

স্বনামধন্য কলেজসমূহের ২০১৬ সালের নির্বাচনি পরীক্ষার প্রশ্নসমূহ

Model Question - 75

Mirzapur Cadet College, Tangail

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

1. Read the 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) The word 'ethnic' refers to —.

- (i) race (ii) religious (iii) Muslim (iv) pagan

(b) The phrase 'roof-beating' refers to —.

- (i) songs while cutting crops (ii) songs while riding boat
(iii) songs while making roofs steady (iv) songs while cooking food

(c) Bhawaiya is the folk music of — part of Bangladesh.

- (i) eastern (ii) southwestern (iii) northeastern (iv) northern

(d) The word 'distinctive' means —.

- (i) characteristic (ii) embody (iii) company (iv) harmony

(e) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'chorus'?

- (i) chart of a country (ii) culture of a country (iii) a band of singers (iv) a singer in a concert

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What is folk music?
(b) What are these songs about?
(c) How does Bangladeshi folk music vary from region to region?
(d) Which folk songs do women only compose?
(e) What is the main theme of the passage?

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

2 × 5 = 10

Children's right to education also implies that the school they go to will have a pleasant and learning-friendly environment where everyone will have an enjoyable time. Teachers will be kind, caring and supportive and children will feel relaxed. No harsh words will be spoken to them and special care will be taken of children with learning disabilities.

That, unfortunately is not the general picture in our schools. The system of education in our part of the world does not allow children much freedom, and classrooms look more like cages where they are pent up for hours. Rabindranath Tagore (read his "An Eastern University" in Unit Six) found it unacceptable; so did William Blake (1757-1857), an English poet and painter, whose favourite subjects included children. In his poem "The School Boy" Blake writes about a young boy who is unhappy with his school where dour-faced teachers give joyless lessons. He would rather like to be outdoors and enjoy the summer day. He pleads with his parents to rescue him from the drudgery of school.

1. Should have a friendly and pleasant environment → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the above text in your own words.

10

[Note : এখানে ৩য় passage-টি unseen হওয়ায় তা দেওয়া হয়নি। শিখা ১৭১০ ২য় passage এর উপর summary অনুশীলন করতে পারবে]

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

trained	about	perform	essential	great	abacus
device	special	recent	large	refers	called

The computer is a fairly (a) — invention. It has now become an (b) — part of modern life. It has greatly benefited us and brought (c) — revolutionary changes in our life. Any (d) — that helps people perform mathematical calculation may be (e) — a computer. In this sense the (f) — is a simple computer. Today, however, the term 'computer' (g) — to special kind of electronic machine that can perform mathematical calculations and process (h) — masses of information at a (i) — speed. In a few minutes a computer can perform calculation that (j) — Mathematicians would need years to complete.

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

To see the unseen and to know the (a) — is inherent in human nature. This (b) — leads man to travel from one place to another. Besides this, (c) — has a great educative value. Books provide us only with (d) — knowledge but travelling can make it perfect. It brings us in (e) — with different people. We come across (f) — of culture through travelling. We read the majesty of the Himalayas, the (g) — of the ocean and the beauty of the Taj from (h) —. But we can know much more of them if we see those with our own (i) —. Travelling breaks the (j) — of life and fills the mind with joy.

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

- (i) Today we remember them with profound respect.
- (ii) Again many were killed in the war.
- (iii) Many died while fighting.
- (iv) Independence is the birth right of a man.
- (v) Our War of Independence took place in 1971.
- (vi) They did not run away showing their backs.
- (vii) They fought face to face with the enemies.
- (viii) No nation can achieve it without struggle.
- (ix) People from all walks of life joined the war.
- (x) Many went to the battle field to save the country.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

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

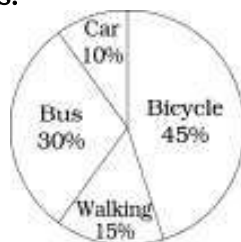
(a) What is May Day? (b) How and why is it observed? (c) What is the background of it? (d) How do the workers enjoy the privileges today? (e) What is the significance of the day?

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

It was a fine sunny day. Almost all the workers were busy with their daily activities in a factory. Suddenly, there was a crashing sound.....

9. Suppose, you have bought a new Television set from the Walton Company Limited, Bangladesh. It does not work properly. Now, write an email to the Manager of the company complaining about it. 5

10. The pie chart below shows the percentages of types 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 passage (Not more than 50 words). 8

Jagadish Chandra Bose was born on 30 November, 1858 at Mymensingh, now in Bangladesh. He was brought up in a home committed to pure Indian traditions and culture. He got his elementary education from a vernacular school, because his father thought that Bose should learn his own mother tongue. Bengali, before studying a foreign language like English. Bose attended Cambridge after studying physics at Calcutta University. He returned to India in 1884 after completing a B.Sc. degree from Cambridge University.

The central hall of the Royal Society in London was jam-packed with famous scientists on May 10, 1901. Everyone seemed to be curious to know how Bose's experiment will demonstrate that plants have feelings like other living beings and humans.

Bose authored two illustrious books; "Response in the Living and Non-living" (1902) and "The Nervous Mechanism of Plants" (1926). Prior to his death in 1937, Bose set up the Bose Institute at Calcutta. He was elected the Fellow of the Royal Society in 1920 for his amazing contributions and achievements.

Word Notes : riverine- নদীমাতৃক; interacted- পারস্পরিকভাবে সক্রিয়; disabilities- ত্রুটি; unacceptable- অগ্রহণযোগ্য; drudgery- নীরস একঘেয়ে খাটনি বা পরিশ্রম; revolutionary- যুগান্তকারী; privileges- সুবিধা; demonstrate- প্রতীপাদন করা; achievements- অর্জনসমূহ; profound- গভীর; inherent- অন্তঃস্থায়ী; pent-up- অবদমিত; battle-field- যুদ্ধক্ষেত্র; reflected- প্রতিফলিত।

Model Question - 76

Mymensingh Girls' Cadet College, Mymensingh

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

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

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

Man's intellect has a natural pride in its own aristocracy, which is the pride of its culture. Culture only acknowledges the excellence whose criticism is in its inner perfection, not in any external success. When this pride succumbs to some compulsion of necessity of lure of material advantage, it brings humiliation to the intellectual man. Modern India, through her very education, has been made to suffer this humiliation. Once she herself provided her children with a culture which was the product of her own ages of thought and creation. But it has been thrust aside, and we are made to tread the mill of passing examinations, not for learning anything, but for notifying that we are qualified for employments under organizations conducted in English. Our educated community is not a cultured community, but a community of qualified candidates. Meanwhile the proportion of possible employments to the number of claimants has gradually been growing narrower, and the consequent disaffection has been widespread. At last the very authorities who are responsible for this are blaming their victims. Such is the perversity of human nature. It bears its worst grudge against those it has injured....

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(a) The word 'perversity' can be replaced by—
 (i) normal behavior (ii) distortion</p> <p>(b) The best synonym of the word 'acquainted' is —
 (i) unknown (ii) familiar</p> <p>(c) 'Humiliation' in line 13 can be replaced by —
 (i) honour (ii) humidity</p> <p>(d) Man has a natural pride in its own —
 (i) respect (ii) aristocracy</p> <p>(e) The word 'aristocracy' stands for —
 (i) lower class (ii) stupidity</p> | <p>(iii) satisfaction (iv) pleasure</p> <p>(iii) acquired (iv) attained</p> <p>(iii) degradation (iv) attraction</p> <p>(iii) criticism (iv) aspect</p> <p>(iii) ugliness (iv) upper class</p> |
|---|---|

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What do our educational institutions do?
 (b) What does man's intellect have?
 (c) "Our educated community is not a cultured community, but a community of qualified candidates." Explain the statement in 2/3 sentences.
 (d) What does culture acknowledge?
 (e) Whom do the authorities blame?

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

1 × 10 = 10

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

In the clash between expectations of pure, handmade craftworks and the market need of mechanically produced craftworks, two contesting views emerge : on the one hand, traditionalists contend that the society needs to preserve the authenticity and naturalness of craftworks and their association with domesticity and environment; and, on the other, promoters of machine production argue that the machine has helped restore the appeal of the crafts due to their cheaper production costs.

Who/What	Event/ Occurrence	What/ When	How/Where
A craftwork (i)	is always developing and keeping abreast of	(ii) and preference	
A craftwork (iv)	(iii) influence	a mode of the live and a cultural taste (v)and their production	
Some forms, shapes, styles and	undergo little change and suggest	(vii)	

(vi)			
Craftsmen	get deprived of	(viii)	
The clash between expectation of pure, handmade craftworks and (ix)	give rise to	(x)	

3. Write a summary of the following text in your own words.

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

contrast	shape	trumpet-shaped	secure	include	jonquils
star-shaped	as	genus	trumpet	bloom	occur

Daffodils, the flowers symbolizing friendship, are some of the most popular flowers exclusively due to their unmatched beauty. Daffodils belong to the (a) — Narcissus. Daffodils have a (b) — structure set against a (c) — background. The background of (d) — is often a very (e) — color. The name Daffodils (f) — the cluster flowered yellow (g) — and the white Narcissi, as well as the include (h) — the more common trumpet (i) — flowers. Daffodils are constantly (j) — flower with at least 50 species and many hybrids.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Migration refers to the movement of persons who change his/her place of residence for a period of six months or more except for marriage in which case the time period for the migration is not fixed. Migration that takes place within the (a) — is referred as internal migration. (b) — is an important component which influences (c) — and redistribution of population and resources (d) — the socio-economic development and the palming (e) —. The analysis of data on migration (f) — a vital role. Migration occurs in (g) — ways. In the scenario of permanent (h) — the migrant leaves the place of (i) — forever and stay in the place (j) — destination.

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

10

- (i) He then got down his horse and joined the men.
- (ii) In the American War of Independence, a Corporal and a party of soldiers were sent to raise a heavy beam for a battery.
- (iii) He did nothing but stood by and shouted orders.
- (iv) Presently an officer, not in uniform, rode up. "Hello," he said to the Corporal. "Why don't you give your men a hand to get that beam up?"
- (v) When the beam had put to its place, he made a bow to the Corporal.
- (vi) "Don't you know that I am a Corporal?" was the reply.
- (vii) He worked till the sweat came down his face.
- (viii) It was Washington himself.
- (ix) "Good day, Mr. Corporal. Next time when you have too few men for this kind of work, send for the commander-in-Chief. And I shall be happy to help you again."
- (x) There were too few men for the work but the Corporal was full of his dignity.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "Beauty" by answering the questions in about 200 words.

10

(a) What is beauty (b) Where do we find beauty? (c) How is beauty related with ugliness? (d) How does beauty reveal itself in its absence? (e) How is beauty related with truth? (f) How does beauty appear to poets and artists?

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

7

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

9. Imagine you are Tonmoy. You have a friend, Hafij. Write an email to your friend congratulating him for his good performance in a cricket match.

5

10. The box below contains some jumbled information about an NGO. Use the information to write a passage. 10

Trained teachers	UCEP	since 1972
Neglected Children	servants	hawkers
About 20,000 students		technical training
Street urchin	since	programme
General education		
1972		hotel boys
Programme		employment programme
	3 shifts	
UCEP training up to		class VII

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

<p>She Walks in Beauty Lord Byron 1</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>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; Where thoughts serenely sweet express, How pure, how dear their dwelling-place.</p> <p>3</p> <p>And on that cheek, and o'er that brow, So soft, so calm, yet eloquent, The smiles that win, the tints that glow, But tell of days in goodness spent, A mind at peace with all below, A heart whose love is innocent!</p>
--	---

Word Notes : intellectual- বুদ্ধিজীবী; hospitality- আতিথেয়তা; acquainted- পরিচিত; self-respect- আত্মমর্যাদা; aristocracy- অভিজাত্য; acknowledge- স্বীকার করা; compulsion- বাধ্যবাধকতা; humiliation- অপমান; notify- অবহিত করা; proportion- অনুপাত; perversity- বিকৃতি; abreast- ওয়াকেবহাল থাকা/পিছিয়ে না পড়া; traditionalist- ঐতিহ্যবাদী; domesticity- পারিবারিক জীবন; promoter- প্রবর্তক; notoriety- কুখ্যাতি; exclusively- স্বতন্ত্রভাবে; migration- অভিবাসন; commander-in-chief- প্রধান সেনাপতি; mellow- কোমল করা; impair- দুর্বল/তি করা।

Model Question - 77

Rajshahi Cadet College, Rajshahi

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

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

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

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) revive

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

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the role and present activities 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.

1. Spread Islam in the parts of Bengal close to the Sundarbans → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following text in your own words.

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.

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.

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

spiritual	proper	learn	educate	but	and
develop	do	well-mannered	make	he	of

A student or learner can improve all his latent talents through the channel of proper education. Proper education aims at (a) — him not only physically (b) — also mentally. Such education (c) — him an ideal man, (d) — can lead both himself (e) — society to the way (f) — happiness and prosperity. A (g) — educated man is sympathetic, (h) — and kind. Indeed proper (i) — makes him mentally and (j) — developed.

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

1 × 10 = 10

No other word is so sweet as the word 'mother'. It is mixed up with our (a) —. Everyone starts his life with the (b) — of the word 'mother' first. This (c) — lasts to every child until (d) —. It is mother, who first becomes (e) — with our happiness and sorrows. We (f) — about the mother of Bayazid Bostami (g) — Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar. The position of (h) — is given the highest place in (i) — religion. It is said by our (j) — Hazrat Muhammad (Sm) that "Heaven is at the feet of mother".

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

10

- (i) "But I can assure you that I have greatly enjoyed the walk," said Einstein with a smile.
 (ii) But he could not think that many gorgeously dressed officials had come to receive him at the station.
 (iii) Once the queen of Belgium invited Einstein, the great scientist to Brussels. He travelled to Brussels by train and got down at the station.
 (iv) The officials also expected to see somebody who was rich and aristocratic.
 (v) They looked for him here and there for sometime but failed to find him out.
 (vi) Einstein, however, walked the whole way with a suitcase in one hand and a violin in the other.
 (vii) They never imagined that this shabby man would be Einstein himself.
 (viii) When he reached the destination, the queen said to him, "I sent a car for you, Dr. Einstein."
 (ix) "I did not think that anybody would send a car for me."
 (x) So they went back to the queen and informed her that Einstein had not come by train.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

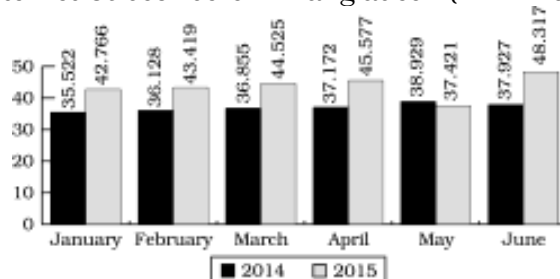
7. Write a paragraph on "Adolescence" on the basis of the answers to the following questions in about 200 words.

10

- (a) How many years does generally adolescence mean? (b) During this period what does one experience? (c) What are the problems that adolescents face? (d) What affects long lasting on the future health of adolescents? (e) What can be the solution for adolescents' problem?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
Rina is a poor girl. She works in a richman's house. Her master was a good man but the mistress was very inconsiderate. One day while serving tea Rina broke a tea cup. So her mistress.....
9. Suppose, you are Rahul. Your friend Himu missed the English class yesterday. Now, send a message to your friend by using email about what lessons were taught in the class yesterday. 5
10. The graph below shows the Internet Subscribers 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

Internet Subscribers in Bangladesh (In millions)



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

A Fairy Song

By William Shakespeare

Over hill, over dale,
Thorough bush, thorough brier!
Over park, over pale.
Thorough flood, thorough fire!
I do wander everywhere,
Swifter than the moon's sphere :

And I serve the Fairy Queen,
To dew her orbs upon the green :
The cowslips tall her pensioners be;
In their gold coats spots you see;
Those be rubies, fairy favours;
In those freckles live their savours;
I must go seek some dewdrops here,
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear.

Word Notes : harrowing- যন্ত্রণাদায়ক; curse- অভিশাপ; survive- বেঁচে থাকা; crisis- অভাব; pang- যন্ত্রণা; perpetual- অন্তহীন; miracle- অলৌকিক; docile- বাধ্য; vigilant- সতর্ক; predatory- শিকারী; trash- ময়লা-আবর্জনা; spiritual- আত্মিক; destination- গন্তব্য; stench- দুর্গন্ধ; sea-voyage- সমুদ্রযাত্রা; enable- সৃষ্টি করা; vendor- দোকানদার।

Model Question - 78

Pabna Cadet College, Pabna

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

1. Read the 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.

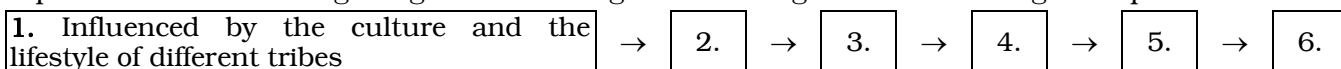
2 × 5 = 10

- (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 characteristics of Bangladeshi folk songs. 2 × 5 = 10
 (No. 1 has been done for you)

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.



3. Write a summary of the following text in your own words. 10

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

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

martyrdom	proud	become	after	case	prison
flame	then	prevail	protest	section	die

The person who lays down his life for upholding the cause of motherland, becomes a martyr. Shaheed Dr. Shamsuzzoha is such a (a) — son of our motherland and he (b) — the first intellectual who courageously embraced (c) — during the pre-liberation period of Bangladesh. (d) — failing the trumped-up Agartala conspiracy (e) —, Sergeant Zohurul Haque was killed in (f) — by the Ayub Khan govt. A (g) — of protest ablazed seriously throughout the (h) — East Pakistan. A volatile situation also (i) — everywhere in the Rajshahi city where (j) — 144 was enforced to prevent the agitating students from taking part in any protest. But Dr. Zoha came forward with a vigorous procession violating section 144. He was shot dead.

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

The importance of English can't be described in short; because it's an international language. We need to learn English for our (a) — education. It's the storehouse of knowledge. The (b) — on higher education of every branch of (c) — are written in English. If we really (d) — to earn vast knowledge along with higher (e) — in any particular subject, we are to (f) — the help from those important books. All (g) — is the best in European and American (h) — is available through English. If this reliable (i) — is dried up, we all shall go (j) —.

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

- (i) Sa'di replied, "My dress deserves this food."
- (ii) He set out for the emperor's palace in ordinary dress.
- (iii) On the way, he took shelter in a courtier's house but the courtier and his men did not show much honour and hospitality to him.
- (iv) The courtier understood his fault and begged the poet's pardon.
- (v) Once he was invited to the emperor's palace.
- (vi) On his way back home, Sa'di again took shelter in the same courtier's house putting on gorgeous dress.
- (vii) The courtier received him cordially and entertained him with rich and delicious foods.
- (viii) Sheikh Sa'di, great Persian poet was simple in his ways of life.
- (ix) Now, Sa'di began to put his foods in the pockets of his dress.
- (x) Being surprised, they asked, "Why are you putting the foods in your dress?"

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Traffic Jam" on the basis of the answers to the following questions.** 10
 (a) What is traffic jam? (b) What are the causes of traffic jam? (c) When does it occur? (d) What problems does traffic jam create? (e) How can traffic jam be controlled?
- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** 7
 Abir is an educated young man. After completing his MA, he went to Dhaka in search of a job. He applied for various posts but he did not get any. Being frustrated, he returned.....
- 9. Think you are Anik living in 13 Hajibag, Rangpur and you have a friend named Rimon living in 37, Court Street, Chittagong. Now, write a letter to your friend describing your preparation for the coming HSC examination.** 5

10. Look at the chart. It shows a survey on student's pastimes in their class. Now, analyze the chart focusing the main aspects (At least in 80 words)

For Classes 9-10		For Classes 5-6	
Doing games and sports	22.3%	Watching television	31.2%
Watching television	17.2%	Playing games on computers	20.9%
Chatting with friends	13.7%	Reading books or magazines	11.7%
Reading books or magazines	12.9%	Doing games and sports	9.2%
Gardening	10.7%	Attending social programmes such as music, recitations or debates	7.8%
Attending social programs such as music, recitations or debates	9.1%	Chatting with friends	6.7%
Playing games on computers	8.2%	Gardening	6.1%
Others	5.9%	Others	6.4%

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

Life..... Sir Walter Raleigh
 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.

Word Notes : fascinate- মুগ্ধ করা; empirical- বাস্তব অভিজ্ঞ; unraveling- সমাধান করছে; distinctively- স্বাতন্ত্র্যসম্পন্নভাবে; roof-beating- ছাদ পেটানো; incredible- অবিশ্বাস্য; prevail- প্রচলিত থাকা; enforce- আরোপ করা; reliable- বিশ্বাসযোগ্য; agitating- বিরূপ; pardon- ক্ষমা; courtier- সভাসদ; ablazed- উত্তেজিত; survey- জরিপ; recitation- আবৃত্তি; theme- বিষয়বস্তু।

Model Question - 79

Rangpur Cadet College, Rangpur

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

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

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. (Few men, I may add, learn this until they are too old to make it of any consequence to a woman what they say.) 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. I answered that I would meet my friend-by correspondence-at Foyot's on Thursday at half-past twelve. She was not so young as I expected and in appearance imposing rather than attractive. She was, in fact, a woman of forty (a charming age, but not one that excites a sudden and devastating passion at first sight), and she gave me the impression of having more teeth, white and large and even, than were necessary for any practical purpose. She was talkative, but since she seemed inclined to talk about me I was prepared to be an attentive listener.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

(a) The Luncheon is a — by William Somerset Maugham.

(i) novel

(ii) film

(iii) short story

(iv) prose

(b) What does the word beckon in the passage refer to?

(i) ratify

(ii) imply

(iii) signal

(iv) pull

- (c) Why did the writer accept the lady's proposal?
 (i) he was compelled (ii) he was blandished
 (iii) he wanted to spend the money (iv) he was too old to say no to her
- (d) What does the word flatter in the passage refer to?
 (i) extol (ii) laud (iii) adulate (iv) defile
- (e) The word 'impression' mentioned in the passage means —.
 (i) choice (ii) liking (iii) idea (iv) manner

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What is Foyot's? Why had the writer never even thought of going there? Explain briefly.
 (b) What was the topic of the second letter written by the lady to the writer? What did the writer answer?
 (c) "If someone had not mentioned her name I hardly think I would have recognized her." Why did the writer say so?
 (d) What does the writer want to mean when he says, "I was too young to have learned to say no to a woman"? Explain briefly.
 (e) Do you think that the writer was disappointed to see the lady? Give reasons for your answer.

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

2 × 5 = 10

In the Bengali language there is a modern maxim which can be translated, 'He who learns to read and write rides in a carriage and pair.' In English there is a similar proverb, 'Knowledge is power.' It is an offer of a prospective bribe to the student, a promise of an ulterior reward which is more important than knowledge itself.....

Unfortunately, our very education has been successful in depriving us of our real initiative and our courage of thought. The training we get in our schools has the constant implication in it that it is not for us to produce but to borrow. And we are casting about to borrow our educational plans from European institutions. The trampled plants of Indian corn are dreaming of recouping their harvest from the neighbouring wheat fields. To change the figure, we forget that, for proficiency in walking, it is better to train the muscles of our own legs than to strut upon wooden ones of foreign make, although they clatter and cause more surprise at our skill in using them than if they were living and real.

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

1. Depriving us of our real initiative → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following text in your own words.

10

At the age of nine, Dylan Mahalingam became the cofounder of Lil' MDGs, a nonprofit international development and youth empowerment organization. Lil' MDGs' mission is to use the power of the digital media to engage children in the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). His organization has mobilized more than 3 million children around the globe to raise 780,000 US dollars for tsunami relief, and more than 10 million dollars for hurricane relief. He has built a dormitory in Tibet, a mobile hospital in India, and a school playground serving AIDS orphans in Uganda. Dylan is a youth speaker for the United Nations.

4. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (Make grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

0.5 × 10 = 5

forever	nature	traditionally	entertainment	never	existence
unpopular	popularity	forms	way	appeal	superseded

Change is the order of (a) — because we know the proverb that old order changeth yielding place to the new. So, nothing remains new (b) —. The same we do also notice in (c) —. Old and traditional forms have been (d) — by new, modified and modern forms of entertainment. Many of them don't (e) — any longer. Today TV channels and satellite have superseded radio, similarly band and pop music have superseded our popular old (f) — songs. Football is losing its (g) — day by day and cricket and other games are becoming (h) — more and more. Our ideas about the (i) — of entertainment have also changed. We have started to look upon our (j) — of life in a new way.

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

1 × 10 = 10

In our country women are the worst sufferers. Social prejudices and customs tend to (a) — their position. When a female child is born, it is not regarded as a happy (b) —. She is not welcomed with the deep warmth of (c) —. Instead of being delighted the male members think that she has come to

add to their (d) —. Even the mother of the female child is not welcomed cordially for giving (e) — a female child. Rather she is held in great (f) —. Obviously there are many reasons behind this social (g) —. First of all she is regarded as a (h) — to be got rid of as soon as possible. The thinking of her marriage drive her parents mad for our evil (i) — system. Her parents try to find a husband for her even before she attains physical and mental (j) —.

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.
- Saadi handed him the bundle of books and also the little money he had without 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-B : Composition (40 Marks)

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

10

(a) What is food adulteration? (b) How is food adulterated? (c) Who are responsible for food adulteration? (d) What is the impact of adulterated food in our body? (e) What can be the remedies?

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

7

Once a gentleman advertised for an office boy and received sixty applications for the post. He asked them all to appear for an interview. All the applicants came to be interviewed. The gentleman interviewed them patiently and chose one who had no testimonial or recommendations with him. Then the other applicants

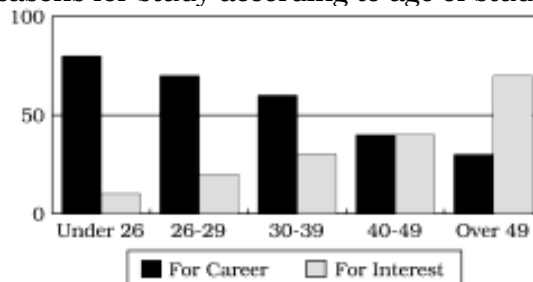
9. Imagine, you are Anik/Anika of Shyamoli Lane, Dhap, Rangpur. Recently you have got a letter from your friend, Ripon/Rima who lives at College Road, Dinajpur. He has wanted to know about your intention after the HSC examination. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him what you would like to do after your HSC examination.

5

10. The graph below shows the main reasons for study according to different age groups of the students. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph.

10

Reasons for study according to age of student



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

8

I sit in 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.

Word Notes : beckon- ইশারা করা; interval- বিরতি; recognise- চিনতে পারা; tiny- খুব ছোট; cemetery- কবরস্থান; flattered- তোষামোদ করা; modest- বিনয়ী; appearance- চেহারা; devastating- বিধ্বংসী; inclined- আগ্রহপূর্ণ; compelled- বাধ্য; blandish- মিষ্টি কথায় ভোলানো; disappointed- হতাশ; prospective- প্রত্যাশিত; implication- নিহিতার্থ/তাৎপর্য; recoup- তিপূরণ করা; perpetual- চিরস্থায়ী; disseminate- প্রচার করা; pervade- অনুপ্রবেশ করা; stagnant- স্থির; supersede- স্থান অধিকার করা/ অতিক্রম করা; prejudice- কুসংস্কার।

Model Question - 80

Sylhet Cadet College, Sylhet

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

1. Read the 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.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

(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.

$2 \times 5 = 10$

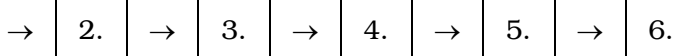
- (a) Which stage of life is called the period of rapid transition?
(b) "The biological determinants of adolescence are fairly universal"— explain the quote.
(c) What things do occur during the adolescence period?
(d) Why does the duration and defining factors of change vary among adolescents?
(e) Discuss the statement "It is also a time of considerable risks during which social contexts exert powerful influences?"

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing aspects of British-Bangladeshis in London city. (No. 1 has been done for you)

$2 \times 5 = 10$

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.

1. About half of all British Bangladeshis live in East London



3. Write a summary of the following text in your own words.

10

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. 1 × 10 = 10

see	fertilizer	afflict	more	difference	areas
people	than	that	appear	suffer	chronic

Many diseases are rising at an alarming rate, which experts believe is due to increased pollution of the environment. Some experts state that pollution (a) — to be worse in urban (b) —. Although rural societies too are (c) — by increased use of chemical (d) — and insecticides, yet city areas appear to (e) — from many (f) — diseases and suffer more severely (g) — country (h) —. Now let us (h) — how life in cities is (i) — from (j) — in the country.

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

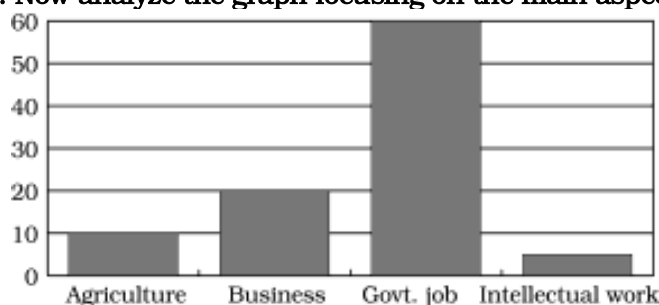
Your performance in the interview is very important, even though some people regard interviews as poor predictors of future performance. There is a good deal of (a) — in an interview to judge a (b) —, but as a candidate, the subjectivity (c) — in interviews can work to your (d) —. If you manifest confidence and enthusiasm, (e) — a lot and generally look as (f) — you know what you are talking (g) —, then you are well on the (h) — to a result. How you respond (i) — probably more important than what you (j) —.

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

- We only know that he entered St. John's College of Cambridge.
- Robert Herrick, a famous English poet, was born in London, UK.
- He was reinstated to his post and worked there till his death.
- Nicholas Herrick suddenly died when Robert was a boy of only five.
- We do not know anything about his school years.
- His father Nicholas Herrick was a famous goldsmith of London.
- There he worked as an apprentice to his uncle in his trade of goldsmith for ten years.
- After the death of his father, his family shifted to a village in Middlesex.
- But he was removed from the post by the Puritan government.
- After taking his graduation, he joined as a Rector of Dean Prior in Devonshire.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on the basis of answers to the following questions. 10
 (a) What is food adulteration? (b) How is food adulterated? (c) Who are responsible for food adulteration? (d) What are the impacts of adulterated food on our body? (e) What can be the remedies?
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
 Amena is a girl of ten years. She might spread the smell and beauty of her noble qualities by being educated like the other girls. But the irony of fate is that, she had to sell flowers in Zindabazar area. "Phul niben sir, ekta phul".....
9. Suppose, you are Amin. You have been benefited greatly through group study. Inform the benefits of group study to your friend through email. 5
10. Check the following graph on the current trend of educated people in choosing their profession presented in percentage. Now analyze the graph focusing on the main aspects. (Minimum 80 words) 10



11. Following is the 1st part of the poem "To Autumn" of John Keats. Write the theme of the poem after your reading (Not more than 50 words). 8

SEASON of mists and mellow fruitfulness,
 Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun;
 Conspiring with him how to load and bless
 With fruit the vines that round the thatch-eves run;
 To bend with apples the moss'd cottage-trees,
 And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core;
 To swell the gourd, and plump the hazel shells
 With a sweet kernel; to set budding more,
 And still more, later flowers for the bees,
 Until they think warm days will never cease,
 For summer has o'er-brimm'd their clammy cells.

Word Notes : identify- চিহ্নিত করা ; occur- সংঘটিত হওয়া; phase- পর্যায়; critical- গুরুতর; transition- ক্রান্তিকাল; puberty- বয়ঃসন্ধি ; experience- অভিজ্ঞতা লাভ করা; tremendous-পৃষ্ঠ; exciting- উত্তেজনা কর; valley- উপত্যকা; crooked- আঁকাবাঁকা; reveal- প্রকাশ করা; transform- রূপান্তর করা বা হওয়া; chronic- তীব্র কঠিন; afflict- কষ্ট দেওয়া।

Model Question - 81

Jhenidah Cadet College, Jhenidah

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

1. Read the 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.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

- | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| (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.

$2 \times 5 = 10$

- (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 as directed below :

"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."

Now based on your reading of the passage, make a flow chart showing the series of instructions placed by the Father of the Nation in his address to the freedom loving people of Bangladesh. (No.1 has been done for you)

$2 \times 5 = 10$

1. Shutting down of government institutions → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following text in your own words.

10

A most important truth, which we are apt to forget, is that a teacher can never truly teach unless he is still learning himself. A lamp can never light another unless it continues to burn its own flame. The teacher who has come to the end of his subject, who has no living traffic with his knowledge, but merely repeats his lessons to his students, can only load their minds; he cannot quicken them. Truth not only must inform but inspire. If the inspiration dies out, and the information only accumulates, then truth loses its infinity. The greater part of our learning in the schools has been waste because, for most of our teachers, their subjects are like dead specimens of once living things, with which they have a learned acquaintance, but no communication of life and love.

The educational institution, therefore, which I have in mind has primarily for its object the constant pursuit of truth, from which the imparting of truth naturally follows. It must not be a dead cage in which living

minds are fed with food artificially prepared. It should be an open house, in which students and teachers are at one. They must live their complete life together, dominated by a common aspiration for truth and a need of sharing all the delights of culture. In former days the great master-craftsmen had students in their workshops where they co-operated in shaping things to perfection. That was the place where knowledge could become living - that knowledge which not only has its substance and law, but its atmosphere subtly informed by a creative personality. For intellectual knowledge also has its aspect of creative art, in which the man who explores truth expresses something which is human in him - his enthusiasm, his courage, his sacrifice, his honesty, and his skill. In merely academical teaching we find subjects, but not the man who pursues the subjects; therefore the vital part of education remains incomplete.

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. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

fresco	motives	columns	eyes	shadows	motifs
stain	horizontal	Minar	move	marble	language

The original design had included (a) — glass, with hundreds of eyes through which the sunlight could pass. The (b) — floor was to reflect the (c) — shadows of the (d) — in an unending process of (e) — from dawn to dusk. In the basement of the (f) —, Hamidur Rahman had designed a grand (g) — work of 1500 hundred square feet, depicting the (h) — movement. This was to be his masterpiece, again reflecting the theme of geometric (i) — and vertical (j) — of unity and strength.

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

Today terrorism is a global (a) — possessing the headlines of the dailies. Through terrorism, terrorists are trying to create fear and (b) — among the mass to gain their (c) — ends or the ends of the organization to which they belong. There are two (d) — of terrorist : criminal and political. Criminal terrorists try to gain their own ends through kidnappings, riots etc. On the other hand, political terrorists are much more (e) —. They are (f) — and well trained. Hijacking of aeroplanes, sabotage, murder of eminent figures, shooting down (g) — people, indiscriminate use of bombs and explosives are the various (h) — used by the political terrorists to (i) — their objectives. After the end of World War II terrorism (j) — up in different countries.

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

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

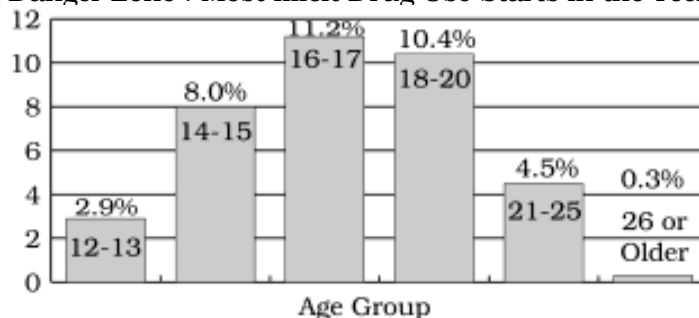
Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Food Adulteration". 10
(a) What does food adulteration mean? (b) Who are responsible for this? (c) How is food being adulterated? (d) How much damage does it bring? (e) Do you think the people of our country are aware enough regarding it? (f) How can we reduce food adulteration?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
It was a strange day for Aronnya as he had to start for a totally unknown place to join a farm. It was a fruit farm located deep in a jungle. He had to travel to the extreme South of this country. He had received the appointment letter two days back. After thinking a lot finally he opted to join there. But still he felt a weird feeling haunting his mind.....

9. Imagine you are Priom finished your HSC examination months ago. Your friend, Rothy, has been finally selected to join the long course in Bangladesh Military Academy. Now, send an email congratulating him. 5
10. Look at the chart below. It is about the drug danger zone. The chart clearly indicates that the teenagers are usually fall in the trap of drugs first. Now analyze the chart and compare the tendencies of the age-groups towards drug. 10

The Drug Danger Zone : Most Illicit Drug Use Starts in the Teenage Years



Source : SAMHSA, Center for Behavioral Health and Quality.
National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2011 and 2012

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

8

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

Word Notes : innovative- উদ্ভাবনী; contribute- অবদান রাখা; spill- রক্তপাত ঘটানো; exempted- রেহাইপ্রাপ্ত; starve- না খেয়ে থাকা; accumulate- পরিমাণে বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া; acquaintance- অভিজ্ঞতালী জ্ঞান বা তথ্য; vertical- উল্লম্ব; stain- রঞ্জিত করা; geometric- জ্যামিতিক; eminent- পুসিন্দ্ব; sword- তলোয়ার; reduce- হ্রাস করা; opt- বেছে নেওয়া; weird- অস্বাভাবিক।

Model Question - 82

Barisal Cadet College, Barisal

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

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

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

Poets and artists have provided an answer by incorporating both into their work. In doing so, they have often tied beauty to truth and justice, so that what is not beautiful assumes a tolerable proportion as something that represents some truth about life. John Keats, the romantic poet, wrote in his celebrated 'Ode an 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 poetry?

(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 the characteristics of folk music. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 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.

1. Comprising songs and music of a community → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following text in your own words.

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

work	think	make	get	fly	climb
help	lose	switch	look	shine	have

Down below there was only a vast white undulating sea of cloud. Above there was the sun, and the sun was white like the clouds, because it is never yellow when one (a) — at it from high in the air. He was still flying the Spitfire. His right hand was on the stick, and he (b) — the rudder bar with his left leg alone. It was quite easy. The machine (c) — well, and he knew what he was doing. Everything is fine, he (d) —. I'm doing all right. I'm doing nicely. I know my way home. I'll be there in half an hour. When I land I shall taxi in and switch off my engine and I shall say, (e) — me to get out, will you? I (f) — my voice sound ordinary and natural and none of them will take my notice. Then I shall say, someone help me (g) — out. I can't do it alone because I (h) — one of my legs. They'll all laugh and think that I'm joking, and I shall say, all right, come and (i) — a look, you unbelieving fellows. Then Yorky (j) — up onto the wing and look inside. He'll probably be sick because of all the blood and the mess. I shall laugh and say, for God's sake, help me out.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Lights (a) — from every window, and there was a savory smell of roast goose, for it was New-year's eve-yes, she (b) — that. In a corner, between two houses, one of which projected beyond the other, she sank down and huddled herself together. She (c) — her little feet under her, but she could not keep off the (d) — cold; and she dared not go home, for she had sold no matches, and could not take home even a (e) — of money. Her father would (f) — beat her : besides, it was almost as cold at home as (g) —, for they had only the roof to cover them, through which the wind (h) —. Although the largest holes had been stopped up with straw and rags. Her little hands were almost (i) — with the cold. Ah! perhaps a burning match might be some good. If she could draw it from the bundle and (j) — it against the wall, just to warm her fingers.

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

10

- These people had a little window at the back of their house from which a splendid garden could be seen, which was full of the most beautiful flowers and herbs.
- The enchantress had great power and was dreaded by all the world.
- And it looked so fresh and green that she longed for it.
- 'Ah', she replied, 'If I can't eat some of the rampion, which is in the garden behind our house, I shall die.'
- There were once a man and a woman who had long, in vain, wished for a child.
- One day the woman was standing by this window and looking down into the garden, when she saw a bed which was planted with the most beautiful rampion.
- It was, however, surrounded by a high wall, and no one dared to go into it because it belonged to an enchantress.
- At length it appeared that God was about to grant their desire.
- Her husband was alarmed, and asked, 'What ails you, dear wife?'
- She quite pined away, and began to look pale and miserable.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)**7. Read the questions below and write a paragraph on "Winter Morning" in 250 words by answering the questions.**

10

- What can you see in a winter morning?
- How does the environment look like in a winter morning?
- What are the common problems of a winter morning?
- What are the interesting things people do in a winter morning?
- What is its effect on mind?

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

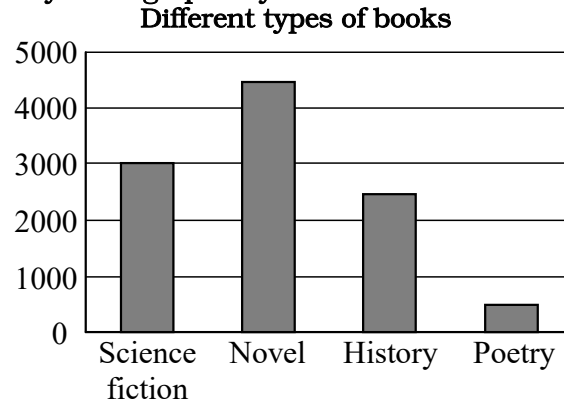
7

Once a little lamb was grazing on a meadow, along with a flock of sheep. Being very mischievous, the little lamb wandered some distance away from the sheep. It began to enjoy the fresh and delicious grass that it found there. It had come a long way from its group, but was unaware of that.....

9. Write a letter to your friend describing a picnic you enjoyed a few days ago.

5

10. Look at the following graph. It shows a comparative selling rate of four types of books in Ekushey Boi Mela 2013. Now describe/analyze the graph in your own words. 10



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

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.
 A poor life this if full of care,
 We have no time to stand and stare.

Word Notes : appreciate- প্রশংসা করা; define- সংজ্ঞায়িত করা; stranger- আগন্তুক; perception- উপলব্ধি; widespread- বিস্তৃত; ingredient- উপাদান; tolerable proportion- সহনীয় পরিমাণ; sophisticated- মানসজ্ঞ; persona- ভাবনার অভিব্যক্তি; obstacle- বাধা বা অন্তরায়; savory smell- পুদিনার ঘ্রাণ; huddle- গাদাগাদি করে রাখা; splendid- জমকালো, চমৎকার; enchantress- মহিলা জাদুকর; meadow- পশুচারণভূমি; mischievous- তিকর।

Model Question - 83

Comilla Cadet College, Comilla

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

1. Read the 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) Sidr is termed as —.

- (i) the brunt of super cyclone
 (iii) super cyclone

- (ii) the brunt of storm surges
 (iv) the storm surges

- (b) What could be the closest meaning for 'vulnerability' in the fourth paragraph?
 (i) In bad taste (ii) Very shrewd
 (iii) Apprehending by understanding (iv) Not protected against attack
- (c) What is the abode of Bengal tigers?
 (i) A vast forest (ii) Bangladesh and India (iii) Bangladesh (iv) The Sundarbans
- (d) Which of the following is not true in respect of the Sundarbans?
 (i) It is a vast mangrove forest (ii) It is home to exactly 500 Bengal tigers
 (iii) It is in Bangladesh and India (iv) It is being rapidly destroyed by erosion
- (e) The best synonym of 'extinction' is —.
 (i) annihilation (ii) attrition (iii) fortification (iv) recurrence

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What are the reasons behind the destruction of the Sundarbans?
 (b) What is the present state of the tigers of the Sundarbans?
 (c) What is abnormal about the current coastline retreat?
 (d) Which factors will lead to species loss in the Sundarbans?
 (e) "The Sundarbans is a critical tiger habitat". Why do you think so?

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

1 × 10 = 10

The first peace movement appeared in 1815-1816. The first such movement in the United States was the New York Peace Society, founded in 1815 by the theologian David Low Dodge, and the Massachusetts Peace Society. It became an active organization, holding regular weekly meetings, and producing literature which was spread as far as Gibraltar and Malta, describing the horrors of war and advocating pacifism on Christian grounds. The London Peace Society (also known as the Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace) was formed in 1816 to promote permanent and universal peace by the philanthropist William Allen. In the 1840s, British women formed 'Olive Leaf Circles' groups of around 15 to 20 women, to discuss and promote pacifist ideas. The peace movement began to grow in influence by the mid- nineteenth century. The London Peace Society, under the initiative of American consul to Birmingham, Elihu Burritt, and the Reverend Henry Richard, convened the first International Peace Congress in London in 1843. The congress decided on two aims : the ideal of peaceable arbitration in the affairs of nations and the creation of an international institution to achieve that.

Afterwards, peace organizations were set up in many countries. The United Nations was founded with the primary objective to maintain peace and resolve inter-state conflicts in the world. Many treaties have been signed between many nations, a noteworthy one of which is the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. Everyone wants peace and likes principles of non-violence.

What/Who	Event/Occurrence	Reason/When	How/Where
The New York Peace Society	was established	in 1815	(i).....
It	became an active organization		(ii).....
(iii).....	was founded	in (iv).... to support lasting and universal peace	by the philanthropist William Allen
(v).....	was formed	in (vi)..... to converse pacifist ideas	by British women
The London Peace Society	(vii).....	in 1843	(viii).....
The United Nations	was formed	(ix).....	(x).....

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?

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 an 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.

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

edify	disappearance	considerable	evolve	restrict	combine
court	ethically	outline	reinforcement	distinction	egalitarian

Etiquette, the complex network of rules that govern good behavior and our social and business interactions, is always (a) — and changing as society changes. It reflects our cultural norms, generally accepted (b) — codes, and the rules of various groups we belong to. It helps us show respect and (c) —

to others and makes others glad that we are with them. Without proper manners and etiquette, the customs of polite society would soon (d) — and we would act more like animals and less like people. In earlier times, the rules of etiquette were used for two purposes : to remind people of their own status within society and to (e) — certain (f) — on individuals within that society. In the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, for instance, etiquette dictated everything from how low a person of inferior rank had to bow to a person of higher rank to how long a man had to spend (g) — a woman before the two could marry. Even the way a person mourned was strictly (h) — by rules of etiquette until as recently as the Civil War era in the United States. Over the centuries, as society has become more democratic, etiquette has become an excellent (i) — of good manners, common sense, and rules of conduct that reflect cultural norms and the rules of our society as a whole rather than just one (j) — group within it. It has less to do with the fashion of the moment or who is in power and more to do with putting others at ease and an ethical code of conduct.

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

1 × 10 = 10

The unit by which the (a) — of sound is measured is called a decibel. According to the UN, the normal (b) — limit of sound is 45 decibels. When the vibration of sound is at a tolerable, (c) — level, it is simply called sound. But when it is sharp and harsh to the ears, it becomes noise. Serious harm can be caused to people if they are regularly (d) — to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. Because of the growth of urban population and the (e) — use of machines in our everyday life there has been a general increase in the level of sound around us. On an average, people in the cities are exposed to sound (f) — from 30 to 90 decibels or even more. A study in Japan has found that housewives who live in the city were exposed to almost the same (g) — of sound that a factory worker was exposed to at his/her workplace. The occupations that the study found to be the (h) — were factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching. Many developed countries are trying to control sound pollution by careful town (i) — and developing public awareness. In Holland schools are not allowed near airports and houses which are situated near airports are provided with special types of (j) — to limit the sound heard inside the buildings.

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

10

- (i) In 1604 Galileo heard of telescope invented by Hans Lippershey, a maker of spectacles.
- (ii) He persuaded his father to let him study medicine and philosophy at the University of Pisa.
- (iii) He wanted to make his son a cloth dealer.
- (iv) Soon Galileo made more powerful telescopes with which he made many amazing discoveries about the sun, the moon and the stars.
- (v) Galileo was born on 15 February 1564 at Pisa, Italy.
- (vi) He set to work on the day he heard of the Dutch telescope and made one of his own.
- (vii) He showed, at a very early age, an unusual talent for science.
- (viii) But Galileo had no taste for business.
- (ix) His father was a skilful musician and mathematician.
- (x) At the age of only 17, he had invented an important scientific law "The law of the Pendulum".

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "Etiquette and Manners" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.

