

# SPECIAL MODEL QUESTIONS

**বিঃদ্র:** প্রিয় শিক্ষার্থী, নিচে প্রদত্ত ১১৫ থেকে ১৩৪ পর্যন্ত Special Model Question গুলো দেশের স্বনামধন্য কিছু কলেজের অভিজ্ঞ শিক্ষকমণ্ডলীর পরামর্শক্রমে বিভিন্ন College এর Test Questions এর সমন্বয়ে রচিত। পরীক্ষার জন্য নিজেকে যথাযথভাবে প্রস্তুত করার লক্ষ্যে প্রদত্ত Model গুলোর উপর পরীক্ষা দেবে এবং উত্তরের জন্য সংশ্লিষ্ট শিক্ষক মহোদয়ের সাহায্য নেবে।

## Model Question - 115

HSC Examination  
English First Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]

### Part-I

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

My brothers,

The Assembly has been called into session on the 25th of March. But the blood spilled on our streets has not yet dried. About the 10th of this month, I have told them: Mujibur Rahman won't join the Round Table Conference because that would mean wading over the blood that has been shed. Although you have called the Assembly into session, you'll have to listen to my demands first. You'll have to withdraw Martial Law. You'll have to return all army personnel to their barracks. You'll have to investigate the way our people have been murdered. And you'll have to transfer power to the representatives of the people. It is only then that I'll decide whether we will take our seats in the Assembly or not. I don't want the Prime Minister's office. We want the people of this country to have their rights. I want to state clearly that from this day Bangladesh's courts, magistracies, government offices and educational institutions will be shut down indefinitely. So that the poor don't have to suffer, so that my people don't have to go through hardships, all other things will be exempted from the General Strike from tomorrow. Rickshaws, horse carriages, trains, and launches will be allowed to move. Only the Secretariat, the Supreme Court, the High Court, Judges' Court, and semi-government organizations such as WAPDA will not be allowed to work. On the 28th employees will go and collect their salaries. If their salaries are not paid, if another bullet is fired, if my people are shot dead again, I request all of you: convert every house into a fort; confront the enemy with whatever you have. And even at the risk of your life, and even if I am not around to direct you, shut down all shops and make sure that traffic on all roads and ports are brought to a standstill. If need be, we will starve to death, but we'll go down striving for our rights.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

(a) The expression 'starve to death' refers to —.

- (i) die without food      (ii) die from over eating      (iii) death      (iv) demise

(b) Bangabandhu requested the employees to — their salaries on the 28th.

- (i) surrender      (ii) give up      (iii) obtain      (iv) withdraw

(c) The statement of Bangabandhu 'convert every house into a fort' means —.

- (i) transform      (ii) adapt      (iii) regenerate      (iv) destroy

(d) Which of the followings is similar in meaning to the word 'exempted'?

- (i) enlisted      (ii) excluded      (iii) discharged      (iv) cleared

(e) The word 'hardship' is synonymous to —.

- (i) comfort      (ii) labour      (iii) warship      (iv) miseries

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

(a) Why did Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman declare not to join the Round Table Conference? Explain in 2/3 sentences.

(b) "You'll have to listen to my demands first."— What did Bangabandhu hint at by this statement?

(c) What is your opinion about the statement, "I don't want Prime Minister's Office"?

(d) What were the employees asked to do by Bangabandhu? Explain in brief.

(e) Explain the significance of the last sentence of this passage.

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the condition of the Sundarbans. (No. 1 has been 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.

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 meters a year. If erosion continues at this pace, already threatened tiger populations living in the forests will be put further at risk.

Natali 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 meters 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.

1. 500 tigers left → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of 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,  
Behula too saw countless aswathas bats besides golden rice fields  
And heard the thrush's soft song. One day, arriving in Amara,  
Where gods held court, when she danced like a desolate wagtail,  
Bengal's rivers, fields, flowers, wailed like strings of bells on her feet.

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

supporting	rise	dump	around	parent	containers
shoulder	operate	lot	fall	rights	sorts

There have been an alarming (a) — in the number of street children in major cities of Bangladesh. The reason is that the urban population of our country is continuing to grow up by (b) — nine percent a year. Many of them live in the (c) —. Some live with their (d) —. They spend their days with a sack over their (e) —, continuously scouring the rubbish. They collect all sorts of things from old bottles to cans and plastic (f) —. The children of the dump have no visible (g) — either from the government or from the numerous aid agencies and NGO that (h) — in Bangladesh. In fact they are deprived of all sorts of child (i) —. So, necessary steps should be taken to change their (j) —.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Discipline is highly valuable in every walk of life. We have to (a) — it all time whether we are (b) — school, home, office, institutions, or in (c) — places. It is the most important necessity (d) — a happy and peaceful life. It gives (e) — of great opportunity, right way to go (f) —, to learn new things in life, to (g) — more within time, etc. It is the (h) — to train our mind to accept rules (i) — regulations. Whereas, the absence of discipline causes (j) — and disorders. Indiscipline gives no peace and progress in life instead creates lots of problems.

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

10

- Shakespeare is revered more today than he was in his life-time.
- You have perhaps heard the name of William Shakespeare.
- He was one of the greatest poets and dramatists of the world.
- He possessed property both in Stratford and in London.
- He was interested in the theatre and very soon became an actor.
- He retired some time before 1613 and died in 1616.
- He was born on 23rd April, 1564 at Stratford on Avon.
- By 1592 he established himself as a leading dramatist of the age.
- He was thought to be educated in a local grammar school.
- He was associated with the theatre companies for which he wrote plays.

Part II

7. Write a paragraph about "Nelson Mandela "in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.

10

(a) Who was Nelson Mandela? (b) What did he free South Africa from? (c) How many years was he in prison? (d) What are his personal achievements? (e) What will he be remembered for?

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

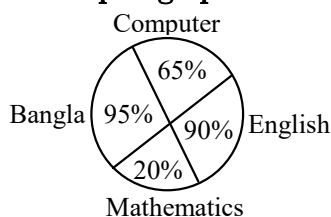
07

There lived a woodcutter in a village. One day he was cutting wood near a river. Suddenly his axe fell into the river. The river was very deep. The wood cutter did not know how to swim or dive.... ..

9. Write a letter to your father about your dream/aim in life.

05

10. The pie chart below shows the passing rate of different subjects in class XI in the first terminal exam of 2017 in Govt. H.C Girls' College. Write a paragraph on the pie chart and give a title to it.



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

08

When my mother died I was very young,  
And my father sold me while yet my tongue,  
Could scarcely cry weep! weep! weep! weep!  
So your chimneys I sweep and in soot I sleep.

There's little Tom Dacre, who cried when his head  
That curled like a lamb's back was shav'd, so I said.  
Hush Tom never mind it, for when your head's bare,  
You know that the soot cannot spoil your white hair

And so he was quiet and that very night.  
As Tom was sleeping, he had such a sight  
That thousands of sweepers Dick, Joe, Ned & Jack  
Were all of them lock'd up in coffins of black,

And by came an Angel who had a bright key  
And he open'd the coffins and set them all free.  
Then down a green plain leaping laughing they run  
And wash in a river and shine in the Sun.

## Model Question - 116

HSC Examination  
English First Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]

### Part-I

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

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 developed 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.

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

- A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) What could be the closest meaning for 'dialect' in the first paragraph?  
(i) writing style (ii) alphabet (iii) national language (iv) local language
- (b) The word 'ethnic' in the second paragraph refers to —.  
(i) traditional (ii) cultural (iii) territorial (iv) regional
- (c) 'Distinctively' in the third paragraph could be best replaced by —.  
(i) differently (ii) divisionally (iii) particularly (iv) partially
- (d) Bangladesh is basically a — country.  
(i) mystical (ii) beautiful (iii) supernatural (iv) riverine
- (e) The best synonym of 'exclusively' is —.  
(i) individually (ii) invariably (iii) selectively (iv) expensively

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

- What types of songs use the metaphors of rivers and boats?
- Which songs are usually sung in chorus?
- What has influenced folk music?
- What is the combination of Baul songs?
- Where do we generally find the 'roof-beating' songs?

**2. Read the following text and make a flow chart chronicling the life of Anne Frank from 1929 to 1945.** $2 \times 5 = 10$ 

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.

1. Born in 1929 → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

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

10

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.

High-ho! sing heigh-ho! unto the green holly.....

**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.** $0.5 \times 10 = 5$ 

speak	truth	later	preach	we	love
one	his	lies	Islam	him	those

Truth always reigns in the world, falsehood may be prevailing for the time being. It will lose sooner or (a) —. Those who are engaged in (b) — the truth are honoured and (c) — by all. On the contrary (d) — who feel interest in telling (e) — can never shine in life. (f) — always encourages its followers to (g) — the truth. Our Prophet (Sm) spent (h) — whole life to preach the (i) —. So he was called Al-Amin. (j) — should follow his path.

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

Death is inevitable. Everybody knows that death is inevitable (a) — all. No matter how much one tries to (b) — it, it comes only (c) — in one's life. Still fear of death is the greatest fear of man. Many are so much (d) — of it that they dare not face risks of any kind. They allow wrongs to continue and even work (e) — the conscience for fear of harm. Extremely miserable is the life of such (f) —. There are persons however, who are not afraid of (g) —. They (h) — face risks for a noble cause even at the cost of their lives. They feel that since there is no (i) — from death, it is better to die nobly than to live (j) —.

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

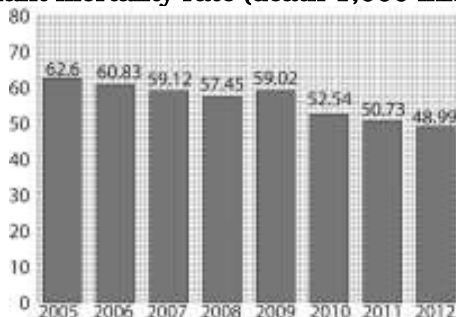
10

- As a result, he studied under a great thinker Plato.
- He was the son of a royal physician.
- Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way.
- He wanted to be a free thinker.
- '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.
- 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 to human civilization.

## Part II

7. Write a paragraph on "Traffic Jam" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10  
 (a) Which problem is the most severe in Dhaka? (b) What harm does it cause? (c) How does it occur? (d) What is the main reason of occurring traffic jam in Dhaka? (e) How can the problem be solved?
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 07  
 There lived a shepherd boy in a pastoral area. He kept a flock of sheep near a forest. In the forest, there lived a wolf. At times, the wolf would come out and kill lambs and farmers. The shepherd boy had.....
9. Write an email to your father requesting him to send you some money to buy books. 05
10. The graph below shows 'Infant Mortality Rate' from 2005 to 2012. Describe the graph in 150 words.

Infant mortality rate (death 1,000 infant)



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

When you are old and grey and full of sleep,  
 And nodding by the fire, take down this book,  
 And slowly read, and dream of the soft look  
 Your eyes had once, and of their shadows deep;  
 How many loved your moments of glad grace,  
 And loved your beauty with love false or true,  
 But one man loved the pilgrim soul in you,  
 And loved the sorrows of your changing face;

And bending down beside the glowing bars,  
 Murmur, a little sadly how Love fled  
 And paced upon the mountains overhead  
 And hid his face amid a crowd of stars.

## Model Question - 117

HSC Examination  
 English First Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]

## Part-I

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

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 meters a year. If erosion continues at this pace, already threatened tiger populations living in the forests will be put further at risk.

Natali 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 meters 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.

"Our results indicate a rapidly retreating coastline that cannot be accounted for by the regular dynamics of the Sundarbans. Degradation is happening fast, weakening this natural shield for India and Bangladesh."

"As human development thrives, and global temperature continues to rise, natural protection from tidal waves and cyclones is being degraded at alarming rates. This will inevitably lead to species loss in this richly biodiverse part of the world, if nothing is done to stop it."

"The Sundarbans is a critical tiger habitat; one of only a handful of remaining forests big enough to hold several hundred tigers. To lose the Sundarbans would be to move a step closer to the extinction of these majestic animals," said ZSL tiger expert Sarah Christie.

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

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) In the second paragraph, the word 'took' could 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) When Ms Christie says, "The Sundarbans is a critical tiger habitat," she means that-  
 (i) it is a dangerous place for tigers to live in. (ii) it is an important living place for tigers.  
 (iii) the forest is no longer a safe habitat for tigers.  
 (iv) tigers living here are faced with critical situation.
- (d) The word 'thrive' has the same meaning as-  
 (i) shrink (ii) accelerate (iii) fluctuate (iv) flourish
- (e) Which is true about "biodiversity"?  
 (i) existence of many different kinds of plants in an environment  
 (ii) existence of many different kinds of animals in an environment  
 (iii) existence of many different kinds of plants and animals in an environment  
 (iv) none of the above

**B. Answer the following questions.**

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) How fast is the forest coastline retreating?  
 (b) What are the non-anthropogenic causes of the current coastline retreat?  
 (c) What makes the Sundarbans a 'critical' tiger habitat?  
 (d) We often talk about rising sea levels. What causes the sea level to rise?  
 (e) How does a mangrove forest differ from a normal forest?

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

1 × 10 = 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.

What/Who	Event/Information	What/Where	When
(i) .....	marveled at	the tide (ii) .....	before 1610
The Mughals	founded (iii) .....	Jahangirnagar on its banks	(iv) .....
(v) .....	supplied	(vi) .....	in the past
Its water	being polluted and (vii) .....	(viii) .....	at present
(ix) .....	was a tributary of	(x) .....	once

**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.

**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

widespreading	of	on	that	mostly	rising
disaster	warm	lower	short	also	flood

The impacts of climate change are undeniable for nations like ours. Global (a) — is leading to unexpected rise (b) — the sea level, and for a (c) — lying nation like Bangladesh, that means (d) —

inundation. Changing weather patterns are (e) — inflicting disasters on agricultural production (f) — may create widespread famine or (g) — of food. The frequency of droughts, (h) — and cyclones is on the (i) —. Bangladesh will have to face serious (j) — due to global warming because Bangladesh is one of the climate vulnerable countries of the world.

