

HSC Board Questions : 2017 (First Paper)

[বিঃদ্র: প্রিয় শিক্ষার্থী, ২০১৭ সালের HSC পরীক্ষায় ইংরেজি ১ম পত্র পরীক্ষা NCTB প্রণীত নতুন সিলেবাস ও প্রশ্নকাঠামো অনুযায়ী অনুষ্ঠিত হয়েছে। পূর্বের কোনো বোর্ড প্রশ্নের সাথে মিল না থাকায় এখানে শুধু ২০১৭ সালের বোর্ড প্রশ্ন সংযোজন করা হয়েছে। তবে পূর্বের প্রশ্নের সাথে যেসকল Item-এর মিল রয়েছে তা Item-wise Exercise অংশে সংযোজন করা হয়েছে।]

Dhaka Board-2017

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

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

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

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

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

(a) The word 'tributary' refers to —

- (i) fountain (ii) territory (iii) stream (iv) kingdom

(b) The Buriganga water fills the air with —

- (i) aroma (ii) fragrance (iii) stink (iv) scent

(c) — founded their capital on the bank of the Buriganga.

- (i) The British (ii) The Mughals (iii) The Indians (iv) The Bangladeshi

(d) Which of the following statements is false?

- (i) Buriganga is a river (ii) Our rivers are not in a good shape
(iii) Jahangirnagar was once called Dhaka (iv) Water is being contaminated

(e) The best synonym of 'toxic' is —

- (i) Poisonous (ii) Hygienic (iii) Healthy (iv) Useful

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

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

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the specialties 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. Being credited with miracles

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3. Summarize the following text.

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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.

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. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part-B : Writing Test (40 Marks)

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

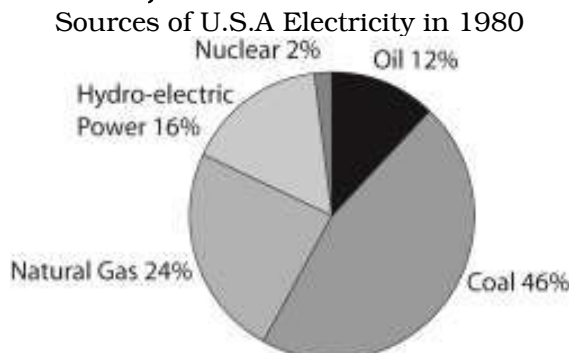
(a) What is food adulteration? (b) How is food adulteration? (c) Who are responsible for food adulteration? (d) What is the impact of adulterated food on our body? (e) What can be done to stop it?

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

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

9. Suppose, you are Alif/Adrita. You have just received a letter from your pen-friend Clara who lives at 17 Dawning Street, U.K. She wants to know about Bangladesh. Now, write a reply to the letter. 5

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



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

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

Rajshahi Board–2017

Part–A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

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

Kuakata, locally known as Sagar Kannya (Daughter of the Sea) is a rare scenic spot located on the southern-most tip of Bangladesh. It is 70 km from Patuakhali district headquarters and 320 km from Dhaka. An excellent combination of the picturesque natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky and the shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal and the evergreen forest makes Kuakata a much sought after tourist destination.

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

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

(a) 'Scenic spot' refers to —

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| (i) a place having multiple scenes | (ii) a place having a calm atmosphere |
| (iii) a place of unparalleled natural beauty | (iv) a place having untidy spots |

(b) The word 'shimmering' in the text could be best replaced by —

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| (i) shivering | (ii) shining | (iv) glaring |
| | (iii) significant | |

(c) The Rakhaines originally came from —

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Patuakhali district | (ii) Latachapli union | (iii) Kuakata coast | (iv) Arakan district |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|

(d) The best synonym of 'vibrant' is —

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (i) thrilling | (ii) colourful | (iii) gorgeous | (iv) brilliant |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|

(e) Kuakata is truly a virgin beach and a sanctuary for migratory winter bird's — what does it imply?

