

MODEL QUESTION 01 Based on Sample Question

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Full marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]
PART-I : READING TEST [60 Marks]
1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Adolescents constitute a nation's core resource for national renewal and growth. Adolescence is a period in life when transition from childhood to adulthood takes place and behaviours and life styles are shaped. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), adolescence is the period which shapes the future of girls' and boys' lives. There are more than 31 million adolescents in Bangladesh; 13.7 million of them are girls and 14.3 million boys.

The situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is characterised by inequality and subordination within the family and society. This inequality leads to widespread practice of child marriage, marginalisation or exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities, and vulnerability to violence and sexual abuse.

In Bangladesh, the legal age of marriage is 18 for girls and 21 for boys. However, 33 percent of adolescent girls are married before the age of 15 and 60 percent become mothers by the age of 19. Research finds that adolescents with higher level of education and from more affluent families tend to marry at a later age. Boys, however, become ready for marriage only after several years of adolescence and young adulthood.

[Unit-9; Lesson-2(B)]
A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :
 $1 \times 5 = 5$

- (a) The word '**marginalization**' refers to ———.
 - i. holding a lot of power
 - ii. holding no power
 - iii. boldness in decision making
 - iv. having sympathy for others
- (b) Why are adolescents considered a nation's core resource?
 - i. For their indomitable spirit
 - ii. as they are the symbol of energy
 - iii. for national renewal and growth
 - iv. because of their loyalty to the nation
- (c) Which of the following statements is false?
 - i. Adolescents form core resource of a nation
 - ii. Adolescence comes after adulthood
 - iii. Adolescence occurs after childhood and before adulthood
 - iv. None is false
- (d) What is the difference between the marriage age of boys and girls?
 - i. 3 years
 - ii. 5 years
 - iii. 21 years
 - iv. 16 years
- (e) Which of the following is the antonym of affluent?
 - i. rich
 - ii. educated
 - iii. peace
 - iv. poor

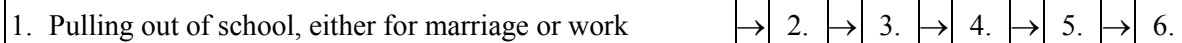
B. Answer the following questions :
 $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Describe the plight of an adolescent girl you observe.
- (b) What does inequality do?
- (c) How do inequality and subordination influence a girl's life?
- (d) What happens to an adolescent bride when she gets married?
- (e) What is the number of adolescents in Bangladesh?

2. **Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the conditions of adolescent girls in Bangladesh.** (one is done for you) $1 \times 10 = 10$

When adolescent girls are pulled out of school, either for marriage or work, they often lose their mobility, their friends and social status. The lack of mobility among adolescent girls also curtails their economic and non-formal educational opportunities. Moreover, they lack information about health issues. According to a study, only about three in five adolescents have even heard of HIV. It is also reported that more than 50 percent of adolescent girls are undernourished and suffer from anaemia. Adolescent fertility is also high in Bangladesh. The contribution of the adolescent fertility rate to the total fertility rate increased from 20.3% in 1993 to 24.4% in 2007. Moreover, neonatal mortality is another concern for younger mothers.

[Unit-9; Lesson-2(B)]



3. **Summarize the following text.** 10

Art is generally understood as an expression of human imagination and creative skills in a range of activities including painting, drawing, sculpture and architecture. The aim of art is to evoke feelings and emotions that are considered aesthetic— that is, concerned with beauty— but art also can be a form of social commentary. A painting of sunset over the sea glorifies nature, but one that shows a war ravaged town can convey a sense of anguish. Throughout the world people appreciate art for its power to affect them in creative ways. As the famous painter Pablo Picasso said, "the purpose of art is washing the dust of daily life off our souls."

Art in our country has a long history. It has been practiced in households in the form of pottery, *nakshikantha* or embroidered quilt, *alpana* or intricate, mostly floral designs in rice paste done on clay yards and *shokher harhi* or painted earthen pots (and their lids). These are examples of folk art. But there is another form of art which is called modern art, which owes its origin to the industrial revolution in Western Europe in the middle of-19th century and the changes it brought in technology, education, manufacturing and communication. Modern art rejected traditional art forms and began to create new types of artistic expression using styles, techniques, colours and materials that could adequately reflect the spirit of the time and the profound changes in human thought.

[Unit-2; Lesson-3(B)]

4. **Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.** $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

silicon	efficiently	revolutionize	incredible	used	world	take	forerun	possibility	set	advances	invent
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A microchip is a (a) — of electronic circuits on one small plate of semiconductor material, normally (b) —. Microchips are (c) — in all electronic equipment today and have (d) — the world of electronics. The (e) — to the microchip was (f) — back in 1959, but it did not really start to (g) — off until the 1980s. Since then, (h) — (i) — in microchips have made it (j) — for cheap and effective use.

5. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.** $1 \times 10 = 10$

The Luncheon is about a lady (a) — of the writer who had to (b) — the lady at Foyot's, a fashionable (c) — in Paris. The writer was so (d) — that he couldn't (e) — no to a woman. Besides, he was (f) — by the lady. Initially, the lady (g) — the writer not to have more than one item in the luncheon. But she (h) — more than half a dozen of items. The writer was (i) — with panic (j) — of the bill of fare.

6. **The following sentences are jumbled. Re-write them in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.** $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (a) He had not much education.
- (b) He ascended the throne of Delhi at the age of 13.
- (c) His full name was Jalaluddin Mohammad Akbar.
- (d) He was skilled in warfare.

- (e) Akbar was born in 1542 at Amarkoat in Sindh.
- (f) He won the 2nd Panipath battle in 1556.
- (g) His father was Humayun.
- (h) It was the greatest victory in his life.
- (i) He ruled over 50 years in India.
- (j) He was the grandson of Babur.

PART-II : WRITING TEST [40 Marks]

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on 'Anti-discrimination Students Movement'. 10

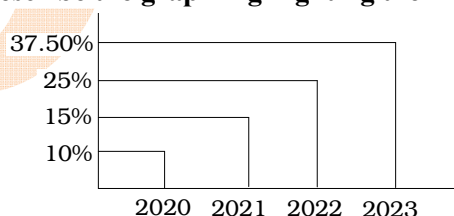
(a) What is anti-discrimination students movement? (b) How did the movement gain momentum? (c) What intensified the protest? (d) What is the ultimate outcome of this movement? (e) What does the movement symbolize?

8. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 07

From the very young age, Mugdho always spoke up against injustice. So, when he saw the students fighting against the fascist Hasina government for their.....

9. Suppose, you are Abir. You have a pen-friend named Jim who lives in Australia. He wants to know about the anti-discrimination student movement in Bangladesh. Now, write a letter to him about it. 05

10. The graph below shows the users condition of the social sites of mobile phone in internet for the last four years. Now, describe the graph highlighting the information given in the chart. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following story (Not more than 50 words). 08

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
 And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made;
 Nine bean rows will I have there, a hive for the honey bee
 And live alone in the bee loud glade.
 I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow
 Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;
 There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,
 And evening full of the linnet's wings.
 I will arise and go now, for always night and day
 I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore;
 While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements grey,
 I hear it in the deep heart's core.

MODEL QUESTION 02 Based on Sample Question

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Full marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]
PART-I : READING TEST [60 Marks]
1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Artificial intelligence has the potential to revolutionise the way we learn and teach. As a tool in the classroom, AI can provide students with personalised learning experiences, automate repetitive tasks and provide instant feedback. However, it also has its limitations. Let us explore the pros and cons of AI as a tool in the classroom, address the concern that AI could be a threat to teachers' and instructors' jobs and discuss the role of edtech companies in advancing this AI use case.

Advantages of AI in the Classroom

One of the main advantages I see of AI in the classroom is personalised learning. AI-powered educational tools can analyse data on student performance and provide tailored support to improve their grades.

AI can also provide instant feedback. For example, AI-powered educational tools can provide students with immediate feedback on their work, allowing them to identify and correct mistakes quickly.

Another advantage of AI is its ability to automate repetitive tasks. It can grade assignments and quizzes, which can free up teachers' time for other tasks, such as lesson planning and providing more one-on-one attention to students.

There are already a few AI tools that support learning in classroom or workplace contexts. For example, Ahura is an AI-powered learning assistant that tracks learning habits by observing attention and engagement. Knewton offers an adaptive learning platform that provides personalized learning experiences for students. Querium is an AI-powered tutor that provides students with step-by-step tutoring on math problems and builds personalized lesson plans. ALEKS is an AI-powered learning platform that provides individualized learning paths based on students' strengths and weaknesses. Carnegie Learning offers an AI-powered tutor that helps students improve their math skills by providing personalised learning based on their performance. There's also Smart Sparrow, which allows users to provide constructive feedback that is unique to each Student. Finally, Gradescope is an AI-powered grading tool that automates the grading process, which can free up teachers' time and allow them to provide more individualised attention to students.

These are just a few examples of AI tools with applications in the classroom. It is important to note that these tools should not replace teachers but rather assist them in their work.

[Unit-1; Lesson-2(B)]
A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :
 $1 \times 5 = 5$

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| (a) What is an advantage of AI? | | | |
| i. Doing homework | ii. Taking Exams | | |
| iii. Teaching | iv. Automate repetitive tasks | | |
| (b) What do the AI tools do? | | | |
| i. Replace teachers | ii. Replace machines | iii. Assist teachers | iv. Assist machines |
| (c) What is the synonym for " revolutionise " as used in the context of the text? | | | |
| i. Maintain | ii. Transform | iii. Complicate | iv. Preserve |
| (d) The word " personalised " can best be replaced with —. | | | |
| i. Generic | ii. Customised | iii. Uniform | iv. Standard |
| (e) What is the synonym for " automate " as mentioned in the text? | | | |
| i. Manual | ii. Simplify | iii. Mechanise | iv. Delay |

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

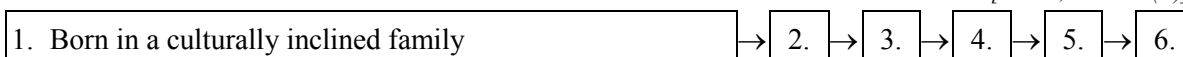
- What role can AI play in a classroom setting?
- What are the main advantages of AI in the classroom?
- What is the advantage of an AI powered instant feedback method for the students?
- What are some of the well known AI tools in the education sector?
- From the perspective of the teachers, mention one benefit of AI tools in the classroom.

2. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing Novera Ahmed's influences and her approach to art. (No. 1 has been done for you.)

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

Novera Ahmed was born in a culturally inclined family in Chittagong, where she was inspired by her mother's skills in making dolls' houses out of clay and became fascinated with working with three-dimensional forms. As Ahmed was educated in London and Florence, her sculptural vocabulary was based on a combination of western ideas and folk traditions. Many of her artefacts were based on village lives and folk motifs, of which she was a keen observer. She also incorporated Buddhist themes in her works, and developed an individual style that depicted the experiences of women.

