

গান্ধী

DIGITAL QUESTION BANK

English First Paper

সূচিপত্র

বিষয়বস্তু

পৃষ্ঠা নম্বর

সাজেশনভিত্তিক একাঙ্কুসিভ মডেল



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সাজেশনভিত্তিক একান্তুসিভ মডেল



Set-01

Time : 3 hours; Total Marks : 100

Part A – Reading Test

Read the passage then answer the following questions below:-

'Heritage' is what we inherit from the past, live with them in the present and then pass on to our children or future generation. Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage. When we speak of 'world heritage', it indicates places and sites that we got from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.

The 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' in Bagerhat is such a place. It became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985.

Originally, the historic Mosque city was known as 'Khalifatabad'. It is situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat town— not very far from the dense mangrove forest of the Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim colony. It was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments. Baked bricks were used for the construction of the buildings.

The planning of the city was distinctly dominated by Islamic architecture and the decorations were a combination of Mughal and Turkish architecture.

Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable. There are about 360 mosques in the city. Among the most remarkable is the multi-domed Shat Gambuj Mosque. The mosque is unique in the sense that it has 60 pillars that support the roof, with 77 low height domes. The 4 towers at 4 corners have smaller domes on the roof as well. The vast prayer hall has 11 arched doorways on the east and 7 each on the north and south for light and ventilation. It has 7 aisles running along the length of the mosque and 11 deep curves between the slender stone columns. These columns support the curving arches created by the domes. The thickness of the arches is 6 feet and have slightly narrowing hollow and round wall.

The west wall in the interior has 11 'mihrabs' (niche in mosque pointing towards Makah). These mihrabs are decorated with stonework and terracotta. The floor of the mosque is made of brick.

Besides being used as a prayer hall, Khan Jahan used the mosque as his court too. Today, it is one of the greatest tourist attractions and one of the best architectural beauties of Bangladesh.

► Unit-8, Lesson-1

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

1×7=7

- a. In paragraph 3, the author says "The planning of the city was distinctly dominated by Islamic architecture". What does the author mean by this?
 - i) The city has very religious people
 - ii) The design of the city resembles the architecture of Islamic countries
 - iii) The planning is Islamic in nature
 - iv) All the buildings look like mosque
- b. What does the expression "Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage" in line 3 mean?
 - i) We have got our valuable life from our cultural and natural background
 - ii) Our life is unique because we engage in cultural activities
 - iii) Our life is unique because we spread cultural heritage
 - iv) Our cultural and natural background is full of activities
- c. Which of the following statements is true about Khan Jahan Ali?
 - i) He was Afghan warrior
 - ii) He built some bridges only
 - iii) His philanthropic activities have immortalized him
 - iv) He is of Bangladeshi parentage
- d. Which of the following has made the Shat Gambuj Mosque the most significant?
 - i) Its Turkish design
 - ii) Its combination of Turkish and Mughal architecture
 - iii) Its being World Heritage Site
 - iv) Its being an ancient mosque
- e. The Shat Gambuj Mosque was declared world Heritage site in the—
 - i) 19th century
 - ii) late 19th century
 - iii) 20th century
 - iv) late 20th century
- f. Which of the following describes Khan Jahan Ali best?
 - i) Kind
 - ii) Warrior
 - iii) Philanthropic
 - iv) Pious
- g. The main purpose of the author of this passage is—
 - i) to show the heroisms of Khan Jahan Ali
 - ii) to show the infrastructure of Bagerhat district
 - iii) to represent Shat Gambuj Mosque buil by Khan Jahan Ali
 - iv) to introduce Khan Jahan Ali

- 2. Answer the following questions:-** 2×5=10
- From your reading of 1st paragraph of the passage give the definition of world heritage.
 - "The vast prayer hall served different purposes". Explain in 2/3 sentences.
 - Why is the Shat Gambuj Mosque one of the greatest tourist attractions?
 - How will you justify the view that Khan Jahan Ali was a great hearted Muslim colonizer? Why/ Why not? Explain in 2/3 sentences.
 - What does the infrastructure of the city reveal?
- 3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.** 1×5=5
- Fish population is in serious danger from global warming. Climate change is increasing the water temperature in rivers, lakes, and seas. This means there is less food and oxygen available for fish. It also means the fish may not grow fully and may have fewer offsprings. Some fishes will become extinct if temperatures rise even by one or two degrees.
- Climate change increases the pressure on fish population. Fishes are one of the world's most valuable biological assets. Forty percent of people in the world eat fish as their main source of protein. If we fail to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we will increase the pressure on fish. As a result, people who depend on fish will suffer from hunger and poverty.
- Unit-5, Lesson-4
- Questions:**
- A survey shows that a major number of people are entirely (a) — on fish as it is the (b) — source of protein. But this species of creature is severely affected by global (c) —. Fishes are one of the world's most valuable (d) — assets. In case of failure to preserve fish from greenhouse effect, the people dependent on fish are sure to suffer from (e) — and poverty.
- 4. Read the passage carefully and complete the table below with information from the passage.** 1×5=5
- Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky, the USA in 1809. He worked in the farm of his father. He attended school for less than a year, but taught himself to read and write. He did different types of jobs before he settled as a highly successful lawyer. He was gradually drawn to politics. The country was having problems regarding the practice of slavery. The white men owned large farms in the southern states. Blacks were brought from Africa to work in these farms and they were kept as slaves. At this difficult time, Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the USA in 1860. He wanted to solve the problem of slavery. He faced many problems. He wanted to preserve the unity of the country at any cost. Finally, a civil war broke out between the Northern and the Southern states. He fought the war bravely and declared, "A nation cannot exist half free and half slave." He won the war and kept the country united. Lincoln was elected President for a second time. He was not against anybody and wanted everybody to live in peace. He made sincere effort to heal the people's wounds caused by the war. In 1862, Lincoln declared that from then onwards all the slaves would be free. This made him very popular among the people. Lincoln was assassinated in 1865.

Biography of Abraham Lincoln

Popular declaration	All slaves would be free				
Worked as	Successful lawyer and gradually drawn to (i) —				
Who	What/ Why	Event/ Activity	Were/ Place	When	Achievement/Speciality
Abraham Lincoln	born	Kentucky, the USA	in 1809		
He	President	was elected	the USA	(ii) —	at a difficult time
He	(iii) —			in 1862	made him very popular among the people
He		was assassinated		(iv) —	
(v) —	to work in farms and to keep them as slaves	were brought	from Africa		

- 5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.** 10
- 6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.** 1×5=5

Column A	Column B	Column C
a) Tolerance is not only an abstract virtue	i) give and take is a necessary capacity	i) and co-operation with others in society.
b) Man, being a social being	ii) is a social virtue which is opposed	ii) for compromise.
c) In such a process	iii) but also a considerable influence	iii) to dogmatism and dictatorship.
d) We cannot persuade others unless	iv) we ourselves are at the same time ready to be	iv) in the current affairs of life.
e) It is, thus, seen that tolerance	v) has to live in spirit of harmony	v) persuaded by practical things and reasonableness.

- 7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.** $1 \times 8 = 8$

- The blind man gave it to him and the stranger tuned it and began to play.
- Just then a gentleman, who was passing, stopped and spoke to him.
- In one of the streets of Vienna, a blind beggar used to stand every evening and play upon the violin.
- He felt so sad that he ceased playing.
- He had played only a few notes, when a crowd of music loving people began to gather, and so sweetly did he play that not one of the crowd moved away till the music stopped.
- Beside him sat his dog, holding a cap in his mouth and passers— by would often take pity on the blind man and dropped coppers in the cap.
- "You are tired of playing," he said, "Give me your violin and I will play a little for you."
- But one night, he had played for a long time without getting anything and he began to think he would have to go to bed without any supper.

Part B – Writing Test

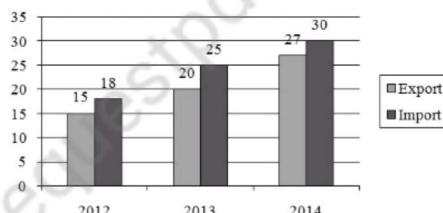
- 8. Write a paragraph on 'A Rainy Day' answering the following questions :** 10

- How is a rainy day?
- What usually happens on this day?
- What do people do on this day?
- What do children do on this day? How do you spend the day?

- 9. Read the beginning of a story. Write ten new sentences to complete the story and give a title to it.** 10

In his boyhood, Hazrat Abdul Quadir Zilani (R) was going to Baghdad for education. On the eve of his departure from home, his mother said to him, "My son, never tell a lie and don't get frightened in danger." He began his journey with a band of merchants. The way.....

- 10. The graph shows yearly exports and imports (Billion Dollars) of Bangladesh. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.** 10



- 11. Suppose, you are Hasan living at Jakir Hossain Road, Chattogram. Your friend Proloy who lives at 13/B Mohammadpur, Dhaka is very much interested to visit many places. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him the experience of your visit to a new place.** 10

- 12. Write a dialogue between you and your partner about the importance of morning walk.** 10

Set-02

Time : 3 hours; Total Marks : 100

Part A – Reading Test**Read the passage. Then answer the questions below:-**

26 March, our Independence Day, is the biggest state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with 31 gunshots.

Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then diplomats, political parties, social and cultural organisations, and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs. People from all walks of life also go there in rallies and processions. There are several cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.

The country also witnesses a smartly dressed parade of defence forces, border guards, police, ansars and the VDP (Village Defense Party) at the National Parade Ground near the National Parliament. In Bangabandhu Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions are also organised their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga. In the evening, all major public buildings are illuminated with colourful lights. Bangla Academy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and other socio-cultural organisations hold cultural functions. Similar functions are also arranged in other places in the country. ► Unit-3, Lesson-5

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

1×7=7

- a. Cultural Programmes are arranged to highlight the — struggle and sacrifice in 1971.
 - i) cruel
 - ii) shrill
 - iii) violent
 - iv) valorous
- b. 26 March is celebrated in —
 - i) a normal way
 - ii) a simple way
 - iii) a befitting manner
 - iv) an ordinary way
- c. On our 'Independence Day' various displays are displayed to — the spectator
 - i) annoy
 - ii) enrapture
 - iii) chafe
 - iv) sadden
- d. 'Independence Day' is the day when
 - i) independence was announced
 - ii) we got victory
 - iii) our country got free from enemies
 - iv) our countrymen were chained by the enemies
- e. 'Illuminate' means
 - i) celebration
 - ii) celebrate
 - iii) light up
 - iv) decorate
- f. A person watching an event is called —
 - i) stranger
 - ii) spectator
 - iii) emigrant
 - iv) participant
- g. What is the main purpose of the author of this passage?
 - i) To highlight Bangalee culture
 - ii) To highlight the celebration of 26 march
 - iii) To highlight the significance of Victory Day
 - iv) To highlight Bangladesh as an independent country.

2. Answer the following questions:-

2×5=10

- (a) What does 26 march remind us?
- (b) Who entertain thousands of spectators in Bangabandhu Stadium?
- (c) What is the significance of 31 gunshots?
- (d) When and who place floral wreaths at the National Memorial on behalf of the nation?
- (e) What do the cultural programmes highlight?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1×5=5

Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented film makers in Bangladesh. He was born on 19 August, 1935 in the village Majupur, in Feni district. He was an active worker of the Language Movement. He was one of the ten students to go out in a procession on 21 February, 1952 despite a ban on such activities. As a result, he and many others were arrested and taken to prison. Zahir was also present at the historical meeting of Amtala on February 21, 1952. He also took part in the mass movement in 1969. In 1971, he joined the Liberation War.

All through his life, Zahir dreamt for a democratic society, a society that will ensure freedom of speech and will. He had many dreams about our film industry too. He made a legendary film 'Jibon Theke Neya' based on the Language Movement of 1952. He was a revolt against the then autocratic government.

During the Liberation War this film was shown outside Bangladesh. Critics like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen and Ritwik Ghatak appreciated this film. Zahir gave all his money to the Freedom Fighters' trust that he got from his film shows. Besides, his great documentary on Pakistani atrocities, 'Stop Genocide', helped create world sentiment in favour of our liberation war.

Zahir's dream was fulfilled. And it's a pity that this dreamer was missing at such a time when his dream came true.

Question:

Zahir Raihan desired to establish a society free from (a) —. He dreamt for a society that will have freedom of (b) —. He (c) — part in different movement to (d) — this right. He wanted to (e) — world opinion in favour of our Liberation War.

- 4. Read the passage on Marconi. Complete the table below with information from the passage.** 1×5=5
- Marconi was an Italian inventor. He is best known for inventing radio. He was born at Bologna, Italy on 25 April, 1874. His father was an Italian landowner and his mother was from Ireland. Marconi was educated at the Technical Institute of Livorno and attended the University of Bologna. In 1890, he began experimenting with wireless telegraph. In 1896, he founded Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company in London. In 1898, Marconi successfully transmitted signals across the English Channel. This was the journey of radio and in 1901 he established communication with Newfoundland, America from England. Marconi's system was adopted by the Royal Navy. During the First World War his wireless telegraph was widely used. He won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1909. He died in 1937.

Name of the Events	Year/Time	Place	Achievement
Born	i) —	ii) —	
Studiesd		iii)	
Won nobel Prize for physics	iv) —	In 1898	v) —

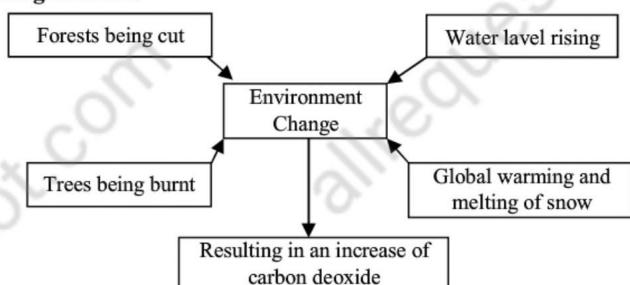
- 5. Write a summary of the passage in your own words.** 10
- 6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.** 1×5= 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
a) Character is	i) Character epitomises	i) to bear a good character
b) The man who bears	ii) the supreme place of	ii) treasure of a man
c) A man of	iii) an invaluable	iii) acceptance in every society by dint of good character
d) He occupies	iv) should try our best	iv) is respected by all
e) So, all of us	v) a good character	v) all noble qualities like honesty

- 7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story.** 1×8 = 8
- a) Mandela joined the African National Congress in 1942.
 b) In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace prize.
 c) For 20 years he directed a campaign of peaceful, non-violent defiance against the South African Government and its racist politics.
 d) Mandela died at his home in Johannesburg on December 5, 2013 at the age of 95.
 e) In 1993, South African president F.W. de Klerk was also awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
 f) In 2009 Mandela's birthday was declared "Mandela Day" to promote global peace.
 g) Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, 1918 in South Africa.
 h) In 1994, Mandela was greeted as South African's first black president.

Part B – Writing Test (50 Marks)

- 8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Importance of Games and Sports".** 10
- a) Do you think that games and sports play a significant role in building up our body?
 b) Why should we involve ourselves in games and sports?
 c) How can you engage yourselves in games and sports?
 d) What sorts of games and sports do you like?
 e) A sound mind lies in a sound body - Explain it.
- 9. Read the beginning of a story, add at least ten new sentences to complete the story.** 10
- Once there was a very powerful man in a city. He had everything under his disposal. He always boasted of his money and power. There lived another man in the same city, who had neither power nor money, but what he had was immense love from the commoners who used to call him a saint, a great lover of man.....
- 10. Read the following chart on the causes and effects of environment change and write a paragraph on the basis of the information given in it.** 10



- 11. Suppose, you are Nirob. Recently you have enjoyed an exciting football match. Now, write an e-mail to your friend Rakesh sharing your experience.** 10
- 12. Food is a basic human need, no doubt. But every food cannot ensure good health. Now, write a dialogue between yourself and your friend about malnutrition .** 10

Key To Exclusive Model Question

Set-01

1. a. ii) The design of the city resembles the architecture of Islamic countries; b. i) We have got our valuable life from our cultural and natural background; c. iii) His philanthropic activities have immortalized him; d. ii) Its combination of Turkish and Mughal architecture; e. iv) late 20th century; f. iii) Philanthropic; g. iii) to represent Shat Gambuj Mosque built by Khan Jahan Ali.
2. (a) World Heritage refers to the places and sites that we got from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.
 (b) The Shat Gambuj Mosque was naturally used for praying. But Khan Jahan Ali also used the prayer hall as his court. That is why, we can say the vast prayer hall served different purposes.
 (c) Shat Gambuj Mosque is one of the greatest tourist attractions because of its unique structure and interior design. The mosque has 60 pillars that support the roof with 77 low height domes.
 (d) I support the view that Khan Jahan Ali was a great hearted Muslim colonizer because he built a network of roads, bridges, mosques and reservoirs for the well-being of the people. These made the city habitable.
 (e) The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments.
3. (a) dependent; (b) main; (c) warming; (d) biological; (e) hunger.
4. (i) politics; (ii) in 1860; (iii) banned slavery; (iv) in 1865; (v) Blacks.
5. The passage is about President Abraham Lincoln who was born in Kentucky, USA in 1809. He hardly had any education and did many jobs before becoming a successful lawyer. Then he became inclined to politics gradually. It was the time of tension regarding slavery between the White and the Black. Blacks were the Africans enslaved by the White. At this crucial time, he became the president of the USA in 1860, and the civil war broke out between the northern and the southern states. Lincoln fought bravely and won. He again became the President and declared the abolishment of slavery in 1862. This made him popular but he was assassinated in 1865.
6. (a) Tolerance is not only an abstract virtue but also a considerable influence in the current affairs of life.
 (b) Man, being a social being, has to live in spirit of harmony and cooperation with others in society.
 (c) In such a process, give and take is a necessary capacity for compromise.
 (d) We cannot persuade others unless we ourselves are at the same time ready to be persuaded by practical things and reasonableness.
 (e) It is, thus, seen that tolerance is a social virtue which is opposed to dogmatism and dictatorship.
7. c + f + h + d + b + g + a + e

8-12. নিজে চেষ্টা করো।

Set-02

English (Compulsory) 1st Paper

1. a. iv) valorous; b. iii) a befitting manner; c. ii) enrapture; d. i) independence was announced; e. iii) light up; f. ii) spectator; g. ii) to highlight the celebration of 26 March.
2. (a) 26th March is our Independence day. It reminds us of our valiant struggle against the Pakistani oppression and the sacrifice made by our freedom fighters.
 (b) School children, Scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain spectators at the Bangabandhu Stadium.
 (c) Celebration of Independence Day begins with 31 gunshot. It is a customary gun salute to the martyrs.
 (d) Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister place floral wreath at the National Mausoleum on behalf of the nation.
 (e) Cultural programs highlight the heroic struggle and sacrifice of 1971.
3. (a) autocracy/oppression; (b) speech; (c) took; (d) establish; (e) create.
4. (i) 25 April, 1874; (ii) Bologna, Italy; (iii) Technical Institute of livorno and University of Bologna; (iv) 1909; (v) successful transmission of signals across the English channel.
5. Marconi who was an Italian Scientist was best known for inventing radio. He was born in 1874. His father was from Italy and his mother was Irish. He attended the University of Bologna. He founded a Telegraph Company in London in 1896. He successfully transmitted signals across the English channel. Royal Navy adopted Marcony's system. He got Nobel Prize in 1909 for inventing radio transmitting system and died in 1937
6. (a) Character is an invaluable treasure of a man.
 (b) The man who bears a good character is respected by all.
 (c) A man of character epitomizes all noble qualities like honesty.
 (d) He occupies the supreme place of acceptance in every society by dint of good character.
 (e) So, all of us should try our best to bear a good character.
7. g + a + c + b + e + h + f + d

8-12. নিজে চেষ্টা করো।

Board Exam Questions and Answers



01. Dhaka Board-2019

English (Compulsory): 1st Paper

Sub Code 107

Total Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[N.B.—Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

The Maldives is famous as a tourist destination because of its enjoyable weather, heavenly beaches and lagoons, luxurious holiday resorts and the peace-loving people. Being an island country, it enjoys a pleasant weather throughout the year. The Maldives has been ranked as the best country brand for beach, rest and relaxation in 2018. In the same year, it was also ranked second as the best country brand for natural beauty.

The Maldives is well known for being the lowest country in the world. Unfortunately, this small country with idyllic natural beauty is under the threat from rising sea levels due to global warming. Most of the country is just 1.5 metres above sea level with a highest point of 2.3 metres! Many predictions have been made with respect to Maldives being swept away by the rising water level in the Indian Ocean. It was even seen during the tsunami of 2004, that many of the island's dry parts were flooded by waters shrinking the island. The government of the Maldives has begun to purchase land from nearby countries in case the islands go under water!

In order to highlight the threats of global warming to its low lying islands, the government of Maldives held a cabinet meeting underwater in 2009. That was the first ever cabinet meeting in the world that took place underwater. The meeting took place about 5 metres underwater, in a blue-green lagoon on a small island. While underwater, the cabinet signed a document calling on all nations to cut their carbon emissions.

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives:

1×7=7

2. Answer the following questions.

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

- Answer the following questions.**

 - (a) Why is the Maldives a remarkable tourist spot?
 - (b) Why is 2008 a significant year for the Maldives?
 - (c) What may happen to the Maldives owing to global warming?
 - (d) What happened to Maldives during the tsunami of 2004?
 - (e) Do you support the idea of having a cabinet meeting underwater? What could be the reason for holding such a strange meeting?

3. Read the following text and fill in the each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

The pioneer of Bangladeshi modern art Zainul Abedin is widely acclaimed for his Bengal 'Famine Sketches'. Through a series of sketches, Zainul not only documented the harsh famine of 1940 but also showed its sinister face through the skeletal figures of the people destined to die of starvation in a man-made plight. Zainul developed a knack for drawing and painting when he was a high school student. After completing high school, he got admission to the Government School of Art, Kolkata. He graduated with the first position in first class in 1938. He was appointed teacher of the Art School while he was still a student there. He also attended the Slade School of Arts, London in 1951-52. Zainul Abedin is considered the founding father of Bangladeshi art. He was an artist of outstanding talent and earned international reputation. For his artistic and visionary qualities, he is referred to as Shilpecharya meaning 'great teacher' of art in Bangladesh.

He designed the pages of constitution of Bangladesh. He founded the Folk Art Museum at Sonargaon and also Zainul Abedin Shangrahashafa a, gallery of his own works in Mymensingh in 1975.

Zainul Abedin had (a) — potentiality to become an artist. He is the pioneer of Bangladeshi art. He loved nature and art from his (b) —. He showed his artistic and visionary qualities in his student life. Graduating (c) — credit, he served as a teacher for many years. He showed his talent in different sketches. Of his different sketches, (d) — sketches were acclaimed both nationally and internationally. He is also famous for designing the pages of constitution and (e) — the Folk Art Museum.

Read the passage on rescue of Thai footballer and answer questions No. 4 and 5.

One 23 June 2018, twelve Thai young footballers along with their coach missed in a cave network in Chiang Rai province in Thailand. From the next day national and international community became worried for them. Their age were between 11 to 16 and their coach was 25. The football team had been on an exploration to the cave network following a game. The group became stranded after monsoon rain caused the cave system to flood. The cave system named Tham Luang is 10 kilometres long. It is a snaking route which has a number of chambers already submerged in water. It took 6 hours to get where footballers were and five hours to come back to cave entrance. Thai rescuers began their expedition to find out them after the missing. International rescue team also joined them. On July 3 the footballers were discovered alive by a British diver. Spending nine days in darkness they were suffering from hunger. A Thai rescuer died while he was supplying them food and other necessities. Getting weather forecast the rescue team planned to rescue them immediately. Navy divers had to lead the boys along the underway path from the cave. On July 8, four boys were rescued. Finally all 13 were rescued in next three days.

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage:

1×5=5

Missing of young Thai Footballers			
Aim	Rescue the team alive		
Who	Activities	When	Where/Place
12 Thai Footballers	missed	June 23, 2018	(i) —
International community	(ii) —	June 24, 2018	Tham Luang Cave, Chiang Rai. Thailand.
A British diver	(iii) —	July 3, 2018	Tham Luang Cave, Chiang Rai. Thailand.
A Thai Rescuer	died	(iv) —	Tham Luang Cave, Thailand
(v) —	were rescued	next three days	Chiang Rai, Thailand

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

10

6. Match the parts of the sentences in column A, B and C to write five complete sentences:

1×5=5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Donation of blood	(i) sound health can donate blood	(i) we donate blood, we invite no harm to us.
(b) In our society, some of us nourish	(ii) enough to save	(ii) after every 3 months without any side effect.
(c) As per medical science every man in	(iii) a crystal clear idea that if	(iii) be a very noble deed.
(d) We should have	(iv) a misconception about blood donation which conveys	(iv) the life of a dying person.
(e) Sometimes, a bag of our blood is	(v) is universally acknowledged to	(v) a negative message for the others.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written:

1×8=8

- (a) Shamim got a lease of land in his village.
- (b) Shamim's lot has changed radically.
- (c) Poverty forced him to look for work.
- (d) He has also been raising hybrid cows for milk as well as to produce manure.
- (e) Shamim was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family.
- (f) Then he joined the training programme of youth development and received training in vegetable cultivation.
- (g) He is now very happy to be a self-sufficient man.
- (h) He applied his new and improved knowledge for cultivating vegetables.