10

(a) What do you mean by etiquette and good manners? (b) How do etiquette and good manners help you? (c) Which institution is best for children to learn etiquette? (d) What do you mean by social etiquette? (e) Why is it important to be well mannered and have the proper sense of etiquette?

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

7

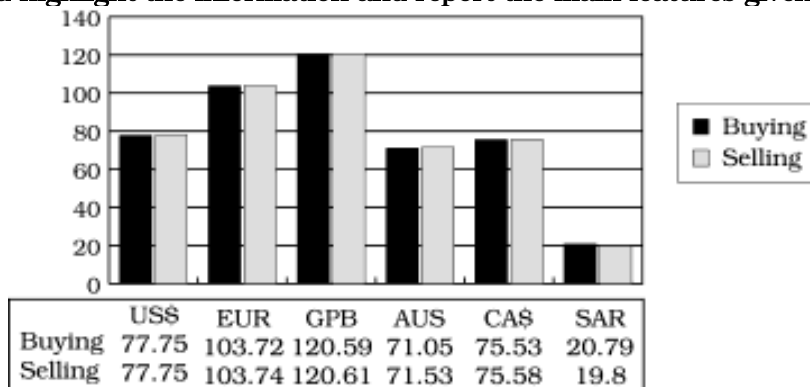
Rima is a poor girl who worked in a rich man's house. The house master was kind to her but the mistress was very cruel. She used to scold her now and then. One day while serving tea Rima broke a cup of tea.....

9. Suppose, you are Samiul. You have an online friend named Alex. He wants to know about the foods and food habits of Bangladesh. Now, send a message to him through letter about the foods and food habits of the people in Bangladesh.

5

10. The graph below shows the Foreign Money Exchange Rate in Bangladesh in 2014. Describe the graph. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph.

10



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

8

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

Word Notes : erosion- ৳য়; brunt- বড় ধা ৳, ধকল; evident- স্পষ্ট; retreat- হ্রাস; vulnerability- ঘাতোপযোগিতা; salinity- লবণাক্ততা; alarming- আশংকাজনক; promote- পৃচার করা; edify- নৈতিক অথবা মানসিক উন্নতি সাধন করা; reinforcement- দৃঢ়ীকরণ; tolerable- সহনীয়; perception- উপলব্ধি; arbitration- সালিশ/নিষ্পত্তি; disappear- অদৃশ্য হওয়া/হারিয়ে যাওয়া; pacifism- শান্তিবাদ; treaty- চুক্তি; proliferation- দ্রুতবিস্তার।

Model Question - 84

Faujdarhat Cadet College, Chittagong

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

1. Read the 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 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 Sunderbans. He was credited with many miracles. For example, he could supposedly calm dangerous animals and make them docile. He is usually depicted in *paats* or scroll paintings riding a fierce-looking Bengal tiger, a snake in his hand, but in no apparent danger. According

to some stories, he also fought crocodiles who threatened the people of a region full of canals and creeks, indeed, a kind of watery jungle bordering the Bay of Bengal. Because of his alert and vigilant presence, all predatory animals were said to have been kept within bounds. It was also believed that he enabled villagers to live close to forests and jungles and cultivate their lands. Consequently, people of these regions would pray to him for protection. The story of Gazi Pir has been preserved in folk literature as well as art and has been performed in indigenous theatre. In fact, some Gazir *paat* scrolls are part of the collection of the British Museum.

1. Could calm dangerous animals → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following poem in your own words.

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

expire	happen	spoil	live	wit	pleasant	wretch
cause	furious	die	execution	knowing	declare	unpleasant

Once upon a time, there was a King who was very fond of (a) — his future from the astrologers. A famous astrologer (b) — to stop at his capital on his way to Benaras. The King called on him to know about his future and the astrologer told him something (c) —. At this the King got (d) — and condemned him to (e) — saying, 'Men like you should not live to (f) — the peace of the world'. But another thought had crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for (g) — 'How long will you live?' asked the King. With ready (h) — the astrologer said, 'The stars (i) — that I shall die only a week before your majesty. So, good bye'. Hearing this, the King turned pale like a dead man and shouted, 'Drive this (j) — away, let him not come here again.'

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

1 × 10 = 10

A large number of people (a) — English all over the world. Some people use it as a (b) — language and some people take it as a (c) — language. Many international (d) — now depend on English to (e) — with offices in different countries. Their advertisements published in different (f) — are always in (g) —. They also want people who possess a good (h) — of knowledge in English. People seeking employment (i) — expect to get good jobs without (j) — English.

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

10

- Sometimes it was difficult to satisfy him with answer.
- His father got angry for this kind of activity.
- Because he always asked "Why, why, why".
- The boy often undertook some risky adventures.
- He was Thomas Alva Edison.
- But there was only one person who did never feel annoyed with the boy.
- For example, once the boy set his father's barn on fire only to see how it could burn.
- Do you know who this boy was?
- And that person was his loving mother.
- A young boy of six or seven became the subject of talk in a village.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "A Baishakhi Mela that you Visited" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.

10

(a) What is Baishakhi Mela? (b) Have you ever gone there? (c) Where was it arranged? (d) What did you see there? (e) How did you feel there? (f) What is the significance of Baishakhi Mela in our culture?

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

7

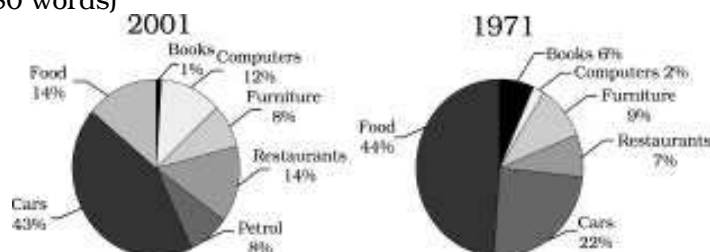
Once a college student named Kafi was going home after completing his classes. When he was crossing the road, he saw an old man lying on the road. He was senseless. There was nobody to help him.....

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

5

10. The graphs show changes in spending habits of people living in Dhaka between 1971 and 2001. Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and comparisons where relevant. (At least in 80 words)

10



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

8

Women are nowadays as important as men in society. They constitute nearly half of our total population. So, there can be no denying the fact that they too possess equal rights and duties as men do. They have noble missions to fulfill as men. If they get opportunity, their genius, power and capacities will bloom fully. No nation can make real progress keeping a full half of its population in the dark. Without the uplift of women the progress of the nation is not at all possible. Again without education women cannot be elevated. So, all-out education should be imparted to womenfolk so that they may come forward and work hand in hand with men in all development programmes.

A mother can play an important role in moulding the character of a child. There is a saying in English that the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. So, every woman is a potential mother. The future of a child depends on how it is brought up and educated in childhood. Naturally an educated mother is expected to bring up and educate her children better than an uneducated mother.

Word Notes : starve to death- না খেয়ে মরা; withdraw- তুলে নেয়া; exempted- অব্যাহতি পাওয়া; hardship- দৈন্য; miracle- অলৌকিক ঘটনা; expire- মৃত্যু; execution- মৃত্যুদণ্ড; furious- রাগ; declare- ঘোষণা করা; annoyed- বিরক্ত; constitute- গঠন করা; progress- উন্নতি; potential- সম্ভাবনাময়; come forward- সামনে এগিয়ে আসা; impart- দেয়া, প্রদান করা; consequently- ফলাফলস্বরূপ; protection- রক্ষা/আশ্রয়; indigenous- দেশীয়; impart- প্রদান করা।

Model Question - 85

Feni Girls' Cadet College, Feni

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

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

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

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

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

Although Tereshkova experienced nausea and physical discomfort for much of the flight, she orbited the earth 48 times and spent almost three days in space. With a single flight, she logged more flight time than the combined times of all American astronauts who had flown before that date. Tereshkova also maintained a flight log and took photographs of the horizon, which were later used to identify aerosol layers within the atmosphere.

Vostok-6 was the final Vostok flight and was launched two days after Vostok-5, which carried Valery Bykovsky into a similar orbit for five days, landing three hours after Tereshkova. The two vessels approached each other within 5 kilometers at one point, and from space Tereshkova communicated with Bykovsky and the Soviet leader Khrushchev by radio.

Much later, in 1977 Tereshkova earned a doctorate in Engineering from Zhukovsky Air Force Academy. Afterwards she turned to politics. During the Soviet regime she became one of the presidium members of the Supreme Soviet. Now this living legend is a member in the lower house of the Russian legislature. On her 70th birthday when she was invited by the Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, she expressed her desire to fly to Mars, even if for a one-way trip.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

(a) What is the closest meaning of 'legislature'?

- (i) house (ii) respected (iii) politician (iv) assembly

(b) What does the phrase 'expertise in skydiving' mean?

- (i) expertness in skydiving (ii) expert skydiver
(iii) skydiving trainer (iv) all the above statements

(c) What is the meaning of 'regime'?

- (i) authority (ii) command (iii) system (iv) appropriately

(d) This living legend is a member in —.

- (i) the lower house of the Russian legislature (ii) the upper house of the Russian Legislature
(iii) the supreme Soviet (iv) Russian Air Force Academy

(e) Vostok-6 was the final Vostok flight and was launched two days after Vostok-5. What does it mean?

- (i) Vostok-6 orbited for 5 days
(ii) Vostok-5 orbited for 2 days
(iii) Vostok-6 made the last space flight
(iv) none of the above statements

B. Answer the following questions.

$2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What is distance learning?
(b) What do you mean by "proletaria"? Why is Valentina Tereshkova said a "proletaria"?
(c) Which trainings did Valentina have to take after joining the flight project?
(d) What is the central idea of the passage related to Valentina Tereshkova?
(e) What do you know about Vostok-5?

2. Read the following text and make flowchart showing the causes of traffic congestion in Dhaka city and losses owing to traffic congestion. (No. 1 has been done for you)

$2 \times 5 = 10$

Alleviating traffic congestion is one of the major development challenges of our time. Half the world's population already lives in cities, and the United Nations (UN) estimates that the proportion will rise to nearly 70 percent by 2050. Dhaka, the world's densest and fastest growing city, is a case study in how this problem got so bad and why it's so difficult to solve.

Dhaka's infrastructure doesn't match the scale of its population. Just 7 percent of the city is covered by roads, compared with around 25 percent of Paris and Vienna. Dhaka also suffers from the absence of a planned road network. There are 650 major intersections, but only 60 traffic lights, many of which don't work. That means the police force isn't enforcing driving or parking rules; they're in the intersections, directing traffic.

The cost of Dhaka's traffic congestion is estimated at \$3.8 billion a year, and that's just the delays and air pollution, not the less-tangible losses in quality of life. Paradoxically, the poor infrastructure is one of the reasons why the city is growing so fast. Without roads or trains to whisk them to the suburbs, Dhaka residents have no choice but to crowd into the middle, set up slums between high-rises, and walk to work.

1. Dhaka, the world's densest and fastest growing city → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following text in your own words.

10

Kuakata (SagarKannya/Daughter of the Sea) sea beach is a white sandy beach. It is about 18 km long and 3.5 km wide. It is one of the rarest places to see the full view of both sunrise and sunset from the same place or same position. This beach is surrounded by green trees and beside the beach there are many garden forests like the FoyejMiyar Coconut Garden, LemburChor, Jhau bon, GangamotirChor etc. These gardens and forests are the most attracting part for the tourist. There are no quick sands in the beach. So you can frequently run, take bath, swim, and pick up cockle from the beach. There are two rivers, named Payra and Bishkhali to the west of the beach and river named Agunmukha to the east of the beach. It has also some wandering sites like the Rakhain Polly, Shima Buddhu Bihar, FatrarChor, Rashmela, ShutkiPolli that are enjoyable for the tourist.

Kuakata is one of the rarest places which has the unique beauty of offering the full view of the rising and setting of crimson sun in the water of the Bay of Bengal in a calm environment. That perhaps makes Kuakata one of the world's unique beaches. The long and wide beach at Kuakata has a typical natural setting. This sandy beach has gentle slopes into the Bay of Bengal and bathing there is as pleasant as is walking 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.

$0.5 \times 10 = 5$

experts	fertilizers	although	increase	chemical	diseases
environment	alarm	severely	suffer	greater	afflict

Many diseases are rising at an (a) — rate, which experts believe is due to (b) — pollution of the (c) —. Pollution appear to be (d) — in urban areas (e) —, rural societies too are (f) — by increased use of (g) — fertilizers and insecticides. Nevertheless, today city people appear to suffer from many more (h) — and (i) — more (j) — than country people.

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

$1 \times 10 = 10$

Stephen Hawking is one of the greatest scientists in the world. As his reputation as a scientist (a) — higher and higher, fate followed with less rewarding things. Stephen (b) — started losing control over the muscles of his body as he gradually became a (c) — of Gehrig's disease. Since the age of thirty, he has been (d) — to a wheelchair with no power to control his body except for some limited (e) — of his head and hands only. He can speak only through a computer with a voice (f) — that converts his messages into sounds. But such a tremendous physical handicap has not managed to (g) — or slow him down. Stephen is still a (h) — worker, using his computer to carry out research work as well as deliver lectures. He lives with his wife and three daughters and is (i) — with twenty-four hour nursing facilities by an American (j) — for his physical well-being.

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

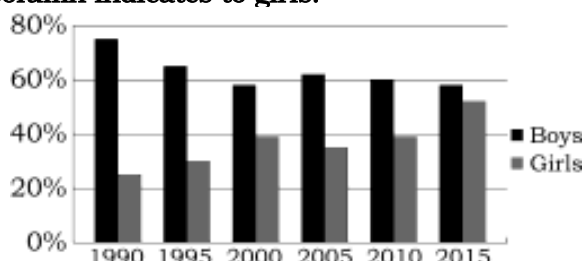
10

- (a) That is why human brain is a sophisticated machine.
(b) For all these reasons, human brain is compared with the CPU of a computer.
(c) Maintaining traffic rules is very important while driving.
(d) His body works visibly.
(e) As conditions in the traffic keep invariable changing, one's brain must be at work while driving.
(f) A driver has to think a lot of things in a single moment.

- (g) It is able to operate on ever-changing condition and standards of judgments.
 (h) He has to hold steering and the horn in hands, to keep his legs on the brake and accelerator.
 (i) But his brain works unseen and naturally.
 (j) And then, he must keep his eyes open looking ahead, right and left.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "**Manners and Etiquette**" by answering the question in about 200 words. 10
 (a) What do you mean by manners and etiquette? (b) How do etiquette and good manners help you? (c) Which institution is the best for learning etiquette? (d) What do you mean by social etiquette? (e) Why is it important to be well mannered and have the proper sense of etiquette?
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
 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 a letter to your friend Samina telling her about the procedure of admission for higher studies in Bangladesh. 5
10. Look at the chart below. It is about the number of boys and girls enrolled in primary schools in a town. Now describe the information in the chart in your own words. The first column indicates to boys whereas the second column indicates to girls. 10



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

Day after day, day after day
 We stuck, nor breathe nor motion;
 As idle as a painted ship,
 Upon a painted ocean.
 Water, water, everywhere.
 Not any drop to drink.

Word Notes : spacecraft- মহাকাশযান; cosmonaut- মহাকাশচারী; communication- যোগাযোগ; estimate- জরিপ করা; infrastructure- অবকাঠামো; frequently- ঘনঘন/বারংবার; calm environment- শান্ত পরিবেশ; insecticide- কীটনাশক; reputation- সুনাম; facilities- সুযোগ-সুবিধাসমূহ; ever-changing- চিরপরিবর্তনশীল; etiquette- শিলাচর; institution- প্রতিষ্ঠান; suffering- ভোগান্তি; jealousy- ঈর্ষা; enmity- শত্রুতা; enjoyable- আনন্দদায়ক।

Model Question - 86

Joypurhat Girls' Cadet College, Joypurhat

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

1. Read the 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 means of achieving the goals 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. Advocacy of pacifism → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following text in your own words.

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.

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

0.5 × 10 = 5

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

Keeping promise given to anyone is a must though it takes much perseverance to keep promise honestly. Since keeping promise is a (a) — of remembrance, we should be (b) — whenever we make promises. While (c) — an unavoidable danger, people usually (d) — any promise only to be (e) — from the situation without perfect (f) —. After being rescued most people (g) — forget the promises given. A (h) — about the 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

Returning home can be very difficult. When people come back to their home (a) — they often find significant changes. The very (b) — old streets may not look the same. (c) — they remember may not recognize them. If (d) — go back to their own childhood house, (e) — house may look very different. It may (f) — small and cramped. One woman wrote that (g) — returned to her house and her house (h) — gone. In its place, there was a (i) —, modern grocery shop. No one knew her. (j) — was extremely shocked. It is also possible to return to a place where everyone remembers you.

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

10

- (i) During the time when he was the President of America a civil war took place.
(ii) Lincoln became great by dint of his own efforts and perseverance.
(iii) As a man he was simple and kind.
(iv) Lincoln was in favour of the slaves.
(v) It began in 1861 and continued for more than four years.
(vi) Abraham Lincoln was among the greatest presidents of the United States of America.
(vii) The civil war occurred over the question of slavery.
(viii) Lincoln was born in 1809.
(ix) There were many Negro slaves in America in those days.
(x) He rose from humble origin.

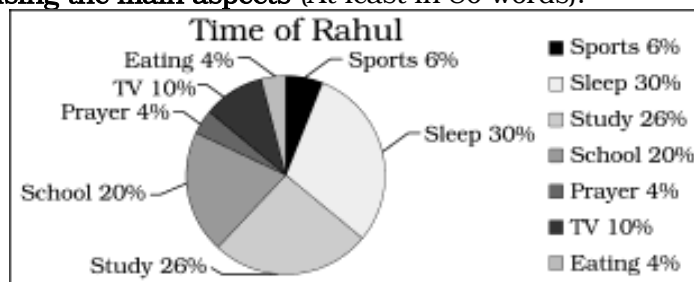
Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "The Recent Scientific Achievements" on the basis of the answers to the following questions in about 200 words.

10

- (a) When was the first house lighted with electricity? (b) When was the first trans Atlantic flight made?
(c) Who made the first artificial heart? (d) When did cell phones make their appearance? (e) When did personal computer become available?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
One day a little boy of class four found a note of 500 taka in the school premises. At once he took it to his class teacher. He said,.....
9. Imagine, you have just witnessed a street accident. It was a ghastly scene. You are now terribly upset. You cannot compose yourself. You feel like sharing your disquiet with someone. You have remembered your friend 'M'. Now, write a letter to your friend 'M' describing the street accident that you have witnessed. 5
10. Look at the chart. It shows the amount of time that Rahul spends each day on various activities. 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

The Lake Isle of Innisfree

W.B. Yeats (1865-1939)

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.

Word Notes : conflict- দ্বন্দ্ব/সংঘর্ষ; disagreement- মতানৈক্য/অমিল; antagonism- বিরোধ; hostility- শত্রুতা; pertain- সম্পর্ক রাখা; inevitable- অবশ্যজ্ঞাবী/অনিবার্য; transpire- প্রকাশিত হওয়া; harmoniously- সমন্বয়পূর্ণভাবে; movement- আন্দোলন; diplomacy- কূটনীতি; boycott- বর্জন করা; demonstration- প্রদর্শন; resistance- প্রতিরোধ/বাধা; sustainability- স্থায়িত্ব; valley- উপত্যকা; victorious- বিজয়ী; immense- বিশাল; perseverance- অধ্যবসায়; remembrance- স্মরণ।

Model Question - 87

Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka

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.

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.

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

- (a) What could be the closest meaning for 'constitute'?
- (i) build (ii) comprise (iii) form (iv) all of these
- (b) 'Legal' could be best replaced by —.
- (i) appropriate (ii) expected (iii) legitimate (iv) actual
- (c) 'Dowry' stands for —.
- (i) collection of girls for a marriage
(ii) wedding gift given by the groom to the bride
(iii) wedding gift given by the groom to the bridegroom
(iv) the money or property demanded by the bridegroom from the bride's family
- (d) What is the gateway between childhood and adulthood?
- (i) adolescent (ii) adolescence (iii) society (iv) family
- (e) By which words is the situation of adolescent girls characterized in Bangladesh?
- (i) equality and cooperation (ii) understanding and admiration
(iii) inequality and subordination (iv) power and domination

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

- (a) What are the effects of female inequality in Bangladesh?
- (b) "Adolescents constitute a nation's core resource for national renewal and growth." Do you agree? Why/Why not?
- (c) Can you guess the reasons of inequality and subordination of adolescent girls in the family and society?
- (d) Describe the plight of adolescent girls in their in-laws' houses in 2/3 sentences.
- (e) Why are the adolescent girls at high risk in terms of pregnancy and childbirth?

2. Read the following text and complete the table below with the given information. $1 \times 10 = 10$

My name is Amerigo. I am 13 years old and I live on the street, alone. My mother, who is separated from my father, doesn't want me. She told me to go away ... Now she is married to another man. My father lives very far away. I want to go to him, but he won't take me either. I begged him to send me some money so that I could buy a bus ticket. I am still waiting. He hasn't answered.

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

In a way, I am lucky because I am alive. My friends who work sorting rubbish in dumps often suffer from serious diseases. One of them was recently killed after he fell into a hole that opened up in the pile of trash. Many of us work for 10 to 12 hours, and get so little in return that we can't even buy food.

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.

Who/What	Event/ Activity	Place	When/ How long
Amerigo	lives	(i).....	
(ii)	lives	very far away	since the separation
Amerigo's home		the street	(iii)
Amerigo	sold ice-cream	(iv)	
(v)	let him sleep	in his hut	at night
His friends who work sorting rubbish	(vi)	in dumps	(vii)
He	would like to live	(viii)	
The nights	(ix)		in winter
(x)	can die of cold	in the streets	

3. Write a summary of the following text in your own words.

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 an 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.

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. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

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. $1 \times 10 = 10$

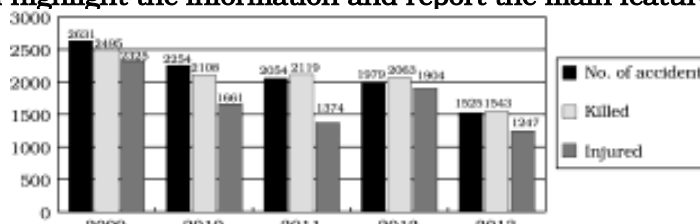
Gender equality implies a society in which men and women indiscriminately enjoy the same opportunities, outcomes, rights and obligations in all spheres of life. Equality between men and women exists (a) — both sexes are able to share (b) — in the distribution of power and (c) —; have equal opportunities for (d) — independence through work or through setting up (e) —; enjoy equal access to education and the (f) — to develop personal ambitions. A critical (g) — of promoting gender equality is the (h) — of women, with a focus on (i) — and redressing power imbalances and giving (j) — more autonomy to manage their own lives.

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-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "Folk Music" in about 200 words with the focus on the following questions. 10
(a) What do you understand by folk music? (b) What are its chief features? (c) How are its theme and lyric? (d) Which instruments are used in the folk music of Bangladesh? (e) What is the impact of it in our life?
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
There lived a great scholar in a village. One day he was crossing the river by a boat.....
9. Suppose, you are Nahid/Nahida. Your friend is Tuhin/Tuhina. Now, write an e-mail to your friend about the bad effects of drug addiction. 5
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. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words). 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 shades the ore, one ray the less.
Had half impaired the nameless grace
Which waves in every raven tress,
Or softly lightens o'er her face;
Where thought serenely sweet express.
How pure, how dear their dwelling place.

Word Notes : core- গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অংশ; transition- রূপান্তর; inequality- বৈষম্য; affluent- সমৃদ্ধশালী; insufficiently- অপর্যাপ্তভাবে; owner- মালিক; peace- শান্তি; pleasurable- আনন্দদায়ক; confine- আবদ্ধ করা; ingredient- উপাদান; predetermined- পূর্বনির্ধারিত।

Model Question - 88

Viqarunnisa Noon School & College, Dhaka

[Note : এই College-এ ইংরেজি ১ম পত্রে ৭৫ নম্বরের পরীক্ষা নেওয়া হয়েছে]

Part-A : Reading Test (55 Marks)

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

In Bangladesh folk music has great variety, with songs being composed on the culture, 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 life style 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, 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, other 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) In the passage the word 'boundary' means

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|
| (i) frontier | (ii) barrier | (iii) perimeter | (iv) line |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------|

(b) What is the synonym of the word 'community'?

