

Time allowed: 45 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

*General Instructions: Same as Practice Paper-1.*

**I. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.**

- (1) The Indian subcontinent consists of a number of separate linguistic communities each of which shares a common language and culture. The people of India speak many languages and dialects which are mostly varieties of about 14 principal languages. Some Indian languages have a long literary history—Sanskrit literature is 3,000 years old and Tamil 2,000. India also has some languages that do not have written forms.
  - (2) The number of people speaking each language varies greatly. For example, Hindi has more than 250 million speakers, but relatively few people speak Andamanese. Although some of the languages are called ‘tribal’ or ‘aboriginal’, their populations may be larger than those that speak some European languages. For example, Bhili and Santali, both tribal languages, each has more than 4 million speakers. Gondi is spoken by nearly 2 million people.
  - (3) India’s schools teach 58 different languages. The nation has newspapers in 87 languages, radio programmes in 71, and films in 15.
  - (4) The Indian languages belong to four language families: Indo-European, Dravidian, Mon-Khmer, and Sino-Tibetan. Indo-European and Dravidian languages are used by a large majority of India’s population. The language families divide roughly into geographic groups. Languages of the Indo-European group are spoken mainly in northern and central regions. The languages of southern India are mainly of the Dravidian group. Some ethnic groups in Assam and other parts of eastern India speak languages of the Mon-Khmer group. People in the northern Himalayan region and near the Burmese border speak Sino-Tibetan languages.
  - (5) Speakers of 54 different languages of the Indo-European family make up about three-quarters of India’s population. Twenty Dravidian languages are spoken by nearly a quarter of the people. Speakers of 20 Mon-Khmer languages and Sino-Tibetan languages together make up about 2 percent of the population.
  - (6) Official language: Hindi is the principle official language of India. Sanskrit and 16 regional languages are also official languages. English has the status of an ‘associate’ language. Hindi is the native language of more than a third of India’s people, and many others speak Hindi as a second language. Only about 2 percent speak English, but it serves as a common language among most educated Indians, and people use it for many official and administrative purposes.
1. **Choose the correct statements from the options given below.**
    - A. The Indo-European language is mainly spoken in the northern and central regions.
    - B. The Dravidian language is spoken in western India.
    - C. Assam and Northern India speak the Mon-Khmer dialect.
    - D. Sino-Tibetan language is spoken by people near the Burmese border and northern Himalayan region.

(a) A. and D.                      (b) A. and B.                      (c) C. and D.                      (d) B. and C.
  2. **Which language is considered to be the official language of India?**
    - (a) The official language of India is Hindi.
    - (b) The official language of India is Hindi, Sanskrit and 16 regional languages.
    - (c) The official language of India is English.
    - (d) Both (a) and (b)

3. **For what is the English language used in India?**
  - (a) As an official language
  - (b) Communication
  - (c) Educating Indians
  - (d) Official and administrative purposes
4. **Which is the oldest of Indian languages?**
  - (a) Sanskrit
  - (b) Tamil
  - (c) Hindi
  - (d) Gondi
5. **Which word in para 1 means ‘a form of a language that is spoken in one area of a country’?**
  - (a) Linguistic
  - (b) Dialect
  - (c) Language
  - (d) Literature
6. **Which language from the following is spoken by almost 2 million people?**
  - (a) Bhili
  - (b) Gondi
  - (c) Santali
  - (d) Tribal
7. **‘Aboriginal’ means the same as:**
  - (a) Indigene
  - (b) Immigrant
  - (c) Adventitious
  - (d) International
8. **‘Ethnic group’ means the same as:**
  - (a) a group that shares a common language, cultural beliefs and a common history.
  - (b) a group that does not share a common language, cultural beliefs and a common history.
  - (c) a group that shares different languages, cultural beliefs and a common history.
  - (d) a group that shares a few languages, cultural beliefs and a common history.
9. **How many Indians can speak the English language?**
  - (a) Three-quarters of India’s population
  - (b) 2%
  - (c) A quarter of the people
  - (d) 20% of the population
10. **Choose the statements from the given options that are INCORRECT.**
  - A. Twenty Dravidian languages are spoken by three-quarters of India’s population.
  - B. Speakers of 54 different languages of the Indo-European family make up about three-quarters of India’s population.
  - C. Speakers of 20 Mon-Khmer languages and Sino-Tibetan languages together make up about 2 percent of the population.
  - D. India’s schools teach 85 different languages.
  - (a) B. and C.
  - (b) B. and D.
  - (c) A. and D.
  - (d) A. and C.

