

Contents

First Paper

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Dania University College, Dhaka..... | 2 |
| 2. New Model Degree College, Dhaka..... | 4 |
| 3. SOS Hermann Gmeiner College, Dhaka..... | 6 |
| 4. Rajbari Government College, Rajbari..... | 8 |
| 5. Upashahar Mohila College, Jessore..... | 11 |
| 6. Cantonment Public School and College, Jahanabad Cantonment, Khulna..... | 13 |
| 7. Barisal Model School & College, Barisal..... | 15 |

Board Questions First Paper

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| 8. Dhaka Board — 2003..... | 18 |
| 9. Dhaka Board — 2004..... | 20 |
| 10. Dhaka Board — 2005..... | 22 |
| 11. Rajshahi Board — 2003..... | 24 |
| 12. Rajshahi Board — 2004..... | 27 |
| 13. Rajshahi Board — 2005..... | 29 |
| 14. Jessore Board — 2003..... | 31 |
| 15. Jessore Board — 2004..... | 34 |
| 16. Jessore Board — 2005..... | 36 |
| 17. Comilla Board — 2003..... | 38 |
| 18. Comilla Board — 2004..... | 40 |
| 19. Comilla Board — 2005..... | 43 |
| 20. Chittagong Board — 2003..... | 45 |
| 21. Chittagong Board — 2004..... | 48 |
| 22. Chittagong Board — 2005..... | 50 |
| 23. Sylhet Board — 2003..... | 53 |
| 24. Sylhet Board — 2004..... | 55 |
| 25. Sylhet Board — 2005..... | 57 |
| 26. Barisal Board — 2003..... | 60 |
| 27. Barisal Board — 2004..... | 62 |
| 28. Barisal Board — 2005..... | 64 |

Second Paper

| | |
|---|----|
| 29. Dania University College, Dhaka..... | 67 |
| 30. New Model Degree College, Dhaka..... | 68 |
| 31. Gazipur Govt. Mohila College, Gazipur..... | 69 |
| 32. Pabna Islamia Degree College, Pabna..... | 71 |
| 33. Govt. Akbar Ali College, Ullapara, Sirajganj..... | 72 |
| 34. Holy Land College, Dinajpur..... | 73 |
| 35. Jessore Govt. City College, Jessore..... | 74 |
| 36. Upashahar Mohila Degree College, Jessore..... | 75 |
| 37. Cantonment Public School and College, Jahanabad Cantonment, Khulna..... | 77 |
| 38. Govt. Sundarban Adarsha College, Khulna..... | 78 |
| 39. Chandpur Govt. Women's College, Chandpur..... | 79 |
| 40. Puran Bazar University College, Chandpur..... | 80 |
| 41. Mohila University College, Chattagram..... | 82 |
| 42. Bianibazar Govt. College, Sylhet..... | 83 |

1

Dania University College, Dhaka

Test Examination—2014; English : Paper I

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1-4 :

[Unit—6; Lesson—3(B)]

In recent years, there have been many alarming reports that the world's climate is undergoing a significant change. All these reports provide strong evidence that world temperatures are increasing day by day. This increase in global warming is caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the earth. Most climatologists believe that the *greenhouse effect* is the likely cause of this global warming.

What is the *greenhouse effect*? It is the gradual warming of the air surrounding the earth as a result of heat being trapped by environmental pollution. This is exemplified by the destruction and burning down of tropical rainforests, by traffic that clogs up city streets, by the rapid growth of industry, the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in packaging and manufacturing commercial products, the use of detergents such as washing powder and washing-up liquid and so on. The oceans are also said to be affected both because of human waste and because of pollution caused by industrial waste products, oil seeping from damaged supertankers and from other maritime disasters. However, the main culprits for global warming are carbon dioxide gas, produced by the burning of fossil fuels and forests, and pollutants such as methane and chlorofluorocarbons.

Climatologists predict that midway through the next century, temperatures may have risen by as much as 4°C. This could catastrophically reduce mankind's ability to grow food, destroy or severely damage wildlife and wilderness, raise sea levels and thereby flood coastal areas and farmland. The alarming news about Bangladesh is that as a result of the rise of the sea level, the lower southern part of the country may one day go under water.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5

- (a) Greenhouse effect is the authentic/certain/probable cause of global warming.
- (b) Detergents work as pollutants/pollutions/pollute of the environment.
- (c) The main culprits for global warming are two/three/four in number.
- (d) The most likely cause of greenhouse effect is the raise/rise/soar of the sea level.
- (e) Further rise of temperature in the next century may cause man's inadequacy/inability/ability to grow food.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5

- (a) Greenhouse effect is hardly responsible for global warming.
- (b) Any kind of washing powder is a detergent.
- (c) One of the consequences of the rise in temperature is desertification.
- (d) Fossil fuels and forests are some of the main culprits for global warming.
- (e) Traffic congestion is making the earth's atmosphere hotter.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1×5=5

- (a) (Disturb) — balance of the environment causes natural disasters.
- (b) Ecological imbalance causes (climate) — changes in the world.
- (c) Oceans are said to (affect) — both human and non human factors.
- (d) By the middle of the next century world temperatures may (rise) — by as much as 4°C.
- (e) Life on earth is seriously (threat) — global warming.

4. Make a list of five effects of global warming. 1×5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5-8 :

[Unit—10; Lesson—4(C)]

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus snake charming, puppet shows, jatra, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television, and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernised day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music is becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation.

Sport has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

5. Write short answer to the following questions. 1×5=5

- (a) Do you notice any change in the field of entertainment in Bangladesh?
 (b) Why have the old forms of entertainment lost their appeal?
 (c) What is the position of radio now?
 (d) What changes do you find in music?
 (e) What is the position of football nowadays?

6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.**

1×5=5

Change is the (a) — of nature. Everything changes with the (b) — of time. Today what is new gets old tomorrow. Similarly change is noticed in (c) —. Today people's tastes are not (d) — in older type of entertainment. Once people used to enjoy football match. But nowadays people (e) — cricket to football.

7. **Summarize the passage in five sentences.**

5

8. **Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the change in entertainment through the ages. (No. 1 has been done for you).**

1×5=5

1. Noticeable changes in the forms of entertainment → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary Test (20 Marks)

9. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. (Make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.**

1×10=10

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|--------|------|-------|----------|
| development | include | proper | go | able | give |
| responsible | closure | bring | fail | boost | training |

If all the children in Bangladesh (a) — to school, the country would get rid of the curse of illiteracy. To (b) — up education, the government should spend more money. Subsidies must be (c) — in the education sector. Teachers are needed to be (d) — for good teaching. The poor students can (e) — under 'Food for Education' program. We should take care that no institution is (f) — down due to political clashes. More co-curricular activities are to be included to (g) — students to (h) — their non-academic skills. It is our social (i) — to educate our children and the (j) — of which will lead to catastrophe.

10. **Fill in each gap with an appropriate word.**

1×10=10

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

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. **Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.**

2×6=12

| A | B | C | D |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) He was a free will agent and | teach, for they are done | gracious things that we find done | predicated experience |
| (b) He did for me the | loose in the | he came himself by a short-cut | responsibility without subterfuge |
| (c) Things no training can | he chose to do careful work | rough walk to | as candy and apples he was wordless |
| (d) A stone was | I tried to return his | and if he failed he took the | the cabin |
| (e) He dug a deeper hole | unnecessary thing, the | thoughtfulness with such things | only by the great of heart |
| (f) I found that when | and steadied it, although | on the instant, with no | over the bank |

12. **The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the correct order to make a continuous paragraph.**

1×14=14

- (i) The agitated students of Rajshahi University started to jump over the locked gate and to scale the wall.
 (ii) The situation went beyond control.
 (iii) So, they requested the guards on duty to open the gate.

- (iv) But they did not pay any heed to him.
 (v) He requested the armed forces not to open fire on the students.
 (vi) They set it on fire.
 (vii) Seeing the armed forces taking position, Dr. Zoha came forward.
 (viii) Finally, Dr. Zoha was shot in the back at 11 in the morning.
 (ix) Later, he was bayonet charged too.
 (x) Meanwhile, the students doused a parked army jeep with kerosene.
 (xi) The teachers saw this.
 (xii) The armed forces saw the situation.
 (xiii) They started to take up position against the students.
 (xiv) Then, he declared that their bullets would pierce his heart first.
13. Write a paragraph of about 150 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14
- (a) Why is Bangladesh called a land of natural calamities?
 (b) What is the most common natural calamity here?
 (c) When does it occur?
 (d) What is the impact?
 (e) How do the people suffer?



New Model Degree College, Dhaka

Test Examination—2014; English : Paper I

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1— 4 : [Unit—14; Lesson—3(B)]

One very conspicuous change in our society is the presence of working women outside the home. Of course, it has to be acknowledged that women have always worked within the household but this commonly is not counted as 'work'. It is unfortunate that women's roles in agricultural societies (as in our villages, particularly during harvest time) have not been recognised either. Whether it is due to economic necessity or the urge to establish an individual identity or both, nowadays many women are entering the outside workforce. They are joining a wide range of professions. Moreover, it is not only educated women who are opting to work but women with little or no education have come out of their cocoons to earn and become self-reliant. This does not mean that life is any easier for women now. In many ways it is more difficult, since women must still fulfil their traditional roles of wife, mother and homemaker. At work, as they compete with men, they have to prove their worth twice over in order to survive.

1. Choose the right word/expression to complete each sentence. 1×5=5
- (a) The position of women in Bangladesh is upgrading/declining/deteriorating.
 (b) Women are now working in a visible/variety of/various professions.
 (c) The presence of working women outside the home is on the alert/increase /decrease.
 (d) Women have to compete with men to prove their superiority/humility/ability.
 (e) Women, in general, were supposed to do outdoor/household/official activities.
2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5
- (a) Only women having education are opting to work outside the home.
 (b) Women are no longer cocooned from the outside world.
 (c) Women are practically capable of doing any sort of work.
 (d) Women should continue their traditional roles in the family.
 (e) Women have to assert themselves for equal rights.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1×5=5
- (a) The traditional (believe) — common people regarding women's working ability is obviously wrong.
 (b) Women are entering the workforce for the (attain) — their economic solvency.
 (c) Most of the women in our society have no self (confident) — themselves.
 (d) Women have to excel themselves by (compete) — men.
 (e) Women's (depend) — men sounds foolish in the present context of the world.

4. Make a list of five activities generally done by women in the household. 1×5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—15; Lesson—2(B)]

Education is one of the basic needs of a human being and is essential for any kind of development. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's inaccessibility to education. Many illiterate people do not have any knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. If they were educated, they could live a healthy and planned life. Education teaches us how to earn well and how to spend well. It enables us to make the right choices in life and to perform our duties properly. It enhances our ability to raise crops, store food, protect the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. It is only education which can help us to adopt a rational attitude. It provides us with an enlightened awareness about things and this awareness is the prerequisite for social development.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1×5=5

- What is the cause of mass illiteracy in Bangladesh?
- What are not the illiterate people aware of ?
- What does education aim at?
- How is poverty an effect of illiteracy?
- How can education ensure a better life for all?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5

Education is (a) — as one of the basic needs of a human being. Without (b) — education man cannot exactly decide what he has to do for a better life (c) — from the curse of poverty, malnutrition and diseases. In fact, education (d) — darkness and creates (e) — in him with regard to his personal needs and duties to the society as well.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1×5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the function of education. (No. 1 has been done for you.) 1×5=5

1. Education develops human mind → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary Test (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1×10=10

| | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|------------|--------------|
| source | manpower | explore | provide | concern | employment | independence |
| recreation | necessary | different | across | dense | solution | unemployment |

Bangladesh is a (a) — populated country, but a large number of her people are (b) —. It is not possible for her to ensure (c) — to the teeming millions. Self-employment is a possible (d) — to this problem. It means that people themselves should (e) — avenues for self-employment. Facilities for training in (f) — trades and vocations are available (g) — the country. The youths, in particular, can train themselves in any of these trades and turn into a useful (h) —. The Govt. also (i) — easy loans and counselling with a view to helping them start an (j) — earning activity.

10. Fill in the blanks with an 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 crises. In fact, transport has made it (d) — for us to reach places previously (e) —. It has (f) — helped the flourish 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.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. 2×6=12

| A | B | C | D |
|--|---|----------------------------|--------------------|
| (i) The role of women in nation-building | is not possible for any nation in reach | western countries but also | dignity and honour |
| (ii) It | was a time when women were | any more in the present | has been changed |
| (iii) There | cannot be denied | its goal without allowing | family affairs. |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | the women folk | |
| (iv) They | of civilization the out-look and | looked upon without any | situation of the world |
| (v) But with the progress | is true not only for the | to serve the | to play their active role |
| (vi) This | where the only instrument | attitude of the world towards women | for the Islamic countries as well. |

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) Where is Bangladesh situated? (b) When did she get her freedom? (c) How is the climate in Bangladesh? (d) Which are the main rivers of the country? (e) What are the main attractions of the country? (f) How do you feel about your country?



SOS Hermann Gmeiner College, Dhaka

Test Examination—2014; English

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 and 2 : [Unit—21; Lesson—5(B)]

Although globalization is "mainly connected with business, trade and international relations, it is no longer viewed from that perspective alone. The tide of globalization is now encroaching into other spheres too. Satellite television channels and the internet are bringing all sorts of different customs and behaviour into our homes. Under the influence of globalization, global cultures are steadily getting integrated with local cultures. Different cultures are constantly interacting. As an independent nation, we have our own traditional social values, beliefs and attitudes. But in the globalizing process, many foreign customs and beliefs are intruding on them. This is having a profound impact on our young generation in particular. The intrusion of foreign culture is seen by many as a threat to our national cultural identity.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5

- (a) There is basic/primary/permanent connection between globalisation and commerce.
- (b) As an independent nation, we have our own identity/prestige/patronisation.
- (c) Global cultures are going to be fused/disintegrated/analysed with local cultures.
- (d) This type of mixing up is a blessing/burden/threat to our own culture.
- (e) Our local culture is enriched/vitiated/stained by the broadcast of satellite television channels.

2. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1×5=5

- (a) No one is now (isolate) — the global society.
- (b) There is a tremendous effect of cultural (intrude) — our young generations.

- (c) The (advance) — tide of globalisation is striking into several spheres.
 (d) As an independent nation the (maintain) — our own identity is very urgent.
 (e) The dimension of globalisation (wide) — nowadays.

Read the passage below and answer the questions 3 and 4.

[Unit-18; Lesson-2(C) & 3 (B)]

Though a small country, Bangladesh has three World Heritage Sites: the historic Shatgombuj Mosque of Bagerhat, the ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur and the Sundarbans.

The Shatgombuj Mosque is a 15th century Islamic edifice situated in the suburbs of Bagerhat, on the edge of the Sundarbans, some 175 km southwest of Dhaka. It is an enormous Moghul architectural site covering a very large area. The mosque is unique in that it has sixty pillars, which support seventy-seven exquisitely curved domes that have worn away with the passage of time. The mausoleum of the city's founder, Khan Jahan Ali can be found nearby. With the declaration of the mosque as a World Heritage Site, it is hoped that this beautiful architectural monument will be preserved from further decay.

The Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur, 200 kilometres northwest at Dhaka, was founded in the 7th century. It is the largest single Buddhist monastery in the Indian subcontinent and is also known as the Somapura Mahavira, the Great Monastery. It was a renowned intellectual centre from the 7th century until the 17th century. Its layout is perfectly adapted to its religious function. This monastery-city represents a unique artistic achievement which has influenced Buddhist architecture as far away as Combia. It was declared a World Heritage Site in 1985 at the 9th session of the 21-member international committee.

3. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5

In spite of (a) — a small country, Bangladesh possesses three significant places which are (b) — as World Heritage Sites. These are the historic Shatgombuj Mosque, the ruins of the Buddhist Vihara and the Sundarbans. All of them have historical (c) —. The prominent Shatgombuj Mosque is situated at Bagerhat and has (d) — a very large area. The mosque has sublimity because of (e) — sixty pillars.

4. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart giving information about the Shatgombuj Mosque. (No. 1 has been done for you.)

1×5=5

1. One of the three World Heritage Sites → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

5. Fill in the passage with suitable verbs from the list. Put them in the correct tense. Use negatives where necessary. 1×5=5

| | | | | | | |
|------------|---------|-----|------|--------|-------|-------|
| obliterate | prepare | lie | face | engage | serve | enjoy |
|------------|---------|-----|------|--------|-------|-------|

The main pursuit of students is study and the acquisition of qualities that will make them (a) — for the life (b) — ahead. But when the country is (c) — with a natural calamity like flood, famine or epidemic, they should come forward and stand by the suffering humanity. Even in normal times they should (d) — in many acts of social service with an object to (e) — their fellowmen.

6. Fill in the blanks with appropriate preposition. 1×5=5

Games and sports are (a) — great value to man. They are a must (b) — maintaining a sound mind. We all know that a sound mind lives only (c) — a sound body. A healthy body is very much necessary (d) — life. So, one should be careful (e) — one's body and mind.

7. Fill in the blanks with tag questions. 1×5=5

- (a) Everybody is liable to error, —?
 (b) Very few students are devoted to study, —?
 (c) Please, don't waste your time, —?
 (d) Let us go out for a walk, —?
 (e) Fire burns, —?

8. Read the following passage and transform the underline sentences as directed in brackets. 1×5=5

Anger is nothing but a vice. (a) It begets only the worst (Negative). (b) Anger is one of the most inhuman vices (Positive). (c) So we should control it for our own sake (Passive). (d) He who is taken by anger causes a lot of troubles (Simple). (e) Realizing it, we should try to be emotionally balanced (Complex).

9. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1×10=10
 The habit of the British for (a) — their emotions private is (b) —. Some obvious things are noticed in the (c) — of the British. For example, on public transport one passenger does not usually (d) — to another passenger. On first meeting, people do not (e) — and often simply shake hands. In theaters, concert halls and cinemas audiences (f) — quiet during the performance. None of these (g) — of their conduct should be (h) — as unfriendliness. If a visitor (i) — the first move to start a conversation, he will find a British citizen rather (j) —.

10. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2×6=12

| A | B | C | D |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (i) He was a free will agent and | teach, for they are done | gracious thing that we find done | predicated experience |
| (ii) He did for me the | loose in the | he came himself by a short cut | responsibility without subterfuge |
| (iii) Things no training can | he chose to do careful work | rough walk to | as candy and apples he was wordless |
| (iv) A stone was | I tried to return his | and if he failed, he took the | the cabin |
| (v) He dug a deeper hole | unnecessary thing, the | thoughtfulness with such things | only by the great of heart |
| (vi) I found that when | and steadied it, although | on the instant, with no | over the bank |

11. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14
- (i) He was put up in a lodging house under the care of a professional coach, Mr. Scott.
 (ii) It continued in full swing.
 (iii) In 1880, Rabindranath was called back to India.
 (iv) He was awarded the Noble Prize in 1913 for his Gitanjali.
 (v) He returned home without any qualifications of distinction.
 (vi) He wrote Gitanjali, a collection of Bengali songs of superior quality.
 (vii) Rabindranath Tagore was born in 1861 in a respectable family at Jorasanko in Kolkata.
 (viii) At the age of seventeen, in 1878 he reached London to attend school.
 (ix) He was the fourteenth child of Devendranath and Sarada Devi Tagore.
 (x) He went to school early and wrote his first verse at the age of eight.
 (xi) The experience had a lasting effect on his later life.
 (xii) There he came in direct touch with English literature and the then-politics of UK.
 (xiii) However he never gave up his habit of writing poetry.
 (xiv) He gathered much experience from his stay in London.
12. Suppose, you have seen a job advertisement in a renowned daily newspaper for the post of a Lecturer in Accounting. Now you are eager to apply for the post. Write an application to the Principal with a detailed CV. 10
13. Write a short composition on 'Students and Social Service' or 'The Value of Time.' 14



Rajbari Government College, Rajbari
 Year Final Examination—2014 English : Paper I

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1— 4 :

[Unit—9; Lesson—1(B)]

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal learning at an institution like a school, college or university. It is mental and intellectual training which provides opportunities of growth and helps to meet challenges and overcome obstacles to progress. Again, the purpose of education is to enlighten the individual and develop his/her capacity to the limit. It is also the business of education to train individuals to make the right choices to go ahead. It ennobles our mind and refines our sensibility. It also broadens our outlook and helps us become aware of our rights and responsibilities.

According to Newman, education "gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgements, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them and a force in using them." Therefore, it is often compared to light which removes the darkness of ignorance and helps us distinguish between right and wrong. Ex-President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania way back in 1974 said at an international conference that the primary purpose of education was the liberation of man from the restrictions of habits and attitudes which limit his humanity. He further said education should promote humanity and universal brotherhood and that it could be used as a catalyst for a change for the better. How right he was!

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** 1×5=5
 - (a) The purpose of education is to bar/use/illuminate the individual.
 - (b) Education lengthens/shortens/widens our outlook.
 - (c) What Julius Nyerere said about education is comical/farcical/appropriate.
 - (d) Education makes people conscious/aware/unaware of their rights and duties.
 - (e) Education provides man with unconsciousness/consciousness/sub-consciousness.
2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Education aims at our psychological development.
 - (b) Education ruins our sensibility.
 - (c) Without education, man cannot develop a good relationship.
 - (d) We receive formal education outside the educational institutions.
 - (e) Restrictions of habits help us liberate humanity.
3. **Fill in the gaps with correct form of the words given in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Education aims at (enlighten) — an individual.
 - (b) Education helps the (develop) — our mind.
 - (c) Education is essential for the (remove) — darkness of ignorance.
 - (d) Habit (restrict) — man from becoming enlightened.
 - (e) Mental development (depend) — education.

4. **Make a list of five points on the necessity of education.** 5
- Read the passage below and answer the questions 5-8:** [Unit—7; Lesson—1(C)]

Much of the destruction caused by the cyclone of April 1991 was due to the wind velocity and the tidal surge which began to swell about the time the cyclone hit the coastal areas of the country. Twenty-five feet at some points, it swamped the offshore islands, submerging them and then bursting across the shoreline, raced inland. The impact of such an event was especially catastrophic because there was a dense rural population living in extreme poverty and with little protection in these areas. It is estimated that nearly 1,40,000 people lost their lives during this cyclone. As many as 1 million people in 16 districts of the country were affected in varying degrees while nearly 1,38,849 people were reported to have been injured.

5. **Write short answers to the following questions.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Why was the cyclone of April 1991 so destructive?
 - (b) How high was the tidal surge raised by the cyclone?
 - (c) What did tidal surge do to the land areas?
 - (d) Why did the rural people suffer most?
 - (e) Where did the cyclone take place?
6. **Fill in the blanks with suitable words.** 1×5=5

Bangladesh often faces natural calamities. Of the calamities, cyclone originates from the Bay of Bengal and it is more (a) — than other calamities. The cyclone of April 1991 is one of the most devastating cyclones in recent times. It (b) — extensive damage to the country. The wind blew at a very high (c) —. The tidal surge hit the (d) — areas. The loss of life and property (e) — by this cyclone was enormous.
7. **Summarise the passage in five sentences.** 5
8. **Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart indicating the main features of the cyclone of April 1991.** 1×5=5

1. Destructive → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary Test (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. $1 \times 10 = 10$

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

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

10. Fill in the empty places with an appropriate word in each gap. $1 \times 10 = 10$

Jerry was a twelve years old orphan boy (a) _____ lived in the orphanage. The authoress hired the cabin (b) _____ to the orphanage. Jerry came to the cabin to (c) _____ wood for the authoress. He also did some extra work (d) _____ the convenience of the authoress. Once he (e) _____ a cubby-hole where he put some chopped wood (f) _____ that the writer might get dry fire (g) _____ in case of sudden wet (h) _____. He also steadied a loose (i) _____ in the rough walk to the cabin. His work (j) _____ her very much.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. $6 \times 2 = 12$

| A | B | C | D |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (i) Ayesha Begum | with now | neither does she | the means to find out |
| (ii) Years of malnutrition | Ayesha Begum has started begging | are now | her old invalid husband and herself |
| (iii) All they are left | what ails him | collecting food | old and feeble |
| (iv) Out of desperation | and her husband | have made them | little thatched house |
| (v) She does not know | too busy | in their broken | for survival |
| (vi) She is | and deprivation | in the village to feed | took older than their years |

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph. $1 \times 14 = 14$

- (i) He was put up in a lodging house under the care of a professional coach.
- (ii) It continued in full swing.
- (iii) In 1880, Rabindranath was called back to India.
- (iv) He was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1913 for his Gitanjali.
- (v) He returned home without any qualifications of distinction.
- (vi) He wrote Gitanjali, a collection of Bengali songs of superior quality.
- (vii) Rabindranath Tagore was born in 1861 in a respectable family at Jorasako in Calcutta.
- (viii) At the age of seventeen in 1878, he reached London to attend school.
- (ix) He was the fourteenth child of Debendranath and Sarada Devi Tagore.
- (x) He went to school early and wrote his first verse at the age of eight.
- (xi) The experience had a lasting effect on his later life.
- (xii) There he came in direct touch with English literature and the then politics of Britain.
- (xiii) He never gave up his habit of writing poetry.
- (xiv) He gathered much experience from his stay in London.

13. Write a paragraph of about 150 words based on the following questions. 14

(i) Why is English so important? (ii) Why should we learn it? (iii) What benefits do we get from learning English? (iv) What is the present position of English in Bangladesh? (v) What are your suggestions to your fellow students to improve it?

5

Upashahar Mohila College, Jessore

Test Examination—2014; English : Paper I

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions: 1–4

[Unit-21; Lesson-2 (B)]

Capitalism developed in the European countries as a result of their 'laissez-faire' (hands off) policy. The idea of global trade which was inherent in capitalism has now become universalized. Taking advantage of the idea of globalisation, capitalism seems to be on a triumphant march. However it is creating more opportunities for capitalist countries rather than for the developing ones. In the name of help and co-operation, the industrially developed capitalist countries are exploiting the cheap labour available in poorer countries. The global strategy of development promises greater employment opportunities to the people of poor countries but at the same time it also promises high returns to capital.

This actually paves the way for a lasting poverty so that the capitalists can continue to have a pool of cheap labour to draw from. The exploited and impoverished workers of the developing countries are no match for a globalising powerful capitalism. As a result, the gap between wealth and poverty is ever widening. Globalisation has put the people of the world on the same vessel but in different cabins. Only a trifling minority are travelling in luxurious cabins furnished with all modern amenities. They have access to nutritious food, pure drinking water, advanced medicare and a life of luxury. But the overwhelming majority are travelling in the third-class decks and are suffering from hunger and disease. Globalisation can bring happiness to everyone only when all the passengers of the ship can travel in the same class of cabins in conditions of solidarity, equity and justice. But will the capitalists ever allow this to happen?