- (i) Kuakata is a beach in its original pure condition and a rare abode for guest birds.
 (ii) Kuakata is a place of rare beauty and world's longest beach.
 (iii) Kuakata is untouched by human habitation (iv) Kuakata is a natural habitat.

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

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

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

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

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

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

3. Summarize the following text.

10

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

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

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

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

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. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part-B : Writing Test (40 Marks)

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

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

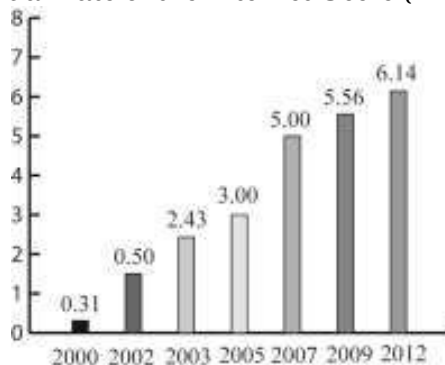
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7

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

9. Suppose, you are a student of class XII. Now, write a letter to your younger brother advising him to refrain from smoking. 5

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

Gradual Rate of the Internet Users (in crore)



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

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made;
Nine bean rows will I have there, a hive for the honey bee
And live alone in the bee loud glade.
I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow
Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;
There midnight's 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.

Dinajpur Board–2017

Part–A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

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

Adolescents constitute a nation's core resource for national renewal and growth. Adolescence is a period in life when transition from childhood to adulthood takes place and behaviours and life styles are shaped. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), adolescence is the period which shapes the future of girls' and boys' lives. There are 28 million adolescents in Bangladesh; 13.7 million of them are girls and 14.3 million boys.

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

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

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

(a) What could be the closest meaning for the word "constitute" in the first sentence?

- (i) take (ii) form (iii) add (iv) make

(b) The phrase "take place" in the second sentence stands for —.

- (i) occur (ii) recur (iii) go to a place (iv) all of them

(c) Adolescence is a — period from childhood to adulthood.

- (i) transition (ii) transitory (iii) transitional (iv) transient

(d) The synonym of affluent is —.

- (i) destitute (ii) poor (iii) poverty (iv) well off

(e) The word "economic" can be replaced by —.

- (i) economy (ii) economical (iii) monetary (iv) finance

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

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

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

2 × 5 = 10

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

1. Ending of War → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

3. Summarize the following text.

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

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

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

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

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

1 × 10 = 10

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

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

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

Part-B : Writing Test (40 Marks)

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

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

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

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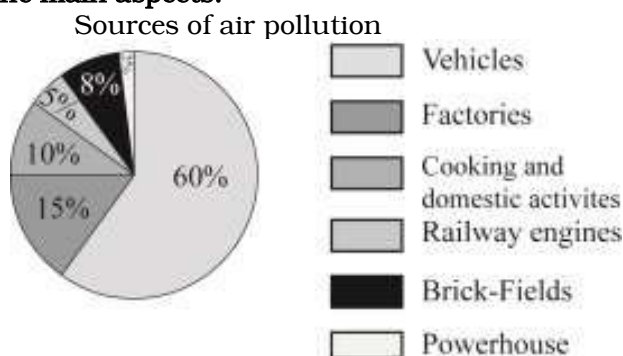
It was a bright sunny morning. I was going to college with some of my friends. We were in a hilarious mood as we were talking about our plan to go on a picnic. Suddenly

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

5

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

10



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

8

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

Jessore Board-2017

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

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

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

river supplied drinking water and supported trade and commerce. Jahangirnagar was renamed Dhaka which grew into a heavily populated city with a chronic shortage of space.

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

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) What could be the closest meaning for 'shape'?

- (i) Condition (ii) Form (iii) Model (iv) Body

(b) Which one of the following statements is false?

