



Digital Interactive E-book



Class 11-12

ইংরেজি প্রথম পত্র

এক নজরে বিষয় বিন্যাস

● বিষয়টি যেসব এক্সকুসিভ পাট-এর সমন্বয়ে সমৃদ্ধ



এইচএসসি পরীক্ষার প্রশ্নপত্র ও উত্তরমালা



শীর্ষস্থানীয় কলেজের নির্বাচনী পরীক্ষার প্রশ্নপত্র ও উত্তরমালা



এক্সকুসিভ মডেল টেস্ট ও উত্তরমালা

বিস্তারিত সূচিপত্র

● পৃষ্ঠা নং দেখে কাঙ্ক্ষিত বিষয়টির অবস্থান জেনে নিই



প্রশ্নের ধরন ও মানের ধারণার জন্য প্রদত্ত

এইচএসসি পরীক্ষার প্রশ্নপত্র ও উত্তরমালা

১-৪৮

Sl.	Board	Ques. Page	Ans. Page
1.	Dhaka Board-2017	১	৩৯
2.	Rajshahi Board-2017	৩	৩৯
3.	Jashore Board-2017	৫	৪০
4.	Cumilla Board-2017	৭	৪০
5.	Chattogram Board-2017	৯	৪১
6.	Sylhet Board-2017	১১	৪২
7.	Barishal Board-2017	১৩	৪২
8.	Dinajpur Board-2017	১৬	৪৩
9.	Combined Board-2018 (Kha Set)	১৮	৪৩
10.	Combined Board-2018 (Ka Set)	২০	৪৪
11.	Dhaka Board-2019	২২	৪৪
12.	Rajshahi Board-2019	২৪	৪৫
13.	Jashore Board-2019	২৬	৪৫
14.	Cumilla Board-2019	২৮	৪৬
15.	Chattogram Board-2019	৩০	৪৬
16.	Sylhet Board-2019	৩২	৪৭
17.	Barishal Board-2019	৩৪	৪৭
18.	Dinajpur Board-2019	৩৬	৪৮



অধিক অনুশীলনের মাধ্যমে সেরা প্রস্তুতির জন্য

শীর্ষস্থানীয় কলেজের নির্বাচনী পরীক্ষার প্রশ্নপত্র ও উত্তরমালা

৪৯-৯১

Sl.	College	Ques. Page	Ans. Page
19.	Mymensingh Girls' Cadet College, Mymensingh	৪৯	৮১
20.	Mirzapur Cadet College, Tangail	৫১	৮১
21.	Notre Dame College, Dhaka	৫৩	৮২
22.	Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka	৫৫	৮৩
23.	Viqarunnisa Noon College, Dhaka	৫৭	৮৪
24.	Holy Cross College, Dhaka	৫৯	৮৪
25.	Adamjee Cantonment College, Dhaka	৬২	৮৫
26.	Govt. Azizul Haque College, Bogura	৬৪	৮৬
27.	BAF Shaheen College, Jashore	৬৬	৮৭
28.	Magura Govt. Mohila College, Magura	৬৮	৮৭
29.	Ibn Taimiya School & College, Cumilla	৭০	৮৮
30.	BAF Shaheen College, Chattogram	৭২	৮৯
31.	Shahjalal Jamia Islamia S&C, Sylhet	৭৫	৮৯
32.	Govt. Syed Hatem Ali College, Barishal	৭৭	৯০
33.	Kurigram Govt. College, Kurigram	৭৯	৯১



NCTB কর্তৃক প্রদত্ত চূড়ান্ত মানবন্টনের আলোকে প্রণীত

এক্সক্লুসিভ মডেল টেস্ট ও উত্তরমালা

৯২-১০৬

Sl.	Model Test	Ques. Page	Ans. Page
34.	Exclusive Model Test - 01	৯২	১০৩
35.	Exclusive Model Test - 02	৯৪	১০৩
36.	Exclusive Model Test - 03	৯৬	১০৪
37.	Exclusive Model Test - 04	৯৮	১০৫
38.	Exclusive Model Test - 05	১০১	১০৬



Part 01



এইচএসসি পরীক্ষার প্রশ্নপত্র ও উত্তরমালা

প্রশ্নের ধরন ও
মানের ধারণার
জন্য প্রদত্ত



ইংরেজি প্রথম পত্র



বোর্ড পরীক্ষার প্রশ্নপত্র

01

Dhaka Board-2017

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.

One of the sources of water in our country are 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 report, 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.

[Text : Unit-12; Lesson-1]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- The word 'tributary' refers to —.
 - fountain
 - territory
 - stream
 - kingdom
- The Buriganga water fills the air with —.
 - aroma
 - fragrance
 - stink
 - scent
- founded their capital on the bank of the Buriganga.
 - The British
 - The Mughals
 - The Indians
 - The Bangladeshis
- Which of the following statements is false?
 - Buriganga is a river
 - Our rivers are not in a good shape
 - Jahangirnagar was once called Dhaka
 - Water is being contaminated
- The best synonym of 'toxic' is —.
 - Poisonous
 - Hygienic
 - Healthy
 - Useful

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- What do you think is the condition of the rivers of our country?
- What is the commercial value of the river Buriganga?
- Why is the Buriganga described as an example of a dying river? Give reasons for your answer.
- How is the Buriganga polluted?
- What did the Mughals marvel at? What was the outcome of it?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the specialities of Gazi Pir. (One is done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

According to some myths and legends, Gazi Pir was a Muslim saint who is said to have spread Islam in the parts of Bengal close to the Sunderbans. He was credited with many miracles. For example, he could supposedly calm dangerous animals and make them docile. He is usually depicted in paats or scroll paintings riding a fierce-looking Bengal tiger, a snake in his hand, but in no apparent danger. According to some stories, he also fought crocodiles who threatened the people of a region full of canals and creeks, indeed, a kind of watery jungle bordering the Bay of Bengal. Because of his alert and vigilant presence, all predatory animals were said to have been kept within bounds. It was also believed that he enabled villagers to live close to forests and jungles and cultivate their lands.



Consequently, people of these regions would pray to him for protection. The story of Gazi Pir has been preserved in folk literature as well as art and has been performed in indigenous theatre. In fact, some Gazi's paat scrolls are part of the collection of the British Museum. [Text : Unit-14; Lesson-3]

1. Being credited with miracles → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Summarise the following text

10

Anne Frank is perhaps the most well-known victim of the Nazi Holocaust of World War II. Anne, born on 12 June 1929, was given a diary at the age of 13, in which she chronicled her life from 1942 to 1944. During this time, Anne spent two years in hiding with her family in Nazi-occupied Amsterdam in a secret annex with four other Jews. Betrayed and discovered in 1944, Anne was sent to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, where she died of typhus in 1945. Anne's father, Otto Frank, was the only occupant of the secret annex to survive the war. In 1947, he published Anne's diary as The Diary of a Young Girl. Anne's account of her internment, as well as her deep belief in humanity has become one of the world's most widely read books. [Text : Unit-6; Lesson-5]

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

Recur	Safe	Opine	Aware	Develop	Precaution
Minimize	Lie	Compulsory	Straight	Loss	Possibility

It's a matter of great concern that Bangladesh (a) — in the active earthquake zone. Most of the Bangladeshis are fully (b) — of its severity. Experts are alarmed by the (c) — of quakes during recent years. But they give no (d) — answer to the question of (e) — about the buildings of Dhaka city. Since there is every (f) — of earthquakes in Bangladesh, experts call for taking adequate (g) — measures to (h) — losses. Rajuk (i) — that an earthquake resistant building code should be (j) —.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Rabindranath Tagore was a man of (a) — genius. He was (b) — a poet and a novelist (c) — a playwright, a composer, a painter and a philosopher. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for (d) — 'Gitanjali' into English. Those translations earned him a great (e) — in the West. As a humanist, Tagore accused the British (f) — and pleaded for the (g) — of India from Britain. Tagore was highly influential in (h) — the best of Indian culture to the West and Vice-versa. He (i) — himself to literature at a very early age. After coming back from England, he began to write (j) — in all branches of literature.

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

10

- Then he invited applications.
- The applicants were asked to meet the Sultan one by one.
- Long ago, there lived a Sultan in a country.
- Then he found the desired man.
- He wanted to appoint an honest man as his tax collector.
- A number of people applied for the job.
- All the applicants blushed and refused except one.
- So, he asked for the wise counselor's advice.
- When they all arrived, the Sultan asked them to dance.
- They came through a passage where gold coins were kept.

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on "Food Adulteration" on the basis of the answers to the following questions in about 200 words.

10

- What is food adulteration?
- How is food adulterated?
- Who are responsible for food adulteration?
- What is the impact of adulterated food on our body?
- What can be done to stop it?

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

7

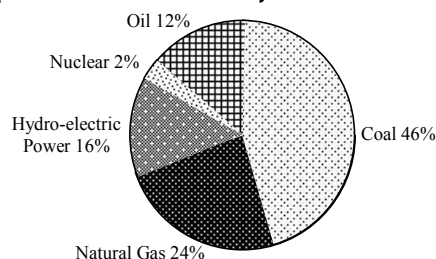
Once an ant was very thirsty. He went to a river to drink water. When he began to drink water, a wave

9. Suppose, you are Alif/ Adrita. You have just received a letter from your pen-friend Clara who lives at 17 Drowning Street, U.K. She wants to know about Bangladesh. Now, write a reply to the letter.

5

10. Look at the chart. It shows the sources of U.S.A. electricity in 1980. Now analyze the chart focusing the main aspects (At least in 80 words.)

10



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

8

O father and mother if buds are nipped,
And blossoms blown away;
And if the tender plants are stripped
Of their joy in the springing day,
By sorrow and care's dismay,
How shall the summer arise in joy,
Or the summer fruits appear?
Or how shall we gather what griefs destroy,
Or bless the mellowing year,
When the blasts of winter appear?

02**Rajshahi Board-2017****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.**

Kuakata, locally known as Sagar Kannya (Daughter of the Sea) is a rare **scenic spot** located on the southernmost tip of Bangladesh. Kuakata in Latachapli union under Kalapara Police Station of Patuakhali district is about 30 km in length and 6 km in breadth. It is 70 km from Patuakhali district headquarters and 320 km from Dhaka. An excellent combination of the picturesque natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky and the **shimmering** expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal and the evergreen forest makes Kuakata a much sought after tourist destination.

The name Kuakata takes its origin from the story of a 'Kua'- or well-dug on the seashore by the early Rakhaine settlers for collecting drinking water. The Rakhaines had landed on Kuakata coast after being expelled from Arakan by the Mughals. Kuakata is one of the unique spots which allow a visitor to watch both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach. That perhaps makes Kuakata one of the world's most attractive beaches. Kuakata is truly a virgin beach and a sanctuary for migratory winter birds. Fishing boats plying in the Bay of Bengal with colourful sails, surfing waves and the lines of coconut trees add to the **vibrant** colours of Kuakata. The indigenous culture of the Rakhaine community and hundred year old Buddhist temples indicate the age-old tradition and cultural heritage of this area.

*[Text : Unit-12: Lesson-5]***A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.**

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) 'Scenic spot' refers to _____.
 - a. a place having multiple scenes
 - b. a place having a calm atmosphere
 - c. a place of unparalleled natural beauty
 - d. a place having untidy spots
- (ii) The word 'shimmering' in the text could be best replaced by _____.
 - a. shivering
 - b. shining
 - c. significant
 - d. glaring
- (iii) The Rakhaines originally came from _____.
 - a. Patuakhali district
 - b. Latachapli union
 - c. Kuakata coast
 - d. Arakan district
- (iv) The best synonym of 'vibrant' is _____.
 - a. thrilling
 - b. colourful
 - c. gorgeous
 - d. brilliant
- (v) 'Kuakata is truly a virgin beach and a sanctuary for migratory winter birds' — what does it imply?
 - a. Kuakata is a beach in its original pure condition and a rare abode for guest birds.
 - b. Kuakata is a place of rare beauty and world's longest beach.
 - c. Kuakata is untouched by human habitation.
 - d. Kuakata is a natural habitat.

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What does the expression 'a much sought after tourist destination' mean?
- (b) Where does the name 'Kuakata' come from?
- (c) What makes Kuakata an attractive tourist spot?
- (d) Why would one visit Kuakata?
- (e) 'Kuakata' upholds an ancient tradition. How?

2. Read the following text and make a flowchart showing the situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh. (One is done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

In Bangladesh, the legal age of marriage for girls is 18. However, 33% of our girls get married before they are 15 and 60% of them become mothers by the time they reach 19.

When an adolescent girl gets married, she usually drops out of school and thus loses her mobility. She gets confined to full-time work in her in-law's household. She loses social status and all the opportunities of economic independence. In her in-law's house, she gets marginalized. She becomes vulnerable to all sorts of abuse, including dowry-related violence. In our country, it is still a common practice for the bride's family to pay dowry. Dowry demands can continue even after marriage. An adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, faces enormous health risk during pregnancy and child birth. Majority of our people are uninformed or insufficiently informed about contraception and reproductive health. This leads to increased mortality rates among adolescent brides during childbirth.

[Text : Unit-6; Lesson-2]

1. Getting married early

→ 2.

→ 3.

→ 4.

→ 5.

→ 6.


3. Write a summary of the following text.

10

My name is Amerigo. I am 13 years old and I live on the street, alone. My mother, who is separated from my father, doesn't want me. She told me to go away Now she is married to another man. My father lives very far away. I want to go to him, but he won't take me either.

The streets are now my home. Sometimes I find work. I used to collect trash and sell it to a vendor. I stopped doing that after I had a serious infection and a doctor told me to stay away from the trash dump. Once I worked for an ice cream shop owner and sold ice cream on the beach. But I got no money in return. The owner of the shop gave me something to eat, and let me sleep in his hut at night. The work was difficult and painful. The ice cream box is quite heavy when it is full. I had to walk for hours, offering my ice cream to whoever wanted to buy. There were days when I could not even sell one ice cream.

In a way, I am lucky because I am alive. One of my friends was recently killed after he fell into a hole that opened up in the pile of trash. A boy I know lost one of his eyes after a piece of hot glass flew into his eye at the glass factory where he worked. The owner refused to pay for medical treatment.

For me, like all other street children, life is very hard. I am looking for work. I am always hungry, and I don't know where I will sleep at night.

[Text : Unit-8; Lesson-4]

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

call	among	define	deaths	cause	interpersonal
nature	serious	within	economic	armed	aggressive

Conflict can be (a) — as clash of value and ideas among other things, and the most serious form of conflict, is (b) — clashes that results in lots of (c) — and casualties. There can be conflict (d) — us, which is (e) — intrapersonal conflict. The conflict between or (f) — persons is called (g) — conflict. Constraint of resources is also a (h) — of conflict and it is known as (i) — conflict. Conflict is a very common phenomenon, but sometimes it takes (j) — forms.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Sincerity is the best way of achieving success. One can go a long way if one does anything with sincerity. People who are sincere in their work are (a) — of making anything success. The great men are also sincere because they (b) — that sincerity is the (c) — to success. Those who are not (d) — can never (e) — a long way in the world. The poor people are not always sincere because they do to know the (f) — of sincerity. If they knew it, they would (g) — a good use of it. Sincerity means not only to do work (h) — but also with dutifulness, honesty, modesty and good behaviour. If all of us (i) — sincere, our country will (j) — be prosperous.

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

10

- As a result, he studied under a great thinker Plato.
- He also wrote books on Biology, Literature, Economics and Comparative politics.
- Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way.
- Aristotle was born in Greece.
- His father wanted him to be a physician but he never cherished to be so.
- Later on, Aristotle took the pen to write on topics suitable for human civilization.
- He is called the father of Biology because of his creativity.
- 'Politics' is one of his famous books which exposes fullest development of his wisdom.
- He was the son of a royal physician.
- He wanted to be a free thinker.

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.

7

It was late at night. I was taking preparation for my ensuing examination. All the members of my family were sleeping. All on a sudden, my phone rang and it was an unknown number. I got frightened

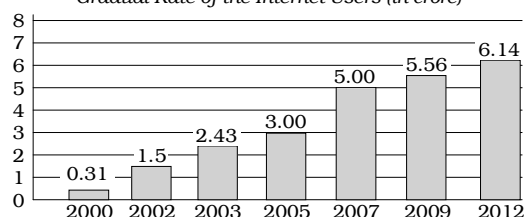
9. Suppose, you are a student of class XII. Now, write a letter to your younger brother advising him to refrain from smoking.

5

10. The graph below shows the gradual rate of the internet users in Bangladesh. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph.

10

Gradual Rate of the Internet Users (in crore)





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

8

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.

03

Jashore Board-2017
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.

One of the sources of water in our country are 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 report, 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.

[Text : Unit-12; Lesson-1]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) What could be the closest meaning for 'shape'?
a. Condition b. Form c. Model d. Body
- (ii) Which one of the following statements is false?
a. The rivers are the only sources of water in our country.
b. The tide-level of the Buriganga was surprising.
c. It was connected with the river Dhaleshwari. d. The humans are responsible for pollution.
- (iii) How are the rivers related to 'literature'? They are related to "literature" as they _____.
a. are being polluted b. are very important water sources
c. can inspire the poets, novelists, etc. d. constitute two-thirds of our country
- (iv) Buriganga is on deathbed due to _____.
a. water vehicles b. pollutions
c. the Mughals d. the report published in the newspaper
- (v) The Buriganga _____ the Ganges.
a. has a link with b. has nothing to do with
c. was a branch of d. was once called

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Do you think rivers attract people to urbanization? How?
- (b) In what sense are rivers going through the pangs of death?
- (c) What should we do to bring back the glorious past of the rivers?
- (d) Do you think industrialization is responsible for river pollution?
- (e) We, the people, are responsible for the catastrophe of our rivers. Do you agree? Why/ why not?



2. **Read the following text and make a flowchart showing important aspects of craftwork.** (One is done for you) 2 × 5 = 10

A craftwork is an applied form of art, a social and cultural product reflecting the inclusive nature of folk imagination. A craftwork, which usually doesn't bear the signature of its maker, retains a personal touch. When we look at a thirty-year old nakshikantha we wonder at its motifs and designs that point to the artistic ingenuity and the presence of the maker in it. The fact that we don't know her name or any other details about her doesn't take anything away from our appreciation of the artist. Indeed, the intimate nature of the kantha and the tactile feeling it generates animate the work and make it very inviting.

A craftwork is shaped by the interaction of individual creativity and community aesthetics, utility functions and human values. It is distinguished by its maker's desire to locate himself or herself in the wider and ever-changing cultural aspirations of the community, and subsequently of the market.

[Text : Unit-5; Lesson-3]



3. **Write a summary of the following text.** 10

"I'm not in the least hungry," my guest sighed, 'but if you insist I don't mind having some asparagus.'

I ordered them.

"Aren't you going to have any?" "No, I never eat asparagus."

"I know there are people who don't like them. The fact is, you ruin your palate by all the meat you eat."

We waited for the asparagus to be cooked. Panic seized me. It was not a question now of how much money I should have left over for the rest of the month, but whether I had enough to pay the bill.

The asparagus appeared. They were enormous, succulent, and appetizing. The smell of the melted butter tickled my nostrils

"Coffee?" I said.

"Yes, just an ice cream and coffee," she answered. I was past caring now. So I ordered coffee for myself and an ice cream and coffee for her. "You know, there's one thing I thoroughly believe in," she said, as she ate the ice cream. "One should always get up from a meal feeling one could eat a little more."

[Text : Unit-13; Lesson-2]

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

poisonous	of	preserve	greatest	be	more
refresh	stern	by	production	contamination	health

Food adulteration is one of the (a) — problems in the recent time in our country. Different food and food products, vegetables, fruits and fishes are being (b) — (c) — the unscrupulous and profit monger businessmen and green grocers. However, we, the general people (d) — the victims (e) — all sorts of pangs and serious diseases. The businessmen use (f) — chemicals such as DDT, Aldrin, Heptachlor just to make their products (g) — attractive or to (h) — them for a long time. So it is time the authorities concerned took (i) — steps to stop such food adulteration. Proper monitoring, supervision, and public awareness should be compulsory from (j) — level to consumers.

5. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.** 1 × 10 = 10

Beauty is easy to appreciate but difficult to define. If we look around, we will discover beauty in (a) — objects and sights in nature, in the (b) — of children, in kindness of strangers. But asked to define, we run into (c) —. Does beauty have an independent identity? Is it (d) — or relative? Is it dependent on our sense (e) —? Does it lie in the (f) — of the beholder? Thus there will arise a number of (g) — in our mind. However, poets, artists, philosophers and thinkers (h) — always in search of beauty in their works and arts. But most of them have the common and undisputed opinion that where there is beauty, there is (i) —, that is, a thing of beauty is a joy (j) —.

6. **Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.** 10

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

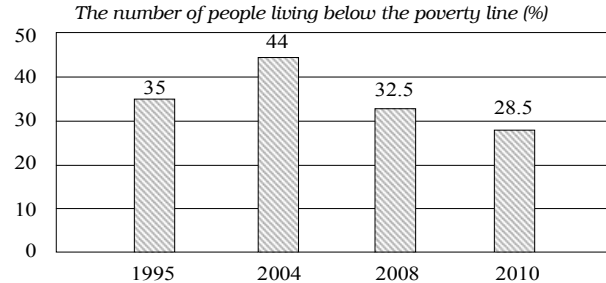
Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

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. Give a title to it. 7
One day a crow stole a piece of meat. It flew away and sat on the branch of a tree. Suddenly a fox
9. Suppose, you are Tanzim. Now write an e-mail to your friend telling him about how you have prepared yourself for the ensuing HSC Examination. 5
10. The graph below shows "The number of people living below the poverty line from 1995 to 2010". Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



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

8

Hold fast to dreams
For if dreams die
Life is a broken-winged bird
That cannot fly.
Hold fast to dreams
For when dreams go
Life is a barren field
Frozen with snow.

04

Cumilla Board-2017

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 uninfluenced by any **sophisticated** musical rules or any standard music styles. Bangladesh has a **heritage** of rich folk music which includes both religious and secular songs. Folk music may be described as that type of ancient music which springs from the heart of a community, based on their **natural** style of expression uninfluenced by the rules of classical music and modern popular songs. Any mode or form created by the combination of tune, voice and dance may be described as music. Thus, the combination of folk song, folk dance and folk tune may be called folk music. For example, Baul songs are a combination of tune, music and dance. In Bangladesh folk music has great variety, with songs being composed on the 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. Folk music is formed and develops according to the environment. Differences in the natural environment are reflected in the people of the different regions. The dialects too vary across the different regions. Bangladeshi folk music therefore varies from region to region.

[Text : Unit-5; Lesson-2]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| (i) What could be the closest meaning for ' sophisticated '? | |
| a. Latest | b. Old |
| (ii) The word ' heritage ' refers to —. | c. Last |
| a. heir | d. Past |
| (iii) The word ' natural ' could be replaced by —. | b. tradition |
| a. artificial | c. legitimacy |
| (iv) Folk music emanates from — of a community. | d. intimacy |
| a. background | c. deliberate |
| (v) The synonym of ' mystical ' is —. | d. wanton |
| a. dull | c. core |
| b. material | d. inside |
| c. classical | d. spiritual |

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- What do you mean by folk music according to the text?
- What does folk music reflect?
- How are mystical songs composed of?
- What makes the Bhatiyali an important genre?
- What are the reasons of great variety in folk music?



2. **Read the following text and make a flowchart showing the painful experiences a street child has to suffer to survive.** (One is done for you) 2 × 5 = 10

The streets are now my home. Sometimes I find work. I used to collect trash and sell it to a vendor. I stopped doing that after I had a serious infection and a doctor told me to stay away from the trash dump. Once I worked for an ice cream shop owner and sold ice cream on the beach. But I got no money in return. The owner of the shop gave me something to eat, and let me sleep in his hut at night. The work was difficult and painful. The ice cream box is quite heavy when it is full. I had to walk for hours, offering my ice cream to whoever wanted to buy. There were days when I could not even sell one ice cream.

[Text : Unit-8; Lesson-4]



3. **Write a summary of the following text.** 10

Beauty is easy to appreciate but difficult to define. As we look around, we discover beauty in pleasurable objects and sights - in nature, in the laughter of children, in the kindness of strangers. But asked to define, we run into difficulties. Does beauty have an independent objective identity? Is it universal, or is it dependent on our sense perceptions? Does it lie in the eye of the beholder? —we ask ourselves. A further difficulty arises when beauty manifests itself not only by its presence, but by its absence as well, as when we are repulsed by ugliness and desire beauty. But then ugliness has as much a place in our lives as beauty, or may be more—as when there is widespread hunger and injustice in a society. Philosophers have told us that beauty is an important part of life, but isn't ugliness a part of life too? And if art has beauty as an important ingredient, can it confine itself only to a projection of beauty? Can art ignore what is not beautiful?

[Text : Unit-5; Lesson-1]

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

eloquent	darkness	awareness	learn	intellectual	attain
enlighten	choice	sensibility	purpose	human	parochialism

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal (a) — at an institution. It is mental and (b) — training. It provides opportunities of growth and helps to meet challenges to (c) — success. Moreover, the purpose of education is to (d) — an individual. The aim of education is also to train individuals to make right (e) —. It ennobles our mind and refines our (f) —. It broadens our outlook and removes (g) —. It helps us to be (h) — of rights and responsibilities. Education furnishes us with an (i) — in expressing truth. Therefore, it is compared to light which dispels the (j) — of ignorance.

5. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.** 1 × 10 = 10

Bangladesh is a land of (a) — beauty. Its beauty is so captivating that a stranger cannot but be (b) — looking at this endless variety. Nature has (c) — showered its blessings on this country. The rivers, hills and forests are rich in natural (d) —. The people of this country feel a strong (e) — for their motherland. They love their motherland from the (f) — of heart. They work hard to (g) — its economic condition and to remove poverty. Most of them toil hard from dawn to dusk to accelerate the pace of (h) —. The progress of this country lies in the (i) — of common people. They are the (j) — of a beautiful and prosperous Bangladesh.

6. **Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.** 10

- (a) As Bagerhat is near the Bay of Bengal, the water is usually saline.
- (b) Khan Jahan Ali was a philanthropic man.
- (c) He, therefore, excavated many tanks to provide fresh water to the people.
- (d) He came to Bagerhat to preach Islam and to promote the plight of common people.
- (e) He found Bagerhat beset with many problems.
- (f) His memory will never be sunk into oblivion.
- (g) Thus he redressed the problem of drinking water.
- (h) The scarcity of drinking water is one of them.
- (i) The people of Bagerhat remember him with great respect.
- (j) Ghora Dighi is one of them.

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?

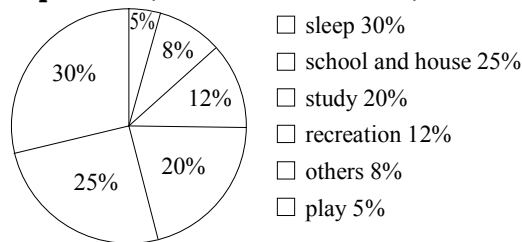
8. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words :** 7

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

9. **Write an e-mail to the Graduate Admissions, International service, 353 South Road, Portico, Sydney 2067, Australia asking them about admission produced for overseas students.** 5



10. The pie chart below shows the time allocation of students' daily activities. Analyse the chart focusing the main preoccupations. (At least in 80 words.) 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem. (Not more than 50 words) : 8

I love to rise in a summer morn,
When the birds sing on every tree;
The distant huntsman winds his horn,
And the skylark sings with me :
O what sweet company!
But to go to school in a summer morn,
O it drives all joy away!
Under a cruel eye outworn,
The little ones spend the day
In sighing and dismay.
Ah then at times I drooping sit,
And spend many an anxious hour;
Nor in my book can I take delight,
Nor sit in learning's bower,
Worn through with the dreary shower.
How can the bird that is born for joy
Sit in a cage and sing?
How can a child, when fears annoy,
But droop his tender wing,
And forget his youthful spring!

05

Chattogram Board-2017
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 term 'diaspora' is used to refer to people who have left their homelands and settled in other parts of the world, either because they were forced to do so or because they wanted to leave on their own. The word is increasingly used for such people as a collective group and/or a community. The world has seen many diasporas but scholars have been studying the phenomenon with great interest only in recent **decades**. Among the great diasporas of history is that of the Jewish people, who were forced to leave their lands in ancient times. The movement of Aryans from Central Europe to the Indian sub-continent thousands of years ago is also a **noteworthy** diaspora, although the causes of this diaspora are unclear. In twentieth century history, the Palestinian diaspora has attracted a lot of attention and been a cause of concern for world leaders because of the plight of Palestinians. There have been massive diasporas in Africa, too, over the centuries, either because of war or because of the ravages of nature. But the chief reason why the phenomenon of diaspora is attracting so much attention now is globalization.

[Text : Unit-9; Lesson-1]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- The word 'decade' refers to —.
a. thirty years b. fifty years c. ten years d. five years
- What does diaspora mean?
a. people live their own country b. people go abroad
c. people work in other countries
d. people leave their own countries and settle in other parts of the world
- The synonym of 'noteworthy' is —.
a. insignificant b. noticeable c. invaluable d. appreciable
- The Aryans came to the Indian Sub Continent from —.
a. America b. Africa c. Central Europe d. Europe
- In Africa there have been —.
a. massive diasporas b. a little diasporas c. no diasporas d. very little diasporas



$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

B. Answer the following questions.

- Why do people leave their own countries?
- Do you think that there have been massive diasporas in Africa?
- Why is diaspora attracting so much attention?
- How do the twentieth century Palestinian diasporas draw the attention of the world leaders?
- Why have the scholars been studying about the diasporas with great interest?

2. **Read the following text and make a flow chart showing role and activities of Gazi Pir.** (one is done for you) 2 × 5 = 10

According to some myths and legends, Gazi Pir was a Muslim saint who is said to have spread Islam in the parts of Bengal close to the Sundarbans. He was credited with many miracles. For example, he could supposedly calm dangerous animals and make them docile. He is usually depicted in paats or scroll paintings riding a fierce-looking Bengal tiger, a snake in his hand, but in no apparent danger. According to some stories, he also fought crocodiles which threatened the people of a region full of canals and creeks, indeed, a kind of watery jungle bordering the Bay of Bengal. Because of his alert and vigilant presence, all predatory animals were said to have been kept within bounds. It was also believed that he enabled villagers to live close to forests and jungles and cultivate their lands.

[Text : Unit-14; Lesson-3]



3. **Summarize the following poem.** 10

Because I have seen Bengal's face I will seek no more;
 The world has not anything more beautiful to show me.
 Waking up in darkness, gazing at the fig-tree, I behold
 Dawn's swallows roosting under huge umbrella-like leaves. I look around me
 And discover a leafy dome-Jam, Kanthal, Bat, Hijol and Aswatha trees —
 All in a hush, shadowing clumps of cactus and zedoary bushes.
 When long, long ago, Chand came in his honeycombed boat
 To a blue Hijal, Bat and Tamal shade near the Champa, he too sighted
 Bengal's incomparable beauty. One day, alas. In the Ganguri,
 On a raft, as the waning moon sank on the river's sandbanks.

[Text : Unit-14; Lesson-1]

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

victorious	champion	recapitulate	take	birth	attack
independence	surrender	oppression	historical	division	significant

The most (a) — event for Bangladesh is her (b) — as an (c) — nation on March 26, 1971. It is a red letter day in the (d) — of Bangladesh. After the (e) — of Sub Continent, we got Pakistan. But the Pakistanees began to (f) — our people. At first, they (g) — our language. We shall never forget the language movement of 1952. The language movement led to the mass upsurge of 1969. As a result the war of liberation (h) — place in 1971. After nine months' struggle, the Pakistanis were compelled to (i) — and we won (j) —.

5. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.** 1 × 10 = 10

There goes a saying that child is the (a) — of the man. Today's child is the (b) — of a nation. He will (c) — the country. The whole (d) — depends on their proper (e) —. It is our fundamental (f) — to rouse their (g) — talent. A sound environment is (h) — both in the family and society so that a child can (i) — up physically, mentally and spiritually. Only then it will be (j) — to build up a beautiful and developed country.

6. **Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.** 10

- He was one of the most renowned linguists of Bangladesh.
- He died in 1969 and we remember him with respect.
- He was second to none in Bengali Language and Literature.
- Dr. Mohammad Shahidullah was born in 24 Porgona, West Bengal in 1885.
- He joined Jashore Zilla School in 1910.
- He passed the Entrance and FA exam in 1904 and 1906.
- He received some awards and contributed much to Bengali Literature.
- He passed Hons. and M.A. in 1910 and 1912.
- He joined Dhaka University as a Lecturer of Bengali in 1921.
- He got his Ph.D in 1928.

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. **Write a paragraph on "Food Adulteration" in about 200 words based on the following questions.** 10

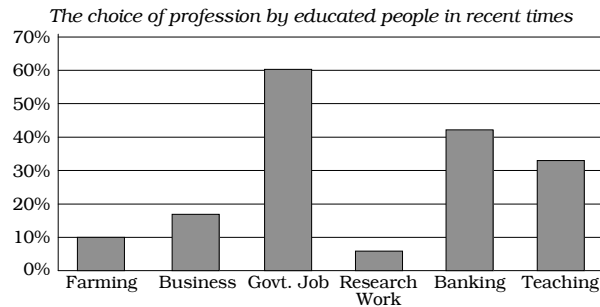
(a) What do you mean by food adulteration? (b) How does food get adulterated? (c) Why is it being done so? (d) Who are responsible for food adulteration? (e) Do you think that food adulteration should be continued or it should be controlled immediately?

8. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it within 80 words of your own :** 7

There was a naughty cowboy who grazed his cows beside a forest. He used to make fun with people crying Tiger! Tiger!



9. Suppose, your friend got first prize on debate competition. Write an e-mail congratulating him. 5
10. The graph chart shows the choice of profession by educated people in our country. Describe the graph in at least 80 words 10



11. Write down the theme of the following story. (Not more than 50 words) : 8
- 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.

06

Sylhet Board-2017

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.

Coleridges' 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. Cursed or not, we 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 are 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.

[Text : Unit-12; Lesson-1]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) What could be the closest meaning for 'ballad' in the first paragraph?
 a. epical poem
 b. mock-epical song
 c. parody
 d. simple narrative poem
- (ii) The word 'curse' in the first paragraph refers to _____.
 a. discharge
 b. devilish act
 c. divine decree of destruction
 d. angel's bounty
- (iii) 'Survive' in the first paragraph could be best replaced by _____.
 a. exist
 b. attend
 c. appear
 d. revive
- (iv) The old mariner had a very _____ sea-voyage.
 a. pleasant
 b. agonizing
 c. wonderful
 d. memorable
- (v) The best synonym of 'perpetual' is _____.
 a. continuous
 b. stable
 c. entire
 d. temporary

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

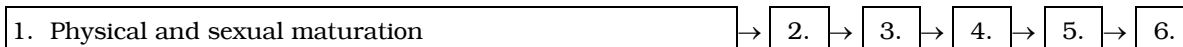
- (a) What, according to you, are the significance of water?
 (b) Why have the United Nations identified drinking water problem as a challenge?
 (c) Narrate the conditions of the rivers in Bangladesh in your own words.
 (d) What has been depicted in a report published in the Daily Sun?
 (e) Do you think the Buriganga river is dying? If so, why?



2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the major characteristics of adolescence. (one is done for you) 2 × 5 = 10

The time of adolescence is a period of preparation for adulthood during which one experiences several key developments. Besides physical and sexual maturation, these experiences include movement toward social and economic independence, development of identity, the acquisition of skills needed to carry out adult relationships and roles and the capacity for abstract reasoning. While adolescence is a time of tremendous growth and potential, it is also a time of considerable risks during which social contexts exert powerful influences.

Many adolescents face pressure to use alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs and to initiate sexual relationships putting themselves at high risk for intentional and unintentional injuries, unintended pregnancies, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Many also experience a wide range of adjustment and mental health problems. *[Text : Unit-6; Lesson-1]*



3. Write a summary of the following text. 10

Kuakata, locally known as Sagar Kannya (Daughter of the Sea) is a rare scenic spot located on the southernmost tip of Bangladesh. Kuakata in Latachapli union under Kalapara Police Station of Patuakhali district is about 30 km in length and 6 km in breadth. It is 70 km from Patuakhali district headquarters and 320 km from Dhaka. An excellent combination of the picturesque natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky and the shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal and the evergreen forest makes Kuakata a much sought after tourist destination.

The name Kuakata takes its origin from the story of a 'Kua'- or well-dug on the sea shore by the early Rakhaine settlers for collecting drinking water. The Rakhaines had landed on Kuakata coast after being expelled from Arakan by the Mughals. Following the first well, it became a tradition to dig wells in the neighborhood of Rakhaine homesteads for fresh water supply.

Kuakata is one of the unique spots which allow a visitor to watch both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach. That perhaps makes Kuakata one of the world's most attractive beaches. The long and wide beach at Kuakata has a typical natural setting. This sandy beach slopes gently into the Bay and bathing there is as pleasant as is swimming or diving. *[Text : Unit-12; Lesson-5]*

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

cheat	tell	story	completely	think	rescue
make	face	care	matter	promise	treat

Keeping promise given to anyone is a must though it takes much perseverance to keep promise honestly. Since keeping promise is a (a) — of remembrance, we should be (b) — whenever we make promises. While (c) — an unavoidable danger, people usually (d) — any promise only to be (e) — from the situation without perfect (f) —. After being rescued most people (g) — forget the promises given. A (h) — about the pied piper of Germany (i) — how the piper was deliberately (j) — by the mayor, who has made promises to give piper one thousand guilders for his work.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap. 1 × 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. 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.

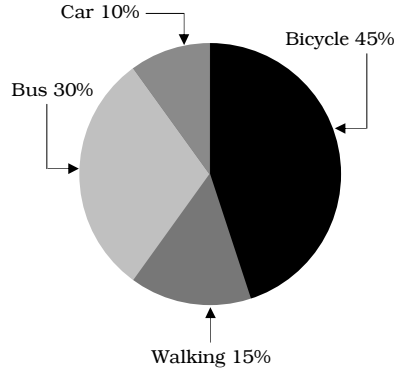
Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on "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.** 7
Once there lived a poor woodcutter. But he was very honest. He earned his livelihood by selling wood in the market. One day while he
9. **Suppose, you are Salim. Sahir is your best friend. You are going for a picnic. Now, write an e-mail to your friend Sahir inviting him to join the picnic.** 5
10. **The pie chart below shows the percentage of transportation used by 800 students to come to college. Describe the chart in 150 words.** 10



11. **Write down the theme of the following poem. (Not more than 50 words).** 8

UNDER the greenwood tree
Who loves to lie with me,
And turn his merry note
Unto the sweet bird's throat—
Come hither, come hither, come hither!
Here shall he see
No enemy
But winter and rough weather.
Who doth ambition shun
And loves to live i' the sun,
Seeking the food he eats
And pleased with what he gets—
Come hither, come hither, come hither!
Here shall he see
No enemy
But winter and rough weather.

07

Barishal Board–2017 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 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 report, 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. We, the humans, have successfully killed one of our rivers. There are other rivers in the country that are being subjected to similar thoughtless treatment. Unless we take care of our rivers there may come a time when we will cry 'water, water' and find it nowhere.

[Text : Unit-12; Lesson-1]



A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) The word 'tributary' mentioned in the passage means _____.
a. rivulet b. lake c. pond d. estuary
- (ii) The word 'marvelled' mentioned in the passage means _____.
a. offended b. grief-stricken c. overwhelmed d. hurt
- (iii) The word 'toxic' mentioned in the passage means _____.
a. tasty b. healthy c. moderate d. poisonous
- (iv) How did Dhaka city pay back the bounty of the river?
a. By cleaning the river b. By polluting the river
c. By purifying its water d. By making it glorious
- (v) The word 'identified' in the passage means _____.
a. excluded b. traced out c. carried out d. teased

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) According to the passage, what happened in the year 1610?
- (b) What, according to the experts, are the primary sources of river pollution in and around Dhaka city?
- (c) What amount of solid waste is produced in Dhaka city and where does it go?
- (d) What does DoE say?
- (e) What may happen if we do not take care of our rivers?

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

1 × 10 = 10

I declared that the Assembly would continue to meet. But suddenly on the 1st of March the Assembly was shut down. Mr. Yahya Khan called the session of the Assembly in his capacity as the President and I declared I would be attending it. Mr. Bhutto said he wouldn't be part of it. Thirty-five members of the Assembly came from West Pakistan to take part in its proceedings. But it was dissolved all of a sudden. The blame was put on the people of Bengal, the finger was pointed at me! After the Assembly's session was prorogued, the people of this country protested. I told them, "Observe the General Strike we have called peacefully." I told them, "Shut down all mills and factories." Our people responded to my call. They came to the streets spontaneously. They expressed their firm determination to carry out the struggle peacefully.

What have we got in return? Those who brought arms with our money to defend us from external enemies are now using those arms on the poor, the wretched, the downtrodden people of the land. Bullets are being aimed at their hearts. We constitute the majority in Pakistan; but whenever we, Bengalis, have tried to assume power they have used force on us.

[Text : Unit-1; Lesson-1]

Who/ What	Event/ Activity	Where/ Place	When/ How
The Assembly	was shut down		(i) _____
Mr. Yahya Khan	(ii) _____		as the president
Bangabandhu	(iii) _____		to meet
(iv) _____	disagreed to join the Assembly		
Thirty five members	joined the Assembly	(v) _____	
(vi) _____	was dissolved		(vii) _____
Bangabandhu	told the people (viii) _____		peacefully
The people	(ix) _____	to the streets	(x) _____

3. Write a summary of the following text.

10

Accessibility to higher education implies that students get the opportunity to get university education and sufficient support from educational institutions. Increasing enrolment at the secondary and higher secondary level puts pressure on higher educational institutions. But due to limited capacity, only a small number of students may be enrolled in universities. Thus, each year a large number of students are denied access to higher education. Also, due to poverty and increase in educational expenses, students of the lower middle class do not get easy access to higher education. Moreover, those who get places in the universities have limited access to avail all kinds of diversified educational facilities relating to their study fields. Only about 12 percent of graduates enter higher educational institutions. More than 80 percent of these students are admitted to NU-affiliated colleges. Others are absorbed by the public and private universities.

[Text : Unit-15; Lesson-2]

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

all	necessary	budget	use	rise	begins
follow	answer	have	through	careful	carefully

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 or very large.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Many events of great importance (a) — during the last century. Significant advances (b) — in the field of science and technology. Many European colonies gained independence. The movement (c) — democracy became (d) — in many parts of the world. Two world wars (e) — in the century. It (f) — witnessed the misuse of atomic energy. Two cities of Japan were completely destroyed as a result of dropping of atom bombs. The Vietnam war and the Gulf war killed many innocent people. However, the (g) — of Bangladesh as an independent nation (h) — a momentous event. After a (i) — war of nine months, Bangladesh was born. Now we (j) — our heads high as an independent country in the world.

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

10

- A number of people applied for the job.
- Once there lived a Sultan in a country.
- They came through a passage where gold coins were kept.
- Then he found the desired man.
- When they all arrived, the Sultan asked them to dance.
- He wanted to appoint an honest man as his tax collector.
- All the applicants blushed and refused except one.
- The applicants were asked to meet the Sultan one by one.
- So he asked for the wise counselor's advice.
- Then he invited applications.

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.