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Globalisation is creating more convenience/inconvenience/awkward for capitalist countries.
 - (b) Globalisation ensures maximum benefit for the developing/developed/ communist countries.
 - (c) The global strategy of development unfolds/lacks/shrinks bigger employment opportunities for the developing countries.
 - (d) The idea of globalisation was intrinsic/clear/comprehends in capitalism.
 - (e) Taking the advantage of globalisation, capitalism seems to be on jubilant/humble/trial march.
2. **True /false? If false, give the correct information.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Globalisation has mitigated the gap between wealth and poverty.
 - (b) The world has become heavenly for all.
 - (c) Because of globalization our country is not affected.
 - (d) The developing countries are exploiting the cheap labour of the poorer countries.
 - (e) The process of globalization is unable to eradicate poverty.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary.** 1×5=5
 - (a) The (develop) — countries are benefited in the world of globalisation.
 - (b) The poor are always (exploit) — the rich.
 - (c) The poor countries are victims (exploit) —
 - (d) Poor countries do not get proper (treat) — the richer countries.
 - (e) The idea of capitalism is now a (universe) — concept.
4. **Make a list of five demerits of capitalism.** 1×5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5–8 :

[Unit—11; Lesson—1(C)]

A society's culture is made up of all of its ideas and ways of behaving. Language, music, ideas about what is bad and good, ways of working and playing, and the tools and other objects made and used by people in the society—all these are part of a society's culture. As studying a person's repeated actions is a good way to find out about that person, studying the important patterns of an entire society is a way to learn about the culture of that group. Patterns of behaviour and action vary from individual to individual, class to class, society to society and country to country. These differences are referred to as cultural differences. What is an appropriate mode of behaviour in one culture might prove inappropriate or even rude in another culture. For example,

when Latin Americans talk to each other, they stand about 18 to 12 inches apart, measured nose to nose. To stand further away from each other while talking seems unfriendly to them. In some Arab countries too, the proper and polite distance for a conversation is to be close enough to feel the other person's breath. But in British or American society, getting so close during a conversation is considered inappropriate.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1×5=5

- What are parts of society's culture?
- How is a society's culture made up?
- What do you understand by culture?
- How does culture differ?
- What are the cultural differences?

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. 1×5=5

Culture should be (a) — as a complete picture of (b) —. It varies from (c) — to person, culture to culture. The people who belong to different cultures should (d) — their own culture. Culture can be enriched by (e) — with different culture.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1×5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in the boxes in the flow chart defining the concept of culture with examples of cultural differences. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1×5=5

1. Culture understood by → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary Test (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. (Make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the boxes than you need. 1×10=10

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

Once upon a time, there was a king who was very fond of (a) — this 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."

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

Hospitality has long (a) — part of our (b) — in Bangladesh. (c) — many other things are changing now. People are still (d) — polite and friendly towards foreigners. They like (e) — to foreigners even if they have not been (f) —. It is common for Bangladeshis to ask (g) — questions about family, jobs and (h) — which visitors from overseas might find (i) —. However, it should be understood that no harm is meant by such (j) —.

11. Following substitution table to make sensible sentence. Write the sentences in full.

2×6=12

| A | B | C | D |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| (i) Email has | is | a revolution | mode of communication |
| (ii) Messages can be | become greatly dependent | to another | countries like ours |
| (iii) It | brought about | on this speedy | telephone calls |
| (iv) Trade and commerce has | not reached everyone | commercially operated email facilities. | within seconds |
| (v) It has however, | started using | far cheaper than | in modern communication |
| (vi) But even here people have | transmitted from one country | especially in developing | for important purposes |

12. Rewrite the following jumbled sentences maintaining proper sequence: 1×14=14
- (i) Then he joined the training programme of NHC.
 - (ii) Poverty then forced him to look for works.
 - (iii) He has remained associated with it since then.
 - (iv) He was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family.
 - (v) His lot has changed radically.
 - (vi) Belal is now an affluent man.
 - (vii) He worked as a labourer.
 - (viii) Then he got a lease of land in his village.
 - (ix) He is now very happy to be a self-sufficient man.
 - (x) He has also been raising hybrid cows for milk as well as to produce manure.
 - (xi) Through hard work he has managed to turn the wheels of fortune.
 - (xii) He applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivating vegetables.
 - (xiii) He studied up to class eight.
 - (xiv) He first received training in vegetable cultivation.
13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14
- (a) What do you mean by physical exercise? (b) How do we maintain good health? (c) Is balanced food needed for it? (d) How did you enjoy it? (e) How do you maintain your health?



**Cantonment Public School and College,
Jahanabad Cantonment, Khulna**

Test Examination—2014; English : Paper I

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4 :

[Unit—6; Lesson—3(B)]

In recent years, there have been many alarming reports that the world's climate is undergoing a significant change. All these reports provide strong evidence that world temperatures are increasing day by day. This increase in global warming is caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the earth. Most climatologists believe that the greenhouse effect is the likely cause of this global warming.

What is the greenhouse effect? It is the gradual warming of the air surrounding the earth as a result of heat being trapped by environmental pollution. This is exemplified by the destruction and burning down of tropical rain forests, by traffic that clogs up city streets, by the rapid growth of industry, the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in packaging and manufacturing commercial products, the use of detergents such as washing powder and washing-up liquid and so on. The oceans are also said to be affected both because of human waste and because of pollution caused by industrial waste products, oil seeping from damaged supertankers and from other maritime disasters. However, the main culprits for global warming are carbon dioxide gas, produced by the burning of fossil fuels and forests and pollutants such as methane and chlorofluorocarbons.

Climatologists predict that midway through the next century, temperatures may have risen by as much as 4°C. This could catastrophically reduce mankind's ability to grow food, destroy or severely damage wildlife and wilderness, raise sea levels and thereby flood coastal areas and farmland. The alarming news about Bangladesh is that as a result of the rise of the sea level, the lower southern part of the country may one day go under water.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5
- (a) According to majority of the climatologists the greenhouse effect is the implausible/probable/prime cause of the global warming.
 - (b) The global warming may have a disastrous/magnificent/blissful effect on life on earth.
 - (c) The burning of fossil fuels, forests and various pollutants is the effect/upshot/source of carbon dioxide gas.
 - (d) The dumping of industrial wastes and waste products into the ocean affects/causes/diminishes environmental pollution.
 - (e) The rise of temperature may one day damage/swallow/submerge the lower southern part of Bangladesh.

2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** 1×5=5
 (a) Carbon dioxide gas is the only culprit for global warming.
 (b) The greenhouse effect is a global phenomenon.
 (c) Fossil fuels and forests are some of the main culprits for global warming.
 (d) The greenhouse effect can be diminished if we can reduce the environmental pollution.
 (e) Global warming is good for the cold countries of the world.

3. **Fill in the gaps with correct form of words. Add appropriate prepositions if necessary.** 1×5=5
 (a) The greenhouse effect may be the cause of (destruct) — wildlife and wilderness.
 (b) According to the (believe) — the climatologists, the greenhouse effect is the most likely cause of the global warming.
 (c) If the sea level rises abnormally, we have reason to be (worry) —.
 (d) Carbon dioxide is (produce) — the burning of fossil fuels and forests.
 (e) Even the oceans are getting (pollution) —.

4. **Make a list of five causes of global warming.** 1×5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8 : [Unit—10; Lesson—1(D)]

A major influence on American children's lives is the television shows they watch. TV viewing statistics are staggering: 96% of US homes have at least one television set, and children aged three to five watch an average of fifty hours of TV every week. By the time these kids graduate from high school, they will have spent more than 22,000 hours in front of the box but only 11,000 hours in school. Most research on the effects of TV on children centres round whether watching so much violence on TV makes them more aggressive. Many studies show that it does. Indeed TV watching influences children's learning style too.

5. **Write short answers to the following questions.** 1×5=5
 (a) What do you think of the report on watching TV by US children?
 (b) What are the bad impacts of watching TV for long hours?
 (c) How long do you watch TV everyday?
 (d) Why are the TV viewing, statistics described as staggering?
 (e) What are the positive aspects of watching TV?

6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.** 1×5=5
 Television is the most common source of entertainment. American children (a) — television more than they read books. Most of the children are (b) — to be sluggish day by day. Their parents are becoming (c) — for them. But the children (d) — bother for that. They love only (e) — violence in films shown on TV.

7. **Summarise the bad effects of watching TV in five sentences.** 1×5=5

8. **Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing different aspects of watching TV. (No. 1 has been done for you.)** 1×5=5

1. Good and bad aspects of watching TV → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary Test (20 Marks)

9. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.** 1×10=10

| | | | | | |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|-------|----------|
| burn | stars | energy | gravity | space | pinpoint |
| begin | present | because | real | light | towards |

Black holes are produced by huge (a) —. They are called black holes not (b) — there are real holes in (c) — but because they cannot be seen as there is no (d) — coming out of them. When, after (e) — for billions of years, stars reach the end of their lives, their (f) — does not disappear. The burning core becomes very small like a (g) — but its weight is as much as a star. It also has tremendous (h) — and this gravity pulls (i) — it everything that comes near it. Although black holes cannot be seen through telescopes, their (j) — can be identified. They are like gigantic magnets in space.

10. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words with appropriate words.** 1×10=10
 Sports can give us (a) —. International sports (b) — organise different sporting events in different (c) —. Most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sport event. They do it because in (d) — they get the right of (e) — their products (f) — the events. The satellite channels (g) — the events (h) —. As a (i) —, people all over the world can (j) — the events live.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

| A | B | C | D |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) Nuclear family | no privacy | lonely | in an extended family |
| (ii) There is no | are never | and cost of living | there |
| (iii) Loneliness | consists of | common | feature of it |
| (iv) We find | grandparents and other | and so much | is rather low |
| (v) There is | much chaos | parents | chaos and confusion |
| (vi) But people | is a | kith and kin | and their children |

12. Rewrite the following jumbled sentences maintaining proper sequence. 1x14=14

- As he came near, the man said that he wanted some financial help.
- Hojja immediately replied, "Why have you made me climb all the way down stairs to ask for money instead of shouting from below?"
- Hojja was quite curious.
- Hojja decided to teach him a good lesson.
- Suddenly he saw someone calling from below.
- At this Hojja became furious.
- He saw there a man standing at the foot of the stairs.
- One day Nasruddin Hojja was mending a hole on the roof of his two-storey house.
- Being greatly annoyed, the man asked why Hojja had made him climb up the stairs only to say that he had no money.
- The man was asking him to get down and listen to him.
- When they both got to the roof top, Hojja said to the man, "Sorry, I have no money".
- He thought that the man had something important to say.
- Therefore, he told the man to climb up the stairs with him.
- So, he climbed from the roof down the stairs.

13. Answer the following questions to make a continuous paragraph on My Kitchen Garden. 14

- What is a kitchen garden?
- Where is your one?
- When are you busy here?
- What do you cultivate?
- How does it help your family?



Barisal Model School & College, Barisal

Year Final Examination—2014; English : Paper I

Part A : Seen comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions (1-4) : [Unit—10; Lesson—4(C)]

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus snake charming, puppet shows, jatra, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television, and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernized day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music is becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation.

Sport has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5
- (a) There are conspicuous/alarming/charming changes in the types of entertainments.
 (b) Snake charming was significant/modern/conventional form of entertainment in the past.
 (c) Television has become more populous/popular/significant than ever before.
 (d) There is a difference/distance/tradition between modern and folk music.
 (e) Sports has become a great source of pleasure/leisure/measure.
2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5
- (a) Now television has been replaced by radio.
 (b) Our culture has been in a static condition for a long time.
 (c) Football is still very popular in our country.
 (d) Now, folk song is sung with western instrument.
 (e) The importance of entertainment cannot be ignored.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1×5=5
- (a) People always (look) — newer forms of entertainment.
 (b) Radio (be) — the common source of entertainment in the past.
 (c) Significant changes have (take) — place in the type of entertainment.
 (d) Sports have (turn) — a source of entertainment.
 (e) We are (astonish) — the present rate of change in entertainment.
4. Make a list of five changing forms of entertainment over time. 1×5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions (5—8) : [Unit—14; Lesson—3(B)]

One very conspicuous change in our society is the presence of working women outside the home. Of course, it has to be acknowledged that women have always worked within the household but this commonly is not counted as 'work'. It is unfortunate that women's roles in agricultural societies (as in our villages, particularly during harvest time) have not been recognized either. Whether it is due to economic necessity or the urge to establish an individual identity or both, nowadays many women are entering the outside workforce. They are joining a wide range of professions. Moreover, it is not only educated women who are opting to work but women with little or no education have come out of their cocoons to earn and become self-reliant. This does not mean that life is any easier for women now. In many ways it is more difficult, since women must still fulfil their traditional roles of wife, mother and homemaker. At work, as they compete with men they have to prove their worth twice over in order to survive.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1×5=5
- (a) What is the conspicuous change in our society?
 (b) What is unfortunate about our women?
 (c) Why are our women joining the outside workforce?
 (d) What are the traditional roles of women in our society?
 (e) What problems do working women face?
6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5
- It is (a) — here that today's women are trying to be self (b) —. Particularly the village women's (c) — is mentionable. But women's roles in agricultural societies have not been (d) — either. Due to economic necessity or the urge to establish an individual identity, nowadays many women are (e) — the outside workforce.
7. Summarise the condition of the working women in five sentences. 1×5=5
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how women are changing their lot. (No. 1 has been done for you.) 1×5=5
1. Working outside → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary Test (20 Marks)

9. 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. 1×10=10

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---------|----------|--------|---------|------------|-----------|
| veil | knock | looking | saw | sweet | perfection | dress |
| trade | against | thinking | indeed | perfect | live | beautiful |

Once upon a time there (a) — in the city of Bagdad a young bachelor who was by (b) — a porter. One day he sat in the market place leaning idly (c) — his basket. A young woman (d) — in rare silks and cloaked in a gold-embroidered mantle stopped before him and gently raised her (e) —. Beneath it there showed dark eyes with long lashes and lineaments of (f) — beauty. "Lift up your basket, porter," she said in a (g) — voice, "and follow me." At once the porter took up his basket, (h) — to himself, "This is (i) — a lucky day!" He followed her until she stopped at the door of a house and (j) —.

10. Fill in the blanks with an 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.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)**11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2×6=12**

| A | B | C | D |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|
| (a) Education in our country | has become | Bangladesh is already | to be engaged in violence |
| (b) Campus violence | are getting concerned | through a | of the students |
| (c) It | is passing | almost a | ignored |
| (d) The impact of such violence | be said that | about the welfare | stage of crisis |
| (e) It may easily | can | students are in the colleges and universities only | daily affair |
| (f) The teachers | appears that | hardly be | educationally backward |

12. Rewrite the following jumbled sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14

- (i) The guests praised the king.
- (ii) This made the king very happy.
- (iii) But he was very hospitable.
- (iv) People loved him.
- (v) The king ordered the man to kill Hatem Tai and bring his head.
- (vi) So the king wanted to kill him.
- (vii) There lived a very kind man in Yemen.
- (viii) The king felt happy and proud.
- (ix) On the following day he sent one of his men to Hatem Tai.
- (x) The name of that kind man was Hatem Tai.
- (xi) One day the king gave a dinner.
- (xii) He was not rich.
- (xiii) They praised him more than their king.
- (xiv) The guests also praised Hatem Tai.

13. Write a paragraph of about 150 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) What do you understand by satellite TV channels? (b) Do you think them to be beneficial?
- (c) Do you think that some channels cause cultural decay and moral degeneration? (d) How can our national culture be fostered and enriched? (e) Can you make any suggestions regarding the positive use of the satellite TV channels?

BOARD QUESTIONS

ENGLISH FIRST PAPER

8

DHAKA BOARD — 2003

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4 : [Unit—3; Lesson—2(B)]

Statistics show that about 350 million people speak English as a first language and another 300 million use it as a second language. It is the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries and of many international organisations. The International Olympic Committee, for example, always holds meetings in English. English helps the international community and the business world to communicate across national borders. Today, more than 80% of all the information in the world's computers is in English, so organisations frequently need employees who speak and write a standard form of English. In fact some companies provide English language training for their staff. It is therefore little wonder that job advertisements nowadays often ask for a 'good working knowledge' of English. Many believe now that English usually helps them to get good jobs and better salaries.

1. **Choose the right word/expression to complete each sentence. 1x5=5**
 - (a) First language means the important/main/natural language.
 - (b) A second language is one that is taught and learnt regarding it as next in importance to the mother tongue/a foreign language/ a dead language.
 - (c) The number of people who use English as a second language is about 300/350/250 million.
 - (d) International Olympic Committee always holds its meetings in French/English/Spanish.
 - (e) English is used as official or semi-official language in more than 60/50/70 countries.
2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5**
 - (a) Nowadays more than eighty per cent of all the information in the world's computers is in English.
 - (b) Many nowadays get good jobs because they know English.
 - (c) Many international organisations often use different languages.
 - (d) A good knowledge of English is necessary for a good job.
 - (e) No companies arrange training for their staff to make them able to use English well.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5**
 - (a) Statistics show that English is (speak) — as a first language by 350 million people.
 - (b) The International Olympic Committee (use) — English in its meetings.
 - (c) English (help) — communication across national borders.
 - (d) More than 80% of all the information in the world's computers (be) — in English.
 - (e) Employers nowadays want applicants (have) — a good working knowledge of English.
4. **Make a list of five reasons why English is important. 1x5=5**

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—3; Lesson—3(B)]

Two friends, Raghieb and Adeeb, wanted to learn how to ride a cycle. Adeeb bought a book called How to Ride a Cycle and started reading it. On the other hand, Raghieb took out his cycle on the street and started trying to ride it. He fell off several times and Adeeb laughed at him. However, by the time Adeeb finished the first chapter of his book, Raghieb was riding his cycle fairly well. Adeeb knew how the cycle worked but did not know how to use it. Raghieb did not need to know everything about how his cycle worked but he knew how to use it from first-hand experience. Learning a language is like riding a cycle. The most important thing about any language is communication. You learn to communicate effectively by using a language, by doing things with it, and by experiencing it. You can learn English in the same way that Raghieb learnt to ride a cycle. Don't worry if people laugh at you when you make mistakes. You can certainly learn through mistakes.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1×5=5

- (a) What did Raghiv & Adeeb want to do?
 (b) What did Raghiv do to learn how to ride a cycle?
 (c) What did Adeeb know by the time Raghiv had learnt to ride his bicycle fairly well?
 (d) How is learning a language like learning how to ride a bicycle?
 (e) What should you not do if people laugh at you when you make mistakes?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5

Karim, a student, wanted to (a) — a bicycle and bought a book entitled 'How to Ride a Bicycle'. He read it for several days but did not get much help from it. Then he carefully watched a friend getting on his bicycle and (b) — it. The next day he took out his new bicycle and tried to ride it. He failed several times but in two days he succeeded in riding his bicycle. After a few days he was able to ride his bicycle quite (c) —. One day someone told him that learning a language was like (d) — to ride a bicycle. From that day on he started to note how people arrange words to make sentences. He also read a few story books, noting the arrangement of words in the stories. Then he started to speak and write English. He made many (e) — but he did not lose heart. Finally he learnt to speak and write simple correct English.

7. Summarise what Raghiv and Adeeb did to learn how to ride a bicycle in five sentences. 1×5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how a language can be learnt. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1×5=5

1. Learning a language → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1×10=10

| | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|----------|--------|
| add | breathe | need | plant | prevent | preserve | grow |
| produce | protect | provide | take | give | wash | gather |

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

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

Housing is one of the (a) — problems of our (b) —. Thousands of people in big (c) — like Dhaka and Chittagong dwell on the footpaths. In rural (d) — also there is an acute (e) — of houses. The cost of construction is (f) — everyday. At present it is very (g) — for the common (h) — to afford the (i) — of construction. This problem needs to be (j) — immediately.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2×6=12

| | A | B | C | D |
|-------|---------------------------|------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| (i) | All of you | raised | the greatest man | and fearful |
| (ii) | He | have heard | to conquer | to a high position |
| (iii) | His good work and courage | remained | the name of | in the country |
| (iv) | His mission | became | him | Napoleon |
| (v) | He | was | the French army | the neighbouring countries |
| (vi) | France under him | entered | very powerful | as an ordinary soldier |

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14

- (i) He was born in Jilan in Iraq.
 (ii) She was very pious and taught him many important and religious things.

- (iii) Hazrat Abdul Quader was a famous religious figure in Islam.
- (iv) His mother decided to send him to Baghdad with a view to educating him there.
- (v) His father died even before his birth.
- (vi) The boy left for Baghdad with a caravan of merchants, but on their way a gang of robbers fell upon them and looted their money.
- (vii) That time the roads were unsafe; often gangs of robbers fell upon the travellers and plundered their belongings and money.
- (viii) One of the robbers said the small boy might have something with him.
- (ix) At the time of sending, his mother sewed forty gold coins in his shirt and advised him never to tell a lie.
- (x) The boy said, "Mother has advised me never to tell a lie even in danger."
- (xi) The leader felt surprised and said, "You might not have disclosed the fact."
- (xii) Boy Abdul Quader spoke out, "No, no, I have forty gold coins sewed in my shirt."
- (xiii) The robbers felt ashamed of their deeds and gave up robbery.
- (xiv) The gang leader said that perhaps the boy had nothing with him.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

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



DHAKA BOARD — 2004

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1— 4 :

[Unit—20; Lesson—3(B)]

Ismail Hossain is an affluent man now. Through hard work and devotion, he has managed to turn the wheels of fortune. He was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family from Ekdala village in Natore Sadar thana. Through new knowledge, hard work and perseverance, he has brought prosperity to his family. Ismail Hossain, son of Zohar Ali, studied up to class eight. Poverty then forced him to look for work. He worked as a labourer before he joined the training programme of the Natore Horticulture Centre (NHC) and has remained associated with it since then.

The officer-in-charge of NHC said that Ismail seemed to be an enthusiastic and energetic youth during the selection of villages under NHC's command area.

Ismail first received training in vegetable cultivation. Then he got a lease of land in his village and applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivating vegetables. He earned taka 25,000 as profit that year. In the same way he made a profit of taka one lakh by cultivating quality cauliflowers the next year. Later he bought some land and used it entirely to cultivate cauliflowers. He has also been raising hybrid cows for milk as well as to produce manure.

Ismail's lot has changed radically. He said with a satisfactory smile, "I am very happy to be self-sufficient now. I had nothing of my own before, but now I have so much. It has been possible through my hard labour and systematic cultivation. The credit also goes to the NHC of course", he added. The officer-in-charge of NHC said, "I feel proud of Ismail Hossain. He deserves national recognition for his outstanding success."

1. Choose the right word/expression to complete each sentence. 1×5=5

- (a) At present, Ismail Hossain is a rich/poor/idle man.
- (b) Ismail Hossain is a self-dependent/other-dependent/proud man.
- (c) Ismail Hossain looked for work for his satisfaction/poverty/family.
- (d) Ismail got a lease of land before his training/after his training/during his training.
- (e) Ismail has been able to change his fortune for his hard labour/the Natore Horticulture Centre/his hard labour and the Natore Horticulture Centre.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5

- (a) Ismail could get rid of poverty for living in village.
- (b) Ismail earned taka 1,00,000 as profit for the first time.
- (c) Ismail has raised hybrid cows only for milk.
- (d) Everybody said that Ismail's great success should be nationally recognised.
- (e) Ismail's family was poor.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. 1×5=5
- (a) Before he got a lease of land, he (receive) — training.
 (b) He bought some land in order to use it for (cultivate) — cauliflowers.
 (c) His fortune (change) — for his hard labour.
 (d) He was (pride) — of his success in life.
 (e) He proved that he was a (self-make) — man.

4. Write five sentences talking about Ismail's outstanding success in life. 1×5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—5; Lesson—6(A)]

His name was Jerry; he had been at the orphanage since he was four. I could picture him at four, with the same grave gray-blue eyes and the same independence? No, the word that comes to me is "integrity." It is embedded on courage, but it is more than brave. It is honest, but it is more than honesty.

The axe handle broke oneday. Jerry said, the orphanage woodshop would repair it. I brought money to pay for the job and he refused it. "I'll pay for it," he said. "I brought the axe down careless."

"But no one hits accurately every time. " I told him. "The fault was in the handle."

It was only then that he would take the money. He was standing back of his own carelessness. He was a freewill agent and he chose to do careful work; and if he failed, he took the responsibility without subterfuge.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1×5=5
- (a) Where was Jerry living when he was four?
 (b) What is integrity embedded on?
 (c) Why did Jerry want to pay for the repair of the axe handle?
 (d) When did Jerry agree to take the money for the repair of the axe handle?
 (e) "The fault was in the handle."— Who said this?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5
- Arif was an (a) — boy. He lost his parents when he was four. He had no (b) — to live in. So, he had been at the orphanage since he was four. While living there, he developed a strong (c) — of morality. And the only word that can suitably define his character is (d) —. It is based on (e) —.

7. Describe Jerry's character in five sentences. 1×5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how Jerry who had been at the orphanage, could maintain his integrity. (No. 1 has been done for you). 1×5=5

1. Jerry was freedom loving → → → → →

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1×10=10

| | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| prestige | huge | education | indicate | invention | instituted | certificate |
| division | treated | material | promote | fame | contribute | research |

Every year the Nobel Prize is awarded for outstanding (a) — to the fields of science, literature, economics and for the (b) — of peace. It is the world's most (c) — prize. If there are more than one recipient, the prize money is (d) — equally among the winners. The prize was (e) — by Sir Alfred Nobel, the father of the science of destruction. He (f) — dynamite. Though Nobel was born in Sweden, he was (g) — in Russia. For this important invention, he became (h) — all over the world. He earned a (i) — sum of money. The prize is given from the interest of the money. The winners of the Nobel Prize are (j) — with great respect across the globe.

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

Many events of (a) — importance took place during the last century. Significant advances were made in the (b) — of science and technology. Many European colonies (c) — independence. The movement for democracy became (d) — in many parts of the world. Two world wars (e) — out in this century. It also witnessed the misuse of atomic energy. Two cities of Japan were completely (f) — as a result of the dropping of atom bombs. The Vietnam War and the Gulf War killed (g) — of innocent people. However, the emergence of Bangladesh as an (h) — nation was a momentous event. After a bloody (i) — of nine months, Bangladesh was born. Now we hold our heads (j) — in the comity of nations.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

| A | B | C | D |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (i) Women in rural Bangladesh | have started | the main beneficiaries | of this project of poverty |
| (ii) They | are | reaping the benefits | in various economic activities |
| (iii) Recently, the ILO | aims | a project for | of this laudable project |
| (iv) The project | have launched | at training rural women | employment of rural women |
| (v) Very poor women | are compelled | very few opportunities | in doing household chores |
| (vi) These helpless women | have | to spend their whole life | of work outside the home |

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

- (i) The blacks were subjected to all sorts of indignities.
- (ii) But the oppressive rulers could not break his spirit.
- (iii) Nelson Mandela was the greatest leader of South Africa.
- (iv) Eventually, the great leader realised the goal of liberating his own people.
- (v) In fact, he was one of the greatest leaders of the world.
- (vi) All his life he struggled against apartheid.
- (vii) They were aliens in their own country.
- (viii) It was government policy of racial segregation.
- (ix) The blacks were treated cruelly.
- (x) He was thrown behind the prison bars.
- (xi) The great leader vowed to put an end to the inhuman practice.
- (xii) They were denied all basic human rights.
- (xiii) The Europeans were separated from the non-Europeans.
- (xiv) Even dogs received a much better treatment than the blacks.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

What is good health? How can one keep good health? Do all the people of our country get the food they need for good health? Are the rich and educated people of our country conscious of the rules of good health? What impact do the complexities of life have on our health? Do you think a simple and care-free life is conducive to good health?