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

1 × 10 = 10

For international communication a common language is (a) —. There are many (b) — for which English has achieved the (c) — of being that language. Now English has (d) — the national borders to (e) — people who speak other languages. It is no longer the (f) — possession of British or American or other native speakers, but a language that belong to (g) — people. This phenomenon has led to a (h) — variety of English around the world. As more and more people speak English, more and more varieties have (i) — which are strongly (j) — by the pronunciation, grammar and idioms of the respective mother-tongues.

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

10

- An English boy was making a small boat.
- "My country is on the other side of the sea."
- Napoleon, the king of France was a great hero.
- He won many battles and conquered many countries of Europe.
- Suddenly he noticed a wonderful thing.
- One day he was walking along the sea shore.
- The king asked him why he was making such a small boat.
- The boy was brought before him.
- "I shall go to my country by this boat."
- The boy said "I shall cross the sea."

**Part II**

**7. Write a paragraph on "Dream" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.**

10

(a) How can dreams be? (b) What does Sigmund Freud say about dream? (c) Why do we dream? (d) Are dreams meaningless? What do the researchers think? (e) According to theorists, how can we get benefit from dreams?

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

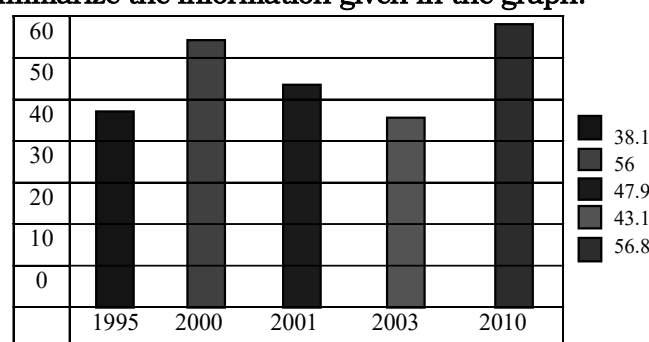
07

A farmer had three sons. His sons were not in good terms with one another. They often quarrelled among themselves. So, the old farmer was.....

**9. Write a letter to your friend about your experience of a train journey.**

05

**10. The graph below shows 'Literacy Rate' from 1995 to 2010. 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).**

08

Twinkle, twinkle, little, star,  
How I wonder what you are!  
Up above the world so high,  
Like a diamond in the sky.

When the blazing sun is gone,  
When he nothing shines upon,  
Then you show your little light,  
Twinkle, twinkle, all the night.  
Then the traveller in the dark,  
Thanks you for your tiny spark;  
He could not see which way to go,  
If you did not twinkle so.

## Model Question - 118

HSC Examination  
English First Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]

### Part-I

#### 1. Read the following 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 colorful 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.

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

1 × 5 = 5

##### (a) The word 'shimmering' mentioned in the passage means—

- (i) burning                      (ii) glimmering                      (iii) extinguishing                      (iv) bearing

##### (b) What does the word 'unique' in the passage refer to?

- (i) ordinary                      (ii) superb                      (iii) common                      (iv) astonishing

##### (c) The word 'typical' mentioned in the passage means—

- (i) blur                      (ii) fuzzy                      (iii) distinctive                      (iv) obscure

##### (d) 'Following the first well, it became a tradition to dig wells in the neighborhood of Rakhaine homesteads for fresh water supply. What does the sentence refer to?

- (i) They had a habit of drinking 'Kua' water.  
(ii) Water around them was not suitable for drinking.  
(iii) The authority forced them to dig well for their water supply.  
(iv) They were interested to drink fresh water.

##### (e) The word 'indigenous' mentioned in the passage means—

- (i) foreign                      (ii) native                      (iii) alien                      (iv) akin

#### B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What do you understand by 'Sagar Kannya'? What is known as the 'Sagar Kannya'?  
(b) Where is Kuakata located? What is the road distance of it from Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh?  
(c) What, according to the text, makes Kuakata a much sought after tourist destination?  
(d) Explain the story behind the name of Kuakata.  
(e) What was the reason, according to the text, that worked behind the coming of Rakhaines of Kuakata?

#### 2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the miracles of Gazi Pir. (No. 1 has been 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 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.

1. A muslim saint

→

2.

→

3.

→

4.

→

5.

→

6.



## 3. Write a summary of the following poem.

10

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.

## 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

warmer	flood	change	climate	catastrophic	severely	gradual
rise	evidence	destroy	unnecessary	prediction	alarm	increase

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 significant (e) —. All these reports provide strong (f) — that world temperatures are (g) — day by day. Climatologists (h) — that mid way through the next century temperature may have (i) — as much as 4° centigrade. This could raise sea levels and thereby (j) — coastal areas and farmlands.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Mars is the fourth planet from the sun. Iron-rich surface of the planet (a) — it a reddish appearance (b) — which it is commonly referred to (c) — the Red planet. It was (d) — by the Romans in honour (e) — their god of war. Martian air (f) — more than 95% of carbon dioxide (g) — very little oxygen. The average (h) — is 63 degrees Celsius. Scientists are (i) — for extraterrestrial life on Mars, but (j) — signs of life have yet been found.

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

10

- Some of his best works are Gitanjali, Sonar Tari, Kheya, Balaka etc.
- He had no regular school education.
- Rabindranath Tagore was born at Jorasanko in Calcutta on 7 May, 1861.
- He established a school at Santiniketon and afterwards founded the University of Viswa Bharati.
- He was educated at home by his father and tutors.
- He composed Gitanjali, a book of poems and won the Nobel Prize in 1913.
- He was a poet, a dramatist, a short story writer, a novelist and an essayist.
- He was a man of versatile genius.
- He was a great patriot.
- His father was Maharshi Debendranath Tagore.

## Part II

## 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) Who do compose folk music? (c) What do folk songs tell about? (d) How do folk songs vary? (e) Write down the name of some folk songs of our country.

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

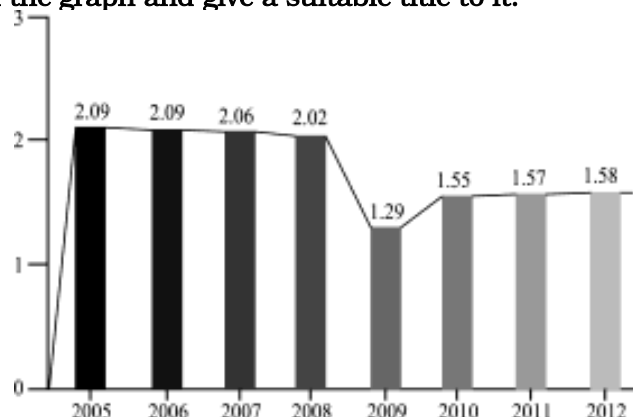
07

Once there lived a poor farmer who worked very hard to maintain his big family. But he could hardly manage two square meals a day. One day while working in the field, he found a basket. He picked it up and carried it .....

## 9. Write an email to your friend describing the prize giving ceremony of your college.

05

## 10. The graph below shows the population growth rate of Bangladesh. Now, write a paragraph based on the information given in the graph and give a suitable title to it.



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

08

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.  
 We have short time to stay, as you  
 We have as short a spring;  
 As quick a growth to meet decay,  
 As you, or anything.  
 We die  
 As your hours do, and dry  
 Away,  
 Like to the summer's rain;  
 Or as the pearls of morning's dew,  
 Ne'er to be found again.

## Model Question - 119

HSC Examination  
 English First Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]

### Part-I

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

Elizabeth spent thirty pounds on summer frocks and set sail immediately. The ship, heralded by rolling porpoises, ploughed across the Mediterranean and down the Canal into a sea of staring, enamel-like blue, then out into the green wastes of the Indian Ocean, where flocks of flying fish skimmed in terror from the approaching hull. At night the waters were phosphorescent, and the wash of the bow was like a moving arrowhead of green fire. Elizabeth 'loved' the life on board ship.....

She was going to love India, she knew. She had formed quite a picture of India, from the other passenger's conversation; she had even learned some of the more necessary Hindustani phrases, such as '*idher ao*,' '*jaldi*,' '*sahiblog*,' etc. In anticipation she tasted the agreeable atmosphere of Clubs, with punkahs flapping and bare-footed white turbaned boys reverently salaaming; and maidans where bronze Englishmen with little clipped moustaches galloped to and fro, whacking polo balls. It was almost as nice as being rich, the way people lived in India.

They sailed into Colombo through green glassy waters, where turtles and black snakes floated basking. A fleet of sampans came reaching out to meet the ship, propelled by coal-black men with lips stained redder than blood by betel juice. They yelled and struggled round the gangway while the passengers descended. As Elizabeth and her friends came down, two sampan-wallahs, their prows nosing against the gangway, besought them with yells.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

(a) Mediterranean is a —.

(i) continent                      (ii) sub-continent                      (iii) sea                      (iv) ocean

(b) 'Staring' refers to —

(i) star                      (ii) eye-sight                      (iii) driving wheel                      (iv) a colour

(c) The word 'agreeable' means —.

(i) positive                      (ii) permissible                      (iii) disputing                      (iv) consent

(d) The word 'redder' is a —

(i) noun                      (ii) adjective                      (iii) verb                      (iv) adverb

(e) In the passage, "Yelled" refers to —

(i) weeping                      (ii) shouting                      (iii) crying                      (iv) scolding

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- What according to the text, was the mentality of the colonizers?
- Why were the flocks of flying fish skimming?
- Did Elizabeth have a very high anticipation about the natives of the colonies?
- Were the Sampan-wallahs amicable in their approach?
- The ship carrying Elizabeth had only English passengers. Do you agree? Give reasons.

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the activities of married girls. (No. 1 has been done for you)  $2 \times 5 = 10$

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.

1. Pulled out of school before completing studies → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following poem. 10

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.

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.  $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

fundamentally	atmosphere	deplete	fall	accumulate	eventual
endanger	give	inundate	primary	grow	coal

Scientists have recently reported that the polar ice caps are melting. This is due to a rise in (a) — temperatures known as the 'Greenhouse Effect'. Carbon dioxide is (b) — responsible for temperature rise in atmosphere. The carbon dioxide is (c) — off when coal and oil are burnt. This gas is (d) — in the air and the ice caps in the North and South poles are melting. This may (e) — lead to a rise in the sea levels which could (f) — many areas of the globe. The 'Greenhouse Effect' is just one of the many (g) — changes which are taking place in the environment. Tropical rain forests, which took fifty million years (h) — are being (i) — at the rate of fourteen acres per minute. The total area of the world's deserts is increasing every year. Many species of animals and plants are (j) — with the threat of extinction.

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

The first Internet was (a) — in 1969 and the public only had access to the World Wide Web starting (b) — 1993. Today, just 22 years (c) —, the web has revolutionized the (d) — of information, created a (e) — multi-trillion dollar (f) — phenomenon, played a (g) — in revolutions, and has interconnected (h) — of the globe. It has also made it (i) — for people all over the planet to (j) — out and touch someone.

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

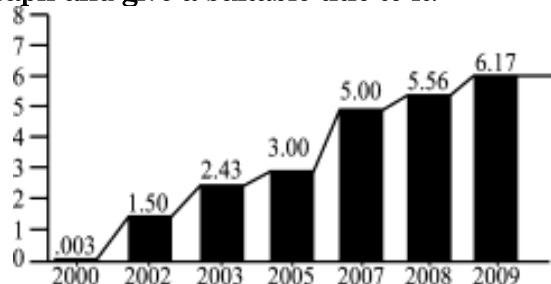
- (i) The national flag is kept half flying.
- (ii) We offered flowers at the foot of Shaheed Minar.
- (iii) Everyone was carrying wreath of flowers.
- (iv) Everyone went to observe the day at the Shaheed Minar.
- (v) This day is the Shaheed Day.
- (vi) Every one was singing 'Amar Bhaier Rokte Rangano Ekushe February'.
- (vii) Shaheed Minar was covered with flowers.
- (viii) I saw many people going to the Shaheed Minar.
- (ix) 21st February is declared the International Mother Language Day.
- (x) I woke up at 5 am. to attend the morning procession.

#### Part II

7. Write a paragraph on "Crafts of Bangladesh" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10

(a) What is craftwork? (b) How is a craftwork shaped? (c) Who determine the form and content of craftwork? (d) Mention the distinctive qualities of a craftwork.

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 07  
Once some mice were having a good time in a rich man's house. There was the availability of rich and tasty foods. They ate cereal and made holes in the house. The mice also cut the clothes and.....
9. Write a letter to your uncle about your visit to a place of historical importance. 05
10. The chart/graph shows the gradual rise in the internet users in Bangladesh. Now, write a paragraph analyzing/describing the graph and give a suitable title to it.



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

What is this life if, full of care  
We have no time to stand and stare?  
No time to stand beneath the boughs,  
And stare as long as sheep or cows?  
No time to see, when woods we pass,  
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass :  
No time to see, in broad daylight,  
Streams full of stars like skies at night :  
No time to turn at beauty's glance  
And watch her feet, how they can dance?  
No time to wait till her mouth can  
Enrich that smile her eyes began?  
A poor life this if full of care,  
We have no time to stand and stare.

## Model Question - 120

HSC Examination  
English First Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]

### Part-I

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

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.

Shoe-shining is very popular among the street kids. A few of my friends also work in factories and workshops. 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 help and fired him.

For me, like all other children on the street, it is very hard. I am always hungry, and I don't know where I will sleep the next night. I would like to live in my own home and sleep there in peace. The nights are very cold in the winter. You can die of cold in the street.

- A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) The word separated mentioned in the passage means —.

(i) crowded (ii) privileged (iii) estranged (iv) populate

- (b) Amerigo's parents are —.

(i) separate (ii) separated (iii) separating (iv) being separated

- (c) What does the expression, "My father lives very far away" mean?