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on 'Water Pollution'.

10

- (a) What is water pollution?
- (b) Why is water called life?
- (c) How is water polluted?
- (d) What are the effects of water pollution?
- (e) What measures should we take to prevent water pollution?

- 9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it.** 10

Once upon a time, the house of a rich man was infested with rats. They were living there with great happiness without any fear. They were having a great fun and boldly moved in the house. But the inmates of the house were having a great trouble. One day they brought a cat

- 10. Look at the chart below. It is about the importance and uses of English. Now describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart:** 10

Using English as a first language	Using English as a second language	Usage of English in various organizations worldwide	Information in world's computer
58%	50%	33%	80%

- 11. Suppose, you are Sohan/Sohana of 9, Mymensingh Road, Dhaka-1000. Recently you have enjoyed a picnic. Your friend Nahid/Nahida of 71/C, Broad Lane, Khulna wants to know about the picnic.** 10

Now, write a letter to your friend telling him/her how you have enjoyed the picnic.

- 12. Suppose, you are Farhan/Farhana. Your younger brother/sister, Shafi/Shafia does not like physical exercise. So he/she often becomes weak and does not get energy to work.** 10

Now, write a dialogue between you and your brother/sister about the importance of physical exercise.

02. Cumilla Board-2019

Sub Code 1 | 0 | 7

Time : 3 hours

English (Compulsory): 1st Paper

Total Marks : 100

[N.B.- Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]

Read the text, then answer the questions no. 1 and 2.

21 February is observed as Shaheed Dibosh every year throughout the country in remembrance of the martyrs of Language Movement of 1952. The commemoration begins at the early hours of the day with mourning songs that recall the supreme sacrifices of our language martyrs.

People wear black badges and go to the Shaheed Minar in barefoot processions, singing mourning songs. They place wreaths at the Minar. Many of them visit the graves of the martyrs at Azimpur graveyard and pray for them. They also attend various programmes organised in remembrance of the language martyrs. The UNESCO on 17 November in 1999 proclaimed February 21 as the 'International Mother Language Day' in recognition of the sacrifices of the martyrs for the rightful place of Bangla. The day is now annually observed worldwide to promote awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism.

- 1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives:** 1×7=7

- (i) The word 'diversity' means —
 - (a) similarity
 - (b) variety
 - (c) likeness
 - (d) comparison
- (ii) On 21 February, people go to the Shaheed Minar in procession singing —.
 - (a) national anthem
 - (b) mourning songs
 - (c) bhatialee
 - (d) patriotic songs
- (iii) Our language martyrs are those who —.
 - (a) fought for Bengali language
 - (b) died for Bengali language
 - (c) led the Language Movement
 - (d) fought for East Pakistan
- (iv) Who observe 'Shaheed Dibosh' every year?
 - (a) Political persons
 - (b) Students
 - (c) People of all ages
 - (d) The intellectuals
- (v) The International Mother Language Day is being observed —.
 - (a) only in our country
 - (b) all over the world
 - (c) in Indian sub-continent
 - (d) in western countries
- (vi) What do you mean by the word 'supreme' in the phrase 'supreme sacrifice'?
 - (a) at any cost
 - (b) highest
 - (c) suicide
 - (d) utter
- (vii) What is the purpose of the author of this passage?
 - (a) To highlight how 21 February is observed and its international recognition.
 - (b) To highlight how the people go to the Shaheed Minar.
 - (c) To portray how the freedom fighters lose their lives.
 - (d) To state how the UNESCO approves Shaheed Dibosh.

2. Answer the following questions.

2×5=10

- (a) Why is 21 February observed as 'Shaheed Dibosh'?
 (b) Why do we go to the Shaheed Minar bare-footed?
 (c) What is your idea about the significance of wearing black badges on the Shaheed Dibosh? Write in two sentences.
 (d) What do you understand by the phrase 'the rightful place of Bangla'?
 (e) What is the importance of the 'International Mother Language Day'?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1×5=5

"Today there are many jobs where you need English. This is because the world has become smaller. Vast distances are shortened by speedy transport. We can talk to a person thousands of kilometres away on the phone or the Internet. So, we can communicate with the whole world easily. English has made this communication easier. There are many countries in the world with many languages, but to communicate with them, you cannot speak all the languages. So, you need a common language that you can use with more or less all the people in the world. English is that common language. English for us in Bangladesh is all the more important. As we have seen earlier, we are too many people in a small country. So, if you learn English, you have the best opportunity to find a good job, both within and outside the country. And that is good news for millions of our unemployed youths.

Globalization has made the world smaller and so it requires a (a) — language for international communication. The lingua franca of the world is (b) —. English provides us with the (c) — to pursue a good job. Being a densely (d) — country, Bangladesh is cursed with unemployment. Proficiency in English may help (e) — unemployment problem and bring economic development.

4. Read the passage on Altaf Mahmud. Complete the following table with information from the passage. 1×5=5

Altaf Mahmud was a musician, cultural activist, and martyred freedom fighter of the Bangladesh Liberation War. He was born on the 23 December, 1933. He was also a language activist of the Language Movement and composer of 'Amar Bhair Rokte Rangano', the famous song written by Abdul Gaffar Chowdhury a famous journalist. In 1950, he sang gonoshongit in many places to inspire the activists of Language Movement. Along with his singing Mahmud continued to support the movement. He tuned the song 'Amar Bhair Rokte Rangano' in 1969, in Zahir Raihan's film 'Jibon Theke Neya'. Altaf Mahmud took part in the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971. He created a secret camp inside his house for the freedom fighters. But as the secret revealed, Pakistan Army caught him on August 30, 1971. He was tortured by them. A lot of other guerrilla war fighters like Shafi Imam Rumi were also captured by the Pak Army on that day. Along with most of them, he was lost ever since. His patriotic songs which were then broadcast at the "Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra" also inspired the war fighters at that time. In 1977, Altaf Mahmud was awarded the Ekushey Padak for his valuable contribution to Bengali culture and the War of Liberation.

Altaf Mahmud			
Role	Musician, cultural activist and freedom fighter		
Life time	From 1933 to (i) —		
Who/What	Activities	Type of work/name	Time
Altaf Mahmud	sang	(ii) —	1950's
(iii) —	was tuned	song	1969
Altaf Mahmud	(iv) —		1971
Bangladesh Government	awarded him	Ekushey Padak	(v) —

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column A, B and C to write five complete sentences.

1×5=5

Column A	Column B	Column C
Your friends cannot help	that makes us	in everyone.
It is love	loving you	you don't love others.
Love is divine	to love you	feel for others.
You cannot find others	It is a good evidence that	if you love them.
If you are not loved	which exists	unless you love them.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

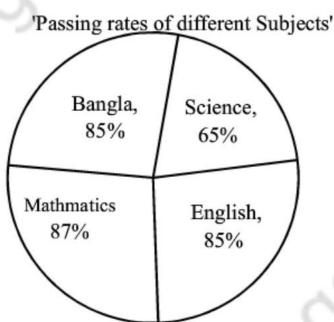
1×8=8

- (a) The old woman felt pity for him and quickly gave Taimur a full dish of food.
 (b) Then he disguised himself as a poor traveller and supported himself by begging.
 (c) As a result, he burnt his fingers.
 (d) He came to a house and asked an old woman to give him something to eat.
 (e) Once young Taimur attacked a province but unfortunately his soldiers were all killed.
 (f) The food was very hot.
 (g) One day he became very hungry and could not get anything to eat.
 (h) He hurriedly dug his fingers right at the middle of the dish.

- 8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on 'Your School Library'. You should write it in about 150 words —.** 10
(a) What is a library? (b) Where is it situated? (c) What kinds of books are there in your school library? (d) What is the use of your school library? (e) How can you borrow books from there? (f) What types of books do you borrow from the library?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Write at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10
It was a holiday. Rimi was staying home alone as her parents had gone to their village home. They told Rimi to remain careful and also assured that they would come back before evening. She thought of making a good use of her lonely time. She was fond of reading adventure stories and so started reading one. Suddenly she heard a sound

10. Look at the following pie-chart. It represents the passing rates of different subjects of the students of a school. Now describe the chart in your own language —. 10



- 11.** Suppose, you are Habib/Habiba. You have a friend called Ramesh/Reshma. He/She informed you about his plan after the SSC Exam. He/She also entreated you to inform him/her about your plan after the SSC Exam. **Now, write a letter to your friend telling him/her about your plan after the SSC Exam.** 10

12. Suppose you are Nabil/Nabila. You have a friend called Nabeen/Nabeena. Both of you are very interested in different types of games and sports.
Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend emphasizing the importance of games and sports in our life. 10

03. Rajshahi Board-2019

Time : 3 hours

English (Compulsory): 1st Paper

Sub Code 107

Total Marks : 100

[N.B.—Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]

Read the passage, then answer the following questions no. 1 and 2.

The advantages of the Internet technology have made a good number of websites to emerge to facilitate social relations among people around the world. These are known as social networking services or social networks. At present, Facebook is the most popular. Google+, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc. are other frequently used social services.

is the most popular. Google+, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc. are other frequently used social services. Social network services are web-based and hence, provide ways for the users to interact through the Internet. These services make it possible to connect people sharing interests and activities across the borders and thus have made a lot for the users to feel that they really live in a global village.

Why are social networks expanding so fast? The answer is simple. Most of the social services are cost-free. You can make use of them free, paying a very little to your Internet service provider. Secondly, you can make your personal profile public before the entire online community. It is like presenting yourself before the entire world. You can also look into other people's profile if you are interested. It is simple and easy.

Thirdly, social networks allow users to upload pictures, multimedia contents and modify the profile. Some services like Facebook allow users to update their profiles.

Fourthly, networks allow users to post blog entries. User profiles have a section dedicated to comments from friends and other users. Finally, there are privacy protection measures too. A user himself or herself decides over the number of visitors/viewers, and what information should be shared with others.

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives:

$$1 \times 7 = 7$$

- (a) The word 'advantage' in the first line refers to—
(i) convenience (ii) inconvenience
(iii) inappropriate (iv) uncertain

(b) The utility of website is—
(i) abusing social network (ii) creating social awareness
(iii) discouraging social relation (iv) promoting universal brotherhood

2. Answer the following questions:

- Answer the following questions:**

 - (a) What do you mean by social networks?
 - (b) How can a user take privacy protection measures?
 - (c) Where can you make your personal profile?
 - (d) Do you support the idea that a good number of websites facilitate social relations among people around the world? Why or why not? Explain in 2 or 3 sentences.
 - (e) Write the merits and demerits of Facebook.

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.

A responsibility is a duty or an obligation to do something. It is also a duty or obligation not to do something. For example, our to do's are casting our votes if we are 18 or over, maintaining discipline in all spheres of life, helping our trouble- ridden neighbours and relatives, completing our lessons in time, keeping our environment clean etc. Again, our not to do's include keeping bad company, causing harm to anybody, hurting anybody, practising dishonesty or injustice, doing anything subversive of law, evading taxes etc. The responsibilities of the government are so provide for the citizens the basic necessities of life, to protect the fundamental right of the citizens, to ensure freedom of speech, to ensure equality of all before law etc.

Question:

It is unbelievable that a nation consists of people having (a) — thoughts and ideas, a single religious (b) — or a single language. People belong to different caste and (c) —. So it is the responsibility of each and every citizen to (d) — respect to others thoughts, faiths, customs way of life and so forth. He/She is expected to do what he/she should do and (e) — from doing what he/she should not do.

Read the passage on Major Yuri Gagarin and answer questions No. 4 and 5.

Yuri Gagarin was Russian pilot and astronaut. He was the first human to journey into outer space. He on his spacecraft Vostok completed and orbit of the earth on 12 April, 1961. Yuri Gagarin was born in the village of Klushino, Russia on March 9, 1934. His parents worked on a farm. He was the third of four children. In 1946, Gagarin completed his secondary education at Klushino. At the age of 16, in 1950, he entered a foundry steel factory near Moscow. He did his graduation from a vocational school in 1951. Then he took a training as Soviet Air Cadet at a local club where he learned to fly at first. He again graduated from a technical school in 1955 and he was recruited in the Soviet Army. He became a lieutenant in the Soviet Air Force in 1957. In 1960, Yuri was selected for Soviet space programme. On 12 April, 1961 he became the first human to travel into space and move round the earth. He died in 1968 in plane crash.

4. Complete the table below with the information from the above passage.

Name of Events	Year/Time	Place	Achievement
Born	(i)—	in Klushino village, Russia	
(ii)—	in 1946	at Klushino	
Took his bachelor degree	(iii)—	from a vocational school	
	in 1961		(iv)—
(v)—	in 1968		

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

- 6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.** 1×5=5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) There are many	(i) in our country in respect	(i) of the natural beauty.
(b) Cox's Bazar	(ii) come to visit this	(ii) sea-beach every year.
(c) Cox's Bazar	(iii) nice places	(iii) in Bangladesh.
(d) It is a remarkable place	(iv) sea-beach	(iv) place among them.
(e) Many people	(v) is the most beautiful	(v) is very charming.

- 7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of sentences need to be written.** 1×8=8

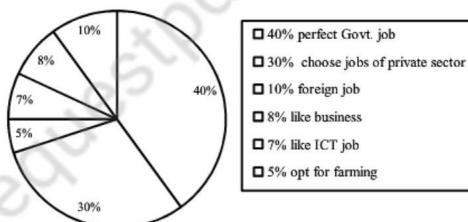
- (a) Suddenly he stopped one of the guests.
- (b) The marriage ceremony was over and the guests were all going to the feast.
- (c) He spoke so strangely that the guests stood still and listened to the story.
- (d) He saw people walking past him.
- (e) The old man told him about his last journey.
- (f) The old sailor sat on a stone outside the church.
- (g) He had a strange mad look in his eyes.
- (h) There was a ship "The old sailor began".

- 8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Rainy Day" in about 150 words.** 10

- (a) How is a rainy day?
- (b) What usually happens on this day?
- (c) What do people do on this day?
- (d) What do children do on this day?
- (e) How do you spend the day?

- 9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story.** 10
Gias Uddin Azam Shah was a great ruler of Bengal. He was very kind and just. He was fond of hunting. One day he went a hunting at a nearby jungle. He aimed at a fawn but

- 10. Look at the following pie-chart. It shows the choice of professions by different educated youths in Bangladesh. Now, describe the pie-chart in your own words in 150 words. You are advised to highlight and summarize the information given in the pie-chart.** 10



- 11. Suppose, you are Sajib and your friend is Tania who is living in Sylhet. Now, write an email to your friend describing about the co-curricular activities of your school.** 10

- 12. Suppose, you are Rabeya living in village. You have a friend named Tulika. She lives in Barishal city. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the merits and demerits of village and city life.** 10

04. Dinajpur Board-2019

Sub Code 1 | 0 | 7

Time : 3 hours

English (Compulsory): 1st Paper

Total Marks : 100

[N.B.- Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]

Read the passage and then answer the questions below (1-2)

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment. Her polythene-roofed shelter looks like a cage. She is nearly 45 but looks more than her age. In front of her shelter, she is trying to make a fire to cook the day's only meal. Her weak hands tremble as she adds some fallen leaves and straw to the fire. The whispering wind from the river Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. The dancing of the flames reminds Meherjan of the turmoil in her life. Not long ago Meherjan had everything—a family, cultivable land and cattle. The erosion of the Jamuna consumed all her land property gradually. It finally claimed her only shelter during the last monsoon. It took the river only a day to demolish Meherjan's house, trees, vegetable garden and the bamboo bush. She had a happy family once. Over the years, she lost her husband and her family to diseases that cruel hunger and poverty brought to the family. Now, she is the only one left to live on with the loss and the pain. The greedy Jamuna has shattered her dreams and happiness.

There are thousand others waiting to share the same fate like Meherjan. Bangladesh is a land of rivers that affect its people. Erosion is a harsh reality for the people living along the river banks. During each monsoon many more villages

are threatened by the roaring rivers like the Jamuna, the Padma and the Meghna. It is estimated that river erosion makes at least 1,00,000 people homeless every year in Bangladesh. In fact, river erosion is one of the main dangers caused by climate change. If we can't take prompt action to adapt to climate change, there will be thousands of more Meherjans in our towns and villages every year.

1. Choose the correct answer from the fair alternatives given after each question:- 1×7=7

- (a) **What does the expression "The turmoil in her life" in the 1st paragraph mean?**
 - (i) The pleasures of life
 - (ii) The thunderstorm in her life
 - (iii) The pangs and pains of her life
 - (iv) The dreams of her life
- (b) **What are the rivers mentioned in the passage?**
 - (i) The Jamuna
 - (ii) The Padma
 - (iii) The Meghna
 - (iv) All the Above
- (c) **Once Meherjan was —.**
 - (i) solvent
 - (ii) insolvent
 - (iii) poor
 - (iv) impoverished
- (d) **Meherjan was homeless because of —.**
 - (i) the erosion of the Jamuna
 - (ii) selling of her house
 - (iii) destruction of her house
 - (iv) flood
- (e) **What is the main purpose of the author of the passage?**
 - (i) To explain the importance of river.
 - (ii) To describe the impact of monsoon.
 - (iii) To describe the effect of river erosion.
 - (iv) To describe the fate of a woman.
- (f) **She is living — in her makeshift house now.**
 - (i) with her relatives
 - (ii) alone
 - (iii) with her husband
 - (iv) with her family
- (g) **Dancing of the flame means —.**
 - (i) a traditional form of folk dance.
 - (ii) a flame that makes people dance around it.
 - (iii) unstability of flame.
 - (iv) a flame made by people to remember their past.

2. Answer the following questions. 2×5=10

- (a) Why does Meherjan look more than her age?
- (b) Where does she live and how does her living place look like?
- (c) When are many more villages threatened by the roaring rivers?
- (d) What happens then?
- (e) How can we reduce the increasing number of shelterless people affected by river erosion?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1×5=5

26 March, our Independence Day, is the biggest state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with 31 gunshots. Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then diplomats, political parties, social and cultural organizations and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs. People from all walks of life also go there in rallies and processions. There are several cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971. The country also witnesses a smartly dressed parade of defence forces, border guards, police, ansars and the VDP (Village Defense Party) at the National Parade Ground near the National Parliament. In Bangabandhu Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga.

Question:

Independence day is the biggest festival in our country. The day is observed throughout the country in a befitting (a) —. The (b) — of the Independence Day begins with 31 gunshots. People from all walks of life (c) — to the National Mausoleum to pay their respect by offering (d) —. Several cultural programmes are also (e) — to highlight the supreme sacrifice of our heroic sons for the independence of the country.

Read the following passage and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Rabindranath Tagore was one of the most leading poets in the history of world literature. He was at the same time a poet, a novelist, a dramatist, a philosopher and a musician. He was born in the renowned Tagore family in March, 1861. After the completion of his house education, he was sent to school. But he did not like institutional education. So arrangements were made at home for his proper education. In his thirteenth year, Rabindranath along with his father went to visit Himalayas. At the age of seventeen he was sent to London to study law. But he studied literature with professor Henry Morley only for a few months and then returned home. Only at the age of eight he started composing poems. He wrote his poetic novel *Banaphul* at the age of fifteen. When he was sixteen, his poems and essays were being published in journals. After returning from England, he began to write tirelessly in all branches of literature. In 1911 he translated his poems of "The Gitanjali" into English which brought him the highest honour in the form of the Nobel Prize in 1913.

One year after his awarding of the Novel Prize, he was made a knight by the British Government which he rejected as a protest against the atrocities of British Government at Jalianwalabagh. The University of Oxford honoured him with D.Litt., in 1940. Earlier in 1921, he laid the foundation of Viswa Bharati. At the age of eighty, Rabindranath Tagore breathed his last.

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage.

1×5=5

Biography of Rabindranath Tagore					
Known as	a poet, a novelist, a dramatist, a philosopher and a musician				
Life span	From 1861 to (i) —				
Who	What	Event/Activity	Time/When	Place/Where	Subject/Specialty
Rabindranath Tagore	tour	went to visit	(ii) —	Himalayas	accompanied by his father
Rabindranath Tagore	education	was sent to study	(iii) —		(iv) —
—	(v) —	brought him the highest honour in the form of the Nobel Prize	1913	—	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

10

6. Match the parts of the sentences given in column A, B and C to write five complete sentences.

1×5=5

A	B	C
(a) Our Parliament House	(i) by an artificial lake called	(i) in 1982.
(b) It has been designed	(ii) is one of the most spectacular	(ii) buildings in the world.
(c) The building is surrounded	(iii) was held on February in	(iii) the same year.
(d) It	(iv) was inaugurated	(iv) Louis I Kahn.
(e) The first parliamentary session	(v) by a famous American architect	(v) Crescent Lake.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of sentences need to be written.

1×8=8

- (a) The dog dropped the bone and barked at the crow.
- (b) One of them started pecking to dog's tail.
- (c) Both the crows went near the dog.
- (d) Once a dog was eating a bony piece of meat sitting under a tree.
- (e) The dog not only felt disturbed but also became angry.
- (f) If flew away and after sometime returned with another crow.
- (g) A crow saw him and wished to eat that.
- (h) In the meantime the other crow flew away with the bone.

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on 'Environment Pollution' in 200 words.

10

- (a) What do you mean by "Environment Pollution"? (b) What are the elements of Environment? (c) How are the elements being polluted? (d) What are the effects of pollution? (e) What should we do to get rid of Environment Pollution?

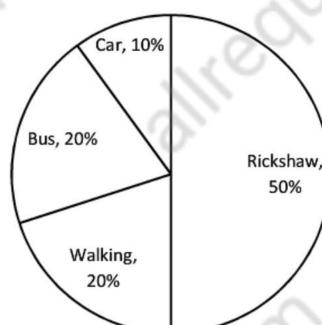
9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story.

10

Liton is a brilliant student. Though he wants to make good result, he does not attend classes regularly. Rather going to a coaching center, he memorises answers from guide books and sheets and finds that he cannot cut a good figure in the exams. One day his class teacher called him and

10. The pie chart below shows the percentage of transportation used by the students to come to their school. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart.

10



- 11.** Imagine, you are Rafi/Rafia and your friend is Swapna/Swapna. You are an SSC examinee of 2019. After your examination you will have enough time for leisure. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him/her what you intend to do after your SSC Examination. **10**

12. Suppose, you are Bakul and your friend is Nayon. Recently you have noticed the road accident is on the rise horribly in our country. Everyday many people fall victim to road accidents. **Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the causes and remedies of road accidents. 10**

05. Jashore Baord-2019

English (Compulsory): 1st Paper

Sub Code 1 0 7

Total Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[N.B.—Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]

Read the passage, then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

26 March, our Independence Day, is the biggest state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with 31 gun salute. Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then other leaders, diplomats, political parties, social and cultural organisations and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs. People from all walks of life also go there in rallies and processions. There are many cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971. The country also witnesses a spectacular dressed parade of defence forces, border guards, police, ansars and the VDP (Village Defense Party) at the National Parade Ground near the National Parliament. In Bangabandhu Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga. In the evening, all major public buildings are illuminated with colourful lights. Bangla Academy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and other socio-cultural organizations hold cultural functions. Similar functions are also arranged in other places in the country.

The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air.

Question:

It is true that most of the natural phenomena are beyond humans' control, yet he can (a) — some aspects like the greenhouse effect by his wise activities. Carbon dioxide is the main (b) — of it. Carbon dioxide is being (c) — in the atmosphere by the burning of fossil fuels. In fact, industrial activities have given rise to many factories where coal is (d) — for energy. Moreover, mineral oil and natural gas are also used for various (e) —.

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

The great men were born in different places of this world but their activities make them familiar and closer to us. Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was one of those who contributed a lot towards Bangla language and literature. He was the greatest scholar of Bengal. This great scholar was born on July, 1885 at 24 Pargonas in West Bengal, India. He passed his entrance examination in 1904 and obtained his B.A. degree six years later. It took him two years to complete his M.A. and another two years for his Bachelor of Law Degree. He later joined the University of Dhaka in 1921 as a Professor of Sanskrit and Bengali. He was awarded the Doctorate Degree from Sorbone University, Paris in 1928. "Bangla Shahitter Katha," the first well-arranged history of Bengali literature was composed by him that was published in 1953. This great scholar remained busy with his work till he became seriously ill in 1967 and was confined to bed for about two and a half years. Dr. Shahidullah breathed his last on 13th July, 1969 in Dhaka. We remember him with great respect and gratitude.