DHAKA BOARD — 2005
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1— 4 :

[Unit—14; Lesson—3(B)]

One very conspicuous change in our society is the presence of working women outside the home. Of course, it has to be acknowledged that women have always worked within the household but this commonly is not counted as 'work'. It is unfortunate that women's roles in agricultural societies (as in our villages, particularly during harvest time) have not been recognised either.

Whether it is due to economic necessity or the urge to establish an individual identity or both, nowadays many women are entering the outside workforce. They are joining a wide range of professions. Moreover, it is not only educated women who are opting to work but women with little or no education have come out of their cocoons to earn and become self-reliant.

This does not mean that life is any easier for women now. In many ways it is more difficult, since women must still fulfil their traditional roles of wife, mother and homemaker. At work, as they compete with men, they have to prove their worth twice over in order to survive.

1. Choose the right word /expression to complete each sentence. 1×5=5
 (a) The position of women in Bangladesh is upgrading/declining/deteriorating.
 (b) Women are now working in a visible/variety of/various professions.
 (c) The presence of working women outside the home is on the alert/increase/decrease.
 (d) Women have to compete with men to prove their superiority/humility/ability.
 (e) Women, in general, were supposed to do outdoor/household/official activities.
2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5
 (a) Only women having education are opting to work outside the home.
 (b) Women are no longer cocooned from the outside world.
 (c) Women are practically capable of doing any sort of work.
 (d) Women should continue their traditional roles in the family.
 (e) Women have to assert themselves for equal rights.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words given in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1×5=5
 (a) The traditional (believe) — common people regarding women's working ability is obviously wrong.
 (b) Women are entering the workforce for the (attain) — their economic solvency.
 (c) Most of the women in our society have no self (confident) — themselves.
 (d) Women have to excel themselves by (compete) — men.
 (e) Women's (depend) — men sounds foolish in the present context of the world.
4. Make a list of five activities generally done by women in the household. 1×5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—15; Lesson—2(B)]

Education is one of the basic needs of a human being and is essential for any kind of development. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's inaccessibility to education. Many illiterate people do not have any knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. If they were educated, they could live a healthy and planned life. Education teaches us how to earn well and how to spend well. It enables us to make the right choices in life and to perform our duties properly. It enhances our ability to raise crops, store food, protect the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. It is only education which can help us to adopt a rational attitude. It provides us with an enlightened awareness about things and this awareness is the prerequisite for social development.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1×5=5
 (a) What is the cause of mass illiteracy in Bangladesh?
 (b) What are not the illiterate people aware of?
 (c) What does education aim at?
 (d) How is poverty an effect of illiteracy?
 (e) How can education ensure a better life for all?
6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5
 Education is (a) — as one of the basic needs of a human being. Without (b) — education man cannot exactly decide what he has to do for a better life (c) — from the curse of poverty, malnutrition and diseases. In fact, education (d) — darkness and creates (e) — in him with regard to his personal needs and duties to the society as well.
7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1×5=5
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the function of education. (No. 1 has been done for you.) 1×5=5

1. Education develops human mind → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1×10=10

| | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|------------|--------------|
| source | manpower | explore | provide | concern | employment | independence |
| recreation | necessary | different | across | dense | solution | unemployment |

Bangladesh is a (a) — populated country, but a large number of her people are (b) —. It is not possible for her to ensure (c) — to the teeming millions. Self-employment is a possible (d) — to this problem. It means that people themselves should (e) — avenues for self-employment. Facilities for training in (f) — trades and vocations are available (g) — the country. The youths, in particular, can train themselves in any of these trades and turn into a useful (h) —. The Govt. also (i) — easy loans and counselling with a view to helping them start an (j) — earning activity.

10. Fill in the blanks with an 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 crises. In fact, transport has made it (d) — for us to reach places previously (e) —. It has (f) — helped the flourish 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.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. 2×6=12

| A | B | C | D |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--|--------------------------|
| (i) World's climate | might cause | one of the major causes | day by day |
| (ii) Destruction of forests | are increasing | a significant change | of global warming |
| (iii) World temperatures | is undergoing | the likely cause | in recent years |
| (iv) Greenhouse effect | is also | to a great extent | in the days ahead |
| (v) Global warming | is | greater natural disaster | around the earth |
| (vi) Such an imbalance | is | caused by increased amount of carbon dioxide | of this natural disaster |

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

What is load-shedding? When and why does it occur? How does it affect the students? What is its effect on the industrial sector? How can we minimise load-shedding? What should the govt. do to stop load-shedding?



RAJSHAHI BOARD — 2003
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4 : [Unit—3; Lesson—1(B)]

'Communicative competence' refers to the ability to use language appropriately in different circumstances. There are two ways of developing communicative competence in a language. The first is acquisition which is similar to the way people develop ability in their mother tongue. It is a natural, subconscious process in which users are not usually aware of acquiring a language. They are aware only of the fact that they are using the language to communicate. In non-technical terms, acquisition is 'picking up' a language spontaneously. It may also be called 'implicit' learning.

On the other hand, the second way of developing communicative competence in a language is learning that language. It refers to conscious knowledge of a language, knowing the rules of language use, being aware of using them, and being able to talk about them. In non-technical terms, learning is to know consciously about a language. It may be described as 'explicit' learning. Language specialists believe that acquiring a language is more successful and longer lasting than learning it. Therefore, teachers these days encourage learners of a second language to practise and experience the language in different situations where they are involved in communicating with others. And that is exactly what the tasks in 'English For Today' are designed to do.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Communicative competence indicates/defers/discourages the ability to use language appropriately.
 - (b) Communicative competence can be developed/mastered/development in two ways.
 - (c) Language specialists believe that learning a language is not so successful as/like/ than acquiring it.
 - (d) Acquisition likens/clashes/relates to the way people develop ability in their mother tongue.
 - (e) Learning is something natural/explicit/implicit.
2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** 1×5=5
 - (a) We are acquiring English.
 - (b) People learn a second language unconsciously.
 - (c) The passage shows the difference between acquisition and learning.
 - (d) Acquisition is easier than learning.
 - (e) Explicit learning is a subconscious process.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add prepositions if necessary.** 1×5=5
 - (a) The power of (use) — language properly means communicative competence.
 - (b) Every person learns his or her mother tongue (natural) —.
 - (c) Learners of a second language are (encourage) — their teachers.
 - (d) Picking up means (spontaneously) — learning of a language.
 - (e) The (believe) — the language specialists is right.
4. **Make a list of five things about developing communicative competence in a second language.** 1×5=5

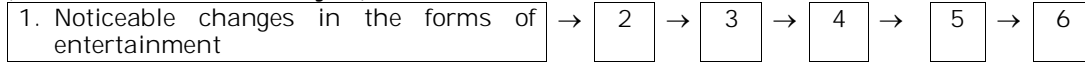
Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—10; Lesson—4(C)]

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus snake charming, puppet shows, jatra, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio which used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernised day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music is becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation. Sport has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

5. **Write short answers to the following questions about entertainment.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Is there any change in the field of entertainment in our country?
 - (b) What were the common forms of entertainment in the past?
 - (c) What is the position of radio now?
 - (d) Are the common forms of entertainment popular as before?
 - (e) Which sport is gradually taking the place of football?
6. **Fill in each gap with suitable word.** 1×5=5

Change is the (a) — of the day. Everything (b) — in course of time. What is new today will grow old tomorrow. In the same way we notice changes in the matter of (c) —. At present our people find little (d) — in jarigan, sharigan and kabigan. Our melodious and meaningful Bangla songs are yielding place (e) — the vociferous pop songs.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1×5=5
 8. On the basis of your reading of the passage, make a short note in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how changes are taking place in the sphere of entertainment. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1×5=5



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1×10=10

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---------|----------|--------|---------|------------|-----------|
| veil | knock | looking | saw | sweet | perfection | dress |
| trade | against | thinking | indeed | perfect | live | beautiful |

Once upon a time there (a) — in the city of Bagdad a young bachelor who was by (b) — a porter. One day he sat in the market place leaning idly (c) — his basket. A young woman (d) — in rare silks and cloaked in a gold-embroidered mantle, stopped before him and gently raised her (e) —. Beneath it there showed dark eyes with long lashes and lineaments of (f) — beauty. "Lift up your basket, porter", she said in a (g) — voice, "and follow me." At once the porter took up his basket, (h) — to himself, "This is (i) — a lucky day!" He followed her until she stopped at the door of a house and (j) —.

10. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word. 1×10=10

One day a grocer borrowed a balance and weights from a fruitseller. After a few days the fruitseller asked the grocer to (a) — his balance and weights to him. The grocer said, "I am sorry to say that the mice ate away your balance and weights." The fruitseller became very (b) — at the (c) — excuse of the dishonest grocer. Then one day the fruitseller said to the grocer, "I am (d) — to the town to do some shopping. Please, send your son with me to (e) — my things. We will come back tomorrow." So, the grocer (f) — his son with the fruitseller. The next day the fruitseller returned alone from the town. "Where is my son?" asked the grocer. "A crow carried your son away," replied the fruitseller. How can a crow (g) — away such a big boy?" The grocer shouted angrily. "Just the same way as the mice can (h) — away the balance and weights." said the fruitseller. The grocer (i) — the point. He returned the balance and weights to the fruitseller. Then the fruitseller sent the boy (j) — to his father.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases/clauses in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2×6=12

| A | B | C | D |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|--|
| (i) The ancient mariner | opened | flying | until they arrived in cold grey seas |
| (ii) He and the other sailors | being | the marriage guest | towards the ship |
| (iii) The big white sails of their ship | an albatross | as a bird | of good omen |
| (iv) The weather | told | very cold, there were | about his last journey on the sea |
| (v) One day the sailors saw | welcomed it | to the south | blew them quickly through the icy waters |
| (vi) All of them | sailed away | wide, as the strong wind | no birds or animals in the sea |

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in one paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14

- (i) They looked for him here and there for sometime.
- (ii) Once the queen of Belgium invited him to Brussels.
- (iii) So, they went back to the queen and informed her that Einstein had not come by train.
- (iv) "I did not think that anybody would send a car for me," replied the great scientist with a smile.
- (v) But understandably, they failed to find him out.

- (vi) Einstein, the great scientist, was simple in his ways of life.
- (vii) He travelled to Brussels by train and got down at the station.
- (viii) "But I can assure you that I have greatly enjoyed the walk," said Einstein.
- (ix) They never imagined that this shabby man would be Einstein himself.
- (x) Einstein, however, walked the whole way with a suitcase in one hand and a violin in the other.
- (xi) The officials also expected to see somebody who was rich and aristocratic.
- (xii) The queen was highly amazed at his simplicity.
- (xiii) But he could not think that many gorgeously dressed officials had come to receive him at the station.
- (xiv) When he reached the destination, the queen said to him, "I sent a car for you, Dr. Einstein."

13. Write a paragraph of around 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer should give as much detail as possible. 14

Do you support unfair means in the examination? Why are you against it? Why, according to you, do the students adopt unfair means? What measures have the authorities recently taken to prevent unfair means in the examination? Describe the good effects of the preventive measures.



RAJSHAHI BOARD — 2004
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1— 4 :

[Unit—9; Lesson—1(B)]

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal learning at an institution like a school, college or university. It is mental and intellectual training which provides opportunities of growth and helps to meet challenges and overcome obstacles to progress. Again, the purpose of education is to enlighten the individual and to develop his/her capacity to the limit. It is also the business of education to train individuals to make the right choices to go ahead. It ennobles our mind and refines our sensibility. It also broadens our outlook and helps us become aware of our rights and responsibilities.

According to Newman, education "gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgements, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them and a force in using them." Therefore, it is often compared to light which removes the darkness of ignorance and helps us distinguish between right and wrong. Ex-President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania way back in 1974 said at an international conference that the primary purpose of education was the liberation of man from the restrictions of habits and attitudes which limit his humanity. He further said education should promote humanity and universal brotherhood and that it could be used as a catalyst for a change for the better. How right he was!

- 1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5**
 - (a) The aim of education is to diminish/illuminate/subside the individual.
 - (b) Education helps a man to take/differentiate between/appreciate right and wrong.
 - (c) Education limits/widens/extends our outlook.
 - (d) Education makes us vigilant/conscious/tactful of our rights and responsibilities.
 - (e) The statement of Julius Nyerere was farcical/humorous/appropriate.
- 2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5**
 - (a) A good relationship and understanding is possible without education.
 - (b) An educated man becomes conscious of his rights and responsibilities.
 - (c) Education aims at our physical development.
 - (d) Education helps to drive away the darkness of ignorance.
 - (e) Educational institutions give us formal learning.
- 3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add prepositions if necessary. 1×5=5**
 - (a) Education trains us (mental) —.
 - (b) Formal education helps the (develop) — our mind.
 - (c) Education gives a man (conscious) — his own opinion and judgement.
 - (d) Education aims at (enlighten) — an individual.
 - (e) Education is essential for the (remove) — of darkness of ignorance.

4. Make a list of five benefits about education.

1×5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 :

[Unit—7; Lesson—2(A)]

Fires swept over the prairies any time during practically ten months a year, although the worst were usually in the fall, with the grass standing high and rich in oily seeds. The prairie fires could be set by lightning, by the carelessness of greenhorns in the country, by sparks from the railroads, and by deliberate malice. Once started, the heat of the fire created a high wind that could sweep it over a hundred miles of prairie in an incredibly short time. Settlers soon learned to watch the horizon for the curling smoke rising from prairie grass. At the first sign of this, everyone hurried to the flames with water barrels, gunnysacks, hoes and particularly ploughs to dig furrows so as to prevent the fire from spreading. Even more important was the awareness of the danger ahead of time, early enough so fireguards were ploughed around the homestead, at least around the building.

5. Write short answers to the questions below.

1×5=5

- What are the causes of prairie fires?
- What do you understand by "Prairie"?
- Which part of the world do you think this passage refers to?
- What did the settlers do when they sensed a fire?
- Give a title to the passage.

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1×5=5

Prairie caught fire for a good (a) — reasons. Railroads, lightnings and deliberate malice were a few to (b) —. Everyone (c) — to run over to the place of fire with water barrels, gunnysacks, etc. Some with ploughs dug furrows to stop the fire. Once started, the heat of the fire (d) — a great area and (e) — the people.

7. Summarise prairie fire in five sentences.

1×5=5

8. Based on the reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how prairie fires can be prevented. (No. 1 has been done for you)

1×5=5

1. With much awareness of the people → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

1×10=10

| | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|--------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| discuss | go | happy | gossip | cook | neighbour | experience |
| use | bother | visit | please | household | chores | trouble |

Mrs. Zaman is a house wife. She loves (a) —. She lives in an apartment block. There are seven more families in the building. She has an (b) — cook. So she does not have to do any (c) —. Almost everyday around eleven o'clock she (d) — to visit one of her (e) — in the apartments mostly to gossip. Most of the housewives she (f) — do not have much domestic help and they (g) — this time to cook, clean or do other household (h) —. But Mrs. Zaman does not seem to be (i) —. She does not mind (j) — the personal matters of one family with another.

10. Fill in the blanks with an 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) — knowledge of English. People seeking employment (i) — expect to get good jobs without (j) — English.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences.

Write out the sentences in full.

2× 6=12

| | A | B | C | D |
|-------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|
| (i) | Robinson Crusoe | wanted | that he should go | at all |
| (ii) | His father | did not want | to be a sailor | England |
| (iii) | He | ran away | from home | from his boyhood |
| (iv) | He | was born | him | to study law |
| (v) | His father | wanted | in | one day |
| (vi) | He | did not like | the idea | to sea |

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in one paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14
- (i) He bought a cat to kill the mice.
 - (ii) They were doing a lot of mischief there.
 - (iii) There was an old house in a village.
 - (iv) The mice were in great difficulty.
 - (v) There lived a number of mice in that house.
 - (vi) At this all remained silent, as there was none to tie the bell round the cat's neck.
 - (vii) All the mice thanked the young mouse for his plan.
 - (viii) Several proposals were made but none of the proposals was good.
 - (ix) At last a young mouse rose to speak.
 - (x) The master of the house was very annoyed and made a plan to get rid of them.
 - (xi) They could not move freely as before.
 - (xii) They held a meeting to discuss the matter and find a way to be free from this danger.
 - (xiii) He said, "I have a good plan for your consideration. Let us tie a bell round the cat's neck. Then we will hear him coming and be able to hide ourselves in time."
 - (xiv) But an old mouse stood up and said, "No doubt the idea is good. But who will tie the bell?"
13. Write a paragraph of around 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer should give as much detail as possible. 14
- (a) Why is English called an International Language?
 - (b) Why should we learn English?
 - (c) What do you think about the necessity of grammar in learning English?
 - (d) How does your English textbook help you learn English?



RAJSHAHI BOARD — 2005
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1— 4 :

[Unit—15; Lesson—2(B)]

Education is one of the basic needs of a human being and is essential for any kind of development. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's inaccessibility to education. Many illiterate people do not have any knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. If they were educated, they could live a healthy and planned life. Education teaches us how to earn well and how to spend well. It enables us to make the right choices in life and to perform our duties properly. It enhances our ability to raise crops, store food, protect the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. It is only education which can help us to adopt a rational attitude. It provides us with an enlightened awareness about things and this awareness is the prerequisite for social development.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5
 - (a) There is no doubt that education is one of the basic needs of wild beasts/insects/human beings.
 - (b) Knowledge of health, sanitation and population control is absent among the highly educated people/illiterate people/old people.
 - (c) Education teaches us how to fight well/cheat well/earn well and spend well.
 - (d) It enables us to make the wrong choices/right choices/doubtful choices in life.
 - (e) Only education can help us to adopt an irrational/rational attitude/illogical attitude.
2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5
 - (a) The rich socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's accessibility to education.
 - (b) Many uneducated people have the knowledge of health, sanitation and population control.
 - (c) Education enables us to earn well and spend well.
 - (d) Education disables us to make the right choices in life and to perform our duties properly.
 - (e) Only education can help us to adopt an irrational attitude.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1×5=5
- We can attribute the socio-economic (develop) — of the country to education.
 - Many illiterate people — (not aware) of the rules of health.
 - Education helps the — (protect) of environment.
 - We own the — (enhance) of our abilities to education.
 - A rural woman usually — (not have) any knowledge of sanitation.

4. Make a list of five merits of education. 1×5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8 : [Unit—6; Lesson—2(C)]

Water, a vital element of the environment, is also polluted in different ways. Man pollutes water by throwing waste into it. Farmers use chemical fertilisers and insecticides in their fields. When rain and floods wash away some of these chemicals, they get mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Mills and factories also throw their poisonous chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals and thus pollute the water. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human waste into them. Insanitary latrines and unsafe drains standing on river and canal banks are also responsible for further pollution.

5. Write short answers to the questions below. 1×5=5
- What is a vital element of the environment?
 - How does a farmer pollute water?
 - How do mills and factories pollute water?
 - How do water vehicles contribute to water pollution?
 - Do you think insanitary latrines and unsafe drains are responsible for water pollution?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5
- Water is polluted in — ways.
 - Man is a vital — of environment.
 - Farmers use chemical and — in their fields.
 - Mills and factories — their waste products into rivers.
 - Water vehicles are also responsible — water pollution.

7. Summarise water pollution in five sentences. 1×5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how water pollution can be prevented. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1×5=5

1. Through a law from the parliament → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1×10=10

| | | | | |
|--------|---------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| waste | rubbish | incinerators | environment | refabricated |
| manage | utilise | of | some | non-burnable |

We cannot altogether get rid of our (a) — but a proper management of it can certainly reduce its quantity. If we think of burning, burying, recycling and thus (b) — our waste, we can to a large (c) — save our (d) —. Our garbage consists (e) — various kinds of things. Some are burnable, (f) — are (g) —. In some countries waste is destroyed by (h) —. The non-burnable waste is melted and (i) —. Some rubbish is not (j) — at all.

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

Newspapers in Bangladesh have constantly (a) — our attention to the (b) — safety measures provided by (c) — garment factories. They (d) — adequate space, (e) — staircases and (f) — exits. (g) — addition, most of the garment (h) — do not have any training (i) — fire safety. At least 104 garment employees were (j) — in fire related incidents.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2×6=12

| A | B | C | D |
|-------------------|--------------|---|---------------|
| (i) Mr. Robertson | doesn't like | a | who talk much |

| | | | | |
|-------|----------|----------------|----------|------------------------|
| (ii) | He | in his fifties | a beard | but curly |
| (iii) | His hair | it makes him | people | loves to eat |
| (iv) | He is | is | straight | important |
| (v) | He | doesn't have | look | but he has a moustache |
| (vi) | He says | is not | and | lawyer |

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in one paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14

- (i) Bashir milked the cow and drank the milk.
- (ii) Ali was the younger brother and Bashir was the elder.
- (iii) Bashir grew fatter and Ali became thinner day by day.
- (iv) There lived two brothers named Ali and Bashir.
- (v) They inherited a cow that Ali grazed everyday.
- (vi) One day their father died.
- (vii) Bashir drank the juice alone.
- (viii) Ali watered the palm tree.
- (ix) Bashir agreed to share the juice with Ali.
- (x) Bashir had to share the cow's milk with Ali.
- (xi) The clever man whispered something into Ali's ears.
- (xii) Ali started beating the cow just when Bashir was about to milk it.
- (xiii) Bashir requested Ali not to cut the palm tree.
- (xiv) A clever man noticed everything.

13. Write a paragraph of around 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer should give as much detail as possible. 14

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



JESSORE BOARD — 2003

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4 :

[Unit—21; Lesson—1(B)]

'Globalisation' has become a buzzword in the new era of international relations. Basically, it is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world by creating a borderless market. But it has had a far-reaching effect on many aspects of life. With the development of hi-tech communication media and rapid transportation facilities, the world has come closer. We can now learn in an instant what is happening in the farthest corner of the world and travel to any country in the shortest possible time. Countries of the world are like families in a village. They can even share their joys and sorrows like the next-door neighbours. If one country is in distress, others can immediately come to its assistance. If we would build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation through this globalisation process, our world could certainly be a better place to live in.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1×5=5

- (a) Globalisation has influenced our life very slightly/easily/widely/mildly.
- (b) Now a country in distress can immediately be attacked/advised/helped/ criticised by the others.
- (c) It is very important/easy/difficult/nice to know what is happening in other parts of the world.
- (d) Globalisation aims at expanding/creating/establishing/breaking a borderless market in the world.
- (e) The world has come closer and has become a big/small/global/densely populated village.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5

- (a) Now we can know at once what is happening in the remotest parts of the world.

- (b) 'Globalisation' has not become a fashionable word.
 (c) Globalisation is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world.
 (d) Globalisation hinders mutual understanding and co-operation between nations.
 (e) Only a few aspects of our life have been influenced by globalisation.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of word in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.** 1×5=5
- (a) Due to development of hi-tech communication media we can now know at once what (happen) — in the remotest parts of the world.
 (b) Other countries can immediately come to the (assist) — of a country in disaster.
 (c) If it (be) — possible to build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation, the world would be a better place to live in.
 (d) Globalisation is a process (expand) — trade and commerce all over the world.
 (e) Any country can (reach) — in the shortest possible time.

4. **Make a list of five opportunities created by globalisation.** 1×5=5
Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—12; Lesson—6(C)]

As his reputation as a scientist soared higher and higher, fate followed with less rewarding things. Stephen Hawking gradually started losing control over the muscles of his body as he gradually became a victim of Gehrig's disease. Since the age of thirty, he has been confined to a wheelchair with no power to control his body except for some limited movement of his head and hands only. He can speak only through a computer with a voice synthesiser that converts his messages into sounds. But such a tremendous physical handicap has not managed to dishearten or slow him down. Stephen is still a relentless worker, using his computer to carry on research work as well as deliver lectures. He lives with his wife and three daughters and is provided with twenty-four hours nursing facilities by an American organisation for his physical well-being.

5. **Write short answers to these questions about Stephen Hawking.** 1×5=5
- (a) Who is Stephen Hawking?
 (b) What disease was he attacked with?
 (c) How could he do his work in spite of his illness?
 (d) Whom does he live with?
 (e) What facilities is Hawking provided with?
6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.** 1×5=5
- As Hawking's reputation gradually (a) —, fate followed with less rewarding things. He (b) — control over the muscles by degrees and became a (c) — of Gehrig's disease. He is now (d) — to the wheelchair and (e) — no power to control his body except his head and hands only.
7. **Summarise the passage in five sentences giving the most important information about Stephen Hawking.** 1×5=5
8. **Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how Stephen Hawking, the victim of Gehrig's disease, survives as a scientist. (No. 1 has been done for you)** 1×5=5

1. Became a victim of Gehrig's disease. → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.** 1×10=10

| | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|-------|--------|------------|----------|--------|
| learn | quickly | over | commit | explain | reading | filled |
| enriched | aloud | times | know | possession | thoughts | of |

Young people often consider (a) — poetry by heart a tiresome drudgery. But the learning of poetry has great advantage (b) — merely reading it. Poems that have been learnt become a permanent personal (c) —. The mind is (d) — with a store of beautiful or lofty (e) — and ideas which may be a source of pleasure, comfort and inspiration at (f) — when the books are not at hand. Poems selected for learning, however, should be worthy (g) — the time to be spent on them and should be those which make a strong appeal to the learner. The best way to (h) — a poem to memory is not to learn it line by line, but to read the whole poem (i) — over and over again until it is thoroughly (j) —.