7

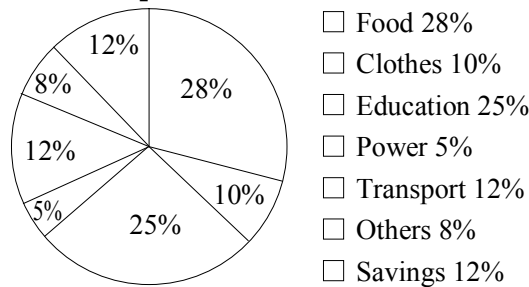
It was a hot summer day. There was scorching heat of the sun. On that day a crow became very thirsty. It wanted to drink but there was no water around it. So, it began to

9. Write an e-mail to one of your friends thanking him/ her for a gift you received from him/ her on your birthday.

5

10. The pie-chart below shows the percentage of a family's household income distributed into different categories. Describe the pie-chart in 150 words.

10

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

8

Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
 Thou art not so unkind
 As man's ingratitude;
 Thy tooth is not so keen,
 Because thou art not seen,
 Although thy breath be rude.
 Heigh-ho! sing heigh-ho! unto the green holly;
 Most friendship is feigning, most loving mere folly:
 Then heigh-ho, the holly!
 This life is most jolly.
 Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
 That dost not bite so nigh
 As benefits forgot;
 Though thou the waters warp,
 Thy sting is not so sharp
 As friend remembered not.
 Heigh-ho! sing heigh-ho! unto the green holly.



Dinajpur Board-2017 **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 28 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.

[Text : Unit-6; Lesson-2]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) What could be the closest meaning for the word "constitute" in the first sentence?
a. take b. form c. add d. make
- (ii) The phrase "take place" in the second sentence stands for _____.
a. occur b. recur c. go to a place d. all of them
- (iii) Adolescence is a _____ period from childhood to adulthood.
a. transition b. transitory c. transitional d. transient
- (iv) The synonym of affluent is _____.
a. destitute b. poor c. poverty d. well off
- (v) The word "economic" can be replaced by _____.
a. economy b. economical c. monetary d. finance

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) How will you define adolescence?
- (b) Why is adolescence important?
- (c) What do the adolescent girls in Bangladesh usually face?
- (d) What are the effects of female inequality in Bangladesh?
- (e) How do wealth and education influence a girl's marriage?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the activities of peace movement. (one is done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

A peace movement is a social movement that seeks to achieve ideals such as the ending of a particular war (or all wars), minimize inter-human violence in a particular place or type of situation, including ban of guns, and is often linked to the goal of achieving world peace. Means to achieve these ends include advocacy of pacifism, non-violent resistance, diplomacy, boycotts, demonstrations, peace camps; supporting anti-war political candidates and banning guns, creating open government, direct democracy; supporting people who expose war-crimes or conspiracies to create wars, and making laws. Different organizations involved in peace movements may have some diverse goals, but one common goal is sustainability of peace.

[Text : Unit-10; Lesson-5]

1. Ending of War → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following text.

10

Universities should never be made into mechanical organizations for collecting and distributing knowledge. Through them the people should offer their intellectual hospitality, their wealth of mind to others, and earn their proud right in return to receive gifts from the rest of the world. But in the whole length and breadth of India there is not a single University established in the modern time where a foreign or an Indian student can properly be acquainted with the best products of the Indian mind. For that we have to cross the sea, and knock at the doors of France and Germany. Educational institutions in our country are India's alms-bowl of knowledge; they lower our intellectual self-respect; they encourage us to make a foolish display of decorations composed of borrowed feathers.

[Text : Unit-15; Lesson-1]



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. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

who	health	choice	be	develop	enable
able	ability	importance	face	which	know

Education is one of the basic needs of a human being. It is (a) — for the (b) — of mind. Many illiterate people do not have any (c) — of health. If they (d) — educated, they could live a (e) — and planned life. Education teaches us how to live well. It (f) — us to make the right (g) — in life. It enhances our (h) — to perform our duties properly and (i) — our everyday problems. In fact, it is education (j) — brings positive changes in our life.

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

Sports are a popular form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are (a) — from time to time. Most of these events are (b) — by multinational manufacturing (c) — and business firms. They pay for the sports events in (d) — for the right to (e) — their products during those events. These events are (f) — worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them (g) —. As a (h) —, the sponsors' products receive maximum media (i) —. Thus sports help the (j) — of trade and commerce.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10

- "Please let me go to my country."
- An English boy was making a small boat.
- "I shall cross the sea and go to my country by this boat."
- He made all arrangements to send him to his country.
- Suddenly he noticed a wonderful thing.
- Napoleon was charmed by the words of the small boy.
- "I haven't seen my mother for a long time."
- The boy said, "My country is on the other side of the sea."
- One day Napoleon, the king of France, was walking along the sea shore.
- The boy was brought before him and he asked him what he would do with such a small boat.

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

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

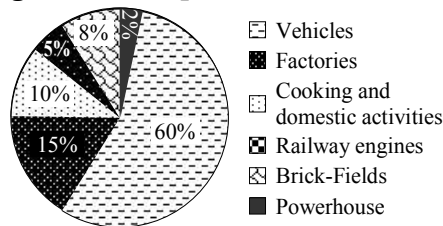
(a) What is drug addiction? (b) Why do people get addicted to drugs? (c) What are the consequences of drug addiction? (d) What should be done to remove the curse of drug addiction from society? (e) How can you play a role in the fight against drug addiction?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7

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 Anik/ Anika. You received a letter from your father yesterday. In the letter, he warned you not to spend much time in Facebook. Now, write a reply to his letter. 5

10. Look at the chart below. It shows the sources of air pollution in a city. Now analyze the chart in at least 80 words focusing the main aspects. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem. (Not more than 50 words). 8

TIME, you old gipsyman,
Will you not stay,
Put up your caravan
Just for one day?
All things I'll give you
Will you be my guest,
Bells for your jennet
Of silver the best,
Goldsmiths shall beat you
A great golden ring,
Peacocks will bow to you,
Little boys sing,
Oh, and sweet girls will
Festoon you with may.
Time, you old gipsy,
Why hasten away?



09

Combined Board Exam–2018 (Kha Set)

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 you are in the driving seat of a car, you have the steering and the horn in your hands, the brake and accelerator under your feet, eyes open looking ahead, left and right. The same can be said about a motorcycle rider, with some modifications. These are all very visible. But, behind all, there is something that keeps working unseen. And that is the Central Processing Unit (CPU), your brain. CPUs are artificially intelligent machines that are programmed to do specific jobs under fixed conditions and judgements. But the human brain is intelligent by nature. It is the most sophisticated machine that is able to operate on ever-changing conditions and standards of judgement. As conditions in the traffic keep invariably changing, this virtue of sophistication of your brain must be at work when you are driving. The difference between traffic in the roads and highways and racing circuit must not be blurring inside you. Never imagine yourself to be a Michael Schumacher driving an F-1 at 300 mph. Leave no room for fantasy. You must always be ready to encounter unexpected behaviour from any vehicle or pedestrian. 'Keep your cool' is easy to advise but difficult to maintain. Still you must always restrain yourself because, at the end of the day, you don't want to be regarded as a killer. Now you see, the last thing that differentiates you from a computer is your conscience.

[Text : Unit–7; Lesson–1]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) What could be the closest meaning for 'modification'?
 - a. To change
 - b. To make less extreme
 - c. Adjust
 - d. An alteration or adjustment to something
- (ii) The word 'Sophisticated' refers to _____.
 - a. gorgeous
 - b. advanced
 - c. unrefined
 - d. uncomplicated
- (iii) 'Invariably' could be best replaced by _____.
 - a. regular
 - b. alterable
 - c. inconsistent
 - d. always
- (iv) The human brain is called Central Processing Unit (CPU) because _____.
 - a. it is the central part of the body
 - b. it performs all important activities
 - c. it is the centre of all activities
 - d. it is the central part of mind
- (v) The best synonym of 'encounter' is _____.
 - a. battle
 - b. meeting
 - c. face
 - d. clash

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What kind of skill does car driving require?
- (b) What is meant by 'eyes open looking ahead, left and right'?
- (c) Why is human brain called the most sophisticated machine?
- (d) How do CPUs and brains differ?
- (e) Do you support the idea that conscience is our best guide on the roads? Why? Why not?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the causes and aspects of conflict. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

Conflict can be described as a disagreement among groups or individuals characterized by antagonism and hostility. This is usually fueled by the opposition of one party to another in an attempt to reach an objective different from that of the other party. The elements involved in the conflict have varied sets of principles and values, thus allowing a conflict to arise.

Conflict can be defined in many ways but one of the simplest is that it pertains to the opposing ideas and actions of different entities, resulting in an antagonistic state. Conflict is an inevitable part of life. All of us possess our own opinions, ideas and sets of beliefs. We have our own ways of looking at things and we act according to what we think is proper. Hence, we often find ourselves in conflict in different scenarios; it may involve other individuals, groups of people, or a struggle within our own selves. Consequently, conflict influences our actions and decisions in one way or other. [Text : Unit–10; Lesson–2]

1. Disagreement among groups or individuals → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following text.

10

Universities should never be made into mechanical organizations for collecting and distributing knowledge. Through them the people should offer their intellectual hospitality, their wealth of mind to others, and earn their proud right in return to receive gifts from the rest of the world. But in the whole length and breadth of India there is not a single University established in the modern time where a foreign or an Indian student can properly be acquainted with the best products of the Indian mind. For that we have to cross the sea, and knock at the doors of France and Germany. Educational institutions in our country are India's alms-bowl of knowledge; they lower our intellectual self-respect; they encourage us to make a foolish display of decorations composed of borrowed feathers.

[Text : Unit–15; Lesson–1]



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. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

ready	same	proud	blue	depends	rational
flesh	mention	inferior	class	birth	works

Man's dignity depends upon his works. Man is a (a) — being on earth. He is to (b) — for others. He should not be (c) — if he is of (d) — blood. He should be (e) — to help any (f) — of man. The man whom he is helping may be (g) — to him by (h) —. But after all, he is a man. He has the (i) — blood and flesh as the above (j) — man.

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

Dream is a series of thoughts, images and sensations occurring in a person's mind during sleep. Dream is a (a) — of unconscious wishes, thoughts and imaginations. It (b) — be sweet or horrible. When we dream (c) — pleasant, we call it a sweet dream. (d) — when we dream something extremely bad, we (e) — it a nightmare. Dream is meaningless if (f) — is a day dream. But dream has also (g) — real purpose as it is related to our (h) —, emotional and physical well-being. The main benefit (i) — dream is that it produces new thoughts (j) — ideas in brain and helps to clean up clutter from mind.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 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 "Food Adulteration" on the basis of the answers to the following questions in about 200 words. 10

(a) What is food adulteration? (b) How is food adulterated? (c) Who are responsible for food adulteration? (d) What is the impact of adulterated food on our body? (e) What can be done to stop it?

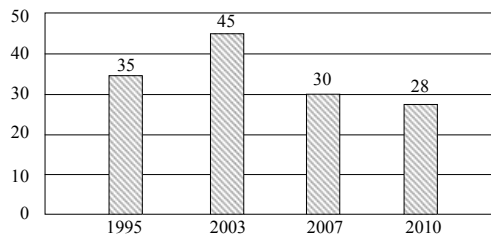
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7

Once upon a time there lived a dove. It was passing its days happily. One day while he was sitting on a tree beside a river, he saw an ant.....

9. Suppose, your friend got first prize in debate competition. Write an e-mail congratulating him. 5

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

The number of people living below the poverty line (%)



11. Write down the theme of the following poem. (not more than 50 words) 8

TIME, you old gipsy man.
Will you not stay.
Put up your caravan
Just for one day?
All things I'll give you.
Will you be my guest,
Bells for your jennet
Of silver the best,
Goldsmiths shall beat you
A great golden ring,
Peacocks shall bow to you,
Little boys sing,
Oh, and sweet girls will
Festoon you with May,
Time, you old gipsy,
Why hasten away?



10

Combined Board Exam–2018 (Ka Set)

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.

Beauty is easy to appreciate but difficult to define. As we look around, we discover beauty in pleasurable objects and sights - in nature, in the laughter of children, in the kindness of strangers. But asked to define, we run into difficulties. Does beauty have an independent objective identity? Is it universal, or is it dependent on our sense perceptions? Does it lie in the eye of the beholder? —we ask ourselves. A further difficulty arises when beauty manifests itself not only by its presence, but by its absence as well, as when we are repulsed by ugliness and desire beauty. But then ugliness has as much a place in our lives as beauty, or may be more—as when there is widespread hunger and injustice in a society. Philosophers have told us that beauty is an important part of life, but isn't ugliness a part of life too? And if art has beauty as an important ingredient, can it confine itself only to a projection of beauty? Can art ignore what is not beautiful? Poets and artists have provided an answer by incorporating both into their work. In doing so, they have often tied beauty to truth and justice, so that what is not beautiful assumes a tolerable proportion as something that represents some truth about life. John Keats, the romantic poet, wrote in his celebrated 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty,' by which he means that truth, even if it's not pleasant, becomes beautiful at a higher level. Similarly, what is beautiful forever remains true. Another meaning, in the context of the Grecian Urn—an art object—is that truth is a condition of art. **[Text : Unit-5; Lesson-1]**

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) The word appreciate means —.
 - a. praise
 - b. choose
 - c. select
 - d. like
- (ii) The word "repulsed" stands for —.
 - a. disguised
 - b. ignored
 - c. attracted
 - d. regarded
- (iii) Beauty also prevails in —.
 - a. truth
 - b. pleasurable objects
 - c. ugliness
 - d. beautification
- (iv) The best synonym of "beholder" is —.
 - a. runner
 - b. sender
 - c. watcher
 - d. stopper
- (v) We face difficulties —.
 - a. when we go through any poem
 - b. when we are told to define beauty
 - c. when we appreciate beauty
 - d. when we are told to define truth

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) When do we run into difficulties?
- (b) Is ugliness a part of life? If so, how?
- (c) What has John Keats written in "Ode on a Grecian Urn"?
- (d) When does "ugliness" occupy a place in our life?
- (e) How do poets and artists provide answer about the questions on how to define beauty?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the goal of peace movement. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

A peace movement is a social movement that seeks to achieve ideals such as the ending of a particular war (or all wars), minimize inter-human violence in a particular place or type of situation, including ban of guns, and is often linked to the goal of achieving world peace. Means to achieve these ends include advocacy of pacifism, non-violent resistance, diplomacy, boycotts, demonstrations, peace camps; supporting anti-war political candidates and banning guns, creating open government, direct democracy; supporting people who expose war-crimes or conspiracies to create wars, and making laws. Different organizations involved in peace movements may have some diverse goals, but one common goal is sustainability of peace. Peace movement is basically an all-encompassing "anti-war movement". It is primarily characterized by a belief that human beings should not wage war on each other or engage in violent conflicts over language, race, natural resources, religion or ideology. It is believed that military power is not the equivalent of justice. The peace movement tends to oppose the proliferation of dangerous technologies and weapons of mass destruction, in particular, nuclear weapons and biological warfare. Moreover, many object to the export of weapons including hand-held machine guns and grenades by leading economic nations to lesser developed nations.

[Text : Unit-10; Lesson-5]

1. End of wars

→ 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following text.

10

Bangladesh is blessed with huge inland open water resources. It has numerous rivers, canals, beels, lakes, and vast areas of floodplains. Hakaluki haor is one of the major wetlands of Bangladesh. With a land area of 18,386 hectares, it supports a rich biodiversity and provides direct and indirect livelihood, benefits to nearly 190,000 people. This haor was declared an Ecologically Critical Area in April, 1999 by the government of Bangladesh.

Hakaluki is a complex ecosystem, containing more than 238 interconnecting beels and jalmahals. The most important beels are Chatla, Pinlarkona, Dulla, Sakua, Barajalla, Balijhuri, Lamba, Tekonia, Haorkhal, Tural, Baghalkuri and Chinaura. Hakaluki Haor is bounded by the Kushiara



river as well as a part of the Sonai-Bardal river to the north, by the Fenchuganj-Kulaura railway to the west and to the south, and by the Kulaura-Beanibazar road to the east. The haor falls under two administrative districts, Maulvibazar and Sylhet. Some 190,000 people live in the area surrounding the haor.

Hakaluki Haor is an important source of fisheries resources for Bangladesh. Kalibaus, Boal, Rui, Ghagot, Pabda and Chapila are the main fish species found here. From the Kushiara there are frequent upstream movement of fish towards the beels and tributaries of Hakaluki. The beels in Hakaluki haor provide winter shelter for the mother fisheries. In early monsoon these mother fisheries produce millions of fries for the entire downstream fishing communities. Floodplains are also an important source of fisheries resources within the area. However, many of the beels have lost their capacity to provide shelter for mother fisheries because of sand deposits from upstream rivers and canals, use of complete dewatering technique for fishing and lack of aquatic plants to provide feed and shelter for parent fish.

[Text : Unit-12; Lesson-2]

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. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

wearing	cut	rise	anticipation	habitats	increase	extinction
recklessly	severe	imperative	particularly	catastrophe	provide	alarming

The destruction of forests and other (a) — is causing the (b) — of various plants and animals everyday. In the last 25 years alone the world has lost one third of its natural wealth. Forests are being (c) — down. Moreover, they are being burnt (d) — resulting in an (e) — in carbon dioxide and ultimately the water level is (f) — as a consequence of global (g) —. It is (h) — that the new century will face an overwhelming environmental (i) —. It is therefore (j) — to check the reckless pollution of the environment.

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

In our country, women are the worst sufferers in every stage of life. Social prejudices and customs tend to (a) — their position. When a female child is born, it is not regarded (b) — a happy event. She is not welcomed with the deep (c) — of heart. Instead of being delighted, most of the members of the family think that she has come to add to their (d) —. Even the mother of the female child is not welcomed cordially for giving (e) — to a female child. Rather the mother of the female child is (f) — for this. In the most cases, women are the victim of gender (g) —. In fact, the life of our women is not smooth (h) —. If we want lasting development of the country, we have to (i) — the dignified status of (j) — women of our country. The government is conscious of this matter.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10

- In 1880, Rabindranath was called back to India.
- He was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1913 for his Gitanjali.
- He returned home without any qualifications of distinction.
- He wrote Gitanjali, a collection of Bengali songs of superior quality.
- Rabindranath Tagore, the 14th child of Debendranath and Sarada Devi Tagore, was born in 1861 in a respectable family at Jorasako in Kolkata.
- At the age of seventeen, in 1878 he reached London to attend school.
- He went to school early and wrote his first verse at the age of eight.
- The experience had a lasting effect on his later life.
- However, he never gave up his habit of writing poetry.
- He gathered much experience from his stay in London.

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on "The historic speech of 7th March" in about 200 words based on the answer to the following questions. 10

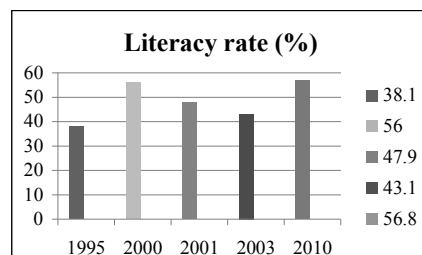
(a) When was the speech delivered? (b) Where was the speech delivered? (c) Who were addressed in this speech? (d) How was the speech related to our national history? (e) How is the speech evaluated internationally?

8. Read the beginning of the following story and complete it in your own way. Give a title to the story. 7

One day a girl of class five was going to school. Suddenly she saw a money bag dropped by someone on the road. She was at a loss.....

9. Suppose, you are Rafa. Write an e-mail to your foreign friend narrating the scenic beauty of Bangladesh. 5

10. The graph below shows the literacy rate of Bangladesh from 1995 to 2010. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph. 10





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

Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude;
Thy tooth is not so keen,
Because thou art not seen,
Although thy breath be rude.
Heigh-ho! sing heigh-ho! unto the green holly;
Most friendship is feigning, most loving mere folly :
Then heigh-ho, the holly!
This life is most jolly.
Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
That dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot;
Though thou the waters warp,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friend remembered not.
Heigh-ho! sing heigh-ho! unto the green holly.....



Dhaka Board-2019

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

[According to the syllabus of 2019]

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 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 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 likely to get exposed to drugs and alcohol causing irreparable damage to their health and life.

[Text : Unit-6; Lesson-2]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- The word 'mobility' means _____.
i. ability ii. creativity iii. movement iv. activity
- The phrase 'exposed to' may best be replaced by _____.
i. to remove something ii. make public
iii. experience something harmful iv. shocking news
- The closest meaning of 'study' is _____.
i. skipping ii. omitting iii. reporting iv. learning
- The word 'anaemia' refers to _____.
i. blood pressure ii. blood sugar
iii. shortage of blood iv. blood contamination
- The 'neonatal' is closely related to _____.
i. a newborn baby ii. a mother iii. an adolescent iv. a disease

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- Why are adolescent girls the worst sufferers?
- What happens to a girl when she loses mobility?
- Who, do you think, are more vulnerable to adolescent health problems—boys or girls? Why?
- What major problems do boys face during adolescence?
- Why should all of us say "no" to drugs?

2. Read the following text and make a flow-chart highlighting the different aspects of socio-cultural life as reflected in folk music. (No. 1 has been done for you) 2 × 5 = 10

In Bangladesh folk music has great variety, with songs being 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. Folk music is formed and develops according to the environment.



Differences in the natural environment are reflected in the people of the different regions. The dialects too vary across the different regions. Bangladeshi folk music therefore varies from region to region. Thus there are the northern Bhawaiya, the eastern Bhatiyali and the southwestern Baul songs.

[Text : Unit-5; Lesson-2]

1. Songs reflecting rural and riverine life

→ 2.

→ 3.

→ 4.

→ 5.

→ 6.

3. Write a summary of the following text.

10

The term 'diaspora' is used to refer to people who have left their homelands and settled in other parts of the world, either because they were forced to do so or because they wanted to leave on their own. The word is increasingly used for such people as a collective group or a community. The world has seen many diasporas but scholars have been studying the phenomenon with great interest only in recent decades.

Among the great diasporas of history is that of the Jewish people, who were forced to leave their lands in ancient times. The movement of Aryans from Central Europe to the Indian sub-continent thousands of years ago is also a noteworthy diaspora, although the causes of this diaspora are unclear. In twentieth century history, the Palestinian diaspora has attracted a lot of attention and been a cause of concern for world leaders because of the plight of Palestinians. There have been massive diasporas in Africa, too, over the centuries, either because of war or because of the ravages of nature. But the chief reason why the phenomenon of diaspora is attracting so much attention now is globalization.

[Text : Unit-9; Lesson-1]

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. You may change the form of the words if necessary.

0.5 × 10 = 5

result	dump	creature	odour	dispose	waterborne
avert	microphone	toxic	avoid	fume	determine

Every year millions of people all over the world die unnecessarily as a result of pollution. These unfortunate and (a) — deaths are brought about by four specific factors. Firstly, air pollution from factories, burning trash, and vehicle (b) — cause pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases. Then, water pollution from industrial discharge, the indiscriminate (c) — of toxic chemicals, and the (d) — of human waste into rivers and canals causes poisoning and (e) — diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea. The next factor is the noise pollution from vehicle horns and (f) — that might cause aggression and damage hearing. And finally, (g) — pollution from dumped or untreated human waste causes serious discomfort to our sense of smell, and attracts disease-bearing (h) — such as rats and flies. We should take (i) — action to control these problems and clean up the environment to (j) — these unnecessary diseases.

5. Fill in the gaps using suitable words.

1 × 10 = 10

We all know what a dream is. Generally we dream during our sleep. Some dreams are sweet or (a) —. When we dream something extremely bad, we call it a (b) —. Dreams have no (c) —. They are soft and (d) —. The dream we have during the day time is called (e) —. Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years, but none could (f) — specifically what dream actually is. Dreams can be extraordinarily (g) — or very vague. While many theories have been proposed no consensus has emerged. It is important to consider that science is still (h) — the exact purpose and function of sleep itself. Some researchers suggest that dreams have no (i) — purpose, while others believe that (j) — is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.

6. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rearrange them in a proper.

10

- All the servants were called and interrogated.
- In order to find out the thief, the judge chalked out an intelligent plan.
- Once a gold necklace was lost from a rich man's house.
- The servants were summoned to the court but they denied having stolen the necklace.
- When the servants came to the court the next day, the thief had already cut off an inch of his stick.
- But nobody confessed their guilt.
- So the owner of the house lodged a complaint in the court.
- The judge found one of the sticks shorter than the others and in this way he could easily catch the thief.
- Naturally it was suspected that one of the servants had stolen the necklace.
- He gave each of the suspects a stick of equal length and said that one of the sticks would increase by an inch the next day.

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]**7. Write a paragraph on 'Food Adulteration' in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.**

10

- What do you mean by food adulteration?
- How does food get adulterated?
- Who are responsible for food adulteration?
- What is the impact of adulterated food on our body?
- What can be done to stop it?

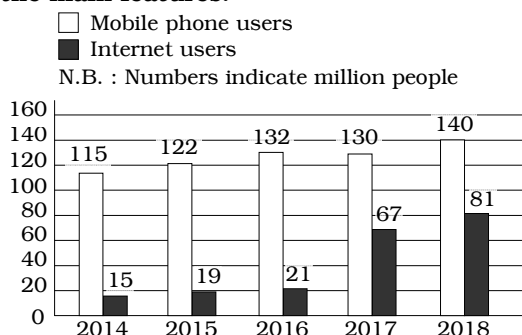


8. Read the beginning of the following story and complete it in your own way. Give a title to the story. 7

Once upon a time, a crow was very thirsty. It flew from place to place in search of water but unfortunately it did not find any water. All on a sudden it saw....

9. Suppose, you are Ratul. Write an e-mail to your younger brother narrating the benefits of reading newspapers daily. 5

10. The chart below shows the number of mobile phone and internet users in Bangladesh from the year 2014 to 2018. Describe the chart in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem. (Not more than 50 words) : 8

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.
And 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.

12

Rajshahi Board-2019 English (Compulsory)- First Paper

[According to the syllabus of 2019]

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.

As a child you must have been told to greet your elders and visitors to your home according to your culture and tradition. You must also have been taught to be polite in company and keep quiet while others, especially your elders, speak. Possibly, at times you even protested such disciplining. Now, certainly you know that you can't always behave the way you want specially in the presence of others. There are rules of behavior you have to follow in a company. We are social beings and have to consider the effect of our behaviour on others, even if we are at home and dealing with our family members. We have two terms to describe our social behaviour- 'etiquette' and 'manners.' 'Etiquette' is a French word and it means the rules of correct behaviour in society. The word 'manners' means the behaviour that is considered to be polite in a particular society or culture. Manners can be good or bad. For example, it is a bad manner to speak with food in one's mouth. No one likes a bad mannered person. Remember that etiquette and manners vary from culture to culture and from society to society. We learn etiquette and manners from our parents, families and various institutions, such as schools, colleges or professional bodies. There are rules of behaviour for all kinds of social occasions and it is important to learn them and practise them in everyday life. The manners that are correct in a wedding reception will not do in a debating club. Therefore, we have to be careful about etiquette and manners. We know how important it is to say 'please' and 'thank you' in everyday life. A few more polite expressions such as 'pardon me,' 'excuse me,' 'may I,' are bound to make your day smooth and pleasant.

[Text : Unit-4; Lesson-1]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) The word 'possibly' refers to —.
i. really ii. perhaps iii. exactly iv. eventually
- (b) The best synonym of 'smooth' is —.
i. glossy ii. uneven iii. peaceful iv. urbane



- (c) Therefore, we have to be — about etiquette and manners.
i. judicious ii. liberal iii. sensitive iv. cautious
- (d) The word 'vary' is a/ an —.
i. adverb ii. verb iii. adjective iv. noun
- (e) If there are elders or visitors at your home, the proper attitude towards them is to —.
i. annoy them ii. avoid them iii. accost them iv. rebuke them

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What is meant by 'etiquette' and 'manners'?
- (b) Who likes a bad mannered person? Give an example of a bad manner.
- (c) Why is it important to learn and practise the rules of behaviour in everyday life?
- (d) Where do we learn etiquette and manners from?
- (e) Write a few polite expressions mentioned in the passage.

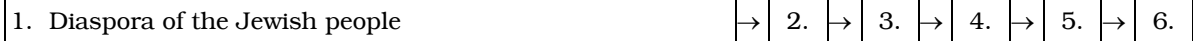
2. Read the following text and make a flow-chart showing the names of some significant diasporas and causes mentioned in the passage. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

The term 'diaspora' is used to refer to people who have left their homelands and settled in other parts of the world, either because they were forced to do so or because they wanted to leave on their own. The word is increasingly used for such people as a collective group and/or a community. The world has seen many diasporas but scholars have been studying the phenomenon with great interest only in recent decades.

Among the great diasporas of history is that of the Jewish people, who were forced to leave their lands in ancient times. The movement of Aryans from Central Europe to the Indian sub-continent thousands of years ago is also a noteworthy diaspora, although the causes of this diaspora are unclear. In twentieth century history, the Palestinian diaspora has attracted a lot of attention and been a cause of concern for world leaders because of the plight of the Palestinians. There have been massive diasporas in Africa, too, over the centuries, either because of war or because of the ravages of nature. But the chief reason why the phenomenon of diaspora is attracting so much attention now is globalization.

[Text : Unit-9; Lesson-1]

**3. Write a summary of the following text.**

10

According to some myths and legends, Gazi Pir was a Muslim saint who is said to have spread Islam in the parts of Bengal close to the Sundarbans. He was credited with many miracles. For example, he could supposedly calm dangerous animals and make them docile. He is usually depicted in paats or scroll paintings riding a fierce-looking Bengal tiger, a snake in his hand, but in no apparent danger. According to some stories, he also fought crocodiles who threatened the people of a region full of canals and creeks, indeed, a kind of watery jungle bordering the Bay of Bengal. Because of his alert and vigilant presence, all predatory animals were said to have been kept within bounds. It was also believed that he enabled villagers to live close to forests and jungles and cultivate their lands. Consequently, people of these regions would pray to him for protection. The story of Gazi Pir has been preserved in folk literature as well as art and has been performed in indigenous theatre. In fact, some Gazir paat scrolls are part of the collection of the British Museum.

[Text : Unit-14; Lesson-3]

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

0.5 × 10 = 5

possible	religion	positive	discourage	tie	yet	waste	allow	circular	safe	recruit	though
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To encourage female education, the government has taken some (a) — steps such as giving stipends to girl students, (b) — more female teachers, etc. (c) — girls cannot receive the full benefit of education mainly because of the following reasons. (d) — misinterpretation and social structures (e) — girls from going to schools. Even in urban schools girls are not (f) — by many parents to live in hostels for their daughters' (g) —. Early marriage and childbirth make women (h) — to home with no (i) — of going back to school. Any expenditure for sending girls to school is considered a (j) — by many parents whereas it is regarded as an investment in case of boys.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words in each gap.

1 × 10 = 10

The persona of a traffic policeman has always been a (a) — one. It has often found (b) — space and close treatment in literature and other (c) —. Besides the many poems about this (d) — character, there is at least one (e) — where the central character is a traffic policeman. In 1963, Greek film maker Filippos Fylaktas made this film (f) — My Brother, the Traffic Policeman. It featured a slightly (g) — traffic police, Antonis Pikrocholos who is utterly (h) — to service and duty and applies the traffic (i) — with unyielding (j) —.

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

10

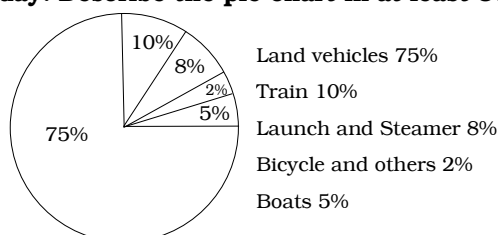
- (a) He showed extraordinary credit in every examination of the school.
- (b) He has made great contribution to the scientific research of Bangladesh.
- (c) Dr. Kudrat-e-Khuda was born on 8th May at village Margram in the district of Birbhum in West Bengal in 1900 AD.
- (d) In 1925 getting star marks he passed M.Sc in Chemistry from Kolkata Varsity.
- (e) He died on 3rd November in 1977.
- (f) His father Hazrat Shah Abdul Mukit was a pious man.



- (g) In 1929 he passed D.Sc from Imperial College in England.
- (h) At the age of six, he was admitted into a Furkania Madrasa and then he was admitted into an English School.
- (i) He made a great plan to give the new structure of education system.
- (j) In 1953, he was appointed Chairman of Secondary Education Board.

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. **Write a paragraph on 'The Sundarbans' on the basis of the answers to the following questions in about 200 words :** 10
 (a) What type of forest is the Sundarbans? (b) What is the location of the Sundarbans? (c) Why is the Sundarbans famous? (d) What is the present condition of this forest? (e) What are the causes of destruction of the Sundarbans and what causes the extinction of tigers? (f) What role does the Sundarbans play in the national economy?
8. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words :** 7
 Once there lived a poor farmer. He had a goose. It used to lay a golden egg everyday. He sold the golden egg in the market. He was very greedy.....
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.** 5
10. **The pie-chart below shows the percentage of travellers in Bangladesh travelling in different transportation ways per day. Describe the pie-chart in at least 80 words.** 10



11. **Write down the theme of the following poem.** (not more than 50 words) 8

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.

13

Jashore Board-2019
English (Compulsory)- First Paper

[According to the syllabus of 2019]

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 following text and answer the questions A and B.**

Valentina Tereshkova was born in the village Maslennikovo, Tutayevsky District, in Central Russia. Tereshkova's father was a tractor driver and her mother worked in a textile plant. Tereshkova began school in 1945 at the age of eight but left school in 1953 and continued her education through distance learning. She became interested in parachuting from a young age, and trained in skydiving at the local Aeroclub, making her first jump at age 22 on 21 May 1959. At that time she was employed as a textile worker a local factory. It was her expertise in skydiving that led to her selection as a cosmonaut.

After the flight of Yuri Gagarin (The first human being to travel to outer space in 1961), the Soviet Union decided to send a woman in space. On 16 February 1962, "Proletaria" Valentina Tereshkova was selected for this project from among more than four hundred applicants. Tereshkova had to undergo a series of training that included weightless flights, isolation tests, centrifuge tests, rocket theory, spacecraft engineering, 120 parachute jumps and pilot training in MiG-15 UTI jet fighters.

Since the successful launch of the spacecraft Vostok-5 on 14 June 1963, Tereshkova began preparing for her own flight. On the morning of 16 June 1963, Tereshkova and her back-up cosmonaut Solovyova were dressed in spacesuits and taken to the space shuttle launch pad by a bus. After completing her communication and life support checks, she was sealed inside Vostok 6. Finishing a two-hour countdown, Vostok-6 launched faultlessly.

[Text : Unit-1; Lesson-3]

**A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.**

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) What does the word 'expertise' mean?
i. proficiency ii. ability iii. knowledge iv. expert opinion
- (b) Who was Tereshkova's backup cosmonaut?
i. Solovyova ii. an ordinary pilot iii. Nobody iv. her cousin
- (c) When Tereshkova made her first jump, she was an employee —.
i. in a local textile factory ii. in a sewing factory
iii. in a kindergarten school iv. in an aerospace company
- (d) How many applicants were there for the project?
i. 300 ii. 400 iii. 450 iv. 500
- (e) What does the word 'proletaria' in the passage refer to?
i. the working class people ii. people with special needs
iii. common people iv. people who are sick

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What do you know about Tereshkova's early life?
(b) What led to the selection of Tereshkova as a cosmonaut?
(c) What can you say about the trainings Tereshkova took?
(d) Who was the first human being to fly to outer space?
(e) Briefly discuss Tereshkova's experience in Vostok-6.

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the objectives of peace movement.

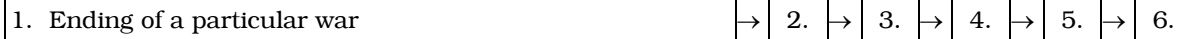
(One is done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

A peace movement is a social movement that seeks to achieve ideals such as the ending of a particular war (or all wars), minimize inter-human violence in a particular place or type of situation including ban of guns, and is often linked to the goal of achieving world peace. Means to achieve these ends include advocacy of pacifism, non-violent resistance, diplomacy, boycotts, demonstrations, peace camps; supporting anti-war political candidates and banning guns, creating open government, direct democracy; supporting people who expose war-crimes or conspiracies to create wars, and making laws. Different organizations involved in peace movements may have some diverse goals, but one common goal is sustainability of peace.

Peace movement is basically an all-encompassing "anti-war movement". It is primarily characterized by a belief that human beings should not wage war on each other or engage in violent conflicts over language, race, natural resources, religion or ideology. It is believed that military power is not the equivalent of justice. The peace movement tends to oppose the proliferation of dangerous technologies and weapons of mass destruction, in particular, nuclear weapons and biological warfare. Moreover, many object to the export of weapons including hand-held machine guns and grenades by leading economic nations to lesser developed nations.

[Text : Unit-10; Lesson-5]

**3. Write a summary of the following text.**

10

Universities should never be made into mechanical organizations for collecting and distributing knowledge. Through them the people should offer their intellectual hospitality, their wealth of mind to others, and earn their proud right in return to receive gifts from the rest of the world. But in the whole length and breadth of India there is not a single University established in the modern time where a foreign or an Indian student can properly be acquainted with the best products of the Indian mind. For that we have to cross the sea, and knock at the doors of France and Germany. Educational institutions in our country are India's alms-bowl of knowledge; they lower our intellectual self-respect; they encourage us to make a foolish display of decorations composed of borrowed feathers.

[Text : Unit-15; Lesson-1]

4. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

0.5 × 10 = 5

eloquent	darkness	awareness	learn	attain	enlighten
choice	intellectual	purpose	human	sensibility	parochialism

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal (a) — at an institution. It is mental and (b) — training. It provides opportunities of growth and helps to (c) — challenges. Moreover, the purpose of education is to (d) — an individual. The aim of education is also to train individuals to make right (e) —. It ennobles our mind and refines our (f) —. It broadens our outlook and removes (g) —. It helps us to be (h) — of our rights and responsibilities. Education furnishes us with an (i) — in expressing truth. Therefore, it is compared to light which dispels the (j) — of ignorance.

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

1 × 10 = 10

There goes a proverb that child is (a) — of the man. Today's child is the (b) — of a nation. He will (c) — the country. The whole (d) — depends on their proper (e) —. It is our fundamental (f) — to rouse their (g) — talent. A sound environment is (h) — both in the family and the society so that a child (i) — up physically, mentally and spiritually. Only then it will be (j) — to build up a beautiful and developed country.



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

10

- The king was fond of knowing his future from the astrologer.
- The king called him to the palace.
- At this the king got furious and condemned him to death.
- A good astrologer visited the capital of the king.
- Once there was a king.
- With ready wit he said, 'The stars declare that I'll die only a week before your death'.
- But another thought crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for execution.
- The king then asked, "How long would you live?"
- The astrologer told something very unpleasant.
- He then thought for a while some ways of escape.

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on 'Climate Change' in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.

10

(a) What is climate change? (b) What are the causes of climate change? (c) What are the impacts of climate change? (d) How is climate change a threat to Bangladesh? (e) How can climate change be minimized?

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

7

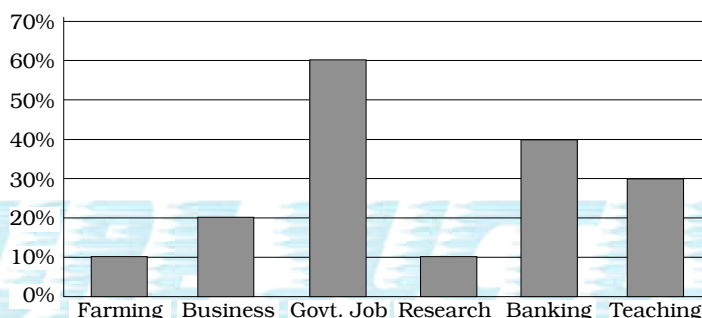
Once there lived a happy cobbler in a town. He passed his days in singing and dancing.....

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

5

10. The graph chart shows the choice of profession by educated people in our country. Describe the graph chart in at least 80 words :

10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem. (Not more than fifty words)

8

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
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

14

Cumilla Board-2019
English (Compulsory)- First Paper
[According to the syllabus of 2019]

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.

Kuakata, locally known as Sagar Kannya (Daughter of the sea) is a rare scenic spot located on the southernmost tip of Bangladesh. Kuakata in Latachapli union under Kalapara Police Station of Patuakhali district is about 30 km in length and 6 km in breadth. It is 70 km from Patuakhali district headquarters and 320 km from Dhaka. An excellent combination of the picturesque natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky and the shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal and the evergreen forest makes Kuakata a much sought after tourist destination.

The name 'Kuakata' takes its origin from the story of a 'Kua' or 'well'-dug on the sea shore by the early Rakhaine settlers for collecting drinking water. The Rakhaines had landed on Kuakata coast after being expelled from Arakan by the Mughals. Following the first well, it became a tradition to dig wells in the neighborhood of Rakhaine homesteads for fresh water supply.



Kuakata is one of the unique spots which allow a visitor to watch both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach. That perhaps makes Kuakata one of the world's most attractive beaches. The long and wide beach at Kuakata has a typical natural setting. This sandy beach slopes gently into the Bay and bathing there is as pleasant as is swimming or diving.

Kuakata is truly a virgin beach and a sanctuary for migratory winter birds. Fishing boats plying in the Bay of Bengal with colourful sails, surfing waves and the lines of coconut trees add to the vibrant colours Kuakata. The indigenous culture of the Rakhaine community and hundred year old Buddhist temples indicate the age old tradition and cultural heritage of this area.

Kuakata is also a holy land for the Hindus and Buddhists. Each year thousands of devotees come here to attend the festivals Rash Purnima and Maghi Purnima. On these two days, pilgrims take holy bath and enjoy going to the traditional fairs.

[Text : Unit-12; Lesson-5]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) What does the word 'Known' in the passage refer to?
i. Common ii. Obscure iii. Familiar iv. General
- (b) Where is Kuakata located?
i. In Khulna ii. In Patuakhali iii. In Barishal iv. In Bagerhat
- (c) The word 'Indigenous' mentioned in the passage means —.
i. foreign ii. native iii. alien iv. akin
- (d) The word 'heritage' mentioned in the passage means —.
i. usual ii. common iii. tradition iv. formal
- (e) The Rakhaines originally came from —.
i. Arakan district ii. Kuakata coast iii. Latachapli Union iv. Barguna

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Where does the name 'Kuakata' come from?
(b) What is the most unique feature of Kuakata beach?
(c) Why would one visit Kuakata?
(d) What are the things that add to the beauties of Kuakata?
(e) What, according to the text makes Kuakata a much sought after tourist destination?

2. Read the following text and make a flow-chart showing role and activities of Gazipir. (One is done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

According to some myths and legends, Gazipir was a Muslim saint who is said to have spread Islam in the parts of Bengal close to the Sundarbans. He was credited with many miracles. For example, he could supposedly calm dangerous animals and make them docile. He is usually depicted in paats or scroll paintings riding a fierce-looking Bengal tiger, a snake in his hand, but in no apparent danger. According to some stories, he also fought crocodiles who threatened the people of a region full of canals and creeks, indeed, a kind of watery jungle bordering the Bay of Bengal. Because of his alert and vigilant presence, all predatory animals were said to have been kept within bounds. It was also believed that he enabled villagers to live close to forests and jungles and cultivate their lands. Consequently, people of these regions would pray to him for protection. The story of gazipir has been preserved in folk literature as well as art and has been performed in indigenous theatre. In fact, some Gazi paat scrolls are part of the collection of the British Museum.