- | | | | |
|----------|------------|---------------|------------------|
| (i) gang | (ii) party | (iii) society | (iv) association |
|----------|------------|---------------|------------------|

(c) Which of the followings is the correct meaning of the word 'compose'?

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|
| (i) write | (ii) discover | (iii) fabricate | (iv) form |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|

(d) What does the word 'participate' mean?

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| (i) cooperate | (ii) perform | (iii) aid | (iv) compete |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|

(e) Which of the followings is true about folk music?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| (i) It does not have variety | (ii) It is sung by only a group of people |
| (iii) It is common in every region | (iv) Religion is one of its subjects |

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What are folk songs being composed of?
- (b) What has influenced folk music?
- (c) Name some of the tribes of our country you know.
- (d) What are the ways of singing of a song?
- (e) How many religious communities has the passage discussed about?

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 text in your own words.

10

My name is Amerigo. I am 13 years old and I live on the street, alone. My mother who is separated from my father, doesn't want me. She told me to go away. Now she is married to another man. My father lives very far away. I want to go to him, but he won't take me either. I begged him to send me some money so that I could buy a bus ticket. I am still waiting. He hasn't answered.

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

In a way, I am lucky because I am alive. My friends who work sorting rubbish in dumps often suffer from serious diseases. One of them was recently killed after he fell into a hole that opened up in the pile of trash. Many of us work for 10 to 12 hours, and get so little in return that we can't even buy food.

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 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 winter. You can die of cold in the street.

4. Fill in the gaps with a word from the text.

1 × 10 = 10

The history of Bengal is the history of a people who have (a) — made their high ways (b) — with their blood. We (c) — blood in 1952; even though we were the (d) — in the elections of 1954 we could not form a government then. In 1958 Ayub Khan declared Martial Law to (e) — us for the next ten years. In 1966 when we (f) — the six point movement, our boys were shot dead on 7 June. When after the (g) — of 1969 Ayub Khan fell from power and Yahya Khan (h) — the reins of the government, he declared that he would give us a (i) — and restore democracy; we listened to him then. A lot has happened since and (j) — have taken place.

5. 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 Bagdad 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-B : Composition (20 Marks)**6. Write a paragraph on How to Keep Good Health based on your text book.**

10

7. Write the main theme/themes of the poem in 50 words.

10

I Died for Beauty

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

Word Notes : great variety- ব্যাপক বৈচিত্র্য; social inequality- সামাজিক অসমতা; material world- পার্থিব জগত; genre- রকম, ধরন; dialects- উপভাষা, ভাষার আঞ্চলিক রূপ; vary- হেরফের করা বা হওয়া; tribe- উপজাতি; interaction- মিথস্ক্রিয়া; chorus- সমবেত সংগীত; distinctively- স্বতন্ত্রভাবে; surge- তরঙ্গোচ্ছাস; brunt- ধকল, আক্রমণ; coast line- উপকূল রেখা; trash dump- আবর্জনা ফেলার স্থান; vendor- বিক্রেতা; brethren- ভ্রাতৃবর্গ; kinsmen- পুরুষ আত্মীয়গণ; moss- শৈবাল বা শেওলা; sort- এক জাতের জিনিস হতে অন্য জাতের জিনিস বেছে আলাদা করা; adjoining- সংলগ্ন।

Model Question - 89

Notre Dame College, Dhaka

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

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) Which one of the following is the exact opposite of 'pangs of death'?
 (i) face of death (ii) joys of living (iii) comforts of living (iv) verge of life
- (b) Buriganga amazed the Mughals —.
 (i) in 16th century (ii) in early 17th century
 (iii) at the first decade of 17th century (iv) in-between 16th and 17th century
- (c) At present 'the life line of Dhaka' is a source of—.
 (i) fresh air (ii) pure water (iii) unbearable odour (iv) unpolluted air
- (d) Which one of the following statements is false?
 (i) Rivers play a vital role in our life (ii) The sources of water are preserved well
 (iii) Water pollution threatens life (iv) Humans are responsible for water pollution
- (e) The best way to save the river is—.
 (i) introducing strict law (ii) involving all concerned people
 (iii) punishing polluters (iv) cleaning the river

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) How do rivers contribute to our life?
 (b) What is the present state of Buriganga?
 (c) In which way the citizens expressed their gratitude towards the river?
 (d) Which era marked the glory of this river?
 (e) How do we feed the river everyday?

2. Read the following text and make flowchart showing the causes for increase of vulnerability of world's largest mangrove forest. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

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."

1. Increase of coastline retreat → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following poem in your own words.

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. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

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

Conflicts can be described as a (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. $1 \times 10 = 10$

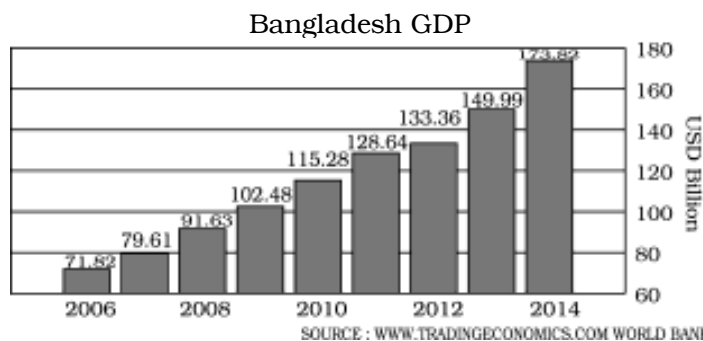
I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood. I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state (a) — with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will (b) — into an oasis of freedom and justice. I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be (c) — by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today. I have a dream that one day down in Alabama, with its (d) — racists, with its governor having his lips (e) — with the words of (f) — and (g) —, that one day right down in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers. I have a dream today. I have a dream that one day every valley shall (h) —, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made (i) —, and the (j) — of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together.

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-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. Give a suitable title to your writing. 10
 (a) What is diaspora? (b) Why does it happen? (c) Which are the noteworthy diasporas on earth? (d) Is there any example of such incident in Bangladesh? (e) What are the impacts of these incidents?
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
 Zayed saw him, a little slip of boy, regularly in the Medical College Gate. The boy wouldn't be more than 10 years but he looked smaller than his age for.....
9. Suppose, you are Sayem, a tourist. You like to wander in different places. Recently a tourism company has advertised an offer to go to Nepal at a cheaper rate through a national daily. But the advertisement doesn't provide much information. Now, write an e-mail to the Manager of that travel agency to know more information about the tour. 5
10. Look at the following graph. It shows the increase of our GDP. Now describe the graph in at least 80 words. 10



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

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 & 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 & 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 & set them all free.
 Then down a green plain leaping laughing they run
 And wash in a river and shine in the Sun.

Word Notes : unfortunately- দুর্ভাগ্যবশত; pang- যন্ত্রণা; perpetual- অন্তহীন; marvel- বিস্মিত হওয়া; suck- গ্লাস করা; retreat- পশাদপসরণ; salinity- লবণাক্ততা; shield- সংরক্ষণমূলক আবরণ; integral- অবিচ্ছেদ্য; entity- সত্ত্বা

Model Question - 90

Holy Cross College, Dhaka

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

1. Read the 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.

The first peace movement appeared in 1815-1816. The first such movement in the United States was the New York Peace Society, founded in 1815 by the theologian David Low Dodge, and the Massachusetts Peace Society. It became an active organization, holding regular weekly meetings, and producing literature which was spread as far as Gibraltar and Malta, describing the horrors of war and advocating pacifism on Christian grounds. The London Peace Society (also known as the Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace) was formed in 1816 to promote permanent and universal peace by the philanthropist William Allen. In the 1840s, British women formed 'Olive Leaf Circles' groups of around 15 to 20 women, to discuss and promote pacifist ideas. The peace movement began to grow in influence by the mid- nineteenth century. The London Peace Society, under the initiative of American consul to Birmingham, Elihu Burritt, and the Reverend Henry Richard, convened the first International Peace Congress in London in 1843. The congress decided on two aims : the ideal of peaceable arbitration in the affairs of nations and the creation of an international institution to achieve that.

Afterwards, peace organizations were set up in many countries. The United Nations was founded with the primary objective to maintain peace and resolve inter-state conflicts in the world. Many treaties have been signed between many nations, a noteworthy one of which is the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. Everyone wants peace and likes principles of non-violence.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

(a) Anti-war movement is related with the —.

- (i) Shipahi movement (ii) Cremean war (iii) French revolution (iv) Peace movement

(b) The word 'conspiracy' means —.

- (i) Treason (ii) Fixation (iii) Confederation (iv) Scheme

(c) The synonym of 'diverse' is —.

- (i) compare (ii) similar (iii) varied (iv) contrast

(d) What does the expression 'advocating pacifism' mean —.

- (i) supporting pacifism (ii) opposing pacifism (iii) thinking pacifism (iv) hating pacifism

(e) The first peace movement was founded by theologian —.

- (i) Jack Muller (ii) Henry Richard (iii) David Low Dodge (iv) Elihu Borritt

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What is peace movement?
 (b) What is the primary goal of a peace movement?
 (c) When was the London Peace Society formed? Why?
 (d) What do you know about the 'Olive Leaf Circles'?
 (e) Discuss the primary objective of the foundation of the United Nations.

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing some major characteristics and challenges 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 risk 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. Write a summary of the following poem in your own words. 10

Dreams

Langston Hughes (1902-1967)

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

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 Zucker Berg 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

E-mail has brought about (a) — in modern (b) —. Messages can be transmitted from one country to another within a few (c) —. It is far cheaper than telephone calls. Trade and commerce has become greatly (d) — on this speedy mode of communication. It has, (e) —, not reached everyone, especially in (f) — countries like ours as most of the people cannot (g) — to have a personal computer. But (h) — of the people have started (i) — commercially operated e-mail for important (j) —.

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

- At one moment a huge iceberg was spotted very close to the ship and the great ship turned sharply to avoid a collision.
- It was on April 10, 1912.
- She was carrying 1316 passengers and a crew of 891.
- The Titanic was sailing for New York from Southampton.
- Four days after setting out a great disaster happened when the Titanic was sailing across the icy waters of the North Atlantic.
- The captain went down to see what had happened.
- So the captain realized to his horror that the Titanic was sinking rapidly.
- Five of the ship's sixteen water tight compartments were totally damaged by the collision.
- Suddenly there was a slight trembling sound from below.
- At that time she was the largest ship in the world built in a special way and was regarded unsinkable.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

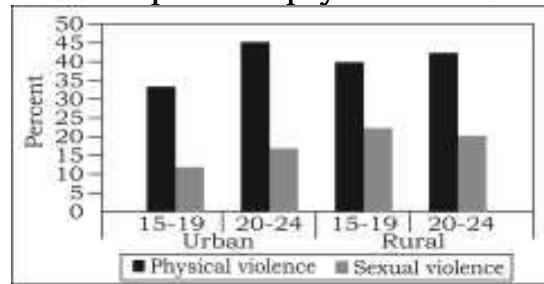
7. Write a paragraph on "The Bangladeshi Diaspora in the UK" in about 200 words. 10

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

As I was walking home yesterday, a grey bearded man with one arm only suddenly stopped me and asked me the way to 'Shanti Neer'. I was very surprised because that is my own house.....

9. Suppose, you are Suzana. Your friend Mona has sent you a birthday gift. Now, write an e-mail to your friend thanking her for the gift. 5

10. The graph below shows the percentage of 15 – 19 and 20 – 24 year old married women in urban and rural areas in Bangladesh who have experienced physical or sexual violence. Analyze the graph. 10



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

"We squander health
In search of wealth,
We scheme and toil and save
Then squander wealth
In search of health,
And all we get is a grave
We live and boast of what we own,
We die and only get a stone."

Word Notes : peace- শান্তি; movement- আন্দোলন; social- সামাজিক; achieve- অর্জন করা; ideal- আদর্শ; minimize- কমানো; violence- হিংস্রতা/প্চডতা; pacifism- শান্তিবাদ; inter-human- আন্তঃমানবিক; sustainability- স্থায়িত্ব; antiwar- যুদ্ধবিরোধী; primarily- প্রাথমিকভাবে; weapon- অস্ত্র; active- সক্রিয়; developing- উন্নয়নশীল; developed- উন্নত; philanthropist- জনহিতৈষী; horror- ভয়াবহতা; noteworthy- উল্লেখযোগ্য; adolescence- বয়ঃসন্ধি কাল; maturation- পরিপূর্ণতা; identity- পরিচিতি; tremendous- ভয়ানক; adjustment- সমন্বয়; share- ভাগাভাগি করা; sorrow- দুঃখকষ্ট; future generation- ভবিষ্যৎ প্রজন্ম; transit- প্রেরণ করা।

Model Question - 91

Ideal School & College, Motijheel, Dhaka

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

1. Read the 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.

- A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) The word 'antagonism' in the first paragraph refers to —.
 (i) a very friendly relationship (ii) feelings of good faith
 (iii) feelings of amicable relationship (iv) a strong feeling of dislike or hatred
- (b) — are influenced by conflict.
 (i) Our behaviour (ii) Our actions
 (iii) Our actions and decisions (iv) Our daily activities
- (c) What could be the closest meaning for 'fueled by' in the second sentence?
 (i) added by (ii) supported by (iii) fired by (iv) increased by
- (d) 'Hence' is a/an —.
 (i) Adjective (ii) Preposition (iii) Noun (iv) Adverb
- (e) What is the main purpose of the author of this passage?
 (i) To show the merits of conflict (ii) To show the demerits of conflict
 (iii) To inform about conflict (iv) To show antagonism

- B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Mention three causes of conflict.
 (b) What does the expression 'conflict comes naturally' mean?

- (c) What will happen if the conflict is left uncontrolled?
 (d) How can we live harmoniously despite conflict?
 (e) "The clashing of thoughts and ideas is a part of the human experience". Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

2. Read the following text and make flowchart showing the conditions of adolescent girls in Bangladesh. 2 × 5 = 10
 (No. 1 has been done for you)

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.

1. Pulling out of school, either for marriage or work → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following text in your own words. 10

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

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

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

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

I have a dream today.

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

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

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

- (i) Thus many are denied access to higher education each year.
- (ii) Only a small number of students may be enrolled in universities due to limited capacity.
- (iii) It is very difficult for them to get access to higher education.
- (iv) Public and private universities absorb others.
- (v) More than 80 percent of these students are admitted to NU affiliated colleges.
- (vi) There is an increasing enrolment at the secondary and higher secondary level.
- (vii) We all as well as government should be aware of this problem.
- (viii) It may be due to poverty and increasing educational expenses.
- (ix) It creates pressure on higher educational institutions.
- (x) There are many talented students who are of lower middle class.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

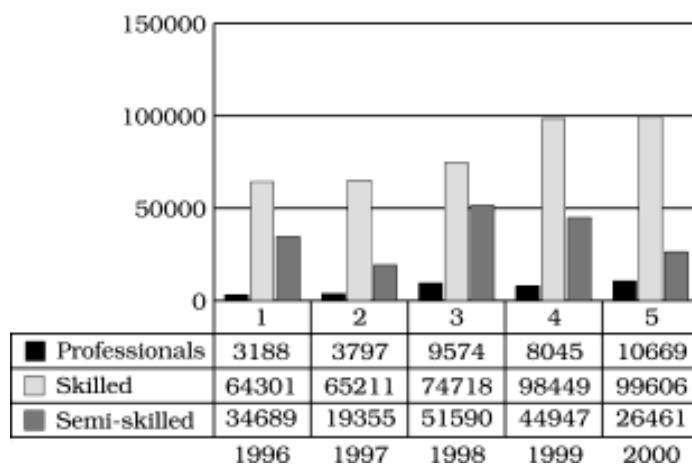
7. Write a paragraph on "Eve-teasing" on the basis of the answers to the following questions in about 200 words. 10

- (a) How will you define eve-teasing? (b) Who are the main targets of this barbarian act in our country? (c) Who are the common eve-teasers? (d) What are the general causes of eve-teasing? (e) What are the effects? (f) Give your suggestions to stop this evil practice.

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

There lived three friends in a village. One day the first friend planned to steal gold from a house. The second friend.....

9. Suppose, you are Afsana/Asif. You received an e-mail from your mother yesterday. In the e-mail, you were advised not to waste your valuable time surfing the Internet. **Now, write a reply to the email.** 5
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. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words). 10

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

Word Notes : conflict- সংঘাত; entity- স্বতন্ত্র; antagonistic- শত্রুভাবাপন্ন; transpire- প্রকাশিত হওয়া; mobility- গতিময়তা; anaemia- রক্তশূন্যতা; neonatal- নবজাত; brotherhood- ভ্রাতৃত্ব; vicious- কলুষিত; inspire- অনুপ্রাণিত করা।

Model Question - 92

Ghatail Cantonment Public School & College, Tangail

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

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

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

- A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) Shilpi is a — of local empowerment group.

(i) teacher

(ii) victim

(iii) handler

(iv) learner

- (b) Early marriage is very common in — Bangladesh.

(i) rustic

(ii) urban

(iii) modern

(iv) village

- (c) The word 'support' means —.

(i) invitation

(ii) negligence

(iii) help

(iv) binding

(d) Early marriage has many — effects on a girl's body and mind.

- (i) good (ii) hopeful (iii) positive (iv) harmful

(e) Adolescents should respond to early marriage—.

- (i) positively (ii) affirmatively (iii) negatively (iv) none above

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What is early marriage?
 (b) Why did Shilpi become a victim of early marriage?
 (c) What did Shilpi do after her marriage?
 (d) What is the aim of empowerment group?
 (e) How did Shilpi come to learn about the adverse effects of early marriage and pregnancy?

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

2 × 5 = 10

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

1. Ancient rules of music → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following text in your own words.

10

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

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

A large number of people learn English all (a) — the world. Some people use it (b) — a first language and some people take it as a (c) — language. Many international (d) — now depend on English for (e) — with offices in different countries. Their advertisements published in different (f) — are always (g) — English. They also want people who possess a good (h) — knowledge of English. People (i) — employment, cannot expect to (j) — good jobs without knowing English.

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

10

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

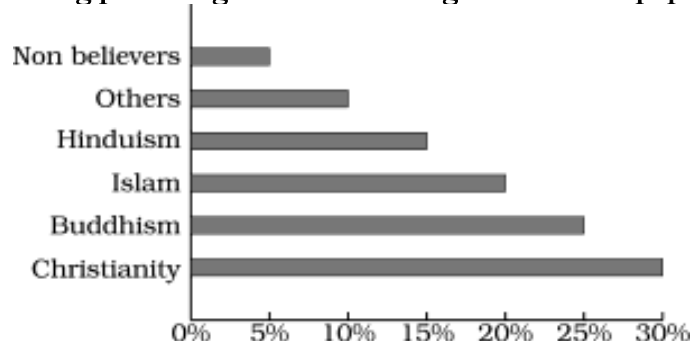
Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

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

10

(a) What do you mean by Digital Bangladesh? (b) What are initially needed for the implementation of this campaign? (c) What is the role of the teachers in this regard? (d) How can it be made successful within the stipulated period 2021? (e) What steps should the government adopt in order to materialize the program?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
An old farmer had four sons. They used to quarrel with one another. One day the farmer.....
9. Write a letter to your younger brother advising him to avoid bad company. 5
Or, Write a letter to your younger sister giving some practical hints on how to improve her proficiency in English.
10. Write a paragraph describing percentage of different religions in world population. 10



11. What is the theme of the extract chosen from "The Luncheon". (Not more than 50 words). 8
"I never drink anything for luncheon," she said.

Word Notes : potentially- সম্ভাবনীয়রূপে; reproductive- পুনরুৎপাদনশীল; characteristics- বৈশিষ্ট্য; explicit- সুনির্দিষ্ট; creek- ছোট নদী; vigilant- সতর্ক; predatory- শিকারী; emotive- মানসিক চাপ্তল্য উদ্বেককারী; indigenous- দেশীয়; scrutiny- নিরীক্ষা; royal- রাজকীয়; caprice- খেয়াল খুশি; creativity- সৃজনশীলতা; implementation- বাস্তবায়ন; materialize- বাস্তবায়িত করা; stipulated- প্রয়োজনীয় শর্ত হিসেবে উপস্থাপিত।

Model Question - 93

Rajshahi College, Rajshahi

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

1. Read the 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

- What is the meaning of the word 'home' in the passage?
(i) place of recreation (ii) domestic (iii) family (iv) abode
- Which of the followings is the meaning of 'refuse'?
(i) deny (ii) rubbish (iii) junk (iv) show
- What is the contextual meaning of 'vendor'?
(i) whisperer (ii) purveyor (iii) slave (iv) terrorist
- What does fired mean?
(i) murdered (ii) killed (iii) blocked (iv) dismissed
- Which of the following is not correct?
(i) Amerigo is a teenager (ii) Amerigo's mother remarried
(iii) Amerigo considers him lucky (iv) Amerigo is an orphan boy

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

- Do you support child labour? Why/Why not?
- What did Amerigo do initially? What made him stop doing that job?

- (c) Why did Amerigo say, "I am lucky because I am alive"?
 (d) How does Amerigo evaluate his life now? Does he have any option to change it?
 (e) What does Amerigo desire now? Should he desire such things? Why/Why not?

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Write a summary of the following extract in your own words. 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.

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. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

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. $1 \times 10 = 10$

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 a (c) — prospective. Women's life not only affect (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 categorises 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) — woman and will bear the responsibility for a new generation.

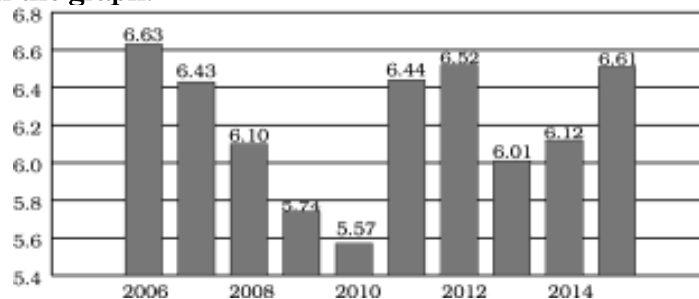
6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10

- (i) The story of Gazi Pir has been presented in folk literature as well as art.
- (ii) He is usually depicted in 'Paats' scroll paintings riding a fierce-looking Bengal tiger, a snake in his hand but without apparent harm.
- (iii) Bangladesh has rich legends and myths.
- (iv) For example, he could supposedly calm dangerous animals and make them docile.

- (v) People of these regions would pray to him for protection.
- (vi) 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 Gazir 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 have spread Islam in the Bengal parts close to the Sundarbans.
- (x) He is thought to have miraculous power.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "**Folk Music**" by answering the questions in about 200 words. 10
 (a) What do you understand by folk music? (b) What are the major characteristics of folk music? What musical instruments are used with folk music? (c) Why is folk music becoming more and more popular gradually?
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
 Rafiq got into the train. He found out his seat and sat down. A few minutes later, another passenger claimed the seat
9. Suppose, you are Rony, Your friend borrowed a book from you. Now, write an email asking him to return the book he borrowed from you. 5
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. 10



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

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

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

Word Notes : far away- বহুদূরে; vendor- বিক্রেতা; trash dump- আবর্জনার স্তম্ভ; infection- সংক্রমণ; disagreement- মতানৈক্য; antagonism- সক্রিয় বিরোধিতা; pertain- অংশ হিসেবে যুক্ত হওয়া; inevitable- অবশ্যজ্ঞাবী; clash- দ্বন্দ্ব; transpire- কোনো কিছু ঘটা; slay- হত্যা করা; immense strength- অসীম শক্তি; triumph- সাফল্য; periodical- সাময়িকী; prospective- সম্ভাব্য, প্রত্যাশিত; miraculous power- অতিলৌকিক শক্তি; erupt- পুনরায় সৃষ্টি হওয়া।

Model Question - 94

New Govt. Degree College, Rajshahi

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

1. Read the 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.

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

In the clash between expectations of pure, handmade craftworks and the market need of mechanically produced craftworks, two contesting views emerge : on the one hand, traditionalists contend that the

society needs to preserve the authenticity and naturalness of craftworks and their association with domesticity and environment; and, on the other, promoters of machine production argue that the machine has helped restore the appeal of the crafts due to their cheaper production costs.

