

Contents

First Paper

1.	Mymensingh Girls' Cadet College, Mymensingh	2
2.	Rajshahi Cadet College, Rajshahi	4
3.	Pabna Cadet College, Pabna	6
4.	Joypurhat Girls' Cadet College, Joypurhat	8
5.	Rangpur Cadet College, Rangpur	10
6.	Comilla Cadet College, Comilla	12
7.	Sylhet Cadet College, Sylhet	14
8.	Muminunnisa Govt. Women's College, Mymensingh	16
9.	Dr. Abdur Razzak Municipal College, Jessore	18
10.	Chittagong Engineering University School & College, Chittagong	21
11.	Chittagong Biggan College, Chittagong	23
12.	Bakalia Shahid N.M.M.J College, Chittagong	25
13.	Sreemangal Govt. College, Moulvibaza	27
14.	Hajigonj Model College, Hajigonj	30

Board Questions First Paper

15.	Dhaka Board — 2003	32
16.	Dhaka Board — 2004	34
17.	Dhaka Board — 2005	36
18.	Rajshahi Board — 2003	38
19.	Rajshahi Board — 2004	40
20.	Rajshahi Board — 2005	42
21.	Jessore Board — 2003	44
22.	Jessore Board — 2004	47
23.	Jessore Board — 2005	49
24.	Comilla Board — 2003	51
25.	Comilla Board — 2004	53
26.	Comilla Board — 2005	55
27.	Chittagong Board — 2003	57
28.	Chittagong Board — 2004	59
29.	Chittagong Board — 2005	61
30.	Sylhet Board — 2003	64
31.	Sylhet Board — 2004	66
32.	Sylhet Board — 2005	68
33.	Barisal Board — 2003	70
34.	Barisal Board — 2004	72
35.	Barisal Board — 2005	74

Second Paper

36.	Mirzapur Cadet College, Tangail	76
37.	Mymensingh Girls' Cadet College, Mymensingh	77
38.	Rajshahi Cadet College, Rajshahi	79
39.	Pabna Cadet College, Pabna	81
40.	Joypurhat Girls' Cadet College, Joypurhat	83
41.	Rangpur Cadet College, Rangpur	85
42.	Comilla Cadet College, Comilla	87
43.	Feni Girls' Cadet College, Feni	89
44.	Sylhet Cadet College, Sylhet	91
45.	Muminunnisa Govt. Women's College, Mymensingh	92
46.	Narsingdi Model College, Narsingdi	94
47.	Pabna Govt. Women's College, Pabna	96
48.	Al-Hera Academy School & College, Pabna	98
49.	N.S. Govt. College, Natore	100
50.	Mahtab Uddin Degree College, Kaligonj, Jhenidah	102
51.	Lakshmipur Govt. College, Lakshmipur	104
52.	Hajigonj Model College, Chandpur	106
53.	Govt. Zia Mohila College, Feni	108
54.	Bakalia Shahid N.M.M.J. Degree College, Chittagong	110
55.	Hajera Taju Degree College, Chittagong	112
56.	Chattagram Biggan College, Chittagong	114
57.	Chittagong Engineering University School & College, Chittagong	116
58.	Narishiksha Academy Degree College, Barlekha, Moulvibazar	118
59.	Sreemangal Govt. College, Moulvibazar	120



Mymensingh Girls' Cadet College, Mymensingh
Pre-test Examination—2015; English : Paper I

Part-A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

Unite-15; Lesson – 6(B)

UNICEF stood originally for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. But now it is the United Nations Children's Fund which gives long-term help to children of developing nations. It runs several welfare projects in Bangladesh. It has established numerous maternity and baby care centres around the country to ensure the health of babies and child-bearing mothers. It has helped Bangladesh to get rid of contagious childhood diseases. It has organised training programmes to create rural health workers. Through awareness-raising activities about health and nutrition, this organisation has been able to reduce infant mortality rates in Bangladesh. Besides, in times of disasters like cyclones, flood and famine, it undertakes humanitarian work to help the affected people. To facilitate education, UNICEF distributes reading and writing materials among students, trains teachers and promotes primary education particularly among girls. It also assists a variety of rehabilitation programmes in Bangladesh.

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

- Unicef makes our women educated/conscious/familiar of health and nutrition.
- With the help of UNICEF we have been able to enhance/save/prevent contagious childhood diseases.
- UNICEF extends its helpful/helping/active hand to the disaster affected people.
- Maternity and baby care centers help a child-bearing woman to avoid the worry/risk/tension of death or losing her child.
- UNICEF has contributed to raising/lowering/stopping infant mortality rates in Bangladesh.

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

- The activities of UNICEF in Bangladesh play a negative role in social development.
- UNICEF initially stood different from what is now.
- The maternity and baby-care centers have failed to ensure the health of babies and a child-bearing mother.
- Raising awareness about health and nutrition has minimized infant mortality rates.
- It distributes reading and writing material to remove poverty.

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

- UNICEF is an international organization that (work) —development in Bangladesh.
- The (run) —welfare projects is its another activity in Bangladesh.
- To promote education, it provides (train) —teachers.
- The students of developing countries (benefit) —UNICEF.
- It has organized training programmes with a view to (create)—rural health workers.

4. Make a list of five UNICEF activities in Bangladesh. 1×5=5

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

Unite-22; Lesson – 4(B)

Scientists have been experimenting with the idea of living in space for a long time. But it is not easy to live in space. There is no gravity and the body needs a lot of adjusting to do. One of the scientists reported that his heartbeat had become slower and bones and muscles had felt weaker as calcium had been decreasing from them. His head had felt heavy as there was no gravity to keep blood down in the legs and there was also a feeling of space sickness which is like travel sickness. Doing everyday jobs also becomes difficult. Water cannot be poured because it stays in one place like a big ball. If you want a drink, you must do it with straw from a closed container. If you sprinkle salt it spreads all around you and heavy objects can be moved with one finger as they have no weight. Astronauts therefore need months of training to be able to adjust to conditions in space.

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

- What makes the scientists experiment with the space?
- What is the report about space gravity?
- Point out the main effect of the space gravity?

- (d) Why can't a person easily drink in space?
 (e) What does space adjustment require?
6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words:** 1×5=5
 Salts (a) —in space will just spread all around you. Because of no (b) —in space, our heartbeats start (c) —. We cannot even drink water (d) —in one place. Hence, space is still a great (e) —to the scientists.
7. **Summarize the main points of the passage in five short 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 problems of being in space. (No. 1 is done for you.)** 5
1. No gravity in space → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B: Vocabulary Test (Marks - 20)

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

how	patriotic	involve	shun	remove	correct	keep	hope
corrupted	when	place	proud	consider	empower	level	

Corruption has been the burning question in the world. Bangladesh is (a) —one of the most (b) —countries by World Bank. Whatever it is, it is really a matter of sorrow. Our bureaucrats, high officials, business magnets all are (c) —in corruption. We do not know (d) —to escape this curse. Our poverty cannot be (e) —if we do not (f) —ourselves, we will not be able to (g) —anything good for our next generation. Only (h) —zeal can inspire our society to (i) —this meanness. We are (j) —that our country will really turn into Golden Bengal if we remain honest.

10. **Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.** 1×10=10
 People who are sincere in their works are (a) —for making anything success. The great men are also sincere because they (b) —that sincerity is the (c) —to success. Those who are (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 still (i) —of the (j) —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 the sentences in full.** 2×6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Elderly population	take more care	because of	much importance
(ii) The traditional society of Bangladesh	remain powerless to stop it	any commendable role	are emotionally abused
(iii) Their long experiences of life	has been growing	for care	than the west
(iv) Oriental societies	who depend on their families	are not given	all over the world
(v) Many older people	does not offer	for centuries	their physical and financial inability
(vi) But they	their wealth of knowledge	of their senior citizens	to the old aged people

12. **The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.** 1×14=14
- (a) The master was very annoyed at the stubbornness of the cook and threatened to fire him from his job.
 (b) When his master sat down to eat, he quickly noticed the missing leg and asked what had happened to the other leg.
 (c) He drew the attention of his master and showed him that some ducks did indeed one leg.
 (d) The cook replied quietly that his master was right after all.
 (e) It put down its other leg as well and ran off.
 (f) The roast looked so delicious that the cook couldn't resist the temptation and ate up one of the drumsticks.

- (g) The master looked at the cook.
 (h) A cook once roasted a duck for his master.
 (i) The cook told him that the duck had one leg only.
 (j) The master said that there was no such thing as a one legged duck.
 (k) If he had known this trick, he would have clapped his hands too before cooking to bring out the other leg.
 (l) The master clapped his hands loudly which startled the duck.
 (m) Right at that moment the cook looked out of the window and saw some ducks one of which was standing on one leg and had the other leg folded inside.
 (n) The cook insisted that this duck had only one leg.

