

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) Peer pressure is a phenomenon wherein we tend to get influenced by the lifestyle and the ways of thinking of our peers. Peer pressure can prove beneficial, but it is most often observed to have negative effects.
- (2) The thought, behaviour, and taste in fashion, music, television shows, and other walks of life of the masses are often seen to have a deep impact on society. The changing ways of life of our peers often force us to change our ways of looking at life and leading it. It's human tendency to do what the crowd does. Few have the courage to resist peer pressure and be their own selves rather than being one among the lot. Peer pressure is bound to affect most of us both positively and negatively. The distinction between positive and negative peer pressure lies in a thoughtful analysis of the views of the masses. Following the peers blindly leaves a negative impact on life while an analytical approach to looking at peer behaviour can help a person act positively. Peer pressure is not always bad. It can help you analyse yourself and contemplate on your ways of life. Some of the practices that the masses follow may actually teach you the way of living. You may be able to change yourself for the better. Looking at what others do can help you bring about a positive change in your way of thinking. If you can pick selectively, peer pressure can actually result in a positive change in your way of life.

- (3) Teenage is that phase of life when you are exposed to the world outside. These are the years when you spend most of your time with your friends. Teenage is the phase of beginning to become independent in life; the years of forming your ideals and principles, the years that shape your personality and the years that introduce you to your own self. Parents and teachers need to be careful while dealing with teenagers, as they are most susceptible to succumb to peer pressure during these years of their life.
- (4) Strong support from the family, the ability to differentiate between the positive and the negative, and the skill to choose friends from among the peers will definitely help keep away from negative peer pressure.

1. Which of the following have a deep impact on society?

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|---------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Peer pressure | B. Taste in fashion | C. Human tendency |
| D. Thought and behaviour | | E. Television shows |
| (a) A. and B. | | (b) C. and D. |
| (c) A., C. and D. | | (d) B., D. and E. |

2. Study the following statements.

- A. Teenagers are most susceptible to succumb to peer pressure.**
B. Parents and teachers need to be careful while dealing with teenagers.
- (a) A. is an assertion and B. is the reason
(b) B. is an assertion and A. is the reason
(c) Both A. and B. are assertions

3. In which phase of life are we exposed to the world outside?

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|---------------|---------------|
| (a) Childhood | (b) Adulthood |
| (c) Teenage | (d) Old age |

4. **How can analysing peer behaviour help a person?**
 - (a) An analytical approach of looking at peer behaviour can help a person act positively.
 - (b) An analytical approach of looking at peer behaviour can leave a negative impact on life.
 - (c) An analytical approach of looking at peer behaviour can resist peer pressure.
 - (d) An analytical approach of looking at peer behaviour can change a person's ways of looking at life.
5. **Can peer pressure actually bring about positive changes in our lifestyle? How?**
 - (a) No, it cannot result in a positive change.
 - (b) Yes, if we pick selectively.
 - (c) Yes, if we can differentiate between the positive and the negative.
 - (d) Yes, if we have the courage to resist peer pressure.
6. **Study the following statements. Which of them agrees with the author's ideas?**
 - A. Looking at what others do can help you bring about a positive change in your way of thinking.
 - B. Teenage is the phase of beginning to become independent in life.
 - C. It's human tendency to get influenced by the lifestyle of peers.
 - D. Peer pressure is bound to affect us superficially.
 - (a) A. and B.
 - (b) B. and C.
 - (c) C. and D.
 - (d) A. and D.
7. **What forces us to change our ways of looking at life?**
 - (a) The changing ways of life of our peers
 - (b) Following the peers blindly
 - (c) Beginning to become independent in life
 - (d) Analysing ourself and contemplating on our ways of life
8. **The distinction between positive and negative peer pressure lies in _____.**
Choose the correct option from the following to complete the above the statement.
 - (a) an analytical approach towards life
 - (b) a thoughtful analysis of the views of the masses
 - (c) a careful dealing with teenagers
 - (d) an influential lifestyle of our peers
9. **According to the author, what can help us keep away from negative peer pressure?**
 - (a) Strong support from the family
 - (b) The ability to differentiate between the positive and the negative
 - (c) The skill to choose friends from among the peers
 - (d) All of these
10. **Choose the option that correctly states the meaning of 'contemplate', as used in the passage.**
 - (a) To work out carefully and minutely
 - (b) To think deeply or carefully about something
 - (c) To examine methodically and in detail
 - (d) To test the knowledge or proficiency of someone

