

Practice Paper 3

Class 12th.

Subject :English Special

Time:3 Hours.

MM:80 Marks

General Instructions

1 The practice paper contains two sections -Reading skill and Writing Skill

2 Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part

SECTION A

Reading Skill.

20Marks

Q-1. Unseen comprehension.

. Read the passage given below.

A

(1) Millions of people in the United States are affected by eating disorders. More than 90% of those afflicted are adolescents or young adult women. Although all eating disorders share some common manifestations ,anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, and binge eating, each have distinctive symptoms and people who intentionally starve themselves (even while experiencing severe hunger pangs) suffer from anorexia nervosa.

(2) The disorder, which usually begins around the time of puberty, involves extreme weight loss to at least 15% below the individual's normal body weight. Many people with the disorder look emaciated but are convinced they are overweight. In patients with anorexia nervosa, starvation can damage vital organs such as the heart and brain. To protect itself, the body shifts into slow gear: Menstrual periods stop, blood pressure rates drop, and thyroid function slows. Excessive thirst and frequent urination may occur. Dehydration contributes to constipation, and reduced body fat leads to lowered body temperature and the inability to withstand cold. Mild anemia, swollen joints, reduced muscle mass, and light-headedness also commonly occur in anorexia nervosa.

(3) Anorexia nervosa sufferers can exhibit sudden angry outbursts or become socially withdrawn . One' in ten cases of anorexia nervosa leads to death from starvation, cardiac arrest,

other medical complications ,or suicide. Clinical depression and anxiety place many individuals with eating disorders at risk for suicidal behaviour.

(4) People with bulimia nervosa consume large amounts of food and then rid their bodies of the excess calories by vomiting, abusing laxatives or diuretics, taking enemas, or exercising obsessively. Some use a combination of all these forms of purging. Individuals with bulimia who use drugs to stimulate vomiting , bowel movements, or urination may be in considerable danger, as this practice increases the risk of heart failure. Dieting heavily between episodes of bingeing and purging is common.

(5) Because many individuals with bulimia binge and purge in secret and maintain normal or above normal body weight, they can often successfully hide their problem for years. But bulimia nervosa patients-even those of normal weight can severely damage their bodies by frequent binge eating and purging. In rare instances, binge eating causes the stomach to rupture; purging may result in heart failure due to loss of vital minerals such as potassium. Vomiting can cause the esophagus to become inflamed and glands near the cheeks to become swollen. As in anorexia nervosa, bulimia may lead to irregular menstrual periods Psychological effects include compulsive stealing as well as possible indications of obsessive-compulsive disorder, an illness characterized by repetitive thoughts and behaviors. Obsessive compulsive disorder can also accompany anorexia nervosa. As with anorexia nervosa, bulimia typically begins during adolescence

Eventually, half of those with anorexia nervosa will develop bulimia. The condition occurs most often in women but is also found in men.

(6) Binge-eating disorder is found in about 2% of the general population. As many as one-third of this group is men. It also affects older women, though with less frequency. Recent research shows that binge-eating disorder occurs in about 30% of people participating in medically supervised weight-control programs.

(7) This disorder differs from bulimia because its sufferers do not purge. Individuals with binge eating disorder feel that they lose control of themselves when eating. They eat large quantities of food and do not stop until they are uncomfortably full. Most sufferers are overweight or obese and have a history of weight fluctuations. As a result, they are prone to the serious medical problems associated with obesity, such as high cholesterol, high blood pressure, and diabetes.

(8) Obese individuals also have a higher risk for gallbladder disease, heart disease, and some

types of cancer. Usually they have more difficulty losing weight and keeping it off than do people with other serious weight problems. Like anorexic and bulimic sufferers who exhibit psychological problems, individuals with binge-eating disorder have high rates of simultaneously occurring psychiatric illnesses, especially depression.

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below. 1×10=10

(i) Majority of people suffering from eating disorders are.....

- (a) adolescents.
- (b) young adult women
- (c) obese people.
- (d) both(a) and (b)

(ii) Obese individuals also have a risk of.