[Text : Unit-14; Lesson-3]

1. Making dangerous animals docile

→ 2.

→ 3.

→ 4.

→ 5.

→ 6.

3. Write a summary of the following text.

10

Universities should never be made into mechanical organizations for collecting and distributing knowledge. Through them the people should offer their intellectual hospitality, their wealth of mind to others, and earn their proud right in return to receive gifts from the rest of the world. But in the whole length and breadth of India, there is not a single university established in the modern time where a foreign or an Indian student can properly be acquainted with the best products of the Indian mind. For that we have to cross the sea, and knock at the doors of France and Germany. Educational institutions in our country are India's alms-bowl of knowledge; they lower our intellectual self-respect; they encourage us to make a foolish display of decorations composed of borrowed feathers.

[Text : Unit-15; Lesson-1]

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

communicate	be	different	convey	message	through	based	same	distribute	form	contrary	direct
-------------	----	-----------	--------	---------	---------	-------	------	------------	------	----------	--------

Electronic mail or 'e-mail' is the communication of textual messages via electronic means. Another mode of electronic (a) — is telex. Telex communication (b) — terminal to terminal. 'E-mail' (c) — from telex as it (d) — messages user to user (e) — using the computer. Destined (f) — are sent to the (g) — terminal where an operator (h) — it in a printed (i) — in telex. On the (j) —, 'e-mail' delivers its messages directly in an individual's electronic mail boxes based in computer.

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

1 × 10 = 10

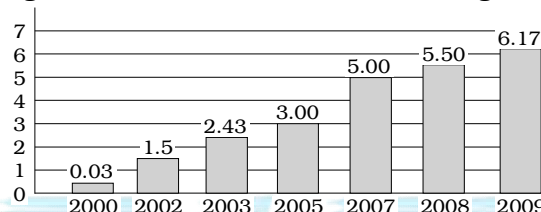
In recent years there have been many alarming reports that world's climate is undergoing a significant change. All these reports provide (a) — evidence (b) — world's temperatures are increasing day by day. This increase in global (c) — is caused (d) — increased amounts of carbon dioxide (e) — the earth. Most climatologists (f) — that greenhouse effect is the likely (g) — of this global warming. It may harm human (h) — seriously. This could catastrophically (i) — mankind's (j) — to grow food.



6. The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in a proper sequence. 10
- He died on August 29, 1976 and was buried in the compound of Dhaka University.
 - He wrote a lot of poems, songs, gazals, short stories, poems, novels, etc.
 - He lost his father at the age of eight and at the age of eleven he showed his poetic genius.
 - At the age of nineteen, he joined the Army as an ordinary soldier to fight in the First World War.
 - On his return from the battle field, he gave up the sword for the pen.
 - It was tragic that he had been suffering from a cruel disease since 1942 and remained paralyzed for the rest of his life.
 - In 1924, he married Promila in Kolkata.
 - Bangladesh became independent in 1971 and he was brought to Bangladesh from Kolkata in 1972.
 - Kazi Nazrul Islam was born in 1899 in the district of Burdwan in West Bengal.
 - Then he was declared our national poet by the Government of Bangladesh.

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on "The Victory Day" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10
- (a) When is our Victory Day? (b) Why is it called so? (c) What is the brief history behind it? (d) How do we observe the day? (e) What is the significance of the day?
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
- Oneday a boy of class five was going to school. Suddenly he saw a money bag on the road. He was at a loss....
9. Suppose, you are Sohana/ Sohan. Write an e-mail to your father telling him about your progress of studies. 5
10. The graph below shows "The Internet Users" from 2000 to 2009. Describe graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem. (Not more than 50 words) 8

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.

15

Chattogram Board–2019
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

[According to the syllabus of 2019]

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.

As a child you must have been told to greet your elders and visitors to your home according to your culture and tradition. You must also have been taught to be polite in company and keep quiet while others, especially your elders, speak. Possibly, you at times grudging such schooling. Possibly, at times you even protested such disciplining. Now, certainly you know that you can't always behave the way you want specially in the presence of others. There are rules of behavior you have to follow in a company. We are social beings and have to consider the effect of our behaviour on others, even if we are at home and dealing with our family members.

We have two terms to describe our social behaviour– 'etiquette' and 'manners.' 'Etiquette' is a French word and it means the rules of correct behaviour in society. The word 'manners' means the behaviour that is considered to be polite in a particular society or culture. Manners can be good or bad. For example, it is a bad manner to speak with food in one's mouth. No one likes a bad-mannered person. Remember that etiquette and manners vary from culture to culture and from society to society.

[Text : Unit-4; Lesson-1]

**A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.**

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) The word 'Company' in the passage refers to —.
 i. a group of industries ii. a group of people
 iii. social media iv. social and formal behaviour
- (b) The closest meaning for 'grudge' is —.
 i. to do or give something unwillingly ii. to do or give something whole-heartedly
 iii. to do or give something willingly iv. to do or give something generously
- (c) 'Schooling' means —.
 i. to follow somebody in a school ii. to establish a school
 iii. to read in a school iv. to train somebody to do something
- (d) Bad manners cause —.
 i. nuisance ii. complacency iii. obedience iv. disobedience
- (e) From culture to culture, etiquette and manners are found —.
 i. unequivocal ii. similar iii. dissimilar iv. annoying

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Why should you observe etiquette and manners?
 (b) What do you generally do when somebody comes to visit your family?
 (c) How did you take the idea when your parents asked you to greet visitors to your home?
 (d) Why should you be very conscious of your behaviour while dealing with others?
 (e) What do 'etiquette' and 'manners' refer to?

2. Read the following text and make a flow-chart showing the factors causing the disappearance of the mangrove forest. (One is done for you)

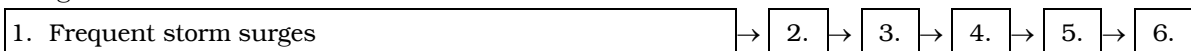
2 × 5 = 10

A vast mangrove forest shared by Bangladesh and India that is home to possibly 500 Bengal tigers is being rapidly destroyed by erosion, rising sea levels and storm surges, according to a major study by researchers at the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) and others.

Natalie Pettorelli, one of the report's authors, said : "Coastline retreat is evident everywhere. A continuing rate of retreat would see these parts of the mangrove disappear within 50 years. On the Indian side of the Sundarbans, the island which extends most into the Bay of Bengal has receded by an average of 150 metres a year, with a maximum of just over 200 metres; this would see the disappearance of the island in about 20 years."

The Sundarbans is known for vanishing islands but the scientists said the current retreat of the mangrove forests on the southern coastline is not normal. "The causes for increasing coastline retreat, other than anthropogenic ones, include increased frequency of storm surges and other extreme natural events, rises in sea-level and increased salinity which increases the vulnerability of mangroves," said Pettorelli.

[Text : Unit-12; Lesson-4]

**3. Summarise the following text.**

10

In Bangladesh folk music has great variety, with songs being composed on the 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. Folk music is formed and develops according to the environment. Differences in the natural environment are reflected in the people of the different regions. The dialects too vary across the different regions. Bangladeshi folk music therefore varies from region to region. Thus there are the northern Bhawaiya, the eastern Bhatiyali and the southwestern Baul songs.

[Text : Unit-5; Lesson-2]

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

0.5 × 10 = 5

extreme	solid	continue	success	perform	congratulate
entire	informed	compete	earn	study	delight

Dear Mohua,

Heartiest (a) — on your grand (b) —. I became (c) — happy and (d) — on being (e) — that you won the 1st prize in the 4th Asian Painting Exhibition. To be the first in an international (f) — is not the pride of the (g) — only but of the (h) — nation. By being so, you have (i) — laurels for the country. I wish your (j) — success in this field. Keep on trying. Have a nice day.

Yours ever,

Nabin

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

1 × 10 = 10

Adolescents (a) — on their (b) —, their communities, schools, health services and their workplaces to (c) — a wide range of skills that can (d) — them to cope with the (e) — they face and make a successful transition from (f) — to adulthood. Parents, members (g) — the community, service providers, and (h) — institutions have the (i) — to both promote adolescent development and adjustment and to intervene (j) — when problems arise.



6. The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in a proper sequence.

10

- Still challenge remained with the immortal one.
- Strangely enough, whenever Hercules knocked off a head of Hydra, two new ones erupted in its place.
- Hercules, a Greek mythical hero, was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena.
- These huge tasks in Greek myths are called 'The Twelve Labours of Hercules'.
- It had nine heads of which the middle one was said to be immortal.
- One of the tasks was to slay a monster called Hydra that was ravaging the country of Argos.
- His cousin Eustheus, the king of Mycenae, made him undergo some difficult tasks.
- Eventually, with the help of Iolaus, his devoted servant, Hercules succeeded in burning all the heads except the ninth.
- However, with much effort, he buried the immortal head under a huge rock and completed the task successfully.
- Initially Hercules started striking off its heads with his club.

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

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

10

(a) What is diaspora? (b) What are the major causes of diaspora? (c) Who were the greatest displaced people in the history? (d) Do you find any diaspora in recent times? (e) What are the consequences of diaspora?

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

7

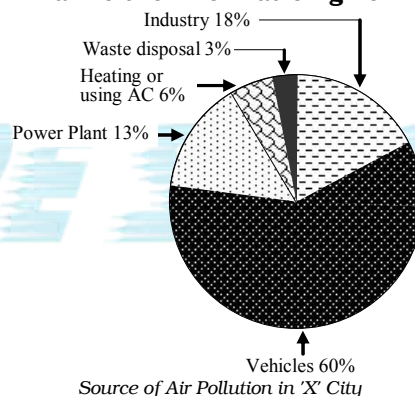
In an afternoon, Grandmother was knitting a scarf under a mango tree in the yard. Romim, her grandson, suddenly came running to her with an old photograph in his hand.....

9. Write an e-mail to your friend requesting him/ her to send you the routine of the HSC Examination-2019.

5

10. The chart below shows the sources of air pollution in a city. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart.

10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem. (in 50 words)

8

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.

16

Sylhet Board-2019
English (Compulsory)- First Paper
[According to the syllabus of 2019]

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.

According to some myths and legends, Gazi Pir was a Muslim saint who is said to have spread Islam in the parts of Bengal close to the Sundarbans. He was credited with many miracles. For example, he could supposedly calm dangerous animals and make them docile. He is usually depicted in paats or scroll paintings riding a fierce-looking Bengal tiger, a snake in his hand, but in no apparent danger. According to some stories, he also fought crocodiles who threatened the people of a region full of canals and creeks, indeed, a kind of watery jungle bordering the Bay of Bengal. Because of his alert and



vigilant presence, all predatory animals were said to have been kept within bounds. It was also believed that he enabled villagers to live close to forests and jungles and cultivate their lands. Consequently, people of these regions would pray to him for protection. The story of Gazi Pir has been preserved in folk literature as well as art and has been performed in indigenous theatre. In fact, some Gazir paat scrolls are part of the collection of the British Museum.

[Text : Unit-14; Lesson-3]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) Gazi Pir is known to people through —.
- i. folk music ii. painting iii. literature iv. museum
- (b) What was Gazi Pir credited with?
- i. Having extraordinary and mysterious power ii. Protecting people from danger
- iii. Calming dangerous animals iv. Knowing magic
- (c) Whom did Gazi Pir enable to live close to the forests?
- i. Rural people ii. Rustic folk iii. Tigers iv. Crocodiles
- (d) The word 'docile' is —.
- i. an adjective ii. a noun iii. a verb iv. an adverb
- (e) The best synonym of 'predatory' is —.
- i. precursory ii. arbitrary
- iii. restless iv. preying upon others

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What kind of extraordinary power did Gazi Pir have?
- (b) What was Gazi Pir famous for?
- (c) Why did people seek help from Gazi Pir?
- (d) What was the belief of the people about Gazi Pir?
- (e) What are the different art forms in which the myth of Gazi Pir is kept alive?

2. Read the following text and make a flow-chart showing five names of the uses of personal computer. (One is done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

Today, we take for granted that we have one machine that allows us to access the Internet, do word processing, use a calculator, watch TV, play games and do a host of other things. But the personal computer only became available to consumers in 1974. Things really took off when Microsoft Windows was introduced in 1985 and it's good that it was since without the prevalence of personal computers, the Internet wouldn't have had nearly as big an impact as it has ever since.

[Text : Unit-2; Lesson-1]

1. Allowing us to do many things → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Summarise the following text.

10

Accessibility to higher education implies that students get the opportunity to get university education and sufficient support from educational institutions. Increasing enrolment at the secondary and higher secondary level puts pressure on higher educational institutions. But due to limited capacity, only a small number of students may be enrolled in universities. Thus, each year a large number of students are denied access to higher education. Also, due to poverty and increase in educational expenses, students of the lower middle class do not get easy access to higher education. Moreover, those who get places in the universities have limited access to avail all kinds of diversified educational facilities relating to their study fields.

Only about 12% of graduates enter higher educational institutions. More than 80% of these students are admitted to NU-affiliated colleges. Others are absorbed by the public and private universities. In the last two decades, there has been a substantial rise in the number of students in private universities. According to the UGC Annual Report 2010, the number rose from 88,669 in 2005 to 2,00,752 in 2010.

[Text : Unit-15; Lesson-2]

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

resting | collect | and | cattle | live | migratory | local | system | signify | provides | benefits | birds

Hakaluki Haor has both economic and non-economic (a) —. It (b) — a wide range of (c) — to the local people. People (d) — here can produce fish and rice, rear (e) —, buffalo and duck. They can also (f) — reeds (g) — grass in the haor. This haor (h) — also provides (i) — place for the (j) — birds.

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

1 × 10 = 10

We know that all species are (a) — for maintaining ecological balance. If one is (b) —, the whole natural environment (c) —. In order to (d) — the environment from being spoilt, we should therefore protect (e) — wildlife. The good news is that many countries are now (f) — action to protect their (g) — wildlife. We should (h) — the earth's wild (i) — to save ourselves. To be (j) — to animals is to be kind to mankind.

6. The following sentences are jumbled. Re-arrange them in proper sequence :

10

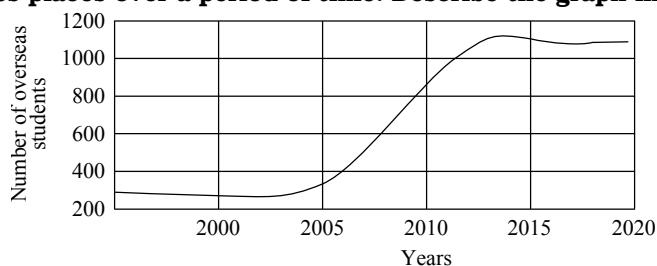
- (a) Oneday he was very hungry.
- (b) The grapes were too high for him to reach.
- (c) Again and again he jumped.
- (d) At last the entered into a vineyard.
- (e) Once upon a time, there lived a fox in a forest.



- (f) But each time, he failed to reach the grapes.
- (g) At last being tired, he went away saying that the grapes were sour.
- (h) He took a run and jumped to reach the bunch of grapes but could not reach it.
- (i) He searched food everywhere but he did not get any food.
- (j) There were ripe grapes hanging up on the vine.

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. 7
 Rima is a girl of HSC 1st year at a renowned college. In the month of February, she was eagerly waiting to join a 'Book Fair' but her parents interrupted her....
9. Suppose, you have got an e-mail from your mother who is worried about your preparation for the upcoming HSC examination. Now, reply her to make her relieved of her tension. 5
10. The graph below shows an increase in the number of overseas students at the universities which usually takes places over a period of time. Describe the graph in 150 words. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem. (not more than 50 words) 8

If you fail to see the person
 But only see the disability.
 Then who is blind?
 If you cannot hear
 Your brother's
 Cry for justice,
 Who is deaf?
 If you do not communicate
 With your sister
 But separate her from you
 Who is the mentally handicapped?
 If you do not stand up
 For the rights of all persons.
 Who is crippled?
 Your attitude
 Towards persons with disabilities,
 May be our biggest handicap.

17

Barishal Board-2019

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

[According to the syllabus of 2019]

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 28 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.

[Text : Unit-6; Lesson-2]

**A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.**

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) What could be the closest meaning of the word 'constitute' in the first sentence?
i. take ii. form iii. add iv. make
- (b) The phrase "take place" in the second sentence stands for _____.
i. occur ii. recur iii. go to a place iv. all of them
- (c) Adolescence is a _____ period from childhood to adulthood.
i. transition ii. transitory iii. transitional iv. transient
- (d) The synonym of affluent is _____.
i. destitute ii. poor iii. poverty iv. well off
- (e) The word 'economic' can be replaced by _____.
i. economy ii. economical iii. monetary iv. finance

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What do you mean by the term 'adolescence'?
- (b) Why is adolescence an important period of life?
- (c) What do the adolescent girls in Bangladesh usually face?
- (d) What are the effects of female inequality in Bangladesh?
- (e) How do wealth and education influence a girl's marriage?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the famous diasporas and the causes of diasporas. (No. 1 is done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

The term 'diaspora' is used to refer to the people who have left their homelands and settled in other parts of the world, either because they were forced to do so or because they wanted to leave on their own. The word is increasingly used for such people as a collective group and/or a community. The world has seen many diasporas but scholars have been studying the phenomenon with great interest only in recent decades.

Among the great diasporas of history is that of the Jewish people, who were forced to leave their lands in ancient times. The movement of Aryans from Central Europe to the Indian sub-continent thousands of years ago is also a noteworthy diaspora, although the causes of this diaspora are unclear. In the twentieth century history, the Palestinian diaspora has attracted a lot of attention and been a cause of concern for world leaders because of the plight of Palestinians. There have been massive diasporas in Africa, too, over the centuries, either because of war or because of the ravages of nature. But the chief reason why the phenomenon of diaspora is attracting so much attention now is globalization.

[Text : Unit-9; Lesson-1]

1. Jewish diaspora → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Summarize the following text :

10

As a child you must have been told to greet your elders and visitors to your home according to your culture and tradition. You must also have been taught to be polite in company and keep quiet while others, especially your elders, speak. Possibly, you at times grudging such schooling. Possibly, at times you even protested such disciplining. Now, certainly you know that you can't always behave the way you want specially in the presence of others. There are rules of behavior you have to follow in a company. We are social beings and have to consider the effect of our behaviour on others, even if we are at home and dealing with our family members.

We have two terms to describe our social behaviour- 'etiquette' and 'manners.' 'Etiquette' is a French word and it means the rules of correct behaviour in society. The word 'manners' means the behaviour that is considered to be polite in a particular society or culture. Manners can be good or bad. For example, it is a bad manner to speak with food in one's mouth. No one likes a bad-mannered person. Remember that etiquette and manners vary from culture to culture and from society to society.

We learn etiquette and manners from our parents, families and various institutions, such as schools, colleges or professional bodies. There are rules of behaviour for all kinds of social occasions and it is important to learn them and practise them in everyday life.

[Text : Unit-4; Lesson-1]

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

0.5 × 10 = 5

read	used	tips	see	dots	print	although	touch	develop	bear	way	call
------	------	------	-----	------	-------	----------	-------	---------	------	-----	------

(a) _____ blind people cannot (b) _____, their sense of (c) _____ becomes far more (d) _____ than that of most sighted people. This ability was put to use by a brilliant man (e) _____ Louis Braille. In the early 19th century, he invented a (f) _____ of writing which (g) _____ his name. The Braille system reproduces the letters of the alphabet by a series of (h) _____ in certain positions, which are raised on the paper. The blind person runs the (i) _____ of his fingers across the pages of the Braille book and can work out the letters and numbers (j) _____ there.

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

1 × 10 = 10

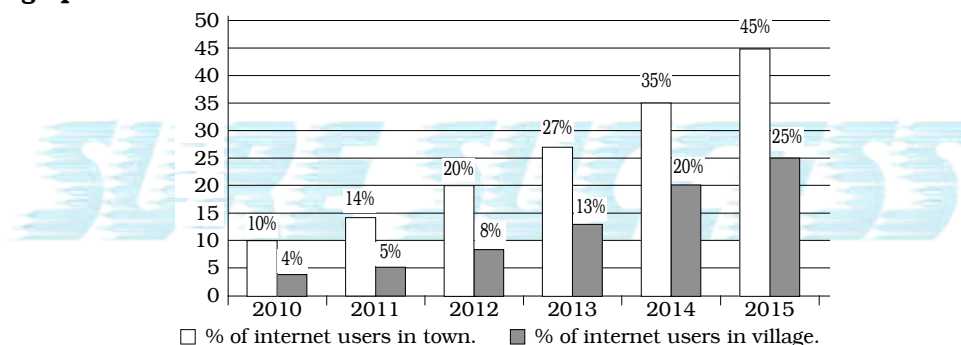
In Britain road and transport rules are (a) _____ followed by the drivers. Consequently it has the best road (b) _____ record in Europe. All transports must strictly (c) _____ by the rules (d) _____ by the government. Coaches and minibuses (e) _____ carry children under 16 must be (f) _____ with seatbelts. There the law (g) _____ agencies are (h) _____. So, the buses and coaches have become the (i) _____ form of road (j) _____.



- 6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a proper sequence :** 10
- The last words of the speech are : "Government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."
 - Abraham Lincoln was the President of the United States of America.
 - On the 10th November 1863, a railway train was carrying him to a place called Gettysburg.
 - It is one of the finest and shortest speeches in English language.
 - He was going there to speak at a meeting.
 - On the envelope, it was what he was going to say at the meeting.
 - These words tell us what the best possible way of ruling a country is.
 - He was not writing on a paper, but on the back of an envelope.
 - In the train, he was busy with writing something.
 - In fact, the speech on the envelope is now famous as "Gettysburg Address".

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Folk Music" by answering the following questions in about 200 words.** 10
 (a) What is folk music? (b) What are the components of folk music? (c) Why is folk music not sophisticated? (d) Who are the contributors of folk music in Bangladesh? (e) What kind of role does folk music play in our social and cultural life?
- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** 7
 Once a crow was sitting on the branch of a tree. It had a piece of meat in its beak. Suddenly a fox came there.....
- 9. Suppose, you are Aryan of 12 Quazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Shahbag, Dhaka. Your friend Areeb of 12/7, Sholoshohor, Chattogram is very afraid of English. Now, write a letter to him describing how to improve in English.** 5
- 10. The graph below shows "The number of internet uses in town and village from 2010 to 2015". Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.** 10



- 11. Write down the theme of the following poem.** (not more than 50 words) 8
- Hold fast to dreams
 For if dreams die
 Life is a broken-winged bird
 That cannot fly.
 Hold fast to dreams
 For when dreams go
 Life is a barren field
 Frozen with snow.

18

Dinajpur Board-2019
English (Compulsory)- First Paper
[According to the syllabus of 2019]

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 28 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.

[Text : Unit-6; Lesson-2]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) What could be the closest meaning of the word 'core' in the first sentence?
i. Alternative ii. Subsidiary iii. Central iv. Minor
- (b) The phrase 'leads to' in the passage refers to —.
i. results of ii. results in iii. results from iv. results to
- (c) Adolescence is a — period from childhood to adulthood.
i. constant ii. transitional iii. rigid iv. fixed
- (d) The synonym of 'legal' is —.
i. illicit ii. banned iii. prohibited iv. lawful
- (e) The word 'economic' can be replaced by —.
i. monetary ii. economical iii. cheap iv. financed

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) How can you define adolescence?
(b) Why are the adolescents important?
(c) What is the condition of adolescent girls in Bangladesh?
(d) What are the consequences of gender inequality in Bangladesh?
(e) Which factors influence a girl's marriage?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the iconic image of Nelson Mandela.

(No. 1 is done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

Nelson Mandela played a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS. He formally left public life in June 2004 before his 86th birthday. But he remained one of the world's most revered public figures, combining celebrity sparkle with an unwavering message of freedom, respect and human rights.

The years Mandela spent behind bars made him the world's most celebrated political prisoner and a leader of mythic stature for millions of black South Africans and other oppressed people far beyond his country's borders.

Charged with capital offences in the 1963 Rivonia Trial, his statement from the dock was his political testimony.

"During my lifetime I have fought against white domination and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the Ideal of a democratic society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities," he told the court. Friends adored Mandela. And people lauded his humanity, kindness and dignity.

[Text : Unit-1; Lesson-2]

1. An advocate of human dignity → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following passage.

10

Conflict can be defined in many ways but one of the simplest is that it pertains to the opposing ideas and actions of different entities, resulting in an antagonistic state. Conflict is an inevitable part of life. All of us possess our own opinions, ideas and sets of beliefs. We have our own ways of looking at things and we act according to what we think is proper. Hence, we often find ourselves in conflict in different scenarios; it may involve other individuals, groups of people, or a struggle within our own selves. Consequently, conflict influences our actions and decisions in one way or another.

Conflict comes naturally; the clashing of thoughts and ideas is a part of the human experience. It is true that it can be destructive if left uncontrolled. However, it shouldn't be seen as something that can only cause negative things to transpire. It is a way to come up with more meaningful realizations that can certainly be helpful to the individuals involved.

[Text : Unit-10; Lesson-2]

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

ecosystem	hang	example	rise	interrelated	fixed	balance
alter	ecology	world	link	know	sake	responsible

All things that make up the environment are (a) —. The way in which people, animals and plants are related to each other and to their surroundings is (b) — as ecology. The (c) — is a complex web that (d) — animals, plants and every other life form in the biosphere. All these things (e) — together. The system is in a steady state of dynamic (f) — which means that by (g) — any one part of the web you can affect all the other parts. For (h) —, the destruction of forests may have serious (i) — consequences. It is the (j) — of human beings to prevent the environment from being spoilt.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Diaspora is an age-old (a) —. In recent times, Rohingya (b) — has attracted a lot of attention. More than one million Rohingyas have (c) — from Myanmar to Bangladesh. Their migration is (d) — to the adverse conditions in Rakhine State of Myanmar—the ancestral homeland of the Rohingyas. The government of Bangladesh has (e) — this huge number of refugees on,

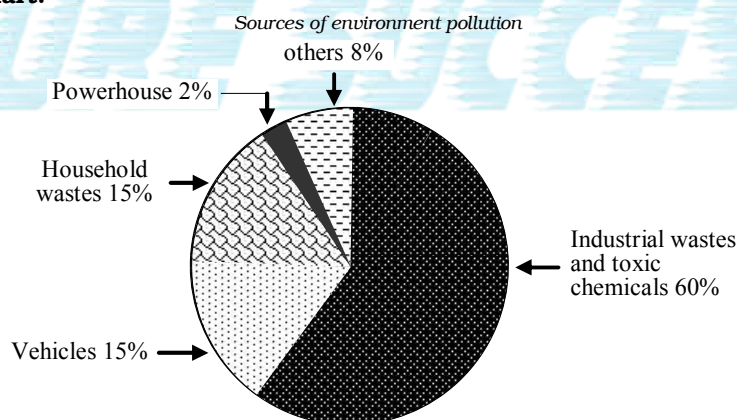


humanitarian (f) —, But these people are a huge (g) — on our economy and on our (h) —. The world community' should extend their full support to the (i) — Rohingyas so that they can (j) — return to their homeland.

6. **The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in a proper sequence :** 10
- (a) During his stay he received an unpaid letter from his friend, which contained nothing but some words.
 - (b) With a great hope in mind, he opened the box.
 - (c) He wanted to teach his friend a good lesson.
 - (d) An English poet was staying in Italy for the benefit of his health.
 - (e) To his utter surprise, he found nothing but an ordinary stone.
 - (f) Thus the poet taught his friend a good lesson.
 - (g) So, he procured a heavy stone and packed it up in a fine box.
 - (h) His friend thought that the contents of the parcel were valuable, so, he paid the heavy charge for carrying.
 - (i) The poet had to pay double postage, so, he became very annoyed,
 - (j) Then he sent it to his friend with the words on it "Carriage to be paid on delivery."

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. **Write a paragraph on 'Pahela Baishakh' in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.** 10
- (a) What is the importance of Pahela Baishakh to the people of Bangladesh? (b) What do people do on Pahela Baishakh? (c) What is the most impressive part of the celebration? (d) How does the festival uphold our culture? (e) What benefits do we reap from this kind of festival?
8. **Read the beginning of the following story and complete it in your own way, Give a title to the story.** 7
- Parul was a school girl whose parents were landless. They were unable to bear her educational expenses. But Parul was determined.
9. **Suppose, your younger brother Kamal is an HSC Examinee. Now, write an e-mail telling him to study seriously to be well prepared for the ensuing examination.** 5
10. **Look at the chart below. It shows the sources of environment pollution in a city. Now, analyse the chart in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and the main features given in the chart.** 10



11. **Write down the theme of the following poem.** (Not more than 50 words) 8
- 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.

**01****Dhaka Board-2017**
English (Compulsory)- First Paper**Part-I : Reading Test**

1. A. (i) c. stream (ii) c. stink (iii) b. The Mughals (iv) c. Jahangirnagar was once called Dhaka (v) a. Poisonous
- B. (a) I think the condition of the rivers of our country is horribly bad in shape. A few rivers are already dead and several of them are going through the miseries of death.
- (b) The commercial value of the river Buriganga is very great. It supplies us with water and supports trade and commerce. Boats, ships and launches ply on the river. People move from one place to another by using the waterway.
- (c) The Buriganga is described as an example of a dying river. It is because its water is widely polluted and a perpetual stench fills the air around it.
- (d) Huge quantities of toxic chemicals and wastes from mills and factories, hospitals and clinics and households and other establishments are dumped into the Buriganga everyday. Thus it is polluted.
- (e) The Mughals marveled at the tide level of the Buriganga. Consequently, they founded their capital Jahangirnagar on the bank of the river in 1610.

2.

1. Being credited with miracles

 →

2. Ability to calm dangerous animals and make them docile
--

 →

3. Having bravery and heroism

 →

4. Daring to fight crocodiles

 →

5. Ability to control all predatory animals
--

 →

6. Having tendency to help and protect endangered people

3. Probably Anne Frank is the most well-known victim of the Nazi holocaust of world War II. During this time, she spent two years in hide-out with her family in Nazi-occupied Amsterdam. But she was betrayed and discovered in 1944. Consequently, she was sent to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp where she died of typhus in 1945. She described her life from 1942 to 1944 in her diary. Later on, the diary was published by her father. The diary is entitled as the Diary of a Young Girl.
4. (a) lies (b) aware (c) recurrence (d) straight (e) safety (f) possibility (g) precautionary (h) minimize (i) opines (j) developed
5. (a) versatile/ unparalleled/ great/ extraordinary (b) not only (c) but also (d) translating (e) fame/ identity/ popularity/ reputation/ honour (f) Govt./ colonialism/ imperialism/ rulers (g) independence/ sovereignty/ liberty/ separation (h) advocating/ representing/ upholding/ spreading (i) devoted/ introduced/ initiated (j) spontaneously/ exclusively/ primarily/ things/ almost
6.

1
c

2
e

3
h

4
a

5
f

6
b

7
j

8
i

9
g

10
d

02**Rajshahi Board-2017**
English (Compulsory)- First Paper**Part-I : Reading Test**

1. A. (i) c. a place of unparalleled natural beauty (ii) b. shining (iii) d. Arakan district (iv) c. gorgeous/ d. brilliant (v) a. Kuakata is a beach in its original pure condition and a rare abode for guest birds.
- B. (a) The expression 'a much sought after tourist destination' means a very rare spot where visitors and tourists from both home and abroad desire very much to go.
- (b) The name 'Kuakata' comes from the story of 'Kua'-or well-dug on the seashore by the early Rakhaine settlers for collecting drinking water.
- (c) Watching both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach makes Kuakata an attractive tourist spot.
- (d) One would visit Kuakata to see picturesque natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky, shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal and the evergreen forest. Besides, one would visit Kuakata to watch both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach.
- (e) 'Kuakata' upholds an ancient tradition as there are indigenous culture of the Rakhaine community and hundred year old Buddhist temples.

2.

1. Getting married early

 →

2. Deprived of education

 →

3. Loss of her mobility

 →

4. Loss of social status and all the opportunities of independence

 →

5. Vulnerable to all sorts of abuse including dowry-related violence

 →

6. Facing health hazards during pregnancy
--



3. The condition of street children is very lamentable. They lead an inhuman life. Amerigo is a street child. He has to lead an inhuman life. He is deprived of motherly as well as fatherly love and affection. He is shelterless. He has to live in unhygienic conditions. He is deprived of education. To earn his bread and butter he has to do some odd and risky jobs. His life may be endangered any time as he has to do some hazardous works. If he falls sick, he does not get medical treatment for want of money. He sometimes remains unfed too. Such is the situation of street children like Amerigo.
4. (a) defined (b) armed (c) deaths (d) within (e) called (f) among (g) interpersonal (h) cause (i) economic (j) serious
5. (a) worthy/ capable/ sure (b) know/ believe (c) key/ way (d) sincere (e) go/ pass (f) value/ importance (g) make (h) properly (i) are/ become (j) surely/ definitely/ undoubtedly
- 6.
- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| d | i | e | j | a | c | f | h | b | g |
- Or,
- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| d | g | i | e | j | a | c | f | h | b |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

03

Jashore Board–2017 English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part-I : Reading Test

1. A. (i) a. Condition (ii) a. The rivers are the only sources of water in our country. (iii) c. can inspire the poets, novelists, etc. (iv) b. pollutions (v) c. was a branch of
- B. (a) I think rivers attract people to urbanization as mills and factories are established on the banks of rivers. Besides, rivers support trade and commerce. Moreover, people can earn their bread and butter by using rivers and their ways.
 (b) Rivers are going through the pangs of death in the sense that they are widely polluted.
 (c) To bring back the glorious past of the rivers, we should stop polluting them, relocate mills and factories, hospitals and clinics and other establishments. Besides, public awareness should be raised to bring back the glorious past of the rivers.
 (d) I think industrialization is responsible for river pollution. It is because wastes from mills and factories and other industries are dumped into river everyday.
 (e) Yes, I agree. It is because we build up mills and factories, hospitals and clinics and other establishments beside our rivers. Huge quantities of toxic chemicals and wastes from them are dumped into our rivers everyday. Consequently, our rivers are polluted.
- 2.
- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1.
An applied form of art | → | 2.
Reflection of the inclusive nature of folk imagination | → | 3.
Retention of Personal touch | → | 4.
Sign of artistic ingenuity and presence of its maker | → | 5.
Symbol of individual creativity | → | 6.
Mark of community aesthetics |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
3. The author and his lady guest were taking lunch at a restaurant. Though the guest told that she never ate anything for lunch, she was taking different costly items one after another. She pretended as if the author had been insisting her in eating those items. The author was panic-seized because he was scared whether he could pay the bill she was making by taking costly items.
4. (a) greatest (b) contaminated (c) by (d) are (e) of (f) poisonous (g) more (h) preserve (i) stern (j) production
5. (a) inanimate/ lifeless/ pleasurable (b) laughter/ naughtiness/ simplicity/ sportiveness/ joy (c) difficulties/ crisis/ confusions/ problems/ hesitations/ distress (d) universal/ common/ absolute (e) perceptions/ of taste/ only (f) eyes/ sense/ sight (g) confusions/ perplexities/ difficulties/ hesitations/ questions (h) are/ have been (i) truth/ joy/ pleasure (j) forever
- 6.
- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| c | i | g | j | a | e | d | b | h | f |

04

Cumilla Board–2017 English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part-I : Reading Test

1. A. (i) a. Latest (ii) b. tradition (iii) b. spontaneous (iv) b. heart (v) d. spiritual
- B. (a) According to the text, folk music is that type of ancient music which springs from the heart of a community, based on their natural style of expression uninfluenced by the rules of classical music and modern popular songs.
 (b) Folk music reflects social inequality, poverty, the material world, supernaturalism and natural beauty.
 (c) Mystical songs are composed of metaphors of rivers and boats.
 (d) Rural and riverine life makes the Bhatiyali an important genre.
 (e) There are different reasons of great variety in folk music. First of all, folk music is composed of different cultures and customs, festivals, views of life, natural beauties, rivers, rural and riverine life. Secondly, differences in the natural environment and dialects make folk music different and varied.



2.

1. Homeless	→	2. Penniless	→	3. often unfed	→	4. Deprived of medical treatment	→	5. Living in unhealthy environment	→	6. Deprived of education and recreation
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3. A thing of beauty is a joy forever. It is easy to praise beauty but difficult to define it. We discover beauty in nature, in art and in culture. Ugliness is also found in nature, human behaviour and society. Actually without ugliness beauty cannot be enjoyed. So, this is a part of life, too. Poets and artists always sing about beauty. Actually, beauty is truth and truth beauty.
4. (a) learning (b) intellectual (c) attain (d) enlighten (e) choices (f) sensibility (g) parochialism (h) aware (i) eloquence (j) darkness
5. (a) natural/ scenic (b) attracted/ spell-bound/ charmed/ surprised/ amazed (c) abundantly/ profusely/ greatly/ endlessly/ already (d) resources/ scenes/ beauty (e) attachment/ love/ attraction/ passion/ affection/ feeling (f) core/ depth (g) improve/ develop/ enrich/ upgrade/ change/ accelerate/ boost up (h) development/ progress/ prosperity (i) betterment/ upgradation/ success/ welfare/ labour (j) makers/ builders/ architects/ contributors
6.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b	d	e	h	a	c	j	g	f	i

Or,

b	d	e	h	a	c	j	g	i	f
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Chattogram Board-2017 English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Part-I : Reading Test

1. A. (i) c. ten years (ii) d. people leave their own countries and settle in other parts of the world (iii) b. noticeable (iv) c. Central Europe (v) a. massive diasporas
- B. (a) People leave their own countries to settle in another country with a better standard of living and better lifestyle or to ensure a better and healthier upbringing of their children. Besides voluntary diasporas, a group of people leave their countries either because of political or racial segregation or because of war or the ravages of nature.
- (b) Yes, I think that there have been massive diasporas in Africa over the centuries. Frequent wars and the ravages of nature are the prime causes for the diasporas in Africa.
- (c) The chief reason why diaspora is attracting so much attention is globalization. Globalization might have led people to move to other countries for exchange of knowledge, culture, international businesses, or for other foreign affairs. Hence, it might have accounted for some of the diasporas.
- (d) The twentieth century Palestinian diasporas draw the attention of the world leaders because of the plight of Palestinians. This diaspora has also been a cause of concern for the world leaders.
- (e) The scholars have been studying about the diasporas with great interest to obtain statistical data on migrants and expatriates, to find out the causes of forced and voluntary diasporas and understand in what circumstances people may be forced or plan to leave, or to understand what impacts diasporas may have in community in which the emigrants settle as expatriates.

2.

1. Close to the Sundarbans	→	2. Spreading Islam	→	3. Enabling people to live in a watery jungle	→	4. Enabling people cultivating lands	→	5. Making dangerous animals docile	→	6. Keeping predatory animals within bounds
-------------------------------	---	-----------------------	---	--	---	---	---	---------------------------------------	---	---
3. Nature-loving poet doesn't want to see the world's face because he has seen everything in his darling Bengal. Here he has seen the core of nature with some mythological characters like Champa, Behula, Chand Saudagor and some legendary places like Ganguri and Amara. Bengal is the storehouse of everything. Her natural sight with varied wildlife are heavenly presents.
4. (a) significant (b) birth (c) independent (d) history (e) division (f) oppress (g) attacked (h) took (i) surrender (j) victory
5. (a) father (b) leader/ future (c) lead/ rule/ guide/ govern (d) nation/ country/ development (e) guidance/ care/ nurture/ upbringing (f) duty/ responsibility (g) latent/ dormant/ hidden/ innate (h) needed/ required/ essential (i) grow (j) possible
6.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d	a	c	f	h	e	i	j	g	b

Or,

d	f	h	e	i	j	g	a	c	b
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06

Sylhet Board–2017

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–I : Reading Test

1. A. (i) d. simple narrative poem (ii) c. divine decree of destruction (iii) a. exist (iv) b. agonizing (v) a. continuous
 B. (a) Water is very important in our life because we cannot survive without it. Besides, two-thirds of our body is made up of water. In fact, the other name of water is life.
 (b) The United Nations have identified drinking water problem as a challenge for future as there is a crisis with regard to access to clean drinking water across the world.
 (c) Ours is a land of rivers. One of the sources of water in our country is the rivers. But the rivers are not in good shape. A few are already dead and several is going through the pangs of death.
 (d) The present miserable condition of the river Buriganga has been depicted in a report published in the Daily Sun.
 (e) Yes, I think that the Buriganga river is dying as its water is polluted and a perpetual stink fills the air around it.
2.

1. Physical and sexual maturation

 →

2. Movement toward social & economic independence
--

 →

3. Development of identity

 →

4. Acquisition skills to carry out adult relationship
--

 →

5. Experiencing tremendous growth & potential
--

 →

6. Experiencing a wide range of adjustment & mental health problems
--
3. Kuakata is one of the most charming sea-beaches of Bangladesh. It is located on the southernmost tip of Bangladesh. It is one of the most desired places for the tourists because of its unique natural beauty, sandy beach, blue sky and evergreen forest. The spot allows a visitor to watch both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach, and this feature makes Kuakata one of the world's most attractive beaches.
4. (a) matter (b) careful (c) facing (d) make (e) rescued (f) thinking (g) completely (h) story (i) tells (j) cheated
5. (a) way (b) get/receive (c) thoroughly (d) only (e) passing (f) interest (g) read (h) widen (i) outlook (j) enriching
6.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	b	d	j	e	f	i	g	a	h

07

Barishal Board–2017

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–I : Reading Test

1. A. (i) a. rivulet (ii) c. overwhelmed (iii) d. poisonous (iv) b. By polluting the river (v) b. traced out
 B. (a) According to the passage, in the year 1610 the Mughals founded their capital Jahangirnagar on the bank of the Buriganga.
 (b) According to the experts, nine industrial areas in and around the capital city are the primary sources of river pollution. They are Tongi, Tejgaon, Hazaribagh, Tarabo, Narayanganj, Savar, Gazipur, Dhaka Export Processing Zone and Ghorashal.
 (c) About 4500 tons of solid waste is produced everyday in Dhaka city and most of it is directly released into the Buriganga.
 (d) DoE says that 20,000 tons of tannery waste, including some highly toxic materials, are thrown into the river Buriganga everyday.
 (e) If we do not take care of our rivers, there may come a time when we will cry 'water', 'water' but we will not find it anywhere.
2. (i) 1st March (ii) called the session of the Assembly (iii) declared (iv) Mr. Bhutto (v) from West Pakistan (vi) The Assembly (vii) suddenly (viii) to observe the General Strike (ix) came (x) spontaneously
3. Access to higher education is not easy. Limited capacity of the universities is responsible for this and as such, a considerable number of students are deprived of higher education. Consequently a large number of students are compelled to study in private and national universities. Poverty also creates barrier in the way of their getting higher education. Moreover, those who get places in the universities have limited access to avail all kinds of facilities.
4. (a) necessary (b) follow (c) through (d) begins (e) budget (f) have (g) all (h) carefully (i) careful (j) use
5. (a) happened/ occurred (b) were made/ were achieved (c) for/ of (d) momentous/ prominent (e) occurred (f) also/ had (g) emergence/ birth (h) was/ had been (i) bloody (j) hold/ can raise
6.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b	f	i	j	a	h	c	e	g	d

**08**

Dinajpur Board-2017
English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Part-I : Reading Test

1. A. (i) b. form (ii) a. occur (iii) c. transitional (iv) d. well off (v) c. monetary
B. (a) Adolescence is the period in a person's life when he or she develops from a child into an adult. It is the period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood. The age limit of this period is 13 to 18 years.
(b) Adolescence is important as in this period transition from childhood to adulthood takes place and behaviours and life styles are shaped.
(c) The adolescent girls in Bangladesh usually face inequality, subordination, child marriage, marginalization or exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities, and vulnerability to violence and sexual abuse.
(d) The effects of female inequality in Bangladesh are the widespread practice of child marriage, marginalisation or exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities and prone to sexual abuse and violence.
(e) Wealth and education play a vital role in a girl's marriage. An educated and wealthy girl tends to marry at a later age whereas an uneducated and poor girl is married off at an early age.
2.