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

Man pollutes water, another vital (a) —, of the environment by (b) — waste into it. Farmers (c) — chemical fertilisers and insecticides in their fields. Some of these chemicals, washed away by rain and floods. (d) — mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Water is also (e) — by mills and factories when they throw their (f) — chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human (g) — into them. Insanitary latrines (h) — on river and canal banks are also (i) — for further pollution. In this way various (j) — of waste and filth contaminate water.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)**11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2×6=12**

| A | B | C | D |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (i) The present age | to the family income | the broken families | and out of home activities |
| (ii) Women | household work and outdoor activities | a wide disintegration of | by both husbands and wives |
| (iii) As they began to contribute | has seen | giving place to | are having psychological problems |
| (iv) In the developed countries now | in the west and | they started influencing | small, nuclear families |
| (v) Extended families have given, | are associating now | are done equally | large kin groups |
| (vi) Marriages now often break up | and are still | with earning | decisions about family matters |

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14

- (i) He was quite happy in Brighton.
- (ii) He described London as a dismal city, smoky, foggy and wet.
- (iii) Rabindranath was the fourteenth child of Debendranath and Sarada Devi Tagore.
- (iv) Away from his brother's home he was lucky to find a friendly English family of Dr. and Mrs. Scott.
- (v) Though he was full of admiration for English society yet he was called back to India in 1880.
- (vi) He went to school early and wrote his first verse at the age of eight.
- (vii) He often visited the Houses of Parliament and listened to Gladstone and John Bright's debates on Irish Home Rule.
- (viii) He returned home without any qualifications of distinction.
- (ix) He joined his brother's family at Brighton and attended school there.
- (x) At the age of seventeen, in 1878, he arrived in London.
- (xi) Young Tagore joined London University, where he attended Henry Morley's lectures on English literature.
- (xii) But soon his brother sent him to London to benefit from the education in the west.
- (xiii) But the girls' parents in fact treated him like a son.
- (xiv) Their two daughters were taken aback with the presence of a 'blackie' in the house.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

(a) What is dowry? (b) What is the main reason of dowry? (c) Who take dowry and who are the victims of dowry? (d) How does the dowry system affect the whole society? (e) What is your reaction to the social vice? (f) How can this social curse be eliminated?

15

JESSORE BOARD — 2004
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1— 4 : [Unit—8; Lesson—3(B)]

The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is called a decibel. According to the UN, the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels. When the vibration of sound is at a tolerable, pleasant 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 exposed to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. Because of the growth of urban population and the increasing 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 sounds ranging 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 amount of sound that a factory worker was exposed to at his/her workplace. The occupations that the study found to be the noisiest were factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching.

1. **Choose the best answer from the alternatives.** 1x5=5
 - (a) Decibel is connected with physics/geography/history.
 - (b) Sound is milder/sharper/more unwholesome than noise.
 - (c) Regular exposure to sounds more than 70 decibels is not bad/good/harmful.
 - (d) The growth of population poses a threat to our sanitation/economy/health.
 - (e) Truck drivers are victims to accidents/sound pollution/traffic jam.
2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** 1x5=5
 - (a) Sound pollution is acute in pastoral areas.
 - (b) Sounds exceeding to 70 decibels is detrimental to man.
 - (c) Noise is beyond the control of man.
 - (d) In Japan primary education is free from sound pollution.
 - (e) The difference between sound and noise depends upon the nature of vibration.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.** 1x5=5
 - (a) Decibel is a unit of (measure) — sound.
 - (b) Development of public (aware) — is necessary to control sound pollution.
 - (c) A study in Japan has found that housewives who (live) — the city were exposed to more sound.
 - (d) Town areas are (noise) — than remote areas.
 - (e) In Japan housewives (live) — the city were in danger of sound pollution.
4. **Make a list of five things that cause sound pollution.** 1x5=5

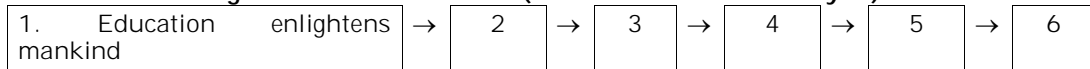
Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—9; Lesson—1(B)]

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal learning at an institution like a school, college or university. It is mental and intellectual training which provides opportunities of growth and helps to meet challenges and overcome obstacles to progress. Again, the purpose of education is to enlighten the individual and to develop his/her capacity to the limit. It is also the business of education to train individuals to make the right choices to go ahead. It ennobles our mind and refines our sensibility. It also broadens our outlook and helps us become aware of our rights and responsibilities.

5. **Write short answers to these questions about education.** 1x5=5
 - (a) What is education?
 - (b) What do the schools, colleges and universities do?
 - (c) What is the purpose of education?
 - (d) Does education make our mind noble?
 - (e) How can we meet challenges and overcome obstacles to progress?
6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.** 1x5=5

Education enlightens mankind. Newman says. " (a) — gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgements, a (b) — in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them, and a force in using them." It is often (c) — to light which removes the (d) — of ignorance and helps us distinguish between right and wrong. Ex-President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania way back in 1974 said in an international conference that the primary purpose of education was the liberation of man from the (e) — of habits and attitudes which limit his humanity.

7. Summarise the purpose of education in five sentences. 1×5=5
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing what education does. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1×5=5



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1×10=10

| | | | | |
|---------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| present | even | television | common | BTV |
| source | interest | educative | numerous | distance |

Television has become the most (a) — and most wide spread (b) — of entertainment of the (c) — world. A wide range of programmes of varied (d) — is telecast on (e) — channels. Almost every middle class and (f) — working class families have a (g) — set today. Television programmes are not only entertaining; they can be highly (h) — too. For example, television is used for (i) — learning. Courses run by the Open University are shown on (j) — by them.

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

Amin is a young man of 20 years. His parents were very poor. They could not provide his educational (a) —. Amin passed the SSC Examination. He thought that he (b) — not be able to continue his studies. He thought that he would get (c) — in poultry and cultivation of fish. He got himself admitted into Youth Development Training Center and after (d) — training he (e) — an amount of money from a bank. He (f) — a poultry farm. He was (g) — profits. Then he started fish cultivation (h) — brought huge (i) — for him. He is no more an (j) — man rather he can provide people with work.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2×6=12

| A | B | C | D |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---|
| (i) The Sundarbans | and the decrease in | is the uncontrolled | located in the south of Bangladesh |
| (ii) The tigers | for their extinction | their own | felling of trees in the forest areas |
| (iii) This nocturnal beast | hunt on | canals and creeks is | and not in a pack |
| (iv) Tigers usually | hunts only | when it is | are responsible for the diminishing of tigers |
| (v) Illegal poaching | with its 6,000 sq. km of | victim to | devious poachers |
| (vi) The main reason | fall | the number of preys | hungry or feels threatened |

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14

- (i) She was glad to have a meal.
- (ii) He told his wife about a poor helpless Beduin woman.
- (iii) The Caliph offered her food which they had brought with them.
- (iv) On hearing the fact, his wife expressed her eagerness to set out immediately for helping her fellow woman.
- (v) She heard that the Caliph Omar (R) was a harsh man.
- (vi) After a while they reached the house of the Beduin woman.
- (vii) His wife was still waiting for her husband.
- (viii) It was past midnight when the Caliph returned home.
- (ix) When they went, they took with them some food.
- (x) Then they entered into a conversation on life and teachings of the Prophet (Sm).
- (xi) She expressed her feelings towards them.
- (xii) The Beduin restlessly walked up and down.
- (xiii) Now she bowed low in gratitude to the Caliph.

(xiv) Later on she learnt that the visitor was the Caliph.

13. Write a paragraph introducing Bangladesh to a foreigner who does not have much idea about our country. 14

(a) Where is Bangladesh located? (b) When did she get her freedom? (c) Where is the capital of Bangladesh? (d) What are the different religions here? (e) What are some of the common customs and traditions that people follow? (f) What are the main tourist spots in Bangladesh?



JESSORE BOARD — 2005

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1— 4 :

[Unit—4; Lesson—1(C)]

For the Germans leisure has become a major pursuit. Formerly, Germans used to work ten hours a day and six days a week and had very little time to relax. But in modern times working hours in Germany have become shorter stretching over five days. People therefore have more time to spare now. They are so interested in spending their free time effectively that there is even a German Leisure Association that conducts research on leisure activities. The Germans love to travel and almost half of all adults in Germany have made a trip outside the country just for pleasure and relaxation. There are also many sports centres where young people go for physical exercise. Going to dance clubs or for long drives are other popular pastimes. Hiking, walking or visiting family and friends are also some of the most common leisure activities there.

1. Choose the right word/words to complete each sentence. 1×5=5
 - (a) Nowadays the Germans have to work six days/five days/seven days a week.
 - (b) As the working hours have become shorter people in Germany have no time/more time/a lot of time to spare now.
 - (c) Travelling/Riding/Fishing as a leisure activity is very popular with the German adults.
 - (d) The Germans are not interested/very interested/hardly interested in spending their free time effectively.
 - (e) The young people in Germany go to sports centres for research on leisure activities/physical exercise/merrymaking.
2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5
 - (a) Formerly, Germans used to work five days a week.
 - (b) Nearly 50% of all adults in Germany have made a trip outside the country for pleasure and relaxation.
 - (c) The existence of German Leisure Association shows the great interest of Germans in spending their free time effectively.
 - (d) Sports centres are very rare in Germany.
 - (e) Some of the common leisure activities in Germany are hunting, skate boarding and boating.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1×5=5
 - (a) Nowadays working days have been (bring) — down to five.
 - (b) Germans are deeply interested in (spend) — their leisure effectively.
 - (c) Half of German adults travel abroad for (relax) —.
 - (d) German Leisure Association is formed with a view to (conduct) — research on leisure activities.
 - (e) One of the common leisure activities in Germany is (visit) — family and friends.
4. Make a list of five leisure pursuits in Germany. 1×5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8 :

[Unit—6; Lesson—2(C)]

Water, another vital element of the environment, is also polluted in different ways. Man pollutes water by throwing waste into it. Farmers use chemical fertilisers and insecticides in their fields. When rain and floods wash away some of these chemicals, they get mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Mills and factories also throw their poisonous chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals and thus pollute the water. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human waste into them. Insanitary latrines and unsafe drains, standing on

river and canal banks are also responsible for further pollution. Thus water is contaminated by various kinds of waste and filth.

5. Write short answers to the questions about water pollution. 1×5=5

- How is water polluted by the farmers?
- How do water vehicles contaminate water?
- How is the water of the rivers and canals polluted by mills?
- What kinds of latrines and drains are responsible for water pollution?
- How is human waste dumped into the river?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5

Water is one of the most important elements of our environment. Unfortunately we seldom realise this and often (a) — it by throwing various kinds of waste and (b) — into it. Rain water (c) — away fertilizers and insecticides into the river water, which is also contaminated by the (d) — from mills and factories. Insanitary latrines and unsafe drains are also responsible for water (e) —.

7. Summarise the main factors of water pollution in five sentences. 1×5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart to show how water is polluted. (No. 1 has been done for you.) 1×5=5

1. Man throws waste into water → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1×10=10

| | | | | | |
|-------|----------|---------|---------|-----|-------|
| sense | dots | see | read | man | using |
| tips | although | ability | letters | way | mails |

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

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap. 1×10=10

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

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. 2×6=12

Write out the sentences in full.

| A | B | C | D |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| (i) E-mail has | is | a revolution | mode of communication |
| (ii) Messages can be | become greatly dependent | to another | countries like ours |
| (iii) It | brought about | on this speedy | telephone calls |
| (iv) Trade and commerce has | not reached everyone | commercially operated e-mail facilities | within seconds |
| (v) It has, however, | started using | far cheaper than | in modern communication |
| (vi) But even | transmitted from one | especially in | for important purposes |

| | | | |
|------------------|---------|------------|--|
| here people have | country | developing | |
|------------------|---------|------------|--|

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in one paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14

- (i) Alexander, the king of Macedon, crossed the Khayber Pass and reached India.
- (ii) Then he came to the plain of the Punjab.
- (iii) Alexander was pleased with Porus for his bold reply.
- (iv) There ruled a king called Porus.
- (v) But unfortunately he was defeated in a battle.
- (vi) "Like a king," was the reply of Porus.
- (vii) He was brought before Alexander.
- (viii) He wanted to attack the land of Porus.
- (ix) He showed his boldness before Alexander.
- (x) He also made him king of another province in the Punjab.
- (xi) Then he was taken prisoner.
- (xii) Porus came forward with his men and arms in order to defend his land from the attack of Alexander.
- (xiii) He allowed him to rule his country as before.
- (xiv) Alexander asked him how he would like to be treated.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) Why are sports necessary? (b) What type of sports are very popular? (c) Do sports help us any how? (d) Do you take part in sports? (e) Do sports strengthen international brotherhood?



COMILLA BOARD — 2003

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4 :

[Unit—6; Lesson—4(B)]

Humans, animals and plants are all important elements of the natural environment. But humans are cruelly destroying plants and animals and thereby creating a danger for us all. The destruction of forests and other habitats is causing the extinction of various plants and animals everyday. These losses are particularly severe in the areas of tropical forests which cover only 7% of the surface of the globe, but which provide the living space for between 50% and 80% of all our wildlife. Many wild animals and birds such as pandas, bears, tigers, alligators, whales, wolves, eagles, falcons, kites and buzzards are faced with the threat of extinction today. Their decline has been accelerated by the destruction of their feeding and nesting places, by the collection of eggs, and above all by the widespread use of chemicals and pesticides which enter their food chains leading to sterility and mass deaths. Hunting of birds and animals is another cause of their extinction. Men kill birds for food and feather, hunt big cats to make fur coats and slaughter alligators and other reptiles for shoes and bags. In addition, whale hunting has also drastically reduced the number of blue whales in the Atlantic ocean.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5

- (a) Humans are destroying plants and animals which are good/useful/dangerous to us.
- (b) The tropical forests cover about 70/17/7 per cent of the surface of the earth.
- (c) Most of the wild animals live in the tropical/subtropical/coastal forests.
- (d) Hunting of birds is a cause of their destruction/increase/extinction.
- (e) Whale hunting has reduced the number of blue whales in the Indian/Pacific/ Atlantic Ocean.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5

- (a) Humans, animals and plants are ordinary elements of natural environment.
- (b) Losses of plants and animals are severe in the tropical region.
- (c) Men kill birds for food and feathers.

- (d) In order to protect environment we should not protect our wildlife.
 (e) Sterility among the birds is caused by destruction of forests.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1×5=5
- (a) (Destroy) — forests has a very bad effect on the wild animals.
 (b) They (lose) — their breeding places.
 (c) Their food chain is also (affect) — the widespread use of chemicals.
 (d) Many wild animals (face) — with the threat of extinction.
 (e) (Hunt) — animals should be restricted by the government.
4. Match the words/phrases of column A with the ones of column B and put them in complete sentences. 1×5=5

| Column A | Column B |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Their decline has been accelerated | (i) we should protect our wildlife |
| (b) Hunting of birds and animals is | (ii) is to be kind to mankind |
| (c) In order to protect our environment | (iii) drastically reduced |
| (d) To be kind to animals | (iv) by destruction of their habitat |
| (e) Whale hunting has also | (v) another cause of their extinction |
| | (vi) threat of extinction today |

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—20; Lesson—4(B)]

When you are crossing the road and your vehicle gets stuck in a seemingly never-ending jam in Dhaka city, every few minutes a boy or a girl comes to you and tries to sell a bunch of roses or rajanigandha saying, "Bhaiya/Apa, please buy these flowers". They do not tire and will pursue you relentlessly, at least as long as the jam lasts. If you are alone they will say that you must take the flowers for their bhabis—meaning your girlfriend or wife. You often get annoyed at their ways and shout at them. It has very little effect and often you are forced to accept their demand and console yourself by thinking that it was after all a good bargain. However, how they manage to sell the flowers at such a cheap price really bewilder you. And they are not very forthcoming with their answer, if you ask them.

These kids are seen in some particular spots of the city. The Sheraton and the Panthapath roads of Dhaka city are two such places. Invariably, you may find an interesting character or two among them. There is this guy who is something of a sardar among the flower peddlers at Kawran Bazar. He is perhaps the smallest of the bunch but he rules his disciples with an iron hand.

5. Write short answers to these questions about the flower peddlers. 1×5=5
- (a) What request will the flower peddler make to you?
 (b) Why will you often get annoyed?
 (c) Where are they generally seen?
 (d) What may have caused them to sell flowers?
 (e) Do you feel pity for them? Why?
6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5
- In Bangladesh, the existing law cannot (a) — the child oppression. The children have to (b) — their own livelihood. In (c) — spots of Dhaka city one can see young boys and girls selling flowers in the (d) — jam. It is very (e) — that we can't ensure them a better life.
7. Summarise the struggles of the street children. 5
8. Based on the reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing struggles of life of the flower peddlers. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1×5=5

1. Poverty, their constant companion. → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1×10=10

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| flower | job | farming | raising | also | sectors | means |
| opportunities | engage | create | oneself | easily | rearing | many |

Self-employment means to create (a) — opportunity for (b) — by one's own effort. Various government organisations 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.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap. 1×10=10

Money is power and can do much good and evil. It gives (a) — and delight. It (b) — do everything. A person (c) — is a person to be pitied. Nobody pays (d) — respect to him. His friends do not (e) — him. He has to depend on the (f) — of others. In order to (g) — money he does a lot of jobs. It is a must (h) — our life. But it does not necessarily (i) — happiness. Happiness is absolutely a (j) — matter.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences.

Write out the sentences in full.

2×6=12

| A | B | C | D |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (i) Deprivation of basic human need | in the developing countries | three dimensions of poverty | in Bangladesh |
| (ii) There | live | do not have | of poverty |
| (iii) The consequences of it | is probably | hunger is often deadly | enough to eat |
| (iv) 8 hundred million people | is also widespread and | low life expectancy | social, economic and political |
| (v) Poverty | are | the universal definition | in this country |
| (vi) About 45% of the population | are | under acute poverty | and illiteracy |

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 14

- (i) The hare was always proud of his speed.
- (ii) The next day the hare and the tortoise reached the venue.
- (iii) One day he challenged the tortoise to defeat him in a race.
- (iv) The hare ran very swiftly.
- (v) Long ago there lived a hare in a forest.
- (vi) They got ready.
- (vii) The hare always teased the tortoise.
- (viii) Covering much, the hare took rest.
- (ix) A tortoise also lived nearby.
- (x) They went to a fox and wanted him to act as a judge.
- (xi) He decided to take rest for some time.
- (xii) The tortoise accepted the challenge.
- (xiii) As the fox waved the flag, the two started running.
- (xiv) But the tortoise ran very slowly.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

What's your idea about leisures? How do village and city people spend their leisures? What are the common sports and pastimes? What do you know about the late winter activities of the people? How do you evaluate travelling?



COMILLA BOARD — 2004

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1— 4 :

[Unit—5; Lesson—6(A)]

His name was Jerry; he had been at the orphanage since he was four. I could picture him at four, with the same grave gray-blue eyes and the same — independence. No, the word that comes to me is "integrity." It is embedded on courage, but it is more than brave. It is honest, but it is more than honesty.

The axe handle broke one day. Jerry said, the orphanage woodshop would repair it. I brought money to pay for the job and he refused it. "I'll pay for it," he said. "I brought the axe down careless." "But no one hits accurately every time," I told him. "The fault was in the handle."

It was only then that he would take the money. He was standing back of his own carelessness. He was a free will agent and he chose to do careful work; and if he failed, he took the responsibility without subterfuge.

And he did for me the unnecessary thing, the gracious thing that we find done only by the great of heart. Things no training can teach, for they are done on the instant, with no predicated experience. He found a cubby hole beside the fireplace that I had not noticed. There, of his own accord, he put wood, so that I might always have dry fire materiel ready in case of sudden wet weather. A stone was loose in the rough walk to the cabin. He dug a deeper hole and steadied it, although he came, himself, by a shortcut over the bank.

I found that when I tried to return his thoughtfulness with such things as candy and apples, he was wordless. "Thank you" was, perhaps, an expression for which he had no use, for his courtesy was instinctive. He only looked at the gift and at me, and a curtain lifted, so that I saw deeper into the clear well of his eyes; and gratitude was there, and affection, soft over the firm granite of his character.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** 1×5=5
 - (a) What impressed the writer most was Jerry's integrity/probity/fairness of character.
 - (b) It was because of his greatness/magnanimity/generosity of heart that Jerry chose to do careful work.
 - (c) Jerry did good things for the comfort of the authoress without being demanded/wanted/asked.
 - (d) As his courtesy was simple/instinctive/common, he did not thank the writer.
 - (e) Jerry took the responsibility without excuse/temptation/delay.
2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** 1×5=5
 - (a) One day Jerry broke the axe handle.
 - (b) Jerry had moral courage to confess his fault.
 - (c) He did the odd job willingly.
 - (d) Jerry was in the habit of thanking others.
 - (e) He put the firewood in the cubby hole.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words given in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Jerry (admit) — his fault without subterfuge.
 - (b) Jerry did his work (careful) —.
 - (c) In case of his (fail) — Jerry took the responsibility.
 - (d) (Stand) — back of his own carelessness, Jerry earned the admiration of the writer.
 - (e) There (be) — a fault in the axe handle when Jerry started chopping wood.
4. **Make a list of five qualities of Jerry that made him dear to the writer.** 1×5=5

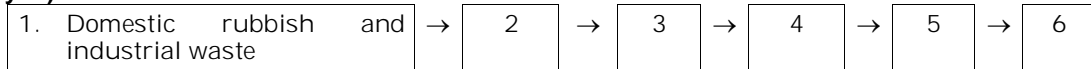
Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—6; Lesson—2(B)]

The world is producing millions of tons of domestic rubbish and toxic industrial waste each year, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to find suitable locations to get rid of all the refuse. The disposal of various kinds of waste is seriously polluting the environment. We know that air is an important element of our environment and our air is polluted by smoke. Man makes fires to cook food, make bricks, melt tar for road construction and to do many other things. Fires create smoke and pollute the air. Railway engines and powerhouses create smoke by burning coal and oil. Mills and factories also belch a lot of smoke. Buses, trucks and cars use petrol and diesel oil. These too emit smoke. All these kinds of smoke pollute the air.

5. **Write short answers to the following questions.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Why is tar used?
 - (b) What is seriously polluting the environment?
 - (c) How do rail engines and powerhouses pollute air?
 - (d) Why does man make fire?
 - (e) What kind of waste do mills and factories dispose?
6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.** 1×5=5

Air is an important (a) — of our environment. We cannot live without (b) — air. But (c) — air is harmful for our health. The important element which pollutes air is (d) —. So we should (e) — public opinion about air pollution.
7. **Summarise the passage in five sentences.** 1×5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the factors responsible for air pollution. (No. 1 has been done for you). 1×5=5



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1×10=10

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---------|---------|-----------|-------|----|----------|
| drive | without | traffic | conscious | occur | be | frequent |
| many | through | easily | know | move | go | come |

It (a) — difficult to drive in Bangladesh if you have no experience of (b) — here. Drivers change lanes (c) —. As a foreigner you may find lane changing (d) — signal quite distressing. Even drivers (e) — defying rules. Many people are not at all (f) — about traffic signals. They go around not (g) — what may happen to them if accident (h) —. Rikshaw and baby-taxis (i) — in and out in a zigzag course and try to push (j) — whenever they find some space.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap. 1×10=10

Bangladesh is a country (a) — an area of 1,47,570 square kilometres. It is (b) — with more than 120 million people. About one thousand people (c) — per square kilometre. So, it is, a (d) — populated country. The growth rate is very (e) — which must be (f) — immediately. If this rate (g) — on unchecked, Bangladesh will (h) — a great problem. So, everyone should (i) — forward to (j) — public consciousness.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2×6=12

| A | B | C | D |
|---|--------------|--|---------------------------------|
| (i) In Parambanan Indonesia worshippers | is | themselves | of walking on fire |
| (ii) Yoga | do not think | considered a good exercise | to be possessed by gods |
| (iii) Researchers | can | magic is the secret | for controlling breathing |
| (iv) Dancers of Bali | consider | pierce their bodies | as long as they want |
| (v) Fakirs | believe | to keep their heads buried in the ground | with daggers |
| (vi) Polynesian firewalkers | are able | themselves | to be under the spell of 'mana' |

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14

- (i) As he was leaving the jar in despair, he noticed a heap of pebbles nearby.
- (ii) But it had no effect.
- (iii) At last he found a jar in a garden.
- (iv) But it was at the bottom and out of his reach.
- (v) He flew from one place to another in search of water.
- (vi) He took some pebbles.
- (vii) Then he hit upon a plan.
- (viii) Then he flew away.
- (ix) Then he dropped the pebbles into the jar.
- (x) A crow was very thirsty and wanted to drink.
- (xi) When the water came to the mouth of the jar the crow drank his fill.
- (xii) As each pebble went down, the water in the jar rose up little by little.
- (xiii) The crow tried to turn the jar over and over again.
- (xiv) There was some water in the jar.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14
- (a) Why is Bangladesh called a land of natural calamities? (b) What is the most common natural calamity here? (c) When does it occur? (d) What is the impact? (e) How do the people suffer?



COMILLA BOARD — 2005
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1— 4 : [Unit—3; Lesson—1(B)]

'Communicative competence' refers to the ability to use language appropriately in different circumstances. There are two ways of developing communicative competence in a language. The first is acquisition which is similar to the way people develop ability in their mother tongue. It is a natural, subconscious process in which users are not usually aware of acquiring a language. They are aware only of the fact that they are using the language to communicate. In non-technical terms, acquisition is 'picking up' a language spontaneously. It may also be called 'implicit' learning.

On the other hand, the second way of developing communicative competence in a language is learning that language. It refers to conscious knowledge of a language, knowing the rules of language use, being aware of using them, and being able to talk about them. In non-technical terms, learning is to know consciously about a language. It may be described as 'explicit' learning.

Language specialists believe that acquiring a language is more successful and longer lasting than learning. Therefore, teachers these days encourage learners of a second language to practise and experience the language in different situations where they are involved in communicating with others.