There are no easy solutions to the problems that craftworks face in our time. Crafts that are disappearing can and should be revived, even where the machine has made the prospect difficult. And crafts that are still practiced can be safeguarded and made to consolidate their position further. This can be done by providing grants, loans, assistance and other support to the producers, and helping them find a comfortable customer base. But more importantly, craftwork can be branded and successfully marketed throughout the country and beyond as there are always buyers and users of handmade products who feel a strong attraction towards such cultural products.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) The word 'evolving' means —.
 (i) development (ii) mature (iii) unfolding (iv) cause to develop gradually
- (b) The word 'authenticity' means —.
 (i) genuine (ii) trustworthy (iii) genuineness (iv) generosity
- (c) The homemade crafts are —.
 (i) eco-friendly (ii) cheaper (iii) eco-effective (iv) hazardous to environment
- (d) The problem regarding the two types of crafts —.
 (i) has been solved (ii) cannot be solved
 (iii) is difficult to solve (iv) can easily be solved
- (e) The main rival of craftwork is —.
 (i) the traditionalist (ii) the alternative products (iii) the machine (iv) people's taste

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What are the distinctive qualities of a craftwork?
 (b) How does a handmade craftwork differ from a machine-made one?
 (c) The text considers the mechanical production of craftwork a challenge to the preservation of its authenticity. Do you agree?
 (d) What role does the market play in promoting crafts?
 (e) In the text above, what are the main ideas presented?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the different organizations or societies in the process of peace movement in the world and their activities. (No. 1 has been done for you) 2 × 5 = 10

The first peace movement appeared in 1815-1816. The first such movement in the United States was the New York Peace Society, founded in 1815 by the theologian David Low Dodge, and the Massachusetts Peace Society. It became an active organization, holding regular weekly meetings, and producing literature which was spread as far as Gibraltar and Malta, describing the horrors of war and advocating pacifism on Christian grounds. The London Peace Society (also known as the Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace) was formed in 1816 to promote permanent and universal peace by the philanthropist William Allen. In the 1840s, British women formed 'Olive Leaf Circles' groups of around 15 to 20 women, to discuss and promote pacifist ideas. The peace movement began to grow in influence by the mid-nineteenth century. The London Peace Society, under the initiative of American consul to Birmingham, Elihu Burritt, and the Reverend Henry Richard, convened the first International Peace Congress in London in 1843. The congress decided on two aims : the ideal of peaceable arbitration in the affairs of nations and the creation of an international institution to achieve that.

Afterwards, peace organizations were set up in many countries. The United Nations was founded with the primary objective to maintain peace and resolve inter-state conflicts in the world. Many treaties have been signed between many nations, a noteworthy one of which is the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. Everyone wants peace and likes the principles of non-violence.

1. New York Peace Society founded in 1815 → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following poem in your own words.

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 lone, 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 aswaths 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

by	expression	integral	moment	what	be
go	perceive	obtain	wake	till	use

Language (a) — an important medium of expression of thoughts, feelings, ideas etc. We use it from the (b) — we wake up in the morning (c) — we go to bed at night. We use language not only during our (d) — hours but also in our dreams. We use language to (e) — what we feel and to say (f) — we like or dislike. We also use it to (g) — information. In short, language is an (h) — part of what we do, (i) — and believe. We must avoid (j) — bad language.

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

Cancer is one of the (a) — diseases of the modern era. Ever since the days of Hippocrates people have been searching for a (b) —. Cancer is (c) — to the common cold in the sense that although there are many ways to (d) — it, modern (e) — is still yet to come up with a cure. This is partially because like the common cold, there are many (f) — types of cancer, and they are all (g) — different. Unfortunately, with over seven million deaths per year, cancer is much more (h) — than the common cold. A (i) — assortment of drugs, chemicals, stem cells, genetically modified viruses, and even arsenic have all been (j) — as cancer cures.

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

- (i) Four days after setting out, a great disaster happened.
- (ii) It was on April 10, 1912.
- (iii) At that time she was the largest ship in the world built in a very special way and regarded as unsinkable.
- (iv) At that moment the Titanic was sailing across the icy waters of the North Atlantic.
- (v) The Titanic was sailing for New York from Southampton carrying 1316 passengers and a crew of 891.
- (vi) Suddenly there was a slight trembling sound from below.
- (vii) At one moment, a huge iceberg was spotted very close to the ship.
- (viii) The great ship turned sharply to avoid a collision.
- (ix) So the captain realised to his horror that the Titanic was sinking rapidly.
- (x) The captain went down to see what had happened and found that five of the ship's sixteen water tight compartments were totally damaged by the collision.

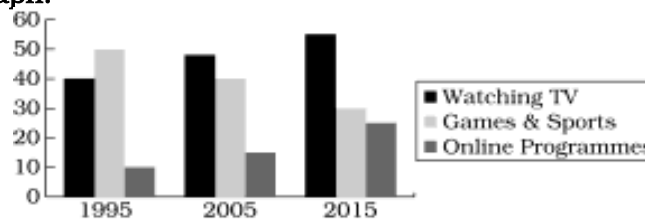
Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "**Folk Music**" by answering the questions in about 200 words. 10
 (a) What are the characteristics of folk music? (b) How many types of folk music are available in Bangladesh? (c) What are the subject matters of folk songs? (d) What are the instruments of the folk music? (e) What is the present folk condition in Bangladesh?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
 Shefali, a girl of ten years old, was really beautiful and innocent like a rose. She might spread the smell and beauty of her noble qualities by being educated like other girls. But the irony of fate is that she has to sell flowers in the street. "Ful niben Sir, ekta ful".....

9. Suppose, you are Rana/Rina. Your father sent you a letter advising not to waste valuable time using Facebook. Now, write a reply to the letter. 5

10. The graph below shows the percentage of the pastime activities of the students 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



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

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

Word Notes : craftwork- কারুকর্ম; imagination- কল্পনা; artistic- শৈল্পিক; ingenuity- উদ্ভাবনী শক্তি; authenticity- বিশ্বাসযোগ্যতা; peace movement- শান্তি আন্দোলন; theologian- ধর্মতত্ত্ববিদ; philanthropist- জনহিতৈষী ব্যক্তি; pacifist- শান্তিবাদী; partially- আংশিকভাবে; inclusive- সমেত; way of life- জীবনধারা; emerge- উদ্ভূত হওয়া; consolidate- একত্রীকরণ; aesthetic- নান্দনিক।

Model Question - 95

Bogra Cantonment Public School & College, Bogra

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

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

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.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

(a) The word 'undergo' means —.

- (i) suffer (ii) go through (iii) endure (iv) undertake

(b) What does the word 'club' refer to?

- (i) organization (ii) society (iii) community (iv) a weapon

(c) The word 'relying' in the text means—.

- (i) depending on (ii) exposure to (iii) relating to (iv) accepting

(d) The word 'ravaging' in the text means—.

- (i) pulling (ii) constructing (iii) destroying (iv) rebuilding

(e) Which is the closest meaning of the word 'slay'?

- (i) murder (ii) assassinate (iii) kill (iv) massacre

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What do you know about 'the first labour' of Hercules?
 (b) How was Hercules second labour different from the first one?
 (c) What made Hercules' succeed in impossible tasks?
 (d) How did Hercules beat the Hydra?
 (e) How did Hercules acquire the reputation of a hero of immense strength?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the works street children do and the return they get. (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.

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.

1. Street kids do different works → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following text in your own words.

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.

Natalie Pettorelli, one of the report's authors, said: "Coastline retreat is evident everywhere. A continuing rate of retreat would see these parts of the mangrove disappear within 50 years. On the Indian side of the Sundarbans, the island which extends most into the Bay of Bengal has receded by an average of 150 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."

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

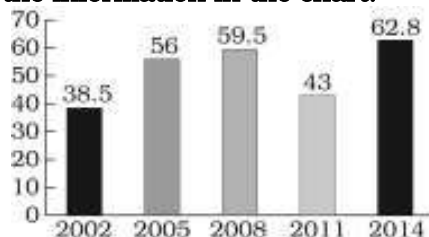
Child labour deprives children of their (a) —. interferes with their ability to attend regular (b) —, and that is mentally and physically (c) —. Child labour is considered (d) — by social organisations. Legislations (e) — child labour are being made across the world. In developing countries child labour is still (f) —. Still many children have to work for their (g) —. Extreme poverty still prevails in many (h) — of the world. Extreme poverty is the (i) — cause of child labour. In fact, only law cannot stop child labour. We all must work together to (j) — child labour.

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

- (i) Ali came forward to rescue the bull.
- (ii) The farmer's young son Ali would often help the servant.
- (iii) So the bull was kept in chain.
- (iv) Once he had been sick for several months.
- (v) The bull became very grateful to Ali.
- (vi) An old farmer was very happy with his five animals.
- (vii) Once the bull was very frightened by a terrible thunderstorm.
- (viii) The bull was so annoyed that whenever it saw Ali, it tried to attack him with the horn.
- (ix) He engaged a servant to look after the animals.
- (x) A wild bull did not like him because once he annoyed the bull.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "Climate Change" by answering the questions in about 200 words. 10
 (a) What is climate change? (b) Why does climate change occur? (c) What are some of the changes that you notice? (d) Who are responsible for changes in climate? (e) What would you suggest to prevent climate change?
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
 Abdul Alim is a young man. He comes of a very poor family. Some days ago, he came to Dhaka to find a job.....
9. Suppose, you have come to know that your younger brother keeps bad company. He is gradually going to the dogs. Now, write a letter to your younger brother telling him about the bad effects of keeping evil company. 5
10. The graph below shows the 'Literacy Rate' of a country from the year 2002 to 2014. Describe the chart in 150 words highlighting the information in the chart. 10



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

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 do.
 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.

Word Notes : undergo- ভোগ করা/সহ্য করা; terrible- ভয়ংকর; slay- হত্যা করা; victorious- বিজয়ী; terrify- আতঙ্কিত করা; monster- দৈত্য; immortal- অমর; immense- প্রভূত; trash- আবর্জনা; dump- বর্জ্য ফেলার স্থান; coastline- তটরেখা; disappear- অদৃশ্য হওয়া; self-employment- আত্মনিয়োগ; congenial- অনুকূল; degradation- অধঃপতন।

Model Question - 96

Cantonment Public School & College, Rangpur

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

1. Read the 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 the tactile feeling it generates animate the work and make it very inviting. A craftwork is shaped by the interaction of individual creativity and community aesthetics, utility functions and human values. It is distinguished by its maker's desire to locate himself or herself in the wider and ever-changing cultural aspirations of the community, and subsequently of the market. But even when the market is an important factor, community aesthetics remains the factor determining the form and content of the craftwork. The exquisite terracotta dolls from Dinajpur dating back to early 1940s that form a part of the Bangladesh National Museum's collection were mostly bought from village fairs by some patron. They were, no doubt, meant to be consumer items, but the dolls reflect community aesthetics in such a manner that the market has not been able to impose its own preferences on them.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

(a) According to this text 'inclusive' means—.

- (i) gigantic (ii) narrow (iii) supreme (iv) broad

(b) The word 'ingenuity' can be replaced by —.

- (i) beauty (ii) ineptness (iii) originality (iv) inability

(c) The word 'exquisite' means —.

- (i) extremely beautiful and delicate (ii) extremely ugly
(iii) extremely expensive (iv) extremely fragile

(d) What is the synonym of 'motif'?

- (i) desire (ii) status (iii) old belief (iv) dominant idea

(e) "— it generates animate the work and make it very inviting" — here "inviting" means —.

- (i) appalling (ii) alluring (iii) surprising (iv) promising

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Why is craftwork called a social and cultural product?
 (b) How do you differentiate between a *kantha* and a *nakshikantha*?
 (c) Does the maker of a craftwork care for market?
 (d) Why is a museum important?
 (e) Why does a *nakshikantha* allure us?

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 text in your own words.

10

Migration from Bangladesh to Britain started in 1930s and was predominantly a Sylheti phenomenon. Men of this particular geographical area employed by the British ship companies first started the process of migration. These men were largely illiterate and belonged to the landless peasantry. After the World War II, due to labor shortages, British government encouraged labor migration from its former colonies. The postwar British economy demanded cheap and plentiful labor, much of which was recruited from South Asia. Since Sylhet had already forged a strong link with the UK, most new labor was drawn from there. Sylhetis, based in the UK, helped each other to integrate into the new society by providing credit, arranging documents, and gradually spreading the network. During the 1950s, the numbers increased dramatically. However, along with people from poorer backgrounds, a small number of urban upper and middle class Bangladeshis also migrated even before the World War II for higher education and settled in the UK.

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

possibly	always	polite	specially	at home	quite
social	effect	presence	certainly	according to	such

As a child you must have been told to greet your elders and visitors to your home (a) — your culture and tradition. You must also have been taught to be (b) — in company and keep (c) — while others, especially your elders, spoke. (d) —, you at times grudging (e) — schooling. Possibly, at times you even protested such disciplining. Now, (f) — you know that you can't (g) — behave the way you want (h) — in the presence of others. There are rules of behavior you have to follow in a company. We are social beings and have to consider the (i) — of our behavior on others, even if we are (j) — and dealing with our family members.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Modern life (a) — much on transport. We can very well (b) — how important transport is when it is (c) — by natural calamities or during socio-political crisis. In fact, transport has made it (d) — for us to reach places previously (e) —. It has (f) — helped the nourishment of trade and commerce and to (g) — new knowledge and ideas. (h) — transport has (i) — friendship and understanding among nations and peoples (j) — the globe.

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-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "A book fair" on the basis of the answers to the following questions in about 200 words.

10

(a) What is a book fair? (b) When and where is it held? (c) How popular is it? (d) What kind of books are usually available in a fair? (e) What is your personal impression of a book fair?

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

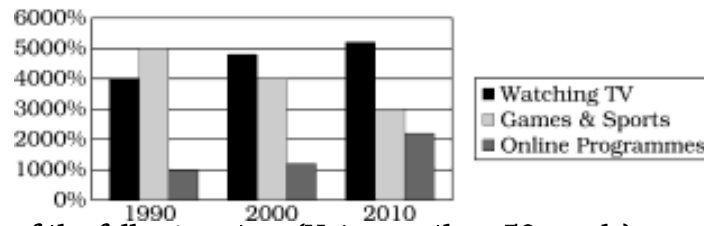
7

On a hot day a hungry fox came out of his den in search of food. He saw a cock sitting on the branch of a tree. He said to himself that he must have it in his lunch. The fox looked up.....

9. Suppose, you've a bosom friend reading in another college. He is very weak in English. He wants to know how he can improve in English. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him the proper method of improving English.

5

10. The graph below shows the "Pastime Activities" of the students of Bangladesh. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. 10



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

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

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

The cowboy needed food. So, he took a wife to cook meals. Then children were born to them, and the man found himself again in a family.

Word Notes : artistic— শৈল্পিক; ingenuity— উদ্ভাবনী দক্ষতা; appreciation— কদর; interaction— পারস্পরিক ক্রিয়া/মিশ্রক্রিয়া; creativity— সৃজনশীলতা; aesthetics— নান্দনিক; terracotta— পোড়ামাটি; gigantic— বিশাল/অতিকায়; victorious— বিজয়ী; immense— পূরুর; particular— নির্দিষ্ট; geographical— ভৌগোলিক; peasantry— চাষীসম্প্রদায়; plentiful— অচেন/অপরিমেয়; dramatically— নাটকীয়ভাবে; natural— প্রাকৃতিক; calamities— দুর্যোগ; previously— পূর্বে; nourishment— পুষ্টি; understanding— বোঝাপড়া; astrologer— জ্যোতিষী; unpleasant— অপ্ৰীতিকর; impression— অনুভূতি; jealousy— ঈর্ষা।

Model Question - 97

Cantt. Public School & College, BUSMS, Parbatipur, Dinajpur

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

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

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.

I answered that I would meet my friend—by correspondence— at Foyot's on Thursday at half-past twelve. She was not so young as I expected and in appearance imposing rather than attractive. She was, in fact, a woman of forty... and she gave me the impression of having more teeth, white and large and even, than were necessary for any practical purpose. She was talkative, but since she seemed inclined to talk about me I was prepared to be an attentive listener.

- A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) The luncheon is a — by William Somerset Maugham.

(i) novel (ii) film (iii) short story (iv) prose

- (b) What does the word beckon in the passage refer to?

(i) ratify (ii) imply (iii) signal (iv) pull

- (c) The phrase, "I caught sight of her" means?

(i) he caught her sight (ii) he saw her (iii) he overlooked her (iv) he met her

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

(i) instance (ii) identity (iii) explain (iv) allude

- (e) How could he recognize her?

(i) seeing her becoming (ii) sitting beside her (iii) by someone's help (iv) asking her name

- B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Where was the writer living twenty years ago? How much was he earning at that time?

- (b) What is Foyot's? Why had the writer never even thought of going there? Explain briefly.

- (c) What was the topic of the first letter written by the lady to the writer? Did the writer answer it?
 (d) What was the topic of the second letter written by the lady to the writer? What did the writer answer?
 (e) Do you think that the writer was disappointed to see the lady? Give reasons for your answer.

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 text in your own words.

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 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.

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 temperature's are increasing day by day. Climatologists (g) — that mid way through the next century temperature may have (h) — as much as 4° centigrade. This could raise sea levels and thereby (i) — coastal areas and farmlands.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Air and water are two important (a) — of the environment. These elements are (b) — for life on earth. They are often (c) — in many ways. Air is polluted by (d) — and water by different kinds of (e) — and filth. If we want to live a (f) — life, we should (g) — the pollution of the environment. Total prevention may be (h) — but we can certainly (i) — pollution by raising (j) — among the people.

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

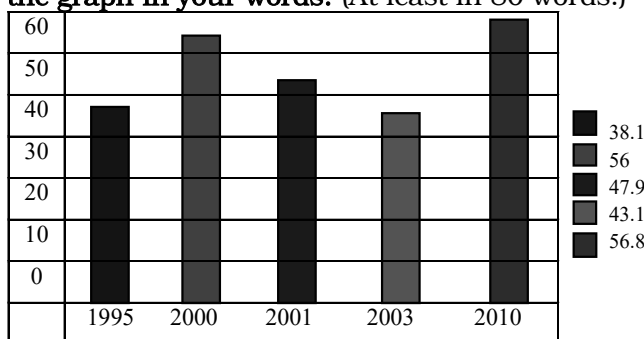
10

- (a) The hare was always proud of his speed.
 (b) One day he challenged the tortoise to defeat him in a race.
 (c) The hare ran very swiftly.
 (d) Long ago there lived a hare in a forest.
 (e) The hare always teased the tortoise.

- (f) Covering much, the hare took rest.
- (g) A tortoise also lived nearby.
- (h) The hare decided to take rest for sometime.
- (i) The tortoise accepted the challenge.
- (j) But the tortoise ran very slowly.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "Climate Change" in about 200 words based on the following answers to the following questions. 10
 (a) What is climate change? (b) What are the causes responsible for climate change? (c) How is Bangladesh being affected by it? (d) What are the effects of climate change in Bangladesh? (e) What is the responsibility of the government to face this disaster?
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
 One day a fox in a jungle fell into a trap. He tried hard to be free and managed somehow but lost his tail. Without the tail the fox looked strange and ugly. He felt sad and ashamed. So he hit upon a plan.....
9. Imagine that you are an HSC examinee. Send an email to your father telling him about your progress of studies. 5
10. The graph below shows the literacy rate of Bangladesh in different years. Now describe the information available in the graph in your words. (At least in 80 words.) 10



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

I DIED FOR BEAUTY

Emily Dickinson

I died for beauty, but was scarce
 Adjusted in the tomb,
 When one who died for truth was lain
 In an adjoining room.

He questioned softly why I failed?
 'For beauty,' I replied.
 'And I for truth- the two are one;
 We brethren are,' he said.

And so, as kinsmen met a-night,
 We talked between the rooms,
 Until the moss had reached our lips,
 And covered up our names.

Word Notes : interval- বিরতি; flatter- তোষামোদ করা; impression- অভিযুক্তি; define- সংজ্ঞায়িত করা; perception- উপলব্ধি; manifest- প্রতীয়মান করা; represent- তুলে ধরা; inland- দেশমধ্যবর্তী; resource- সম্পদ; aquatic- জলজ; prediction- ভবিষ্যৎসূচী; appreciate- প্রশংসা করা; stranger- আগন্তুক; tolerable- সহনীয়; ingredient- উপাদান; deposit- তালানি/আস্তরণ।

Model Question - 98**Cantonment Public School & College, Saidpur, Nilphamari****Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)**

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

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

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 5 = 5$ **(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. $2 \times 5 = 10$ **(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 Gazi Pir is 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.** $1 \times 10 = 10$

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 settled	in other parts of the world..	
(ii)	have seen 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. Summarize the following text.

10

Though they are one of the most beloved animal species on Earth, pandas aren't safe from the devastating effects of climate change. According to a new study, projected temperature increases in China over the next century will likely seriously hinder bamboo, almost the sole source of food for endangered pandas. Ninety-nine percent of panda's diet is bamboo and an adult panda needs around 38 kilograms of bamboo every day. Only if bamboo can move to new habitats at higher elevations will pandas stand a chance of survival, the researchers said. However conservation programs wait too long, human inhabitants and activities could claim all of the new habitats capable of supporting bamboo in a warning world. "It is tough, but I think there's still hope, if we take action now." said research team member Jianguo Liu... "If we wait, then we could be too late."

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. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

solve	ensure	vain	address	work	must
for	paramount	originate	upliftment	balance	call

(a) — illiteracy is the (b) — task of the hour. We must educate all of our people (c) — our balanced development, otherwise all of our development plans must go in (d) —. If we can educate our people, half of our problems will be automatically (e) —. That's why education is (f) — the nerve of development. All strength and power to (g) — the development of the country (h) — from education. So we (i) — give topmost priority on education sector if we really want the (j) — of our dear motherland.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Natural disaster (a) — throughout the world in recent years. The main reason behind this is greenhouse effect or (b) — of the air. (c) — the earth. Global warming is melting the (d) — ice of polar regions and of the peaks of (e) — mountains. Consequently the (f) — of sea water has alarmingly increased. Cyclones and tidal bores (g) — inundating and destroying the coastal regions to a large extent. Climatologists (h) — that in the last 185 years 99 cyclone hit the coastal (i) — and off shore islands of our country causing irrecoverable loss (j) — life and properties.

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

10

- Socrates could not tolerate this.
- One day the woman became more furious than ever.
- She thought her husband was not paying the least heed to her.
- She began to insult him.
- Socrates' wife used to lose her temper on the slightest excuse.
- So he went out of his room.
- She went up to him with a bucket full of water and poured much water on him.
- This made his wife more furious.
- She always tried to irritate Socrates.
- He sat on the doorstep of his house looking out on the public street.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)**7. Write a paragraph on "Gender Discrimination" by answering the questions in about 200 words.**

10

(a) When does gender discrimination begin? (b) Who are the worst sufferers? (c) What are the reasons of degrading their positions? (d) How is the birth of a female child welcomed and why? (e) How can this problem be solved?

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

7

Once there lived a hare and a tortoise in a certain place. The hare was proud of his swift foot and he used to ridicule the tortoise for its slow pace

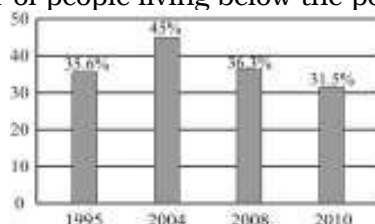
9. Suppose, you are Rimon/Rima living in Chittagong. Now, write a letter to your father describing your preparation for the coming Test Examination.

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.

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.

