

**PRACTICE PAPER-3**

**ENGLISH ELECTIVE**

**(Subject Code : 520)**

**Time Allowed: 3 Hours**

**Class XII Maximum**

**Marks : 80**

**SESSION : 2023- 24**

**General Instructions:**

1. 15-minute prior reading time allotted for Q-paper reading.
2. The Question Paper contains four sections- READING, WRITING, LITERATURE and DRAMA.
3. Attempt questions based on specific instructions for each part. Write the correct question number in your answer sheet to indicate the option/s being attempted.

**SECTION - A**

**READING**

**(12 marks)**

**Q 1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:**

**(6 marks)**

"Rivers should link, not divide us." said the Indian Prime Minister expressing concern over interstate disputes and urged state governments to show "understanding and consideration, statesmanship and an appreciation of the other point of view."

2. Water conflicts in india now reach every level; divide every segment of our society, political parties, states, regions and sub-regions within states, districts, castes and groups and individual farmers. Water conflicts within and between many developing countries are also taking a serious turn. Fortunately, the "water wars", forecast by so0 many, have not yet materialized. War has taken place, but over oil, not water. Water is radically altering and affecting political boundaries all over the world, between as well as within countries, In India, water conflicts are likely to worsen before they begin to be resolved. Till then they pose a significant threat to economic growth, security and health of the ecosystem and the victims are likely to be the poorest of the poor as well as the very sources of water-rivers, wetlands and aquifers.

3. Conflicts might sound bad or negative, but they are logical developments in the absence of proper democratic, legal and administrative mechanisms to handle issues at the root of water conflicts. Part of the problem stems from the specific nature of water, namely that water is divisible and amenable to sharing one unit of water used by one is a unit denied to others, it has multiple uses and users and

involves resultant trade-offs. Excludability is an inherent problem and very often exclusion costs involved the issue of graded scales and boundaries and need for evolving a corresponding understanding around them. Finally, the way water is planned, used and managed causes externalities, both positive and negative, and many of them are unidirectional and asymmetric

4. There is a relatively greater visibility as well as a greater body of experience in evolving policies, frameworks, legal set-ups and administrative mechanisms dealings with immobile natural resources,— however contested the space may be. Reformists as well as revolutionary movements are rooted in issues related to land. Several political and legal interventions addressing the issue of equity and societal justice have been attempted. Most countries have gone through land reforms of one type or another. Issues related to forests have also generated a body of comprehensive literature on forest resources and rights. Though conflicts over them have received much more serious attention, have been studied in their own right and practical as well as theoretical means of dealing with them have been sought. In contrast water conflicts have not received the same kind of attention.

**On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer any six out of eight questions briefly:-**

Q 1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (6 marks)

1. "Rivers should link, not divide us." said the Indian Prime Minister expressing concern over interstate disputes and urged state governments to show "understanding and consideration, statesmanship and an appreciation of the other point of view."

2. Water conflicts in india now reach every level; divide every segment of our society, political parties, states, regions and sub-regions within states, districts, castes and groups and individual farmers. Water conflicts within and between many developing countries are also taking a serious turn. Fortunately, the "water wars", forecast by so0 many, have not yet materialized. War has taken place, but over oil, not water. Water is radically altering and affecting political boundaries all over the world, between as well as within countries, In India, water conflicts are likely to worsen before they begin to be resolved. Till then they pose a significant threat to economic growth, security and health of the ecosystem and the victims are likely to be the poorest of the poor as well as the very sources of water-rivers, wetlands and aquifers.

3. Conflicts might sound bad or negative, but they are logical developments in the absence of proper democratic, legal and administrative mechanisms to handle issues at the root of water conflicts. Part of the problem stems from the specific nature of water, namely that water is divisible and amenable to sharing one unit of water used by one is a unit denied to others, it has multiple uses and users and involves resultant trade-offs. Excludability is an inherent problem and very often exclusion costs involved the issue of graded scales and boundaries and need for evolving a corresponding

understanding around them. Finally, the way water is planned, used and managed causes externalities, both positive and negative, and many of them are unidirectional and asymmetric

4. There is a relatively greater visibility as well as a greater body of experience in evolving policies, frameworks, legal set-ups and administrative mechanisms dealing with immobile natural resources,— however contested the space may be. Reformists as well as revolutionary movements are rooted in issues related to land. Several political and legal interventions addressing the issue of equity and societal justice have been attempted. Most countries have gone through land reforms of one type or another. Issues related to forests have also generated a body of comprehensive literature on forest resources and rights. Though conflicts over them have received much more serious attention, have been studied in their own right and practical as well as theoretical means of dealing with them have been sought. In contrast water conflicts have not received the same kind of attention.

**On the basis of your reading of the above passage, answer any six out of eight questions briefly:-**

(a) What is the Indian Prime Minister's perspective on interstate disputes, and what does he emphasize in order to address these issues?

(b) According to the passage, what are the various levels and segments within Indian society that are impacted by water conflicts?

(c) Why does the passage suggest that water conflicts in India are likely to worsen before they begin to be resolved?