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage.

1×5=5

(Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah)			
Speciality	Great contribution to Bengali literature		
Time	Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was born in (i) —		
Who/What	Event/Activity	When	Where
(ii) —	passed entrance examination	in 1904	
Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah	joined as Professor	in 1921	(iii) —
He	(iv) —	in 1928	Sorbone University, Paris
"Bangla Shahitter Katha"	was published	in (v) —	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

10

6. Match the parts of sentences in column A, B and C to write five complete sentences.

1×5=5

A	B	C
(a) Morality develops the conscience	(i) himself in a proper way and cultivate	(i) which cannot ignore logic and reason
(b) It helps a man guide	(ii) is increasing and we are losing	(ii) and right and wrong
(c) It is such a great natural power	(iii) from our childhood, we shall	(iii) the invaluable virtue of morality
(d) But nowadays moral erosion	(iv) that it grows naturally in human behaviour	(iv) fall in every aspect of life
(e) If we do not practise morality	(v) by which man can judge good or bad	(v) all the virtues to become a complete man.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of sentences need to be written.

1×8=8

- (a) The merchant sold him to a rich man in another country.
- (b) To escape torture, he one day fled from his master's house.
- (c) Once there lived a young man named Androcles.
- (d) Unfortunately he was caught by a slave merchant.
- (e) He took shelter in a cave.
- (f) He used to inflict heavy torture on him.
- (g) It was unbearable for him.
- (h) The man was very rude and cruel.

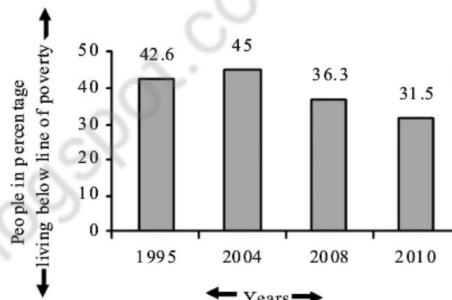
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on 'Tree Plantation. You should write it in about 150 words.

10

- (a) What is tree plantation? (b) Why should we plant trees? (c) When and where should we plant trees? (d) How should we take care of trees? (e) What should the government do in this regard?

- 9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story.** 10
There lived a hare and tortoise in the same jungle. The hare used to taunt the tortoise for its slow pace. One day he challenged the tortoise in a race

10. The graph below shows "The number of people in percentage, living below the poverty line" from 1995 to 2010. Describe the graphs in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Helel/Helen. You have a friend called Limon/Luna who informed you about his/her plan after the SSC Exam. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him/her what you intend to do after the SSC Examination. 10

12. Nowadays computer is used in different sections. It has become very essential to learn about computer. Your friend Nabil/Nabila wants to know a lot about it. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of learning computer. 10

06. Chattogram Board-2019

Sub Code 107

Time : 3 hours

English (Compulsory): 1st Paper

Total Marks : 100

[N.B.—Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]

Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions below.

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment. Her polythene-roofed shelter looks like a cage. She is nearly 45 but looks more than her age. In front of her shelter, she is trying to make a fire to cook the day's only meal. Her weak hands tremble as she adds some fallen leaves and straw to the fire. The whispering wind from the river Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. The dancing of the flames reminds Meherjan of the turmoil in her life. Not long ago Meherjan had everything—a family, cultivable land and cattle. The erosion of the Jamuna consumed gradually all her landed property. It finally claimed her last shelter during the last monsoon. It took the river only a day to demolish Meherjan's house, trees, vegetable garden and the bamboo bush. She had a happy family once. Over the years, she lost her husband and her family to diseases that cruel hunger and poverty bought to the family. Now, she is the only one left to live on with the loss and the pain. The greedy Jamuna has shattered her dreams and happiness. There are thousand others waiting to share the same fate like Meherjan. Bangladesh is a land of rivers that affect its people. Erosion is a harsh reality for the people living along the river banks. During each monsoon many more villages are threatened by the roaring rivers like the Jamuna, the Padma and the Meghna. It is estimated that river erosion makes at least 1,00,000 people homeless every year in Bangladesh. Infact, river erosion is one of the main dangers caused by climate change. If we can't take prompt actions to adapt to climate change, there will be thousands of more Meherjans in our towns and villages every year.

- (g) Meherjan's hands are trembling because —
 (i) she is frightened (ii) she is feeble (iii) she is tired (iv) she is exhausted

2. Answer the following questions. 2×5=10

- (a) Where does Meherjan live?
- (b) What happened to her after the erosion of Jamuna?
- (c) Describe Meherjan's residence?
- (d) What property did Meherjan lose due to river erosion?
- (e) What crushed Meherjan's dream and happiness and how?

3. Read the following passage and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1×5=5

26 March, our Independence Day is the biggest state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. The day begins with 31 gunshots. Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then diplomats, political parties, social and cultural organisations and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs. People from all walks of life also go there in rallies and processions. There are several cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.

26 March is a (a) — day for the people of Bangladesh. On this day, our (b) — war began. The heroic sons of our country sacrificed their (c) —. So, the whole nation (d) — the day every year to (e) — respect to the martyrs.

Read the following passage and answer the questions no. 4 and 5:

Milton was a great poet after Shakespeare. His father early decided that Milton was to have a literary career. At the age of 7, in 1615 he got himself admitted in Star Palace School. But Milton could not pay attention to his studies in this school. After a couple of years, he left the school and studied at St. Paul's School till 1624. In the succeeding year, John Milton entered Christ College in Cambridge. He took his M.A degree at the age of 24 and went to his father's house in the village of Horton. Milton's father, however, had faith in his son and allowed him to continue his studies at Horton from 1632 to 1638. During his time, he made himself master of everything worth knowing in the literature of Rome, Greece, Italy, France, Spain and the Bible. In 1643, Milton met Mary Powel in a occasion and married her. But this great poet became blind in 1652. The idea behind his famous work 'Paradise Lost' developed after his blindness. 'Paradise Lost' saw the light of the day in the year 1665. Nine years after its publications, this great artist in Literature died.

4. Complete the table below with the information from the passage. 1×5=5

John Milton			
Name of events	Place	Year/Time	What/Contribution
Born		(i) —	
Studied from 1617-1624	(ii) —		
(iii) —		at 24	
Famous work			(iv) —
Milton passed away		(v) —	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

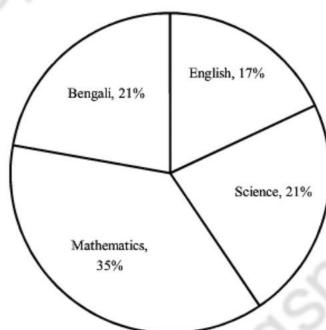
6. Match the parts of sentences given in Column A, B and C to write five complete sentences. 1×5=5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Education means	(i) conscious of our rights	(i) the individual.
(b) The purpose of education	(ii) frees a man	(ii) removing the darkness.
(c) Education makes us	(iii) aims at	(iii) from restrictions.
(d) Education	(iv) is to enlighten	(iv) from any educational institution.
(e) Education	(v) the receiving of formal learning	(v) and responsibilities.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1×8=8

- (a) In the evening a lion entered the cave.
- (b) One day he fled from the master's house and took shelter in a cave.
- (c) Once upon a time, there lived a young man named Androcles.
- (d) He came near Androcles and lifted his paws.
- (e) He was caught by a slave-merchant who sold him to a richman in another country.
- (f) The lion seemed wounded as he was groaning.
- (g) His master was very bad and inflicted heavy torture on him.
- (h) He took the lion's paw in his hand and removed a big thorn from it. The lion was relieved of his pain.

8. Answer the questions to write a paragraph on 'A School Library.' 10
- What is a school library?
 - What kinds of book are there in a school library?
 - What is the use of a school library?
 - How can it help students?
 - What is the importance of a school library?
9. Read the beginning of the following story. This story is not complete. Write ten new sentences to complete the story and give a suitable title to it. 10
- Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland. His army was defeated again and again against the King Edward-I of England. Being defeated for six times he lost his hope
10. The pie-chart below shows the interest of a secondary school in different subjects. Describe the chart in about 150 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the chart. 10



11. Suppose, your father lives abroad. He wants to know your progress of studies for the coming SSC Exam. Now, write a letter to him about your progress of studies. Imagine you are Rana/Rani and you live in Sonapur, Rangpur district. 10
12. Suppose, you are Nadim/Nadia. You have a friend named Fahim/Fahima who does not read newspaper. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of reading newspaper. 10

07. Sylhet Board-2019

Sub Code

1	0	7
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English (Compulsory): 1st Paper

Total Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[N.B.—Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]

Read the passage, then answer the questions no. 1 and 2.

26 March, our Independence Day, is the biggest state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with 31 gunshots. Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then other leaders diplomats, political parties, social and cultural organisations, educational institutions and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs. People from all walks of life also go there in rallies and processions. There are several cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971. The country also witnesses a smartly spectacular parade of defence forces, border guards, police, ansars and the VDP (Village Defense Party) at the National Parade Ground near the National Parliament. In Bangabandhu Stadium school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga. In the evening, all major public buildings are illuminated with colourful lights. Bangla Academy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and other socio-cultural organizations hold cultural functions. Similar functions are also arranged in other places in the country.

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives: 1×7=7
- How is the parade conducted on the Independence Day?
 - challenging
 - enchanting
 - risky
 - competitive
 - How does the celebration of the Independence Day begin with?
 - a procession
 - a gun shot
 - placing wreaths at the National Mausoleum
 - parade by the defence forces
 - What do the President and the Prime Minister do at the first hour of the day?
 - attend seminars with the freedom fighters
 - highlight the heroic struggle of the martyrs
 - pay homage to the martyrs by placing wreaths at the National Mausoleum
 - attend different cultural programmes

- (d) "Freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs" means that they —
 (i) highlight the sacrifice of the martyrs
 (ii) praise highly of the martyrs
 (iii) maintain silence
 (iv) show due respect and gratitude to the martyrs
- (e) Which of the following activities is done on the Independence Day?
 (i) organising cultural programmes by different persons only
 (ii) organising debating programmes only
 (iii) illuminating all the major public buildings
 (iv) arranging fairs only
- (f) What is the purpose of the author of writing the passage?
 (i) focus on the importance of the sacrifice of the martyrs
 (ii) show the importance of the freedom fighters
 (iii) highlight the significance of the day
 (iv) to show due respect and gratitude to the martyrs
- (g) Where is the National Parade held on the Independence Day?
 (i) at the National Parade ground
 (ii) in a decorated hall
 (iii) on the streets
 (iv) in the Bangabandhu Stadium
2. Answer the following questions. 2×5=10
- (a) What are the main features of the day?
 (b) Why do people from all walks of life go to the National Mausoleum according to the text?
 (c) What are the most spectacular events of the day?
 (d) What kind of programmes are held other than the parade?
 (e) Which leading organisations of our country organise cultural programmes on this day?
3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1×5=5
 As human beings, we have ability to bring about a great change in our social, national and international life. But we cannot change everything. For examples, we can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But we can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. It is a matter of great sorrow that only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this. Carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is increasing due to burning of fossil fuels. Since the 19th century, industrial activities and the number of industries have been increased. So, for energy combustion of coal increased. Natural gas and oil are also burnt for different purposes. Thus, we are generating more and more greenhouse gases world wind.
- Question:**
 So, it is our duty to stop cutting down trees in indiscriminately. We should also inspire the general mass to plant more and more trees for our existence on earth. There are several reasons why the carbon dioxide concentration has been (a) — in the atmosphere. Our mills and factories burn coal, mineral oil, natural gas etc. With a view to (b) — energy, we also burn these materials to (c) — our everyday needs. But for our own safety, we have to encourage (d) —. Otherwise our existence on earth will be at (e) —.
- Read the passage on SAARC and answer questions no. 4 and 5.**
 SAARC is a regional organization for mutual cooperation, friendship and development. The full form of SAARC is "South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation". At the initial stage, there were only seven developing nations to form the organization. Later, Afghanistan was included as one of its member countries. SAARC started its journey through holding its first conference in Dhaka on 8 December 1985. At present, the member countries of this organization are Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. The secretariat of this organization is situated in the capital of Nepal. Its head is called Secretary General. There is a deep relationship between Bangladesh and SAARC. It was Bangladesh that took the first initiative to form SAARC. As the initiator of SAARC, Bangladesh has been playing a significant and strong role in its different activities. As one of the member countries it has also been making every effort to expand the trade between the member countries and to solve the regional conflicts and existing crisis between the neighbouring countries.

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1×5=5
- | Aim | Mutual cooperation | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|------|---------|
| Time | Officially started in (i) — | | |
| Who/ What | Event/
Activity | When | Where |
| (ii) — | initiator of SAARC | 1985 | (iii) — |
| Secretariat | located | | |

(iv) —	included as the last member country		
First conference	(v) —		Dhaka

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences in column A, B and C to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Sonargaon was	(i) had a reputation for	(i) dwelling place in the 19 th century.
(b) The importance of the city	(ii) many beautiful buildings on	(ii) during the Sultani period.
(c) The place at that time	(iii) the capital of Bengal	(iii) both sides of the road.
(d) Many businessmen selected	(iv) declined during	(iv) the manufacture of 'Maslin Saree'.
(e) They built	(v) Sonargaon as their	(v) the next Mughal period

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

- (a) But his heart was not in medicine and he felt that he was born to be a poet.
- (b) This great poet met a premature death on February 23, 1821.
- (c) Finally he abandoned surgery for literature.
- (d) John Keats was born on October 31, 1795.
- (e) He lost his father in 1804 and his mother in 1810.
- (f) His finest poems like 'Ode To a Nightingale', 'Ode On a Grecian Urn' etc were published in 1820.
- (g) In 1811 Keats became an apprentice to a surgeon at Edmonton.
- (h) He was the eldest son of his parents.

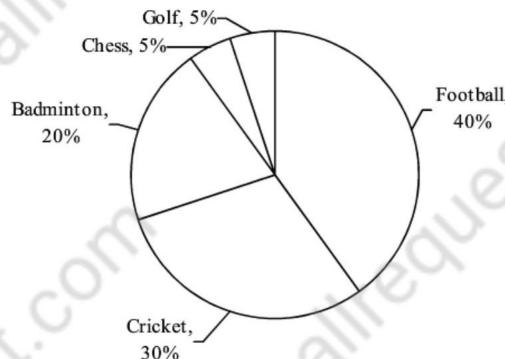
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Tea Stall". You should write it in about 150 words. 10

- (a) What is a tea stall?
- (b) What kind of foods and drinks are sold in a tea stall?
- (c) Where is it located?
- (d) When do people come to take tea here?
- (e) Why is it called a "Mini Sangsad"?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it. 10

Lina is a student of class ten. One day in the afternoon she was gossiping with her friend beside a pond near her house. While gossiping she noticed two small boys quarrelling over a trifling matter. She did not take it seriously thinking that their quarrel would come to an end soon. But

10. The pie chart below shows the percentage of supporters of different games of a country. Now, describe the chart in about 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart. 10



11. Suppose, you are Roushan/Roushanara living at 64, Pragpur road, Kuishtia. Your younger brother does not take physical exercise at all. 10

Now, write a letter telling him the importance of taking physical exercise.

12. Suppose, you are Rohan/Raiyana reading in class ten. You along with your classmates want to make a garden in front of your school. So, you need to talk to the headmaster.

Now, write a dialogue between you and the headmaster about making a garden. 10

08. Barishal Board-2019Sub Code

1	0	7
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Time : 3 hours

English (Compulsory): 1st Paper

Total Marks : 100

*[N.B.—Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]***Read the passage, then answer the questions no. 1 and 2.**

Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented film makers in Bangladesh. He was born on 19 August 1935 in the village Majupur, in Feni district. He was an active worker of the Language Movement. He was one of the ten students to go out in a procession on 21 February 1952 despite a ban on such activities imposed by the authorities. As a result, he and many others were arrested and taken to prison. Raihan was also present at the historical meeting of Amtala on February 21, 1952. He also took part in the mass movement in 1969. In 1971, he joined the Liberation War.

All through his life, Zahir Raihan dreamt of a democratic society, a society that will ensure freedom of speech and will. He had many dreams about our film industry too. He made a legendary film 'Jibon Theke Neya' based on the Language Movement of 1952. It was a protest against the autocratic government then ruling our country. The family portrayed in that film symbolically represented East Pakistan. The family was ruled by an autocrat who had to go to the prison for her conspiracy. During the Liberation War this film was shown outside Bangladesh.

Celebrated film makers like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, and Ritwik Ghatak appreciated this film. Zahir gave all the money the film made to the Freedom Fighters' Trust. Besides, his great documentary on Pakistani atrocities, 'Stop Genocide', helped create world sentiment in favour of our Liberation War.

On 30 December 1971, someone informed Raihan about an address somewhere at Mirpur, where he might find his brother, the famous writer Shahidullah Kaiser, who had gone missing from 14 December 1971. Kaiser was captured and killed by the Pakistani army and the local collaborators during the last days of the war. Accordingly, Zahir left home to get his brother back but he never returned. Zahir's dream was fulfilled. He could see the inception of a free independent Bangladesh though he did not get back his brother. And it's a pity that this dreamer could not live to see his dream come true.

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives:

1×7=7

- (a) Which of the following word describes Zahir best?

(i) brilliant	(ii) polite
(iii) energetic	(iv) revolutionary
- (b) "Stop Genocide" was a —.

(i) novel	(ii) film	(iii) documentary	(iv) drama
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- (c) In the passage the word 'Inception' means —.

(i) end	(ii) finish	(iii) beginning	(iv) conclusion
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- (d) What is the main theme of the passage?

(i) About Zahir's last day	(ii) About Zahir's activities
(iii) About Zahir's life	(iv) About Zahir's contribution
- (e) Zahir Raihan — in Liberation War.

(i) took part	(ii) fled away
(iii) escaped	(iv) avoided
- (f) The film "Jibon Theke Neya" is a symbol of —.

(i) barbarism	(ii) autocracy
(iii) revolt against autocratic government	(iv) brutalism
- (g) Jobon Theke Neya is based on —.

(i) the mass movement	(ii) the freedom fight
(iii) the liberation war	(iv) the Language Movement

2. Answer the following questions.

2×5=10

- (a) Who is Zahir Raihan?
- (b) Why did Zahir leave home?
- (c) Who was Shahidullah Kaiser? What happened to him?
- (d) What was the effect of "Stop Genocide"?
- (e) Where did Zahir contribute to all his earning?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1×5=5

Mother Teresa was moved by the sight of the sick and dying on the streets of Kolkata. She founded a home for the dying destitute and named it "Nirmal Hriday", meaning "Pure Heart". She and her fellow nuns gathered the dying people of the streets of Kolkata and brought them to this home. They were lovingly looked after and cared for. Since then men, women and children have been taken from the streets and carried to Nirmal Hriday. These unloved and uncared for people get an opportunity to die in an environment of kindness and love. In their last hours they get human and divine love, and can feel they are also children of God. Those who survive, the Missionaries of Charity try to find jobs for them or send them to homes where they can live happily for some more years in a caring environment. Regarding commitment to family, Mother Teresa said, "May be in our own family, we have somebody, who is feeling lonely, who is feeling sick, who is feeling worried, are we there? Are we willing to give until it hurts in order to be with our families, or do we put our interest first? We must remember that love begins at home and we must also remember that future of humanity passes through the family."

Mother Teresa's work has been recognised thought the world and she has received a number of awards. These include the Pope John XXIII Peace Prize (1971), the Nehru Prize for Promotion of International Peace and Understanding (1972), the Balzan Prize (1978), the Nobel Peace Prize (1979) and the Bharat Ratna (1980). Mother Teresa died at the age of 87, on 5 September 1997. The world salutes her for her love and compassion for humanity. She has taught us how to extend our hand towards those who need our love and support irrespective of creed, caste and religion. The picture of Mother Teresa, draped in a white and blue-bordered sari, with a wrinkled face, ever soft eyes and a saintly smile, lives on in our mind.

Question:

Mother Teresa is still alive in our (a) — though she expired almost 16 years back. She spend her entire life for the (b) — of the poor people. She has taught us that helping the needy is the greatest work that a man can do. She lived a very poor life (c) — the poorest (d) — all pleasure and comfort. She loved all people irrespective of caste, creed and religion. That's why she has become (e) — to all people of the world.

Read the following passage and answer the question no. 4 and 5.

Charles Babbage was an English Mathematician. He was also a mechanical engineer who is well known for originating the concept of computer. He was born on 26 December 1791 in London. He entered Trinity College in October 1810. He was transferred to Peterhouse Cambridge. He was the top Mathematician there. He received an honours degree without examination in 1814. He was elected a fellow of the Royal University in 1861. Babbage is famous for inventing the first mechanical computer in 1822 that eventually led to today's computer. He died at his home in London on 18 October 1871.

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage.

1×5=5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time	Contribution
Born	(i) —	(ii) —	
Received honours degree		(iii) —	
(iv) —		1861	
Death	(v)		

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

10

6. Match the parts of sentences in column A, B and C to write five complete sentences.

1×5=5

A	B	C
(a) The moon	(i) has no light	(i) the gift of the sun.
(b) She	(ii) the moon reflects	(ii) a small fraction of brightness.
(c) The sun	(iii) has an appeal	(iii) vast flood of light.
(d) To illuminate the earth	(iv) light depends on	(iv) of her own.
(e) The moon's	(v) pours forth a	(v) on poets and artists.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole store. Only the corresponding numbers of sentences need to be written.

1×8=8

- (a) Mandela joined the African National Congress in 1942.
- (b) In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
- (c) For 20 years he directed a campaign of peaceful nonviolent defiance against the South African government and its racist policies.
- (d) Mandela died at his home in Johannesburg on December 5, 2013 at the age of 95.
- (e) In 1993, South African President F.W. de Klerk was also awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
- (f) In 2009, Mandela's birthday was declared "Mandela Day" to promote global peace.
- (g) Nelson Mandela was born on July 18 in South Africa.
- (h) In 1994, Mandela was celebrated as South Africa's first black President.

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Winter Morning". You should write it in about 150 words.

10

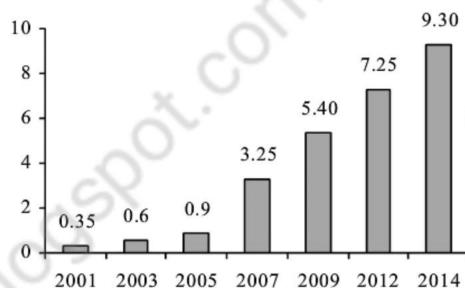
- (a) How is "A Winter Morning"?
- (b) Why can't people see the things from distance in a winter morning?
- (c) What do the old people and children do to make themselves warm?
- (d) What are the interesting foods of people in a winter morning?
- (e) Do you like a winter morning? Why?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it.

10

One day a crow became very thirsty. He flew from place to place in search of water. But he found no water. He continued his search for water

10. The graph below shows "The Number of Telephone and Mobile Users" from 2001 to 2014. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



- 11.** Suppose, you are Fahim/Fariha. You have a friend called Arafat/Irin. Arafat/Irin informed you about his/her plan after the SSC Exam. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him/her what you intend to do after the SSC Examination. 10

12. Suppose, you are Limon. Your friend is Tousif. Your school arranged the annual prize giving ceremony. Your friend wants to know about it. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend describing the annual prize giving ceremony of your school. 10

09. All Boards-2018

Time : 3 hours

English (Compulsory): 1st Paper

Sub Code 1 0 7

Total Marks : 100

[N.B.—Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]

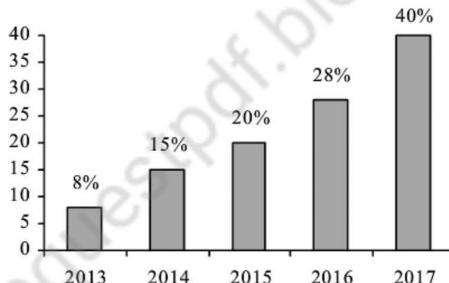
Read the passage, then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

Mainul Islam is a qualified farmer in Naogaon. Mr. Islam was very brilliant as a student. He took his higher education from Bangladesh Agricultural University in Mymensingh. After completing his higher education, Mainul came back home and started advanced farming. He has two other brothers who are graduates in different areas. The speciality of the Islam family is that they all are living in their village and all have fame in their own fields. His younger brother, who is a Rajshahi University graduate, is a science teacher in a local school. His youngest brother is a Social Science graduate and he too would like to start a local NGO to work for this area. When asked "What makes you decide to stay here in this village?", Mr. Islam smiled. He said, "Look, it's true that we could leave this village for a city life, I could be an officer or my brother could be a bureaucrat. But it didn't attract us. We are sons of this soil. Yes, we have education but does education prepare a person only to be an officer? Don't we have any obligation to the soil that has made us what we are?" He also added that every educated individual shouldn't be a job seeker. He continued that since his discipline was Agriculture, after his education he took the occupation of a farmer. In response to the question whether they have any frustrations to live in a village, he confirmed that they were very pleased with their life. He said, "I work in my own farm, stay with my family members, pass time with my old friends, and sleep at my own home. All these count a lot."