[Unit-2; Lesson-3(D)]



3. Summarize the following text.

$$10$$

And Jerry did for me the unnecessary thing, the gracious thing, that we find done only by the great of heart. Things no training can teach, for they are done on the instant, with no predicated experience. He found a cubbyhole beside the fireplace that I had not noticed. There, of his own accord, he put kindling and "medium" wood, so that I might always have dry fire material ready in case of sudden wet weather. A stone was loose in the rough walk to the cabin. He dug a deeper hole and steadied it, although he came, himself, by a shortcut over the bank. I found that when I tried to return his thoughtfulness with such things as candy and apples, he was wordless. "Thank you" was, perhaps, an expression for which he had had no use, for his courtesy was instinctive. He only looked at the gift and at me, and a curtain lifted, so that I saw deep into the clear well of his eyes, and gratitude was there, and affection, soft over the firm granite of his character...

[Unit-8; Lesson-3(C)]

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

$$0.5 \times 10 = 5$$

accord	known	destroy	continue	put	retreat	show	live	took	threaten	share	around
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A vast mangrove forest (a) — by Bangladesh and India that is home to possibly 500 Bengal tigers is being rapidly (b) — by erosion, rising sea levels and storm surges, (c) — to a major study by researchers at the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) and others. The Sundarbans (d) — the brunt of super cyclone Sidr in 2007, but new satellite studies (e) — that 71% of the forested coastline is (f) — by as much as 200 metres a year. If erosion (g) — at this pace, already (h) — tiger populations (i) — in the forests will be (j) — further at risk.

5. Fill in the gaps using suitable words.

$$1 \times 10 = 10$$

The Sundarbans provides a unique (a) — and a rich wild life (b) —. According to the 2011 tiger census, the Sundarbans has about 270 tigers. Although previous rough estimates had suggested much higher (c) — close to 300, The 2011 census provided the first ever (d) — estimate of tigers from the area. Tiger (e) — are frequent in the Sundarbans. Between 0 and 50 people are (f) — each year. There is much more wildlife here than just the (g) — Royal Bengal tigers. Most importantly, mangroves are a transition from the marine to (h) — water and terrestrial systems and provide critical habitat for numerous special (i) — fish, crabs, shrimps and other crustaceans that adapt to feed and (j) — reproduce among the tangled mass of roots.

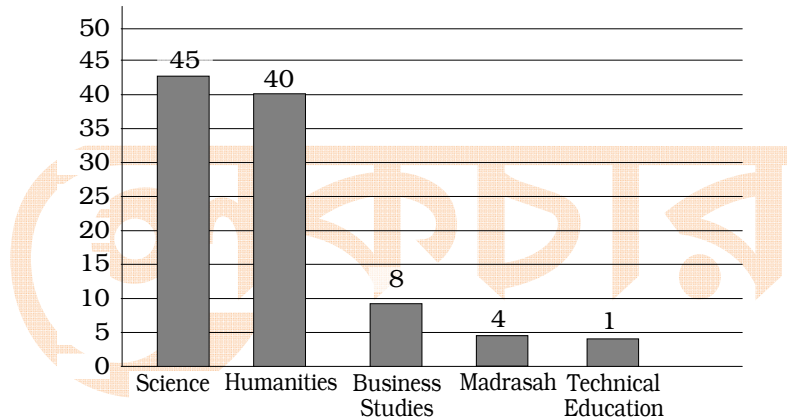
6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

$$1 \times 10 = 10$$

- He asked him where God was.
- The boy devoted himself in earning knowledge.
- Once a lad went to a famous teacher.
- The teacher thought highly of the boy's understanding.
- He agreed to teach the lad.
- He begged to instruct him in arts and sciences.
- He praised him highly.
- He had expressed his desire to acquire knowledge.
- The teacher wished to find out the ability of the boy.
- The lad replied that he would answer if he would tell where He is not.

PART-II : WRITING TEST [40 Marks]

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "The July Revolution". 10
 (a) What does the July Revolution Mark? (b) What did the students protest initially? (c) Why did the movement become a powerful wave soon? (d) What is the result of government's heavy handed approach? (e) What happened on August 5?
8. The following is the beginning of a story and complete it in your own language: 07
 Raihan is a student who has recently passed the HSC Exam obtaining unexpected marks. He was not attentive to his studies. Rather passed time idly and disobediently. But after his Test Exam,
9. Write an e-mail to the Graduate Admissions, International Service, 353 South Road, Portico, Sydney 2067, Australia asking them about admission procedure for overseas students. 05
10. The graph below shows students from different academic areas who got themselves admitted into a public university last year. The left-aligned numbers show the percentages of students. You should analyse the information mentioning the ratio of their achievements in at least 150 words. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following story (Not more than 50 words). 08
 There were two brothers in a village. One was Karim by name and the other was Bashir. Karim was elder brother of Bashir. They began to grow up gradually. Suddenly their father died. They fell in problem to some extent. Karim was cleverer than Bashir. The younger was very simple and honest. Karim always made his brother do difficult work and himself did not do any work. They had two things. One was a cow and the other was a palm tree. One day the two brothers divided their properties. Karim took the back part of the cow and gave the front to his brother. In the same way, Karim himself took the top of the palm tree and gave the bottom to his brother. Karim began to enjoy the benefit of the properties. But Bashir was deprived of getting any advantage. Karim began to drink milk and juice of the palm tree. One day a clever man in the village, advised Bashir to cut down the palm tree of his own portion and stopped feeding the cow. Then the problem was solved.

MODEL QUESTION 03 Based on Sample Question**English (Compulsory)– First Paper**

Full marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

*[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]***PART-I : READING TEST [60 Marks]****1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.**

Water, water, everywhere,
And all the boards did shrink;
Water, water, everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink.

Coleridge's poem, a ballad, narrates the harrowing sea-voyage of an old mariner who at one point of his journey didn't have any water to drink because of a curse. Not only the cursed mariner, we too know how important drinking water is in our life. We know we cannot survive without it. In fact, two-thirds of our body is made up of water. Not for nothing is it said that the other name of water is life. Is there a crisis in our time with regard to access to clean drinking water? The United Nations in a meeting on the eve of the new millennium identified the drinking water problem as one of the challenges for the future. But do we need to worry about the problem as ours is a land of rivers and we have plenty of rainfall? Besides, we have a sea in our backyard too.

One of the sources of water in our country is the rivers. Rivers are everywhere in our life, literature, economy and culture. But are the rivers in good shape? Unfortunately, they are not. A few are already dead and several are going through the pangs of death. The river Buriganga is an example of a dying river. A report published in the Daily *Sun* describes what has happened to the river Buriganga and why. Its water is polluted and a perpetual stench fills the air around it. But that is not what it was like before. The report says that the river had a glorious past. Once it was a tributary of the mighty Ganges and flowed into the Bay of Bengal through the river Dhaleshwari. Gradually, it lost its link with the Ganges and got the name Buriganga. The Mughals marveled at the tide level of the Buriganga and founded their capital Jahangirnagar on its banks in 1610. The river supplied drinking water and supported trade and commerce. Jahangirnagar was renamed Dhaka which grew into a heavily populated city with a chronic shortage of space.

The city paid back the bounty of the river by sucking life out of it! According to newspaper reports, the Buriganga is dying because of pollution. Huge quantities of toxic chemicals and wastes from mills and factories, hospitals and clinics and households and other establishments are dumped into the river every day. The city of Dhaka discharges about 4500 tons of solid waste every day and most of it is directly released into the Buriganga. According to the Department of the Environment (DoE), 20,000 tons of tannery waste, including some highly toxic materials, are released into the river every day. Experts identified nine industrial areas in and around the capital city as the primary sources of river pollution : Tongi, Tejgaon, Hazaribagh, Tarabo, Narayanganj, Savar, Gazipur, Dhaka Export Processing Zone and Ghorashal.

The river would need a monster's stomach to digest all the wastes mentioned above. There is a limit up to which it can put up with its cruel and thoughtless treatment. There are other rivers in the country that are suffering the same fate. Unless we take care of our rivers there may come a time when we will cry 'water, water' and find it nowhere.

*[Unit-12; Lesson-1(B)]***A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) How many industrial areas are there around the Dhaka city ——. iv. 12
 i. 9 ii. 10 iii. 11
- (b) What is meant by 'stench'? iv. stoppage
 i. erager ii. stink iii. strength
- (c) 'Bounty' means ——. iv. privacy
 i. generosity ii. vitality iii. partiality

- (d) What does '**example**' refers to?
 i. description ii. instance iii. construction iv. quarrel
- (e) The word '**pollute**' means ——.
 i. communicate ii. contaminate iii. ecold iv. purify

B. Answer the following questions :

$2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Where is most of the waste material of Dhaka city released?
 (b) What is the use of water?
 (c) Who wrote the poem, "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner"? What is the poem about?
 (d) Why is drinking water important in our life? Can you mention the other name of water?
 (e) "Rivers are everywhere in our life." Do you agree with the statement? Give reasons for your answer.

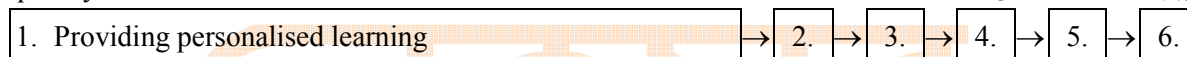
2. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the benefits of AI for the students. (No. 1 has been done for you.)

$2 \times 5 = 10$

One of the main advantages I see of AI in the classroom is personalised learning. AI-powered educational tools can analyse data on student performance and provide tailored support to improve their grades.

AI can also provide instant feedback. For example, AI-powered educational tools can provide students with immediate feedback on their work, allowing them to identify and correct mistakes quickly.

[Unit-1; Lesson-2(B)]



3. Summarize the following text.

10

Adolescents constitute a nation's core resource for national renewal and growth. Adolescence is a period in life when transition from childhood to adulthood takes place and behaviours and life styles are shaped. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), adolescence is the period which shapes the future of girls' and boys' lives. There are more than 31 million adolescents in Bangladesh; 13.7 million of them are girls and 14.3 million boys.

The situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is characterised by inequality and subordination within the family and society. This inequality leads to widespread practice of child marriage, marginalisation or exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities, and vulnerability to violence and sexual abuse.

In Bangladesh, the legal age of marriage is 18 for girls and 21 for boys. However, 33 percent of adolescent girls are married before the age of 15 and 60 percent become mothers by the age of 19. Research finds that adolescents with higher level of education and from more affluent families tend to marry at a later age. Boys, however, become ready for marriage only after several years of adolescence and young adulthood.

[Unit-9; Lesson-2(B)]

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

$0.5 \times 10 = 5$

operator	other	in	from	terminal	telex	electronic	deliver	print	telex	user	nature
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Electronic mail, popularly known as 'e-mail', is the communication of textual messages via electronic means. Although telex communication is also electronic (a) ——— nature, there are differences between a (b) ——— and 'e-mail'. While telex communication is (c) ——— to terminal, electronic mail communication is (d) ——— to user via the computer. In (e) ———, messages destined to a number of (f) ——— are sent to the same terminal (g) ——— where it is distributed in a (h) ——— form by an operator. On the (i) ——— hand, e-mail is delivered to individual (j) ——— mail boxes based in computers.