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

- (a) What is unfair means in the exam? (b) What are the main reasons for adopting unfair means in the exam? (c) Why don't our students want to study seriously before the exam and why do students want to depend on other students in the exam? (d) How does unfair means affect the whole nation? (e) What is reaction to this social vice in the society? (f) How can this vice be eliminated from educational institution? (g) What role can the teachers play to rid the students of this vice?



Rajshahi Cadet College, Rajshahi
 Pre-test Examination—2015; English : Paper I

Part-A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

Unite-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/phrase 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 environment pollution.

- (e) The rise of temperature may one day damages/swallows/submerges 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 the correct form of words given in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary.** 1×5=5
- (a) The greenhouse effects 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 effects of global warming.** 1×5=5

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

Unite-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 sponsors' 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 organize the international sporting events?
 (b) Why do companies and business firms sponsor international 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. **Summarise five important points of the above passage.** 1×5=5
8. **Make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the positive effects of sports. (No. 1 has been done for you).** 5
1. A meeting place for different countries → 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

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

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

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 become (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 community 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. 2×6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) No progress	do not have	possible	and planned life
(ii) Superstitions grow when people	of education	healthy	a prerequisite for any social development
(iii) Illiterate people	is	deprived of	Enlightened
(iv) Education helps us	live	a sound knowledge	the light of education
(v) With the touch	are	with an awareness which is	of health and sanitation and population control
(vi) It	provides them	people become	without education

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

- (i) It was his duty to guard the trees.
- (ii) The caretaker at once carried out his master's order.
- (iii) It was the time for mangoes.
- (iv) So he was very angry with the caretaker.
- (v) 'It was my duty to guard the trees and not to taste the fruits.'
- (vi) Once upon a time, there lived a rich man.
- (vii) One day the rich man came to the garden with some of his friends and relatives.
- (viii) He employed a caretaker for the garden.
- (ix) He asked the caretaker to fetch some ripe sweet mangoes.
- (x) The rich man and his friends and relatives tasted the fruits but all of them were sour.
- (xi) The rich man said to caretaker, 'You are a fool, because you have been a caretaker here for so many years, but you do not know which mangoes are sweet.'
- (xii) He was fond of fruits.
- (xiii) 'How should I know it, Sir?' said the caretaker.
- (xiv) He had a large garden full of fruit trees.

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 is dowry? (b) What is the main reason of dowry? (c) How does the dowry system affect the whole society? (d) What is your reaction to this social vice? (e) How can this social curse be eliminated?



Pabna Cadet College, Pabna

Pre-test Examination—2015; English : Paper I

Part-A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

Unite-12; Lesson – 4(B)

Hamidur Rahman was the man who gave shape to the concept and design of the Shaheed Minar, by combining all the aspirations of Bengali identity and nationalism. He was the first art student of Bangladesh who in the 1950s went to Europe and studied at "Ecole de Beaux Art" in Paris. He was the pioneer of the new painting movement in the then Pakistan. But he is most remembered for his remarkable design of the Central Shaheed Minar.

When Hamidur Rahman was assigned 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 experimented 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 provided the manifestations of inner strength. The four columns on both sides of the central structure reflect the balance and harmony of a united stand.

The original design had included stained glass, with hundreds of eyes, through which the sunlight could pass. The marble floor was to reflect the moving shadows of the columns in an unending process of revolt from dawn to dusk. In the basement of the Minar he had designed a grand fresco work of 1500 square feet, depicting the language movement. This was to be his masterpiece, again reflecting the theme of geometric horizontal and vertical motifs of unity and strength.

Rahman was fully conscious of the tropical damp climate of Bangladesh and therefore worked out such materials for the Minar that would withstand the climate. He ensured that the columns be made of such mixture of iron rods and cement as to stand for centuries. Today the Shaheed Minar is a symbol of freedom, strength and unity. In 1989, Hamidur Rahman passed away. He is no more with us but we remember him with great admiration and pride.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** 1×5=5
 - (a) We (feel/take/seem) proud of Hamidur Rahman.
 - (b) Today the Shaheed Minar is a symbol of dependence/individualism/ independence)
 - (c) The marble floor reflects a (perpetual/transitory/temporal) revolt.
 - (d) He was the (forerunner/inventor/discoverer) of the new painting movement.
 - (e) The Central Shaheed Minar is the (emblem/badge/brand) of our national-identity.
2. **True/false? If false, give the correct information.** 1×5=5
 - (a) When Hamidur Rahman was assigned with the design of the central Shaheed Minar, he was very much energetic.
 - (b) The central Shaheed Minar has withstood the wear and tear of time.
 - (c) The memory of Hamidur Rahman has sunk into oblivion.
 - (d) Hamidur Rahman had no idea of the climate of Bangladesh.
 - (e) Hamidur Rahman had his education in science.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary.** 1×5=5
 - (a) The Shaheed Minar (shape) ——by Hamidur Rahman.
 - (b) The Shaheed Minar is the (combining) ——all the aspirations of Bengali identity.
 - (c) Hamidur Rahman was given the (assign) ——the design of the Shaheed Minar
 - (d) Hamidur Rahman became very (enthusiasm) ——.
 - (e) He made (experimental) ——basic horizontal and vertical forms.
4. **Make a list of five activities of Hamidur Rahman.** 1×5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5–8. Unite-21; Lesson – 1(B)

'Globalization' 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 next-door neighbours. If one country is in distress, others can immediately come to its assistance. If we can build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation through this globalization process, our world could certainly be a better place to live in.

5. **Write short answers to these questions.** 1×5=5
 - (a) How can we know what is happening in the farthest corner of the world in an instant?
 - (b) What are the far reaching effects of globalization?
 - (c) What do you understand by a borderless market?
 - (d) How can the world be a better place to live in?
 - (e) What are the advantages of globalization?
6. **Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the text.** 1×5=5

The (a) ——of globalization is (b) ——in the time of any disaster. Countries (c) ——in the farthest corner of the world (d) ——their kind gesture as soon as they get the news. They start sending relief materials along with the rescue team on the very instant. This (e) ——the relief work and builds a mutual friendly relationship.

7. Summarize 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 pros and cons of globalization. (No. 1 has been done for you). 5

1. Countries of the world have come closer → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B: 20 marks (Vocabulary Test)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. (make any grammatical changes, if necessary) 1×10=10

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

Electronic mail, popularly (a) —as 'email' is the communication of textual messages via (b) —means. Although telex (c) —is also electronic in (d) —, there are differences (e) —a telex and 'email'. 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, email 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

Everybody (a) —to live a happy and peaceful life. But what are the (b) —that can assure you of such a nice life? Naturally people's opinions are quite different on this point. The factors (c) —be money, power, security, honour, health, love, good family bondage, education, voluptuous pleasures etc. Most people (d) —money alone can ensure all other elements (e) —for a happy life. It's partly true. But if you (f) —stick to money, you may start running after money. But you cannot live in two rooms, cannot (g) —two persons' food etc. at the (h) —time. You should bear in (i) —that your necessity or desire has a limit. If you exceed the limit and run (j) —money with an endless greed, you will be utterly ruined.

Part 'C' - 40 marks (guided writing)

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

A	B	C	D
(a) World's climate	might cause	one of the major causes	day by day
(b) Destruction of forests	are increasing	a significant change	of global warming
(c) World temperatures	is under going	the likely causes	in recent years
(d) Greenhouse effect	is also	to a great extent	in the days ahead
(e) Global warming	is	greater natural disaster	around the earth
(f) 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) Desdemona was fascinated by his stories and especially by 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 man of the best families wished to marry her.
- (xi) He also told them of men who are human flesh and of strange race of people whose heads were under their shoulders.
- (xii) Everyone praised him and the senate trusted and honoured him.
- (xiii) Brabantio often invited Othello to his house where he and his daughter listened in wonder Othello as he spoke about his adventures.
- (xiv) Hearing it, she had to weep and she never became tired of listening to it.

13. Answer the following questions to make a continuous paragraph on "Earthquake". 14
 (a) What is earthquake? (b) How frequent is it now in Bangladesh? (c) Are our people aware of the gravity of its loss? (d) Why are experts giving more attention to the issue of earthquake in recent time? (e) What precautions would you suggest as safety measure against earthquake?