**II. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.**

- (1) What would we do without humour? How would we enjoy talks with others if we did not use humour to invite a smile or a laugh? And how would we manage the times when we feel sad and alone?
- (2) With humour we lighten up each day, and we find common ground with others. We build healthy relationships with others by knowing what to say and to do that helps, and what hinders a conversation. Humour often takes us to the edge of uncertainty when we exaggerate, or tease others to make our point. When humour is successful, we build trust and cooperation. We discover that we are not alone, we learn to accept our mistakes, and we look for the good in others and in ourselves. Most important, we create common ground.
- (3) However, when we lose our sense of humour, we often get critical or defensive, and we blame others or ourselves for what was said, and how it was said.
- (4) Humour is an essential skill needed to communicate well with others. A few well-chosen words get the attention of others and make a serious point without their getting defensive. Whether we prefer to be the centre of attention or to be shy and quiet, humour can be adjusted to suit our personality.
- (5) The challenge for everyone is to become more aware of how to add humour, and when to avoid it. Too much humour, like too much spice, often annoys others. Humour that is perceived as insensitive often leads others to shut down, or become argumentative. But when we each maintain our sense of humour; we look for the good in others and in ourselves. To ensure that our humour is welcomed by others, we need to combine our humour with speaking clearly and listening effectively.
- (6) When we are happy, we are light-hearted. We are open to others and ready to laugh and play. We laugh when we see things presented in unexpected ways. Humour is the spice of life. It brings happiness and decreases pain. It enhances speaking well and listening well.
- (7) Organizing fun activities throughout the year keeps us feeling happy and strong. Having a fundraising event, a surprise birthday, a Halloween costume party or a scavenger hunt helps.

- 11. In the passage given above, what does the author intend to suggest?**  
 (a) We should always be full of humour and play pranks against others.  
 (b) Without humour, life is absolutely dull.  
 (c) We should learn how to be humorous.  
 (d) We should try our best to be in the company of people whose sense of humour is good.
- 12. What happens when humour is successful?**  
 (a) People feel hurt. (b) We build unhealthy relationship.  
 (c) We build trust and cooperation. (d) We exchange bitter experiences.
- 13. What, according to the passage, is the consequence when we tease others to make our point?**  
 (a) Humour takes us to the edge of uncertainty when we exaggerate.  
 (b) Others also learn how to tease his companion.  
 (c) Others stop being cordial with us.  
 (d) Humour spoils our relationship.
- 14. When do we start blaming others?**  
 (a) The moment we get miffed  
 (b) When others start making fun of us  
 (c) When others start using unparliamentary languages  
 (d) When we lose our sense of humour
- 15. Why is it important for us to learn when to add humour?**  
 (a) Because it can annoy others if we don't realise the aptness of the time  
 (b) Because it's a part of being polite to others  
 (c) Because it determines our individuality  
 (d) Because it creates a wrong impression on the minds of others
- 16. 'Most important, we create common ground.' What does the phrase 'common ground' mean here?**  
 (a) basis of mutual interest or agreement (b) conflict of opinion  
 (c) exchange of ideas (d) basis of contradiction in opinion
- 17. According to the passage, how can we communicate well with others?**  
 (a) By using appropriate words at the time of discussion  
 (b) Only if we employ humour in our conversation  
 (c) By following our role model's way of expression  
 (d) Only if we are rich with our vocabulary
- 18. What should we do to ensure that our humour is welcomed by others?**  
 (a) We should give our patient ears to the speakers.  
 (b) We should judge the people's opinions  
 (c) We need to combine our humour with speaking clearly and listening effectively.  
 (d) We should remain confident of our choice of words.
- 19. Which statement from the following is FALSE?**  
 (a) We should be aware of our words while talking to others.  
 (b) We should organise fun activities in order to keep ourselves happy and strong.  
 (c) We should be a patient listener to ensure a healthy discussion.  
 (d) We laugh only when things come to us in an expected way.
- 20. '\_\_\_\_\_ ' means 'to represent something as being larger, better, or worse than it really is'.**  
 (a) Perspective (b) Scavenger (c) Exaggerate (d) Hinder

**III. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.**

- (1) 'Birds of a feather flock together' is an old maxim. The teenagers too behave in a similar fashion, and are hence more influenced by their peers than by elders. This is quite natural, for the teenager's mind is impressionable and is influenced by their peers in school or college. So great is this influence that there is a perceptible change in their behaviour and personality as soon as they enter college. The teenagers try to emulate their peers in the



dress they wear, their hairstyle, clothes, language and behaviour so much that their personality gets completely transformed.