(i) I live with my father (ii) My father feels me  
(iii) My father does not live with me (iv) My father wants to live with me

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

- (i) collector (ii) customer (iii) buyer (iv) seller

(e) Which of the following statements is true about the street children?

- (i) Shoe-shining is very favourite to the street children  
(ii) Shoe-shining is very disgusting to the street children  
(iii) Ice cream selling is very favourite to the street children  
(iv) Waste collecting is very favourite to the street children

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What is your impression about Amerigo's parents?  
(b) What was Amerigo's first job? What made him stop doing that job?  
(c) How is Amerigo's experience of selling ice cream?  
(d) What does Amerigo desire now? Should he desire such things? Why/Why not?  
(e) If you were Amerigo, what would you do?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the importance of the Hakaluki Haor. (No. 1 has been done for you) 2 × 5 = 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.

1. Providing shelter for birds → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following poem.

10

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 tress,  
Or softly lightens o'er her face;

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

create	means	raising	job	opportunities	farming
rearing	also	easily	sectors	oneself	produce

Self-employment means to create (a) — opportunity for (b) — by one's own effort. Various government organizations are trying to (c) — a congenial atmosphere for self-employment. Different NGO's have (d) — rendered their help. Livestock (e) —, agricultural (f) —, poultry (g) — are some of the (h) —. There are many (i) — for self-employment in Bangladesh. One can (j) — engage oneself in these jobs.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Nowadays foods are often (a) —. In hotels and restaurants stale and rotten (b) — are mixed with fresh food and served (c) — the customers. Fish and vegetables are adulterated (d) — putting on them chemicals and other (e) — in order to make them look fresh. Bakery (f) — confectionary products are also prepared by using (g) — substances and thus they get adulterated. Almost all kinds of foods and food articles are adulterated by dishonest and greedy businessmen and shop (h) —. Adulterated foods are a serious health (i) —, Food adulteration has also become an (j) — problem in our country now.

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

10

- (a) They looked for him here and there for some time but understandably, they failed to find him out.  
(b) Einstein, however, walked the whole way with a suitcase in one hand and a violin in the other.  
(c) The officials also expected to see somebody who was rich and aristocratic.  
(d) Once the queen of Belgium invited Einstein to Brussels.  
(e) "I did not think that anybody would send a car for me," replied the great scientist with a smile.  
(f) So, they went back to the queen and informed her that Einstein had not come by train.  
(g) He travelled to Brussels by train and got down at the station.  
(h) They never imagined that this shabby man would be Einstein himself.  
(i) But he could not think that many gorgeously dressed officials had come to receive him at the station.  
(j) When he reached the destination the queen said to him, "I sent a car for you, Dr. Einstein."

## Part II

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

(a) What do you know about diaspora? (b) What community does diaspora refer? (c) Who were the historical notable diaspora in ancient times? (d) Which diaspora moved in the Indian subcontinent and why they came? (e) Which diaspora did attract a lot of interest in the last century and why are they a cause of concern for world leaders? (f) What is the main cause of diaspora in the modern world?

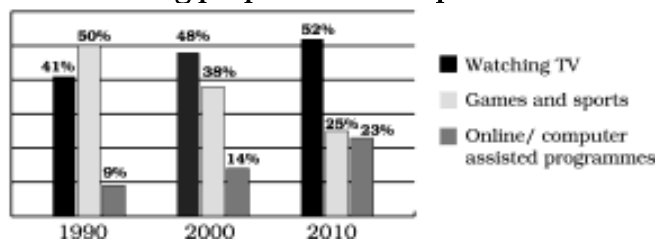
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 07

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

9. Write an email to your father informing him of your result that has been published recently. 05

10. The bar-chart below shows young people's changing attitude to pastimes. Now write a report using the information given below and give a title to it.

Young people's favourite pastimes



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

Alone, alone, all, all alone,  
Alone on a wide wide sea!  
And never a saint took pity on  
My soul in agony.

The many men, so beautiful!  
The they all dead did lie  
And a thousand thousand slimy things  
Lives on; and so did I.

## Model Question - 121

HSC Examination  
English First Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]

## Part-I

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

Tertiary education in Bangladesh comprises two categories of institutions : degree awarding universities and colleges affiliated with the National University (NU). There were only 4 universities in Bangladesh at the time of independence in 1971. All of those universities were publicly financed autonomous entities. At present, there are 35 such universities. Private universities are a relatively new phenomenon in this country. In the early 1990s, the private sector came forward to establish universities. Since then the country has experienced a spectacular growth in private universities-mostly in and around Dhaka and couple of other large cities. At present, there are 79 private universities. The number of colleges providing tertiary level education is around 1,400. Most of them offer BA (pass) education of three year duration; only one-third of them offer B.A (Honors) courses and some offer MA degrees as well. All of these colleges are affiliated with the National University.

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 place 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 institution. More than 80 percent 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.

Public Universities are the first choices of most students. The public universities offer a wide range of subjects in Science, Commerce, Liberal Arts, Humanities, Engineering and Technology, Law, Education and Medicine. Public universities attract the best minds to teaching although monetary compensation for teachers is anything but attractive. Library, laboratory, Internet and research facilities are much better there than anywhere else in the country. Seminars, symposiums, lectures, workshops, debates, and exhibitions are often held in these institutions and there is ample scope for national and international exposure for promising young knowledge seekers. Moreover, public universities offer residential and boarding facilities at low cost.

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

1 × 5 = 5

(a) The word 'comprise' refers to —

- (i) reject (ii) consist of (iii) exclude (iv) compass

(b) What is the closest meaning of the phrase 'affiliated with'?

- (i) connected (ii) linked (iii) associated with (iv) association

(c) Most of the students prefer —.

- (i) private universities (ii) public universities (iii) national universities (iv) world universities

(d) What is the closest meaning of the word 'phenomenon'?

- (i) a miracle (ii) normal (iii) wonderful (iv) phenomenal

(e) In the early 1990s, the private sector came forward to establish universities — what does it mean?

- (i) developing date of private universities (ii) the setting up of private universities  
(iii) popularity of private universities (iv) none of above statements

**B. Answer the following questions.**

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What is meant by tertiary education? What percentage of students get opportunities for admission into tertiary education?  
(b) What do you know about the opportunities of higher education in Bangladesh?  
(c) Why is higher education important?  
(d) Why can't most of the students get admitted to universities?  
(e) Which are the NU affiliated colleges?

**2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the aspects of tertiary education in Bangladesh. (No. 1 has been done for you)**

2 × 5 = 10

Tertiary education in Bangladesh comprises two categories of institutions : degree awarding universities and college affiliated with the National University (NU). There were only 4 universities in Bangladesh at the time of independence in 1971. All of those universities were publicly financed autonomous entities. At present, there are 35 such universities. Private universities are a relatively new phenomenon in this country. In the early 1990s, the private sector came forward to establish universities. Since then the country has experienced a spectacular growth in private universities—mostly in and around Dhaka and couple of other large cities. At present, there are 79 private universities. The number of colleges providing tertiary level education is around 1,400. Most of them offer BA (pass) education of three year duration; only one-third of them offer B.A (Honors) courses and some offer MA degrees as well. All of these colleges are affiliated with the National University.

1. Comprising two categories of institutions → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

**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.

**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

come	acceleration	gain	disaster	isolate	former	explore
exist	revolution	noble	globe	communication	add	successful

We have got many positive things during the last century. We have (a) — tremendous advancement in the field of science. For example, man has (b) — landed on the moon. He is going to (c) — other planets. We have achieved (d) — success in the field of information and technology. Now we can (e) — to any part of the world in a second. The world has become a (f) — village. No nation is (g) — from other countries. One country (h) — to help other countries during the time of (i) —. Science has certainly (j) — the process of globalisation.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap. 1 × 10 = 10  
 Pandas are one (a) — the most (b) — animal species in Earth. They are (c) — the threat of (d) — for the devastating effects of climate change. Many pandas in the world currently (e) — in the nature reserves can (f) — protected from human encroachment. When those reserves will be unsuitable for the (g) — of bamboo due (h) — temperature rise pandas will (i) — face the living (j) — of life.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10  
 (i) One Prize is awarded in each field.  
 (ii) The Prize is instituted by a man who was the inventor of the science of destruction.  
 (iii) Nobel Prize is the world's most important prize.  
 (iv) He is Alfred Bernhard Nobel.  
 (v) Though he was a citizen of Sweden, he was educated in Russia.  
 (vi) Nobel Prizes are awarded for outstanding achievements in the field of science, literature and for promoting world's peace.  
 (vii) The prize is given to persons with most outstanding contributions.  
 (viii) If there are more than one recipient of the prize in one field, the prize money is equally distributed amongst all the winners.  
 (ix) Economics was added to the list in 1969 for the first time.  
 (x) He was born in Stockholm on 21st October, 1833 and he died on 10th December, 1896.

#### Part II

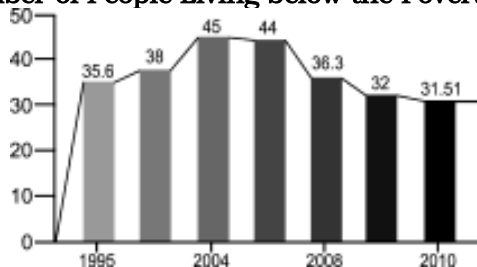
7. Write a paragraph on "Friendship" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10  
 (a) What is meant by friendship? (b) Who is a friend? (c) Who are called best friends? (d) What are the qualities of a good friend? (e) Who is a true friend? (f) How can a true friend be identified?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 07  
 Once there lived a happy cobbler who passed his days in working and singing from morning till night. A rich man of his neighbour asked him one day, "How much a year do you earn?" The cobbler laughed and said.....

9. Write a letter to your younger brother/friend about the importance of physical exercise. 05

10. The graph below shows the number of people living below the poverty line. Now, write a paragraph based on the information given in the graph and give a suitable title to it.

**The Number of People Living below the Poverty Line (%)**



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

"O Mary, go and call the cattle home,  
 And call the cattle home,  
 And call the cattle home  
 Across the sands of Dee";  
 The western wind was wild and dank with foam,  
 And all alone went she.  
 The western tide crept up along the sand,  
 And o'er and o'er the sand,  
 And round and round the sand,  
 As far as eye could see.  
 The rolling mist came down and hit the land :  
 And never home came she.  
 "Oh! is it weed, or fish, or floating hair--  
 A tress of golden hair,  
 A drowned maiden's hair  
 Above the nets at sea?  
 Was never salmon yet that shone so fair  
 Among the stakes on Dee."  
 They rowed her in across the rolling foam,  
 The cruel crawling foam,  
 The cruel hungry foam,  
 To her grave beside the sea :  
 But still the boatmen hear her call the cattle home  
 Across the sands of Dee.



# Model Question - 122

HSC Examination  
English First Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]

## Part-I

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

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

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

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

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

1 × 5 = 5

##### (a) More than 50% of adolescent girls suffer from —

- (i) diarrhoea (ii) typhoid (iii) malnutrition (iv) anaemia

##### (b) What do you understand by 'maternal mortality'?

- (i) death of the pregnant women (ii) death of the new born baby  
(iii) marriages of the girls (iv) death of the sons

##### (c) What is the synonym of the word 'majority'?

- (i) multiplicity (ii) minority (iii) inferiority (iv) all of these

##### (d) According to the passage, in the in-laws' house many girls fall a victim to —

- (i) independence (ii) maltreatment (iii) comfort (iv) felicity

##### (e) The practice of dowry should be —

- (i) stated (ii) banned (iii) improved (iv) increased

#### B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

(a) What has a girl to do in her in-laws' house after marriage?

(b) How is the custom of dowry in Bangladesh?

(c) What is the reproductive health service?

(d) Give two negative impacts of early marriage of a girl.

(e) What is the condition of the illiterate unemployed boys?

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

1 × 10 = 10

Hercules was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena. Eurystheus, the King of Mycenae and his cousin, made him undergo some difficult tasks, which are known in Greek myths as the 'twelve labours of Hercules.' The first involved a fight with a lion. The valley of Nemea was being disturbed by a terrible lion and so Eurystheus ordered Hercules to slay the beast and bring him his skin. At first, Hercules tried to fight the lion with his club and arrows but this took him nowhere. Then Hercules attempted a different tactic: he decided he would use his hands. He thus managed to slay the animal on his own, relying entirely on his immense strength. Victorious, he returned to Mycenae carrying the dead lion on his shoulders, a sight that terrified the King.

His next task was to slay a monster called Hydra that was ravaging the country of Argos. The Hydra had nine heads, of which the middle one was said to be immortal. Our hero struck off its heads with his club, but whenever he 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 ninth or immortal one, which he decided to bury under a huge rock. In other words, Hercules triumphed again, as he would every time he was given an impossible task by Eurystheus! And this is how he began to acquire the reputation of a hero possessing immense strength throughout the world.

Who	Where/ When	Incidents	Result/ Description
Hercules	(i) .....	had to (ii)..... tests	succeeded
(iii).....	the valley of Nemea	asked Hercules to fight a lion	(iv).... the lion
Hercules	(v).....	fought Hydra	a (iv).....
(vii).....	Argos	helped Hercules (viii).... the monster's heads	succeeded
Hercules	under a (ix).... rock	buried the monster's immortal head	(x).....

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

10

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,  
And make them come true.

**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

find	prevail	both	available	neat	take	submit
looking	be	collection	caters	look	appeal	manage

A library is a huge collection of books. A library serves as the best source of knowledge (a) — for the students and the teachers. It is a large (b) — of books. Among these there are books on courses that are taught in different classes. There (c) — books on extra-curricular subjects also. In the library, newspapers and periodicals are also (d) —. The library (e) — to the tastes of different people. Books are arranged in shelves (f) —. There are library assistants who are also helpful for the readers. One head librarian (g) — after the library. So the readers do not have any problem in (h) — out the right book. There is also a reading room where silence (i) —. One can also take books from the library for reading at home by (j) — library cards to the librarian.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Children must pass through several stages in their lives to become adults. For most people, there (a) — four or five such (b) — of growth where they (c) — certain things : infancy, early (d) —, later childhood and adolescence. (e) — 18 and over are (f) — adults in our society. (g) — course, there are some (h) — will try to act (i) — than their years. But (j) — the most part, most individuals have to go through these stages irrespective of their economic or social status.

