TBORDER>
(C) <BORDER=2>
(D) None of these
Ans - A

68. Which attribute of <A> tag is used to create a named anchor?
(A) HREF
(B) NAME
(C) SRC
(D) ALT
Ans - A

69. From the following which is not an attribute of <IMG> tag?
(A) BORDER
(B) SIZE
(C) SRC
(D) WIDTH
Ans - B

70. Which tag is used to make a list which is not in any specific order?
(A) <DL>
(B) <OL>
(C) <LIST>
(D) <UL>
Ans - D

71. The hexadecimal codes for the colour RED
(A) #FFF000
(B) #FF0000
(C) #000FFF
(D) #0000FF
Ans - B

72. The <FONT> tag has attribute SIZE which can be given the value
(A) 1 to 3
(B) 1 to 5
(C) 1 to 7
(D) 1 to 9
Ans - C

73. BEHAVIOR attribute of <MARQUEE> tag sets how the text is
(A) scrolled within the marquee
(B) moved from which side
(C) scrolled for how many times
(D) scrolled in which speed
Ans - A

74. This tag is used to display the definition of the term
(A) <DL> …… </DL>
(B) <DT> …… </DT>
(C) <DD> …… </DD>
(D) <LI> …… </LI>
Ans - C

75. The image inserted in a web page is called
(A) Insert image
(B) Inline image
(C) Outline image
(D) Exculsive image
Ans - B

76. <CAPTION> tag is used to give caption to a table which has to be given inside
(A) <TABLE> tag
(B) <TH> tag
(C) <TR> tag
(D) <TD> tag
Ans - A

77. IP Address is a _____ bit numeric address.
(A) 255
(B) 32
(C) 124
(D) 92
Ans - B

78. Internet is owned by
(A) IANA
(B) IAB
(C) IETF
(D) None of these
Ans - D

79. It is the first network
(A) Intranet
(B) ARPANET
(C) Internet
(D) NSFNet
Ans - B

80. The first page of a website is called

(A) first page
(B) new page
(C) home page
(D) first document

Ans - C

81. A website is a collection of
(A) text
(B) graphics
(C) audio and video
(D) All of these

Ans - D

82. This protocol is used in WWW.
(A) HTTP
(B) FTP
(C) GOPHER
(D) TCP

Ans - A

83. It refers to the bulk of unwanted mails that are absolutely useless and it may affect the computer system.
(A) Trash
(B) Inbox
(C) Spam
(D) MyFolder

Ans - C

84. Most of the website files end with the extension
(A) *.www
(B) *.wml
(C) *.com
(D) *.html

Ans - D

85. This protocol labels the source and destination address on each packet.
(A) IP
(B) TCP
(C) FTP
(D) SMTP

Ans - A

86. This connection does not engage the telephone line in a wired technology
(A) Dial-up
(B) Broadband
(C) Cable
(D) None of these

Ans - B

87. The _____attribute of <HR> tag specifies that the line should only be in solid dark gray color.
(A) COLOR
(B) NOSHADE
(C) GRAY
(D) BGCOLOR

Ans - B

88. The _____is the default font type of the text that appears on the web page.
(A) Verdana
(B) Comic Sans MS
(C) Times New Roman
(D) Arial

Ans - C

89. The _____tag is used to underline the text.
(A) <U>
(B) <HR>
(C) <LINE>
(D) <LI>

Ans - A

90. The _____tag is used to display the text in larger font than normal.
(A) <B>
(B) <FONT>
(C) <SIZE>
(D) <BIG>

Ans - D

91. To align the text enclosed within it to center of the document _____tag(s) is/are used.
(A) <P ALIGN = “CENTER”>
(B) <CENTER>
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of these

Ans - C

92. The <STRIKE> tag is used to _____line through the middle of the text.
(A) draw
(B) scribble
(C) underline
(D) border

Ans - A

93. The _____are used as internal documentation to explain your code so that it can be edited in future.
(A) Comments
(B) Remarks
(C) Head
(D) Title
Ans - A

94. The default color of text in an HTML document is
(A) black
(B) blue
(C) green
(D) red
Ans - A

95. The _____tag is used for abbreviations and acronyms.
(A) <abbr>
(B) <accr>
(C) <ab>
(D) <abbs>
Ans - A

96. The SCROLLAMOUNT is the attribute of _____tag.
(A) <COMMENT>
(B) <MARQUEE>
(C) <BASEFONT>
(D) <SCROLL>
Ans - B

97. The default color for VLINK is
(A) red
(B) blue
(C) purple
(D) yellow
Ans - C

98. To create a link, we need to use
(A) URL
(B) link
(C) web page
(D) web server
Ans - A

99. In internal link, instead of URL, HREF takes the _____specified.
(A) NAME
(B) LINK
(C) PATH
(D) None of these
Ans - A

100. The following tags are used to create frames in HTML.
(A) <FRAMESET>
(B) <FRAME>
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of these
Ans - C

101. The _____attribute specifies whether there will be scrollbars in a frame or not.
(A) bordercolor
(B) scrolling
(C) scroll
(D) no resize
Ans - B

102. It is a private network operated within a company
(A) Internet
(B) Extranet
(C) Intranet
(D) WiFi
Ans - C

103. It is a device that connects dissimilar networks
(A) Router
(B) Gateway
(C) Hub
(D) Star
Ans - B

104. The largest heading in HTML code is given using
(A) H6
(B) H1
(C) H7
(D) H5
Ans - B

105. The tags that are used to format the content of the web page are called
(A) Paragraph Tag
(B) Line Breaking Tag
(C) Formatting Tag
(D) Table Tag
Ans - C

106. Framesets can be nested to how many levels?
(A) Three levels
(B) Five Levels

(C) Seven Levels
(D) Any Levels

Ans - D

107. It is the target, and is typically the name of a file. It may be a simple file, containing a single binary stream of bytes, or a structured document, containing one or more storages and binary streams of bytes.
(A) Scheme
(B) Server
(C) Path
(D) Resource

Ans - D

108. The process of combining data and functions into a single unit is called
(A) polymorphism
(B) encapsulation
(C) abstraction
(D) overloading

Ans - B

109. int main( ) is a _____declaration.
(A) main
(B) data
(C) function
(D) integer

Ans - C

110. The error that occurs at the time of execution is called _____error.
(A) execution
(B) compiler
(C) syntax
(D) logical

Ans - A

111. Objects with similar properties and methods are grouped together to form a _____
(A) inheritance
(B) modularity
(C) class
(D) methods

Ans - C

112. The _____operator is used to calculate the size of any data type.
(A) sizeof
(B) size
(C) calc
(D) void

Ans - A

113. The endl is a
(A) function
(B) data type
(C) operator
(D) manipulator

Ans - D

114. Data type mismatch is a _____error.
(A) syntax
(B) logical
(C) execution
(D) None of these

Ans - B

115. These operators are used to combine two expressions containing relational operators.
(A) Logical
(B) Relational
(C) Assignment
(D) Ternary

Ans - A

116. Do while loop is an _____controlled loop.
(A) exit
(B) entry
(C) loop
(D) indefinite

Ans - A

117. It represents the essential characteristics of an object or class.
(A) Data Abstraction
(B) Class
(C) Polymorphism
(D) Encapsulation

Ans - A

118. The process of combining data and functions into a single unit is called
(A) polymorphism
(B) encapsulation
(C) abstraction
(D) overloading

Ans - B

119. Objects with similar properties and methods are grouped together to form a
(A) inheritance
(B) modularity
(C) class
(D) methods

Ans - C

120. The endl is a
(A) function
(B) data type
(C) operator
(D) manipulator

Ans - D

121. These operators are used to combine two expressions containing relational operators
(A) Logical
(B) Relational
(C) Assignment
(D) Ternary

Ans - A

122. In polymorphism, the derived class is also known as _____ class
(A) child class
(B) baby class
(C) son class
(D) daughter class

Ans - A

123. Which operator in C++ performs the Boolean operation NOT?
(A) &&
(B) ||
(C) !
(D) !!

Ans - C

124. In polymorphism, the derived class is also known as
(A) Child class
(B) sub class
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of these

Ans - C

125. This operator divides and returns the quotient
(A) /
(B) %
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of these

Ans - B

126. The C++ operator to perform the Boolean operation NOT
(A) &&
(B) ||
(C) !
(D) !!

Ans - C

127. This operator is a shortcut to an if else statement
(A) Ternary
(B) Relational
(C) Arithmetic
(D) Assignment

Ans - A

128. This loop is an entry-controlled loop
(A) while
(B) do while
(C) for
(D) None of these

Ans - A

129. OOP stands for
(A) Object Orange Program
(B) Object Oriented Programming
(C) Open Oriented Programming
(D) Object Of Power

Ans - B

130. It is the technique used to create programs that are organised around objects and data
(A) OOP
(B) Structure
(C) Hierarchal
(D) Linear

Ans - A

131. Maintaining and modifying the code is difficult in this type programming
(A) OOP
(B) Structure
(C) Hierarchal
(D) Linear

Ans - B

132. The set of activities that the object performs defines the objects
(A) Attitude
(B) Behavior
(C) Property
(D) Face

Ans - B

133. Objects with similar properties and methods are grouped together to form a
(A) Subject
(B) Group
(C) Team
(D) Class

Ans - D

134. It defines the abilities of an object
(A) Operation
(B) Method
(C) Attribute
(D) Calculation

Ans - B

135. It is the process of forming a new class from an existing class or base class
(A) Borrow
(B) Inheritance
(C) Polymorphism
(D) Encapsulation

Ans - B

136. Data abstraction represents the essential characteristics of a / an or class
(A) Object
(B) Class
(C) Program
(D) Data

Ans - A

137. Unnecessary data that is not required by an object can be hidden by this process
(A) Polymorphism
(B) Inheritance
(C) Abstraction
(D) Data Encapsulation

Ans - D

138. It is only accessible through the functions present inside the class
(A) Polymorphism
(B) Encapsulation
(C) Abstraction
(D) Inheritance

Ans - B

139. It is an ability of an object to process in different forms with specific behaviour of each type
(A) Polymorphism
(B) Encapsulation
(C) Abstraction
(D) Inheritance

Ans - A

140. C++ is also called as C with
(A) Object
(B) Classes
(C) Parties
(D) Branches

Ans - B

141. This function is always called first at the time of execution
(A) Call
(B) Try
(C) Main
(D) Body

Ans - C

142. It translates the program that you write into an executable form that the computer can understand and run
(A) Translator
(B) Assembler
(C) Compiler
(D) Program

Ans - C

143. Comment lines are used as ____ for all programs
(A) Internal documentation
(B) Program lines
(C) Debugging
(D) Reading

Ans - A

144. To compile and execute a program, press these keys
(A) Alt + F1
(B) Alt + F2
(C) Alt + F3
(D) Alt + F4

Ans - D

145. These declarations are needed by the various identifiers and operators in the source code of a program
(A) Program files
(B) Saving codes
(C) Header files
(D) Comment lines

Ans - C

146. int main ( ) is associated with the _____ statement
(A) declaration
(B) assignment of variables
(C) calculation of values
(D) return 0;

Ans - D

147. These are used to define the type of variables and contents used
(A) Values
(B) Data types
(C) Variables
(D) Entities

Ans - B

148. It is used to mark the end of the statement.
(A) ,
(B) ;
(C) “
(D) ?

Ans - B

149. It is defined as a portion of memory which is used to store a determined value
(A) Constant
(B) Variable
(C) Holder
(D) Assign

Ans - B

150. C++ _____ cannot be used as an identifier
(A) Word
(B) Formula
(C) Keyword
(D) Variable

Ans - C

151. They are used to define certain special characters within string literals
(A) Format Descriptor
(B) Escape Sequence
(C) Syntax Error
(D) Compound Assignment

Ans - B

152. This manipulator is used to add a new line to the output
(A) End
(B) endl
(C) Stop
(D) Exit

Ans - B

153. This operator is used to separate two or more expressions that are included where only one expression is expected.
(A) Semicolon
(B) Comma
(C) Dot
(D) Plus

Ans - B

154. It is used to combine two expressions containing relational operators.
(A) Arithmetic operator
(B) Logicaloperator
(C) Relational operator
(D) Assignment operator

Ans - B

155. This operator is used to assign a value or a variable or an expression to a variable in a program.
(A) Arithmetic operator
(B) Logical operator
(C) Relational operator

(D) Assignment operator

Ans - D

156. They are otherwise called as compiler errors.
(A) Syntax Error
(B) Logical Error
(C) Runtime Error
(D) Execution Error

Ans - A

157. The error that occurs at the time of execution is called
(A) Syntax Error
(B) Logical Error
(C) Program Error
(D) Execution Error

Ans - D

158. Java programming language supports sequential, selection and ____ programming constructs
(A) Report
(B) Structured
(C) Repetition
(D) Dependent

Ans - C

159. The name of the class should be the same name of the file that holds the program.
(A) Object
(B) Entity
(C) Class
(D) Name

Ans - C

160. C++ was developed in the early 1980s at AT &T Bell Laboratories by
(A) Mark Lewis
(B) Bjarne Stroustrup
(C) James Gosling
(D) Tim Berners Lee

Ans - B

161. Which of the following symbol is used to give single line comment in C++ program
(A) ||
(B) \\
(C) //
(D) #

Ans - C

162. Which of the following escape sequences gives a beep sound?
(A) \a
(B) \f
(C) \s
(D) \n

Ans - A

163. Which of the following C++ statements is not valid?
(A) a=b=c=10;
(B) a = 5 + b;
(C) !(a == b);
(D) b =* c;

Ans - D

164. A label used in GOTO statement is a valid identifier ended by a
(A) Semicolon (;)
(B) Colon (:)
(C) Comma (,)
(D) Period (.)

165. Execution error includes unwanted output and
(A) Indefinite loop
(B) Spelling mistake
(C) Stack overflow
(D) Wrong usage of keyword

Ans - C

166. Program without the closing curly braces (}) will show an error message
(A) Compound statement missing
(B) Declaration terminated incorrectly
(C) Statement missing
(D) Cannot convert char to int

Ans - A

167. All java programs begin their execution by calling the ____ function.
(A) first()
(B) part()
(C) main()
(D) full()

Ans - C

168. It is the Java execution file
(A) Java
(B) Javac
(C) Javacompile
(D) Jcompile
Ans - A

169. It is a software implementation of the computer that executes programs like a real machine
(A) JVM
(B) J2EE
(C) JDBC
(D) JSP
Ans - A

170. Which of the following is not a java IDE?
(A) Eclipse
(B) Netbeans
(C) JCreater
(D) Intelligence
Ans - D

171. Each type of data (such as, integer, character and hexadecimal) is predefined and all the variables are described along with the data types in java which is known as
(A) Platform independent
(B) Strongly-typed
(C) Interpreted and compiled
(D) Automatic memory management
Ans - B

172. In java code, System.out.println(" "), which part is a built-in method used to display the string which is passed?
(A) System
(B) out
(C) println
(D) out.println
Ans - C

173. In java, Variable name should always begin with
(A) An alphabet, a dollar sign or an underscore
(B) An alphabet, a number or a plus sign
(C) A dollar sign, an ampersand sign or an alphabet
(D) An alphabet, a string or a number
Ans - A

174. The value assigned to non-primitive or reference-type data is either
(A) A number or an alphabet
(B) A number or a constant
(C) A reference or a null
(D) A string or an expression
Ans - C

175. It is the increment/decrement counter variable that keeps the for loop running for a specific number of times and is invoked after each iteration.
(A) Start
(B) Step value
(C) Value
(D) Condition
Ans - B

176. Which loop is also known as exit controlled loop as the test condition is post-tested in the loop?
(A) for
(B) while
(C) do…while
(D) if…else
Ans - C

177. Java was initially known as
(A) B
(B) ODD
(C) OKA
(D) OAK
Ans - D

178. Which one of the following is the Java compiler?
(A) Javacom
(B) Javarun
(C) Javac
(D) Javacompile
Ans - C

179. They are used for creating dynamic web pages.
(A) APPLET
(B) SERVLET
(C) JSP
(D) JVM
Ans - C

180. J2EE software is used to transfer data based on _____ structured documents.
(A) HTML

(B) SGML
(C) XML
(D) TLM

Ans - C

181. java beans are the reusable software component that can be easily assembled to create new and advanced application.
(A) java applets
(B) java beans
(C) JVM
(D) JSP

Ans - B

182. System is a _____ class that provides access to the system
(A) Pre-occupied
(B) Pre-defined
(C) Post-calculate
(D) Post-defined

Ans - B

183. These are the type of java program that are used within a web page to add new features to the web browser.
(A) java applets
(B) java beans
(C) JVM
(D) JSP

Ans - A

184. Java was initially known as
(A) OK
(B) ARC
(C) OAK
(D) ORE.

Ans - C

185. It is a software implementation of the computer that executes programs like a real machine.
(A) JVM
(B) J2EE
(C) JDBC
(D) JSP

Ans - A

186. Which of the following is a java IDE?
(A) Eclipse
(B) Netbeans
(C) Both a and b
(D) None of these

Ans - C

187. The operating system such as _____ is not capable of supporting java.
(A) Linux
(B) DOS
(C) Windows
(D) All of these

Ans - B

188. It is the increment/decrement counter variable that keeps the for loop running for a specific number of times and is invoked after each iteration.
(A) Start
(B) Step value
(C) Value
(D) Condition

Ans - B

189. This loop is also known as exit controlled loop as the test condition is post-tested in the loop.
(A) for
(B) while
(C) do…while
(D) if…else

Ans - C

190. The data type with minimum value '\u0000' (or 0) and maximum value 'uffff' (or 65,535 inclusive)
(A) boolean
(B) long
(C) float
(D) char

Ans - D

191. It is programmed to damage a computer by deleting files or reformatting the hard disk.
(A) Running
(B) Virus
(C) Code

(D) Phishing

Ans - B

192. They scan the computer system for viruses and removes them from the system.
(A) Virus
(B) Antivirus
(C) Checking
(D) Backing

Ans - B

193. It is the process where you try to identify who is hacking or has already hacked the computer system.
(A) Firing
(B) Counter Hacking
(C) Hashing
(D) Encountering

Ans - B

194. The most well-known macro virus is
(A) Mellisa
(B) Vienna
(C) Jerusalem
(D) Zemist

Ans - A

195. A person who creates electronic spam is called
(A) Spammer
(B) Scammer
(C) Strainer
(D) Seeker

Ans - A

196. It is a software program that is designed to copy itself from one computer to another, without human interaction.
(A) Worm
(B) Trojan
(C) Rogue ware
(D) Adware

Ans - A

197. It is the process of retrieving data from damaged, corrupted or inaccessible storage media when it cannot be accessed normally.
(A) Data Recovery
(B) Data Backup
(C) Data Install
(D) Data Drive

Ans - A

198. The malicious programs that delete or rewrite the boot sector files are called
(A) Boot Sector Virus
(B) File Infector Virus
(C) Macro Virus
(D) Multipartite Virus

Ans - A

199. The most widely recognised form of spam is _____ spam.
(A) Email
(B) Usenet
(C) Junk
(D) Commercial

Ans - A

200. It is an unwanted email that fills up the email inbox.
(A) Spam
(B) Adware
(C) Scareware
(D) Spyware

Ans - A

201. They can monitor and gather information about email id, password, credit card numbers and web pages visited.
(A) Adware
(B) Scareware
(C) Spyware
(D) Scanner

Ans – C

202. A copy of the complete data is made and stored in a compressed form in method.
(A) Full backup
(B) Incremental Backup

(C) Final Backup
(D) Partial Backup

Ans - A

203. A _____ is a computer expert who can break into the computer system while you are connected to the Internet and tamper with it.
(A) Hacker
(B) Hunter
(C) Coder
(D) Phisher

Ans - A

204. These infectors are the common virus that affects the application software and display unwanted text or phrases.
(A) Macro
(B) Boot virus
(C) Direct action virus
(D) File infector virus

Ans - A

205. The encrypted data is called
(A) cypher text
(B) cipher
(C) coding
(D) logarithm

Ans - A

206. It is the software that can replicate itself and spread to other computers.
(A) Virus
(B) Antivirus
(C) Firewalls
(D) None of these

Ans - A

207. The malicious program, that deletes or rewrites the boot sector files are called.
(A) boot virus
(B) boot worm
(C) boot sector ware
(D) boot sector virus

Ans - D

208. It is a kind of cybercrime in which a hacker accesses other people's computers and modifies programs or information.
(A) Spyware
(B) Cracking
(C) Internet Hacking
(D) Virus

Ans - C

209. It is the physical copying of data files to a removable storage device that allows the data to be stored in another location.
(A) Data Recovery
(B) Data Restore
(C) Data Backup
(D) Data Copy

Ans - C

210. Decryption can be done only by those who have the
(A) correct password
(B) decryption key
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) Either (a) or (b)

Ans - C

211. It is a file sent along with email.
(A) Spam
(B) Attachment
(C) Malware
(D) None of these

Ans - B

212. These viruses can replicate themselves.
(A) Trojan
(B) Worm
(C) Spam
(D) All of these

Ans - B

213. It is the process of converting data into a form that cannot be easily understood by anyone.
(A) Protection
(B) Firewall
(C) Decryption
(D) Encryption

Ans - D

214. Which of the following is not an antivirus program?
(A) Trojan
(B) Norton
(C) McAfee
(D) AVG
Ans - A

215. A copy of the complete data is made and stored in a compressed form in _____ backup.
(A) incremental
(B) full
(C) online
(D) None of these
Ans - B

216. A person who creates electronic spam is called
(A) spammer
(B) hacker
(C) cracker
(D) scanner
Ans - A

217. In this backup, the files that were modified after the last backup alone will be taken to backup.
(A) online
(B) drive imaging
(C) full
(D) incremental
Ans - D

218. Malware comprises of
(A) virus
(B) worm
(C) trojans
(D) All of these
Ans - D

219. A _____ firewall is set as an intermediary between a recipient and an external system.
(A) packet filtering
(B) proxy
(C) inspection
(D) All of these
Ans - B

220. Decryption can be done only by those who have the
(A) cipher
(B) decryption key
(C) Primary key
(D) User name
Ans - B

221. It is an unwanted email that fills up your email inbox
(A) Spam
(B) Attachment
(C) Malware
(D) None of these
Ans - A

222. These viruses can replicate themselves in great volume
(A) Trojan
(B) Worm
(C) Spam
(D) Spyware
Ans - B

223. A person who creates electronic spam is called
(A) spammer
(B) hacker
(C) cracker
(D) scanner
Ans - A

224. Which firewall is set as an intermediary between a recipient and an external system?
(A) packet filtering
(B) proxy
(C) inspection
(D) Conceal
Ans - B

225. VIRUS expands as
(A) Virtual Insertion of Ruining Software
(B) Vital Infiltration Rough Underestimated Software
(C) Vital Information Resources Under Siege
(D) Virtual Information Running Under Suspicion
Ans - C

226. These viruses cannot replicate themselves
(A) Worm
(B) Trojan

(C) Scareware
(D) Spyware

Ans - B

227. Which of the following is not a Worm virus?
(A) Sasser
(B) Conifer
(C) Blaster
(D) Nightmare

Ans - D

228. MaAfee, Symantec, Panda and F-secure are some of the common
(A) Viruses
(B) Antivirus software
(C) Hacking tools
(D) Utility software

Ans - B

229. These tools are used to retrieve the deleted files
(A) Email recovery
(B) Password recovery
(C) Database recovery
(D) Undelete utilities

Ans - D

230. The algorithm used for encrypting the data is called
(A) code
(B) cipher
(C) data
(D) cipher text

Ans – B

B. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Chapter 1 – Computer Fundamentals

1. Define program and Software.

Program: a set of instruction written using a computer language

Software: a set of programs and procedures which helps in performing various operations in the computer

2. What is an Operating System?

Operating System: the software programs that acts as a means of communication between the user and the computer system; it acts as an interface and responsible for smooth functioning of the computer

3. Define the term CUI.

CUI: expands as Character User Interface – In CUI operating system, user need to type the commands to interact with the computer, it is sequence oriented in nature, programmer controls the flow of action, e.g., MSDOS

4. **Define the term GUI.**

GUI: expands as Graphical User Interface – In GUI operating system, user make use of graphics and images to interact with the computer, interaction is easy as user just need to click the mouse, it provides windows, menus, buttons, scrollbars, iconic images and icons, e.g., Microsoft Windows, Mc OS

5. **Define CLI.**

CLI: expands as Character Line Interface or Command Line Interface, user need to type in the command in the command prompt to execute a single task at a time

6. **Define MS-DOS.**

MS-DOS: Microsoft Disk Operating System – developed in 1980s, supports only one program at a time and use CUI or CLI

7. **Define Microsoft Windows.**

Microsoft Windows: developed by Microsoft in late 1980s, uses GUI, supports multiple programs at a time which is known as multitasking

8. **Define Xenix**:

Xenix: It is the first operating system coded by Microsoft.

9. **Define Unix.**

Unix: multiuser, multitasking operating system widely used as

master control program in high-end workstation and server

10. **Define Linux.**
    Linux: It is an open-source operating system developed for Intel x86 based computers, it is available free of cost and can be distributed under licenses such as GNU General Public License
11. **Define Mac OS**
    Mac OS: It is GUI based OS developed by Apple Inc for Macintosh computers
12. **What are the types of software? Explain briefly.**
    Types of software:
    a. System Software: the software that controls the internal operations like input, process and output and it also performs the task of storage management, it is executed automatically when a system is on. It includes Operating system, Language Translators, Utilities Software
    b. Application Software: they are used for a specific purpose of work and benefits the user. They are designed to handle specialized tasks like documentation, creating spreadsheet, drawing, creating graphics, employee payroll and school results. They are also known as end user programs. It is categorised as General purpose and Specific purpose application software
13. **Name one single user OS and multiuser OS.**
    Ans: MSDOS – single user, Linux – multiuser
14. **Which logic gates are represented by a dot (.) sign and a plus (+) sign?**
    Ans: AND gate by dot and OR gate by plus
15. **Which software is used to calculate and generate bills in Supermarket?**
    Ans: Billing & Accounting Software
16. **What is Encryption?**
    Ans: It is the process of converting data into unknown form for security reason. It can be decoded only by the user or the particular data receiver with a correct key.
17. **What is the use of presentation software?**
    Ans: It displays information in the form of slide show on screen. A slide can include text, image, audio, video and animations etc.
18. **What is decryption?**
    Ans: The process of converting the encrypted code back into its original form is called decryption.
19. **What is the use of backup utilities?**
    Ans: It saves the data on a separate disk for security purpose on regular basis.
20. **Name any antivirus software. List what are the features they have.**
    Ans: Symantec, MacAfee. Scans a computer, recognises virus, alerts the user and cleans the computer
21. **What does the A-F refers to in Hexadecimal Number System?**
    Ans: A – F refers to digits 10 – 15 in Hexadecimal
22. **Why is Binary No. System used for digital system?**
    Ans: Because Binary has two digits 1 and 0 that exactly can represent the two states of current ON and OFF.
23. **What is the difference between EXOR and EXNOR?**
    Ans: EXOR mean EXclusively OR and it gives output 0 if both inputs are same and gives 1 if not.

EXNOR means Exclusive NOT OR which is the opposite of EXOR. It gives 1 if both inputs are same and 0 if not.

24. What is Logic Gate?

Logic gates: a combination of inputs and outputs based on conditions for obtaining a result, it has only one output but can have one or more inputs.

Chapter 2 – Internet Basics

25. Name any two web browsers.

Ans: Google Chrome, Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, UC Browser

26. Name the protocol used for transport of data.

Ans: TCP / IP

27. Define Home page.

The first page of a website is known as home page. It is the starting point for navigating and finding information on a webpage.

28. What is the use of HTML?

Ans: HTML is a mark-up language that defines the style and layout of a web document in a simple text file.

29. Name the most popular protocol used for transferring electronic mail over the internet.

Ans: SMTP

30. What is the role of IANA?

Ans: The official list of all top-level domains is maintained by IANA. The domains are .com .net .org .edu .gov .mil etc. The **Internet** Assigned Numbers Authority (**IANA**) is a department of ICANN, a non-profit private American corporation that oversees global IP address allocation, autonomous system number allocation, root zone management in the Domain Name System (DNS), media types, and other **Internet** Protocol-related symbols.

31. Define website.

Ans: It is a collection of related webpages hosted on a web server on the WWW. Websites are stored on web servers in the process called hosting. It can be personal, commercial, educational, government or non-profit organisation.

32. What is lynx?

Ans: Lynx is a text only browser started in 1992. It is still in use and development.

33. Define hypertext.

Ans: It is a piece of text that is linked to other documents on the WWW. It is a combination of text, graphic, audio, video and hyperlink.

34. What is the role of Internet Service Provider?

Ans: It is the company that owns the Internet bandwidths. They provide Internet connections to individuals and organisations. They provide unique account for each user and assign them user ID and password for accessing the Internet. Some popular ISPs in India are BSNL, MTNL, TATA, and Reliance.

35. Which device is used to connect the Internet via telephone lines?

Ans: MODEM

36. What are octets?

Ans: IP address is a 32-bit numeric address. It consists of four sets of numbers from 0 to 255 separated by three dots. The four members in the IP address are called octets. E.g. 123.101.101.1

37. What is hosting?

Ans: The process of storing websites on a web server is called hosting. Once

hosted, these websites can be accessed by anyone anywhere with an internet connection.

38. **Write any two URLs that has the .net domain extension.**
Ans: slideshare.net, csdn.net, researchgate.net, savefrom.net

39. **Name one web server.**
Ans: Apache web server, MS Internet Information server, Sun Java System web server

40. **Name the first graphical browser.**
Ans: Mosaic

41. **What does HTTP stand for?**
Ans: HTTP = Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

42. **Differentiate Internet and Intranet**
Ans: Internet is the network of networks used to share information and resources globally;
Intranet is the network that exists within an organisation based on the Internet technology.

43. **Differentiate Website and Webpage**
Ans: It is a collection of related webpages hosted on a web server on the WWW. Websites are stored on web servers in the process called hosting. It can be personal, commercial, educational, government or non-profit organisation.
Webpage is a document that may contain text, hyperlinks, images, videos residing on websites. Each webpage is written in HTML and provides information related to a particular topic.

44. **Differentiate Web browser and Web Server**
Ans: Web Browser is an application program that provides an interface to interact with the internet for the purpose of accessing web pages. It interprets the HTML instructions contained in the web pages and displays the information to the user.
Web server is a program on a server which hosts a large number of web pages and delivers the requested web pages to clients (web browser).

45. **Differentiate FTP and TCP**
Ans: FTP is a protocol used to transfer files between computers in a network. Using FTP, file can be uploaded or downloaded from its sever to a local computer. Most FTP servers require the user to login to the server in order to transfer the file.
TCP establishes connection between computers to facilitate communication. It divides the files or messages to be transmitted into small units called packets and sequences the packets for smooth and error free transmission.

46. **Differentiate Dial-up and Broadband**
Ans: It is a type of connection that connects a computer with the ISP with the help of modem. This connection allows us to access the Internet through ISP after proper authentication, it is slow.
Broadband is a technology that provides high speed Internet access. This connection uses a wide range of frequencies to transmit data over a telephone line. The same telephone line is split into two separate channels, one for data and the other for voice.

47. **Differentiate BGCOLOR and BACKGROUND attribute of <BODY> tag**
Ans: BGCOLOR sets the background of HTML web page with

a specified colour; BACKGROUND sets the background of an HTML webpage with an image.

48. Differentiate <H1> and <B> tag

Ans: <H1> gives the largest and most important heading of an HTML page. It is a container element.

<B> tag is used to display the text thicker and darker than the normal text. It is a container element.

49. Differentiate <P> and <BR> tag

Ans: <P> tag is used to insert paragraph in an HTML document. It is a container element. HTMP automatically adds an extra blank line before and after a paragraph.

 tag is used to insert a line break in an HTML document. It forces a single line break without inserting any blank space between the lines. It is an empty tag.

50. Differentiate <BASEFONT> and <FONT> tag

Ans: <BASFONT> tag is used to specify font color, font face and font size of the text on the web page. The closing tag is optional. It should appear once in an HTML document. It has three attributes – color, face, size.

<FONT> tag is also similar to <BASEFONT> tag. It is used to display the text in the specified font face, font color and font size. It also has three attributes – face, color, size.

51. Differentiate HTML and SGTML

Ans: HTML is a simple text formatting and scripting language used to create hypertext documents for WWW. It was developed by Tim Berners Lee in 1990. It is derived from SGML.

SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language) is a standard for how to specify a document markup language or tag set. Such a specification is itself a document type **definition** (DTD). **SGML** is not in itself a document language, but a description of how to specify one.

52. Differentiate External and Internal Link

Ans: Linking a portion of a document to another section in the same document is called internal linking, when we link two different documents then it is known as external linking.

53. Differentiate <IMG> and <A> tag

Ans: <IMG> tag is used to insert images in HTML. The image inserted in the web page is called inline image.

The tag used to produce links is called an Anchor tag which is represented by <A> … </A> tags. It can point to any resource on the web. It can be an HTML page, sound file, movie file or an image. Everything between <A> … </A> behaves as the link.

54. Differentiate <TH> and <TD> tag

Ans: <TH> tag is used to give a heading for each column in a table.

<TD> tag is used to represent the values inside a table.

55. Differentiate <FRAME> and <FRAMESET>

Ans: <FRAME> tag outlines what goes into each frame. It is an empty element. Each frame works as an independent web browser window that has its own default properties.

<FRAMESET> tag tells the web browser how to divide the screen into split windows. It divides the

webpage into rectangular areas where an individual HTML document can be loaded.

56. Write any four applications of the Internet.

Ans: Four applications of the Internet:

- Communication: (a) Email (b) Chat (c) Social Networking
- Searching Information: Google, Yahoo, Bing etc. are used to search WWW for information
- Shopping: can purchase goods and service without physical visit
- Banking: transaction can be done at any place and time
- Business: buying and selling product anywhere in the world
- Education: Online education can be used in remote places
- Entertainment: play games, music and video download

57. Name any two wired and wireless connectivity devices.

Ans: Wired devices – Dial-up connection, Cable connection, Broadband connection e.g. telephone, modem, router, switch Wireless devices – Wi-Fi connection, WiMax connection, Satellite connection e.g. wireless router, data card, sim card,

58. What is the function of TCP / IP Protocol?

Ans: TCP/IP is used for transporting data between computers in a network. At the destination the TCP reassembles the received packets. It ensures that the packets are reassembled in the same sequence in which they were dispatched. This way TCP is able to deliver the complete message in the original form.

59. Name few domains used in URL. Give example.

Ans: Domains used in URL: .com .net .org .edu .gov .in
e.g. nehu.ac.in mpsc.gov google.com

60. What is HTTP?

Ans: HTTP is a collection of millions of web pages stored on computers connected all over the world.