1. Choose the right word/phrase to complete each sentence. 1×5=5
 - (a) Communicative competence can be gained/earned/developed in two ways.
 - (b) People acquire a mother tongue consciously/unconsciously/subconsciously.
 - (c) Acquisition signifies implicit/explicit/exact learning.
 - (d) Knowing a language by rules lasts longer/shorter/ more momentarily than acquiring a language.
 - (e) Teachers suggest that learners should learn language by practising and communicating with others/writing letters/watching TV.
2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5
 - (a) People develop competence in their mother tongue through a deliberated process.
 - (b) We are acquiring English.
 - (c) Communication through learning language by rules is a long process.
 - (d) People learn a second language subconsciously.
 - (e) Learning a language is more effective than acquiring it.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words given in brackets. Add any preposition, if necessary. 1×5=5
 - (a) To be (competence) — a language one has to use it in different situations.
 - (b) There is an element of (spontaneous) — the acquisition of a language.
 - (c) Acquiring a language (believe) — to be more lasting than learning it.
 - (d) By being (consciously) — a language one can develop his 'explicit' learning.
 - (e) Communicative competence can be (develop) — in two ways.
4. Write five points about the ways of developing communicative competence in a language. 1×5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—15; Lesson—3(B)]

Working opportunities for women are very few in rural areas of Bangladesh. They usually spend their time doing their household chores. The ILO recently started a project titled "Technologies for Rural Employment with Special Reference to Women and Sustainable Development". The aim of this project is to impart training to rural women in various activities and make them self-reliant. Sakhina Begum is a beneficiary of this project. She attended a training course on food processing at the Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute (BARI) at Gazipur. Sakhina has two school-going children. Her husband is a rickshaw-puller who does not earn enough to support the family and pay for the children's education. From the BARI training course, Sakhina learnt how to make

jam, jelly, pickles, popcorn and many other food items. Along with her fellow project beneficiaries, she is now producing these items and selling them in the local market. With the proceeds, she is now able to add to her family income. If they continue doing their work, Sakhina and other women working with her will surely see happier days with the new employment opportunities created by the ILO project.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1×5=5

- (a) What does ILO mean?
- (b) What is the aim of the ILO project?
- (c) What training did Sakhina Begum receive from BARI?
- (d) Why can't Sakhina's husband pay for the children's education?
- (e) How do village women usually pass their time?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5

The condition of the poor village women is very (a) ——. They do not find any (b) — for work in the rural areas. The ILO has recently started a project with a view to (c) — their condition. It (d) — training to rural women. Sakhina Begum has received training under this project. She has been able to (e) — her financial condition.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1×5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing Sakhina's income generating activities. (No. 1 has been done for you). 1×5=5

1. Training programme of ILO → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1×10=10

| | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------|------------|
| constrains | unusually | huge | education | need | standard | facilities |
| increase | available | affect | troubled | requisite | progress | academic |

Bangladesh has a (a) — population. Our educational institutions are also few. We have far too many students to (b) —, compared to the number of institutions (c) —. Bangladesh (d) — more schools, colleges and universities to provide for the (e) — number of students. But owing to financial and resource (f) —, the government cannot fund the (g) — number of educational institutions. At present every educational institutions are overcrowded and class size is (h) — large. As (i) — in these institutions are poor, the students do not get a (j) — education.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap. 1×10=10

Riaz is fed (a) — with his next door (b) —. His bed room is very (c) — to theirs. Every time he sits down to (d) — in the evening (e) — comes the blaring sound of the television (f) — the house next door. It (g) — that the TV is kept (h) — the whole evening. In winter he can bear it by (i) — his window closed (j) — in summer it gets too hot and stuffy if the window is kept closed.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2×6=12

| A | B | C | D |
|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Water | feel | most of | our crops |
| (ii) But it | helps | water | bumper crops |
| (iii) Moderate rainfall | do not get | very essential for | water for irrigation |
| (iv) Excessive rainfall | can be | the dire need of | in a proper way |
| (v) Our farmers | is | produce | and a curse |
| (vi) They | destroys | both a blessing | our agriculture |

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14

- (i) This time he put on gorgeous dress.
- (ii) The courtier understood his fault and begged pardon to the poet.

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) Where is Bangladesh situated? (b) When did she get her independence? (c) How is the climate of the country? (d) What is the main occupation of the people here? (e) What is the main attraction of this country? (f) How do you feel about Bangladesh?



CHITTAGONG BOARD — 2003
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4 : [Unit—6; Lesson—3(B)]

In recent years, there have been many alarming reports that the world's climate is undergoing a significant change. All these reports provide strong evidence that world temperatures are increasing day by day. This increase in global warming is caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the earth. Most climatologists believe that the greenhouse effect is the likely cause of this global warming.

What is the greenhouse effect? It is the gradual warming of the air surrounding the earth as a result of heat being trapped by environmental pollution. This is exemplified by the destruction and burning down of tropical rain forests, by traffic that clogs up city streets, by the rapid growth of industry, the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in packaging and manufacturing commercial products, the use of detergents such as washing powder and washing-up liquid and so on. The oceans are also said to be affected both because of human waste and because of pollution caused by industrial waste products, oil seeping from damaged supertankers and from other maritime disasters. However, the main culprits for global warming are carbon dioxide gas, produced by the burning of fossil fuels and pollutants such as methane and chlorofluorocarbons.

Climatologists predict that midway through this century, temperatures may have risen by as much as 4°C. This could catastrophically reduce mankind's ability to grow food, destroy or severely damage wildlife and wilderness, raise sea levels and thereby flood coastal areas and farmland. The alarming news about Bangladesh is that as a result of the rise of the sea level, the lower southern part of the country may one day go under water.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5

- (a) According to majority of the climatologists, the greenhouse effect is the plausible/probable/prime cause of the global warming.
- (b) The global warming may have a disastrous/magnificent/heinous effect on life on earth.
- (c) The burning of fossil fuels, forest and various pollutants is the effect/root/ source of carbon dioxide gas.
- (d) The dumping of industrial wastes and waste products into the ocean affects/causes/diminishes environmental pollution.
- (e) The rise of temperature may one day damage/swallow/submerge the lower southern part of Bangladesh.

2. Write whether the following statements are true or false. If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5
- Carbon dioxide gas is the only culprit for global warming.
 - The greenhouse effect is a global phenomenon.
 - Fossil fuels and forests are some of the main culprits for global warming.
 - The greenhouse effect can be diminished if we can reduce the environmental pollution.
 - Global warming is good for the cold countries of the world.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add appropriate prepositions if necessary. 1×5=5
- The greenhouse effect may be the cause of (destruct) — wildlife and wilderness.
 - According to the (believe) — the climatologists, the greenhouse effect is the most likely cause of the global warming.
 - If the sea level rises abnormally, we have reason to be (worry) —.
 - Carbon dioxide is (produce) — the burning of fossil fuels and forests.
 - Even the oceans are getting (pollution) —.
4. Make a list of five causes of global warming. 1×5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 :

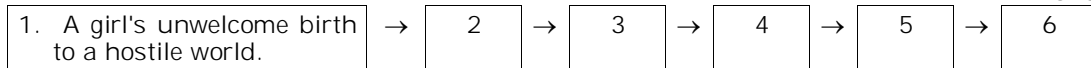
[Unit—24; Lesson—4(C)]

Gender discrimination in Bangladesh begins at birth. Most parents want to have children so that they can, when they are older, supplement their family income and/or help with the domestic work. In the existing socio-economic set-up, male children are best suited to this purpose. So, girls are born to an unwelcome world. However, they are assigned, rather confined to domestic chores. Some of these girls may be at school. But all their work—domestic or academic—stops as soon as they are married off, which is the prime concern of the parents about their daughters.

This discriminatory treatment has some long-term negative effects on the body and mind of the girl children and women in a family. They are given to understand that they should keep the best food available for the male members in the family, that they should eat less than the male members; that they should not raise their voice when they speak; that they should not go out of their house without permission from, and without being escorted by the male members. All these shape the girls' thinking about life and the world, and go to establish their relationships with the male members in the family. As a result they suffer, more than their male counterparts, from malnutrition and anaemia which make them vulnerable to various diseases, resulting in a high mortality rate. They develop a sense of self-effacement, self-denial and inferiority that persists throughout their lifetime as an inevitable benchmark of the weaker sex. As a result, married off even at 9 or 10 to a man of 40 or 50, a girl rarely has any say in decision making in the family, let alone in society.

5. Write short answers to the following questions (Don't quote sentences from the given passage). 1×5=5
- What do you mean by gender discrimination?
 - Why do the parents prefer a male child?
 - What matters most to the parents about their daughters?
 - How does a girl think about life and world?
 - What is the most harmful effect that persists throughout a woman's life?
6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5
- In our country most of the girls fall (a) — to gender discrimination as soon as they are born, even before their birth. Almost all the parents (b) — a male child to a female one. A girl's education life comes to a (c) — with her marriage. Because of discriminatory treatment, throughout her life she suffers from inferiority (d) — which tells upon both her physical and (e) — health.

7. Summarise five negative effects of gender discrimination on girl children and women in a family. 1×5=5
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the position of a girl in the family. (No.1 has been done for you) 1×5=5



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1×10=10

| | | | | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|--------|
| device | trained | about | perform | essential | great | abacus |
| fairly | large | special | recent | sense | 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.

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

Jerry was a twelve years old boy (a) — lived in the orphanage. The authoress hired the cabin. (b) — to the orphanage. Jerry came to the cabin to (c) — wood for the authoress. He also did some extra work (d) — the convenience of the authoress. Once he (e) — a cubby hole where he put some kindling and medium wood (f) — that the writer might get dry fire materials ready in case of (g) — wet weather. The authoress was pleased (h) — him. When she gave him some candy or apples he used to (i) — silent. He expressed his (j) — by looking at the gift and the authoress.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2×6=12

| A | B | C | D |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (i) Environment pollution | must be taken | in various ways | by smoke of factories and vehicles |
| (ii) In our cities air | has become | to control | is polluted by garbage |
| (iii) Even the ground we | is constantly | one of the greatest problems | alarming pollution |
| (iv) Water | walk on | in the face of | in our country |
| (v) But we | is also polluted | being polluted | in this modern age |
| (vi) Measures | should not remain idle | both in urban and rural areas | such an alarming problem |

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14

- (i) Then he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave.
- (ii) But it did not give up hope.
- (iii) The spider failed again and again to succeed.
- (iv) Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts.
- (v) He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies.
- (vi) This dauntless spider inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of the despair.
- (vii) The enemies courted defeat and Robert Bruce regained his kingdom.
- (viii) The king fought bravely but lost the battle.
- (ix) Robert Bruce was a famous king.
- (x) He had to flee from his kingdom to his life.
- (xi) Enemies invaded his kingdom.

- (xii) And he took shelter in a remote cave.
 (xiii) Once he was lying in the cave.
 (xiv) The king was always in a gloomy state for his unhappy condition.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14
 What kind of family do you live in? Extended or nuclear? Why is nuclear family getting popularity nowadays? What are the advantages you find in a nuclear family? What are the disadvantages of it? Do you like nuclear family? If so, why? If not, why?



CHITTAGONG BOARD — 2004
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1— 4 : [Unit—7; Lesson—5(B)]

How safe will the buildings in the city of Dhaka be in the event of an earthquake? Experts give no straight answer to this question, but call for taking adequate precautions to minimise losses. That Bangladesh lies in the active earthquake zone is not unknown to Bangladeshis. Alarmed by the recurrence of quakes during recent years, experts have called for the development of an earthquake resistant building code that all buildings should follow as mandatory.

There are two schools of experts regarding earthquakes. One school comprising of engineers and geologists is of the view that the recurrence of quakes in recent years should be taken as a signal for a major earthquake. Another school comprising of similar categories of experts, however, believes that the concern should not be amplified, because although there are a number of fault lines in the geographical area comprising Bangladesh, none of them is active enough to pose a major threat. Yet none of the schools rules out the possibility of a major quake and the dangers that might be associated with it. The Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakhya (RAJUK), responsible for a planned development of the city believes that an earthquake resistant building code should be developed to reduce the losses.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5
 (a) That Bangladesh is in the active earthquake zone is known/unknown/ unfamiliar to Bangladeshis.
 (b) Experts are of the opinion that precautionary measures should be taken to increase/decrease/equalise losses.
 (c) By the recurrence of earthquakes experts are encouraged/ alarmed/ indifferent.
 (d) In the passage the word 'pose' means to possess/expose/create.
 (e) All buildings should follow earthquake resistant building code as compulsory/ optional/peculiarity.
2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5
 (a) Experts have given a clear answer to the question of safety of the buildings in Dhaka city during an earthquake.
 (b) Bangladesh lies in the inactive earthquake zone.
 (c) RAJUK should develop an earthquake resistant building code to decrease the losses.
 (d) No fault lines are there in the geographical area comprising Bangladesh.
 (e) To minimise losses in the event of an earthquake adequate precautions should be taken.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add appropriate prepositions if necessary. 1×5=5
 (a) All buildings should be built in a (plan) — way.
 (b) The fault lines in the area covering Bangladesh are in (active) — zone.
 (c) The two schools of experts do not rule out the (possible) — major earthquakes.
 (d) The (amplify) — of the concern of a major earthquake has been forbidden.
 (e) Experts have called for (develop) — an earthquake resistant building code.
4. Match the phrases of Column A with the ones in Column B. 1×5=5

| Column A | Column B |
|----------|----------|
| | |

| | |
|--|---|
| (a) Precautionary measures should be taken | (i) Dhaka city |
| (b) Regarding earthquake there are | (ii) engineers and geologists |
| (c) The schools comprise of | (iii) to minimise losses |
| (d) They do not rule out the dangers | (iv) hundreds of opinions |
| (e) RAJUK stands for | (v) associated with it |
| | (vi) the Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakhya |
| | (vii) two schools of experts |

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—13; Lesson—3(D)]

Ayesha Begum has three sons and two daughters. Her husband was a landless farmer who used to work on other people's land. With great effort they married their daughters off by the time they reached teenage. The sons also started working with their father as day-labourers when they were old enough to help. By the time they were about seventeen years old, all of them had left to work in nearby towns to earn money. At first they used to send money to their parents occasionally, but after getting married they barely had enough to support their own families. Ayesha Begum and her husband are now old and feeble. Years of malnutrition and deprivation have made them look older than their years. All they are left with now is their broken little thatched house. Out of desperation Ayesha Begum has started begging in the village to feed her old, invalid husband and herself. She does not know what ails him, neither does she have the means to find out. She is too busy collecting food for survival.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5

- What did Ayesha Begum's husband do?
- When did her sons start working?
- Why did the sons stop sending money to their parents?
- Why do Ayesha Begum and her husband look older than their ages?
- How does Ayesha Begum now feed her husband and herself?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5

Ayesha Begum is (a) — with three sons and two daughters. Her husband (b) — was a landless farmer used to work on other people's land. They married off their (c) — daughters with great effort. The sons (d) — to work with their father. But now Ayesha Begum and her husband are (e) — of their rights.

7. Summarise the rights of which Ayesha Begum and her husband are deprived. 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the troubles of Ayesha Begum. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5

1. Deplorable condition of husband → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. 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. 1x10=10

| | | | | | | |
|------------|--------|------------|--------------|-------------|----------|------------|
| warming | cut | rise | anticipation | habitats | increase | extinction |
| recklessly | severe | imperative | particularly | catastrophe | provide | alarming |

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

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=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.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences.

Write out the sentences in full.

2×6=12

| A | B | C | D |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------------|
| (a) Education in our country | has become | Bangladesh is already | to be engaged in violence |
| (b) Campus violence | are getting concerned | through a | of the students |
| (c) It | is passing | almost a | ignored |
| (d) The impact of such violence | be said that | about the welfare | stage of crisis |
| (e) It may easily | can | students are in the colleges and universities only | daily affair |
| (f) The teachers | appears that | hardly be | educationally backward |

12. Rewrite the following jumbled sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.

1×14=14

- (i) The guests praised the king.
- (ii) This made the king very happy.
- (iii) But he was very hospitable.
- (iv) People loved him.
- (v) The king ordered the man to kill Hatem Tai and bring his head.
- (vi) So, the king wanted to kill him.
- (vii) There lived a very kind man in Yemen.
- (viii) The king felt happy and proud.
- (ix) On the following day he sent one of his men to Hatem Tai.
- (x) The name of that kind man was Hatem Tai.
- (xi) One day the king gave a dinner.
- (xii) He was not rich.
- (xiii) They praised him more than their king.
- (xiv) The guests also praised Hatem Tai.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

14

What does the environment refer to? What elements make up the environment? What is the relation among different elements? What will happen if this relationship is disturbed? What is the necessity of maintaining ecological balance? Do you have any idea about its solution?



CHITTAGONG BOARD — 2005

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4 :

[Unit—8; Lesson—3(B)]

The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is called a decibel. According to the UN, the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels. When the vibration of sound is at a tolerable, pleasant 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 exposed to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. Because of the growth of urban population and the increasing 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 sounds ranging 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 amount of sound that a factory worker was exposed to at his/her work place. The occupations that the study found to be the noisiest were factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching. Many developed countries are trying to control sound pollution by careful town planning 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 insulation to limit the sound heard inside the buildings.

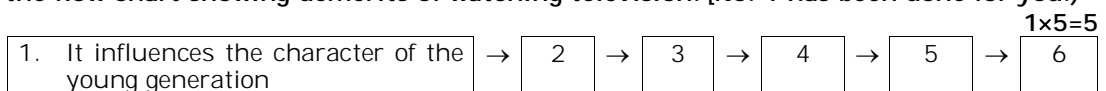
1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** 1×5=5
 - (a) According to the report of the UN, human beings are capable of enduring/ absorbing/assimilating the sound not exceeding 45 decibels without any harm.
 - (b) It is called sound when the vibration of sound is not at an outrageous/ intolerable/ insufferable level.
 - (c) Sound pollution is more in rural/urban/remote areas.
 - (d) Noise does not cause harm when it is loud/pleasant/harsh.
 - (e) Decibel is the scale/unit/balance of measuring sound.
2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Primary school teaching is free from sound pollution.
 - (b) Sound pollution is not acute in rural areas.
 - (c) Primary schools are free from sound pollution.
 - (d) People in cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 45-90 decibels or even more.
 - (e) When the vibration of sound is sharp and harsh to the ears, it becomes noise.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add appropriate prepositions if necessary.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Sound pollution is very (harm) — people.
 - (b) Sound pollution is (cause) — the sounds ranging from 45 to 90 decibels or even more.
 - (c) The occupations like factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching are found to be the (noisy) —.
 - (d) Houses situated near airports are (provide) — special types of insulation.
 - (e) (Develop) — public awareness is necessary for the control of sound pollution.
4. **Make a list of five things that cause sound pollution.** 1×5=5

Read the following passage and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—10; Lesson—1(C)]

Television has become the most common and widespread source of entertainment of the present world. A wide range of programmes of varied interest is telecast on numerous channels. Almost every middle class and even working class families have a television set today. Television programmes are not only interesting; they can be highly educative too. For example, television is used for distance learning. Courses run by the Open University are shown on BTV. Several channels like the Discovery Channel and the National Geographic Channel telecast highly informative programmes. Watching TV, however, has become an addiction for many. Satellite telecasting has added new dimensions to television; but it has sometimes been branded as a cultural assault on developing nations. The East is being exposed more and more to Western music, entertainment and modes of life. As a result, young people's tastes are gradually being influenced by them.

5. **Write short answers to these questions.** 1×5=5
 - (a) How has television become an addiction for many?
 - (b) How does satellite telecast influence our young generation?
 - (c) What do you mean by cultural assault?
 - (d) What part does television play in our education?
 - (e) What do you think are the good effects of television?
6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.** 1×5=5

Television is a (a) — means of communication and recreation. After day's work, we sit before a television (b) — and enjoy different programmes. Television can educate the people to the current (c) — of the world. Some vulgar programmes destroy the (d) — of the young people. The students become (e) — to watching programmes and lose their valuable time.
7. **Summarise the passage in five sentences.** 1×5=5
8. **Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing demerits of watching television. [No. 1 has been done for you.]**



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1×10=10

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|
| carry | provide | get | essential | attribute | hence | define | needs |
| enable | yardstick | adopt | shelter | enhance | protect | aware | perform |

Education is one of the basic (a) — of a human being and is (b) — for every kind of development. It (c) — us to make right choices in life. It (d) — our ability to raise crops, store food, (e) — the environment and (f) — out our social responsibilities. It (g) — us with an enlightened (h) — about things. But education has to be (i) —. It is not merely (j) — degrees from schools, colleges and universities. It is something more lasting, more humane.

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

The great ship 'Titanic' (a) — for New York from Southampton on April 10, 1912. She was (b) — 1316 passengers and a crew of 891. At that time, however, she was the only largest ship that had been (c) — built. She was regarded as unsinkable, for she had sixteen water-tight compartments. The tragic (d) — of the great ship will always be remembered, for she went down on her maiden (e) — with a heavy loss of life. Four days after setting out, while the Titanic was sailing (f) — the icy water of the North Atlantic, a huge ice-berg was suddenly spotted (g) — the look-out. After the alarm had been given, the great ship turned sharply to avoid a (h) —. Suddenly, there was slight trembling sound from below and the captain went down to see what had (i) —. The noise had been so faint that no one thought that the ship had been damaged. Below the captain realised to his horror that the 'Titanic' was sinking rapidly, for five of the sixteen water-tight compartments had already been (j) —.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2×6=12

| A | B | C | D |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| (a) English has become | English in order to | language because of its | for the competitive world |
| (b) People learn | an international | make them competent | linguistic benefits |
| (c) English is an | learn English | for globalisation that | successful |
| (d) People adopt | different policies | that makes a man | the culmination of success |
| (e) Those who | international language | exactly can reach | aims at having development for every nation |
| (f) English is | essential | to make their | English outstanding |

12. Rewrite the following jumbled sentences in the proper order to make a compact and continuous paragraph. 1×14=14

- (i) His friends and disciples could not bear the sight.
- (ii) With eyes full of tears, they bade Socrates a last farewell.
- (iii) A few moments passed, Socrates lay down and covered his face.
- (iv) The cup contained hemlock, a very strong poison.
- (v) At last, the hour of departure had arrived.
- (vi) A moment later, he uncovered his face and looking at Crito, said, "Don't forget the debt, Crito."
- (vii) They burst into tears and cried loudly like children.
- (viii) Socrates met his friends and disciples for the last time.
- (ix) He asked them to let him die in peace.
- (x) At sunset, the Governor of the prison came.
- (xi) Then there came a man with a cup in hand.

- (xii) He argued with them about the immortality of the soul.
 (xiii) He told them that the soul of man cannot die.
 (xiv) Socrates took the cup in his hand, said his prayer and drank the hemlock without any hesitation.

13. Write a paragraph of about 120 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

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



SYLHET BOARD — 2003
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4 :

[Unit—5; Lesson—6(A)]

His name was Jerry; he had been at the orphanage since he was four. I could picture him at four, with the same grave gray-blue eyes and the same independence? No, the word that comes to me is "integrity." It is embedded on courage, but it is more than brave. It is honest, but it is more than honesty. The axe-handle broke one day. Jerry said the orphanage woodshop would repair it. I brought money to pay for the job and he refused it. "I'll pay for it," he said. "I brought the axe down careless." "But no one hits accurately every time," I told him. "The fault was in the handle." It was only then that he would take the money. He was standing back of his own carelessness. He was a free will agent and he chose to do careful work; and if he failed, he took the responsibility without subterfuge. And he did for me the unnecessary thing, the gracious thing that we find done only by the great of heart. Things no training can teach, for they are done on the instant, with no predicated experience. He found a cubbyhole beside the fireplace that I had not noticed. There, of his own accord, he put wood, so that I might always have dry fire material ready in case of sudden wet weather. A stone was loose in the rough walk to the cabin. He dug a deeper hole and steadied it, although he came, himself, by a shortcut over the bank.

- 1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5**
 - (a) Jerry's sense of duty/courtesy/integrity impressed the authoress.
 - (b) Jerry wanted to get the axe-handle repair/repared/repairing.
 - (c) Jerry's courtesy was formal/artificial/inborn.
 - (d) Jerry came to the orphanage at the age of eight/four/twelve.
 - (e) The phrase 'Of his own accord' means willingly/at random/freely.
- 2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5**
 - (a) Jerry steadied the loose stone for his own use.
 - (b) Jerry had been at the orphanage for four years.
 - (c) The axe-handle broke because Jerry brought the axe down careless.
 - (d) Integrity is embedded on courage.
 - (e) Jerry did for me the necessary thing.
- 3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the word. Add prepositions if necessary. 1×5=5**
 - (a) Jerry (be) — at the orphanage since he was four.
 - (b) He took the (responsible) — breaking the axe-handle.
 - (c) He chose to work (careful) —.
 - (d) He was an orphan boy (live) — the orphanage.
 - (e) (Dig) — a deeper hole, Jerry steadied a loose stone.
- 4. Make a list of five points describing Jerry's character. 1×5=5**

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 :

[Unit—16; Lesson—3(B)]

It has been over three hundred years since Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi built the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his wife in Agra. Architecturally, it is still one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. The building is made of fine white marble with inlays of coloured marble. It has eight sides and many open arches. It rests on a platform or terrace of red sandstone. Four slender white

towers rise from the corners of the terrace. There is a large dome above the centre of the building. Around the large dome there are four smaller domes. Just inside the outer walls, there is an open corridor from which visitors can look through carved marble screens into a central room. The bodies of Shah Jahan and his wife Mumtaz lie in two graves below this room. The Taj Mahal is surrounded by a beautiful garden and there is a long pool that stretches out in front of the building. One can see the beauty of the Taj Mahal in its reflection in the pool water. Visitors come to see this wonderful building at different times of the day since it assumes a different look at different times. Most people like it best on moonlit nights.

5. Write short answers to these questions about 'The Taj Mahal'. 1×5=5

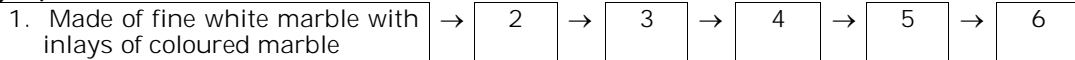
- (a) What architectural feature of the Taj Mahal makes it most impressive?
- (b) Why is it called the Taj Mahal?
- (c) How does the pool enhance the beauty of the Taj Mahal?
- (d) Why did Shah Jahan build the Taj Mahal?
- (e) When does the Taj seem most appealing?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5

There is a beautiful garden (a) — the Taj and a long pool that (b) — out in front of the building. One can see the beauty of the Taj well when it reflects in the pool water. Visitors come to see this wonderful (c) — building because it (d) — a different look at different times. Most people like it (e) — on moonlit nights.

7. Summarise five important mentionable sides of the Taj Mahal. 1×5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the wonderful design of the Taj Mahal. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1×5=5



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1×10=10

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

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."

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

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

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make six sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2×6=12

| A | B | C | D |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| (i) It | saw | from | a long journey |
| (ii) Here and there over the grass | came back | desolate | he turned children out |
| (iii) Every afternoon | became | the children playing in the | in the giant's garden |

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|---|-----------------------|
| as they | | garden | |
| (iv) One day the giant | stood | a large, lovely garden | with soft green grass |
| (v) When he | was | from school, the children used to go and play | like stars |
| (vi) The garden | were coming | beautiful flowers | soon |

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14

- (i) The lion was relieved of his pain.
- (ii) To escape torture, one day he fled from his master's house.
- (iii) It was unbearable for him.
- (iv) He took the lion's paw in his hand and removed a big thorn from it.
- (v) He used to inflict heavy torture on him.
- (vi) The merchant sold him to a rich man in another country.
- (vii) Unfortunately he was caught by a slave merchant.
- (viii) The lion seemed wounded as he was groaning.
- (ix) A lion lived in a cave.
- (x) He came near the lion.
- (xi) He took shelter in a cave.
- (xii) In the evening the lion entered the cave.
- (xiii) The man was very rude and cruel.
- (xiv) Once there lived a young man named Androcles.

13. Write a paragraph of about 150 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

What is your idea about a book fair? When and where is it usually held? What purposes does it serve? How is it organised? What steps can be taken to make such a fair successful?