- (i) The rivers are the only sources of water in our country.
 (ii) The tide-level of the Buriganga was surprising.
 (iii) It was connected with the river Dhaleshwari. (iv) The humans are responsible for pollution.

(c) How are the rivers related to 'literature'?

- (i) are being polluted (ii) are a very important water source
 (iii) can inspire the poets, novelists, etc. (iv) constitute two-thirds of our country

(d) Buriganga is on deathbed due to —

- (i) water vehicles (ii) pollutions
 (iii) the Mughals (iv) the report published in the newspaper

(e) The Buriganga — the Ganges.

- (i) has a link with (ii) has nothing to do with (iii) was a branch of (iv) was once called

B. Answer the following questions.

$2 \times 5 = 10$

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

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

$2 \times 5 = 10$

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

1. An applied form of art → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

3. Summarize the following text.

10

"I'm not in the least hungry," my guest sighed, "but if you insist I don't mind having some asparagus." I ordered them. "Aren't you going to have any?" "No, I never eat asparagus."

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

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

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

"Coffee?" I said.

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

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.

$0.5 \times 10 = 5$

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

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

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

1 × 10 = 10

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

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

10

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

Part-B : Writing Test (40 Marks)

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

10

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

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

7

One day a crow stole a piece of meat. It flew away and sat on the branch of a tree. Suddenly a fox

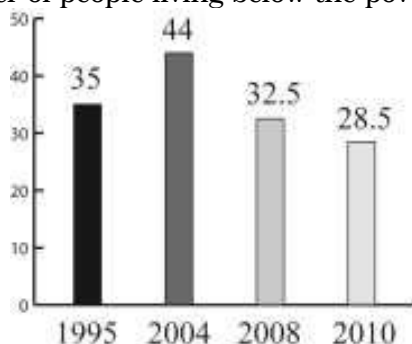
9. Suppose, you are Tanzim. Now, write an email to your friend telling him about how you have prepared yourself for the ensuing HSC Examination.

5

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

10

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



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

8

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

Comilla Board–2017

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

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

Folk music consists of songs and music of a community that are uninfluenced by any sophisticated musical rules or any standard music styles. Bangladesh has a heritage of rich folk music which includes both religious and secular songs. Folk music may be described as that type of ancient music which springs from the heart of a community, based on their natural style of expression uninfluenced by the rules of classical music and modern popular songs. Any mode or form created by the combination of tune, voice and dance may be described as music. Thus, the combination of folk song; folk dance and folk tune may be called folk music. For example, Baul songs are a combination of tune, music and dance. In

Bangladesh folk music has great variety with songs being composed on the culture, festivals, views of life, natural beauty, rivers and rural and riverine life. These songs are also about social inequality and poverty, about the material world and the supernatural. Mystical songs have been composed using the metaphors of rivers and boats. Since the country is basically riverine, the Bhatiyali forms an important genre of folk music. Folk music is formed and develops according to the environment. Differences in the natural environment are reflected in the people of the different regions. The dialects too vary across the different regions. Bangladeshi folk music therefore varies from region to region.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

(a) What could be the closest meaning for 'sophisticated'?

- (i) Latest (ii) Old (iii) Last (iv) Past

(b) The word 'heritage' refers to —

- (i) heir (ii) tradition (iii) legitimacy (iv) intimacy

(c) The word 'natural' could be replaced by —

- (i) artificial (ii) spontaneous (iii) deliberate (iv) wanton

(d) Folk music emanates from — of a community.

- (i) background (ii) heart (iii) core (iv) inside

(e) The synonym of 'mystical' is —

- (i) dull (ii) material (iii) classical (iv) spiritual

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

(a) What do you mean by folk music according to the text?

(b) What does folk music reflect?

(c) How are mystical songs composed of?

(d) What makes the Bhatiyali an important genre?