61. Who governs the Internet?

Ans: Some governing body of the Internet are

- InterNIC (Internet Network Information Centre
- NSF (National Science Foundation)
- IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force)
- ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers)
- IAB (Internet Architecture Board)

62. What is HTML?

Ans: HTML is a simple text formatting and scripting language used to create hypertext documents for WWW. It was developed by Tim Berners Lee in 1990. It is derived from SGML.

63. What are the two sections of the structure of an HTML code?

Ans: (a) Head Section (b) Body Section

64. Who develops HTML?

Ans: Tim Berners Lee in 1990 at Switzerland

65. What are the attributes of <BODY> tag?

Ans: BGCOLOR, BACKGROUND, TEXT, TOPMARGIN, LEFTMARGIN, LINK, ALINK, VLINK

66. Name few formatting tags.

Ans: <BASEFONT>, <FONT>, <B>, <I>, <U>, <SUB>, <SUP>, <BR>, <BIG>, <SMALL>

67. **What is the default font size of the text that appears on the web page?**
Ans: 3, Times New Roman, black
68. **Which list is known as numbered list?**
Ans: Ordered List
69. **Which list is known as bulleted list?**
Ans: Unordered List
70. **What is the use of ALT attribute of the IMG tag?**
Ans: ALT attribute is used to display an alternate message if the picture is not located or if the web browser takes too much time to display.
71. **Can you use the START attribute for the <UL> tag?**
Ans: No
72. **What are the values of the ALIGN attribute of the <P> tag?**
Ans: left, right, center, justify
73. **What is a hyperlink?**
Ans: It refers to a link upon clicking at which a new webpage opens. These dynamic links jump from one page to another. The cursor changes to hand symbol to indicate a link in the document.
74. **What are the two ways of inserting comments in HTML?**
Ans: Two ways of inserting comments;
    - < ! - - HTML program - - >
    - <COMMENT> HTML program </COMMENT>
75. **Write an HTML statement to insert an image into a web page.**
Ans: <IMG SRC = “drive:\path\filename.jpg” ALT = “picture not found”>

Chapter 3 – OOP – I in C++

76. **What is an object?**
Object: They are instances of class, which holds the data variables declared in class and the member functions work on these class objects. Each object has different data variables. Objects are initialized using special class functions called Constructors.
77. **What is a Class?**
Class: The building block of C++ that leads to Object Oriented programming is a Class. It is a user defined data type, which holds its own data members and member functions, which can be accessed and used by creating an instance of that class.
78. **What is a method?**
Method: A method in object-oriented programming (OOP) is a procedure associated with a message and an object. An object is mostly made up of data and behavior, which form the interface that an object presents to the outside world. Data is represented as properties of the object and behavior as methods. For example, a Window object would have methods such as open and close, while its state (whether it is opened or closed) would be a property.
79. **What is an inheritance?**
Inheritance: Inheritance in Object Oriented Programming can be described as a process of creating new classes from existing classes. New classes inherit some of the properties and behavior of the existing classes. An existing class that is "parent" of a new class is

called a base class. ... Inheritance is a technique of code reuse.

80. Define Data Abstraction.

Data Abstraction: Abstraction means displaying only essential information and hiding the details. Data abstraction refers to providing only essential information about the data to the outside world, hiding the background details or implementation. ... Abstraction in Header files: One more type of abstraction in C++ can be header files.

81. Define Data Encapsulation.

Data Encapsulation: Data encapsulation, sometimes referred to as data hiding, is the mechanism whereby the implementation details of a class are kept hidden from the user. The user can only perform a restricted set of operations on the hidden members of the class by executing special functions commonly called methods.

82. What is Polymorphism?

Polymorphism: The word polymorphism means having many forms. Typically, polymorphism occurs when there is a hierarchy of classes and they are related by inheritance. C++ polymorphism means that a call to a member function will cause a different function to be executed depending on the type of object that invokes the function.

83. What do you mean by Overloading?

Overloading: C++ allows you to specify more than one definition for a function name or an operator in the same scope, which is called function overloading and operator overloading respectively. ... The process of selecting the most appropriate overloaded function or operator is called overload resolution.

84. What do you mean by Overloading?

Reusability: C++ strongly supports the concept of reusability. The C++ classes can be reused in several ways. ... The mechanism of deriving a new class from an old one is called inheritance. The old class is referred to as the base class and the new one is called the derived class or subclass.

85. What is C++ Compilers?

C++ Compilers: A compiler is a special program that processes statements written in a particular programming language and turns them into machine language or "code" that a computer's processor uses. Typically, a programmer writes language statements in a language such as Pascal or C one line at a time using an editor.

86. What is comment and how do you give it in C++ program?

Comments: Comments are portions of the code ignored by the compiler which allow the user to make simple notes in the relevant areas of the source code. Comments come either in block form or as single lines. Single-line comments (informally, C++ style), start with // and continue until the end of the line.

87. What is OOP?

OOP stands for Object Oriented Programming. It is a technique used to create programs that are organised around objects and data. Everything in OOPs is grouped as self-

sustainable objects that have data fields and associated procedures known as methods.

88. **Differentiate between encapsulation and abstraction.**
Ans: Abstraction: It solves the problem in design level; it is used for hiding unwanted data and presents relevant data only; it is a technique that helps to identify which specific information should be visible and which should be hidden
Encapsulation: It solves the problem at the implementation level; it means hiding the code and data into a single unit to protect the data from outside world; it is used for packaging the information to hide what should be hidden and make visible what is intended to be visible

89. **What are methods?**
Ans: Methods define the abilities of an object. In a Class, attributes are defined by variables and behaviours are defined by methods.

90. **Name the main components of a C++ program.**
Ans: Header file / Main function / Declaration section / Executable function / Comments (optional)

91. **Define identifiers.**
Ans: It is a sequence of one or more letters, digits or underscore (_). They are used to identify a variable. Other special characters cannot be used. An identifier can begin with a letter or an underscore. C++ keywords cannot be used as identifier.

92. **What are Escape Sequence characters?**
Escape Sequence: An escape sequence is a sequence of characters that does not represent itself when used inside a character or string literal but is translated into another character or a sequence of characters that may be difficult or impossible to represent directly. For escape sequences used in C++, please refer to Textbook Page 130

93. **How are input / output stream defined in C++?**
Input / Output in C++: C++ input/output streams are primarily defined by iostream, a header file that is part of the C++ standard library (the name stands for Input / Output Stream). In C++ and its predecessor, the C programming language, there is no special syntax for streaming data input or output.

94. **Define syntax error.**
The error that is occurred due to the violation of the rule of C++ language. It may include wrong use of keyword, spelling mistakes or illegal structure operation. It is also known as compiler error.

95. **Which statement is called exit-controlled loop and why?**
Do while loop, because the statements are executed at least once before checking the condition

96. **What is variable?**
A portion of memory which is used to store a determined value

97. **What is the use of break statement?**
Leave the loop even if the condition is not fulfilled, end an infinite loop, transfer the control to statement following the loop

98. **Name the type of error which a compiler cannot detect.**
Logical errors

99. Which statement is called entry-controlled loop and why?

While loop, because as the condition is checked in the beginning of the loop, if it returns false, the statements are not executed even once

100. In which type of programming, maintaining and modifying the program is difficult?

Structural programming which is based on procedural approach

101. What is a computer program?

It is a set of statements written to perform a specific task

102. What is an operator?

It is a symbol that tells the compiler to perform specific operations required for processing

103. What is the difference between = and = = operators?

= is an assignment operator which assigns a value | a variable | an expression to the variable written on the left

= = is a relational operator which compares whether the left value is equal to the right-side value to return (T/F)

104. What is the use of header files? Name any two header files used in C++.

Header files contain declarations that are needed by various identifiers and operators in the source code of the program.

Two header files in C++:

- iostream.h – contains declarations that are needed for cin and cout
- iomanip.h – contains declarations needed for endl

105. What is Control Structure?

Instead of executing program statement sequentially, C++ supports decision making capabilities which is known as control structure or decision-making statement.

There are three of them:

- If statement
- switch statement
- goto statement

106. Explain Loop structure

Repeat a statement or a set of statements for a particular number of times

There are three of them:

- While loop: it is an entry control loop
- do while loop: it is exit control loop
- for loop: it is a counter loop

107. Write a short note on Jump statement

functions or statements that are used in looping structure to perform immediate transfer of control

- Exit( )
- break
- continue

108. What are Bug and Debug?

Error in a program is called bug and the process of removing the bug is called debug

109. Write in brief about the types of errors in C++

- Syntax error – also known as compiler error [wrong keyword, spelling mistake, illegal operation]
- Logical error – [data mismatch, indefinite loop, wrong condition]
- Execution error – error occur at the time of program execution
- General error – no header, no main (), no { }

Chapter 4 – OOP – II in Java

110. How Java was originated?

A highly versatile, multi-platform, object-oriented programming language developed in 1991 by James Gosling, Patrick Naughton, Chris Warth, Ed Frank and Mike Sheridan at Sun Microsystem. Initially it was known as OAK and later named into Java in 1995. It is hardware/software independent which follows the motto "write once, run anywhere (WORA)"

111. Can a java program run on any operating system? Why? Which properties of OOPS makes it possible?

Ans: Yes, because Java uses JVM (java virtual machine) for abstraction and does not use operating system directly. It has the properties of Compiled and Interpreted that is the source code is transferred into bytecode format which does not depend on the target platform, these bytecode instructions are interpreted by JVM which contains a hotspot-compiler that translates performance critical instruction into native code instruction.

112. Define JVM. Enumerate some of its features.

Ans: **Java Virtual Machine (JVM)**: it a virtual machine that can execute java code and can perform java program instructions. It is a platform independent execution environment that converts java bytecode to machine language.

113. What is hotspot compiler?

Ans: hotspot-compiler translates performance critical instruction into native code instruction.

114. Make a list of different java IDE.

Ans: List of Java IDE – Eclipse, NetBeans, JCreator, BlueJ and IntelliJ

115. Define bytecode

Ans: JAVA BYTECODE is the result of the compilation of a JAVA program, an intermediate representation of that program which is machine independent. The JAVA BYTECODE gets processed by the JAVA virtual machine (JVM) instead of the processor. In short, Java bytecode is the instruction set of the Java virtual machine (JVM).

116. What is command prompt?

Ans: A command prompt is the input field in a text-based user interface screen for an operating system or program. A prompt, in this context, is something designed to elicit an action. The command prompt itself is actually an executable CLI program, cmd.exe.

117. What is the use of comment statement? Give example.

Ans: Comments are used as an internal documentation for the source file. The content of a comment line is ignored by the compiler.

e.g. /* this line will be ignored by the java compiler */

118. Write a brief note on JSP.

Ans: **Java Server Page (JSP)**: They are used for creating dynamic webpages. They are extension of the Java Servlet Technology. JSP are the dynamic script that works with HTML, JSP technology provides a more convenient way to code a

servlet. A JSP translator is triggered by the JSP file name extension in a URL, when the application is executed.

119. What is BlueJ?

Ans: BlueJ is a Java Virtual Machine IDE developed by a team at the University of Kent.

120. What is the purpose of using the keyword void?

Ans: void instructs the compiler that the main method should not return any value after execution is over and terminates the program

121. Differentiate between b = a++ and b = ++a

Ans: b = a++; here b is first assigned to value of 'a' then incremented by one

In b = ++a; the first value of a is incremented by one then assigned to 'b'

Chapter 5 – Societal Impact II

122. What is virus?

Ans: Virus is a malicious software program or code that attaches itself to another program so that it may alter the program and harm it. It can replicate itself and spread to other computers.

It has the following types:

- Boot sector virus
- Direct action virus
- File infector virus
- Macro virus

123. Define information technology.

Ans: It refers to anything related to computing technology that includes networking, hardware, and software. It has brought the world together to share information quickly and efficiently. However the negative aspects of widespread use of IT are unethical practices that result in cybercrime.

124. Why do you need to encrypt data?

Ans: The purpose of encrypting data is to prevent others from gaining access to its content. The algorithm used for encrypting the data is called cipher and the encrypted data is called cipher text.

125. What is decryption?

Ans: It is the process of converting the encrypted data to its original form so that it can be understood by anyone. It can be done only by those who have the correct password or decryption key that makes the data readable again.

126. Who is a hacker?

Ans: A hacker is a computer expert who can break into a computer system while it is connected to the Internet and tamper with the computer system. A hacker may look for a weakness in the computer system or network and exploit it.

127. Name a well-known macro virus.

Ans: Melisa, Multipartite virus, Polymorphic virus, Stealth virus

128. What is encryption?

Ans: It is the process of converting data in a form which cannot be easily understood by anyone except for those who know the technique of decrypting. The purpose of encrypting data is to prevent others from gaining access to its content. The algorithm used for encrypting the data is called cipher and the encrypted data is called cipher text.

129. Name few data backup tools.

Ans: Hard disk and partition recovery tool

- CD and DVD recovery tools
- Email recovery tools
- Password recovery tools
- Database recovery tools
- Undelete utilities

130. Which is called as cipher text?

Ans: The algorithm used for encrypting the data is called cipher and the encrypted data is called cipher text.

131. What is the purpose of data recovery tools?

Ans: It is used to restore computer files. It creates and saves restore points on the computer regularly and restores the files to an earlier point of time.

132. Differentiate antivirus and firewall

Ans: Antivirus is a program that can detect, prevent or remove malicious software programs such as viruses or worms from the computer system. E.g. McAfee, Symantec, F-secure

Firewall is a piece of program or hardware that protects an individual computer from attack by malicious viruses. It controls the incoming and outgoing network traffic based on a set of rules. It helps to develop a barrier and prevents hackers, viruses and worms from attacking the computer system while connected to internet. There are three mechanisms – Packet Filtering, Proxy, and Inspection

133. Define spyware.

Ans: It is software downloaded onto a computer system to track a user's activities without their knowledge. It is always associated with an adware. It can monitor and gather information about email id, password, credit card numbers and web page visited.

e.g. CoolWebSearch, Internet Optimizer

134. What is counter hacking?

Ans: It is the process where we try to identify who is hacking or has already hacked a computer system. This is the only way to stop persistent and targeted attack.

135. Give a brief note on Trojan horse.

Ans: It is a malicious code which when triggered cause loss and theft of data. It can be used to steal sensitive information. It pretends to be a game, a program or a document that can be downloaded through internet. Trojan horse cannot replicate themselves. It was named after the mythical Greek Trojan Horse and appears to be useful and legitimate software but in actual is a malicious code that harms a computer.

136. What is online backup?

Ans: This is a type of backup that is used to store a copy of a file at a remote online location. It can be accessed by using a strong password or key.

137. Differentiate between Trojan and worm.

Ans: Trojan: These are malicious codes which when triggered cause loss and theft of data. It can steal sensitive information then pass them to another location. Trojan cannot replicate themselves. E. Trojans Vundo

Worm is a program that is designed to copy itself from one computer to another without any human interaction.

It can replicate in great volume. e.g. Sesser worm, Conifer worm and Blaster worm

138. What are the four main classes of viruses? Write a line about each.

Ans: Four main classes of virus:

- Boot Sector virus – It deletes or rewrites the master boot sector files of a computer hard disk e.g. Disk killer
- Direct action virus – it comes into action when the file infected with it is executed e.g. Vienna
- File infector virus – it takes root in a host file and begins its operation unless an infected file is executed again e.g. Jerusalem
- Macro Virus – It affects application software and display unwanted text or phrase. E.g. Mellisa

139. Discuss any three technologies used for IT security during e-commerce.

Ans: SSL – It is an industry standard for e-commerce activities on web. It is a protocol used for transmission of secure data over the network by establishing a secure link between the web browser and web server.

Encryption – Data is encoded and converted into cypher text. This can only be read by someone who has the decryption code. This process creates two keys private key and public key

Digital Signature and Certificates – they are used for authentication of the servers. Digital certificates are signed by a trusted third party that checks for authentication and integrity. They are signed by certificate authority (CA) like VeriSign and COMODO.

140. Write a note on SSL.

Ans: SSL – It is an industry standard for e-commerce activities on web. It is a protocol used for transmission of secure data over the network by establishing a secure link between the web browser and web server. It is integrated into most web browsers and ensures that the data exchange between the server and the browser is private and safe.

141. What are digital signatures?

Ans: Digital Signature and Certificates – they are used for authentication of the servers. Digital certificates are signed by a trusted third party that checks for authentication and integrity. They are signed by certificate authority (CA) like VeriSign and COMODO. They are generally time stamped and have information about the owner and the certificate.

142. What is spamming?

Ans: Spamming the practice of sending unwanted email messages frequently with commercial content in large quantities to numerous recipients by email. There are two types of spam – Usenet spam and Email spam

C. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Chapter 1 – Computer Fundamentals

1. Define specific purpose software. Write any two advantages of any two of such software.

Ans: They are designed to perform a specific task. Some of them are

- Billing and Accounting Software
- Payroll software
- Reservation software
- Attendance system software
- HR management software

Advantages: Large number of bills in a supermarket is easily handled by Billing and Accounting software and Payroll software prepares salaries of employees with increments and deduction accurately.

2. What are the functions of an OS? Write short notes on different types of OS.

Ans: Functions of OS: (explain them in short)

- Input output management
- Process management
- Memory management
- Resource management
- Information management
- Utility management

Different types of operating systems: (Refer to Textbook Page 7)

3. Give any one advantage and one disadvantage of the following software:

(a) MS Excel: do calculations, handling data, inserting charts and analysing data but redundancy may happen

(b) MS Word: automated documentation but limited to single page design

(c) MS Access: creates database and manages the information stored but not easy to create

(d) Paint: draws pictures easily but limited functionality

(e) PageMaker: word processing, bookmaking easily but no automation

4. What is the use of utility software? Explain any two utilities present in Windows 7.

Ans: Helps in managing the software and hardware by performing a range of tasks.

Disk Cleaner – it automatically cleans the junk files in the hard disk

Windows Defender – it blocks unauthorized access of files via internet or by Trojans

5. Write the truth tables for NAND and NOR.

Ans: Truth table of NAND

A	B	A.B	$(\underline{A \,.\, B})$
0	0	0	1

0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0

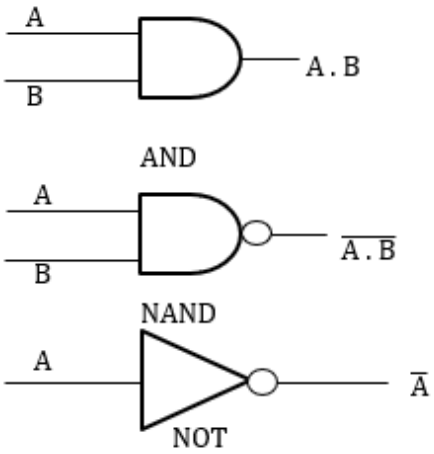
Truth table of NOR

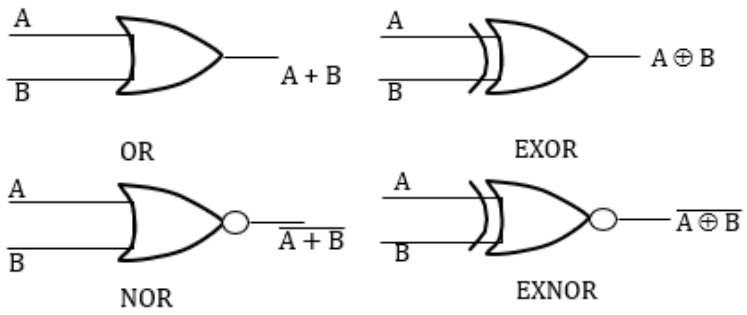
A	B	A+B	$(\underline{A+B})$
0	0	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0

6. Write the truth tables of AND, OR

A	B	A.B (AND)	A+B (OR)
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1

7. Draw the Logical Symbols of AND, OR, NAND, NOR, EXOR, EXNOR gates.





8. Convert: $(34)_{10} = (?)_2$

A. Convert: $(34)_{10} = (?)_2$

2	34	remainder
2	17	0
2	8	1
2	4	0
2	2	0
2	1	0
2	0	1

$\therefore (34)_{10} = (100010)_2$

9. Convert: $(10110)_2 = (?)_{10}$

B. Convert: $(10110)_2 = (?)_{10}$

1 0 1 1 0

$0 \times 2^0 = 0$

$1 \times 2^1 = 2$

$1 \times 2^2 = 4$

$0 \times 2^3 = 0$

$1 \times 2^4 = 16$

$(22)_{10}$

10. Add the binary numbers: $(101110)_2 + (111011)_2$

1111 ← Carry

101110

111011

1101001

11. Write the functions of any 5 MS-DOS commands with their purposes.

Refer to page 17 of Textbook

12. Write any five Linex commands with their syntaxes and purposes.

Refer to page 19 of Textbook

13. Convert $(72)_{10}$ into binary equivalent.

Answer:

2| 72	remainder	
2| 36	0	LSB
2| 18	0	
2| 9	0	
2| 4	1	
2| 2	0	
2| 1	0	
2| 0	1	MSB

$4\ (72)_{10} = (1001000)_2$

14. Add $(110111)_2$, $(11110)_2$ and $(1101)_2$. Write the ASCII equivalent character of the result obtained.

Answer:

$$\begin{array}{r} 110110 \quad \text{Carry} \\ 110111 \\ 11110 \\ 1101 \\ \hline 1100010 \end{array}$$

$1100010 = 1\cdot2^6 + 1\cdot2^5 + 1\cdot2^1 = 64 + 32 + 2 = (98)_{10}$ which represents ASCII character small 'b'

15. Add the following decimal numbers after converting them into their equivalent binary numbers:

$(15)_{10}$ $(40)_{10}$ $(63)_{10}$

Ans:

2|15	remainder
2|7	1
2|3	1
2|1	1
2|0	1

$\therefore (15)_{10} = (1111)_2$

2|40 remainder
2|20 0
2|10 0
2|5 0
2|2 1
2|1 0
2|0 1

$\therefore (40)_{10} = (101000)_2$

2|63 remainder
2|31 1
2|15 1
2|7 1
2|3 1
2|1 1
2|0 1

$\therefore (63)_{10} = (111111)_2$

Sum of the binary numbers:

```
  1 1 0 1 1 1
      1 1 1 1
    1 0 1 0 0 0
+   1 1 1 1 1 1
-----------------
  1 1 1 0 1 1 0
```

16. What are truth tables? Define EXOR and EXNOR gates. Write their truth tables using two inputs.

Ans: Truth Table: It is a set of rows and columns which defines various combinations of a logic gate with their truth values. It also describes the basic operations of logic gates and shows their functions. In a truth table, number of rows = (no. of inputs)^2

EXOR gate: It is an Exclusively OR gate. It gives 0 if both the inputs are equivalent else it gives 1.

EXNOR gate: The Exclusive NOT OR gate is the inverse of EXOR gate. It gives 1 if both the inputs

are equivalent else it gives 0.

Truth Tables

EXOR		
A	B	$A \oplus B$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

EXNOR

A	B	$\overline{A \oplus B}$
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

Chapter 2 – Internet Basics

1. Explain the functions of protocols.

Refer to Textbook Page 45 (TCP/IP, SMTP, HTTP, FTP)

2. Explain web address and its components.

Refer to Textbook Page 49 (domain name and IP address)

3. What is the purpose of definition list?

Ans: A definition list is used for listing term definition instead of listing items. They are also known as description list. In a definition list each item has a term and each term has a definition. The list can be created using three sets of tags:

(a) <DL> …… </DL> beginning and ending of definition list
(b) <DT> …… </DT> to specify the definition term
(c) <DD> …… </DD> to display the definition of the term

4. Write the HTML code to display the nested list.

THINGS TO BUY

1. COMPUTER PARTS
   - CPU
   - MONITOR
   - KEYBOARD
   - MOUSE
2. LIST OF BOOKS
   - ENGLISH
   - SCIENCE
   - MATHEMATICS
   - COMPUTER

```
<HTML>
<HEAD><TITLE>Ordered List</TITLE></HEAD>
<BODY>
<H4> THINGS TO BUY </H4>
<OL TYPE = "1">
        <LI>COMPUTER PARTS
```

```
<UL TYPE = "CIRCLE">
        <LI>CPU
        <LI>MONITOR
        <LI>KEYBOARD
        <LI>MOUSE
</UL>
        <LI>LIST OF BOOKS
<UL TYPE ="SQUARE">
        <LI>ENGLISH
        <LI>SCIENCE
        <LI>MATHEMATICS
        <LI>COMPUTER
</UL>
</OL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

5. Write the HTML code to create the following table

THIS IS A SAMPLE TABLE

REGISTER				
ROLL NO.	**NAME**	**ENG**	**MATH**	**CSC**
1	AAA	76	87	90
2	BBB	56	89	74
3	CCC	66	77	88

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> TABLE CREATING</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<CENTER>
```

```
<CAPTION><H3><U>THIS IS A SAMPLE TABLE </U></H3></CAPTION>
<TABLE BORDER = "3" CELLSPACING = "7" CELLPADDING = "10">
<TH COLSPAN = 5> REGISTER </TH>
<TR>
        <TH> ROLL NO.</TH>
        <TH> NAME </TH>
        <TH> ENG </TH>
        <TH> MATH </TH>
        <TH> CSC </TH>
</TR>
<TR>
        <TD> 1</TD>
        <TD> AAA </TD>
        <TD> 76 </TD>
        <TD> 87 </TD>
        <TD> 90 </TD>
</TR>
<TR>
        <TD> 2</TD>
        <TD> BBB </TD>
        <TD> 56 </TD>
        <TD> 89 </TD>
        <TD> 74 </TD>
</TR>
<TR>
        <TD> 3</TD>
        <TD> CCC</TD>
        <TD> 66 </TD>
        <TD> 77 </TD>
        <TD> 88 </TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

</CENTER>

</BODY>

</HTML>

6. What are Protocols? Explain the functions of the protocols TCP/IP, SMTP, HTTP, FTP

Ans: Protocols: A set of rules and conventions that specify how the data will be transferred between the computers that are on a network are called protocols.

TCP/IP: TCP establishes a connection between computers to facilitate communication. It divides the files into be transmitted into small units called packets and sequence them for error free transmission. IP labels the source and destination address on each packet. It also decides how each packet will be sent across the network and the routing of packets.

SMTP: It transfers electronic mails on the Internet. It specifies the format for the email along with its route from the source to the destination computer through email server.

HTTP: It allows the transfer of hypertext documents on the WWW.

FTP: It is used to transfer files between computers in a network. Files can be uploaded to or downloaded from an FTP server to a local computer.

7. Write any five characteristics of HTML.

Some of the characteristics of HTML are listed below:

- It is simple and easy to learn.
- It is non-case sensitive language.
- It will not display error at the time of execution.
- The HTML code can be written using a simple text editor like Notepad.
- It consists of mark-up tags.
- The HTML document is saved with the file extension *.html or *.htm

8. Write the HTML code to display the following Ordered List

MY HOBBIES

A. SINGING

B. DRAWING

C. PLAYING

MY FAVOURITE BOOKS

4. HARRY POTTER

5. GOOSEBUMPS

6. CHARLIE AND THE CHOCOLATE FACTORY

MY FAVOURITE FOOTBALLERS

VII. MESSI

VII. RONALDO

IX. SUNIL CHHETRI

Ans:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD><TITLE> ORDERED LIST </TITLE></HEAD>
<BODY TEXT = "BLACK">
<H3>MY HOBBIES</H3>
<OL TYPE ="A" START = "1">
    <LI> SINGING
    <LI> DRAWING
    <LI> PLAYING
</OL>
<H3>MY FAVOURITE BOOKS</H3>
<OL TYPE = "1" START = "4">
    <LI> HARRY POTTER
    <LI> GOOSEBUMP
    <LI> CHOCOLATE FACTORY
</OL>
<H3>MY FAVOURITE PLAYERS </H3>
<OL TYPE = "I" START = "7">
    <LI> MESSI
    <LI> RONALDO
    <LI> SUNIL
</OL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

9. Write an HTML code to display the table as shown below (without using colour):

MARK REGISTER			
Roll No.	Student Name	Unit-1	Unit-2
1.	Rakseng Sangma	15	21
2.	Jeram Lyngdoh	12	25

```
<!HTML code for creating Table>
<! DOCTYPE HTML>
<HTML>
<HEAD><TITLE>TABLE</TITLE></HEAD>
<BODY>
<CENTER>
<TABLE  BORDER = “1”>
<TR><TH COLSPAN = 4>MARK REGISTER </TH></TR>
<TR>
        <TH ALIGN = "MIDDLE">ROLL NO.</TH>
        <TH ALIGN = "MIDDLE"> STUDENT NAME</TH>
        <TH ALIGN = "MIDDLE">UNIT-1</TH>
        <TH ALIGN = "MIDDLE">UNIT-2</TH>
</TR>
<TR>
        <TD ALIGN = "MIDDLE">1</TD>
        <TD ALIGN = "MIDDLE">RAKSENG SANGMA</TD>
        <TD ALIGN = "CENTER">15</TD>
        <TD ALIGN = "CENTER">21</TD>
</TR>
<TR>
        <TD ALIGN = "MIDDLE">2</TD>
        <TD ALIGN = "MIDDLE">JERAM LYNGDOH</TD>
        <TD ALIGN = "CENTER">12</TD>
        <TD ALIGN = "CENTER">25</TD>
</TR>
</TABLE>
```

</CENTER>

</BODY>

</HTML>

Chapter 3 – OOP – I in C++

1. Explain the structure of C++ program.

Structure of C++ program:

Header files: Header files contain definitions of Functions and Variables, which is imported or used into any C++ program by using the pre-processor #include statement. Header file have an extension ".h" which contains C++ function declaration and macro definition.

main(): A function is a group of statements that together perform a task. Every C++ program has at least one function, which is main(), and all the most trivial programs can define additional functions. You can divide up your code into separate functions.

using namespace std: A namespace is a form of scope in C++ that holds its own definitions for variables, functions, etc. For example, both cout and cin , along with some useful tokens like endl , are defined inside of std for use. As a result, there are two primary ways to access them.

Curly braces { }: Curly braces (also referred to as just "braces" or as "curly brackets") are a major part of the C programming language. ... Because of their varied usages, braces are also incredibly important to the syntax of a program and moving a brace one or two lines will often dramatically affect the meaning of a program.

Variable: A variable provides us with named storage that our programs can manipulate. Each variable in C++ has a specific type, which determines the size and layout of the variable's memory; the range of values that can be stored within that memory; and the set of operations that can be applied to the variable.

Constants: C++ Constants/Literals. Advertisements. Constants refer to fixed values that the program may not alter and they are called literals. Constants can be of any of the basic data types and can be divided into Integer Numerals, Floating-Point Numerals, Characters, Strings and Boolean Values.

2. Write short note on built-in data types in C++.

Ans:

data type	Purpose	Bytes
char	To stores a single character	1

int	To store integer	4
short int	To represent short integer	4
long int	To represent long integer	4
float	To store numbers with decimal	4
double	To store double precision floating point number	8
long double	To store long double precision floating point number	8
bool	To store Boolean value (true / false)	1
void	This represents null value	1
wchar_t	To store wide character	2 or 4

3. Identify whether the variable names are valid or not?

Ans:

Variable	Identify	Reason
Hello	Valid	Letters, digits and underscore can be used
_1stname	Valid	_ (underscore) or letter can start a variable name
		. (dot) is not allowed
		int is a C++ keyword
Name.surname	Invalid	Letters, digits and underscore can be used
Int	Invalid	
Swfl90	Valid	

4. Write C++ program to print the difference and product of two numbers.

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int a, b;
    cout<< " Enter any two numbers";
    cout<< "\n First number? ";
```

```
    cin>> a;
    cout<< "\n Second number? ";
    cin>> b;
    cout<< "\n Difference = " << a – b;
    cout<< "\n Product     = " << a * b;
    return 0;
}
```

5. Write C++ program to print the quotient and remainder of division of two numbers

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int a, b;
    cout<< "Quotient and remainder of two numbers";
    cout<< "\n First number? ";
    cin>> a;
    cout<< "\n Second number? ";
    cin>> b;
    cout<< "\n Quotient     = " << a / b;
    cout<< "\n Remainder = " << a % b;
    return 0;
}
```

6. Write C++ program to print the perimeter of a rectangle by accepting the length and breadth

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int l, b;
    cout<< " Input length and breadth of the rectangle";
    cout<< "\n Length? ";
    cin>> l;
```

```
        cout<< "\n Breadth? ";
        cin>> b;
        cout<< "\n Perimeter of the rectangle = " << 2 * (l + b);
        return 0;
}
```

7. Write the equivalent C++ statement using increment / decrement / assignment operator:

m1 = m1 + 1;	m1+ = 1;
age = age – 1;	age – = 1;
a = a – b;	a – = b;
n = n*5;	n* = 5;

8. Write the C++ programs add three numbers

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
        int a, b, c;
        cout<< " Sum of three numbers";
        cout<< "\n First? ";
        cin>> a;
        cout<< "\n Second? ";
        cin>> b;
        cout<< "\n Third? ";
        cin>> c;
        cout<< "\n Sum of the three numbers = " << a+b+c;
        return 0;
}
```

9. Write C++ program to find the sum, difference and product of two numbers

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
```

```
{
        float a, b, sum, diff, prod;
        cout<< "Enter any two numbers";
        cout<< "\n First? ";
        cin>> a;
        cout<< "\n Second? ";
        cin>> b;
        cout<< "\n Sum of the two numbers          = " << a + b;
        cout<< "\n Difference of the two numbers = " << a – b;
        cout<< "\n Product of the two numbers     = " << a * b;
        return 0;
}
```

10. Write C++ program to accept radius of a circle and calculate its area.

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    float r, pi = 3.14;
    cout<< "Enter radius of circle";
    cin>> r;
    cout<< "\n Diameter             = " << 2 * r;
    cout<< "\n Circumference      = " << 2 * pi * r;
    cout<< "\n Area of the circle  = " << pi * r * r;
    return 0;
}
```

11. Write C++ program to accept a number, calculate and print its square and cube.