Mr. Islam is right. Many people go to cities and forget or loosen their roots knowingly or unknowingly. Mr. Islam and his brothers are great — they never forgot their roots. They not only stuck to their own roots, they have been torch bearers for others to be respectful of their own roots.

- 7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of sentences need to be written:** $1 \times 8 = 8$
- (a) He made his first appearance in literature by writing "Liza of Lambeth", a realistic study on the life of low neighbourhood in London.
 (b) Some of his well-known plays are "Mrs. Cardilac", "Lady Frederick" and so on.
 (c) He was born in Paris in 1874.
 (d) This brought for him a good name.
 (e) He wrote a few other novels too.
 (f) William Somerset Maugham was one of the greatest short story writers of modern time.
 (g) Despite being a doctor, he gave up medicine for literature because of having no charm.
 (h) Then he took to writing plays.
- 8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Deforestation". You should write it in about 150 words:** 10
- (a) What is deforestation? (b) What are the causes of deforestation? (c) What are the impacts of deforestation on human being, fauna, nature and climate? (d) How will the low-lying countries be affected? (e) How can deforestation be prevented?
- 9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it:** 10
- Sufia is a worker in a big garments factory. More than five thousand workers work in that factory. One day, while she was busy in work a sound was heard, "Fire! Fire! Help! Help!"
- 10. The graph below shows the number of people using the internet from the year 2013 to 2017 in Bangladesh. Now, describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph:** 10

Number of Internet Users (%)



- 11. Suppose, you are Sayem/Samia. You and your parents went to Chittagong by train a few days ago. You wish to share this new experience with your friend Abrar/Anika. Now, write a letter to your friend sharing the experience of the train journey that you made.** 10
- 12. Suppose, you are Anik/Anika. Your younger brother/sister, Rashed/Rasheda goes to bed late and does not get up early. So, he/she often goes to school late and feels drowsy.**
- Now, write a dialogue between you and your brother/ sister about the importance of early rising.** 10

Answers to Board Exam Questions

01. Dhaka Board-2019

1. a. (ii) attraction; b. (iv) enjoyable; c. (iii) lowest land; d. (i) submerged e. (iii) very peaceful; f. (i) threat; g. (iii) disappearing from the map.
2. (a) The Maldives is a remarkable tourist spot due to its pleasant weather, heavenly beaches and lagoons, luxurious holiday resorts and peace-loving population.
 (b) 2008 is a significant year because of the Maldives' being branded as the best country for beach, rest and relaxation.
 (c) Owing to global warming the Maldives may be swept away by the rising sea levels.
 (d) During the tsunami of 2004 many of the island's dry parts were submerged by waters.
 (e) No, I do not support the idea of having a cabinet meeting underwater. However, I do support the cabinet meeting held underwater by the government of the Maldives. The reason for holding such a cabinet meeting was to highlight the threats of global warming to the low-lying islands of the country.
3. (a) outstanding/ excellent; (b) childhood; (c) with; (d) Famine; (e) founding.
4. (i) in a cave network; (ii) became worried; (iii) discovered them alive; (iv) while supplying them food and other necessities; (v) All 13 footballers.
5. On 23 June 2018, twelve Thai young footballers along with their coach were lost in a cave network in Chiang Rai province in Thailand. This unhappy incident drew much concern around the world. It occurred while they were exploring the cave network after a game. The group got trapped inside as monsoon rain submerged the cave system. The cave network was 10 kilometres long and known as Tham Luang. Expedition for the group was jointly conducted by Thai and international rescuers. On July 3, a British diver discovered them alive. Nine days in darkness and starvation, and the victims were supplied food and other necessities. This effort cost the life of a Thai diver. Finally all 13 victims were rescued on July 11.
6. (a) Donation of blood is universally acknowledged to be a very noble deed.
 (b) In our society, some of us nourish a misconception about blood donation which conveys a negative message for the others.
 (c) As per medical science every man in sound health can donate blood after every 3 months without any side effect.
 (d) We should have a crystal clear idea that if we donate blood, we invite no harm to us.
 (e) Sometimes, a bag of our blood is enough to save the life of a dying person.
7. e + c + a + f + h + d + b + g
 Shamim was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family. Poverty forced him to look for work. Shamim got a lease of land in his village. Then he joined the training programme of youth development and received training in vegetable cultivation. He applied his new and improved knowledge for cultivating vegetables. He has also been raising hybrid cows for milk as well as to produce manure. Shamim's lot has changed radically. He is now very happy to be a self-sufficient man.

8-12. নিজে চেষ্টা করো।

02. Cumilla Board-2019

1. i. b) variety; ii. b) mourning song; iii. b) died for Bengali language; iv. c) People of all ages; v. b) all over the world; vi. b) highest; vii. a) To highlight how 21 February is observed and its international recognition.
2. a. 21 February is observed as 'Shaheed Dibosh' throughout the country every year in order to commemorate the martyrs of the Language Movement of 1952.
 b. We go to Shaheed Minar bare-footed in processions singing mourning songs to place wreaths at the Minar and show respect to the language martyrs.
 c. Black badge is the symbol of grief and sorrow. By wearing black badges on 21 February we show the world that we are grieved and sorrowful at the incident of 1952. That's why, wearing black badges on the Shaheed Dibosh is significant.
 d. 'The rightful place of Bangla' refers to the position of Bangla as a state language in the undivided Pakistan. The valiant sons of this soil laid down their lives to ensure the rightful place of Bangla, our beloved mother tongue.
 e. The importance of the International Mother Language Day is inexpressible. By labeling the Shaheed Dibosh as the 'International Mother Language Day', the UNESCO has recognized the supreme sacrifice of the language martyrs. Again, the spirit of the International Mother Language Day is the promotion of awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism.
3. (a) common; (b) English; (c) opportunity; (d) populated; (e) curb.

4. (i) 1971; (ii) gonoshongit; (iii) Amar Bhaier Rokte Rangano; (iv) caught by Pakistani Army; (v) 1977.
5. Altaf Mahmud, a musician, cultural activist, language activist and martyred freedom fighter, was born on 23 December 1933. He was the composer of the famous mourning song 'Amar Bhaier Rokte Rangano.' In 1950, he sang gonoshongit to encourage the activists of the Language Movement. In 1971, while fighting to liberate the nation, the Pakistani army caught him and tortured brutally. He was not found ever since. His patriotic songs used to arouse the freedom fighters during the Liberation War. Altaf Mahmud was awarded the Ekushey Padak for his valuable contribution to Bengali Culture and the Liberation War.
6. i) Your friend cannot help loving you if you love them.
ii) It is love that makes you feel for others.
iii) Love is divine which exists in everyone.
iv) You cannot find others to love you unless you love them.
v) If you are not loved it is a good evidence that you don't love others.
7. e + b + g + d + a + f + h + c.

Once young Taimur attacked a province but unfortunately his soldiers were all killed. Then he disguised himself as a poor traveller and supported himself by begging. One day he became very hungry and could not get anything to eat. He came to a house and asked an old woman to give him something to eat. The old woman felt pity for him and quickly gave Taimur a full dish of food. The food was very hot. He hurriedly dug his fingers right at the middle of the dish. As a result, he burnt his fingers.

8-12. নিজে চেষ্টা করো।

03. Rajshahi Board-2019

1. (a) i. convenience, (b) iv. promoting universal brotherhood, (c) iii. personal secrecy, (d) iv. the things that are contained in something, (e) iii. to develop social relations among the global people, (f) iii. social networking services, (g) ii. People of the world
2. (a) Websites like Facebook, Google+, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc. that help facilitate social relations among people around the world are known as social networking services or social networks.
(b) There are default privacy protection measures provided by the social networking sites. Hence, a user himself or herself can decide over the number of visitors/viewers and what information should be shared with others.
(c) As most of the social networking services are cost-free, we can make our profiles on a specific social network and make those public so that we can present ourselves before the entire world.
(d) Yes, I support the idea. Through social networks, it has become possible for us to connect with people around the world. These have also made it possible to share common interests and activities across the borders and eventually have created a global platform for exchanging ideas and cultures.
(e) Like every other thing, Facebook has both pros and cons. Through Facebook, people can share their everyday activities with others without any cost. It keeps people connected with the rest of the world. However, it can create privacy issues as some ill-natured people breach the trust of other users. Also, people are spending too much time on Facebook, and ironically, are becoming alienated from their near and dear ones.
3. (a) single, (b) belief, (c) cultures, (d) show, (e) abstain
4. (i) March 9, 1934, (ii) completed his secondary education, (iii) 1951, (iv) completed an orbit of the earth, (v) died
5. On 12 April, 1961, on the spacecraft Vostok, Russian pilot and astronaut Yuri Gagarin took the first journey into the outer space in the history of mankind. He was born as the third child to his farmer parents on March 9, 1934. He completed his secondary education in 1946 at Klushino and at the age of 16, he started working in a foundry steel factory near Moscow. After graduating from a vocational school in 1951, Gagarin took training as Soviet Air Cadet at a local club. After getting his second graduation degree in 1955, he joined Soviet army and became a lieutenant in the Soviet Air Force in 1957. As a selected candidate for Soviet space programme, he became the first human to travel into space. He died in a plane crash in 1968.
6. (a) There are many nice places in Bangladesh.
(b) Cox's Bazar is the most beautiful place among them.
(c) Cox's Bazar sea-beach is very charming.
(d) It is a remarkable place in our country in respect of the natural beauty.
(e) Many people come to visit this sea-beach every year.
7. (b)+(f)+(d)+(a)+(e)+(g)+(c)+(h)
The marriage ceremony was over and the guests were all going to the feast. The old sailor sat on a stone outside the church. He saw people walking past him. Suddenly he stopped one of the guests. The old man told him about his last journey. He had a strange mad look in his eyes. He spoke so strangely that the guests stood still and listened to the story. "There was a ship" The old sailor began.

8-12. নিজে চেষ্টা করো।

04. Dinajpur Board-2019

1. a. iii) The pangs and pains of her life; b. iv) All the above; c. i) solvent; d. i) the erosion of the Jamuna; e. iii) To describe the effect of river erosion; f. ii) alone; g. iii) instability of flame.
2. a. Anxiety and malnutrition make a person old untimely. As these two things are the daily companions of Meherjan's life, she looks more than her age.
b. She, at present, lives in a polythene-roofed shelter. Her living place looks like a cage.
c. During monsoon, many more villagers are threatened by the roaring rivers.
d. During monsoon when the rivers like the Jamuna, the Padma and the Meghna become fierce, they take away the properties of people who live near the banks of these rivers. It is estimated that river erosion makes at least 1,00,000 people homeless every year in our country.
e. We can reduce the increasing number of shelterless people affected by river erosion by taking prompt action to adapt to climate change.
3. (a) manner/fashion mode; (b) day/morning/commemoration; (c) go; (d) flowers/wreaths; (e) held/ organized.
4. (i) 1941; (ii) 1874; (iii) 1878; (iv) Law; (v) The Gitanjali.
5. Rabindranath Tagore, a poet, novelist, dramatist, philosopher and musician, was born in a renowned Tagore family in 1861. School life did not attract him much and so, he was educated at home. However, at 17, he was sent to London to study Law. But he started to study Literature with professor Henry Morley there. Rabindranath started to show his poetic flair very early in his life. In 1911, he translated his poems of 'The Gitanjali' into English for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1913. The following year, he was made a knight by the British Government but he rejected it as a protest against the British atrocities. Rabindranath passed away in 1941.
6. (a) Our Parliament House is one of the most spectacular buildings in the world.
(b) It has been designed by a famous American architect Louis I Kahn.
(c) The building is surrounded by an artificial lake called Crescent Lake.
(d) It was inaugurated in 1982.
(e) The first parliamentary session was held on February in the same year.
7. d + g + f + c + b + e + a + h.

Once a dog was eating a bony piece of meat sitting under a tree. A crow saw him and wished to eat that. It flew away and after sometime returned with another crow. Both the crows went near the dog. One of them started pecking to dog's tail. The dog not only felt disturbed but also became angry. The dog dropped the bone and barked at the crow. In the meantime the other crow flew away with the bone.

8-12. নিজে চেষ্টা করো।

05. Jashore Board-2019

1. a. iii) put on; b. ii) Bangla Academy and Shilpakala Academy; c. iv) amuse; d. i) To highlight the celebration of Independence Day; e. iv) zeal; f. iii) a befitting manner; g. iii) Independence Day.
2. a. The Independence Day is the biggest state festival of Bangladesh. 26 March is our Independence Day. The day is observed and celebrated in a befitting manner throughout the country.
b. We pay homage to the martyrs by placing floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum located at Savar.
c. The cultural programmes highlight the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.
d. The parade, on 26 March, is held at the National Parade Ground near the National Parliament. Defence forces, border guards, police, ansar and the VDP take part in the parade.
e. From this passage, we become inspired to sacrifice our lives for the cause of the country. We are encouraged to defend the honour and dignity of our motherland at any cost.
3. (a) control/manage/restrain; (b) reason/cause; (c) dispersed/released; (d) burnt/used; (e) purposes/ intentions.
4. (i) 1885; (ii) Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah; (iii) University of Dhaka; (iv) awarded Doctorate Degree; (v) 1953.
5. The passage is about the great scholar of Bangla language and literature, Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah. He was born in West Bengal, India in 1885. After completing graduation and post-graduation, he joined as a Professor in Dhaka University. He received Doctorate Degree from Sorbonne University. He is the author of 'Bangla Shahitter Katha', the first well arranged history of Bengali Literature. This great contributor of Bangla language and literature passed away in 1969 in Dhaka.
6. (a) Morality develops the conscience by which man can judge good or bad and right and wrong.
(b) It helps a man guide himself in a proper way and cultivate all the virtues to become a complete man.

- (c) It is such a great natural power that it grows naturally in human behaviour, which cannot ignore logic and reason.
 (d) But nowadays, moral erosion is increasing, and we are losing the invaluable virtue of morality.
 (e) If we do not practise morality from our childhood, we shall fail in every aspect of life.
7. $c + d + a + h + f + g + b + e$

Once there lived a young man named Androcles. Unfortunately, he was caught by a slave merchant. The merchant sold him to a rich man in another country. The man was very rude and cruel. He used to inflict heavy torture on him. It was unbearable for him. To escape torture, he one day fled from his master's house. He took shelter in a cave.

8-12. নিজে চেষ্টা করো।

06. Chattogram Board-2019

1. (ii) cook day's meal; (i) wealthy; (iii) River erosion; (ii) Below 45; (iii) Destroy; (ii) River erosion; (ii) she is feeble.
2. (a) Meherjan lives in a shed built on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment.
 (b) After the erosion of the Jamuna her life became utterly miserable. River erosion turned her homeless, poor, feeble, and older than her true age. The turmoil of her pathetic life is signified by the dancing flame of the fire while cooking her day's meal.
 (c) Meherjan's residence is known as a shanty. Its roof is made of polythene and it has the look of a cage. It is made on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment.
 (d) Meherjan lost her cultivable land, trees, vegetable garden, the bamboo bush, and house due to river erosion.
 (e) The greedy Jamuna crushed Meherjan's dream and happiness by eating up her landed property, house, trees, vegetable garden and the bamboo bush.
3. (a) festive/national/great; (b) liberation/ independence; (c) lives; (d) celebrates/observes; (e) pay/ show;
4. (i) in 1608; (ii) St. Paul's School; (iii) Took his M.A. degree; (iv) *Paradise Lost*; (v) 1674.
5. Milton, a great poet, was born in 1608. He studied at Star Palace School and St. Paul's School. He entered Christ College in Cambridge in 1625. He received his MA degree from this institution at the age of 24. His father was highly optimistic about his son's potential. Milton made himself a master of the literature of Rome, Greece, Italy, France, Spain and of the Bible between 1632 and 1638 at his father's home in Horton. His great work *Paradise Lost* was published after his blindness in 1665. He breathed his last in 1674.
6. (a) Education means the receiving of formal learning from any educational institution.
 (b) The purpose of education is to enlighten the individual.
 (c) Education makes us conscious of our rights and responsibilities.
 (d) Education frees a man from restrictions.
 (e) Education aims at removing the darkness.
7. $c + e + g + b + a + f + d + h$

Once upon a time, there lived a young man named Androcles. He was caught by a slave-merchant who sold him to a richman in another country. His master was very bad and inflicted heavy torture on him. One day he fled from the master's house and took shelter in a cave. In the evening a lion entered the cave. The lion seemed wounded as he was groaning. He came near Androcles and lifted his paws. He took the lion's paw in his hand and removed a big thorn from it. The lion was relieved of his pain.

8-12. নিজে চেষ্টা করো।

07. Sylhet Board-2019

1. (a) (ii) enchanting; (b) (ii) a gun shot; (c) (iii) pay homage to the martyrs by placing wreaths at the National Mausoleum; (d) (iv) show due respect and gratitude to the martyrs; (e) (iii) illuminating all the major public buildings; (f) (iii) highlight the significance of the day; (g) (i) at the National Parade Ground;
2. (a) The main features of the day are closure of all offices, educational institutions, shops and factories, its celebration with great enthusiasm and fervour, and a 31 gun salute.
 (b) People from all walks of life go to the National Mausoleum in rallies and processions to pay homage to the martyrs.
 (c) The most spectacular events of the day are an eye-catching parade at the National Parade Ground, variety of displays in Bangabandhu National Stadium, and the exciting boat race on the river Buriganga.

- (d) Other than the parade various displays by school children, scouts and girl guides in Bangabandhu National Stadium; sports tournaments including the exciting boat race on the river Buriganga, and cultural functions by many socio-cultural organizations are held.
- (e) Bangla Academy and Bangladesh Shilpkala Academy organize cultural programmes on this day.
3. (a) increasing; (b) producing; (c) satisfy/ meet/ fulfill; (d) afforestation; (e) risk;
4. (i) December 1985; (ii) Bangladesh; (iii) the capital of Nepal; (iv) Afghanistan; (v) took place.
5. SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) is a regional organization for mutual cooperation, friendship and development. SAARC began its journey in Dhaka on December 8, 1985. The member countries are Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. Though Bangladesh is the initiator of this organization, its secretariat is in the capital of Nepal and its head is called Secretary General. Bangladesh maintains a deep relationship with SAARC and plays a significant role in the functioning of its various activities. Bangladesh is trying to expand trade and commerce among the member countries and solve different conflicts between the neighbouring countries.
6. (a) Sonargaon was the capital of Bengal during the Sultani period.
 (b) The importance of the city declined during the next Mughal period.
 (c) The place at that time had a reputation for the manufacture of 'Maslin Saree.'
 (d) Many businessmen selected Sonargaon as their dwelling place in the 19th century.
 (e) They built many beautiful buildings on both sides of the road.
7. d + h + e + g + a + c + f + b
 John Keats was born on October 31, 1795. He was the eldest son of his parents. He lost his father in 1804 and his mother in 1810. In 1811 Keats became an apprentice to a surgeon at Edmonton. But his heart was not in medicine and he felt that he was born to be a poet. Finally he abandoned surgery for literature. His finest poems like 'Ode To a Nightingale', 'Ode On a Grecian Urn' etc were published in 1820. This great poet met a premature death on February 23, 1821.
- 8-12. নিজে চেষ্টা করো।

08. Barishal Board-2019

- (a) iv. revolutionary; (b) iii. documentary; (c) iii. beginning; (d) i. about Zahir's contribution; (e) i. took part; (f) iii. revolt against autocratic government; (g) iv. the Language Movement.
- (a) Zahir Raihan is one of the most gifted film makers in Bangladesh. He always dreamt of a democratic society and dedicated his life to uplift the democratic spirit of the nation.
 (b) On 30 December, 1972, being informed about his missing brother's location, Zahir left home to bring him back. Ironically, he himself never returned home.
 (c) Shahidullah Kaisar was a Bangladeshi novelist and writer, and the elder brother of Zahir Raihan. He was captured and killed by the Pakistani army and the local collaborators on 14 December, 1971.
 (d) Zahir Raihan's much acclaimed documentary Stop Genocide spread the news of Pakistani atrocities across the borders, and eventually helped create world sentiment in favour of our Liberation War.
 (e) Being a freedom fighter himself, Zahir Raihan donated all the money made by the film Jibon Theke Neya to the Freedom Fighters' Trust.
- (a) mind, (b) welfare, (c) among, (d) giving up, (e) an icon
- (i) London, (ii) 26 December 1791, (iii) 1814, (iv) was elected a fellow of the Royal University, (v) at his home in London
- Born on 26 December 1791 in London, the famous English Mathematician and Mechanical Engineer, Charles Babbage is well-known for originating the concept of computer. He obtained an honours degree without examination in 1814. His invention of the first mechanical computer in 1822 led him to eminence, and he was elected a fellow of the Royal University in 1861. He died in London on 18 October 1871.
- (a) The moon has no light of her own.
 (b) She has an appeal on poets and artists.
 (c) The sun pours forth a vast flood of light.
 (d) To illuminate the earth, the moon reflects a small fraction of brightness.
 (e) The moon's light depends on the gift of the sun.

7. $g + c + a + b + e + h + f + d$

Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, in South Africa. For 20 years he directed a campaign of peaceful nonviolent defiance against the South African government and its racist policies. Mandela joined the African National Congress in 1942. In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1993, South African President F.W. de Klerk was also awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1994, Mandela was celebrated as South Africa's first black President. In 2009, Mandela's birthday was declared "Mandela Day" to promote global peace. Mandela died at his home in Johannesburg on December 5, 2013 at the age of 95.

- 8-12. নিজে চেষ্টা করো।

09. All Boards-2018

1. a. iii) job seeking; b. iv) lives; c. iii) satisfied; d. iv) He shows responsibility to his root; e. ii) Rajshahi University; f. iii) place of birth and its surroundings; g. i) modern.
2. a) Obligation to the soil, that is, responsibility to the root made Mainul Islam come back to his village.
b) Yes, I do agree that every educated individual should not be a job seeker. It is because education does not prepare a person only to be an officer. An educated person should not only think of his or her own interests but also work for the betterment of his root.
c) The specialty of Islam family is that all of its members are living in their own village and they all have fame in their own fields.
d) Mainul became a farmer because his discipline was Agriculture. Moreover, he felt an obligation to his root. So, after completing higher education, he returned home and started advanced farming.
e) The three brothers are great because they never forgot their roots. As they are trying to develop their village with their respective works, they have become role models for others.
3. a) resulted; b) growth; c) extinction; d) dependent / reliant/relying; e) reduction/decrease.
4. i) January 1887;
ii) was born;
iii) after his graduation;
iv) A group of French industrialists;
v) in Paris.
5. Gustave Eiffel, designer of the Eiffel Tower, was born in France in 1832. After completing his graduation in engineering in Paris, he started working for a railway construction company. His plans of various structures were copied by European engineers. When a group of industrialists convinced the government to arrange a World Fair in Paris, Gustave designed the highest structure of iron made by man as the symbol of the fair. It took two years to complete the tower. It is still one of the wonders of the world.
6. a) Substances called acids have a sharp taste known as acidity.
b) Ordinary rain water is slightly acidic.
c) But rain can be very acidic in severely polluted areas.
d) There is a link between acid rain and damage to human health.
e) Many world famous buildings are at risk due to severe acid rain.
7. $f + c + g + a + d + e + h + b$
William Somerset Maugham was one of the greatest short story writers of modern time. He was born in Paris in 1874. Despite being a doctor, he gave up medicine for literature because of having no charm. He made his first appearance in literature by writing "Liza of Lambeth", a realistic study on the life of low neighbourhood in London. This brought for him a good name. He wrote a few other novels too. Then he took to writing plays. Some of his well-known plays are "Mrs. Cardilac", "Lady Frederick" and so on.