5. Fill in the gaps using suitable words.

$1 \times 10 = 10$

Today women (a) ——— an important role in all spheres of life. They (b) ——— no longer within the four walls of their home. They have (c) ——— out of their kitchens and are (d) ——— with men in all the development programmes of the government. Many women have (e) ——— higher education and are (f) ——— as doctors, engineers, teachers, administrators, judges etc. They have been able to (g) ——— their worth. However, women still face (h) ——— discrimination. Many girls are married (i) ——— at an early age. Many never (j) ——— to school.

6. The following sentences are jumbled. Re-write them in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 × 10 = 10

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

PART-II : WRITING TEST [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on 'A Society I Dream of' in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10

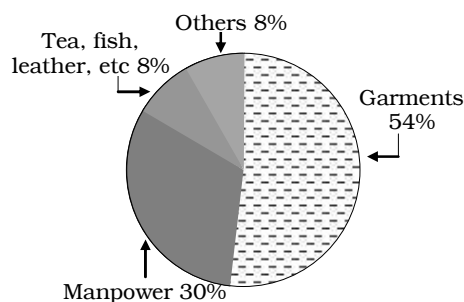
(a) What, according to your idea, is a good society? (b) What are the aspects of a fair society? (c) What may be your role to make that kind of society? (d) How do you want to work to make it happen? (e) What is the importance of making this sort of society?

8. The following is the beginning of a story and complete it in your own language: 07

Shrabandhara, a green village is situated on the bank of the river Chitra. People are very nice, as the village is. Most of them are farmers. One year, due to heavy rainfall Chitra overflowed her banks

9. Suppose, you are Alal. Arif, your younger brother is afraid of using computer since he does not know how to run it. Write a letter to your younger brother giving some suggestions for learning and running computer. 05

10. The pie chart shows the export sectors in Bangladesh that earn foreign currency. Write a paragraph describing the chart below. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the pie chart : 10



11. Write down the theme of the following story (Not more than 50 words). 08

I sit on one of the dives
On Fifty-second Street
Uncertain and afraid
As the clever hopes expire.
Of a low dishonest decade :
Waves of anger and fear
Circulate over the bright
And darkened lands of the earth,
Obsessing our private lives;
The unmentionable odour of death
Offends the September night.

MODEL QUESTION 04 Based on Sample Question**English (Compulsory)– First Paper**

Full marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

*[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]***PART-I : READING TEST [60 Marks]****1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.**

The African National Congress was formed in 1912 to defend the rights of the African people which had been seriously curtailed by the South Africa Act, and which were then being threatened by the Native Land Act. For thirty-seven years - that is until 1949 - it adhered strictly to a constitutional struggle. It put forward demands and resolutions; it sent delegations to the Government in the belief that African grievances could be settled through peaceful discussion and that Africans could advance gradually to full political rights. [...]

Even after 1949, the ANC remained determined to avoid violence. At this time, however, there was a change from the strictly constitutional means of protest which had been employed in the past. The change was embodied in a decision which was taken to protest against apartheid legislation by peaceful, but unlawful, demonstrations against certain laws. Pursuant to this policy the ANC launched the Defiance Campaign, in which I was placed in charge of volunteers. This campaign was based on the principles of passive resistance. More than 8,500 people defied apartheid laws and went to jail. Yet there was not a single instance of violence in the course of this campaign on the part of any defier. I and nineteen colleagues were convicted for the role which we played in organizing the campaign, but our sentences were suspended mainly because the Judge found that discipline and non-violence had been stressed throughout. [...]

Government has always sought to label all its opponents as communists. This allegation has been repeated in the present case, but as I will show, the ANC is not, and never has been, a communist organization.

In 1960 there was the shooting at Sharpeville, which resulted in the proclamation of a state of emergency and the declaration of the ANC as an unlawful organization. My colleagues and I, after careful consideration, decided that we would not obey this decree. The African people were not part of the Government and did not make the laws by which they were governed. We believed in the words of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that 'the will of the people shall be the basis of authority of the Government,' and for us to accept the banning was equivalent to accepting the silencing of the Africans for all time. The ANC refused to dissolve, but instead went underground. [...] [Unit-4; Lesson-1(J)]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) What was the African National Congress (ANC) formed to defend?
 - i. Cultural traditions
 - ii. The rights of African people
 - iii. Trade routes
 - iv. Foreign investments
- (b) What method of protest did the ANC primarily use until 1949?
 - i. Violent revolutions
 - ii. International alliances
 - iii. Military action
 - iv. Constitutional and peaceful methods
- (c) What significant change occurred in the ANC's strategy after 1949?
 - i. They abandoned all protests
 - ii. They joined communist movements
 - iii. They started using peaceful but unlawful demonstration
 - iv. They began forming militias
- (d) What was the key principle of the Defiance Campaign led by Mandela?
 - i. Armed resistance
 - ii. Non-violent passive resistance
 - iii. Government collaboration
 - iv. Foreign intervention
- (e) How many people were arrested during the Defiance Campaign?
 - i. Over 1000
 - ii. Around 500
 - iii. More than 8500
 - iv. 20000

B. Answer the following questions :

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What was the ANC's original strategy for defending African rights?
- (b) What caused the ANC to adopt peaceful but unlawful protests?
- (c) Why does Mandela mention the Defiance Campaign?
- (d) What was the Sharpeville event's effect on the ANC?
- (e) Why did the judge suspend Mandela's sentence after the Defiance Campaign?

2. **Read the following text and make a flow chart about the reaction of the authoress after hearing about Jerry's mother.** (No. 1 has been done for you) $1 \times 10 = 10$

For a moment, finding that he had a mother shocked me... I did not know why it disturbed me. Then I understood my distress. I was filled with a passionate resentment that any woman should go away and leave her son. ... A son like this one - The orphanage was a wholesome place, the food was more than adequate, the boys were healthy... . Granted, perhaps, that the boy felt no lack, what blood fed the bowels of a woman who did not yearn over this child's lean body that had come in parturition out of her own? ...

"Have you seen her, Jerry - lately?" I asked.

"I see her every summer. She sends for me."

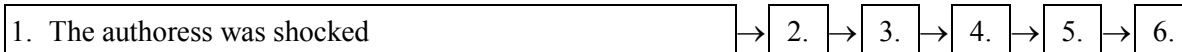
I wanted to cry out. "Why are you not with her? How can she let you go away again?"

He said, "She comes up here from Mannville whenever she can. She doesn't have a job now."

His face shone in the firelight.

"She wanted to give me a puppy, but they can't let any one boy keep a puppy. You remember the suit I had on last Sunday?" He was plainly proud. "She sent me that for Christmas. The Christmas before that" - he drew a long breath, savoring the memory - "she sent me a pair of skates.... I let the other boys use them, but they're careful of them."

[Unit-8; Lesson-3(C)]



3. **Summarize the following text.** 10

Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years, but only recently have dreams been subjected to empirical research and scientific study. Chances are that you've often found yourself puzzling over the content of a dream, or perhaps you've wondered why you dream at all.

First, let's start by answering a basic question : What is a dream? A dream can include any of the images, thoughts and emotions that are experienced during sleep. Dreams can be extraordinarily vivid or very vague; filled with joyful emotions or frightening images; focused and understandable or unclear and confusing.

Why do we dream? What purpose do dreams serve? While many theories have been proposed about the reason and function of dream, no consensus has emerged. Considering the time we spend in a dreaming state, the fact that researchers do not yet understand the purpose of dreams may seem baffling. However, it is important to consider that science is still unraveling the exact purpose and function of sleep itself. Some researchers suggest that dreams serve no real purpose, while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.

Next, let's learn more about some of the most prominent dream theories. Consistent with the psychoanalytic perspective, Sigmund Freud's theory of dreams suggests that dreams are a representation of unconscious desires, thoughts and motivations. According to Freud, people are driven by aggressive and sexual instincts that are repressed from conscious awareness. While these thoughts are not consciously expressed, they find their way into our awareness via dreams. In his famous book *The Interpretation of Dreams*, Freud wrote that dreams are '...disguised fulfillments of repressed wishes.'

[Unit-6; Lesson-1(D)]

4. **Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.** $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

occur	group	human	pay	own	respect	excellent	fact	prepare	teach	change	kind
-------	-------	-------	-----	-----	---------	-----------	------	---------	-------	--------	------

Culture shock can be an (a) ——— lesson in relative values and in understanding (b) ——— differences. The reason culture shock (c) ——— is that we are not (d) ——— for these differences. Because of the way we are (e) ——— our culture, we are all ethnocentric. This term comes from the Greek root *ethnos*, meaning a (f) ——— of people. Thus it refers to the (g) ——— that our outlook or world view is centered on our (h) ——— way of life. Culture (i) ——— our ideas and beliefs. Culture (j) ——— but never vanishes.

5. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.** $1 \times 10 = 10$

Students should be strategic about their examination. It is (a) ——— for an examinee to (b) ——— some instructions. He should go (c) ——— the whole question before he (d) ——— to write. He must make a (e) ——— of his time so that he can (f) ——— enough time to answer (g) ——— questions. He must write his answer (h) ———. He should be (i) ——— about his handwriting. He can (j) ——— double spacing if his handwriting is tiny.

6. **Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.**

1 × 10 = 10

- One prize is awarded in each field.
- The prize is instituted by a man who was the inventor of the science of destruction.
- Nobel prize is the world's most important prize.
- He is Alfred Bernard Nobel.
- Though he is a citizen of Sweden, he was educated in Russia.
- Nobel Prizes are awarded every year for outstanding achievements in the field of science, literature and for promoting world's peace.
- The prize is given to persons with most outstanding contribution.
- If there are more than one recipient of the prize in one field, the prize money is equally distributed amongst all the winners.
- Economics was added in the list in 1969 for the first time.
- He was born in Stockholm on 21st October, 1833 and he died on 10th December, 1896.

PART-II : WRITING TEST [40 Marks]

7. **Write a paragraph on "An Ideal Student" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions :**

10

(a) Who is an ideal student? (b) What are the characteristics of an ideal student? (c) What responsibilities does an ideal student perform? (d) How does everyone treat an ideal student? (e) Why do you want to be an ideal student?

8. **The following is the beginning of a story and complete it in your own language:**

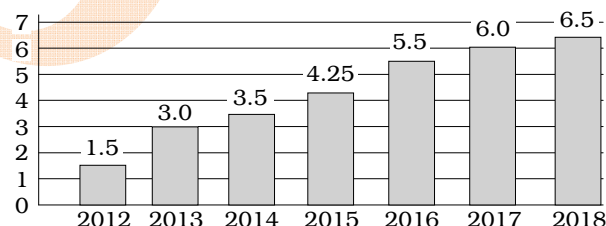
07

Urmi was an HSC examinee. After completing her HSC exam, she went to Dhaka to take admission test in Dhaka University. But she did not get chance in the university. Being frustrated, she returned.....

9. **Suppose, you are Shamim, Rifat is your younger brother. Write an e-mail to your younger brother advising him to take part in games and sports regularly.**

05

10. **The graph shows "the internet users" from 2012 to 2018. Describe the graph in at least 80**



11. **Write down the theme of the following story (Not more than 50 words).**

08

John and James were best friends. They fought for many reasons but never gave up their friendship. They went in search of a job and visited many places to earn more money. They passed through various places, villages, towns, forests, beaches, and were supporting each other all the way throughout their journey.