```
    #include<iostream>
    using namespace std;
    int main()
    {
        float n, square, cube;
        cout<< "Enter a number";
```

```
        cin>> n;
        cout<< "\n Square of the number = " << n * n;
        cout<< "\n Cube of the number   = " << n * n * n;
        return 0;
    }
```

12. Explain the Operators in C++

a. Arithmetic Operators

These operators are used to perform basic mathematical operations like addition, subtraction, division and multiplication.

Operator Symbol	Operation performed
+	Addition
-	Subtraction
*	Multiplication
/	Division
%	Modulo operator (Remainder after division)

The modulo operator is not used to calculate the percentage. It is used to find the remainder after integer division. For example: 6 % 4 = 2 (because dividing 6 by 4 produces a remainder of 2).

b. Assignment Operators

The assignment operator assigns the value on its right-hand side to whatever is present on the left-hand side. The 'equal to' symbol (=) is the C++ assignment operator.

For example, the statement x = 2; assigns the value on the right-hand side of the 'equal to' sign to the term on the left (i.e. the value 2 is assigned to the variable x). The term which appears on the left-hand side of the assignment operator (usually a variable) is called the 'target'.

c. Relational Operators (< , > , = = , ! = , >= , <=)

Relational operators are also binary operators (since they operate on two operands). They are used for comparing two values and the result of the comparison is either true (value 1) or false (value 0).

Some examples are given below:

5 > 4 will return a value of True (1) 2 > 3 will return a value of False (0)

d. Logical Operators - AND (&&) OR (||) NOT (!)

These operators are used to combine two or more expressions. The way in which they combine the expression differs depending on the operation used. They are used when we need to test multiple conditions. For example you may write a program that has to check whether the marks scored by a student is greater than 70 and less than 80. If it is so then you will want the program to display a 'B' grade. To check whether the average mark is greater than 70 you have to use one expression and to check whether the average is less than 80 you should use another expression.

e. Unary Operators

(NOT operator !, increment operator ++, decrement operator – –)

Unary operators operate on only one operand, which could be a constant or a variable. We've already discussed about the NOT operator. Another simple unary operator is the unary minus operator. This will act on only one operand and will change the sign of the number it operates on. For example:

– (5) = – 5 – (– 5) = + 5

++ is known as the increment operator and it can be used in two ways.

• As a prefix: i.e. when the operator precedes the variable (as in ++i, where i is the integer variable)

If we write: i1 = 10; i2 = ++ i1;

This is the same as: i1 = 10; i1 = i1 + 1; i2 = i1;

• As a suffix: i.e. when the variable precedes the operator (as in i++).

If we write: i1 = 10; i2 = i1 ++ ;

This is the same as writing: i1 = 10; i2 = i1; i1 = i1 + 1;

The decrement operator works in the same way. The only difference is that it decreases the value of the operand by one. Again, the decrement operator also can be used in two ways: as a prefix or as a suffix (or postfix).

f. Conditional Operator (? :)

The conditional operator is a ternary operator (i.e. it operates on 3 operands at a time). We'll take a closer look at it in the next chapter. For the time being just remember that it needs three operands and it is denoted by: **? :**

g. Comma Operator

The comma operator can accept two expressions on either side of the comma. When executed, the left side expression is first evaluated followed by the right-side expression. Ultimately it is the expression on the right side that will be the value of the entire expression.

```
int x, y;
cout<< (x = 1, y = 5);        // 5 will be displayed
```

First the ‘x’ will be assigned 1 and then ‘y’ is assigned a value of 5. The comma operator is equivalent to saying "do this task and do this also". In this case the compiler will do: x = 1 and then y = 5. The rightmost expression is y = 5 and hence the value of the entire expression (x=1, y=5) is 5. Be careful while assigning the value of a comma separated expression to a variable. The comma operator has lower operator precedence than the assignment operator. If we type:

y = (x = 1 , x = 5 , x + 10);

x will have a value of 5 while y will be 15.

h. Size of Operator (sizeof)

This is again another unary operator. Just as the name implies, this operator returns the length (in bytes) of the variable that is mentioned in the parentheses. For example, the size of a character is 1 (i.e. 1 byte).

13. Write C++ program to print the largest of three numbers

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
	float n1, n2, n3;
	cout<< "Enter three numbers: ";
	cin>> n1 >> n2 >> n3;
	if (n1 >= n2)
	 {
		if (n1 >= n3)
			cout<< "Largest number: " << n1;
		else
			cout<< "Largest number: " << n3;
		elseif (n2 >= n3)
			cout<< "Largest number: " << n2;
		else
			cout<< "Largest number: " << n3;
	}
	return 0;
}
```

OR

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
        float n1, n2, n3;
        cout<< “Enter any 3 numbers:”;
        cin>> n1 >> n2 >> n3;
        big = n1;
        if (n2 > big)
        {
                big = n2;
        }
        if (n3 > big)
        {
                big = n3;
        }
        cout<< “The largest number=“ << big;
        return 0;
}
```

14. Write C++ program to check whether a number is divisible by 5

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int a=0;
    cout<< "enter a number" << endl;
    cin>> a;
    if(a%5 == 0)
```

```
    {
            cout<< a << " is divisible by 5" << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

15. Write C++ program to accept a class and print according to the category

```
#include<iostream.h>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
        int sclass;
        cout<< "Input Class of the student:";
        cin>> sclass;
        if (sclass >= 1 && sclass <= 5)
                cout<< "Primary Section");
        elseif (sclass >= 6 && sclass <= 8)
                cout<< “Middle Section”;
        elseif (sclass >= 9 && sclass <= 10)
                cout<< “High School”;
        elseif (sclass > 10)
                cout<< “Senior Sec. Section";
        else
                cout<< “Invalid Class”
        return 0;
}
```

16. Write C++ program to print square or cube of a number using switch case

```
#include<iostream>
int main()
{
int num, n;
cout<< "Enter 1 for sq. 2 for cube:";
```

```
cin>> n;
cout<< “Enter a number: “;
cin>> num;
switch (n)
  {
case 1:
cout<< “Sq. of “<<num<<”=“<<num * num;
break;
case 2:
cout<< “Cube of <<num<<”=”<<num*num*num;
break;
case 3:
cout<< “Invalid number”;
break;
  }
return 0;
}
```

17. Write C++ program to print your name and address

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
        char sName[20], sAdd[30];
        cout<< "Enter your name: \n";
        cin  >> sName;
        cout<< "Enter your address: \n";
        cin  >> sAdd;
        cout<< "NAME:    " << sName << "\n";
        cout<< "Address: " << sAdd  << "\n";
        return 0;
}
```

18 Write C++ program to print a number along with its square and cube

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
	int num, numSqr, numCub;
	cout<< "Enter an integer: \n";
	cin  >> num;
	numSqr = num * num;
	numCub = numSqr * num;
	cout<< "Number\t" << "Square\t" << "Cube" << "\n";
	cout<< num << "\t" << numSqr << "\t" << numCub << "\n";
	return 0;
}
```

19. Write C++ program to accept the radius of a circle and print its area.

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
	double pi = 3.14;
	float r;
	double cArea;
	cout<< "Enter the radius of a circle: \n";
	cin>> r;
	cArea = pi * r * r;
	cout<< "Area of the circle with radius " << r << "cm = ";
	cout<< cArea << " sq. cm. \n";
	return 0;
}
```

20. Write C++ program to accept your age and print whether you are eligible to vote (age >=18 is eligible to vote)

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
	int age;
	cout<< "Enter your age:\n";
	cin>> age;
	if (age>=18)
		cout<< "You are eligible to vote" << "\n";
	else
		cout<< "You are not eligible to vote" << "\n";
	return 0;
}
```

21. Write C++ program to find whether a number is even or odd

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
    int num;
    cout<< "Enter a number: \n";
    cin  >> num;
    if(num % 2 == 0)
        cout<< num << " is an even number.\n";
    else
        cout<< num << " is an odd number.\n";
return 0;
}
```

22. Write C++ program to print whether the number is divisible by 5

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
```

```
int main()
{
	int num;
	cout<< "Enter a number: \n";
	cin  >> num;
	if(num % 5 == 0)
	cout<< num << " is divisible by 5.\n";
	else
	cout<< num << " is not divisible by 5.\n";
	return 0;
}
```

23. Write C++ program to print numbers from 1 to 100

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
	int num = 1;
	while (num <= 100)
	{
		cout<< num <<"\t";
		num++;
	}
	cout<< "\n";
	return 0;
}
```

24. Write C++ program to print odd numbers from 101 to 200.

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
	int num = 101;
	while (num <= 200)
```

```
        {
                cout<< num <<"\t";
                num += 2;
        }
        cout<< "\n";
        return 0;
}
```

25. Write C++ program to print the first 10 multiples of 5.

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
      int num = 1;
      cout<< "The first 10 multiples of 5 \n";
      while (num <= 10)
      {
        cout<< 5 * num << "\t";
        num += 1;
      }
      cout<< "\n";
      return 0;
}
```

26. Write C++ program to print the sum of n numbers. [e.g. sum of any 5 numbers entered by the user]

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
      int count=1, num, sum=0;
      cout<< "Enter any five integers \n";
      while (count <= 5)
```

```
    {
      cin>> num;
      sum += num;
      count += 1;
    }
    cout<< "The sum of the five integers = " << sum << "\n";
    return 0;
}
```

27. Debug the following C++ program to find the factorial of a number given by the user.

(Example : Factorial of 5 is calculated as 5! =1 · 2 · 3· 4 · 5 =120)

Programme	**Correction**
# include<iostream.h>	
# include <conio.h>	
int main()	
{	
int num, fact=1, i=1;	
cout>> "Enter the number:";	<<
num>> cin;	**reverse cin and num**
if(num < 0) **;**	**; no need**
{	
cout>> "\n Invalid Input"	<<and **;** missing
}	
else	
{	
do	
{	
fact=fact * **i--**;	**i++**
} while (i<=num)	**; missing**
cout<< "The factorial of " num " is " fact;	<< **in three places**

```
  }
getch();
return 0;                              as main is declared as int
}
```

28. Write a program in C++ to display the list of factors of a given number entered by the user. (Example: the factors of 20 are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 and 20)

Ans: iteration can be done using for, while or do-while

```
#include<iostream>
#include<conio.h>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
        int num, i;
        cout<< "Enter a number: \n";
        cin  >> num;
        cout<< “The factors of “ << num << “ are:”;
        for(i=1; i<=num; i++)
        {
                if(num % i == 0)
                cout<< i << ", ";
        }
        return 0;
}
```

29. Write the C++ program to print 1 to 20 along with their squares and cubes.

Ans: iteration can be done using for, while or do-while

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
{
          int n;
          cout<< "No. \t Sq. \t Cube \n";
```

```
    for(n=1; n<=20; n++)
    {
        cout<< n << "\t" << n*n << "\t" << n*n*n << "\n";
    }
    return 0;
}
```

30. Write a program in C++ to accept two numbers and find which is greater or both are equal.

```
    // Comparing two numbers
    #include<iostream>
    using namespace std;
    int main()
    {
        int a, b;
        cout<< "Enter any two integers: \n";
        cin>> a >> b;
        if (a > b)
        {
            cout<< a << “is greater than “ << b;
        }
        if (a < b)
        {
            cout<< a << “is smaller than “ << b;
        }
        if (a = b)
        {
            cout<< a << “and “ << b << “are equal“;
        }
        return 0;
    }
```

Chapter 4 – OOP – II in Java

1. What are the Characteristics of Java?

Its main purpose was 'write the program once and run on any operating system'. Its syntax is similar to C++ and case sensitive.

OOP – inheritance, polymorphism, encapsulation and abstraction feature

Platform Independent – Java uses JVM (java virtual machine) for abstraction and does not use operating system directly, this makes it highly portable.

Strongly Types Programming Language – Each data type and variable are predefined compulsorily, and user must handle the conversion of one object to another

Interpreted and compiled – the source code is transferred into bytecode format which does not depend on the target platform, these bytecode instructions are interpreted by JVM which contains a hotspot-compiler that translates performance critical instruction into native code instruction.

Automatic Memory Management – Java manages memory allocation and deallocation while creating new object. The program does not have direct access to the memory however; the garbage collector automatically deletes objects to which no active pointer exists.

2. Explain the Different forms of Java.

Java Applet – These are the types of java programs that are used within a webpage to add new features to a web browser. These are small programs that are used in instant messaging, chat service and for other purposes. Java applet can be written in any programming language that compiles to java bytecode.

Java Beans – These are the reusable software component that can be easily assembled to create some new and advanced application. A bean provides all the benefits, properties, events and methods of another bean that is exposed to another application.

Java Server Page (JSP) – They are used for creating dynamic webpages. They are extension of the Java Servlet Technology. JSP are the dynamic script that works with HTML, JSP technology provides a more convenient way to code a servlet. A JSP translator is triggered by the JSP file name extension in a URL, when the application is executed.

Java2Enterprise Edition (J2EE) – It is used to transfer data based on XML structured documents. It relies on Java Server pages and servlet codes to create formatted data for the client.

Java Virtual Machine (JVM) – it a virtual machine that can execute java code and can perform java program instructions. It is a platform independent execution environment that converts java bytecode to machine language.

Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) – It is the java equivalent to Open Database Connectivity (ODBC). It is ta standard interface for java database. This technology is an application programming interface for the java programming language that defines how a client may access a database. It provides methods for querying and updating data in database.

3. Differentiate Java Server pages and Java Servlet.

Ans: **Java Server Page (JSP)**: They are used for creating dynamic webpages. They are extension of the Java Servlet Technology. JSP are the dynamic script that works with HTML, JSP technology provides a more convenient way to code a servlet. A JSP translator is triggered by the JSP file name extension in a URL, when the application is executed.

Java Servlet: A Java servlet is a Java software component that extends the capabilities of a server. They are used to extend the applications hosted by web servers, so they can be thought of as Java applets that run on servers instead of web browsers. Once it is started, it stays in the memory and can fulfil multiple requests. Although servlets can respond to any types of requests, they most commonly implement web containers for hosting web applications on web servers and thus qualify as a server-side servlet web API. Such web servlets are the Java counterpart to other dynamic web content technologies such as PHP and ASP.NET.

4. Explain the main components of a java program.

Ans: An example of a java program:

```
/* It is a sample java coding */
public Class sample
{
        public static void main(String[] args)
        {
        System.out.println("Sample java program");
        }
}
```

Explanation of the codes:

Comment – Anything written between /* … */ are comments which is not executed by java compiler

Every program has to be written as a class; by convention, the name of the class should be same with the name of the file that holds the program

public static void main(String [] args) line starts the main function. main() is the starting point of program execution. Public indicates that the class members can be accessed by code

outside of its class. The keyword static allows main() to be called without having initiated a particular instance of the class. The keyword void tells the compiler that main() does not return any value. String[] args declares the parameters args which is an array of instances of the class string.

In System.out.println statement, system is a predefined class that provides access to the system, out is the output stream that is connected to the console and println is a built-in method used to display the string which is passed.

All the program codes in main() or class() are written between curly braces {}.

Note:

In java, a source file is called a compilation unit which is a text file that contains one or more class definitions.

The java compilers require a file with extension*.java

Variable: a storage area in computers memory that is reserved for storing values; the values can be of any types – number, text, date, Boolean; before using a variable in java, it must be declared and initialized.

Variable declaration: reserving a place in computer's memory by a specific name and data type; variable name should always begin with an alphabet, a dollar sign or an underscore, it should not have space or other special characters. e.g. int a, b, sum = 0;

5. What are the Data types available in Java? Explain them briefly.

It defines the type of data a variable can hold. There are two types – primitive and non-primitive

Primitive data types: Please refer to page 169

Non-primitive: they are reference data type that include objects and arrays which are defined in a program. The value assigned to these data types is either reference or null.

6. Explain the Operators in Java.

Arithmetic Operators

Operator	**Description**	**Example**
+ (Addition)	Adds values on either side of the operator.	A + B will give 30
- (Subtraction)	Subtracts right-hand operand from left-hand operand.	A - B will give -10
* (Multiplication)	Multiplies values on either side of the operator.	A * B will give 200
/ (Division)	Divides left-hand operand by right-	B / A will give 2

	hand operand.	
% (Modulus)	Divides left-hand operand by right-hand operand and returns remainder.	B % A will give 0
++ (Increment)	Increases the value of operand by 1.	B++ gives 21
-- (Decrement)	Decreases the value of operand by 1.	B-- gives 19

Assignment and Compound Assignment Operators

Operator	**Description**	**Example**
=	Simple assignment operator. Assigns values from right side operands to left side operand.	C = A + B will assign value of A + B into C
+=	Add AND assignment operator. It adds right operand to the left operand and assign the result to left operand.	C += A is equivalent to C = C + A
- =	Subtract AND assignment operator. It subtracts right operand from the left operand and assign the result to left operand.	C -= A is equivalent to C = C – A
*=	Multiply AND assignment operator. It multiplies right operand with the left operand and assign the result to left operand.	C *= A is equivalent to C = C * A
/=	Divide AND assignment operator. It divides left operand with the right operand and assign the result to left operand.	C /= A is equivalent to C = C / A
%=	Modulus AND assignment operator. It takes modulus using two operands and assign the result to left operand.	C %= A is equivalent to C = C % A
<<=	Left shift AND assignment operator.	C <<= 2 is same as C = C << 2
>>=	Right shift AND assignment operator.	C >>= 2 is same as C = C >> 2
&=	Bitwise AND assignment operator.	C &= 2 is same as C = C & 2
^=	bitwise exclusive OR and assignment operator.	C ^= 2 is same as C = C ^ 2

|=	bitwise inclusive OR and assignment operator.	C |= 2 is same as C = C | 2

Relational Operators

Operator	Description	Example
= = (equal to)	Checks if the values of two operands are equal or not, if yes then condition becomes true.	(A = = B) is not true.
!= (not equal to)	Checks if the values of two operands are equal or not, if values are not equal then condition becomes true.	(A != B) is true.
> (greater than)	Checks if the value of left operand is greater than the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.	(A > B) is not true.
< (less than)	Checks if the value of left operand is less than the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.	(A < B) is true.
>= (greater or equal to)	Checks if the value of left operand is greater than or equal to the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.	(A >= B) is not true.
<= (less than or equal to)	Checks if the value of left operand is less than or equal to the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true.	(A <= B) is true.

Logical Operator

Operator	Description	Example
&& (logical and)	Called Logical AND operator. If both the operands are non-zero, then the condition becomes true.	(A && B) is false
|| (logical or)	Called Logical OR Operator. If any of the two operands are non-zero, then the condition becomes true.	(A || B) is true

! (logical not)	Called Logical NOT Operator. Use to reverses the logical state of its operand. If a condition is true then Logical NOT operator will make false.	!(A && B) is true

7. What are the three Programming Structure supported by Java?

Java supports three programming constructs:

Sequential: instructions are executed one-by-one in a specific order -input and output are done directly, e.g. input two numbers and print sum

Selection: the flow of execution in a program depends on a condition Use if – structure If (condition) { yes statements } else { no statements}

Repetition: a block of statements repeats itself based on a condition, also called looping construct (a) While – loop: entry-controlled loop because condition is checked before execution (b) do – while loop: exit-control loop because one execution is already done before checking a condition

8. Write a java program to print name and address.

```
import java.util.*;
public class MyName
{
public static void main(String [] args)
   {
System.out.println("Name:     P Sangma");
System.out.println("Address:  Chandmari");
   }
}
```

9. Write a java program to print a number with square and cube

```
import java.util.*;
public class SqrnCub
{
public static void main(String [] args)
   {
int n=1, sq, cube;
System.out.println("        NO.     SQ.     CUBE ");
System.out.println("\t"+n+ "\t" +n*n+  "\t" +n*n*n);
```

```
    }
}
```

10. Write a java program to enter radius and print area of a circle

```
import java.util.*;
public class CircleArea
{
public static void main(String [] args)
   {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int r;
        double PI = 3.14, area;
        System.out.println(“Enter the radius of the circle: ");
        r = sc.nextInt();
        area = PI * r * r;
        System.out.println("Area of the circle = “ + area);
   }
}
```

11. Write a java program to accept age and print whether you can vote (yes if age > 1= 18)

```
import java.util.*;
public class ValidVoter
{
public static void main (String [] args)
  {
     Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
int age;
System.out.println("Enter your age :");
age = sc.nextInt();
if (age > = 18)
      {
System.out.println(" Youe are eligible to vote");
```

```
        }
else
        {
System.out.println(" You are not eligible to vote");
        }
    }
}
```

12. Write a java program to find whether a number is odd or even

```
import java.util.*;
public class EvenOdd
{
public static void main (String []args)
  {
     Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
int num, r;
System.out.println("Enter an integer :");
num = sc.nextInt();
     r = num % 2;
if (r == 0)
        {
System.out.println(+num+ " is an even number");
        }
else
        {
System.out.println(+num+ " is an odd number");
        }
    }
}
```

13. Write a java program to find whether a number is divisible by 5

```
import java.util.*;
public class Divideby5
```

```
{
public static void main (String [] args)
  {
     Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
int num, r;
System.out.println("Enter an integer :");
num = sc.nextInt();
     r = num % 5;
if (r == 0)
      {
System.out.println(+num+ " is divisible by 5");
      }
else
      {
System.out.println(+num+ " is not divisible by 5");
      }
  }
}
```

14. Write a java program to accept marks of 5 subjects and print the percentage

```
import java.util.*;
public class PercentMark
{
public static void main (String []args)
  {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
        int sub1, sub2, sub3, sub4, sub5;
        long tot, prcnt;
        System.out.println("Enter Marks in 5 subjects :");
        sub1 = sc.nextInt();
        sub2 = sc.nextInt();
        sub3 = sc.nextInt();
        sub4 = sc.nextInt();
```

```
            sub5 = sc.nextInt();
            tot = sub1 + sub2 + sub3 + sub4 + sub5;
            prcnt = (tot * 100) / 500;
            System.out.println("Total marks scored is  =" +tot);
            System.out.println("Percentage of score is =" +prcnt);
    }
}
```

15. Write a java program to accept an alphabet and check whether it is vowel or consonant

```
import java.util.*;
public class VowelConsonant
{
public static void main (String []args)
  {

    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
char ch;
System.out.println("enter an alphabet :");
ch = sc.next().charAt(0);
if (ch=='a' || ch=='e' || ch=='i' || ch=='o' || ch=='u')
      {
System.out.println(ch+ " is a vowel");
      }
else
      {
System.out.println(ch+ " is a consonant");
      }
   }
}
```

16. Write a java program to print first 10 squares for the multiples of 5.

```
public class mult5sq
{
```

```
public static void main (String[] args)
   {
int sq, mul, n;
System.out.println("Multiple of 5     Square");

for (n = 1 ; n <= 5 ; n++)
      {
mul = 5 * n;
                  sq = mul * mul;
                  System.out.println("5 x " +n+ " = " +5*n+ " \t " +sq);
      }
   }
}
```

17. Write a java program to print even numbers from 1 to 100

```
public class EvenNos
{
public static void main (String [] args)
   {
int n=2;
          System.out.println("Even numbers from 1 to 100 ");
          do
           {
                  System.out.println(n);
                  n = n + 2;
    } while(n<=100);
   }
}
```

18. Write a program in Java to reverse an 1nteger number given by the user.

[Example: An integer 12345 should be displayed in the reverse order as 54321]

Ans:

```
import java.util.*;
public class RevNum
{
public static void main(String [] args)
   {
int n, rev=0;
System.out.println("Enter a number: ");
      Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
      n = in.nextInt();
while (n != 0)
      {
rev = rev * 10;
rev = rev + n%10;
         n = n/10;
      }
System.out.println("Reversed number = " +rev);
   }
}
```

19. Write a program in Java to find whether a given character is an alphabet, digit or any other character.

Ans:

```
import java.util.* ;
public class CheckChar
      {
        public static void main (String[]args)
        {
                Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);
                System.out.println("Enter any character:");
                char ch=sc.next().charAt(0);
                if(ch>='A' && ch<= 'Z' || ch>='a' && ch<='z')
                        System.out.println(ch+ " is an alphabet character");
                else if(ch>='0' && ch<='9')
```

```
                System.out.println(ch+ " is a numeric character");
            else System.out.println(ch+ " is a special character");
        }
    }
```

20. Write the output generated by the following program in Java.

```
import java.util.*;
class Output
{
    public static void main (String[] args)
    {
        int count=1, num=5, limit;
        limit=num;
        while(count<=limit)
        {
            System.out.println(num+"X"+ count+ "=" +num*count);
            num--;
            count++;
        }
    }
}
```

Ans: Output:

```
5 X 1 = 5
4 X 2 = 8
3 X 3 = 9
2 X 4 = 8
1 X 5 = 5
```

21. Debug the following Java program which are in bold letters to generate series of first n Squares of multiples of 5.

```
import java.util.*
class Debug
{
    public static void main(String[] args)
```

```
    {
        n;                                                  int n;
        Sc Scanner=new Scanner(System.in);                  Scanner sc
                System.out.println("Enter the number:” );
                n=sc.next();                                sc.nextInt()
                for (int i=5; i<=n; i+=5)                   i<=5*n
                        System.out.println("Square of +i+ "is" +i*2);  i*i
        }
}
```

22. Explain any two programming constructs supported by Java.

Program constructs supported by Java:

Sequential: the instructions are executed one by one in a specific order

e.g. to add two numbers

```
import java.util.*
public class add_num
{
Public static void main(String[]args)
{
        int a, b;
        Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.println(“Enter 1st number: “);
        a=in.nextInt();
        System.out.println(“Enter 2nd number: “);
        b=in.nextInt();
        System.out.println(“Sum = “ +a+b);
}
```

Selection: Based on a condition given, program statements are executed. The flow of execution in a program depends on the condition. It can be implemented using if, if – else, switch - case

e.g. to input a number and print it as even or odd

```
import java.util.*
public class even_odd
{
	public static void main(String[]args)
	{
	int a;
	Scanner in = new Scanner(System.in);
	System.out.println(“Enter a number: “);
	a=in.nextInt();
	if(a%2==0)
		System.out.println(“It is even number”);
	else
		System.out.println(“It is odd number”);
}
```

Repetition: a block of statements is executed repeatedly for a specified number of times, as it works in a loop, it is also known as looping construct. It has three main statements – for loop, while loop and do – while loop

e.g. to print 1 to 10

```
import java.util.*
public class print_nums
{
	public static void main(String[]args)
	{
		int a;
		for (a = 1; a <= 10; a++)
		{
			System.out.println(a);
		}
	}
}
```

23. Write a program in Java to generate serial numbers like 1, 2, 3, 4, …. Up to a number which user wants.

```
import java.util.*;
public class Serial
{
	public static void main (String [] args)
	{
		int n = 1, limit;
		Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
		System.out.println("Enter limit to create serial no.: ");
		limit = sc.nextInt();
		do
		{
			System.out.println(n);
		n += 1;
		 }
		while (n <= limit);
	}
}
```

Note: any control statement / loop statement (for loop / while loop) can be used.

24. Write a program in Java to print odd numbers from 1 to 100.

```
public class Odd100
{
	public static void main (String [] args)
	{
		int n = 1;
		System.out.println("Odd numbers from 1 to 100 ");
		do
		{
		System.out.println(n);
		n += 2;
```

```
                }
                while(n <= 100);
        }
}
```

Chapter 5 – Societal Impact II

1. Write few ways of safety computing.

Ans:

- Set up automatic updates for the computer system.
- Choose strong passwords.
- Install virus protective software.
- Take regular backup of the computer system to protect from the unexpected access.
- Ignore unsolicited emails that come from unknown people.
- Use secure file transfer options.
- Use encryption tools to protect sensitive files.
- Use firewalls to protect the computer files from being scanned.
- Update antivirus program and firewall regularly.
- Install antivirus and anti-spyware protection.
- Adjust the web browser's security settings.
- Download only from the trusted sources.

2. What are the symptoms of computer virus?

Ans:

- Computer becomes slow in processing.
- Computer gets locked frequently.
- Computer gets restarted automatically.
- Computer's disk drives may not be accessible.
- Strange messages start appearing on the monitor.
- Some of the application programs take longer time than usual to load.
- Strange folders may appear in Computer folder.
- New icons may appear on the desktop.
- Strange sounds start to play automatically.
- Programs get hanged or exit abruptly.
- Computer redirects the user to websites that they did not search for.

3. What are the signs of spyware?

Ans: The sign that a computer is infected with spyware:

- Home page or Search Page changes automatically
- User is taken to another website rather than the typed website
- Some keys in the keyboard do not work
- Browser displays unusual message

- Frequent pop-up

4. Name five common viruses and their purposes.

Ans:

Computer Virus	Year	Developed by	Operating System	Purpose
Brain	1986	Basit Farooq Alvi, Amjad Farooq Alvi	MS-DOS	It infects the boot sector of storage media formatted at the DOS File Allocation Table (FAT) file system.
Elk Cloner	1982	Rich Skrenta	Apple DOS 3.3	It infects the boot sector files and is spread by floppy disk.
Creeper	1971	Bob Thomas	TENEX	It was an experimental self-replicating program that used ARPANET to infect DEC PDP-10.
ILOVEYOU	2005	Reomel Ramores, Onel de Guzman	Windows	It is a computer worm that attacks millions of Windows PC.
Melissa	1999	David L Smith	Microsoft Word Macro Virus	It replicates itself and spreads through email.
OneHalf	1994	Vyvojar	MS-DOS	It is a DOS-based polymorphic computer virus. It is also the first virus to implement the technique of patchy infection.
Zmist	2002	Zombie	Windows	It is a polymorphic virus. It was the first virus to use a technique known as code integration.

5. Efficient use of Antivirus software

- Always run an antivirus program in the background.
- Keep updating the antivirus program.
- Do not copy pirated software on the computer system.
- Restrict the use of outside storage devices.
- Avoid letting the system to be used by unauthorised users.
- Do not download suspicious shareware programs.
- Never click on links that come from an unknown person.
- Download only from the reputable sites.
- Do not open an email attachment unless you know the sender.
- Take backup of important files regularly.

6. Write the reasons to launch Cyber-attack.

- To have fun
- To use your computer system resources.
- To use your computer system to send spam.
- To gain your information.
- To gain competitive advantage by bringing you down.
- To steal your identity and money.

***

GARO (INDIAN LANGUAGE)

CLASS X

EXISTING COURSE

2025-2026

Guidebook for Teachers

SECTION - A -MCQ
1St Part

1. 1876 bilsio soba dal·gipa bano ong·aha?
A. Rajasimla
B. Nishangram
C. Karkutta
D. Chotcholja
Ans- B

2. Thangkanna Greek Grammarko poraie rochina sawa on·aha?
A. Prof. Sandford
B. Rev. M.C.Mason
C. Prof. E.P.Bond
D. Phillips
Ans- C

3. Thangkan Americao bano poraiaha?
A. New York Spring Valley
B. New York Spring Villa
C. New York Spring Ville
D. New York Spring Bill
Ans- C

4. Ia manderangna Isolni nama kattako aganprakgipa A·chikrangan ong·a
A. Naga, Mizo, Manipuri
B. Arunachal, Manipuri, Naga
C. Abor Mismi, Ao Naga aro Manipuri
D. Mismi, Manipuri, Mizo, Naga
Ans- C

5. Bon·kame Thangkan badia songo skiprakaha?
A. Rongbangre
B. Rongongre
C. Rongkongre
D. Rongkugre
Ans- C

6. Thangkanni gisik gnanganiko aro lekka pora man·beaniko nike Rev.Mason 1878 bilsio uko banona watataha?
A. Serampore
B. New York ni Springville
C. Serampore Boarding School
D. Goalpara Skul
Ans- C

7. India jakgitelaniko man·na badita anti skang Constituent Assembly Jatni Nisanko ra·chakaha
A) Anti gnina
B) Anti sana
C) Anti gittamna
D) Anti brina
Ans: **C**

8. Constituent Assembly A·songni Niam-Amako tarina badita bilsi rake kam ka·aha.
A) Bilsi bonga
B) Bilsi gittam
C) Bilsi gni
D) Bilsi sa
Ans: **B**

9. Ia Nisanni kokkimao an·ching bilsi.....na tikkelaha.
A) 25
B) 28
C) 30
D) 27
Ans: **D**

10. Indiani Jatni Nisan gro gipeng apsan ong·ja, Nisanni apalani uni ro·anini badita ong·a?
A) Bakgnini baksa
B) Bakbrini bakgni
C) Bakgittamni baksa
D) Bakgittamni bakgni
Ans: **C**

11. Indiani Jatni Nisano donggipa chakkani sibrang mesoka.
A) Kanta 12
B) Kanta 28
C) Kanta 16
D) Kanta 24
Ans: D

12. Indiani Jatni Padot Mahatma Gandhi wa·sabegipa silchidare gita ra·aha.
A) Meli-nangrimaniko
B) Kakket ong·aniko
C) Bilak- wa·saaniko
D) Ku·cholsan ong·aniko
Ans: **B.**

13. Gipin nisanrangko songon Jatni Nisanko songna nanga.
A) chukale
B) apsan ong·e
C) onkale
D) chubatsrange
Ans: **C**

14. Mai somoio Jatni Nisanko ra·onna nanga.
A) Sal napna skang
B) Attamchipak
C) Pringchipak
D) Sal napahaon
Ans: **D**

15. Jatni Chino donggipa chakkani jakrachipak maiko nikna man·a?
A) Singho
B) Gure
C) Matchu bolot
D) Chakkani bimang bikrokrang
Ans: **C**

16. Benaresni sambajolo donggipa Sarnatho skiprakchengahani gimin Raja Ashoka ia krongko Sarnatho songdoaha.
A) Mahatma Gandhi
B) Buddha
C) Rabindranath Tagore
D) Chanakya
Ans: **B**

17. Meghalaya stateni ning·o diltubegipa burungrang(very dense) badita donga
A) 549 sq km
B) 449 sq km
C) 429 sq km
D) 584 sq km
Ans : B

18. Plywood ba bolko ba·e rate taptaie tarigipa kar kana ba plywood factory Meghalayao bano donga
A) Harinkata
B) Mawphlang
C) Byrnihat
D) Nongpoh
Ans: C

19. Meghalayao balgitorang rokom _____ donga.
A. 50 mang
B. 40 mang
C. 500 mang
D. 1500 mang
Ans: A

20. Botanical survey of India National Orchidariumko_____ donaha.
A. Shillongo
B. Nongkhyllem
C. Balpakram
D. Jarain
Ans: A

21. Garo Hillsoba burung bolgrimrangko ripinge dongimin biaprang gnang ukon _____minga.
A. Sacred groves
B. Kosi ba A·song Raka
C. A·songchiga
D. A·song mite
Ans: B

22. Zamindarrang.....chi an·pagipa a·dokrangko dokkol ka·achim.
A) A·brichi an·pagipa
B) A·kawechi an·pagipa
C) Burungchi an·pagipa
D) Chibimachi an·pagipa
Ans: B

23. A·chikrang Britishrangni re·baaniko aro .....mitchiachim.
A) dokkol ka·aniko

B) sko sotaniko
C) ra·seke ra·aniko
D) sinjetaniko
Ans: A

24. Sonaram R. Sangmani chasongo Upper Primary pass ka·giparangko mai ine chanachim?
A) Post- Graduate
B) Under-Graduate
C) Graduate
D)Matriculate
Ans: C

25. Sonaram mai bilsio Tikka Su·ani Inspectorni kamko watsrangaha?
A) 1900 bilsini April jao
B) 1899 bilsini April jao
C) 1901 bilsini April jao
D) 1902 bilsini April jao
Ans: A