(e) What are the reasons of great variety in folk music?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the painful experiences a street child has to suffer to survive. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

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

1. Homeless → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

3. Summarize the following text.

10

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

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

0.5 × 10 = 5

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

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

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

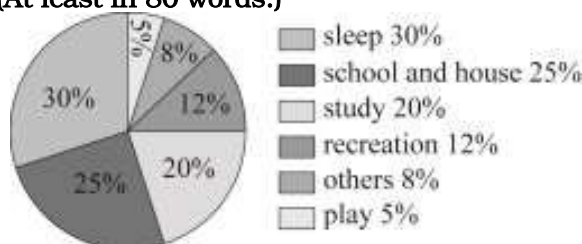
1 × 10 = 10

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

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10
- As Bagerhat is near the Bay of Bengal, the water is usually saline.
 - Khan Jahan Ali was a philanthropic man.
 - He, therefore, excavated many tanks to provide fresh water to the people.
 - He came to Bagerhat to preach Islam and to promote the plight of common people.
 - He found Bagerhat beset with many problems.
 - His memory will never be sunk into oblivion.
 - Thus he redressed the problem of drinking water.
 - The scarcity of drinking water is one of them.
 - The people of Bagerhat remember him with great respect.
 - Ghora Dighi is one of them.

Part-B : Writing Test (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "An Ideal Student" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10
- (a) Who is an ideal student? (b) What are the characteristics of an ideal student? (c) What responsibilities does an ideal student perform? (d) How does everyone treat an ideal student? (e) Why do you want to be an ideal student?
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
- There was a boy who hailed from an obscure background. But he was brilliant, diligent and innovative. He
9. Write an e-mail to the Graduate Admissions, International service, 353 South Road, Portico. Sydney 2067, Australia asking them about admission procedure for overseas students. 5
10. The pie chart below shows the time allocation of students daily activities. Analyse the chart focusing the main preoccupations. (At least in 80 words.) 10



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

I love to rise in a summer morn,
 When the birds sing on every tree;
 The distant huntsman winds his horn,
 And the skylark sings with me;
 O what sweet company!

But to go to school in a summer morn,
 O it drives all joy away!
 Under a cruel eye outworn,
 The little ones spend the day
 In sighing and dismay.

Ah then at times I drooping sit,
 And spend many an anxious hour;
 Nor in my book can I take delight,
 Nor sit in learning's bower,
 Worn through with the dreary shower.

How can the bird that is born for joy
 Sit in a cage and sing?
 How can a child, when fears annoy,
 But droop his tender wing.
 And forget his youthful spring!

Chittagong Board-2017

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

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

The term 'diaspora' is used to refer to people who have left their homelands and settled in other parts of the world either because they were forced to do so or because they wanted to leave 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.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) The word 'decade' refers to —

- (i) thirty years (ii) fifty years (iii) ten years (iv) five years

(b) What does diaspora mean?

- (i) people live their own country (ii) people go abroad
(iii) people work in other countries
(iv) people leave their own countries and settle in other parts of the world

(c) The synonym of 'noteworthy' is —

- (i) insignificant (ii) noticeable (iii) invaluable (iv) appreciable

(d) The Aryans came to the Indian Sub Continent from —

- (i) America (ii) Africa (iii) Central Europe (iv) Europe

(e) In Africa there have been —

- (i) massive diasporas (ii) a little diasporas (iii) no diasporas (iv) very little diasporas

B. Answer the following questions :-

$2 \times 5 = 10$

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

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing role and activities of Gazi Pir. (No. 1 has been done for you)

$2 \times 5 = 10$

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.

1. Close to the Sundarbans → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

3. Summarize the following poem.

10

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

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.

$0.5 \times 10 = 5$

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

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

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

$1 \times 10 = 10$

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

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

10

- (i) He was one of the most renowned linguists of Bangladesh.
- (ii) He died in 1969 and we remember him with respect.
- (iii) He was second to none in Bengali Language and Literature.
- (iv) Dr. Mohammad Shahidullah was born in 24 Porgona, West Bengal in 1885.
- (v) He joined Jessore Zilla School in 1910.
- (vi) He passed the entrance and FA exam in 1904 and 1906.
- (vii) He received some awards and contributed much to Bengali Literature.
- (viii) He passed Hons. and M.A. in 1910 and 1912.
- (ix) He joined Dhaka University as a Lecture of Bengali in 1921.
- (x) He got his Ph.D in 1928.