1. Ending of war	→	2. Minimizing inter human violence	→	3. Banning guns	→	4. Advocating Pacism and non- violent resistance	→	5. Supporting people who are against war-crimes	→	6. Achieving global peace
------------------------	---	---	---	-----------------------	---	---	---	--	---	------------------------------------
3. Universities should do something creative and innovative. They should work in such a way so that learners can offer their intellectual hospitality, their wealth of mind to others and earn their proud right in return to receive gifts from the rest of the world. But most of the Indian universities cannot do something creative and innovative. Rather they follow the educational systems of European countries to impart knowledge and wisdom. It is really a very shameful matter.
4. (a) important (b) development (c) knowledge (d) were (e) healthy (f) enables (g) choices (h) ability (i) face (j) which
5. (a) organized/ arranged (b) sponsored/ patronised (c) companies (d) exchange/ return (e) advertise/publicise (f) telecast/ broadcast/ aired (g) live (h) result/ consequence (i) coverage (j) expansion/ promotion
6.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
i	e	b	j	h	c	g	a	f	d

Or,

i	e	b	j	h	g	c	a	f	d
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09

Combined Board Exam-2018 (Code-185)
English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Part-I : Reading Test

1. A. (i) d. An alteration or adjustment to something (ii) b. advanced (iii) d. always (iv) c. it is the centre of all activities (v) c. face
B. (a) Car driving requires a number of skills as well as activities. Firstly, we have to keep our hands on the steering and on the horn. Then, we have to keep our feet on the brake and accelerator. Then we have to keep our eyes on surroundings. Of course, our brain keeps working unseen to control everything. A driver has to keep his/ her cool and always restrain himself/ herself.
(b) The expression 'eyes open looking ahead, left and right' means a careful and agile eyesight to look around while driving a car.
(c) Human brain is called the most sophisticated machine because it is able to operate on ever-changing conditions and standards of judgement.
(d) CPU is artificially an intelligent machine which works with some modifications whereas our brain is natural and it works naturally. Again, CPU is guided by our brain but we are not guided by it. Conscience differentiates us from a computer in the way that we are guided by conscience and we command computer.
(e) I do support the idea. It is because our conscience upholds us from mechanised consideration, helps us differentiate between right and wrong, good or evil.
2.

1. Disagreement among groups or individuals	→	2. Fueled by the opposition of one party to another	→	3. Pertains to the opposing ideas and actions of different entities	→	4. An inevitable part of life	→	5. Influences our actions and decisions in one way or another	→	6. Can be destructive if left uncontrolled
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3. A university should be a centre of gaining knowledge and wisdom. Through universities teachers should offer their intellectual creativity and their wealth of mind to others. But academic institutions in our country are the alms-bowl of knowledge. And the education provided by them lowers our intellectual self-respect and reverence. It is really a matter of great regret.

4. (a) rational (b) work (c) proud (d) blue (e) ready (f) class (g) inferior (h) birth (i) same (j) mentioned

5. (a) type/ sort/ kind/ state/ condition (b) may/ can/ might (c) something/ anything (d) But/ Instead (e) call/ deem/ consider (f) it/ this/ that (g) a (h) mental/ psychological/ cognitive (i) of (j) and

6.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	h	j	b	a/ d	d/ a	e	c	g	i	f

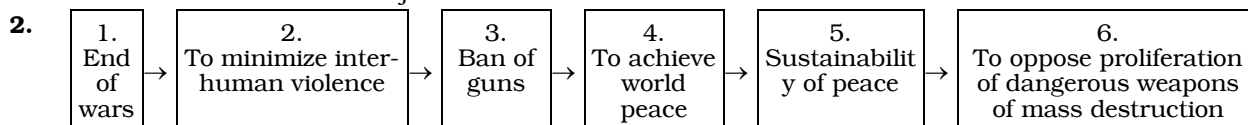
10

Combined Board Exam–2018 (Code–184)

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part-I : Reading Test

1. A. (i) a. praise (ii) b. ignored (iii) c. ugliness (iv) c. watcher (v) b. when we are told to define beauty
 B. (a) We run into difficulties when we are asked to define beauty.
 (b) Yes, ugliness is a part of life. When we are repulsed by ugliness, we desire beauty. So, if there were no ugliness, beauty would be valueless.
 (c) In "Ode on a Grecian Urn" John Keats has written that beauty is truth, truth beauty. It means that truth even if it is not pleasant, becomes beautiful at a higher level. Similarly, what is beautiful forever remains true.
 (d) When there is absence of beauty, or when there is widespread hunger and injustice in a society, ugliness occupies a place as beauty in our lives.
 (e) Poets and artists define beauty as an art which is connected with truth. It is the reflection of both truth and justice.



3. Hakaluki is a complex ecosystem in Bangladesh which contains more than 238 interconnecting beels and jalmahals. It is an important source of fisheries resources for Bangladesh. It provides winter shelter for the mother fisheries. However, many of the beels have lost their capacity to provide shelter because of sand deposits from upstream rivers and canals, use of complete dewatering technique.

4. (a) habitats (b) extinction (c) cut (d) recklessly (e) increase (f) rising (g) warming (h) anticipated (i) catastrophe (j) imperative

5. (a) degrade/ lower/ deteriorate (b) as/ to be (c) warmth/ warmness/ core (d) suffering/ misfortune/ misery (e) birth (f) blamed/ rebuked/ criticized/ slated (g) disparity/ inequity/ discrimination (h) at all/ at present/ now/ today (i) ensure/ secure/ confirm/ uplift (j) all/ the

6.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	e	g	f	a	c	j	h	i	d	b
Or,	e	g	f	j/ a	h/ c	a/ j	c/ h	i	d	b

11

Dhaka Board–2019

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part-I : Reading Test

1. A. (a) iii. movement (b) iii. experience something harmful (c) iii. reporting (d) iii. shortage of blood (e) i. a newborn baby

- B. (a) Adolescent girls are the worst sufferers because inequality and subordination of adolescent girls in the family and society are the widespread practices of considering them weaker sex and burden for the family and the society. Besides, they are considered useless for economic activities. The adolescent girls are even uninformed or insufficiently informed about reproductive health and contraception. So, the adolescent girls are at high risk in terms of pregnancy and childbirth.
 (b) When a girl loses mobility, she loses her friends and social status. And this also curtails her economic and non-formal educational opportunities. Besides, she lacks information about health issues.
 (c) I think, girls are more vulnerable to adolescent health problems as they are uninformed or insufficiently informed about reproductive health and contraception. So, the adolescent girls are at high risk in terms of pregnancy and childbirth.
 (d) During adolescence boys face some significant problems. Among them lacking of power to make decisions, remaining unaware of social or health issues, being drawn into criminal activities and getting exposed to drugs and alcohol are major ones.
 (e) All of us should say 'no' to drugs because drug addiction causes irreparable damage to one's health and life.



2.

1. Songs reflecting rural and riverine life	→	2. Reflection of social inequality and poverty	→	3. Reflection of the material world	→	4. Reflection of supernatural issues	→	5. Reflection of differences in the natural environment	→	6. Various dialects across different regions
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3. Diaspora refers to people who have left their homelands and settled in other parts of the world. It is because they were either forced to do so or they wanted to leave on their own. In ancient history the diaspora of the Jewish people was the great one. The movement of Aryans from Europe to Indian Subcontinent is also a noteworthy one. In twentieth century history, the Palestinian diaspora has attracted a lot of attention and been a cause of great concern for world leaders because of the deplorable condition of Palestinians. But now diaspora is attracting so much attention because of globalization.
4. (a) avoidable (b) fume (c) disposal (d) dumping (e) waterborne (f) microphones (g) odour (h) creature (i) determined (j) avert
5. (a) pleasant (b) nightmare (c) colour (d) shadowy/ romantic/ silvery (e) daydream/ reverie (f) say (g) vivid/ clear (h) unraveling (i) real/ actual (j) dreaming
6.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	i	a	f	g	d	b	j	e	h

12**Rajshahi Board-2019**
English (Compulsory)- First Paper**Part-I : Reading Test**

1. A. (a) ii. perhaps (b) i. glossy (c) iv. cautious (d) ii. verb (e) iii. accost them
B. (a) 'Etiquette' is a French word meaning the rules of correct behaviour in society. On the other hand, 'manners' means the behaviour that is considered to be polite in a particular society or culture.
(b) Nobody likes a bad mannered person. To speak with food in one's mouth is an example of a bad manner.
(c) The rules of behavior related to all kinds of social occasions are important to learn and practice in our everyday life because they play a significant role in making our life smooth and pleasant.
(d) We learn etiquette and manners from our parents, families and various institutions such as schools, colleges or professional bodies.
(e) Some polite expressions mentioned in the passage are 'thank you', 'pardon me', 'excuse me', etc.
2.

1. Diaspora of the Jewish people	→	2. Movemen t of Aryans	→	3. Diaspora s in Africa	→	4. Force to leave the country	→	5. Because of war or the ravages of nature	→	6. Globalisatio n
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3. Gazi Pir was a Muslim saint. He is said to have spread Islam in the parts of Bengal close to the Sundarbans. He possessed many miracles. He is usually depicted in paats or scroll paintings. The story of Gazi Pir has been preserved in folk literature as well as art. His story is also performed in indigenous theatre. However, some Gazir paat scrolls are part of the compilation of the British Museum.
4. (a) positive (b) recruiting (c) Yet (d) Religious (e) discourage (f) allowed (g) safety (h) tied (i) possibility (j) wastage
5. (a) curious (b) important (c) arts (d) fascinating (e) movie (f) named (g) manic (h) devoted (i) code (j) severity
6.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	f	h	a	d	g	b	j	i	e

13**Jashore Board-2019**
English (Compulsory)- First Paper**Part-I : Reading Test**

1. A. (a) i. proficiency (b) i. Solovyova (c) i. in a local textile factory (d) iii. 450 (e) i. the working class people
B. (a) Tereshkova's early life was difficult. She was the daughter of a tractor-driver father and textile worker mother. She began school at the age of 8 but left after eight years.
(b) Tereshkova's expertise in skydiving led to her selection as a cosmonaut.
(c) Tereshkova underwent a series of training that included weightless flights, isolation tests, centrifuge tests, rocket theory, spacecraft engineering, 120 parachute jumps and pilot training in MiG-15 UTI jet fighters.
(d) Yuri Gagarin was the first human being to fly to outer space in 1961.
(e) Tereshkova experienced nausea and physical discomfort for much of the flight in Vostok-6.



2.

1. Ending of a particular war	→	2. Minimizing of interhuman violence	→	3. Banning of guns	→	4. Achieving world peace	→	5. Sustainability of peace	→	6. Opposing proliferation of dangerous weapons of mass destruction
----------------------------------	---	---	---	-----------------------	---	-----------------------------	---	-------------------------------	---	---
3. A university should be a centre of gaining knowledge and wisdom. Through universities teachers should offer their intellectual creativity and their wealth of mind to others. But academic institutions in our country are the alms-bowl of knowledge. And the education provided by them lowers our intellectual self-respect and reverence. It is really a matter of great regret.
4. (a) learning (b) intellectual (c) attain (d) enlighten (e) choice (f) sensibility (g) parochialism (h) aware (i) eloquence (j) darkness
5. (a) father (b) future (c) serve/ lead (d) nation (e) development/ education (f) duty/ responsibility (g) latent (h) needed/ essential (i) grows (j) possible
6.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e	a	d	b	i	c	g	h	j	f

14

Cumilla Board–2019 English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part-I : Reading Test

1. A. (a) iii. Familiar (b) ii. In Patuakhali (c) ii. native (d) iii. tradition (e) i. Arakan district
B. (a) The name 'Kuakata' comes from the story of 'Kua'-or well-dug on the seashore by the early Rakhaine settlers for collecting drinking water.
(b) Watching both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach is the most unique feature of Kuakata beach.
(c) One would visit Kuakata to see picturesque natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky, shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal and the evergreen forest. Besides, one would visit Kuakata to watch both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach.
(d) Fishing boats plying in the Bay of Bengal with colourful sails, surfing waves and the lines of coconut trees are the things that add to the beauties of Kuakata.
(e) According to the text, an excellent combination of the picturesque natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky, the shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal and the evergreen forest makes Kuakata a much sought-after tourist destination.

2.

1. Making dangerous animals docile	→	2. Fighting crocodiles	→	3. Keeping predatory animals within bound	→	4. Enabling villagers to live close to forest	→	5. Enabling villagers to cultivate their lands	→	6. Protecting the people of the region
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3. A university should be a centre of gaining knowledge and wisdom. Through universities teachers should offer their intellectual creativity and their wealth of mind to others. But academic institutions in our country are the alms-bowl of knowledge. And the education provided by them lowers our intellectual self-respect and reverence. It is really a matter of great regret.
4. (a) communication (b) is (c) differs (d) conveys (e) through (f) messages (g) same (h) distributes (i) form (j) contrary
5. (a) strong (b) that (c) warming (d) by (e) around (f) believe (g) cause (h) beings (i) reduce (j) ability
6.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
i	c	b	d	e	g	f	h	j	a

15

Chattogram Board–2019 English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part-I : Reading Test

1. A. (a) ii. a group of people (b) i. to do or give something unwillingly (c) iv. to train somebody to do something (d) i. nuisance (e) iii. dissimilar
B. (a) We should observe etiquette and manners to consider the effect of our behaviour on others in the society and to keep politeness as well as gentility.
(b) We generally greet somebody according to our culture and tradition when they come to visit our family.
(c) I would at times grudge the idea or protest it when my parents asked me to greet visitors to our home.
(d) While dealing with others we should be very conscious of our behaviour as we have to consider its effect on them.
(e) 'Etiquette' refers to the rules of correct behaviour in a society. On the other hand, 'manners' means the behaviour that is considered to be polite in a particular society or culture.



2.

1. Frequent storm surges	→	2. Erosion	→	3. Rising sea level	→	4. Increased salinity	→	5. Burning and cutting down trees	→	6. Capturing land and settlement
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3. Folk music is the music of common people. It is the music of rural and riverine life. It is also about social inequality and poverty, and about the material world and the supernatural. Bangladesh is a riverine country. And so the Bhatiyali forms an important genre of folk music in our country. But our folk music varies from region to region.
4. (a) congratulation (b) success (c) extremely (d) delighted (e) informed (f) competition (g) performer (h) entire (i) earned (j) continuous
5. (a) depend (b) families (c) learn (d) help (e) pressures (f) childhood (g) of (h) social (i) responsibility (j) effectively
6.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	g	d	f	e	j	b	h	a	i

16

Sylhet Board–2019
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part-I : Reading Test

1. A. (a) iii. literature (b) i. Having extraordinary and mysterious power (c) i. Rural people (d) i. an adjective (e) iv. preying upon others
B. (a) Gazi Pir had the extraordinary power of calming dangerous animals and making them docile as well.
(b) Gazi Pir was famous for his extraordinary power by which he could check the predatory animals and protected the people of that region.
(c) People sought help from Gazi Pir as he enabled them to live close to forests and cultivate their lands by keeping the predatory animals within bounds.
(d) People believed that he enabled them to live near forests by his supernatural power.
(e) The myth of Gazi Pir is kept alive in folk literature, folk art, paats and scroll paintings.
2.

1. Allowing us to do many things	→	2. Giving us access to the Internet	→	3. Doing word processing	→	4. Using a calculator	→	5. Watching television	→	6. Playing games
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3. Access to higher education is not easy. Limited capacity of the universities is responsible for this and as such, a considerable number of students are deprived of higher education. Consequently a large number of students are compelled to study in private and national universities. Poverty also creates barrier in the way of their getting higher education. Moreover, those who get places in the universities have limited access to avail all kinds of facilities.
4. (a) significance (b) provides (c) benefits (d) living (e) cattle (f) collect (g) and (h) system (i) resting (j) migratory
5. (a) important/ essential (b) lost/ extinct/ absent (c) changes (d) protect/ save (e) our (f) taking (g) endangered (h) save/ protect (i) animals (j) kind/ generous
6.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e	a	i	d	j	b	h	c	f	g

17

Barishal Board–2019
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part-I : Reading Test

1. A. (a) ii. form (b) i. occur (c) iii. transitional (d) iv. well off (e) iii. monetary
B. (a) Adolescence is a period in a person's life when he or she grows from a child to be an adult. It occurs after childhood and before adulthood.
(b) Adolescence is an important period of life because the behaviours and lifestyles of a person are shaped during this period.
(c) The adolescent girls in Bangladesh usually face inequality and subordination within the family and even in the society.
(d) The effects of female inequality in Bangladesh are the widespread practice of child marriage, marginalisation or exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities and prone to sexual abuse and violence.
(e) Wealth and education play a vital role in a girl's marriage. An educated and wealthy girl tends to marry at a later age whereas an uneducated and poor girl is married off at an early age.



2.

1. Jewish Diaspora

 →

2. Movement of Aryans from Central Europe to the Indian Sub-continent
--

 →

3. Palestinian diaspora

 →

4. Diaspora as in Africa

 →

5. Because of war or the ravages of nature

 →

6. Forced to leave their homelands or because they wanted to leave on their own
--
3. As we live in society, we should follow some social behaviours to keep social peace and order. We should have sense of etiquette and manners. But etiquette and manners differ from culture to culture and society to society. We can learn etiquette and manners from our parents, families and various institutions. We should practise them in our everyday life. We should also be careful of using them in a proper and correct way.
4. (a) Although (b) see (c) touching (d) developed (e) called (f) way (g) bears (h) dots (i) tips (j) printed
5. (a) strictly (b) safety (c) abide (d) set (e) that (f) fitted/ provided/ equipped (g) enforcing (h) alert/ vigilant (i) safest (j) transport
6.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b	c	e	i	h	f	a	g	d	j

18

Dinajpur Board–2019 English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part-I : Reading Test

1. A. (a) iii. Central (b) ii. results in (c) ii. transitional (d) iv. lawful (e) i. monetary
B. (a) Adolescence is a transitional period from childhood to adulthood. Actually, transition from childhood to adulthood takes place during this period. A person's behaviours and lifestyles are also shaped in this period.
(b) The adolescents are important as they consist of a nation's core resource for national renewal and growth.
(c) The condition of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is that they are facing inequality, and subordination within the family and society.
(d) The consequences of gender inequality in Bangladesh are widespread practice of child marriage, marginalization or exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities and vulnerability to violence and sexual abuse.
(e) Poverty, illiteracy and social insecurity are the factors that influence a girl's marriage.
2.

1. An advocate of human dignity

 →

2. One of the world's most revered public figures
--

 →

3. A fighter for freedom, respect and human rights

 →

4. Most celebrated political prisoner of the world

 →

5. A leader of mythic stature

 →

6. Fighter against white domination and black domination

3. Conflict comes from the disagreement among individuals or groups of varied opinions. The opposition group fuels conflict that is undesirable in the society. Of course, conflict becomes harmless if it is under control. Otherwise, conflict is harmful. Though conflict is a natural thing and it is one of the meaningful relations of life, it should be abandoned as we desire peace and harmony in our life, society and the globe.
4. (a) inter-related (b) known (c) ecosystem (d) links (e) hang (f) balance (g) altering (h) example (i) ecological (j) responsibility
5. (a) phenomenon/ problem/ crisis (b) diaspora (c) migrated (d) due (e) rehabilitated/ accepted (f) cause/ ground (g) burden/ pressure (h) environment (i) helpless/ hapless (j) soon/ comfortably
6.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d	a	i	c	g	j	h	b	e	f

Part
02শীর্ষস্থানীয় কলেজের নির্বাচনি পরীক্ষার
প্রশ্নপত্র ও উত্তরমালাঅধিক অনুশীলনের
মাধ্যমে সেরা
প্রস্তুতির জন্য

ইংরেজি প্রথম পত্র



শীর্ষস্থানীয় কলেজের নির্বাচনি পরীক্ষার প্রশ্নপত্র

19

Mymensingh Girls' Cadet College, Mymensingh
Test Examination-2019 : English ▶ Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test [60 Marks]

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Unit-14; Lesson-3 ◀

According to some myths and legends, Gazi Pir was a Muslim saint who is said to have spread Islam in the parts of Bengal close to the Sundarbans. He was credited with many miracles.

For example, he could supposedly calm dangerous animals and make them docile. He is usually depicted in paats or scroll paintings riding a fierce-looking Bengal tiger, a snake in his hand, but in no apparent danger. According to some stories, he also fought crocodiles who threatened the people of a region full of canals and creeks, indeed, a kind of watery jungle bordering the Bay of Bengal. Because of his alert and vigilant presence, all predatory animals were said to have been kept within bounds. It was also believed that he enabled villagers to live close to forests and jungles and cultivate their lands. Consequently, people of these regions would pray to him for protection.

According to the legends, Bonbibibi taught that everyone is equal, no matter the caste or religion that one has, and that they should live in harmony with nature.

Rani Rasmani, who created the Dakshineswar Kali Temple in Kolkata in 1847, saw Gazi Pir in a dream.

In this dream he instructed her to construct a shrine for him under a peepal tree which is located outside what is now the riverside gate of Belur Math, which was built in the early 20th century. Ramakrishna Paramahansa used to offer "sinni" at this memorial.

The story of Gazi Pir has been preserved in folk literature as well as art and has been performed in indigenous theatre. In fact, some Gazi'r paat scrolls are part of the collection of the British Museum.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

1 × 5 = 5

(a) What could be the closest meaning for 'scroll' in the last sentence?

- i. A roll of paper for writing on
- ii. Emaciate
- iii. A part of movie
- iv. Scramble

(b) 'Alert and vigilant' presence refers to —.

- i. attention and sincerity
- ii. promptness
- iii. action and strength
- iv. breakneck

(c) Which of the following statements is not true about Gazi Pir?

- i. He was endowed with many miracles
- ii. He protected people from danger
- iii. He was benevolent to the people
- iv. He depicted scroll paintings.

(d) 'He was credited with many miracles.' What does the statement imply?

- i. He had magic power
- ii. He was a spiritually gifted person
- iii. He could deceive people
- iv. He had nothing special in him

(e) The purpose of the author of this passage is —.

- i. to show the picture of British Museum
- ii. to describe the life of the people around the Sundarbans
- iii. to describe the life of Gazi Pir
- iv. to highlight the miraculous power of Gazi Pir

B. Answer the following questions :

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What was Gazi Pir famous for?
- (b) Why did he fight with the crocodiles?
- (c) "Gazi Pir's heroic activities have made him a legend." Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Give reasons.
- (d) "People of these regions would pray to him for protection." What do you understand by this statement?
- (e) What can we know from folk literature about Gazi Pir?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing means of running a peace movement.

(No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

A peace movement is a social movement that seeks to achieve ideals such as the ending of a particular war (or all wars), minimize inter-human violence in a particular place or type of situation, including ban of guns, and is often linked to the goal of achieving world peace. Means to achieve these ends include advocacy of pacifism, non-violent resistance, diplomacy, boycotts, demonstrations, peace camps; supporting anti-war political candidates and banning guns, creating open government, direct democracy; supporting people who expose war-crimes or conspiracies to create wars, and making laws. Different organizations involved in peace movements may have some diverse goals, but one common goal is sustainability of peace.



Peace movement is basically an all-encompassing "anti-war movement". It is primarily characterized by a belief that human beings should not wage war on each other or engage in violent conflicts over language, race, natural resources, religion or ideology. It is believed that military power is not the equivalent of justice. The peace movement tends to oppose the proliferation of dangerous technologies and weapons of mass destruction, in particular, nuclear weapons and biological warfare. Moreover, many object to the export of weapons including hand-held machine guns and grenades by leading economic nations to lesser developed nations.

[Unit-10; Lesson-5]

1. Advocacy of pacifism → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following text.

10

The term 'diaspora' is used to refer to people who have left their homelands and settled in other parts of the world, either because they were forced to do so or because they wanted to leave on their own. The word is increasingly used for such people as a collective group and/or a community. The world has seen many diasporas but scholars have been studying the phenomenon with great interest only in recent decades.

Among the great diasporas of history is that of the Jewish people, who were forced to leave their lands in ancient times. The movement of Aryans from Central Europe to the Indian sub-continent thousands of years ago is also a noteworthy diaspora, although the causes of this diaspora are unclear. In twentieth century history, the Palestinian diaspora has attracted a lot of attention and been a cause of concern for world leaders because of the plight of Palestinians. There have been massive diasporas in Africa, too, over the centuries, either because of war or because of the ravages of nature. But the chief reason why the phenomenon of diaspora is attracting so much attention now is globalization.

[Unit-9; Lesson-1]

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.

.5 × 10 = 5

come	about	pay	pick	borrow	oneself	have
cook	encourage	put	cut	difficult	money	lend

We waited for the asparagus to be (a) —. Panic seized me. It was not a question now how much (b) — I should have left for the rest of the month, but whether I (c) — enough to pay the bill. It would be (d) — to find myself ten francs short and obliged to (e) — from my guest. I could not bring (f) — to do that. I knew exactly how much I had and if the bill (g) — to more I made up my mind that I would (h) — my hand in my pocket and with a dramatic cry start up and say it had been (i) —. Of course, it would be awkward if she had not money enough either to pay the bill. Then the only thing would be to leave my watch and say I would come back and (j) — later.

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

1 × 10 = 10

English is called an (a) — language. In almost all countries, there are people who can (b) — English. No other language than English serves the (c) — of a common language through which people can (d) — with one another across the national border. We should learn English for a great (e) — of purposes. English is a skill based (f) —. We should therefore learn the (g) — skills of speaking, listening, reading and writing. The communicative approach to learning English does not (h) — one to know or learn definitions of grammar (i) —. Traditional grammar has little or no place in learning English through the (j) — approach.

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

10

- "Please let me go to my country."
- An English boy was making a small boat.
- "I shall cross the sea and go to my country by this boat."
- He made all arrangements to send him to his country.
- Suddenly he noticed a wonderful thing.
- Napoleon was charmed by the words of the small boy.
- "I haven't seen my mother for a long time."
- The boy said, "My country is on the other side of the sea."
- One day Napoleon, the king of France, was walking along the seashore.
- The boy was brought before him and he asked him what he would do with such a small boat.

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on "Price Hike of Essential Commodities" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.

10

(a) What is meant by Price Hike? (b) What are the reasons behind price hike? (c) Who are the victims of price hike? (d) What problems do price hike create in society? (e) What should the government do to check price hike? (f) What suggestions do you have to solve the problem?

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

7

Marium is the daughter of a very poor parents. At the age of fifteen, her parents gave her in marriage with a very poor boy. He is very lazy. He does not do any work. So Marium works hard to support her family. But she is always anxious what will happen if she gives birth to a female child.....

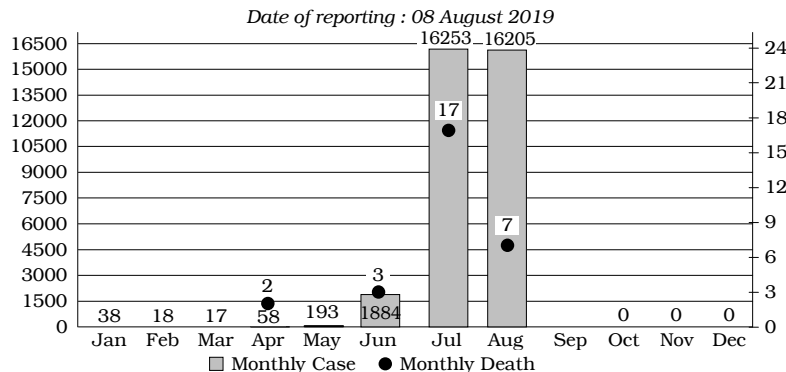
9. Suppose, you are Phobee Bingham, Admission Officer, Graduate Admissions, International Service, Portico, Sydney 2067, Australia. You got an email from a Bangladeshi student who wanted to know about admission procedure for overseas students. Now, write a reply to her.

5



10. The chart shows the number of Monthly Dengue Cases and Deaths 2019 of Dhaka, Bangladesh. Describe the chart within 150 words highlighting the information given in the chart. 10

Reported Monthly Dengue Cases and Deaths 2019
Health Emergency Operation Centre and Control Room
Directorate General of Health Services



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words). 8

A little black thing among the snow,
Crying "weep! 'weep!" in notes of woe!
"Where are thy father and mother? say?"
"They are both gone up to the church to pray.
Because I was happy upon the heath,
And smil'd among the winter's snow,
They clothed me in the clothes of death,
And taught me to sing the notes of woe.
And because I am happy and dance and sing,
They think they have done me no injury,
And are gone to praise God and his Priest and King,
Who make up a heaven of our misery."

20

Mirzapur Cadet College, Tangail
Test Examination-2019 : English ▶ Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test [60 Marks]

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Unit-3; Lesson-1 ◀

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, 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.'

Freud's theory contributed to the popularity of dream interpretation. Following his paths many theorists came up with their own ideas about dreams.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

1 × 5 = 5

(a) What does the word 'puzzling' refer to?

- i. Exclusive ii. Perplexing iii. Inclusive iv. Ridiculous

(b) What does the word 'vague' in the passage mean?

- i. Vast ii. Unclear iii. Clear iv. Gloomy

(c) What is the correct meaning of the word 'consensus' (line-10)?

- i. Similarity ii. Consent iii. Agreement iv. Idea

(d) Which of the following the correct meaning of 'unravel' used in the passage?

- i. Clear ii. Explain iii. Stitch iv. Discover



(e) Which of the following statements is true?

- Dreams are a reflection of unconscious desires thoughts and emotions.
- Dreams are a representation of conscious desires, thoughts and emotions.
- Dreams are real fulfillments of repressed wishes.
- Dreams are our conscious actions.

B. Answer the following questions :

2 × 5 = 10

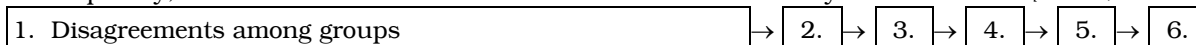
- What is dream? How does Sigmund Frued interpret dream?
- What does the expression 'disguised fulfillments of repressed wishes' mean?
- What do you think how much science has been successful in interpreting dreams?
- Why do you think dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years?
- Describe the characteristics of dream in 2/3 sentences.

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the features of conflict. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

Conflict can be described as a disagreement among groups or individuals characterized by antagonism and hostility. This is usually fueled by the opposition of one party to another in an attempt to reach an objective different from that of the other party. The elements involved in the conflict have varied sets of principles and values, thus allowing a conflict to arise.

Conflict can be defined in many ways but one of the simplest is that it pertains to the opposing ideas and actions of different entities, resulting in an antagonistic state. Conflict is an inevitable part of life. All of us possess our own opinions, ideas and sets of beliefs. We have our own ways of looking at things and we act according to what we think is proper. Hence, we often find ourselves in conflict in different scenarios; it may involve other individuals, groups of people, or a struggle within our own selves. Consequently, conflict influences our actions and decisions in one way or another. [Unit-10; Lesson-2]



3. Write a summary of the following text.

10

— (T)he Negro is still not free — the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. — (T)he Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. — (T)he Negro is still languishing in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land. So we have come here today to dramatize a shameful condition —.

I say to you today, my friends, so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed : "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal."

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of 'interposition' and 'nullification', that one day right down in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers. [Unit-3; Lesson-3]

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.

5 × 10 = 5

mankind	be	concern	protection	species	spoil	endanger	save	mean	destroy	perish	change
---------	----	---------	------------	---------	-------	----------	------	------	---------	--------	--------

All species are important for maintaining ecological balance. If one is lost, the whole natural environment gets (a) —. We should therefore, (b) — our wildlife to protect the environment from being (c) —. Many countries are now taking action to protect their (d) — wildlife. Mankind must develop a (e) — for wild creatures and must ensure that they will not (f) —. (g) — wild creatures means destroying ourselves. It is high time we (h) — them. Love for animals (i) — love for (j) —.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Nelson Mandela (a) — established a multi-racial democracy in South Africa. For this, he had to lead his nation. And he succeeded in mission (b) — the shackles of apartheid. He (c) — an icon of peace and reconciliation. Actually, he (d) — the struggle for justice around the world. Mandela had to (e) — imprisonment for nearly three decades. He (f) — against the white minority rule. He (g) — the support of the world. He (h) — to (i) — for people's emancipation was his goal. He (j) — the Nobel Peace Prize.

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

10

- At one moment a huge iceberg was spotted very close to the ship and the great ship turned sharply to avoid a collision.
- It was on April 10, 1912.
- She was carrying 1316 passengers and a crew of 891.
- The Titanic was sailing for New York from Southampton.
- Four days after setting out a great disaster happened when the Titanic was sailing across the icy waters of the North Atlantic.



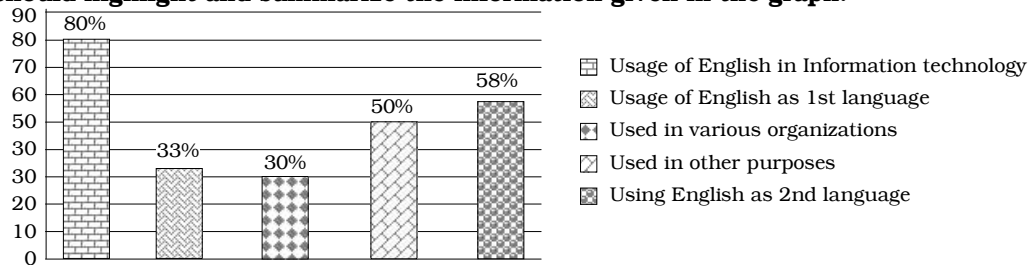
- (f) The captain went down to see what had happened.
- (g) So, the captain realized to his horror that the Titanic was sinking rapidly.
- (h) Five of the ship's sixteen water-tight compartments were totally damaged by the collision.
- (i) Suddenly there was a slight trembling sound from below.
- (j) At that time she was the largest ship in the world built in a special way and was regarded unsinkable.

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]**7. Write a paragraph on "Adolescence" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.** 10

(a) What is adolescence? (b) What are the stages and characteristics of adolescence? (c) What are the needs and problems of adolescence? (d) What are the problems faced by the adolescent students? (e) Why is adolescence difficult and what do you expect from adolescence?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7

Once a stream ran through a green field. There lived an ant beside the stream. One day the ant went to the stream to drink water. While drinking water, suddenly the ant fell into the running water.....

9. Suppose, you have a bosom friend named Peyas. Recently, he has lost his father. Now, send a condolence message to your friend using his email address. 5**10. The graph below shows the importance and usage of English. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.** 10**11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).** 8

She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes :
Thus mellowed to that tender light
Which heaven to gaudy day denies.
One shade the more, one ray the less,
Had half impaired the nameless grace
Which waves in every raven tree,
Or softly lightens o'er her face;
Where thoughts serenely sweet express,
How pure, how dear their dwelling-place.
And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
The smiles that win, the tints that glow,
But tell of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love is innocent!

21

**Notre Dame College, Dhaka [Set-A]
Sent Up-I Examination-2019 : English ▶ Paper-I**

Part-I : Reading Test [60 Marks]**1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.****Unit-10; Lesson-5 ◀**

A peace movement is a social movement that seeks to achieve ideals such as the ending of a particular war (or all wars), minimize inter-human violence in a particular place or type of situation, including ban of guns, and is often linked to the goal of achieving world peace. Means to achieve these ends include advocacy of pacifism, non-violent resistance, diplomacy, boycotts, demonstrations, peace camps; supporting anti-war political candidates and banning guns, creating open government, direct democracy; supporting people who expose war-crimes or conspiracies to create wars, and making laws. Different organizations involved in peace movements may have some diverse goals, but one common goal is sustainability of peace. Peace movement is basically an all-encompassing "anti-war movement". It is primarily characterized by a belief that human beings should not wage war on each other or engage in violent conflicts over language, race, natural resources, religion or ideology. It is believed that military power is not the equivalent of justice. The peace movement tends to oppose the proliferation of dangerous technologies and weapons of mass destruction, in particular, nuclear weapons and biological warfare. Moreover, many object to the export of weapons including hand-held machine guns and grenades by leading economic nations to lesser developed nations.



A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) **Achieve stands for** —.
 i. foil ii. tranquilize iii. attain iv. thwart
- (b) **The word minimize refers to** —
 i. besiege ii. lessen iii. exploit iv. augment
- (c) **The word equivalent can be replaced by** —.
 i. tantamount ii. discernible iii. obnoxious iv. distend
- (d) **Which cannot be the meaning of ideology?**
 i. Creed ii. Dogma iii. Doctrine iv. Incredulity
- (e) **Proliferation of dangerous technologies will result into** —.
 i. peaceful world ii. global warming iii. war and destruction iv. social justice

B. Answer the following questions :

2 × 5 = 10

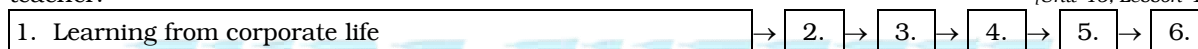
- (a) What is the main goal of peace movement?
 (b) How do people try to ensure world peace?
 (c) What is the foundation of peace movement?
 (d) Why is proliferation of weapons opposed?
 (e) Who are responsible for the expansion of arm trade?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the system of education in western universities. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

But when we go to borrow help from a foreign neighbourhood we overlook the fact... that among the Europeans the living spirit of the University is widely spread in their society, their parliament, their literature, and the numerous activities of their corporate life. In all these functions they are in perpetual touch with the great personality of the land which is creative and heroic in its constant acts of self-expression and self-sacrifice. They have their thoughts published in their books as well as through the medium of living men who think those thoughts, and who criticise, compare and disseminate them. Some at least of the drawbacks of their academic education are redeemed by the living energy of the intellectual personality pervading their social organism. It is like the stagnant reservoir of water which finds its purification in the showers of rain to which it keeps itself open. But, to our misfortune, we have in India all the furniture of the European University except the human teacher.

[Unit-15; Lesson-1]



3. Write a summary of the following poem.

10

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.
 And 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.

[Unit-10, Lesson-1]

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.

5 × 10 = 5

nightmare	hallucination	evanescence	silver	dreamer	shadow
real	tall	imaginary	pleasantly	colourful	passionate

All of us know what dream is. Generally, we dream during our sleep. Dreams may appear to be short or long lasting. Some dreams are sweet or (a) —. Some are horrible. When we dream something extremely bad, we call it a (b) —. This is interesting that dreams have no (c) —. They are soft, (d) — and (e) —. Do you know how the words '(f) —' and '(g) —' differ from dream? Do you know any (h) —? What do they do? Does dream have any relation with (i) —? Do we always dream during our sleep? The dream we have during the day is called daydream. Sometimes we long for something very (j) —. We call that a dream as well.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Education shall be (a) — to the full (b) — of the human (c) — and to the (d) — of respect for human rights and (e) — freedoms. It shall (f) — understanding, (g) — and friendship among all nations, (h) — or religious groups, and shall (i) — the activities of the United Nations for the (j) — of peace.

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

10

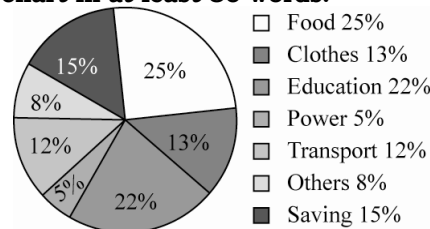
- (a) According to some myths and legends Gazi Pir was a Muslim Saint.
 (b) Thus all predatory animals were said to have been kept within bound.
 (c) He is seen there riding a Royal Bengal tiger fearlessly.
 (d) He spread Islam in the southern part of Bengal.
 (e) The story of Gazi Pir is still preserved in folk literature.



- (f) He also fought crocodiles.
- (g) He was blessed with many miracles there.
- (h) The amazing works of Gazi Pir are depicted in paats or scroll paintings.
- (i) It was a region full of canals and creeks bordering the Bay of Bengal.
- (j) It so happened because he remained alert and vigilant.

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on "Conflict" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10
(a) What is meant by conflict? (b) What are the causes and types of conflict? (c) What might be the advantages and disadvantages of conflict? (d) How can conflicts be pacified? (e) As a social being, how would you handle conflicts?
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
In a small village there lived an old man with his pet animals. He was happy to live a peaceful life. But suddenly a war broke out. He was.....
9. Suppose, your friend Mahim has been suffering from fever and could not attend the class. Write an e-mail to him informing about the up-coming examination to be held two weeks later. 5
10. The pie chart shows the distribution (in percentage) of monthly income of a middle class family in Bangladesh. Describe the chart in at least 80 words. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words). 8

There is no frigate like a book
To take us lands away.
Nor any coursers like a page
Of prancing poetry.
The traverse may the poorest take
Without oppress of toil;
How frugal is the chariot
That bears a human soul!

22

Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka
Test Examination (Phase-II)-2019 : English ▶ Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test [60 Marks]

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Unit-9; Lesson-1 ◀

The term 'diaspora' is used to refer to people who have left their homelands and settled in other parts of the world, either because they were forced to do so or because they wanted to leave on their own. The word is increasingly used for such people as a collective group and/or a community. The world has seen many diasporas but scholars have been studying the phenomenon with great interest only in recent decades.

Among the great diasporas of history is that of the Jewish people, who were forced to leave their lands in ancient times. The movement of Aryans from Central Europe to the Indian sub-continent thousands of years ago is also a noteworthy diaspora, although the causes of this diaspora are unclear. In twentieth century history, the Palestinian diaspora has attracted a lot of attention and been a cause of concern for world leaders because of the plight of Palestinians. There have been massive diasporas in Africa, too, over the centuries, either because of war or because of the ravages of nature. But the chief reason why the phenomenon of diaspora is attracting so much attention now is globalization.

- A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) The word 'decade' refers to —.
 - i. thirty years ii. fifty years iii. ten years iv. five years
- (b) What does diaspora mean?
 - i. people live in their own countries ii. people go abroad
 - iii. people work in other countries
 - iv. people leave their own countries and settle in other parts of the world
- (c) The synonym of 'noteworthy' is —.
 - i. insignificant ii. noticeable iii. invaluable iv. appreciable
- (d) The Aryans came to the Indian sub-continent from —.
 - i. America ii. Africa iii. Central Europe iv. Europe



(e) 'But the chief reason why the phenomenon of diaspora is attracting so much attention now is globalization'. What does the sentence imply?