26. Sonaramko Tezpur pattoko chipaha.
A) Ja 10
B) Ja 11
C) Ja 13
D) Ja 14
Ans: **D**

27. 1831 bilsio Lakhiraj a·palrangko kajina gri game cha·china on·aha.
A) Mr. Jewett
B) David Scott
C) Dr. Bancroft
D) Captain Halliday
Ans: B

28. Enquiry Commission 1907 ni January 7 oni 22 ona antidamo sandianiko dakaha.
A) Amguri
B) Dilma
C) Damra
D) Damas
Ans: C

29. Sonaram Englishko aditan uiachim indiba mai ku·sikkode sena aro agannaba namen man·achim.
A) Assamese
B) Bengali
C) Nepali
D) Hindi
Ans: B

30. Kelsoni songanggipa ari-simarangko pe·rurue galani gimin Pongpong Laskarko bilsisana pattoko donaha aro badita jorimana ka·aha?
A) Rs 30
B) Rs 40
C) Rs 50
D) Rs 60
Ans: C

31. Sonaram bilsio siaha
A) 1916 ni August 27
B) 1917 ni August 26
C) 1916 ni August 25
D) 1917 August ni August 27
Ans: **A**

32. Chadambeni salrang lessono janapgipa' Pring ' poedoko sawa seaha?
A. Jonmoni D. Shira
B. Evelyn R. Marak
C. Kosan G. Momin
D. Lindrid D. Shira
Ans- C

33. 'Songadamni Silkamal' iako sawa seaha?
A. W.H.Longfellow
B. H.W.Longfellow
C. Kosan G. Momin
D. Howard D.W.Momin
Ans- B

34. Ta·maku ringani Mandeni
A. Ka·sopko bilgriata
B. Gisik ko bilgriata
C. Ku·chilko gisimata
D. Cholonko ong·siata

Ans- B

35. Dambeni gisik maiming apsana
A. Ba·ra gipok
B. Lekka gipok
C. Bokbegipa lekka
D. Bokbegipa suuri
Ans- C

36. Kal·susaanirang mandeko
A. Katchaata
B. Be·enko an.senge rakkia
C. Bilakata
D. Susana gisiko nangata
Ans- B

37. ‘Ang Chakki’ poedoo mikkimatani ortoara
A) mikchipa
B) tusia
C) miknapa
D) mikjapa
Ans: **A**

38. Sininge Ang Chakki ukon ..... rika
A) Seng·ako
B) Andalako
C) Jrangako
D) Kolgipuko
Ans: **B**

39. Ang Chakki poedoo ‘‘Wal-Bima” inon maiko miksonga?
A) Seng‘aniko
B) Chakki
C) Pring seng‘baa
D) Andalani
Ans: D

40. A‘sak salgi gimajok.....
A) jripjrip
B) gripgrip
C) jripjrang
D) rang·san
Ans: A

41. ‘‘Susimeni mikkangchakon”. Iano susimeni ortoara maia?
A) Andalani
B) Sal
C) Jajong
D) Aski
Ans: C

42. Andalgripgrip rama dika ..... ja·kuanti
A) Andala
B) Kena
C) Teng·a
D) Branga
Ans: B

43. ‘Gurao rangstikako ole’. Gura ara mai?
A. Dikka
B. Basing
C. Rongdik
D. Rongbol
Ans:- A

44. ‘Muga chumittuako kee’. Chumittua ni orto
A. E·salchi kapinga
B. Lekkachi kapinga
C. Ba·rachi kapinga
D. Plastic chi Kapinga
Ans:- C

45. Sangong
A. Ja·ao ganani
B. Jakgitoko ganani
C. Kang·kareo ganani
D. Jakpongo ganani
Ans:- B

46. ‘Kastian silongga bite’.Silongga ara maia?
A. Chinara
B. Chambil
C. Atol
D. Te'matchi rokomsa
Ans:- D

47. Kambe simildingdingan.
A. Be·en bimang tiktak namchacha
B. Be·en bimang changroa ming dal·aming
C. Be·en bimang agre ram·a
D. Be·en bimang simila

Ans:- **A**

48. Bibal bijakrangoni ripamchiko ringgopgipa do·o
A) Saru
B) Do·rangding
C) Do·bret
D) Do·kru
Ans:- **B**

49. Do·regipu banoni gisikatjok?
A. Bolkambeoni
B. Bolcheksioni
C. Do·chol nokkingoni
D. Do·chol ning·oni
Ans:- **C**

50. "Giting mojimpile". Gitingara maia?
A. Bol
B. Mande
C. Mite
D. Bimang
Ans:- **A**

51. Mikoenba matchu bima detangko maina am·a?
A. Gipinchina cha·amangna kene
B. Dongrikna kene
C. Brangrikna kene
D. Nikjani gimin
Ans:- **C**

52. "Balna sia bibal" inon
A. Bibal balgaona sia
B. Bite nangna bibala
C. Me·chik bi·sa te·rokbalbal
D. Bibal chong·a
Ans:- **A**

53. Dongnua angni song gipinni mitino. Iano 'mitin' inani orto
A. Gipinni nikgijao
B. Gipinni janggilo
C. Dongpenga
D. Gipinni ki·sango
Ans :- **A**

54. 'Galchanga' iani miksonganiara ?
A) Chipchanga
B) Watchanga
C) Nikchanga
D) Gualchanga
Ans :- B

55. Dongenga gamrang_____gitasa. Iano watchanggipa kattara
A. A·ningo
B. Bangbango
C. Rong·kolo
D. Chiningo
Ans :- C

56. 'Basako' poedoo A·chik jat ko mai gita toaha?
A. Cha·ani
B. A·ningni gam
C. Chakki
D. Mande burung
Ans :- B

57. Mikrakja salnisal sari gri tua oni. Iano 'sari gri tua' inon
A. Ba·ra pingija tuako
B. Namlong tuako
C. Mamungkoba uipilgija tuako
D. Simsakgija tuako
Ans :- C

58. Da·al poedo ko sawa seaha?
A. Rev. Gilbarth K. Marak
B. Rev. Gilbert K. Marak
C. Rev. Gilbreth K. Marak
D. Rev. Gilbred K. Marak
Ans- B

59. Da·al maidakgipa salko miksonga?
A. Gisik ui·gipa
B. Skia man·gipa
C. Gisik gnanggipa
D. Gisik matsramgipa
Ans- C

60. A·ba mikkang done inon maiko miksonga?
A. A·bao asonge dongako
B. Kam ka·na nanggniko done
C. A·bako nigame dongako
D. A·bako mikkango done

Ans- B

61. Salko salmanchienba.
A. Sal ra·dorikrika
B. Sal bakroa
C. Salko tik ka·e dona
D. Salnima
Ans- C

62. ‘Gisik gri Goka mande’, iano gokani orto maia
A. Aratgipa
B. Bimchipgipa
C. Kamko chu·sokatgipa
D. Sakgipinna nisenggipa
Ans- A

63. ‘Be·en sagija dake’ Inon
A. Be·en an·senga
B. Be·en dongsiksaka
C. Be·en arata
D. Be·en saa man·a
Ans- C

64. Nodinma maina hangjang dake Rangseng masterona re·angaha?
A. Walni skulo poraina sing·na
B. Jengbanni koborko ra·na
C. Jengbanni seatgipa chittiko poraiatna
D. Gimikan ong·ja
Ans. C

65. “Na·simangkode uijawa inesa tol·enga biade.” Rangseng master sani gimin ia kattarangko aganaha?
A. Nodin
B. Jongnan
C. Sengje
D. Jengban
Ans. D

66. Rangseng master Jengbanko bano grongbaahachim?
A) J.H. Hotelo
B) Ringre ba·ra paldamo
C) M.L. Restaurant
D) Ringre Dolongni hotelo
Ans. B

67. Marakkapara songo Walni Skulko sawarang kulie on·aha?
A) Garo Graduates’ Union
B) A·chik Literature Society
C) Sorkari
D) Mothers’ Union
Ans. A

68. Nodinpa maio asonge jikgipako sengsoaha?
A) Chokkio
B) Morao
C) A·waseo
D) Jang·keo
Ans. B

69. Nodinpa sako noko dongna aganaha?
A) Sengjeko
B) Nodinmako
C) Jengbanko
D) Nodinko
Ans. B

70. Sengje aro Jengban chuti ong·e nokona re·baon sawarangko ba·rako chile ra·baataha?
A) Panterangko
B) Jongdrangko
C) Ripengrangko
D) Kulirangko
Ans. A

71. Nokoni tangka watatako Jengban maidake bon·ata ine Sengje aganaha?
A) Cinema nie
B) Sigaret ra.e
C) Nomilrangko cha ringdile
D) juta chola ra·e
Ans. C

72. Sigaret ringako rim·a man·on Jengban mai sastiko man·aha?
A) Sorok bakata
B) Samsok pikata
C) Ja·sku dipanata
D) Bakrako duule changgni katata.
Ans. B

73. Sengje ma·gipana maiko ra·baaha?
A) Dakmanda
B) Nokdangni Ripeng
C) Sastro
D) Ba·ra gitalrang
Ans. D

74. Jengban aro Sengjeni jegrikako sawa knadikaha?
A) Rangseng master
B) Nodinpa
C) Singban
D) Nodinma
Ans. A

75. Bilsi Gital cha·manarin Jengban maina Turachi re·pilna am·aha?
A) Robol kal·na
B) Stadiumo nomil rodilna
C) Matricna poraina
D) Pagol dake roramna
Ans. C

76. Rangseng master badita gadangona poraiaha?
A) Class X
B) Class VIII
C) B.A.
D) P.U.
Ans. B

77. Engineer ong·ode mai gariko chalaie Rangseng masterko sigaret ringpongponge salpakgen ine Jengban ku·chingenga?
A) Gypsy gariko
B) Jeep gariko
C) Ambassadorko
D) Maruti gariko
Ans. C

78. Rangseng masterko bachina transfer ka·jokchim?
A) Chokpotchi
B) Dadengchi
C) Selselachi
D) Rombagrechi
Ans. A

79. Poraina aratode mai dakchina pagipa Jengbanko aganaha?
A) Jal·ik badingchina
B) A·a game cha·china
C) Kuli ka·e cha·china
D) E·ching mahajon dakchina
Ans. D

80. Da·ororoni chasongode panterangde ----- nanga. (Sentenceko matchotatna bangbanggipa biapna kattako basebo.)
A) girl friend
B) gari
C) skia-pora
D) tangka
Ans. A

81. Chu aro sigaretko watahaode Jengbanko mai kamko ka·srangchina Jongnan aganaha?
A) Songo dilgipa dakna
B) Pamong ka·na
C) Skul ka·na
D) Membor chakatna
Ans. B

82. Jengban sagita janggi tangna miksongaha?
A) Pagipa Nodinpa gita
B) Jeranpa gita
C) Rangseng master gita
D) Susanpa gita
Ans. C

83. Jengbanni lessononiko poraiman·gimin gita cholon bewalsa mandeko gentlemen ong·ata ine sawa aganachim?
A) Dr. Abdul Kalam
B) Jawaharlal Nehru
C) Lindrid Shira
D) Gandhi
Ans. D

84. "An·tangnaba chanchija gipinnaba chanchija." Nodinma sani gimin iano aganenga?
A) Jongnan

B) Nodinpa
C) Sengganpa
D) Jengban
Ans. B

85. Jengbanni seatgipa chittiko ra·bite Nodinpa maina Romagalchi re·angaha?
A) Jal·ik badingna
B) E·ching badingna
C) Komila badingna
D) Kil badingna
Ans. A

86. Jengban Rangseng masterna mai boksisko ra·baaha?
A) A·chikni Ring·an Git
B) Chola kingsa
C) Sastro
D) Josephni Golpo
Ans. C

87. Songona Jengban badia departmentni tractor-o re·baaha?
A) Soil Conservation Department
B) Public Work Department
C) Agriculture Department
D) Forest and Environment Department
Ans. A

88. Sengje ma·gipana maiko bree on·ataha?
A) Sastro
B) Nokdangni Ripeng
C) Mingsinggipa Golporang
D) A·chik Songbad
Ans. C

89. Srilankao dakgrikengana ine Nodinmani A·chik Songbadoniko poraie on·on Nodinpa samung dakgrikenggen ine aganwataha?
A) India
B) Bangladesh
C) Pakistan
D) China
Ans. C

90. "Aiao angade ong·angjaengjok." Sawa ia kattarangko aganaha?
A) Nodinpa
B) Rengsilpa
C) Jongnan
D) Jengban
Ans. A

91. Nodinpakoara mamatangrang Nodinmana banoniko sikgittinge ra·baahana?
A) Garobadha antioniko
B) Jengjal antioniko
C) Kerapara antioniko
D) Rongram antioniko
Ans. D

92. Rangseng masterna, Matric pass ka·ani ja·mano maiko dakna miksongenga ine Jengban aganaha?
A) ST. Edmund's-o poraina
B) Turao poraina
C) P.U. Scienceko poraina
D) Engineering Collegechi re.na
Ans. D

93. Sawarang Jengbanko Engineering re·angna aganengachim?
A) Uni ripengskarang
B) Uni ma·a-paa
C) Una ka·sagipa me·chik
D) High skulni masterrang
Ans. D

94. Cholgrigipa bi·sarangna maiko dake on·china Rangseng master Jengbanko aganaha?
A) Middle aro High skulko kulina
B) Turachi poraina dakchakatchina
C) Skul nok rike on·na
D) Songni bi·sarangko tuition ra·na
Ans. A

95. Nogipa Sengjeko banona poraina watatchina ma·gipako Jengban aganaha?

A) Tura
B) Shillong
C) Gauhati
D) Barapani
Ans. D

96. Adita bilsirangni ja·mano Jongnan aro Jengban bano gronggrikaha?
A) Ringre me·su palgipa-o
B) Chandmary field-o
C) Tura Bazar-o
D) Hawakhana-o
Ans. C

97. “Iasa tangkani a·kolkonchimjama na·a? Jongna maiko tangkani a·kol ine aganaha?
A) Koela bikotaniko
B) Engineering re·anganiko
C) Badingchiwalaniko
D) Membor chakataniko
Ans. B

98. Jengban Engineer ong·ahaode Jongnan maiko bi·pana chanchisoengachim?
A) tangka srona
B) Chokidarni kamko bi·na
C) Peon kamko bi·na
D) Mohori kamko bi·pana
Ans. D

99. Jongnanni gumetangara mai ong·achim?
A) M.L.A.
B) Ukil
C) M.D.C.
D) Doctor
Ans. C

100. Jengban Jongnanna maiko ku·pattiaha?
A) Matric porikkako ra·na
B) Chona rema kamko am·na
C) Songo a·a game cha·na
D) Badingchiwalna
Ans. A

101. Jongnan bano waltuna aganaha?
A) Dal.gipa Krimani Rest House-o
B) Raj Kamal hotelo
C) Ringre Dolong hotel-o
D) Soil Guest House-o
Ans. A

102. Jengban bano maidake tusiachim?
A) Sara bandasalo
B) An·tangna nokpante rike
C) Jamadalo
D) Nokachiko
Ans. B

103. Nodinma Jengbanko sagita ong·atna skachim?
A) High Schoolni skigipa gita
B) Jenggin Lasker gita
C) Rangseng master gita
D) Singban Nokma gita
Ans. C

104. Nodinma Rangseng masterna maiarangko watataha?
A) Merong mechu
B) Be·en aro me·surangko
C) Cha chinirangko
D) Merong aro me·surangko
Ans. D

105. Rangseng masterna mitelpilani tom·aniko ong·aton sawa dilaha?
A) Sengje
B) Nodin
C) Jengban
D) Rangjon
Ans. C

106. Walni skulchi re·na aganon nokma Rangseng masterko mai dakachim?
A) Manenge watata
B) Gol·dikchi todingdinge watata
C) Rikgale galata
D) doke watata.
Ans. B

107. Marakkapara songo Rangseng master badita bilsina kam ka·aha?
A) Bilsi 15

B) Bilsi 20
C) Bilsi 10
D) Bilsi 25
Ans. A

108. Sawa Marakapara songo M.A. pass ka·chengaha?
A)Jengban
B) Nodin
C) Sengje
D) Rangjon
Ans. C

109. "Da·alo anga ia songni ripok do·katchiko gimaatenga." Sawa ia kattarangko aganaha ?
A) Jengban
B) Jenggin Lasker
C) Sengje
D) Singban nokma
Ans. B

110. Brak _____ (ku.jikseko sebo)
A me.gol
B. Jakpr
C. Brok
D. brek
Ans. A

111. Janggi _____(ku·jikseko sebo)
A ripeng
B Gala
C jama
D silchi
Ans. C

112. Goera (ku·jikseko sebo)
A pante
B mikchikkim
C dimchang
D pantora
Ans. D

113. Chimiksik_____(ku·jikseko sebo)
A chiring
B chirongdik
C chimik
D chisik
Ans. B

114. _____ saldonga (saldongani ku·jikse)
A salraka
B salnima
C melaa
D salnianga
Ans.

115. _____ mindinia (mindiniani katta ku·jikse)
A balmitmat
B sampila
C durama
D tobaria
Ans. D

116. Katchi _____ (ku·jikseko sebo)
A rangsi
B beari
C cheksi
D rudapa
Ans. A

117. Wakeng _____ (ku·jikseko sebo)
A wakelok
B ku·keng
C wa·gilsi
D chijoka
Ans. B

118. Matchu_____(ku·jikseko sebo)
A do·bok
B damra
C matte
D mite
Ans. C

119. Mingsing_____ (ku·jikseko sebo)
A minggama
B mangbila
C sandia
D miknia
Ans. A

120. Ka.sadugae jakkala inon,
A a·wil ra·a
B a·kim gaa
C adol ka·a
D bi·ok cho·ot

Ans. C

121. Chibasal ara maia?
A. a·rak – wachi tipgijagipa chimik
B. wachikariosan tanggipa chimik
C. a·rankario jokgipa chimik
D. chibimao bragipa chiring
Ans. A

122. Balnanga inon,
A biap rotogipa
B maiba sam ba bolni bibako man·e saa
C balwa nanggipa biap
D dikge
Ans. B

123. A.chik aganme·apao te·rik bi·sa bang·e nakatako, minga.
A olimea
B odorea
C mrin chaa
D mondol ong·a
Ans. C

124. Minsima inon,
A name mina
B gilbokmiting
C minbleka
D minbrekuja
Ans. A

125. Rong·ma onjeta ni miksonga,
A matcha chika
B ro·ong dal·gipa ga·akdapa
C makkre chika
D mongma doka
Ans. D

126. A·sel ong·ani gimin kam ka·gija donga, iako indake agana :
A samsala
B rongsia
C salnima
D mangwaa
Ans. C

127. Ja·greng sala inon;
A chawari kanga
B dal·drobamiting
C ja·dil sala
D be·en grengrara
Ans. B

128. Mangwaa inon;
A nawang dake nia
B bi·sa bakgitchak
C skang skang re·a
D ja·manchakrika
Ans. D

129. Atteska den·teka inon;
A atte ja·ako mata
B ma·noktangko kima
C attechi burung o·a
D chatchi meligrika
Ans. B

130. Bilonge mikka waako minga;
A gamonga
B wa·rong ana
C mikka wachi
D badria
Ans. A

131. Balpakramchi re·ange tu·begipa a·kuangko nionataha. (Rokomko Mesokani Adjectiveko mesokbo.)
A) re·ange
B) a·kuangko
C)tu·begipa
D) nionataha.
Ans. C

132. Da·alde na·ade ching·chetgipa cholako ganade.! (Rokomko mesokani Adjectiveko mesokbo)
A) ching·chetgipa
B) ganade
C) na·ade
D) cholako
Ans. A

133. Tangsekgipa me·surangko gisepo cha·na man·ode nama. (Rokomko Mesokani Adjectiveko mesokbo)
A) gisepo
B) cha·na

C) me.surangko
D) tangsekgipa
Ans. D

134. Adita manderang tom·chimonge chanchirimaniko dakaha. (Badiagipa Tik Ka·ani Adjective ong·a?)
A) manderang
B) Adita
C) chanchirimaniko
D) tom·chimonge
Ans. B

135. Salje porikkao gnigipa gadangko man·e pass ka·aha. (Badiagipa Tik Ka·ani Adjective ong·a?)
A) gadangko
B) porikkao
C) gnigipa
D) ka·aha
Ans. C

136. Ua me·chikma detangko nikjae sandienga. (Badiagipa Tik Ka·ani Adjective ong·a?)
A) Ua
B) detangko
C) me·chikma
D) nikjae
Ans. A

137. Sa·kalgre sin·gipa song ong·a. (Salsretgimin katta baditagipa Adjectiveko tosusaani gadang ong·a?)
A) Tosusaani Sagipa Gadang
B) Tosusaani Gittamgipa Gadang
C) Tosusaani Gnigipa Gadang
D) Gimikan Ong·ja
Ans. A

138. Achakrang mande baksa mikmalgipa matburung ong·a. (Salsretgimin katta baditagipa Adjectiveko tosusaani gadang ong·a?)
A) Tosusaani Gnigipa Gadang
B) Tosusaani Gittamgipa Gadang
C) Tosusaani Sagipa Gadang
D) Gimikan Ong·ja
Ans. C

139. Baladinggrena bate Sakalgre sin·batgipa song ong·a. (Salsretgimin katta baditagipa Adjectiveko tosusaani gadang ong·a?)
A) Tosusaani Sagipa gadang
B) Tosusaani Gnigipa Gadang
C) Tosusaani Gittamgipa Gadang
D) Gimikan ong·ja.
Ans. B

140. Menggona bate achakrang mande baksa mikmalbatgipa matburung ong·a. (Salsretgimin katta baditagipa Adjectiveko tosusaani gadang ong·a?)
A) Tosusaani Gittamgipa Gadang
B) Tosusaani Sagipa Gadang
C) Tosusaani Gnigipa Gadang
D) Gimikan ong·ja
Ans. C

141. Garo Hillsode Sakalgrean sin·batsranggipa song ong·a. (Salsretgimin katta baditagipa Adjectiveko tosusaani gadang ong·a?)
A) Tosusaani Sagipa Gadang
B) Tosusaani gittamgipa gadang
C) Tosusaani Gnigipa gadang
D) Gimikan ong·ja
Ans. B

142. Matburungrangni gisepode achakrangan mande baksa mikmalbatsranggipa matburung ong·a. (Salsretgimin katta Adjectiveko tosusaani baditagipa gadang ong·a?)
A) Tosusaani Gittamgipa Gadang
B) Tosusaani Gnigipa Gadang
C) Tosusaani Sagipa Gadang
D) Gimikan ong.ja
Ans. A

143. Da·siwalo chingni noko cha·ugipa napaha. Salsretgimin Adverbni ma.ako sebo.
A) Biapko Mesokani Adverb
B) Salko Mesokani Adverb
C) Ku·rachakani Adverb
D) Baditako Mesokani Adverb
Ans. B

144. Angni pagipa minisalo Delhichini sokbapilaha. Salsretgimin Adverbni ma·ako sebo.
A) Dakani ba Ong·ani Rokomko Mesokani Adverb
B) Ku·rachakani Adverb.
C) Baditako Mesokani Adverb
D) Salko Mesokani Adverb
Ans. D

145. Nang·ni jutarangko iano donbo. (Salsretgimin Adverbni ma·ako sebo)
A) Biapko Mesokani Adverb
B) Jechakani Adverb
C) Salko Mesokani Adverb
D) Baditako Mesokani Adverb
Ans. A

146. Bi·sarang nokningo kal·grikenga. (Salsretgimin Adverbni ma·ako sebo.)
A) Baditako Mesokani Adverb
B) Salko Mesokani Adverb
C) Jechakani Adverb
D) Biapko Mesokani Adverb
Ans. D

147. Jarambongni walode --------- an·senga. (Baditako Mesokani Adverbko ong·atna kragipa kattako bangbango gapatbo.)
A) rona
B) namen
C) a·palo
D) roramna
Ans. B

148. Balban --------bimchipe bario gamrokenga. (Baditako Mesokani Adverbko ong·atna kragipa kattako bangbango gapatbo.)
A) saksan
B) salgimik
C) inditan
D) dondikgija
Ans. C

149. Da·alde balwa ------ ta·rakangaha. Baditako Mesokani Adverbko ong.atna bangbango kragipa kattako gapatbo.
A) salgimikan
B) dikdiksa
C) salpaksa
D) aditan
Ans. D

150. Nochi giljao knatoe gitko ring·aha. (Dakani ba Ong·ani Rokomko Mesokani Adverbko basebo.)
A) giljao
B) knatoe
C) gitko
D) ring·aha
Ans. B

151. Skigipa chingna poedoko rongtale skiaha. (Dakani ba Ong·ani Rokomko Mesokani Adverbko basebo.)
A) Skigipa
B) poedoko
C) rongtale
D) skiaha
Ans. C

152. Indiani sipairang bobilrangko ka·donge warachakaha. (Dakani ba Ong·ani Rokomko Mesokani Adverbko basebo)
A) ka·donge
B) sipairang
C) bobilrangko
D) dakgrikaha
Ans. A

153. Ihing, angade mi cha·kujawa. (Salsretgimin katta Adverbni mai ma·a ong·a?)
A) Salko Mesokani Adverb
B) Jechakani Adverb
C) Biapko Mesokani Adverb
D) Ku·rachakani Adverb
Ans. B

154. Ra, anga re.bana jotton ka.gen. (Salsretgimin katta Adverbni mai ma·a ong·a?)
A) Ku·rachakani Adverb
B) Salko Mesokani Adverb
C) Jechakani Adverb
D) Biapko Mesokani Adverb
Ans. A

155. Ong.ja, anga ia chiko nasiatja (Salsretgimin katta Adverbni mai ma·a ong·a?
A) Biapko Mesokani Adverb
B) Salko Mesokani Adverb
C) Ku·rachakani Adverb
D) Jechakani Adverb
Ans. D

156. Tengton gariko ka·sine sala. (Salsretgimin katta baditagipa Adverbko tosusaani gadang ong·a?)
A) Tosusaani Sagipa Gadang
B) Tosusaani Gittamgipa Gadang
C) Tosusaani Gnigipa Gadang
D) Gimikan ong·ja
Ans. A

157. Ganme kuturirangko rongtale rakkia. (Salsretgimin katta baditagipa Adverbko tosusaani gadang ong·a?)
A) Tosusaani Gnigipa Gadang
B) Tosusaani Gittamgipa Gadang
C) Tosusaani Sagipa Gadang
D) Gimikan ong·ja
Ans. C

158. Gariko dadana bate Tengton ka·sinbate sala. (Salsretgimin katta baditagipa Adverbko tosusaani gadang ong·a?)
A) Tosusaani Gnigipa Gadang
B) Tosusaani Sagipa gadang
C) Tosusaani Gittamgipa Gadang
D) Gimikan ong·ja
Ans. A

159. Kalmena bate Ganme kutturirangko rongtalbate rakkia. (Salsretgimin katta baditagipa Adverbko tosusaani gadang ong·a?)
A) Tosusaani Gittamgipa Gadang
B) Tosusaani Sagipa Gadang
C) Tosusaani Gnigipa Gadang
D) Gimikan ong·ja
Ans. C

160. Ripengrangni giseponide Tengtonan gariko ka·sinbatsrange sala. (Salsretgimin katta baditagipa Adverbko tosusaani gadang ong·a?)
A) Tosusaani Gittamgipa Gadang
B) Tosusaani Gnigipa Gadang
C) Tosusaani Sagipa Gadang
D) Gimikan ong·ja
Ans. A

161. Dedrang sakbrini gisepo Ganmean kuturirangko rongtalbatsrange rakkia. (Salsretgimin katta baditagipa adverbko tosusaani gadang ong·a?)
A) Tosusaani Sagipa Gadang
B) Tosusaani Gnigipa Gadang
C) Tosusaani Gittamgipa Gadang
D) Gimikan ong·ja
Ans. C

162. Ade saksan dal·begipa noko dongenga. (Napsikgipa Adverbko ra·ongkate mesokbo.)
A) Ade
B) dal·begipa
C) noko
D) be

Ans. D

163. Salme porikkako gipinrangna skang matchotningaha.(Napsikgipa Adverbko ra·ongkate mesokbo.)
A) ning
B) matchotningaha
C) skang
D) gipinrangna
Ans. A)

164. Nokni pakma namjahani gimin baba kikprake galaha.(Napsikgipa Adverbko ra·ongkate mesokbo.)
A) pakma
B) prak
C) gimin
D) kikprake
Ans. B

165. Ama chingna letchuko ake donsoaha. (Salsretgimin kattara A·chik Grammarni mai ma·a ong·a?)
A) Salko Mesokani Adverb
B) Janapani Mood
C) Intr**ans**itive Verb
D) Tr**ans**itive Verb
Ans. D

166. Gitalgipa me·surangko antio man·a. (Salsretgimin kattara A·chik Grammarni mai ma·a ong·a?)
A) Transitive Verb
B) Salko Mesokani Adverb
C) Tik Ka·ani Adjective
D) Janapani Mood
Ans. A

167. Pring seng·ahaode do·biparang do·noloni mikoata. (Intransitive Verbko basee mesokbo.)
A) seng·ahaode
B) mikoata
C) do·noloni
D) gimikan ong·ja
Ans. B

168. Nonode salgimik kal·grika neng·e seng·gnang tusiaha. (Intransitive Verbko basee mesokbo)
A) tusiaha
B) salgimik
C) kal·grika
(D) seng·gnang
Ans. A

169. Ma·giparang chigaoniko noktangtangna chi ko·enga. (Intran**s**itive Verbko basee mesokbo.)
A) chigaoniko
B) noktangtangna
C) chi ko·enga
D) ko·enga
Ans. C

170. Pringo namgipa balwako man·a. (Salsretgimin Verb mai Moodni ma·a ong·a?)
A) Pangchakani Mood
B) Ge·etani Mood
C) Janapani Mood
D) Infinitive Mood
Ans. C

171. Songona a·gital mande re·baaha. (Salsretgimin Verb mai Moodni ma·a ong·a?
A) Janapani Mood
B) Ge·etani Mood
C) Pangchakani Mood
D) Infinitive Mood
Ans. A

172. Somoi jokode, anga bari o·rokgen. ‘jokode’ ian mai Moodni ma·a ong·a?
A) Infinitive Mood
B) Ge·etani Mood
C) Janapani Mood
D) Pangchakani Mood
Ans. D

173. Sal rakode, mi ramna nanggen. ‘Rakode’ ian mai Moodni ma·a ong·a?
A) Pangchakani Mood
B) Ge·etani Mood
C) Infinitive Mood
D) Janapani Mood

Ans. A

174. Cha·na skang jakrangko jaksubo. (Salsretgimin katta Gammarni mai ma·a ong·a?)
A) Transitive Verb
B) Ge·etani Mood
C) Verbal Noun
D) Salko Mesokani Adverb
Ans. B

175. Mikka waode kelki chipna gualnabe. (Salsretgimin katta Gammarni mai ma·a ong·a?)
A) Intransitive Verb
B) Infinitive Mood
C) Rokomko Mesokani Adjective
D) Ge·etani Mood
(**Ans.** D

176. Infinitive Moodna kragipa Sentenceko basebo.
A) Angni ripeng nokona re·baaha.
B) Angni ripeng nokona re·bajawa.
C) Angni ripeng nokona re·baenga.
D) Angni ripeng nokona re·bana aganenga.
Ans. D

177. Infinitive Moodna kragipa Sentenceko basebo.
A) Togan bagano me·surangko ge·enga.
B) Togan bagano me·surangko ge·na tarienga.
C) Togan bagano me·surangko ge·manaha.
D) Togan bagano me·surangko ge·nasia.
Ans. B

178. Walo stil ga·akenba pulrangko nosto ka·aha. Participleko bikote mesokbo.
A) ga·akenba
B) enba
C) nosto
D) ka·aha.
Ans. A

179. Mande rogipa donge anga auna man·ningjaha. Participleko bikote mesokbo.
A) rogipa
B) auna
C) donge
D) man·ningjaha.
Ans. C

180. Golpo aganemung ma·gipa demechikko tusiataha. Participleko bikote mesokbo.
A) demechikko
B) tusiataha
C) emung
D) aganemung
Ans. D

181. Maljeni ka·dingara chingko gisik saatbeaha. Salsretgimin katta A·chik Grammar-o mai ong·a?
A) Participle
B) Transitive Verb
C) Verbal Noun
D) Verbal Adjective
Ans. C

182. Nang·ni pul ratani chingo donga. Salsretgimin katta A·chik Grammar-o mai ong·a?
A) Verbal Noun
B) Tik Ka·ani Adjective
C) Verbal Adjective
D) Participle
Ans. A

183. Dadani name chu·sokani nokdangna rasongko ra·baaha. Salsretgimin katta A·chik Grammar-o mai ong·a?
A) Verbal Adjective
B) Participle
C) Intransitive Verb
D) Verbal Noun
Ans. D

184. Sorkarini kanggimin burungko a·ba cha·na man·ja. (Verbal Adjectiveko bikote mesokbo.)
A) Burungko
B) kanggimin
C) Sorkarini
D) cha·na
Ans. B

185. Cha·bokgipa manderangna namen simsakna nanga (Verbal Adjectiveko base mesokbo.)
A) Simsakna
B) Manderangna
C) Cha·bokgipa
D) namen
Ans. C

186. Song·gimin bijakrangko dingtang tarie donatbo. (Verbal Adjectiveko base mesokbo.)
A) dingtang
B) bijakrangko
C) tarie
D) Song·gimin
Ans. D

187. Abi pringo be·enko ranta ka·ronga. (Salsretgimin Tenseni ma·ako sebo.)
A) Da·o Ong·enggipa Tense
B) Ong·gimin tense
C) Da·o Ong·gipa Tense
D) Bak Ong·gni tense
Ans. C

188. Sin·kariode Shillongo namen sin·a. (Salsretgimin Tenseni ma·ako sebo.)
A) Da·o Ong·gipa Tense
B) Ong·gni Tense
C) Ong·gimin Tense
D) Bak Ong·gni tTense
Ans. A

189. Jajong namani gimin chinga a·palo --------.(Da·o Ong·enggipa Tenseko mesokna tik ong·gipa Verbko basebo)
A) ronasia
B) roenga
C) rojok
D) roachim
Ans. B

190. Uamang tamasa dakaniko --------. (Da·o Ong·enggipa Tenseko mesokna tik ong·gipa Verbko basebo.)
A) nimanaha
B) nigen
C) niengachim
D) nienga
Ans. D

191. Noksulrang me·su ----------.(Da·o Ong·enggipa Tenseko mesokna tik ong·gipa Verbko basebo.)
A) ge·gnok
B) ge·aha
C) ge·tokenga
D) ge·nasia
Ans. C