Joypurhat Girls' Cadet College, Joypurhat
 Pre-test Examination—2015; English : Paper I

Part-A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

Unite-21; Lesson – 1(B)

'Globalization' 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 next-door neighbours. If one country is in distress, others can immediately come to its assistance. If we can build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation through this globalization process, our world could certainly be a better place to live in.

- Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5
 - Globalization has influenced our life lightly/easily/widely.
 - Now a country in distress can immediately be attacked/advised/helped by the others.
 - It is very important/easy/difficult to know what is happening in other parts of the world.
 - The relationship among countries of the world has become strange/ narrow/ intimate.
 - The world has come closer and has become a big/small/global village.
- True/false? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5
 - Now we can know at once what is happening in the remotest parts of the world.
 - Globalization has not become a familiar word.
 - Globalization has benefited us only in respect of trade and commerce.
 - Globalization accelerates mutual understanding and co-operation between nations.
 - Only a few aspects of life have been influenced by globalization.
- Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words given in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1×5=5
 - Due to the development of hi-tech (communicate) —media we can now know at once what is happening in the remotest parts of the world.
 - Other countries can immediately (come) — the assistance of a country in distress.
 - 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.
 - Electronic transfer of information (result) — a tremendous success in trade.
 - Globalization is geared up to (benefit) —the world people.
- Make a list of five opportunities created by globalization. 1×5=5

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

Unite-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 largely be 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.

- Write short answers to the questions below. 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 on illiteracy?
 - How can education ensure a better life for all?
- Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5
 Education is considered one of the (a) —needs of a human being. Without proper education man cannot exactly (b) —what he has to do for a better life free from the (c) —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 if you). 5

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

Part B: Vocabulary Test (Marks - 20)

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

with	improve	not	mean	maintain	upon	stop
take	easily	than	keep	depend	raise	avoid

Overeating (a) —taking too much food (b) —one needs. We eat (c) —to overload our stomach but to (d) —a sound health. A sound health (e) —on eating habit, to some extent. Overeating tells (f) —our health. By (g) —awareness of the people the habit of overeating can be (h) —. With a view to (i) —our body fit, we should (j) —taking too much food.

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

Computer is one of the latest important and most (a) —invention of science. A computer performs three important (b) —. It receives data, processes data (c) —various computations and emits data. Computer now (d) —us in various ways. In a (e) —minutes a computer can perform calculations that trained mathematicians would need years to complete. Now computers are (f) —used in agricultural farms. Trains and planes are run by the (g) —. Examination (h) —can be accurately given by computer within the shortest span of time. The computer has become very sophisticated and can perform (i) —complicated tasks. This is why many people call the computer 'an electronic (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
(I) Robinson Crusoe	wanted	that Crusoe should go	at all
(II) He	did not want	to be a sailor	England
(III) His father	was born	him	from his boyhood
(IV) He	wanted	I	one day
(V) His father	did not like	an idea	to sea
(VI) Crusoe	left home	or the sea	to be a physician

12. Rewrite the jumbled sentences in the proper order to make a continuous paragraph. 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 save his life.
- (xi) Enemies invaded his kingdom.
- (xii) And he took shelter in a remote cave.
- (xiii) One day 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 150 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) What do you know about the 21st February? (b) Why is the day important in our life?
- (c) What is the historical background of this day? (d) What has this day brought for us?
- (e) Who were the martyrs of this day? (f) What is the present status of this day? (g) How is this day celebrated now?

05

Rangpur Cadet College, Rangpur
Pre-test Examination—2015; English : Paper I

Part-A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

Unite-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 axehandle 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 freewill 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. 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) Jerry was a boy of delicate/extrovert/firm character.
 - (b) Jerry had been at the orphanage since he was five/six/four.
 - (c) His courtesy was inborn/cumulative/creative.
 - (d) What impressed the writer most was Jerry's integrity/probity/fairness.
 - (e) According to the writer integrity is more than dishonesty/honesty/arrogance.
2. **True/false? If false, give the correct information.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Jerry had moral courage to confess his fault.
 - (b) Jerry was in the habit of thanking others.
 - (c) He did the odd job willingly.
 - (d) Integrity is embedded on courage.
 - (e) The writer told Jerry that the fault had been in the handle of axe.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words. Add any prepositions if necessary.** 1×5=5
 - (a) The writer could (imaginative) _____him at four years old.
 - (b) The writer (bring) _____money to pay for the job.
 - (c) Jerry (like) _____do careful work.
 - (d) Jerry was supposed to be a freewill (agency) _____.
 - (e) He took every responsibility without (excusal) _____.
4. **Make a list of five points describing Jerry's character.** 1×5=5

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

Unite-3; Lesson – 1(B)

Communicative competence refers to the ability to use a 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 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 for communication. 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. And that is exactly what the tasks in this book are designed to do.

5. **Write short answers to the following questions.** 1×5=5
 - (a) What do you mean by communicative competence?
 - (b) How many ways can we develop communicative competence?
 - (c) What do you mean by mother tongue?

- (d) What is the difference between acquisition and learning?
 (e) How is English learnt?
6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words:** 1×5=5
 Using a language in various situations (a) _____communicative competence. It can be (b) _____by two ways. One is (c) _____and another (d) _____learning. Acquisition needs subconscious (e) _____of the language and learning needs conscious knowledge.
7. **Summarize the passage in five sentences.** 1×5=5
8. **Based on your reading the passage, make short notes on the process of 'explicit' learning leading to communicative competence.** 5
1. Being conscious of the knowledge of the second language → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B: Vocabulary Test

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

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

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

10. **Fill in the gaps with a suitable word of your own.** 1×10=10
 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 is 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.

Part C: Guided Writing

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 sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in 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 150 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions 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 measure have the authorities recently taken to prevent unfair means in the examination? Describe the good effects of the preventive measures.



Comilla Cadet College, Comilla

Pre-test Examination—2015; English : Paper I

Part-A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

Unite-3; Lesson – 2(B)

Statistics show that about 350 million people speak English as a first language and another 300 million people use it as a second language. It is the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries and many of 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 computer 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 to complete each sentence. 1×5=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 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) The International Olympic Committee always holds 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. 1×5=5
 - (a) Nowadays more than eighty percent of all the information in the world's computer is in English.
 - (b) Many now get good jobs because they know English.
 - (c) Many international organizations 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 prepositions if necessary. 1×5=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 computer (be) —in English.
 - (e) Employers nowadays want applicants (have) —a good working knowledge in English.
4. Make a list of five reasons why English is so important. 1×5=5

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

Unite-13; Lesson – 2(C)

Women in our society have always been considered subservient to men. Majority of houses are male dominated, usually by husband. Most women often don't have any say in decision-making. Their opinion is considered unnecessary even in such important issues as the number of children they would like to have, education of their children, marriage of their sons and daughters, issues of finance and property or even second marriage of their husbands. In many households they are beaten up by the husbands or maltreated by the in-laws, but their miseries go unnoticed because

women lack awareness of their rights and do not know how and where to seek justice. Recently, the Govt. has introduced the Women & Children Repression Act to protect their rights.

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

- (a) How are women considered in our society?
- (b) Who dominates the society?
- (c) What abuses do women have to endure?
- (d) Why do the women's miseries go unnoticed?
- (e) What's the aim of the new act?

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

In many houses women are (a) —in different ways. Sometimes they are (b) —up by their husbands. Their miseries go (c) —because they are not (d) —of their rights. They do not know how and (e) —to seek justice.

7. Summarize 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 different problems of women in our society. 5

1. Education unavailable to everyone → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B: Vocabulary Test (Marks - 20)

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

high	undertake	identifiable	ranges	stretch	construct	unique
curious	excellent	fortify	earthly	touch	under	defending

The Great Wall of China is the largest defence (a) —and the greatest building enterprise ever (b) —by man. This is a (c) —wall (d) —from the Gulf of Chihili to Kansu province. The (e) —of this wall (f) —from 20 to 50 feet. It is the only (g) —structure which is (h) —from the moon. The first Emperor of China got this wall (i) —with a view to (j) —China from the attack of the Huns.

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

Learning from book is only a part of (a) —. Travelling is (b) —part. What we read in history books becomes (c) —and real when we visit a (d) —place. Travelling makes us (e) —with other places and other people. Long ago travelling was an (f) —. But, today we have travel agencies to (g) —us. The old (h) —of travelling for pilgrimage has changed. Modern travelling is less expensive and more (i) —. In order that travelling may be (j) —, there are tourist guides at all important tourist-spots.

Part C: Guided writing (40 marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out 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	falling of trees in the forest areas.
(iii) This nocturnal beast	hunt on	canals and creeks	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 numbers of preys	hungry or feels threatened.