- globalization opposite to diaspora
- globalization has made more people interested to know more about diaspora
- people know nothing about diaspora if there is no globalization
- globalization has extended diaspora

B. Answer the following questions :

2 × 5 = 10

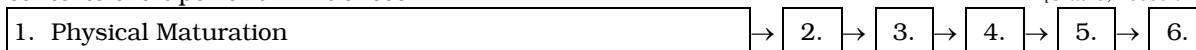
- Why do people leave their own countries?
- Do you think that there have been massive diasporas in Africa?
- Why is diaspora attracting so much attention?
- How do the twentieth century Palestinian diasporas draw the attention of the world leaders?
- Why have the scholars been studying about the diasporas with great interest?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the key developments during the time of adolescence. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

The time of adolescence is a period of preparation for adulthood during which one experiences several key developments. Besides physical and sexual maturation, these experiences include movement toward social and economic independence, development of identity, the acquisition of skills needed to carry out adult relationships and roles and the capacity for abstract reasoning. While adolescence is a time of tremendous growth and potential, it is also a time of considerable risks during which social contexts exert powerful influences.

[Unit-6; Lesson-1]



3. Write a summary of the following text.

10

It was twenty years ago and I was living in Paris. I had a tiny apartment in the Latin quarters overlooking a cemetery, and I was earning barely enough money to keep body and soul together. She had read a book of mine and had written to me about it. I answered, thanking her, and presently I received from her another letter saying that she was passing through Paris and would like to have a chat with me; but her time was limited, and the only free moment she had was on the following Thursday; she was spending the morning at the Luxembourg and would I give her a little luncheon at Foyot's afterwards? Foyot's is a restaurant at which the French senators eat, and it was so far beyond my means that I had never even thought of going there. But I was flattered, and I was too young to have learned to say no to a woman.... I had eighty francs (gold francs) to last me the rest of the month, and a modest luncheon should not cost more than fifteen. If I cut out coffee for the next two weeks I could manage well enough.

[Unit-13; Lesson-2]

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.

.5 × 10 = 5

study	lifespan	enthusiasm	mentor	infused	already
polyglot	proficient	by	perceive	education	endeavour

Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was a versatile genius. By the time Muhammad Shahidullah was old enough to begin his secondary (a) —, he (b) — knew five languages. Besides his mother tongue, he not only learnt Urdu, Persian and Arabic which are (c) — to be the languages of Muslims but he also became (d) — in Sanskrit, the primary liturgical language of Hinduism. While (e) — in Howrah Zilla School, Shahidullah met Harinath De, his teacher and (f) —. Harinath De was a legendary (g) — who learnt 34 languages, 20 European and 14 Indian ones, in a very short (h) — of 34 years. He successfully (i) — his passion for learning new languages into Shahidullah. (j) — the end of his life, Shahidullah knew 24 languages. However, Shahidullah developed a special interest in learning a particular language which is Sanskrit.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Kuakata is truly a (a) — beach and it is (b) — as a sanctuary for the (c) — winter birds. Fishing boats (d) — in the Bay of Bengal with colourful sails. The lines of coconut tree contribute to (e) — the beauty of Kuakata. The (f) — culture of the Rakhaine community indicates the (g) — old tradition and cultural (h) — of this area. Kuakata is also (i) — a remarkable place for the Hindus and the Buddhists. Each year the place is (j) — by thousands of devotees.

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

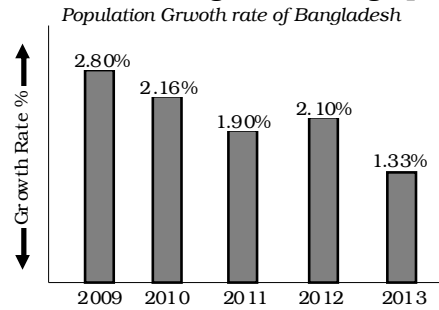
10

- As a result, he studied under a great thinker Plato.
- He also wrote books on Biography, Literature, Economics and comparative politics.
- Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way.
- Aristotle was born in Greece.
- His father wanted him to be a physician but he never cherished to be so.
- Later on, Aristotle took the pen to write on topics suitable for human civilization.
- He is called the father of Biology because of his creativity.
- 'Politics' is one of his famous books which exposes fullest development of his wisdom.
- He was the son of a royal physician.
- He wanted to be a free thinker.



Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on "Food adulteration" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10
(a) What is food adulteration? (b) How is food adulterated? (c) Who are responsible for food adulteration? (d) What is the impact of adulterated food on our body? (e) What can be done to stop it?
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
Once there lived a cobbler. He used to work and sing from morning till night A rich banker one day asked him how much he earned a year.....
9. Suppose, you are Roktim. Now, write an email to your friend advising him not to waste his/her time in surfing Internet. 5
10. The graph below shows "Population Growth Rate" from 2009 to 2013. Describe the graph in at least 80 words highlighting the information given in the graph. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words). 8

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.

23

Viqarunnisa Noon College, Dhaka [Set-B]

Final Examination-2019 : English ▶ Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test [60 Marks]

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Unit-5; Lesson-2 ◀

Folk music consists of songs and music of a community that are uninfluenced by any sophisticated musical rules or any standard music styles. Bangladesh has a heritage of rich folk music which includes both religious and secular songs.

Folk music may be described as that type of ancient music which springs from the heart of a community, based on their natural style of expression uninfluenced by the rules of classical music and modern popular songs. Any mode or form created by the combination of tune, voice and dance may be described as music. Thus, the combination of folk song, folk dance and folk tune may be called folk music. For example, Baul songs are a combination of tune, music and dance.

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 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; (xii) It contains a strong emotive expression of human love and separation.

- A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) The word sophisticated mentioned in the passage means ____.

i. uncultured ii. rustic iii. indigenous iv. refined

- (b) Which word of the following refers to secular?

i. worldly ii. spiritual iii. godly iv. holy

- (c) "Spring" in the second passage could be best replaced by ____.

i. flows ii. turns iii. slips iv. slides

- (d) The best synonym of 'explicit' is ____.

i. alike ii. ambiguous iii. obvious iv. equivocal

- (e) The word 'emotive' mentioned in the passage means ____.

i. practical ii. sensitive iii. tricky iv. tactful



B. Answer the following questions :

2 × 5 = 10

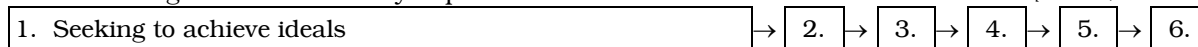
- What, according to the text, is folk music?
- Mention the three things that combine to make folk music.
- What is the most important characteristic of folk music?
- No regular practice is required for folk music. Why? Explain in 2/3 sentences.
- Do you think that the Baul songs are an example of folk music? Why/ Why not?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the characteristics of a peace movement. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

A peace movement is a social movement that seeks to achieve ideals such as the ending of a particular war (or all wars), minimize inter-human violence in a particular place or type of situation, including ban of guns, and is often linked to the goal of achieving world peace. Means to achieve these ends include advocacy of pacifism, non-violent resistance, diplomacy, boycotts, demonstrations, peace camps; supporting anti-war political candidates and banning guns, creating open government, direct democracy; supporting people who expose war-crimes or conspiracies to create wars, and making laws. Different organizations involved in peace movements may have some diverse goals, but one common goal is sustainability of peace.

[Unit-10; Lesson-5]



3. Write a summary of the following text.

10

Conflict can be described as a disagreement among groups or individuals characterized by antagonism and hostility. This is usually fueled by the opposition of one party to another in an attempt to reach an objective different from that of the other party. The elements involved in the conflict have varied sets of principles and values, thus allowing a conflict to arise.

Conflict can be defined in many ways but one of the simplest is that it pertains to the opposing ideas and actions of different entities, resulting in an antagonistic state. Conflict is an inevitable part of life. All of us possess our own opinions, ideas and sets of beliefs. We have our own ways of looking at things and we act according to what we think is proper. Hence, we often find ourselves in conflict in different scenarios; it may involve other individuals, groups of people, or a struggle within our own selves. Consequently, conflict influences our actions and decisions in one way or another.

Conflict comes naturally; the clashing of thoughts and ideas is a part of the human experience. It is true that it can be destructive if left uncontrolled. However, it shouldn't be seen as something that can only cause negative things to transpire. It is a way to come up with more meaningful realizations that can certainly be helpful to the individuals involved.

Conflict can be seen as an opportunity for learning and understanding our differences. We can all live harmoniously despite conflicts as long as we know how to responsibly manage these struggles.

[Unit-10; Lesson-2]

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.

.5 × 10 = 5

earn	merely	chain	from	world	raise	and
dominate	surplus	rightful	descend	free	arise	fall

Liberty does not (a) — upon a people; a people must (b) — themselves to it. It is a fruit that must be (c) — before it can be enjoyed. That freedom means freedom only from foreign (d) — is an outworn idea. It is not (e) — the government that should be free, but people themselves should be free. And no (f) — has any real value for common men or women unless it also means freedom from want, freedom from disease and freedom (g) — ignorance. This is the main task which confronts us if we are to take our (h) — place in the modern (i) —. So, we must go forward at a double pace bending all our resources (j) — energies to this great purpose.

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

1 × 10 = 10

'Tsunami' is a Japanese word which means marine earthquake. It caused a great (a) — on life and property along the coastlines of India, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Indonesia. About 5 million people became (b) —. We are fortunate enough that by the (c) — of God, Bangladesh narrowly (d) — such a natural (e) —. But it is not unknown to us that Bangladesh lies in (f) — earthquake zone. It still has (g) — for Bangladesh to save the (h) — region from any such colossal (i) — of Tsunami. Since nobody can predict the (j) — time of earthquake, we have to be careful and conscious from now on.

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

10

- In 1914, when the First World War broke out, he wanted to join the army.
- At the age of eleven, he showed his poetic genius.
- On his returned from the battle field, he gave up his sword for the pen and began to write poems.
- In 1972, he was brought to Bangladesh from Kolkata and was declared our national poet.
- His poem inspired our freedom fighters in the Liberation War of Bangladesh.
- At last, at the age of 19 he joined the army as an ordinary soldier.
- He wrote a lot of poems, songs, short stories, gajals, novels etc. and travelled all branches of Bengali literature.
- Our national poet Kazi Nazrul Islam was born in 1306 B.S. (1899 A.D.) at Churulua in the district of Bardwan.
- He died on 29 August, 1976
- His famous poem 'Bidrohi' stirred the whole nation.

**Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]**

7. Write a paragraph on "Bangladeshi Culture" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10

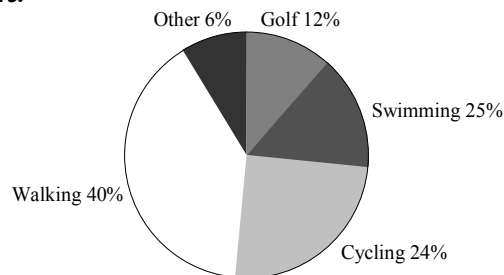
(a) What do you understand by culture? (b) What do you think of Bangladeshi culture? (c) What are the important characteristics of Bangladeshi culture? (d) What is the condition of Bangladeshi culture? (e) What is cultural intrusion? How can we save our own culture from it.

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7

There lived a mighty lion in a forest. There was a brook beside the forest. One day the lion went to the brook to drink water. While drinking water from the upstream, he saw a lamb drinking water from the downstream. He thought of eating the lamb.....

9. Write an e-mail to the local Police Station to take steps against anti-social activities in your locality. 5

10. The pie chart below shows the percentage of favourite activities of students of a class. Describe the chart in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the chart. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words). 8

I wondered 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 in the breeze
Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of bay;
Then thousands I saw at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

24

Holy Cross College, Dhaka
Test Examination-2019 : English ▶ Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test [60 Marks]

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Unit-6; Lesson-2 ◀

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 28 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.

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.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) **Adolescence is a — period from childhood to adulthood.**
 i. tiansition ii. transitional iii. transitory iv. transient
- (b) **The word 'legal' could be best replaced by —.**
 i. appropriate ii. legitimate iii. contraband iv. banned
- (c) **Dowry demands can also continue —.**
 i. after marriage ii. after death
 iii. upto death iv. both after marriage and after death
- (d) **The situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is characterized by —.**
 i. equality and supremacy within the family and society
 ii. inequality and subordination within the family and society
 iii. freedom in speech and movement
 iv. equality and cooperation within the family and society
- (e) **Which of the following statements is not correct?**
 i. After marriage, a girl usually drops out of school.
 ii. In the in-laws house she is marginalized.
 iii. In the in-law's house, a girl usually enjoys freedom in decision making.
 iv. In the in-law's house, after marriage a girl begins full-time work.

B. Answer the following questions :

2 × 5 = 10

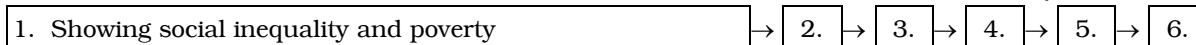
- (a) How does World Health Organization define adolescence.
 (b) When does a girl drop out of school?
 (c) What are the effects of female inequality?
 (d) What are the negative impacts of early marriage of a girl?
 (e) How do wealth and education influence a girl's marriage?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the multifarious features of Bangladeshi music. (No. 1 has been done for you) 2 × 5 = 10

In Bangladesh folk music has great variety, with songs being composed on the 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. Folk music is formed and develops according to the environment. Differences in the natural environment are reflected in the people of the different regions. The dialects too vary across the different regions. Bangladeshi folk music therefore varies from region to region. Thus there are the northern Bhawaiya, the eastern Bhatiyali and the southwestern Baul songs.

The culture and the lifestyle of the different tribes have also influenced folk music. Tribes like the Santal, Garo, Hajong, Chakma, Manipuri, Tripuri, Marma, etc. have interacted with ethnic Bengali culture and lifestyle over the years. The interaction has been clearly reflected in the richness of folk music.

[Unit-5, Lesson-2]



3. Write a summary of the following poem.

10

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.

[Unit-10, Lesson-1]

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. .5 × 10 = 5

all	necessary	budget	use	rise	beings
follow	answer	have	through	careful	carefully

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 or very large.

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

1 × 10 = 10

The Nobel Peace Prize is one of the (a) — Nobel Prizes established by the will of Swedish industrialist, inventor, and armaments manufacturer, Alfred Nobel, along with the prizes in Chemistry, Physics, Physiology or Medicine, and (b) —. Since March 1901, it has been awarded (c) — to those who have "done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the (d) — or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace congresses". Ninety-nine Nobel peace prizes have been awarded since 1901, to (e) — and 24 organizations. While the other Nobel prize laureates are announced in Stockholm the peace prize, is awarded in the Norwegian capital, (f) —. This year, the Nobel Prize Organization (g) — Abiy Ahmed Ali, the Ethiopian Prime Minister, as 2019's Nobel Peace Prize Winner. Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed won the 2019 Nobel Peace Prize for his peacemaking efforts which ended two decades of (h) — with longtime enemy Eritrea. Other figures who were (i) — in the running for this year's prize included the 16-year-old Swedish climate (j) — Greta Thunberg, Angela Merkel, the German chancellor, and Hong Kong pro-democracy activists.

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

10

- Mandela became a lawyer and joined ANC that resisted racism.
- From his early years, he was deeply shocked at the oppression of the white against the black.
- South Africa had a long history of racial discrimination between the white and the black people.
- Nelson Mandela appeared as a pioneer to make the black people free.
- So, Mandela was charged with treason and sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964 through a mock trial.
- He united all the black people and struggled against the white govt, to establish their legal right and to stop all discriminations.
- At last in 1990, the white govt, was compelled to release him due to international pressure.
- But nothing could deviate him from the path of freedom, and his strong determination and great sacrifice inspired the people of the globe.
- No head of state at present world can be compared with him, and he has become a living legend.
- Then he was elected president but he also gave up presidency.

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]**7. Write a paragraph on "Food Adulteration" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.**

10

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

7

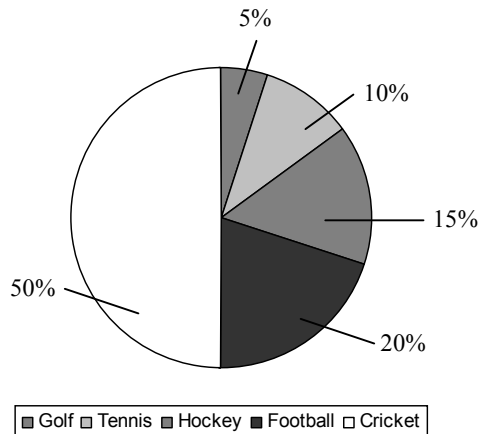
Once, an ant was very thirsty. He went to a pond to drink water. When he began to drink water, a wave swept him away. He was about to drown. There was a tree on the bank of the pond and a dove was sitting on a branch of it.....

9. Suppose, your friend has participated in the Intra-College Wall Magazine Competition and won the first prize recently. Now, write an e-mail to your friend congratulating him/her on his/her success.

5

10. The pie chart shows the result of a survey on supporters of different games. Now, describe the chart in your own words.

10

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

8

Angela and Darren have two children. Their son, Kyle, is twenty years old. He helps them take care of his little sister, Rita, who is only six. He loves her very much, and he is happy that he can help his parents to take care of her. But sometimes it can feel like a lot of work. One Friday afternoon, Kyle's parents both have to work late. They ask him to pick Rita up at school in the afternoon. Of course Kyle says yes, because he does not have any plans and he knows it is very important to help his parents when he can.

Around 3:00 in the afternoon, Kyle gets a call on his cell phone from his best friend, Peter. "Kyle! Forget about whatever plans you had for today!" his friend exclaims. "Jessica's mother just offered to let us use her country house this weekend!"



The only thing their friend Jessica can ever talk about is her mother's enormous, luxurious country house. It has lots of bedrooms, a huge swimming pool, and an well-equipped gym room. They can also listen to very loud music there because there are no neighbors to complain. Kyle and his friends always talk about going there.

"Come on, we will leave in fifteen minutes! Get ready!" Peter exclaims.

Kyle looks at his watch and thinks about how much fun he could have with his friends in the country. He knows the teachers at Rita's school will call his grandmother if he does not pick her up. He hesitates for a moment, very tempted to go with his friends.

But of course he knows he cannot let his parents and sister down and leave Rita alone. He tells his friend thank you for the invitation, but he has made a promise that he really must keep. Realizing he does not have much time left, Kyle rushes to his sister's school. He is five minutes late, and when he gets there, he sees that Rita is very scared and is about to cry. She is the last student at the school, and the teachers are waiting with her.

When she sees her big brother rushing to the door of the school, Rita smiles and laughs with relief. She runs to him and gives him a big hug. She says she is very happy to see him. Kyle realizes that he has done the right thing.

25

Adamjee Cantonment College, Dhaka

Test Examination-2019 : English ► Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test [60 Marks]

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Unit-4; Lesson-1 ◀

As a child you must have been told to greet your elders and visitors to your home according to your culture and tradition. You must also have been taught to be polite in company and keep quiet while others especially your elders, speak. Possibly, you at times grudging such schooling. Possibly, at times you even protested such discipline. Now, certainly you know that you can't always behave the way you want specially in the presence of others. There are rules of behavior you have to follow in a company. We are social beings and have to consider the effect of our behaviour on others, even if we are at home and dealing with our family members.

We have two terms to describe our social behaviour- 'etiquette' and 'manners.' 'Etiquette' is a French word and it means the rules of correct behaviour in society. The word 'manners' means the behaviour that is considered to be polite in a particular society or culture. Manners can be good or bad. For example, it is a bad manner to speak with food in one's mouth. No one likes a bad-mannered person. Remember that etiquette and manners vary from culture to culture and from society to society.

We learn etiquette and manners from our parents, families and various institutions, such as schools, colleges or professional bodies. There are rules of behaviour for all kinds of social occasions and it is important to learn them and practise them in everyday life. The manners that are correct in a wedding reception will not do in a debating club. Therefore, we have to be careful about etiquette and manners. We know how important it is to say 'please' and 'thank you in everyday life. A few more polite expressions such as 'pardon me,' 'excuse me', 'may I,' are bound to make your day smooth and pleasant.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

1 × 5 = 5

(a) What should we consider as social beings?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| i. not speaking while others speak | ii. not speaking with food in mouth |
| iii. effect of our behaviour on our family members | iv. greeting our elders |

(b) The synonym of particular is ____.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| i. indistinct | ii. specific | iii. nebulous | iv. indefinite |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|

(c) Everybody — a bad-mannered person.

- | | | | |
|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| i. hails | ii. conducts | iii. detests | iv. applauds |
|----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|

(d) What does the word professional in the passage refer to?

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| i. vocational | ii. occupational | iii. rational | iv. habitual |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|

(e) What does the word bound in the passage refer to?

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|
| i. callous | ii. responsible | iii. sure | iv. infallible |
|------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|

B. Answer the following questions :

2 × 5 = 10

- Did you ever protest disciplining when you were a child? How do etiquette and manners help a student to shape his/her life?
- How do the manners of a wedding reception and a debating club differ? Explain briefly.
- What have we been taught as a child to do while others, especially our elders, speak?
- What have we been taught as a child to do when, we are in company?
- What types of expressions are very important, to make your day smooth and pleasant?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the features of Kuakata. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

Kuakata, locally known as Sagar Kannya (Daughter of the Sea) is a rare scenic spot located on the southernmost tip of Bangladesh. Kuakata in Latachapli union under Kalapara Police Station of Patuakhali district is about 30 km in length and 6 km in breadth. It is 70 km from Patuakhali district headquarters and 320 km from Dhaka. An excellent combination of the picturesque natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky and the shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal and the evergreen forest makes Kuakata a much sought after tourist destination.

The name Kuakata takes its origin from the story of a 'Kua'- or well-dug on the sea shore by the early Rakhaine settlers for collecting drinking water. The Rakhaines had landed on Kuakata coast after being expelled from Arakan by the Mughals. Following the first well, it became a tradition to dig wells in the neighborhood of Rakhaine homesteads for fresh water supply.



Kuakata is one of the unique spots which allow a visitor to watch both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach. That perhaps makes Kuakata one of the world's most attractive beaches. The long and wide beach at Kuakata has a typical natural setting. This sandy beach slopes gently into the Bay and bathing there is as pleasant as is swimming or diving.

Kuakata is truly a virgin beach and a sanctuary for migratory winter birds. Fishing boats plying in the Bay of Bengal with colourful sails, surfing waves and the lines of coconut trees add to the vibrant colours Kuakata. The indigenous culture of the Rakhaine community and hundred year old Buddhist temples indicate the age - old tradition and cultural heritage of this area.

Kuakata is also a holy land for the Hindus and Buddhists. Each year thousands of devotees come here to attend the festivals Rash Purnima and Maghi Purnima. On these two days, pilgrims take holy bath and enjoy going to the traditional fairs.

[Unit-12, Lesson-5]

1. A rare scenic spot → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following text.

10

Accessibility to higher education implies that students get the opportunity to get university education and sufficient support from educational institutions. Increasing enrolment at the secondary and higher secondary level puts pressure on higher educational institutions. But due to limited capacity, only a small number of students may be enrolled in universities. Thus, each year a large number of students are denied access to higher education. Also, due to poverty and increase in educational expenses, students of the lower middle class do not get easy access to higher education. Moreover, those who get places in the universities have limited access to avail all kinds of diversified educational facilities relating to their study fields.

Only about 12 percent of graduates enter higher educational institutions. More than 80 percent of these students are admitted to NU affiliated colleges. Others are absorbed by the public and private universities. According to the UGC Annual Report 2010, the number rose from 88,669 in 2005 to 2,00,752 in 2010.

[Unit-15, Lesson-2]

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.

.5 × 10 = 5

empower	acknowledge	agriculture	self-reliance	involvement	present
count	enter	necessary	option	make	action

One very conspicuous change in our society is the (a) — of working women outside home. Of course, it has to be (b) — that women have always worked with in the household but this commonly is not (c) — as work. It is unfortunate that women's roles in (d) — societies have not been recognized either. Whether it is due to economic (e) — or the urge to establish an individual identity or both, many women are (f) — the outside workforce. They are joining a wide range of profession. Moreover, it is not only educated women who are (g) — to work but women with little or no education are getting (h) — in different professions and are becoming (i) —. Actually, there is no alternative to the (j) — of women for the sustainable development of the country.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Nowadays, Conflict is a very sensitizing term all over the world. It may occur irrespective of race, color, party, time and place. Conflict can be described as a disagreement among groups and individuals (a) — by antagonism and hostility. This is usually fueled by the opposition of the one party to another in an (b) — to reach an objective (c) — from that of other party. Conflict may come (d) —, the clashing of thoughts and ideas is a part of the human (e) —. This can be destructive if (f) — uncontrolled. However, it does not imply the negative things to (g) — always. Sometimes It can be a way to come up with more (h) — realizations that can certainly be helpful to the individual involved. Conflict can be seen as an opportunity for learning and (i) — our differences. We can live (j) — despite conflicts as long as we know how to responsibly manage these struggles.

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

10

- Yahya khan declared martial law, banned Awami League and ordered arrest of Sheikh Mujib.
- The West Pakistan rulers, however, were completely against Mujib's demand for greater autonomy.
- On March 17, 1971, the first government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh was formed and Mujib was made the first President of the country in his absence.
- Soon after that Muktibahini was formed and it started strong resistance against the Pak Army.
- After nine months of bloody war, Bangladesh became independent and Sheikh Mujib took the charge of reconstructing the war- torn country.
- In the general election of Pakistan in 1970, Awami League won on a massive majority under Mujib's leadership.
- His party swooped in all but two of East Pakistan's quota of seats in the National Assembly.
- In a historic speech at the Racecourse Ground in Dhaka on March7, 1971, Mujib called for the independence of Bangladesh.
- On the night of March 25, 1971, Pak Army launched Operation Searchlight and started large scale genocide of the innocent Bengalis and arrested Sheikh Mujib.
- The then Pak President Yahya Khan delayed the Awami League from forming the Provincial government.



Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on "7th March Speech" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10

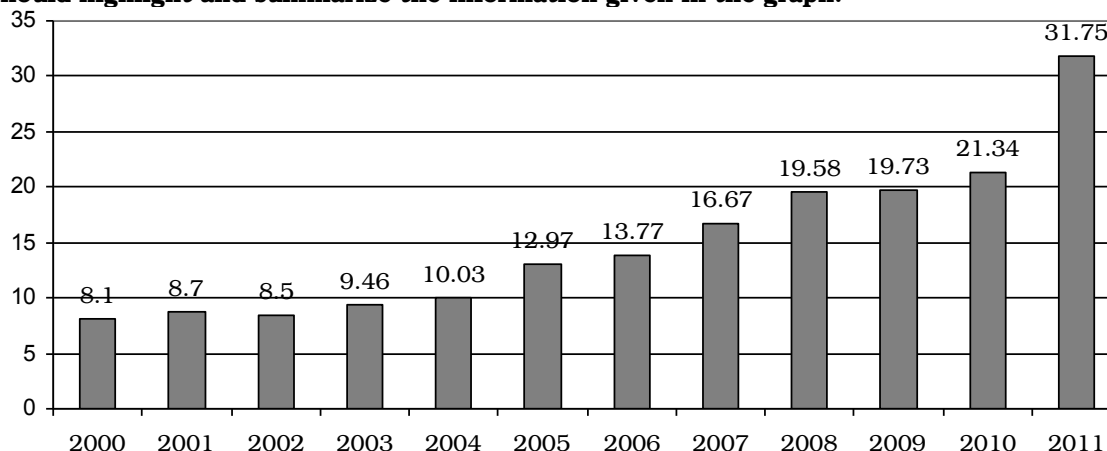
(a) When was the speech delivered? (b) Where was the speech delivered? (c) Who were addressed in this speech? (d) How was the speech related to our national history? (e) How was the speech evaluated internationally?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7

Once, a farmer had a goose. It used to lay a golden egg every day. The farmer used to sell them in the market and within a short time, he became solvent enough. But his wife was very greedy.....

9. Suppose, you are Sifat. Your friend got first prize in debate competition. Write an email to your friend congratulating him on his success. 5

10. The graph below shows "Imports" from 2000 to 2011. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words). 8

Sound sleep by night; study and ease,
Together mixed; sweet recreation;
And innocence, which most does please,
With meditation.
Thus let me live, unseen, unknown;
Thus unlamented let me die;
Steal from the world, and not a stone
Tell where I lie.

26

Govt. Azizul Haque College, Bogura Test Examination-2019 : English ► Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test [60 Marks]

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Unit-3; Lesson-3 ◀

....(T)he Negro is still not free the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination.(T)he Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity.(T)he Negro is still languishing in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land. So we have come here today to dramatize a shameful condition I say to you today, my friends, so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream. I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed : "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal." I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood. I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice. I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today. I have a dream that one day down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of 'interposition' and 'nullification', that one day right down in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

1 × 5 = 5

(a) The word 'vicious' mentioned in the passage means —.

- i. cooperative ii. friendly iii. kind iv. barbarous

(b) 'I have a dream' is a famous speech made by —.

- i. Nelson Mandela ii. Richard the Lion Heart
iii. Robert Bruce iv. Martin Luther King Jr.



(c) The word 'segregation' mentioned in the passage means —.

- i. isolation ii. unification iii. unity iv. assemble

(d) The word 'discrimination' mentioned in the passage means —.

- i. fairness ii. indifference iii. equality iv. distinction

(e) The word 'transform' mentioned in the passage means —.

- i. persist ii. hold iii. convert iv. remain

B. Answer the following questions :

2 × 5 = 10

- Briefly write the main idea of the text.
- The Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. Explain.
- Why does the Negro finds himself an exile in his own land? Can you explain the reason for this condition?
- What is the dream of Martin Luther King Jr. regarding the nation and its creed?
- Describe the condition of the Negro in the state of Mississippi.

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing what IDRI is going to develop to prevent leprosy. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

At IDRI, we are also attacking leprosy in two different ways. First, by developing a fast, easy-to-use test that provides an early diagnosis of infection before clinical symptoms, such as nerve damage, begin to appear. This new approach is far superior to the traditional method of diagnosis, which has generally involved clinical and/or microscopic assessment. IDRI is also developing a companion test so that we can identify which people will likely progress to the disease and to determine the appropriate course of treatment. And, second, by developing a vaccine that can be used therapeutically in conjunction with antibiotics to shorten therapy. IDRI's diagnostic tools would be used to identify infected individuals and IDRI's vaccine would then be used on a targeted basis for treatment of the patient as well as to immunise family members and close contacts. This treatment and prevention strategy has been significantly bolstered by support from some pharmaceutical giants that donate the currently used antibiotics.

[Unit-2; Lesson-2]



3. Write a summary of the following text.

10

The term 'diaspora' is used to refer to people who have left their homelands and settled in other parts of the world, either because they were forced to do so or because they wanted to leave on their own. The word is increasingly used for such people as a collective group and/or a community. The world has seen many diasporas but scholars have been studying the phenomenon with great interest only in recent decades. Among the great diasporas of history is that of the Jewish people, who were forced to leave their lands in ancient times. The movement of Aryans from Central Europe to the Indian sub-continent thousands of years ago is also a noteworthy diaspora, although the causes of this diaspora are unclear. In twentieth century history, the Palestinian diaspora has attracted a lot of attention and been a cause of concern for world leaders because of the plight of Palestinians. There have been massive diasporas in Africa, too, over the centuries, either because of war or because of the ravages of nature. But the chief reason why the phenomenon of diaspora is attracting so much attention now is globalization.

[Unit-9, Lesson-1]

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.

.5 × 10 = 5

rest	development	decide	join	importance	influence
economy	give	equal	shop	promotion	contribute

In the post war period women started (a) — the workforce, contributing to family income and thus started exercising an (b) — on family affairs. Previously, authority in the family (c) — on the husband who was the (d) — maker in all matters. But women with their (e) — power started influencing decisions about (f) — family matters. In (g) — countries now, household work is shared by both husbands and wives, and outdoor activities like (h) — and taking children to school, to doctor or for recreation are done (i) — by both husbands and wives. Large extended families have given and are still (j) — place to small, nuclear families.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Electricity is (a) — a part of our everyday (b) — that we rarely think twice about the importance and necessity. When we switch (c) — the light and the fan or turn on our television and computer, we enjoy (d) — blessings of electricity. Even when we turn off the bedside lamp are fast asleep, (e) — remains working for us driving our fans, heating or cooling our rooms and running our refrigerators. Unfortunately, in most areas across the country, we (f) — enjoy the uninterrupted blessings of electricity. There are some (g) — in the generation (h) — electricity in Bangladesh. (i) — load-shedding or suspension of the supply of electricity has (j) — a regular programme of Power Development Board.

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

10

- Enemies invaded his kingdom.
- He had to flee from his kingdom to save his life and so he took shelter in a remote cave.
- Once when he was lying in the cave, he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave.
- Robert Bruce was a famous king of Scotland.



- (e) The king was always in a gloomy state for his unhappy condition.
- (f) The king fought bravely but lost the battle.
- (g) He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies.
- (h) The enemies were defeated and Robert Bruce regained his kingdom.
- (i) Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts which inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of the despair.
- (j) The spider failed again and again to succeed but it did not give up hope.

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on "Early Marriage" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10

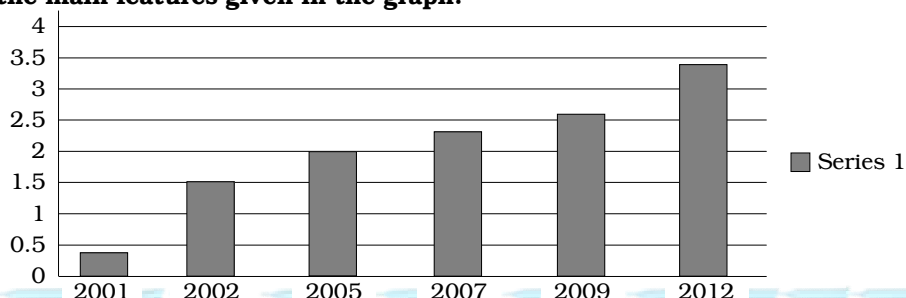
(a) What is meant by early marriage? (b) Who are the victims of early marriage? (c) What are the causes of early marriage? (d) What are the problems created by early marriage? (e) What suggestions do you have to solve the problem?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7

Once there was a selfish giant who had a large and beautiful garden.....

9. Write an email to the authority of a university to know about the admission procedure. 5

10. The graph below shows the gradual rate of the Internet users (rate is given in crore) in Bangladesh. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report of the main features given in the graph. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words). 8

Hold fast to dreams
For if dreams die
Life is a broken-winged bird
That cannot fly.
Hold fast to dreams
For when dreams go
Life is a barren field
Frozen with snow.



BAF Shaheen College, Jashore
Test Examination-2019 : English ▶ Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test [60 Marks]

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Unit-2; Lesson-1 ◀

We, human beings, tend to forget how far we have come as a species in a relatively short period of time. It was only in the 1870s when we had the first house that was lighted with electricity. Cars just started to become available 100 years ago. Charles Lindbergh made the first trans-Atlantic flight in 1927. Televisions didn't become widely available until after World War II. In other words, the advances, humankind has made in a relatively short period of time have been nothing short of extraordinary. Perhaps just as extraordinary is how we tend to simply adapt to these incredible changes, not realising how completely our world has been altered in a short span of time. With that in mind, it is worth looking back at some of the amazing scientific advances we have made in the last few decades.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

1 × 5 = 5

(a) Human beings have crossed a huge — in regards of claiming accomplishments.

- i. achievement
- ii. milestone
- iii. goal
- iv. aim

(b) What is the meaning of 'relatively'?

- i. In proportion of something else
- ii. Simply
- iii. Nicely
- iv. Positively

(c) 'Advances' means —.

- i. achievements
- ii. progress
- iii. extraordinary
- iv. wonderful

(d) Wide availability of television is a — matter now.

- i. bygone
- ii. wonderful
- iii. simple
- iv. update

(e) Man's adjusting power is —.

- i. little
- ii. big
- iii. astounding
- iv. very large

**B. Answer the following questions :**

2 × 5 = 10

- What is extraordinary about human beings as species?
- We have come a long way in a relatively short period of time. Explain in your own words.
- What kind of adjustment ability man has shown?
- What do you know about the invention and availability of television?
- How are human beings far superior to other species in the world?

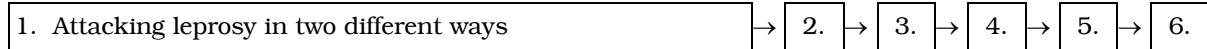
2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing what IDRI is going to develop to prevent leprosy. (No. 1 has been done for you) 2 × 5 = 10

At IDRI, we are also attacking leprosy in two different ways.

First, by developing a fast, easy-to-use test that provides an early diagnosis of infection before clinical symptoms, such as nerve damage, begin to appear. This new approach is far superior to the traditional method of diagnosis, which has generally involved clinical and/or microscopic assessment. IDRI is also developing a companion test so that we can identify which people will likely progress to the disease and to determine the appropriate course of treatment.

And, second, by developing a vaccine that can be used therapeutically in conjunction with antibiotics to shorten therapy. IDRI's diagnostic tools would be used to identify infected individuals and IDRI's vaccine would then be used on a targeted basis for treatment of the patient as well as to immunise family members and close contacts. This treatment and prevention strategy has been significantly bolstered by support from some pharmaceutical giants that donate the currently used antibiotics.

[Unit-2; Lesson-2]

**3. Write a summary of the following text.**

10

Beauty is easy to appreciate but difficult to define. As we look around, we discover beauty in pleasurable objects and sights - in nature, in the laughter of children, in the kindness of strangers. But asked to define, we run into difficulties. Does beauty have an independent objective identity? Is it universal, or is it dependent on our sense perceptions? Does it lie in the eye of the beholder? —we ask ourselves. A further difficulty arises when beauty manifests itself not only by its presence, but by its absence as well as when we are repulsed by ugliness and desire beauty. But then ugliness has as much a place in our lives as beauty, or may be more—as when there is widespread hunger and injustice in a society. Philosophers have told us that beauty is an important part of life, but isn't ugliness a part of life too? And if art has beauty as an important ingredient, can it confine itself only to a projection of beauty? Can art ignore what is not beautiful?

Poets and artists have provided an answer by incorporating both into their work. In doing so, they have often tied beauty to truth and justice, so that what is not beautiful assumes a tolerable proportion as something that represents some truth about life.

[Unit-5; Lesson-1]

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.

.5 × 10 = 5

flooded	happened	suddenly	maiden	life	trembling
sharply	cut	sinking	unsinkable	carrying	crew

The great ship 'Titanic' set out for New York from Southampton on April 10, 1912. She was (a) — 1316 passengers and a (b) — of 891. She was regarded as (c) —. The tragic (d) — of the great ship will always be remembered, for she went down on her (e) — voyage with a heavy loss of life four days after setting out, while the 'Titanic' was sailing, a huge icy water of the north Atlantic, a huge ice-berg was (f) — spotted on the lookout. After the alarm had been given, the great ship turned (g) — to avoid a clash. Suddenly there was slight (h) — sound from below and the captain went to see what had (i) —. The captain realized to his horror that the 'Titanic' was sinking rapidly, for five of the sixteen water tight compartments had already been (j) —.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Amerigo is 13 years (a) — and he lives (b) — the street, alone. His mother, who is (c) — from his father, doesn't want him. She told him to go (d) —. Now she is (e) — to another man. His father lives very far (f) —. Amerigo wants to go to him, but he won't take Amerigo (g) —. Amerigo begged him to sent him some (h) — so that he could buy a bus (i) —. He is still waiting. His father hasn't (j) —.

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

10

- I advised him to save it.
- And what is mote, he could not get his arm out.
- He could not find his coin anywhere.
- Then he pushed his right arm through the drain cover.
- Yesterday I gave my nephew a five-taka coin.
- It rolled along the pavement and disappeared into a drain.
- On his way to the sweet shop, he dropped the coin.
- Instead of that, he bought himself five hundred taka worth of trouble.
- A crowd of people gathered round him.
- He took off his jacket and rolled up his sleeves.



Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on "Folk Music" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10

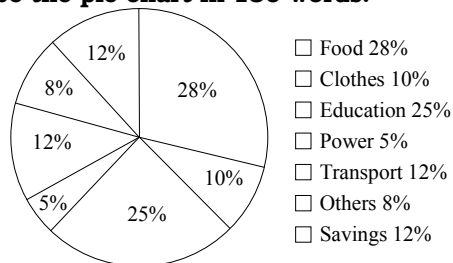
(a) What is music? (b) What is folk music? (c) What are the features of folk music? (d) What are the different genres of folk music? (e) What are the subject matters of folk songs? (f) What are different folk music for different regions?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7

It was late at night. I was taking preparation for my ensuing examination. All the members of my family were sleeping. All on a sudden, my phone rang and it was an unknown number. I got frightened.....

9. Suppose, you are Anik/Anika. You received an email from your father yesterday. In the email he warned you not to spend much time in Facebook. Now, write a reply to his email. 5

10. The pie chart below shows the percentage of a family's household income distributed into different categories. Describe the pie chart in 150 words. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words). 8

Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude;
Thy tooth is not so keen,
Because thou art not seen,
Although thy breath be rude.
Heigh-ho! sing heigh-ho! unto the green holly;
Most friendship is feigning, most loving mere folly :
Then heigh-ho, the holly!
This life is most jolly.
Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
That dost not bite so nigh
As benefits forgot;
Though thou the waters warp,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friend remembered not.
Heigh-ho! sing heigh-ho! unto the green holly.

28

Magura Govt. Mohila College, Magura Test Examination-2019 : English ▶ Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test [60 Marks]

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Unit-10; Lesson-2 ◀

Conflict can be described as a disagreement among groups or individuals characterized by antagonism and hostility. This is usually fueled by the opposition of one party to another in an attempt to reach an objective different from that of the other party. The elements involved in the conflict have varied sets of principles and values, thus allowing a conflict to arise.

Conflict can be defined in many ways but one of the simplest is that it pertains to the opposing ideas and actions of different entities, resulting in an antagonistic state. Conflict is an inevitable part of life. All of us possess our own opinions, ideas and sets of beliefs. We have our own ways of looking at things and we act according to what we think is proper. Hence, we often find ourselves in conflict in different scenarios; it may involve other individuals, groups of people, or a struggle within our own selves. Consequently, conflict influences our actions and decisions in one way or another.

Conflict comes naturally; the clashing of thoughts and ideas is a part of the human experience. It is true that it can be destructive if left uncontrolled. However, it shouldn't be seen as something that can only cause negative things to transpire. It is a way to come up with more meaningful realizations that can certainly be helpful to the individuals involved.

Conflict can be seen as an opportunity for learning and understanding our differences. We can all live harmoniously despite conflicts as long as we know how to responsibly manage these struggles.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

1 × 5 = 5

(a) What does 'hostility' mean?

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| i. antagonism | ii. co-operation | iii. friendliness | iv. greed |
| (b) Conflict should not be | | | |
| i. stopped | ii. controlled | iii. uncontrolled | iv. avoided |

**(c) Which one of the followings is not an element of conflict?**

- i. own way of looking at things ii. opinion
iii. decision iv. ideas

(d) The word 'inevitable' stands for —.

- i. separable ii. common iii. uncommon iv. unavoidable

(e) What is the main purpose of the author of this passage?