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

- (1) The habit of reading is one of the greatest resources of mankind, and we enjoy reading books that belong to us much more than if they are borrowed. A borrowed book is like a guest in the house; it must be treated with a certain considerate formality. You must see that it sustains no damage; it must not suffer while under your roof. You cannot leave it carelessly, you cannot mark it, you cannot turn down its pages, you cannot use it familiarly. And then, someday, although this is seldom done, you really ought to return it.
- (2) But your own books belong to you; you treat them with that affectionate intimacy that annihilates formality. Books are for use, not for show; you should own no book that you are afraid to mark up or afraid to place on the table, wide open and face down.
- (3) Everyone should begin collecting a private library in their youth; the instinct of private property, which is fundamental in human beings, can be cultivated with advantage. One should have one's own bookshelf, which should not have doors, glass covering, and locks. The books in the shelf should be free and accessible to the hand as well as to the eye. The best of mural decorations are books; they are more varied in 'colour and appearance' than any wallpaper, they are more attractive in design, and they have the prime advantage of being separate personalities, so that if you sit alone in the room in the firelight, you are surrounded with intimate friends. The knowledge that they are there in plain view is both stimulating and refreshing. You do not have to read them all. Most of my indoor life is spent in a room containing six thousand books, and I have

a stock answer to the invariable question that comes from strangers, "Have you read all of these books?" "Yes, some of them twice," is my reply, both true and unexpected.

- (4) My devotion to reading has never made me a recluse. I cannot always see my personal friends, but in a private library, I can, at any moment, converse with my favourite author.
11. What is the greatest resource of mankind, according to the author?
 (a) Borrowed books (b) Bookshelf (c) Habit of reading (d) Private library
12. In what ways, do borrowed books restrict you while using it?
 A. You cannot turn down its pages. B. You can keep it in your bookshelf.
 C. You can mark on it. D. You cannot use it familiarly.
 (a) A. and B. (b) B. and C. (c) A. and D. (d) B. and D.
13. How should you treat your own books?
 (a) With a certain considerate formality.
 (b) With an affectionate intimacy that annihilates formality.
 (c) With a fear to misplace them.
 (d) With a doubt to place them wide open and face down.
14. To what has the author compared the borrowed book in the passage?
 (a) A friend (b) A mural decoration (c) A guest (d) A wallpaper
15. Study the following statements.
 A. One should have one's own bookshelf.
 B. The books in the shelf should be free and accessible to the hand as well as the eye.
 (a) A. is an assertion and B. is the reason (b) B. is an assertion and A. is the reason
 (c) Both A. and B. are related assertions (d) Both A. and B. are related reasons
16. Which of the following statements are true, according to the passage?
 A. You should treat borrowed books with an affectionate intimacy.
 B. Books are more varied in 'colour and appearance'.
 C. We enjoy reading books that belong to others.
 D. Books are for use; not for show.
 (a) A. and B. (b) C. and D. (c) A. and C. (d) B. and D.
17. What is stimulating and refreshing for the author?
 (a) The bookshelf with no doors, glass coverings and locks
 (b) The room containing six thousand books
 (c) The knowledge that books are there in plain view
 (d) The instinct of private property
18. Why are books the best mural decorations, according to the author?
 A. They are more varied in colour and appearance than any wallpaper.
 B. They are more attractive in design.
 C. They have the prime advantage of separate personalities.
 (a) A. and B. (b) B. and C. (c) All of these (d) None of these
19. What is fundamental in human beings?
 (a) The habit of reading (b) The instinct of private property
 (c) Leaving the book carelessly (d) Spending most of the time indoors
20. My devotion to reading has never made me a recluse.
 Substitute the underlined word with the most appropriate option given below.
 (a) Antisocial (b) Reserved (c) Cautious (d) Apprehensive

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

- (1) A lot of childhood memories revolve around zoo visits, which then, was a source of entertainment and amusement. Though now, one wonders, whether it is right to keep animals caged.
- (2) It is wrong to keep animals in captivity in zoos. Like human beings, even animals have a right to stay in their natural habitat, which they are deprived of when they are taken to a zoo. The vastness of the natural habitat

cannot be recreated in the zoo. The area restriction also does not allow them to roam about with their family in large herds and they are kept alone or in pairs.