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

- (i) He could not think where to keep the money.
- (ii) He did not find any safe place to keep the bag.
- (iii) He gradually realized that he had money, but no peace of mind.
- (iv) He dug a hole in his hut and kept the money there.
- (v) So, he could not devote himself to his work.
- (vi) He said to himself, "One thousand rupees is a lot of money."
- (vii) Now a new thinking took hold of the farmer.
- (viii) He said to him, "Look, my friend! I have one thousand rupees for you."
- (ix) The farmer was surprised.

- (x) The rich man went to the farmer with one thousand rupees in a bag.
- (xi) He always thought that his money could be stolen any time.
- (xii) He took the bag of money from the rich man and thanked him.
- (xiii) This thought kept him awake and his sleep fled away at night.
- (xiv) "Keep this money and remove your distress."

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) When has the grading system been introduced? (b) How was the old system? (c) What would an unsuccessful candidate do in the old way? (d) How does the grading system work? (e) What will the unsuccessful candidates do in the new system? (f) What is the benefit of the new system?



Sylhet Cadet College, Sylhet

Pre-test Examination—2015; English : Paper I

Part-A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

Unite-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 work force. 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 longer 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 to complete each sentence. 1×5=5
 - (a) The presence of working women outside the home is alarming/ decreasing/ escalating.
 - (b) In our country men hold wrong/right/lofty ideas about women.
 - (c) Women are now working in a varied/ variety of /various professions.
 - (d) At work, they are to compete with men to prove their price/value/ability.
 - (e) The position of women in Bangladesh is on the grow/decrease/wane.
2. True/false? If false, give the correct answer. 1×5=5
 - (a) Women should continue their traditional roles in the family.
 - (b) Women no longer confine themselves to their cocoons.
 - (c) In our society men rear children.
 - (d) Women's dependence on men sounds foolish in the present context of the world.
 - (e) Economic support is necessary for women's own identity.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words given in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1×5=5
 - (a) In many sectors, women are facing (compete) —men.
 - (b) Most of the women in our country have no self (confident) —themselves.
 - (c) Women are entering the workforce for (attain) —economic necessity.
 - (d) The reason for women's (participate) —outside work is clear.
 - (e) The household chores usually (do) — women.
4. Make a list of five reasons why women are coming out of their cocoons. 1×5=5

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

Unite-6; Lesson – 5(C)

Every year millions of people all over the world die unnecessarily as a result of pollution. These unfortunate and avoidable deaths are brought about by four specific factors. Firstly, air pollution from factories, burning trash, and vehicle fumes cause pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases. Then, water pollution from industrial discharge, the indiscriminate disposal of toxic chemicals, and the dumping of human into rivers and canals cause poisoning and water-borne diseases such as: cholera and diarrhoea etc. The next factor is noise pollution from vehicle horns and microphones that might cause aggression and damage hearing. And finally, odour pollution

from dumped or untreated human waste causes serious discomfort to our sense of smell and attracts disease-bearing creatures such as rats and flies. We should take determined action to control those problems and clean up the environment to avert these unnecessary diseases.

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

- (a) What are the main four causes that are mostly responsible for death by pollution?
- (b) How does noise pollution harm people?
- (c) How do industries pollute water?
- (d) What do you understand by disease-bearing creatures?
- (e) How can we avert these diseases that have been caused by pollution?

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

Air pollution is the first one among the causes that are said to be responsible for (a) —death of millions of people (b) —year. Air is (c) —with different types of smokes. We run factories, burn (d) —and drive two-stroke (e) —and all these produce smoke which is very dangerous for our health.

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 five causes and effects of pollution. 5

1. Noise pollution causes aggression and damages hearing → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B: Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word. 1×10=10

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

Language plays a very (a) —role in our life. We use language from (b) —we wake up in the morning (c) —we go to bed at night. We use language not only during our (d) —hours but also in our dreams. We use language to (e) —what we feel and to say (f) —we like or dislike. We also use language to (g) —information. In short language is (h) —present in our life. It is an (i) —part of what we do, (j) —and believe.

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

Begum Rokeya	is	the pioneer	insignificant
She	was	born	a great lady
She	considers	A great eagerness for education	in awakening Muslim womenfolk
Her contribution to Bengali literature	remember	not	with respect
Our nation	was	her	in Rangpur
We	had	her to be	from her childhood

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Re-write them in the proper order and in continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14

- (i) Enemies invaded his kingdom.
- (ii) But he did not give up hope.
- (iii) He had to flee from his kingdom to save his life.
- (iv) One day he was lying in his cave.
- (v) This dauntless spider inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of despair.
- (vi) Robert Bruce was a famous king of Scotland.
- (vii) The king was always in a gloomy state for his unhappy condition.

- (viii) The king fought bravely but lost the battle.
- (ix) He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies.
- (x) Then he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave.
- (xi) The enemies were defeated and Robert Bruce regained his kingdom.
- (xii) Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts.
- (xiii) The spider failed again and again to succeed.
- (xiv) He took shelter in a remote cave.

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 is War of Independence? (b) When did our War of Independence take place? (c) What happened in the war? (d) When did we become free? (e) How do we celebrate the Independence?



Muminunnisa Govt. Women's College, Mymensingh

Test Examination—2015; English : Paper I

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

[Unit-18; Lesson-5(C)]

The Iron Bridge across England's longest river, the Severn, is the world's first iron bridge. At one time, the surrounding area was a remarkable concentration of industrial activity. Today the area under the bridge and on both sides known as the Ironbridge Gorge, is a World Heritage Site, in recognition of its outstanding importance in the early development of industrialisation.

The Iron Bridge was built in 1779 and was opened on New Year's day in 1781. It is a testimony of the first large-scale use of iron for structural purposes in the world and a remarkable demonstration of the utility and versatility of iron for construction. With a span of 30 metres, the graceful semi-circular arch reached across the gorge of the Severn at its narrowest point. The Iron Bridge was not only a singular example of new engineering but also a tremendous success. Its symbolic significance was great, not only in Britain but throughout Europe and the United States.

Proper international fame and recognition came with the designation of the Gorge and the bridge as a World Heritage Site in 1986. It is the first industrial area to be listed as a World Heritage Site.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence : 1×5=5
 - (a) The surrounding of the bridge was a rustic/meadowy/manufactural area.
 - (b) The Iron Bridge is built over the river Thames/Seine/Severn.
 - (c) The importance of the bridge is processed/settled/surpassing.
 - (d) The Iron Bridge was built/repaired/opened for use in 1779.
 - (e) The Iron Bridge area was a centre of agricultural/industrial/educational activities.
2. True/ False? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5
 - (a) The Iron Bridge is England's longest bridge.
 - (b) It became a World Heritage Site because the structure of the bridge is old.
 - (c) The utility of iron for the purpose of construction is shown in this bridge.
 - (d) Today, the area surrounding the bridge is highly industrialized.
 - (e) The first area to be listed as a World Heritage Site is the Iron Bridge.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1×5=5
 - (a) Many industries (find) — around the bridge.
 - (b) The bridge has become (fame) — throughout Europe.
 - (c) No other point of the river is as (narrowest) — as that of the bridge.
 - (d) The bridge (demonstration) — the utility of iron.
 - (e) (Structure) — the bridge is remarkable.
4. Make a list of five important aspects of the Iron Bridge Gorge. 1×5=5

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

[Unit—12; Lesson—3(B)]

Rabindranath, the fourteenth child of Debendranath and Sarada Devi Tagore, went to school early and wrote his first verse at the age of eight. At the age of seventeen, in 1878, he arrived in London, on his way to Brighton, to join his brother's family and attend school there. London made a poor impression on him. He described it as a dismal city, smoky, foggy, and wet, with everyone jostling and in a hurry.

Though he was happy in Brighton, a friend of the family persuaded his brother to send him to London in order to benefit from his education in the West. He was put up in a lodging-house facing Regent's Park but later moved to the house of a professional coach, Mr Scott, as a paying guest. Young Tagore joined London University, where he attended Henry Morley's lectures in English literature and read *Religio Medici* and Shakespeare with him. He often visited the House of Parliament and listened to Gladstone and John Bright's debates on Irish Home Rule. Away from the home of his brother's family, he was lucky to find a friendly English family with whom he spent some time, but not without some initial opposition from the two daughters in the family, who were rather taken aback with the presence of a 'blackie' in the house and went away to stay with relatives. They returned only after being reassured that the stranger was harmless. Dr. and Mrs Scott, the girls' parents, in fact treated him like a son. In 1880, Rabindranath was called back to India. His letters, full of admiration for English society made his family think again about the wisdom of letting him loose in England alone. He returned home without any qualifications of distinction.