- i. to show the merits of conflict ii. to show the demerits of conflict
iii. to inform about conflict iv. to show antagonism

B. Answer the following questions :

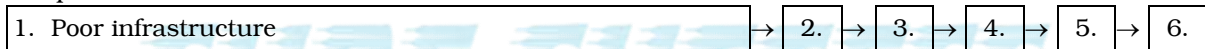
2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What is conflict?
(b) What will happen if conflict is left uncontrolled?
(c) How can we live harmoniously despite conflict?
(d) Conflict influences our actions and decisions. Explain.
(e) What are the elements of conflict according to this passage?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the causes of traffic jam in Dhaka. (No. 1 has been done for you) 2 × 5 = 10

Dhaka's infrastructure doesn't match the scale of its population. Just 7 percent of the city is covered by roads, compared with around 25 percent of Paris and Vienna. Dhaka also suffers from the absence of a planned road network. There are 650 major intersections, but only 60 traffic lights, many of which don't work. That means the police force isn't enforcing driving or parking rules; they're in the intersections, directing traffic. The cost of Dhaka's traffic congestion is estimated at \$3.8 billion a year, and that's just the delays and air pollution, not the less-tangible losses in quality of life. Paradoxically, the poor infrastructure is one of the reasons why the city is growing so fast. Without roads or trains to whisk them to the suburbs, Dhaka residents have no choice but to crowd into the middle, set up slums between high-rises, and walk to work. Then there are the users of the roads. Besides pedestrians, the narrow lanes are shared by bicycles, rickshaws, scooters, motorcycles, CNGs, buses, and cars. All these modes take up a different amount of space and have different top speeds. Most people you talk to in Bangladesh blame the traffic jams on the rickshaws. There are too many of them, they say, and they drive so slowly that they trap the cars, buses, and CNGs behind them. The government is under pressure to designate some lanes as car-only, to build wider roads and overpasses, to talk the slow traffic out from in front of the fast.

[Unit-7; Lesson-2]

**3. Write a summary of the following text.** 10

We human beings tend to forget how far we have come as a species in a relatively short period of time. It was only in the 1870s when we had the first house that was lighted with electricity. Cars just started to become available 100 years ago. Charles Lindbergh made the first trans-Atlantic flight in 1927. Televisions did not become widely available until after World War II. In other words, the advances humankind has made in a relatively short period of time have been nothing short of extraordinary. Perhaps just as extraordinary is how we tend to simply adapt to these incredible changes, not realizing how completely our world has been altered in a short span of time. With that in mind, it is worth looking back at some of the amazing scientific advances we have made in the last few decades.

[Unit-2; Lesson-1]

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. .5 × 10 = 5

filled	dangerously	escape	suffer	destroy	curse
innocent	led	brutally	tragic	confined	civilian

War is a (a) — for human civilization. In ancient time, war was (b) — only to the warriors. But at present all people both (c) — and military have to (d) — the curse of it. Nobody can (e) — from the bombers of the enemy. Rich cities, fields (f) — with green corns and beautiful places (g) — to ruins. Even the (h) — citizens have to die a (i) — death. Men, women, children and all are (j) — killed without any reason.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap. 1 × 10 = 10

Mobile phone is an important (a) — of communication and correspondence. It helps to (b) — with people of distant places in the (c) — possible time. The use of mobile phone is more (d) — than that of land phone. The person who (e) — the message is to pay the bill. The (f) — can respond any call without any cost. Mobile phone has (g) — the communication system. People of all (h) — of the society become benefited through the use of mobile phone. But sometimes criminals keep their (i) — by using mobile phone. In spite of that, mobile phone is a (j) — of modern civilization.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10

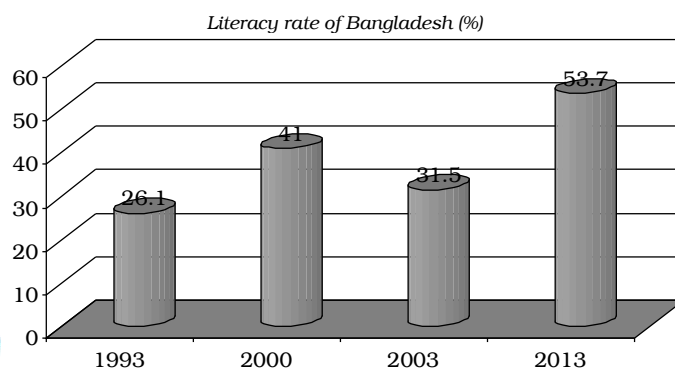
- (a) "I know that after thunder comes rain".
(b) He had a wife who used to lose her temper on the slightest excuse.
(c) Socrates believed that an angry man was more of a beast than a human being.
(d) The passers-by in the street were much amused at the incident.
(e) Socrates joined them in their laughter and quietly remarked, "I was expecting this".
(f) One day the woman became more furious than ever and began to insult the great scholar of Greece.



- (g) She tried her utmost to irritate Socrates.
- (h) Socrates went outside and sat on the doorstep of his residence looking out of the path street.
- (i) The wife found that her husband was not paying the least heed to her word.
- (j) She went up to him with a bucket full of water and poured much water on him.

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. **Write a paragraph on "The Historic Speech of 7th March" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.** 10
 (a) When was the speech delivered? (b) Where was the speech delivered? (c) Who were addressed in the speech? (d) How is the speech related to our national history? (e) How is the speech evaluated internationally?
8. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** 7
 Once there lived a poor woodcutter. But he was very honest. He earned his livelihood by selling wood in the market. One day while he.....
9. **Suppose, you are Ruba and you have a younger brother named Rudro. Now, write an email to your younger brother advising him to refrain from smoking.** 5
10. **The graph below shows the literacy rate of Bangladesh from 1995 to 2013. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main feature given in the graph.** 10



11. **Write down the theme of the following poem** (Not more than 50 words). 8

Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
 Thou art not so unkind
 As man's ingratitude;
 Thy tooth is not so keen,
 Because thou art not seen,
 Although thy breath be rude.
 Heigh-ho! sing heigh-ho! unto the green holly;
 Most friendship is feigning, most loving mere folly :
 Then heigh-ho, the holly!
 This life is most jolly.
 Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
 That dost not bite so nigh
 As benefits forgot;
 Though thou the waters warp,
 Thy sting is not so sharp
 As friend remembered not.
 Heigh-ho! sing heigh-ho! unto the green holly.

29

Ibn Taimiya School & College, Cumilla

Test Examination-2019 : English ► Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test [60 Marks]

1. **Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.**

Unit-12; Lesson-1 ◀

Water, water, every where,
 And all the boards did shrink;
 Water, water, every where,
 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. Cursed or not, we 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 are 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.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

1 × 5 = 5

(a) The word 'curse' mentioned in the passage means —.

- i. vow ii. pledge iii. imprecation iv. blessing

(b) The word 'pang' mentioned in the passage means —.

- i. ovation ii. cheer iii. jubilation iv. agony

(c) The word 'worry' mentioned in the passage means —.

- i. annoy ii. irritate iii. upset iv. tease

(d) The word 'death' mentioned in the passage means —.

- i. lean ii. demise iii. thin iv. emaciated

(e) The word 'perpetual' mentioned in the passage means —.

- i. thriving ii. temporary iii. short lived iv. eternal

B. Answer the following questions :

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Who wrote the poem, "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner"? What is the poem about?
 (b) Why is drinking water important in our life? Can you mention the other name of water?
 (c) "Rivers are everywhere in our life." Do you agree with the statement? Give reason for your answer.
 (d) What is the condition of our rivers? Write your answer in the context of the last part of the text.
 (e) Give an example of a dying river. What was the report published in the Daily Sun about the river?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing how schools for children should be. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

Children's right to education also implies that the school they go to will have a pleasant and learning-friendly environment where everyone will have an enjoyable time. Teachers will be kind, caring and supportive and children will feel relaxed. No harsh words will be spoken to them and special care will be taken of children with learning disabilities. That, unfortunately is not the general picture in our schools. The system of education in our part of the world does not allow children much freedom, and classrooms look more like cages where they are pent up for hours.

[Unit-6, Lesson-3]



3. Write a summary of the following text.

10

As a child you must have been told to greet your elders and visitors to your home according to your culture and tradition. You must also have been taught to be polite in company and keep quiet while others, especially your elders, speak. Possibly, you at times grudging such schooling. Possibly, at times you even protested such discipline. Now, certainly you know that you can't always behave the way you want, specially in the presence of others. There are rules of behaviour you have to follow in a company. We are social beings and have to consider the effect of our behaviour on others, even if we are at home and dealing with our family members.

We learn etiquette and manners from our parents, families and various institutions, such as schools, colleges or professional bodies. There are rules of behaviour for all kinds of social occasions and it is important to learn them and practise them in everyday life. The manners that are correct in a wedding reception will not do in a debating club. Therefore, we have to be careful about etiquette and manners. We know how important it is to say 'please' and 'thank you, in everyday life. A few more polite expressions such as 'pardon me,' 'excuse me', 'may I,' are bound to make your day smooth and pleasant.

[Unit-4, Lesson-1]

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.

.5 × 10 = 5

call	among	define	deaths	cause	interpersonal
nature	serious	within	economic	armed	aggressive

Conflict can be (a) — as clash of value and ideas among other things, and the most serious form of conflict is (b) — clashes that results in lots of (c) — and casualties. There can be conflict (d) — us which is (e) — intrapersonal conflict. Tire conflict between or (f) — persons is called (g) — conflict. Constraint of resources is also a (h) — of conflict and it is known as (i) — conflict. Conflict is a very common phenomenon, but sometimes it takes (j) — forms.

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

1 × 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) — a wealth of our mind.


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

10

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

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]
7. Write a paragraph on "The Victory Day" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.

10

- When is our victory Day? (b) Why is it called so? (c) What is the brief history' behind it? (d) How do we observe the day? (e) What is the significance of this day?

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

7

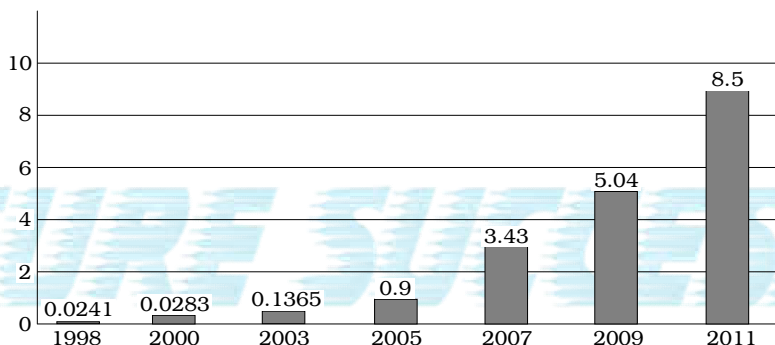
Once upon a time, a crow was very thirsty. It flew from place to place in search of water but unfortunately it did not find any water. All on a sudden it saw.....

9. Write an e-mail to your friend telling him/her what you intend to do after the H.S.C examination.

5

10. The graph shows the number of telephone and mobile phone users from 1998 to 2011. Describe the graph at least in 80 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.

10


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

8

FAIR Daffodils, we weep to see
 You haste away so soon;
 As yet the early-rising sun
 Has not attain'd his noon.
 Stay, stay
 Until the hasting day
 Has run
 But to the even song;
 And, having pray'd together, we
 Will go with you along.

30

BAF Shaheen College, Chattogram
Test Examination-2019 : English ► Paper-I
Part-I : Reading Test [60 Marks]
1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.
Unit-5; Lesson-3 ◀

A craftwork is an applied form of art, a social and cultural product reflecting the inclusive nature of folk imagination. A craftwork, which usually doesn't bear the signature of its maker, retains a personal touch. When we look at a thirty year old nakshikantha we wonder at its motifs and designs that point to the artistic ingenuity and the presence of the maker in it. The fact that we don't know her name or any other details about her doesn't take anything away from our appreciation of the artist. Indeed, the intimate nature of the kantha and the tactile feeling it generates animate the work and make it very inviting. A craftwork is shaped by the interaction of individual creativity and community aesthetics, utility functions and human values. It is distinguished by its maker's desire to locate himself or herself in the wider and ever-changing cultural aspirations of the community, and subsequently of the market. But even when the market is an important factor, community aesthetics remains the factor determining the form and content of the craftwork. The exquisite terracotta dolls from Dinajpur dating back to early 1940s that form a part of the Bangladesh National Museum's collection were mostly bought from village fairs by some patron. They were no doubt meant to be consumer items, but the dolls reflect community aesthetics in such a manner that the market has not been able to impose its own preferences on them.

A craftwork thus is a dynamic object-always evolving, and always abreast of changing tastes and preferences. It also represents a way of life and a cultural flavour. Therefore changes in lifestyle and material conditions are expected to have their impact on craftworks and their production. But certain forms, shapes, styles and aesthetic preferences change little over time, suggesting that a craftwork can function as a stable signifier of community values and desires over time. Mechanical and mass production take away this feeling of assurance and stability and the sense of continuity that the handmade craftwork evokes.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

$$1 \times 5 = 5$$

- (a) Which of the following factors is not needed to form a craftwork?
i. cultural instruction ii. individual expertise
iii. community aesthetics iv. human values
- (b) — is the making of decorative or practical objects by hand.
i. Nakshi kantha ii. Art iii. Craftwork iv. Terracotta doll
- (c) The word 'interaction' means —.
i. communication ii. proliferation iii. understanding iv. exertion
- (d) Which of the following statements is false?
i. A craftwork hardly keeps peace with time
ii. A craftwork is distinguished by its maker's wish
iii. Mass production of craftwork retards the feeling of assurance and stability
iv. A craftwork conveys a cultural flavour
- (e) Which of the following statements is true?
i. A craftwork is formed by the interaction of individual creativity and community aesthetics
ii. Nakshi kantha is a form of art
iii. The signature of the craftsman is imposed on the craftwork
iv. Terracotta dolls are mechanically produced craftwork

B. Answer the following questions :

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

- What, according to the text, are the distinctive qualities of a craftwork?
- The text considers the mechanical production of craftwork a challenge to the preservation of its authenticity. Do you agree?
- How does a kantha become animated and inviting?
- How does a craftwork retain a personal touch of its maker?
- What factor determines the form and content of a craftwork?

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

$$1 \times 10 = 10$$

My name is Amerigo. I am 13 years old and I live on the street, alone. My mother, who is separated from my father, doesn't want me. She told me to go away Now she is married to another man. My father lives very far away. I want to go to him, but he won't take me either. I begged him to send me some money so that I could buy a bus ticket. I am still waiting. He hasn't answered. The streets are now my home. Sometimes I find work. I used to collect trash and sell it to a vendor. I stopped doing that after I had a serious infection and a doctor told me to stay away from the trash dump. Once I worked for an ice cream shop owner and sold ice cream on the beach. But I got no money in return. The owner of the shop gave me something to eat, and let me sleep in his hut at night. The work was difficult and painful. The ice cream box is quite heavy when it is full. I had to walk for hours, offering my ice cream to whoever wanted to buy. There were days when I could not even sell one ice cream. In a way, I am lucky because I am alive. My friends who work sorting rubbish in dumps often suffer from serious diseases. One of them was recently killed after he fell into a hole that opened up in the pile of trash. Many of us work for 10 to 12 hours, and get so little in return that we can't even buy food.

[Unit-8; Lesson-4]

[Unit-8; Lesson-4]

Who/What	Event/ Activity	Why/How	When/Where
Amerigo	lives	(i) _____	(ii) _____
Amerigo	asked some money from his father	(iii) _____	
Amerigo	stopped (iv) _____	because he is alive	(v) _____
He	(vi) _____	(vii) _____	
(viii) _____	often suffer from serious diseases	(ix) _____	
(x) _____	was killed		recently

3. Write a summary of the following text.

10

The term 'diaspora' is used to refer to people who have left their homelands and settled in other parts of the world, either because they were forced to do so or because they wanted to leave on their own. The word is increasingly used for such people as a collective group and/or a community. The world has seen many diasporas but scholars have been studying the phenomenon with great interest only in recent decades.

Among the great diasporas of history is that of the Jewish people, who were forced to leave their lands in ancient times. The movement of Aryans from Central Europe to the Indian sub-continent thousands of years ago is also a noteworthy diaspora, although the causes of this diaspora are unclear. In twentieth century history, the Palestinian diaspora has attracted a lot of attention and been a cause of concern for world leaders because of the plight of Palestinians. There have been massive diasporas in Africa, too, over the centuries, either because of war or because of the ravages of nature. But the chief reason why the phenomenon of diaspora is attracting so much attention now is globalization.

[Unit-9, Lesson-1]

[Unit-9, Lesson-1]



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. .5 × 10 = 5

read	used	tips	see	dots	print	although	touch	develop	bear	way	call
------	------	------	-----	------	-------	----------	-------	---------	------	-----	------

(a) — blind people cannot (b) —, their sense of (c) — becomes far more (d) — than that of most sighted people. This ability was put to use by a brilliant man (e) — Louis Braille. In the early 19th century, he invented a (f) — of writing which (g) — his name. The Braille system reproduces the letters of the alphabet by a series of (h) — in certain positions which are raised on the paper. The blind person runs the (i) — of his fingers across the pages of the Braille book and can work out the letters and numbers (j) — there.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap. 1 × 10 = 10

Rabindranath Tagore was a man of (a) — genius. He was (b) — a poet and a novelist (c) — a playwright, a painter and a philosopher. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for (d) — 'Gitanjali' into English. Those translation earned him a great (e) — in the West. As a humanist, Tagore accused the British (f) — and pleaded for the (g) — of India from Britain. Tagore was highly influential in (h) — the best of Indian culture to the West and vice-versa. He (i) — himself to literature at a very early age. After coming back from England, he began to write (j) — in all branches of literature.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10

- Still challenge remained with the immortal one.
- Strangely enough, whenever Hercules knocked off a head of Hydra, two new ones erupted on its place.
- Hercules, a Greek mythical hero, was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena.
- These huge tasks in Greek myths are called the Twelve Labours of Hercules.
- It had nine heads of which the middle one was said to be immortal.
- One of the tasks was to slay a monster called Hydra that was ravaging the country of Argos.
- His cousin Eurystheus, the king of Mycenae, made him undergo some difficult tasks.
- Eventually, with the help of Iolaus, his devoted servant, Hercules succeeded in burning all the heads except the ninth.
- However, with much effort, he buried the immortal head under a huge rock and completed the task successfully.
- Initially Hercules started striking off its heads with his club.

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on "The Sundarbans" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10

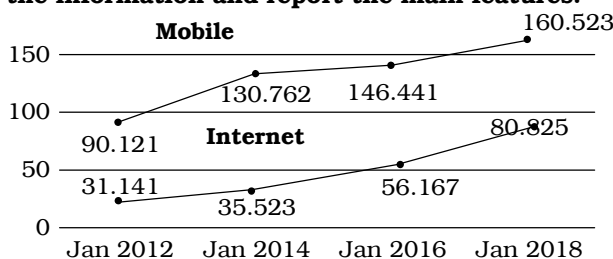
(a) What type of forest is the Sundarbans? (b) What is the location of the Sundarbans? (c) Why is the Sundarbans famous? (d) What is the present condition of this forest? (e) What are the causes of destruction of the Sundarbans and what causes the extinction of tigers? (f) What role does the Sundarbans play in the national economy?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7

One day a boy of class five was going to school. Suddenly he saw a money bag on the road. He was at a loss.....

9. Suppose, you are Salim. Sahir is your best friend. You are going for a picnic. Now, write an email to your friend Sahir inviting him to join the picnic. 5

10. The chart below, provided by BTRC, shows the number of mobile phone and internet subscribers in Bangladesh from Jan 2012 to Jan 2018. Describe the chart in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following Poem (Not more than 50 words). 8

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.

**31****Shahjalal Jamia Islamia School & College, Sylhet****Test Examination-2019 : English ▶ Paper-I****Part-I : Reading Test [60 Marks]****1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.****Unit-5; Lesson-1 ◀**

Beauty is easy to appreciate but difficult to define. As we look around, we discover beauty in pleasurable objects and sights - in nature, in the laughter of children, in the kindness of strangers. But asked to define, we run into difficulties. Does beauty have an independent objective identity? Is it universal, or is it dependent on our sense perceptions? Does it lie in the eye of the beholder? —we ask ourselves. A further difficulty arises when beauty manifests itself not only by its presence, but by its absence as well, as when we are repulsed by ugliness and desire beauty. But then ugliness has as much a place in our lives as beauty, or may be more—as when there is widespread hunger and injustice in a society. Philosophers have told us that beauty is an important part of life, but isn't ugliness a part of life too? And if art has beauty as an important ingredient, can it confine itself only to a projection of beauty? Can art ignore what is not beautiful?

Poets and artists have provided an answer by incorporating both into their work. In doing so, they have often tied beauty to truth and justice, so that what is not beautiful assumes a tolerable proportion as something that represents some truth about life. John Keats, the romantic poet, wrote in his celebrated 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty,' by which he means that truth, even if it's not pleasant, becomes beautiful at a higher level. Similarly, what is beautiful forever remains true. Another meaning, in the context of the Grecian Urn—an art object—is that truth is a condition of art.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :**1 × 5 = 5****(a) The word 'appreciate' means —.**

- i. praise ii. choose iii. select iv. like

(b) The word 'repulsed stands for —.

- i. disguised ii. ignored iii. attracted iv. regarded

(c) Beauty also prevails in —.

- i. truth ii. pleasurable object iii. ugliness iv. beautification

(d) The best synonym of 'beholder' is —.

- i. runner ii. sender iii. watcher iv. stopper

(e) We face difficulties —.

- i. when we go through any poem ii. when we are told to define beauty
iii. when we appreciate beauty iv. when we are told to define truth

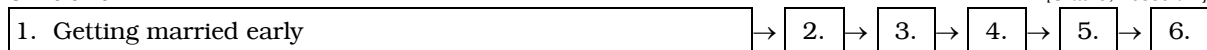
B. Answer the following questions :**2 × 5 = 10**

- (a) When do we run through difficulties?
(b) Is ugliness a part of life? If so, how?
(c) What has John Keats written in "Ode on a Grecian Urn"?
(d) When does 'ugliness' occupy a place in our life?
(e) How do poets and artists provide answer about the questions on how to define beauty?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh. (No. 1 has been done for you)**2 × 5 = 10**

In Bangladesh, the legal age of marriage for girls is 18. However, 33% of our girls get married before they are 15 and 60% of them become mothers by the time they reach 19.

When an adolescent girl gets married, she usually drops out of school and thus loses her mobility. She gets confined to full-time work in her in-law's household. She loses social status and all the opportunities of economic independence. In her in-law's house, she gets marginalized. She becomes vulnerable to all sorts of abuse, including dowry-related violence. In our country, it is still a common practice for the bride's family to pay dowry. Dowry demands can continue even after marriage. An adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, faces enormous health risk during pregnancy and child birth. Majority of our people are uninformed or insufficiently informed about contraception and reproductive health. This leads to increased mortality rates among adolescent brides during childbirth.

[Unit-6, Lesson-2]**3. Write a summary of the following text.****10**

The term 'diaspora' is used to refer to people who have left their homelands and settled in other parts of the world, either because they were forced to do so or because they wanted to leave on their own. The word is increasingly used for such people as a collective group and/or a community. The world has seen many diasporas but scholars have been studying the phenomenon with great interest only in recent decades.

Among the great diasporas of history is that of the Jewish people, who were forced to leave their lands in ancient times. The movement of Aryans from Central Europe to the Indian sub-continent thousands of years ago is also a noteworthy diaspora, although the causes of this diaspora are unclear. In twentieth century history, the Palestinian diaspora has attracted a lot of attention and been a cause of concern for world leaders because of the plight of Palestinians. There have been massive diasporas in Africa, too, over the centuries, either because of war or because of the ravages of nature. But the chief reason why the phenomenon of diaspora is attracting so much attention now is globalization.

[Unit-9, Lesson-1]



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. .5 × 10 = 5

add	breathe	need	plant	prevent	preserve	grow
produce	protect	provide	take	give	wash	gather

Trees are very useful to humans. They (a) — the rich top soil from being (b) — away by rain water and floods. You can see trees being (c) — along mountain slopes, on roadsides, in parks and gardens. Trees give us shade. They (d) — life to a place with their colourful flowers, beautiful leaves, fruits and thick trunks. They (e) — shelters to birds and animals. They give us timber, medicines, paper, gum and many other useful things. They (f) — in carbon dioxide and (g) — oxygen. As you know by now man (h) — oxygen to (i) — and live. Trees are our best friends. We should (j) — them and plant more trees around us.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap. 1 × 10 = 10

Man pollutes water, another vital (a) — of the environment, by (b) — waste into it. Farmers (c) — chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. Some of these chemicals, washed away by rain and floods, (d) — mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Water is also (e) — by mills and factories when they throw their (f) — chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human (g) — into them. Insanitary latrines (h) — on river and canal banks are also (i) — for further pollution. In this way, various (j) — of waste and filth contaminate water.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10

- They were aliens in their 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 life.

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on "A Book Fair" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10

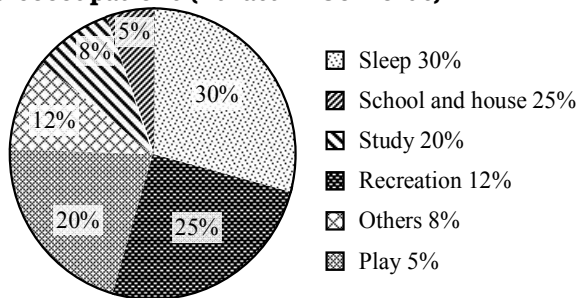
(a) What is a book fair? (b) When and where is it held? (c) How popular is it? (d) Have you ever visited a book fair? (e) What kinds of books are usually available in a book fair? (f) What is your personal impression of a book fair?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7

Once there lived a poor woodcutter. But he was very honest. He earned his livelihood by selling wood in the market. One day while he.....

9. Suppose, you are Sohan/Sohana. Now, write an email to your friend telling him how you have spend the summer vacation. 5

10. The pie chart below shows the time allocation of students' daily activities. Analyze the chart focusing on the main preoccupations (At last in 80 words) 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words). 8

Hold fast to dreams
For if dreams die
Life is a broken-winged bird
That cannot fly.
Hold fast to dreams
For when dreams go
Life is a barren field
Frozen with snow.



Govt. Syed Hatem Ali College, Barishal
Year Final Examination-2019 : English ▶ Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test [60 Marks]

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Unit-15; Lesson-3 ◀

Many educators believe that one of the functions of education today should be to impart 21st century skills that are indispensable for participation, achievement and competitiveness in the global economy. Beyond the assessment of reading, mathematics and science, it is now necessary to train other essential skills that are in demand in the 21st century. All people, not just an elite few, need 21st century skills that will increase their ability, employability and readiness for citizenship. Such skills include :

- ❑ Thinking critically and making the best use of the barrage of information that comes their way everyday on the Web, in the media, in homes, workplaces and everywhere else. Critical thinking empowers people to assess the credibility, accuracy and value of information, analyze and evaluate information, make reasoned decisions and take purposeful action.
- ❑ Solving complex, multi-disciplinary problems that all workers in every kind of workplace encounter routinely. The challenges workers face don't come in a multiple-choice format and typically don't have a single right answer. Nor can they be neatly categorized as 'math problems,' for example, or passed off to someone at a higher pay grade. Businesses expect employees at all levels to identify problems, think through solutions and alternatives, and explore new options if their approaches don't work. Often, this work involves groups of people with different knowledge and skills who, collectively, add value to their organizations.
- ❑ Creativity and entrepreneurial thinking skills are always associated with job creation. Many of the fastest-growing jobs and emerging industries rely on workers' creative capacity-the ability to think unconventionally and produce astonishing work. Students should develop the ability to recognize and act on opportunities and the willingness to embrace risks, for example.
- ❑ Communicating and collaborating with teams of people across cultural, geographic and language boundaries is a necessity in diverse and multinational workplaces and communities. Mutually beneficial relationships are important in achieving goals everywhere, not just in business.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

1 × 5 = 5

(a) What is the nearest meaning of 'indispensable'?

- i. requisite ii. emblematic iii. typical iv. effective

(b) The word 'unconventional' means —.

- i. traditional ii. typical iii. niche iv. distinguishing

(c) What is the correct meaning of the word 'assessment'?

- i. calculation ii. bill iii. tax value iv. evaluation

(d) 'Beneficial' could be replaced by —.

- i. efficient ii. adjuvant iii. feasible iv. operative

(e) Find out the synonym of 'typically'.

- i. usually ii. unconventionally iii. informally iv. irregularly

B. Answer the following questions :

2 × 5 = 10

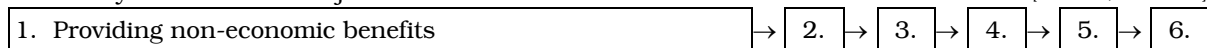
- (a) Do you think only academic education is enough today? Why/ Why not?
- (b) Why do you think 'critical thinking' is an indispensable skill?
- (c) What are the indispensable skills of 21st century?
- (d) Are you learning any of the 21st century skills? Why or why not?
- (e) "Many of the fastest growing jobs and emerging industries rely on workers' creative capacity"— What do you understand by this statement?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the importance of Hakaluki Haor. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

The Hakaluki haor system provides a wide range of economic and non-economic benefits to the local people as well as to the people of Bangladesh. The haor system also protects the lower floodplains from flash floods occurring in the months of April-May, maintains the supply of fish in other lower water bodies and provides habitat for migratory and local waterfowls. The unique haor system contributes to the beauty of the landscape both during the monsoon and the dry season. In monsoon, its unique scenic beauty makes it a huge natural bowl of water and in the dry season it becomes a vast green grassland with pockets of beels serving as resting places for migratory birds. This unique natural system can be a major attraction for tourists.

[Unit-12; Lesson-2]



3. Write a summary of the following passage.

10

Beauty is easy to appreciate but difficult to define. As we look around, we discover beauty in pleasurable objects and sights - in nature, in the laughter of children, in the kindness of strangers. But asked to define, we run into difficulties. Does beauty have an independent objective identity? Is it universal, or is it dependent on our sense perceptions? Does it lie in the eye of the beholder? —we ask ourselves. A further difficulty arises when beauty manifests itself not only by its presence, but by its absence as well as when we are repulsed by ugliness and desire beauty. But then ugliness has as much a place in our lives as beauty, or may be more— as when there is widespread hunger and injustice in a society. Philosophers have told us that beauty is an important part of life, but isn't ugliness a part of life too? And if art has beauty as an important ingredient, can it confine itself only



to a projection of beauty? Can art ignore what is not beautiful? Poets and artists have provided an answer by incorporating both into their work. In doing so, they have often tied beauty to truth and justice, so that what is not beautiful assumes a tolerable proportion as something that represents some truth about life.

[Unit-5; Lesson-1]

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.** .5 × 10 = 5

art	luxurious	legislative	attractive	elect	design
make	form	location	maintain	hold	build

A parliament is a house where a group of people sit after being (a) — in a general election which (b) — after a certain period. The members of the parliament are known as (c) —. They are responsible for changing old laws and (d) — new laws. In our country, we have a big parliament house (e) — at Shere-e-Bangla Nagar in Dhaka. (f) — by Louis I Kahn, it is considered the most beautiful building of the subcontinent. Its (g) — beauty has been an object of (h) — to people from home and abroad. But its (i) — cost is very high for a poor country like ours. So, it is sometimes considered as (j) — for us.

5. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.** 1 × 10 = 10

The world is getting (a) — because of pollution. Every year millions of people all over the world die (b) — as a result of pollution. In recent years, there have been many (c) — reports that the world's (d) — is undergoing a (e) — change. All these reports provide strong (f) — that world temperatures are (g) — day by day. Climatologists (h) — that midway through the next century temperature may have (i) — as much as 4° centigrade. This could raise sea levels and thereby (j) — coastal areas and farm lands.

6. **Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.** 10

- On a fixed day, the mice met in a meeting to find a way out.
- A young mouse submitted a proposal.
- Finally the mice migrated to another barn finding no other way.
- There lived some mice in a farmer's barn happily.
- Different mice gave different opinions but all of them were unacceptable.
- The farmer was in a trouble with the mice and brought a cat in order to get rid of them.
- Hearing the question, all began to look at one another in frustration.
- He proposed to tie a bell around the neck of the cat.
- As a result, the mice were in danger to come out of their holes.
- An old mouse accepted the proposal and asked "But who will bell the cat?"

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. **Write a paragraph on "Chauvinism" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.** 10

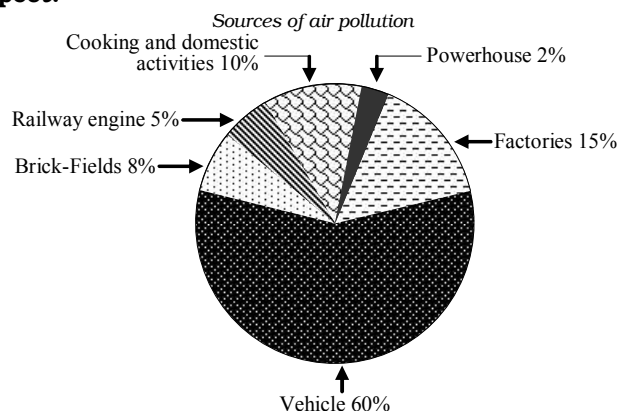
(a) What is chauvinism? (b) What are the various types of chauvinism? (c) What do you think why people practice chauvinism? (d) Why do/ don't you support chauvinism? (e) Do you believe that all men are created equal? Why?

8. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** 7

Sheikh Saadi was a great poet of Iran. He used to lead a very simple life.....

9. **Write an e-mail to your younger brother about the harmful effect of smoking.** 5

10. **Look at the chart below. It shows the sources of air pollution in city. Now, analyze the chart focusing the main aspect.** 10



11. **Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).** 8

UNDER the greenwood tree
Who loves to lie with me,
And turn his merry note
Unto the sweet bird's throat,
Come hither, come hither, come hither!



Here shall he see
No enemy
But winter and rough weather.
Who doth ambition shun
And loves to live i' the sun.
Seeking the food he eats
And pleased with what he gets,
Come hither, come hither, come hither!
Here shall he see
No enemy
But winter and rough weather.

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Kurigram Govt. College, Kurigram
Test Examination-2019 : English ▶ Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test [60 Marks]

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Unit-2; Lesson-2 ◀

Nearly 250,000 new cases of leprosy are diagnosed every year, and many more go undetected. Approximately 10 percent of new cases occur in children. Even though it's associated with biblical times, leprosy remains a problem in the modern era and was reported in 130 countries worldwide. It's most prevalent in a number of countries throughout Africa, Asia and South America. Symptoms include progressive and permanent damage to the skin, nerves, limbs and eyes but they can take several years to appear, making the disease hard to diagnose at an early stage. Even worse, leprosy comes with a stigma. Unlike most other diseases, leprosy results in isolation, as people with leprosy are often shunned. The good news, however, is that we now have the key scientific solutions and momentum as well as key collaborations to finally have the opportunity to eliminate leprosy. I couldn't have said this 10 years ago — At IDRI, we are also attacking leprosy in two different ways. First, by developing a fast, easy-to-use test that provides an early diagnosis of infection before clinical symptoms, such as nerve damage, begin to appear. This new approach is far superior to the traditional method of diagnosis, which has generally involved clinical and/or microscopic assessment. IDRI is also developing a companion test so that we can identify which people will likely progress to the disease and to determine the appropriate course of treatment. And, second, by developing a vaccine that can be used therapeutically in conjunction with antibiotics to shorten therapy.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

1 × 5 = 5

(a) What does the word decade mean?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| i. a period of twelve years | ii. a period of ten years |
| iii. a period of hundred years | iv. a period of fifty years |

(b) Something chronic is —.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| i. Curable | ii. occasional | iii. lifelong | iv. temporary |
|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|

(c) If a disease is infectious it is —.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| i. harmless | ii. hurtless | iii. contagious | iv. painstaking |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|

(d) Symptoms of leprosy are found in —.

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| i. skin | ii. nerve | iii. limb | iv. all of the above |
|---------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|

(e) IDRI is a kind of —

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|
| i. laboratory | ii. college | iii. research centre | iv. disease |
|---------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|

B. Answer the following questions :

2 × 5 = 10

- Why is leprosy regarded as a problem in modern time?
- What are the symptoms of leprosy?
- How is leprosy different from other infections?
- What is the good news regarding cure for leprosy?
- Tell about a way, IDRI is attacking leprosy.

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the condition of adolescent girls in Bangladesh. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

The situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is characterised by inequality and subordination within the family and society. 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 bird'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 birds and their families are uninformed or insufficiently informed about reproductive health and contraception. The maternal mortality rate for adolescents is double the national rate.

[Unit-6, Lesson-2]

1. Gets married early → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following text.

10

One morning, about a fortnight after I had obtained my Liberty, Reldresal, Principal Secretary (as they style him) of private Affairs, came to my House, attended only by one Servant. He ordered his Coach to wait at a Distance and desired I would give him an Hour's Audience; which I readily consented to, on Account of his Quality, and Personal Merits, as well as of the many good Offices he



had done me during my Sollicitations at Court. I offered to lie down, that he might the more conveniently reach my Ear : but he chose rather to let me hold him in my Hand during our Conversation. He began with Compliments on my Liberty; said, he might pretend to some Merit in it; but, however, added that if it had not been for the present Situation of things at Court, perhaps I might not have obtained it so soon. For, said he, as flourishing a Condition as we appear to be in to Foreigners, we labour, under two mighty Evils; a violent faction at home, and the Danger of an invasion by a most potent Enemy from abroad. As to the first, you are to understand, that for above seventy Moons past, there have been two struggling Parties in this Empire, under the Names of Tramecksan, and Slamecksan, from the high and low Heels on their Shoes, by which they distinguish themselves.

[Unit-11; Lesson-3]

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. $.5 \times 10 = 5$

covering	out	prevention	people	used	fond
origin	old	containers	contribute	water	grow

A Bonsai tree grows into small (a) —. It is not more than one foot only, in spite of being ten years (b) —. The Bonsai tree has its (c) — in China. The aristocratic (d) — of Japan were also (e) — of it. They had a (f) — to its development. A small pot and less soil are required to (g) — it. Small nets are also used to (h) — the holes at the bottom of the container. This is done only to (i) — the soil from flowing out with (j) —.

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

It was Neil Armstrong who first (a) — on the moon He (b) — Apollo II, the space crall which was used to natch the moon. It tvas on July 16, 1969 (c) — astronauts (d) — Neil Armstrong. Buzz Aldrm and Mike Collins (e) — for the moon by Apollo II. After a (f) — of four days Armstrong and Aldrin landed their Lunar Modula in the moon's sea of tranquility. Then (g) — stepped on the surface of the moon and (h) — their footprints in the Lunar dust as the first human (i) —. After (j) — the surface of the moon, they gathered moon rocks for over two hours.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10

- Uncle Tom's wife, Aunt Chole was a good-natured woman.
- It was near their master's house.
- They lived happily in their little cottage.
- He was honest, faithful and efficient in his work.
- It was called Uncle Tom's Cabin.
- He was a kind man.
- He worked on a farm in Kentucky.
- Uncle Tom was a Negro slave.
- His master Shelby treated his slaves well.
- She was also an excellent cook.

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on "Tourist Spots in Bangladesh" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10

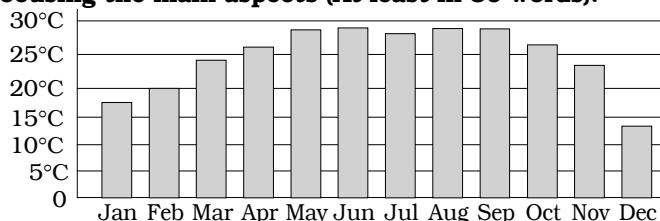
(a) What is atourist spot? (b) Why do the tourists visit the spots? (c) What are the notable tourist spots in our country? (d) Which one is the most attractive to you? (e) How do you feel about the tourist spots?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7

A mischievous dog made his bed on some sweet hay which was stored up for an ox. The o came in hungry and seeing the dog on the hay,.....

9. Suppose youa re Juet/Lina. A climate activist, Greta, has sent you an e-mail inviting you in the weekly climate strike, 'Fridays for future'. Now, write an e-mail, in reply. 5

10. Look at the chart. It shows the average temperature of the year 2015 in Bangladesh. Now analyze the chart focusing the main aspects (At least in 80 words). 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words). 8

All people dream, but not equally.
Those who dream by night in the dusty recesses of their mind,
Wake in the morning to find that it was vanity.
But the dreamers of the day are dangerous people,
For they dream their dreams with open eyes,
Andmake them come true.



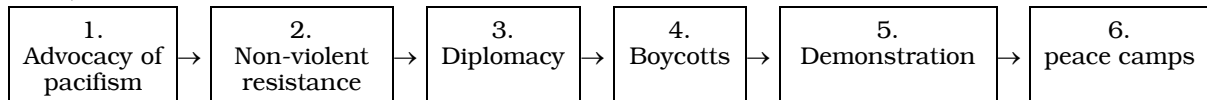
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Mymensingh Girls' Cadet College, Mymensingh**Test Examination-2019 : English ▶ Paper-I****Part-I : Reading Test****1. A. Multiple choice**

- (a) i. A roll of paper for writing on (b) i. attention and sincerity (c) iv. He depicted scroll paintings (d) ii. He was a spiritually gifted person (e) iv. to highlight the miraculous power of Gazi Pir

B. Open-ended

- (a) Gazi Pir was famous for his miraculous power of calming ferocious animals and making them docile as well.
 (b) Gazi had to fight crocodiles as they were a great threat to the people of the watery jungle bordering the Bay of Bengal.
 (c) Yes, I agree with this statement. Because Gazi Pir helped people enabling them in living close to the forests and cultivating their lands. He also protected them from fierce animals. For this, people treated him as their savior, and thus he became a legend.
 (d) By this statement we understand that Gazi Pir helped people enabling them in living close to the forests. He also protected them from fierce animals. So, people of these regions would pray to him for protection.
 (e) From folk literature we can know that Gazi Pir is usually depicted in paats or scroll paintings riding a fierce-looking Bengal tiger, a snake in hand, but in no apparent danger. We can also know that he fought crocodiles and could calm ferocious animals and make them docile. He also made people enabling in living close to the forests.

2. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart).**3. Summary**

Diaspora refers to the people who have left their homelands and settled in other parts of the world. It is because they were either forced to do so or they wanted to leave on their own. In twentieth century history, the Palestinian diaspora has attracted a lot of attention and been a cause of great concern for world leaders because of the deplorable condition of the Palestinians.

4. Cloze test with clues

- (a) cooked (b) money (c) had (d) difficult (e) borrow (f) myself (g) came (h) put (i) picked (j) pay

5. Cloze test without clues

- (a) international (b) speak (c) purpose (d) communicate (e) variety (f) subject (g) four (h) require (i) items (j) communicative

6. Rearranging

i → e → b → j → h → g → c → a → f → d

One day Napoleon, the king of France, was walking along the seashore. Suddenly he noticed a wonderful thing. An English boy was making a small boat. The boy was brought before him and he asked him what he would do with such a small boat. The boy said, "My country is on the other side of the sea." "I haven't seen my mother for a long time." "I shall cross the sea and go to my country by this boat." "Please let me go to my country." Napoleon was charmed by the words of the small boy. He made all arrangements to send him to his country.