One day, they reached a desert and they had a very little food and water. John told James to eat half the quantity of food, and then once they got very tired and felt like they not making a step. They could eat another half and saved water for later use.

However, James disagreed. He wanted to drink water as he was very thirsty. They quarrelled each other to have water. John slapped James and they walked in silence. They decided to have food and continue their journey. James wrote in sand, "My best friend slapped me!"

They shared the meagre amount of food and water and finally reached an oasis. They were very tired after passing through the dry and hot desert. James was so happy to see the oasis and had a lot of fun in the water. While they both were bathing, James was a bit careless and began to drown. John rushed to him and saved James.

James hugged his friend and thanked him. They had a little nap and decided to leave the place. They were about to leave and James carved something on the rock. It was "My best friend saved my life!"

John asked, "Why were you marking all these here, James?" James replied, "You slapped me, I wrote on sand. It was definitely not good. However, if you go and see the sand, you can find no letter wrote on the sand. Now, I carved the good thing on the stone, and it will remain forever!"

We have to forget the bad things done to us and engrave the good things on the stone.

MODEL QUESTION 05 Based on Sample Question**English (Compulsory)– First Paper**

Full marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

*[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]***PART-I : READING TEST [60 Marks]****1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.**

The famous Greek philosopher Aristotle said, 'Man is by nature a social animal.' What he meant was that man, by instinct, seeks company of others and establishes relationships, much like most animals of the wild, for companionship and for physical and emotional support. Unlike the animals however, man's relationships give meaning to his existence and inspires him to do well in education, in workplace or in a profession that he pursues.

Relationships are of different kinds. Some are familial and intimate, formed by blood and by marriage; some are social like the ones we have with friends and some are made in school where we form close bonds with classmates and teachers. Relationships can also be fostered in workplace, which may quickly change from professional to social. There are relationships also between human beings and animals, between children and their toys that they cannot part with.

All these relationships keep us close to each other and provide us all kinds of support, love and affection. A person who has no family feels the pain of loneliness and isolation. There is no one to laugh or cry with him/her. When we share our joy with someone, it simply redoubles, and when we suffer a loss and someone shares our sorrow, it lessens. Relationships are thus needed for our emotional health.

To build relationships, we need to have trust and respect for each other, and love where this is needed. We cannot be selfish and possessive if we want to establish an effective relationship. But quite often we see people quarrelling and fighting with each other which only brings misery and loss to all.

*[Unit-8; Lesson-1(B)]***A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) The phrase '**philosopher**' implies ———.
- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------------|-----------|
| i. thinker | ii. realist | iii. dream-maker | iv. logic |
|------------|-------------|------------------|-----------|
- (b) The word '**nature**' mentioned in the passage means ———.
- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| i. adventure | ii. characteristics | iii. flora and fauna | iv. wildlife |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|
- (c) Aristotle comes from ———.
- | | | | |
|-------|------------|------------|---------|
| i. UK | ii. Greece | iii. Japan | iv. USA |
|-------|------------|------------|---------|
- (d) Relationships inspire us to perform better in ———.
- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| i. education | ii. workplace | iii. profession | iv. all of the above |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|
- (e) The word '**social**' mentioned in the passage means ———.
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| i. societal | ii. sociatal | iii. societel | iv. sociatel |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|

B. Answer the following questions :

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Why does man seek company of others? Elaborate in brief.
- (b) 'Man is by nature a social animal.'—Elucidate the statement.
- (c) 'When we share our joy with someone, it simply redoubles.' Explain.
- (d) What are familial and intimate relationships?
- (e) How do relationships help us with mental health?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing how Nishat fulfilled her dream of becoming a mountaineer. (No. 1 has been done for you)

1 × 10 = 10

Most probably you have heard of Superman, and the Hollywood film showing his adventures? Christopher Reeve, the actor who played the role of Superman in the film said in a speech he gave at the Democratic National Convention in 1996 - "So many of our dreams at first seem impossible, then they seem improbable, and then, when we summon the will, they soon become inevitable." This has happened in Nishat's life too. Though she had a long cherished dream to be a mountaineer, it was not until 2003 that she could climb the 967 feet high Keokradong. The climbing event was organized on 29 May, 2003 to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay's conquest of Mount Everest. Nishat had walked the streets of Dhaka with a 15 kg backpack for three consecutive days to make her body ready for the climb before the real expedition. Factors like chance, dedication and creating opportunities are important for anyone's success, but a sportsperson

should also have discipline and perseverance to succeed. Institutional and professional trainings are also necessary. Nishat joined Bangladesh Mountaineering and Trekking Club (BMTC) in 2006, and completed a basic training course at Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, India in 2007. After that she scaled peaks in the Himalayan range one after another, joining several teams from Bangladesh. Today we have a mountain peak in the Himalayas, the Nepal-Bangladesh Friendship Peak, so named because mountaineers from the two friendly countries jointly climbed it for the first time. Nishat's team was led by M.A. Mohit, who has been on top of Everest and quite a few other peaks higher than 8000 meters.

[Unit-7; Lesson-2(B)]

1. Climbed Keokradong in 2003 → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. **Summarize the following text.**

10

In Bangladesh folk music has great variety, with songs composed on culture, festivals, views of life, natural beauty, rivers and rural and riverine life. These songs are also about social inequality and poverty, about the material world and the supernatural. Mystical songs have been composed using the metaphors of rivers and boats. Since the country is basically riverine, the Bhatiyali forms an important genre of folk music. Nature plays a role in providing the content and rhythm of folk music. The folk music of Bangladesh varies from region to region reflecting changes in the natural environment and the dialects people use. Thus there are the northern Bhawaiya, the eastern Bhatiyali and the southwestern Baul songs.

The culture and the lifestyle of the different ethnic minorities, such as the Chakmas, Manipuris, Santals or Tripuris, have also influenced folk music. Their interaction with Bangali culture and lifestyle over the years has been clearly reflected in the richness of folk music.

Folk songs may be sung individually or in chorus. Folk songs sung individually include Baul, Bhatiyali, Murshidi and Marfati, while songs sung in chorus include Kabigan, Leto, Alkap and Gambhira. Some songs are regional in character, but others are common to both Bangladesh and West Bengal. Similarly, some songs belong distinctively to one religious community, the Hindus or the Muslims; others cross religious boundaries. Some songs belong exclusively to men, others to women, while some are sung by both men and women. Thus only women compose and sing Bratagan and Meyeli Git, but both men and women participate in the old practice of 'roof-beating' songs that are sung while beating down and firming rooftops.

[Unit-2; Lesson-2(B)]

4. **Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.**

0.5 × 10 = 5

more	make	implant	survive	be	rapidly	artificial	keeping	progress	complete	have	long
------	------	---------	---------	----	---------	------------	---------	----------	----------	------	------

Science has developed (a) — over the past few decades, (b) — things possible that (c) — once considered (d) — impossible. It has done a lot to make human life (e) — productive and comfortable. (f) — a person with an (g) — heart in 1982 was an amazing step towards a (h) — life for humans. The first patient implanted with an artificial heart (i) — only 112 days. But it marked a huge (j) — in the field of heart transplantation.

5. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.**

1 × 10 = 10

The short cultural programme arranged by our teachers was intended to add delight to it and some students were seen in their real mood that usually arises in a picnic or a study tour. It appeared they gave vent to their emotions while dancing (a) — Hindi songs. One very interesting and amusing incident was the (b) — of our five madams in musical chair sitting and winning (c) — in spite of securing fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth (d) — respectively. How funny and how surprising! However, cutting jokes by (e) — the teachers and the students enlivened the programme and the (f) — interesting part was played by our principal sir who tried (g) — entertain us with a variety of very interesting jokes. The (h) — ended with the concluding speech of our principal. Through this (i) —, we could increase our stamina with renewed energy and so (j) — felt much fresh.

6. **Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.**

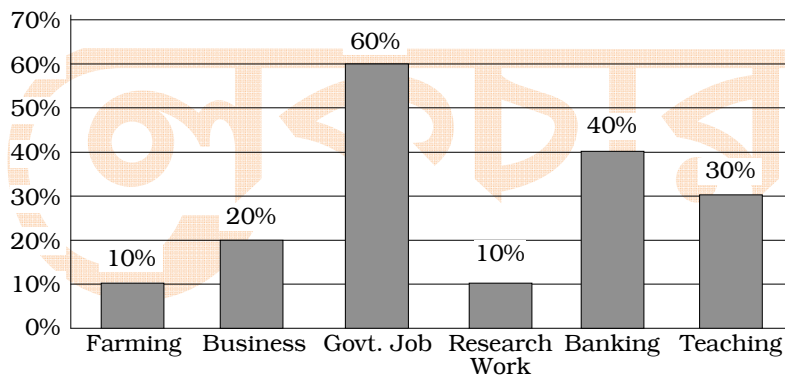
1 × 10 = 10

- After sometimes there appeared before him one of the emperor's chief officers.
- Once a shipwreck got him near the Lilliputians' Island.
- Then he spoke for about ten minutes without any sign of anger but firmly.
- He at once slept and when he woke up, he was tied and could not move.
- He often pointed to which, as he afterwards found, was the direction of the capital.
- The emperor had decided that he was to be taken there as a prisoner.

- (g) At last he was appeared before the king of the Lilliputian.
- (h) After an agreement, he was taken to the capital in a big carriage by thousands of horses which were also miniatures.
- (i) Gulliver was a great sailor who sailed away towards many difficult destinations.
- (j) With about a dozen soldiers, he climbed on to his body and walked up to his face.

PART-II : WRITING TEST [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on "Digital Bangladesh" on the basis of the answers to the following questions in about 200 words. 10
 (a) What is Digital Bangladesh? (b) How can we achieve it? (c) What steps should be taken by the government to execute it? (d) How can students take part in it? (e) Is the idea too ambitious?
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words : 07
 It was a bright sunny morning. I was going to college with some of my friends. We were in a hilarious mood as we were talking about our plan to go on a picnic. Suddenly.....
9. Suppose, you are Nadim/Neela, write a letter to your brother/sister, Shakil/Sabiha advising him/her not to share any wrong information on Facebook. 05
10. The graph shows the choice of profession by educated people in our country. Analyze the graph in 150 words. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following story (Not more than 50 words). 08

I wandered lonely as a cloud
 That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
 When all at once I saw a crowd,
 A host of golden daffodils;
 Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
 Fluttering and dancing on the breeze.
 Continuous as the stars that shine
 And twinkle in the milky way,
 They stretched in never-ending line
 Along the margin of a bay :
 Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
 Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

MODEL QUESTION 06 Based on Sample Question**English (Compulsory)– First Paper**

Full marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

*[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]***PART-I : READING TEST [60 Marks]****1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.**

Folk music consists of songs and music of a community that are not influenced by any sophisticated musical rules or any standard musical styles. Bangladesh has a heritage of rich folk music which includes both religious and secular songs.