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

- (a) Why did Tagore go to England?
- (b) Why did the Scott girls leave their house?
- (c) What is the comment of Rabindranath about London?
- (d) Who influenced his brother to send him to London and why?
- (e) Why was Rabindranath called back to India?

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

When Rabindranath arrived at London, it could not (a) — him at all. London was (b) — by him as dismal, smoky, foggy and wet. (c) — persuaded by a friend of the family, his brother sent him to London. There he was put up in a lodging-house which (d) — Regent's Park. At last the city of London became (e) — to him.

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

8. Make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the events in Rabindranath's life during his stay in England. (No. 1 has been done for you). 5

1. Went to Brighton → 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

justify	understand	able	recognize	aware	cheat
judgment	dishonest	honest	alert	experience	abhor

In our society, there are some people whom we cannot trust easily and there are some people whom we cannot (a) —. They are not easy. They seem to be (b) —, but they are dishonest. It is too difficult for general people to (c) — them. This kind of man is very intelligent, tactful, cunning and a good actor. As they are (d) — they have to tell a lot of lies. Only a wise and over talented person can be (e) — to find who is honest or not. The man who has (f) — a lot in his life never trusts anybody easily. He will trust him after (g) —. An easy and simple hearted man is (h) — easily by the dishonest men. We should be (i) — of such kind of dishonest men and should (j) — them.

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

An old man had three sons. They quarrelled (a) — themselves. The old man often (b) — them not to quarrel but they (c) — no heed to him. One day he told his eldest son (d) — a bundle of sticks. Then he asked each of them to break the bundle. They (e) — to break the bundle individually. They all tried hard but could not, because the bundle was (f) — strong for them to break. Then the old man untied the bundle and gave them a stick each. This time they could easily (g) — the sticks. They understood that when the sticks (h) — together, they could not break the bundle but when they (i) —, they could easily do. The sons promised that they (j) — their father's advice.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

	A	B	C	D
(i)	Water	do not get	most of	our crops
(ii)	But it	feel	water	bumper crops
(iii)	Moderate rainfall	is	very essential for	our agriculture

(iv)	Excessive rainfall	helps	the dire need of	and a curse
(v)	Our farmers	destroys	produce	water for irrigation
(vi)	They	can be	both a blessing	in a proper way

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14
- (i) They looked for him here and there for some time.
 - (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 about 150 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14
- (a) Who is a beggar? (b) Why is begging regarded as a serious social problem? (c) What are the reasons behind this problem? (d) What are the effects of the beggar problem in our country? (e) Can you suggest any remedy for this problem?



Dr. Abdur Razzak Municipal College, Jessore

Test Examination-2015; English : Paper I

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 organizations. 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 to complete each sentence. 1×5=5
 - (a) English is spoken/speak/spoke by 350 million people as first language.
 - (b) Business world uses English to contact/contract/cooperate the international community.
 - (c) Job advertisements demand/detect/adjourn employees having the knowledge of English.
 - (d) English helps to get better remuneration/respect/chance.
 - (e) It is a matter of warning/astonishment/acknowledgement that job advertisements ask good working knowledge of English.
2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5
 - (a) More than 60 countries use English as their official language.
 - (b) Many international organizations deliver their speech in English.
 - (c) English language training is supplied by some companies.
 - (d) To communicate across the national borders, English is necessary.
 - (e) To get a good job, knowledge of English is conducive.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1×5=5

- (a) It is (show) — statistics that 350 million people speak English as first language.
 (b) (Official) — English is used in more than 60 countries.
 (c) English speaking people are (frequent) — needed.
 (d) The business world maintain (communicate) — through English.
 (e) More than 80 percent of all the information of computer (be) — in English.

4. Make a list of five advantages of English.

1×5=5

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

[Unit—14; Lesson—1(B+C)]

Literacy as a skill was first institutionalized in Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt and China soon after the art of writing was invented. Education then was not for the general people but a privilege for the chosen few who took on strategic roles in the running of the state and in religion. In Greece, education became more widespread in about the 5th century BC. The Greeks, however, sent only their male children to school. When Rome was conquered by the Greeks, the Romans under Greek influence developed a strong tradition of literacy. The Romans preferred their children to acquire knowledge about agriculture and warfare. It appears that the course of education is as eventful as the history of man.

The Prophet Mohammad (Sm) equated one literate non-believer with ten illiterate believers. Islamic civilization pivoted on literacy and patronage of scholarship. Ibn Sina (called Avicenna in the west), one of the most famous Muslim philosophers of all times, saw the task of education as creating a complete citizen, physically, mentally and morally, and preparing him for a profession whereby he could earn his own livelihood and contribute to the society. In the views of Al-Farabi, another great Muslim philosopher, education was one of the most important social phenomenon which made sure that the individual was prepared from an early age to acquire values, knowledge and practical skills within a particular culture.

5. Write short answers to the following questions.

1×5=5

- (a) What is literacy?
 (b) Who conquered Rome?
 (c) What did Islamic civilization pivot on?
 (d) How does education help a man to be a complete citizen?
 (e) What was the purpose of education according to the Muslim philosopher?

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1×5=5

In the (a) — ages, the Prophet Mohammad (Sm) (b) — on literate non-believer more than ten (c) — believers. Ibn Sina (d) — a literate person as a complete citizen. Another philosopher Al-Farabi called literacy as one of the most important social (e) —.

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 development of education.

5

1. Literacy, a skill → 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 changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

1×10=10

doused	grow	deploy	violate	kept	go
request	jump	set	scale	prepare	park

Next morning, on February 18, tension (a) — on the campus. The students were preparing to (b) — Section 144 again. The armed forces were (c) — in front of the university main gate, which was (d) — locked to prevent the agitating students from (e) — out. The students however started to (f) — over the gate and to (g) — the walls. Seeing this the teachers (h) — the guard on duty to open the gate. Meanwhile the students (i) — a parked army jeep with kerosene and (j) — it on fire.

10. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1×10=10

Nakshikantha is a kind of embroidered quilt. The name was (a) — from the Bengali word, 'naksha' which means artistic pattern. It is a kind of (b) — craft and is said to be indigenous to Bangladesh and West Bengal in India. The art has been (c) — in rural Bengal for centuries. The name 'Nakshikantha' became (d) — after the poet Jasimuddin's poem 'Nakshikanthar

Math' (e) — in 1929. Traditional kanthas (f) — for family use. Old or new cloths and thread are used to make these quilts. Mymensingh, Jamalpur, Rajshahi, Faridpur, Bogra and Jessore are most (g) — for this craft. Now it is produced commercially. It is (h) — in many expensive handicraft shops in cities. The quilts (i) — now in great demand because of the colourful patterns and designs (j) — on them.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Write full sentences joining the parts of sentences from the table.

2×6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The family ties of the Chinese	spend	their time	of the family
(ii) The Chinese	gather	the unity	strong
(iii) They	emphasize	at the park	to entertain people
(iv) There	are	in the open air	for people
(v) Sometimes musicians and acrobats	are	lots of nice, clean parks	to spend their free time
(vi) In the evening many families	perform	very	watching television

12. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order.

1×14=14

- (i) A storm rose.
- (ii) The owl let them in.
- (iii) It started to rain heavily
- (iv) The dove and the bat started to look for a shelter.
- (v) Once upon a time, a dove and a bat were very good friends.
- (vi) Soon night fell and it was dark all around.
- (vii) One day the two friends decided to set out on a journey.
- (viii) They flew over the rivers and hills and came to a big jungle.
- (ix) The dove and the bat knocked at the owl's door.
- (x) The old grumpy owl opened the door.
- (xi) An owl had his nest in that tree.
- (xii) They came upon a century-old rain tree.
- (xiii) Both the friends were very tired, they needed to sit down and take a rest.
- (xiv) The dove and the bat requested him to give them shelter.

13. Answer the following questions to form a continuous paragraph. (100 words)

14

- (a) What does e-mail stand for? (b) Why is e-mail so imperative in the realm of communication?
- (c) Do you have any e-mail account? (d) What are the facilities that you can enjoy by using e-mail? (e) How can a student be benefited by using e-mail?