SYLHET BOARD — 2004
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1— 4 :

[Unit—10; Lesson—4(C)]

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus snake charming, puppet shows, jatra, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television, and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernised day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music is becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation. Sport has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5

- (a) Now, there are important/significant/remarkable changes in the forms of entertainment.
- (b) The traditional forms of entertainment have almost lost their power/charm/ attraction.
- (c) Folk music means the song of love/song of country/song of common masses.
- (d) Band music and pop music are chosen/preferred/wanted more and more by people.
- (e) There is also a western power/domination/influence on our entertainment business.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5

- (a) Our culture has been in a static condition for a long time.
 (b) Football is still very popular in our country.
 (c) Now, folk song is sung by western instrument.
 (d) The importance of entertainment cannot be ignored.
 (e) People have changed their taste both in sports and music.
3. **Fill in the gaps with correct form of words. Add any preposition if necessary.** 1×5=5
 (a) We are (astonish) — the present rate of change in entertainment.
 (b) People are (hanker) — modern changes.
 (c) Significant changes have (take) — place on the type of entertainment.
 (d) Sports have (turn) — a source of entertainment.
 (e) Now, we can see the (grow) — influence of western music and culture in our life.

4. **Mention five points on the changing form of entertainment in Bangladesh.** 1×5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—15; Lesson—3(B)]

Working opportunities for women are very few in rural areas of Bangladesh. They usually spend their time doing their household chores. The ILO recently started a project titled "Technologies for Rural Employment with Special Reference to Women and Sustainable Development". The aim of this project is to impart training to rural women in various activities and make them self-reliant. Sakhina Begum is a beneficiary of this project. She attended a training course on food processing at the Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute (BARI) at Gazipur. Sakhina has two school-going children. Her husband is a rickshaw-puller who does not earn enough to support the family and pay for the children's education. From the BARI training course, Sakhina learnt how to make jam, jelly, pickles, popcorn and many other food items. Along with her fellow project beneficiaries, she is now producing these items and selling them in the local market. With the proceeds, she is now able to add to her family income. If they continue doing their work, Sakhina and other women working with her will surely see happier days with the new employment opportunities created by the ILO project.

5. **Write short answers to the following questions.** 1×5=5
 (a) How do the village women pass their time?
 (b) Can these village women earn any cash money?
 (c) How can these women be made earning hands?
 (d) What training does Sakhina get from BARI?
 (e) What is ILO doing for these village women?

6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.** 1×5=5
 (a) The condition of village women beggars —.
 (b) Something — should be done to change their lot.
 (c) ILO has come forward with a view to — women's skill.
 (d) They — training for the rural women.
 (e) Sakhina is also a — of such project.

7. **Summarise five objectives of ILO project.** 1×5=5

8. **Make short notes to fill in each box in the flow chart showing Sakhina's gradual changes. (The first one is done)** 1×5=5

1. Got ILO project training → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. **Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.** 1×10=10

| | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|----------|------------|---------------|------|
| mail | operation | nature | between | computer | distribute | know |
| individual | base | electronic | terminal | difference | communication | |

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

10. Fill in the blanks with an 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.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make six sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2×6=12

| A | B | C | D |
|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---|
| (i) Farmers | carry | the river water | for dry seasons |
| (ii) Irrigation | is built | in India and Ceylon | in different parts of the world |
| (iii) Canals | were used | their fields | when there is very little rain |
| (iv) Dams | have to irrigate | easy enough | if there is a great river near the fields |
| (v) A dam across a river | is | to store water | about 2,500 years ago |
| (vi) Earthdams | have been built | for centuries | to the fields when necessary |

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14
- (i) He earned a lot of money from his dynamite business.
 (ii) He was an engineer.
 (iii) The 'Nobel Prize' has been being given since 1901.
 (iv) In 1850 Alfred joined his father's company.
 (v) This award was named after Alfred Nobel.
 (vi) Dr. Alfred Nobel was born on 21st October, 1833 at Stockholm, Sweden.
 (vii) He had ammunition business at Leningrad.
 (viii) He undertook a plan to give an award for encouraging the creative work.
 (ix) His father Emanuel Nobel was an architect and researcher.
 (x) After some years Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.
 (xi) The prize is given every year.
 (xii) So it was called the 'Nobel Prize'.
 (xiii) The award was also given for setting up peace in the world.
 (xiv) The prize has immortalised his name.
13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14
 (a) What is a kitchen garden? (b) Where is your one? (c) When are you busy here? (d) What do you cultivate? (e) How does it help your family?



SYLHET BOARD — 2005

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4 :

[Unit—9; Lesson—3(C)]

Bangladesh is a small country but has a large population. Most people here live below the poverty line and cannot therefore afford to educate their children. Many poor children either drop out of school after just a few years or simply do not go to school at all. Despite this situation, we have far too many students to educate compared to the number of institutions available. Bangladesh needs more schools, colleges and universities to provide for the increasing number of students. But owing to financial and resource constraints, the government cannot fund the requisite number of educational institutions. At present every educational institution is over-crowded and class size is unusually large. As facilities in these institutions are poor, students do not get a standard education. Moreover, many educational institutions in Bangladesh are troubled with politics and violence. Sometimes institutions are closed down to avoid clashes between rival groups of students. Such closures badly affect academic progress.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** 1×5=5
- (a) Most of the people in Bangladesh do not have the intention/ability/ endeavour to educate their children.
- (b) Comparatively the number of the educational institutions is insufficient/ available/excess in Bangladesh.
- (c) Our budget should give more/less/average facilities for our education.
- (d) Some of our educational institutions are troubled/accomplished/glorified by terrorism.
- (e) The academic progress of our education has been stopped/interrupted/ executed by many obstacles.
2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** 1×5=5
- (a) Every child of Bangladesh has the opportunity to take primary education.
- (b) We have sufficient finance and resources, but we do not utilise them.
- (c) Though many students drop out of school level, every educational institution of our country is overcrowded.
- (d) Students do not get a standard education because of insufficient facilities in our educational institutions.
- (e) The practice of politics develops the standard of our educational institutions.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.** 1×5=5
- (a) Poverty is the main obstacle for most of the people of Bangladesh to be (educate) —.
- (b) Without (remove) — poverty, our population cannot be educated.
- (c) Our nation cannot (progress) — education.
- (d) (Corrupt) — is prevailing in our educational institutions.
- (e) (Compare) — many students of Bangladesh we find that institutions are not enough.
4. **Make a list of five reasons why people cannot afford to educate their children.** 1×5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—21; Lesson—4(B)]

Sports are a popular form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are organised from time to time. Most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sports events in exchange for the right to advertise their products during those events. These events are telecast worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them live. As a result, the sponsor's products receive maximum media coverage thus giving companies international recognition. This is only the commercial aspect of international sport but there are other aspects too. The sports venue becomes a meeting place of people from different countries. When people of different nations get together on the occasion of an international sporting event, they come closer to each other, sharing views, opinions and friendship. This opportunity creates a sense of brotherhood and a spirit of mutual co-operation among them. Moreover, getting acquainted with different cultures helps to break down prejudice and broaden outlook. If globalisation has anything to do with the development of international relationship, then sports can certainly contribute in a big way to this.

5. **Write short answers to the following questions.** 1×5=5
- (a) Who help to organise the international sporting events?
- (b) Why do companies and business firms sponsor interntaional sporting events?
- (c) How are the events telecast?
- (d) How do the people of different nations come close to each other?
- (e) Do sports play any role for international relationship?
6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.** 1×5=5
- The World Cup Cricket '99 was arranged in England. This event was sponsored by (a) — and (b) —. England became a meeting place of (c) — from different countries. About twelve (d) — participated at this event. This event is (e) — important in growing international relationship.
7. **Write five points on how sports develop international relationship.** 1×5=5
8. **Make a short note in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how multinational companies and business firms are benefited by using the international sports events. (No. 1 has been done for you).** 1×5=5

1. A way for broadcasting → → → → →

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the boxes (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1×10=10

| | | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|
| eager | joyous | become | remain | festive | favourite |
| food | want | flood | invite | gift | elders |

Children are very fond of festivals. They become very (a) — on a day of festival. If it is their birthday, their joys become over (b) —. They become very (c) — to have wishes from their beloved persons. The whole day they (d) — to spend times in joy. Usually a child on its birthday, gets up early and tries to (e) — closed to their parents. It (f) — a nice day, if it is presented anything very (g) — to it. Children also want to have their friends (h) — to their house on a festival. They expect to have a party. Their joys give pleasure to their (i) —. We should try to keep the children always in a (j) — mind.

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

Sincerity is the best way for 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 greatmen 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.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2×6=12

| A | B | C | D |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| (i) Mount Everest | is difficult and dangerous | who was the first | as the conquerers of the highest mountain in the world |
| (ii) It was named | the daring mountaineers | and have gone into the history | is the highest mountain in the world |
| (iii) Climbing mountains like Everest | which is in the Himalayan Mountains | because there is snow all over and | had to be abandoned |
| (iv) In spite of all difficulties and dangers | been led to conquer Mount Everest | are not daunted because | to survey the Himalayas in 1841 |
| (v) Many expeditions had | Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norkay reached the top on May 10 | North India between Tibet and Nepal | mountains always look exciting and challenging to them |
| (vi) After two months of difficult and dangerous climbing | after an Englishman George Everest | but some of them | there might be snowslides and cracks under the ice and snow |

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14

- The lion laughed and said, "O, you! Are you suitable to help me?"
- The lion said, "You are small in size but worthful."
- While going outside the net, the lion said, "It is a lesson for me."
- In fact, the strong or mighty someone is also dependent to the weak one.
- "Many thanks to you. You have saved my life," said the lion.
- From then the lion was kindhearted to the tiny creatures.
- The mouse was proud of saving the lion.
- The lion caught it and it began to tremble with fear.

- (i) A lion was sleeping in a cave.
- (j) Listening this, the mouse came swiftly and found the lion in a trap.
- (k) At that time, a mouse fell upon its body playing.
- (l) After sometime, the lion fell into a trap and he was crying "Save me, please, save me, please."
- (m) The mouse cut the net into pieces and thereby he was saved.
- (n) The mouse said, "Let me go; sooner or later, I may help you."

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) Did you ever go on a journey by train? (b) When did you go? (c) What was the occasion?
- (d) Describe the journey? (e) How much did you enjoy it?



BARISAL BOARD — 2003

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1— 4 : [Unit—11; Lesson—3(B)]

British eating habits are very different now from thirty years ago. No longer are tastes confined to roast beef, mint sauce and Yorkshire pudding (which in fact is not a pudding at all). People travel more and are learning to enjoy food from many different countries. In most towns there are Italian, Chinese and Indian restaurants but in big cities you can also eat Japanese, Thai, Korean and Malaysian food. These restaurants are often cheaper than European restaurants and many people find the food more interesting. Indeed supermarkets now offer a wide range of multicultural, ready-to-cook foods to try at home.

Take-away food is also very popular in Britain. Many people think that the idea of take-away meals comes from the USA, but in fact it comes from Britain. The original British take-away meal was fish and chips and there are still fish and chip shops in places, as well as joints that sell fast food like pizzas and hamburgers.

In Britain most people use knives and forks for eating. In some countries, for example, China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan, people use chopsticks. In many other countries, as in the Indian sub-continent, people use their fingers.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
 - (a) There are hardly/hard/lots of difference between British eating habits and our eating habits.
 - (b) British supermarkets provide/enjoy/offering multicultural foods.
 - (c) Wide range means diversity/alike/all the same.
 - (d) In England the foreign restaurants are expensive/cheap/costly in comparison with European restaurants.
 - (e) Yorkshire pudding is really/hardly/not a pudding.
2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
 - (a) Frequent changes are found in British eating habits.
 - (b) People in the Indian subcontinent use spoons and fingers for eating.
 - (c) Take-away food is very popular in Britain.
 - (d) The British people don't like the foods of other countries.
 - (e) In England European restaurants are more expensive than Thai.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
 - (a) Spoons and forks are (use) — eating.
 - (b) Our tastes are no longer (confine) — hamburgers.
 - (c) Some people are (replace) — rice with bread.
 - (d) Take-away food is getting (popular) — Bangladesh.
 - (e) We should (know) — about eating habits.
4. Make a list of five ways in which our food and eating habits differ from those of Britain. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 :

[Unit—10; Lesson—1(D)]

A major influence on American children's lives is the television shows they watch. TV viewing statistics are staggering: 96% of US homes have at least one television set, and children aged three to five watch an average of fifty hours of TV every week. By the time these kids graduate from high school, they will have spent more than 22,000 hours in front of the box but only 11,000 hours in school. Most research on the effects of TV on children centres round whether watching so much violence on TV makes them more aggressive. Many studies show how that it does. Indeed TV watching influences children's learning style too.
(Adapted from : G. Ramson, Preparing to teach reading.)

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1×5=5

- What do you think of the report on watching TV by US children?
- What are the bad impacts of watching TV for long hours?
- How long do you watch TV everyday ?
- Why are the TV viewing, statistics described as staggering?
- What are the positive aspects of watching TV?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5

Television is the most common source of entertainment. American children (a) — television more than they read books. Most of the children are (b) — to be sluggish day by day. Their parents are becoming (c) — for them. But the children (d) — bother for that. They love only (e) — violence in films shown on TV.

7. Summarise in 5 sentences the bad effects of watching TV. 1×5=5

8. On the basis of your reading of the passage, make a short note in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how watching TV can also be good for children. 1×5=5

1. Good aspects of watching TV. → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1×10=10

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|------|------|------------|------|-------|----------|
| go | have | find | lose | die | are | way | consider |
| prefer | enjoy | be | dead | preference | take | bound | |

We find changes in amusement and entertainment that (a) — taken place over time. Common forms of entertainment like snake charming, puppet shows, jarigan (b) — popular in the past are gradually (c) — their appeal. They are (d) — out. We don't (e) — the existence of many of these. Now people like to (f) — TV. They (g) — concert, disco, pop etc. All the changes that have (h) — place today are not (i) — good. Sometimes people are (j) — to receive some bad aspects of western culture.

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

Sports can give us (a) —. International sports (b) — organise different sporting events in different (c) —. Most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sport event. They do it because in (d) — they get the right of (e) — their products. (f) — the events. The satellite channels (g) — the events (h) —. As a (i) — people all over the world can (j) — the events live.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2×6=12

| A | B | C | D |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| (i) We | is | easily | with his family |
| (ii) Our family | drag | to keep our | apartment clean |
| (iii) They | try | on the very good terms | day and night |
| (iv) These sounds | have tried many times | chairs around | up |
| (v) We | are not acquainted | to tell them to give it | avoided |
| (vi) I | can be | with these | people |

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a single paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14

- It continued for a full week.
- The very next day the rain started to fall.
- She wanted to grow some peas before the hot weather set in.
- Last year she started her garden early.
- Mina loves gardening.

- (vi) All her seeds washed away.
- (vii) Mina started to prepare fresh.
- (viii) Then the sun finally came out.
- (ix) She now knew the uncertainty that the farmers must endure each year.
- (x) People may have different hobbies.
- (xi) Some may have strange habits.
- (xii) It reveals the taste of a person.
- (xiii) It refreshes us.
- (xiv) It gives us new ideas too.

13. Write a paragraph of about 150 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

Where is Bangladesh situated? When did she get her freedom? How is the climate in Bangladesh? Which are the main rivers of the country? What are the main crops? What is the main occupation of the people here? What is the main attraction of this country?



BARISAL BOARD — 2004

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4 : [Unit—7; Lesson—5(B)]

How safe will the buildings in the city of Dhaka be in the event of an earthquake? Experts give no straight answer to this question, but call for taking adequate precautions to minimise losses. That Bangladesh lies in the active earthquake zone is not unknown to Bangladeshis. Alarmed by the recurrence of quakes during recent years, experts have called for the development of an earthquake resistant building code that all buildings should follow as mandatory.

There are two schools of experts regarding earthquakes. One school comprising of engineers and geologists is of the view that the recurrence of quakes in recent years should be taken as a signal for a major earthquake. Another school comprising of similar categories of experts, however, believes that the concern should not be amplified, because although there are a number of fault lines in the geographical area comprising Bangladesh, none of them is active enough to pose a major threat. Yet none of the schools rules out the possibility of a major quake and the dangers that might be associated with it. The Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakhya (RAJUK), responsible for a planned development of the city believes that an earthquake resistant building code should be developed to reduce the losses.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5
 - (a) In case of an earthquake the buildings of the Dhaka city will be safe/saved/unsafe.
 - (b) Bangladesh is a land lies/lying/lie in an active earthquake zone.
 - (c) Experts are differ/difference/divided in their opinions.
 - (d) Two schools of experts comprise/comprises/comprising similar categories of experts.
 - (e) Experts give an interesting/instant/indirect answer to the question about the result of an earthquake.
2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5
 - (a) Adequate precautions can maximise the losses caused by an earthquake.
 - (b) During the recent past, earthquakes recurred in Bangladesh.
 - (c) The experts alarm the earthquakes.
 - (d) The earthquake zone covering Bangladesh is inactive.
 - (e) The opinions of the two schools of experts concerning earthquakes are dissimilar.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add appropriate preposition, if necessary. 1×5=5
 - (a) It is the (safe) — the buildings that the experts are concerned about.
 - (b) An earthquake resistant building code should (follow) — strictly.
 - (c) Bangladesh is (lie) — in the active earthquake zone.
 - (d) Recurrence of earthquakes is quite (alarm) —.
 - (e) Experts call for taking precautions (adequate) —.
4. In the light of the comprehension passage, make a list of five pieces of information about earthquakes. 1×5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 :

[Unit—8; Lesson—3(B)]

The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is called a decibel. According to the UN, the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels. When the vibration of sound is at a tolerable, pleasant 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 exposed to sounds exceeding 70 decibels.

Because of the growth of urban population and the increasing 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 sounds ranging 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 amount of sound that a factory worker was exposed to at his/her workplace. The occupations that the study found to be the noisiest were factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching.

Many developing countries are trying to control sound pollution by careful town planning 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 insulation to limit the sound heard inside the buildings.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1×5=5

- What is the view of the UN about the tolerance limit of sound?
- What is a decibel?
- When does sound become a noise?
- Why does the Japanese study consider the primary school environment noisy?
- What is the range of sound in the cities of Bangladesh?

6. Fill in each gap with suitable words. 1×5=5

We (a) — the loudness of sound by a unit called a decibel. Sound is tolerable but noise is (b) —. The level of sound around us has (c) —. Growth of population and increasing use of machines (d) — responsible for this. Many developed countries are controlling sound pollution in (e) — ways.

7. Summarise the causes and effects of sound pollution in five sentences. 1×5=5

8. On the basis of your reading of the passage, make a short note in each blank box, showing the measures taken by the developed countries. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1×5=5

1. Town planning → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1×10=10

| | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|----------|--------------|--------|-------------|---------|
| embrace | introduce | noticing | introduction | remain | makes | friend |
| reputation | noticeable | make | keep | usual | interpreted | control |

The British have (a) — for (b) — their emotions private. Some obvious things are (c) — in British behaviour. For example, on public transport one passenger does not (d) — talk to another passenger. On meeting, people do not (e) — and often simply shake hands on a first (f) —. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas audiences (g) — quiet during performances. None of these behaviour traits should be (h) — as unfriendliness. If a visitor (i) — the first move to start a conversation, he will find a British citizen rather (j) —.

10. Fill in each gap with an appropriate word. 1×10=10

Student life is a life of (a) — for future struggle. To make him (b) — for the struggle, education is necessary. So, the first and foremost duty of a student (c) — to prosecute his studies well. He who (d) — his lessons regularly (e) — well in the examination. On the (f) —, the student who wastes his time cuts a (g) — figure. It should be (h) — in mind that none can get back the (i) — time. If the students neglect their studies they will suffer in the (j) — run.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases/clauses in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2×6=12

| A | B | C | D |
|-------------------------|---------|---------------|-----------------|
| (i) One day Jerry | to know | of the handle | at his own cost |
| (ii) The authoress came | broke | the matter | from her |

| | | | | |
|-------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| (iii) | For repairing it | agreed to | Jerry | suddenly |
| (iv) | But Jerry | said that the wood | to repair it | was defective |
| (v) | The authoress | wanted | accept the money | from Jerry |
| (vi) | Only then he | she offered | the axe handle | some money |

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a single paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14

- (i) As he came near, the man said that he wanted some financial help.
- (ii) Hojja immediately replied, "Why have you made me climb all the way down stairs to ask for money instead of shouting from below?"
- (iii) Hojja was quite curious.
- (iv) Hojja decided to teach him a good lesson.
- (v) Suddenly he saw someone calling from below.
- (vi) At this Hojja became furious.
- (vii) He saw there a man standing at the foot of the stairs.
- (viii) One day Nasruddin Hojja was mending a hole on the roof of his two-storey house.
- (ix) Being greatly annoyed, the man asked why Hojja had made him climb up the stairs only to say that he had no money.
- (x) The man was asking him to get down and listen to him.
- (xi) When they both got to the roof top, Hojja said to the man, Sorry, I have no money".
- (xii) He thought that the man had something important to say.
- (xiii) Therefore, he told the man to climb up the stairs with him.
- (xiv) So, he climbed from the roof down the stairs.

13. Write a paragraph of about 150 words based on the following questions. Your paragraph should have a suitable title. 1×14=14

What is the name of the zoo you visited? When did you visit it? Where is it located? How big is the area of the zoo? How many kinds of birds and animals did you find there? What were the main attractions of the zoo? How long did you stay there? What was your feeling at that time?



BARISAL BOARD — 2005
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4 : [Unit—10; Lesson—4(C)]

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus snake charming, puppet shows, jatra, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernised day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music is becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation. Sports has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sports in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5

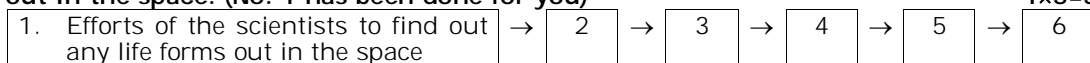
- (a) In our country the forms of entertainment have been changing with the change of ages/time/seasons.
- (b) People are, no longer, pleased with the conventional/unappealing/unpleasant forms of entertainment.
- (c) Television is now more popular/important/unpleasant.
- (d) The common forms of entertainment of the past have ceased to be as fantastic/enchanting/popular as they were in the past.

- (e) Different types of entertainment in our country are now increasingly coming under the western spell/influence/control.
2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** 1×5=5
- (a) Some of the old forms of entertainment are no longer in use.
 (b) The newer forms of entertainment are considered better than those of the past.
 (c) Now people prefer modern music to folk songs.
 (d) There appear modern songs in every sphere of life.
 (e) Football and cricket are two popular spectator games in our country at present.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition, if necessary.** 1×5=5
- (a) Many of these are no longer in (exist) ——.
 (b) Significant changes in the (tradition) — forms of entertainment are now evident.
 (c) Our taste for forms of entertainments (change) — day by day.
 (d) Western instruments are now being used for the (present) — palligeeti.
 (e) Band and pop music is rapidly attaining (popular) — the youngsters.
4. **Make a list of five changes that have come about in the forms of entertainment over the years.** 1×5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—22; Lesson—2(C)]

Scientists have always wondered if there is life anywhere out in the space besides us. They have joined together on a major project called the Communication with Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence (CETI) which seeks to establish contact with any other living beings in the universe. For this they are beaming out radio signals into space in the hope of attracting attention of "other worlds". It was thought that there is life on Mars. But two Viking spacecrafts that landed on Mars in 1976 did not provide much evidence of life. The pictures sent by them showed Mars as having a red sky instead of a blue one like ours and a pinkish iron-rich soil. Its gravity is about half as strong as that of Earth so that the atmosphere is also much thinner than our planet. It has deserts, high mountains, volcanoes, craters, grooves like canals as well as summer and winter seasons. But there are no trees or signs of any life forms. However a close inspection of a meteorite from Mars that fell on the Earth has revealed tiny fossils like bacteria 3.6 billion years old. This proved that some form of life existed there in the past. But who knows! Space probes have also been sent to planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. It will take years for a space probe to reach a planet and many more years to analyse all the data sent to Earth by these probes.

5. **Write short answers to the following questions.** 1×5=5
- (a) What do scientists do to establish contact with any other living beings out in the space?
 (b) How did scientists collect details about the planet Mars?
 (c) Which particular evidence suggests that the atmosphere of Mars is much thinner than that of the Earth?
 (d) How many seasons does the planet Mars seem to have?
 (e) Why does the author say 'who knows'?
6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.** 1×5=5
- Scientists are very curious about the (a) — of life somewhere out in the space. They are making efforts in various ways to establish contact with other worlds in the (b) —. A great deal of (c) — has come into the possession of scientists regarding the planet Mars. Mars is similar to Earth in some respects but different from Earth in the (d) — of its sky and soil. These details, however, show no clear (e) — of life on Mars.
7. **Summarise the main facts about Mars in five sentences.** 1×5=5
8. **Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the efforts of the scientists to find out evidence of any life forms out in the space. (No. 1 has been done for you)** 1×5=5



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. **Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.** 1×10=10

| | | | | | | |
|---------|------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-------|
| educate | recreation | religion | original | question | broadcast | sent |
| aim | facilities | concern | look | consider | though | taken |

Television, a source of much knowledge, pleasure, and information and a widely used media of mass communication, is now being (a) — at from a different point of view. Is the TV really doing good, especially to the youngsters of our new generation? It is an important (b) — both to ask and to answer indeed. Looked from an (c) — point of view, the TV is to be (d) — one of the most effective means of educating both the students and the public as a whole. Again, it has almost become the most effective and popular means of people's (e) —. Films, dramas, songs, dances, comedy series— all these are very attractive packages of programmes. As a means of communications TV is, (f) — not the most important, yet the most effective and useful means of communication. Up to this point, we must say that the TV is doing good to our youngsters by educating them and by giving them recreational (g) —. But as far as the satellite TV is (h) —, we cannot say this for certainty. The commercial package programmes (i) — by satellite TVs are detrimental to our young generation, pernicious to our societies, threatening to our values and traditions and (j) — beliefs.