- (3) Wild animals are born with survival skills which ensure that they possess the innate instinct to hunt and kill which makes sure that they survive in the forest. But when they are captured and enclosed in cages in zoos, these instincts slowly disappear due to inaction.
- (4) Cleanliness of the zoo is another major concern and animals have to live in dirty, unhygienic and cramped conditions, opposed to the natural green environment of the forest where waste is automatically decomposed and recycled. Thus, they are prone to various diseases and die early due to lack of proper medical facilities.
- (5) Although there are many disadvantages of keeping animals in a zoo, it is also true that zoos protect certain animals from other wild animals in the forest. Thus, they are an important means to conserve species of animals which are nearing extinction. Zoos provide an opportunity for researchers to observe the behavioural patterns of these animals and then plan on a strategy which would ensure their survival.
- (6) Zoos also provide a source of education and information to children. A visit to a zoo can help a child get acquainted with various species of animals and understand the importance and value of animals in the ecosystem.
- (7) The debate over whether zoos are good or bad cannot have a proper conclusion. It is true that by keeping animals in captivity, we are depriving them of their freedom but it is also true that we have managed to save members of a few species only by keeping them in under observation in zoos.

21. What are the animals deprived of when they are taken to a zoo?

- (a) Food and safety
- (b) Unhygienic and cramped conditions
- (c) Natural habitat
- (d) Medical facilities

22. Which of the following statement from the passage qualifies as a fact?

- (a) A lot of childhood memories revolve around zoo visits.
- (b) Wild animals are born with survival skills.
- (c) The vastness of the natural habitat cannot be created in the zoo.
- (d) Like human beings, even animals have a right to stay in their natural habitat.

23. Which of the following ensures that wild animals can survive in the forest?

- (a) Natural green environment
- (b) Entertainment and amusement
- (c) Innate instinct to hunt and kill
- (d) Change in behavioural pattern

24. Study the following statements.

A. Zoos protect certain animals from other wild animals in the forest.

B. Zoos are an important means to conserve species of animals which are nearing extinction.

- (a) A. is an assertion and B. is the reason
- (b) B. is an assertion and A. is the reason
- (c) Both A. and B. are related assertions
- (d) Both A. and B. are reasons of different assertions

25. Why are wild animals prone to various diseases and early death?

- (a) Because they are nearing extinction
- (b) Because they are deprived of their freedom
- (c) Because their instincts are slowly disappearing
- (d) Because they have to live in dirty, unhygienic and cramped conditions

26. What is the author's opinion regarding the concept of a zoo?

- (a) The author is totally against the concept of keeping animals in captivity in zoos.
- (b) The author seems confused whether the concept of zoo is a good or a bad idea since it has its own advantages and disadvantages.
- (c) The author is endorsing the concept of zoos and the idea of preserving animals in cages for the purpose of education and research.
- (d) The author is demanding zoo authorities to provide the surrounding that is similar to the animals' natural habitat.

- 27. Study the following statements. Which of the following statements agree with the ideas expressed in the passage?**
A. Zoos provide a source of education and information to children.
B. Zoos provide an opportunity for the visitors to observe the behavioural patterns of animals.
C. Members of few species were saved only by keeping them in under observation in zoos.
 (a) A. and B. (b) B. and C. (c) Only B. (d) Only C.
- 28. How does a visit to zoo help a child?**
A. It helps the child get acquainted with various species of animals.
B. It helps the child understand the importance of animals in the ecosystem.
C. It helps the child raise voice against animal captivity.
 (a) A. and B. (b) B. and C. (c) A. and C. (d) All of these
- 29. What do you understand by the term 'ecosystem'?**
 (a) The natural home or environment of an animal, plant or other organism
 (b) A community of living and non-living things that work together
 (c) The natural and physical attributions of land together with air and water
 (d) The plant life of a region or the plant community arrayed across the landscape
- 30. Choose the option that correctly states the meaning of 'instinct', as used in the passage.**
 (a) The way someone behaves or reacts
 (b) Something done, felt or thought in response to a situation
 (c) The use of mind to consider something
 (d) Typically fixed or innate pattern of behaviour