(d) What challenges does the passage highlight regarding the nature of water and its role in conflicts, and how do these challenges differ from conflicts related to land and forests?

(e) Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?

(i) Water wars are taking place between many developing countries.

(ii) There have been several legal interventions in India to govern the use of water resources.

(iii) The poor people are worst affected by water conflicts.

(iv) None of these

(f) What is the Prime Minister's advice to resolve water disputes?

(i) Link all rivers to make national grid.

(ii) Politicians alone can solve the problem.

(iii) Bridges and dams can resolve water issues.

(iv) Make consensual and conscious efforts.

(g) Which word is the closest to the meaning to the word "radically" in the context of the passage?

- (i) suddenly
- (ii) equally
- (iii) completely
- (iv) moderately

(h) Water conflicts have not received the same kind of \_\_\_\_\_ as conflicts over land and forests.

- (i) neglect
- (ii) scrutiny
- (iii) consideration
- (iv) attention

**Q 2. Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow: (6 marks)**

Earth has not anything to show more fair  
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by

A sight so touching in its majesty: This city now doth, like a garment, wear  
The beauty of the morning, silent bare,

Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie

Open unto the fields, and to the sky, All bright and glittering in the smokeless air,

Never did sun more beautifully steep

In this first splendour, Valley, rock, or hill  
Nether saw I, never felt, a calm so deep! The river glideth  
at his own sweet will:

Dear God I The very houses seem asleep,

And all that mighty heart is lying still.

- (a) What impressed the poet most?
- (b) Why do the houses seem asleep?
- (c) What does 'mighty heart' stand for? Why is it lying still?
- (d) How is the city personified in the poem?
- (e) What is the speaker's attitude towards the morning described in the poem?
  - (i) Disinterested
  - (ii) Critical
  - (iii) Enthusiastic
  - (iv) Indifferent
- (f) Which elements are mentioned as lying "open unto the fields, and to the sky"?

- (i) Ships, towers, and temples
  - (ii) Domes, theatres, and towers
  - (iii) Ships, domes, and theatres
  - (iv) The river, ships, and towers
- (g) According to the poem, what is "lying still" in the city?
- (i) The river
  - (ii) The houses
  - (iii) The sky
  - (iv) The people
- (h) What does the river do "at his own sweet will"?
- (i) Glides
  - (ii) Dances
  - (iii) Roars
  - (iv) Divides



**SECTION-B**

**WRITING SKILLS AND GRAMMAR**

**(2X6=12 marks)**

**Q 3. Attempt any two out of the following three questions in 100-120 words. (1×6=6 marks)**

(a) You are Mallika/Mayank, student of Class XII, Modern School, Shimla. You are eager to enter the National Film Academy, Shimla, after your board results. Write a letter to the Director of the film academy seeking information regarding admission procedure, eligibility criteria, fee structure, placement opportunities, etc.

(b) Write a paragraph in 80 - 100 words on the topic, 'Value of Games and Sports'.

(c) Write a report in 100-125 words on 'No Tobacco' campaign organized by your school. You are Deep/ Deepa, Cultural Secretary, ABC School, Hissar.

**Q4. Rewrite the sentences according to the instructions given:**

**(1×6=6 marks)**

(a) Convert the following sentences from direct to indirect speech:

She said, "I will meet you at the library tomorrow."

(b) Change the voice of the sentence:

The chef prepared a delicious meal for the guests

(c) Fill in the blanks with appropriate modals:

He \_\_\_\_\_ speak Spanish fluently.

(d) Identify and correct the errors in the following sentences:

Each of the students were given their own assignment.

(e) Choose the correct preposition to complete the sentence:

The book is \_\_\_ the shelf.

1. on
2. at
3. in
4. with

(f) Complete the following sentences with the appropriate conjunctions:

He is intelligent \_\_\_\_\_ lazy.

### SECTION-C

#### LITERATURE (Short Stories, Poetry and Non-fiction)

**Q 5. Choose any one extract and give the answer the questions that follow: (1x5=5 marks)**

For Mercy has a human heart,  
Pity a human face,  
And Love, the human form divine,  
And Peace, the human dress

1. Name the poem and the poet from where these lines have been taken.
2. How does pity resemble to or understand as human face?
3. How is love a symbol of humanity?
4. Why does the poet say peace as human dress?
5. Which figure of speech has been used in this stanza?
  - a) Simile
  - b) Metaphor
  - c) Personification
  - d) Alliteration

OR

Or listen to the clocktowers  
of any old well-managed city  
beating their gongs round the clock, each slightly  
off the others' time, deeper or lighter  
in its bronze, beating out a different  
sequence each half-hour, out of the accidents  
of alloy, a maker's shaking hand  
in Switzerland, or the mutual distances  
commemorating a donor's whim,  
the perennial feuds and seasonal alliance  
of Hindu, Christian, and Muslim—  
cut off sometimes by a change of wind,  
a change of mind, or a siren  
between the pieces of a backstreet quarrel.