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Mirzapur Cadet College, Tangail**Test Examination-2019 : English ▶ Paper-I****Part-I : Reading Test****1. A. Multiple choice**

- (a) ii. Perplexing (b) ii. Unclear (c) ii. Consent (d) ii. Explain (e) i. Dreams are a reflection of unconscious desires thoughts and emotions

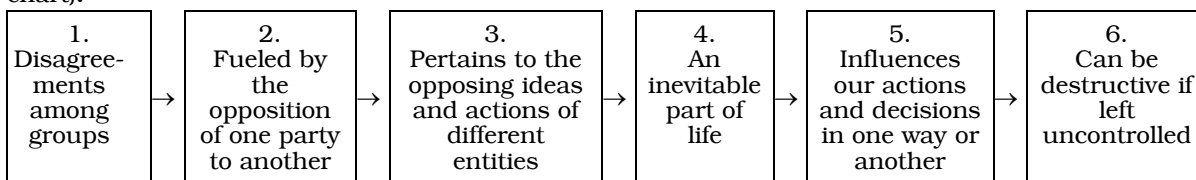
B. Open-ended

- (a) A dream is a series of images, thoughts and emotions that are experienced during sleep. Sigmund Freud interprets dream as a representation of unconscious desires, thoughts and emotions.
 (b) By this, Sigmund Freud means that a person, suppressed desires, which are usually hidden, are satisfied in dreams. That is, the hidden wants of a person are subconsciously met in a dream.
 (c) I think science has been succeeded a little in interpreting dreams. It is still unraveling the exact purpose and function of sleep itself.



- (d) Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years because they always thought why people dream during sleep. But they do not yet understand the purpose of dreams.
 (e) Dreams can be extraordinarily vivid or vague. It is filled with joyful emotions or frightening images. Dreams can also be understandable or unclear and confusing.

2. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart).



3. Summary

American civil right activist Martin Luther King Jr., in his historical speech calls for an end to racism, and upholds ideas of equality and freedom for all. Martin Luther King Jr., repeatedly uses the phrase "I have a dream" to describe his view of a just, tolerant and egalitarian society where everyone, white or black, Catholic or Protestant, Jews or Gentiles, are treated equally. He also asserts that for America to be a great nation, it should have equality and freedom for everyone in the society, and that with the faith in the fact that all are created equal, people can work, struggle, pray, stand up for freedom together and be freed one day.

4. Cloze test with clues

(a) changed (b) protect (c) spoilt (d) endangered (e) concern (f) perish (g) Destroying (h) saved (i) means (j) mankind

5. Cloze test without clues

(a) has/ finally (b) breaking/ tearing (c) is/ has become (d) embodies (e) get/ endure/ undergo (f) struggled/ revolved (g) attained/ got (h) decided/ vowed (i) fight (j) won

6. Rearranging

b → d → c → j → e → a → i → f → h → g

It was on April 10, 1912. The Titanic was sailing for New York from Southampton. She was carrying 1316 passengers and a crew of 891. At that time she was the largest ship in the world built in a special way and was regarded unsinkable. Four days after setting out a great disaster happened when the Titanic was sailing across the icy waters of the North Atlantic. At one moment a huge iceberg was spotted very close to the ship and the great ship turned sharply to avoid a collision. Suddenly there was a slight trembling sound from below. The captain went down to see what had happened. Five of the ship's sixteen water-tight compartments were totally damaged by the collision. So, the captain realized to his horror that the Titanic was sinking rapidly.



**Notre Dame College, Dhaka [Set-A]
 Sent Up-I Examination-2019 : English ► Paper-I**

Part-I : Reading Test

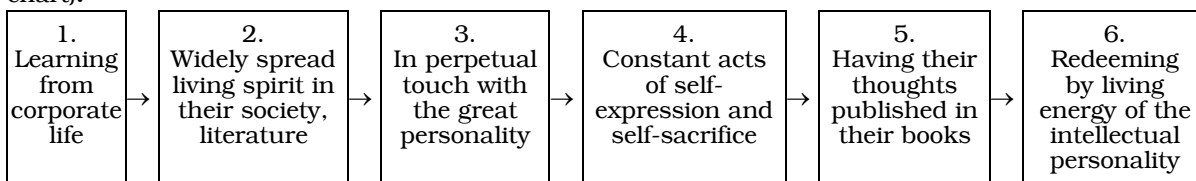
1. A. Multiple choice

(a) iii. attain (b) ii. lessen (c) i. tantamount (d) iv. Incredulity (e) iii. war and destruction

B. Open-ended

- (a) The main goal of peace movement is to ensure the sustainability of peace.
 (b) People try to ensure world peace through advocacy of pacifism, non-violent resistance, diplomacy, boycotts, demonstration, peace camps, supporting anti-war political candidates and banning guns etc.
 (c) The foundation of peace movement is to achieve the goal of world peace.
 (d) Proliferation of weapons is opposed so that mass destruction and huge loss of human civilization can be avoided.
 (e) Economically developed nations are responsible for the expansion of arm trade.

2. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart).



3. Summary

The speaker states that he's off to Innisfree to have a same cabin made of rods and stakes where he is going to have a small bean garden and beehive for honey bees. He will find there peace through songs from nature and midnight will be shimmering and beautiful and midday as purple glow and evening will be full of birds' flight. The speaker puts stress on his going to Innisfree to hear the mind-blowing sound of the lapping of water from the depth of heart's core.



4. Cloze test with clues

(a) pleasant (b) nightmare (c) colour (d) silvery (e) shadowy (f) hallucination (g) imagination (h) dreamer (i) reality (j) passionately

5. Cloze test without clues

(a) directed (b) development (c) personality (d) strengthening (e) fundamental (f) promote (g) tolerance (h) racial (i) further (j) maintenance

6. Rearranging

a → d → i → g → h → c → f → b → j → e

According to some myths and legends Gazi Pir was a Muslim Saint. He spread Islam in the southern part of Bengal. It was a region full of canals and creeks bordering the Bay of Bengal. He was blessed with many miracles there. The amazing works of Gazi Pir are depicted in paats or scroll paintings. He is seen there riding a Royal Bengal tiger fearlessly. He also fought crocodiles. Thus all predatory animals were said to have been kept within bound. It so happened because he remained alert and vigilant. The story of Gazi Pir is still preserved in folk literature.



Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka

Test Examination (Phase-II)-2019 : English ▶ Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test

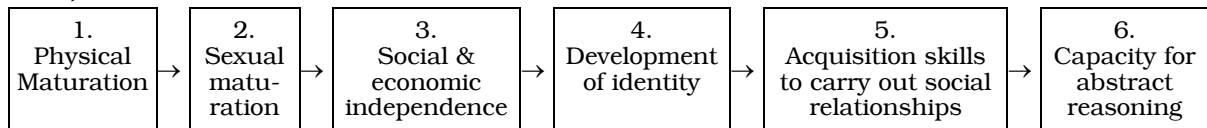
1. A. Multiple choice

(a) iii. ten years (b) iv. people leave their own countries and settle in other parts of the world (c) ii. noticeable (d) iii. Central Europe (e) iv. globalization has extended diaspora

B. Open-ended

- (a) People leave their own countries to settle in another country with a better standard of living and better lifestyle or to ensure a better and healthier upbringing of their children. Besides voluntary diasporas, a group of people leave their countries either because of political or racial segregation or because of war or the ravages of nature.
- (b) Yes, I think that there have been massive diasporas in Africa over the centuries. Frequent wars and the ravages of nature are the prime causes for the diasporas in Africa.
- (c) The chief reason why diaspora is attracting so much attention is globalization. Globalization might have led people to move to other countries for exchange of knowledge, culture, international businesses, or for other foreign affairs. Hence, it might have accounted for some of the diasporas.
- (d) The twentieth century Palestinian diasporas draw the attention of the world leaders because of the plight of Palestinians. This diaspora has also been a cause of concern for the world leaders.
- (e) The scholars have been studying about the diasporas with great interest to obtain statistical data on migrants and expatriates, to find out the causes of forced and voluntary diasporas and understand in what circumstances people may be forced or plan to leave, or to understand what impacts diasporas may have in community in which the emigrants settle as expatriates.

2. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart).



3. Summary

This story is of a promising writer who was not well-to-do in his early days. He could not earn much and used to live in a small and cheap apartment. At that time a woman, who proclaimed to be his reader, wanted to meet him. She proposed to have a lunch at Foyot's, which was a very expensive restaurant in Paris. The writer was very much flattered and so could not say no to the woman.

4. Cloze test with clues

(a) education (b) already (c) perceived (d) proficient (e) studying (f) mentor (g) polyglot (h) life span (i) infused (j) By

5. Cloze test without clues

(a) virgin (b) considered (c) migratory (d) ply (e) add (f) indigenous (g) age (h) heritage (i) considered (j) visited

6. Rearranging

d → i → e → j → a → c → f → h → b → g

Aristotle was born in Greece. He was the son of a royal physician. His father wanted him to be a physician but he never cherished to be so. He wanted to be a free thinker. As a result, he studied under a great thinker Plato. Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way. Later on, Aristotle took the pen to write on topics suitable for human civilization. 'Politics' is one of his famous books which exposes fullest development of his wisdom. He also wrote books on Biography, Literature, Economics and comparative politics. He is called the father of Biology because of his creativity.



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Viqarunnisa Noon College, Dhaka
Final Examination-2019 : English ► Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test

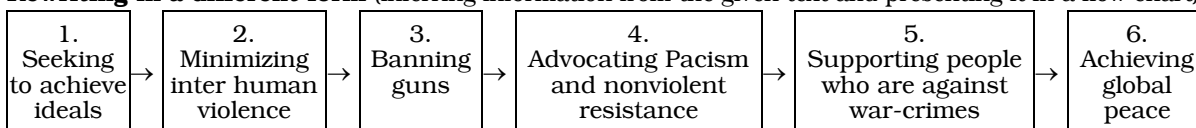
1. A. Multiple choice

- (a) iv. refined (b) i. worldly (c) i. flows (d) iii. obvious (e) ii. sensitive

B. Open-ended

- (a) Folk music is a type of ancient music which springs from the heart of a community based on their natural style of expression uninfluenced by the rules of classical music and modern popular songs.
(b) The three things that combine to make folk music are folk song, folk dance and folk tune.
(c) The most important characteristic of folk music is that it is uninfluenced by any sophisticated musical rules or any standard music styles.
(d) No regular practice is required for folk music as it is a spontaneous expression in easy language, local dialect, and simple tune.
(e) Yes, I think that the Baul songs are an example of folk music as these songs are a combination of tune, music and dance.

2. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart).



3. Summary

Conflict comes from the disagreement among individuals or groups of varied opinions. The opposition group fuels conflict to reach an objective but it is undesirable in the society. Of course, conflict becomes harmless if it is under control. As we have our own opinions, ideas and beliefs and we act according to our thoughts, we often find ourselves in conflict. So, it is seen that our actions and decisions are influenced by conflict.

4. Cloze test with clues

- (a) descend (b) raise (c) earned (d) domination (e) merely (f) freedom (g) from (h) rightful (i) world (j) and

5. Cloze test without clues

- (a) havoc/ damage (b) homeless/ shelterless (c) grace/ mercy (d) escaped (e) calamity (f) active (g) chance (h) risky/ unsafe (i) havoc (j) right/ exact

6. Rearranging

h → b → a → f → c → g → e → j → d → i

Our national poet Kazi Nazrul Islam was born in 1306 B.S. (1899 A.D.) at Churulia in the district of Bardwan. At the age of eleven, he showed his poetic genius. In 1914, when the First World War broke out, he wanted to join the army. At last, at the age of 19 he joined the army as an ordinary soldier. On his returned from the battle field, he gave up his sword for the pen and began to write poems. He wrote a lot of poems, songs, short stories, gajals, novels etc. and travelled all branches of Bengali literature. His poem inspired our freedom fighters in the Liberation War of Bangladesh. His famous poem 'Bidrohi' stirred the whole nation. In 1972, he was brought to Bangladesh from Kolkata and was declared our national poet. He died on 29 August, 1976

24

Holy Cross College, Dhaka
Test Examination-2019 : English ► Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test

1. A. Multiple choice

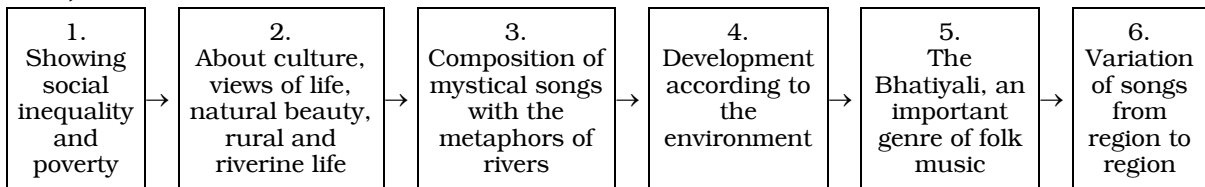
- (a) ii. transitional (b) ii. legitimate (c) i. after marriage (d) ii. inequality and subordination within the family and society (e) iii. In the in-law's house, a girl usually enjoys freedom in decision making

B. Open-ended

- (a) World Health Organization defines adolescence as the period which shapes the future of girls' and boys' lives. Because it is the period in a person's life when he or she develops from a child into an adult. It is the period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood.
(b) A girl drops out of school when she gets married.
(c) The effects of female inequality are the widespread practice of child marriage, marginalisation or exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities and prone to sexual abuse and violence.
(d) As a result of child marriage, an adolescent bride often lose her mobility, her friends and social status. She is marginalized in her in-laws' house. She also becomes vulnerable to all forms of abuse, especially dowry-related violence. Moreover, she loses her economic and non-formal educational opportunities. She also lacks information about health issues.
(e) Adolescent girls with higher level of education and from more affluent families tend to marry at a later age. Thus wealth and education influence a girls' marriage.



2. **Rewriting in a different form** (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart).



3. **Summary**

The poet is worshipper of love and peace as he hates war. He hopes for harmony everywhere in the world. At the news of imminent war his soul is tormented. He dreams a bad dream of uncertainty, fear, anger, private lives obsessed all over the world before the very outset of unexpected war of 1 September 1939.

4. **Cloze test with clues**

(a) necessary (b) follow (c) through (d) begins (e) budget (f) have (g) all (h) carefully (i) careful (j) use

5. **Cloze test without clues**

(a) initial/ six (b) Literature (c) regularly (d) cease (e) persons (f) Oslo (g) declares/ has declared (h) war (i) nominated (j) activist

6. **Rearranging**

c → d → b → a → f → e → h → g → j → i

South Africa had a long history of racial discrimination between the white and the black people. Nelson Mandela appeared as a pioneer to make the black people free. From his early years, he was deeply shocked at the oppression of the white against the black. Mandela became a lawyer and joined ANC that resisted racism. He united all the black people and struggled against the white govt, to establish their legal right and to stop all discriminations. So, Mandela was charged with treason and sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964 through a mock trial. But nothing could deviate him from the path of freedom, and his strong determination and great sacrifice inspired the people of the globe. At last in 1990, the white govt, was compelled to release him due to international pressure. Then he was elected president but he also gave up presidency. No head of state at present world can be compared with him, and he has become a living legend.

25

Adamjee Cantonment College, Dhaka
Test Examination-2019 : English ▶ Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test

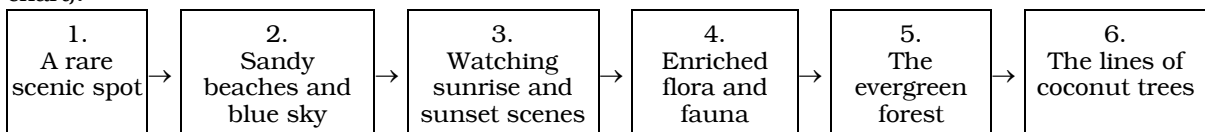
1. **A. Multiple choice**

(a) iii. effect of our behaviour on our family members (b) ii. specific (c) iii. detests (d) ii. occupational (e) ii. responsible

B. Open-ended

- (a) Yes, possibly, at times I protested disciplining when I was a child. I felt sometimes disgusted for severity of disciplining.
Etiquette and manners help a student shape his/ her life because environment is the best educator in a man's life. In an environment where etiquette and manners are strictly followed, a man of good character is likely to be brought up there.
- (b) Manners of a wedding reception and a debating club differs in the sense that in a wedding reception behaviours may be informal to a large extent but in a debating club informal behaviour shall not be allowed.
- (c) While others, especially our elders, speak we have been taught, as a child, to keep quiet.
- (d) We have been taught as a child to be polite when we are in company.
- (e) Some polite expressions are important to make our day smooth and pleasant. The polite expressions are 'thank you', 'pardon me', 'excuse me' etc.

2. **Rewriting in a different form** (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart).



3. **Summary**

Access to higher education is not easy. Limited capacity of the universities is responsible for this and as such, a considerable number of students are deprived of higher education. Consequently a large number of students are compelled to study in private and national universities. Poverty also creates barrier in the way of their getting higher education. Moreover, those who get places in the universities have limited access to avail all kinds of facilities.



4. Cloze test with clues

(a) presence (b) acknowledged (c) counted (d) agricultural (e) necessity (f) entering (g) opting (h) involved (i) self-reliant (j) empowerment

5. Cloze test without clues

(a) characterised (b) attempt (c) different (d) naturally (e) experience (f) left (g) transpire (h) meaningful (i) understanding (j) harmoniously

6. Rearranging

f → g → b → j → h → a → c → i → d → e

In the general election of Pakistan in 1970, Awami League won on a massive majority under Mujib's leadership. His party swooped in all but two of East Pakistan's quota of seats in the National Assembly. The West Pakistan rulers, however, were completely against Mujib's demand for greater autonomy. The then Pak President Yahya Khan delayed the Awami League from forming the Provincial government. In a historic speech at the Racecourse Ground in Dhaka on March 7, 1971, Mujib called for the independence of Bangladesh. Yahya Khan declared martial law, banned Awami League and ordered arrest of Sheikh Mujib. On March 17, 1971, the first government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh was formed and Mujib was made the first President of the country in his absence. On the night of March 25, 1971, Pak Army launched Operation Searchlight and started large scale genocide of the innocent Bengalis and arrested Sheikh Mujib. Soon after that Mukti Bahini was formed and it started strong resistance against the Pak Army. After nine months of bloody war, Bangladesh became independent and Sheikh Mujib took the charge of reconstructing the war-torn country.

26

Govt. Azizul Haque College, Bogura
Test Examination-2019 : English ▶ Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test

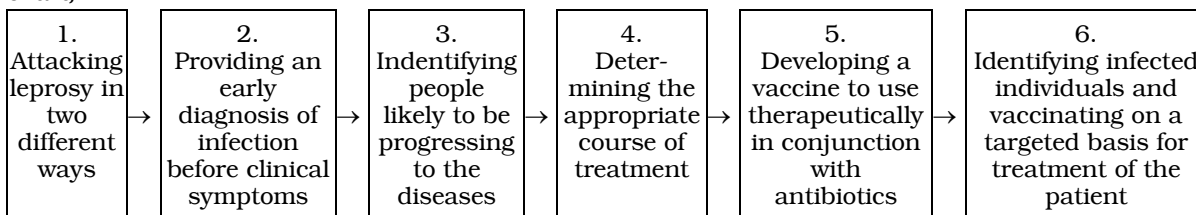
1. A. Multiple choice

(a) iv. barbarous (b) iv. Martin Luther King Jr. (c) i. isolation (d) iv. distinction (e) iii. convert

B. Open-ended

- The main idea of the text is to expect such an American society where there would be no kind of discrimination or oppression on Negro people who once were slaves. The Negro and white people would live peacefully and with harmony and they would be brothers and sisters to each other.
- The Negro people of today's America are the sons of the slaves. So they are mostly poor. Though today's Negro people have received education and no longer they are slaves, they are not even today accepted equally to the American wealthy society like white people.
- The Negro finds himself an exile in his own land because he finds that he is not accepted well to the society as a white person is. The Negro is marginalized and isolated in the society.
- The dream of Martin Luther King Jr. is that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed that all men are created equal.
- The condition of the Negro in the state of Mississippi is too harsh and unimaginable because of the sweltering condition of injustice and oppression.

2. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart).



3. Summary

The term 'diaspora' refers to the people who leave their own land. Scholars have recently been studying them with great interest. Jewish people were forced to leave their lands in ancient times. The Aryans migrated to the Indian subcontinent thousands of years ago. In recent history, the Palestinian diaspora has attracted a lot of attention for their plight. Africa also experience huge diasporas because of war or the ravages of nature.

4. Cloze test with clues

(a) joining (b) influence (c) rested (d) decision (e) economic (f) promoting (g) developed (h) shopping (i) equally (j) giving

5. Cloze test without clues

(a) such (b) life (c) on (d) the (e) it (f) hardly/ don't/ can't (g) problems/ flaws (h) of (i) So/ Thus (j) become

**6. Rearranging****d → a → f → b → e → c → j → i → g → h**

Robert Bruce was a famous king of Scotland. Enemies invaded his kingdom. The king fought bravely but lost the battle. He had to flee from his kingdom to save his life and so he took shelter in a remote cave. The king was always in a gloomy state for his unhappy condition. Once when he was lying in the cave, he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave. The spider failed again and again to succeed but it did not give up hope. Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts which inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of the despair. He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies. The enemies were defeated and Robert Bruce regained his kingdom.

27

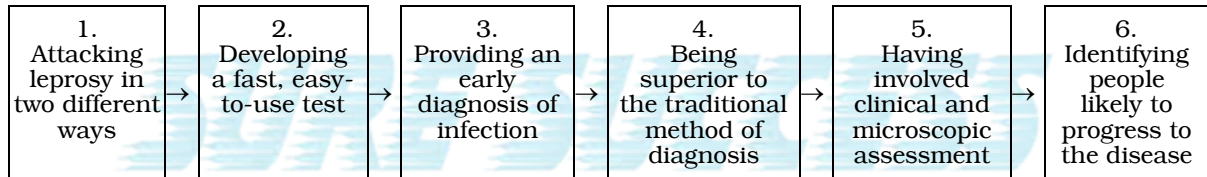
BAF Shaheen College, Jashore
Test Examination-2019 : English ▶ Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test**1. A. Multiple choice**

(a) ii. milestone (b) i. In proportion of something else (c) ii. progress (d) iii. simple (e) iii. astounding

B. Open-ended

- (a) The adjustment ability to adapt to the incredible changes within a very short period of time is extraordinary about human beings as species.
 (b) We have come a long way in a relatively short period of time as we have made some of the amazing advances in the last few decade. For example, in the 1870s electricity was invented, cars became available only 100 years ago, first trans-Atlantic flight-started in 1927 and Television became available after World War II etc.
 (c) Man has shown outstanding adjustment ability to simply adapt to the incredible changes.
 (d) Television was invented in 1927 and became widely available after Second World War.
 (e) Human beings are far superior to other species in the world for having inventive power and skill and extraordinary ability to cope with the changing situation.

2. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart).**3. Summary**

Beauty makes us charmed. If we see something beautiful, we cannot but praise it. It is easy to praise beauty but difficult to define it. We discover beauty in nature, in the laughter of strongers. Ugliness is also found in nature, human behaviour and society. But we should prefer beauty. Truth is found in beauty poets and artists always sing about beauty. Actually beauty is truth and truth is beauty.

4. Cloze test with clues

(a) carrying (b) crew (c) unsinkable (d) sinking (e) maiden (f) suddenly (g) sharply (h) trembling (i) happened (j) flooded

5. Cloze test without clues

(a) old (b) on (c) separated (d) away (e) married (f) away (g) either/back (h) money (i) ticket (j) replied/answered

6. Rearranging**e → a → h → g → f → j → d → c → b → i**

Yesterday I gave my nephew a five-taka coin. I advised him to save it. Instead of that, he bought himself five hundred taka worth of trouble. On his way to the sweet shop, he dropped the coin. It rolled along the pavement and disappeared into a drain. He took off his jacket and rolled up his sleeves. Then he pushed his right arm through the drain cover. He could not find his coin anywhere. And what is more, he could not get his arm out. A crowd of people gathered round him.

28

Magura Govt. Mohila College, Magura
Test Examination-2019 : English ▶ Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test**1. A. Multiple choice**

(a) i. antagonism (b) iii. uncontrolled (c) iii. decision (d) iv. unavoidable (e) iii. to inform about conflict

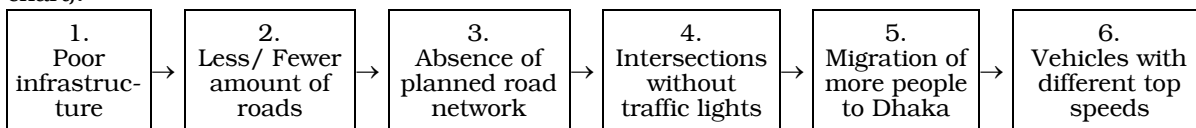
B. Open-ended

- (a) Conflict is a situation in which individuals or groups are involved in a serious disagreement or arguments. It pertains to the opposing values and actions of different entities, resulting in an antagonistic state.
 (b) If the conflict is left uncontrolled, it can be destructive.



- (c) We can live harmoniously despite conflict if we can responsibly manage the struggles of life.
- (d) Conflict influences our actions and decisions because it can be an opportunity for learning and understanding our differences. Moreover, it is a way to come up with more meaningful realizations that can certainly help the individuals involved.
- (e) According to this passage the elements of conflict are the opinions, ideas and beliefs of individuals, and their ways of looking at things that may involve other individuals or groups of people.

2. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart).



3. Summary

We human beings have taken a relatively short period of time to reach our present advanced level. Electricity, television, cars have become part of our life without taking centuries after centuries. So it is worth looking back at some of amazing scientific advances.

4. Cloze test with clues

(a) curse (b) confined (c) civilian (d) suffer (e) escape (f) filled (g) led (h) innocent (i) tragic (j) brutally

5. Cloze test without clues

(a) mode/ part (b) communicate (c) shortest (d) beneficial/ advantageous/ convenient (e) sends (f) receiver (g) developed/ improved (h) classes/ spheres (i) connection/ link (j) blessing/ boon/ wonder

6. Rearranging

c → b → f → g → h → i → j → d → e → a

Socrates believed that an angry man was more of a beast than a human being. He had a wife who used to lose her temper on the slightest excuse. One day the woman became more furious than ever and began to insult the great scholar of Greece. She tried her utmost to irritate Socrates. Socrates went outside and sat on the doorstep of his residence looking out of the path street. The wife found that her husband was not paying the least heed to her word. She went up to him with a bucket full of water and poured much water on him. The passers-by in the street were much amused at the incident. Socrates joined them in their laughter and quietly remarked, "I was expecting this". "I know that after thunder comes rain".

Part-I : Reading Test

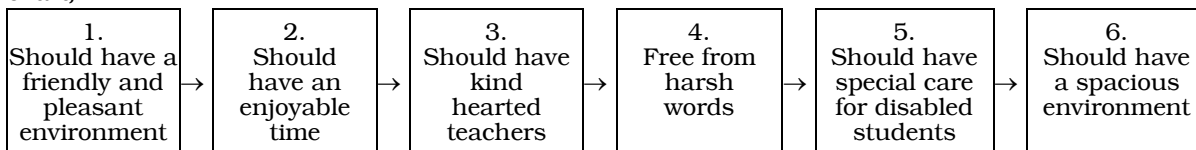
1. A. Multiple choice

(a) iii. imprecation (b) iv. agony (c) iii. upset (d) ii. demise (e) iv. eternal

B. Open-ended

- (a) S.T. Coleridge wrote the poem "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner". The poem is about a sailor who was once punished for killing a seabird called an Albatross. And, the theme of the poem is that God does not like unkind people.
- (b) Drinking water is important in our life as we cannot survive without it. The other name of water is life.
- (c) Yes, I agree with the statement because rivers are everywhere in our life, literature, economy and culture.
- (d) I think the condition of the rivers of our country is horribly bad in shape. A few rivers are already dead and several of them are going through the miseries of death.
- (e) The present miserable condition of the river Buriganga has been depicted in a report published in the Daily Sun.

2. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart).



3. Summary

As a social being, we have to follow some code of conducts even in our family life. Everywhere we should practice them in our everyday life. Though they vary from person to person, society to society, they have to be taken into account. We have to consider the effect of our behaviour on others. To show our utter politeness, we can use some magical words like please, thank you, excuse me, etc.

4. Cloze test with clues

(a) defined (b) armed (c) deaths (d) within (e) called (f) among (g) interpersonal (h) cause (i) economic (j) serious



5. Cloze test without clues

(a) way (b) get/receive (c) systematically/ attentively (d) only (e) passing (f) interest (g) read (h) widen (i) outlook (j) enriching

6. Rearranging

c → i → g → j → a → e → d → b → h → f

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

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BAF Shaheen College, Chattogram
Test Examination-2019 : English ▶ Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test

1. A. Multiple choice

(a) i. cultural instruction (b) iii. Craftwork (c) i. communication (d) iii. Mass production of craftwork retards the feeling of assurance and stability (e) i. A craftwork is formed by the interaction of individual creativity and community aesthetics

B. Open-ended

- (a) According to the text, the distinctive qualities of a craftwork is that it is shaped by the interaction of individual creativity and community aesthetics, utility functions and human values etc.
- (b) Yes, I agree. Preservation of the authenticity of craftwork is almost an impossible task. It is no doubt a great challenge. Production of hand made craftwork has attachment of great love and affection of the makers with a kind of commendable genuinity.
- (c) A kantha becomes animated and inviting for its intimate nature and the tactile feeling it generates.
- (d) A craftwork retains a personal touch of its maker through its motifs and designs and his or her desire to locate herself or himself in the wider and ever-changing cultural aspirations of the community.
- (e) Community aesthetics determines the form and content of the craftwork.

2. Information transfer

(i) as he has no home (ii) on the street (iii) to buy bus ticket (iv) collecting trash (v) staying away from the trash dump (vi) worked for an ice cream shop owner (vii) in exchange for some food and shelter (viii) His friends (ix) for working in unhealthy conditions (x) Amerigo's friend

3. Summary

The word, 'Diaspora' is increasingly used for a group of people or a community who have left their homelands and settled in other parts of the world. The diaspora of the Jewish people, of the Aryans and the Palestinians are some great diasporas in the history of the world. The causes of diasporas are the wars, the ravages of nature, the globalization.

4. Cloze test with clues

(a) Although (b) see (c) touch (d) developed (e) called (f) way (g) bears (h) dots (i) tips (j) printed

5. Cloze test without clues

(a) extraordinary (b) at the same time/ not only (c) as well as/ but also (d) translating (e) fame/ name (f) rulers (g) independence (h) spreading (i) dedicated (j) tirelessly

6. Rearranging

c → g → d → f → e → j → b → h → a → i

Hercules, a Greek mythical hero, was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena. His cousin Eurydice, the king of Mycenae, made him undergo some difficult tasks. These huge tasks in Greek myths are called the Twelve Labours of Hercules. One of the tasks was to slay a monster called Hydra that was ravaging the country of Argos. It had nine heads of which the middle one was said to be immortal. Initially Hercules started striking off its heads with his club. Strangely enough, whenever Hercules knocked off a head of Hydra, two new ones erupted on its place. Eventually, with the help of Iolaus, his devoted servant, Hercules succeeded in burning all the heads except the ninth. Still challenge remained with the immortal one. However, with much effort, he buried the immortal head under a huge rock and completed the task successfully.

31

Shahjalal Jamia Islamia School & College, Sylhet
Test Examination-2019 : English ▶ Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test

1. A. Multiple choice

(a) i. praise (b) ii. ignored (c) i. truth (d) iii. watcher (e) ii. when we are told to define beauty

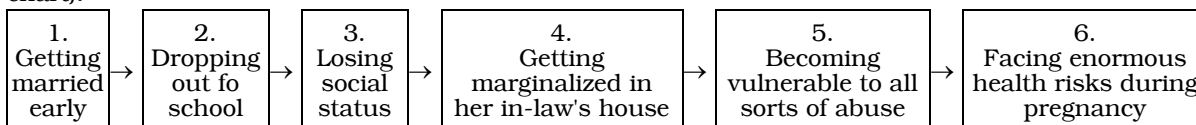
B. Open-ended

- (a) We run through difficulties while defining beauty.
- (b) Yes, it is. Absence of beauty is ugliness. There is widespread hunger and injustice in the society and falsehood is seen in many places. Thus, ugliness is a part of life.



- (c) John Keats has written 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty' in Ode on a Grecian Urn".
- (d) Ugliness occupies a place in our life when widespread hunger and injustice exist in our society.
- (e) Poets and artists provide answer about the questions on how to define beauty by incorporating both beauty and ugliness into their work. They have done it so that what is not beautiful assumes a tolerable proportion as something that represents some truth about life.

2. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart).



3. Summary

The word, 'Diaspora' is increasingly used for a group of people of a community who have left their homelands and settled in other parts of the world. The diaspora of the Jewish people, of the Aryans, and the Palestinians are some great diasporas in the history of the world. The causes of diasporas are the wars, the ravages of nature and globalization etc.

4. Cloze test with clues

(a) prevent (b) washed (c) planted (d) add (e) provide (f) take (g) give (h) needs (i) breathe (j) pressure

5. Cloze test without clues

(a) element (b) throwing (c) use (d) get (e) polluted (f) toxic (g) waste (h) standing (i) responsible (j) types

6. Rearranging

h → j → b → d → a → e → c → g → i → f

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

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Govt. Syed Hatem Ali College, Barishal
Year Final Examination-2019 : English ► Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test

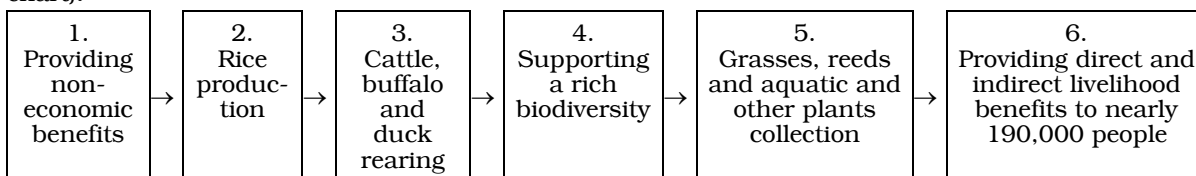
1. A. Multiple choice

(a) i. requisite (b) iv. distinguishing (c) iv. evaluation (d) iv. operative (e) i. usually

B. Open-ended

- (a) No, I don't think that only academic education is enough today because along with academic education other essential skills are also needed in the 21st century to increase ability, employability and readiness for citizenship.
- (b) Critical thinking is an indispensable skill as it empowers people to assess the credibility, accuracy and value of information, analyze and evaluate information.
- (c) The most essential skill to face the challenges of the 21st century is making the proper use of one's capabilities in specific fields to contribute meaningfully to the desired development, as no skill or capability can make a positive or significant difference without the proper and timely use of this.
- (d) Yes, I am learning skills needed to face the challenges of the 21st century so that I can contribute to the development of the country.
- (e) By the statement "Many of the fastest growing jobs and emerging industries rely on workers' creative capacity" we understand that creativity and entrepreneurial thinking skills are always associated with job creation. The global market place demand such employees who can rapidly and routinely find better ways of doing things to cope with the market. So we should develop our creative ability to think unconventionally and produce astonishing work.

2. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart).



3. Summary

Beauty makes us charmed. If we see something beautiful, we cannot but praise it. It is easy to praise beauty but difficult to define it. We discover beauty in nature, in the laughter of strangers. Ugliness is also found in nature, human behaviour and society. But we should prefer beauty. Truth is found in beauty poets and artists always sing about beauty. Actually beauty is truth and truth is beauty.

**4. Cloze test with clues**

(a) elected (b) is held (c) legislature (d) making (e) located (f) designed (g) artistic (h) attraction (i) maintenance (j) luxury

5. Cloze test without clues

(a) warmer (b) unnecessarily (c) alarming (d) climate (e) rapid (f) evidence (g) increasing (h) predict (i) risen (j) flood

6. Rearranging

d → f → i → a → e → b → h → j → g → c

There lived some mice in a farmer's barn happily. The farmer was in a trouble with the mice and brought a cat in order to get rid of them. As a result, the mice were in danger to come out of their holes. On a fixed day, the mice met in a meeting to find a way out. Different mice gave different opinions but all of them were unacceptable. A young mouse submitted a proposal. He proposed to tie a bell around the neck of the cat. An old mouse accepted the proposal and asked "But who will bell the cat?" Hearing the question, all began to look at one another in frustration. Finally the mice migrated to another barn finding no other way.

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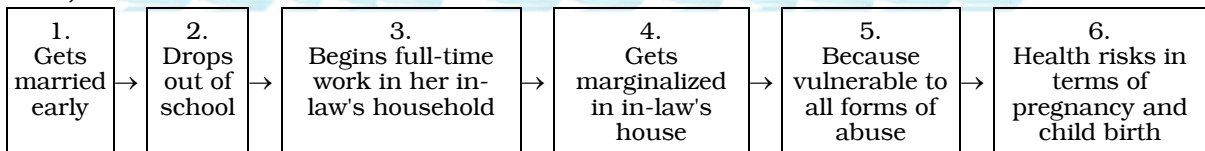
Kurigram Govt. College, Kurigram
Test Examination-2019 : English ▶ Paper-I

Part-I : Reading Test**1. A. Multiple choice**

(a) ii. a period of ten years (b) iii. lifelong (c) iii. contagious (d) iv. all of the above (e) iii. research centre

B. Open-ended

- (a) Leprosy is regarded as a problem in modern time because it was reported in 130 countries worldwide.
 (b) The symptoms of Leprosy are progressive and permanent damage to the skins, nerves, limbs and eyes.
 (c) Leprosy is different from other infections by resulting in isolation and coming with a stigma and people with leprosy being often shunned.
 (d) The good news regarding cure for leprosy is to have the key scientific solutions and momentum and key collaborations to have the opportunity to eliminate leprosy.
 (e) By developing a fast, easy-to-use test providing an early diagnosis of infection before clinical symptoms to begins to appear, IDRI is attacking leprosy.

2. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart).**3. Summary**

One morning after a fortnight of my Liberty, Redresses came to my house. He wanted that I would give him an Hour's Audience. I readily approved of him. Instead of my lying down, he chose to let me hold him in my Hand during our conversation. He started with compliments on my liberty and said that I had obtained it so soon because they were struggling against two mighty Evils a violent faction at home, and the danger of an invasion by the enemy from abroad. The first one was related to two struggling parties is this empire.

4. Cloze test with clues

(a) containers (b) old (c) origin (d) people (e) fond (f) contribution (g) grow (h) cover (i) prevent (j) water

5. Cloze test without clues

(a) landed (b) commanded/ led (c) when (d) named/ namely (e) launched/ started (f) journey (g) they (h) kept (i) beings (j) reaching

6. Rearranging

h → g → d → i → f → a → j → c → b → e

Uncle Tom was a Negro slave. He worked on a farm in Kentucky. He was honest, faithful and efficient in his work. His master Shelby treated his slaves well. He was a kind man. Uncle Tom's wife, Aunt Chole was a good-natured woman. She was also an excellent cook. They lived happily in their little cottage. It was near their master's house. It was called Uncle Tom's Cabin.



Part 03



NCTB কর্তৃক প্রদত্ত চূড়ান্ত মানবন্টনের আলোকে এক্সক্লুসিভ মডেল টেস্ট ও উত্তরমালা

মাস্টার ট্রেইনার
প্যানেল কর্তৃক
প্রণীত



ইংরেজি প্রথম পত্র



এক্সক্লুসিভ মডেল টেস্ট

34 ✓ Exclusive Model Test - 01

Subject Code 107

Full Marks : 100

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

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.

Unit-12; Lesson-5 ◀

Kuakata, locally known as Sagar Kannya (Daughter of the Sea) is a rare scenic spot located on the southernmost tip of Bangladesh. Kuakata in Latachapli union under Kalapara Police Station of Patuakhali district is about 30 km in length and 6 km in breadth. It is 70 km from Patuakhali district headquarters and 320 km from Dhaka. An excellent combination of the picturesque natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky and the shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal and the evergreen forest makes Kuakata a much sought after tourist destination.

The name Kuakata takes its origin from the story of a 'Kua'- or well-dug on the sea shore by the early Rakhaine settlers for collecting drinking water. The Rakhaine had landed on Kuakata coast after being expelled from Arakan by the Mughals. Following the first well, it became a tradition to dig wells in the neighborhood of Rakhaine homesteads for fresh water supply.

Kuakata is one of the unique spots which allow a visitor to watch both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach. That perhaps makes Kuakata one of the world's most attractive beaches. The long and wide beach at Kuakata has a typical natural setting. This sandy beach slopes gently into the Bay and bathing there is as pleasant as is swimming or diving.

Kuakata is truly a virgin beach and a sanctuary for migratory winter birds. Fishing boats plying in the Bay of Bengal with colourful sails, surfing waves and the lines of coconut trees add to the vibrant colours Kuakata. The indigenous culture of the Rakhaine community and hundred year old Buddhist temples indicate the age - old tradition and cultural heritage of this area.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

1 × 5 = 5

(a) 'Scenic spot' refers to —.

- i. a place having multiple scenes
- ii. a place having a calm atmosphere
- iii. a place of unparalleled natural beauty
- iv. a place having untidy spots

(b) The word 'shimmering' in the text could be best replaced by —.

- i. shivering
- ii. shining
- iii. significant
- iv. trembling

(c) The Rakhaines originally came from —.

- i. Patuakhali district
- ii. Latachapli union
- iii. Kuakata coast
- iv. Arakan district

(d) The best synonym of 'vibrant' is —.

- i. gloomy
- ii. dazzling
- iii. shivering
- iv. dull

(e) 'Kuakata is truly a virgin beach and a sanctuary for migratory winter birds' — what does it imply?

- i. Kuakata is a beach in its original pure condition and a rare abode for guest birds.
- ii. Kuakata is a place of rare beauty and world's longest beach.
- iii. Kuakata is untouched by human habitation.
- iv. Kuakata is a natural habitat.

B. Answer the following questions :

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What does the expression 'a much sought after tourist destination' mean?
- (b) Where does the name 'Kuakata' come from?
- (c) What makes Kuakata an attractive tourist spot?
- (d) Why would one visit Kuakata?
- (e) 'Kuakata' upholds an ancient tradition'. How?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

When an adolescent girl gets married, she usually drops out of school and thus loses her mobility. She gets confined to full-time work in her in-law's household. She loses social status and all the opportunities of economic independence. In her in-law's house, she gets marginalized. She becomes vulnerable to all sorts of abuse, including dowry-related violence. In our country, it is still a common practice for the bride's family to pay dowry. Dowry demands can continue even after marriage. An adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, faces enormous health risk during pregnancy



and child birth. Majority of our people are uninformed or insufficiently informed about contraception and reproductive health. This leads to increased mortality rates among adolescent brides during childbirth.

[Unit-6, Lesson-2]

1. Getting married early → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following text.

10

My name is Amerigo. I am 13 years old and I live on the street, alone. My mother, who is separated from my father, doesn't want me. She told me to go away Now she is married to another man. My father lives very far away. I want to go to him, but he won't take me either.

The streets are now my home. Sometimes I find work. I used to collect trash and sell it to a vendor. I stopped doing that after I had a serious infection and a doctor told me to stay away from the trash dump. Once I worked for an ice cream shop owner and sold ice cream on the beach. But I got no money in return. The owner of the shop gave me something to eat, and let me sleep in his hut at night. The work was difficult and painful. The ice cream box is quite heavy when it is full. I had to walk for hours, offering my ice cream to whoever wanted to buy. There were days when I could not even sell one ice cream.