- 8-12. নিজে চেষ্টা করো।

Top Most School Questions and Answers



1. Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka

Time : 3 hours

Test Examination-2018; English (Compulsory) 1st Paper

Sub Code

1	0	7
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Total Marks : 100

Part A – Reading Test (50 Marks)

Read the passage. Then answer the questions 1 and 2:-

Steven Paul Jobs (24 February 1955–5 October 2011), most popularly known as Steve Jobs was the co-founder, chairman and chief executive officer of Apple Inc. He was the pioneer of the personal computer revolution. He was famous for his career in the electronic field of computers and consumers. This became possible through the marketing of Apple computers. In 1985, Jobs left Apple after losing a power battle with the board of directors. He then founded NeXT, a computer platform development company specializing in the higher education and business market. On the other hand, Apple failed to bring up any new operating system during Jobs' absence. Jobs returned to Apple as an adviser, and took control of the company as an interim CEO. By 1998, Jobs brought back Apple to profitability from the verge of bankruptcy. He supervised the development of iMac, iTunes, iPod, iPhone and iPad. These devices are so simple and user friendly that even a child can operate them.

He supervised the company's Apple Stores, iTunes Store and the App Store too. The success of these products and services brought about steady financial returns for several years and pushed Apple to become the world's most valuable publicly traded company in 2011. This triumph is regarded as the greatest turnarounds in the business history.

Steve Jobs has been highly acclaimed as a visionary leader. Jobs has changed people's perspective towards the computer and how they use it, consume personal media and how they communicate with each other. Hence i-Books, i-Phones, i-Pods and i-Pads have become extremely popular. Jobs saw and felt the need of Wi-Fi (wireless internet connection) in laptops. It is he who made Wi-Fi a standard feature of every laptop, and of many other devices worldwide. So Jobs' dream to be anywhere anytime became a reality. Jobs also co-founded and served as chief executive of Pixar Animation Studios. He became a member of the board of directors of The Walt Disney Company in 2006, when Disney acquired Pixar.

► Unit-7, Lesson-7

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives:

1×7=7

- a. **Which of the following word resembles the word 'popularly' in the 2nd line?**
(i) Unusually (ii) Universally (iii) Swiftly (iv) Quickly
- b. **What does the phrase 'losing a power battle' in line 8 mean?**
(i) Losing a battle of strength (ii) A war of wits
(iii) A struggle for power (iv) A mental war
- c. **Which of the following best proves Steve Jobs as a visionary leader?**
(i) He was the co-founder, chairman and chief executive officer of Apple Inc.
(ii) He showed extraordinary talent in bringing about an unbelievable success in the Apple and computer world.
(iii) He co-founded and served as chief executive of Pixar Animation Studios.
(iv) He was an adviser to Apple.
- d. **Which of the following describes Steven Paul Jobs best?**
(i) A great talent (ii) A romantic personality (iii) Highly imaginative (iv) A great leader
- e. **Which of the following statements is true about Jobs?**
(i) He was famous for his career in electronic media
(ii) He was one of the greatest leaders of the world
(iii) By 1998, he brought Apple from the affluent state to bankruptcy
(iv) He brought about a revolutionary change in the business of computer
- f. **How would you explain the sentence "Jobs' dream to be anywhere anytime became a reality"?**
(i) He wanted to be in a particular place at a particular time
(ii) He wanted to search for reality at all times
(iii) His dream to be present everywhere throughout the world materialized
(iv) He dreamt of going to different places and that became true
- g. **What is the purpose of the author of this passage?**
(i) To show the wonders of science
(ii) To put up the usefulness of computer
(iii) To represent the success of an extraordinary talent, Steven Paul Jobs in computer business
(iv) To highlight the importance of industry

2. Answer the following questions:-

2×5=10

- After reading the first paragraph, what, according to you, was the specialty of Steve Jobs?
- "He was the pioneer of the personal computer revolution." Who says this? Why does s/he say this? Explain in 2/3 sentences.
- What predicament did Apple face in Jobs' absence?
- Describe Jobs' contribution to computer companies as a great talent.
- Do you support the view that Jobs was "a visionary leader"? Why/Why not? Explain in 2/3 sentences.

Read the following passage and answer the question no. 3

May Day or International Workers Day is observed on May 1 all over the world today to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour workday. It is a public holiday in almost all the countries of the world. Since the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe and the US, the workers in mills and factories had been working a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day. On May 1st in 1886, inspired by the trade unions, half of the workers at the McCormick Harvester Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight-hour workday. Two days later, a workers' rally was held near the McCormick Harvester Company and about 6000 workers joined it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses. Just at this moment, some strikebreakers started leaving the meeting place. The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly about 200 policemen attacked them with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many of them were badly injured.

► Unit-3, Lesson-2

3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word of your own based on the information from the above passage.

1×5=5

May Day has a heart (a) — history. On this day in 1886 one worker was killed and some others were (b) — injured by the attack of police. It was a (c) — rally of the strikers who had some definite demands. The rally was organized by the (d) —. There were some (e) — who tried to leave the rally and strike before the police attacked.

4. Read the passage and complete the table below with information from the passage.

1×5=5

Stephen Hawking was born in 1942 in an educated family. He is considered the greatest physicist after Einstein. He wrote the book "A Brief History of Time: From the Big Bang to the Present Times" in which he explains cosmology for the general public. It became famous and established his reputation as a great scientist. In 1979, he joined Cambridge University as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics. He was famous for his investigations into the origins of the universe. At the age of thirty-two he received the prestigious Albert Einstein award for Theoretical Physics. He was very skilled in mathematics from an early age. He got married in 1963. He got his PhD in Cosmology from Cambridge University by the time he was 26 years old. As his reputation as a scientist soared higher and higher fate followed with less regarding things. Stephen gradually started losing control over the muscles of his body as he gradually became a victim of Gheriog's disease.

Word meaning: is considered-বিবেচনা করা হয়; explain-ব্যাখ্যা করা; cosmology-স্থিতিকর্তা; reputation-সুনাম; investigation-তদন্ত; prestigious-সমানজনক; skilled -দক্ষ; gradually-ধীরে ধীরে; muscles-পেশিসমূহ; victim-শিকার।

Who	Event	Time	Place/ Reason
Stephen Hawking	(i) —	1942	into an educated family
Stephen Hawking	being greatest physicist	(ii) —	(iii) —
Stephen Hawking	(iv) —		in the Cambridge University
Stephen Hawking	getting Ph.D	1968	(v) —

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

10

6. Match the parts of sentences column A, B and C to write five complete sentences.

1×5= 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
Humans	can control	in the burning of fossil fuels.
But they .	had been raised	the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun.
The carbon dioxide concentration	lies	the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases.
The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere	can neither change	responsible for the alarming rise of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
We humans	are	alarmingly during the last hundred years.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story.

1×8 = 8

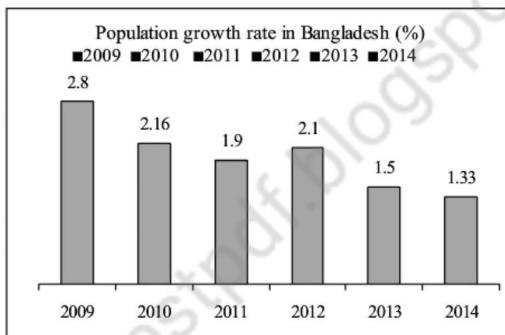
- When asked if he had any objection if they took him under the police custody, he answered 'no'.
- A police officer went to that place and asked all the people there if they knew anything about the incident but the villagers replied in the negative.

- c) The man being dull-headed could not learn English but could learn only 'yes', 'no' and 'very well' without knowing their meaning.
- d) At last, the police officer asked the man, he replied in the affirmative.
- e) He came back to his village and whenever anybody asked him any question or discussed a thing with him, he would say either 'yes', 'no' or 'very well'.
- f) Finally, when the police officer wanted to arrest him, he replied as 'very well' and accordingly he was arrested and put to jail.
- g) One night a theft took place in a house of the village and the police were informed of it.
- h) A man living in a village wanted to learn English and so he went to a teacher.

Part B – Writing Test (50 Marks)

8. Write a paragraph on 'A Good Citizen' focusing the following questions. 10
 - (a) Who is a good citizen? (b) What are the most appreciable qualities of a good citizen? (c) How can a good citizen discharge his duties and responsibilities? (d) What are the negative activities that do not attract a good citizen a little at all? (e) How can a good citizen be useful to his country and countrymen?
9. Read the beginning of the story. Use your imagination to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it. 10

Once there lived a hare in a forest. He was always proud of his speed in movement. A tortoise also lived there. The hare always teased the tortoise for its slow speed. One day
10. The graph below shows "The population growth rate in Bangladesh" from 2009 to 2014. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight the information and describe the main feature given in the chart. 10



11. Write an email to your friend Rahat/Ruhi condoling him on his/her father's death. 10
12. Write a dialogue between you and your friend Rizawana about the bad effects of smoking. 10

2. Ideal School & College, Motijheel, Dhaka

Time : 3 hours

Test Examination-2018; English (Compulsory) 1st Paper

Sub Code

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Total Marks : 100

Part A – Reading Test

Read the following passage and answer the questions 1 & 2.

Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But they can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this. The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, move cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air.

Therefore, it is clear that more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. Every year enormous areas of forests are destroyed by people to obtain wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture. This loss of the forest causes dual problems. Trees that are burned up release a large volume of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead, we also destroy an important storehouse of carbon dioxide when we clear forests. ► Unit-5, Lesson-3

- 1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:** 1×7=7
- The contextual meaning of the word 'concentration' is —.
 - i) attention
 - ii) submission
 - iii) deliberation
 - iv) accumulation
 - Controlling of the increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is not — man's grip.
 - i) beyond
 - ii) within
 - iii) under
 - iv) at
 - The driving force of industries is —.
 - i) coal
 - ii) oil
 - iii) fossil fuel
 - iv) energy
 - The word 'combustion' stands for —.
 - i) conservation
 - ii) ignition
 - iii) consumption
 - iv) relics
 - The greenhouse effect is — by deforestation.
 - i) create
 - ii) affected
 - iii) accelerated
 - iv) reduced
 - Mining is necessary for —.
 - i) energy resources
 - ii) digging minerals out
 - iii) development of the country
 - iv) lifting up natural gas
 - What is the antonym of the word 'release'?
 - i) hold
 - ii) let go
 - iii) let loose
 - iv) give off
- 2. Answer the following questions:** 2×5=10
- How is energy produced for running industries?
 - What is greenhouse effect?
 - How is deforestation responsible for greenhouse effect?
 - "The loss of the forest causes dual problems" — explain in two or three sentences.
 - What is the main purpose of the author of this text?
- 3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.** 1×5=5
- Eid is the main religious festival of the Muslims in Bangladesh. Eid means happiness. Everyone wants to share this happiness with their near and dear ones. So most of the people, who are living outside their homes for different reasons have a strong desire to get back home during the Eid vacations. As a result, there is a mad rush in the buses, trains, or launches for going home. This often causes transport accidents that take away many lives. However, these cannot stop people from going home to meet their family, in-laws, or friends. What makes people rush for their homes inspite of serious hazards? This is nothing but people's desire to return to the roots.
- Unit-12, Lesson-1

Question:

Eid means happiness and this Eid comes to us (a) — a year. Every Muslim in Bangladesh has a strong (b) — to share this happiness with their (c) — persons. That's why almost all Muslims (d) — of rich or poor are found crazy to get back to their homes during this vacation. It causes a mad rush for (e) — buses, trains or lunches.

- 4. Read the passage and complete the table below with information from the passage.** 1×5=5
- Interpol is the international Criminal Police Organization. It comes from two words 'International' and 'Police'. It stands for 'International Criminal Police Commission'. It is a non-political non-racial and non-religious organization. Almost all the countries of the world are the members of this organization. So, all the nations co-operate with one another to trace criminals around the world. Its headquarters is in Lyon. According to international law, the police of one country cannot enter the territory of another country to catch the criminals. In such situations, Interpol helps to trace out the criminals. Every county has its representative in Interpol. After the First World War, crime was increased considerably in Europe, especially in Austria. After committing crimes, the criminals used to go to some neighboring countries and hide themselves there. In order to arrest such criminals, John Scober, the then Police Chief of Vienna, called a meeting of the police officials of different countries in 1923. It was in the meeting that twenty countries jointly established Interpol. Its first head office was made in Vienna and John Scober became its President. In 1938, Germany invaded Austria and caused end to Interpol. After the Second World War, Flauront Lovagy, Inspector General of Belgium Police revived it. Lyon became its new headquarters. In 1956, Interpol was given a new constitution.

Word meaning: Non-political- অরাজনৈতিক; Non-religious- ধর্ম নিরপেক্ষ; Organization- প্রতিষ্ঠান; Criminal- অপরাধী; Increased considerably-বেশিমাত্রায় বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া; Neighboring countries- প্রতিবেশী দেশসমূহ; Established- প্রতিষ্ঠিত হওয়া; Constitution- সংবিধান।

Interpol in details				
Type of organization	(i) —			
Purpose	(ii) —			
Name of Event	Person/ organization	Designation	Place	Year/ Time
Called a meeting of the police officials	(iii) —	Then police chief	Vienna	in 1923
Revived	(iv) —			
Given a new constitution	Interpol			(v) —

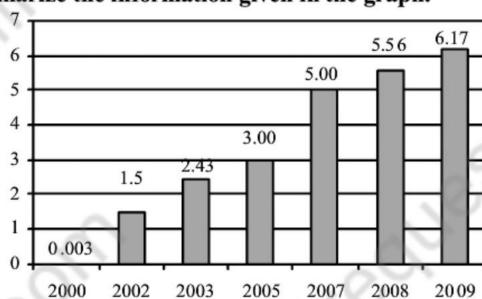
5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10
 6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1×5= 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
a) Tolerance is not only	i) giving something and taking something	i) persuaded by practicing flexibility
b) Man being a social being	ii) tolerance is a social value which is	ii) has become an ordinary affair of life
c) In such a traditional process	iii) ourselves are at the same time ready to be	iii) opposed to dogmatism as well as dictatorship
d) We cannot persuade others unless we	iv) has to live in the spirit of harmony	iv) a necessary capacity for compromise
e) It is, thus, seen in the society that	v) an abstract virtue but also	v) with other people in society

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story. 1×8 = 8
- a) But it didn't give up hope and at last succeeded.
 b) Robert Bruce fought bravely but lost the battle.
 c) Once while he was lying in the cave, he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave.
 d) He took shelter in a remote cave.
 e) The King of England invaded his kingdom and occupied it.
 g) Robert Bruce attacked the enemies and lastly he regained his kingdom.
 h) Robert Bruce was a famous king of Scotland.

Part B – Writing Test

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on 'Our National Memorial.' 10
- a) What is called 'National Memorial'?
 b) Where is it located?
 c) Why was it built?
 d) What does it remind us?
 e) What is the significance of the Memorial?
9. Read the beginning of the story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10
- Once upon a time, there was a boy named Mamun. He was a student of class 10. One day, while he was returning from school, he found a purse on the road. As he was honest.....
10. The graph below shows 'The Internet Users' from 2000 to 2009. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Rana/Runa. Now, write an e-mail to your foreign friend named John/Julia telling him/her about Bangladesh and her people. 10
 12. Imagine you are Anwar/ Anwara. Your friend Shakil/Shakila wants to know about the bad effects of copying in the examination. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the bad effects of copying in the examination. 10

3. Viqarunnisa Noon School & College, DhakaSub Code

1	0	7
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Time : 3 hours

Test Examination-2018; English (Compulsory) 1st Paper

Total Marks : 100

Part A – Reading Test**Read the passage. Then answer the questions below:**

‘Heritage’ is what we inherit from the past, live with in the present and then pass on to our children or future generation. Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage. When we speak of ‘World Heritage’, it indicates places and sites that we inherited from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.

The ‘Shat Gambuj Mosque’ in Bagerhat is such a heritage. It became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985.

Originally, the historic Mosque City was known as ‘Khalifatabad’. It is situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat town —not very far from the dense mangrove forest of the Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim colony. It was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments. Baked bricks were used for the construction of the buildings. The planning of the city was dominated by the tradition of Islamic architecture and the decorations were a combination of Mughal and Turkish architecture.

Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable. There were about 360 mosques in the city. Among them the most remarkable is the multi-domed Shat Gombuj Mosque. The mosque is unique in the sense that it has 60 pillars that support the roof, with 77 low height domes. The 4 towers at 4 corners have smaller domes at the top as well. The vast prayer hall has 11 arched doorways on the east and 7 each on the north and south for light and ventilation. It has 7 aisles running along the length of the mosque and 11 deep curves-between the slender stone columns. These columns support the curving arches created by the domes. The thickness of the arches is 6 feet and have slightly narrowing hollow and round wall.

The west wall in the interior has 11 ‘mihrabs’ (niche in mosque pointing towards Makkah). These mihrabs are decorated with stonework and terracotta. The floor of the mosque is made of brick.

Besides being used as a prayer hall, Khan Jahan used the mosque as his court too. Today, it is one of the greatest tourist attractions and one of the best architectural beauties of Bangladesh.

► Unit-8, Lesson-1

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

1×7=7

- a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word ‘unique’ used in line 3?
 - i) common
 - ii) second to none
 - iii) general
 - iv) universal
- b) — is something that we pass on to our future generation.
 - i) Wealth
 - ii) Land
 - iii) Heritage
 - iv) Values
- c) Which of the following best describes the phrase ‘Our future generation’?
 - i) People who see the future
 - ii) Those who come after us
 - iii) Our future activities
 - iv) People who will come gradually
- d) Which of the following describes Khan Jhan Ali best?
 - i) Pious
 - ii) Philanthropic
 - iii) Kind
 - iv) Warrior
- e) In paragraph 2, the author says, “The planning of the city is distinctly dominated by Islamic architecture.” What does the author mean by this?
 - i) The city has many religious people
 - ii) The design of the city resembles the architecture of Islamic countries.
 - iii) The planning is Islamic in nature
 - iv) All the buildings look like mosque
- f) Why were the arched door-ways of the prayer hall set?
 - i) To enhance the beauty of the mosque
 - ii) To decorate the hall
 - iii) To draw the attention of the tourists
 - iv) To aerate the hall
- g) What is the main purpose of the author of this passage?
 - i) To show the heroism of Khan Jahan Ali
 - ii) To show the infrastructure of Bagerhat district
 - iii) To represent the Shat Gambuj Mosque built by Khan Jhan Ali
 - iv) To introduce Khan Jahan Ali to the reader

2. Answer the following questions:—

2×5=10

- (a) What do you mean by heritage?
- (b) “Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage. Who says this? Why does he say this? Explain it in 2/3 sentences.
- (c) What does the infrastructure of the city reveal?
- (d) What is a ‘Mihrab’? Describe it.
- (e) Do you support the view that Khan Jhan Ali was a great hearted Muslim colonizer? Why/Why not? Explain in 2/3 sentences.

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.

1×5=5

Among the most significant causes of soil pollution is the enormous volume of industrial waste which is being produced everyday but not disposed properly. The mismanagement of household wastes, particularly the polythene shopping bags has caused serious threat to the soil and the drainage system. Pesticides and fertilizers are useful for plant growth but their overuse has led to soil pollution. Natural fertilizers and compost can be used instead of their chemical alternatives. Recycling is another way to reduce and control soil pollution. Recycling of papers, plastics and other materials reduces the volume of refuse in landfills. Deforestation also causes erosion, pollution and the loss of fertility in the topsoil. Planting trees and re-forestation help prevent soil erosion and pollution. ► Unit-5, Lesson-2

Question:

The (a) — volume of industrial waste is one of the most significant causes of soil pollution. Industrial waste is being produced everyday but it is not disposed in a (b) — way. The mismanagement of household wastes has caused serious threat not (c) — to the soil but also to the drainage system. (d) — of pesticides and fertilizers has led to the pollution of soil. There are many ways to get rid of this problem. Recycling, (e) — and tree plantation are among them.

4. Read the passage on Altaf Mahmud. Complete the table below with the information from the passage:

1×5=5

Altaf Mahmud was a musician, cultural activist and martyred freedom fighter of the Bangladesh Liberation War. He was born on the 23rd December, 1933. He was also a language activist of the Language Movement and composer of Amar Bhaier Rokte Rangano — the famous song written to commemorate the event. During 1950s, he sang gonoshongit in many places to support the movement. He tuned the song Amar Bhaier Rokte Rangano in 1969, in Zahir Raihan's film Jibon Theke Neya. Altaf Mahmud took part in the Liberation War in 1971. He created a secret camp inside his house for the freedom fighters. But as the secret revealed, Pakistan Army caught him on August 30, 1971. He was tortured by them. A lot of other guerrilla war fighters were also captured by the Pak Army on that day. Along with most of them, he was lost ever since. His patriotic songs which were then broadcast at the Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra also inspired the war fighters at that time. In 1977, Altaf Mahmud was awarded the Ekushey Padak posthumously for his valuable contribution to Bengali culture and the War of Liberation.

Word meaning: musician—সঙ্গীতবিশারদ; martyred freedom fighter—শহীদ মুক্তিযোদ্ধা; activist—কর্মী; commemorate—উদযাপনের মাধ্যমে স্মরণ করা; movement—আন্দোলন; tune—সুর করা; took part—অংশগ্রহণ করেছিলেন; revealed—প্রকাশিত/জানাজানি হলো; patriotic—ভ্রদেশপ্রেমী; broadcast—সম্প্রচার করা; posthumously—মরণোত্তর; contribution—অবদান।

Biography of Altaf Mahmud					
Known as	musician, cultural activist and martyred freedom fighter				
Lifespan	From 23 rd December 1933 to (i) — (i) —				
Who	What	Event/ Activity	Time/ When	Place/ Where	Purpose
Altaf Mahmud	singer	(ii) —	During 1950s	in many places	to inspire the activities of the Language Movement
Altaf Mahmud	composer	tuned the song Amar Bhaier Rokte Rangano	(iii) —	in Zahir Raihan's film Jibon Theke Neya	
Altaf Mahmud	freedom fighter	(iv) —	in 1971	(v) —	to free the country

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1×5=5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Communicative competence means	(i) is picking up a language	(i) appropriately in different circumstances
(b) There are	(ii) more successful	(ii) when it is acquired
(c) Acquisition	(iii) two ways of developing	(iii) spontaneously
(d) A language is	iv)	(iv) communicative competence
(e) In non-technical term, acquisition	v) is the way of developing ability	(v)

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of sentences need to be written.

1×8=8

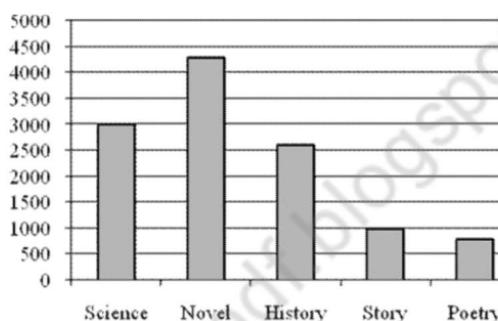
- a) He earned a lot of money from his dynamite business.
- b) This award was named after Alfred Nobel.
- c) He was an engineer.
- d) Dr Alfred Nobel was born on 21 October, 1833 at Stockholm, Sweden.
- e) So, it was called the "Nobel Prize."

- f) He invented dynamite after some years of joining his father's company.
- g) This award was also given for setting up peace in the world.
- h) He undertook a plan to give an award for encouraging the creative work.

Part B – Writing Test

8. Write a paragraph on "Social Network Services". You should write it in about 150 words. Your paragraph should include the answers to the following questions: 10
 - (a) What do you mean by social network services?
 - (b) Which is the most popular network?
 - (c) What are the other social network services?
 - (d) How do they give services?
 - (e) Why are social networks expanding fast?
9. Read the beginning of a story. Write at least ten new sentences to complete the story: 10

As I was walking home yesterday, a small man with a long, pointed beard and only one arm stopped me and asked me the way to 'Nur Manjil'. I was very surprised, because that was my own house
10. Look at the following graph. It shows a comparative selling rate of five kinds of books in Ekushey Boi Mela 2015. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph: 10



11. Suppose, you are Nita and you are a student of Sherpur High School, Sherpur. Your test examination is over and you are preparing for the SSC Exam. Now, write a letter to your elder brother Mehrab, of 19 Nasirabad, Chattogram asking him what you should do for a good result. 10
12. Newspaper plays an important role in our modern life. It is the storehouse of knowledge. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend Esha about the importance of reading newspaper. 10

4. Dhaka Residential Model College, Dhaka

Sub Code

1	0	7
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Time : 3 hours

Test Examination-2018; English (Compulsory) 1st Paper

Total Marks : 100

Part A – Reading Test (50 Marks)

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below:-

Countries of the world rely heavily on petroleum, coal and natural gas for their energy sources. There are two major types of energy sources: renewable and non-renewable. Hydro-carbon or fossil fuels are non-renewable sources of energy. Reliance on them poses real big problems. First, fossil fuels such as oil, coal, gas etc. are finite energy resources and the world eventually will run out of them. Secondly, they will become too expensive in the coming decades and too damaging for the environment to repair. Thirdly, fossil fuels have direct polluting impacts on earth's environment causing global warming. In contrast, renewable energy sources such as, wind and solar energy are constantly and naturally replenished and never run out.