Word Notes : spiritually- আধ্যাত্মিকভাবে; deceive- প্রতারণা করা; ferocious- হিংস্র; timid- ভীত; covetous- পর-ধন লোলুপ; upliftment- উন্নতি; balance- ভারসাম্য; paramount- সর্বোচ্চ, অন্যতম প্রধান; ensure- নিশ্চিত করা; in vain- বিফলে; close- নিকটবর্তী; depict- চিত্রায়িত করা; predatory- শিকারী; degrade- অবনমন ঘটানো; priority- অগ্রাধিকার।

Model Question - 99

Cantonment College, Jessore

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

1. Read the 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

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

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the etiquette and manners. (No. 1 has been done for you) 2 × 5 = 10

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

1. Greeting elders → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following poem in your own words.

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 × 10 = 5

contribution	maintain	credentials	play	humanitarian	starting
settlement	collective	peace	enshrine	security	problem

Peacekeeping by the United Nations is a role (a) — by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The United Nations Charter gives the United Nations Security Council the power and responsibility to take (b) — action to maintain international peace and security. Bangladesh is one of the highest peacekeeper (c) — countries in the world. She is dedicated and committed to the principles (d) — in the United Nations Charter, the peaceful (e) — of international disputes and to the (f) — of global peace and security. Footprints of Bangladeshi peacekeepers are now evident in almost all the (g) — areas of the world, (h) — from Haiti to East Timor; from Lebanon to DR Congo. Today, Bangladeshi peacekeepers have already earned the (i) — of a 'Role Model' in global peacekeeping due to their professionalism, commitment, impartiality, integrity and (j) — attitude.

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

- (i) He is best known for his role in the advancement of civil rights using nonviolent civil disobedience.
- (ii) There, he established his reputation as one of the greatest orators in American history.
- (iii) King was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Congressional Gold Medal.
- (iv) He was born on January 15, 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia, to Reverend Martin Luther King Sr., and Alberta Williams King.
- (v) He became known for his public speaking ability and was a part of the school's debate team.
- (vi) As a part of his African-American Civil Rights Movement, King helped to organize the 1963 March on Washington, where he delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech in front of the Lincoln Memorial.
- (vii) Martin Luther King Jr. was an American Baptist minister and activist who was a leader in the African-American Civil Rights Movement.
- (viii) On October 14, 1964, King received the Nobel Peace Prize for combating racial inequality through nonviolent resistance.
- (ix) On April 4, 1968, King was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee.
- (x) Growing up in Atlanta, King attended Booker T. Washington High School.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "Etiquette and Manner" on the basis of the answers to the following questions in about 200 words.

10

(a) What do you understand by etiquette and manner? (b) What is the relation between etiquette and manner? (c) What are the places of learning of etiquette and manner? (d) Do you think that etiquette and manner vary from culture to culture and society to society? (e) Why are etiquette and manner important?

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

7

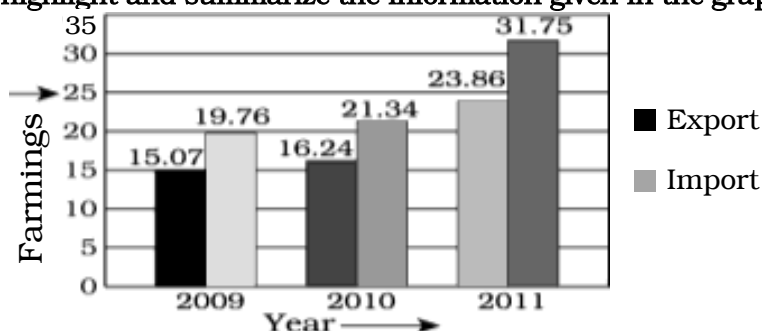
It was twenty years ago when I was living in an apartment overlooking a cemetery. I was earning just barely enough money to keep body and soul together.....

9. Suppose, you want to participate in a Debate Competition arranged by a National Daily. Write an email to the editor requesting him/her for sending you the guidelines and other details of that competition.

5

10. The graph shows yearly Imports and Exports (Billion Dollars) of a country. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.

10



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

8

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.

Word Notes : accessibility- অভিগম্যতা; imply- ইঙ্গিত করা, সূচিত করা; presence- উপস্থিতি; humanitarian- জনহিতকর; satisfactory- সন্তোষজনক; peacekeeper- শান্তিরক্ষী; etiquette- নমস্কাচরণ; competition- প্রতিযোগিতা; capacity- সামর্থ্য; substantial- বিপুল; impartiality- নিরপেক্ষতা; integrity- স্বচ্ছতা; nonviolent- অহিংস; dispute- বিতর্ক; typical- বৈশিষ্ট্যস-চক; reputation- সুখ্যাতি; activist- কর্মী; resistance- প্রতিরোধ।

Model Question - 100

Military Collegiate School, Khulna (MCSK)

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

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

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

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

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) What could be the closest meaning for 'perception' in the passage?
 (i) hushed (ii) precise (iii) bonny (iv) discernment
- (b) What does the expression "Beauty is easy to appreciate but difficult to define" mean?
 (i) approval of beauty is trouble free whereas its definition is troublesome
 (ii) we can appreciate beauty easily but explain it in a difficult way
 (iii) appreciation of beauty is necessary but there is no need to define it
 (iv) we enjoy beauty but we don't define it
- (c) What does the word 'ingredient' in the passage mean?
 (i) delineate (ii) contraction (iii) narrowing (iv) constituent
- (d) What could be the closest meaning for beauty in the passage?
 (i) grotesqueness (ii) attractiveness (iii) hideousness (iv) ugliness
- (e) "Poets and artists have provided an answer by incorporating both into their work." What does both indicate in this sentences.
 (i) truth and justice (ii) truth and beauty (iii) beauty and ugliness (iv) art and beauty

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Why does one face problem to explain beauty? Give reason in favour of your answer.
- (b) Where does a person can feel the existence of beauty?
- (c) How are beauty and truth intra-related? Explain it.
- (d) How does beauty manifest itself not only by its presence, but by its absence as well?
- (e) "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." Do you agree or not? Write your answer in 2/3 sentences.

2. Read the following passage answer the question. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

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

Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the things that we are taught as a child. (No. 1 has been done for you)

1. To greet the elders and visitors to our home according to our culture and tradition → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. The following text has extracts from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and are about health and education. Write a summary of the following extract in your own words.

10

Article 25 : (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of oneself and of one's family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond one's control.

(2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26 : (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

(2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

(3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

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. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

add	breath	need	plant	prevent	preserve	with
produce	protect	provide	take	give	wash	upon

Trees are very useful to human beings. They (a) — the rich top soil from being (b) — away by rain water and floods. You can see trees being (c) — along mountain slopes, on road sides, in parks and gardens. Trees give us shade. They (d) — life to a place with their colourful flowers, beautiful leaves, fruits and thick trunks. They (e) — birds and animals with shelter. They give us timber, medicines, paper, gum and many other useful things. They (f) — in carbon-di-oxide and (g) — oxygen. As you know, by now man (h) — oxygen to (i) — and live. Trees are our best friends. We should (j) — them and plant more trees around us.

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

Sincerity is the best way of achieving success. One can go a long way if one does anything with sincerity. People who are sincere to 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 (h) — not only to do work properly, but also with dutifulness, honesty, modesty and good behaviour. The people of our country are not still (i) — of the (j) — of sincerity.

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

- Opening her eyes gently, she smiled a little and asked softly, "Scientist what's your question."
- However, he made his mind to go there at any cost.
- One night while working in his lab he fell asleep and dreamt a strange dream.
- The chemist asked, "Ma'am, are you married?"
- He crossed plain lands, deserts, seas and undertook much hardship.
- But after reaching the destination with his utter surprise the chemist noticed there a young lady with dazzling beauty on a pedestal closing her eyes.
- Only one condition was not to ask the saint more than one question.
- Once a chemist was working hard to resolve a chemical reaction in his laboratory but in vain.
- It took six months to reach there and the journey made him dog tired.
- He saw a saint on a high mountain of Tibet could give the solution but with a condition.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

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

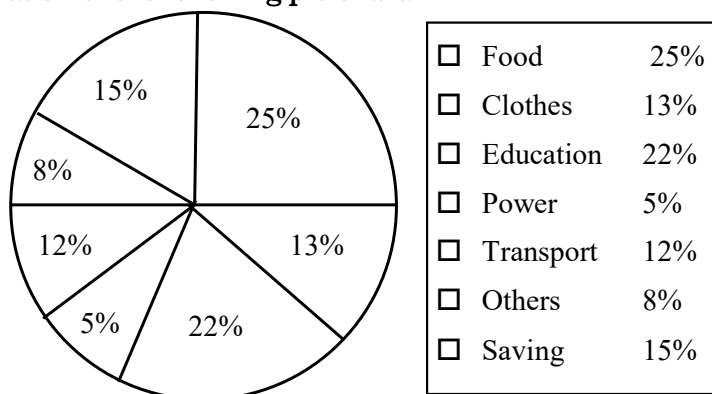
(a) When does gender discrimination begin? (b) Who are the worst sufferers? (c) What are the reasons of degrading their position? (d) How is the birth of a female child welcomed and why? (e) How can this problem be solved?

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

Sheikh Saadi was a great poet. He used to put on simple dress. Once he was invited by the King of his state. On the way to the royal palace, he took shelter in the house of a nobleman. The nobleman could not recognize him and treated him as an ordinary man.....

9. Suppose, you are Lipu/Lopa and you have a cousin brother named Likhon who has recently started taking drugs. Now, write an email to him forbidding him and describing the negative effects of this bad habit. 5

10. Write a paragraph on how a family's household income is distributed into different categories describing the information of the following pie chart. 10



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

8

A jobless man applied for the position of 'office boy' at a very big company.

The employer interviewed him, then a test : clean the floor.

"You are hired" - the employer said, "Give me your email address, and I'll send you the application to fill, as well as when you will start."

The man replied, "I don't have a computer, neither an email."

"I'm sorry," said the employer, "if you don't have an email, you cannot have this job."

The man left with no hope. He didn't know what to do, with only \$10 USD in his pocket. He then decided to go to the supermarket, bought 10 kg tomato crate, then sold tomatoes door to door. In less than two hours he succeeded and doubled his capital. He repeated the operation 3 times and returned home with \$60 USD. The man realized that he could survive by this way and started to go every day earlier and returned late. Thus, his money doubled or tripled everyday. Shortly later, he bought a cart, then a truck and then he had his own fleet of delivery vehicles.

Five years later, the man's company was one of the biggest food retailers. He started to plan his family's future, and decided to have a life insurance. He called an insurance broker and chose a protection plan. When the conversation was concluded, the broker asked him his email. The man replied, "I don't have an email. The broker replied curiously, "you don't have an email, and yet have succeeded to build an empire. Do you imagine what position you could have if you had an email?"

The man paused for a while and replied : "An office boy!"

Don't be discouraged if something is not in your favour today. Better opportunities are always waiting ahead.

Word Notes : appreciate- সঠিকভাবে মূল্যায়ন করা; pleasurable objects- সুখকর বস্তু; perception- প্ৰত্যক্ষ, উপলব্ধি ; manifest- প্রতীয়মান; confine- সীমাবদ্ধ করা; assume- অনুমান বা ধারণা করা; grudge- অনিচ্ছা বা অসন্তোষ; adequate- পর্যাপ্ত ; wed lock- বিবাহ সম্পর্কিত; define- ব্যাখ্যা করা; widespread- বিস্তৃত; injustice- অন্যায়/অবিচার; tolerable- সহনীয়; elementary- প্রাথমিক; fundamental- মৌলিক; accessible to- কোনো কিছু দ্বারা প্রভাবিত করার উপযোগী; destination- গন্তব্য।

Model Question - 101

B.N School & College, Khulna

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

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

I stand before you today with a heart overflowing with grief. You are fully aware of the events that are going on and understand their importance. We have been trying to do our best to cope with the situation. And yet, unfortunately, the streets of Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur are awash with the blood of our brothers. The people of Bengal now want to be free, the people of Bengal now want to live, and the people of Bengal now want their rights.

What have we done that was wrong? After the elections, the people of Bangladesh voted as one for me, for the Awami League. We were to sit in the National Assembly, draft a constitution for ourselves there, and build our country; the people of this land would thereby get economic, political, and cultural freedom. But it is with regret that I have to report to you today that we have passed through twenty-three tragic years; Bengal's history of those years is full of stories of torture inflicted on our people, of blood shed by them repeatedly. Twenty-three years of a history of men and women in agony!

The history of Bengal is the history of a people who have repeatedly made their highways crimson with their blood. We shed blood in 1952; even though we were the victors in the elections of 1954 we could not form a government then. In 1958 Ayub Khan declared Martial Law to enslave us for the next ten years. In 1966 when we launched the six point movement our boys were shot dead on 7 June. When after the movement of 1969 Ayub Khan fell from power and Yahya Khan assumed the reins of the government he declared that he would give us a constitution and restore democracy; we listened to him then. A lot was happened since and elections have taken place.

I've met President Yahya Khan. I've made a request to him not only on behalf of Bengal but also as the leader of the party which has the majority in Pakistan; I said to him: "You must hold the session of the National Assembly on 15 January." But he did not listen to me. He listened to Mr. Bhutto instead. At first he said that the meeting would take place in the first week of March. We said, "Fine, we will be taking our seats in the Assembly then." I said we will carry out our discussions in the Assembly. I went so far as to say that if anyone came up with an offer that was just, even though we were in the majority we would agree to that offer.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

(a) The phrase "a heart overflowing with grief"—.

- (i) a pensive mood (ii) jocund mind (iii) angered heart (iv) relieved mind

(b) The people of Bengal now want—.

- (i) to lead a fragmented life (ii) to lead a life of their own
(iii) to make tie with them (iv) to leave the territory

(c) The history of twenty three years is full of—.

- (i) mystery and joy (ii) grief and achievement
(iii) pain, pangs and plight (iv) confusion and conflict

(d) Which of the following year lies at the zenith of zeal and inspiration for the Bengalis—?

- (i) 1952 (ii) 1954 (iii) 1969 (iv) 1970

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

- (i) construct (ii) allure (iii) entice (iv) restrain

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) "I stand before you today with a heart overflowing with grief." Who is the speaker here? Can you explain the reason of his being overflowed with grief?
 (b) Do you know the period mentioned as the "Twenty three tragic years"? Why was the period termed as tragic? Explain in your own words.
 (c) What is the speciality of the history of Bengal mentioned in the passage? Explain.
 (d) We shed blood in 1952. What was the reason behind the bloodshed? Can you specify the date with the outcome of the blood shed?
 (e) What was the intention of Ayub Khan in declaring Martial Law? What caused the downfall of Ayub Khan?

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

2 × 5 = 10

1. Born in Gopalgonj in 1920 → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Summarize the above text.

10

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

traditional	only	development	strategy	no	run
conquer	not	widespread	privilege	in	alone

In ancient times, education was (a) — for the general people but a (b) — for the chosen few who took on (c) — roles in the (d) — of the state and religion. (e) — Greece, education became more (f) — in about the 5th century BC. The Greeks however, sent (g) — their male children to school. When Rome was (h) — by the Greeks, the Romans under Greek influence (i) — a strong (j) — of literacy.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Atom bomb was first (a) — on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in world war II. When the first bomb (b) — the world knew for the first time that man (c) — at long last been in possession of a force (d) — in all respects. The atom bomb (e) —. But alas! the superhuman energy has been (f) — against mankind. One single bomb (g) — the (h) — town Hiroshima and another bomb Nagasaki. There had (i) — many children, women and patients not (j) — in the problems of the war.

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

10

- (i) He took the lions paw in his hand and removed a big thorn from it.
 (ii) His master was very bad and inflicted heavy torture on him.
 (iii) Androcles was very home sick.
 (iv) One day he fled from his master's house and took shelter in a cave.
 (v) The lion seemed wounded as it was groaning.
 (vi) He was caught by a slave merchant who sold him to a rich man.
 (vii) The lion was relieved of his pain.
 (viii) Once there lived a young man named Androcles.
 (ix) He came near Androcles and lifted its paw.
 (x) In the evening a lion entered the cave.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "A rainy day" in not less than 100 words.

10

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

7

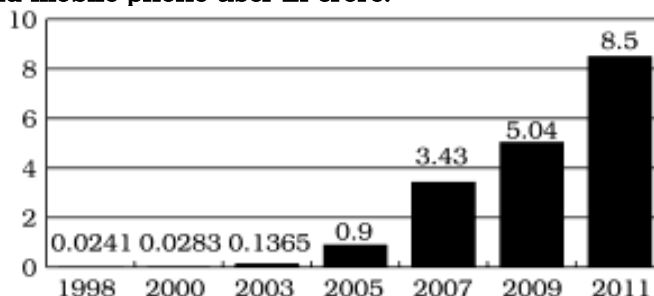
Sheikh Saadi was a great poet in Iran. He used to lead a very simple life. Once on his way to the court of the king of Iran, he took shelter in a nobleman's house for a night. He was then in very simple dress.....

9. Write a letter to your father telling him how you have prepared for the coming H.S.C examination.

5

10. The graph below shows "The Number of Telephone and Mobile users from 1998 to 2011. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. The number of telephone and mobile phone user in crore.

10



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

8

TIME, YOU OLD GIPSY MAN
Ralph Hodgson

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 may.

Time, you old gipsy,
Why hasten away?
Last week in Babylon,
Last night in Rome,
Morning, and in the crush
Under Paul's dome,
Under Paul's dial
You tighten your rein
Only a moment,
And off once again;
Off to some city
Now blind in the womb,
Off to another
Ere that's in the tomb.
Time, you old gipsy man,
Will you not stay,
Put up your caravan
Just for one day?

Word Notes : importance- গুরুত্ব; constitution- সংবিধান; torture- অত্যাচার; pensive- বিষণ্ণ; fragmented- বিভক্ত; privilege- সুবিধা; jocund- উৎফুল্ল; territory- অত্র ল; strategy- কৌশল; grief- দুঃখ; conquer- জয় করা; influence- প্রভাব; slave- ক্রীতদাস; merchant- বণিক; tomb- সমাধি; gipsy- যাযাবর; cave- গুহা; paw- থাৰা।

Model Question - 102

Ispahani Public School & College, Comilla

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

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

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

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

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

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) What does the word greet in the passage refer to?
(i) abuse (ii) rebuke (iii) welcome (iv) decry
- (b) The manners of wedding ceremony and debating club are —.
(i) same (ii) similar (iii) alike (iv) different
- (c) One should be polite in company and keep calm and quiet while —.
(i) we speak (ii) elders speak (iii) others eat (iv) others quarrel
- (d) The word 'visitors' in the first sentence is a/an—.
(i) verb (ii) adjective (iii) noun (iv) adverb
- (e) 'Pardon me,' is a kind of —.
(i) prayer (ii) expression (iii) sentence (iv) proverb

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What should we remember regarding etiquette and manners? Why is it important?
- (b) What, according to the passage, did we do as a child when we were taught to behave or act in a certain way?
- (c) 'Manners can be good or bad'— explain.
- (d) Why can't we always behave the way we want especially in the presence of others?
- (e) What types of expressions are very important to make your day smooth and pleasant?

2. Read the passage and complete the table below with the given information. $1 \times 10 = 10$

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 settled	in other parts of the world	
(ii)....	have been studying the 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 text in your own words.

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. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

events	rulers	oppression	ready	huge	confront
epoch making	indirectly	inspire	undisputed	struggle	mentioned

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is the (a) — leader of Bangladesh. He delivered an illustrious and (b) — speech on 7 March in 1971. He made his speech in the presence of a (c) — gathering of people at Suhrawardi Uddyan (the then Race Course Maidan). Many (d) — of the past led him to deliver the speech. In his speech he (e) — the history of Bengal as a history of (f) — and deprivation. Through his speech he (g) — the people of Bangladesh to get (h) — for Liberation War. He told the people to fight against the (i) — of West Pakistan. He declared the independence of Bangladesh (j) —.

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

Many unhappy events (a) — during the 20th century. The (b) — of atomic energy (c) — great havoc to human (d) — and brought untold (e) —. It (f) — out many beautiful towns like Hiroshima and Nagasaki and (g) — a heavy toll of human (h) —. The century also (i) — problems like poverty, hunger, malnutrition, environmental pollution, AIDS etc. Violence and terrorism (j) — very high during the last century.

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

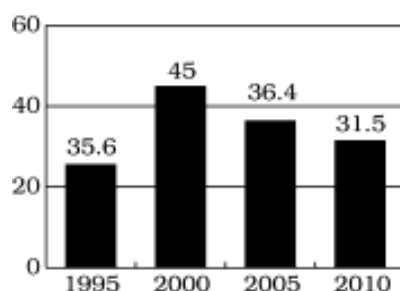
10

- For over 1500 years, no games were held.
- But their purpose would be different.
- At last, they succeeded and the first modern Olympic Games were held in 1896 in Athens, the capital of city Greece.
- The Olympic Games went on in Greek and Roman times.
- His suggestion was not immediately accepted.
- But in 394 A.D the Roman Emperor stopped the games.
- Towards the end of nineteenth century a Frenchman called Baron Pierre de Coubertin suggested that the ancient Olympic Games should be revived.

- (h) He and his supporters tried for years to hold the games.
 (i) He hoped that athletes and sportsmen competing against one another would make them friendly to one another.
 (j) They would be held as contest not among the nations of the world.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "**Food Adulteration**" in about 200 words based on the following questions. 10
 (a) What is an adulterant? (b) What is food adulteration? (c) What are the reasons lying behind adulterating food? (d) Who adulterate food? (e) Which foods are being adulterated? (f) What are the effects of taking adulterated foods? (g) What can be the role of the government to stop food adulteration?
8. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** 7
 There was an old farmer. He had four sons. They were all grown up. But they had no good relation with one another. They were disobedient and always quarrelled among themselves. The old man was.....
9. Suppose, you have visited Sonargaon as a part of your study tour. **Now, write an email to your friend telling about your experience of visiting the place.** 5
10. **The graph below shows "The number of People Living Below the Poverty Line" from 1995 to 2010. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.** 10



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

"Dreams" by Langston Hughes

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.

Word Notes : greet- সম্ভাষণ জ্ঞাপন করা; tradition- ঐতিহ্য; quiet- শান্ত; possibly- সম্ভবত; protest- প্রতিবাদ করা; etiquette- আদব-কায়দা; manner- আচার-আচরণ; reception- অভ্যর্থনা; debate- বিতর্ক; diaspora- অভিবাসী; community- সম্প্রদায়; decade- দশক; ancient- প্রাচীন; subcontinent- উপমহাদেশ; unclear- অস্পষ্ট; globalization- বিশ্বায়ন; philosopher- দার্শনিক; frightening- ভীতিপূর্ণ; emotional- আবেগপূর্ণ; epoch making- যুগান্তকারী।

Model Question - 103

Ibn Taimiya School & College, Comilla

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

1. **Read the 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.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

- (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 shoe-shining?
 (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.

$2 \times 5 = 10$

- (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 passage and based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flowchart showing the opportunities provided by public universities.

$1 \times 10 = 10$

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.

3. Write a summary of the following text in your own words.

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.

$0.5 \times 10 = 5$

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

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

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

1 × 10 = 10

"The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" relates the experiences of a sailor (a) — has returned from long (b) — voyage. The mariner stops a man who is on the way to a wedding (c) — and begins (d) — narrate a story. The mariner's tale begins (e) — his ship departing on its journey. Despite initial good fortune, the (f) — is driven south by a storm (g) — eventually reaches the Antarctic waters. An albatross appears and leads them out of the ice jam where they had been stuck, but suddenly the mariner shoots the bird. The crew gets (h) — with the mariner, believing the albatross brought south (i) — that led them out of the Antarctic. However, the sailors (j) — their minds when the weather becomes warmer and the mist disappears.

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-B : Composition (40 Marks)**7. Write a paragraph on "Food Adulteration" on the basis of the answers to the following questions in about 200 words.**

10

(a) What is food adulteration? (b) How is food adulterated? (c) Who are responsible for food adulteration? (d) What happens if people take adulterated foods? (e) What is the responsibility of the Government as well as conscious people to prevent food adulteration?

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

7

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

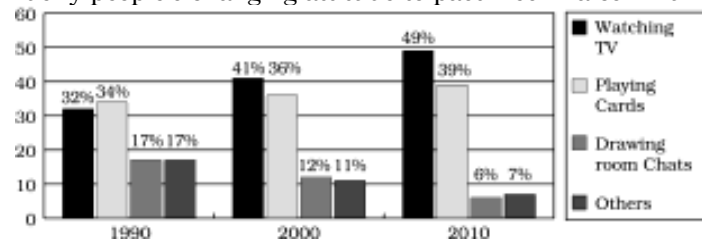
9. Suppose, you are Afsan/Mina. You received a letter from your mother yesterday. In the letter, you were informed of the bad result of your younger brother. Now, write a letter to your brother advising him to avoid evil company.