Chittagong Engineering University School & College, Chittagong

Test Examination—2015; 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 ennoble 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 passage tells about the informal/formal/both formal and informal education.
 - (b) Education makes us vigilant/cautious/tactful of our rights and responsibilities.
 - (c) According to Julius Nyerere the primary purpose of education was liberation of man from restriction/extension/demarcation.
 - (d) Ignorance/innocence/unawareness is similar to darkness.
 - (e) Formal learning helps the growth/fostering/flourishment of our mind.
2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Education debases our mind.
 - (b) Education illuminates the individual.
 - (c) Real education promotes a good relationship among the nations of the world.
 - (d) Education is essential for our physical development.
 - (e) Julius Nyerere's opinion regarding the importance of education was improper.
3. **Fill in the gaps with correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.** 1×5=5
 - (a) People often make (compare) — illiteracy and darkness. (b) Besides (ennoble) — our mind, education refines our sensibility. (c) Better change can be (bring) — by education. (d) (Undoubt) — education can remove the darkness of ignorance. (e) The (enlighten) — an individual is the purpose of education.
4. **Make a list of five points about the purposes of education.** 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 answer to the following questions.** 1×5=5
 - (a) How do village women usually spend their time?
 - (b) What is the purpose of ILO?
 - (c) How was Sakhina benefited from the training?
 - (d) How does the ILO project help a woman to be self-dependant?
 - (e) What did Sakhina learn from the food processing course?
6. **Fill in the blanks with suitable words.** 1×5=5

The number of women is not so common among our working people. Most of them are men (a) —. We see only a few numbers of women workers in the villages. ILO has recently (b) — a new project for rural women. This project will enable rural women to be (c) —. Sakhina Begum is a village woman. She took a (d) — on producing different foods under the project. Now, she can financially help her (e) —.
7. **Summarise in five sentences the role of Sakhina in income generating activities.** 5
8. **Based on your reading of the passage, make a flow chart in each of the boxes showing how Sakhina has brought a change in her family. (No 1 has been done for you).** 5

1. Attending training → 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 changes if necessary). There are more words than you need:** 1×10=10

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

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

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

When an author tells (a) — something exciting or interesting that he has seen, he is like a (b) — of history. His story is a (c) — one. It is a piece of real life. It is said that one can write only from the (d) — of his own life. When he begins to write about other (e) — live, however, he meets with difficulties. He does not really (f) — what other people think, though he may (g) — what other people do; and so must imagine a great (h) —. If he can (i) — the actions and ideas of other people and make them seem true, he should be (j) — to write a successful play or story.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution. 2×6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Monalisa	became fascinated	in the Louvre museum, Paris	for about three years
(ii) This painting today	worked hard	on this painting	model and the portrait
(iii) Leonardo	hangs	one of the most famous	paintings of Leonardo de Vinci
(iv) During the course of painting, he	adds	a mysterious	preserving some of the world's rarest art pieces
(v) The face, enigmatic in expression,	is	both with his	over the years
(vi) The landscape behind her	has tantalized	the millions	backdrop

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

- (i) "Government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth".
- (ii) The place is called Gettysburg.
- (iii) He was the President of the United States of America.
- (iv) He was going there to speak at a meeting.
- (v) Have you ever heard the name of Abraham Lincoln?
- (vi) The last words of the speech are:
- (vii) On the 10th November 1863, a railway train was carrying him.
- (viii) It is one of the finest and the shortest speeches in the English language.
- (ix) On the envelope, it was what he was going to say at the meeting.
- (x) The train was carrying him to a place.
- (xi) These words tell us what the best possible way of ruling a country is.
- (xii) In the train, he was busy writing something.
- (xiii) In fact, the speech on the envelope is now famous as "Gettysburg Address."
- (xiv) He was not writing on a paper, but on the back of an envelope.

13. Write a paragraph of about "Good Health" based on the following questions. Your answers should give as much detail as possible. 14

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

(11)

Chittagong Biggan College, Chittagong

Test Examination—2015; English : Paper I

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the following passage and answer the questions 1 - 4.

[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.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Girls are entrusted/puzzled/allocated with domestic chores.
 - (b) The girls play vital/dominant/trivial role in decision-making of a society.
 - (c) To raise voice means to go astray/protest/reticence.
 - (d) A female child is not allowed to go out without being followed/guarded/ noticed by the male members.
 - (e) Their proper bringing up/management/marriage is the prime concern of their parents.
2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Girls are deprived of only education.
 - (b) Most parents want to have children for future generation.
 - (c) Early marriage stands in their way of education.
 - (d) In our country, girls receive ill-treatment.
 - (e) Education is the prime concern of the parents about their daughters.
3. **Fill in the gaps with correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Their parents (concern) — their marriage.
 - (b) Girls (not treat) — equally.
 - (c) The (born) — of a girl is not welcomed.
 - (d) Without (accompany) — by the male, girls cannot go anywhere.
 - (e) A girl child (bear) — to an unwelcome world.
4. **Make a list of five discriminations shown by the family and society on girls.** 5

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

[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.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1×5=5
- What is global warming?
 - What is the likely cause of global warming?
 - What is the greenhouse effect?
 - What do you mean by detergent?
 - What do the climatologists predict about Bangladesh?
6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5
- The greenhouse effect (a) — the gradual warming of the air surrounding the earth which (b) — from the heat trapped by the (c) — of the environment. (d) — other countries of the world but also Bangladesh are victims of this greenhouse effect. There is an (e) — news for Bangladesh that the lower southern part of the country may one day go under water.
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 showing the causes of the greenhouse effect. (No. 1 has been done for you). 1×5=5
1. The rise of temperature → 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 than you need: 1×10=10

resources	potential	create	for	among	likely
fail	have	returns	achievement	success	from

Investment in education (a) — girls increases the economic and social (b) — of development investment in all other sectors. Educating girls contributes (c) — wealth through its impact on economic development. Educating girls contributes (c) — wealth through its impact on economic development. Educated women have a higher income (d) — than those who have (e) — no schooling. Educated mothers are more (f) — to send both their boys and girls to school. It is important to realize that (g) — in girl's education generally results (h) — an integrated approach to community development. Thus (i) — to educate girls results in a tremendous waste of potential human (j) —.

10. Fill in the blanks 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. Write out the sentences in full. 2×6=12

(1) He came everyday	and often I	and they would both doze	go in silence up the hill
(2) The days had become cold	and cut wood	and since the asters were now gone	and I took it easy
(3) He would lie on the floor	with a common ecstasy through the laurel	and did small helpful favors	and wait quietly for me
(4) Other days they ran	in front of the fire,	let him come	and stayed to talk

	with one arm across the pointer		
(5) When he went away	the next day	over the mountain and I watched him	inside the cabin
(6) 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 and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14

- (a) Discouraged, some of the men began to pack up, when, all on a sudden, a whirlpool was noticed in the nearest water.
 (b) The first was five feet of the shore now and was fighting harder than ever.
 (c) Then the man who caught it said, "He's too beautiful to keep, let him swim another day."
 (d) It was an hour before dawn and the beach was cold and windy.
 (e) All the men on the beach stared at the magnificent fish for a minute.
 (f) Yes, there was a blue fish on the line that fought furiously. And with that he threw the fish back into the ocean and watched it swim away.
 (g) Eventually it could not resist the man's strength, and it was pulled ashore.
 (h) Until the moment, the man had struggled a lot, but his efforts went unrewarded.
 (i) Some fishermen in the distance were waiting to catch the giant blue fish—the talk of the town.
 (j) The fishermen tried to pull him in, but the fish would not give in.
 (k) Its gills opened and closed as if it were exhausted from the fight.
 (l) The battle continued.
 (m) Fighting to be free, it was trapped in one man's pole, and the man tightened his grip.

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

- (a) What do you mean by globalization? (b) What is it based on? (c) Is it creating equal opportunities for all nations? (d) What are merits and demerits of globalization? (e) How can it bring happiness for all? (f) What measures can the govt. take up to minimize the losses?



Bakalia Shahid N.M.M.J College, Chittagong

Test Examination—2015; English : Paper I

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions following it (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 best answer from the alternatives. 1×5=5
- (a) Education enlightens our ability/consciousness/capacity for any kind of advancement.
 (b) The socio-economic condition of Bangladesh is not congenial/ conspiring/ hazardous.
 (c) Education is considered one of the basic needs/requirements/supplies of human beings.
 (d) Education enhances quantity/quality/career of any human being.
 (e) Easy access/excess/accessibilities to education in our country is not possible.
2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5
- (a) Education amalgamates right and wrong.
 (b) Education furnishes a man with capacity to shoulder responsibility.
 (c) Education is the key to all kinds of drawbacks.
 (d) The socio-economic condition of Bangladesh provides a sound atmosphere for education.

- (e) Illiterate people of Bangladesh are hardly conversant with the knowledge of health and sanitation.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1×5=5
- (a) If people (b) ——— educated, they could have lived a healthy and planned life.
 (b) Most of the people cannot (accessibility) ——— education.
 (c) Rural people (have) ——— little kind of social development.
 (d) Education (requirement) ———any kind of social development.
 (e) Education can (ability) ———us to make the right choices in life.