Folk music may be described as the music of the ancient times that sprang from the heart of a community, based on their natural style of expression uninfluenced by the rules of classical music or modern popular songs. Any arrangement of sound created by the combination of tune, voice and instrument/dance may be described as music. Folk music is the combination of song, tune and dance that originate from the traditional culture of ordinary people (the folk). For example, Baul songs are a combination of tune, music and dance that are associated with the Baul tradition in Bengal.

Folk music has the following characteristics : (i) It is composed by rural folk on the basis of ancient rules transmitted orally; (ii) these ancient rules of music have not been influenced by classical or modern music; (iii) folk songs may be sung in groups or individually; (iv) no regular practice is required for folk music; (v) it is composed and performed by illiterate or semi-literate people; (vi) it is a spontaneous expression of feeling and thoughts in easy language, local dialect, and simple tune; (vii) both words and tune are appealing; (viii) despite its universal appeal it uses local dialect; (ix) it depends upon nature and the rural environment; (x) it is an explicit manifestation of the joys and sorrows of daily life; (xi) it uses simple and natural rhythms; and (xii) it contains a strong emotive expression of human love and separation.

In Bangladesh folk music has great variety, with songs composed on culture, festivals, views of life, natural beauty, rivers and rural and riverine life. These songs are also about social inequality and poverty, about the material world and the supernatural. Mystical songs have been composed using the metaphors of rivers and boats. Since the country is basically riverine, the Bhatiyali forms an important genre of folk music. Nature plays a role in providing the content and rhythm of folk music. The folk music of Bangladesh varies from region to region reflecting changes in the natural environment and the dialects people use. Thus there are the northern Bhawaiya, the eastern Bhatiyali and the southwestern Baul songs. The culture and the lifestyle of the different ethnic minorities, such as the Chakmas, Manipuris, Santals or Tripuris, have also influenced folk music. Their interaction with Bangali culture and lifestyle over the years has been clearly reflected in the richness of folk music.

Folk songs may be sung individually or in chorus. Folk songs sung individually include Baul, Bhatiyali, Murshidi and Marfati, while songs sung in chorus include Kabigan, Leto, Alkap and Gambhira. Some songs are regional in character, but others are common to both Bangladesh and West Bengal. Similarly, some songs belong distinctively to one religious community, the Hindus or the Muslims; others cross religious boundaries. Some songs belong exclusively to men, others to women, while some are sung by both men and women. Thus only women compose and sing Bratagan and Meyeli Git, but both men and women participate in the old practice of 'roof-beating' songs that are sung while beating down and firming rooftops.

*[Unit-2; Lesson-2(B)]***A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :**

1 × 5 = 5

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| (a) The word 'ethnic' refers to —. | i. race | ii. religious | iii. Muslim | iv. pagan |
| (b) The phrase 'roof-beating' refers to —. | i. songs while cutting crops | ii. songs while riding boat | | |
| | iii. songs while making roofs steady | iv. songs while cooking food | | |
| (c) Bhawayia is the folk music of — part of Bangladesh. | i. eastern | ii. southwestern | iii. northeastern | iv. northern |
| (d) The word 'distinctive' means —. | i. characteristic | ii. embody | iii. company | iv. harmony |
| (e) What could be the closest meaning for 'supernatural' in the text? | i. Poignant | ii. Unnatural | iii. Visible | iv. Compile |

B. Answer the following questions :

2 × 5 = 10

- How can folk music be described?
- What may be described as music?
- According to passage, which aspects of our folk music do you like?
- What do you understand by religious and secular songs?
- How are some folk songs regional in character?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the activities and achievements of Nishat Mazumder. (No. 1 has been done for you)

1 × 10 = 10

Nishat Mazumder, a Bangladeshi woman in her early forties, is a sports icon. She comes of a modest background; her father is a businessman and her mother is a housewife. She is the second of four siblings. She is not very tall or well built, or does not have a charming princess look; but this apparently ordinary girl has three things that she can be proud of. These are: she has extraordinarily supportive parents who accepted her dreams as real; her father was a freedom fighter in the Liberation War of Bangladesh in 1971, and she scaled the highest peak in the world as the first Bangladeshi girl in 2012. Nishat's life presents an inspirational story that the youth in Bangladesh needs to know.

Nishat was born on 5 January 1981 in a village called Teori, which is situated in Ramganj upazila in Lakshmipur District. She completed her schooling from Bottomley Home Girls' High School in 1997, and passed HSC from Shahid Anwar Girls' College in 1999. She earned her bachelor's and master's degrees in Accounting from Dhaka City College, and currently works for Dhaka WASA as an accountant. She is also interested in different languages and cultures of the world, and has enrolled for her MA in Japan Studies at Dhaka University.

[Unit-7; Lesson-2(B)]

**3. Summarize the following text.**

10

The first African woman and first environmentalist awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, Wangari Maathai (1940-2011) received that honour in 2004 as the founder of the Green Belt Movement in Kenya, a nonprofit organization dedicated to planting trees, environmental conservation, and women's rights.

Maathai introduced the idea of planting trees with the people and developed it into a broad-based, grassroots organization designed to conserve the environment and improve women's quality of life. In 1986 the Green Belt Movement established a Pan African Green Belt Network and has introduced over 40 individuals from other African countries to its approach.

The Movement set both short and long-term objectives. The overall aim has been to create public awareness of the need to protect the environment through tree planting and sustainable management. More specifically, it has initiatives to promote and protect biodiversity, to protect the soil, to create jobs especially in the rural areas, to give women a positive image in the community and to assert their leadership qualities. It promotes food security and assists people to make the link between environmental degradation and many of the problems they face, including poverty and livelihood insecurity.

[Unit-4; Lesson-2(B)]

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

0.5 × 10 = 5

regular	country	sound	increase	when	people	town	plan	affect	a	70	it
---------	---------	-------	----------	------	--------	------	------	--------	---	----	----

The loudness of sound is measured by a unit called a decibel. According to UN, the normal tolerance limit of (a) — is 45 decibels. The vibration of sound at (b) — tolerable and pleasant level, is simply called sound. But (c) — it is sharp and harsh to the ears (d) — becomes noise. Serious harm can be caused to (e) — if they are regularly exposed to sounds exceeding (f) — decibels. The growth of urban population and the (g) — use of machines in our everyday life badly (h) — the level of sound around us. Many developed (i) — are trying to control sound pollution by careful (j) — planning and developing public awareness.

5. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.** 1 × 10 = 10
 Education is one of the basic needs of a human being and is essential for any kind of development. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can (a) ——— largely attributed to most people's inaccessibility to (b) ———. Many illiterate people do not have any (c) ——— of health, sanitation and population control. If (d) ——— were educated, they could live a healthy (e) ——— decent life. Education teaches us how to (f) ——— well and how to spend well. It (g) ——— us to make the right choices in (h) ——— and to do our duties properly. It (i) ——— our ability to raise crops, store food, (j) ——— the environment and carry out our social responsibilities.
6. **The following sentences are jumbled. Re-write them in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.** 1 × 10 = 10
 (a) One day he was lying in a cave in the forest.
 (b) But his army was defeated again and again.
 (c) Robert Bruce was the King of Scotland.
 (d) At its seventh attempt it succeeded in reaching the top.
 (e) It fell down time and again, but it did not give up its attempts.
 (f) He noticed a spider trying to reach the top of the steep wall of the cave.
 (g) Being defeated for six times, he lost all hope and fled away to save his life.
 (h) Bruce got back his hope at that incident, took courage and gathered his soldiers together.
 (i) He took part in the revolt against King Edward I of England for the independence of his country.
 (j) He led an expedition against England, overthrew the English army and secured the independence of Scotland.

PART-II : WRITING TEST [40 Marks]

7. **Write a paragraph of about 200 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.** 10
When was the freshers' reception held at your college? Who presided over the function? Who were the speakers? What was the main topic of their discussion? Was there any cultural function? How long did the entire programme last? Did you enjoy the programme?
8. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words :** 07
 Shefali , a sweet girl of 16 was married off when she was reading in class 8. She came of a poor illiterate family of a remote village. Her father lives from hand to mouth. Her mother is a housewife. She has two elder sisters and one younger brother.....
9. **Write an e-mail to the Graduate Admissions, International Service, 353 South Road, Portico, Sydney 2067, Australia asking them about admission procedure for overseas students.** 05
10. **Look at the chart below. It shows the daily activities of a domestic help. Describe it in your own words.** 10

Cooking	6 hours
Dishwashing	4 hours
Cleaning	2 hours
Doing Household chores	3 hours
Serving food and snacks	2 hours
Rest and sleep	7 hours

11. **Write down the theme of the following story (Not more than 50 words).** 08
 Once there lived a king in Scotland. His name was Robert Bruce. He was a famous king. Enemies invaded his kingdom. The king fought bravely but lost the battle. He had to flee from his country to save his life. At one point, he took shelter in a remote cave. In the cave, the king was always in the gloomy mood for his unhappy condition. Once he was lying in the cave brooding over his fate. At that time, he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave. The spider failed to succeed. But it did not give up hope. Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling at its 7th attempt. This dauntless spider inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of the despair. He said to himself, "I tried six times. I should try once again." He came out of the cave. Then he gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies. The enemies were defeated and Robert Bruce regained his kingdom.

MODEL QUESTION 07 Based on Sample Question**English (Compulsory)– First Paper**

Full marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

*[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]***PART-I : READING TEST [60 Marks]****1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.**

He came every day and cut my wood and did small helpful favors and stayed to talk. The days had become cold, and often I let him come inside the cabin. He would lie on the floor in front of the fire, with one arm across the pointer, and they would both doze and wait quietly for me. Other days they ran with a common ecstasy through the laurel, and he brought me back vermilion maple leaves, and chestnut boughs dripping with imperial yellow. I was ready to go. I said to him, "You have been my friend, Jerry. I shall often think of you and miss you. Pat will miss you too. I am leaving tomorrow."

He did not answer... and I watched him go in silence up the hill.

I expected him the next day, but he did not come... I closed the cabin and started the car... I stopped by the orphanage and left the cabin key and money... with Miss Clark. "And will you call Jerry for me to say good-bye to him?"

"I don't know where he is," she said. "I'm afraid he's not well. He didn't eat his dinner this noon. One of the other boys saw him going over the hill into the laurel... It's not like him"...

I was almost relieved... it would be easier not to say good-bye to him....

I said, "I wanted to talk with you about his mother - why he's here - but I'm in more of a hurry than I expected to be. It's out of the question for me to see her now, too. But here's some money... to buy things for him at Christmas and on his birthday. It will be better than for me to try to send him things. I could so easily duplicate - skates, for instance." She blinked her honest spinster's eyes. "There's not much use for skates here," she said. Her stupidity annoyed me.

"What I mean," I said, "is that I don't want to duplicate the things his mother sends him. I might have chosen skates if I didn't know she had already given them to him."

She stared at me.

"I don't understand," she said. "He has no mother. He has no skates."