- (2) This happens because they directly relate with them, being in the same age group and class. Quite often, they idolize their peers and have them as their role model. The same is not the case with the adults, whom they perceive as old fashioned and irrelevant. This is on account of the ever-increasing generation gap, which exists between today's youth and elders.
- (3) The teenagers spend most of their time with their peer group than with adults. It is therefore quite natural for them to imbibe the values, culture and the behaviour of the group. They often succumb to peer pressure and do things that they would not normally do like smoking, abusing, etc. Some under the influence of peer pressure improve their academic performance, or sporting skills, while others take to drugs and crime. For the momentary thrill and adventure it entails.
- (4) The influence of peers is also greater because they feel more comfortable and reassuring in their company. This is contrary to the awkwardness they feel, when interacting with adults, whom they perceive as old and stern.
- (5) Shrewd market men exploit this behavioural characteristic to promote the sale of products targeted for them. Thus, we find products like motorcycles, dresses, cosmetics and even lifestyle products being endorsed by peers. They soon become a craze with the teenagers. This in itself is ample proof of the profound influence of the peers on the teenagers. This influence will increase, with increasing materialistic values permeating the society. It is because of this, parents ensure that they have the right peers in school and college, so that they do not remain distracted in their life.

**21. According to the passage, how do the teenagers behave?**

- (a) They act sincerely.
- (b) They act irresponsibly.
- (c) They easily get influenced by their peers and act accordingly.
- (d) They remain self-conscious and try to represent accordingly.

**22. 'Birds of a feather flock together', the old adage means '\_\_\_\_\_'.**

- (a) People feel depressed in a different environment.
- (b) People of the same sort will be found together.
- (c) Birds like to flock together.
- (d) Young children like to play with birds.

**23. There is a perceptible change in the behaviour of the children. Here 'perceptible' means \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) something in a huge amount
- (b) scarcely
- (c) extraordinary
- (d) noticeable

**24. How do the teenagers imitate their peers?**

- (a) They imitate their hairstyle, language, behaviour and dressing sense.
- (b) They imitate their hairstyle only.
- (c) They imitate their dressing sense only.
- (d) They imitate their way of speaking only.

**25. Why are the teenagers not influenced by the adults?**

- (a) Because they don't have the capacity to influence teenagers.
- (b) Because teenagers don't like to be associated with them.
- (c) Because teenagers perceive them as old fashioned and irrelevant.
- (d) Because they cannot be cajoled by the adults.

**26. What are the two contradictory statements made by the author about the teenagers?**

- (a) Teenagers easily get influenced by their peers and fall into wrong practices.
- (b) Teenagers fall into wrong practices or sometimes they improve their academic performances by the influence of their peers.
- (c) Teenagers improve their sporting skills and academic performances by the influence of their peers.
- (d) Teenagers start smoking and taking drugs.

**27. Why do the teenagers feel uncomfortable while talking to the adults?**

- (a) Because adults are strict disciplinarian and don't like to be with the teenagers
- (b) Because adults fail to offer comfort and reassurance
- (c) Because adults don't consume drugs
- (d) Because adults cannot be their classmates or teammates

- 28. Which statement from the following is NOT CORRECT?**
- (a) Teenagers perceive the adults old fashioned and irrelevant.
  - (b) Adults do not easily get influenced by the teenagers.
  - (c) Peer pressure is an effect on an individual who gets encouraged and likes to imitate his age group.
  - (d) All teenagers fall into a bad company and start smoking and taking drugs.
- 29. Who are the 'shrewd market men' discussed in the passage given above?**
- (a) Those who produce different products to attract the teenagers
  - (b) School authority of the teenagers
  - (c) Those who sell cosmetics and motorcycles only
  - (d) Those who mint money by cheating the students
- 30. Choose the most appropriate synonym of the word 'surrender' from the options given below.**
- (a) permeate
  - (b) succumb
  - (c) emulate
  - (d) imbibe