Part-B : Writing Test (40 Marks)**7. Write a paragraph on "Food adulteration" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.**

10

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

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

7

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

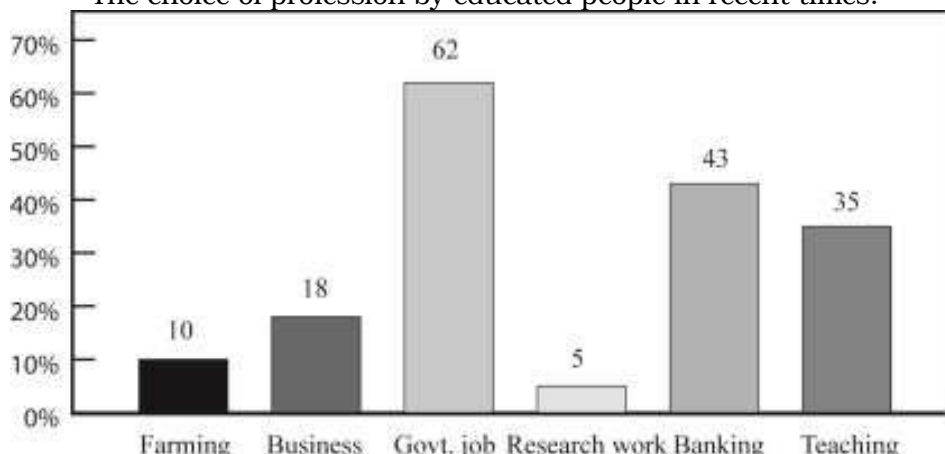
9. Suppose, your friend got first prize on debate competition. Now, write an e-mail congratulating him.

5

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

10

The choice of profession by educated people in recent times.

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

8

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

Sylhet Board-2017

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)**1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B**

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

One of the sources of water in our country are the rivers. Rivers are everywhere in our life, literature, economy and culture. But are the rivers in good shape? Unfortunately, they are not. A few are already

dead and several are going through the pangs of death. The river Buriganga is an example of a dying river. A report published in the Daily Sun describes what has happened to the river Buriganga and why. Its water is polluted and a perpetual stench fills the air around it. But that is not what it was like before.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

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

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

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

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

2 × 5 = 10

The time of adolescence is a period of preparation for adulthood during which one experiences several key developments. Besides physical and sexual maturation, these experiences include movement toward social and economic independence, development of identity, the acquisition of skills needed to carry out adult relationships and roles and the capacity for abstract reasoning. While adolescence is a time, of tremendous growth and potential, it is also a time of considerable risks during which social contexts exert powerful influences. Many adolescents face pressure to use alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs and to initiate sexual relationships putting themselves at high risk for intentional and unintentional injuries, unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Many also experience a wide range of adjustment and mental health problems.

1. Physical and sexual maturation → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

3. Summarize the following text.

10

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

The name Kuakata takes its origin from the story of a 'Kua'-or well-dug on the se 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.