10. **Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word.** **1×10=10**

In the polar regions, one kind of houses is made of glass for growing crops in it. When the rays of the sun fall on earth, their wave-length is so small that they (a) — on the soil inside the house without (b) — the glass walls. When those rays are reflected by the earth, their wave-length gets (c) — and thus they can easily heat the glass-walls. This process of artificially heating up the glass-houses is called the greenhouse effect. Though it is fundamentally the (d) — of a scientific process, now we (e) — by it to a dangerous effect being caused in the atmosphere. For various scientific reasons, nowadays the amount of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, chlorofluoro carbons are (f) — in the atmosphere. Consequently, when the rays of the sun, after being (g) — by the earth, goes up with larger wave-lengths, the above mentioned gases get heated by it (h) — the glass-walls of the aforesaid greenhouse. The result is obvious and fatal : the temperature of the (i) — around the earth increases more than (j) —.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. **Match the phrases/clauses in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.** **2×6=12**

| A | B | C | D |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| (i) He came everyday | and often I | and they would both doze, | go in silence up the hill |
| (ii) The days had become cold | and cut wood | and since the asters were now gone | and I took it easy |
| (iii) He would lie on the floor | with a common ecstasy through the laurel | and did small helpful favours | and wait quietly for me |
| (iv) Other days they ran | in front of the fire, with one arm across the pointer | let him come | and stayed to talk |
| (v) When he went away | the next day, | over the mountains and I watched him | inside the cabin |
| (vi) I expected him | I remember that a new moon hung | but he did not come | he brought me back vermilion maple leaves |

12. **The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order in a continuous paragraph to make a story.** **1×14=14**

- (i) Desdemona was fascinated by his stories and especially by the story of his life.
- (ii) Othello was a brave soldier who had risen to become a general.
- (iii) He told them of deserts, caves and mountains high enough to touch the sky.
- (iv) Brabantio, a rich senator of Venice, had only one child, a daughter named Desdemona.
- (v) Her pity soon turned to love and she confessed to Othello that she loved him.
- (vi) She refused them all because she loved Othello, a noble Moor from North Africa.

- (vii) Othello told them strange stories of battles he had fought in and places he had seen.
 (viii) He had shown his bravery in many bloody battles against the Turks.
 (ix) She pitied Othello for the misfortunes and hardships of his life.
 (x) She was so beautiful that many young men of the best families wished to marry her.
 (xi) Everyone praised him and the senate trusted and honoured him.
 (xii) He also told them of men who ate human flesh and of strange race of people whose heads were under their shoulders.
 (xiii) Brabantio often invited Othello to his house where he and his daughter listened in wonder to Othello as he spoke about his adventures.
 (xiv) Hearing it, she had to weep and she never became tired of listening to it.
13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14
- (a) Where is Bangladesh located? (b) Since when has she been independent? (c) What is the language of the people? (d) How many religions are there in Bangladesh? (e) What sort of climate does she have? (f) What is the chief occupation of the people? (g) What are some of the common customs and traditions that people follow?



Dania University College, Dhaka

Test Examination—2014; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

1. Complete the passage with suitable verbs from the list. Put them in the correct tense. Use the negatives where necessary. 1×5=5

| | | | | |
|------------|-------|--------|---------|------|
| reflect | give | assign | provide | find |
| experiment | stand | bring | include | be |

Hamidur Rahman (a) — shape to the concept and design of the Shaheed Minar by combining all the aspirations of Bengali identity and nationalism. When he (b) — to make the design, he was full of enthusiasm focusing on the language movement as the central concept. He wanted to find a new expression to convey the aspirations of the people. He (c) — with basic horizontal and vertical forms to bring out the concept of Bengali solidarity and unity for their national identity. The vertical lines of his design (d) — the manifestations of inner strength. The four columns on both sides of the central structure (e) — the balance and harmony of a united stand.

Hamidur Rahman (a) — shape to the concept and design of the Shaheed Minar by combining all the aspirations of Bengali identity and nationalism. When he (b) — to make the design, he was full of enthusiasm focusing on the language movement as the central concept. He wanted to find a new expression to convey the aspirations of the people. He (c) — with basic horizontal and vertical forms to bring out the concept of Bengali solidarity and unity for their national identity. The vertical lines of his design (d) — the manifestations of inner strength. The four columns on both sides of the central structure (e) — the balance and harmony of a united stand.

2. Fill in the blanks with prepositions. 1×5=5
 I worked hard (a) — my HSC Examination. My effort did not end (b) — smoke. I succeeded (c) — Examination. My parents were glad of my success. They felicitated me (d) — my brilliant result. I also owe (e) — my parents and teachers.
3. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) mark where an article is not needed. .5×10=5
 You must have heard (a) — name of Kazi Nazrul Islam. He is known as (b) — rebel poet. He was born in (c) — poor family. When (d) — First World War broke out, he joined (e) — army. After (f) — war, he began to write poems. He wrote specially for (g) — oppressed and downtrodden people. He is called (h) — Shelley of (i) — Bengali literature. His poems and songs inspired (j) — Bangalees.
4. Make meaningful sentences with the following idioms (any five). 1×5=5
 out and out, kick off, beggar description, put down, give away, ask for, hanker after.
5. Rewrite the following in the reported speech. 5
 The writer said to Jerry, "Your roller-skates look very nice. Who has bought them for you?"

- "My mother."
 "Is she alive?"
 "Yes, she lives in Mannville."
6. Read the following passage and transform the underlined sentences as directed. 1×5=5
- Anika wrote a letter to her mother yesterday (Passive).
 - She told her mother to send Tk. 1000 to buy some books (Complex).
 - In the letter, she told her that she should not worry about her studies (Simple).
 - Her mother often writes to her (Interrogative).
 - She feels that her mother is better than all other mothers in the world (Superlative).
7. Fill in the blanks with tag questions. 1×5=5
- Fire burns, ——?
 - Very few students are devoted to studies, ——?
 - 'You' is a pronoun, ——?
 - There is a little water in this pond, ——?
 - Their performance shows it, ——?
8. Complete the following sentences. 1×5=5
- He is tall enough ——.
 - Saturday is the day when ——.
 - It is time for you ——.
 - I would rather suffer ——.
 - Scarcely had I reached the college ——.

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

- Write a report on a village fair which was held with great enthusiasm. 10
 - Write a short composition on "A Journey that You have Recently Made." 15
 - Write an application to the Principal of your college for prohibiting the use of cell phone in the classroom. 10
 - Make a dialogue between you and your friend about the preparation of coming exam. 10
- Or, Write a summary of the following passage.

Man is the maker of his own fortune. If we are afraid of work, we cannot prosper in life. Some people think that success of life depends on luck or chance. Nothing can be farther from the truth. Scientists toiled day and night in their laboratories to invent radio, television and computer which have added to the joy of our life. Life is not a bed of roses. It may be full of discomforts and problems if we are reluctant to work. In fact, life may be a misery if we shrink from labour and fail to earn enough money to meet our daily expenses. Industry can bring success in our life. If we want to improve the quality of our life, we must work hard which is the key to success.

- Complete the story with the following cue: 15
 Once a crocodile wanted her children to be educated. So she went to a fox and asked him to educate her children. The fox willingly agreed



New Model Degree College, Dhaka

Test Examination—2014; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

- Complete the passage with suitable verbs from the list. Put them in the correct tense. Use the negatives where necessary. 1×5=5

| | | | | | | |
|----|-------|--------|-------|-----|---------|------|
| be | fight | regain | brood | try | inspire | help |
|----|-------|--------|-------|-----|---------|------|

Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland. Once he (a) — with the British forces and lost his kingdom to England. He fought several times with the British forces to (b) — his country but failed. One day, he sat in a lonely cave (c) — over his sad lot. Suddenly he caught sight of a spider. It was (d) — to reach the ceiling. But each time it tried, it dropped. After six attempts it became successful. This perseverance of the spider (e) — Bruce to fight again with British and this time he was able to free his country from the enemy.

2. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.** 1×5=5
 One day some boys were playing by a pond. All (a) — a sudden, they saw some frogs were swimming in it. They started throwing stones (b) — them. Two or three frogs died (c) — it. One senior frog holding its head (d) — said, "Please stop this cruel act of yours." The boys said, "We are playing a game. We will not stop." "What is a game for you is a cause of death (e) — us," said the frog.
3. **Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (×) mark where an article is not needed.** .5×10=5
 It is (a) — known fact that English is (b) — international language. (c) — language used by international community is important. Statistics show that 350 million people speak English as (d) — first language and another 300 million use it as (e) — second language. It is (f) — official language in more than 60 countries of the world. Once it was also (g) — official language of our country. Most of (h) — books of science and technology are written in English. So (i) — importance of learning English beggars description. It is (j) — must.
4. **Make meaningful sentences with the following idioms (any five).** 1×5=5
 apple of discord, beggar description, catch sight of, hue and cry, in the long run, of one's own accord, on the sly.
5. **Rewrite the following in the reported speech.** 5
 "Good morning, Ahana," said Shuvo. "How much preparation have you taken for the test examination?" "A great preparation," replied she. "I must get GPA-5." "Wow, what a lucky girl!" said Shuvo. "But my preparation is not so good."
6. **Read the following passage and transform the underlined sentences as directed.** 1×5=5
 (a) Long long ago there was a king who was very wise (Make it simple). (b) People called him wise Solomon (Make it passive). (c) Actually, at that time he was the wisest of all (Make it comparative). (d) There was another ruler also named Queen of Sheba (Make it compound). (e) One day she thought Solomon's wisdom should not remain untested (Make it complex).
7. **Fill in the blanks with tag questions.** 1×5=5
 (a) None believes a liar, —?
 (b) "I" is a vowel, —?
 (c) Nabila knows you better, —?
 (d) The wise say like that, —?
 (e) Let's go out for a walk, —?
8. **Complete the following sentences.** 1×5=5
 (a) Would you mind —.
 (b) Five years have passed since —.
 (c) It is high time you —.
 (d) Scarcely had the bell rung —.
 (e) Where there is a will, —.
- Part B : Composition Writing (60 Marks)**
9. **Suppose, you are the staff reporter of The Daily Star. Now prepare a report on a terrible road accident you have come across very recently.** 10
10. **Write a short composition on any one of the following.** 15
 (a) Wonders of modern science; (b) Unemployment problem in Bangladesh.
11. **Write an application to the Principal of your college for permission to go on a study tour.** 10
12. **Make a dialogue between you and your friend on the abuses of mobile phone particularly by the teenagers in the recent times.** 10
- Or, **Write a summary of the following passage.**
 One fascinating benefit of travel to foreign places is learning how customs differ from country to country. As a case in point, there are interesting cultural variations among peoples in such matters as work, play and education. In the United States, for example, most business and industries operate a forty-hour week for their individual employees, although a large number of firms remain open over hundred hours a week by making use of two or three groups of different workers. For leisure-time entertainment, Americans indulge in a great range of sports (hunting, fishing, golf, tennis, baseball, football, etc.) as well as other social and recreational activities participated in by men and women together. The

custom of non-separation of the sexes is also the general rule in American schools, from the first grade all the way through the university.

13. Complete the following story following the clue. 15
There was a shepherd boy. He used to graze a flock of sheep near a forest. It was not far from his village. One day, he wanted to make fun of -----



Gazipur Govt. Mohila College, Gazipur

Test Examination—2014; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

1. Complete the passage with suitable verbs from the list. Put them in the correct tense. Use the negatives where necessary. 1×5=5

| | | | | | | |
|--------|----|----|------|---------|---------|-------|
| spread | do | be | here | prevent | concern | cause |
|--------|----|----|------|---------|---------|-------|

Ebola (a) — a name of panic today. Twelve years ago it (b) — first in Congo. Again this year already it (c) — deaths about ten thousand people in the African countries. Recently it (d) — out in Mali. Bangladesh is also (e) — about Ebola.

2. Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. 1×5=5

Bonsai is the art of growing trees (a) — small containers. A bonsai container has holes (b) — the bottom which are covered (c) — small nets. The plant is often taken out of its original pot and one third of its root is cut (d) —. It is then tied (e) — the bottom of the pot.

3. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) mark where an article is not needed. .5×10=5

(a) — cook roasted (b) — duck for his master. (c) — roast looked so delicious that (d) — cook could not resist (e) — temptation and ate up one of (f) — drumsticks. When his master sat down to eat, he quickly noticed (g) — missing leg. (h) — cook told him that (i) — duck had one leg only. (j) — master was not to be fooled.

4. Make meaningful sentences with the following phrases and idioms (any five). 1×5=5
green horn, off and on, burning question, on the sly, all and sundry, big guns, nip in the bud.

5. Rewrite the following passage in the reported speech. 5

Mr. Abedin said to Rafiq, "Is it bad for us to have such a big population in the country?" Rafiq said, "Sir, before my answer, could I tell what happened to Kalim Majhee last week?" Mr. Abedin said, "Ok. But say briefly." Rafiq said, "Thank you, sir. It was a hot day."

6. Read the following sentences and transform the sentences as directed. 1×5=5

- (a) The industrious people are loved by all (Active).
(b) No one can prosper in life without industry (Affirmative).
(c) We have to work hard to earn money (Complex).
(d) They have to suffer because they are idle (Compound).
(e) Work hard and you will see the light of prosperity (Simple).

7. Fill in the blanks with tag questions. 1×5=5

- (a) The moon has hidden her face behind a cloud, —?
(b) Nothing was said, —?
(c) I had an accident last night, —?
(d) Give me an example, —?
(e) Nobody complained about the question, —?

8. Complete the following sentences. 1×5=5

- (a) A railway station is a place —
(b) I cannot help —
(c) No sooner had he aimed the bird —
(d) Rima behaved as if —
(e) Ten years have passed since —

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

9. Suppose, you are a reporter of a national daily. Write a report on a terrible road accident that you witnessed yesterday at Dhaka–Mymensingh Highway. 10
10. Write a short composition on any one of the following. 15
(a) Population Explosion of Bangladesh; (b) The Value of Time.
11. Write an application to the Principal to form a debating club at your college. 10

12. Suppose, you want to buy a dictionary. Now, write a dialogue between you and the book seller. 10

Or, Write a summary of the following passage.

Culture is the refinement of taste and attitudes. But in the house of satellite compact we are facing two phases of culture known as the eastern and the western culture. There exists far difference between these two cultures. Eastern culture is based on religious beliefs like Islam, Hinduism, Jainism and the Buddhism. The followers of these religions are quite reluctant to do anything or to follow any other dictates, cultures and instruction neglecting the dictates of the above religions. But western culture is an individually oriented culture. The individual's needs, rights and privileges are of utmost significance. An individual under this western culture can master the forces of nature. The individual in the western culture always thinks. He forgets his taboos and useless preconceived notions which are normally associated with eastern culture. Western culture is based on scientific and materialistic thought.

13. Complete the following story with the cue. 15
Once upon a time there was a king in England. He had three daughters. He made up his mind-----



Pabna Islamia Degree College, Pabna

Test Examination—2014; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

1. Complete the passage with suitable verbs from the list. Put them in the correct tense. Use the negative where necessary. 1x5=5

| | | | | | | |
|------|-----|------|-----|-------|----|----|
| pass | buy | swim | get | write | be | go |
|------|-----|------|-----|-------|----|----|

If I (a) — money, I would have bought a car. I wish I (b) — a car made in Japan. Many years (c) — since I had not implemented the long cherished dream. Today I together with my parents (d) — to Dhaka to make the plan successful. That is why, my parents with me (e) — extremely happy.

2. Read the following letter and fill in the blanks with suitable preposition. 1x5=5

The heart that is devoid (a) — education turns (b) — the heart of darkness. But hopefully speaking, it is education which can remove the darkness of heart (c) — a man. So each and everybody should be thirsty (d) — education. It is ever-memorable that, education is a key (e) — development and prosperity.

3. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross mark (x) where an article is not needed. .5x10=5

- (a) Please give — little salt in the curry.
(b) Are you reading foreign language at college, like — English.
(c) — Quran is the storehouse of knowledge and science.
(d) Once — Jamuna was a mighty river.
(e) My father always wants me to be — intelligent in everything.
(f) It is universal truth that — black and white are the stamp of Allah.
(g) Please wait for me for — few minutes.
(h) Did you get — wedding card that I sent you?
(i) Our Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (sm) taught people to speak — truth.
(j) — gold of Arabia is pure.

4. Write meaning and make meaningful sentences with the following idioms (any five). 1x5=5

storm in a tea cup, live from hand to mouth, in course of time, at the sight of, an irony of fate, hard and fast, good for nothing.

5. Rewrite the following in the reported speech. 5

"My sons" said he. "A great treasure lies hidden in the estate, I am about to leave you". "Where is it hidden?" said the sons. "I am about to tell you," said he, "But you must dig for it."

6. Read the following passage and transform the sentences as directed in the bracket. 1x5=5

- (a) We work hard to attain success in our life (Complex).

- (b) Peace and prosperity is not possible without hard work (Affirmative).
 (c) A man who leads an idle life, brings misery for his life (Simple).
 (d) He can never help the people of the society (Passive).
 (e) Everybody dislikes him (Negative).
7. **Add tag questions to each of the statements.** 1×5=5
 (a) Anyone is allowed to come, ———?
 (b) Every mother is busy teaching her child, ———?
 (c) Kamal need not go to college, ———?
 (d) Fire burns, ———?
 (e) Allah alone can help us, ———?
8. **Complete the following sentences.** 1×5=5
 (a) A tokai is ———.
 (b) Since he is homeless ———.
 (c) He works hard so that ———.
 (d) He may have parents but ———.
 (e) He cannot think of going to school because ———.
- Part B : Composition (60 Marks)**
9. **Suppose, you are a reporter. Write a report on the celebration of Pahela Baishakh.** 10
 10. **Write a short composition on "Your Aim in Life."** 15
 11. **Complete the following story with the cue. Give a title.** 15
 Once there was a king whose fame spread far and wide. He was very famous for his ready wit and wisdom. Soon the Queen of Sheba came to know about him. She wanted
12. **Write an application to the Principal for holding a freshers' reception in your college.** 10
 13. **Write a dialogue on the necessity of reading newspapers.** 10



Govt. Akbar Ali College, Ullapara, Sirajganj

Test Examination—2014; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

1. **Complete the passage with suitable verbs from the list. Put them in the correct tense. Use the negatives where necessary.** 1×5=5
- | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|----|----|--------|--------|--------|
| need | learn | go | do | modify | revise | design |
|------|-------|----|----|--------|--------|--------|
- Communicative competence in English is urgently (a) ——— in our country. The present world (b) ——— fast and developing by leaps and bounds. In order to keep pace with the present world, we cannot help (c) ——— English, but the present system of teaching and learning English is not up to the mark. The textbooks (d) ——— for the classes XI-XII have to (e) ——— and made updated.
2. **Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.** 1×5=5
 Population growth is one (a) ——— the causes (b) ——— the world's environmental problems. Although the growth rate (c) ——— the world's population has slowed slightly since 1990, still it increases (d) ——— 77 million human beings each year. (e) ——— the increasing number of people, destruction of habitats and the use of additional natural resources are gradually increasing.
3. **Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (×) where an article is not needed.** .5×10=5
 A library is (a) ——— part and parcel of (b) ——— educational institution. It is (c) ——— unique place where books of different subjects are kept for (d) ——— reading. It enables (e) ——— readers to read books of their choice that creates (f) ——— enthusiasm for learning. Students should pay (g) ——— visit to (h) ——— library regularly. They can borrow books for (i) ——— certain period and return them after (j) ——— given time.
4. **Fill in the blanks with suitable linking words from the list.** 1×5=5
- | | | | | | | |
|--------|----|------|----|----|----------|-----|
| either | if | also | or | as | moreover | and |
|--------|----|------|----|----|----------|-----|
- English gives us easy access to the ever-expanding knowledge of science and technology, arts and education, innovations and discoveries. (a) ——— all the books, journals, reports, research-findings are available in English. (b) ——— any important books, papers etc. are (c)

- written in English (d) — translated into English immediately after they are published in other language. You can easily learn about them (e) — you have acquired the reading skills in English.
5. Rewrite the following in the reported speech. 5
 "I came here yesterday from my village", he said. "Why did you come?" I asked, "My mother sent me to you with this letter." "How is your mother? I have not seen her for a long time. I hope she is quite well."
6. Make meaningful sentences with following phrases (any five). 1×5=5
 on the sly, white elephant, null and void, maiden speech, at the sight of, big guns, come round.
7. Read the following passage and transform the underlined sentences as directed in brackets. 1×5=5
 (a) My friend invited me to pay a visit to Cox's Bazar (Make it interrogative). (b) I gladly accepted the invitation (Make it passive). (c) When I reached there, my friend received me cordially (Make it compound). (d) I was very glad to see the seabeach. (Make it exclamatory). (e) It was one of the most memorable journeys in my life (Make it positive).
8. Complete the following sentences. 1×5=5
 (a) A graveyard is a place where _____.
 (b) I am not sure whether _____.
 (c) The old man is walking carefully lest _____.
 (d) Do you mind if _____?
 (e) Unless you work hard _____.
9. Complete the following sentences. 1×5=5
 (a) No sooner had he reached the station _____.
 (b) She ran fast lest _____.
 (c) He could not avail _____.
 (d) I prevented him _____.
 (e) All should do something to _____.
- Part B : Composition (60 Marks)**
10. Suppose, you are a reporter of a reputed daily. Now, write a report on price hike. 10
 11. Write a short composition on "Your Childhood Memories." 15
 12. Write an application to the Principal of your college for changing an elective subject. 10
 13. Write a dialogue between two friends on Reasons of Failure in English. 10
 14. Complete the following story using the clues given below. 15
 Once there live a woodcutter. He was very poor but honest. He lived on the bank of a river near a jungle. He used to cut wood -----



Holy Land College, Dinajpur

Year Final Examination—2014; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

1. Complete the passage with suitable verbs from the list. Put them in the correct tense. Use negatives where necessary. 1×5=5
- | | | | | | | |
|-------|----------|--------|------|-------|-------|------|
| occur | increase | punish | keep | clean | bring | obey |
|-------|----------|--------|------|-------|-------|------|
- Most often traffic problem (a) _____ in the congested areas where the roads are very narrow. In proportion to our population roads (b) _____. There are many unlicensed vehicles which should (c) _____ under control. The drivers are not willing to (d) _____ the traffic rules. Irresponsible drivers (e) _____ strictly.
2. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. 1×5=5
 We are to be content (a) _____ what we have. We should bear in mind that money is the root (b) _____ all evils. But this does not mean that we can live (c) _____ money. We should maintain dignity and honesty (d) _____ earning money. Money (e) _____ any cost should not be our target.
3. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) mark where an article is not needed. .5×10=5

- Long long ago (a) — mirror was found in (b) — paddy field by (c) — old farmer. Neither this farmer nor anybody else in (d) — area had ever seen a mirror. So, when (e) — farmer looked into (f) — mirror, he was surprised to see (g) — man looking straight at him. Now, (h) — farmer closely (i) — resembled his father who had died many years ago. He thought that it was his father (j) — inside it and saluted him with love and respect.
4. **Make meaningful sentences with the following idioms and phrases (any five).** 1×5=5
maiden speech, null and void, at a stretch, for good, blue blood, take after, in lieu of, hue and cry.
5. **Rewrite the following in the reported speech.** 5
"Will you go to college today?" The mother said to her son. "No, our classes are suspended." "Then go to the market and bring some vegetables." "Let me be ready and give me money."
6. **Read the following passage and transform the underlined sentences as directed.** 1×5=5
Success will not come to one's life automatically. (a) Do you know it? (Passive). (b) An industrious boy will shine in life (Complex). (c) A life with an assignment is an actual life (Negative). (d) None can receive any reward unless he works hard (Simple). (e) It is evident that industry is one of the greatest virtues (Positive).
7. **Fill in the blanks with tag questions.** 1×5=5
(a) Everyone would do so, —?
(b) You need not do this, —?
(c) There is a little water in this pond, —?
(d) 'You' is a pronoun, —?
(e) A man like you should not do this —?
8. **Complete the following sentences.** 1×5=5
(a) I don't like people who —.
(b) Do you know where —?
(c) It was long since —.
(d) You will not prosper unless —.
(e) Had I been proposed to go —.
- Part B : Composition (60 Marks)**
9. **Suppose, you are a reporter of a daily newspaper. Write a report for your newspaper on "Corruption in Bangladesh and its Impact on Society."** 10
10. **Write a short composition on any of the following.** 15
(a) The Dangers of Drug Addiction; (b) The Natural Beauties of Bangladesh.
11. **Make a dialogue between you and your friend about "Your Future Plan."** 10
12. **Write an application to the Principal of your college seeking permission to set up a Film Club in your college.** 10
13. **Complete the story with the following clue.** 15
Once a lion was sleeping in a forest. Suddenly a mouse came here. By chance it ran over the face of the lion



Jessore Govt. City College, Jessore

Test Examination—2014; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

[Answer any eight questions out of nine]

1. **Complete the passage with the suitable form of verbs from the list. Put them in the correct tense. Use the negatives where necessary.** 1×5=5

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|-----|--------|----|------|-------|
| see | create | say | wonder | be | play | write |
|-----|--------|-----|--------|----|------|-------|

I continue my letter. It is night, everybody (a) — asleep. I am sitting up late (b) — to you before the open window. The garden is full of scents, the air is warm. Do you remember when we were children? Whenever we (c) — or heard anything, we used to say to ourselves, "Thank Lord for having (d) — it." Tonight I (e) — to myself with my whole soul, "Thank Lord for having made the night so beautiful."

2. **Fill in the gaps with appropriate prepositions.** 1×5=5
Education is not confined (a) — schools, colleges and universities only. The family, the society and the whole world (b) — large educate us. What we learn (c) — experience in our practical life is no less important than what we learn from our educational institutions formally. Education begins (d) — birth and ends only at death. We continue to learn (e) — our whole life.
3. **Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) mark where not needed.** .5×10=5
There are (a) — good number of reasons why students in Bangladesh fail in English. That English is (b) — foreign language is (c) — main reason. Besides, students have no good feelings for English. Very few of them are earnest in (d) — learning English. What most students seek is to cross (e) — barriers of examinations. To them, learning is (f) — unpleasant and examination is fearful. On the other hand, teaching (g) — foreign language becomes very difficult when the learners are not mentally keen on (h) — subject. In that situation, even (i) — efficient teacher of English can hardly find out (j) — technique suitable for all.
4. **Fill in the blanks with suitable linking words from the box below.** 1×5=5

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-----|---------|---------|-----|----|
| in case | which | for | besides | so that | and | as |
|---------|-------|-----|---------|---------|-----|----|

 I tried to get up, but could not move, (a) — I found my arms and legs tied strongly to the ground. My hair, (b) — was long and thick, was tied down in the same manner. (c) —, I felt several fine ropes across my body, from my arms to my legs. I could only look upward. The sun began to grow hot, (d) — the light hurt my eyes. I heard a strange noise around me, but (e) — I lay on my back I could see nothing but the sky.
5. **Make meaningful sentences with the following phrases and idioms (any five).** 1×5=5
in spite of, at stake, in a nutshell, owing to, blue blood, on the sly, keep body and soul together.
6. **Rewrite the following in reported speech.** 5
"Porter, you may go," said the mistress of the house laughing. "You have gained your freedom."
"By Allah," he replied, "I will not leave this house until I have heard the stories of my companions."
7. **Read the following passage and transform the sentences as directed.** 1×5=5
(a) The old sailor shot the albatross (Passive). (b) At this, the sailors were very angry with him (Negative). (c) Their throats were dry and they could not speak (Complex). (d) Since the old sailor killed the bird, he brought bad luck to the sailors (Simple). (e) It was a very unlucky day (Exclamatory).
8. **Fill in the blanks with suitable question tags.** 1×5=5
(a) We must love our country, —?
(b) Let's have an open discussion, —?
(c) I am me without my hair, —?
(d) Nobody believes a dishonest man, —?
(e) We shall overcome someday, —?
9. **Complete the following sentences.** 1×5=5
(a) No sooner had we reached the station, —.
(b) Although Bangladesh is a democratic country, —.
(c) He studied attentively so that —.
(d) The man is strong enough —.
(e) We walked fast lest, —.