**IV. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.**

- (1) We have so many demands on our time—school, jobs, family, errands, not to mention finding some time to relax. To fit everything in, we often sacrifice sleep. But sleep affects both mental and physical health. Like exercise and a healthy diet, it's vital to your well-being. Sleep helps you feel rested each day. But while you're sleeping, your brain and body don't just shut down. Internal organs and processes are hard at work throughout the night. Sleep can help you 'lock-in' everything you're studying and trying to remember.
- (2) Experts say that if you feel drowsy during the day, even during boring activities, you haven't had enough sleep. If you routinely fall asleep within five minutes of lying down, you probably have severe sleep deprivation, possibly even a sleep disorder or in other words, you can call it insomnia. Most of us have occasional insomnia. But chronic insomnia—lasting at least 3 nights per week for more than a month—can trigger serious daytime problems such as exhaustion, irritability and difficulty in concentrating.
- (3) Many studies make it clear that sleep deprivation is dangerous. Sleep-deprived people who are tested by using a driving simulator or by performing a hand-eye coordination task perform as badly as or worse than those who are intoxicated. Sleep deprivation also magnifies alcohol's effects on the body, so a fatigued person who drinks will become much more impaired than someone who is well rested. Driver fatigue is responsible for an estimated 100,000 motor vehicle accidents and 1,500 deaths each year, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.
- (4) Since drowsiness is the brain's last step before falling asleep, driving while drowsy can—and often does—lead to disaster. Caffeine and other stimulants cannot overcome the effects of severe sleep deprivation. The National Sleep Foundation says that if you have trouble keeping your eyes focused, if you can't stop yawning, or if you can't remember driving the past few miles, you are probably too drowsy to drive safely. So, it's advisable to have a good sleep as it is critical to your health. To make each day a safe, productive one, take steps to make sure you regularly get a good night's sleep.
- 31. Suggest a suitable title to the passage given above.**
- (a) The Benefits of Slumber
  - (b) The Adverse Effects of Consuming Caffeine
  - (c) The Benefits of Sleep Deprivation
  - (d) Insomnia: A Blessing
- 32. What, according to the passage, should we do to ensure efficiency at work?**
- (a) We should increase the intake of a healthy diet.
  - (b) We should read novels before going to bed.
  - (c) We should drive at night.
  - (d) We shouldn't sacrifice a good night's sleep.
- 33. When we are sleeping, our body and mind \_\_\_\_\_.**
- (a) are also put in slumber
  - (b) stop working
  - (c) don't stop working
  - (d) work harder than ever
- 34. 'Sleep can help you lock in everything you're studying and trying to remember.' 'Lock-in' here means \_\_\_\_\_.**
- (a) to focus on someone or something
  - (b) to put something at rest
  - (c) to delete something
  - (d) to put something into action
- 35. Chronic insomnia leads to \_\_\_\_\_.**
- (a) ill health and weakness
  - (b) bad driving skill
  - (c) bad concentration
  - (d) daytime problems such as exhaustion, irritability and difficulty in concentrating



- 36. According to the passage, which statement from the following is NOT CORRECT?**
- We are merely a puppet in the hands of daily errands and sacrifice sleep.
  - Internal organs and processes are hard at work throughout the night.
  - Insomnia is the brain's last step before falling asleep.
  - Like exercise and a healthy diet, sleep is vital to our well-being
- 37. According to the passage, which statement from the following is CORRECT?**
- Caffeine and other stimulants can help reduce the effects of severe sleep deprivation.
  - A fatigued person has an extraordinary skill of driving.
  - Driver fatigue is one of the reasons for most of the road accidents.
  - We feel drowsy in the daytime because of the errands that we have at night.
- 38. What is the estimate given by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration?**
- Around 100,000 motor vehicle accidents and 1,500 deaths are reported every year due to the driver's loss of sleep.
  - Around 100,000 motor vehicle accidents and 500 deaths are reported every year due to the driver's loss of sleep.
  - Around 100,000 road accidents and 1500 deaths are reported every year due to the driver's loss of sleep.
  - Around 100,000 motor vehicle accidents and 500 deaths are reported every year due to irresponsible driving.
- 39. \_\_\_\_\_ perform as badly as or worse than those who are intoxicated.**
- |                          |                                  |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Well rested people   | (b) Sleep-deprived people        |
| (c) Over occupied people | (d) Those who consume stimulants |
- 40. Choose the word from the following which means the same as 'weakened or damaged'.**
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| (a) Errand   | (b) Trigger  |
| (c) Impaired | (d) Fatigued |