192. Abi sokgiparangna mi --------- (Ong·gimin Tenseko mesokna tik ong·gipa kattako basebo.)
A) song·enga
B) song·jok
C)·song·nasia
D) song·a
Ans. B

193. Shillong gari seng·gnang ---------- (Ong·gimin Tenseko mesokna tik ong·gipa kattako basebo.)
A) sokbaaha
B) sokbagen
C) sokbaenga
D) sokbaa
Ans. A

194. On·gimin sentencerangoni badiagipa Skang Ong·gimin Tense ong·a?
A) Iano dal·begipa ro·ong donga.
B) Iano dal·begipa ro·ong dongengachim.
C) Iano dal·begipa ro·ong dongachim
D) Iano dal·begipa ro·ong donggen

Ans. C

195. On·gimin sentencerangoni badia Skang Ong·gimin Tense ong·a?
A) Pagipa dedrangko toromo ong·na skiachim.
B) Pagipa dedrangko toromo ong·na skignok
C) Pagipa dedrangko toromo ong·na skienga.
D) Pagipa dedrangko toromo ong·na skia.
Ans. A

196. Banggrimitingo chingade mi cha·engachim. (‘ cha·engachim’ iara mai Tenseni ma·a ong·a?)
A) Da·o ongenggipa Tense
B) Ong·gimin Tense
C)Skang Ong·enggimin Tense
D) Onggimin Tense
Ans. C

197. Skigipani napon bi·sarang kal·grikengachim.
(‘kal·grikengachim’ ian Grammar-o mai ong·a?)
A) Intransitive verb
B) Participle
C) Janapani Mood
D) Skang Ong·enggimin tense
Ans. D

198. Iano badia Skang Ong·sogimin Tense ong·a?
A) Songko rongtale rakkichina nokma aganenga.
B) Songko rongtale rakkichina nokma aganahachim
C) Songko rongtale rakkichina nokma aganachim.
D) Songko rongtale rakkichina nokma agannasia.
Ans. B

199. Mi cha·e anga dikdiksa---------- (Ong·gni Tenseko ong·atna badia kattako bangbango gapatgen.?)
A) neng·taknasia
B) neng·takenga
C) neng·takachim
D) neng·takgen
Ans. D

200. Dada chuttiode nokona ---------- (Ong·gni Tenseko ong·atna badia kattako bangbango gapatgen?)
A) re·bagnok
B) re·bagen
C) re·banasia
D) re·baa.
Ans. B

201. Chinga songgimik rama --------- (Ong·gni Tenseko ong·atna badia kattako bangbango gapatgen?)
A) bakachim
B) bakenga
C) bakgen
D) baknasia
Ans. C

202. Pamong manderangna maikoba agannasia. Salsretgimin Verb mai Tense ong·a?
A) Ong·gimin Tense
B) Ong·gni Tense
C) Bak Ong·gni Tense
D) Da·o Ong·gipa Tense
Ans. C

203. Chatrirangko kam ka·atna okamgnok.Salsretgimin Verb mai Tense ong·a?
A) Bak Ong·gni Tense
B) Da·o Ong·gipa Tense
C) Ong·gni Tense
D) Ong·gimin Tense
Ans. A

204. Ia chokkini ja·chokde be·nasia. Salsretgimin Verb mai Tense ong·a?
A) Ong·gimin Tense
B) Ong·gni tense
C) Da·o Ong·gipa Tense
D) Bak Ong·gni Tense
Ans. D

205. Nang·ni aganna changaniara golmal ong·gniko champengaha. (Ka·mao on·sogiparangoni badia Subject Phrase ong·a sebo.)
A) Nang·ni aganna
B) Nang·ni aganna changaniara
C) changaniara
D) Gimikan ong·ja.
Ans. B

206. Skigipani ka·onange mesokani bi·sarangko kenataha. (Ka·mao on·sogiparangoni badia Subject Phrase ong·a sebo.)
A) Skigipani ka·onange mesokani
B) Ka·onange mesokani
C) Bi·sarangko kenataha.
D) Gimikan ong·ja
Ans. A

207. Pagipani dedrangko manengara uamangko namaona an·pilataha. (Ka·mao on·sogiparangoni badia Subject Phrase ong·a sebo.)
A) Pagipani dedrangko manengara uamangko
B) Manengara uamangko namaona
C) Pagipani dedrangko manengara
D) Gimikan ong·ja
Ans. C

208. Cha·ugipani napmitingko me·a bi·sa nikdikaha. (Salsretgimin katta dol gimik mai Phraseni ma·a ong·a?)
A) Subject Phrase
B) Adverb Phrase
C) Object Phrase
D) Adjective Phrase
Ans. C

209. Manderang Galjeni git ring·ako namnikbeaha. (Salsretgimin katta dol gimik mai Phraseni ma·a ong·a?)
A) Object Phrase
B) Adjective Phrase
C)Subject Phrase
D) Adverb Phrase
Ans. A

210. Nang·ni anaros on·atako chinga suale ra·aha.Salsretgimin katta dol gimik mai Phraseni ma·a ong·a?)
A) Adjective Phrase
B) Object Phrase
C) Adverb Phrase
D) Subject Phrase
Ans. B

211. Gendani bario balgipa bibalrang namen nitobea (Adjective Phraseko basebo.)
A) Gendani bario balgipa
B) Gendani bario
C) Gendani bario balgipa bibalrang
D) balgipa bibalrang
Ans. A

212. Mamani jojongna ra·bagipa juta tiktak nama. (Adjective Phraseko basebo.)
A) Mamani jojongna
B) mamani jojongna ra·bagipa juta
C) ra·bagipa juta
D) Mamani jojongna ra·bagipa
Ans. D

213. Tonangni baganko nirokgipa mande namen chalak ong·a. (Adjective Phraseko basebo)
A) Tonangni baganko
B) nirokgipa mande
C) Tonangni baganko nirokgipa
D) Tonangni baganko nirokgipa mande
Ans. C

214. Abitangni noko dongantaltal jongdrang roramjaha. (Salsretgimin katta dol gimik mai Phrase ba Clauseni ma·a ong·a?)
A) Subject Phrase
B) Object Clause
C) Adverb Clause
D) AdverbPhrase
Ans. D

215. Dal·gipa mandeni skul niani gimin uamang chutti man·aha. (Salsretgimin katta dol gimik mai Phrase ba Clauseni ma·a ong·a?
A) Adverb Phrase
B) Adjective Phrase
C) Object Clause
D) Subject Phrase
Ans. A

216. Babani manengani gimin chinga burungchi re·angjaha.(Salsretgimin katta dol gimik mai Phrase ba Clauseni ma·a ong·a?)
A) Subject Clause
B) Subject Phrase
C) Adverb Clause
D) Adverb Phrase
Ans. D

217. Nokma niam gitalko tariara manderangko jajrengatbeaha. (Salsretgimin katta dol gimik mai Clauseni ma·a ong·a?)
A) Object Clause
B) Subject Clause
C) Adverb Clause
D) Adjective Clause
Ans. B

218. Mahari robol kal·susaaniara maharirangko ku·cholsan ong·ataha. (Salsretgimin katta dol gimik mai Clauseni ma·a ong·a?)
A) Adjective Clause
B) Object Clause
C) Subject Clause
D) Adverb Clause
Ans. C

219. Songo wari bilako angade nikrikpajaha. (Salsretgimin katta dol gimik mai Phrase ba Clauseni ma·a ong·a?)
A) Subject Phrase
B) Object Clause
C) Adverb Phrase
D) Object Phrase
Ans. B

220. Matchuri do.oko chikako uamangde sandiangengana. (Salsretgimin katta dol gimik mai Phrase ba Clauseni ma·a ong·a?)
A) Adverb Clause
B) Subject Phrase
C) Object Clause
D) Object Phrase
Ans. C

221. Nangseng uni baganko palako na·aba knarikama? (Salsretgimin katta dol gimik mai Phrase ba Clauseni ma·a ong·a?)
A) Object Clause
B) Object Phrase
C) Adverb Clause
D) Adverb Phrase
Ans. A

222. A·darechi gari ga·akangani gam·aniko angaba knasoaha. (Salsretgimin kattarang mai Clauseni ma·a ong·a?)
A) Subject Clause
B) Adverb Clause
C) Adjective Clause
D) Object Clause
Ans. C

223. A·brio chakki so·ani teng·aniko ajongmangba nikatpaahana. (Salsretgimin kattarang mai Clauseni ma·a ong·a?)
A) Object Clause
B) Subject Clause
C) Adjective Clause
D) Adverb Clause
Ans. C

224. Songona rama cho·angani namgniko chingaba man·paaha. (Salsretgimin kattarang mai Clauseni ma·a ong·a?)
A) Adverb Clause
B) Object Clause
C) Subject Clause
D) Adjective Clause
Ans. D

225. Ua namgipa mande ong·ani gimin pilakan uko mandera·a.(Adverb Clauseko mesokna tik ong·gipa kattarangko basebo.)
A) Ua namgipa mande
B) Ua namgipa mande ong·ani
C) Ua namgipa mande ong·ani gimin
D) Ua namgipa mande ong·ani gimin pilakan
Ans. C

226. Biharode namen ding·ani gimin mande sipilaha. (Adveb Clauseko mesokna tik ong·gipa kattarangko basebo.)
A) Biharode namen ding·a
B) Biharode namen ding·ani gimin
C) Biharode namen ding·ani gimin mande
D) Ding·ani gimin
Ans. B .

227. Walo nitimgiparangko donantaltal cha·ugiparang re·bataijaha.(Adverb Clauseko mesokna tik ong·gipa kattarangko mesokbo.)
A) Walo nitimgiparangko donantaltal
B) Walo nitimgiparang
C) Nitimgiparangko donantaltal cha·ugiparang
D) Donantaltal cha·ugiparang
Ans. A

SECTION - B

(COMPREHENSION)

(VERY SHORT **ANS**WER QUESTIONS)

1. (A) On·sogimin bakko poraie ka.mao sing.anirangna aganchakbo:-2x6=12

Munni ma.ako Noarani Nogin minga. Uni ma.gipara mikkang banda aro ja·si chuachim. Ua Munniko a·song Pekgitok Chiga Garengwalo ge·e donachim. Changsao Niba Jonja Sakati Wakmetong antiona re·ange , mi song·e cha·na am·bol am·na re·angoa, ja·achi ga·dikmane ua rang·san tusidimuna sikangaha. Unosa ua munnisa ong·achim ine chanchie ra·baenba an·tangni te·rik bario ge·e donaha.

Adita salrangni ja·mano Niba Jonjani jikgipako sekna mangsonge Salgra Panteba re·baengachim. Niba Jonja uko uisoe warachaksona mil·am ra·e, sepi kangsari de·enba, Rongdo·gachol Saljong Patrao den·sona ine time dongsoaha. Salgra Panteni re·baon brian pangpikbaa, rong·maan romtombaachim. Uko nikenba kratcha·e jaksi chike Niba Jonja re·bapilaha. Uni re·bapilengako ramao Katchi Beari aro Misi Susime grongaha. Uamangsa Niba Jonjana ka.sachake, ku·sikkie ku·pattie aganataha. 'Nang·ni te·rik bario ge·gipa munniko ra·e, Saljong Patrao Rongdo·gacholo ge·e donsoaibo, unon Salgra Pantede tusidimuaignok ki·sang chimitaignok.'

Sing.anirang : -

a) Munni ma·ako mai minga? Uko badia a.songo ge·achim? 1+1=2

Agan: Munni ma·ako Noarani Nogin minga. Uko a·song Pekgitok Chiga Garengwalo ge·achim.

b) Niba Jonja badia antiona re·angaha? Ramao ua maiko ga·dikmane tusidimuaha? 1+1=2

Agan: Niba Jonja Sakati Wakmetong antiona re·angaha. Ramao ua munniko ga.dikmane tusidimuaha.

c) Niba Jonja munniko bano ge·aha? Uni jikgipako sekna sawa re·baaha? 1+1=2

Agan: Niba Jonja munniko an·tangni te·rik bario ge·aha. Uni jikgipako Salgra Pante sekna re·baaha.

d) Niba Jonja Salgra Panteko warachakna bano maikai timsoaha? --2

Agan: Niba Jonja Salgra Panteko warachaksona Rongdo·gachol Saljong Patrao, mil·am ra·e, sepi kangsari de·e uko den·na timsoaha.

e) Niba Jonjani kratcha·aniko nike sawarang badine ku·sikkiaha? 1+1=2

Agan: Niba Jonjani kratcha.aniko nike, Katchi Beari Misi Susime , uni te·rik bario ge·gipa munniko ra·e, Saljong Patrao Rongdo·gacholo ge·e donsochina ku·sikkiaha.

f) Salgra Panteni bilakako sebo. -2

Agan: Salgra Pante namen bilakachim. Uni re·baon brian pangpikbaa aro rong.maan romtombaachim.

2. (B) Skangode Ranggolba mande ong·achim. Uni ma·a- paa a·ba game cha·e a·bao nok rike dongachim. Misi minbakarini salsao ranggolni ambitang misi ake sangkoo kawek pongchi jo·engachim. 'Anga chi ko·e oldoekuna, na·a

misi jo·sobo, ine su·gipa ranggolko ge·ete donangenba ambitangde chi ko·na re·angaha.

Ranggolba ambitangni ge·etanga gitan misiko jo·soaha. Unon cha·na tosu tosu dimpang dimpang dake biba similbaaniko man·e chin·e cha·e niaha. Similaming toaming dake ua cha·tonikbeaha. Indaken ua sangkoko deone ding·beengoba chakchikari bamdape chikwakari ku·bol ku·bol cha·somitingko ambitang nikdikeaha. Ambitang ka·onangbee kawekpongko ra·e dokna rikangaha, unosa bate bate ranggol ki·sangtangko doktope mikgil pe·skike , ‘ Ha ambi man·ode dokeni’, ine chonnike roaha. Una ambitang rikangenba kawekpongchi goataha aro ua kawekpongara ki·sango bu·a gita nangeaha. Uko ranggol oke galna jotton ka·beoba man·jaha aro ua nokona re·bapilna kene burungon dongkamaiaha. Misi jo·a ding·beako bamdape cha·ani gimin uni mikkang kamaha aro ki·sango bu·egipa kawekpongko okna man·jani gimin dongkamaiaha. Indakesa da·ona kingking ranggolni mikkang sima aro kawekpongara ki·me pil·enba ki·me ro·a ine agana.

Sing.anirang : -

a) Ranggolara skango maia ong·achim? Uni ma·a-paa bano maiko ka·e dongachim? 1+1=2

Agan: Ranggolara skango mande ong·achim. Uni ma·a - paa a·bao nok rike, a·ba game cha·e dongachim.

b) Ranggol ambitang maiko ake jo·aha? Ambigipa uko maiko daksochina ge·etangaha? 1+1=2

Agan: Ranggol ambitang misi ake jo·aha. Ambigipa uko misiko on·tisa jo·enba ka·sinchina ruano pake donsochina ge·etangaha.

c) Ambitang Ranggolni maidakako nikdikeaha? --2

Agan: Ambitang Ranggolni sangkoko de·one ding·beengoba chakchikari bamdape chikwakari ku·bol ku·bol cha·somitingko nikdikeaha.

d) Maini gimin Ranggolara misi jo·ako cha·aha? --2

Agan: Misi jo·mitingo cha·na tosu tosu dimpang dimpang biba similbaaniko man·e, misi jo·ako Ranggol chin·e cha·aha.

e) Ranggolni mikkang maikai sima aro uni ki.me maidake ro·a? --2

Agan: Ranggolni mikkang misi ding·beako bamdape cha·ani gimin mikkang kame simaha aro uni ki·sango bu·egipa kawekpongko okna man·jae ki·me pil·enba ro·e dongkamaiaha.

f) Katta Tong dakbo :- 1+1=2

(i) Kawekpongara (ii) cha·somitingko

Agan: (i) ka – wek - pong – a - ra

(II) Cha. – so – mit – ing - ko

3. C A·chik ma·gitcham- pagitchamrangni gapko Komre Komse mingachim. Ua bolko sol·na – repna changbegipa ong·achim ine agana. Uni gimin skangni chasongo Susimema Sangkildomani siani bon.ani salo, mangko ganchi rike so·na gita gapkon ganchini krongko sol·china – repchina ge·ettokaha. Indake gapba an·tangni bimangtang jagringtangko nirok nisole ganchini krongrangko grong gonggni gni dake sol·aha. Ua sal intaltalsa ia salona kingking A·chikrang Susimemani Sangkildomani sianiko gisik ra·ani gitasa, mande sio Kima ine minggipako grong gonggni dake bolko sol.enba noktangtangni mikkango songdoe dontokenga.

Namgni dongjaoba, dakbewalko ja·rikkua.

a) A·chik ma.gitcham- pagitchamrangni gapko mai minga? Uni gunranga mairang? 1+1=2

Agan: A·chik ma.gitcham – pagitchamrangni gapko Komre Komse minga. Uni gunrangara bolko sol·na – repna changbeanian ong·achim.

b) Gapko sani sianina krongko sol·china ge·etaha? Skangni chasongo mande sigiminko maidake so·a? 1+1=2

Agan: Gapko Susimema Sangkildomani sianina krongko sol·china ge·etaha. Skangni chasongo mande sigiminni mangko ganchi rike so·achim.

c) Gap sani jagringko ra·e sol·aha? Ua ganchini krongko maidakgipa bimango sol·aha? 1+1=2

Agan: Gap an·tangni bimangtang jagringko nirok nisole sol·aha. Ua ganchini krongko grong gonggni gni dakgipa bimango sol·aha.

d) A·chikrang sako gisik ra·na kimako songdoa? Kimako bano songe donronga? ---2

Agan: A·chikrang Susimema Sangkildomani siako gisik ra·na kimako songdoa. Kimako noktangtangni mikkango songe donronga.

e) A·chikrang mai miksonganio kimako songa? ---2

Agan: A·chikrang an·tangtangni bebera.atangko gualja aro chasongni chasongna namgni dongjaoba ja.rikangkua.

f) Katta tong dakbo: ---2

(a) Ge.ettokaha (b) intaltalsa

Agan: (a) Ge. – et – tok – a – ha (b) in – tal – tal – sa

Section – C

1. Rangseng master badia songo skigipa ong·achim? Attamsao sal napango ua mairangko ra·bite nokoni ong·katbaengachim? Unomiting sawa sokdikaha? 1+1+1=3

Ans. Rangseng master Marakkapara songo skigipa ong·achim. Attamsao sal napango ua jako ki·tap, slate aro lemko ra·bite nokoni ong·katbaengachim. Unomiting Nodinma sokdikaha.

2. Nodinmani depanteko mai mingachim? Ua bano donge nokona chitiko seataha? Chitiko sawa Nodinmana poraie on·aha? 1+1+1=3

Ans. Nodinmani depanteko Jengban ine mingachim. Ua Turao donge nokona chitiko seataha. Chitiko Rangseng master Nodinmana poraie on·aha.

3. “Dal·gipararasa dingtang poraigenba.” Ia kattarangko Rangseng master sana aganaha? Uko ua badia skulona re·angchina didiaha? Sena -jotna man·jokode lekka pu·onoba maiko dakna man·aignok ine ua una aganaha? 1+1+1=3

Ans. Ia kattarangko Rangseng master Nodinmana aganaha. Uko ua walni skulona re·angchina aganaha. Sena-jotna man·jokode lekka pu·onoba jaksi tapgija bimungtangko soe ka·na man·aignok ine ua una aganaha.

4. Nokona sokbaon Nodinpa maina ka·onangpretaha? Nodinma mai somoio nokona sokbaaha aro mairangko jako ra·e re·bapilaha? 1+1+1=3

Ans. Nokona sokbaon Nodinmako nikejae Nodinpa ka·onangpretaha. Nodinma adita walangon nokona sokbaaha. Ua jako lem ra·e ki·tap aro slateko gipake nokchi re·bapilaha.

5. "Jengbanba poraia dake pokordass ong·angengjok!"Sawa ia kattarangko aganaha? Lekka poraiana batede maiko dakon suk ong·batsranggen ine ua aganaha? 1+2=3

Ans. Nodinpa ia kattarangko aganaha. Lekka poraiana batede attamo chu groksa ringaton, ta·maku opsa opaton suk ong·batsrangaigen ine ua aganaha.

6. Turao dongmitingo Rangseng master Jengbanni gimin maiko knabaaha? Ua maina hostelchi re.angaha? Ua maiko chanchiangachim?

Ans. Turao dongmitingo Rangseng master Jengbanni gimin rokom rokom knabaaha. Iarangni gimin agane donna ine ua hostelchi re.angaha.Porikka ong·engani gimin dongenggen ine chanchiangachim.

7. Rangseng masterni chatro ong·mitingo Jengban maidakgipa bi·sa ong·achim? Maini gimin uko Turachi poraina watatchina Rangseng master Jengbanni ma·a -paako aganaha? 1+2=3

Ans. Rangseng masterni chatro ong·mitingo Jengban nambegipa bi·sa ong·achim. Poraianioba namen name Primary scholarshipkoba man·ani gimin uko Turachi poraina watatchina Rangseng master Jengbanni ma·a-paako aganaha.

8. Sengjeni abitangko mai minga? Abitangna aro depantena Sengje maiko ra·baaha? 1+2=3

Ans. Sengjeni abitangko Nodin minga. Sengje abitangna chadol aro depantena jutako ra·baaha.

9. Engineer ong·jokode Rangseng masterko mai ine inataigen aro basakobade mikkango maiko dake mesoksranggen ine Jengban ku·chingaha? Maini gimin uara Rangseng masterna batjokna? 2+1=3

Ans. Engineer ong·jokode Rangseng masterko " Who are you" inataigen aro basakobade mikkango sigaret ringpetpete mesoksranggen ine Jengban ku·chingaha. Rangseng masterara Class VIII-onasan poraia indiba an·tangde Class X de ong·ahani gimin Rangseng masternade batjokna.

10. "Indake mande ra·na uigijagipa manderangkode gentleman mingjaba."Sawa sana ia kattarangko aganaha? Uni agana gita maidakgipa mandekosa gentleman minga? Indakarangko ua banoniko skiaman·aha?

Ans. Sengje ia kattarangko aganaha. Uni agana gita pilak bewalon uie, seng·e aro name mesokgipa mandekosa gentleman minga. Indakarangko ua skuloniko skia man·aha.

11. "Ma oko chankol donga."Sawa iako aganaha? Ua Jengbanko maidakako nikdikaha? Maiko nike ua ia kattarangko aganaha?" 1+1+1=3

Ans. Ia kattarangko Nodinpa aganaha. Ua Jengbanko sigaret opmiting tiktakko nikdikaha. Ku·kipe dongenggipa wal·kurangni ong·katangako nike ua ia kattarangko aganaha.

12. "Bini kosako mamungkoba agannabe." Sako bini ine iano aganenga? Uni re·bana skang songo mai obosta ong·achim? Maini a·sel manderang detangtangko skulchi wattaina a·bachengaha? 1+1+1=3

Ans. Iano Bini inon Rangseng masterko aganenga. Uni re·bana skang songo churing chupekan, dakgrik dinggrikan bilongachim. Rangseng masterni namanichi aro didianichi manderang detangtangko skulchi wattaina a·bachengaha.

13. "Baa---chukoba sigaretkoba watsrangaha?" Sawa iarangko aganaha? Ua Jengbanko mai kamko ka·srangchina aganaha? An·tangde maiarang gride janggi tangna man·jawa ine aganenga? 1+1+1=3

Ans. Jongnan iarangko aganaha. Ua Jengbanko pamong ka·srangchina aganaha. An·tangde chu aro me·chik gride janggi tangnan man·jawa ine ua aganaha.

14. "Bini ka·tong be·ode angade dai ra·jawane!" Sani ka·tong be·aniko iano janapenga? Ka·tong be·akode Jongnan mai dakna man·aigenna? Jongnan maiko nina man·chongmotja ine aganaha? 1+1+1-3

Ans. Sanmeni ka·tong be·aniko iano janapenga. Ka·tong be·akode Jongnanan joraatna man·aigenna. Nomil silgiparangni ka·tong be·akode nina man·chongmotja ine Jongnam aganaha.

15. Attamsao Nodinpa mairangko ra·e nokona re·baaha? Nodinma mai dake banoni ong·katbaaha? 2+1=3

Ans. Attamsao Nodinpa pakkreo jolongga kee, aro do·o koksepo ra·e nokona re·baaha. Nodinma sko kapinge babilsio kam ka·aoni ong·katbaaha.

16. Jengban uni seatgipa chitio mairangko janapataha? 3

Ans. Jengban uni seatgipa chitio Matric First Division pass ka·e, Engineering Collegechi re·na interview-na Shillongchi re·angna nangani gimin tangka bi·ate janapataha.

17. "Gimik daken angan dos ong·aijok." Sawa aganaha? Maini gimin ua an·tango dosko ra·aha? 1+2=3

Ans. Nodinpa ia kattarangko aganaha. Jengbanni chiti seatgipako an·tangara poraina man·jae uko ra·bite jal·ik badingna Romagalchi re·jolangaha indaken Jengbanni nanga gita somoio tangka watatna man·jani gimin ua an·tango dosko ra·aha.

18. "Oikorba nampila dakara."
Sani oikorko nama ine Jengban mitelaha? Ua ma·gipana maimairangko ra·baaha?

Ans. Ma·gipa Nodinmani oikorko nama ine Jengban mitelaha. Ua ma·gipana Nokdangni Ripeng kinggni, A·chik Songbad kingsa, Sastro kingsa, A·chikni Ring·ani Git kingsa aro Josephni golpoko noksa dake segipako ra·baaha.

19. "Anga mai jaranan knachakmanjajok." Sawa Nodinpako mai dakna mol·molachim?Uko knachakode ua maiko man·pagnokchim? Maiko knatimna nangjawachim ine Nodinpa skimenga? 1+1+1=3

Ans. Nodinpako Rangseng master poraipachina changni chang mol·molachim. Skulchi re·ode uaba poraina man·pagnokchim. Jikgipani poraie on·ako ku·ange knatimna nangjawachim ine Nodinpa skimenga.

20. Sena-jotna man·jokode mai dakgnok ine Nodinpa jikgipana aganaha? Chametangna ka·saakode mai dako parakna man·batana? Bano donge ua chiti seata dakna am·enga? 1+1+1=3

Ans. Sena-jotna man·jokode ua jawagita Nodinmana chiti see on·ata dakgenchim ine jikgipana aganaha. Chametangna ka·saakode ku·sikchide bang·e aganna man·jana chiti seosa ka·saakode parakna man·batana. Turao Ringre Dolong hotelo donge ua chiti seata dakna am·enga.

21. Rangseng master maina Jengbanko grongna re·baaha? Uni skulko ua maina chutti wataha? 1+2=3

Ans. First Division-o Matricko pass ka·ako knae kusi ong·e Rangseng master Jengbanko grongna re·baaha. Ua songni bi·sa Matric ra·chenggipa First Division-o pass ka·ani gimin bi·sarangko didiani ong·china ine ua skulko chuti wataha.

22. Matric pass ka·ani ja·mano bachi re·na miksongenga ine Jengban Rangseng masterna aganaha? Uni mangsonggipachi re·angna skangde maiko dakchengna nanggen ine Rangseng an·tangni uia gita aganaha? Ua Jengbanko bano Pre-University Scienceko ra·o nambatgen ine janapaha?

Ans. Matric pass ka·ani ja·mano Engineering Collegechi re·na miksongenga ine Jengban aganaha. Engineering Collegechi re·nade Pre-University Scienceko poraichengna nanggen ine Rangseng an·tangni uia gita aganaha. Ua Jengbanko Turao Pre-Universityko ra·o nambatgen ine janabaha.

23. Engineerna re·anggija uni skia man·aniko sana jakkalchina Rangseng master Jengbanko aganaha? Kangal bi·sarangna maiko dakchina una chanchianiko naataha? !+2=3

Ans. Engineering re·anggija uni skia man·aniko songo noko donggipa jong norangna jakkalchina Rangseng master Jengbanko aganaha. Kangal bi·sarangna songo Middle aro Highskulrangko kulie on·e uno Head Master ka·china una chanchianiko naataha.

24. Jengban bano poraie mai gadangona sokaha? Poraia matchote ua maiko dakengachim? Mai kamko gipin kamrangna bate nambate nika ine ua Jongnanna aganaha? 1+1+1=3

Ans. Jengban Tura Govt. College-o Artsko poraie B.A. pass ong·aha. Poraia matchote ua songo High skul kulie master ka·engachim. Gipin kamrangna bate ua skul ka·anikon nambate nika ine Jongnanna aganaha.

25. Maidakgipa manderangkosa master ka·e rochina Jongnan aganaha? Jengbanko bachi re·angna nangachim ine ua aganenga?Maidake dongaiode cholijawa ine ua Jengbanna aganaha? 1+1+1=3

Ans. Matric Third Division pass ka·aigiparang aro kam man·gijagiparangkosa master ka·e rochina Jongnan aganaha. Ua Jengbanko Engineerna re·angna nangachim ine aganenga. Primary skulni masterni kattakon bebera·simake dongaiode cholijawa ine ua Jengbanna aganaha.

26. Jongnan sako bia ka·aha? Ua maina Turaona re·baaha? Maini gimin ua peonna dorkastoko galoba sokrikpajaha? 1+1+1=3

Ans. Jongnan Sanmeko -bia ka·aha. Badiaba office-o peon ba chokidarni kamko sandina ine Jongnan Turaona re·baaha. Peonna dorkasto galgiparangba Matric pass ka·giminrarasa gale an·tangara Matrickon pass ka·kujani gimin sokrikpajaha.

27. “Na·an man·ani bang·kalakon.”Maiko dake Jengban tangka ong·katatna man·aha? Maioniko ua adita tangkako man·rikaha? Ua Jongnanko bano dongdilna rimaha? 1+1+1=3

Ans. Jengban e·ching bagan dake aro jal·ikrangko ge·e tangka ongg·katatna man·aha. Adita tangkako ua e·chingoniko man·rikaha. Ua Jongnanko Raj Kamal hotel-o dongdilna rimaha.

28. Rangseng master maina Jengbanni Turachini re·bapilako grongna nangaha? Jengban bachi re·angakon ine Nodinma aganchakaha?Maini gimin ua songni manderangna gro nanga? 1+1+1=3

Ans. Uamangni dormahani gimin sandibajolna aganatani gimin Rangseng master Jengbanni Turachini re·bapilako grongna nangaha. Jengban e·ching baganchi re·angakon ine Nodinma aganchakaha. Songni manderangni on·e cha·ani gimin gro nangaha ine Rangseng aganaha.

29. Rangsengna skang dongsogipa masterni skul ka·jana Turani Saheb dal·gipana report-e babu saksako nina wataton maiko nikaha? Uko katatna man·jaon songgimik maiko chanchiachim? Manderangni mai dakna am·aniko nokma krengaha? 1+1+1=3

Ans. Salantian waltinge manderangko chu ringdile pringode tusichipe skul rka·jani gimin Turani Sahebna report-e babu saksako nina wataton bohiko nion skul re·a ine nikaha. Uko katatna man·jaon rikgale galsrangna melapilaha.Manderangni skul nokko so·chipe galna am·aniko nokma krengaha.

30. Bilsisani ja·mano Rangseng master maiko man·aha? Songni manderang una maiko ong·ataha? Tom·aniona Rangseng masterko rimbana sawarangko watataha? 1+1+1=3

Ans. Bilsisani ja·mano Rangseng master kamoni pension man·aha. Songni manderang mitelpilaniko mesokna tom·bimonganiko ong·ataha. Tom·aniona Rangseng masterko rimbana Sengje aro Jenggin Laskerko watataha.

31. Singban nokma Rangsengko maiko dakna jetachim? Uamangni High Skulko maina Rangseng High School minggen ine nokma parakataha? 1+2=3

Ans. Singban nokma Rangsengko membor chakatchina jetachim. Uni songna dakgimin kamrangna mitelpilani gita aro chasongna gisik ra·na uamangni High skulko Rangseng High School ine minggen ine nokma parakataha.

32. Songni manderang una mai boksisrangko on·ataha? 1+1+1=3

Ans. Songni manderang una Sastro aro A·chikni Ring·ani , V.I.P. suitcase aro sleeping bag, aro sonani medalko on·ataha.

33. ‘‘ Sualat bon·jawa kniding
Dingsan gitan nang·ni”

i) Iano poedo segipa kniding dingsan inon maiko miksonga ? -1

Ans: Iano poedo segipa kniding dingsan inon on·titi ba on·tisako miksonga.

ii) Uni aganani gita maia kniding dingsan gitan bon·angjawa? -1

Ans: Uni aganani gita mandeni skia –pora man·gimin kniding dingsan gitan bon·angjawa.

iii) Maiko sualchina iano peodo segipa aganenga? -1
Ans: An·tangtangni skia-pora man·giminko ba bidako sualchina iano poedo segipa aganenga.

34. ‘‘Nang ‘teng·ako mesokatku’
Chakki-noksikrangna
Nikatpae matdu –matdu
Ching·sningpamanchina”

i) ‘‘Ang’ Chakki” poedoo poedoko segipa chakkiko mai baksa toe aganaha? -1
Ans: ‘‘Ang Chakki” poedoo poedoko segipa chakkiko lekka –pora ba bida baksa toe aganaha.

ii) Iano noksikrangara maiko miksonga ? -1
Ans: Iano ‘noksikrangara’ A·chik a·songni diltubegipa songrang ba biaprangko miksonga.

iii) Iano maiko matdue man·pana skani gimin aganenga? -1
Ans: Iano lekka-pora ba bidana matdue uko man·pana skaniko aganenga.

35. ‘‘Ja·samgittam, mikandalao
Ka·dongkuna Nang·nan”

i) Ia on·sogimin poedoni ritingrangko sani segipa poedooniko ra·aha? -1
Ans: Ia on·sogimin ritingrangko Evelyn R. Marakni segipa poedooniko ra·aha.

ii) ‘Ja·samgittam’ aro ‘mikandala’ inon maiko miksonga? 1+1=2
Ans: Ja·samgittam inon buchuma budepa ong·e gol·dik ra·e re·ako miksonga aro ‘mikandala’ inon buchuma budepa ong·e mikron nikani dimelangako ba komiangako miksonga.

36. ‘‘Wal·tot tote sobakon jrang
Nabaa Ang’ Chakki
Jabitchimo rongsa mangmang
Teng·baa gita aski”

i) Ia on·sogimin poedoni ritingrango jabitchim inon maiko miksonga? -1
Ans: Ia on·sogimin poedoni ritingrango jabitchim inon jajong donggijagipa walko miksonga.

ii) Wal·tot tote chakkiko so·aton teng·subae andalani bimangko gimaatna man·a gita sawarang maiko dakgenchimode andalgipa a·gilsakko teng·suatna man·gen? 1+1=2
Ans: Wal·tot tote chakkiko so·aton teng·subae andalani bimangko gimaatna man·a gita A·chik chadambe sakantian lekka porako skie ra·genchimode andalgipa a·gilsakko teng·suatna man·genchim.