4. Make a list of five points about the functions of education. 1×5=5
 Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8 : [Unit-15; Lesson-6(B)]

UNICEF stood originally for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. But now it is the United Nations Children's Fund which gives long-term help to children of developing nations. It runs several welfare projects in Bangladesh. It has established numerous maternity and baby care centres around the country to ensure the health of babies and childbearing mothers. It has helped Bangladesh get rid of contagious childhood diseases. It has organised training programmes to create rural health workers. Through awareness-raising activities about health and nutrition, this organization has been able to reduce infant mortality rates in Bangladesh. Besides, in times of disasters like cyclones, flood and famine, it undertakes humanitarian work to help the affected people. To facilitate education, UNICEF distributes reading and writing materials among students, trains teachers and promotes primary education particularly among girls. It also assists a variety of rehabilitation programmes in Bangladesh.

5. Write short answers to these questions. 1×5=5
- (a) Who are UNICEF's beneficiaries?
 (b) What has contributed in lowering infant mortality?
 (c) What do you mean by contagious disease?
 (d) Name one short-term activity of UNICEF.
 (e) Which part of the population does the education program particularly target?
6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. 1×5=5
- UNICEF is an (a) ——— Organization. It renders (b) ——— to the children and child-bearing mothers of the developing countries. Numerous maternity and baby care centres (c) ——— been established with a view to (d) ——— better health. Rehabilitation programs (e) ——— also arranged by UNICEF.
7. Summarize the passage focusing on the activities of UNICEF in Bangladesh in five sentences. 1×5=5
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flowchart showing the objectives of different welfare activities of UNICEF. 1×5=5
1. To ensure better health → 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). 1×10=10

accidents	keep	follow	occur	traffic	impose
safer	fit	fluctuations	comparing	consequent	maintain

Britain has been (a) ——— some road and transport rules. (b) ——— it has the best road safety record in Europe. Buses and coaches must strictly abide by the rules (c) ———by the government. One of these is that every coach and minibus that carries children under 16 must be (d) ——— with seatbelts. As the rules are being strictly (e) ——— and the law enforcing agencies are vigilant, buses and coaches have become the (f) ——— form of road transport. The government keeps record of road deaths. However, while (g) ——— records of transport accidents, one needs to keep in mind that occasional (h) ——— of major disasters can cause (i) ——— in numbers of deaths from year to year. Hence care has to be taken when (j) ——— one year with another.

10. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×10=10
- Learning a language is (a) ——— riding a cycle. The most (b) ——— thing (c) ——— any language is communication. You learn to (d) ——— effectively by using a language, by doing things with it

and by experiencing it. You (e) — learn English in the same (f) — as one learns to ride a cycle. Do not (g) — if people laugh at you (h) — you make (i) —, you can certainly learn (j) — mistakes.

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

(i) The role of women in nation building	is not possible for any nation to reach	western countries but also	dignity and honour
(ii) It	was a time when women were	anymore in the	has been changed
(iii) There	cannot be denied	its goal without allowing the womenfolk	family affairs
(iv) They	of civilization the outlook 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	were 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 the proper order and in a continuous paragraph. 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 lives a number of mice in that house.
- (vi) At this all remained silent and none came forward.
- (vii) All the mice thanked the young mouse for his plan.
- (viii) There were several proposals but none was good.
- (ix) The master was annoyed and made a plan to get rid of them.
- (x) At last a young mouse rose to speak.
- (xi) They could not move freely as before.
- (xii) They held a meeting to find out a way to be free from this danger.
- (xiii) He said, "Let's tie a bell round the cat's neck".
- (xiv) Then an old mouse said, "It's good but who will tie the bell?"

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers should give as much detail as possible. 14
- (a) What kind of family do you live in? Extended or nuclear? (b) Why is nuclear family getting popularity day by day? (c) What are the advantages you find in a nuclear family? (d) What are the disadvantages of it? (e) Do you think the society is following right way?



Sreemangal Govt. College, Moulvibazar

Test Examination—2015; English : Paper I

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

[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 sponsors' 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 cooperation 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.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Most of the sports are patronized/planned/introduced by multinational companies.
 - (b) Getting revealed/concealed/changed with others helps to break down prejudice.
 - (c) Sponsor's products receive maximum profit/investment/publicity through telecasting sporting events.
 - (d) Getting acquainted with different nationals widens/extends/expands our mind.
 - (e) Sports are considered to be amusement/attainment/time-killer.
2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Sports can keep a vital role to come closer of the nations.
 - (b) Global sports cannot bring peace and harmony.
 - (c) Through sporting events, the products of multinational manufacturing companies and business firms cannot draw the attention of the consumers.
 - (d) Apart from commercial aspects of international sports, there are other aspects of mutual relation.
 - (e) Friendship between nations can be enhanced through sports.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.** 1×5=5
 - (a) The sports venue has become a (meet) — place of all nations.
 - (b) Sports are highly (entertainment) —.
 - (c) Sports had earned (popular) — people of all walks of life.
 - (d) The (popular) — sports now depends on satellite channels.
 - (e) (Acquainted) — different cultures helps people break down their prejudice.
4. **Make a list of five positive sides of global sports.** 1×5=5

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

Unit – 3; Lesson – 3(B)

Feeding the ever growing population is a big challenge for Bangladesh in the coming decades. The major challenge for the country is to sustain the current level of agricultural production. The task is daunting, especially when the country loses about 80 thousand hectares of cultivable land annually due to excessive pressure on land for human settlement as well as the building of infrastructure such as roads and bridges. Moreover, river erosion and other non-agricultural uses contribute to the diminishing of agricultural land. Although the total number of farm holdings have increased by 18 percent, the cultivated area has declined with the average farm size decreasing from 2.26 acres in 1983-84 to 1.69 acres in 1996.

Given that about 80% of the farms are small and highly fragmented. More imaginative and effective organisations of production are needed to sustain agricultural productivity and create more employment and income for the farming community. The newly emerging 'contract farming' taken up by a number of private agri-business firms is one approach for promoting food production, especially fruit and vegetables. One possibility to compensate for the loss of land is to go for land reclamation in the Bay of Bengal for which of course the country needs massive external assistance. It is essential to improve agricultural production in general and food production in particular. For this, support from the public sector is necessary to generate and promote technologies, and hence to strengthen production. Bio-technology research and development of hybrid crops and animal species need to be given priority which will probably involve partnerships with multinational private sector firms and institutions.

5. **Write short answers to the following questions.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Which particular problem does this text deal with?
 - (b) What factors have led to the problem?
 - (c) What measures are suggested here to deal with the problem?
 - (d) What is 'contract farming' system?
 - (e) What are the causes of decreasing land in Bangladesh?
6. **Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the text.** 1×5=5

Bangladesh is going to face some challenges in the coming years. But (a) — the growing population is the main challenge. Although the growth rate of population has (b) — to some extent, the population has doubled since independence. On the other hand, we are (c) — a large amount of our (d) — land because we are building house and infrastructure on land. So to meet the challenge, we need to (e) — agricultural productivity.
7. **Summarize 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 flowchart showing the causes of the diminishing of cultivable land. (No. 1 has been done for you). 5

1. Building of infrastructure → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary Test (20 Marks)

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

joyful	eager	remain	want	delightful	become
flood	invite	festive	gift	elders	favourite

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. Whole day they (d) — to spend times in joys. Usually a child on her birthday gets up early and tries to (e) — close to her parents. It becomes a (f) — day, if she is presented anything very (g) — to her. 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 gaps with an appropriate word in each blank. 1×10=10
UNICEF is an international (a) —. It runs several welfare (b) — in Bangladesh. It has reduced infant (c) — rates through raising (d) — about health and (e) —. It has organized (f) — programmes for (g) — health workers to (h) — health help to the rural (i) —. At present it is trying to (j) — primary education particularly among girls.

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) Khan Jahan Ali	is	as one of the architectural	of them
(ii) He	was used	the mosque	and a court of Khan Jahan Ali
(iii) The Shat Gambuj Mosque	has declared	both as a prayer hall	various problems
(iv) It	built	beset with	as a World Heritage Site
(v) The Mosque	found Bagerhat	numerous mosques	beauties of the country
(vi) The UNESCO	is regarded	the most magnificent	in Bagerhat

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

- (i) At one moment, a huge iceberg was spotted very close to the ship.
- (ii) At that moment The Titanic was sailing across the icy waters of the North Atlantic.
- (iii) It was on April 10, 1912.
- (iv) She was carrying 1316 passengers and a crew of 819.
- (v) The Titanic was sailing for New York from Southampton.
- (vi) Four days after setting out, a great disaster happened.
- (vii) So, she was regarded as unsinkable.
- (viii) The captain went down to see what had happened.
- (ix) The alarm had been given.
- (x) So, the captain realized to his horror that The Titanic was sinking rapidly.
- (xi) Five of the ship's sixteen watertight compartments were totally damaged by the collision.
- (xii) Suddenly there was a slight trembling sound from below.
- (xiii) The great ship turned sharply to avoid a collision.
- (xiv) At that time she was the largest ship in the world built in a very special way.