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

10

- She ordered her huntsman to kill Snow White.
- She went to the prince's palace to kill Snow White.
- But the huntsman, instead of killing Snow White, left her in the forest.
- They took her to their house and brought her up.
- While she was running in the forest out of her fear, seven dwarfs found her.
- As soon as he saw her, he fell in love with her.
- Once a prince came by that forest.
- He married her and took her to his kingdom.
- The queen heard that.
- Once a queen was jealous of the beauty of her only step daughter named Snow White.

**Part II****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 are the foods adulterated? (c) What are the demerits of food adulteration? (d) How can the problem be solved?

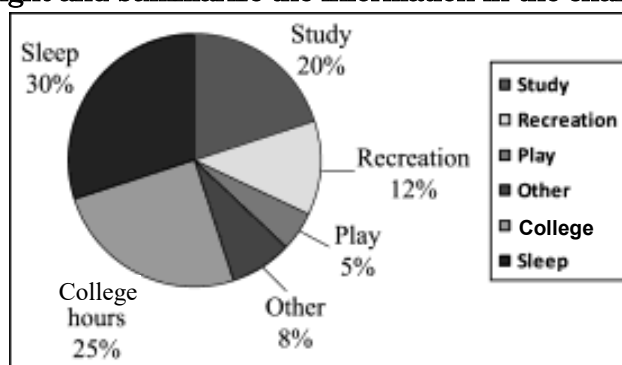
**8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.**

07

There lived a farmer in a village. He had a wonderful (বিস্ময়কর) goose. The goose laid an egg of gold everyday. The farmer was very greedy (লোভী). He thought that.....

**9. Write an email to your pen friend asking him/her to visit Bangladesh.**

05

**10. The pie chart below shows the time allocation of a student's daily activities. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information in the chart.**

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

08

I wandered lonely as a Cloud  
That floats on high o'er vales and Hills,  
When all at once I saw a crowd,  
A host, of golden Daffodils;  
Beside the Lake, beneath the trees,  
Fluttering and dancing 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 a bay:  
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,  
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

## Model Question - 123

HSC Examination  
English First Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]

### Part-I

## 1. Read the following 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.

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

1 × 5 = 5

## (a) The word 'diaspora' defines —.

- |                   |            |                    |               |
|-------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|
| (i) city dwellers | (ii) votes | (iii) urbanization | (iv) settlers |
|-------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|

## (b) Massive mean in the passage —.

- |            |           |              |             |
|------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| (i) little | (ii) huge | (iii) narrow | (iv) trifle |
|------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|

## (c) The Aryans settled to —.

- |                    |             |                            |                       |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) Central Europe | (ii) Europe | (iii) Indian sub-continent | (iv) Indian continent |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|

## (d) Decade means —.

- |                          |               |                |              |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| (i) duration of 20 years | (ii) 50 years | (iii) 10 years | (iv) century |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|

## (e) Ravage of nature implies —.

- |                    |                         |                         |                |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| (i) gift of nature | (ii) natural calamities | (iii) natural resources | (iv) adversity |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|

## B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What do you mean by 'diaspora'?
- (b) What has globalization to do with diaspora?
- (c) What are the main diasporas of the past?
- (d) Are all diasporas voluntary?
- (e) What do you know about globalization?

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

1 × 10 = 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. 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.

Who/What	Event/Activity	Where/Place	When
We	discover beauty	in pleasurable objects and sights (i) ....	
When (ii)....	are asked to define beauty	we run into difficulties	
Whenever (iii).....	manifests itself even by its absence	a further difficulty (iv)...	
Even as beauty (v)...	occupies a vital place	in our lives	
Philosophers	(vi).... as an important part of life		
Poets and artists	incorporate both (vii)....	(viii).....	
(ix)....	wrote "Beauty is truth, truth beauty"	(x) .....	

## 3. Write a summary of the following poem.

10

Half a league, half a league,  
Half a league onward,  
All in the valley of Death,  
Rode the six hundred.  
'Forward, the Light Brigade!  
Charge for the guns' he said :  
Into the valley of Death  
Rode the six hundred.  
'Forward, the Light Brigade!  
Was there a man dismay'd?  
Not tho' the soldiers knew  
Someone had blunder'd:  
Theirs not to make reply,  
Theirs not to reason why,  
Theirs but to do and die:  
Into the valley of Death  
Rode the six hundred.

## 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

reluctantly	activities	economical	credit	backbones	progress
particularly	interests	unemployed	dull	mainstream	blood

Banks are a part and parcel of a civilized nation. They are called the (a) — of any civilized nation. Banking activity is the true index of commercial and industrial (b) — of a country. It supplies blood in the financial (c) — of the nation by mobilizing saving and creating (d) — facilities for the economic development of the country. But unfortunately our (e) — banks only look after the (f) — of upper class people. They are (g) — to give loan to common rural people. But some non-conventional banks specially Grameen Bank have come forward to provide loan to the poor (h) — to poor rural women. They have created jobs for many educated (i) — youth. Taking loans from the bank, the poor women have improved their (j) — condition.

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

1 × 10 = 10

While learning English we should not be anyway afraid of (a) — mistakes. We (b) — to learn it through trial and error. It is always better to (c) — English without paying much (d) — on being grammatically correct. Obviously it is not important to (e) — always correct English. Without (f) — hesitant of the number (g) — mistakes, you should regularly practise (h) — to and speaking English. This will gradually help you develop and enrich your listening and speaking (i) — in English. Also, you can surely develop an art of (j) — good English by regularly reading English newspapers, articles, periodicals and various other interesting books.

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

10

- But the guest praised Hatem Tai also.
- Long ago there lived a very kind and generous man in Yemen.
- The guests praised the king.
- People praised him more than their king.
- He was not rich but very hospitable.
- So, the king felt happy and proud.
- One day the king gave a dinner.
- This made the king angry.
- So, the king wanted to have him removed from the world.
- The name of that man was Hatem Tai.

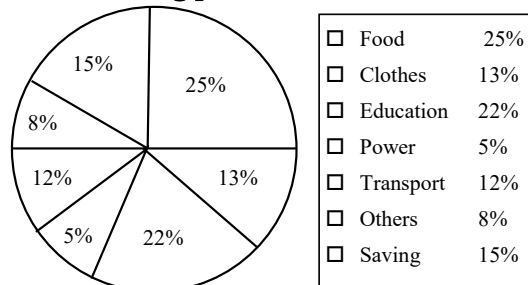
## Part II

## 7. Write a paragraph on "Deforestation" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.

10

- What do you mean by deforestation?
- What are the reasons for deforestation?
- What are the effects of it?
- How can we save our country from it?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 07  
There were two friends. They lived in a certain village. They promised that they would help each other at the time of danger. One day they were passing through a deep forest. Suddenly they heard.....
9. Write a letter advising your brother to avoid evil company. 05
10. Write a paragraph on how a family's household income is distributed into different categories describing the information of the following pie chart.



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

Day after day, day after day,  
We stuck, nor breath nor motion;  
As idle as a painted ship,  
Upon a Painted ocean.

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

## Model Question - 124

HSC Examination  
English First Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]

### Part-I

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

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 place 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 institution. More than 80 percent 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.

- A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) What does 'imply' mean in the first sentence?

(i) suggest (ii) amplify (iii) elucidate (iv) clarify

- (b) 'Access to higher education' refers to —

(i) the right to get higher education (ii) getting admitted into public and private institutions  
(iii) enrolment in universities  
(iv) getting higher education from the public and private universities

- (c) What is the best synonym for the word, 'diversified'?

(i) changed (ii) changing (iii) ever-changing (iv) varied

- (d) Others are — by the public and private universities.

(i) fascinated (ii) engaged (iii) immersed (iv) received

- (e) 'substantial' could best be replaced by —.

(i) considerable (ii) full (iii) generous (iv) kind

**B. Answer the following questions.**

2 × 5 = 10

- What, according to the text, does accessibility to higher education mean?
- Do you find any pressure on higher educational institutions? If any, mention.
- How has there been a substantial rise in the number of students in private universities in the last two decades?
- What happens to those who do not get places in the universities?
- "Access to higher education in Bangladesh is not satisfactory." Explain.

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

1 × 10 = 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.

Who/What	Event/Activity	Where/Place	When
(i).....	is used to refer to people who have left their homelands and set	in other parts of the world.	
(ii) .....	have been studying Diasporas with great interest		(iii) .....
The Jewish people	(iv) .....		(v) .....
(vi) .....	moved from Central Europe to	(vii) .....	thousands of years ago
The Palestinian Diaspora	(viii) .....	all over the world	(ix) .....
Massive diasporas	have been seen	(x) .....	over the centuries

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

10

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,  
And make them come true.

**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

employ	ask	friends	credit	want	consult
neglect	reject	scrutiny	money	caprice	leisure

Literally and truly, one cannot get on well in the world without (a) —. To be in (b) — of it, is to pass through life with little (c) — or pleasure; it is to be despised; it is not to be (d) — out to dinner, or noticed in the street; it is not to have your opinion (e) — or else (f) — with contempt, it is to be (g) — by strangers and neglected by (h) —, it is to forego (i) —, freedom, ease of body and mind, to be dependent on the good will and (j) — of others.

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

1 × 10 = 10

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 (a) — drinking water. The Rakhaines had landed on Kuakata coast after being (b) — from Arakan by the Mughals. Following the first well, it became a (c) — to dig wells in the neighbourhood of Rakhaine (d) — for fresh water supply. Kuakata is one of the (e) — spots which allow a visitor to (f) — both the sunrise and the sunset from the (g) —. That perhaps makes Kuakata one of the world's most (h) — beaches. The long and wide beach at Kuakata has a typical natural setting. This sandy beach slopes (i) — into the Bay and bathing there is as (j) — as is swimming or diving.

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

10

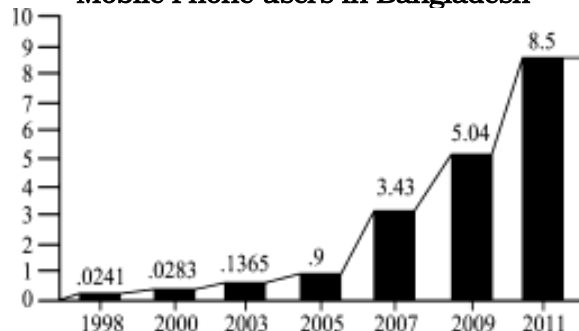
- The story of Gazi Pir has been presented in folk literature as well as art.
- He is usually depicted in 'Paats' scroll paintings riding a fierce-looking Bengal tiger, a snake in his hand but without apparent harm.
- Bangladesh has rich legends and myths.
- For example, he could supposedly calm dangerous animals and make them docile.
- People of these regions would pray to him for protection.
- He also fought crocodiles who threatened the people of a region full of jungle.

- (vii) Among many myths, myth of Gazi Pir is one.
- (viii) In fact, some Gazi paat scrolls are part of the collection of the British Museum.
- (ix) According to some myths and legends. Gazi Pir was a Muslim saint who is said to spread Islam in the Bengal parts close to the Sundarbans.
- (x) He is thought to have miraculous power.

### Part II

7. Write a paragraph on "International Mother Language Day" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10  
 (a) What do you know about the 21<sup>st</sup> February? (b) Why is the day important in our life? (c) What is the historical background of this day? (d) What has this day brought for us? (e) Who were the martyrs of this day? (f) What is the present status of this day? (g) How is this day celebrated now?
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 07  
 Once a dog stole a piece of meat from a butcher's shop. He ran away with it and at last went to a stream. There was a plank across the.....
9. Write an email to your friend inviting him to attend the wedding ceremony of your elder brother/sister. 05
10. The graph below shows the number of mobile phone users in Bangladesh. Now, write a paragraph based on the graph and give a suitable title to it.

Mobile Phone users in Bangladesh



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

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

September 1, 1939

by W.H. Auden

## Model Question - 125

HSC Examination  
 English First Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]

### Part-I

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

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.

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

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) The word 'basic' means —.  
 (i) main (ii) fundamental (iii) important (iv) major
- (b) A dream is —.  
 (i) sleep (ii) what we experience during sleep  
 (iii) our intention of future activities (iv) what we want to be
- (c) The word 'puzzling' stands for —.  
 (i) horrifying (ii) terrifying (iii) perplexing (iv) sneering
- (d) Empirical research on dream is —.  
 (i) recent (ii) old (iii) past (iv) current
- (e) The word 'vivid' stands for —.  
 (i) puzzling (ii) interesting (iii) entertaining (iv) very clear

**B. Answer the following questions.**

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What is dream according to the passage?  
 (b) Does dream serve any purpose at all?  
 (c) What do you suggest to be essential for coming to a conclusion on the cause(s) and purpose of dream?  
 (d) Which one is more important : dream or sleep? Why?  
 (e) What is the opinion of some researchers regarding dream?

**2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the landmarks and achievements of British Bangladeshis.** (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

In 2001 British Bangladeshi leaders, including many of the second generation activists, led a successful bid via the Tower Hamlets council to gain the official designation of 'Banglatown' for Brick Lane and its surrounding neighbourhood. With the help of street signs and an advertising campaign, the hope was to give the area a distinct cultural identity that would be attractive to tourists and thus beneficial for Bangladeshi businesses located there. In fact the area has a number of visible Bangladeshi landmarks, such as Altab Ali Park, the Kobi Nazrul Cultural Centre and the Shohid Minar Monument. Along with the official designation of Banglatown, symbols of their hard-won presence and political voice in Britain.