**V. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow by choosing the correct option.**

- Demonetization is a move in which a government bans the notes or coins of a certain denomination. It's been long since it came into effect in India. Demonetization refers to the act of stripping a currency as legal tender. In demonetization, the current form of money is removed from circulation and retired. Furthermore, the replacement of this form of money occurs with new notes or coins.
- Demonetization was implemented with the intention to reduce corruption from taking place. It certainly puts a full stop to corrupt practices. Demonetization significantly hampers individuals' dealing in black money from carrying out their evil ideas. There is not even an iota of doubt that it had created utter ruckus all around but eventually eradicated corrupt practices and defeated the intentions of the ones who had stashed black money. Demonetization has most likely infused more sophistication in the banking system and hence the country is heading towards digital transaction in full force. The economy of the nation has moved into a cashless direction due to demonetization and would mean better access to credit and revamping of financial operations. It would reduce the risk and liability of liquid currency. Furthermore, handling soft money is far easier than handling hard money.
- Demonetization has given the income tax authorities a considerable mileage to be on their toes and nab the ones who derelict their responsibility and use tax avoidance tactics. This certainly is a massive advantage of demonetization. Demonetization has successfully targeted multiple problems like illegal activities and their funding source, terrorism, tax evasion, and counterfeit currency. People can be easily scrutinised and brought before the law for any lapses on their part. With the rapid increase in the flow of taxes, it would certainly result in government undertaking more public welfare measures.
- Though there are apparent challenges as well. Poor knowledge of technology of the vast multitude of people and poor internet connectivity form a major challenge for any government. Especially people in rural areas face huge trouble due to the digital transaction. Evidently, rural areas and the agricultural sector highly depend upon cash. Furthermore, these people lack the financial literacy to handle the situation.
- Demonetization was certainly a revolutionary step to boost the country's economic system. Though the decision might have caused inconvenience to the general population, it definitely had the national interest and economic growth at its core.

41. 'Legal tender' in paragraph 1 means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) When money or currency is legally in circulation
  - (b) When money is received only through the bank counters
  - (c) When old notes are legally scraped
  - (d) None of these
42. Which sentence from the following best describes the term 'demonetization'?
- (a) It's a move when Government introduces a new currency.
  - (b) It's a move when Government bans the notes or coins of a certain denomination.
  - (c) The banks start tendering new currency.
  - (d) ATMs stop tendering old notes or currency
43. What was the objective of the implementation of demonetization?
- (a) To introduce a new currency
  - (b) To eradicate corrupt practices and deal with black money hoarders
  - (c) To prevent the use of black money in election campaign
  - (d) To curb the menace of terrorism
44. Based on your understanding of the passage, choose the correct synonym for the word 'iota' from the following.
- (a) Ounce
  - (b) Idea
  - (c) Plan
  - (d) Thing of little importance
45. What does 'soft money' in paragraph 2 mean?
- (a) Coins
  - (b) Liquid cash
  - (c) Money earned honestly
  - (d) Paper currency
46. The narrator says that demonetization has given the income tax authorities a considerable mileage 'to be on their toes'. What do the underlined words suggest?
- (a) To remain casual
  - (b) To remain alert
  - (c) To keep jogging
  - (d) To stay calm
47. What are the illegal activities discussed in the passage targeted through demonetization?
- (a) Illegal funding source and terrorism
  - (b) Tax evasion
  - (c) Counterfeit currency
  - (d) All of these
48. What is the narrator hopeful about with the flow of taxes?
- (a) Government would focus more on education.
  - (b) Government would focus more on public welfare measures.
  - (c) All accounts will be credited with subsidy.
  - (d) Free ration will be supplied to all.
49. Based on your understanding, which sector highly depends upon cash?
- (a) Financial Sector
  - (b) Industrial Sector
  - (c) Domestic Sector
  - (d) Agricultural Sector
50. According to the passage, which sentence from the following do you think is NOT CORRECT?
- (a) Demonetisation has ensured more sophistication in the banking system.
  - (b) Black money market has been completely collapsed.
  - (c) India has moved towards cashless transaction.
  - (d) Political parties have been strengthened.

## PRACTICE PAPER-12

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a)  | 2. (b)  | 3. (d)  | 4. (a)  | 5. (b)  | 6. (b)  | 7. (a)  |
| 8. (a)  | 9. (b)  | 10. (c) | 11. (b) | 12. (c) | 13. (a) | 14. (d) |
| 15. (a) | 16. (a) | 17. (b) | 18. (c) | 19. (d) | 20. (c) | 21. (c) |
| 22. (b) | 23. (d) | 24. (a) | 25. (c) | 26. (b) | 27. (b) | 28. (d) |
| 29. (a) | 30. (b) | 31. (a) | 32. (d) | 33. (c) | 34. (a) | 35. (d) |
| 36. (c) | 37. (c) | 38. (a) | 39. (b) | 40. (c) | 41. (a) | 42. (b) |
| 43. (b) | 44. (a) | 45. (d) | 46. (b) | 47. (c) | 48. (b) | 49. (d) |
| 50. (d) |         |         |         |         |         |         |