5

10. Look at the chart. It shows Elderly people's changing attitude to pastimes in a community from the year 1990-2010. Now analyze the chart focusing the main aspects (At least in 80 words).

10

Elderly people's changing attitude to pastimes in a community

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

8

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made;
Nine bean rows will I have there, a hive for the honey bee
And live alone in the bee loud glade.

And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow
Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;
There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,
And evening full of the linnet's wings
I will arise and go now, for always night and day
I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore;
While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements grey,
I hear it in the deep heart's core.

Word Notes : trash- ময়লা আবর্জনা; painful- যন্ত্রণাদায়ক; serious- মারাত্মক; monetary- আর্থিক; compensation- তিপ-
রণ; exhibition- প্রদর্শনী; exposure- প্রদর্শন; residential- আবাসিক; severity- কঠোরতা; dominate- শাসন করা; initial-
প্রাথমিক; fascinating- আকর্ষণীয়; unyielding- অনমনীয়; outworn- সেকলে/অচল; confront- সম্মুখীন করা; departing-
বিদায়ী; glimmer- ঝিলিক আলো।

Model Question - 104

Noakhali Government College, Noakhali

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 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) Which of the following is true in respect of diaspora?

- (i) the Jewish diasporas were willing to leave their lands
- (ii) the Aryans moved to Central Europe
- (iii) the Palestinian diasporas were in serious condition
- (iv) There have been many diasporas in Africa

(b) There are — reason(s) behind diaspora.

- (i) one
- (ii) two
- (iii) three
- (iv) four

(c) In the passage, the phrase 'ravages of nature' means—

- (i) natural calamities
- (ii) good things
- (iii) beauty of nature
- (iv) exploitation of natural resources

(d) What is the purpose of the author of this passage?

- (i) to show the cause of diaspora
- (ii) to put up the exploitation on diaspora
- (iii) to explain different aspects of diaspora
- (iv) to highlight the plights of diaspora

(e) The — of the movement of Aryans are still unclear.

- (i) effects
- (ii) grounds
- (iii) purpose
- (iv) history

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What is the activity of the scholars regarding diaspora?
- (b) When and why did the Aryans shift from Central Europe?
- (c) What is the main reason of diaspora?
- (d) How does diaspora come to limelight?
- (e) What made the world leaders worried?

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

1 × 10 = 10

An old man with steel rimmed spectacles and very dusty clothes sat by the side of the road. There was a pontoon bridge across the river and carts, trucks, and men, women and children were crossing it. The mule-drawn carts staggered up the steep bank from the bridge with soldiers helping push against the spokes of the wheels. The trucks ground up and away heading out of it all and the peasants plodded along in the ankle deep dust. But the old man sat there without moving. He was too tired to go any farther.

It was my business to cross the bridge, explore the bridgehead beyond and find out to what point the enemy had advanced. I did this and returned over the bridge. There were not so many carts now and very few people on foot, but the old man was still there.

"Where do you come from?" I asked him.

"From San Carlos," he said, and smiled.

That was his native town and so it gave him pleasure to mention it and he smiled.

Who/What	Event/Occurrence	How/What	Where
An old man	(i)		(ii) of the road
(iii) and people	were crossing	a pontoon bridge	(iv)
Soldiers	were helping push	the mule-drawn carts (v)	up the steep bank (vi)....
(vii)....	walked slowly		(viii).....
(ix).....	sat	motionless	(x).....

3. Write a summary of the following text in your own words.

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.

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

within	economy	clash	serious	interpersonal	should
among	death	call	nature	resource	prevent

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

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

- (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-B : Composition (40 Marks)

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

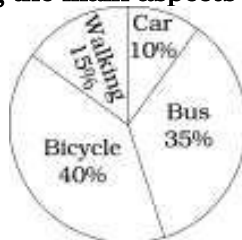
(a) What is globalization? (b) What is the impact of technological development? (c) What changes have been brought in the media world? (d) How can we hope for a better world?

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

Asad is a first year college student. He studies at a government college. He walks to college everyday. One day while he was going to college.....

9. Suppose, you are Rupa and your younger brother is Tahsin. Now, write an email to your younger brother advising him to be punctual and sincere to studies. 5

10. Look at the chart. It shows the percentage of types of transportaion used by 800 students to come to school. 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

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.

Word Notes : force- জোর করা; phenomenon- ঘটনা; ancient- প্রাচীন; noteworthy- উল্লেখযোগ্য; plod- ধীরে হাঁটা; miracle- অলৌকিক; docile- বাধ্য; apparent- স্পষ্ট প্রতীয়মান; clash- সংঘাত; adulterate- দূষিত করা; ambitious- উচ্চাকাঙ্ক্ষী; massive- বিশাল; vigilant- সজাগ/সতর্ক; indigenous- দেশীয়; adulterated- ভেজাল/দূষিত; interpersonal- আন্তঃব্যক্তিগত।

Model Question - 105

Chittagong College, Chittagong

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

1. Read the 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) Mr. Suzuki considers the Sundarbans richly bio-diverse as —

- (i) it is a decaying mangrove (ii) it is a home for a great variety of animals and plants
(iii) it gives living space to endangered species (iv) it has a rich tiger population

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 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. Summarize the following text :

10

The Buriganga 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 river and founded their capital Jahangirnagar on its bank 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.

And the city paid back the bounty of the river by sucking life out of it! Today, the Buriganga is dying because of pollution. Toxic chemicals and wastes from mills and factories, hospitals and clinics, households and other establishments are dumped into the river everyday. Dhaka discharges about 4500 tons of solid waste every day and most of it is directly released into the Buriganga. Experts identified 9 industrial areas in and around the city as the primary sources of river pollution. Tongi, Tejgaon, Hazaribag, Tarabo, Narayanganj, Savar, Gazipur, Dhaka EPZ and Ghorshal.

The Buriganga today is an example of dying river. If we do not take immediate step, we will not be able to save it.

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

use	prove	portray	freshwater	be	nasty	for	tooth	species	weapons	eat	dead
-----	-------	---------	------------	----	-------	-----	-------	---------	---------	-----	------

Piranhas have been known since the discovery of South America. They are a species of omnivorous (a) — fish typically known for their razor-sharp (b) — and powerful jaws. Native South Americans (c) — their teeth to make tools and (d) —. The bad reputation Piranhas get is (e) — their aggressive behavior. Films have often (f) — Piranhas as blood-thirsty, insatiable predators. Recent researches, however, (g) — that the fish do not deserve the (h) — name they have. Piranhas usually prey on (i) — fish, and rarely attack living ones. Some (j) — are even vegetarian!

5. Complete the text putting suitable words/phrases in the gaps :

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

- Robertson, who might have been a forgotten writer if not for the Titanic tragedy, was credited with clairvoyance after the catastrophe.
- In 1898, Robertson wrote a novella titled "Futility" describing the maiden voyage of a transatlantic luxury liner named the Titan.
- He, however, denied this and attributed the weird similarities to his extensive knowledge of shipbuilding and maritime trends.
- We all know of the tragic sinking of the Titanic, the largest passenger ship ever built by man.
- The novella was written even before the Titanic was designed, but there are uncanny similarities between the stories of the fictional Titan and the real-life Titanic.
- In the first place, both the ships were deemed unsinkable, and both of them sank after hitting an iceberg on an April night.
- But how many of us know of Morgan Robertson, the American author, who predicted the disaster fourteen years before?
- Secondly, the Titanic, like the Titan, carried fewer than half the lifeboats necessary to save everybody on board.
- The ships were even roughly the same size-800 feet long for the Titan, 882 feet nine inches for the Titanic-and hit their icebergs at roughly the same speed on the same (starboard) side.
- Next, Robertson's Titan, like the real-life Titanic, sank in the North Atlantic and both the ships went down on their maiden voyage.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)**7. Write a paragraph of about 200 words on the basis of your answers to the following questions.**

10

What does your father do? How old is he? How does he look? What type of a person is he? Is he friendly to you? Is he a busy person? What is his favourite food? What is his favourite pastime?

8. Complete the following story.

7

Lima works for a private firm in Dhaka. She lives alone in a small apartment near her office. Last Friday when she was cooking chicken curry for a leisurely holiday lunch, her phone rang. She rushed to her bed room to receive the phone. It was her boss. He told her to turn up immediately. Lima got dressed and went out in a hurry. She took a rickshaw to her office. As she was about to get into her boss's room she remembered that she had not turned off the gas stove before leaving for office.....

9. Write a letter to your friend consoling him/ her on his/ her father's death.

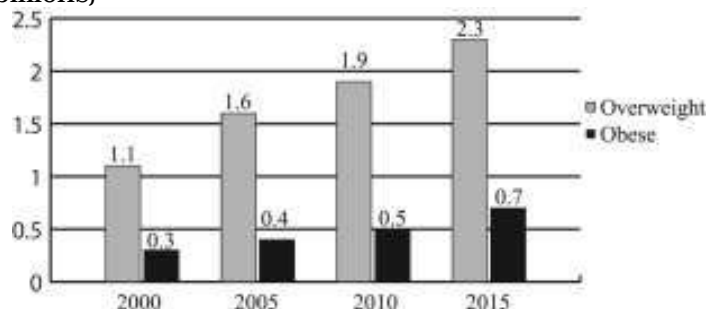
5

10. In today's world, people are getting fatter and fatter consuming fast food, using labour-saving machines and following sedentary lifestyle. The graph below shows a steady increase of overweight and obese people. Describe it in 80-100 words.

10

Global Obesity Report

World Population (in billions)



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

8

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.

In the dark blue sky you keep,
And often through my curtains peep,
For you never shut your eye,
Till the sun is in the sky.

As your bright and tiny spark
Lights the traveller in the dark,
Though I know not what you are,
Twinkle, twinkle, little star.

Word Notes : storm- ঝড়; retreat- পশ্চাদপসরণ করা; salinity- লবণাক্ততা; inevitably- অনিবার্যভাবে; extinction- ধ্বংস; mobility- গতিময়তা; violence- সহিংসতা; pregnancy- গর্ভাবস্থা; glorious- গৌরবময়; toxic- বিষাক্ত; habitat- আবাসস্থল; accelerate- ত্বরান্বিত করা; fluctuate- দোলা; shrink- সঙ্কুচিত হওয়া; portray- বর্ণনা দেওয়া; omnivorous- সর্বভুক।

Model Question - 106

Chittagong Cantonment Public College, Chittagong

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

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

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

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

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

- 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 following text and make flow chart showing the causes for increase of vulnerability of world's largest mangrove forest. (No. 1 has been done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

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 bio-diverse part of the world, if nothing is done to stop it."

1. Increase of coastline retreat → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Summarize the following text.

10

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

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

requiring	provide	interesting	importance	extinction	habitat
enthusiast	factors	ecology	worship	season	doing

Bird-watching has been a favourite pastime for many nature-lovers. In the past, some birds (a) — as messengers of the gods. Bird-watching these days is (b) — for the fun 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 even are trying to find out the factors which are having bad effects on their (g) —. Bird-watching (h) — a lot of perseverance and might cover 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. Bird-watching is quite well-known in many countries of the world.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Nanotechnology has the (a) — to revolutionize several fields, but its greatest contribution may very well be in (b) —. The applications of nanotechnology in medicine are (c) — endless. Molecules could be (d) — to stick to and destroy cancer cells, and only cancer cells. Advanced drug (e) — techniques could be used to deliver drugs to (f) — parts of the body and (g) — side effects. Microscopic (h) — could be used to perform ultra-delicate (i) — to repair damaged tissues, or to hunt down and destroy certain cells, like cancer cells or (j) —.

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

10

- (i) But he used to tell stories to the people of the village that were of great interest.
 (ii) He never spoke in the rest of his life.
 (iii) He lived in a temple at the edge of the village.
 (iv) Before telling a story, he used to light a lamp in front of the tree.
 (v) He passed his time under the banyan tree in front of the temple.
 (vi) There was a remote village named Somal.
 (vii) One day he could not continue his story.

- (viii) After a few days, he called all the villagers and told them something.
 (ix) He was so ignorant that he could not tell his age.
 (x) The villagers were enchanted by a man whose name was Nambi.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "**Etiquette and Manners**" based on the answers to the following questions. 10
 (a) What do you mean by *etiquette* and good manners? (b) How do *etiquette* and good manners help you? (c) Which institution is best for children to learn *etiquette*? (d) What do you mean by *social etiquette*? (e) Why is it important to be well-mannered and have the proper sense of *etiquette*?
8. Complete the following story with the cue. Give a suitable title to it. 7
 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 colourful flowers like stars —.
9. Suppose, you are Mashiat and your friend is Lucy. Your friend borrowed a book from you. But your examination is near. Now write an email to your friend to return the book. 5
10. Look at the chart below. It is about using various mobile phone features in South Korea. Describe the chart in your own words. 10

	2006	2008	2010
Make calls	100	100	99
Take photos	66	71	76
Send and receive text messages	73	75	79
Play games	17	42	41
Search the internet	No data	41	73
Play music	12	18	26
Record video	No data	9	35

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.

Word Notes : abuse- তিরস্কার; dowry- যৌতুক; supportive- সহায়ক; anaemia- রক্তাধতা; maternal mortality- মাতৃমৃত্যু; neonatal- নবজাতক; vanish- অদৃশ্য হওয়া; retreat- অপসারণ; thrive- সমৃদ্ধি লাভ করা; vigilant- হুঁশিয়ার; extinction- বিলুপ্তি; worship- ভক্তি করা; impact- প্রভাব; felicity- পরম সুখ; remote- দূরবর্তী; temple- মন্দির।

Model Question - 107

Government City College, Chittagong

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

1. Read the 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) How old is *nakshikantha*?

(i) 30 years

(ii) 50 years

(iii) 60 years

(iv) unknown

- (b) When were terracotta dolls seen in Dinajpur?

(i) In 1940

(ii) In the beginning of 1940s

(iii) In the middle of 1940

(iv) At the last of 1940

- (c) What does not bear a craftwork?

(i) heritage

(ii) motifs

(iii) community aesthetics

(iv) name of the maker

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

- (i) outcome (ii) intention (iii) function (iv) idea

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

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

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What is a craftwork?
 (b) What are the things that animate the craftwork and make it very inviting?
 (c) How is a craftwork shaped?
 (d) What determines the form and content of the craftwork?
 (e) What do you know about the exquisite terracotta dolls?

2. Read the following text and make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing different type 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. Summarize the following text.

10

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

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

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

gives up animal asset role remain suffers more supplies much leave development

The economy of a country depends (a) — on its population. But if the population grows (b) —, the standard of living in the country (c) — because increasing population eats (d) — the additional growth of our economy. Nevertheless the population of a country (e) — her manpower and this manpower is an important (f) — that plays a vital (g) — in her economic sphere. Without adequate human resource, the other resources of the country will (h) — under-utilized and to that extent her economic (i) — will remain unsatisfactory. A large population (j) — rise to a large demand in manufactured goods, at the same time, it can meet that demand by engaging itself in increasing productive activities.

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 belongs 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.

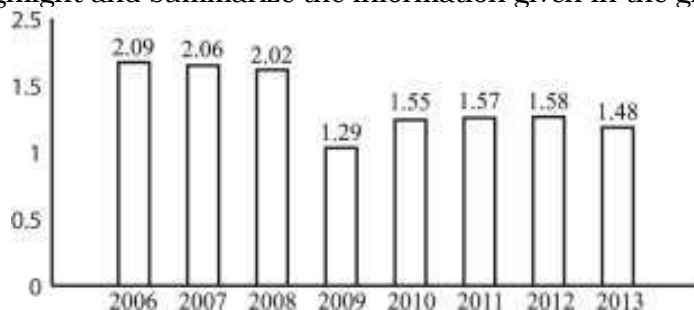
10

- (a) Socrates could not tolerate this.
 (b) One day the woman became more furious than ever.
 (c) She thought that her husband was not paying the least heed to her.
 (d) She began to insult him.
 (e) Socrates' wife used to lose her temper on the slightest excuse.

- (f) So he went out of his room.
 (g) She went up to him with a bucket full of water and poured much water on him.
 (h) This made his wife more furious.
 (i) She always tried to irritate Socrates.
 (j) He sat in the door step of his house looking out in the public street.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "**Scientific Achievements**" on the basis of the answers to the following questions in about 200 words. 10
 (a) What advantages have science and technology brought to everyday life? (b) How do science and technology make life better? (c) When have the most amazing achievements been invented? (d) What are the amazing achievements? (e) What more do you expect from science?
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
 Once the house of a rich man was infested with rats. The house became like the town Hamelin. There were rats everywhere.....
9. Suppose, you are Nazia. Nafisa is your best friend. You are going for a picnic. Now, write a message to your friend inviting her to go for the picnic with you using her email address. 5
10. The graph below shows 'Population Growth Rate' from 2006 to 2013. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph 10



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

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

Word Notes : imagination- কল্পনা; motif- শিল্পকর্মের প্রধান বৈশিষ্ট্য; tactile- স্পর্শগ্রাহ্য; ingenuity- উদ্ভাবনপটুতা; fascinate- মুগ্ধ করা; puzzling- হতবুদ্ধি; vague- অস্পষ্ট; consensus- ঐক্য, মিল; advocacy- ওকালতি; unknown- অজানা; intention- অভিপ্ৰায়; vivid- প্রাণবন্ত; adequate- পর্যাপ্ত; possession- অধিকার; manpower- জনশক্তি।

Model Question - 108

Bangladesh Mohila Samity School & College, Chittagong

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

1. Read the 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 'supernatural' in the text?
 (i) poignant (ii) mystic (iii) visible (iv) compile
- (b) The word 'chorus' in the text stands for—
 (i) singing in group (ii) individual (iii) typical (iv) unique
- (c) 'Interact' is the meaning of—
 (i) individual (ii) typical (iii) mystic (iv) work together
- (d) 'Region' represents the meaning of—
 (i) type (ii) variety (iii) area (iv) sign
- (e) The word 'distinctively' in the text means—
 (i) individually (ii) touchy (iii) visible (iv) put out

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) How do you differentiate folk music from modern music?
 (b) What is the derivative meaning of Bhawaiya?
 (c) How many tribes or ethnic groups have been mentioned in the text?
 (d) Where does the word 'Bhatiyali' come from?
 (e) What are some varieties of folk music that you know about? Which aspects of our folk music do you like?

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 text in your own words.

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 × 10 = 5

engineering	academic	space	did	early	receive
remembered	history	graduation	civilization	flew	degree

The name of Chawla will be (a) — in the history of human (b) —. She is the first indian born woman to fly in the (c) —. Chawla had a very sound (d) — background. She had her (e) — education at Tagore Ball Niketon Senior Secondary School. After that she received her (f) — in Aeronautical Engineering. After that, She (g) — to America to (h) — her Master's degree in Aerospace. Later She (i) — her PhD in Aerospace (j) — in 1988.

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

1 × 10 = 10

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

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

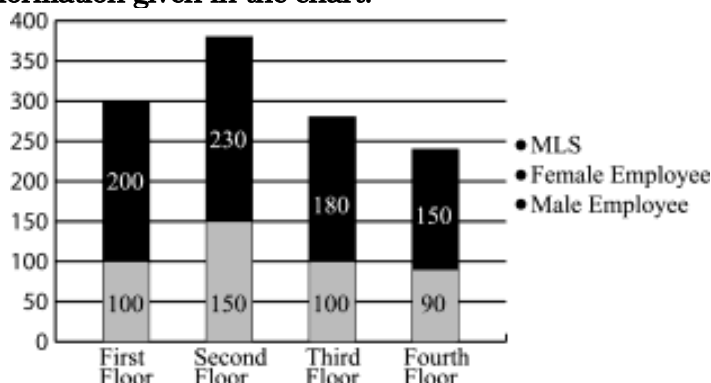
10

- (a) Alexander asked him how he would like to be treated.
 (b) Alexander, the king of Macedon, crossed the Khaibar Pass and reached India.
 (c) Porus came forward with his men and arms in order to defend his land from the attack of Alexander.
 (d) There ruled a king named Porus.
 (e) He knew how to respect a bold man.
 (f) Then he came to the plain of the Punjab.

- (g) Alexander was pleased with Porus for his bold reply.
 (h) He was brought before Alexander.
 (i) "Like a king", was the reply of Porus.
 (j) But unfortunately he was defeated in a battle and taken prisoner.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "**Female Education**" by answering the questions in about 200 words. 10
 (a) What is the condition of female education in our country? (b) What are the barriers on the way of female education? or, What are the obstacles on the way of female education? (c) What are the reasons behind these barriers? (d) Why is female education important? Or, Why is female education important in our country?
8. Complete the given story following the cue: 7
 It was a fine sunny day. Almost all the workers were busy with their daily activities in a factory. Suddenly there was a crashing sound
9. Write an e-mail to a friend who is lying under treatment in a hospital. 5
10. The bar chart below shows the information of the workers in a garment factory. Write a paragraph using the following information given in the chart: 10



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.

Word Notes : supernatural- অলৌকিক; inequality- বৈষম্য; dialect- আভ্যন্তরীণ ভাষা; influence- প্রভাব; imaginary- কাল্পনিক; racism- বর্ণবাদ; reveal- প্রকাশ করা; prejudiced- কুসংস্কারাচ্ছন্ন; vindictive- প্রতিহিংসাপরায়ণ; civilization- সভ্যতা; academic- প্রাতিদানিক; visible- দৃশ্যমান; differentiate- পার্থক্য করা; folk music- লোকসঙ্গীত; discrimination- বৈষম্য।

Model Question - 109

M.C College, Sylhet

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

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

Children must pass through several stages in their lives to become adults. For most people, there are four or five such stages of growth where they learn certain things : infancy (birth to age 2), early childhood (3 to 8 years), later childhood (9 to 12) years) and adolescence (13 to 18 years). Persons 18 and over are considered adults in our society. Of course, there are some who will try to act older than their years. But, for the most part, most individuals have to go through these stages irrespective of their economic or social status.

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 word 'critical' means —.

- (i) easy (ii) noticeable (iii) complex (iv) common

(b) The best synonym of 'occurs' is —.

- (i) passes (ii) commits (iii) does (iv) happens

(c) Adolescence is —.

- (i) a part of life (ii) last stage for becoming an adult
(iii) a grooming period of life (iv) last stage of life

(d) — is characterized by fast paced growth.

- (i) adolescence (ii) adulthood (iii) from 30-40 years (iv) later childhood

(e) Duration of each stage of human life —.

- (i) are static (ii) may vary (iii) is same everywhere (iv) is universal

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

(a) How does World Health Organization (WHO) identify adolescence?

(b) What do most of the people do in the stages of growth?

(c) Who are treated adults in our country?

(d) What special rights can an adult experience?

(e) Why does the duration of adolescence differ in different places?

2. Read the following text and make flowchart 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 text in your own words.

10

In the Bengali language there is a modern maxim which can be translated, 'He who learns to read and write rides in a carriage and pair'. In English there is a similar proverb, 'Knowledge is power'. It is an offer of a prospective bribe to the student, a promise of an ulterior reward which is more important than knowledge itself..... Unfortunately, our very education has been successful in depriving us of our real initiative and our courage of thought. The training we get in our schools has the constant implication in it that is not for us to produce but to borrow. And we are casting about to borrow our educational plans from European institutions. The trampled plants of Indian corn are dreaming of recouping their harvest from the neighbouring wheat fields. To change the figure, we forget that, for proficiency in walking, it is better to train the muscles of our own legs than to strut upon wooden ones of foreign make, although they clatter and cause more surprise at our skill in using them than if they were living and real.

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

many	in	fall	only	and	between
panic	immediate	lines	must	exit	from

Earthquake is the most devastating natural disaster that cannot be predicted. The (a) — way to save your life (b) — it is to follow some (c) — steps. If you are outside, you (d) — get into an open place (e) — stay away from buildings, power (f) — or anything else that could (g) — on us. If you are (h) — a crowded public place, avoid (i) — and don't rush for the (j) —. If you are driving, move the car out of traffic and stop.