Most renewable energy comes either directly or indirectly from the sun. Sunlight or solar energy can be used for heating and lighting homes, for generating electricity and for other commercial and industrial uses.

The sun's heat drives the wind and this wind energy can be captured with wind turbines to produce electricity. Then the wind and the sun's heat cause water to evaporate. When this water vapour turns into rain or snow and flows downhill into rivers or streams, its energy can be captured as hydroelectric energy.

Along with the rain and snow, sunlight causes plants to grow. Plants produce biomass which again can be turned into fuels such as fire wood, alcohol, etc. identified as bioenergy.

► Unit-11, Lesson-3

- 1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:** 1×7=7
- Which of the following has the closest meaning of the phrase 'run out'?

i) start	ii) pause	iii) begin	iv) finish
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 - Which one of the following refers to renewable energy?

i) fossil fuel	ii) solar energy	iii) coal	iv) natural gas
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 - 'Reliance on them poses real big problem'. Here 'Reliance' is used as a —

i) verb	ii) adverb	iii) noun	iv) adjective
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 - We should avoid using non-renewable energy for its being —

i) friendly to environment.	ii) ecologically inconvenient.
iii) responsible for global warming.	iv) ii and iii
 - Which one of the following is the merit of using renewable sources of energy?

i) They are going to be useless soon.	ii) They have limited sources.
iii) They will run out some day.	iv) They have availability everywhere.
 - Flows of downhill rainwater can be used for —

i) hydro-electric generation	ii) wheeling mills & factories
iii) driving motor vehicles	iv) household activities
 - What is the message of the text?

i) To show the destruction of non-renewable energy sources.
ii) To put up eco-friendly character of natural oil and gas.
iii) To present positive sides of fossil fuel.
iv) To create awareness about using renewable energy sources.
- 2. Answer the following questions:** 2×5=10
- Why do renewable energy sources never run out?
 - How do non-renewable energies play a negative role on environment?
 - How is plant grown on earth?
 - "Its energy can be captured as hydro-electric energy." Which one is mentioned here and how can it be possible?
 - What message do you get from the text about future energy resources?
- 3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.** 1×5=5
- Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment. Her polythene roofed shelter looks like a cage. She is nearly 45 but looks more than her age. Not long ago, Meherjan had everything. The erosion of the Jamuna consumed all her landed property gradually. She had a happy family once. Now, she is the only one left to live on with the loss and the pain. The greedy Jamuna has shattered her dreams and happiness. Bangladesh is a land of rivers that affect its people. Erosion is a harsh reality for the people living along the river banks. During each monsoon, many people are threatened by the roaring rivers like the Jamuna, the Padma and the Meghna. If we can't take prompt actions to adapt to climate change, there will be thousands of more Meherjans in our towns and villages every year.
- Unit-5, Lesson-1
- Question:**
- Meherjan is a (a) — of river erosion. But she had (b) — a lofty dream to lead a happy life. Due to her ill-luck, the river Jamuna shattered her hopes and (c) —. Now, she lives in a slum. River erosion has (d) — away her all riches and (e) —.
- 4. Read the passage on Stephen Hawking. Complete the following table with information from the passage.** 1×5=5

Stephen Hawking is considered the greatest physicist after Einstein. He was born in England in 1942. He was very skilled in Mathematics from his early age. He wrote the book 'A Brief History of Time: From the Big Bang to the Present Times' in 1988. In this book, he explains cosmology for the general public. He became famous and established his reputation as great a scientist. He received his Ph.D in Cosmology from Cambridge University in 1968. But, fortune did not favour him. In 1972, he became a victim of Gehrig's disease. Since then, he has been confined to a wheelchair with no power to control his body. But, he continues teaching through the help of computer. In 1974, he won the prestigious Albert Einstein Award for theoretical Physics. In 1979, he joined Cambridge University as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics. He passed away on 14 March, 2018.

Word meaning: Greatest physicist – সর্বশ্রেষ্ঠ পদার্থবিদ; Skilled – পারদশী/দক্ষ; From the early age – ছোটবেলা থেকেই; Explains – ব্যাখ্যা করেন; Cosmology – স্মিতত্ত্ব; Established his reputation – তাঁর সুনাম প্রতিষ্ঠা করেছিল; Became a victim – আক্রান্ত/শিকার হয়েছিলেন; Confined to a wheel chair – হুইল চেয়ারে অবস্থান হয়ে পড়েছিলেন; To control his body – শরীরকে নিয়ন্ত্রণ করার; Prestigious – মর্যাদাপূর্ণ/সমানজনক; Theoretical physics – তত্ত্বায় পদার্থবিদ্যা; Carried out – চালিয়ে যান; Research work – গবেষণা কাজ।

About Stephen Hawking					
Aims	Highlighting the glorious work despite his being handicapped				
Lifespan	Born in 1942 and died on (i) — Where and when he achieved.				
Who/ What	Activities	Type of work	Time/ Date	Subject	Achievement
Stephen Hawking	wrote a book	(ii) —	in 1988		established as a scientist
He	took a degree	Ph.D	in 1968	(iii) —	
(iv) —	appointed Stephen Hawking	as Lucasian Professor	in 1979	Mathematics	
He	was awarded		(v) —	theoretical Physics	Albert Einstein

5. Write a summary of the passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1×5= 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
a) The word 'Discipline' means	i) given not only by the family	i) is no discipline
b) It is	ii) self-discipline which is the most	iii) but also by the school
c) This training is	iii) can prosper if there	iii) is a must for living a successful life
d) No man or no nation	iv) the training of the mind which	iv) important condition of your success in life
e) As students we must always cultivate	v) learning the correct behaviour which	v) develops self-control and habits of obedience

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story. 1×8 = 8

- a) Penicillin is a life saving medicine.
- b) He passed his boyhood with his parents.
- c) It was discovered by Dr. Alexander Fleming.
- d) He was the 7th of the 8 brothers and sisters.
- e) He was never absent from school up to the age of 12.
- f) He was sent to London at the age of 14 for higher education.
- g) Fleming was born into a poor family in Scotland.
- h) Fleming was a very regular and attentive student.

Part B – Writing Test 50 (Marks)

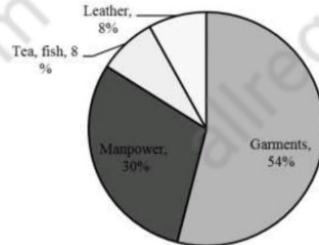
8. Answer the following questions or write a paragraph on "Pastime". 10

- a) What does pastime mean?
- b) What kinds of pastimes were practiced in ancient time?
- c) How does it help us?
- d) Did the great men of the world enjoy it?
- e) How should we enjoy our pastimes?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Write ten sentences to complete the story. 10

Once there were two friends. They loved each other very much. One day, they were walking through a forest
.....

10. Look at the chart. It shows the export sectors in Bangladesh that earn foreign currency. Write a paragraph describing the chart. 10



11. Write an e-mail to your friend consoling him at his father's death. 10

12. Suppose, you are Sajid/Sajida and your friend is Farid/Farida. You and your friend feel necessity of planting trees. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the necessity of tree plantation. 10

5. Monipur High school, DhakaSub Code

1	0	7
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Time : 3 hours

Test Examination-2018; English (Compulsory) 1st Paper

Total Marks : 100

Part A – Reading Test**Read the passage. Then answer the questions below:-**

'Heritage' is what we inherit from the past, live with them in the present and then pass on to our children or future generation. Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage. When we speak of "World Heritage", it indicates places and sites that we got from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world. The 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' in Bagerhat is such a place. It became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985. Originally, the historic Mosque City was known as 'Khalifatabad'. It is situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat town—not very far from the dense mangrove forest of the Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim colony. It was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments. Baked bricks were used for the construction of the buildings. The planning of the city was dominated by Islamic architecture and the decorations were a combination of Mughal and Turkish architecture. Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable. There are about 360 mosques in the city. Among them the most remarkable is the multi-domed Shat Gambuj Mosque. The mosque is unique in the sense that it has 60 pillars that support the roof, with 77 low height domes. The 4 towers at 4 corners have smaller domes on the roof as well. The vast prayer hall has 11 arched doorways on the east and 7 each on the north and south for light and ventilation. It has 7 aisles running along the length of the mosque and 11 deep curves between the slender stone columns. These columns support the curving arches created by the domes. The thickness of the arches is 6 feet and have slightly narrowing hollow and round wall. The west wall in the interior has 11 'mihrabs' (niche in mosque pointing towards Makkah). These mihrabs are decorated with stonework and terracotta. The floor of the mosque is made of brick. Besides being used as prayer hall, Khan Jahan used the mosque as his court too. Today, it is one of the greatest tourist attractions and one of the best architectural beauties of Bangladesh.

► Unit-8, Lesson-1

1×7=7

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

- a. **What is the closest meaning of 'heritage'?**
 - i) ancestry
 - ii) parentage
 - iii) tradition
 - iv) history
- b. **The closest meaning of 'habitable' is —,**
 - i) inevitable
 - ii) enable
 - iii) capable
 - iv) livable
- c. **When did the UNESCO approve the 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' as a World Heritage Site?**
 - i) at the end of 20th century
 - ii) in the middle of 19th century
 - iii) at the beginning of 20th century
 - iv) at the end of 19th century
- d. **The decorations of the city were influenced by —.**
 - i) Mugal architecture
 - ii) Islamic architecture
 - iii) Turkish architecture
 - iv) Mughal and Turkish architecture
- e. **The mihrabs in the mosque are adorned —,**
 - i) with terracotta
 - ii) towards Makkah
 - iii) with stained glass
 - iv) with baked bricks
- f. **What was the origin of the founder of Khalifatabad?**
 - i) Turkey
 - ii) Afghanistan
 - iii) Makkah
 - iv) India
- g. **The thickness of the arches is —.**
 - i) 3 yards
 - ii) 4 yards
 - iii) 5 yards
 - iv) 2 yards

2. Answer the following questions:-

2×5=10

- (a) What does the World Heritage indicate? Do we have any World Heritage?
- (b) What did Khan Jahan Ali do to make the city livable?
- (c) When and where was the Muslim colony founded?
- (d) What were the uses of the Shat Gambuj Mosque?
- (e) What does the infrastructure of the city reveal?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.

1×5=5

Air pollution comes from a wide variety of sources. In Bangladesh, poisonous exhausts from industrial plants, brick kilns, old or poorly-serviced vehicles and dust from roads and construction sites are some of the major sources of air pollution. We can minimise this type of pollution by making less use of motor vehicles and avoiding the use of vehicles older than 20 years. We may also use proper lubricants to lessen the level of emission and pollutants. We can encourage people to use Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) or Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) for fuelling their cars. The government may relocate hazardous industries like brick kilns to areas away from human habitations.

► Unit-5, Lesson-2

Question:

Air is the most important (a) — of human environment. Man cannot (b) — a single moment without air. But we do not think that it is we who (c) — this most vital element. Clear air is essential for life. Air is polluted in many ways. For example, smoke pollutes air. Man makes fire to (d) — his food, to make bricks, burns refuse, melts pitch for road construction and burns wood. All these things produce heavy (e) — and this smoke pollutes air.

Read the passage and answer the question (4-5):

Albert Einstein was one of the greatest scientists of the world. He was born as the first child of Jewish parents in Ulm, Germany on March 14, 1879. His father was a businessman and his family business was the manufacture of electronic parts. When the business failed in 1894, the family moved to Milan, Italy. Within a year, still without having completed secondary school, he failed in an examination that would have allowed him to pursue a course of study leading to diploma as an electrical engineer at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology. He was an average student but was very interested in Science and Mathematics. He spent 1895 in a high school in Aarau, a small town at the border of Germany and Switzerland. He returned to his Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in 1896 from which he graduated in 1900. He became a professor of Theoretical Physics at the University of Zurich in 1909. In 1921, he received the Nobel Prize in Physics.

Word meaning: As the first child — প্রথম সন্তান হিসাবে; Jewish — ইহুদি; Manufacturing electronic parts — ইলেকট্রনিক যন্ত্রাংশ উৎপাদন; Moved to — স্থানান্তরিত হন/চলে যান; Pursue — চালানো; As an electrical engineer — তড়িৎ প্রকৌশলী হিসাবে; Interested — আগ্রহী; At the border — সীমাত্তে; Graduated — স্নাতক সম্পর্ক করেন; Theoretical Physics — তত্ত্বায়ি পদার্থবিদ্যা; Received — লাভ করেন।

4. Read the passage and complete the table below with information from the passage.

1×5=5

Albert Einstein					
Work area	Professor and Researcher of theoretical physics				
Field of contribution	(i) —				
Who/ What	Event/ Activity	Place	Year/Time	Achievement/ Result	Why/Reason
Albert Einstein	born	(ii) —	1879		
He	(iii) —	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology	1896	receiving graduation in 1900	
He	was awarded		(iv) —	Nobel Prize	
His family	moved	Milan	1895		(iv) —

5. Write a summary of the passage in your own words.

10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1×5=5

Column A	Column B	Column C
a) The role of woman in nation building	i) the only instrument	i) without any dignity and honour.
b) It is not possible	ii) the outlook and attitude of the world	ii) to serve the family affairs.
c) There was a time	iii) can't be denied	iii) towards women has changed.
d) They were	iv) when women were looked upon	iv) any more in the situation of the world.
e) But with the progress of civilization	v) for any nation reach its goal	v) without allowing the women folk to play their active role.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story.

1×8=8

- a) One day, the bad man was stealing some mangoes from the garden of his neighbour.

- b) But when he did any work, he would say, "God had it done by me".
- c) "Why are you stealing mangoes from my garden?" asked the owner of the garden.
- d) The owner of the garden said nothing.
- e) He took a stick and was waiting for the bad man till he came down from the tree.
- f) "Because God is getting it done by me," replied the bad man.
- g) There was a bad man in the village.
- h) The owner of the garden saw him stealing mangoes and rushed to the garden.

Part B – Writing Test

8. Write a paragraph on 'Environment Pollution' in about 200 words by answering the following questions: 10

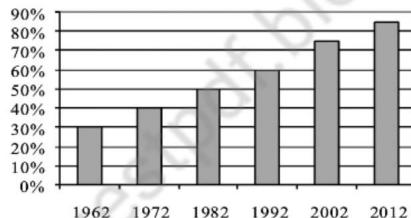
- a) What is environment pollution?
- b) What are the elements of the environment?
- c) How are the elements of environment being polluted?
- d) What is the effect of pollution?
- e) How are people responsible for environment pollution?
- f) What should we do to prevent environment pollution?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Write ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

There lived an old farmer in a village. He had four sons. They were very lazy. They did not want to work. When the farmer became sick.....

10. Suppose, you are Masum/Nila of 10, Dhanmondi, Dhaka-1205. You have a friend named Fahim/Fahima who lives in Sylhet. Now, write a letter to him/her describing the importance of reading newspaper. 10

11. Look at the following graph. It shows the literacy rate of Bangladesh in different years. Now, describe the graph in your own words. 10



12. Suppose, you are Anwar/Anwara and your friend is Shahin/Shahina. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the plans after the SSC Examination. 10

Key to Top School Questions and Answers

1. Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka

1. a. ii) Universally; b. iii) A struggle for power; c. ii) He showed extraordinary talent in bringing about an unbelievable success in the Apple and computer world; d. iv) A great leader; e. iv) He brought about a revolutionary change in the business of computer; f. iii) His dream to be present everywhere throughout the world materialized; g. iii) To represent the success of an extraordinary talent, Steven Paul Jobs in computer business.
2. (a) He was the pioneer of the personal computer revolution.
 (b) The narrator says that he was the pioneer of the personal computer revolution. The reason is Steve Jobs administered the manufacture of iMac, iTunes, iPod, iPhone, and iPad. Also he made WiFi a standard component of laptops.
 (c) Apple failed to introduce any new operating system in Jobs's absence and the company reached on the verge of bankruptcy.
 (d) Jobs developed computer platform for business and education. Particularly, he oversaw the manufacture of some simple and user-friendly Apple devices which could be operated even by a child.
 (e) Certainly Steve Jobs was a visionary leader. The reason is he could foresee the future of the computer world. He developed some easy and user-friendly i-gadgets and saved Apple Inc. from bankruptcy.
3. (a) touching; (b) seriously/severely; (c) peaceful; (d) workers/leaders; (e) strikebreakers.
4. (i) was born; (ii) after Einstein; (iii) explained cosmology for general people; (iv) joined as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics; (v) from Cambridge University.
5. Stephen Hawking is considered the greatest physicist after Einstein. He explained cosmology to the general public in "A Brief History of Time: From the Big Bang to the Present Times". He got his Ph.D. in cosmology from Cambridge University in 1968. He joined the same university as a Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in 1979. Unfortunately, he was a victim of Gehrig's disease.
6. (a) Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun.
 (b) But they can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases.
 (c) The carbon dioxide concentration had been raised alarmingly during the last hundred years.
 (d) The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere lies in the burning of fossil fuels.
 (e) We humans are responsible for the alarming rise of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
7. h + c + e + g + b + d + a + f

2. Ideal School & College, Motijheel, Dhaka

1. a. iv) accumulation; b. i) beyond; c. iv) energy; d. iv) ignition; e. iii) accelerated; f. ii) digging minerals out; g. i) hold.
2. (a) Energy is produced through the combustion of coal for running industries.
 (b) The greenhouse effect is a process of warming of the earth's surface, caused by the increased amount of CO₂.
 (c) Deforestation means cutting down trees. But trees absorb carbon dioxide and deliver oxygen. So, due to deforestation this process is hampered and thus greenhouse effect is strengthened.
 (d) The loss of the forests causes dual problems because cutting down and burning of trees produce a large amount of carbon dioxide and at the same time the source of absorbing carbon dioxide diminishes.
 (e) The main purpose of the author of this text is to make people aware of the adverse effects of burning fossil fuels, deforestation and greenhouse effect.
3. (a) twice; (b) desire/wish; (c) dearest/nearest; (d) regardless; (e) boarding/getting into.
4. (i) international/ non-political/non-racial/non-religious; (ii) to trace out criminals; (iii) John Scober; (iv) Interpol/Flaurent Lovagy; (v) 1956.
5. This passage is about Interpol that stands for International Criminal Police Commission. Its main object is to trace out criminal all over the world. Every country has its representative. After Second World War, crime was increased in Europe and the criminal hid themselves to neighboring countries. The then police Chief of Vienna John Scober called a meeting in 1923 and twenty countries jointly established Interpol. But with the Second World War, Interpol had lost its validity. However, it was revived afterwards and given a new constitution in 1956. Lyon became its new headquarters.
6. (a) Tolerance is not only an abstract virtue but also a necessary capacity for compromise.
 (b) Man being a social being has to live in the spirit of harmony with other people in society

- (c) In such a traditional process tolerance is a social value which is opposed to dogmatism as well as dictatorship.
- (d) We cannot persuade others unless we ourselves are at the same time ready to be persuaded by practicing flexibility.
- (e) It is, thus, seen in the society that giving something and taking something has become an ordinary affair of life.

$$7. h + e + b + d + c + a + g$$

3. Viqarunnisa Noon School & College, Dhaka

1. a) ii) second to none; b) iii) Heritage; c) ii) Those who come after us; d) ii) Philanthropic; e) ii) The design of the city resembles the architecture of Islamic countries; f) iv) To aerate the hall; g) iii) To represent the Shat Gambuj Mosque built by Khan Jahan Ali.
2. (a) By heritage, we mean what we inherit from the past, live with in the present and then pass on to our future generation.
- (b) The writer of the given passage says this. He says this because heritage reflects the past and upholds our cultural and historical background, which add life to us. As they bear the testimony of the glorious past, they inspire us to lead our life to the fullest.
- (c) The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments.
- (d) A 'Mihrab' is a niche in a mosque, which points towards Makkah. The Mihrabs of Shat Gambuj Mosque are decorated with stonework and terracotta.
- (e) Yes, I support the view that Khan Jahan Ali was a great hearted Muslim colonizer. It is because despite being a colonizer, he did everything he could for the betterment of the people. He built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable.
3. (a) enormous; (b) proper; (c) only; (d) Overuse; (e) re-forestation.
4. (i) August 30, 1971; (ii) sang gonoshongit; (iii) in 1969; (iv) created a secret camp for freedom fighters; (v) inside his house.
5. Altaf Mahmud was a great patriot. He was a musician, cultural activist and also a martyred freedom fighter of Liberation War. He sang gonoshongit in 1950s. "Amar Bhaiar Rokte Rangano" was composed in 1969. He was captured by Pak Army on August 30, 1971 as he had created a secret camp for the freedom fighters, since then he was lost for ever. In 1977, this great man was awarded the Ekushey Padak posthumously as an acknowledgement of his contribution to Bengali culture and Liberation War.
6. (a) Communicative competence means the ability of using language spontaneously.
- (b) There are two ways of developing communicative competence.
- (c) Acquisition is picking up a language appropriately in different circumstances.
- (d) A language is more successful when it is acquired.
- (e) In non-technical term, acquisition is the way of developing ability in their mother tongue.
7. $d + c + f + a + h + g + b + e$

4. Dhaka Residential Model College, Dhaka

1. a. iv) finish; b. ii) solar energy; c. iii) noun; d. iv) ii and iii; e. iv) They have availability everywhere; f. i) hydro-electric generation; g. iv) To create awareness about using renewable energy sources.
2. a) Renewable energy sources never run out because they are constantly and naturally replenished.
- b) Non-renewable energies have direct polluting impacts on earth's environment causing global warming. Thus, they play a negative role on environment.
- c) Plant is grown on earth by sunlight with the rain and snow.
- d) Water is mentioned here. When water flows downhill into rivers or streams, a kind of energy is created in it. This energy can be captured as hydro-electric energy.
- e) The message we get from the text about future energy resources is that non-renewable energy resources are finite, and so we have to use renewable energy resources such as solar energy, wind energy, hydro-electric energy and bio-energy in future as the alternative.
3. (a) victim; (b) once; (c) dreams; (d) swept/snatched; (e) happiness.
4. (i) 14 March 2018; (ii) 'A Brief History of Time: From the Big Bang to the Present Times'; (iii) Cosmology; (iv) Cambridge University; (v) in 1974.
5. Stephen Hawking, the greatest scientist after Einstein, was born in England in 1942. In his book "A Brief History of Time" (1988), he explained cosmology, and thus, established his reputation as a great scientist. In 1968, he received his PhD in Cosmology from Cambridge University. But

- unfortunately, he became a victim of Gehrig's disease in 1972 and was confined to a wheel chair. Yet, he continued his research and won Albert Einstein award in 1974 for theoretical physics. He had been a Lucasian professor of Mathematics in Cambridge University since 1979. He died on 14 March 2018.
6. a) The word 'Discipline' means learning the correct behaviour which develops self-control and habits of obedience.
- b) It is the training of the mind which is a must for living a successful life.
- c) This training is given not only by the family but also by the school.
- d) No man or no nation can prosper if there is no discipline.
- e) As students, we must always cultivate self-discipline which is the most important condition of our success in life.
7. $a + c + g + d + b + h + e + f$

5. Monipur High School, Dhaka

1. a. i) tradition; b. iv) livable; c. i) at the end of 20th century ; d. iv) Mughal and Turkish architecture; e. i) with terracotta; f. i) Turkey; g. iv) 2 yards.
2. a. The World Heritage indicates places and sites that we got from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world. As we have an enriched tradition and culture, we have some world heritage sites and they are the Shat Gambuj Mosque', the Somapura Mahavihara and the Sundarbans.
- b. Khan Jahan Ali found the city beset with many problems. He built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city livable.
- c. The Muslim colony was founded at the outskirts of Bagerhat town- not very far from the dense mangrove forest of the Sundarbans by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15 th century.
- d. The Shat Gambuj Mosque was mainly used as a prayer hall. Besides being used as a prayer hall, the mosque was also used as the court of Khan Jahan Ali.
- e. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments.
3. a. element; b. live; c. pollute; d. cook; e. smoke.
4. i. Physics; ii. Ulm, Germany; iii. returned to; iv. 1921; v. failure of their family business.
5. Summary: Albert Einstein was born into a Jewish family in Germany. Because of the failure of their family business, they moved to Milan, Italy. He was not a very good student. But he had interest in science and mathematics. He obtained diploma as an electrical engineer from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology. Finally he did his graduation in 1900 from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology. He joined University of Zurich as a professor of Theoretical Physics in 1909. He won Noble Prize in Physics in 1921.
6. (a) The role of woman in nation building can't be denied any more in the situation of the world.
- (b) It is not possible for any nation reach its goal without allowing the women folk to play their active role.
- (c) There was a time when women were looked upon without any dignity and honour.
- (d) They were the only instrument to serve the family affairs.
- (e) But with the progress of civilization the outlook and attitude of the world towards women has changed.
7. $g + b + a + h + c + f + d + e$

Selected Standard Questions and Answers



1. Milestone College, Dhaka

Sub Code 1 0 7

Time : 3 hours

Test Examination-2018; English (Compulsory) 1st Paper

Total Marks : 100

Part A – Reading Test (50 Marks)

Read the passage. Then answer to the questions below (1-2).