*[Unit-8; Lesson-3(C)]***A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :** $1 \times 5 = 5$

- (a) Why was the superintendent puzzled?
 - i. To hear about Jerry's imaginary mother
 - ii. To see the gifts
 - iii. To see the dog
 - iv. All the above
- (b) How often did Jerry come to the cabin to cut wood?
 - i. Every week
 - ii. Every three day
 - iii. Every day
 - iv. Every night
- (c) The synonym of the word '**drip**' is _____.
 - i. drop
 - ii. trickle
 - iii. fall
 - iv. colour
- (d) What did Jerry do on the day the authoress left?
 - i. Came to see her off
 - ii. Came to accompany
 - iii. Gave her gifts
 - iv. Went somewhere
- (e) The word '**favor**' in the passage means _____.
 - i. service
 - ii. goodwill
 - iii. approval
 - iv. preference

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

- (a) Why would the authoress miss Jerry?
- (b) What happened on the day of her departure?
- (c) What did Miss Clark say when asked about Jerry?
- (d) What did Jerry bring for the authoress?
- (e) Why did the authoress want to talk with Jerry's mother?

2. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the deplorable condition of coal miners. (No. 1 has been done for you.) $2 \times 5 = 10$

Sharing the Earth is a collection of justice-oriented environmental writings. In this lesson, we will read an excerpt from the speech of Lord Ashley which he delivered in 1842. We will read three testimonies collected by Lord Ashley's commission that investigated a serious accident at Huskar Colliery, Yorkshire

in 1838. During his investigation, he interviewed a large number of people working in Britain's factories and mines. Through the interviews, inhuman working conditions in the collieries, severe exploitations, and a worrying number of child labourers were revealed. The working conditions of these children were inhumane. Lord Ashley found very young children working as long as eighteen hours a day in mines and collieries, some attached by chains to heavy carts that they had to drag.

[Unit-5; Lesson-4(B)]

1. Inhuman working condition → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. **Summarize the following text.**

10

Many children start bullying others without the knowledge of the consequences, not realising that their actions may be hurtful, as the actions often leave them with a feeling of authority over others. On the other hand, many children suffer from external trauma within their personal lives and tend to normalise crude behaviour within themselves, exerting their pent-up frustration on other children. Flipping the coin towards another perspective, many bullies have often been victims themselves. Mostly, bullies go on to suffer negative impacts further down the line. Issues in relationships with friends and family, difficulty coping with varying work environments, anxiety disorders, and many more problems may arise as they transition into adulthood. The victims of bullying, on the other hand, grow up with serious mental health issues, including depression, anxiety, inferiority complex, eating disorders, and loneliness. Moreover, bullied children may also resort to becoming bullies themselves, keeping the cycle going.

[Unit-9; Lesson-4(B)]

4. **Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.**

$0.5 \times 10 = 5$

appear	due	alarm	pollute	excessive	afflict	severe	increase	differ	from	suffer	city
--------	-----	-------	---------	-----------	---------	--------	----------	--------	------	--------	------

Many diseases are (a) — at an (b) — rate, which experts believe is (c) — to the increased (d) — of the environment. Pollution (e) — to be greater in urban areas although rural societies too are (f) — by the (g) — use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides. Nevertheless, today city people (h) — to suffer from many more diseases and suffer more (i) — than country people. Now let us see how life in cities is (j) — from that in the country.

5. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.**

$1 \times 10 = 10$

The proper (a) — of study involves regular and proper understanding. In order to (b) — the best benefit from study, we should read (c) — and intelligently. We should not study (d) — for the purpose of (e) — examinations. We should take genuine (f) — in our studies so that we can enjoy what we (g) —. This will give us knowledge and wisdom and (h) — the horizon of our (i) —. We should, therefore, study not for immediate gains but for (j) — the wealth of our mind.

6. **Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.**

$1 \times 10 = 10$

- Then he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave.
- But it did not give up hope.
- The spider failed again and again to succeed in vain.
- Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling which was successful after some unsuccessful attempts.
- He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies.
- This dauntless spider inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of despair.
- The enemies courted defeat and Robert Bruce regained his kingdom.
- The king, being attacked by his enemy, fought bravely but lost the battle.
- Robert Bruce was a famous king.
- He had to flee from his kingdom to save his life and took shelter in a cave.

PART-II : WRITING TEST [40 Marks]

7. **Write a paragraph on 'Environment Pollution' on the basis of the answers to the following questions in about 200 words.**

10

(a) What do you mean by pollution? (b) What happens to people when air is polluted? (c) What is the present condition of our mighty rivers? (d) How do people pollute river water? (e) What precautionary measures can you suggest for preventing these pollutions?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words :

07

Ismail Mian is an established farmer of Dhunchi, a village standing on the bank of the Padma. Though he was born in a poor family, today he is an idol to the hardworking youths of the area. One day, he told them about his success story to.....

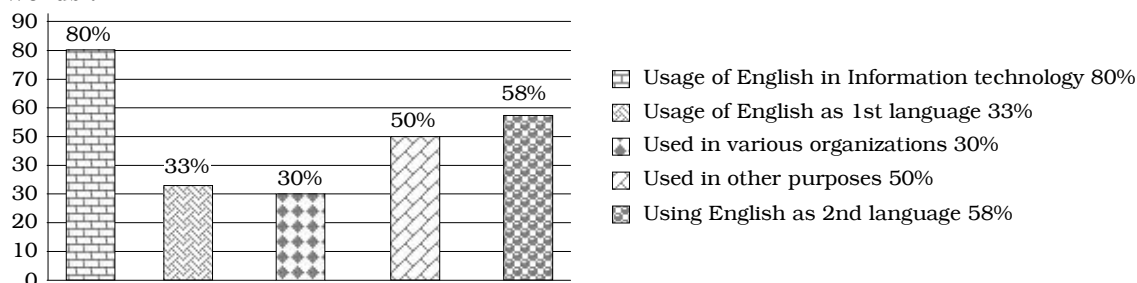
[JB '23]

9. Suppose, you are Ahad/Afia. You have just received a letter from your pen-friend Tania who lives at 13 Moukan Street, UK. She wants to know about your country Bangladesh. Now, write a reply to the letter.

05

10. The graph below shows the importance and usage of English. Describe the graph in at least 80 words :

10



11. Write down the theme of the following story (Not more than 50 words).

08

Long ago, people lived happily under the rulership of a king. Once, the king decided to go visiting places of historical importance and pilgrim centres at distant places. He decided to travel on foot to interact with his people. People of distant places were very happy to have a conversation with their king. They were proud that their king had a kind heart. After several weeks of travel, the king returned to the palace. He was quite happy that he had visited many pilgrim centres and witnessed his people leading a prosperous life. However, he had one regret.

He had intolerable pain in his feet as it was his first trip on foot covering a long distance. He complained to his ministers that the roads weren't comfortable and that they were very stony. He could not tolerate the pain. He said that he was very much worried about the people who had to walk along those roads as it would be painful for them too! Considering all this, he ordered his servants to cover the roads in the whole country with leather so that the people of his kingdom can walk comfortably. The king's ministers were stunned to hear his order as it would mean that thousands of cows would have to be slaughtered in order to get sufficient quantity of leather. And it would cost a huge amount of money also. Finally, a wise man from the ministry came to the king and said that he had another idea. The king asked what the alternative was. The minister said, "Instead of covering the roads with leather, why don't you just have a piece of leather cut in appropriate shape to cover your feet?"

The king was very much surprised by his suggestion and applauded the wisdom of the minister. He ordered a pair of leather shoes for himself and requested all his countrymen also to wear shoes.

MODEL QUESTION 08 Based on Sample Question

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Full marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]
PART-I : READING TEST [60 Marks]
1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

When a girl gets married, she usually drops out of school and begins full-time work in her in-laws' household. In the in-laws' house, she is marginalized. She becomes vulnerable to all forms of abuse, including dowry-related violence. In Bangladesh, it is still common for a bride's family to pay dowry, despite the practice being illegal. Dowry demands can also continue after the wedding. For an adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, there are greater health risks in terms of pregnancy and child birth. The majority of adolescent brides and their families are uninformed or insufficiently informed about reproductive health and contraception. The maternal mortality rate for adolescents is double the national rate.

When adolescent girls are pulled out of school, either for marriage or work, they often lose their mobility, their friends and social status. The lack of mobility among adolescent girls also curtails their economic and non-formal educational opportunities. Moreover, they lack information about health issues. According to a study, only about three in five adolescents have even heard of HIV. It is also reported that more than 50 percent of adolescent girls are undernourished and suffer from anaemia. Adolescent fertility is also high in Bangladesh. The contribution of the adolescent fertility rate to the total fertility rate increased from 20.3% in 1993 to 24.4% in 2007. Moreover, neonatal mortality is another concern for younger mothers.

While the situation for adolescent boys is somewhat better, many are vulnerable and lack the power to make decisions about their own lives. Many boys who are unable to go to school, or are unemployed, remain unaware of social or health issues. They are at considerable risk of being drawn into criminal activities. They are also more likely to get exposed to drugs and alcohol. [Unit-9; Lesson-2(B)]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :
 $1 \times 5 = 5$

- (a) The word '**mortality**' refers to ____.
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| i. affinity | ii. divinity |
| iii. morality | iv. death |
- (b) '**Dowry**' stands for ____.
- | |
|--|
| i. collecting of girls for a marriage |
| ii. wedding gift given by the groom to the bride |
| iii. wedding gift given by the groom to the bridegroom |
| iv. the money or property demanded by the bridegroom from the bride's family |
- (c) More than 50% of adolescent girls suffer from ____.
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| i. diarrhoea | ii. typhoid |
| iii. malnutrition | iv. anaemia |
- (d) The phrase "**maternal mortality**" in the passage stands for ____.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| i. death of the pregnant women | ii. death of the new born baby |
| iii. marriages of the girls | iv. death of the sons |
- (e) The phrase '**drop out**' means ____.
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| i. fall | ii. pull out |
| iii. release | iv. plunge |

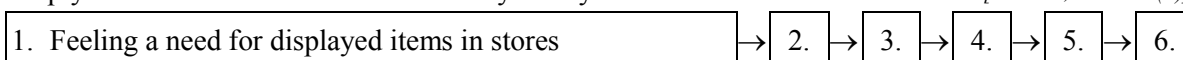
B. Answer the following questions :
 $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What is the reproductive health service?
- (b) Give two negative impact of early marriage of a girl.
- (c) Why do you think the adolescent girls are marginalized in their in-laws' house?
- (d) What happens when a girl gets married?
- (e) What is still common in Bangladesh?

2. **Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the causes of people's spending more.** (No. 1 has been done for you) $1 \times 10 = 10$

Nowadays consumer items are displayed in stores or in advertisements in ways that they create a feeling of immediate need for them. We are constantly tempted to buy, use or consume things even when we do not have a genuine need. We all need to be careful here. Salespersons often encourage customers to buy things by flattering them. 'This is a perfect match for you,' they would say, or 'You look so stunning in that dress.' Never forget, they say the same thing to most of their customers. It is better not to be persuaded by such words. They use these words to please the customers as the more a customer buys, the higher the profit is. Overspending is not only related to shopping, it applies to other activities as well such as eating out. Many people buy too many items to eat in a restaurant. They can eat only some of them and the rest are wasted. It's not a responsible attitude. We cannot simply waste food because we have money to buy it.