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

10. **Suppose, you are a reporter of 'The Daily Mirror.'** Recently teachers and students of the government colleges of Jessore formed a human chain to create public awareness and protest against Eve-teasing. Now, write a report based on your observation. 10
11. **Write a short composition on 'Digital Bangladesh.'** 15
12. **Suppose, you are a student of Rajshahi College.** Now, write an application to the Principal on behalf of your classmates for his permission to set up an English language club in the college. 10
13. **Write a dialogue between you and your friend about your preparation for the forthcoming examination.** 10

14. Complete the following story with the cue below. 15
Once there lived a woodcutter. He was very poor but honest. He lived on the bank of a river near a forest. He used to cut wood



Upashahar Mohila Degree College, Jessore

Test Examination—2014; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

1. Complete the passage with suitable verbs from the list. Put them in the correct tense. Use negatives where necessary. 1×5=5

| | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|----|---------|------|--------|-----|
| build | use | be | utilize | show | become | can |
|-------|-----|----|---------|------|--------|-----|

Although Bangladesh is a populous country, we cannot definitely say that it is overpopulated. All its resources have not yet been (a) — fully. It has plenty of unused, unexplored natural resources which can help (b) — many new industries. Its agriculture too is potentially rich. Hence this enormous population has the possibility of being (c) — productively. But of all the resources of Bangladesh, human resource (d) — the most important. A population of 98 million can (e) — a powerful source of human energy to build its economy.

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. 1×5=5

You know that Bangladesh is a tropical country. It has a moderate climate. The climate is greatly influenced (a) — the monsoon which is a seasonal wind. It blows (b) — from the Bay of Bengal. It is from south-west (c) — our country and parts of India from April to October. This wind brings heavy rainfall which sometimes causes floods. Crops are damaged. Houses and trees are wiped (d) —. Man and property are washed (e) —.

3. Use articles in the gaps, put a cross (x) where an article is not needed. .5×10=5

Mr. Alam is (a) — shopkeeper. He is (b) — active man. He does not like (c) — inactive man. He has (d) — one-eyed friend. He is an honest (e) — man. Mr. Alam knows that (f) — active man and (g) — inactive man cannot be equal. He opens his shop early in (h) — morning. After taking lunch he takes half (i) — hour rest. Again he goes to this shop. When Mr. Alam takes rest, his helping hand serves (j) — customers.

4. Make meaningful sentences with the following idioms (any five): 1×5=5

out and out, a man of letters, slow and steady, search for, on the contrary, silver spoon.

5. Rewrite the following passage in the reported speech: 5

“What are you writing?”

The angel looked up and replied in a sweet tone, “The name of those who love the Lord.”

“And is mine one?” asked Abu.

“No, your name is not included here,” replied the angel.

Then Abu said, “Please write down my name as one who loves his fellowmen.”

6. Read the following passage and transform the underlined sentences as directed. 1×5=5

(a) January is the coldest month in Bangladesh (Comparative). (b) The poor people suffer much (Complex). (c) They make fire and warm themselves (Simple). (d) During winter, vegetables are cheap (Complex). (e) Date juice during winter is very sweet (Exclamatory).

7. Fill in the blanks with appropriate tag questions. 1×5=5

: Rafiq is frustrated because he possesses a very ill health. Yesterday he read an article about the maintenance of good health. After reading the article he talked to himself.

: Good health means the health free from all kinds of diseases, —?

: One can keep good health by following certain rules, —?

: He is to eat a balanced diet, —?

: He has to take regular physical exercise, —?

: He must enjoy sound sleep, —?

8. Complete the following sentences. 1×5=5

- (a) Jamil waited at the station till ——.
 (b) I was late because——.
 (c) The train left as soon as —— .
 (d) I reached Chittagong when —— .
 (e) We hired a taxi after —— .

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

9. Suppose, you are a reporter of a reputed daily newspaper. Write a report on the problem of drug addiction in your locality. 10
 10. Write a short composition on "The Importance of Reading Newspaper." 15
 11. Write an application to the Principal of your college for the change of an elective subject. 15
 12. Write a dialogue between two friends on the choice of career. 10
 13. Complete the given story following the clue: 15
 Once there lived a happy cobbler who passed his days in working and singing. A rich man --



**Cantonment Public School and College,
 Jahanabad Cantonment, Khulna**

Test Examination—2014; English : Paper II
 [The figures in the right margin indicate full marks]

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

[Answer any eight questions out of nine]

1. Complete the passage with suitable verbs from the list. Put them in the correct tense. Use the negatives where necessary. 1x5=5

| | | | | | |
|-------|--------|---------|---------|----|-------|
| waste | suffer | envelop | educate | do | study |
|-------|--------|---------|---------|----|-------|

It is high you (a) —— for the Test Exam. You (b) —— much time wandering aimlessly and doing meaningless jobs. Don't you know that your parents and relatives highly expect you to (c) ——? But if you are not serious right from now, you (d) —— in the long run. Besides, your future (e) —— in darkness.

2. Fill in the gaps with appropriate prepositions. 1x5=5

Ms. Aeysha Afrin applied (a) —— the post of a lecturer. Being pleased (b) ——her performance, the authority appointed her (c) —— the post. Actually she had authority (d) —— English. Moreover, she had a great zest (e) —— music.

3. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed. .5x10=5

(a) —— 16th December is (b) —— red-letter day in the history of Bangladesh. On this day, we achieved (c) —— freedom at the cost of (d) —— blood and Bangladesh came into (e) —— being and made a place in (f) —— world map as (g) —— independent country. Every year this day is celebrated in (h) —— enthusiastic atmosphere. We remember (i) —— great sacrifice of our heroic sons who die for this country. We also pay (j) —— great tribute to them.

4. Fill in the gaps with suitable linking words. 1x5=5

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|-----|------------|----|---------|---------|
| for example | though | but | as well as | so | however | because |
|-------------|--------|-----|------------|----|---------|---------|

Men usually want to have their own way. No one, (a) ——, can have his own way all the time. He has to consider the interest of others (b) —— his own interests. He is free to take his own decisions, (c) —— these decisions must not be unjust or harmful for others. (d) ——, he must be very careful while driving (e) —— there are other vehicles and pedestrians on the road.

5. Rewrite the following passage in the reported speech. 5

"Where are you going?" "I am going to my friend's house." "Come back before the sunset? Your exam is knocking at the door, son." "Ok mom, don't worry."

6. Read the following passage and transform the underlined sentences as directed. 1x5=5

- (a) My friend invited me to pay a visit to Cox's Bazar (Passive). (b) I gladly accepted the invitation (Negative). (c) When I reached there, my friend received me cordially (Compound). (d) I was very delighted to see the sea beach (Exclamatory). (e) It was one of the most memorable journeys in my life (Positive).
7. **Make meaningful sentences with the following phrases and idioms (any five).** 1×5=5
 jump at an offer, ups and downs, on the contrary, an open secret, in the mean time, in the event of, as though, beyond doubt.
8. **Fill in the blanks with tag questions.** 1×5=5
 (a) I'd meet you, —?
 (b) Everyone welcomed us, —?
 (c) I have the right to get your help, —?
 (d) Let's have a discussion, —?
 (e) He seldom comes here, —?
9. **Complete the following sentences in the passage below.** 1×5=5
 (a) There is hardly any person —.
 (b) No sooner had he reached the station —.
 (c) He could not avail —.
 (d) I prevented him —.
 (e) All should do something to —.

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

10. **Suppose, you are a reporter of a local daily and recently you have visited a village fair. Now, write a report describing it.** 10
11. **Write a composition on The Duties and Responsibilities of Students.** 15
12. **Write an application to your Principal seeking permission to stage a drama.** 10
13. **Make a dialogue between two friends on the abuses of mobile phone.** 10
14. **Complete the story following the cue.** 15
 It happened that a dog got a piece of meat and was carrying it in his mouth. He thought going home he would eat it in peace. On his way.....

**Govt. Sundarban Adarsha College, Khulna****Test Examination—2014; English : Paper II****Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)**

1. **Complete the passage with suitable verbs from the list. Put them in the correct tense. Use the negatives where necessary.** 1×5=5
 Today women play an important role in all spheres of life. Once they were (a) — by men. They (b) — no longer (c) — within the four walls. They have (d) — out of kitchens and are (e) — hand in hand with men.
2. **Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.** 1×5=5
 We must learn English (a) — get good jobs. If we don't know English, we will not be eligible (b) — good jobs. (c) — knowing English we can't go abroad (d) — better salaries. Without English modern life is (e) — imagination.
3. **Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed.** .5×10=5
 Patriotism means (a) — love for one's (b) — country. It's (c) — noble virtue. It removes (d) — mean mindedness of (e) — man. It also inspires (f) — man to shed (g) — last drop of blood from the body to defend (h) — freedom of (i) — country. A man devoid of patriotic feelings is inferior to (j) — beast.
4. **Rewrite the following direct speech into indirect.** 5
 "What's your programme after examination?" asked Shuvo. Arnob said, "I've not yet decided. Can you suggest any?" "Let us go on a picnic," said Shuvo. "What an excellent idea! I shall certainly join you," said Arnob.
5. **Make meaningful sentences with the following idioms and phrases (any five):** 5

- on the sly, nip in the bud, take after, a bed of roses, skim through, burning question, loom large.
6. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate linking words from the list:** 1×5=5
- | | | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|------|-------|-----|-------|
| in fact | if | as | that | hence | who | while |
|---------|----|----|------|-------|-----|-------|
- Students are future leaders (a) — are to lead a nation. (b) — they must seek to fulfill potential. They possess the art (c) — can lead to their success (d) — leaders they can decide our fates. (e) — they do their duty, they can reach the target.
7. **Read the following passage and transform the sentences as directed.** 1×5=5
- (a) Books are the best companions of man. (positive)
 (b) Nowadays, books are published in huge quantity. (active)
 (c) People read books for pleasure. (compound)
 (d) A book is a great treasure. (exclamatory)
 (e) We should develop the habit of buying books. (interrogative)
8. **Fill in the blanks with tag questions.** 1×5=5
- : The beauty of a moonlit night cannot be described in words, (a) —?
 : It is very charming, (b) —?
 : It dazzles our eyes, (c) —?
 : Everybody enjoys a moonlit night, (d) —?
 : Even little insects fly here and there, (e) —?
9. **Complete the following sentences.** 1×5=5
- (a) We look forward to —.
 (b) Future is built up on the basis of —.
 (c) If anybody gets derailed, his future—.
 (d) Future depends on —.
 (e) We should try to cultivate ourselves —.

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

10. **Suppose, you are Priyadarshan, a reporter of "The Daily Star". Recently you have visited a vote-center. Write a report on your observation.** 10
11. **Write a short composition on any of the following:** 15
 (a) Uses and Abuses of Internet; (b) Drug Addiction Among the Young Generation.
12. **Write an application to the Principal of your college to provide sound system for large classrooms.** 10
13. **Write a dialogue between two friends about the win of Bangladesh against Zimbabwe in the 1st Test Match.** 10
14. **Complete the following story using the clues given below :** 15
 There lived a man in a village. He had a great attraction to English and so, he went to a teacher. The teacher began to teach him, but the man was dull-headed -----

**Chandpur Govt. Women's College, Chandpur**

Test Examination—2014; English : Paper II

[The figures in the right margin indicate full marks]

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

[Answer any eight questions out of nine]

1. **Complete the following passage with suitable verbs from the list. Put them in the correct tense. Use negatives where necessary.** 1×5=5
- | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----|--------|------|----------|------|---------|
| obtain | run | regard | take | redefine | come | imagine |
|--------|-----|--------|------|----------|------|---------|
- Education (a) — as the yard stick of development. Development (b) — ignoring education. (c) — degrees should not be the prime object of education. That is why education has to be (d) —. It is high time we (e) — measures to spread education.
2. **Fill in the gaps with suitable prepositions.** 1×5=5

A good student prefers books (a) — dress. He adheres (b) — his studies. He always tries to cut a good figure (c) — the examination. He never deviates (d) — his duties because success depends (e) — hard work.

3. **Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed.** .5x10=5

(a) — use of article is so easy but most of (b) — our students make mistakes (c) — in it. The simple rule is that (d) — vowel letter is always preceded by (e) — and a consonant is always preceded by (f) — if "U" is uttered as "you" it is (g) — preceded by (h) — or if it (i) — is uttered as "Aa" (j) — is used.

4. **Fill in the blanks with suitable linking words from the list.** 1x5=5

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|------|------|----|-----|---------|-----------|-------------|
| so that | even | that | if | for | because | let alone | in order to |
|---------|------|------|----|-----|---------|-----------|-------------|

We take food not only because we want to satisfy our hunger but also (a) — we want to preserve our health. (b) — the educated are not aware of the importance of balanced diet, (c) — the illiterate people. We have to bear in mind (d) — we should take balanced diet (e) — we can preserve our health.

5. **Make meaningful sentences with the following phrases and idioms (any five).** 1x5=5

all and sundry, breathe one's last, call into question, dead against, from A to Z, get through, in the teeth of.

6. **Rewrite the following in the reported speech.** 5

"What a beautiful cock it is!" the cunning fox said himself, "I must have it for meal." The fox looked up at the cock and said, "Dear friend, cock, have you heard the good news?" "What's the good news?" asked the cock. "Please come down and listen to me" said the fox.

7. **Transform the following sentences as directed.** 1x5=5

- (a) The Sundarbans that is the unique creation of nature is called the 52nd World Heritage Site. (Simple)
 (b) It is called the mangrove forest. (Active)
 (c) It is one of the largest mangrove forests in the world. (Positive)
 (d) It protects southern part of our country in time of natural disaster. (Complex)
 (e) Many people go to the Sundarbans to observe the natural beauties. (Compound)

8. **Fill in the blanks with tag questions.** 1x5=5

- (a) Allah alone can help us, —?
 (b) Everybody is happy here, —?
 (c) None wishes to be unhappy, —?
 (d) Don't run in the sun, —?
 (e) A barking dog seldom bites, —?

9. **Complete the following sentences.** 1x5=5

- (a) If you are late —.
 (b) He is studying hard lest —.
 (c) This is the boy whom —.
 (d) Whoever you are —.
 (e) Do you know why —.

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

10. **Suppose, you are a reporter of a national daily. Now, write a report on the price-hike of essential commodities.** 10

11. **Write a short composition on 'The Importance of Reading Newspaper.'** 15

12. **Suppose, you are a student of 12th class of 'X' college. You failed to appear in the pre-test exam for your personal problems. Now, write an application to the Principal of your college to arrange a supplementary exam for you.** 10

13. **Write a dialogue between two friends about the newly joined Principal of their college.** 10

14. **Complete the following story with the cue.** 15

One day, a grocer borrowed a balance and weights from a fruit seller. After a few days the fruit seller asked the grocer to return his balance and weights to him.....



Puran Bazar University College, Chandpur

Test Examination—2014 English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

1. Complete the passage with suitable verbs from the list. Put them in the correct tense. Use negatives where necessary. 1×5=5

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|----|---------|---------|-----|------|
| develop | tax | be | prepare | achieve | run | stop |
|---------|-----|----|---------|---------|-----|------|

Most students of our country (a) — expert in cramming answers. They (b) — their hand notes themselves. They get them prepared by their private tutors. Their tutors (c) — their brains on the students' behalf. As a result, their thinking power (d) —. They obtain better results, but actually, they (e) — very little.

2. Read the following letter and fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. 1×5=5

My dear X,

Best wishes to you. I'm very glad to know that you have stood first in order (a) — merit. I knew, you would do well in the exam as you worked harder. So, it is rightly said that industry is the key (b) — success. Very few students can do well in the exam (c) — dint of merit. It is observed that those who have become great in this mundane world have become so (d) — hard labour and perseverance. I pray to almighty Allah (e) — your impressive success in the days ahead.

3. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed. .5×10=5

It is (a) — known fact that English is (b) — international language. (c) — language used by international community is important. Statistics show that 350 million people speak it as (d) — first language and another 300 million use it as (e) — second language. It is (f) — official language in more than 60 countries of the world. Once it was also (g) — official language of our country. Most of (h) — books on science and technology are written in English. So, (i) — importance of learning good English beggars description. It is (j) — must for our progress and prosperity.

4. Fill in the gaps with suitable linking words from the list. 1×5=5

| | | | | | |
|-----|---------|-----|-------|----|----|
| but | equally | and | while | as | so |
|-----|---------|-----|-------|----|----|

Once there was a mighty king in England whose name was Lear. He had three daughters—Goneril, Regan and Cordelia. He became very old (a) — wearied. Goneril and Regan were married (b) — Cordelia was not. (c) — King Lear was tired of ruling and he needed rest, he decided to step down the throne and divide his kingdom (d) — among his three daughters. He invited all his daughters and asked them how much they loved him. Goneril and Regan said, they had loved him more than their eyes and lives (e) — Cordelia, whom he loved most, said, "Father, I love you just like a father." This shocked the proud, old king who banished her at once.

5. Make meaningful sentences with the following idioms and phrases (any 5). 1×5=5

of one's own accord, by hook or by crook, out and out, black and white, keep body and soul together, big guns, at the eleventh hour, on the sly.

6. Read the following passage and transform the sentences as directed (any five): 1×5=5

(a) Health is wealth (Complex). (b) A university is the highest seat of learning in a country (Comparative Degree). (c) Always speak the truth (Negative). (d) A healthy man is an asset but an unhealthy man is a liability to all (Complex). (e) Everybody hates a corrupt man (Interrogative). (f) There is no mother but loves her child (Affirmative). (g) One should keep one's promise (Change the voice).

7. Complete the following sentences: 1×5=5

- (a) Study seriously lest —
 (b) It is high time —
 (c) No sooner had they reached the station —
 (d) Unless you work hard, —
 (e) United we stand, —

8. Fill in the blanks with tag questions (any 5): 1×5=5

- (a) I'd meet you on the sly, —?

- (b) Sakib Al Hasan, —?
 (c) Anyone is allowed to come, —?
 (d) None is to none under the sun, —?
 (e) Acid rain is harmful, —?
 (f) Ram, Rahim and John went to a picnic yesterday, —?

9. Rewrite the following passage in the reported speech. 1×5=5

"I'll pay for it," he said. 'I broke it. I brought the axe down careless.' "But no one hits accurately every time, Jerry. Moreover, the fault was in the wood of the handle. I'll see the man from whom I bought it", I told him.

Part B : Guided Writing (60 Marks)

10. Write a paragraph on Internet/Students and Social Service. 10
 Or, Suppose, a road accident took place on Chandpur-Comilla road at Baburhat in Chandpur Sadar Upazila. Two people died and ten others were injured in it. You are a reporter of a national daily newspaper. Now, write a report on this accident.
 11. Write a short composition on "Eve-teasing"/"Drug Addiction." 15
 12. Write an application to the Principal of your college requesting him to arrange multimedia system in the classrooms. 10
 13. Write a dialogue between you and a foreigner who has come to Bangladesh recently for the first time. 10
 14. Complete the given story with the cue. 15
 Sheikh Sa'adi was a great Persian poet. He used to put on simple dress. Once he took shelter in a nobleman's house. The nobleman could not recognize him and treated him as an ordinary man.....



Mohila University College, Chattagram

Test Examination—2014 English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

1. Fill in the gaps with the right form of verbs from the box below. Use negatives where necessary. There are more words than needed: 5

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|------|----|-----|------|---------|
| provide | leave | turn | be | cut | stop | prevent |
|---------|-------|------|----|-----|------|---------|

Trees (a) — useful to us in many ways. They (b) — us with food, fruit, shade and shelter. They prevent a region from (c) — into a desert. But it is a pity that the people of our country (d) — trees indiscriminately. It is high time we (e) — such an act of human cruelty towards trees.

2. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions. 1×5=5

In the long run a sinner atones (a) — his sin because he knows that everybody will have to be accountable (b) — God (c) — his/her deeds. So, when, a sinner becomes really repentant he/she is seen devoted (d) — God. Sometimes he/she is seen absorbed (e) — deep meditation.

3. Fill in the gaps with articles. Put a cross (x) where not necessary. 5

The 16th December is (a) — red-letter day in the history of Bangladesh. On this day we achieved (b) — freedom through (c) — long bloody battle. (d) — new nation named Bangladesh came into (e) — being and made a place in (f) — world map as (g) — independent country. Every year this day is celebrated in (h) — enthusiastic atmosphere. We remember (i) — great sacrifices of our heroic sons who died for this country. We also pay (j) — great tribute to them.

4. Fill in the blanks with the linking words from the box below. 1×5=5

| | | | | | | | |
|----|--------|--------------|------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| if | unless | according to | what | where | which | but | and |
|----|--------|--------------|------|-------|-------|-----|-----|

The foods that we eat can be divided into six kinds (a) — what substances they contain and (b) — benefits they do to us. Fish, meat, peas and milk provide us with protein (c) —

builds our body and helps us grow. (d) — we do not take all these, we cannot grow well. Vitamins and mineral salts protect us from diseases (e) — keep us fit for work.

Or, **Make sentences with any five of the following phrases and idioms:** 5

look down upon, in a body, golden age, on the sly, hanker after, a slow coach, out and out.

5. **Rewrite the passage into indirect speech.** 5

"Mina, have you done your English lesson today?" said the teacher. "Yes, sir" she replied. "But I haven't understood one grammatical point." Don't worry. I'll help you understand it," said the teacher. "Thank you, sir," said she.

6. **Transform the following passage as directed:** 1×5=5

(a) Our Parliament House at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar in Dhaka is a triumph of modern architecture and technology (Complex). (b) A famous American architect Louis I Khan designed this magnificent building (Passive). (c) It is one of the largest parliament buildings (Positive). (d) As it is a highly complex structure, its annual maintenance cost is about 50 million taka (Simple). (e) It is very difficult for a poor country like Bangladesh to bear this high expense (Negative).

7. **Add tag questions to the following sentences.** 1×5=5

- (a) A student should read the text again and again, —?
- (b) Nobody pays due respect to a dishonest man, —?
- (c) 'I' is a pronoun, —?
- (d) Thousands of people admired Rumi in his life time, —?
- (e) Deeba as well as her friends enjoyed the short film, —?

8. **Complete the following sentences.** 1×5=5

- (a) He walked fast lest —.
- (b) He came here with a view to —.
- (c) If I knew his mobile number —.
- (d) Had I been a rich man —.
- (e) He reads attentively so that —.

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

9. **Suppose, you are a staff reporter of the Daily Observer. Now, write a report on 'Drug Addiction.'** 10

10. **Suppose, you are a student of M.B. College. Now, write an application to the Principal for permission to go on a picnic.** 10

11. **Write a dialogue between you and your friend about your preparation for the HSC Examination.** 10

12. **Complete the following story and give a title to it:** 15

There lived two friends in a certain village. They were very fond of travelling. They liked to enjoy the beauty of nature, to see green trees, blue seas and to hear the sweet songs of birds. One day they went to a forest for travelling. They were walking along the path of the forest. They were talking about friendship -----

13. **Write a composition on any one of the following topics:** 15

- (a) Childhood Memories; (b) Population Problem in Bangladesh.



1. Complete the passage with suitable verbs from the list. Put them in the correct tense. Use the negatives where necessary. 1×5=5

| | | | | | | |
|----|-------|------|------|---------|----------|---------|
| be | reach | work | come | confine | dominate | succeed |
|----|-------|------|------|---------|----------|---------|

Today women play an important role in all spheres of life. Once they were (a) — by men. They (b) — no longer (c) — within the four walls. They have (d) — out of kitchens and are (e) — hand in hand with man.

2. Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions: 5

Everyone desires (a) — wealth. But very few can attain it. Some people hanker (b) — riches. Some are content (c) — what they have. True happiness lies (d) — contentment. It is high time we gave (e) — the habit of covetousness.

3. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed. 5

(a) — idle man and (b) — active man cannot be equal. We know (c) — story of (d) — ant and (e) — grasshopper. (f) — ant was industrious. On the other hand, the grasshopper was really (g) — lazy. The ant knew that (h) — industrious shine. On (i) — contrary, (j) — lazy suffer in life.

4. Rewrite the following passage in the reported speech. 5

"I came here yesterday from my village", he said, "Why did you come?" I asked. "My mother sent me to you with this letter." "How is your mother? I have not seen her for a long time. I hope she is quite well."

5. Make meaningful sentences with the following idioms (any five). 5

at stake, big guns, cut out, end in smoke, irony of fate, lion's share, nip in the bud, take after.

6. Read the following passage and transform the underlined sentences as directed. 1×5=5

(a) Once a cook roasted a duck for his master (passive) (b) The roast looked so delicious that the cook could not resist the temptation (simple). He ate one of the drumsticks. (c) When his master sat down to eat, he quickly noticed the missing drumstick (compound). (d) The master enquired of the missing leg (interrogative) (e) But the cook told him that this duck had only one leg (negative).

7. Fill in the blanks with suitable linking words. 1×5=5

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|----|----------|---------|-------|-------------|
| otherwise | but | so | although | however | which | accordingly |
|-----------|-----|----|----------|---------|-------|-------------|

Every citizen has some duties and responsibilities for his nation. (a) — most of the people are careless in this respect. The people of this country have achieved national identity by dint of a great sacrifice (b) — is still evaluated nationally (c) — some selfish people never want to give their recognition. (d) —, we all should do some benevolent activities. (e) —, we will be indebted to the nation.

8. Fill in the blanks with tag questions. 1×5=5

- (a) Everybody is liable to error, —?
 (b) Very few students are devoted to studies, —?
 (c) Please, don't waste your time —?
 (d) Let us go out for a walk, —?
 (e) Fire burns, —?

9. Complete the following sentences. 5

- (a) Time is so valuable that —
 (b) The gifts are too nice to —
 (c) He talks as if —
 (d) You cannot get A+ provided —
 (e) If you want to get it —

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

10. You know, Sylhet being a big city, traffic clogs up the streets and it has been a matter of disturbance for city dwellers, especially for school and office goers. Draft a report on the given situation. 10
11. Write a short composition on any one of the following. 15
(a) Is Science a Blessing or a Curse? (b) The Rivers of Bangladesh.
12. Write a dialogue between yourself and your friend about the choice of career. 10
13. Suppose, the classrooms at your college are unusually large and you find it pretty difficult to listen to your teacher's lectures. Now, write an application to the Principal asking him for taking necessary steps. 15
14. Complete the following story using the cue. 15
Once there lived a poor woodcutter. But he was very honest. He earned his livelihood by selling wood in the market. One day he was cutting wood beside a river. Suddenly -----