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

0.5 × 10 = 5

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

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

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

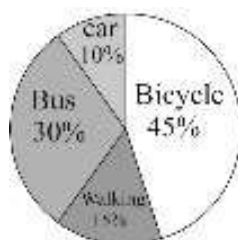
1 × 10 = 10

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

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

Part-B : Writing Test (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "Modern Technology" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10
- (a) What do you understand by modern technology? (b) Where is it being used? (c) What are the impacts of technology in our life? (d) How has technology made the world a global village? (e) How can technology be used for the greater welfare of mankind?
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
- Once there lived a poor woodcutter. But he was very honest. He earned his livelihood by selling wood in the market. One day while he
9. Suppose, you are Salim. Sahir is your best friend. You are going for a picnic. Now, write an e-mail to your friend Sahir inviting him to join the picnic. 5
10. The pie chart below shows the percentages of transportation used by 800 students to come to college. Describe the chart in 150 words: 10



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

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

Barisal Board-2017

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

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

The river Buriganga an example of a dying river. A report published in the Daily Sun describes what has happened to the river Buriganga and why. It's water is polluted and a perpetual stench fills the air around it. But that is not what it was like before. The report says that the river had a glorious past. Once it was a tributary of the mighty Ganges and flowed into the Bay of Bengal through the river Dhaleshwari. Gradually, it lost its link with the Ganges and got the name Buriganga. The Mughals marveled at the tide level of the Buriganga and founded their capital Jahangirnagar on its banks in 1610. The river supplied drinking water and supported trade and commerce. Jahangirnagar was renamed Dhaka which grew into a heavily populated city with a chronic shortage of space.

The city paid back the bounty of the river by sucking life out of it! According to newspaper report, the Buriganga is dying because of pollution. Huge quantities of toxic chemicals and wastes from mills and

factories, hospitals and clinics and households and other establishments are dumped into the river every day. The city of Dhaka discharges about 4500 tons of solid waste every day and most of it is directly released into the Buriganga. According to the Department of the Environment (DoE), 20,000 tons of tannery waste, including some highly toxic materials, are released into the river every day. Experts identified nine industrial areas in and around the capital city as the primary sources of river pollution: Tongi, Tejgaon, Hazaribagh, Tarabo, Narayanganj, Savar, Gazipur, Dhaka Export Processing Zone and Ghorashal.

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

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

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

- (i) rivulet (ii) lake (iii) pond (iv) estuary

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

- (i) offended (ii) grief-stricken (iii) overwhelmed (iv) hurt

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

- (i) tasty (ii) healthy (iii) moderate (iv) poisonous

(d) How did Dhaka city pay back the bounty of the river?

- (i) By cleaning the river (ii) By polluting the river
(iii) By purifying its water (iv) By making it glorious

(e) The word 'identified' in the passage means.

- (i) excluded (ii) traced out (iii) carried out (iv) teased

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

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

2. Read the following text and complete the table below with the given information :

1 × 10 = 10

I declared that the Assembly would continue to meet. But suddenly on the 1st of March the Assembly was shut down. Mr Yahya Khan called the session of the Assembly in his capacity as the President and I declared I would be attending it. Mr. Bhutto said he wouldn't be part of it. Thirty-five members of the Assembly came from West Pakistan to take part in its proceedings. But it was dissolved all of a sudden. The blame was put on the people of Bengal, the finger was pointed at me!

After the Assembly's session was prorogued, the people of this country protested. I told them, "Observe the General Strike we have called peacefully." I told them "Shut down all mills and factories." Our people responded to my call. They came to the streets spontaneously. They expressed their firm determination to carry out the struggle peacefully.

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

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

3. Summarize the following text.

10

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part-B : Writing Test (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "The Uses and Abuses of Mobile Phone" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10

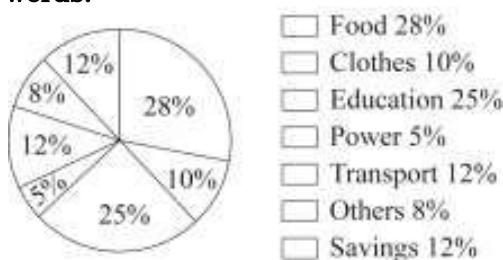
- What is a mobile phone?
- How does it function?
- Who are the users of it?
- What are its uses?
- What are its abuses?

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

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

9. Now, write an e-mail to one of your friends thanking him/her for a gift you received from him/her on your birthday. 5

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



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

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