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

- (1) From the moment a baby first opens its eyes, it is learning. Sight and sensation spark off a learning process which will determine in large measure, the sort of person it will become. Language stands head and shoulders over all other tools as an instrument of learning. It is the language that gives man his lead in intelligence over all the other creatures. No other creature can assemble a list of ideas, consider them, draw conclusions and then explain his reasoning. Man can do all this because he possesses language. And if thought depends on language, the quality of an individual's thought will depend on that person's language—rudimentary or sophisticated, precise or approximate, stereotyped or original.
- (2) Very young babies are soothed by human voice uttering comforting words close to them. This essentially-emotional response provides early evidence that feeling is an important component of language learning. Children learn to use language in interaction with other human beings and this learning proceeds best against a background of affectionate feedback from the person who is closest to them. This is seen to perfection in the interaction between a parent and a baby: eyes locked together, the adult almost physically drawing 'verbal' response from the baby, both engulfed by that unique experience of intimate and joyful 'connecting', which sets the pattern of the relationship between two people.
- (3) Thus, long before they can speak, children are involved in a two-way process of communication, which is steadily building a foundation on which the later use of language will be based. Constantly surrounded by language, they are unconsciously building structures in their minds into which their speech and reading will later fit grammatical constructions, tense sequences and so on. The forms of these structures will depend on the amount and complexity of speech they hear. Fortunate are those children who listen to articulate adults, expressing ideas and defending opinions. They will know, long before they can contribute themselves and understand, that relationships are forged through this process of speaking and listening; that warmth and humour have a place in the process, as have all other human emotions.
- (4) Using books is the most important means of ensuring a child's adequate language development. None of us can endlessly initiate and maintain speech with very small children; we run out of ideas or just get plain sick of it. Their lives are confined to a limited circle and they do not have enough experience to provide raw material for constant verbal interaction.
- (5) Parents and children who share books share the same frame of reference. Incidents in everyday life constantly remind one or the other of a situation, a character, an action, from a jointly enjoyed book, with all the generation of warmth and well-being that is dependent upon such sharing. All too often, there is a breakdown

of communication between parents and children, when the problems of adolescence arise. In most cases, this is most acute when the give-and-take of shared opinions and ideas, have not been constantly practised throughout childhood. Books can play a major role in the establishment of this verbal give-and-take because they are rooted in language.

- (6) Young children's understanding greatly outruns their capacity for expression as their speech strains to encompass their awareness, to represent reality as they see it. Shades of meaning which may be quite unavailable to the child of limited verbal experience are startlingly talked to toddlers. All the wonderful modifying words—later, nearly, tomorrow, almost, wait, half, lend, etc. begin to steer the child away from the simple extremes of "Yes" and "No" towards the adult word of compromise from the child's black and white world to the subtle shades and tints of the real world. The range of imaginative experience opened up by books expands the inevitably limited horizons of children's surroundings and allows them to make joyful, intrigued, awestruck acquaintance with countless people, animals, objects and ideas in their first years of life.
- (7) Books also open children to new points of view, besides their own as they unconsciously put themselves into other people's places—'if that could happen to him, it could happen to me'. This imaginative self-awareness brings apprehensions and fears as well as heightened hopes and joys.
- (8) In books, children can experience language which is subtle, resourceful, exhilarating and harmonious; languages which provide the human ear (and understanding) with a pointed and precise pleasure, the searing illuminating impact of good and true words.

31. What is an important component of language learning?

- (a) Sights and sounds
- (b) Sense and analysis
- (c) Emotions
- (d) Environment

32. How does a baby learn about the world around it?

- (a) Sights and sounds
- (b) Sense and analysis
- (c) Understanding and using language
- (d) Seeing, hearing and sensing

33. What is the most important means of ensuring a child's adequate language development?

- (a) Using books
- (b) Two-way process of communication
- (c) Uttering comforting words
- (d) Drawing verbal response

34. Why do books help in the establishment of verbal give-and-take?

- (a) Because they help in interaction with others
- (b) Because they are rooted in language
- (c) Because they are beautiful to look at
- (d) Because they have varied topics

35. How do books help children see things from other's point of view?

- (a) Books help in imaginative self-awareness.
- (b) Books have beautiful cover.
- (c) Books generate a lot of discussion.
- (d) Books create awareness about various topics.

36. What steers the child away from the simple extremes of 'Yes' and 'No'?

- (a) All the wonderful modifying words
- (b) The range of imaginative experience
- (c) Apprehension and fears
- (d) Give-and-take of shared opinions

37. The range of language helps:

- (a) assemble a list of ideas
- (b) explain his/her reasoning
- (c) both of these
- (d) none of these

38. Talking alone is inadequate because:

- (a) their understanding greatly outruns their capacity for expression
- (b) self-awareness brings apprehensions and fears as well as heightened hopes and joys
- (c) a child is not always exposed to the complexity of speech
- (d) their lives are confined to a limited circle