37. ‘‘Nikatpae matdu-matdu
Ching·sningpamanchina.”

i) Iano matdu-matdu inon maiko miksonga? -1

Ans: Iano matdu-matdu inon mikboke man·pana skaniko miksonga.

ii) Maiko dakgenchimode lekka-pora ba bida pilakchin giprorona man·gen ine poeodoo janapaha? -2

Ans: Chadambe sakanti gisik nange lekka-porako skie ra·e, sakgipinrangnaba skiskae on·genchimode kekka-porako pilakchin giproroatna man·gen ine poedoo janapaha.

38. SaljongTasin' Me'chikara sawa? Ua maina a·ning chiningchina re·angaha? Uni re·angani chu·sokna gita man.ahama? 1+1+1=3

Ans. Saljong Tasin' me·chikara Misi Saljongni hajal ni hajal noa namchikrangoni saksa ong·a. Ua a·ning chiningni dedrangoni saksako an·tangna se am·pana ine cha·sengna gita re·angaha. Uni re·angani chu·soknagita man·jaha maina a·ning chiningni panterang ang jik ong·ja ine so·ote sromgope cha·aha.

39. "Gura rangstikako ole
Muga chumittuako kee"

i) Ia ritingrang ko badia poedo oniko ra·aha?...1

ii) Ua maikai chu bitchiko ra·angaha?.....2

Ans. i). Ia ritingrangko ' SaljongTasin' Me·chik' poedo oniko ra·aha.

ii) Ua nambatgipa chu gurao song·a ko ra·e uko muga ba·rachi kapinge ranggorechi chikopdape kerao ole ra·angaha.

40. ' Kastian silongga bite. Do·damean do·raja rime.'

i)Saljong Tasin' Me·chik maiko silongga bite gita kastiaha?

ii) Maini a·sel uko do·raja ki·me gita nikpilaha?

Ans. i) Saljong Tasin' Me·chik an·tangni kniko silongga bite gita boromrom dake tom·a.

ii) Ua an·tangni kniko boromrom dake tom·e tong·sako ra japjap dake watani gimin do·rajani ki·me gita nikpilaha.

41. Ka·a godu chabajok,chumeragu pekbajok'
Ia riting rangni orto mai?Sawa sako ka·a godu chabajok chumeragu pekbajok?

Ans. 'Ka·a godu chabajok chumeragu pekbajok'iani orto mande jensalo chu peko chuni bilni a·sel mikkang gitchakpile kaonangako miksonga.
Misini dedrang a·ning chiningni dedrang su·drangko cha·sengna re·bagipa nomilko srome cha·ana ka·anangbaaha aro una a·jak sokna chingaha.

42. i) Sawa 'Pring' poedoko seaha?.....1

ii)Bi·sa bakgitchakrangko sawa aro maina de·mesaaha?.....2

Ans. i) 'Pring' poedoko Surendra S. Marak seaha.

ii) Bi·sa bakgitchakrangko Salgini Paa ka·sina balwachi pe·o ku·dime pringko grongchina de·mesaaha.

43. 'Rakkualrang jakrangko moange pattalchi Sikangenga knatori pringni basuri'

i)Ia riting rangko badia pedooniko ra·aha?

ii) Rakkualrang jakrangko bachina aro maiko pringni sikemoanga ine ia ritingo janapa?

Ans. i) Ia ritingrangko 'Pring' poedo oniko ra·aha.

ii) Rakkualrang jakrangko samsian gapgipa biaprangchi ba pattalchi basuri ba bangsiko knatoriri sike pringni moanga ine ia ritingo janapa.

44. ‘Balnasia bibal balboha dao’

i)Ia ritingko badia aro sani segipa poedooniko ra·aha?

ii) Ia ritingo poedo segipa maina nomilrangko balnasia bibal baksa toe aganaha?

Ans. i) Ia ritingko Surendra S. Marakni segipa ‘Pring’ poedo oniko ra·aha.

ii) Ia ritingo jekai balna sienggipa bibalrang pring ong·ahaon balgaona a·bachenga gita nomilrangba pring seng·ahaon chakate miksu jaksuenba salni kamko ka·na a·bachengani ba re·chakatani somoi ong·a ine poedo segipa toe aganaha.

45. “Chakat! A·chik pante me·trarang

Mikselat! A’chik A’songko sengchanabe na·mang”

i)‘Pring’ poedoko segipa poedoo A·chik pante metrarang ko maidakchina aganenga?.....1

ii) Poedo segipa A·chik pante me·trarangko maidakgipa somoio aro maiko dakna nanga ine poedoo janapaha?.....2

Ans. i) ‘Pring’ poedoko segipa poedoo A·chik pante metrarangko mamungnaba sintegija ba jajrenggija donga oni mikrakchina ba mikaochina aganenga.

ii) Poedo segipa A·chik pante metrarangko chadambeni sal somoi mitingon see ra·e A·chik A·songko silroro- namroroatna darangkoba nisenggija kamko ka·na nanga ine poedoo janapaha.

46. ‘Dongenga dongnue a·ningni gam gita ‘

i)Ia ritingko badia poedo oniko ra·aha?.....1

ii) Poedo segipa A·chik jatrangko mai gita dongnue dongenga ine aganaha?

iii) Poedo segipa maina an·tangko rasonggribee atchia gita nikaha?

Ans. i) Ia ritingkoJonmoni D Shirani segipa ‘Basako’ poedo oniko ra·aha.

ii) Poedo segipa A’chik jatrangko a·ningni gamchatbegipa gamrang gita dongnue dongenga ine aganaha.

iii) Poedo segipa A·chik a·song niksengpakujani gimin an·tangkon A·chik a·songo atchie rasonggribee nikaha.

47. ‘Salantin‘ balrangko on·tisa tang·atna Nangaijok da·o gisiko sikkimna’

i)Ia ritingo sawa duk man·e sikkimenga?

ii) Ua maidake sikkimna nangaijok ine jajrenge seaha?

Ans :- i) Ia ritingo poedo segipa a·songtangni niksengpakujani gimin aro uko namatna darangnaba tikja ma ine duk man·e sikkimenga.

ii) Poedo segipa salantin balrangko aro neng·nikani rangko man’on gisik katchaatani pal sikkimaniko man·a aro ia balrangko basako gima·atna man·gen ine ua jajrenge seaha.

48. ‘Denggoka kratcha·e an·tangni skoko Mikrakja salnisal sari gri tua oni’

i)Poedo segipa maini gimin an’tangni skoko denggoke kratcha·na nanga ine aganaha?

ii) ‘Sari gri tua’ inon maiko miksonga?

Ans :-i) Poedo segipa gipin a·songchi poraimitingo jawarangni dal·ako niko a’songtangchiko nipilatskaon onani gimin uamangna kratcha·e an·tangni skoko denggokna nangaha ine aganaha.

ii) ‘Sari gri tua’ inon mamungkoba uipilgija tuako miksonga.

49. Poedo segipa a·songtangko namatna maidakgipa didianirangko ‘Basako’ poedoo janapaha?

Ans. Poedo segipa a·song gipinrangni chuanga dal·angako nikon a·songtangni sintegija dongana uoni an·pilchina aro an·tangtangni onana gipinko matnanggija batesa a·songtangko namatna an·tangni jakon ine poedoo janapaha.

50. a) Poedo segipa Da·al aro knal salko mai salrang ine minga? - 1
b) Gisik gnanggipa mande dakgni kamko basako daka? 1

Ans a) - Poedo segipa Da·al aro knal salko, da·al gisik gnanggipani sal aro knal goka manderangni sal ine minga.

Ans b) - Gisik gnanggipa mande dakgni kamko da·alon dake matchote dona.

51. " Salko Salmanchienba
Dongjawa uade."

a) Maidakgipa mande salko salmanchie dongrongja? - 1
b) Uandakgipa manderang ka.gni kamko maidake matchotata? -2

Ans a)- Gisik gnanggipa gong.gipa mande salko salmanchie donrongja.
Ans b)- Da.al dakgni kamko da·alon ka·e matchotata, somoi gita matchotate dakgni kamko salgipinona donrongja.

52. "Salara dongengaba Knalan manaigenba"
a) Maidakgipa manderang ia kattarangko aganronga? -1
b) Uamangara kamtangko ka·na salko maidaka? Indakgipa manderang janggi tanganio maina chu·sokrongja? - 2

Ans a)- Gisik grigipa goka manderang ia kattarangko aganronga.
Ans b)- Uamang kamna arate salko ra·dorikrike salmanchie dona. Indakgipa manderang somoi gita kamko ka·jani a·sel pilak kamrangon chu·sokna man·ja.

53. "Janggi tanganioba Indaken dakgipasa
Ong·aigen mandeba"

a) Ia poedoni rittingrangko sawa seaha? -1
b) Iano maidakgipa mandeni gimin aganenga? -1
c) Mande ong·a inon maiko miksonga? -1

Ans a)- Ia poedoni ritingko Rev. Gilbert K. Marak seaha.
Ans b)- Inano Kam gong·gipa gisik gnanggipa mande
Ans c)- Mande ong·a inon skia pora donge chu·sokgipa ong·ani mikonga.

54. " Apsan knalba knal
Ong·aigen knal"
a) Maidakgipa manderangni gimin ia rittingrango janapa?
b) Uandakgipa manderang maina salko manchie donronga?

Ans a)- Gisik grigipa goka mandeni gimin janapa.
Ans b)- Uandakgipa manderang arate be.enko neng.atna sikjae, salgipinona dakgni kamko ra·dorikrika.

Section-D

1. i) Rev .M.C.Mason Thangkanko basako aro bano grongchengaha? 2
ii) Thangkan uno maidakgipa chola barako ganachim? 1
iii) Rev. Mason Thangkan ko maidake gisik gnanggipa ong·a ine ui·na man·a? 1
iv) Goalparao poraian baksa Thangkan mai kamko ka.chapna nangachim? 1

Ans. i) –Rev.M.C.Mason Thangkanko 1876 bilsini February jao Soba Dal·gipao Nishangramo grongchengaha.
Ans.ii) – Thangkan chola ro·ako aro dhuti rongtalbeako ganachim.
Ans.iii) – Uni mikkang bimangko nien, bi·sa gisik gnanggipa ong·a ine Rev.Mason ui·aha.
Ans.iv) – Goalparao poraian baksa Thangkan Rev.Masonni depante Walterko rodilaha.

2. i) Thangkan ko sawa aro maina Americachi rimangaha? 2
ii) Americao ua badia skulrango poraiaha? 2
iii) Ua skulrango poraie maiko man·aha? 1

Ans.i) – Thangkanko Rev.M.C.Mason Sastroko A.chikkuchi pe.anio dakchakgipako nangengani gimin Americachi rimangaha.
Ans.ii) – New Yorkni Spring Villeo, Massachusetni Newton Centre gittimo Grammar Skul aro Theological Seminaryo poraiaha.
Ans.iii) – Ua ia skulrango poraie mikkangchi uni janggi tanganio bang·a dakchakaniko man.aha.

3. i) Thangkan basako Americaoni re·bapilaha? 1
ii) Uni skia man.anina krae una mai kamko on·achim? Ja·mano ua kamko maina wataha? 1+2=3
iii) Procharokni kamko ka·na ua maidake re·chakatangaha? 1

Ans.i) - Thangkan 1884 bilsio Americaoni re.bapilaha.
Ans.ii) – Uni Skia man.anina krae una Station skulni skotongni kamko on·aha. Samtangtango dongenggipa A·chik manderang nama kattako knakujaengani gimin skulo skichae dongna man·jawa ine jokataniko aganprakna ua Station skulni skotongni kamko wataha.
Ans.iii) – Thangkan saksa skia man.begipa mande ong·oba ua Gitelni a·bao kamko ka·na gando gane ba·ra boe re·chakatangaha.

4. Procharok kam ka·mitingo Thangkanna mai dal·bea dakmajoani sokbaaha? Sawa ua kamko una on·achim? Thangkan ua kamko maina jechakaha?
1+1+3=5

Ans- Procharok kam ka.mitingo Thangkanna skul Inspector ni kamko ka.nagita dakmajoani sokbaaha.

Thangkanni skia man.aniko aro gisik matsramaniko nike sorkario kam ka·gipa dal·gipa mande saksa on·achim.

Thangkan Gitelni a·sel ua kamko ka·na jechakaha maina uni chanchiagita ‘Sorkario kam ka·ode, Sorkarini niam aro ge.etanirangko manina nanggen. Uamang angko badiaba biapchi watatnaba donga, indiba Gisik Rongtalgipade bachinabasa watatskanaba donga’. Uni gimin Gitel sakgnini nokkol ong·na amjawa ine u·ie Gitel Isolni nokkol ong·nan ua

an·tangko on·kangangkuaha. Indake ua Kristoni kamko jegalna neng·nikjaha. A·gilsakna ian gokani kam ong·oba Gitelna ian kakketgipa aro gisik seng·gipani kam ong·skaaha.

5. i) Thangkan Sastroko skina mai kattarangko nisusachengaha? 1
ii) Missionaryni Assamona re.baani bilsi 50 ong.aniko bano mai bilsio maniaha? 2
iii)Thangkan Edinburg songjinmachi maina re.angaha? Uano ua mai ingipa katta katta bichongni gimin skiprakaha? 1

Ans.i) – Thangkan sastroko skina pangnan ua Greek aro Ibri kattarangko nisusachengaha.

Ans.ii) – Missionaryrangni Assamona re.baani bilsi 50 ong.aniko Nowgongo 1886 bilsio maniaha.

Ans.iii) – Thangkan Edinburg songjinmaona World Missionary Conference ong.gipaona Assam gimikni pal re·angaha. Uano ua "Pamongrang ramram janggi tangna nanga aro Isolni kamna on·kangna nanga" ingipa katta bichongni gimin skiprakaha.

SECTION –D

(LONG **ANS**WER QUESTIONS)
PROSE SECTION

JATNI NISAN GIT ARO CHIN

6. i) India jakgitelko man·on uni mongsonggipa kamara mai ong·achim? -2

Ans: India jakgitelaniko man·on uni mongsonggipa kamara an·ching an·tangtangko aro a·songko mai rokom bewalo sason ka·gen uko tik ka·anian ong·achim.

ii) Constituent Assemblyko maina donaha? -3

Ans: Jatni a·songni niamrangko, manderangni daito ba dakna nanggnirangko aro uamangni man·na nanggnirangko ma·ekate mesoke kamrangko ka·na Constituent Assemblyko donaha.

7. i) Indiani Jatni Nisanko basako ra·chakaha? Uko sawa, bano songdongchengaha? 1+1+1=3

Ans: Indiani Jatni Nisanko 1947 bilsini July 22 gipa salo ra·chakaha. Uko Indiani skanggipa Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Delhini Red Forto songdochengaha.

ii) Jatni Nisano badita ming rongrang gnang? Nisanko badalaton ka·mabatgipa bakni rongara mai rong ong·na nanga? 1+1=2
Ans: Jatni Nisano minggittam rongrang gnang. Nisanko badalaton ka·mabatgipa bakni rongara tangsek chikgipa ong·na nanga.

8. i) Indiani Jatni Chinko basako ra·gataha? Ua Sorkarini mai gita ong·a? 1+1=2
Ans: Indiani Jatni Chinko 1950 bilsini January 26 gipa salo ra·gataha.Ua Sorkarini ʻjanggi-silchi' gita ong·a.

ii) Jatni Chinni kosakogipa bakni ka·mao mai orkorchi badine sea gnang? 1+1=2
Ans: Jatni Chinni kosakogipa bakni ka·mao Devnagiri oikorchi. 'Satyameva Jayate' ba 'Kakketsan Cheaia' ine sea gnang.

ii) Jatni Chino maina brigipa singhoko nikja? -1
Ans: Singho manggittam janggilatgrike a·pao chadengani gimin brigipa singhokode nikna man·ja.

9. i) Indiani Jatni Gitko sani segipa poedooniko seokaha? Chu·gimikde badita pod gnangchim? Baditagipa podkosa Jatni Git dake ra·gataha? 1+1+1=3
Ans: Indiani Jatni Gitko Rabindranath Tagoreni segipa peodooniko seokaha. Chu·gimikde pod 5 dongachim. Skanggipa pod kosa Jatni Git dake ra·gataha.

ii) Indiani Jatni Git maini chin ong·a? Uko ring·na ba uni sulko dokna-dam·na badita somoiko nanga? 1+1=2
Ans: Indiani Jatni Git meli-nangrimani chin ong·a . Uko ring·na ba uni sulko dokna- dam·na second 52 mang nanga.

10.

i) Jatni Nisano donggipa chakkako banoniko ra·aha? Chakkao sibrang badita ge donga? Ia chakkani rongara mai rong ong·a? 1+1+1=3

Ans: Jatni Nisano donggipa chakkako Sarnatho donggipa krongni skotengni bakoniko ra·aha. Chakkao sibrang ge 24 donga. Ia chakkani rongara tangsim ong·a.

ii) Mahatma Gandhi maina charkako dal·nike ra·aha? -2
Ans: Ia ostrochin Indiani ramram manderangba Indiani jakgitelna krenganio on·gilpana man·gen ine Mahatma Gandhi kimkim bebera·e charkako dal·nike ra·aha.

11.

i) Indiani Jatni Chino badita bak gnang? -1

Ans: Indiani Jatni Chino bak gni dake gnang.

ii) Jatni Chino nikgipa singho aro matchu bolot maini chin ong·a? 2+2=4
Ans:Jatni Chino nikgipa singhoara rasong mikkimni aro bilgittingni chin ong·a. Matchu bolotara dingchike kam ka·ani aro kimkim ong·ani chin ong·a.

B. Sing'anirangna aganchakbo:- 5 marks.

12. Maidakgipa biaprangko samsiarigipa biaprang ine minga?
Ia biaprangko Meghalayao badia biaprango nikna man·a? 2+3=5

Ans. Je biaprangan bol den·achi aro a·ba cha·achi porongrong ong·atako man·aha, ua indakgipa biaprangko samsiarigipa biaprang ine minga. Cherrapunjeeni wilwilao aro West Khasi Hills aro Jaintia Hillsni adita biaprango sambol grigipa biaprang bang·en gnang ine nikna man·a.

13. i) 'Sacred Groves' inon maiko miksonga?…….1
ii) Sacred Groves ara sambolrangni gimin maiko sakki on·a? ……..2
iii)Indakgipa burung bolgrimrangko Meghalayao bano nikna man·a?.....2
Ans.i) 'Sacred Groves ' inon mite donga ine bebera·e rakkigipa burungrangko miksonga.
ii) Ia burungrangko nion ia biaprango skangni salrango maidakgipa sambolrang chaachim uina man·a, maina ia burung bolgrimrang chasongni chasongna ripinggimin sam bolrangko mesoka.
iii) Ia indake ripinge dongimin burung bolgrimrangko Cherrapunjee aro Mawphlango nikna man·a.

14. Meghalayao mongsongbate bano bang·bea do·o matrangko nika? Ia indake bang·bea rokomni do·o matrang gapaiachim ine maioniko uina man·a?.....1+4=5

Ans. Meghalayao mongsongbate East aro West Garo Hillso bang·bea rokomni do·o matrangko nikna man·a.
Pagitcham ma·gitchamrangni seanirangko aro aganritingbaanirangko niatgenchimode, do·deni nitoako, matcha elbikako, do·kuani mikoako aro uandake dingtang dingtang do·o matrangni gunrangko talataniko uina man·a.

15. i) Matburungrangko ripingna gita sorkari mai kamrangko jako ra˙aha? 3
ii) Wildlife week maina manironga ? 2

Ans: i) Matburungrangko ripingna gita Meghalaya Sorkari Garo Hillso Balparkram National Park aro Nokrek Biosphere Reserve aro Ri-Bhoi District o Nongkhyllem Wildlife Sanctuary ia biaprango donaha.

Ans. ii) Burung bolgrimrango rogipa do˙o matrangni gimaangenganiko champengna aro manderangko mikaoatna gita 'Wildlife Week' ba Matburungko Ripingani Anti ine manironga.

16. i) Sonaram R Sangma sawachim? -1

Ans: Sonaram R Sangma saksa mingsinggipa A·chik dilgipa ong·achim..
ii) Chonmiting uo dilgipa ong·ani gisik dongachim ine uni maidakgipa kamrangchi uina man·a.? -2
Ans: Chonmitingo Sonaram songni bi·saskarangko rimchimonge an·tangko uamangni dilgipa dake kal·dilachim. Basakobara ua bi·saskarangko kajia ong·ate, uamangko an·tangan bichal ka·a dake rodilrongachim.

iii) Ua Sorkarini ning·o mai kamrangko ka·aha? -2

Ans: Ua Sorkarini ning·o Public Work Departmentni mohori aro Tikka Su·ani Inspectorni kamko ka·aha.

17. i) Sonaram basako aro bano atchiaha? -2

Ans: Sonaram Na·chirongdik Warini rikamo donggipa damsa chongipa gittim Rongrokgreo 1867 bisimango atchiaha.

ii) Uni chonmitingon uni ma·a paa banona katangdilaha? -1

Ans: Uni chonmitingon uni ma·a paa Goalpara Districtni Amguri minggipa songona katangdilaha.

iii) Ua Upper Primaryko badia skulo poraiaha? -1

Ans: Ua Upper Primaryko Tura Baptist Mission Skulo poraiaha.

iv) Unomiting somoio Upper Primary pass ka·giparangkora maina Graduate ine chanachim? -1

Ans:Unomiting somoio Upper Primaryna batgipa poraiani gadang maming skul Garo Hillso dongjani gimin Upper Pimary pass ka·giparangko Graduate ine chanaha.

18. ‘‘Mohorini kamoni watako man·oba Captain Halliday uko Tikka Su·ani Inpector dake rakkiskaahachim.”

i) Captain Halliday sawa? -1

Ans: Captain Halliday Garo Hills Districtni Deputy Commissioner ong·achim.

ii) Mohorini kamko watani gimin Sonaram maidake see donangaha? -2

Ans: Assamni diltugipa biap Kaunia minggipaona Executive Engineer Mr. Jewettni bodiliato re·angjani gimin kamoni watako man·aha ine Sonaram see donangaha.

iii) Ua mohorini kamko ka·mitingo badita dormahako japrako man·ahachim? Ua mai bilsio mohorini kamoni watatko man·aha? 1+1=2

Ans: Ua mohorini kamko ka·mitingo japrako Rs. 25 ko dormaha man·achim. Ua 1899 bilsio mohorini kamoni watako man·aha.

19. i) Salsao Sonaram matchu bigil badingna Caluttachi re·angmitingo bano mai ga·ake dongako nikaha? 1+1=2

Ans: Salsao Sonaram matchu bigil badingna Calcuttachi re·angmitingo Lakhipurni ramadilo Dolil dol·sa ga·ake dongako nikaha.

ii) Sawa A·chikrangni a·dokrangko Britishrang baksa melie dokkol ka·e ra·aha? -1

Ans: Bizni Zamindar A·chikrangni a·dokrangko Britishrang baksa melie dokkol ka·e ra·aha.

iii) Maiarang Sonaramko ka·a chakna amgija dakataha? -2

Ans: Nokmarangni a·kingrangko ra·seke Reserve Forest dakdraarangko aro A·chikrangko drae begal olata, sorok cho·atarangko nike Sonaram ka·a chakna amjaha.

20. ‘‘Na·a angko gobo, indiba angni an·chichi mohor su·e angni dabia gita on·gen ine see on·bo.”

i) Ia kattarngko sawa, sana aganaha. 1+1=2

Ans: Ia kattarang Sonaram R. Sangma Mr. Arbuthnothna aganaha.

ii) Ua maina ia kattarangko aganaha? -1

Ans: Mr. Arbuthnothni ka·onange Sonaramko goe galna ka·mikkenatani gimin ua ia kattarangko aganaha.

iii) Ia sandianio sawa Peskal dakaha? -1

Ans: Ia sandianio Rev. Thangkan Sangma Peskal dakaha.

iv) Governor General uni bon·chotgipa raiko basako see parakataha? -1

Ans: Governor General uni bon·chotgipa raiko 1908 ni March 20 tariko see parakataha.

21. i) Sonaram badia songoni, mai minggipako bia ka·aha? 1+1=2

Ans: Sonaram Salpara songoni Thokje Gabil Mominko bia ka·aha.

ii) Uamang bano, sani jakchi bia ka·atako man·aha? 1+1=2

Ans: Uamang Turao Rev.E.G.Phillipsni jakchi bia ka·atako man·aha.

iii) Uamang mai bilsio bia ka·aha? - 1

Ans: Uamang 1889 bilsini June 7 tariko bia ka·aha.

22. i)'Chadambeni Salrang' lessono 'Pring' poedoko segipa chadamberangna maiko ku.pattiaha? 1

ii) Dambemiting salrango namgija dake gimaatode ja.mano mai ong.gen? 1

iii)L.D.Shira ni pagipa una maiko ku·patiaha? 1

iv) A·gilsakni u·ianiko man·ani aro jotton ka·ani mandena maiko ra·baa? 2

Ans.i) – Chadamberang uamangni dambemiting somoio an·tangtangna nama cholko dake ra·rikchina ku·patiaha.

Ans. ii) – Dambemiting sal somoirango namgija dake aro arate gimaatode ja·mano skimna nanggen.

Ans. iii) – Mepal palsana mikchi ga·akna nangjana gita chol man.mitingon poraibo.

Ans. iv) - A·gilsakni u·ianiko man·ani mandena dingtang dingtang janggitangani cholrangko on·an baksa altukale janggi tangna dakchaka. Uan dake duk mikchi ong·e aro ding·ol gramchie jotton ka·ani pangnan nama biteko ra·baa.

23. 'Chadambe Sakantian jakkalgijagipa silchi ong·a'

i) Ia kattarangko sani segipa, badia poedooniko ra·aha ine lessonko segipa aganaha? 1+1=2

ii) Chadambe sakantiko maina silchi baksa toaha? 3

Ans. i) – Kosako janapgipa kattarangko H.W.Longfellow ni segipa " Songadamni Silkamal" poedooniko ra·aha.

Ans. ii) - Chadambe sakantian jakkalgijagipa silchi ong·a. Silchiko wa·alo so·gitchake atteni je bimangonaba dokpeldapatna man.a unon ua mandena jakkaltogipa ong.baskaa. Apsan dake poraimiting salrango mandeko wa·alo so·gitchake hatturichi dokpeldapata gita chacha ong·a unon ua dingtangdingtang bimang ong·ange an·tangnasan choliaigipa ong·aigija songsarna, jatna aro a·songna jakkaltogipa ong·na man·a.

24. i) Chadambrang maidakgipa manderangko ripeng dakna nangja? 2
ii) Pekgipa ringa cha.anirang mandena maiko ra·baa? 1
iii) Chadamberang maidakgipa ki·taprangko poraina nanga? 2

Ans.i) – Chadamberang namgijagipa, denggugipa poraina aratgipa simsakgijagipa manderangko ripeng dakna nangja.

Ans.ii) – Pekgipa ringa cha.anirang mandeni taningko nosto ka·a, cholonko ong·siata aro janggi tanganiko bakkandikata.

Ans.iii) - Chadamberangni poraina nanggipa ki·tapranga songbadrang, taning sakselani ki·taprang, dal·dalgipa manderangni janggi tangani gimin segimin ki·taprang aro uarang gita u·ianiko on·gipa ki·taprangko poraina nanga.

25. i) Chadamberang maina bilsi batgiparangna bamna nanga? 2
ii) Janggi tanganio maidakgipa manderang chu·sokgipa ong·batronga? 1
iii) Sorkari kamna sandion mai dakgipa manderangko aro maina sandirongbata? 2

Ans.i) - Dedrangrang pangnan chukala gadangona poraiahaode skia man.pagija ma.a- paa aro bribatgiparangko mande ra·ja. Bilsi batgipa ma·a- paa, wanga paa, mama adarang poraianio komibatoba bilsini kri nama namgijako nikbatani kri uamangni u·iani apala aro chanchianirang ning.tua. Je gita skia man.oba ma·a- paa ba mama adana bilsio nika-nianio maming saloba ga.badena man·ja. Uni gimin bilsi batgiparangna bamna nanga.

Ans.ii) - Janggi tanganio bang.bata dambemiting salrango mande ra·na changgipa, dal.batgiparangna bamgipa uandakgipa manderang chu·sokgipa ong·rongbata.

Ans.iii)- Sorkari kamna sandion NCC, Girls Guide, Boy's Scout ba indakgiparango napama napja sandironga. Iarango jak on.giparang pangnan kamo, cholono, maniao aro bamanio skiako man.giminrang ong·a.

Dokbadale sebo: (Ming-1 kosan) 5x2=10
Aganme.apani orto aro skidapaniko sebo. (1+3+1=5)

26. Mia misi wa·pango,
Ranga gama biltango.

Agan: orto - Pilak pattianirang mandeni kam gong·aniosa pangchaka.
Mandeni gam gnangani ba man·e cha·ani indin mandeona re·baja. Uarang mandeni gisik nange bil - jak neng·e bimchipe kam ka·ani bite ong·a. Aratgipa mande mamung saloba man·e cha.na man.ja . Gam man.naniara mandeni gong.e kam ka·ani krisa ong·a. A·bani wa·a ja·pango chagipa mi- misirang a·sal bang·batani gimin silbata aro bang·bata biterangko man·a. Uandake, mandeni bimchipe kam ka·anirangan a·sal gita ong·skaa. Mande badita gong·e kamko ka·a inditan una a·sal gita ong·skaa.
Uni gimin gong·gipa mande je kamko bimchipe ka·a ua chu·sokgipa ong·a aro man·e cha·naba man·a.

27. Mia misi ga.gong,
Mandeskaan Saljong.

Orto : Mande mandeskao pangchakgrikani.
Mi – misirang ga.gongo pangchakesa bite nanga. Mangrakatgipa bipangan namjaode biterangba namja. Mandeni janggi tanganioba uandaken ong·a. Mande

mandeskao pangchakgrikesa janggi tangna man·a. Pilak pattianirang an·chingni songsul nikripengni dakchakgrik-aniosa ong·baa. Songsul- nokripeng baksa meli – nangrimjaode, dakchakaniko man·jawa; maina mandeko chuatgipa aro onnatgipaba mandeskaon ong·a. Mandeni pilak man·anirangan mandeskachisa ong·a. Uni gimin mandeskaan an·chingni pattigipa ra·rongipa Saljong mitde gita ong·a.

Mande mandeskana ka·sagrikna nanga aro noksul – nokripeng baksa meli-nangrime janggi tangna nanga. Unosa pattianirangko man·gen.

28. Do.po deba.a

Orto : Namdapani dongja.

Mandeni kam nambatani dongosa uni janggi tanganioba silroro- namroroani donga. Do·po nitobate aro nambate dedrangko ba·na sikpaoba changantian apsan apsan dake nitogija mikron rongdale ba·aiachim. Uni gimin ua do.skarangchi chonnikako man·na kene napchipe dongaiachim. Ua walosan cha·amna ong·katskaiachim. Uandake je mandeni kaman on·tisaba namdapatani dongja aro uni kam apsan apsan ong·taitaia; indakgipa manderangni kam aro bewalko do·po deba·a ine agana.

Manderangni chonnikaniko man.jana gita, mande an·tangni kamko namdapatna jotton ka.na nanga.

29. Kawatte Ku.dikgila.

Orto : Rasong dake an·tangko parakaniara an.tangnan dukniko ra·baa.

Rasong dake simsakgija aganani basakobade an·tangna dukni aro gimaaniko ra·baa. Kawatteko matcha chike cha·na changjachim; indiba ua an·tangan rasong dake an·tangko maikai chike cha·na man·gen parake aganaha. Uni mittale romrommitingosa matcha chike cha·na man·gen ine ua ku·pretman·aha. Uni indake agannako knaesa matcharang kawatteko chike cha·na man·aha. Basakoba badiaba manderangba an·tangtangni donnuna nanggipa a·sel ba kamrangko simsakgija agan-paraka. Unon uamang an.tangna dukko aro gimaanikoba ra·baa.

Mande an.tangna gimaaniko aro dukniko ra·bajana gita agananio pangnan simsakbena nanga .

30. Kamalba namja

Anggalba goa.

Orto : An·tang kam namjae bostuoba gipino dosko galona.

Nama kam mandeni kam ka·na changanio pangchaka. Bang·a salon manderang an·tangtangni namgija kamna dosiko ra·na sikja. An·tangtangni namgija kamna sakgipino dosiko gatna jotton ka·a. Mesokna gita, kamalni (atte dokgipa) atte doka namjani gimin uko manengode , ua anggalo dosiko galonronga. Mande an·tangan kamtangko name changjaode aro jakkalani bosturangko maikai jakkale kam ka.na nanga uijaode, ua chu·sokgipa ong·na man·jawa.

Mande je chol man·ako krae aro simsake jakkalosa, janggi tangao chu·sokgipa ong·gen.

On·sogimin kattarango pangchake katta ming 100/120 mangchi golpoko an·tang banaie matchote sebo. (ming-1-kosan)

Golpona kragipa katta bichongko (title) on.bo.

1+4=5

31. Changsao Jeng pante dongachim-------- sal ding·bea--------Nokse minggipani noko ambare segin cha·aha-------- chi ringaha .Chi chi·beako on·aha ----chanchiaha. ------launiko ringtaitaiaha ------ chi·roroaha -----Me·chikko bia ka·aha ----------mama ada do.si do·dokaha----- bia ka·e on·aha. ----------bia ka·ani ja.mano chi ringtaio chi·jaha ---------- me·chik togiaha ---------- chanchiaha-------gale katangaha.

Agan: - AMBARE SEGINNI CHI.A

Changsao song damsao Jeng minggipa pante saksa dongachim. Uni gisik on·tisa chu·sokbrejachim. Salsao ua sal ding·beao rorame romitingo Nokse minggipa me·trani noko ambare segin cha·aha. Ua meseng cha·e chi ringna sikani gimin chi ringna bi·aha. Chiko ringaton ua chini chi·ana aiao inmane ringtaitaina bi·aha. Jegita launi chiko ringoba chi·ani gimin ua chanchiaha: ia Nokseni jakon maiba chiko chi·atani sam dongna nanga. Uko ra·ode pangnan chi chi·ako ringmangen ine bia ka·na chanchiaha. Uni namnika gita mama-ada ku.monge do·si- do·doke bia ka·e on·aha. Salgipino Jeng chi ringtaion chi chi·jaha. Ua chi chi·jani gimin jikgipako namen ka·onangaha aro Nokse uko togiaha ine ka·onange nokoni jikgipako gale katangaha. Da.nang ua ambare segin cha·ani ja·man chi ringode chi chi·a ine uijachim.