1. Successful bid via tower Hamlet council → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

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

10

British-Bangladeshis, also known as British-Bengalis, are an important part of the Bangladeshi diaspora or those of Bangladeshi origin who are living abroad. Almost half of all British-Bangladeshis live in London, especially in the East London boroughs, of which Tower Hamlets has the highest concentration. Today a tourist who is new to London may well decide to make her way over to the East End of the city, to visit 'Banglatown'. After exiting the Tube Station there she might follow the signs that point to Brick Lane, a street that has gained certain notoriety from Monica Ali's best-selling novel of the same name, which was also made into a movie. She may decide to try out one of the many Bangladeshi restaurants she sees there for lunch. Sitting at one of the tables with a window onto the street, she might notice that the street signs are not just in English but also in Bengali. And the lamp-posts are in green and red- the colors of the Bangladeshi flag. In fact everywhere she looks she finds visual cues of the Bangladeshi, and even more specifically, the Sylheti presence in the area.

**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

attraction	thank	expect	say	be	insolvent
through	praise	express	overlook	entertainment	pass

Twenty years ago the writer was living in an apartment in Paris (a) — a cemetery. At that time a lady wrote a letter (b) — one of his books. The writer answered (c) — her. Within a very short time the writer received from her another letter (d) — that she was passing (e) — Paris and would like to have a chat with him. She also requested to give her a little luncheon at Foyot's. (f) — flattered the writer agreed to (g) — the lady at Foyot's in spite of his financial (h) —. The lady was neither young nor (i) — according to the writer's (j) —.

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

1 × 10 = 10

From the moment we are born we cannot (a) — alone. We are always in (b) — of assistance of (c) — others around us. We need cloths which others (d) —; house which others (e) —; and food which others (f) —. We have to earn our livelihood by (g) — for others, while they get their livelihood by working for us. As children, we need our parents to be our comforts, and to take (h) — of us in body and (i) —. As we grow up, we need the care of others; we cannot exist a day (j) — our fellow men.

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

10

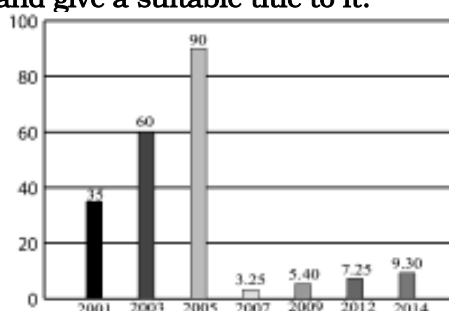
- (i) So, he drew pictures secretly.  
 (ii) Joynul Abedin was born at a village in Kishoregonj in 1914.  
 (iii) He breathed his last on May 28, 1976.  
 (iv) He drew a lot of pictures of famine during 1943.  
 (v) He is the pioneer of modern art in Bangladesh.  
 (vi) At the age of nineteen he got himself admitted into Kolkata Govt. Art College.



- (vii) He did not like the hard and fast rules of school.
- (viii) Those pictures earned him a worldwide fame.
- (ix) At the age of fifteen he went to Kolkata.
- (x) In 1938, he became first class first in the Art College.

### Part II

7. Write a paragraph on "Book Fair" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10  
 (a) What is your idea about a book fair? (b) When and where is it held usually? (c) What purpose does it serve? (d) How is it organised? (e) What steps can be taken to make such a fair successful?
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 07  
 Once there lived a king named Robert Bruce. He lost his kingdom being defeated by his enemies. He wished to regain his kingdom at any cost. He collected troops and made six attempts one after another to drive away the enemies. But by an irony of fate he was defeated each time. He then hid himself in a cave.....
9. Write a letter advising your brother to be attentive to his studies. 05
10. The graph below shows the number of telephone and mobile phone users in Bangladesh. Now, write a paragraph based on the graph and give a suitable title to it. [JB'16; SB'16]



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

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.

## Model Question - 126

HSC Examination  
 English First Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]

### Part-I

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

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.

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

1 × 5 = 5

(a) "Bangladesh is blessed with" refers to —

(i) Bangladesh is a blessing

(ii) Bangladesh is lucky to have

(iii) Bangladesh is beset with

(iv) Bangladesh is a beauty

(b) The best synonym of "tributaries" is —

(i) tribute

(ii) branches

(iii) water

(iv) flood

(c) "Livelihood" could be best replaced by —

(i) way of life

(ii) stage after adulthood

(iii) source of life

(iv) source of income

(d) The word "numerous" stands for —

(i) namely

(ii) numberless

(iii) many

(iv) numbered

(e) What does Hakaluki Haor provide to nearly 1,90,000 people?

(i) A good communication benefit

(ii) Livelihood benefit

(iii) Irrigation facility

(iv) Safe water

**B. Answer the following questions.**

2 × 5 = 10

(a) Why is Hakaluki Haor an important source of fisheries?

(b) Can you mention the surrounding area of Hakaluki Haor?

(c) Why have many of the beels lost their capacity to provide shelter for mother fisheries?

(d) "This Haor is an ecologically critical area" – Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons.

(e) What are floodplains and how are they protected from flash flood?

**2. Read the following text and make a flow chart based on your reading of the passage showing the opportunities provided by public universities. (No. 1 has been done for you)**

2 × 5 = 10

Public Universities are the first choices of most students. The public universities offer a wide range of subjects in Science, Commerce, Liberal Arts, Humanities, Engineering and Technology, Law, Education and Medicine. Public universities attract the best minds to teaching although monetary compensation for teachers is anything but attractive. Library, laboratory, Internet and research facilities are much better there than anywhere else in the country. Seminars, symposiums, lectures, workshops, debates, and exhibitions are often held in these institutions and there is ample scope for national and international exposure for promising young knowledge seekers. Moreover, public universities offer residential and boarding facilities at low cost/subsidized rates.

1. Offer a wide range of subjects → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

10

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

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, "and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together".

This is our hope. This is the faith that I will go back to the South with.

With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood.

With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day.

**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

often	put	use	make	harmful	rotten
serve	adulterate	health	customer	fresh	must

Man cannot live without food. It is essential for (a) — and life. But this food (b) — be pure, clean and fresh. Nowadays foods are (c) — adulterated. In hotels and restaurants stale and (d) — foods are mixed with fresh food and (e) — to the customers. Fish and vegetables are adulterated by (f) — on them chemicals and other preservatives in order to (g) — them look fresh. Bakery and confectionery products are also prepared by (h) — toxic substances and thus they get adulterated. Junk food contains (i) — chemicals. Even fruits, milk and beverages are also (j) —.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Time is valuable. It's not easy to measure the (a) — use of time. In fact, time is extremely (b) — because we have only a (c) — time at our disposal. We are familiar with the (d) —, 'Time and tide wait for none'. Time once (e) — is lost forever. We should therefore make (f) — use of time by learning something new and useful everyday. It is (g) — that there is a time for work just as there is a time for recreation. But we should not (h) — our time (i) —. We should (j) — our spare time for the good of others.

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

10

- Then the leader of the robbers came to Saadi.
- The merchants had their goods and a lot of money.
- He had a bundle of books and some money with him.
- They travelled for twelve days without any trouble.
- He ordered Saadi to give all he had to him.
- On the thirteenth day a gang of robbers attacked them.
- Sheikh Saadi handed him the bundle of books and also the little money he had without any fear.
- Once Sheikh Saadi was going to Baghdad with a group of rich merchants.
- Saadi then said, "I hope that you will make good use of these books".
- The robbers took away all the goods and money from the merchants.

**Part II****7. Write a paragraph on "Natural Calamities" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.**

10

(a) Why is Bangladesh called a land of natural calamities? (b) What is the most common natural calamity here? (c) When does it usually occur? (d) What are its effects? (e) Can we control it?

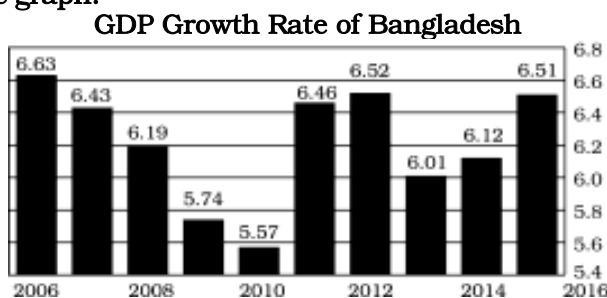
**8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.**

07

Last year we had a tour to the Sundarbans. It was just 3:15 when we reached Katka. Under a forest guide and a coast guard we started going down to the deep forest. I was so beguiled with the wonderful green of the Sundarbans that even I forgot to follow our teammates. But when I came into sense.....

**9. Write an email to your father about your progress in studies and preparation for the exam.**

05

**10. The following bar graph shows the annual growth of GDP in Bangladesh from the fiscal year 2006 to 2015. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph.****11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).**

08

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' th' sun,  
 Seeking the foods he eats  
 And pleas'd with what he gets,  
 Come hither, come hither, come hither.  
 Here shall he see  
 No enemy  
 But winter and rough weather.

**Model Question - 127**

HSC Examination  
 English First Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]

**Part-I****1. Read the following passage and answer the questions A and B.**

World Health Organisation (WHO) identifies adolescence as the period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood. This phase represents one of the critical transitions in one's life span and is characterised by fast paced growth and change which are second only to those at infancy. Biological processes drive many aspects of this growth and development with the onset of puberty marking the passage from childhood to adolescence. The biological determinants of adolescence are fairly universal; however, the duration and defining characteristics of this period may vary across time, cultures, and socio-economic situations. This period has seen many changes over the past century-

puberty for example, comes earlier than before, people marry late, and their sexual attitudes and behaviours are different from their grandparents, or even parents. Among the factors responsible for the change are education, urbanization and spread of global communication.

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 risk during which social contexts exert powerful influences.

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

1 × 5 = 5

(a) The meaning of the word 'transition' in the second sentence means :

- (i) escalation (ii) stage (iii) change-over (iv) occurrence

(b) The correct meaning of 'determinants' in sentence 4 is :

- (i) to determine (ii) determining factors (iii) deterrents (iv) distinguish

(c) The most sensitive stage in human life is—.

- (i) infancy (ii) childhood (iii) adolescence (iv) maturity

(d) What does economic independence mean?

- (i) when one earns (ii) when one inherits a property  
(iii) when one attains adulthood (iv) when one gets married

(e) 'Social independence' refers to—.

- (i) marriage (ii) decisions in relation to socialization  
(iii) right to family (iv) adult relationships

**B. Answer the following questions.**

2 × 5 = 10

(a) Which stage of life is called the period of rapid transition?

(b) "The biological determinants of adolescence are fairly universal"— explain the quote.

(c) What things do occur during the adolescence period?

(d) Why does the duration and defining factors of change vary among adolescents?

(e) Discuss the statement "It is also a time of considerable risks during which social contexts exert powerful influences?"

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

1 × 10 = 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.

What/ Who	Events/ Occurrence	Why/ What	How/ When
According to the (i).... of the United Nations	the proportion of traffic congestion will rise to	(ii)....	(iii)....
At present (iv).....	is living		(v).....
(vi).....the world's densest and fastest growing city	suffers from	(vii).....	
Only (viii).... of Dhaka	is covered by roads	due to (ix).....	compared with around 25 percent of Paris and Vienna
The police force	(x)....	to maintain traffic congestion	

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

10

The persona of a traffic policeman has always been a curious one. It has often found important space and close treatment in literature and other arts. Besides the many poems about this fascinating character, there is at least one movie where the central character is a traffic policeman. In 1963, Greek film maker Filippou Fylaktos made this film named *My Brother, the Traffic Policeman*. It featured a slightly manic traffic policeman, Antonis Pikrocholos, who is utterly devoted to service and duty, and applies the traffic code with unyielding severity. Tickets rain down upon law-breakers in particular taxi-drivers and especially Lampros, who happens to be in love with Pikrocholos' sister, Fofo. In his turn, the traffic policeman is in love with a businessman's daughter, Kiki, who is afraid to reveal her feelings to her father. Besides, Antonis has given lots of traffic tickets to a bus belonging to her father's company. For all these reasons, the road to marriage for both couples is long and strewn with obstacles, but the outcome is a happy one for everyone involved.

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

description	spelling	language	alphabet	found	divided	negligence
listed	images	book	synonyms	picture	rich	antonyms

A dictionary is one of the most important (a) — in the life of people. It (b) — the words in a language (c) — in order that the reader may (d) — them easily. A dictionary entry gives us the accepted spelling of a word, its (e) — into syllable, its pronunciation, its origins, and its meanings. Sometimes a dictionary also provides (f) — meanings as well as opposite meanings of a word. In addition, if the word is a noun that (g) — a visible thing, the dictionary may provide an (h) — of it. Dictionaries of the past, present and future can become our teachers, and good friends. Besides, a dictionary (i) — our word-stock and beautifies our diction of speech. So, it should in no way (j) —.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap. 1 × 10 = 10  
 One day a lad went to a famous teacher and having expressed his desires to (a) — knowledge, begged him to (b) — him in the arts and sciences. The learned man, wishing to (c) — out what sort of ability the lad (d) —, asked him where God (e) —. The lad replied. "I will answer you if you will first (f) — me where He is (g) —". The sage, from this sensible (h) — thought highly of the boy's (i) — and according to his (j) — perfected him in his studies. Thus the wisdom of the wise manifests itself early.

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

- (i) So he made up his mind to go to the peacocks and live with them.
- (ii) One day, a crow found some beautiful feathers of a peacock in a jungle.
- (iii) The crows are ugly to look at.
- (iv) So, they are unhappy and want to be beautiful.
- (v) He took the feathers one by one and stuck them in among his own feathers.
- (vi) He looked at himself and became glad and proud because he was no longer ugly like other crows.
- (vii) Seeing him, the peacocks understood that he was a crow in the guise of a peacock.
- (viii) They attacked him, pulled out the feathers and drove him away.
- (ix) The crow realized his fault and promised he would never be false or over-ambitious.
- (x) When he returned to the crows, they also drove him away.