In a way, I am lucky because I am alive. One of my friends was recently killed after he fell into a hole that opened up in the pile of trash. A boy I know lost one of his eyes after a piece of hot glass flew into his eye at the glass factory where he worked. The owner refused to pay for medical treatment.

For me, like all other street children, life is very hard. I am looking for work. I am always hungry, and I don't know where I will sleep at night.

[Unit-8, Lesson-4]

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.

5 × 10 = 5

call	among	define	deaths	cause	interpersonal
nature	serious	within	economic	armed	aggressive

Conflict can be (a) — as clash of value and ideas among other things and the most serious form of conflict is (b) — clashes that results in lots of (c) — and casualties. There can be conflict (d) — us, which is (e) — intrapersonal conflict. The conflict between or (f) — persons is called (g) — conflict. Constraint of resources is also a (h) — of conflict and it is known as (i) — conflict. Conflict is a very common phenomenon, but sometimes it takes (j) — forms.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Sincerity is the best way of achieving success. One can go a long way if one does anything with sincerity. People who are sincere in their work are (a) — of making anything success. The great men are also sincere because they (b) — that sincerity is the (c) — to success. Those who are not (d) — can never (e) — a long way in the world. The poor people are not always sincere because they do not know the (f) — of sincerity. If they knew it, they would (g) — a good use of it. Sincerity means not only to do work (h) — but also with dutifulness, honesty, modesty and good behaviour. If all of us (i) — sincere, our country will (j) — be prosperous.

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

10

- As a result, he studied under a great thinker Plato.
- He also wrote books on Biology, Literature, Economics and Comparative Politics.
- Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way.
- Aristotle was born in Greece.
- His father wanted him to be a physician but he never cherished to be so.
- Later on, Aristotle took the pen to write on topics suitable for human civilization.
- He is called the father of Biology because of his creativity.
- 'Politics' is one of his famous books which exposes fullest development of his wisdom.
- He was the son of a royal physician.
- He wanted to be a free thinker.

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on "Folk music" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.

10

(a) What is folk music? (b) What are the components of folk music? (c) Why is folk music not sophisticated? (d) Who are the contributors of folk music in Bangladesh? (e) What kind of role does folk music play in our social and cultural life?

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

7

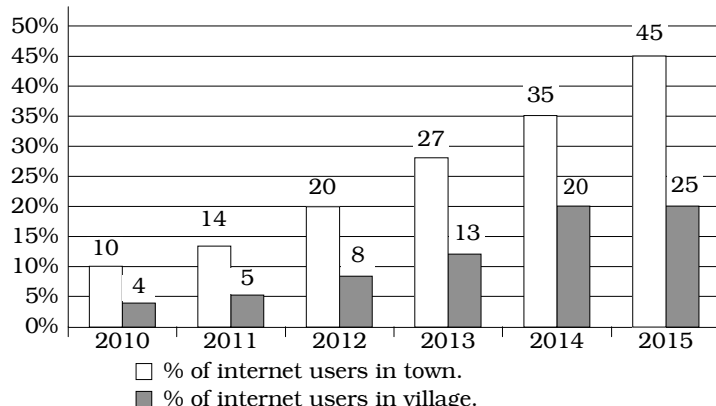
Once a crow was sitting on the branch of a tree. It had a piece of meat in its beak. Suddenly a fox came there.....

9. Suppose, you are Aryan of 12 Quazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Shahbag, Dhaka. Your friend Areeb of 12/7, Sholoshohor, Chattogram is very afraid of English. Now, write a letter to him describing how to improve in English.

5



10. The graph below shows "The number of internet users in town and village from 2010 to 2015". Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph :



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

Hold fast to dreams
For if dreams die
Life is a broken-winged bird
That cannot fly.
Hold fast to dreams
For when dreams go
Life is a barren field
Frozen with snow.

35 ✓ Exclusive Model Test - 02

Subject Code 107

Full Marks : 100

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

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.

Unit-12; Lesson-4

A vast mangrove forest shared by Bangladesh and India that is home to possibly 500 Bengal tigers is being rapidly destroyed by erosion, rising sea levels and storm surges, according to a major study by researchers at the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) and others.

The Sundarbans forest took the brunt of super cyclone Sidr in 2007, but new satellite studies show that 71% of the forested coastline is retreating by as much as 200 metres a year. If erosion continues at this pace, already threatened tiger populations living in the forests will be put further at risk.

Natalie Pettorelli, one of the report's authors, said : "Coastline retreat is evident everywhere. A continuing rate of retreat would see these parts of the mangrove disappear within 50 years. On the Indian side of the Sundarbans, the island which extends most into the Bay of Bengal has receded by an average of 150 metres a year, with a maximum of just over 200 metres; this would see the disappearance of the island in about 20 years."

The Sundarbans is known for vanishing islands but the scientists said the current retreat of the mangrove forests on the southern coastline is not normal. "The causes for increasing coastline retreat, other than direct anthropogenic ones, include increased frequency of storm surges and other extreme natural events, rises in sea-level and increased salinity which increases the vulnerability of mangroves," said Pettorelli.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

1 × 5 = 5

(a) In the second paragraph, the word 'took' can be best replaced by —.

- | | | | |
|--|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| i. bore | ii. brought | iii. caught | iv. carried |
| (b) According to the scientists, the current retreat of the Sundarbans is not —. | | | |
| i. natural | ii. abnormal | iii. unnatural | iv. mysterious |

(c) Sidr is termed as —.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| i. the brunt of super cyclone | ii. the brunt of storm surges |
| iii. super cyclone | iv. the storm surges |

(d) The best meaning of 'vulnerability' —.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| i. weakness | ii. helplessness | iii. to exposed | iv. distressed |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|

(e) Natalie Pettorelli is a —.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| i. writer | ii. researcher | iii. scientist | iv. philosopher |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|

B. Answer the following questions :

2 × 5 = 10

- What is the location of the Sundarbans?
- What is the present condition, according to the passage, of the Sundarbans?
- What, according to Pettorelli, may happen to Bengal tigers after 50 years?
- What may happen to the Indian part of the Sundarbans after 20 years?
- Mention the causes of vulnerability of the Sundarbans?



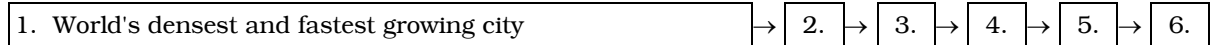
2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the causes of traffic congestion in Dhaka city and losses owing to traffic congestion. (No. 1 has been done for you) $2 \times 5 = 10$

Alleviating traffic congestion is one of the major development challenges of our time. Half the world's population already lives in cities, and the United Nations (UN) estimates that the proportion will rise to nearly 70 percent by 2050. Dhaka, the world's densest and fastest growing city, is a case study in how this problem got so bad and why it's so difficult to solve.

Dhaka's infrastructure doesn't match the scale of its population. Just 7 percent of the city is covered by roads, compared with around 25 percent of Paris and Vienna. Dhaka also suffers from the absence of a planned road network. There are 650 major intersections, but only 60 traffic lights, many of which don't work. That means the police force isn't enforcing driving or parking rules; they're in the intersections, directing traffic.

The cost of Dhaka's traffic congestion is estimated at \$3.8 billion a year, and that's just the delays and air pollution, not the less-tangible losses in quality of life. Paradoxically, the poor infrastructure is one of the reasons why the city is growing so fast. Without roads or trains to whisk them to the suburbs, Dhaka residents have no choice but to crowd into the middle, set up slums between high-rises, and walk to work.

[Unit-7, Lesson-2]



3. Write a summary of the following text. 10

One of the sources of water in our country are 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 report, 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.

[Unit-12, Lesson-1]

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. $.5 \times 10 = 5$

avoidable	criminal	traffic	verbalize	disagree	deletion	gesture
nod	definition	idea	impair	sign	eye	exhibit

The term 'communication' can be (a) — in different ways. But basically it aims at exchanging information, news, feelings and (b) — between two parties- a sender and a receiver. Communication is, in fact, of two types (c) — and non-verbal communication. The latter means the communication we make by different kinds of (d) — . In our daily life, we express anger, disapproval, agreement or (e) — or happiness by non-verbal communication such as by smiling, (f) — , or by any gestures. When we are at a distance, have no way to (g) — this type of communication. It is made by the children or persons who are (h) — of hearing and dumb. They make gestures and (i) — with their hands and fingers. The (j) — police also use this type of communication. So, this is not less important than other forms of communication.

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

Although globalisation is mainly connected with business, trade and international relations, it is no longer viewed from that perspective alone. The tide of (a) — is now encroaching into other (b) — too. Satellite channels and the internet are (c) — all sorts of customs and behavior into our homes. Under the influence of globalisation, global (d) — are steadily getting integrated with local cultures (e) — . As an independent nation, we have our own traditional, social, (f) — beliefs and attitudes. But in the globalising process, many foreign customs and beliefs are (g) — on them. This is having a profound (h) — on our young generation. The (i) — of foreign culture is seen by many as a threat to our national cultural (j) — .

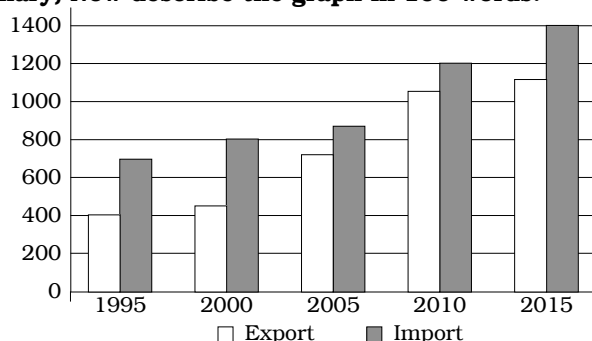
6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10

- An English boy was making a small boat.
- "I didn't see my mother for a good long time."
- The king was charmed by the words of the small boy.
- Suddenly he noticed a wonderful thing.
- One day Napoleon, the king of France, was walking along the sea-shore.
- The king asked him why he was making such a small boat.
- The boy was brought before him.
- "By this boat I shall go to my country which is on the other side of the sea."
- He made all arrangements to send him to his country.
- The boy said, "I shall cross the sea."



Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on "Deforestation" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10
(a) What is deforestation? (b) What are the causes of deforestation? (c) Give recent example of massive deforestation? (d) What are the impacts of this? (e) How can it be stopped?
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
It was a hot summer day. Tamim was hurriedly going to his college on foot to attend exam. Suddenly on the way a stranger stopped him.....
9. Suppose, you are Mina. Recently you have received an email from your father advising you not to get addicted to facebook. Now write a reply to the email. 5
10. The graph below shows the export and import of Bangladesh from 1995 to 2015 in billion dollars. (data is imaginary) Now describe the graph in 100 words. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words). 8

I love to rise in a summer morn,
When the birds sing on every tree;
The distant huntsman winds his horn,
And the skylark sings with me :
O what sweet company!
But to go to school in a summer morn,
O it drives all joy away!
Under a cruel eye outworn,
The little ones spend the day
In sighing and dismay.
Ah then at times I drooping sit,
And spend many an anxious hour;
Nor in my book can I take delight,
Nor sit in learning's bower,
Worn through with the dreary shower.

36✓ Exclusive Model Test - 03

Subject Code 107

Full Marks : 100

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

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.

Unit-12; Lesson-1

One of the sources of water in our country are 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 report, 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.

**A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :**

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) The word 'tributary' refers to —.
 i. fountain ii. territory iii. stream iv. kingdom
- (b) The Buriganga water fills the air with —.
 i. aroma ii. fragrance iii. stink iv. scent
- (c) — founded their capital on the bank of the Buriganga.
 i. The British ii. The Mughals iii. The Indians iv. The Bangladeshis
- (d) Which of the following statement is false?
 i. Buriganga is a river ii. Our rivers are not in a good shape
 iii. Jahangirnagar was once called Dhaka iv. Water is being contaminated
- (e) The best synonym of 'toxic' is —.
 i. poisonous ii. hygienic iii. healthy iv. useful

B. Answer the following questions :

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What do you think is the condition of the rivers of our country ?
- (b) What is the commercial value of the river Buriganga?
- (c) Why is the Buriganga described as an example of a dying river? Give reasons for your answer.
- (d) How is the Buriganga polluted?
- (e) What did the Mughals marvel at? What was the outcome of it?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing important aspects of craftwork. (No. 1 has been done for you) 2 × 5 = 10

A craftwork is an applied form of art, a social and cultural product reflecting the inclusive nature of folk imagination. A craftwork, which usually doesn't bear the signature of its maker, retains a personal touch. When we look at a thirty year old nakshikantha we wonder at its motifs and designs that point to the artistic ingenuity and the presence of the maker in it. The fact that we don't know her name or any other details about her doesn't take anything away from our appreciation of the artist. Indeed, the intimate nature of the kantha and the tactile feeling it generates animate the work and make it very inviting.

A craftwork is shaped by the interaction of individual creativity and community aesthetics, utility functions and human values. It is distinguished by its maker's desire to locate himself or herself in the wider and ever-changing cultural aspirations of the community, and subsequently of the market.

[Unit-5, Lesson-3]

**3. Write a summary of the following text.**

10

Accessibility to higher education implies that students get the opportunity to get university education and sufficient support from educational institutions. Increasing enrolment at the secondary and higher secondary level puts pressure on higher educational institutions. But due to limited capacity, only a small number of students may be enrolled in universities. Thus, each year a large number of students are denied access to higher education. Also, due to poverty and increase in educational expenses, students of the lower middle class do not get easy access to higher education. Moreover, those who get places in the universities have limited access to avail all kinds of diversified educational facilities relating to their study fields. Only about 12 percent of graduates enter higher educational institutions. More than 80 percent of these students are admitted to NU affiliated colleges. Others are absorbed by the public and private universities.

[Unit-15, Lesson-2]

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. .5 × 10 = 5

warming	cut	rise	anticipation	habitats	increase	extinction
recklessly	severe	imperative	particularly	catastrophe	provide	alarming

The destruction of forests and other (a) — is causing the (b) — of various plants and animals everyday. In the last 25 years alone the world has lost one-third of its natural wealth. Forests are being (c) — down. Moreover, they are being burnt (d) — resulting in an (e) — in carbon dioxide and ultimately the water level is (f) — as a consequence of global (g) —. It is (h) — that the new century will face an overwhelming environment (i) —. It is, therefore, (j) — to check the reckless pollution of the environment.

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

1 × 10 = 10

There goes a saying that child is the (a) — of the man. Today's child is the (b) — of a nation. He will (c) — the country. The whole (d) — depends on their proper (e) —. It is our fundamental (f) — to rouse their (g) — talent. A sound environment is (h) — both in the family and the society so that a child can (i) — up physically, mentally and spiritually. Only then it will be (j) — to build up a beautiful and developed country.

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

10

- (a) In Bangladesh the male adolescents enjoy more rights than the female adolescents.
- (b) Among them 14.3 million are boys.
- (c) Among them gender discrimination, child marriage, marginalization, dowry system, etc are notable.
- (d) The rest of them are girls.
- (e) Adolescence is a transitional period from childhood to adulthood.



- (f) In addition, the female adolescents face a lot of familial and social problems.
- (g) Otherwise, our national development will be hampered.
- (h) In some cases these problems lead to violence and sexual abuse.
- (i) The total number of adolescents in Bangladesh is 28 million.
- (j) It is high time we took effective steps to ensure the rights of female adolescents.

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on "Diaspora" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10

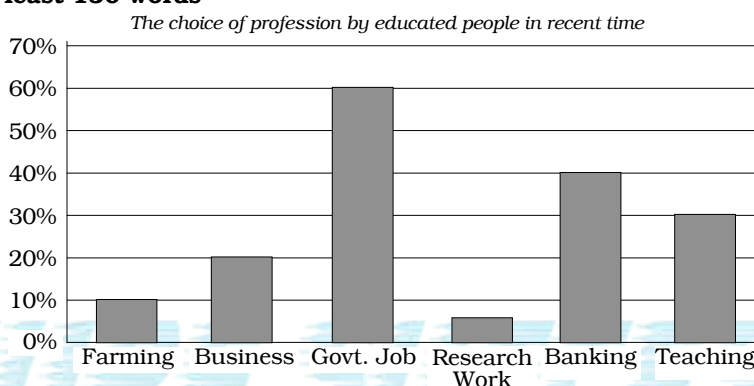
(a) What is diaspora? (b) What are the major causes of diaspora? (c) Who were the greatest displaced people in the history? (d) Do you find any diaspora in recent times? (e) What are the consequences of diaspora?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7

Once upon a time there lived a dove. It was passing its days happily. One day while he was sitting on a tree beside a river, he saw an ant.....

9. Suppose, you want some excess money to buy some books. Now, write an email to your father asking him to send some money. 5

10. The chart below shows the choice of profession by educated people in our country. Describe the graph in at least 150 words 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words). 8

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.
 And 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.

37✓ Exclusive Model Test - 04

Subject Code 107

Full Marks : 100

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

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.

Unit-15; Lesson-1 ◀

Universities should never be made into mechanical organizations for collecting and distributing knowledge. Through them the people should offer their intellectual hospitality, their wealth of mind to others, and earn their proud right in return to receive gifts from the rest of the world. But in the whole length and breadth of India there is not a single University established in the modern time where a foreign or an Indian student can properly be acquainted with the best products of the Indian mind. For that we have to cross the sea, and knock at the doors of France and Germany. Educational institutions in our country are India's alms-bowl of knowledge; they lower our intellectual self-respect; they encourage us to make a foolish display of decorations composed of borrowed feathers.

Man's intellect has a natural pride in its own aristocracy, which is the pride of its culture. Culture only acknowledges the excellence whose criticism is in its inner perfection, not in any external success. When this pride succumbs to some compulsion of necessity or lure of material advantage, it brings humiliation to the intellectual man. Modern India, through her very education, has been made to suffer this humiliation. Once she herself provided her children with a culture which was the product of her own ages



of thought and creation. But it has been thrust aside, and we are made to tread the mill of passing examinations, not for learning anything, but for notifying that we are qualified for employments under organisations conducted in English. Our educated community is not a cultured community, but a community of qualified candidates. Meanwhile the proportion of possible employments to the number of claimants has gradually been growing narrower, and the consequent disaffection has been widespread. At last the very authorities who are responsible for this are blaming their victims. Such is the perversity of human nature. It bears its worst grudge against those it has injured.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

1 × 5 = 5

(a) What is responsible for the deviation of education?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| i. Distributing knowledge | ii. Temptation of material advantage |
| iii. Dissatisfaction of education | iv. lack of job facilities |

(b) What should be the aim of educational institutions?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| i. Distributing knowledge | ii. Creating scholars |
| iii. Removing unemployment problem | iv. To evolve intellectuality |

(c) In the text 'borrowed feathers' means —.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------|----------------------|
| i. Other's intellect | ii. Decorated wings | iii. Plume | iv. Token of respect |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------|----------------------|

(d) What is absent in Indian Education?

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| i. Practical knowledge | ii. Qualified teachers | iii. Dignity of culture | iv. Employment facilities |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|

(e) Which is the synonym word of "grudge"?

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| i. friendship | ii. hatred | iii. sorrow | iv. love |
|---------------|------------|-------------|----------|

B. Answer the following questions :

2 × 5 = 10

- What, according to the author, are the India's educational institutions doing now?
- What should be the real aim of educational institutions?
- What is the function of culture?
- Why do the Indians go abroad for higher education?
- How do you evaluate the present Indian educational system?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the nature of conflict. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

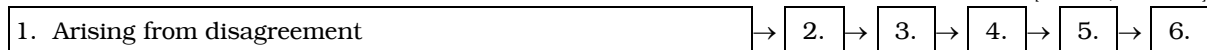
Conflict can be described as a disagreement among groups or individuals characterized by antagonism and hostility. This is usually fueled by the opposition of one party to another in an attempt to reach an objective different from that of the other party. The elements involved in the conflict have varied sets of principles and values, thus allowing a conflict to arise.

Conflict can be defined in many ways but one of the simplest is that it pertains to the opposing ideas and actions of different entities, resulting in an antagonistic state. Conflict is an inevitable part of life. All of us possess our own opinions, ideas and sets of beliefs. We have our own ways of looking at things and we act according to what we think is proper. Hence, we often find ourselves in conflict in different scenarios; it may involve other individuals, groups of people, or a struggle within our own selves.

Consequently, conflict influences our actions and decisions in one way or another. Conflict comes naturally; the clashing of thoughts and ideas is a part of the human experience. It is true that it can be destructive if left uncontrolled. However, it shouldn't be seen as something that can only cause negative things to transpire. It is a way to come up with more meaningful realizations that can certainly be helpful to the individuals involved.

Conflict can be seen as an opportunity for learning and understanding our differences. We can all live harmoniously despite conflicts as long as we know how to responsibly manage these struggles.

[Unit-10; Lesson-2]



3. Write a summary of the following text.

10

As a child you must have been told to greet your elders and visitors to your home according to your culture and tradition. You must also have been taught to be polite in company and keep quiet while others especially your elders, spoke. Possibly, you at times grudging such schooling. Possibly, at times you even protested such disciplining. Now, certainly you know that you can't always behave the way you want specially in the presence of others. There are rules of behavior you have to follow in a company. We are social beings and have to consider the effect of our behaviour on others, even if we are at home and dealing with our family members.

Etiquette is a French word and it means the rules of correct behaviour in society. The word 'manners' means the behaviour that is considered to be polite in a particular society or culture. Manners can be good or bad. For example, it is a bad manner to speak with food in one's mouth. No one likes a bad-mannered person. Remember that etiquette and manners vary from culture to culture and from society to society. We learn etiquette and manners from our parents, families and various institutions, such as schools, colleges or professional bodies. There are rules of behaviour for all kinds of social occasions and it is important to learn them and practise them in everyday life. The manners that are correct in a wedding reception will not do in a debating club. Therefore, we have to be careful about etiquette and manners. We know how important it is to say 'please' and 'thank you, in everyday life. A few more polite expressions such as 'pardon me,' 'excuse me', 'may I,' are bound to make your day smooth and pleasant.

[Unit-4, Lesson-1]



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. .5 × 10 = 5

appear	alarm	at	afflict	differ	city
due	pollute	severe	increase	from	suffer

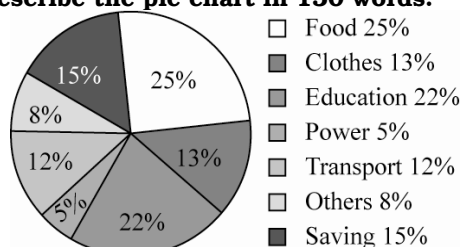
Many diseases are rising (a) — an (b) — rate, which experts believe is (c) — to increased (d) — of the environment. Pollution (e) — to be greater in urban areas although rural societies too are (f) — by (g) — use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides. Nevertheless, today city people appear to (h) — 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 × 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 world's most (d) — 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.

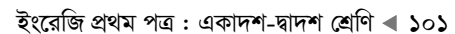
6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10
 (a) The blacks were subjected to all sorts of indignities and hence they were treated cruelly.
 (b) But the oppressive rulers could not break spirit.
 (c) Nelson Mandela was the greatest leader of South Africa.
 (d) All his life he struggled against apartheid.
 (e) It was the government policy of racial segregation.
 (f) He was thrown behind the prison bars.
 (g) The great leader vowed to put an end to the inhuman practice.
 (h) They were denied all basic human rights.
 (i) The Europeans were separated from the non-Europeans.
 (j) Even dogs received a much better treatment than the blacks.

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on "Adolescence" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10
 (a) What does adolescence mean? (b) What are the noticeable features of adolescence? (c) What are the risk factors of adolescence? (d) What are the roles of the institutions like family, communities, schools, health services? (e) How can these institutions help the adolescents?
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
 One day a boy named Hasan was walking along a rail road. Suddenly, he noticed a break in a certain place of the rail road. He understood that if the train came, there would happen a terrible accident. So,.....
9. Write an email to your younger sister advising her not to waste time by using facebook. 5
10. Look at the chart below. It shows the percentage of family's household expenditure distribution into different categories. Describe the pie chart in 150 words. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words). 8
 Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
 Thou art not so unkind
 As man's ingratitude;
 Thy tooth is not so keen,
 Because thou art not seen,
 Although thy breath be rude.
 Heigh-ho! sing heigh-ho! unto the green holly;
 Most friendship is feigning, most loving mere folly :
 Then heigh-ho, the holly!
 This life is most jolly.
 Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
 That dost not bite so nigh
 As benefits forgot;
 Though thou the waters warp,
 Thy sting is not so sharp
 As friend remembered not.
 Heigh-ho! sing heigh-ho! unto the green holly.



Subject Code

1	0	7
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Time : 3 hours

Part-I : Reading Test [60 Marks]

Unit-7; Lesson-1 ◀

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

(a) What does the phrase 'sophisticated machine' refer to in the passage?

- B. Answer the following questions :**

- 'Leave no room for fantasy' — explain it in your words.
- What are the main challenges faced by a driver?
- What kind of skill does car driving require?
- How do CPUs and human brains differ?
- What is our best guide on the roads?

Hercules, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena, involved a fight with a lion. At first, he tried to fight the lion with his club and arrows but this took him nowhere. Then he decided he would use his hands and thus managed to slay the animal on his own relying entirely on his immense strength. His next task was to slay a monster called Hydra that has nine heads of which the middle one was said to be immortal. Hercules struck off its heads with his club, but whenever knocked off a head, two new ones erupted in its place. Eventually with the help of his devoted servant Iolaus, Hercules succeeded in burning all the heads of the hydra except the immortal one, which he decided to bury under a huge rock. In other words, Hercules triumphed again and this is how he began to acquire the reputation of a hero.

[Unit-14, Lesson-4]

[Unit-14, Lesson-4]



10

In Bangladesh folk music has a great variety, with songs being composed on the 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. Folk music is formed and develops according to the environment. Bangladeshi folk music therefore varies from region to region. Thus there are the northern Bhawaiva, the eastern Bhatiyali and the southwestern Baul songs.

[Unit-5, Lesson-2]

[Unit-5, Lesson-2]

$$.5 \times 10 = 5$$

The destruction of forests and other (a) — is causing the (b) — of various plants and animals every day. Forests are being (c) — down. Moreover, they are being burnt (d) — resulting in an (e) — in carbon dioxide and ultimately the water level is (f) — as a consequence of global (g) —. It is (h) — that the new century will face an overwhelming environment (i) —. It is therefore (j) — to check the reckless pollution of the environment.



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

1 × 10 = 10

Rabindranath Tagore was a man of (a) — genius. He was (b) — a poet and a novelist (c) — a playwright, a composer and philosopher. He was awarded Nobel Prize for (d) — 'Gitanjali' into English. Those translations earned him a great (e) — in the West. As a humanist, Tagore accused the British (f) — and pleaded for the (g) — of India from Britain. Tagore was highly influential in (h) — the best of Indian culture to the West and vice-versa. He (i) — himself to literature at a very early age. After coming back from England, he began to write (j) — in all branches of literature.

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

10

- As a result, he studied under a great thinker Plato.
- He also wrote books on Biology, Literature and comparative politics.
- Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way.
- Aristotle was born in Greece.
- His father wanted him to be a physician but he never cherished to be so.
- Later on, Aristotle wrote on topics suitable for human civilization.
- He is called the father of Biology because of his creativity.
- 'Politics' is one of his famous books which exposes his wisdom.
- He was the son of a royal physician.
- He wanted to be a free thinker.

Part-II : Writing Test [40 Marks]

7. Write a paragraph on any one of the following topics.

10

- (a) Food Adulteration (b) The Uses and Abuses of Mobile Phone

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

7

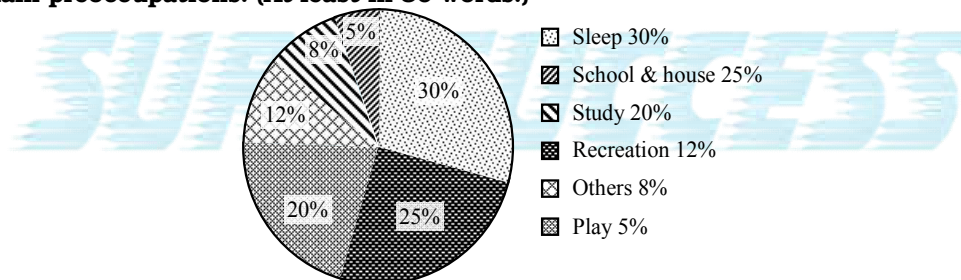
Once there lived a poor woodcutter. But he was very honest. He earned his livelihood by selling wood in the market. One day while he.....

9. Suppose, you are Adrita. You have just received a letter from your pen friend Clara who lives at 17 Downing Street, the U.K. She wants to know about Bangladesh. Now, write a reply to the letter.

5

10. The pie-chart shows the time allocation of students' daily activities. Analyze the chart focusing the main preoccupations. (At least in 80 words.)

10



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

8

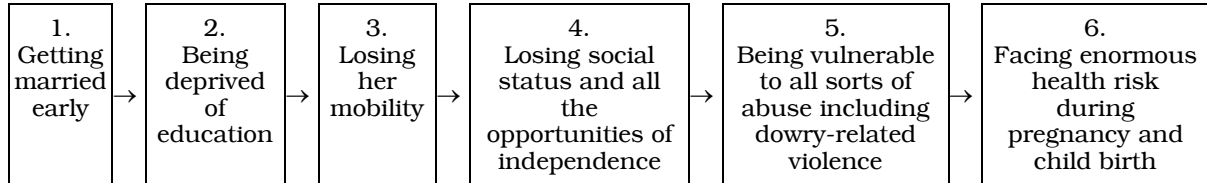
Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
 Thou art not so unkind
 As man's ingratitude;
 Thy tooth is not so keen,
 Because thou art not seen,
 Although thy breath be rude.
 Heigh-ho! sing heigh-ho! unto the green holly;
 Most friendship is feigning, most loving mere folly :
 Then heigh-ho, the holly!
 This life is most jolly.
 Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
 That dost not bite so nigh
 As benefits forgot;

**34 ✓ Exclusive Model Test - 01****Part-I : Reading Test****1. A. Multiple choice**

- (a) iii. a place of unparalleled natural beauty (b) ii. shining (c) iv. Arakan district (d) ii. dazzling (e) i. Kuakata is a beach in its original pure condition and a rare abode for guest birds

B. Open-ended

- (a) The expression 'a much sought after tourist destination' means a very rare spot where visitors and tourists from both home and abroad desire very much to go.
 (b) The name 'Kuakata' comes from the story of 'Kua'-or well-dug on the seashore by the early Rakhaine settlers for collecting drinking water.
 (c) Watching both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach makes Kuakata an attractive tourist spot.
 (d) One would visit Kuakata to see picturesque natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky, shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal and the evergreen forest. Besides, one would visit Kuakata to watch both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach.
 (e) 'Kuakata' upholds an ancient tradition as there are indigenous culture of the Rakhaine community and hundred year old Buddhist temples.

2. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart).**3. Summary**

The condition of street children is very lamentable. They lead an inhuman life. Amerigo is a street child. He has to lead an inhuman life. He is deprived of motherly as well as fatherly love and affection. He is shelterless. He has to live in unhygienic conditions. He is deprived of education. To earn his bread and butter he has to do some odd and risky jobs. His life may be endangered any time as he has to do some hazardous works. If he falls sick, he does not get medical treatment for want of money. He sometimes remains unfed too. Such is the situation of street children like Amerigo.

4. Cloze test with clues

- (a) defined (b) armed (c) deaths (d) within (e) called (f) among (g) interpersonal (h) cause (i) economic (j) serious

5. Cloze test without clues

- (a) sure/ confident (b) know/ believe (c) key (d) sincere (e) go/ pass (f) importance (g) make (h) properly (i) are (j) surely/ definitely/ undoubtedly

6. Rearranging

d → i → e → j → a → c → f → h → b → g

Aristotle was born in Greece. He was the son of a royal physician. His father wanted him to be a physician but he never cherished to be so. He wanted to be a free thinker. As a result, he studied under a great thinker Plato. Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way. Later on, Aristotle took the pen to write on topics suitable for human civilization. 'Politics' is one of his famous books which exposes fullest development of his wisdom. He also wrote books on Biology, Literature, Economics and Comparative Politics. He is called the father of Biology because of his creativity.

35 ✓ Exclusive Model Test - 02**Part-I : Reading Test****1. A. Multiple choice**

- (a) i. bore (b) i. natural (c) iii. super cyclone (d) ii. helplessness (e) ii. researcher

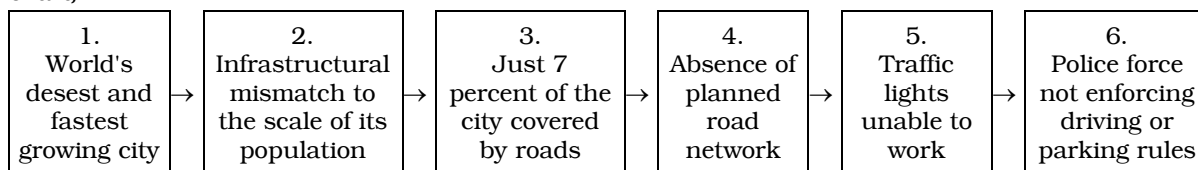
B. Open-ended

- (a) The location of the Sundarbans is in Bangladesh and India along with the coast line of the Bay of Bengal.
 (b) The present condition of the Sundarbans, according to the passage, is vulnerable because of being destroyed by erosion, rising sea levels and storm surges.
 (c) According to Pettorelli, after 50 years the mangrove may disappear in Bangladesh part if this continuing rate of retreat goes on. As a result, Bengal tigers may also face the threat of extinction if their habitat is lost.



- (d) After 20 years the islands of the Indian part of the Sundarbans that extends most into the Bay of Bengal may disappear.
- (e) The causes of vulnerability of the Sundarbans are erosion, rising sea levels, storm surges, increasing salinity, etc.

2. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart).



3. Summary

Rivers are the most common sources of water in our country. But they are on the verge of death. For example, the river Buriganga now is already dead but once it was connected to the Bay of Bengal and its tide level marveled the Mughals to found their capital on its bank. It supported trade and commerce as well. But unfortunately, we are killing this river by polluting its water. Every type of wastes and toxic chemicals are dumped into its water indiscriminately.

4. Cloze test with clues

(a) defined (b) ideas (c) verbal (d) gestures (e) disagreement (f) nodding (g) exhibit (h) impaired (i) signs (j) criminal

5. Cloze test without clues

(a) globalization (b) sectors/ fields (c) bringing (d) cultures (e) nowadays (f) religious (g) including/ reigning (h) impact (i) aggression (j) values

6. Rearranging

e → d → a → g → f → j → b → h → c → i

One day Napoleon, the king of France, was walking along the sea-shore. Suddenly he noticed a wonderful thing. An English boy was making a small boat. The boy was brought before him. The king asked him why he was making such a small boat. The boy said, "I shall cross the sea." "I didn't see my mother for a good long time." "By this boat I shall go to my country which is on the other side of the sea." The king was charmed by the words of the small boy. He made all arrangements to send him to his country.

36 ✓ Exclusive Model Test - 03

Part-I : Reading Test

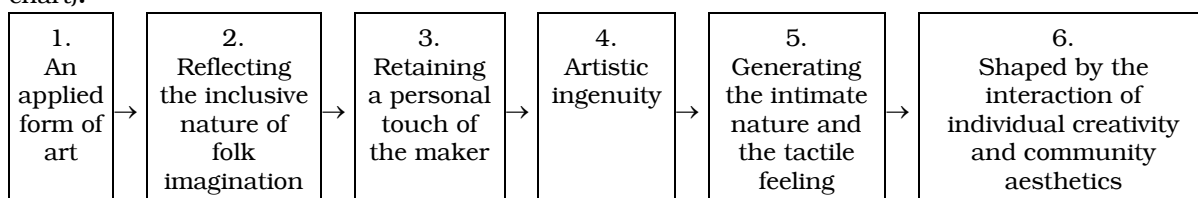
1. A. Multiple choice

- (a) iii. stream (b) iii. stink (c) ii. The Mughals (d) iii. Jahangirnagar was once called Dhaka (e) i. poisonous

B. Open-ended

- (a) I think the condition of the rivers of our country is dangerous because of excessive pollution.
- (b) The commercial value of the river Buriganga is huge as it once supported trade and even commerce and even now it is being used to transport every type of goods from Dhaka to other parts of the country and vice-versa.
- (c) The Buriganga is described as an example of a dying river because it once was connected to the Bay of Bengal but that connection was lost and now huge population and heavy industries are indiscriminately polluting this river. All these injustices are killing the river Buriganga.
- (d) The Buriganga is polluted by huge quantities of toxic chemicals and wastes from mills and factories, hospitals and clinics and households and other establishments.
- (e) The Mughals were marveled at the tide level of the Buriganga. The outcome was they founded their capital Jahangirnagar on its banks.

2. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart).



**3. Summary**

Higher education refers to getting opportunity to get university education. But limited capacity does not allow a huge number of students to access to higher education. Besides, universities' diversified education cannot facilitate all students who get access to enter the universities. Rest of the students take admission to National University affiliated colleges.

4. Cloze test with clues

(a) habitats (b) extinction (c) cut (d) recklessly (e) increase (f) rising (g) warming (h) anticipated (i) catastrophe (j) imperative

5. Cloze test without clues

(a) father (b) future/ leader (c) lead (d) process (e) nourishment/ growth/ nursing (f) duty (g) latent/ inner (h) necessary (i) grow (j) possible

6. Rearranging

e → i → b → d → a → f → c → h → j → g

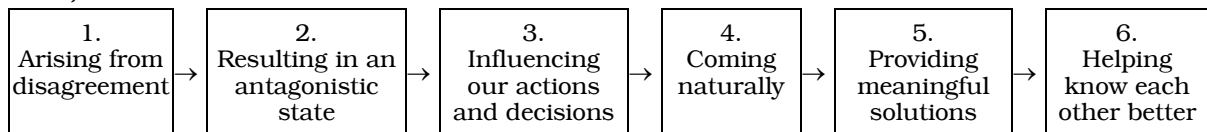
Adolescence is a transitional period from childhood to adulthood. The total number of adolescents in Bangladesh is 28 million. Among them 14.3 million are boys. The rest of them are girls. In Bangladesh the male adolescents enjoy more rights than the female adolescents. In addition, the female adolescents face a lot of familial and social problems. Among them gender discrimination, child marriage, marginalization, dowry system, etc are notable. In some cases these problems lead to violence and sexual abuse. It is high time we took effective steps to ensure the rights of female adolescents. Otherwise, our national development will be hampered.

37 ✓ Exclusive Model Test - 04**Part-I : Reading Test****1. A. Multiple choice**

(a) ii. Temptation of material advantage (b) iv. To evolve intellectuality (c) i. Other's intellect (d) iii. Dignity of culture (e) ii. hatred

B. Open-ended

- (a) According to the author, India's educational institutions now lower our intellectual self-respect and encourage us to make a foolish display of decorations composed of borrowed feathers.
- (b) The real aim of educational institutions should be creating human students and scholars who do not follow blindly rather they create something new.
- (c) Culture only acknowledges the excellence whose criticism is in its inner perfection, not in any external success.
- (d) According to the author, educational institutions in India are alms-bowl of knowledge and so they go abroad to borrow academic principle and contents.
- (e) The present Indian educational system imparts to the students borrowed thoughts and philosophy. It has hardly any influence on the life, literature and other activities of Indian people's life and living.

2. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart).**3. Summary**

As a social being, we have to follow some code of conducts even in our family life. Everywhere we practice them in our everyday life. Though they vary from person to person, society to society, they have to be taken into account. To show our utter politeness, we can use some magical words like please, thank you, excuse me, etc.

4. Cloze test with clues

(a) at (b) alarming (c) due (d) pollution (e) appears (f) afflicted (g) increased (h) suffer (i) severely (j) different

5. Cloze test without clues

(a) attractive/ unique (b) visitor (c) sunset (d) unique/ attractive (e) wide (f) natural (g) gently (h) pleasant (i) truly (j) sanctuary

6. Rearranging

c → d → e → i → a → h → j → g → f → b

Nelson Mandela was the greatest leader of South Africa. All his life he struggled against apartheid. It was the government policy of racial segregation. The Europeans were separated from the non-Europeans. The blacks were subjected to all sorts of indignities and hence they were treated cruelly. They were denied all basic human rights. Even dogs received a much better treatment than the blacks. The great leader vowed to put an end to the inhuman practice. He was thrown behind the prison bars. But the oppressive rulers could not break spirit.



38 ✓ Exclusive Model Test - 05

Part-I : Reading Test

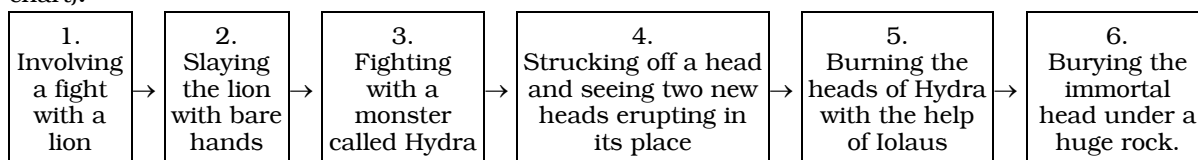
1. A. Multiple choice

- (a) ii. Human brain (b) iv. An alteration or adjustment of something (c) iii. Unexpected behavior (d) ii. German racing driver (e) iii. both i & ii

B. Open-ended

- (a) The expression suggests that a driver should not fantasize himself to be race driver. He must keep his cool in the roads.
 (b) The main challenges a driver usually faces are the invariably changing traffic, unexpected behaviour from numerous vehicles or pedestrians, etc.
 (c) Car driving requires a number of skills as well as activities. Firstly, we have to keep our hands on the steering and on the horn. Then, we have to keep our feet on the brake and accelerator. Then we have to keep our eyes on the surroundings. A driver has to keep his/her cool and always restrain himself/ herself.
 (d) CPU is an artificially intelligent machine which works with some modifications whereas our brain is natural and it works naturally. Again, CPU is guided by our brain but we are not guided by it.
 (e) Our best guide on the roads is our brain which is the most sophisticated machine with ability to operate on ever changing conditions and standard of judgment.

2. Rewriting in a different form (inferring information from the given text and presenting it in a flow chart).



3. Summary

Folk music is the music of common people. It is the music of rural and riverine life. It is also about social inequality and poverty, and about the material world and the supernatural. Bangladesh is a riverine country. And so the Bhatiyali forms an important genre of folk music in our country. But our folk music varies from region to region.

4. Cloze test with clues

- (a) habitats (b) extinction (c) cut (d) recklessly (e) increase (f) rising (g) warming (h) anticipated (i) catastrophe (j) imperative

5. Cloze test without clues

- (a) great/ extraordinary (b) not only (c) but also (d) translating (e) fame/ reputation/ name (f) rulers/ govt/ colonialism (g) independence/ sovereignty (h) advocating/ representing/ upholding (i) devoted/ introduced (j) spontaneously/ exclusively

6. Rearranging

d → i → e → j → a → c → f → h → b → g

Aristotle was born in Greece. He was the son of a royal physician. His father wanted him to be a physician but he never cherished to be so. He wanted to be a free thinker. As a result, he studied under a great thinker Plato. Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way. Later on, Aristotle wrote on topics suitable for human civilization. 'Politics' is one of his famous books which exposes his wisdom. He also wrote books on Biology, Literature and comparative politics. He is called the father of Biology because of his creativity.

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