39. Pick the option in which the meaning of 'apprehensions' is not the same as it is in the passage.

- (a) Worries
- (b) Anxiety
- (c) Confidence
- (d) Uneasiness

40. Pick the option from the following which corresponds to the word 'subtle'.

- (a) Obvious
- (b) Candid
- (c) Honest
- (d) Abstruse

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

- (1) Maharana Pratap ruled over Mewar only for 25 years. However, he accomplished so much grandeur during his reign that his glory surpassed the boundaries of countries and time turning him into an immortal personality. He, along with his kingdom, became a synonym for valour, sacrifice and patriotism. Mewar had been a leading Rajput kingdom even before Maharana Pratap occupied the throne. Kings of Mewar, with the cooperation of their nobles and subjects, had established such traditions in the kingdom, as augmented their magnificence, despite the hurdles of having a smaller area under their command and less population. There did come a few thorny occasions when the flag of the kingdom seemed sliding down. Their flag once again heaved high in the sky, thanks to the gallantry and brilliance of the people of Mewar.
 - (2) The destiny of Mewar was good in the sense that barring a few kings, most of the rulers were competent and patriotic. This glorious tradition of the kingdom almost continued for 1,500 years since its establishment, right from the reign of Bappa Rawal. In fact, only 60 years before Maharana Pratap, Rana Sanga drove the kingdom to the pinnacle of fame. His reputation went beyond Rajasthan and reached Delhi. Two generations before him, Rana Kumbha had given a new stature to the kingdom through victories and developmental work. During his reign, literature and art also progressed extraordinarily. Rana himself was inclined towards writing and his works are read with reverence, even today. The ambience of his kingdom was conducive to the creation of high quality work of art and literature. These accomplishments were the outcome of a longstanding tradition, sustained by several generations.
 - (3) The life of the people of Mewar must have been peaceful and prosperous during the long span of time; otherwise such extraordinary accomplishment in these fields would not have been possible. This is reflected in their art and literature as well as their loving nature. They compensate for lack of admirable physique by their firm but pleasant nature. The ambience of Mewar remains lovely, thanks to the cheerful and liberal character of its people.
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- (4) One may observe astonishing pieces of workmanship, not only in the forts and palaces of Mewar but also in public utility buildings. Ruins of many structures which are still standing tall in their grandeur are testimony to the fact that Mewar was not only the land of the brave but also a seat of art and culture. Amidst aggression and bloodshed, literature and art flourished and creative pursuits of literature and artists did not suffer. Imagine, how glorious the period must have been when the Vijaya Stambha, which is the sample of our great ancient architecture even today, was constructed. In the same fort, Kirti Stambha is standing high, reflecting how liberal the then administration was, which allowed people from other communities and kingdoms to come and carry out construction work. It is useless to indulge in the debate, whether the Vijaya Stambha was constructed first or the Kirti Stambha. The fact is that both the capitals are standing side-by-side and reveal the proximity between the king and the subjects of Mewar.
 - (5) The cycle of time does not remain the same. Whereas, the reign of Rana Sanga was crucial in raising the kingdom to the acme of glory; it also proved to be his nemesis. History took a turn. The fortune of Mewar, the land of the brave, started waning. Rana tried to save the day with his acumen which was running against the stream and the glorious traditions for sometime.

41. How did Maharana Pratap turn into an immortal personality?

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| (a) By ruling Mewar for 25 years | (b) By adding a lot of grandeur to Mewar |
| (c) By showing his valour, sacrifice and patriotism | (d) Both (b) and (c) |

42. What were the hurdles faced by the kings of Mewar?

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| (a) Lack of cooperation of the nobility | (b) Ancient traditions of the kingdom |
| (c) Its small area and small population | (d) The poverty of the subjects |

43. What was referred to as the 'thorny occasion'?

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| (a) When the flag of Mewar seemed to be lowered | (b) When the flag of Mewar was hoisted high |
| (c) When the people of Mewar showed gallantry | (d) Both (a) and (c) |

44. Why was Mewar lucky?

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| (a) Because all of its rulers were competent | (b) Because most of its people were competent |
| (c) Because most of its rulers were incompetent | (d) Because only a few of its people were competent |

45. Which is the sample of our great ancient architecture even today?

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| (a) Palace of Mewar | (b) Port of Mewar |
| (c) Vijaya Stambha | (d) Kirti Stambha |

- 46. Who was the earliest king of Mewar?**
 (a) Maharana Pratap (b) Rana Sanga
 (c) Bappa Rawal (d) None of these
- 47. According to the writer, the people of Mewar are:**
 (a) cheerful (b) gallant
 (c) brilliant (d) all of these
- 48. The rulers cared a lot for their:**
 (a) wealth (b) family
 (c) kingdom (d) subjects
- 49. Pick the option from the following which corresponds to the word 'closeness'.**
 (a) Liberal (b) Communities
 (c) Proximity (d) Flourished
- 50. Which of the following means the same as 'highest point of achievement'?**
 (a) Acme (b) Nemesis
 (c) Glorious (d) Flourish

PRACTICE PAPER-03

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