21 February is a memorable day in our national history. We observe the day every year as International Mother Language Day. The day is a national holiday. On this day, we pay tribute to the martyrs who laid down their lives to establish Bangla as a state language in undivided Pakistan in 1952. This is known as the Language Movement. The seed of the Language Movement was sowed on 21 March 1948 when Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the then Governor General of Pakistan, at a public meeting in Dhaka declared that Urdu would be the only state language of Pakistan. The declaration raised a storm of protest in the eastern part of the country. The protest continued nonstop gathering momentum day by day. It turned into a movement and reached its climax in 1952. The government outlawed all sorts of public meetings and rallies to stop it. The students of Dhaka University defied the law and they brought out a peaceful protest procession on 21 February 1952. When the procession reached near Dhaka Medical College, the police opened fire on the students, killing Salam, Rafiq, Barkat, Safiur and Jabbar. As a result, there were mass protests all over the country and the government had to declare Bengali too as a state language. This kindled the sparks of independence movement of Bangladesh. ► Unit-3, Lesson-3

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

1×7=7

(a) The word 'outlaw' means —.

- (i) frame a law (ii) ban (iii) bar (iv) stop

(b) The phrase 'as a result' means —.

- (i) by dint of (ii) as a consequence (iii) as a preparation (iv) as a bonus

(c) Jinnah's declaration raised a storm of protest—.

- (i) in Pakistan (ii) in the western part of Pakistan
(iii) in the eastern part of Pakistan (iv) in both the parts of the then Pakistan

(d) Our martyrs laid down their lives to —.

- (i) achieve independence of the country (ii) establish Bangla as a state language
(iii) earn name and fame (iv) to achieve people's tribute

(e) The government outlawed all sorts of public meetings —.

- (i) to lock people's freedom of speech (ii) to stop Language Movement
(iii) as meetings were not safe at that time (iv) as people wanted it

(f) The climax of something is its —.

- (i) final stage (ii) downfall (iii) reward (iv) punishment

(g) On 21 March 1948 was sown —.

- (i) the seed of our Liberation War (ii) the seed of the division of Pakistan
(iii) the seed of our Language Movement (iv) the seed of genocide in 1971

2. Answer the following questions:-

2×5=10

(a) Why did our martyrs give away their lives?

(b) How were Salam, Barkat, Rafiq and Jabbar killed?

(c) Why is 21 February observed annually worldwide?

(d) Why do we pay tribute to the martyrs?

(e) How do you see the Language Movement?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1×5=5

Michael Madhusudan Dutt was a popular 19th century Bengali poet and dramatist. He was born in Sagordari on the bank of the Kopotaksho River, a village in Keshabpur Upazila under Jashore district. From an early age, Dutt aspired to be an Englishman in form and manner. Though he was born in a sophisticated Hindu family, he took Christianity as a young man. In his childhood, he was recognized by his teachers as a precious child with a gift of literary talent. His early exposure to English education and European literature at home and his college inspired him to imitate the English in taste, manners and intellect.

Michael was an ardent follower of the famous English poet Lord Byron. So, after adopting Christianity, he went to Europe and started composing poetry and drama almost entirely in English. However, he failed to gain the right appreciation. To his utter frustration he found that he was not esteemed as a native writer of English literature. Out of his frustration, he composed a sonnet in Bangla "Kopotaksho Nad" which earned him huge reputation in Bangla. He came to Bengal and devoted himself to Bangla literature. He is the poet to write the first Bangla epic Meghnad Badh Kabya. ► Unit-12, Lesson-3

Question:

Love for own country and language cannot be (a) — to any other thing. The case of Michael Madhusudan Dutt is a (b) — example of this. Michael wanted to be an Englishman in (c) — and deeds. He loved English (d) — than his mother language, Bangla. He expected to shine as an English poet but his efforts went in vain. At last, he could (e) — his wrong dream. We all should take lesson from the life of Dutt. It is really true that we should love our mother language just like our mother.

4. Read the following passage carefully and complete the table below with the information from the passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Mother Teresa, the servant to humanity, was born on August 26, 1910 in Macedonia. She was the youngest of the three siblings. At the age of 12, she felt an urge to spread the love of Christ and so she decided to become a missionary. In 1928, she left home and joined the Sisters of Loreto, an Irish community of nuns which had missions in India. After receiving training for months, she came to India. On May 24, 1931, she took her initial vows as a nun. Then Mother Teresa taught geography and religion at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata. However, poverty in Kolkata moved her and she left the convent in 1948 to work for the poor. She founded the home for the dying, sick and helpless people in Kolkata and named it Nirmal Hridoy. She along with her fellow nuns gathered the dying people and brought them to this home. Mother Teresa received the Nobel Prize for peace in 1979 for her love and compassion for humanity.

Word meaning: servant-সেবক; humanity-মানবতা; siblings-ভাই-বোন; urge-আবির্ত্ত আকাঙ্ক্ষা; missionary-ধর্মপ্রচারক; initial-গোথমিক; vow-শপথ; nun-সন্ধানিকী; convent-আশ্রম; founded-প্রতিষ্ঠা করলেন; dying-মৃত্যুর পূর্বে; helpless-অসহায়; compassion-সহানুভূতি।

Missionary life of Mother Teresa

Aim	Creating love and compassion for humanity				
Position	She was the (i) — of the three siblings				
Who/ What	Event	Place	Time	Purpose	Achievement
Mother Teresa	was born	(ii) —	26 August 1910		
She	felt an urge		(iii) —	to spread the love of Christ	
(iv) —	left home		in 1928	to become a nun	
Mother Teresa	received an award		(v) —		Nobel Prize

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column A, B and C to write five meaningful sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) We achieved our	i) symbolizes	i) the sun of independence
(b) Its red round part	ii) is the source of our spirit	ii) hopes and aspirations
(c) As the sun is the source	iii) at any cost and save the existence	iii) of a sea of blood in 1971
(d) Our national flag	iv) national flag at the cost	iv) and dignity of our national flag
(e) So, we must defend our independence	v) of life on the earth it also signifies	v) our glorious existence

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story.

1×8 = 8

- a) At times they were very rude to him.
- b) Tarek was a very bright student and he was also helpful to others.
- c) Tarek took it to heart but did not get very upset.
- d) Seeing this, some other brighter students of the class also began to help the weaker students.
- e) But, he was not received warmly.
- f) Tarek's class teacher, Mr. Rahman, introduced Tarek to the class.
- g) They did not want to mix with him, to play with him or even to talk to him.
- h) Some of the students laughed at him from the very beginning.

Part B – Writing Test (50 Marks)**8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on 'E-learning'.**

10

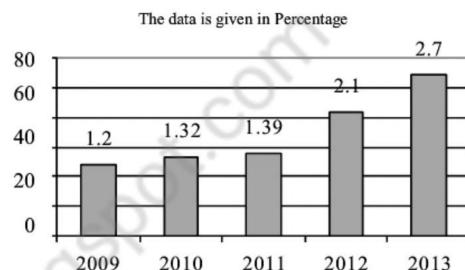
- (a) What is e-learning?(b) Who is the pioneer of e-learning in Bangladesh? (c) What does e-learning provide?
- (d) How is e-learning different from conventional learning? (e) What is the prospect of e-learning in Bangladesh?

9. Complete the following story and give a suitable title to it.

10

Once there were two friends. They loved each other very much. One day, they were walking through a forest.....

10. The graph below shows the population growth rate in Bangladesh. **Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.** 10



11. Suppose, you are Rubel/Rubina. Write a letter to your friend **advising him/her to take part in games and sports.** 10
12. Write a dialogue between two friends **about the bad effects of copying in the examination.** 10

2. Birshreshtha Munshi Abdur Rouf Public College, Dhaka Sub Code [1 0 7]

Time : 3 hours

Test Examination-2018; English (Compulsory) 1st Paper

Total Marks : 100

Part A – Reading Test (50 Marks)

Read the passage and answer the questions:-

26 March, our Independence Day, is the biggest state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with 31 gunshots.

Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then diplomats, political parties, social and cultural organisations, and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs.

People from all walks of life also go there in rallies and processions. There are several cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.

The country also witnesses a smartly dressed parade of defence forces, border guards, police, ansars and the VDP (Village Defense Party) at the National Parade Ground near the National Parliament. In Bangabandhu Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga.

In the evening, all major public buildings are illuminated with colourful lights. Bangla Academy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and other socio-cultural organizations hold cultural functions. Similar functions are also arranged in other places in the country.

► Unit-3, Lesson-5

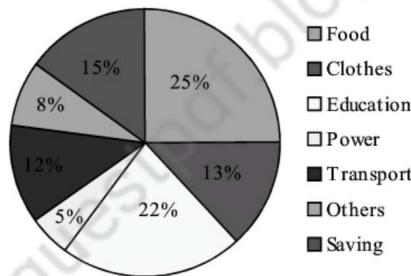
1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives: 1×7=7
- a. Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'homage' used in the passage in line-6?
 i) distinction ii) flower iii) dishonour iv) reverence
- b. What makes 26 March significant? On this day—
 i) the language martyrs sacrificed their lives ii) the intellectuals of Bangladesh were slaughtered
 iii) Bangladesh declared independence from Pakistan iv) the operation searchlight was conducted
- c. What does the phrase 'floral wreaths' mean?
 i) relics of the Liberation War ii) Supreme sacrifices of the martyrs
 iii) flower arrangement in a circular band iv) spirit of freedom
- d. Where does the national parade take place?
 i) near the National Parade Ground ii) near the National Parliament
 iii) at Bangabandhu Stadium iv) at Bangla Academy
- e. How does the day commence?
 i) by placing floral wreaths at the National Memorial ii) with the national anthem
 iii) with rallies and processions iv) with thirty-one gunshots
- f. Which of the following statements is true?
 i) Educational institutions organize the national parade.
 ii) Colourful lights illuminate the public buildings throughout the day.
 iii) School children participate in the displays.
 iv) Sports tournaments occur in the river Padma.

- g. In the passage "pay homage to the martyrs" refers to —.**
- compensating the martyrs
 - upholding the heroic sacrifice of the martyrs
 - highlighting the struggle of the freedom fighters
 - showing special honour to the martyrs
- 2. Answer the following questions:-** 2×5=10
- "26 March, our Independence Day, is the biggest state festival." Explain in 2/3 sentences.
 - In 2/3 sentences, describe how 26 March is observed.
 - How does the political authority pay homage to the martyrs? How do the general people of Bangladesh observe the day?
 - Describe the activities of the armed forces and school children in 2/3 sentences.
 - Which organizations arrange the cultural programmes and what are they?
- 3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.** 1×5=5
- The pioneer of Bangladeshi modern art, Zainul Abedin is widely acclaimed for his 'Famine Sketches'. Through a series of sketches, Zainul not only documented the harsh famine of 1940 but also showed its sinister face through the skeletal figures of the people destined to die of starvation in a man-made plight. He depicted these extremely shocking pictures with human compassion. He made his own ink by burning charcoal and using cheap ordinary packing paper for sketching. He produced a series of brush and ink drawings, which later became iconic images of human sufferings.
- Zainul developed a knack for drawing and painting when he was a high school student. After completing high school, he got admitted to the Government School of Art, Calcutta (now Kolkata). He graduated with the first position in first class in 1938. He was appointed teacher of the Art School while he was still a student there. He also attended the Slade School of Arts, London during 1951-1952. ► Unit-7, Lesson-1
- Questions:**
- Zainul Abedin is the pioneer of Bangladeshi modern art. He (a) — some sketches based on famine of 1940. That was a horrible situation which was shown through (b) — figures. People died of (c) —. Zainul (d) — those drawings compassionately. He made his own brush and ink to (e) — those drawings.
- 4. Read the passage on Jibanananda Das and complete the following table.** 1×5=5
- Jibanananda Das was born in a small town of Barisal in 1899. He took his Master's Degree in English from Dhaka University at the age of 22. The next year, he started his teaching career as a professor of English at the Kolkata City College. He lost his job in 1928 on the charge of publishing a poem in the Parichaya Patrika. But two years later he joined the Ramjash College, Delhi but returned to his place of birth the next year. He got an appointment in Brajomohan College, Barisal in 1935. In 1947 when the partition was made, Jibanananda Das left Bangladesh for India. In West Bengal he started editing the Swaraj Patrika. He was awarded Rabindra Purashkar in 1953. He met with a tram accident on the 14th October, 1954. He was hospitalized. After a few days, he passed away on October 22, 1954. His major works are Banalata Sen, Jhara Palak, Dhusar-Pandulipi, Rupasi Bangla, etc.
- Word meaning:** Took – লাভ করেন; Teaching career – শিক্ষকতা পেশা ; As a Professor of English – ইংরেজির অধ্যাপক হিসেবে; On the charge – অভিযোগে; Publishing a poem – কবিতা প্রকাশের; Place of birth – জন্মস্থান; Appointment – নিয়োগ; Partition – দেশভাগ; Editing – সম্পাদনা; Passed away – মৃত্যুবরণ করেন; Major – গুরুত্বপূর্ণ।
- | | Story of Jibanananda Das | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Composed | Poetry | | | | |
| Edited | (i) — | | | | |
| Who | Event/ Activity | Year | Where/ Place | Reason/ Subject | Achievement |
| Jibanananda Das | born | 1899 | Barisal | | |
| He | (ii) — | 1921 | | English | |
| He | started teaching | 1922 | (iii) — | | Professor of English |
| He | (iv) — | 1947 | India | Partition | |
| He | got award | (v) — | | | Rabindra Purashkar |
- 5. Write the summary of the above passage in your own words.** 10
- 6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.** 1×5=5
- | Column A | Column B | Column C |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| a) Joynul Abedin | i) was a police officer | i) by profession. |
| b) This famous artist | ii) was a world | ii) famous artist. |
| c) His father Mr. Tamiz Uddin | iii) to be an artist and at the age of 11, he got himself | iii) admitted into Kolkata Government Art College. |
| d) He | iv) was born at a remote village | iv) in Kishoregonj in 1914. |
| e) He had an ardent desire | v) did not like the hard rules of school and | v) so he drew pictures in secret. |

- 7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story.** $1 \times 8 = 8$
- When asked, the youngest daughter said, "Nothing."
 - But first he wanted to know how much they loved him.
 - Being pleased, Lear gave each of them a third of his kingdom.
 - His eldest daughter declared, "Sir, I love you more than I can say."
 - Long ago, there was a mighty old king of England named Lear who wanted to divide his kingdom among his three daughters.
 - At first Lear asked his eldest daughter, "How much do you love me?"
 - When asked, his second daughter said, "My love for you shall never change."
 - Lear was shocked and said, "Nothing will come of nothing."

Part B – Writing Test (50 Marks)

- 8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Your School Library". You should write about 250 words.** 10
- What is a school library?
 - Where is it situated?
 - What kinds of books are there in your school library?
 - What is the use of your school library?
 - How can you borrow books from there?
 - What sorts of books do you borrow from the library?
- 9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story.** 10
- Bayazid was a small boy. His mother was ill. One day he was studying by the side of the bed of his ailing mother. All on a sudden his mother woke up, raised her head and told her son to give her a glass of water.....
- 10. The pie chart below shows the percentage of a family's household income distributed into different categories. Describe the pie-chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart.** 10



- 11. Suppose, you are Babul of 13, Dhanmondi, Dhaka. Your father wants to know about your aim in life. Now, write a letter to your father who lives at Mosque Road, Jessore, telling him about your aim in life.** 10
- 12. Write a dialogue between you, Monzur and your friend, Mazhari about the uses and abuses of mobile phone.** 10

3. Adamjee Cantonment Public School, Dhaka

Sub Code 1 0 7

Time : 3 hours

Test Examination-2018; English (Compulsory) 1st Paper

Total Marks : 100

Part A – Reading Test

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions following it:–

Lake Baikal is the deepest and one of the biggest and most ancient lakes of the world. It is situated almost in the centre of Asia. Lake Baikal is a gigantic bowl set at 445 meters above sea level. This grand, enormous, unusual and charming miracle of nature is located in the south of Eastern Siberia, in the Buryat Autonomous Republic and region of Irkutsk, Russia.

The lake covers 31,500 sq. km. It is 636 km long and an average of 48 km wide. The widest point of the lake is 79.4 km. The water basin occupies 557,000 sq. km. and contains 23,000 cu. km. (cubic kilometer) of water, which is about one fifth of the world's reserves of fresh surface water.

The average water level in the lake is never higher than 456 m. The average depth of Lake Baikal is 730 m., and its maximum depth in the middle is 1,620 m. It would take about one year for all the rivers of the world to fill Baikal's basin, and would take four hundred years for all the rivers, streams and brooks now flowing into Siberian lake-sea to do the same.

There are hot springs in the surrounding area of Lake Baikal. The quality of the water of these springs is excellent. The lake acts as a powerful generator and bio filter producing this water. Baikal is a stormy lake. Autumn is the most stormy time. The wind blows in various directions.

The weather depends on the wind. If it is blowing from the north, the weather is bright and sunny. The water of the lake looks green and dark blue. But if the winds get stronger, Baikal turns black, waves rising high with white crest. The beauty of Lake Baikal is exceptional. ▶ Unit-8, Lesson-4

► Unit-8, Lesson-4

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives:

 - a. In this passage, the phrase 'white crest' indicates—
 - i) the highest line of a hill
 - ii) white top
 - iii) white feathers of birds
 - iv) white cream
 - b. The weather becomes sunny and bright when the wind blows from the opposite of—.
 - i) north
 - ii) south
 - iii) east
 - iv) west
 - c. The water of the lake — green and dark blue.
 - i) speculates
 - ii) assumes
 - iii) discards
 - iv) guesses
 - d. What do you understand by the phrase 'fresh surface water'?
 - i) unpolluted river water
 - ii) fresh sea water
 - iii) fresh drinking water
 - iv) non-salty surface water
 - e. What does the expression "Lake Baikal is a gigantic bowl" in the passage mean?
 - i) Lake Baikal is more pint-sized than any other lake.
 - ii) Lake Baikal is one of the most miniature lakes.
 - iii) It is a very big container of water.
 - iv) Lake Baikal is the smallest lake in shape.
 - f. What is the synonym of 'exceptional'?
 - i) usual
 - ii) simple
 - iii) normal
 - iv) extraordinary
 - g. 'Gigantic' could be best replaced by—.
 - i) tiny
 - ii) enormous
 - iii) little
 - iv) short

- 2. Answer the following questions:** $2 \times 5 = 10$

 - a) Where is Lake Baikal situated?
 - b) What is the lake famous for?
 - c) What is the area of the lake?
 - d) How is Lake Baikal unique?
 - e) Mention the duration that the basin of Lake Baikal needs to be filled?

Lake Baikal needs to be filled?

- 3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on information of the text.** $1 \times 5 = 5$

Traditional childhood pastimes, according to a survey by the RSPB (Royal Society for the Protection of Birds), are in decline. The survey shows that people under 34 recall much fewer such childhood outdoor experiences than their counterparts over 55. People were asked which of 12 outdoor experiences they could remember. The answer included making dens, daisy chains, climbing trees, playing cankers and feeding birds. Eighty out of hundred boys climbed trees and the same number of girls made daisy chains. But the survey showed the numbers declining among the newer generations. The survey has highlighted the positive impact of contact with nature on a child's education, health, well being and social skills. At the same time, there has been decline in these opportunities that brings negative consequences for children, family and society. The condition is now known as nature deficit disorder.

► Unit-2, Lesson-4

Question:

A survey by the RSPB (a) — that traditional childhood pastimes are declining in (b) — of time. It shows that people over 55 recall far more childhood outdoor experiences than people under 34. While asked about the outdoor experiences people (c) — making dens, daisy chains, climbing trees, playing cankers, feeding birds and so on. (d) — percent boys climbed trees and the same number of girls made daisy chains. But in recent times this (e) — with nature has declined. This is called nature deficit disorder.

- 4. Read the passage and complete the following table with the information given in the passage.**

Alexander Fleming was born in Ayrshire, Scotland on August 6, 1881. He was the third of the fourth children. He attended a medical school in London and graduated in medicine in 1906. Fleming assisted in battlefield hospitals during the World War-I from 1911 to 1918. There he observed many people dying of infection. Once the war was over, Fleming looked for medicine that would heal infection. Then he came back to the laboratory and carried out a lot of experiments to get cure from infections. At last, he was successful in his mission. In 1928, he discovered penicillin, a drug that he used to kill bacteria. Alexander Fleming died of heart failure in London in 1955.

Word meaning: assist-সহায়তা করা; battlefield-যুদ্ধক্ষেত্র; during the World War-I-প্রথম বিশ্বযুদ্ধের সময়; observe-পর্যবেক্ষণ
করা; infection-সংক্রান্ত।

Name of the Events	Place	Year/ Time	Awards
Graduated in medicine	(i) —	(ii) —	
(iii) —		from 1911 to 1918	
		in 1928	(iv) —
Died		(v) —	

5. Write the summary of the above passage in your own words. 10
 6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column A	Column B	Column C
a) Drug	i. hope left for the	i. leads a man to death.
b) When there is no	ii. of drug is	ii. in Bangladesh.
c) The frequent	iii. is acute	iii. brain.
d) The effect	iv. damages	iv. very poisonous.
e) Drug problem	v. taking of drugs	v. young people they addict to drug.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written: $1 \times 8 = 8$
- a) The Nobel Prize has been given since 1901.
 b) In 1850, Alfred Nobel joined his father's company.
 c) Dr. Alfred Nobel was born on 21st October, 1833 at Stockholm, Sweden.
 d) This award was named after Alfred Nobel and it was called 'Nobel Prize'.
 e) His father Emanuel Nobel was an architect and researcher.
 f) He had ammunition business at Leningrad.
 g) He undertook a plan to give an award for encouraging the creative work for setting up peace in the world.
 h) After some years, Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.

Part B – Writing Test (50 Marks)

8. Write paragraph on 'A School Magazine' by answering the following questions. 10

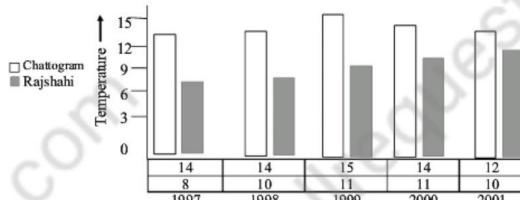
Questions:

(a) What is a school magazine? (b) What does it contain? (c) How are the topics for the magazine selected? (d) Why is a school magazine important? (e) How do you feel having a school magazine in your hand? (f) Why is a school magazine important?/ What role does it play?

9. Read the beginning of the story. Write more sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it. 10

Once an ant became very thirsty. It moved here and there in search of water but nowhere it found water. At last, it went to a pond. The pond was full of water.....

10. The chart below shows the minimum temperature (in Celsius) at Chattogram and Rajshahi in the years from 1997 to 2001. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart. 10



11. Suppose, you are Ahnaf, a resident of Hatirdia, Narsingdi. Write a letter to your friend named Zaraf living in Teknaf, Cox' Bazar, thanking him for his hospitality shown to you. 10
 12. Write a dialogue between two friends named Sakib and Akib about the benefits of reading newspaper. 10

4. Dinajpur Zilla School, DinajpurSub Code

1	0	7
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Time : 3 hours

Test Examination-2018; English (Compulsory) 1st Paper

Total Marks : 100

Part A – Reading Test (50 Marks)**Read the passage. Then answer the questions below:-**

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment. Her polythene-roofed shelter looks like a cage. She is nearly 45 but looks more than her age. In front of her shelter, she is trying to make a fire to cook the day's only meal. Her weak hands tremble as she adds some fallen leaves and straw to the fire. The whispering wind from the river Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. The dancing flames remind Meherjan of the turmoil in her life.

