

- (iv) *All the questions are compulsory.*
- (v) *This paper is divided into three Sections A, B and C. All sections are compulsory.*
- (vi) *Observe word limit wherever prescribed.*

Section - A (Reading)

1. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow-
- (i) Perhaps the concept of holiday is as old as the creation of the man himself. The Bible tells that God created the world in 6 days and took rest on the 7th day. Since God created man in his image, man also thought it worthwhile to earmark one day of the week as a day for rest - 'the Sabbath'. Jews observe Sabbath religiously.
- (ii) When we mention holidays, we usually refer to Summer, autumn and winter vacation enjoyed by the students or weekends or spans of leave enjoyed by working people away from their day to day work. Such holidays work as a wonderful tonic to fight mental fatigue. Torn away from the work place, mind feels rest and recuperation in pleasant and congenial surroundings.

Series - A

Term-1 Exam.-2022

T-1-831-A

Roll No.....

Total No. of Questions-11] [Total No. of Printed Pages-12

T-1-831-A-XII-2922

ENGLISH

Time allowed : 3 hours] [Maximum marks 50

*Candidates are required to give their answers
in their own words as far as possible.*

*Marks allotted to each question are indicated
against it.*

Special Instructions:

- (i) *You must write question paper series in the circle at top left side of title page of your answer-book.*
- (ii) *While answering your questions you must indicate on your Answer-book the same question no. as appears in your question paper.*
- (iii) *Do not leave blank page/pages in your answer-book.*

T-1-831-A

(1)

[P.T.O.]

(A) On the basis of reading of the passage complete the statements with the help of options given- $4 \times 1 = 4$

- (i) The 'day for rest' is religiously observed by.....
- (a) Jews . (b) Muslims
(c) Christians (d) Hindus
- (ii) Holidays work as a wonderful tonic for.....
- (a) undergoing physical exertion
(b) fighting mental fatigue
(c) building emotional bonds
(d) strengthening religious fervour.
- (iii) The kind of life city dwellers lead is....
- (a) monotonous
(b) thrilling
(c) full of excitement
(d) mechanical
- (iv) Picnics and excursions not only bring relaxations but also.....
- (a) refresh us completely
(b) strengthen bonds of affection
(c) take us away from home
(d) help us meet new persons.

(iii) Some people undertake excursions to pleasure resorts on hills or beaches while others visit places of historical importance or pilgrimage. Still others visit their relations or friends to renew ties and bonds of affection and to spend time together in groups or play. Whatever be the mode of spending holidays, it surely breaks the monotony of daily existence and refreshes the mind.

(iv) If imaginatively planned, holidays can be a source of great pleasure and excitement. Most of the city dwellers lead a regimented and mechanical existence shuttling between places of work or study and the residence. They have very few intimate friends or relations to mix with and get emotional sustenance from. Holidays provide an excellent opportunity to visit intimate friends and relatives. Picnics and excursions can not only bring you relaxation but can also cement the bonds of affection by engaging in collective activities.

(B) Find the words from the passage which convey similar meaning as 3x1=3

(i) Set aside means

- (a) concept (b) earmark
(c) mention (d) congenial

(ii) Dullness/boredom means.

- (a) monotony (b) fatigue
(c) congenial (d) existence

(iii) Very close means

- (a) relatives (b) renew
(c) intimate (d) friends

2. Read the following passage carefully and do the exercise that follow: 3+2=5

(i) Gandhi ji was much impressed by reading John Ruskin's 'Unto This Last'. He translated it later into Gujarati entitling it Sarvodaya. This book brought great information in the life of Gandhiji and sarvodaya became a great ideal of his life and philosophy. The broad outlines of this ideal were the following:

- (a) That the good of an individual is contained in good of all.
(b) That the Lawyer's work has the same value as that of a barber in as much as all have the same right of earning their livelihood from their work.

- (c) That a life of a labourer i.e. the life of the tiller of the soil and the handicraftsman is a life worth living.
- (ii) As a votary of non-violence, Gandhiji did not fully subscribe to the utilitarian concept of the greatest happiness of the greatest number. He hoped that a votary of Ahimsa would zealously strive for the greatest good of all and may be ready to sacrifice his life gladly for attainment of that ideal whereas a utilitarian doctrine of the greatest good of the greatest number, the former being comprehensive enough to include in it the latter too.
- (iii) He believed that if the ideal of Sarvodaya could be realised, there would be true democracy in which the highest and the humblest, the ruler and the ruled would be equal. This pre-supposes that all are good and pure. So distinctions of caste and out caste would vanish. There would be no untouchables. The big capitalist and the toiling labourer would hold equal Status.
- (iv) There would be no distinction between intellectual and physical labour. People would abjure intoxicants of opium and liquor at their own will. There would be no exploitation of