#### Part II

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

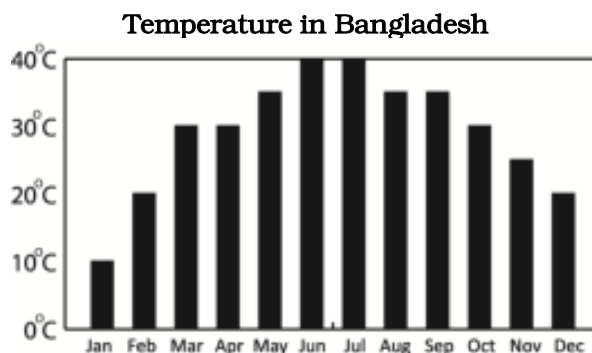
(a) What is environment? (b) What are the elements of environment? (c) What is environmental pollution? (d) How is environment polluted? (e) What are the harmful effects of environmental pollution? (f) How can we prevent it?

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

It was a summer day and a crow became very thirsty. It began to move here and there in search of drinking water but in vain. The crow did not lose hope. It, at last, noticed a jar at a little distance. It at once flew to it but.....

9. Write a letter congratulating your friend on his success in the exam. 05

10. Write a paragraph describing the information of the following graph. You should write about 150 words :



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

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 Jinnet  
 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 many.

# Model Question - 128

HSC Examination  
English First Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]

## Part-I

### 1. Read the following 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.

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

1 × 5 = 5

##### (a) The best synonym of 'ingredient' is —

- (i) integral (ii) integrated (iii) factor (iv) constitute

##### (b) Philosophers have told us that —.

- (i) He is not endless (ii) Beauty is an important part of life  
(iii) Beauty is not ever lasting (iv) Beauty attracts everybody

##### (c) The best synonym for 'beholder' is —.

- (i) watcher (ii) runner (iii) holder (iv) sender

##### (d) What does the word 'manifest' mean?

- (i) bewilder (ii) form (iii) express (iv) endure

##### (e) We run into difficulties —.

- (i) when we are told to write a poem  
(ii) when we are told to define truth  
(iii) when we are told to amuse other people  
(iv) when we are asked to define poetry

#### B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Where can we discover beauty?  
(b) When does 'ugliness' occupy a place in our lives?  
(c) Why is it difficult to define beauty?  
(d) What is the relation between ugliness and beauty?  
(e) 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty' explain in 2/3 sentences.

### 2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing how women in our country lose connection with the outside world and get confined in the household with no change of self reliance. (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 years old and 60% of them give birth 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 the opportunities for 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 common for the bride's family to pay dowry, despite the practice being illegal. Dowry demands can continue even years after marriage. An adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, face enormous health risk during pregnancy and child birth. Majority of our people are uninformed or insufficiently informed about reproductive health. The maternal mortality rate among adolescents is double the national rate.

1. Getting married early → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

### 3. Write a summary of the following story.

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.

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

determination	nourish	lead	gain	lack	rare
overcame	risk	explore	bear	fail	cast

Everybody desires success in life but a few attain it. One of the main reasons that can be attributed to this failure is that we (a) — take risks. Life is full of troubles and difficulties. They are to be (b) — if we want success in life. We should (c) — the courage to fight against the misfortunes of life. Our first attempt may not bring us any fruitful result but we should keep in mind that failure is the pillar of success. It is (d) — which inspires a man to struggle hard. If we (e) — our eyes at the (f) — of land and sea, we will see that they have (g) — their lives. A man (h) — courage cannot take any risk and (i) — nothing. But risks should be taken carefully, otherwise it will (j) — to disaster.

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

According to UNICEF, the health of women is a telling window on female (a) — and it is most telling at the most (b) — time of life, infancy and early childhood. The Global Commission on Women's Health considers it imperative to look at women's health within (c) — prospective. Women's life not only affects (d) — phases of her own life but also have an (e) — on future generations. This (f) — link is a characteristic (g) — to women. The girl child as UNICEF categories the (h) — child up to the age of 15, has become the focus of attention in recent years. Several areas, such as (i) — work and health are being re-examined with the specific need of the girl child in mind as today's girl is (j) — women and will bear the responsibility for a new generations.

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

- (i) A good astrologer visited the capital of the king whom the king called to the palace.
- (ii) Once there was a king who was fond of knowing his future from the astrologers.
- (iii) With ready wit he said, "The stars declare that I'll die only a week before your death."
- (iv) The king then asked, "How long would you live?"
- (v) The astrologer told something very unpleasant at which the king got furious and condemned him to death.
- (vi) He then thought for a while for some way of escape.
- (vii) At this the king turned pale.
- (viii) "Drive this wretch away and let him not come again," shouted the king.
- (ix) I shall wait to receive your majesty where you are sending me."
- (x) The astrologer was taken to the place of execution.

### Part II

7. Write a paragraph on "Celebration of Pahela Baishakh" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10

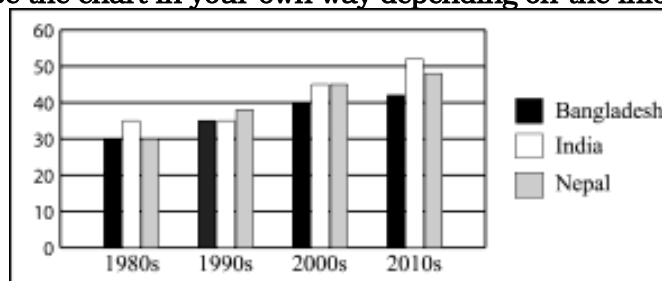
(a) What do you understand by culture? (b) What is the biggest cultural function of Bangladesh? (c) When is it celebrated? (d) How is it celebrated? (e) How do the rural people celebrate the day?

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

There was a crow on a tree with a piece of meat in its beak. A hungry fox sat under the tree .....

9. Write a letter to your younger brother/friend about the importance of reading newspaper. 05

10. The following bar chart shows the percentage of Early Marriage in different decades in three Asian countries. Now, describe the chart in your own way depending on the information given.



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

08

Amidst killer speeds I stand  
Facing the traffic, stretching my hand.  
I am seen on kid's books and as cartoons everywhere  
Educating people and asking them to beware  
Of the erratic traffic and the signboards  
Seen on almost all the roads.  
So that you're safe I see each one of you  
But my sweat, my plight on the road sees who?  
Be it sunny or rainy,  
For your safety I must be  
Vigil and agile, on the middle  
Standing erect, as fit as a fiddle.

The Traffic Police

## Model Question - 129

HSC Examination  
English First Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]

### Part-I

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

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 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. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

(a) In the passage the word 'product' means

- (i) fruit (ii) legacy (iii) good (iv) commodity

(b) What could be the closest meaning for 'inclusive'?

- (i) narrow (ii) exclusive (iii) comprehensive (iv) partial

(c) In the passage the word 'ingenuity' means

- (i) skillfulness (ii) clumsiness (iii) dullness (iv) useless

(d) The word 'exquisite in the passage means

- (i) Unattractive (ii) imperfect (iii) charming (iv) ugly

(e) What does the word 'animate' in the passage mean?

- (i) inhibit (ii) stimulate (iii) enroll (iv) dishearten

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Define craftwork and give example.  
(b) How is a craftwork shaped?  
(c) What determines the form and content of a craftwork?  
(d) How do terracotta dolls overcome market imposition?  
(e) What does an inanimate *nakshikantha* bear?

2. Read the following text and make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing different types of dreams. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

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

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

Why do we dream? What purpose do dreams serve? While many theories have been proposed, 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.

1. Extraordinarily vivid → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

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

I caught sight of her at the play, and in answer to her beckoning, I went over during the interval and sat down beside her. It was long since I had last seen her, and if someone had not mentioned her name I hardly think I would have recognized her. She addressed me brightly.

"Well, it's many years since we first met. How time does fly! We're none of us getting any younger. Do you remember the first time I saw you? You asked me to luncheon." Did I remember?

It was twenty years ago and I was living in Paris. I had a tiny apartment in the Latin quarter 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.

**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

misuse	family	popular	invented	using	spreads
makes	expand	users	within	addicted	over

Facebook is an online networking service. It is a (a) — social networking service. It is (b) — friendship and relation all (c) — the world. Mark Zuckerberg first (d) — facebook. (e) — a very short time it gained much popularity. Now it has over one billion active users. It (f) — love and shares sorrows. But sometimes it is (g) — . Students are spending much time in (h) — facebook which is very alarming for the future generation. Adults are also getting (i) — to it which is causing many problems in their (j) — life. So we should be aware of using facebook.

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

Health is the root of all (a) —. If we don't have sound health, we will not be able to reach the highest (b) — of success. We should (c) — regular exercise to feel stout mentally and (d) —. It is the bounden (e) — of all of us to do anything properly by being healthy. Good health helps us to be free from (f) —. Besides, good health is the (g) — of being happy. If our health and mind favors us, we will (h) —. An unhealthy man is a burden not only to the family but also to the (i) —. In fine, we can say that health is an (j) — asset of man.

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

- When asked, Cordelia said, "Nothing."
- Long ago there was a mighty old king of Britain named Lear who had three daughters, Goneril, Regan and Cordelia.
- But first he wanted to know how much they loved him and at first, Lear asked his eldest daughter, "How much do you love me?"
- Goneril declared. "Sir, I love you more than I can say."
- Lear was satisfied and called for the map of his kingdom and drew his finger round one-third of it.
- He was tired of ruling and needed rest and so he made up his mind to step down the throne and divide his kingdom.
- Lear was shocked and said. "Nothing will come out of nothing."
- Then it was the turn of Cordelia, the youngest and most loved daughter.
- When asked, his second daughter. Regan said. "My love for you shall never change."
- Lear was pleased and gave her a third of his kingdom.

**Part II**

**7. Write a paragraph on "Necessity of Education" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.** 10

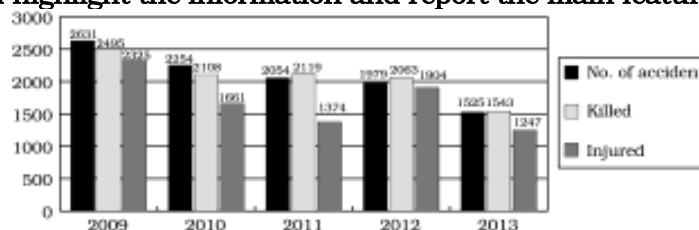
(a) What do you think about the necessity of education? (b) Can education really remove the darkness of ignorance? (c) How does education promote understanding among people? (d) How can education contribute towards change for the better?

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

Bayazid was a small boy. His mother was ill. One day he was studying by the side of the bed of his ailing mother. All on a sudden his mother woke up, raised her head and told her son to give her a glass of water .....

**9. Write an email to your friend showing sympathy for his father's death.** 05

10. The graph below shows the number of road accidents in Bangladesh. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph.



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

08

What is our life? A play of passion,  
 Our mirth the music of division,  
 Our mother's wombs the tiring-houses be,  
 Where we are dressed for this short comedy.  
 Heaven the judicious sharp spectator is,  
 That sits and marks still who doth act amiss.  
 Our graves that hide us from the setting sun  
 Are like drawn curtains when the play is done.  
 Thus march we, playing, to our latest rest,  
 Only we die in earnest, that's no jest.

## Model Question - 130

HSC Examination  
 English First Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]

### Part-I

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

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 workplace and communities. Mutually beneficial relationships are important in achieving goals everywhere, not just in business. Making innovative use of knowledge, information and opportunities which create new services, processes and products. The global marketplace rewards organizations that rapidly and routinely find better ways of doing things. Companies want workers who can contribute to this environment. These skills will prepare everyone to prepare for the challenges of the 21st century and contribute meaningfully to the country's development.

- A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) What does the word 'emerging' mean here?

(i) talented (ii) up-coming (iii) rising (iv) developed

- (b) In this passage the word 'unconventionally' means —?

(i) collectively (ii) objectively (iii) customarily (iv) originally

- (c) The word 'embrace' mentioned in the passage means —?

(i) take (ii) hug (iii) avoid (iv) pass

- (d) What meaning does the word 'collaborating' carry here?

(i) colocating (ii) cooperating (iii) joining (iv) working together

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

(i) other (ii) unlike (iii) improper (iv) various

- B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) How can new jobs be created?  
 (b) How can you define 'creative capacity'?  
 (c) How can you use your knowledge innovatively?  
 (d) What are the challenges in job market today?  
 (e) How can you contribute to the development of your country?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the theme of Jonathan Swift's Gulliver's Travels. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

Travel can be imaginary as well. Authors would sometimes make imaginary voyages to strange places and draw pictures of people and places, manners and morals. Jonathan Swift's (1667-1745) Gulliver's Travels (1726) is an example of imaginary travel. Swift created a fictional traveller named Lamuel Gulliver, a ship doctor who visited the lands of the Lilliputs and Brobdingnags and the island of Laputa. These are all

fictitious places inhabited by imaginary people. The travels here, however, carry a serious purpose. They reveal truths about human nature. For example, even today human life is poisoned by evils such as racism, religious extremism, bigotry etc. Gulliver during his visit to the land of the Lilliputs— who are humans, only about six inches tall— discover how strongly prejudiced the Lilliputians are about certain things and how these help nurse hatred and foment fratricidal war.

1. Acquiring the truths of human nature → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

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

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.

**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

brand	support	move	study	apartheid	isolate
leave	imprison	advocacy	regime	move	oppress

Mandela, the South African leader (a) — for armed resistance to (b) —. (c) — his country, he travelled the continent and Europe, (d) — guerilla warfare and building (e) — for the African National Congress. He (f) — a terrorist by his enemies and was sentenced to life (g) — in 1964. He (h) — from millions of his countrymen as they suffered (i) —, violence and forced resettlement under the apartheid (j) —.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Bird watching has been a favourite (a) — for many nature-lovers. In the past, some birds were worshipped as messengers of gods. Bird watching these days (b) — for the funs of finding out more about our feathered friends. In recent years birds have become the barometers of (c) — changes around us. Bird watchers have made (d) — contributions towards (e) — information about which birds have vanished from which areas or become (f) — altogether. They are trying to find out the factors which are having bad effects on their habitats. Bird watching requires a lot of (g) — and might (h) — days, months or years, through summer or winter, heat or rain to observe (i) — habits of birds. Real (j) — have even gone to remote islands to observe birds.