- (a) heart disease.
- (b) some types of cancer
- (c) gallbladder disease.
- (d) all of these

(iii) How many cases of anorexia nervosa can have fatal consequences? (b)

- a) 90 per cent.
- (b) Ten out of twenty
- (c) 50 per cent.
- (d) 1 in 10

(iv) "Many people with the disorder look emaciated but are convinced they are overweight. The word 'emaciated' here means

- (a) fat
- (b) skeletal
- (c) nervous
- (d) depressed

(v) According to the passage, which of the following is correct?

- (a) Among the sufferers of anorexia nervosa, half of them will eventually develop bulimia.
- (b) Binge eating disorder is found mainly in children.
- (c) People with bulimia nervosa keep themselves in starvation.
- (d) More than 90% of those afflicted with eating disorders are men and old-age people.

(vi) The word 'binge' means

(vii) What is the most common consequence due to anorexia nervosa?

(viii) To what slow gears do the body shift?

(ix) What makes people socially withdrawn?

(x) What danger do the people with bulimia who use drugs face?

(B). Read the passage given below.

(1) We sit in the last row, bumped about but free of stares. The bus rolls out of the dull crossroads of the city, and we are soon in open countryside, with fields of sunflowers as far as the eye can see, their heads all facing us. Where there is no water, the land reverts to desert. While still on level ground we see in the distance the tall range of the Mount Bogda, abrupt like a shining prism laid horizontally on the desert surface, it is over 5,000 meters high, and the peaks are under permanent snow, in powerful contrast to the flat desert all around. Heaven Lake lies part of the way up this range, about 2,000 metres above sea-level, at the foot of one of the higher snow-peaks.

(2) As the bus climbs, the sky, brilliant before, grows overcast. I have brought nothing warm to wear: it is all down at the hotel in Urumqi. Rain begins to fall. The man behind me is eating overpoweringly smelly goat's cheese. The bus window leaks inhospitably but reveals a beautiful view. We have passed quickly from desert h

through arable land to pasture, and the ground is now green with grass, the slopes dark with pine. A few cattle drink at a clear stream flowing past moss-covered stones; it is a Constable landscape. The stream changes into a white torrent and as we climb higher I wish more and more that I had brought with me something warmer than the pair of shorts that have served me so well in the desert. The Stream (which, we are told, rises in Heaven Lake) disappears, and we continue our slow ascent. About noon, we arrive at Heaven Lake, and look for a place to stay at the foot, which is the resort area. We get a room in a small cottage, and I am happy to note that there are thick quilts on the beds.

(3) Standing outside the cottage we survey our surroundings. Heaven Lake is long, sardine-shaped and fed by snowmelt from a stream at its head. The Lake is an intense blue, surrounded on all sides by green mountain walls, dotted with distant sheep. At the head of the lake, beyond the delta of the inflowing stream, is a massive snow-capped peak which dominates the vista; it is part of a series of peaks that culminate, a little out of view, in Mount Bogda itself.

(4) For those who live in the resort is a small mess-hall by the shore. We eat here sometimes, and some buy food from the vendors outside, who sell kabab and naan until the last buses leave. The kababs, cooked on skewers over charcoal braziers, are particularly good; highly spiced and well-done. Horse's milk is available too from the local Kazakh herdsmen, but I decline this. I am so affected by the cold that Mr. Cao, the relaxed young man who runs the mess, lends me a

spare pair of trousers, several sizes too large but more than comfortable. Once I am warm again. I feel a pre-dinner spurt of energy - dinner will be long in coming - and I ask him whether the lake is good for swimming in.

(5) "Swimming?" Mr. Cao says. "You aren't thinking of swimming, are you?"

(6) "I thought I might," I confess. "What 's the water like?"

(7) He doesn't answer me immediately, turning instead to examine some receipts with exaggerated interest. Mr. Cao, with great off-handedness, addresses the air. "People are often drowned here," he says. After a pause, he continues. "When was the last one?" This question is directed at the cook, who is preparing a tray of mantou (squat white steamed bread rolls), and who now appears, wiping his doughy hand across his forehead "Was it the Beijing athlete?" asks Mr. Cao

Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the questions given below. 1×10=10

(i) According to the narrator, the advantage of sitting in the last row of the bus is that.....