[Unit-10; Lesson-5(B)]



3. **Summarize the following text.** 10

Shilpi was only 15 years old when she married Rashid in 2008. Marrying off daughters at an early age is a standard practice for many families living in rural Bangladesh. After her wedding, Shilpi joined a local empowerment group that provides adolescent girls with the tools needed to gradually change cultural practices, particularly those pertaining to early marriage and pregnancy. The group's activities include discussions on how to most effectively change behaviour related to reproductive health as well as one-on-one counselling. It also offers peer-to-peer support and life skills training that help adolescents say 'no' to early marriage. The empowerment group is one of more than 10,000 groups supported by some local Non Government Organizations (NGOs) working all over Bangladesh. These NGOs work through Canada's Adolescent Reproductive Health Project which also aims to increase access to quality health services for adolescents. During one of the group sessions, Shilpi came to understand the potentially harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy.

[Unit-9; Lesson-3(B)]

4. **Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.** $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

emerge	mystery	communicate	device	maintain	around	specify	move	greatly	astronomy	regard	send
--------	---------	-------------	--------	----------	--------	---------	------	---------	-----------	--------	------

Satellite is one of the greatest inventions of modern science. It has contributed (a) — to the (b) — of modern civilization. A satellite is a man-made (c) — which is sent to outer space. It moves (d) — the earth and explores the (e) — of space outside the earth. There are different types of satellites and each of them serves a (f) — purpose. A satellite sends us important information (g) — weather condition. It helps an aeroplane to (h) — its path. An (i) — satellite monitors (j) — of stars in the outer space.

5. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.** $1 \times 10 = 10$

Kuakata is one of the (a) — spots which allow a (b) — to watch both the sunrise and the (c) — from the beach. That perhaps makes Kuakata one of the (d) — most attractive beaches. The long and (e) — beach at Kuakata has a typical (f) — setting. This sandy beach slopes (g) — into the Bay and bathing there is as (h) — as is swimming or diving. Kuakata is (i) — a virgin beach and a (j) — for migratory winter birds.

6. **The following sentences are jumbled. Re-write them in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.** $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (a) As a result, he studied under a great thinker Plato.
- (b) He also wrote books on Biology, Literature, Economics and Comparative politics.
- (c) Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way.
- (d) Aristotle was born in Greece.
- (e) His father wanted him to be a physician but he never cherished to be so.

- (f) Later on, Aristotle took the pen to write on topics suitable for human civilization.
- (g) He is called the father of Biology because of his creativity.
- (h) 'Politics' is one of his famous books which exposes fullest development of his wisdom.
- (i) He was the son of a royal physician.
- (j) He wanted to be a free thinker.

PART-II : WRITING TEST [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on "My Best Friend" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions : 10

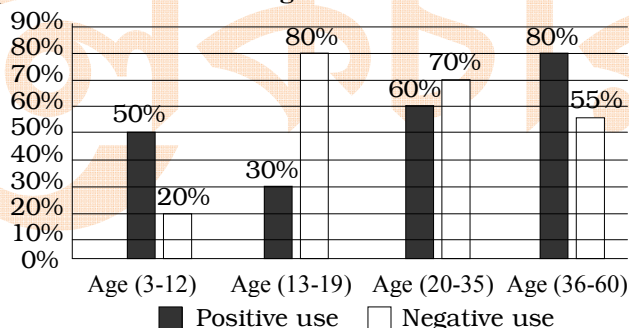
(a) Who is your best friend? (b) Why do you like him? (c) Do you like to gossip with him? (d) What are the topics that you always discuss with him? (e) What is his aim in life and why?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words : 07

There was a boy who hailed from an obscure background. But he was brilliant, diligent and innovative. He

9. Suppose, you are Shoshi. You have many friends who are students of class six. One of your friends is infected with dengue fever and hospitalized. Now, write a letter to your friend showing sympathy. 05

10. The graph below shows the positive and negative uses of Internet according to different age groups of the users. Describe the chart at least in 150 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the chart. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following story (Not more than 50 words). 08

I died for beauty, but was scarce
Adjusted in the tomb,
When one who died for truth was lain
In an adjoining room.
He questioned softly why I failed?
'For beauty,' I replied.
'And I for truth—the two are one;
We brethren are,' he said.
And so, as kinsmen met a-night,
We talked between the rooms,
Until the moss had reached our lips,
And covered up our names.

MODEL QUESTION 09 Based on Sample Question

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Full marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]
PART-I : READING TEST [60 Marks]
1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Education aims to bring about positive changes in our behavior. It helps us try to change our lives as well as the society we live in. Education that does not illuminate our minds or does not inspire us to work for the community is not complete at all. Education is not all about getting grades or receiving certificates– we use education to make life better. We are expected to apply the knowledge, skills and values that we learn in a classroom in our engagement with the world that lies outside. And we can do so in many different ways. Let's have a look at how education works.

Learners' *civic engagement* is highly appreciated all over the world. Civic engagement means working to make a difference in the civic life (the public life of the citizens as contrasted with private or personal life) of the community using knowledge, skills, values and motivation. Civic engagement promotes the quality of life in a community by contributing to the improvement of health and wellbeing of the people.

Civically engaged individuals recognize themselves as members of a larger social community and are concerned about civic issues. They consider themselves responsible citizens who take action or raise their voices against injustice, discrimination and other forms of social ills.

In civic engagement, issues of public concern are crucial. Civic engagement includes individual or group activities to protect public interests and change the way the community values itself. For example, if you are protesting against any unjust decision of the local municipality such as raising taxes or an act that might work against people's interests, you are civically engaged and your action is considered a civic engagement. This protest can be done in different ways such as organizing rallies, collecting signatures, making human chains, writing petitions, etc. You can also help control traffic in front of a school, help children to cross the roads, work in a team to clean a park or a sea beach. You can also give some services to elderly people. These are all examples of civic engagement as what you do directly affects the community.

When civic engagement is a part of an academic programme, and the learners' engagement is assessed following a scale, then it is called *service learning*. It involves the application of knowledge and skills learned in the classroom and then making a complete plan of action i.e. preparing a budget, starting the process of implementation, involving people and activating operational strategies. When civic engagement is spontaneous but irregular and not a part of any academic programme, it is considered *volunteerism*.

[Unit-1; Lesson-4(C)]
A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :
 $1 \times 5 = 5$

- (a) The phrase '**service learning**' in the passage stands for ——.
 - i. self learning
 - ii. experiential learning
 - iii. classroom learning
 - iv. formal learning
- (b) '**illuminate**' is synonymous with ——.
 - i. darken
 - ii. complicate
 - iii. brighten
 - iv. extinguish
- (c) Civic engagement means working to make a difference in the civic life. Here the term '**civic life**' refers to ——.
 - i. social exclusion
 - ii. bohemian life
 - iii. the public life of the citizens
 - iv. private life of a person
- (d) The word '**assess**' stands for ——.
 - i. evaluate
 - ii. fail
 - iii. disapprove
 - iv. reject
- (e) The word '**implementation**' means ——.
 - i. negligence
 - ii. prosecution
 - iii. abandon
 - iv. disregard

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

- (a) How does volunteerism contradict the concept of service learning? Which one is more familiar to you in our society?
- (b) How does education influence human life?
- (c) In which way knowledge incorporates in daily life?
- (d) What makes learning praiseworthy?
- (e) When are people counted as concerned citizens?

2. **Read the passage and complete the table below with the given information.**

1 × 10 = 10

Yasmeen Katbeh, Born 1996

Ash Sheikh Radwan

When the war started, my mum, my brothers and sisters and I were in Russia, which made me always worried about Dad. We wanted to leave Russia and return to Gaza among our family to live the events with them. As soon as the war ended and the crossings opened, we returned to Gaza, and from then till today we've been hearing stories of the war.

I couldn't sleep in Russia because of my worry about Dad. Before the war, when the mobile used to ring and it would be from Gaza, we'd be happy and race to answer it. But in the war, every time the mobile rang from Gaza, any number whether we knew it or not, we'd say: "Dear God." and start looking at each other to see who will answer.

After the war, a lot of things changed in me. I started seeing things differently. I began to like the city, life became more beautiful and so did I. My friends changed, and I made older and more mature ones. I became very outspoken and brave even in front of Dad, and I could face anyone. Mum and I became friends, a lot of times we stay up at night and talk about everything.

In the future if I grow up, and in Gaza it's an achievement to grow up, because death is standing at your doorstep, I want to be a children's caretaker and defend their rights; because I feel that the children of Palestine are born as old people, a kid can be 6 years old and yet supporting a family.

[Unit-11; Lesson-3(A)]

Who	What	When/Where	Why/How
Yasmeen Katbeh	(i) —	Russia	(ii) —
(iii) —	wanted to return	(iv) —	to live the events
Yasmeen	(v) —	Russia	(vi) —
(vii) —	started seeing things differently	(viii) —	things changed
Yasmeen	(ix) —	(x) —	they are born as old people

3. **Summarize the following text.**

10

Once in water, you get oblivious of time, distance or direction. The only thought which kept me worried, was that I must make it and that I must get good weather all the way. The second half of the swim is always very difficult. And if even little waves develop, it saps the ebbing energy of the swimmer all the more. Taking a lesson from my previous swims I kept my speed at a steady pace for I knew I would need every ounce of my energy towards the close....

I felt hungry and famished and shouted for my manager. In reply, I was told that I could not afford to waste 10 minutes in having the feed! If I have to break the record, I must swim on with all my might. But I refused ...I am sorry now for it. For if I had gone on, I might have finished the whole swim in less than 10 hours and 15 minutes creating a new world record from both sides.... [Unit-7; Lesson-1(A)]

4. **Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.**

0.5 × 10 = 5

host	consumers	introduce	super	access	grant	had	only	really	personal	since	ever
------	-----------	-----------	-------	--------	-------	-----	------	--------	----------	-------	------

The personal computer is one of the greatest scientific achievements of modern age. Today, we take for (a) — that we have one machine that allows us to (b) — to the internet, do word processing, use a calculator, watch TV, play games and do a (c) — of other things. But the personal computer only became available to (d) — in the 1980s. Things (e) — took off when Microsoft Windows was (f) — in 1985 and it's good that it was (g) — without the prevalence of (h) — computers, the Internet wouldn't have (i) — nearly as big an impact as it has (j) — since.

5. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.**

1 × 10 = 10

At present Rohingya issue is a (a) — question in the context of Bangladesh. The (b) — attack of Myanmar authority has compelled the Rohingyas (c) — flee from their country. Everyday they are entering Bangladesh (d) — borders. About 3,70,000 Rohingyas have (e) — entered Bangladesh. Our people have stretched their helping hands (f) — these distressed people. (g) — envoys visited different (h) — centres and appreciated Bangladesh government for giving (i) — to the Rohingyas. They assured us to solve the problem (j) —.