Not long ago Meherjan had everything— a family, cultivable land and cattle. The erosion of the Jamuna gradually consumed all her landed property. It finally claimed her only shelter during the last monsoon. It took the river only a day to devour Meherjan's house, trees, vegetable garden and the bamboo bush. She had a happy family once. Over the years, she lost her husband and her family to diseases that cruel hunger and poverty brought to the family. Now, she is the only one left to live on with the loss and the pain. The greedy Jamuna has shattered her dreams and happiness.

There are thousand others waiting to share the same fate like Meherjan. Bangladesh is a land of rivers, some of whose banks overflow or erode during monsoon. Erosion is a harsh reality for the people living along the river banks. During each monsoon many more villages are threatened by the mighty rivers like the Jamuna, the Padma and the Meghna. It is estimated that river erosion makes at least 100,000 people homeless every year in Bangladesh. In fact, river erosion is one of the main dangers caused by climate change. If we can't take prompt actions to adapt to climate change, there will be thousands of more Meherjans in our towns and villages every year. ► Unit-5, Lesson-1

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives:

1×7=7

- a. What does the word 'turmoil' mean in the passage?
 i) ups and downs ii) confusion iii) anxiety iv) safety
- b. Which one is the true cause of river erosion?
 i) monsoon ii) temperature rise iii) climate change iv) river pollution
- c. Meherjan look more than her age because of—
 i) anxiety ii) safety shelter iii) hunger iv) poverty
- d. In the passage, the word 'only' is used for — times.
 i) 3 ii) 4 iii) 5 iv) 2
- e. Erosion is a harsh reality for the people living along the river banks. Here the word 'along' is a/an—
 i) adverb ii) adjective iii) preposition iv) conjunction
- f. Meherjan lived — with her family a few years back.
 i) happily ii) nicely iii) together iv) desperately
- g. What should we do to check river erosion?
 i) we must take actions
 ii) we can take prompt actions
 iii) we should change climate change
 iv) we can't but take prompt actions to adapt to climate change

2. Answer the following questions:-

2×5=10

- (a) In what sense is Meherjan a typical character?
- (b) How is Meherjan leading her life?
- (c) Why are the flames of fire dancing?
- (d) How was the past life of Meherjan?
- (e) What role has the Jamuna played in Meherjan's life?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1×5=5

Long ago, a young man who lived in a village, found his life full of problems and sufferings. Quarrels, ill-feelings, jealousy, enmity- all were part of everyday life there. So he left his house and went to a jungle to live by himself. There he made a nice little hut with wood, bamboo and reeds.

"Ah, how happy I am here!" said the man to himself.

But one day he found some mice in his hut. The little creatures soon made holes in his blanket. So, he brought a cat to kill the mice. The cat needed milk. So, he brought a cow. The cow needed grass and hay. So, he brought a cowhand.

The cowhand needed food. So, he took a wife to cook meals. Then children were born to them and the man found himself again in a family. ► Unit-1, Lesson-1

Question:

The passage (a) — with a man who found village life difficult for various (b) —. In order to live alone with (c) —, he left his house and made a nice little hut in (d) — jungle where he faced problems. The man found himself again in a family as he had to solve one problem (e) — another.

- 4. Read the passage on Neil Armstrong. Complete the following table with information from the passage.** $1 \times 5 = 5$
- Neil Armstrong commanded the Gemini 8 mission and became the first human to walk on the moon as the commander of Apollo 11. He was born in Wapakoneta, Ohio on August 5, 1930. He received a Bachelor of Science degree from Purdue University and a Master of Science degree from the University of Southern California. Astronauts Neil A. Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins launched the mission to the moon with Apollo 11 on July 16 and landed on the moon on July 20, 1969. Neil A. Armstrong first stepped onto the surface and then Aldrin. They explored the surface and gathered moon rocks for over two hours. After exploring the surface they rejoined Collins in the orbiting Mother Ship. Neil A. Armstrong passed away on August 25, 2012.

Word meaning: Commanded – নেতৃত্ব দিয়েছিলেন; As the commander - দলনেতা হিসেবে; Astronauts – নভোচারী/ মহাকাশচারী; Launched - শুরু করেন/আরম্ভ করেন; Mission to the moon – চন্দ্রভিয়ন/চন্দ্র যাতা; Landed on the moon – চাঁদে অবতরণ করেন; Stepped – পা রাখেন; Surface of the moon – চন্দ্রপৃষ্ঠ/চাঁদের মাটি; Explored – অনুসন্ধান চালান; For over two hours - দুই ঘণ্টার উপরে; After exploring the surface – পৃষ্ঠাগ অনুসন্ধানের পর; Rejoined – পুনর্মিলিত হন; In the orbiting Mothership – মাদারশিপে অবস্থানরত।

Events	Year/ Time	Place	Achievement
Born	(i) —		
Received B.Sc		(ii) —	
Left for the moon	(iii) —		
	20 July 1969		(iv) —
Died	(v) —		

- 5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.** 10

- 6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.** $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column A	Column B	Column C
a) A teacher plays a very important role	i) a wide range of subjects apart from	i) discover the truth.
b) A teacher teaches his students	ii) and thus, contributes to building up	ii) the prescribed text books.
c) His greatest success lies in	iii) many qualities in them such as	iii) an ideal nation is a great asset for the country.
d) He also develops	iv) the fact that he makes them eager to	iv) skilled and ideal nation.
e) So, a teacher who makes numerous ideal citizens	v) in building up an educated	v) patriotism, piety, truthfulness, discipline etc.

- 7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.** $1 \times 8 = 8$

- a) The bees came in and settled on the natural one.
- b) The Queen was surprised and went away admiring the King's wisdom.
- c) She brought with her two garlands of flowers one natural and the other artificial.
- d) Pondering, he noticed some bees humming for honey on a withered rose. He asked the windows to be opened.
- e) Attracted by such report, she came to test the King.
- f) She placed them before the King to take the natural one.
- g) Solomon was puzzled for a time.
- h) Everyone has heard the name of Solomon, the King of the Jews, who was famous all over the world for his wealth and wisdom. The Queen of Sheba has heard much about Solomon's court and wisdom.

Part B – Writing Test (50 Marks)

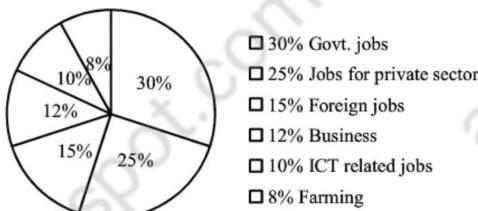
- 8. Write a paragraph on "A School Magazine" by answering the following questions.** 10

- a) What is a school magazine?
- b) How is it published?
- c) What does it contain?
- d) How does it help the young learners?
- e) Why is it important?

- 9. Read the beginning of the story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story.** 10

Once a lion was sleeping in a forest. Suddenly, a mouse came there. It did not notice the sleeping lion. It was running about and playing happily. By chance, it ran over the face of the lion. At this, the lion grew angry.....

10. Look at the following pie-chart. It shows the choice of professions by different educated youth in Bangladesh. Now, describe the pie-chart in about 150 words. You are advised to highlight and summarize the information given in the pie-chart. 10



11. Write a letter to your friend named Rakib who reads in Rajshahi Collegiate School **describing the co-curricular activities of your school.** 10
12. Write a dialogue between you and your friend **on the merits and demerits of using facebook.** 10

5. Blue Bird School & College, Sylhet

Sub Code 1 | 0 | 7

Time : 3 hours

Test Examination-2018; English (Compulsory) 1st Paper

Total Marks : 100

Part A – Reading Test

Read the passage. Then answer the questions (1-2):—

Michael Madhusudan Dutt was a popular 19th century Bengali poet and dramatist. He was born in Sagordari on the bank of the Kopotaksho River, a village in Keshobpur Upazila under Jashore district.

From an early age, Dutt aspired to be an Englishman in form and manner. Though he was born in a sophisticated Hindu family, he took Christianity as a young man, much to the ire of his family, and adopted the first name Michael. In his childhood, he was recognized by his teachers as a precious child with a gift of literary talent. His early exposure to English education and European literature at home and his college inspired him to imitate the English in taste, manners and intellect.

Since his adolescence he started believing that he was born on the wrong side of the planet, and that his society was unable to appreciate his intellect. He also believed that the West would be more receptive to his creative genius.

Michael was an ardent follower of the famous English poet Lord Byron. So after adopting Christianity, he went to Europe and started composing poetry and drama almost entirely in English. They showed his higher level of intellectual ability. However, he failed to gain the right appreciation. To his utter frustration he found that he was not esteemed as a native writer of English Literature. Out of his frustration, he composed a sonnet in Bangla "Kopotaksha Nad", which earned him huge reputation in Bangla. Gradually he could realize that his true identity lay in Bengal and he was a sojourner in Europe. Afterwards he regretted his fascination for England and the West. He came to Bengal and devoted himself to Bangla literature from this period. He is the poet to write the first Bangla epic 'Meghnad Badh Kabya'. [Unit-12, Lesson-3]

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

1×7=7

- a. **Dutt was born in—**
 - i) West Bengal
 - ii) West Pakistan
 - iii) East Bengal
 - iv) Southern Indian
- b. **The writings of Madhusudan were mostly inspired by—**
 - i) Kipling
 - ii) Byron
 - iii) Homer
 - iv) Wordsworth
- c. **Dutt was— of sonnet in Bengali literature.**
 - i) follower
 - ii) the initiator
 - iii) only composer
 - iv) a poet
- d. **The word ‘ire’ refers to—**
 - i) erosion
 - ii) experience
 - iii) irregular
 - iv) anger
- e. **The word ‘ardent’ stands for—**
 - i) very dutiful
 - ii) very famous
 - iii) very appropriate
 - iv) very eager
- f. **The first epic in Bangla literature is—**
 - i) Mohashasan
 - ii) Meghnad Badh Kabya
 - iii) Agnibina
 - iv) Sonar Tori
- g. **What is the main purpose of the author of this passage?**
 - i) to sketch Michael’s life
 - ii) to describe Michael’s separation from his family
 - iii) to state Michael’s literary genius
 - iv) to highlight Michael’s conversion to Christianity

2. Answer the following questions:- 2×5=10

- When and where was Michael Madhusudan Dutt born?
- Why did Dutt use to believe he was born on the wrong side of the planet?
- What frustrated Michael during his stay in Europe? Explain in 2/3 sentences.
- Why did he return to his native land?
- Do you think Michael Madhusudan Dutt was a successful writer? Why/ why not?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1×5=5

26 March, our Independence Day, is the biggest state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with 31 gunshots. Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then diplomats, political parties, social and cultural organisations and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs. People from all walks of life also go there in rallies and processions. There are several cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971. [Unit-3, Lesson-5]

Question:

26 March is a (a) — letter day in our national history. On this day, our liberation war (b) —. The valiant sons of the soil (c) — their lives. So, the whole nation (d) — the day every year to (e) — respect to the martyrs.

4. Read the passage on Alexander Fleming. Complete the table below with information from the passage. 1×5=5

Alexander Fleming was born in Ayrshire, Scotland on August 6, 1881. He was the third of the fourth children. He attended a medical school in London and graduated in medicine in 1906. Fleming assisted in battlefield hospitals during the World War-I from 1914 to 1918. There he observed many people dying of infection. Once the war was over, Fleming looked for medicine that would heal infection. Then he came back to the laboratory and carried out a lot of experiments to get cure from infections. At last, he was successful in his mission. In 1928, he discovered penicillin, a drug that he used to kill bacteria. Alexander Fleming died of heart failure in London in 1955.

Word meaning: assist- সহায়তা করা; battlefield- যুদ্ধক্ষেত্র; during the World War-I- প্রথম বিশ্বযুদ্ধের সময়; observe- পর্যবেক্ষণ করা; infection- সংক্রমণ; look for- খোজ করা; heal- প্রশস্তি করা; carried out- চালিয়ে গেলেন; experiment- গবেষণা।

Name of Events	Place	Year/ Time	Achievement
Born	(i) —		
Graduated in medicine		(ii) —	
(iii) —		From 1914 to 1918	
		in 1928	(iv) —
Died		(v) —	

5. Write a summary of the passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1×5=5

Column A	Column B	Column C
a) Morality develops the conscience	i) himself in proper way and cultivate	i) which cannot ignore logic and reason.
b) It helps a man guide	ii) is increasing, and we are losing	ii) and right or wrong.
c) It is such a great natural power	iii) from our childhood, we shall	iii) the invaluable virtue of morality.
d) But nowadays, moral erosion	iv) that it grows naturally in human behavior	iv) fail in every aspect of life.
e) If we do not practice morality	v) by which man can judge good or bad	v) all the virtues to become a complete man.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1×8 = 8

- The thief was easily detected and sent to jail.
- All the servants went home and everyone kept his stick as it was, but the servant who had stolen the purse reduced the length of the stick by one inch.
- The next day, all the servants submitted their sticks to the judge, but one stick was found an inch short.
- One day, a rich man lost his purse and thought that the purse had been stolen by one of his servants.

- e) Then he made a complaint before the judge.
- f) The judge summoned all the servants, but all of them denied the charge.
- g) He could not detect the real thief.
- h) The judge then hit upon a plan to detect the thief. Accordingly, he gave all of them the sticks of equal length and asked them to submit the sticks on the following day with indication that the stick of the thief would increase by one inch.

Part B – Writing Test

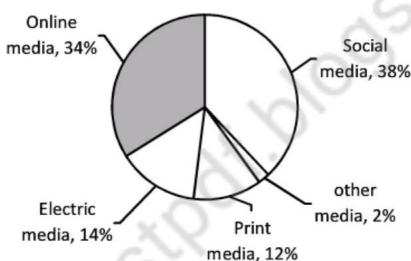
- 8. Write a paragraph on ‘A Rainy Day’ by answering the following questions.** 10

- a) How is a rainy day?
- b) What usually happens on this day?
- c) What do the children do on this day?
- d) What do people usually do?
- e) How do you feel on this day?

- 9. Read the beginning of a story. Write ten new sentences to complete the story.** 10

One day, a passenger was going to Kamalapur Railway Station by a rickshaw. He had a purse with him. It contained a good amount of money. The man was in a hurry to get the train.....

- 10. The pie chart below shows the percentages of the ways of news collecting by a group of people who use internet. Describe it in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart.** 10



- 11. Suppose, you are Raihan/ Rehana living at Uposhohor, Sylhet. You have a friend living at Dhamondi, House no A/45, Dhaka. Recently, he/she has sent a nice gift for you as a birthday present. Now, write a letter to your friend thanking him/her for the birthday present.** 10

- 12. Suppose, you are Reza/ Runa and you are sick. You are consulting a doctor for your recovery. Now, write a dialogue between you and a doctor.** 10

Key to Selected Standard Questions and Answers

1. Milestone College, Dhaka

1. (a)ii. ban; (b)ii. as a consequence; (c)iii. in the eastern part of Pakistan; (d)ii. establish Bangla as a state language; (e)ii. to stop Language Movement; (f)i. final stage; (g)iii. the seed of our Language Movement.
2. (a) Our martyrs gave away their lives to establish Bangla as the state language.
 (b) Salam, Barkat, Rafiq and Jabbar were killed by the Pakistani police while they were taking part in the rally on 21 February, 1952 for establishing Bangla as the state language.
 (c) 21 February is observed annually worldwide as it has been declared as International Mother Language Day. This day is a memorable day in our national history too.
 (d) We pay tribute to the martyrs who sacrificed their lives to establish Bangla as the state language to give them their due respect.
 (e) The Language Movement is a very significant event in our national history. It could establish Bangla as the state language. As a result, today we can speak Bangla. This movement is also the foundation of our independence.
3. (a) compared; (b) perfect/good/burning; (c) thoughts; (d) more; (e) realize.
4. (i) youngest; (ii) in Macedonia; (iii) at the age of 12; (iv) Mother Teresa; (v) in 1979.
5. Mother Teresa was a great philanthropist in the history of human beings. She was born on 26 August, 1910. At the age of 12 she left home and joined Sisters of Loreto to become a missionary. After coming to India, she took her first vow and started teaching as her profession. But she left the convent and established a home for the destitute in Kolkata. She and her fellow nuns sincerely worked for miserable people. She was awarded Nobel Prize for peace in 1979.
6. (a) We achieved our national flag at the cost of a sea of blood in 1971.
 (b) Our national flag is the source of our spirit hopes and aspirations.
 (c) Its red round part symbolizes the sun of independence.
 (d) As the sun is the source of life on the earth it also signifies our glorious existence.
 (e) So, we must defend our independence at any cost and save the existence and dignity of our national flag.
7. $f + e + h + g + a + c + b + d$

2. Birshreshtha Munshi Abdur Rouf Public College, Dhaka

1. a. iv) reverence; b. iii) Bangladesh declared independence from Pakistan; c. iii) flower arrangement in a circular band; d. i) near the National Parliament. e. iv) with thirty-one gunshots. f. iii) School children participate in the displays; g. iv) showing special honour to the martyrs.
2. (a) 26 March, our Independence Day, is celebrated every year with great eagerness and passion. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutes, industries, shops, etc. remain closed. The day begins with 31 gunshots.
 (b) 26 March is observed with great keenness and ardour. The day begins with 31 gunshots. People from all walks of life offer tribute to the National Memorial. Our national flag is hoisted in all offices, educational institutions, and at other places all over the country. Different sports, cultural programmes, and shows are arranged all over Bangladesh.
 (c) The political authority pays homage to the martyrs by placing floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. The general people of Bangladesh also go there to attend in rallies and processions.
3. (a) painted/drew; (b) skeletal; (c) starvation; (d) depicted; (e) sketch.
4. (i) Swaraj Patrika; (ii) took his Master's Degree; (iii) Kolkata City College; (iv) left Bangladesh for India; (v) in 1953.
5. Jibanananda Das was born in 1899. After completing his Master's degree in English he joined the Kolkata City College as an English Professor. In 1947, he left Bangladesh for India because of partition. There he edited Swaraj Patrika and he was awarded Rabindra Purashkar in 1953 for his work. His major

- works are Banalata Sen, Jhara Palak, Dhusar Pandulipi, Rupasi Bangla, etc. He passed away in 1954 after meeting with a tram accident.
6. (a) Joynul Abedin was a world famous artist.
 (b) This famous artist was born at a remote village in Kishoregonj in 1914.
 (c) His father Mr. Tamiz Uddin was a police officer by profession.
- (d) He did not like the hard rules of school and so he drew pictures in secret.
 (e) He had an ardent desire to be an artist and at the age of 11, he got himself admitted into Kolkata Government Art College.
7. e + b + f + d + g + c + a + h.

3. Adamjee Cantonment Public School, Dhaka

1. (a) ii. white top; (b) ii. South; (c) ii. assumes; (d) iii. fresh drinking water; (e) iii. It is a very big container of water; (f) iv. extraordinary; (g) ii. enormous.
2. (a) Lake Baikal is situated in the south of Eastern Siberia in the Buryat Autonomous Republic and region of Irkutsk, Russia.
 (b) Lake Baikal is famous for its gigantic size, fresh water and unique charm.
 (c) The lake's total area is 31,500 sq. km. It is 636 km long and about 48 km wide.
 (d) The Lake Baikal is unique in its excellent natural beauty. The surrounding of the lake accommodate hot springs and the water assumes various colours in different weathers.
 (e) It would take about one year for all the rivers of the world to fill the Baikal basin.
3. (a) reveals/shows; (b) shift; (c) could remember; (d) Eighty; (e) contact.
4. (i) London; (ii) in 1906; (iii) Fleming assisted in battlefield hospitals during the world War I; (iv) successful in discovering penicillin; (v) in 1955.
5. Alexander Fleming was born in Scotland on August 6, 1881. After completing his graduation, he assisted in battlefield hospitals during the World War I. He started to research and experiment in laboratory in order to discover the medicine for healing infection. Finally, in 1928 he discovered penicillin. This great scientist died in 1955.
6. (a) Drug damages brain.
 (b) When there is no hope left for the young people they addict to drug.
 (c) The frequent taking of drugs leads a man to death.
 (d) The effect of drug is very poisonous.
 (e) Drug problem is acute in Bangladesh.
7. c + e + f + b + h + g + d + a

4. Dinajpur Zilla School, Dinajpur

1. a. i) ups and downs; b. iii) climate change; c. i) anxiety; d. i) 3; e. iii) preposition; f. i) happily; g. iv) we can't but take prompt actions to adapt to climate change.
2. a) Meherjan is a typical character in the sense that there are already thousands of Meherjans in our towns and villages, and thousand others are waiting to share the same fate like Meherjan. At least 100000 people become homeless every year in Bangladesh because of river erosion.
 b) Meherjan is leading her life with the loss and the pain, in poverty and hunger. After losing everyone and everything, she has no dream and happiness left now.
 c) The flames of fire are dancing, because the whispering wind from the river Jamuna are making the fire unsteady.
 d) The past life of Meherjan was happy. Then she had everything— a family, house, cultivable land and cattle.
 e) The Jamuna has played a destructive role in Meherjan's life. It gradually consumed all her properties. She also lost her family because of hunger and poverty. The greedy river has, thus, shattered her dreams and happiness.
3. (a) deals; (b) reasons; (c) happiness; (d) a; (e) after.
4. (i) on 5 August 1930; (ii) Purdue University; (iii) on 16 July 1969; (iv) landed on the moon; (v) on 25 August 2012.
5. The passage is about Neil Armstrong (1930 – 2012), who was the first human to walk on the moon. He commanded the Gemini 8 Mission as the commander of Apollo 11. He was born in Ohio, and studied in Purdue University and the University of Southern California. He along with Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins left for the moon on 16 July 1969 and landed on the moon on 20 July 1969. At first, Armstrong stepped onto the moon and Aldrin followed him. After exploring the surface and collecting moon rocks for over two hours, they returned to the Mother ship and rejoined Collins.
6. (a) A teacher plays a very important role in building up an educated, skilled and ideal nation.

- (b) A teacher teaches his students a wide range of subjects apart from the prescribed textbooks.
- (c) His greatest success lies in the fact that he makes them eager to discover the truth.
- (d) He also develops many qualities in them such as patriotism, piety, truthfulness, discipline etc.
- (e) So, a teacher who makes numerous ideal citizens, and thus, contributes to building up an ideal nation is a great asset for the country.
7. $h + e + c + f + g + d + a + b$

5. Blue Bird School & College, Sylhet

1. a. iii) East Bengal; b. ii) Byron; c. ii) the initiator; d. iv) anger; e. iv) very eager; f. ii) Meghnad Badh Kabya; g. iii) to state Michael's literary genius.
2. a. Michael Madhusudan Dutt was born in the 19th century in Sagordari on the bank of the Kopotaksha River, a village in Keshobpur Upazila under Jashore district.
- b. Dutt was exposed to English education and European literature at his very early age both at home and educational institution which inspired him to imitate the English taste, manners and intellect. He thought that his society was unable to appreciate his intellect and the West would be more receptive to his creative genius. Hence, he used to believe that he was born on the wrong side of the planet.
- c. After moving to Europe, Michael started to write poetry and drama almost entirely in English which showed his higher level of intellectuality. But it was a matter of regret that he failed to get the right appreciation there and was not regarded as a native writer of English literature. These frustrated Michael during his stay in Europe.
- d. He returned to his native land, because he could realize that his true identity lay in Bengal and he was a mere sojourner in Europe. He regretted his fascination for England and the West, and returned to his native land.
- e. Yes, I think that Michael Madhusudan Dutt was a successful writer. In fact, he was a popular poet of the 19th century. He started a new era in Bengali Literature. He is the first poet to write epic in Bengali, and he is also the introducer of sonnet in Bengali Literature.
3. (a) red; (b) began/started; (c) sacrificed; (d) celebrate/observe/commemorate; (e) show.
4. (i) Ayrshire, Scotland; (ii) in 1906; (iii) Assisted in battlefield hospitals; (iv) Discovery of penicillin; (v) in 1955.
5. The passage is about Alexander Fleming (1881-1955) who is well-known for discovering penicillin. He was a Scottish citizen. He took his graduation in Medicine from a medical school in London. During the World War-I, he assisted in battlefield hospitals. He observed that people were dying of infection. So, he started his research on how to cure infections. Finally, he discovered Penicillin in 1928. Penicillin is a drug that is used to kill bacteria and cure infections. Alexander Fleming died of heart failure at the age of 74.
6. (a) Morality develops the conscience by which man can judge good or bad and right or wrong.
- (b) It helps a man guide himself in a proper way and cultivate all the virtues to become a complete man.
- (c) It is such a great natural power that it grows naturally in human behaviour, which cannot ignore logic and reason.
- (d) But nowadays, moral erosion is increasing, and we are losing the invaluable virtue of morality.
- (e) If we do not practise morality from our childhood, we shall fail in every aspect of life.
7. $d + g + e + f + h + b + c + a$.