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

10

- At this time he drew the attention of a Muslim sub-inspector of police.
- In his early life Nazrul lost his father.
- He did not obey the hard and fast rule of the school.
- He took Nazrul to his village home and got him admitted to a big school.
- At the age of ten he was admitted to a local primary school.
- Kazi Nazrul Islam is our national poet.
- When he was 12, he fled away from home and took a job in a baker's shop.
- But he was not attentive to his studies.
- He was born in 1899 A.D at Churulia in the district of Burdwan.
- For this he had to struggle hard against poverty

**Part II**

**7. Write a paragraph on "Leisures" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.**

10

(a) What's your idea about leisures? (b) How do village and city people spend their leisures? (c) What are the common sports and pastimes? (d) What do you know about the late winter activities of the people? (e) How do you evaluate leisures?

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

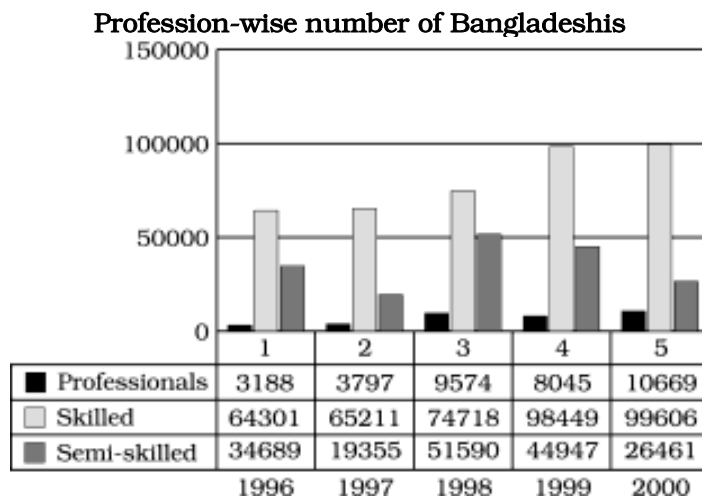
07

Once upon a time two friends went on a journey. They had to go through a forest. As they came through the wood, they saw a bag lying on the ground.....

**9. Write a letter to your mother about your life in the hostel.**

05

10. The chart below shows the profession-wise number of the Bangladeshis employed abroad. Describe the chart at least in 80 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the chart.



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

08

There lived a shepherd boy in a certain village. He used to graze a flock of sheep near a forest. It was not very far from his village. Besides his usual duty, he sang and played on flute. But the boy had a bad habit. He used to tell a lie to make fun with people. He often cried out, "Wolf! Wolf!" The kind-hearted villagers heard his cry and rushed to the spot with sticks to save the cowboy. But when they came near, they found no wolf and the cowboy laughed at them. After a few days, the boy made the same fun. The villagers again ran to the field but they found no wolf and the boy laughed at them. The villagers became very angry and advised the boy not to make that kind of fun in future. But one day a wolf really came and it started to kill the sheep one by one. The shepherd boy was frightened and started shouting. "Wolf! Wolf! Help!" But none came to help him though the villagers heard him. They thought that the boy was again making fun to them. The wolf killed a number of his sheep and then killed the shepherd boy. So we should never make fun by telling lies.

## Model Question - 131

HSC Examination  
English First Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]

### Part-I

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

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 could be the closest meaning of conflict?

- (i) Proper agreement between two opposing parties
- (ii) A situation in which people, groups or countries are involved in a serious disagreement
- (iii) A congenial situation
- (iv) An authentic agreement between two groups

- (b) The word 'antagonism' in the first paragraph refers to.

- (i) feelings of good faith
- (ii) feelings of amicable relationship
- (iii) feelings of hatred
- (iv) a very friendly relationship

(c) The word 'hostility' in line 2 can be replaced by —.

- (i) enmity (ii) friendship (iii) amity (iv) favour

(d) Conflict is among groups or individuals.

- (i) an agreement (ii) a discrepancy (iii) a contract (iv) a pact

(e) The best synonym of 'pertain' is —.

- (i) to relate (ii) to deny (iii) to solve (iv) to reduce

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Explain conflict in 2/3 sentences.  
 (b) Describe the outcome of conflict.  
 (c) Is there any positive impact of conflict? Describe.  
 (d) How are our decisions influenced? Explain.  
 (e) How many parties are involved in a conflict?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the positive effects of Shilpi's joining in local empowerment group. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

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

1. Reproductive health service → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following story.

10

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

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

**Why do we dream? What purpose do dreams serve?** While many theories have been proposed, 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.

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

varied	integral	pertain	result	pave	goal
involve	entity	attempt	disagree	oppose	idea

Conflicts can be described as (a) — among groups or individuals. This is generally fueled by the (b) — of one party to another in an (c) — to reach a (d) — different from other party. The elements (e) — in the conflict have (f) — sets of principles and values, thus (g) — the way to conflict. Conflicts simply (h) — to the opposing ideas and actions of different entities, (i) — in an antagonistic state. However, conflict is an (j) — part of life.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Sports are a popular form of (a) —. Many international (b) — events are organized from time to time. Those events are (c) — by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sports events in (d) — of the right to advertise their products (e) — those events which are (f) — worldwide by satellite and world people of all (g) — watch them live. As a result the sponsors products (h) — maximum media coverage and give the company international (i) — for which their products are (j) — largely.

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

10

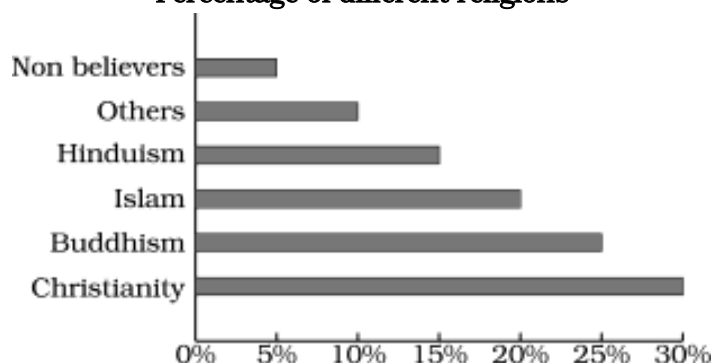
- (a) There was only one person who never felt annoyed with the boy.  
 (b) He was very curious about things around him.  
 (c) For example, once he set fire on his father's barn to see how fire burns and happens after a thing is burnt.  
 (d) His relatives often avoided him.  
 (e) And that was his loving mother.  
 (f) His father often got angry but at the same time he was proud of his son.  
 (g) Most of the villagers knew the boy from his deeds.

- (h) A young boy around six years of age became the subject of talk in his village.  
 (i) People soon got tired when they talked to him because he always asked why why and why.  
 (j) Sometimes it was difficult to satisfy him with answers, and to satisfy his curiosity, the boy often undertook risky deeds.

### Part II

7. Write a paragraph on "Social Values" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10  
 (a) What is social value? (b) How were the social values in the past? (c) How are they now? (d) What are the conditions of the present social value? (e) What are the effects of social values in the present age? (f) How should social values be preserved?
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 07  
 There was a dense forest beside a village. There lived a lot of animals including fox. Among all the animals, one fox was very cunning. It was so clever that.....
9. Compose an email to your friend greeting him/her happy new year. 05
10. Write a paragraph describing percentage of different religions in world population.

Percentage of different religions



11. Write down the theme of the following story (Not more than 50 words). 08  
 Once there was a selfish giant who had a large and beautiful garden. The garden was full of soft green grass. Here and there all over the grass stood many colorful flowers like stars. The garden was a nice playground for the beautiful children. The children used to go there, but one day the giant returned from the Cornwall and he didn't allow children to play and built a wall. Now the children had nowhere to play and they wanted to return into the garden. The spring came, but in the giant's garden it was still the winter and it began the house of the Snow and the Frost, who they invited also the Hail and the North Wind because the giant was too selfish.  
 The giant one morning heard a linnet singing and he thought what that the spring was coming because the children had in the garden. The trees were covered with flowers and birds were flying. Only in a corner there was the snow because a little child couldn't climb up a tree.  
 So the giant helped the child and he put him on the top of the tree because he understood his selfishness. Everyday the children went to play there but no one saw the little child and the giant was sad because he loved him. The giant grew old and one winter day the giant found the child in a corner with a tree covered of blossoms. The child had many wounds and the giant understood that the child was Jesus and took the giant to Paradise.

## Model Question - 132

HSC Examination  
 English First Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]

### Part-I

1. Read the following 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.

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

1 × 5 = 5

(a) 'He was credited with many miracles.' What does the sentence 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

(b) What does the word docile mean?

(i) wild

(ii) unmanageable

(iii) ferocious

(iv) controllable

(c) Whom did he enable to live close to the forests?

(i) rural people

(ii) rustic fold

(iii) tigers

(iv) crocodiles

(d) The word fierce means —.

(i) fearful

(ii) timid

(iii) modest

(iv) ferocious

(e) The word predatory refers to —.

(i) greedy

(ii) covetous

(iii) hunting

(iv) idle

## B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

(a) What do you know about 'Gazi Pir'? Write your answer in two sentences.

(b) What was Gazi Pir credited with? Describe with example.

(c) Briefly explain how is Gazi Pir depicted usually.

(d) Why did he fight with the crocodiles?

(e) What was the reason for which all predatory animals were said to have been kept within bounds?

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

1 × 10 = 10

Unsafe levels of pesticides are present in around half of the vegetables and more than a quarter of fruits sold in the capital's markets, a recent survey has found. A 15-member team of the National Food Safety Laboratory, with support from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), came up with the findings after collecting and testing food samples from the capital's Gulshan, Karwanbazar and Mohakhali markets.

The survey report, a copy of which was acquired by the *Dhaka Tribune*, read that nearly 40% of 82 samples of milk, milk products, fish, fruits and vegetables contained banned pesticides such as DDT, Aldrin, Chlordane and Heptachlor. The amounts of pesticide in these samples were found to be 3 to 20 times greater than the limits set by the European Union. Around 50% vegetables and 35% fruits were found to be contaminated with unsafe level of pesticides.

Who/What	Source	What/Where	When
(i) .....	around half of the vegetables and (ii)....	the capital's markets	a recent survey
(iii) .....	samples	(iv) .....	research time
They	contamination of food	the national food safety laboratory	(v) .....
(vi)... such as DDT, Aldrin, Chlordane and Heptachlor	nearly 40% of 82 samples of milk, (vii) ....	the capital's markets	after testing
The amount of pesticides	(viii) .... set by the European Union	these sample	survey
They	(ix) .....	around (x).... and 35% fruits	research time

## 3. Write a summary of the following story.

10

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

## 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

people	lemonade	volunteers	connecticut	weekend	ultimately
turn	create	difference	sponsors	view	neuroblastoma

Alexandra 'Alex' Scott was born in (a) — in 1996, and was diagnosed with (b) —, a type of childhood cancer, shortly before she turned one. In 2000, just after (c) — four, she informed her mother that she

wanted to start a (d) — stand to raise money for doctors to help children. Her first lemonade stand raised 2,000 dollars and led to the (e) — of the Alex's Lemonade Stand Foundation. Alex continued her lemonade stands throughout her life, (f) — raising over one million dollars toward cancer research. She passed away in August 2004 at the age of eight. Today, Alex's Lemonade Stand (g) — a national fundraising (h) — in the United States which is popularly known as Lemonade Days. Each year, as many as 10,000 (i) — at more than 2,000 Alex's Lemonade stands make a (j) — for children with cancer.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Conflict can be defined as (a) — of value and ideas among other things, and the most serious form of conflict is (b) — clashes that results in lot 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. Constraints of (h) — resources is also a cause of conflict and it is known as (i) — conflict. Conflict is a very (j) — phenomenon, but sometimes it takes serious forms.

**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**

**7. Write a paragraph on "War of Independence" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.**

10

(a) What is liberation war/ war of independence? (b) When did our liberation war happen? (c) What happened in the war? (d) How long did we fight? (e) When did we become free? (f) How do we celebrate our liberation?

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

07

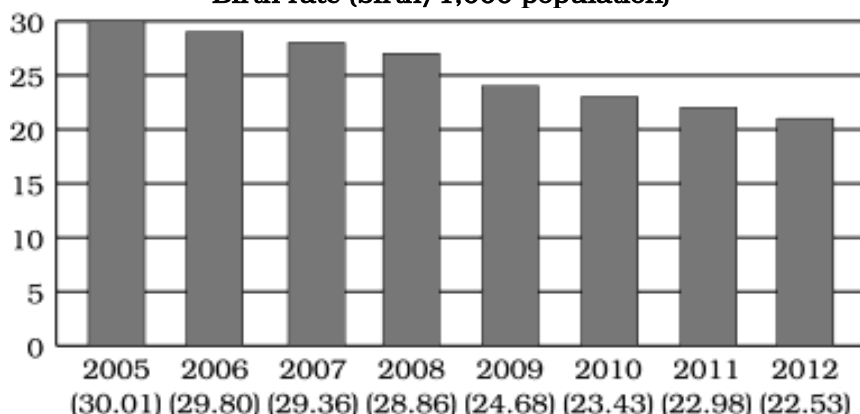
Jamal is an HSC examinee. He is not attentive to his lessons specially to English because he is very weak in English. Moreover, he is lazy. So his preparation in English is not good. A month ago.....

**9. Write a letter to your friend/ younger brother advising him to improve his English learning.**

05

**10. The graph below shows the "Birth Rate" from 2005 to 2012. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.**

Birth rate (birth/1,000 population)



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

08

There lived a wolf in a wood. He killed a lamb, but as he went on eating the flesh, a bone stuck in his throat. This gave him pain and he went about not knowing what to do.