(ii) What did the narrator see soon after reaching the countryside?

- (a) Fields of sunflower                      (b) A shining prism  
(c) Tall range of Mount Bogda.          (d) Green pastures

(iii) The word 'brilliant' as given in paragraph 2 means

1 dazzling    2 talented.    3. ingenious    4. shining.    5. virtuous

(a) 1 and 2    (b) 3 and 4.    (c) 1 and 4.    (d). 2. and 5

(iv) Pick out the option that explains how the scene looked like a constable landscape?

1. The ground filled with green grass  
2 The rising full -moon  
3 The slopes dark with pine  
4 The flowing Heaven lake in the middle of the landscape  
5 A few cattle drinking at a clear stream flowing past mass- covered stones

(a) 1,3,and 5.    (b) Both 2and 4.    (c) only 5.    (d) 2,4 and 5

(v) Which word means the same as 'steep' from paragraph 1?

(vi) What did the narrator wish for as the bus climbs higher

- (a) That he must not be travelling alone.
- (b) That he had brought some eatables with him.
- (c) He was scared and thought that he should not have come to this trip.
- (d) That he had brought some warm clothes with him.
- (vii) The pair of trousers that Mr. Cao sent for the narrator was
- (a) fitted nicely to him. (b) very comfortable
- (c) too short for him. (d) too large but more than comfortable for him
- (viii) The correct antonym of the word 'arable' is
- (ix) Mr. Cao warned the narrator against swimming in the lake because
- (x) Mantou is a kind of bread, traditionally used in

## SECTION B

Writing Skill.

60 Marks

Q. 2. Attempt any two of following 2×10=20

(A). Bal Vidhya Public School , Bhiwani requires a PGT to teach English for which they placed an advertisement in "The Tribune", Chandigarh .You are Sanjay / sanjane From 21, Vasant Vihar, Bhiwani .Write an application for the same to the principal of Bal vidhya Public School

(b) You are Navita / Narjot, Secretary Environment Club,DAV Public School, Gurugram.You along with a group of students went on a one day tour to Bhiwani zoo You found how the tourists and visitors abused the available facilities and thus endangered the environment. Write a letter to the Editor of" The Hindu", Delhi highlighting the situation. Suggest ways through which environment can be saved

(C)You are awaiting your class XIII results. Meanwhile you would like to do a short-term course in Personality Development. Write a letter to the Director, Personal Care, Bhiwani enquiring about the details about the course. You are Kailash I Kusum of 148, Model Town, Delhi

Q -3. Write a paragraph on any two

2×10=20

(A)The Person you like Most

(B)Travelling: Source. of knowledge and Pleasure

(C) Cheating in Examination- A curse

Q-4. Read the passages carefully and write their summary In your words with title. 2×10=20

(A )One night a holy man, Abu Ben Adhem by name,suddenly woke up from a deep dream of peace and saw in moonlit room an angel writing something in a book of gold He did not feel at all frightened The peaceful face of the angel made Abu bold and he said to the angel, ."What are you writing ?" The angel looked up and replied in a kind and sweet tone, "I am taking down the names of those who love God .". And is my name one among them ? "Asked Abu . But the angel replied,"No,it is not.""I pray thee then," said Abu , "To write me down as one who loves his fellowme."

The Angel wrote and vanished. The next night came again with a great light which awaked angel Abu Ben Adhem :and he showed Abu the names of those who had been blessed by the love of God.And behold!the name of Abu was at the top of the list

(1) Give the suitable title to this passage. 2

(ii)Write the summary of it in your own words. 8

(B). Humans first appeared on earth million and a half years ago.He was little more than an animal there.Still, early humans had some advantages over animals .He had a large brain an erect body with fast moving hands. He invented a language to communicate with his colleagues

This ability to speak was of the highest Value because it allowed men to share ideas and plan together: speech enabled the trany transmission of ideas from generation to generation. These special advantages put humans far ahead of all other living creatures .Since that distant time, when he first made his appearance, man has achieved a lot.



(I) Give the suitable title to this passage. 2

(ii) Write the summary of it in your own words 8