1. What is the whim of the donor?
2. What are perennial feuds and seasonal alliances?
3. What is a well-managed city of alloy?
4. Which have been called accident distances?
5. According to the extract, what can cause a disruption in the interactions between communities?
  - a) A change of mind
  - b) A siren
  - c) Both A and B
  - d) Neither A nor B

**Q 6. Choose any one extract and answer the questions that follow (1X5=5 marks)**

Dr Margolin entered the outer lobby and immediately the comfortable intimacy of the Senciminers engulfed him. All the faces he saw were familiar, though he didn't recognise individuals. Leaving his hat and coat at the checkroom, he put on a skullcap and entered the

hall. It was filled with people and music, with tables heaped with food, a bar stacked with bottles. The musicians were playing an Israeli march that was a hodge-podge of American jazz with Oriental flourishes. Men were dancing with men, women with women, men with women. He saw black skullcaps, white skullcaps, bare heads. Guests kept arriving, pushing their way through the crowd, some still in their hats and coats, munching hors d'oeuvres, drinking schnapps. The hall resounded with stamping, screaming, laughing, clapping. Flash bulbs went off blindingly as the photographers made their rounds. Seeming to come from nowhere, the bride appeared, briskly sweeping up her train, followed by a retinue of bridesmaids. Dr Margolin knew everybody, and yet knew nobody. People spoke to him, laughed, winked, and waved, and he answered each one with a smile, a nod, a bow.

1. Why does the author mention the meeting of Dr. Margolin with Senciminers as a comfortable intimacy?
2. Why did Dr. Margolin leave his hat and coat and put on skull cap?
3. Why does the author mention that Dr. Mangolin knows everybody and yet knows nobody?
4. What type of music are the musicians playing in the hall, and how is it described?
5. How did Dr Margolin respond to the guests who interacted with him?
  - a) Ignored them
  - b) Responded with a smile, nod, or bow
  - c) Walked away without acknowledging
  - d) Engaged in lengthy conversations

**OR**

Before the disaster in Havana, I had seen Frau Frieda in Barcelona in so unexpected and fortuitous a way that it seemed a mystery to me. It happened on the day Pablo Neruda stepped on Spanish soil for the first time since the Civil War, on a stopover during a long sea voyage to Valparaiso. He spent a morning with us hunting big game in the second-hand bookstores, and at Porter he bought an old, dried-out volume with a torn binding for which he paid what would have been his salary for two months at the consulate in Rangoon. He moved through the crowd like an invalid elephant, with a child's curiosity in the inner workings of each thing he saw, for the world appeared to him as an immense wind-up toy with which life invented itself.

1. Why did the author take his meeting with Frau Frieda in Barcelona as a mystery?
2. Who was Pablo Neruda?



3. What relation does the author want to establish between an invalid elephant and childish curiosity?
4. Why did according to the author, of Neruda, take the word as an immense wind-up toy?
5. What occasion brought Pablo Neruda to Barcelona in the given extract?
  - a) A political conference
  - b) A book fair
  - c) His return after the Civil War
  - d) A sea voyage to Valparaiso

**Q 7. Answer any two out of the following three questions in 120-150 Words. (2x5=10 marks)**

- (a) What do you understand by the term 'astute'?
- (b) Why do you think Eveline let go of the opportunity to escape?
- (c) What is the contrast observed in the back gardens?

**Q-8 Answer any four out of the following five questions in 30-40 Words (2x4=8 marks)**

- (a) How are the shadows made by man?
- (b) "Gardens have been shown bright but irrigated by sinuous rills". Why?
- (c) What do you see in the application of "Tress like Tassels"?
- (d) What was the bell beat of swans' wings that made the poet's heart sore?
- (e) Why does the poet say envious time to fall like a heavy plummet and satiate shortly the worldly passions?

## SECTION D DRAMA

**Q 9. Answer any one out of the following questions in 120-150 Words (1x5=5 marks)**

- (a) Why is the girl named Prakriti in the play? What are the images in the play that relate to this theme?
- (b) What is the role of the mother in Prakriti's Self-realisation? What are her hopes and fears for her daughter?

**Q 10. Answer any one out of the following questions in 120-150 Words (1x5=5 marks)**

- (a) Why does Manjula not agree to submit her for absolution or Prayaschitta?
- (b) How did Manjula respond to the accusation of writing her new novel in English?

**Q-11 Answer any four out of the following six questions in 30-40 Words (2x4=8 marks)**

- (a) What does Prakriti insist her mother to do?
- (b) Who was Pramod Murty?
- (c) What do you understand by the word 'bhikshu' used in the play?
- (d) What did Pramod write in the mail to Manjula?
- (e) Why was it difficult to believe the words of the monk by Prakriti's mother?
- (f) "Women found him attracted" who is being referred to as 'him' in this line?

**Q-12 Answer the questions based on poetic devices and figure of speech. (1X4=4 marks)**

- (a) Which figure of speech is in the sentence?

"The wind whispered through the trees."

- (b) Identify a metaphor in the following line and explain its meaning.

"He has a heart of stone."

- (c) What poetic device is used in the following line?

"The stars danced in the night sky."

- 1. Personification
  - 2. Simile
  - 3. Hyperbole
  - 4. Metaphor
- (d) Define Simile