32. Ripeng sakgni songreangengachim ---------- mapil chabaaha ------skanggipa kenbee bolo gakate dongnuaha ------ sakgipin tumitale sia dakaha ------ mapil nachil sambao gingsikchaaha ------- manggisi ine chanchie mikopretaha -------- sigiminko dangtaprongja -------- ripengtang sing.aha ------- uni ripeng aganchakaha ------.

Agan: RIPENG SAKGNI

Changsao ripeng sakgni burungona sikar ka·na re·angengachim. Unon mapil mangsa chabaaha. Uamang kenjagoke maiko dakgen chanchisokjaha. Indakmitingo saksagipa ripeng ta·rakbee sepango donggipa bolko gadoe kataha. Unon sakgipin ripeng katsrapjae a·ao tumittale sia dake dongaha. Mapil a·ao tusigipa mandeko similgipe niaha aro ua mande siama tanga nachil sambako gingsikchae niaha. Unon mapil ua mande sigiminni manggisi ine chanchie mikoprete katangaha. Mapilrang sigimin ba sogiminko dangtaprongjachim. Bolo gadoe katgipa ripeng ong·onbae mapil ripengtangni nachilo maiko agananga uina sike sing·aha. ‘ Kakketgija ripengo pangnaba ka·dongna nangja’ ine angna mapil agananga ine ripengtang aganchakaha.

33. Changsao game cha·gipa mande saksao do·gep mangsa dongachim. Salantian sonani bitchiko chi·ronga. Bang.bate man.na ske so.otaha----------

Agan: SONANI DO.GEP

Changsao song damsao game cha·gipa saksa dongachim. Ua namen kangal ong·achim. Salsao ua antiona re·ange do.gep mangsako ra·baaha. Do·gep salantian una sonani bitchiko rongprak dake chi·e on·aha. Game cha·gipa sonani bitchirangko pale man·e cha·bana a.bachengaha. Ua an·tangni man·gimin gamrangko chu·ongnikjaha. Ua changsano bang·bata gamrangko man·na sikaha. Ua chanchiaha ia do·gepni okningo bang·bea sonarang dongenggen, uni gimin uko so·otode changsano sonarangko bikote pale bang·a tangkarangko man·gen. Jensalo do.gepko so·otaha, okningo sona rongsakosan man·aiaha. Gamgipa namen dukko man·aha. Uni mikbokani aro man·dapna skani una dal·bea gimaani ong·aha.

Mikbokani basakoba mandena dal·a gimaaniko ra·baa.

34. Budepa saksao sakbri depanterang dongachim. Depanterang kamna aratbea--------- pagipani gamo pangchake dongaiachim ---------- an·tangni sina skang

depanterangni arataniko gimaatna chanchiaha ------sakbrikon okame aganaha ----------a.pal damsao tangka –sona dunasa dape donna donga--------- man.gipanin ong.gen ------nikjaha---------- badia biapomancha gopaha uijaha------ ----- mi-misirang silaha------ mi biterangko bang.e man.aha ---pagipa kusi ong.aha ---siangaha--------sonana bate gamchataha.

Agan: BILTANGON GAM

Song damsao budepa saksa dongachim. Budepao adita gamrang aro a·palrang gnangchim. Uno depante sakbri dongachim. Uamang pagipani gam-jin bang·ani gimin jajrengjachim aro kam ka·na namen aratbeachim. Pagipa uamangni indin arate donganina namen duk ong.rongachim. Uamangko skina gita ua tol·na chanchiaha. Salsao pagipa depante sakbriko okamate aganaha; “Ango gamrang bang·en gnang, ua tangka-sonarangko a·palrangni badiaba bako dape donaha. Na·simang am·e man·ode na·simangnin ong·gen.” Depanterang tangkarangko man·na ske a·arangko cho·na a·bachengaha. A·pal bon·pile bakoba da·nang uamang tangkako nikjaha. Uamang pagipako tol·aha ine namen ka·onangbeaha. Unon pagipa uamangni cho·bile bakgimin a·arango mi-misirangko ge·china aganaha. Pagipani aganna gita mirangko ge·on, uamang aiao inmanpile namgipa biterangko man·aha. Adita salrangni ja.mano pagipa dedrangni namgipa kamrangko nike kusi ong.e siangaha.

Neng·skime kam ka.anirang mandena pattianiko ra·baa.

Mingsani gimin kan·dike talatbo: - --5

35. Da·ororo Mobile Phoneko jakkalani Namgni aro namgijanirang.

Mobile phone ba cell phone ian mandena jakkaltobegipa mingsa wiregri jakkalna man·gipa ostro (electronic portable device) ong·a. Ia ostrochin ku·rang agane aro seachi uiatanirangko dakna man·a. Ia ostroko gisik a·ning bitgipa manderangni bikotaniara aiao inmanpile, a·gilsakna jakkaltobatsranggipa bostu ong·a .

Da·o gital chasongode mobile phoneko jakkalna nangchongmota gita ong·aiaha. Mobile phone gita an·ching ta·rake koborrangko watrurana man·a, a·gilsakni koborrangko ta·rake ma·siatna man·a, chel·ao dongeba kamrangko ka.atna man·a, an.saoanirangko on.a, uie-ma·sie ra·ani aro skidapani cholrangko on·a. Ripengska aro ba·rima-ba·skarang baksa chel·ao donggenchimoba social mediarangko jakkale jekai whats app, facebook, WeChat, uandakgiparang gita koborko ra.grikna man·a. Koros ka·ani bidingoba altuae phone gita dingtang dingtang apprangko jekai, Gpay, phonepay, bhim upi etc. iarangko jakkale tangka gamna man·a aro je biaponaba tangka - paisarangko altuaen ta·rake watatna man·a.

Mobile phoneko jakkalanio namgijanirangba donga. Nangana badepile jakkalgenchimode mandeni gisik- taningko nosto ka·a . Mikronrang neng.nikaniko man.a, walni somoio tupilgija kal·ode be·enni sabisirangko man·a aro gisikrangba tik ong·jawa . Mitam ma·a-parang bi.sa chonaonin dedrangna kal·na on·a. Unon uamang dontongna changjaha aro addict ong·anga . Ja·mano uandakgipa bi·sarang pagla ong·aona sokanga.

36. SKULO DISCIPLINEKO JA.RIKANI

Discipline inon dongimin niamrangko ja.rikanian ong·a. Discipline ba niamrang dal·drobaenggipa chatro-chatrirangni salantini janggi tangani dakbewalrangko srongatna aro namgipa bewalko ja·rike kam ka.na dimbrengatgipa ong·chongmota.

Skul ge·antion tarigimin niamrang donga. Poraigipa chatro-chatrirang, dongimin skulni niamko ja·rikna nanga.

Skulo bi·sarang, klasni nokdringo (classroom), barendarango , assembly tom·arango aro skulni compound ning·ao an·tangtangni bewalrangko dongimin niamo pangchake name ja·rikna nanga. Skulni kal·susaanirangoba dongimin niamko ja.rikna nanga. Skulni discipline bi·sarangko an·tangni dakbewalko namdapatna dakchaka aro uamangko mikkangchi janggi tanganio niam gita ong·na dilanga. Skulni dongimin niamrang skulni bosturangna ka·saani gisikko naata, jekai; klasni pakmarang, bench – deskrang, sechakgipa boardrang aro do·ga kelkirangna simsakani, klasni dringko aro a·pal re·ram biaprangko rongtale rakkiani, iarang simsak – nirokani gisikko ong·ata.

Discipline bi·sarangko Skigiparangna, skulo kam ka·giparangko aro dal·batgipa-chonbatgipa ripengskarangko maikai mande ra·na nanga skianiko on·a. Skulon chatro – chatrirang namgipa dilgipa ong·na an·tangtangko tarisamsoani somoiba ong·a. Somoi gita skul re·baani, somoi gita poraiani, somoi gita assignmentrangko matchotatani, iarang somoi gita matchotatani kam ka·ani bewalko ong·ata.

Je bi·saan skulni niamrangko mania aro ja·rika uamang namgipa dakbewal gnang dal·droa. Discipline gnanggipa bi.sarang janggi tanganioba chu·sokgipa aro namgipa dilgiparang ong·a.

37. BURUNG – BOLGRIMNI GAMCHATANI

Burung - bolgrim a·gilsako donggipa pilak janggi gnanggiparangna gamchatbatsranggipa gam ong·a. An·chingni salantio rang·sitenggipa oxygen balwako bolrangoniko man·a. An·ching cha·ani, gana-chinani, biterang, dongchakani nokko rikna jakkalgipa bosturang aro chiko burung – bolgrimonikon man·na ama.

Bolgrimrang rang·sitgalgimin aro namgijagipa balwarangko salope, namgipa aro rongtalgipa balwa oxygenko on·skaa. Burung – bolgriman mikka bitchirangkoba ong·ata aro dongtogipa karirangko on·a. Burung – bolgrim dongjaode chiring – chibisikrangba tangjawachim. Uarangsa a·ako ka·sinate chimikrangko tangata. Burung – bolgrimonikon be·enni saanirangko namatna tarigipa samrangkoba man·na ama. Burung – bolgriman a·gisi ong·anikoba champenga; a·arangni rurongani aro chi bana re·anirangkoba champenga. Matburungrangni dongchakram aro cha·aniba burung – bolgriman ong·a. Mandeni nokrik – nokdakani bosturang jekai, bol- wa·arangkoba bolgrimonikon man·na ama.

Songrango janggi tanggiparang bang.batan burung – bolgrimo pangchake janggi tanga. Ge·e game cha·na, nokrik- nokdakna, am·bol - e·salna aro mongsongbate uamangni bebera·ani aro maniani bewalrang burung – bolgrimon pangchaka.

Burung – bolgrim tourism industrykoba ra·dona dakchaka. Maina bang·bata manderangan da·ororode ong·telaigipa biaprang, jekai, nitogipa a·bri- chiring, burungarigipa biaprangko trekking ka·na, joksolgipa darerangko nina, sam-bolrangni silaniko nina namnikbata .

38. Nang.ni Janggi Tangao Ong.na Miksongani (Aim in LIfe)

Mande janggi tanganio chona ba dal·a ong·oba miksonganiko done re·mikkangna nanga. Maina miksongani dongode mandeko re·mikkangna dakchaka. Miksongani gnangode mikkangchi re·mikkangna an·tangko uanona sokatna

jotton ka·ani bilko on·a. Mande miksonganiko donon a·gilsako mingsinggipa Doctor, Engineer, Officer ba Teacher ong·na gita an·tangko tarina man·a.

Janggi tanganio mande maia ong·na ska miksonganio pangchake an·tangko uanona sokatna kamko ka.na man.a. Miksongani mandeko tikkelani, bimchipani, somoiko name jakkalani gunrangko uni dakbewalo gisik nangata. Doctor ong·na skode una mai gadangona poraina nanga bimchipani aro neng.nikani donggenchimoba jotton ka·na skani gisikko naata. Doctor ong·na Klas XII – 'Science Stream'ko poraie, NEET Exam (National Eligibility cum Entrance Exam) porikkako pass ka·na nanga aro nama gadango markrangko man·na nanga.

Maina doctor ong·na ska ? Mandeni sabisirangko sanna-bananiko dakna, uamangni saknaaniko namatna jotton ka·na aro jatna a·songna dakchakpana Doctor ong·na ska. Uni gimin miksongani gnang poraiode mandena chu·soka-aniko on·chongmota.

39. BALPAKRAM NATIONAL PARK

Balpakram national park A·chik a·songni Garo Hills Districtni Salgipengchipak donga. Ia abri 910 m. (3000 ft.) chua. Balpakram a·bri agre chudatja indiba plateau ba a·bri kosako apsan ong·gipa ro·ongarigipa a·patal ong·a aro uno ning·tugipa singsingkol - balwa nanggipa biap donga. Ia a.bri Bangladesh International bordero donga. Balpakram National Parkko 1987 bilsini December jao Indiani Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi do·ga oprake on·aha.

Balpakram National Parkko Govt. of Indiani niksengatanichi a·songni gimaangenggipa ma·malrangko ripinge donna dakchakaha. Ia biapo gimaangenggipa matburungrang mongsongbate matchibel (red panda), matma burung, mati (bison), Bengalni matcha dal·gipa, balgitchak, huro, menggo burungni ma.malrangko iarangko ripingna a.kangna gita Government National Park tariaha. Asiani mongmarang aro rokom rokom nitogipa do·de, do·o – matrangkoba ia a·bidingo bang·en nikna man·a. Nitoe balgipa rokomari dikgerang aro balgitorang ia biapo bang·en gnang.

A·chik pagitcham – ma·gitchamrangni bebera·anio sigimin mande me·mang a·song Balpakramona re·anga ine aganani gnang. Matchu boldak karam (mande sio den.atgipa matchuko kae dongipa bol), Dikkini jal·ang, me·bit, matcha melaram, Dikkini suunti, chidimak uandakgipa bebera·na kragipa biaprang da·onaba dongkuenga.

----------X ----------

KHASI (INDIAN LANGUAGE)

CLASS X

OLD COURSE

2025-2026

Guidebook for Teachers

Multiple Choice Questions.
BYNTA - A
Kot: Duitara Ksiar Poetry
POIM- U DIENGBILAT

1. Katkum ka poim U Diengbilat, shano ki tnat jong u ki pyiar?
(A) sha bneng
(B) sha suiñ
(K) sha sahit bneng
(D) shalor
Jubab – B

2. Hangno ka shong ka mon bajwat?
(A) ha u samla
(B) ha uba stad
(K) ha u rangbah
(D) ha u bakhlaiñ
Jubab – K

3. Ha ka dkhot ba katno la thoh ia kane ka laiñ, 'Baroh u briew bastad'
(A) 2
(B) 4
(K) 3
(D) 5
Jubab–K

4. Shano ki thied jong u Diengbilat ki don?
(A) kingam shapoh khyndew
(B) ki par ha khyndew
(K) ki ksam sha khyndew
(D) ki suh shapoh
Jubab – D

5. 'Hapoh jong nga ki khih'. Kiei kita kiba khih?
(A) Ki jingpyrkhat bakhraw
(B) Ki jingangnud bakhraw
(K) Ki jingkhmihlynti bakhraw
(D) Ki jingkwah bakhraw
Jubab – A

Na ka poim ki Sngi ba la leit noh

6. Balei u myllung u kwah ban leit sha Sohra?
(A) ban kiew ia ki lum
(B) ban peit ia ka mariang
(K) ban iohi ia ki kshaid
(D) ban iakynduh ia ki bahaiing
Jubab – A

7. Kano na kine ki laiñ harum kaba pyni ia ka jinglong jong ki briew ha Sohra?
(A) ka ri u kaitor
(B) ka ri ka jingshynrang
(K) ka ri u 'tiewsohkhah
(D) ka ri ka simpieng
Jubab – B

8. 'Ki shlei bad ki shlei', kiei kita kiba shlei?
(A) ki um
(B) ki duriaw
(K) ki wah
(D) ki sngi ba la leit noh
Jubab – D

9. Kaei kaba ki ju pynlong ha ka sngi Iewbah Sohra
(A) ka jingiakob phawar
(B) ka jingiasiat thong
(K) ka jingiakob shad
(D) ka shad suk mynsiem
Jubab – B

10. Ka dkhot balai jong ka poim ki Sngi ba la leit noh ka krenhaphang kaei?
(A) ki kur bad ki lok jong u myllung
(B) ki sngi jinglong khynnah ha Sohra
(K) ka lyiur ha Sohra
(D) ka Iewbah Sohra
Jubab – K

11. Na kiei u myllung u la jah jlang?
(A) ki kur bad ki lok
(B) ki kur bad ki kha
(K) ki lok bad ki kha
(D) ki kmie ki kpa bad ki kha
Jubab – A

12. Katkum ka poim, iaei u myllung u thrang bad kwah eh ban ioh?
(A) ka jingiasiat thong
(B) jinglong khynnah
(K) sngap ia jingpah ki sim
(D) jngi ha ki kshaid
Jubab – B

Na ka poim ka Mynsiem bashynrang

13. Balei ka mynsiem bashynrang kam neh ban shong khop?
(A) ba ka sngewkhlaiñ
(B) ba ka sngewsarong
(K) ba ka thew sha ka jingjop
(D) ba ka don marwei
Jubab – K

14. Kano na kine ka bym iahap badka mynsiem bashynrang?
(A) kaba thaw pyrthei
(B) kaba thom ia ki jingeh
(K) kaba randien na ki jingthmu
(D) ka bym neh ban shong khop
Jubab – K

15. 'Ha uta kin shaniah kiwei'. Ka kyntien 'uta' ka thew iano?
(A) uba rkhie haba kiwei ki iam
(B) uba randien naka jingkyrmen
(K) uba riej ban tur shaphrang
(D) u bym tieng la u sah marwei
Jubab – D

16. 'Nangjur ka shah shoh, katta ka nang dom' kano na kine ki jingong harum kaba ia pyrshah bad ka jinglong kumba la kdew ha ka poim.
(A) kaba pyndem ha ka jingduh jingkyrmen
(B) ka mynsiem bashynrang
(K) ka mynsiem tur shaphrang
(D) ka mynsiem bym sheptieng
Jubab – A

Na ka poim u Ingkhong Shyllangmat

17. Naei u Ingkhong Shyllangmat u wan?
(A) na jngai muluk
(B) na sawdong pyrthei
(K) na shiliang duriaw
(D) na ri nongwei
Jubab – A

18. Don kum uta? Sha u _____
(A) wat jan
(B) wat shang
(K) wat wan
(D) wat leit
Jubab – B

19. Ïaei ki snaïap bad ki ksuid bajlew kin rong sha nurok ka ksew ?
(A) ïa ka met u Ingkhong Shyllangmat
(B) ïa ka shyieng u Ingkhong Shyllangmat
(K) ïa ka longrynieng u Ingkhong Shyllangmat
(D) ïa ka mynsiem u Ingkhong Shyllangmat
Jubab – D

20. Sha kino ki jaka yn pynshong ia u Ingkhong Shyllangmat?

(A) sha khlaw sha rai eh
(B) sha ki thwei rupa
(K) sha nurok ka ksew
(D) sha jngai muluk

Jubab – A

21. Mano ban kylla thang iaka met jong u Ingkhong Shyllangmat?

(A) u kaiñ iong
(B) u pukni bhur
(K) u kyndang kwah
(D) u ksuid bajlew

Jubab – B

22. Ia u Ingkhong Shyllangmat ki ñiew kum uei?

(A) u riewbymman
(B) u nongshun
(K) u nongai ksuid
(D) u nongwei

Jubab – K

KOT – Dienjat Jong Ki Longshuwa
LYNNONG – Ka Dorbar Jong Ki Khasi Hyndai

23. Ka Dorbar Khasi baroh ka dei shaphang kaei?

(A) Ka jingpynïaid pyrthei ne jingbishar
(B) Ka jingpynïaid shi ïing ne jingbishar weibriew
(K) Ka jingpynïaid marwei ne bishar weibriew
(D) Ka jingpynïaid shikur ne bishar shikur

Jubab – A

24. Ia ka Dorbar Khasi la ju pynlong haei?

(A) Ïing-kur U Syiem
(B) Ïing-tnga U Syiem
(K) Ïing-shongthait U Syiem
(D) Ïing-sad Ïing-sunon

Jubab – D

25. Balei kim ju kren eiei shaphang ka said-thma ne ka bishar ha ïing-tnga u Syiem?

(A) Namar ki kheiñ ba ka long pyrshah ïaka niam ka dustur
(B) Namar ki kheiñ ka long pyrshah ïaka imlang sahlang
(K) Namar ki kheiñ ba ka long kaba shongdor
(D) Namar ki kheiñ ba ka long kaba sang

Jubab - A

26. Ha ka Dorbar Khasi ki dei ban don ki briew na man la ka jait ki bym poh ïaka

(A) 30 snem
(B) 35 snem
(K) 40 snem
(D) 50 snem

Jubab – D

27. Kano na kine ki kyrdan ba u Syiem u bat ha ka dustur ki Khasi?

(A) Nongpynïaid hukum
(B) Nongïaseng puramit
(K) Nongpynsaid-pynthew
(D) Nongsaiñ ryngkat

Jubab – A

28. Hano u Syiem u phah shem shuwa ban pynlong Dorbar?

(A) Lyngdoh
(B) Basanraj
(K) Basan rangbah
(D) Sordar

Jubab – B

29. Ïa u nongpyrta shnong la khot uei?

(A) Sangot
(B) U riewsaid thma
(K) Muktiar
(D) U tymmen U San

Jubab – A

30. Ha ka Dorbar Khasi ym lah ban pynlong dorbar lada don tang

(A) U Syiem bad ki bakhraw
(B) Ki bakhraw bad ki tymmen ki san
(K) U Syiem bad ki tymmen ki san
(D) Ki bakhraw baroh

Jubab – K

31. Kano na kine ki jingong ki bym ïadei bad ka jinglong ka Dorbar Khasi?

(A) Bym mane ma me ïaka jutang bad ka hukum
(B) Ba ym mane ma nga ïaka jingleh jong uno uno uba kylla jutang
(K) Ba ka pap baroh ka dei jong me u nongkylla nongïuh jutang
(D) To khat da u prah, ktah da ka kti ruh, shu khalah noh shapoh kharai

Jubab – B

32. Kano na kine ki jingleh ka bym ïahap bad ka dorbar u Khasi hyndai?

(A) Ha ka dorbar tang ban shu pynsawreng khmat ruh ka long kaba tam eh
(B) Ha bym ïabiang u para bakhraw ki ju ïakhmih da ka kheiñ ne hiar ha ka smai
(K) Ha ka dorbar ym lah kren nangang kren arsap
(D) Ha ka dorbar ki shah ïa u bym don tmaiñ ban kren

Jubab – D

LYNNONG – Ki Mawbynna, Mawniam bad ki Kor

33. Katno ka jingjrong u Mawshynrang?

(A) Arpruh haduh shiphew pruh
(B) Arpruh haduh khatar pruh
(K) Arpruh haduh khatsan pruh
(D) Arpruh haduh khatphra pruh

Jubab – D

34. Kumno lah ban ithuh ïa ki mawbynna ñiam?

(A) Lada pynieng lai lai tylli ki mawshynrang kiba lyngkot shijaka
(B) Lada pynieng san, hynniew ne khyndai tylli ki mawshynrang
(K) Lada pynieng duna ïaka lai tylli
(D) Lada pynieng bun tylli

Jubab – A

35. Ha ka por aïu la thung ïa ki Mawklim?

(A) Ha ka por leit on thang
(B) Ha ka por lehñiam thep Mawbah
(K) Ha ka por ba tei ïaka kpep
(D) Ha ka por lehñiam thep mawshyieng

Jubab – B

36. Ïa ki mawkjat la khot kumta namarba

(A) Ki ïuhkjat ki briew ha ki
(B) Ki pyniaid da ka kjat ha ki

(K) Ki pynïuhkjat ia ki snaïap
(D) Ka meikha ka shong halor jong ki
Jubab – K

37. Ïa ki shyieng ba la sait,ñiad pyrkhing la song ha i jaiñ sala bad sa leit thep ha:
(A) Mawshyieng
(B) Mawbah
(K) Kpepbah
(D) Mawkjat
Jubab – A
38. Hangno ka don ka Maw Ramhali?
(A) Ha Sohra
(B) Ha Laitlyngkot
(K) Ha Laitkyrhong
(D) Ha Sutnga
Jubab – B
39. Kano na kine ka dei ka Kpepbah?
(A) Kaba la shna tang haba leit on thang ïa ki briew ba la noh rta
(B) Ki jaka thep shyieng jong ka kur
(K) Ka jaka thang ba la kynroh jrong bad skhem
(D) Ka jaka buh shyieng tang uwei u briew
Jubab – K
40. Ïa ki Maw Umkoi la thung ha ka por:
(A) Ba thep ïa ki shyieng ha ki Mawshyieng
(B) Ba pyllait ïa kiba iap klim
(K) Ba thang ïa u Syiem
(D) Ba sait ïa ki shyieng jong kiba ïap tyrut-ïap smer
Jubab – D
41. Ka dorbar laiphew shnong ka mut:
(A) Tang na laiphew tylli ki shnong
(B) Tang na ki laiphew tylli ki raid
(K) Tang ïa ki shnong ba u Syiem u mon
(D) Ïa kiba bun ki shnong kiba don ha ka Hima
Jubab – D
42. Kino na kine ki bym dei ki mawbynna niam.
(A) Ki mawkait
(B) Ki mawlynti
(K) Ki mawksing
(D) Ki maw umkoi
Jubab – A
43. U mawbynna ha Nartiang u jrong haduh:
(A) Arphew hynriew phut
(B) Arphew hynñiew phut
(K) Arphew hynñiew phut shiteng
(D) Arphew hynriew phut shiteng
Jubab – B
44. Ïa ka niam ka rukom ba ki ju pyndep ha ka por ba ki thep mawñiam ki ju theh halor:
(A) Ki mawkjat
(B) Ki kpep
(K) Ki mawkynthei
(D) Mawbah
Jubab – K

KOT – Phawer U Aesop
LYNNONG - U MYRSIANG BAD KA THRING
45. Hynrei, ynda u la poi, da khongpong pynban. Aïu u myrsiang u la shem?
(A) La theh ïaka ja ka jyntah ha u khiew
(B) La theh ïaka ja ka jyntah ha ka pliang dieng
(K) La theh ïaka ja ka jyntah ha ka dabor
(D) La theh ïaka ja ka jyntah ha u lywa
Jubab – D

LYNNONG – KA KADA BAD KI ÑIANGKYNJAH
46. Balei ka kada ka pyrthuh ïaka rukom bam ki niangkynjah?
(A) Ban im slem
(B) Ban khlaiñ
(K) Ban lait ryndang
(D) Ban sngaid
Jubab – K
47. Balei ka kada ka la ïap thngan?
(A) Ba ka ïoh pang jur
(B) Ba ka jliah tang ïa ki umjer
(K) Ba ka dih tang ka um
(D) Ba kam bam eiei
Jubab – B

LYNNONG- U'YIAR RYNGKUH BAD U MAWLYNNAI
48. "Katno un sngewbha pat". Kano na kine ki daw phi tharai ba u trai un sngewbha?
(A) Ba un leit rah u'yiar ryngkuh ia u mawlynnai
(B) Ba un leit iathuh u'yiar ryngkuh
(K) Ba un shem hi ma u da lade ia u mawlynnai
(D) Ba un ïohi ba u'yiar ryngkuh u puh ia u mawlynnai
Jubab – K

49. "Ba un da shem u trai ia me te." Mano ba la kren ia kitei ki kyntien haneng?
(A) Ka Thring
(B) U'Yiar Ryngkuh
(K) Ka'Yiar Kynthei
(D) Ka Pukni
Jubab- B

LYNNONG- U KADA MUTLOP
50. 'U tang shu ïoh lad tiak u ap khop tang ban noh shapoh surok.' Uei uba leh kumne?
(A) U masi
(B) U blang
(K) U khla
(D) U kada
Jubab – D

51. 'Hangta u trai u la ong ia u kada.'
(A) "Me la suk?"
(B) "Me la hun?"
(K) "Me la jop?"
(D) "Me la kdang?"
Jubab- K

LYNNONG- U LAMAN BAD U ÑIANGBRI
52. U Laman bad u Ñiangbri ki la leh kumno ban lait naka jingshah bam ha ki pukni bad khlieng?
(A) Ki la ïa phet noh la ka jong
(B) Ki la ïa dih lang iaka um
(K) Ki la ïa peit suh uwei ia uwei
(D) Ki la ïa sangeh kum ba iap
Jubab- B

53. “Hynrei jait ba dang don hi la ka sngi ban im.” Mano kita kiba dang don la ka sngi ban im?

(A) U myrsiang bad ka thring
(B) U tyrdiap bad u masi
(K) U laman bad u ñiangbri
(D) U myrsiang bad u ñiangbri
Jubab- K

LYNNONG – U MYRSIANG SAMLA

54. Balei u myrsiang u la pynbeit ïa ki para myrsiang ban shaiñ noh ïa la ki tdong?

(A) Ban kylluid met
(B) Ban shngaiñ ïalade
(K) Ban sngew pyngngad
(D) Ban lait naka jingshitom
Jubab – B

55. “U leit ngat hapoh ka sem ba riam u briew ïa u.” Mano uta ba ngat?

(A) U myrsiang samla
(B) U masi
(K) U kada
(D) U ñiangbri
Jubab – A

LYNNONG- KI WAH BAD KA DURIAW

56. “Hynrei tang shu poi pat ha phi….ym bit dih shuh ia ngi.” Balei?

(A) Ba ka la jaboh
(B) Ba ka la kthang mluh
(K) Ba ka la thiang
(D) Ba bun ki dohkha
Jubab – B

57. “Tuid noh shawei kat shaba phi mon.” Ïano la hukum ban tuid noh kat sha ba mon?

(A) Ïa ki wah
(B) Ïa ki wah rit
(K) Ïa ki wah bah
(D) Ïa ka duriaw
Jubab – A

LYNNONG – KA LYNTAIT SHEMPAP

58. Hangno ka lyntait ka la leit thaw skum?

(A) Ha ïing briew
(B) Ha ïing kashari
(K) Ha ïing skul
(D) Ha ïingmane
Jubab – B

59. Balei ka lyntait ka la ïam pait dohnud dohnam?

(A) Ba ka la duh la ki khun
(B) Ba ka la duh la ki para
(K) Ba ka la duh la ki bahaiing
(D) Ba ka la duh la ki kmie ki kpa
Jubab – A

LYNNONG- U TYRDIAP BAD U MASI

60. Balei u tyrdiap u la kren hi noh ïa u masi?

(A) U masi um tip ba u dem ha ka reng
(B) U masi um khein briew ïa u
(K) U sngew heh kat u ym don shuh
(D) Um lah ap shuh
Jubab - A

KOT – JINGSNENG TYMMEN
LYNNONG – XXXI

61. “To ieid ialade burom ia kiwei” Kano ka laiñ kaba bud hadien katei?

(A) Haba kren bad leh ïa kiwei
(B) Ba phin suk ha pyrthei
(K) Ba phin ioh kyrhai ka spah pyrthei
(D) Lada naduh nangne haduh lawei
Jubab – B

62. “Ïa kano kano ka jingleit jingwan” Kano na ka jingong harum, kaba bud ia katei ka laiñ haneng?

(A) Ka kren ka khana
(B) Ka kam ka jam
(K) Wat ju pynmlien da lei lei ban ïa than
(D) Kaba iarap ïa kiwei
Jubab – K

63. Katkum u R.S. Berry ha ka lynnong XXXII,ha kano na kine ki jingjia ba ngim dei ban leit ia shang satia?

(A) Haba pang ba jhia
(B) Haba shem sniew kiba jngai ne jan
(K) Haba don ka jingïakajia
(D) Haba don ka kmen ka sngewbha
Jubab – K

64. Ïano ba ngim bit ban kynshi ne bynthiew?

(A) Ïa kiba leh sniew ïa ngi
(B) Ïa kiba riewspah
(K) Ïa kiba pang ba duk eh
(D) Ïa ki bym nang bym stad
Jubab – K

LYNNONG- XXXIII

65. Balei ngim ju dei ban leh than ïaka kamai kajih?

(A) Ba ïoh kylla duk ei kha ma kha
(B) Ba ïoh ka hap lynnong ka jingshipa
(K) Ba ïoh shah beiñ ei ha ka kur ka kha
(D) Ba ïoh shet khongpong lade ka pyrthei
Jubab - B

66. Wat ïa mlien lorni ïaka kam kiwei. Balei?

(A) Ba ïoh ka hap lynnong ka jingshipa
(B) Ba ïoh kynshi u nongwei u nongar
(K) Ba ïoh shet khongpong lade ka pyrthei
(D) Ba ïoh ïap lum thadlad khlem kur khlem kha
Jubab - K

LYNNONG – XXXIV

67. Ïano na kine ka mon laitluid ka nud ban khawoit kti?

(A) Ki khun bakhraw batri
(B) Ki khun rangli juki
(K) Ki khun tamsneng
(D) Ki khun binong bishon
Jubab – A

LYNNONG – XXXV

68. “Wei sahjit l’i longrynieng ha ka rain” Kano na kine ki jingleh harum kaba iahap bad ka laiñ haneng?

(A) Lada phi ioh makna shong kulai shong hati
(B) Lada deng da kup makna thabalaiñ
(K) Lada phi batniam nguh arti makna
(D) Lada phi pawnam makna ha pyrthei
Jubab – B

LYNNONG – XXXVI

69. Kaei kaba thaw lad ban pynjot ia ka tynrai la jong?

(A) Ka mon ba laitluid
(B) Ka phuhmut phuhmat mangkarong
(K) Kaba brai jyndei ha ka biria thala
(D) Kaba trei torti ia ka kam ka jam

Jubab – B

70. Ha kano na kine phi hap ban sian bad sharai lade kyndiang?

(A) Haba shem sniew kiba jngai ne jan
(B) Ha la ka lynti leit lynti wan
(K) Ha ka riam ka pah u kamon u kadiang
(D) Ha ka mon balaitluid

Jubab – K

LYNNONG – XXXVII

71. "To minot la ka jingthaw jingshna." Balei u R.S. Berry u sneng kumtei?

(A) Ban roi la ka jingmut bad ban manbha
(B) Ban tang sah ka pyrto baroh shirta
(K) Ba la phi im phi ïap ruh kan donbok
(D) Ba phin suk ha pyrthei bad phin manbha

Jubab – A

72. Katkum u R.S. Berry ha ka lynnong XXXVII ha kano na kine ngin pynroi ïaka spah nongkynti?

(A) Ha ka kitnong kitni
(B) Ha ka bylla ka sngi
(K) Ha la ka jong ka rep ka ri
(D) Ha ka kam ka jam

Jubab – K

73. Balei u R.S. Berry u ong wat sngewbha shong thap bam ha ïing ki briew?

(A) Ba jah jait noh de la i jong i rngiew
(B) Ba ïoh isih sa ki briew
(K) Ba ïoh shah beiñ shah bynthiew
(D) Ba ïoh kynshi ei sa ki briew

Jubab – A

LYNNONG - XXXVIII

74. Kaei kaba donkam ha ka khaïi pateng wat lada um bun baiseng na lade ruh?

(A) Ka jingtrei bha ïaka kam
(B) Ka jingpynïadei para briew
(K) Ka akor ba bha
(D) Ǐai minot ban roi suki

Jubab – D

75. "To hikai pynnang la ka kheiñ ka diah." Kano ka jingong harum, kaba bud ïa katei ka laiñ haneng?