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. Re-arrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

10

- (i) The grasshopper said, "Brother ant, give me a morsel of food."
- (ii) It was a frosty winter day.
- (iii) A grasshopper, half-dead with hunger, came limping by.
- (iv) Saying this, the prudent ant locked his granary door and the grasshopper went away being sad.
- (v) The ant asked what he was doing during the summer.
- (vi) An ant was taking out of his granary some grains of wheat that the ant had stored during the summer.
- (vii) The grasshopper saw what the ant was doing.
- (viii) Hearing this, the ant smiled grimly and said "Since you sang all summer, it seems you have to dance all winter."
- (ix) The grasshopper replied that he was not idle rather he was singing all day long during the summer.
- (x) During summer the ant was gathering the grains.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "Human Rights" by answering the questions in about 200 words.

10

(a) What is "Human Rights"? (b) What are the basic rights of an individual? (c) How should individuals act towards one another? (d) What rights should citizens of a country have? (e) What is the duty of the government towards its citizens?

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

7

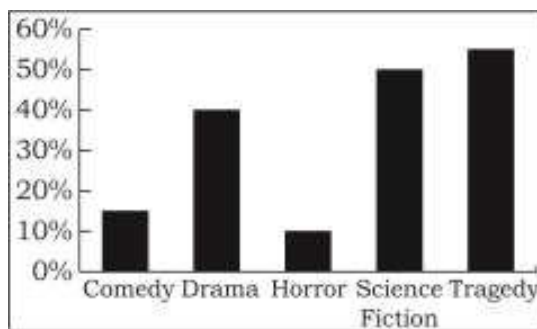
Once there lived two women in a village. One of them had a baby. But the other woman claimed that baby. As a result, both of them entangled in a quarrel.....

9. Suppose, you are Zinia and your little sister is Jesmin. Write her an e-mail suggesting the importance of knowledge in ICT.

5

10. The graph below shows the kinds of movies that are liked by some of your classmates. Describe the graph in at least 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!

Word Notes : pass through— পার করা; irrespective— নির্বিশেষে; phase— পর্যায়; transition— ক্রান্তিকাল/এক পর্যায় থেকে অন্য পর্যায়ের উত্তরণের মধ্যবর্তী সময়; life span— জীবনের দীর্ঘতম সময়, ক্রান্তিকাল; identify— চিহ্নিত বা সনাক্ত করা; puberty— বয়ঃসন্ধি ; maturation— পর্কতাপ্রাপ্তি ; acquisition— গ্রহণ বা অর্জন; tremendous— ব্যাপক; prospective— পূর্বাশিত/সম্ভাব্য; initiative— পদক্ষেপ; proficiency— দৃ ত বা কুশলতা; devastating— ধ্বংসাত্মক; natural disaster— প্রাকৃতিক বিপর্যয়।

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. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

aware	use	usual	develop	mother	subconscious	acquisition
ability	fact	acquire	learning	communication	natural	competent

Communication competence refers to the (a) — to use language appropriately in various circumstances. There are two ways of (b) — communicative competence in a language. The first is (c) — which is similar to the way people develop ability in their (d) — tongue. They are aware only of the (e) — that they are (f) — the language for (g) —. It is a (h) —, subconscious process in which users are not (i) — of acquiring a language. In non-technical terms, acquisition is 'picking up' a language (j) —.

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

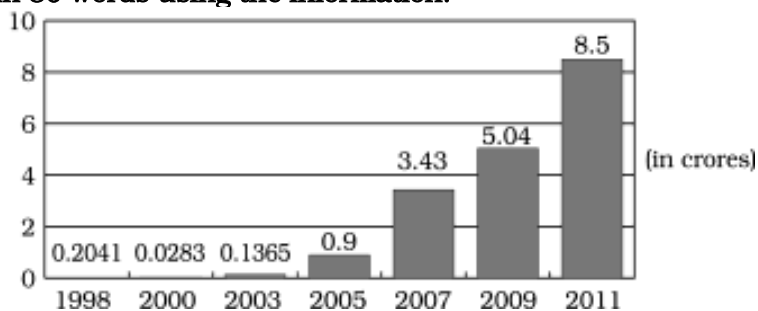
Most of Bangladeshi (a) — that our motherland (b) — in the active earthquake zone. Experts are alarmed by the recurrence of the (c) — in the recent years. But they do not give any direct answer to the question (d) — the (e) — of the building in Dhaka city. As there is every (f) — of earthquakes in Bangladesh, 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

- When she was born, the queen died.
- And the mirror would reply, "You are, O, queen."
- Soon afterwards the queen had a daughter called Snow White, with skin as white as snow, lips as red as blood.
- Once upon a time, a queen sat sewing at a window.
- Snow was falling and some flakes landed on the windows ebony frame.
- After a year, the king married again.
- Every day the queen used to ask her magic mirror, "Mirror, Mirror on the wall who is the fairest of them all?"
- And three drops of blood fell upon the snow.
- She said to herself, "If only I had a child as white as snow, as red as blood and as black as ebony."
- Suddenly the queen pricked her finger with her needle.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "Gender discrimination in Bangladesh" in about 200 words. 10
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
- There lived a wood cutter who used to cut wood from the nearby forest. One day.....
9. Suppose, you are Promi/Promith. You stayed at your friend's house during last summer vacation. Now, write a letter to your friend thanking him for his hospitality. 5
10. The graph below shows "The number of telephone and mobile phone users" from 1998 to 2011. Describe the graph in 80 words using the information. 10



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

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

Word Notes : flash- আলোর ঝলকানি; adversity- প্রতিকূলতা; subconscious- অবচেতন; competent- দৃ ; acquisition- অর্জন; recurrence- পুনঃপুনঃ ঘটনা; zone- এলাকা; earthquake- ভূমিকম্প; precautionary- পরিসতর্কতা; discrimination- বৈষম্য; hospitality- আতিথিয়তা; adequate- পর্যাপ্ত ; consequently- ফলশ্রুতিতে; wetland- জলমগ্ন ভূমি; hostility- শত্রুতা; avoid- এড়িয়ে যাওয়া; disaster- দুর্যোগ; barren- অনুর্বর।

Model Question - 111

BAF Shaheen College, Moulvibazar

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

1. Read the 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) The phrase 'weapon of much destruction' means —.

- (i) Arms responsible for killing people at large (ii) Weapons causing death
(iii) Destructive weapons (iv) Above all

(b) The meaning of 'Diplomacy' is —.

- (i) The management of relation in light way
(ii) The art of dealing with people in a sensitive and effective way
(iii) The discussion of the diplomats (iv) Continuousness of relation

(c) The synonym of 'Boycott' is —.

- (i) Cut off (ii) Accept (iii) Sanction (iv) Encourage

(d) Resistance means —.

- (i) the act of attacking (ii) the act of slaying (iii) the act of struggling (iv) the act of cruelty

(e) 'Potential' is synonymous with —.

- (i) the inherent capacity of coming into being (ii) the inherent incapacity of coming into being
(iii) the inherent capacity of living together (iv) the inherent capacity of losing

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

(a) What are the activities of peace movement mentioned in the passage?

(b) What does the peace movement tend?

(c) What do you mean by pacifism?

(d) What is the primary goal of peace movement?

(e) How do developed countries destroy peace?

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

1 × 10 = 10

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

Who/What	Action	What	Where
(i).....	finds	steering	in (ii).....
A driver	finds	(iii).....	under his/ her feet
(iv).....	can operate on ever-changing conditions		
	must be at working	(v).....	in human brain
(vi).....	(vii).....	F-1	in racing circuit
(viii).....	should avoid	(ix).....	
Human brain	differs from computer	by (x).....	

3. Write a summary of the following poem in your own words.

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

caprice	leisure	neglect	street	scrutiny	credit
want	opinion	employment	reject	friends	money

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 asked out to dinner, or noticed in the (d) —; it is not to have your (e) — consulted 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

Our modes of entertainment are (a) — a significant change. The traditional sources of entertainment are no more (b) —. People are no longer (c) — with the traditional forms of entertainment. The western culture and music are now (d) — the upper hand of (e) — modes of entertainment. Our music and culture are (f) — fast coming in (g) — with the western culture. So there is a blending of melodies between western music and our own music. Now people (h) — cricket to football. Radio is (i) — popularity and sport also (j) — as a popular source of entertainment.

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

10

- He could not find his six pence anywhere.
- Two fire brigade men freed his arm using a special type of grease and George heaved a sigh of relief.
- It rolled along the pavement and disappeared down a drain.
- Yesterday, I gave my nephew, George, six pence and advised him to save it.
- At last, the fire brigade was called.
- George took off his jacket, rolled up his sleeves and pushed his right arm through the drain cover.
- He could not get his arm out off the drain cover and so a crowd of people gathered around him.
- Instead he bought himself six pence worth of trouble.
- On the way to sweetshop, he dropped his six pence.
- A lady rubbed his hand with soap and butter to get his arm out of the drain cover but in vain.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)**7. Write a paragraph on the basis of the answers to the following questions in about 200 words.**

10

(a) What do you understand by deforestation? (b) What are the things responsible for it? (c) What are the effects of deforestation? (d) How can we protect the world? (e) How can every single person contribute to save our environment?

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

7

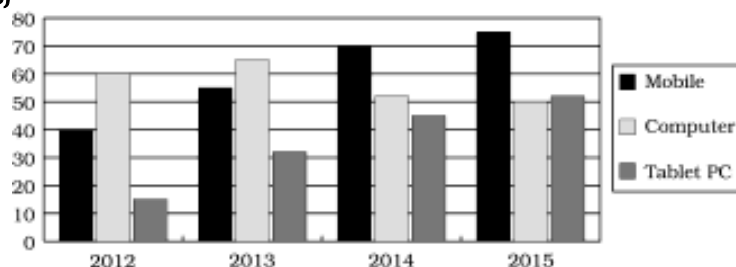
There lived a clever fox in a jungle. One day he fell into a trap.....

9. Suppose, you are Afsana or Belal. You received a letter from your mother yesterday. In the letter, you were advised to be attentive to your study. Now, write a reply to the letter.

5

10. Look at the following graph. It shows a comparative selling rate of three types of electronic devices from the year 2012 to 2015. Now describe the graph in your own words 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

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.

Word Notes : social movement- সামাজিক আন্দোলন; diplomacy- কূটনীতি; boycott- বর্জন করা বা সম্পর্ক ছিন্ন করা; anti-war movement- যুদ্ধ বিরোধী আন্দোলন; violent conflict- চরম সংঘর্ষ; all-encompassing- চতুর্দিক বেষ্টিত করা; blur- অস্পষ্ট কিছু; pedestrian- পথচারী; unexpected- অপ্ৰত্যাশিত; conscience- বিবেক; restrain- বিরত রাখা; dependent- নির্ভরশীল; pavement- পায়ে চলার পথ; pence- ব্রিটিশ মুদ্রামানের এক পয়সা; wattle- বাঁশের বেড়া বা চাল; hive- মধুকোষ/মৌচাক।

Model Question - 112

Amrita Lal Dey College, Barisal

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

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

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

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 × 5 = 10

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

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 poem in your own words.

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

and	President	in	as	after	during
politician	started	since	program	with	pass

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was born on the 17th March, 1920 at Tungipara in the district of Gopalganj. He is called the Father of the Nation (a) — Bangladesh gained independence under his leadership. He (b) — his primary education in the village. He (c) — Matriculation from Gopalganj Mission School in 1942 (d) — passed B.A. Examination from Kolkata Islamia College (e) — 1947. Sheikh Mujib was involved in politics (f) — his student life. He got in touch (g) — some great politicians in those days. As (h) — of Awami League, he declared the 6-point (i) — for the autonomy of Bangladesh in 1966. (j) — the victory of Bangladesh, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman at first took over as the Prime Minister and thereafter as the President.

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

1 × 10 = 10

Pahela Baishakh reminds us one of the greatest traditional festivals in Bangladesh. The festival is held on the first day (a) — Bangla New Year. So it is the festival (b) — Pahela Baishakh. On this day the whole country (c) — a festive look. The day is a public (d) —. People from all classes and communities enjoy the (e) —. On this day, the shopkeepers open their new (f) — book. It is called halkhata. They invite their (g) — and offer sweets. The customers pay all dues (h) — the occasion of halkhata. The village people arrange (i) — Mela in different parts of the country. In (j) — capital the day opens with the program at Ramna Batamul.

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

10

- She was known as the lady with the lamp for her habit of making rounds at night.
- There she tended to the wounded soldiers.
- It was the first secular nursing school in the world.
- Florence Nightingale was the founder of modern nursing.
- The International Nurses Day is celebrated around the world on her birthday.
- She was born on 12 May 1820 in Britain.
- This great lady died on 13 August 1910.
- She came to prominence while serving as a nurse during the Crimean War.
- In 1860 Nightingale established the nursing school at St. Thomas Hospital in London.
- The Nightingale Pledge taken by new nurses was named after her.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

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

10

(a) What is food adulteration? (b) How is food adulterated? (c) Who are responsible for food adulteration? (d) What is the impact of adulterated food in 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.

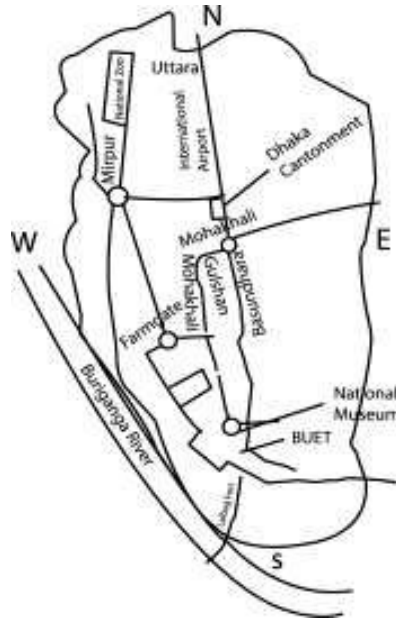
7

There lived a happy cobbler in a city. He had a rich neighbor who was a banker. One day the banker came to the cobbler. In course of discussion, the rich neighbor asked the cobbler, "How much do you earn a year?".....

9. Write an email to your friend thanking for sending a birthday gift.

5

10. Look at the map of Dhaka city with important establishments. Now, analyze the city map giving information in at least 80 words : 10



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

Rokeya is a Bangladeshi girl. She is ten years old. She is beautiful like a rose. She might spread her beauty if she were educated. Instead of going to school, she has to sell flowers in the streets of Dhaka. She repeatedly requests the passers-by to buy flowers. Whenever I go to my college, I see her selling flowers. Sometimes I buy flowers from her. Sometimes I overlook her.

One day I asked her, "Where do you live? Why do you do this? Why don't you go to school?"

What came out was quite pathetic. The girl replied that she lived in a slum. Her father left her mother and married another woman. She did not even know where he lived. But he often came to her mother and claimed money from her. She has one little sister. At present her mother works as a maid.

I asked her, "What's your dream? Do you have any dream?" Yes, she has a dream. She has dreams like everybody else. But her dreams are not very lofty. Her simple dream is to go to school. She wants to study. After completing her studies, she likes to take a small job. She wants to make her mother and younger sister happy. And this is a very simple dream of a little girl.

Word Notes : folk music- লোকগীতি; riverine life- নদীমাতৃক জীবন; inequality- অসমতা; supernatural- অলৌকিক; environment- পরিবেশ; basically- মূলত; tribe- উপজাতি; region- অঞ্চল; similarly- অনুরূপভাবে; participate- অংশগ্রহণ করা; unique- অনন্য; attractive- আকর্ষণীয়; indigenous- দেশজ; migratory- যাবাবর; vibrant- রোমাঞ্চকর; festival- উৎসব; autonomy- স্বাধীকার; festive- উৎসবমুখর; secular- ধর্মনিরপেক্ষ; prominence- প্রাধান্য।

Model Question - 113

Bangladesh College Teachers' Association (Local Branch), Barisal

Part-A : Reading Test (60 Marks)

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

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

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 types of songs are composed using various metaphors?

- (i) Bhatiyali (ii) Bhawaiya (iii) Mystical songs (iv) Murshidi

(b) How does folk music develop?

- (i) Depending on the environment (ii) Depending on tune
(iii) Depending on words (iv) Depending on everything

(c) Marma is —.

- (i) a variety of old song (ii) a group of people (iii) a tribe (iv) a religious community

(d) What is the adjective form of 'river'?

- (i) riverine (ii) reverie (iii) rival (iv) rivalry

(e) What does 'genre' mean?

- (i) category (ii) part and parcel (iii) element (iv) collection

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What is folk music composed of?
(b) Which songs use metaphors of rivers and boats?
(c) What do the form and development of folk music depend on?
(d) Which songs reflect social inequality and poverty?
(e) Which songs are sung by only women?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the livelihood activities of the street children.

2 × 5 = 10

(No. 1 has been done for you)

My name is Amerigo. 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. 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.

1. Working hard in different sectors → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following poem in your own words.

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

add	need	give	protect	grow	provide
breath	plant	take	wash	prevent	gather

Trees (a) — the rich top soil from being (b) — away by rain water and floods. They are being (c) — along mountain slopes, on road sides, in parks and gardens. They give us shade and (d) — life to a place with their colourful flowers, beautiful leaves, fruits and thick trunks. They (e) — shelters for birds and animals. They (f) — in carbon di-oxide and (g) — oxygen. Man (h) — oxygen to (i) — and live. We should (j) — them and plant more trees.

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

1 × 10 = 10

with	take	easily	mean	maintain	stop	upon
improve	not	than	keep	depend	raise	avoid

Over eating (a) — taking too much food (b) — one needs. We eat (c) — to overload our stomach, but to (d) — a sound health. A sound health (e) — on eating habits to some extent. Over eating tells (f) — our health. By (g) — awareness of the people, this habit can be (h) —. With a view to (i) — our body fit, we should (j) — taking too much food.

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

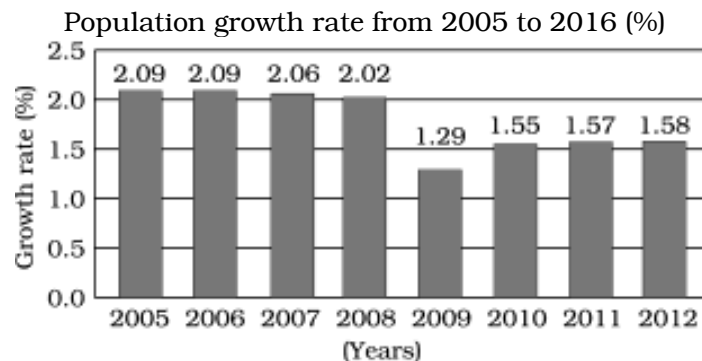
10

- (i) An English boy was making a small boat.
(ii) "My country is on the other side of the sea."

- (iii) Napoleon, king of France, was a great hero.
- (iv) He won many battles and conquered many countries of Europe.
- (v) Suddenly he noticed a wonderful thing.
- (vi) One day he was walking along the sea shore.
- (vii) The king asked him why he was making such a small boat.
- (viii) The boy was brought before him.
- (ix) "I shall go to my country by this boat."
- (x) The boy said, "I shall cross the sea."

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 10
 (a) What do you mean by environment? (b) What is environment pollution? (c) What are the causes of environment pollution? (d) What is the role of trees in environment? (e) What are the main effects of environment pollution?
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
 An honest farmer while walking through the field came across a purse of gold.....
9. Suppose, your friend is very hospitable. You are grateful for his hospitality. Now, write an email thanking him for his hospitality. 5
10. The graph below shows "Population growth rate from 2005 to 2012". Describe the graph in 150 words. 10



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

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

Word Notes : variety- বিভিন্নতা; culture- কৃষ্টি; rural- গ্রাম্য; dialect- উপভাষা; life style- জীবনযাত্রাপদ্ধতি; region- অঞ্চল; community- সম্প্রদায়; regional- আঞ্চলিক; exclusively- একচেটিয়াভাবে; infection- সংক্রমণ; painful- কষ্টকর; protect- রক্ষা করা; prevent- বাধা দেওয়া; mountain slope- পর্বতের ঢাল; shade- ছায়া; stomach- পাকস্থলী; wonderful- আশ্চর্যজনক; gaze- একদৃষ্টে তাকানো; desolate- জনমানবশূন্য; decay- ধ্বংস।

Model Question - 114

Govt. Fazilatunnesa Mohila College, Bhola

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 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) What could be the closest meaning for 'rare'?

- (i) remarkable (ii) unique (iii) exceptional (iv) excellent

(b) What does the word 'sanctuary' mean in the passage (line 15)?

- (i) shelter (ii) hole (iii) shield (iv) base

(c) What does the phrase 'Sagar Kannya' mean?

- (i) Kuakata (ii) Latachapli (iii) Bay of Bengal (iv) Daughter of the Sea

(d) Which of the following is an incorrect information about Kuakata?

- (i) Kuakata is a famous tourist site.
(ii) Both sun rise and sun set can be enjoyed from the Kuakata sea beach.
(iii) Kuakata is an ordinary sea beach.
(iv) All of them are correct.

(e) Kuakata, located on the southernmost tip of our country is a holy place for —.

- (i) only the Hindus (ii) only the Buddhists
(iii) the Jews (iv) both the Hindus and Buddhists

B. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Why do you think Kuakata is locally called Sagar Kannya?
(b) What makes Kuakata one of the World's most attractive beaches?
(c) Describe the natural beauty of Kuakata in your own words.
(d) Describe the exact location and area of Kuakata.
(e) Why do you think Kuakata is called a virgin beach?

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

2 × 5 = 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.

1. Born to Jupiter and Alcmena → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the following story in your own words.

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. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

safe	cover	know	develop	precaution	time	recur
belief	possible	loss	direct	compulsory	be	reduce

Bangladesh (a) — in the active earthquake zone. It is (b) — to all Bangladeshis. 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. As 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. $1 \times 10 = 10$

Modern life (a) — much on transport. We can very well (b) — how important transport is when it is (c) — by natural calamities or during socio-political crises. In fact, transport has made it (d) — for us to reach places previously (e) —. It has (f) — helped the flourishing of trade and commerce and to (g) — new knowledge and ideas, (h) —, transport has (i) — friendship and understanding among nations and people (j) — the globe.

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

- The blacks were subjected to all sorts of indignities and hence they were treated cruelly.
- But the oppressive rulers could not break the spirit.
- Nelson Mandela was the greatest leader of South Africa.
- All his life he struggled against apartheid.
- It was government policy of racial segregation.
- He was thrown behind the prison bars.
- The great leader vowed to put an end to the inhuman practice.
- They were denied all basic human rights.
- The Europeans were separated from the non-Europeans.
- Even dogs received a much better treatment than the blacks.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should provide as much detail as possible. 10

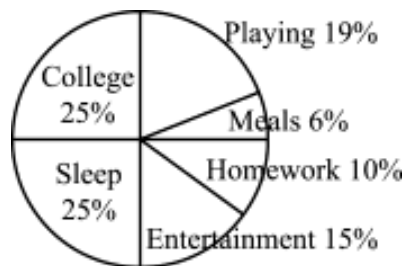
(a) What is Bangla new year? (b) How do people celebrate it in Bangladesh? (c) What functions are usually observed on this day? (d) What are the differences in the rural and urban celebrations of the day? (e) Who are the more interested people to celebrate the day?

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. Write an email to the railway booking clerk asking him to reserve a seat for you. 5

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



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

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

Word Notes : southernmost- সর্বদক্ষিণস্থ; rare- বিরল; scenic- মনোরম; combination- সমাহার/মিলন; shimmering- চকচকে; evergreen- চিরসবুজ; tourist- পর্যটক; attractive- আকর্ষণীয়; sandy- বালুকাময়; sanctuary- আশ্রয়স্থল; indigenous- দেশীয়; pilgrim- তীর্থযাত্রী; traditional- ঐতিহ্যবাহী; ordinary- সাধারণ; valley- উপত্যকা; tactic- কৌশল; immense- পূচুর; victorious- বিজয়ী; monster- দৈত্য/দানব; diaspora- অভিবাসী; noteworthy- লক্ষণীয়/উল্লেখযোগ্য; attention- মনোযোগ; globalization- বিশ্বায়ন; adequate- পর্যাপ্ত; resistant- প্রতিরোধক; racial- জাতিগত; segregation- পৃথকীকরণ।