6. The following sentences are jumbled. Re-write them in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 × 10 = 10

- (a) At the age of 17 he went to Cambridge University and after seven years there, he took M.A. degree.
- (b) In May of 1638, Milton began a 13-month tour of France and Italy.
- (c) At the age of 66, he died on November 8, 1674.
- (d) In 1640, Milton married Mary Powell who died in 1652.
- (e) John Milton was one of the famous poets of English literature.
- (f) He finished composing this epic in 1664 and the epic was published three years later.
- (g) He is best known for his epic poem, Paradise Lost, written in blank verse.
- (h) In 1656, Milton later married Katherine Woodcock.
- (i) After university, he abandoned his plans to join the priesthood and spent the next six years for a career as a poet.
- (j) He was born in London on December 9, 1608, into a middle-class family.

PART-II : WRITING TEST [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on "Modern Technology" on the basis of the answers to the following questions in about 200 words. 10

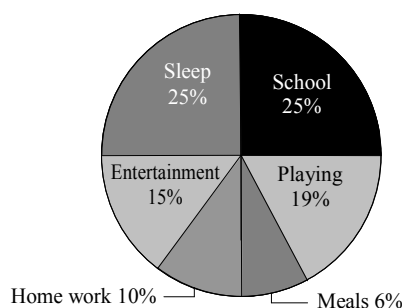
(a) What do you understand by modern technology? (b) Where is it being used? (c) What are the impacts of technology in our life? (d) How has technology made the world a global village? (e) How can technology be used for the greater welfare of mankind?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words : 07

Fardin was an educated young man. After completing his MA, he went to Dhaka in search of a job. He applied for various posts but he did not get any. Being frustrated, he returned.....

9. Suppose, you have a pen friend living in Canada. Now, write an e-mail inviting him to visit your country. 05

10. The pie chart below shows Rima's time spending on various activities. Describe the chart in at least 80 words. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following story (Not more than 50 words). 08

Once upon a time, there was a hungry fox that was looking for something to eat. He was very hungry. No matter how hard he tried, the fox could not find food. Finally he went to the edge of the forest and searched there for food. Suddenly he caught sight of a big tree with a hole in it.

Inside the hole was a package. The hungry fox immediately thought that there might be food in it, and he became very happy. He jumped into the hole and when he opened the package, he saw there were a lot of food, bread, meat and fruit in it!

An old woodcutter had placed the food in the tree trunk while he cut down trees in the forest. He was going to eat it for his lunch.

The fox happily began to eat. After the fox had finished eating, he felt thirsty and decided to leave the trunk and drink some water from a nearby spring. However, no matter how hard he tried, he could not get out of the hole. Do you know why? Yes, the fox had eaten so much food that he became too big to fit through the hole.

The fox was very sad and upset. He told himself, "I wish that I had thought a little before jumping into the hole."

MODEL QUESTION 10 Based on Sample Question

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Full marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]
PART-I : READING TEST [60 Marks]
1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Nishat Mazumder, a Bangladeshi woman in her early forties, is a sports icon. She comes of a modest background; her father is a businessman and her mother is a housewife. She is the second of four siblings. She is not very tall or well built, or does not have a charming princess look; but this apparently ordinary girl has three things that she can be proud of. These are: she has extraordinarily supportive parents who accepted her dreams as real; her father was a freedom fighter in the Liberation War of Bangladesh in 1971, and she scaled the highest peak in the world as the first Bangladeshi girl in 2012. Nishat's life presents an inspirational story that the youth in Bangladesh needs to know. Nishat was born on 5 January 1981 in a village called Teori, which is situated in Ramganj upazila in Lakshmipur District. She completed her schooling from Bottomley Home Girls' High School in 1997, and passed HSC from Shahid Anwar Girls' College in 1999. She earned her bachelor's and master's degrees in Accounting from Dhaka City College, and currently works for Dhaka WASA as an accountant. She is also interested in different languages and cultures of the world, and has enrolled for her MA in Japan Studies at Dhaka University. For us, Nishat's life comes across as especially significant because it tells us how the influence of one person can motivate someone to dream big. As the daughter of a freedom fighter, Nishat had to face many obstacles in her life, but her mother, her role model, gave her courage and determination to overcome them and pursue her dreams. Ashura Mazumder, Nishat's mother, is a hardworking and understanding woman, who has been a pillar of support for her family in the direst of situations. Nishat learned from her mother how to keep mental strength in calamitous moments of life. Learning from her, Nishat began her dream of conquering mountains.

[Unit-7; Lesson-2(B)]
A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :
 $1 \times 5 = 5$

- (a) The word '**look**' mentioned in the passage can be replaced by _____.
 - i. gaze
 - ii. appearance
 - iii. observe
 - iv. peek
- (b) The word '**ordinary**' mentioned in the passage means _____.
 - i. low
 - ii. bizarre
 - iii. typical
 - iv. odd
- (c) The word '**dire**' stands for _____.
 - i. pleasant
 - ii. awesome
 - iii. frightful
 - iv. happy
- (d) What is the antonym of '**inspirational**'?
 - i. encouraging
 - ii. dampening
 - iii. motivational
 - iv. amazing
- (e) Who gave Nishat mental strength?
 - i. Nishat's mother
 - ii. Her father
 - iii. Nishat's teacher
 - iv. Her coach

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

- (a) How is Nishat Mazumder similar to or different from ordinary girls?
- (b) What kind of family does Nishat belong to?
- (c) Who encouraged Nishat to pursue her dream?
- (d) What is she interested in?
- (e) What do you understand by the phrase 'well built'?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the king's attitude and activities related to the bird's education. (No. 1 has been done for you)
 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Once upon a time there lived a bird. It was unlettered. It sang but couldn't recite a word of scripture. It hopped and it flew but lacked all sense of manners.

The King said, "Such a bird is of no use. Yet it devours fruit from the forest, bringing down the profits of fruiterers in the royal market."

He summoned the Minister and commanded, "Educate the bird!"

The task of educating the bird fell on the King's nephews, his sisters' sons.

The learned men of the court deliberated long. They pondered the reasons behind the ignorance of the creature in question. The conclusion: the bird's nest made of straw and twigs could not hold much knowledge. Therefore, the first thing needed was a proper cage.

The royal scholars received handsome fees and happily went home.

[Unit-1; Lesson-1(B)]

1. Considered the bird to be useless and uneducated → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Summarize the following text.

10

Some teachers and instructors may see AI as a threat to their jobs, believing it will automate their tasks and make them redundant. But it is important to note that AI is not meant to replace teachers but rather to assist them in their work. AI is a tool and should be developed and used as such.

There are also negatives to consider, one of which is the cost of developing and implementing AI-powered educational tools. This can be a significant barrier for schools and teachers who need more resources to invest in AI technology.

There is also the lack of human interaction and emotional support that students receive when using AI-powered educational tools. While AI can provide personalized learning and instant feedback, it cannot replace the human and emotional support that students need to succeed, and relying too heavily on AI-powered educational tools may impact students negatively.

Privacy concerns are also a limitation of AI in the classroom. AI-powered educational tools may collect and store sensitive personal data, which raises concerns about privacy and security.

The Role of EdTech Companies

Edtech companies play a crucial role in advancing the use of AI in the classroom and ensuring that it is used ethically and responsibly.

[Unit-1; Lesson-2(B)]

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

$0.5 \times 10 = 5$

monetary	hold	ample	attract	promise	seek	scope	debate	wide	low	better	international
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Public Universities are the first choices of most students, The public universities offer a (a) ——— range of subject in Science, Commerce, Liberal Arts, Humanities, Engineering and Technology, Law, Education and Medicine. Public universities (b) ——— the best minds to teaching although (c) ——— compensation for teachers is anything but attractive. Library, laboratory, Internet and research facilities are much (d) ——— there than anywhere else in the country. Seminars, symposiums, lectures, workshops, debates, and exhibitions are often (e) ——— in this institutions and there is (f) ——— scope for national and (g) ——— exposure for (h) ——— young knowledge (i) ———. Moreover, public universities offer residential and boarding facilities at (j) ——— cost/subsidized rates.

5. Fill in the gaps using suitable words.

$1 \times 10 = 10$

Tertiary education in Bangladesh (a) ——— two categories of institutions: degree-awarding universities and colleges (b) ——— with the National University (NU). At present, there are 35 (c) ——— universities in the country. (d) ——— universities are relatively a new (e) ——— in this country. Since the early 1990s, the country has experienced a (f) ——— growth in private universities mostly in and around Dhaka and (g) ——— of other large cities. The (h) ——— of colleges providing tertiary level education is around 1,400. All of these (i) ——— are affiliated with the (j) ——— University.

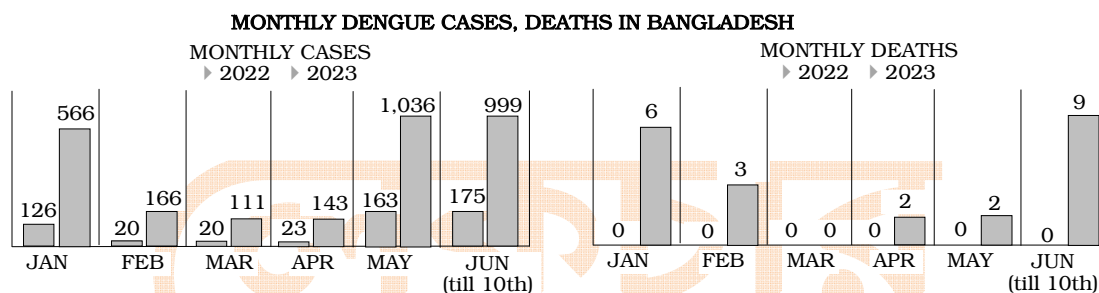
6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

$1 \times 10 = 10$

- They were aliens in their own country and were subjected to all sorts of indignities.
- The blacks were treated cruelly.
- The great leader vowed to put an end to the inhuman practice.
- They were denied all basic human rights.
- Even dogs received a much better treatment than the blacks.
- Eventually, the great leader realised the goal of liberating his own people.
- He was thrown behind the prison bar.
- Nelson Mandela was the greatest leader of South Africa.
- But the oppressive rulers could not break the spirit.
- In fact, he was one of the greatest leaders of the world who struggled against apartheid throughout his whole life.

PART-II : WRITING TEST [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on "The Uses and Abuses of Mobile Phone" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions : 10
 (a) What is a mobile phone? (b) How does it function? (c) Who are the users of it? (d) What are its uses? (e) What are its abuses?
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words : 07
 Once there was a farmer in a village. He was very idle. He had a few plots of land. But he did not plough them well. He did not sow seeds in time.....
9. Suppose, you are Shimul from Feni and one of your best friends is Nayon who lives in Khulna. He does not go through the newspapers daily. Now, write a letter to your friend about the benefits of reading newspapers regularly. 05
10. The following graph shows the comparison of monthly dengue cases and deaths in Bangladesh from January to 10th June for the years 2022 and 2023. Now, analyse the graph highlighting the information. 10



Source: Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS)

11. Write down the theme of the following story (Not more than 50 words). 08
- My heart leaps up when I behold
 A rainbow in the sky :
 So was it when my life began;
 So is it now I am a man;
 So be it when I shall grow old,
 Or let me die!
 The child is father of the Man;
 And I could wish my days to be
 Bound each to each by natural piety.