He was howling on in agony. While moving here and there, suddenly he saw a crane at a distance. He asked the crane toward him and requested it to help him in his great trouble. The wolf lured the crane that it would give lot of rewards.

The greedy crane immediately agreed. It put its long beak into the wolf's throat and removed the piece of bone. The wolf was relieved of his pain. Then the crane asked for the rewards.

The wolf laughed at the crane and said, "Why? you have already had sufficient rewards in having been permitted to draw out your beak and head in safety from the mouth and jaws of a wolf." "So I have already rewarded you without biting your head. Run away from here, else I will kill you". The crane was very much disappointed and ran away to save its life.



## Model Question - 133

HSC Examination  
English First Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]

### Part-I

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

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) What could be the closest meaning for 'seek' in the first paragraph?

- (i) to aim at                      (ii) to gain                      (iii) to acquire                      (iv) to look for

##### (b) The word 'violence' in the first paragraph refers to —.

- (i) a turbulent state resulting in injustice and destruction  
(ii) hostility                      (iii) indiscipline                      (iv) oppression

##### (c) "All-encompassing" in the second paragraph could be best replaced by —.

- (i) essential                      (ii) universal                      (iii) popular                      (iv) important

##### (d) The common goal of a peace movement is —.

- (i) to ensure sustainable hostility                      (ii) to ensure peace that can be continued for a long time  
(iii) to ensure diverse goals                      (iv) to ensure peace temporarily

##### (e) The best synonym of 'minimize' is —.

- (i) to reduce                      (ii) to enhance                      (iii) to raise                      (iv) to gear up

#### B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) From your reading the first paragraph give some idea about peace movement. How is peace movement carried on?  
(b) What are the main characteristics of peace movement?  
(c) Explain in short the aim of the peace movement.  
(d) What things can play an important role in securing peace to the world people? Write in your own words.  
(e) Do you think 'war is a curse'? If so, why?

#### 2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the life and career of Chawla. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

Chawla was born in Karnal, India. She completed her earlier schooling at Tagore Ball Niketan Senior Secondary School, Karnal. She is the first Indian-born woman and the second person in space from this sub-continent. After graduating in Aeronautical Engineering from Punjab Engineering College, India, in 1982, Chawla moved to the United States the same year. She obtained her Master's degree in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Texas in 1984. Later she did her Ph.D. in Aerospace Engineering in 1988 from the University of Colorado. Determined to become an astronaut even in the face of the Challenger disaster 1986 that broke apart 73 seconds into its flight, leading to the deaths of its seven crew members, Chawla joined NASA in 1988. She began working as a Vice President where she did Computation Fluid Dynamics (CFD) research on vertical take-off and landing. In 1991 she got U.S. citizenship and started her career as a NASA astronaut in 1995. She was selected for her first flight in 1996. She spoke the following words while travelling in the weightlessness of space, "You are just your intelligence." She had travelled 10.67 million miles, as many as 252 times around the Earth.

Her first space mission (Mission STS 87) began on 19 November 1997 with six other astronauts on the Space Shuttle Columbia. On her first mission that lasted for 15 days, 16 hours, 34 minutes and 4 seconds, she travelled 6.5 million miles. She was responsible for deploying the Spartan Satellite which however malfunctioned, necessitating a spacewalk by Winston Scott and Tako Doi, two of her fellow astronauts, to retrieve the satellite.

1. Joining NASA in 1988 → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

#### 3. Write a summary of the following story.

10

"You see, you've filled your stomach with a lot of meat"— my one miserable little chop- "and you can't eat any more. But I've just had a snack and I shall enjoy a peach".

The bill came and when I paid it I found that I had only enough for a quite inadequate tip. Her eyes rested for an instant on the three francs I left for the waiter, and I knew that she thought me mean. But when I walked out of the restaurant I had the whole month before me and not a penny in my pocket.

"Follow my example," she said as we shook hand, and never eat more than one thing for luncheon."

"I'll do better than that", I retorted. "I'll eat nothing for dinner to-night."

"Humorist!" she cried gaily, jumping into a cab, "you're quite a humorist!"

But I have had my revenge at last. I do not believe that I am a vindictive man, but when the immortal gods take a hand in the matter it is pardonable to observe the result with complacency. Today she weighs twenty-one stone.

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.  $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

avoidable	unhappy	may	meet	habit	punctuality
experienced	be	growth	making	shame	desire

To be late for something can be an unhappy (a) —. One is to be (b) — of being late for an appointment or a (c) — or a duty. Often one has to give an explanation and apologize for (d) — late. Sometimes it may be due to (e) — circumstances like traffic jam, but it is a (f) — matter. Being late is the opposite word of being (g) —. Being late can easily (h) — into a bad habit. It is (i) — to be late for anything. Everybody can avoid being late if he (j) — up his mind to be punctual.

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

Folk music consists of songs and music of a community that are (a) — by any standard music styles. Bangladesh has a heritage of (b) — folk music which includes (c) — religious and secular songs. (d) — kind of music has great variety, with songs (e) — composed on the culture, festivals, natural beauty and rural life. These songs are (f) — social inequality and poverty, about the material world and (g) — supernatural. It uses (h) — and natural rhythms. Since Bangladesh is (i) — reverine, the Bhatiyali forms an important genre of (j) — music.

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

- Alexander asked him how he would like to be treated.
- Alexander, the king of Macedon, crossed the Khaibar Pass and reached India.
- Porus came forward with his men and arms in order to defend his land from the attack of Alexander.
- There ruled a king named Porus.
- He knew how to respect a bold man.
- Then he came to the plains of the Punjab.
- Alexander was pleased with Porus for his bold reply.
- He was brought before Alexander.
- "Like a king," was the reply of Porus.
- But unfortunately he was defeated in a battle and taken prisoner.

#### Part II

7. Write a paragraph on "Celebration of Eid-ul-Fitr" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10

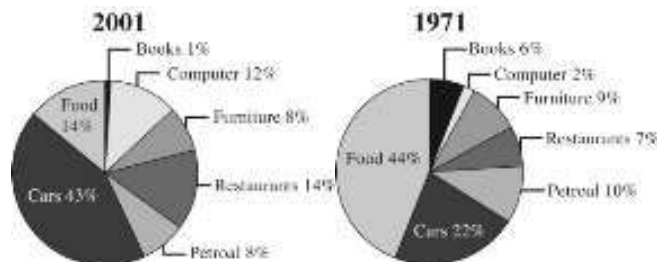
(a) How did you celebrate the Eid-ul-Fitr this year? (b) What did you find your mother and sisters doing in the morning of the Eid day? (c) What did you do in the morning? (d) What did you find when you went to the Eidgah? (e) What kind of feast was arranged at your residence for this occasion? (f) How did you spend the afternoon?

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

Long ago, a young man found life in the family in his village full of problems and sufferings. Quarrels, ill-feelings, jealousy, enmity all were part of everyday life there.....

9. Write an email to your friend describing the celebration of Independence Day. 05

10. The graphs show changes in spending habit of people living in Dhaka between 1971 and 2001. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and comparisons where relevant.



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

A jackdaw was so proud of his fine coat of black feathers that he thought himself too grand to live among the other jackdaws. He picked up a number of beautiful feathers that had fallen from a peacock's tail, and carefully adorned himself with them. Then this vain jackdaw walked boldly up to a family of peacocks, as though he were one of them. The peacocks soon found out that he was only a jackdaw, so they quickly set upon him and drove him away. Then the jackdaw returned to his own friends, but they were so offended with him that they refused to have anything more to do with him.

## Model Question - 134

HSC Examination  
English First Paper

Full Marks : 100

Time : 3 hours

[Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks.]

### Part-I

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

Unsafe levels of pesticides are present in around half of the vegetables and more than a quarter of fruits sold in the capital's markets, a recent survey has found. A 15-member team of the National Food Safety Laboratory, with support from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), came up with findings after collecting and testing food samples from the capital's Gulshan, Karwanbazar Mohakhali markets.

The survey report, a copy of which was acquired by the *Dhaka Tribune*, read that nearly 40% of 82 samples of milk, milk products, fish, fruits and vegetables contained banned pesticides such as DDT, Aldrin, Chlordane and Heptachlor. The amounts of pesticide in these samples were found to be 3 to 20 times greater than the limits set by the European Union. Around 50% vegetables and 35% fruits were found to be contaminated with unsafe level of pesticides.

Analysing more than 30 samples of turmeric powder (branded, packaged and open), the team also found that nearly 30% of the samples contained traces of lead chromate, which can be fatal if swallowed or inhaled. These samples also contained lead at 20 to 50 times above the safety limit of 2.5 parts per million set by the Bangladesh Standard Testing Institute (BSTI). Arsenic and chromium above safety limits were detected in a total of 5 out of 13 rice samples.

Using a sensitive High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) method developed by the Food Safety Lab, 66 samples were analysed for the presence of formaldehyd. Adulteration was thereby detected in samples of coriander, mango and fresh shrimps.

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

1 × 5 = 5

##### (a) The word 'sensitive' in the passage stands for—.

- (i) calm                      (ii) responsive                      (iii) fragile                      (iv) sagacious

##### (b) FAO tested food samples collection from—.

- (i) BSTI                      (ii) Food Safety Lab  
(iii) National Food Safety Laboratory                      (iv) 3 places from the capital city

##### (c) Lead Chromate—.

- (i) is safer than DDT, Aldrin, Chlordane and Heptachlor                      (ii) is not detrimental  
(iii) may result in illness                      (iv) can cause death

##### (d) What does 'read' in the passage mean?

- (i) copy, transfer, or interpret a data                      (ii) show the record of something  
(iii) hear and understand the words of someone  
(iv) look at and comprehend the meaning of written matter

##### (e) Chlordane, Heptachlor, DDT and Aldrin are—.

- (i) antibiotics                      (ii) food items                      (iii) perfumes                      (iv) forbidden pesticides

#### B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What do you mean by unsafe level of pesticides?  
(b) Contaminated turmeric powder can be fatal. How?  
(c) From your reading of the passage, what do you think the goal of the survey? How many members were there in the survey team?  
(d) Who launched the survey?  
(e) Give your suggestion to stop food adulteration.

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

2 × 5 = 10

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 colorful 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.

1. To watch both sunrise and sunset → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

#### 3. Write a summary of the following story.

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.

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

predetermine	suffer	ordain	learn	the	poverty
belief	undergo	will	afterlife	decide	direct

Many people in Bangladesh still possess conservative outlook. Quite early in life, they (a) — to believe that everything was (b) — and all that happens was (c) — by God. This belief persuades (d) — poor to generally accept their (e) — and all their sorrows and (f) —. They also possess a firm (g) — that those individuals who are (h) — sufferings in this material world, (i) — be amply rewarded in the (j) —. They believe that God Himself decides how much or little a person should possess in this world.

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

Most of the Bangladeshis (a) — that our motherland (b) — in the active earthquake zone. Experts are alarmed by the recurrence of the (c) — in the recent years. But they do not give any direct answer to the question (d) — the (e) — of the building in Dhaka city. As there is every (f) — of earthquakes in Bangladesh, experts (g) — for taking adequate precautionary (h) — to reduce the loss. RAJUK opines that an earthquake (i) — building code should be (j) — to avoid natural disaster.

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

- (i) On their way back, Shelley and William were drowned by a sudden storm on July 8, 1822.
- (ii) His famous lyric "Ode to the West Wind" was written in 1819.
- (iii) At the age of 18, he went to Oxford University.
- (iv) One day Shelley and his friend William set sail in his boat Aerial for Leghorn.
- (v) He was born on August 4, 1792 at Sussex in England.
- (vi) His father Timmotty Shelley was a country landlord.
- (vii) When he was a boy of twelve, he was sent to "Eton".
- (viii) But after one year he was expelled from the university for writing a pamphlet entitled "The Necessity of Atheism".
- (ix) Percy Bysshe Shelley was a romantic poet of the early 19th century.
- (x) From his boyhood Shelley was a boy of meditative and studious nature.

#### Part II

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

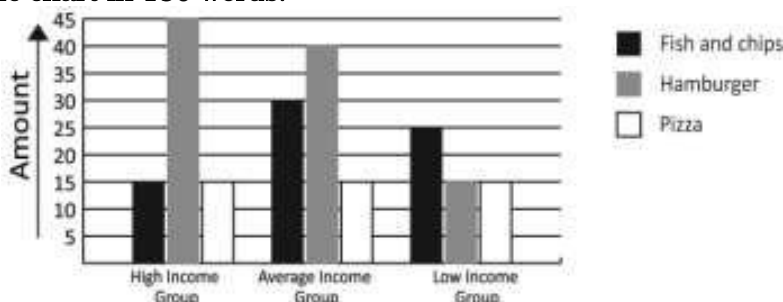
(a) What is an earthquake? (b) How frequent is it now in Bangladesh? (c) Are our people aware of the gravity of its loss? (d) Why are experts giving more attention to the issue of earthquake in recent times? (e) What precautions would you suggest as safety measures against earthquake?

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

Once there was a king in a certain country. He was very kindhearted, amiable and sympathetic to his people. He loved.....

9. Write an email to your friend about construction work of the Padma Multi-Purpose Bridge. 05

10. Look at the following chart. It shows the amount of money per person per week for fast foods in Britain. Describe the chart in 150 words.



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

Once there lived a good king in Scotland. His name was Robert Bruce. He loved his country and his subjects very dearly. His subjects had a great love and respect for him. One day his enemies attacked his country and drove him away from his kingdom. Bruce fought his enemies again and again. But he was defeated every time. He took shelter in a remote cave. He became sad for his condition. One day he was lying in the cave. Then 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. This dauntless spider inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of despair. He gathered an army of strong man and attacked his enemies. The enemies were defeated and Bruce regained his kingdom.