(A) To ïai minot phin nang suki
(B) To ïai hikai ba phin nang
(K) To da buh jingmut haba phi kheiñ phi diah
(D) Thir la ka jingmut ha la ba shong ba thiah

Jubab – D

LYNNONG – XXXIX

76. Ha kano ka bynta u R.S. Berry u sneng ban ym ïa iehnoh paralok?

(A) Ha ka bam ka dih
(B) Ha ka jingleit jingwan
(K) Ha ka trei ka ktah
(D) Ha ka kheiñ ka diah

Jubab – B

LYNNONG - XL

77. Kaei kaba pynwan jingkyrkhu naU Blei?

(A) Kaba pyndem ha ka mon laitluid
(B) Ka akor ba bha
(K) Ka bat niam khlem tynrai
(D) Kaba hikai ïaka trei ka ktah

Jubab- B

78. Kaei kaba lah ban teh kur, teh kha da ka hok?

(A) Da ka jingïadei
(B) Da ka spah
(K) Da ka burom pyrthei
(D) Da ka akor

Jubab – D

79. Kaei kaba pynlip kupar ïa ki kmie ki kpa?

(A) Ba bieit anna antu ki khun
(B) Ba long ba sniew ki khun
(K) Ba im ki khun ha mon laitluid
(D) Ba ïap lum thadlad ki khun

Jubab – B

KOT – NA MIHNGI – SEPNGI
LYNNONG- Ka trei ka ktah ha Ri Khasi Jaintia

80. Ki khasi ki pyndonkam kumno ïaka sla tyrpad?

(A) Haba kaba shna kynja dawai kyllan
(B) Haba kaba shna kynja jingiwbih
(K) Haba kaba shna kynja musla jyntah
(D) Haba kaba shna kynja umphñiang shet jingshet

Jubab – K

81. U phan aïu uba mih na ri lum Khasi Jaiñtia u ba pawnam eh ha Ri India?

(A) Phan sawlia
(B) Phan karo
(K) Phan mongor
(D) Phan dieng

Jubab – K

82. Mano ba tbit bha ban thaw jyndeng syntiew har rukom da ka ksiar bad ka rupa?

(A) Kamar
(B) Misteri dieng
(K) Misteri maw
(D) Bania

Jubab – D

83. Na ka thaiñ aïu ki mih ki shynrang briew kiba tbit ha ki kam mistri?

(A) Na ki thaiñri lum
(B) Na ki thaiñ bhoi
(K) Na ki thaiñ war
(D) Na ki thaiñrithor

Jubab – A

LYNNONG – Ka Nobel Prize

84. U Alfred Bernhard Nobel u la wan phai biang sha ri _____ ha ka snem 1850.

(A) Amerika
(B) Switzerland
(K) Denmark
(D) Sweden

Jubab – D

85. U Alfred Nobel u la aiti ïa la ka wil ha ka snem:

(A) 1885
(B) 1875
(K) 1895
(D) 1857

Jubab – K

86. Kawei kawei ka buskit Nobel Prize ka shongdor kumba:

(A) Shihajar tyngka
(B) Shiphew hajar tyngka
(K) Shilak tyngka
(D) Shiphew lak tyngka

Jubab – K

87. U Alfred Bernhard Nobel u la khlad noh na kane ka pyrthei ha ka snem:

(A) 1869
(B) 1896
(K) 1969
(D) 1996
Jubab – B

LYNNONG – Ka kheiñ kur kheiñ kha

88. Ki khun ia ki bakha kynthei jong ka kmie ki ong:

(A) Kha
(B) Nah
(K) San
(D) Ñia
Jubab – A

89. Ki khun jong ka hynmen ne ka para kynthei, ïa ki khun jong ki hynmen ne ki para shynrang, ki ïadei:

(A) Shipara trai
(B) Shipara arkmie
(K) Shipara kha
(D) Shibakha trai
Jubab – D

90. Ki khun ïa ki bakha shynrang jong ka kmie ki ong:

(A) Pakhynnah
(B) Pasan
(K) Parad
(D) Mama
Jubab – A

91. Ki hynmen bad para shynrang jong ka kynthei ïa u kurim jong ka ki dei kumno?

(A) Kynsi
(B) Kynum
(K) Mynkew
(D) Bakha
Jubab – B

92. Ki khun ïaka kmie jong ka kmie lajong ki khot kumno?

(A) Meidot
(B) Meimen
(K) Meihep
(D) Meirad/Mei ieit
Jubab – D

Khasi Hint

93. Kano na kine ki senten kadei ka ‘Adverb of Time’?

A. Ngin sdang ban trei mynta ïa ka kam
B. Hato phi tip shisha?
K. Khlem pep u la tuh ïa ka pisa na ïing
D. Ka Lina ka rwai sngewtynnat
Jubab: A

94. Na kine ki kyntien haruh kano na ki kadei ka ‘Adverb of Place’?

A. Haei-re-haei
B. Kynjai
K. Hamar
D. Khraw
Jubab: A

95. Kano na kine ka bym dei ka ‘Adverb of Cause Assertion’?

A. Keiñ
B. Shait
K. Markhmat
D. Tip ma
Jubab: A

96. Da kano na kine ki Adverb phin pyndonkam bad ka Verb ‘dkut’?

A. Thuit
B. Tbak
K. Thui
D. Thiaw
Jubab: K

97. Da kano ka Verb phin pyndonkam ha ka Adverb ‘Raked’?

A. Ïaid
B. Ïeng
K. At
D. Jot
Jubab: D

98. Haba u poi ha Sor Shillong u la shu ieng lyngngoh____ marwei. Da kano ka Adverb phin buh ha ka jaka basuda?

A. Tyngheng
B. Tyngjlong
K. Tymblong
D. Thynreng
Jubab: K

99. Da kano ka Verb phin pyndonkam ha ka Adverb ‘Nir-Nir’?

A. Shlei
B. Stait
K. Sdot
D. Stang
Jubab: D

100. Pyndap da ka Adverb kaba iadei ba la ai lypa ha ka senten:
Ka doh masi ka dang jwat_____

A. Teng-teng
B. Tdaw-tdaw
K. Tej-Tej
D. Tem-Tem
Jubab: A

101. Ka dngiem ba heh_____ ka don ha khlaw. Da kano ka Adverb phin buh ha ka jaka basuda?

A.7 aka7p
B. Saphu
K. Salit
D. Saktup
Jubab: B

102. Ha kano na kine ki senten phin pyndonkam ia ka Adverb ‘Tmang’?

A. I Mei I ____ ban shong marwei
B. U khynnah u ialehka7 aka__
K. Ki briew ki don _____ha surok
D. Ka kali ka ____ ha lynti
Jubab: A

103. U briew u peit _____ ïa u ksew. Da kano ka adverb phin buh ha ka jaka basuda?

A. Pyllaw
B. Shrei
K. Shin
D. Satlip
Jubab: K

104. Ka kyntien jar-jar ka hap ha ka jait adverb aiu?

A. Adverb of Manner
B. Adverb of Cause Assertion
K. Adverb of Time
D. Adverb of Place
Jubab: A

BYNTA - B

COMPREHENSION (Nuksa)

Pule ïa ka jingthoh harum bad sa jubab ïa ki jing–ylli ba la ai. 10 x 1 = 10

U Khasi na la ka tynrai u long uba donakor. Ka akor Khasi ka ïaryngkat dor bad ki akor kiba bha tam ha ka pyrthei. Kane ka akor ka pynpaw ialade ha ka jingïadei bad kiwei pat ki jaitbynriew ka pyrthei. Lah ban ong ba dei ma ka kaba tehsong ïa ngi kum ka jaitbynriew haduh kine ki sngi jong ki jingkylla. Ngin ñiew ïaka kum ka nongtymmen kaba kham kordor ban ïaka spah ka phew ne ka bri ka khyndew.

Hynrei mynta ka nam ba bha jong ka akor Khasi ka la nang jah noh. Ha ka jingbun kam jong kine ki sngi bad ha ka jingiakhleh bad kiwei pat ki jaitbynriew ngi la klet ïa ka. Ka jingniew sting ïa la ka akor ka la par sha ki bynta baroh jong ka Ri. Ryngkat bad ka akor, ka longbriew manbriew ruh ka la hiar lang. Ha ïing ha sem, ha ïew ha hat, ha lynti syngkien, ka khlem akor ka leh kyllut bad ka ïaid lymbub khlem ñiew briew iano iano. Ka saitlah, ka amrang bad ka hangamei, khlem pyrtkhat ïaka hok kiwei, ka leh jop ha ïing habar. Wat ha skul, ki samla ki klet ïa ki aiñ skul bad kim kynmaw ba ka dor jong ka jingstad bashisha ka shong ha ka jingnang jong ki ban pyndonkam ïaka akor.

1. U Khasi u long ka jaitbynriew kaba kumno?
Jubab:U khasi na la ka tynrai u long uba donakor.
2. Haduh katno ka akor khasi ka long kaba khia thew?
Jubab: Namar ba ka ïaryngkat dor bad ki akor ba bha tam ha ka pyrthei.
3. Kumno ki briew ki lah ban ithuh ïaka akor ha u khasi?
Jubab: Ha ka jingiadei bad kiwei pat ki jaitbynriew ka pyrthei.
4. Kaei kaba tehsong ïaka jaitbynriew khasi?
Jubab: Ka akor
5. Kiei ki daw kiba pynlong ïa ki khasi ban klet ïa la ka akor?
Jubab: Ka jingbun kam jong ki briew bad ka jingiakhleh bad kiwei ki jaitbynriew
6. Ha kino ki bynta ka akor khasi ka la hiar?
Jubab: Ha ka longbriew manbriew naduh na ïing na sem, ha ïew ha hat, ha lynti syngkien
7. Ha kano ka rukom lah ban ithuh ïaka jinglong ba khlem akor jong u khasi?
Jubab: Na ka jingleh kyllut bad ka ïaid lymbub khlem ñiew briew ïano ïano
8. Kiei kita ki jinglong kiba leh jop la ha ïing ne habar?
Jubab: Ka saitlah, ka amrang bad ka hangamei khlem pyrkhat ia ka hok kiwei
9. Kumno ki khynnah skul ka juk mynta ki pynpaw ïaka jingbym don akor shuh jong ki?
Jubab: Ki khynnah skul ki klet ïa ki aiñ skul bad kim kynmaw ba ka dor jong ka
jingstad bashisha ka shong ha kajingnang jong ki ban pyndonkam ia ka akor

10. Kum ki samla, kumno phi ñiew ïaka akor?
Jubab: Kin ñiew ïa ka akor kum ka nongtymmen kaba kham kordor ban ïa ka spah ka
phew ne ka bri ka khyndew.

BYNTA – K

(Descriptive Questions)

Creative Skill Writing 8 marks each

1. ‘ Ki tyllong um ki dei ki jingai bakordor ïa u khun bynriew.’ Thoh kumba 150-200 kyntien halor katei ka jingong haneng.
Jubab: La ieh ha ka jingstad ki nonghikai/khynnah
2. Ha kawei ka sngi, imeii ïalam ïa phi sha Ïewduh ban leit siew jingsiew. Thoh ha kawei ka paraIraph Iïu phi tip shaphang ka Ïewduh.
Jubab: Nuksa

Haba imeii ong ban ialam iew ïa nga, nga la kmen shaba palat namar ba ngam pat ju poi ne ïohi ïa ka Ïewduh mynno mynno ruh. Ngi la mih na ïing bad shong da ka bos ban poi sha Motphran. I meii la btin ïa nga na kti ba ïoh nga jah lynti. Ha ban sa rung artat shapoh Ïewduh, ka don kawei ka khilon kaba jrong kaba don ïa ka jingthoh “KAMAI ÏA KA HOK.” Ka Ïewduh ka dei ka ïew kaba la rim bha bad kaba heh duh ha ri Khasi. Ki don bun ki nongkhaïi bad nongdie nongthied na kylleng ka ri Khasi kiba wan ha kane ka ïew. Nga ïohi ïa ki sohñiamtra ba la pynïeng kum ki mot pyramid halor ki shang ba die ki briew, u sohphlang ruh u pynjawdud ba ngan ïohmad. Namarba dei ka por tlang, kine ki jait soh ki pynphuh ïa ka ïew bad pynsieng iwbih ruh da ka jingsma jong ki. Kham haneng ki don ki don ki dukan ba die jaiñ, die khiew, bad ki mar bam. Namarba ngi mut ban leit sha basa dohkha, kumta ngi la hap ban ïaid na basa jaiñ, na basa die ia ki tiar ïing, ki marbam mardih bad ngi la ïaid ruh lyngba ki dukan die phan, die piat. Nangta ngi la poi sa ha basa die jhur ha kaba ki briew ki buh ryntih ïa ki jhur kiba ha la ki rong ki rong, kum u kajor, u phresbin, u ri, u motor, u sohbaingon ïong, u sohsaw, u muli, u tyrso bad kiwei de. Hangne imeii la ïeng ha khmat kawei ka dukan bad i la thied tyrso, muli bad u sohsaw. Nga la thep ïa ki ha ka pla jaiñ ba shu kieng ba nga la rah lypa na ïing. Nangne ngi la leit beit sha basa dohkha. Ka basa ka dap da ki dukan ba la buh ryntih ïa ki dohkha ba bun jait. Napdeng ki dohkha hangta, nga ithuh tang ïa ka khabah bad u khathli uba ju mih bha ha ka por tlang. Hynrei i mei i la kdew bad pynithuh ïa nga ïa kiwei de ki jait dohkha ba don hangta kum ka dohkha baw , dohkha shitol ,’kha bam phlang ,’kha America ,’kha babia, bad kiwei de ki jait dohkha rit. Ka basa dohkha ka long kaba bun briew bha. Ki don ruh shibun ki basa ha Ïewduh kum ka basa doh masi, dohsniang, basa ktung, basa khaw, basa soh. Khatduh eh ngi la leit sa sha basa kwai bad tympew bad ngi sa leit phai noh sha ïing. Ki briew ki ju sngewtynnat ban leit siew jingsiew na Ïewduh namarba ka jingthew bad ka dor ruh ka biang bha, bad ka soi ruh artat.

3. Thoh ïa ka jingiathuhkhana shaphang u Klew bad ka Sngi.
Jubab - La ieh ha ka jingstad jong ki nonghikai/khynnah

BYNTA – D

(Short answer questions)

KOT- Duitara Ksiar

POIM- U Dieng Bilat 2 marks each

1. Katkum ka poim u Diengbilat, kaei kata kaba shat bad shoh ïa u Diengbilat?

Jubab : Ka sngi ka shat bad ka lyer ka shoh ïa u diengbilat .
2. Ka mut aïu ‘Un lait ban kren?’
Jubab : Un lait ban kren ka mut ba u briew u ïoh ïa ka lad ban pynpaw pyrthei ïa la ka jong ka sap bad ka jingstad ba u don.
3. Balei ka eh ban rat ïa ka mon u rangbah?
Jubab : Namarba u don ka nongrim baskhem jong ka jingim bad kut jingmut skhem ban pyndep ïa kaei kaba u la thmu wat la u ïakynduh bun ki jingeh.

POIM - Ki Sngi la ba leit noh

4. U myllung Soso Tham u ïathuh aïu shaphang ka lyiur ha Sohra ha ka poim ki Sngi ba la leit noh.
Jubab : U myllung Soso Tham ha ka poim ki Sngi ba la leit noh u ïathuh ba ha ka por lyiur ha Sohra, u slap u jur bha bad u pynshlei lut ïa ki wah bad ki tmier riat. Ka umbah kaba tuid ka kyrhuh bad byrthen bad ka jingtwa ki riat bad ki lhuh ka pynkhynwin ïa ka thaiñRi war.
5. Aïu u myllung Soso Tham u ïathuh shaphang ka Ïewbah Sohra ha ka poim ki Sngi ba la leit noh?
Jubab: U myllung u ïathuh bahaba la poi ka sngi Ïewbah ha Sohra, ka ïew ka hat ka shongshit da ka jingwan ki nongdie nongthied na kylleng ka ri Khasi Jaiñtia. Hynrei kaba kham paw eh ka dei ka jingïasiatthong hapdeng ki shnong kiba pynïeng ïa ka dawbah lyngba ki jingphawar jong ki.
6. Kiei kiba phalang pat ha ka jingmut jingpyrkhat jong u myllung Soso Tham?
Jubab : Ka jingitynnad ka mariang, ka ïewbah Sohra, ka lyiur, ka jinglong shynrang mynsiem ki briew jong ka kiba long ka burom jong ka Sohra kiba wan phalang bunsien ha ka jingmut jingpyrkhat jong u myllung.

Na ka poim Ka Mynsiem Bashynrang
7. Ïa kiei kita kiba ka mynsiem bashynrang ka hap ban tur bad ban thom?
Jubab **:** Ki jingeh, jingpynwit, jingbishni, jingpihuiñ.
8. Thoh ïa ka laiñ kaba pynshai ba ka mynsiem bashynrang kam khaweit la ka don tang marwei?
Jubab **:** Ka jingkhlaiñ kam shong ha ka jingbun paid.

Poim u Ingkhong Shyllangmat
9. Kiei ki artylli ki kam ba dei ban leh ïa u Ingkhong Shyllangmat shuwa ban beh ïa u na shnong?
Jubab **:**Pynkit lut ïa ki tum ki tam jong u baroh, bad khi lai nuid ia u ñiuhkhlieh jong u.
10. ‘U bym ju ong wat tang shiwat’. Ïano ka kyntien ‘u’ ka thew?Kaei kata kaba um ju ong?
Jubab **:** ‘U’ ka thew ia u Ingkhong Shyllangmat.Kaba um ju ong ‘kane ka dei ka ri jong nga, sawdong pyrthei haei kum ka’.
11. Kiei ki jingmaham banyngkong eh ba u myllung u bthah bym dei ban leh ïa u Ingkhong Shyllangmat?
Jubab **:** Ym bit ban ïajuh ïajan bad u, bad ka long kaba sang ruh ban ïabam ïadih lang bad u.

12. Aiu dei ban leh ïa u Ingkhong Shyllangmat ynda u ïap?
Jubab**:** Ym shah ban tem ïa ka ksing ka dhah bad ban phur ban siang, yn ieh ia ka metJong u shata sha khlaw bad yn ym pyndep ruh ia ka niam ka rukom ki nongïap kumba dei ka dustur khasi.

KOT: KI PHAWER U AESOP

13. Balei ki para myrsiang ki la risa shaw?
Jubab:Namarba uwei u myrsiang u la ong to ioh tang ïa me kata ka jingpyngngad bad ka jingpnah thylliej baroh, koit ym mat sah bieit tang ngi ruh bit hi, tang ba ngi dang ïoh ïa u tdong.
14. Ha kano ka rukom u nongbeh mrad u la ïoh siat ïaka skei?
Jubab:U nongbeh mrad uba dang sah hangta, u la ïohi ïaka jingkhih ki sla bad malu mala ïa ka khlieh skei, kumta u la par sor shajan, u la pyllait shi khnam na kakrung jong ka, bad u la ngam syndon ha u klong.
15. Kaei ka jingsneng jong ka phawer “U Tyrdiap bad u Masi”?
Jubab:U Kalbut u sngew kat u ym don shuh u kiew skong ha u ‘lang tylli.
16. Kiei ki artylli ki daw kiba pynlong ïaka Lyntait ba kan ïam?
Jubab:Shiban baka duh la ki khun bad shiban pat ba ka shah lehbeiñ ha ka jaka sha kaba uba shah lehbeiñ baroh uher ïap bad u ïoh jingiada.
17. Kaei kaba u kada u leh kaba la pynsaja ïa u trai?
Jubab:U tang shu ioh lad tiak, u ia iap khop tang ban hoh shapoh surok bad jingkit bad jingbah baroh.
18. Kaei ka nongkylliang ba ka thring ka la siew ia u myrsiang?
Jubab: Ka Thring ka la thep ïaka ja ka jyntah baroh hapoh uwei u lywa uba ngiam tang ka khlieh jong ka hi ban bsuh.
19. Kaei ka jingsneng jong ka phawer “U myrsiang samla”?
Jubab: “Ngi sngew shngaiñ shibun lada baroh baroh ki liat lem ha kajuh ka thliew.”
20. Na kano ka phawer la sot ïa kane ka jingsneng?“U paitbhur ba un lei ïa kata ka nam ka burom! U thiah suk u im suk tang ba u la biang ka bam ka dih.”
Jubab:“U Yiar ryngkuh bad u mawlynnai .”

KOT-JINGSNENG TYMMEN
21. Kumno u R.S. Berry u sneng u kyntu ban ïaim suk im saiñ para briew?
Jubab**:**Ban sneng pateng ïa la ki khun ki ksiew shaphang ka akor ba bha kaba pynwan jingkyrkhu na u Blei.
22. Kumno u R.S. Berry u sneng u kyntu ba phin leh katba nang san nang rangbah?
Jubab: Ban nang hikai bha la ka trei ka ktah, la ka jingleit jingwan wat pynmlien ban ïa than, da mut da khan ïaka jingmyntoi.
23. ‘Ïa ki kur ki kha kren leh da kaba biang.’Kumno ngin leh kumta?
Jubab:Da kaba leh don akor, pynrit ïalade bad ym dei ban leh heh ha ki ktien bad ki kam
24. Kumno u R.S. Berry u kyntu ban leh ia kito kiba pang ba duk?
Jubab**:** Ïa kito ba pang ba duk wat ju kynshi lane wat ju bynthiew, haba shem sniew kiba jan ne jngai wat ju mlien ong kohkhai ne hysuwan.
25. Balei u R.S. Berry u ong ba ngim dei ban iai im sngi tang ha ka kitnong?
Jubab: Namar ba ban pynbieit u star naduh dyngkhong, ym dei ban im jingmut ruh tang ha ka bylla namar ba bieit anna noh khamakha.

26. “Lada phi tip phi kyrpad Blei makna.” Balei kita ki jingkyrpad Blei kim myntoi ïa phi kumba la kdew da u R.S. Berry ha ka Lynnong XXXVI?
Jubab: Haba ka hok bad ka jingshisha kam don, te wat lada kyrpad Blei makna kam myntoi namar khlem bat, bad ia leh klet ïa la ka tynrai babha.
27. Katkum u R.S. Berry ha ka lynnong XXXVIII kaei kaba pynduh nong ha ka khaïi pateng?
Jubab: Ka jingïai mlien shong sngi thiah sngi kli kti, ka pynkyrduh ingkhong khait long at lukhi.
28. Balei u R.S. Berry u sneng baym dei ban shaniah jyndei tang ha ka mon ba laitluid?
Jubab: Ba ka mon ba laitluid kam ju ñiew iaka sang, wat ia u pud ki barim ruh ka nud ban ryngkang.
29. “Phin sah ka nam kum u bnai kum ka sngi.” Kiei kita ki jingleh kiba phi dei ban leh kiba pynsah pyrto ialade, kumba la kdew da u R.S. Berry ha ka lynnong XXXIX?
Jubab: Ban ym ieh noh ïa la ki lok ha ka jingleit jingwan, ïa leit ia wan ryngkat la hajan ne ha jngai, da ïa synran synriah ha kti ha kjat bad da kynmaw dngong ïa la ka akor ba bha.

(Long Answer Type Questions)
(La ieh ha ka jingstad jong ki nonghikai/khynnah ban leh hi ïa kane ka bynta)

KOT- Ka Duitara Ksiar

5 marks each

1. U myllung ha ka poim u Diengbilat u pynïasyriem ïa u Diengbilat bad u rangbah. Pynshai ïa kane da kaba batai bniah ïa ki jinglong u riew rangbah.
2. Thoh shai ïaka dur ka dar jong u Diengbilat kumba la wanrah da u myllung ha ka poim.
10 U myllung ha ka poim ki Sngi ba la leit noh, u pynpaw ba u kwah ban long biang u khynnah sa shisien. Pynshai ïa kane da ki jingkynmaw kiba u la wanrah ha ka poim.
4. U myllung u kyntu ban leh kumno ïa u Ingkhong Shyllangmat bad yn jia aïu ïaka mynsiem jong u pat.
5. Kiei ki jingjynjar jingkordit baka met bad ka mynsiem jong u Ingkhong Shyllangmat kin hap ban mad?
6. Balei u myllung u ong ‘Un thngan japha halor mawshyieng’?

KOT- Ki Dienjat Jong Ki Longshuwa
LYNNONG - Ka Dorbar jong ki Khasi Hyndai

7. “Ha ka dorbar pat, naba ki kheiñ ïaka kum ka Blei.” Batai shai balei la kheiñ ïaka dorbar khasi kum ka Dorbar Blei?
8. Kaei ka dorbar bakhraw eh ki Khasi? Batai shai bad lyngkot shaphang jong ka.
9. “To khat da u prah, wat ktah da ka kti ruh, shu khalah noh shapoh kharai.”
Batai lyngkot shaphang ka jinglong khuid bad kyntang ka Dorbar ki Khasi Hyndai.
10. Kiei ki jingkyndiah ha kaba ïadei bad ka jingpynmih myntri?

LYNNONG - Ki Mawbynna, Mawniam bad ki Kor

11. Kiei ki mawkjat? Batai shai balei la khot ïa ki kumta.
12. Batai pynshai shaphang ki mawklim.
13. Batai shai kumno u khasi u ring ïa ki mawbynna.
14. Kiei ki daw kiba pynlong ïa ki mawbynna ba kin jah noh?

(Very Short Answer Type Questions)
Ki Jubab Lyngkot
KOT – PHAWER U AESOP
1 mark each

1. “Phi shu mad kumne, imat phim bang mu seh?”
   i. Ai ïaka kyrteng jong ka phawer na kaba la sot ïa kitei ki kyntien.
   Jubab: U Myrsiang bad ka Thring
   ii. Mano ba la kren ïa kitei ki kyntien
   Jubab: U Myrsiang
   iii. Iano u la khot bam ja?
   Jubab: Ïa ka Thring
   iv. Balei u la kren kumtei?
   Jubab: Ba u theh ïaka bam ha ka thar kaba lyngkdang, ka Thring ka bapli ka suh ngam tiak tiak tang ka khmut ha kata ka syrwa.
2. “Ym don lakam, ym don thri syrpat ban pynbeit ïa u.”
   i. Na kano ka phawer la sot ïa kitei ki kyntien haneng?
   Jubab: U kada mutlop
   ii. Ïano ym lah ban pynbeit shuh?
   Jubab: Ïa u kada mutlop
   iii. Kaei ka jingmlien ba u ju leh?
   Jubab: U tang shu ioh lad tiak, u la ap khop tang ban noh shapoh surok bad jingkit bad jingbah.
   iv. Kaei kaba la pynsaja ïa u trai?
   Jubab: Kaba lah pynsaja ïa u trai ka long kat sah ba pynleit jingleit ïa u, dei ban bud ïa u na tdong na tdong.
3. “To ioh tang ïa me kata ka jingpyngngad bad ka jingpnah thylliej baroh, yn mat sah bieit tang ngi ruh bit hi, tang ba dang ioh ïa u tdong.”
   i. Mano ba ong kumtei?
   Jubab: Uwei u myrsiang uba tip ïaka duh ka dang baroh.
   ii. Ïano ka ktien ‘ïa me’ ka thew?
   Jubab: Ïa u myrsiang samla.
   iii. Kaei kata ka jingpyngngad?
   Jubab: Ka jingpyngngad ka dei ba um don tdong shuh.
   iv. Kaei ka jingsngew hun jong ki myrsiang ba kin sah bieit tang ma ki hi?
   Jubab: Tang ba dang ioh ïa u tdong.
4. “Ko kynum, phim sngew khia mo ba nga dem ma nga?”
   i. Ai ïaka kyrteng jong ka phawer na kaba la sot ïa kitei ki kyntien.
   Jubab: U tyrdiap bad u masi
   ii. Haei u tyrdiap u dem?
   Jubab: Ha ka reng u masi
   iii. Balei u masi um iohsngew?
   Jubab: Namar ba ka reng kam don bor tip thuh/kam don jingim
   iv. Kumno u masi u la ai jubab?
   Jubab: “Wow I um, du pleng. Myntan ba phin nym da la kren hi tang tip ba phi dem ha ka reng jong nga ruh ngam tip satia te!”

KOT: NA MIHNGI SEPNGI

LYNNONG – Ka trei ka ktah ha ri khasi jaiñtia

5. “Ka long ka kper Eden jong ka ri khasi jaiñtia.”

Ïa ka thain aiu la khot ka kper Eden jong ka ri khasi jaiñtia?

i. Balei la khot ïaka kumta?
ii. U soh aïu uba pyndeng piengksiar ïa kata ka thaiñ?
iii. Balei kata ka thaiñ ka riewspah shibun ha ki por ba mynshuwa?

Jubab:

i. Ka thaiñ Ri War
ii. Namar ka long ka ri u soh u pai, u syntiew u skud
iii. U sohñiamtra, man la ka tlang
iv. Ba ka dang iaid bha ka die ka thied, ka khaii ka pateng

6. “Don ki kynthei ki bat bit bha ban shna ki kynja khiew khyndew.”

i. Ïa ki khiew khyndew ba la khot kumno ba ngi dang pyndonkam haduh mynta?
ii. Na ka shnong aiu la pynmih bun ïa ki?
iii. Nangno kata ka shnong ka ioh khyndew ban shna ïa ki?
iv. Balei haba shet jingshet kita ki khiew khyndew kim pait?

Jubab:

i. Khiew ranei bad pliang saraw
ii. Na ka shnong Larnai
iii. Na ka them ba la khot “sung”
iv. Namar ba la khleh lang khyndiat bad ka “dewnar” kaba ki khot ka dew khluit

7. “ Ka long ka jaka ka basboh bad kaba seisoh bha.”

i. Ka thaiñ aïu kaba sboh bad seisoh bha ha ri khasi jaiñtia?
ii. Ïa ki jaka rep bakordor eh jong kata ka thaiñ la khot kiei?
iii. Balei ki briew kata ka thaiñkim lah ban pynmih khaw shibun ban bsa ïaka ri khasi jaiñtia?
iv. Nalor ka rep kaei kawei pat ka jingtrei ba kongsan jong kata ka thaiñ?

Jubab:

i. Ka them Ri Bhoi
ii. La khot ki sung
iii. Namar ba jur ka jingpang khie shohrih
iv. Ka jingthaiñ jaiñ

LYNNONG – Ka Nobel Prize

8. “U la long uwei u enjiniar ha kawei ka kompani…”

i. Mano uta u enjiniar?
ii. Ha ka kompani aiu u la trei?
iii. Kaei ka submarine?
iv. Ïaei uta u enjiniar u la pynleit jingmut?

Jubab:

i. Uta u dei u kpa jong u Alfred Bernhard Nobel
ii. U la trei ha ka kompani tei jhaj ha Sweden
iii. Ka dei ka kynja liengksih kaba pynjot ïa ki jhaj napoh um
iv. Uta u enjiniar uba dei u kpa jong u Alfred Nobel u la pynleit jingmut kumno ban shem ka buit ban lah ban pynduh noh ïa ki liengksih

9. “Ha ka snem 1866 u la shem ïaka Dinomait.”

i. Kaei ka Dinomait?
ii. Mano ba la shem ïaka?
iii. Nangno u/ka la ïoh baiseng ban thaw ïaka?
iv. Da ka jingshem ïaka, uta/kata u/ka nongshem u/ka la kylla long u/ka briew ba kumno?

Jubab:

i. Ka kynja suwara, kaba ka bor pynbthei jong ka, ka long kaba triem shibun
ii. U Alfred Bernhard Nobel
iii. Na ki briew ba ioh bakot ka ri Amerika
iv. U la kylla long u briew uba don nam bad riewspah shibun

10. “Kane ka Buskit kam don pud.”

i. Kaei kata ka buskit?
ii. Balei kata ka buskit kam don pud?
iii. Balei la ai ia kata ka buskit?
iv. Kiei kita ki lai tylli ki jingleh jingkam kiba lah ban pynïoh ïa kata ka buskit?

Jubab:

i. Ka Nobel Prize
ii. Namar la ai ïa ki briew shynrang bad kynthei kiba dei na kano kano ka ri ruh
iii. Ban pynshlur ïa ki briew ha ki jingleh jingkam kiba pynmyntoi tam eh ïa u khun bynriew
iv. Ha ka liang ka jingsuk pyrthei, ha ka liang ka saians, ha ka liang ka thoh ka tar

KA KHEIÑ KUR KHEIÑ KHA

11. “Ha kine ar ki jingiadei ka shong nongrim ka longbriew manbriew u khun khasi.”

i. Kiei kita ki ar tylli ki jingiadei ba la pynshong nongrim ïaka longbriew u khasi?
ii. Balei ki khasi ki khein kor bha ïa kita ki ar tylli ki jingïadei?
iii. Na kano ka liang ngi ki khasi ngi shim jait?
iv. Kaei ka Ïawbei?

Jubab:

i. Ka jingïadei kur dei jait, jingïadei kha dei man
ii. Ban lait naka shong sang
iii. Na ka liang jong ka kmie
iv. Ka dei ka kmie ba nyngkong duh jong ka kur ka jait

12. “Ka jait ka khong baroh ka long naka kynthei.

i. Mano ba kit ïaka longkur longjait?
ii. Balei u shynrang um lah ban pynroi ïa la ka kur ka jait?
iii. Tang ïaka jait jong no u shynrang khasi u lah ban pynroi?
iv. Kaei ka kyrdan u shynrang khasi ha ïing kur?

Jubab:

i. Ki khun kynthei
ii. Namar katkum ka riti ka dustur u khasi ïaka jait la kheiñ naka kynthei
iii. U shynrang khasi u lah ban pynroi tang ïaka jait ka kynthei kaba u leit poi kha

iv. Ka kyrdan ‘Longkñi’ uba sneng ba kraw ïa la ki para ki pyrsa kynthei bad shynrang

13. Ki khun trai, lait ïa la u kpa trai, ïa uwei pat u kurim jong ka kmie ki dei kpanah.”

i. Ki khun kiba kha na kajuh ka kmie, hynrei la ki jong ki kpa ki ïadei kumno?
ii. Ki khun kiba na u juh u kpa hynrei la ki jong ki kmie pat ki ïadei kumno?
iii. Ki khun ïa ki hynmen bad para shynrang jong u kpa ki hap khot kumno?
iv. Ki khunruit pat ki dei ki khun jongno?

Jubab:

i. Ki ïadei shipara kawei ka kmie
ii. Ki ïa long shipara kha namar ba kim dei na kajuh ka jait ka khong
iii. Ki khot pasan ïa ki hynmen bad pakhynnah ïa ki para
iv. Ki dei ki khun jong ki hynmen, ne jong ki para kynthei, kata ka para ne ka hynmen ka dei khunruit ïa ki.

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