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

- (a) What do you mean by mother language? (b) Why has the day been declared as International Mother Language Day? (c) How does the declaration come? (d) What are the objectives of observing this day? (e) How important is the day for the people of Bangladesh?



Hajigonj Model College, Hajigonj
Test Examination—2015; 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 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.

1. **Choose the right word /expression to complete each sentence.** 1×5=5
 - (a) The presence of working women is a very vague/shadowy/obvious sign of change in our society.
 - (b) The position of women in Bangladesh is deteriorating/upgrading/declining.
 - (c) Women have to compete with men to prove their humility/humanity/ability.
 - (d) Women were not evaluated/loved/liked properly in early age.
 - (e) Today women are coming out of their boundaries/confinements/circles.
2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** 1×5=5
 - (a) The presence of working women marks a positive indication.
 - (b) Today women are relieved of their household chores.
 - (c) Only educated women are opting to work outside the home.
 - (d) Women are no longer cut off from the outside world.
 - (e) Women have to assert themselves for equal rights.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.** 1×5=5
 - (a) It was (belief) — that men should be the bread winners.
 - (b) Today women's (dependent) — men has lessened.
 - (c) Women are entering the workforce for the (attain) — men.
 - (d) Women have to excel themselves by (compete) — men.
 - (e) Women (oppression) — men in early age.
4. **Make a list of five points regarding the role of working women in the society.** 1×5=5

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

[Unit—21; Lesson—3(B)]

Globalisation is now largely based on a strong technological foundation. The electronic transfer of information via the internet has now created an instantaneous and interconnected world of information resulting in a 24-hour trading network. This technology has largely changed banking and financial activities. Worldwide money transfer and transaction of businesses have now become a matter of clicking the mouse of a computer. Five out of every six dollars that move in the world economy today travel through the electronic medium. Some products like software and TV programmes are also amenable to digital or electronic transmission. We can now buy and sell goods through the electronic screen. Computers have thus brought about a revolutionary change in today's world. Globalisation is now only what technology makes possible.

5. **Write short answers to the following questions.** 1×5=5
 - (a) What is meant by digital transfer of information?
 - (b) How has IT changed banking and financial activities?
 - (c) How has technology quickened the pace of globalisation?
 - (d) What can we do through electronic screen?
 - (e) How can machines be a threat to working people?
6. **Fill in the gaps with appropriate words.** 1×5=5

Strong technological foundation is (a) — for globalisation. The (b) — transformation of information has created an (c) — world. It has brought about a great change in the way of banking and (d) — activities by (e) — all necessary documents.

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 flowchart showing the effects of IT on globalisation. 1×5=5

1. A closer world → 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

lock	join	spread	violate	wound	take
term	injure	kill	enforce	martyrs	consider

Shaheed Doctor Shamsuzzoha is (a) — to be the first intellectual who attained (b) — during the pre-liberation period of Bangladesh. Following the (c) — of Sergeant Zohurul Hoque in prison by the autocratic Ayub Khan government, a flame of protest (d) — throughout erstwhile East Pakistan. On February 17, 1969 Section 144 was (e) — on Rajshahi city. The students of Rajshahi University who had (f) — the protest, took out a procession in (g) — of Section 144 and were (h) — in a clash with police in front of the residence of the Principal of Rajshahi Medical College. As a result, several students were (i) —. On hearing this, Doctor Zoha, a professor of chemistry and Proctor of the university, rushed to the spot and took the (j) — students to hospital.

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

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

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 role of women in nation-building	is not possible for any nation to 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 the womenfolk	family affairs
(iv) They	of civilisation the outlook 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	were the only instrument	attitude of the world towards women	for the Islamic countries as well

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

- (i) The grocer sent his son with the fruit-seller.
- (ii) "Just the same way as mice can eat away the balance and weights," said the fruit-seller.
- (iii) Then one day, the fruit-seller said to the grocer, "I am going to the town to do some shopping."
- (iv) "You liar, how can a crow carry away such a big boy?"
- (v) After a few days, the fruit-seller asked the grocer to return his balance and weights.
- (vi) The next day the fruit-seller came back alone from the town.
- (vii) The grocer shouted angrily.
- (viii) One day, a grocer borrowed a balance and weights from a fruit-seller.
- (ix) But he checked his temper.
- (x) Please, send your son with me to carry my things.
- (xi) The grocer said, "The mice ate away your balance and weights. So, I can't return them."
- (xii) "Where is my son?" asked the grocer.
- (xiii) The lame excuse of the dishonest grocer made the fruit-seller very angry.
- (xiv) "A crow carried your son away," replied the fruit-seller.

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 environment? (b) What are the elements of environment? (c) How is environment polluted? (d) What are the effects of environment pollutions? (e) How can we keep environment free from pollution?

BOARD QUESTIONS

ENGLISH FIRST PAPER



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.** 1×5=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.** 1×5=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.** 1×5=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.** 1×5=5

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

[Unit—3; Lesson—3(B)]

Two friends, Raghiv 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, Raghiv 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, Raghiv was riding his cycle fairly well. Adeeb knew how the cycle worked but did not know how to use it. Raghiv 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 Raghib 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

- What did Raghib & Adeeb want to do?
- What did Raghib do to learn how to ride a cycle?
- What did Adeeb know by the time Raghib had learnt to ride his bicycle fairly well?
- How is learning a language like learning how to ride a bicycle?
- 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 Raghib 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 → → → → →

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 hy-brid 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 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 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 → 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

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. Write out the sentences in full. 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?



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.

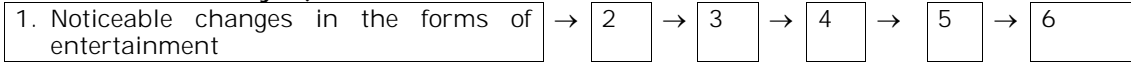
4. **Make a list of five things about developing communicative competence in a second language.** 1×5=5
Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—10; Lesson—4(C)]

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 measure 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

- (a) What are the causes of prairie fires?
- (b) What do you understand by "Prairie"?
- (c) Which part of the world do you think this passage refers to?
- (d) What did the settlers do when they sensed a fire?
- (e) 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
 - (a) We can attribute the socio-economic (develop) — of the country to education.
 - (b) Many illiterate people — (not aware) of the rules of health.
 - (c) Education helps the — (protect) of environment.
 - (d) We own the — (enhance) of our abilities to education.
 - (e) 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

- (a) What is a vital element of the environment?
- (b) How does a farmer pollute water?
- (c) How do mills and factories pollute water?
- (d) How do water vehicles contribute to water pollution?
- (e) Do you think insanitary latrines and unsafe drains are responsible for water pollution?

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

- (a) Water is polluted in ——— ways.
- (b) Man is a vital ——— of environment.
- (c) Farmers use chemical and ——— in their fields.
- (d) Mills and factories ——— their waste products into rivers.
- (e) 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

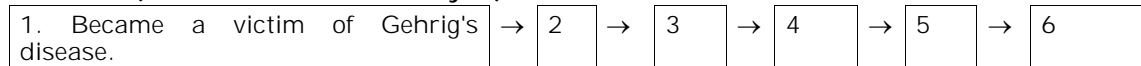
- (a) Who is Stephen Hawking?
- (b) What disease was he attacked with?
- (c) How could he do his work in spite of his illness?
- (d) Whom does he live with?
- (e) What facilities is Hawking provided with?

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



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	has seen	giving place to	are having psychological

	contribute			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?

22

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.

1×5=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.** 1×5=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.** 1×5=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.** 1×5=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 ennoble 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.** 1×5=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.** 1×5=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

1. Education enlightens mankind → 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

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
- (a) How is water polluted by the farmers?
- (b) How do water vehicles contaminate water?
- (c) How is the water of the rivers and canals polluted by mills?
- (d) What kinds of latrines and drains are responsible for water pollution?
- (e) 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. Write out the sentences in full. 2× 6=12

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 here people have	transmitted from one country	especially in developing	for important purposes

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
Their decline has been accelerated	we should protect our wildlife
Hunting of birds and animals is	is to be kind to mankind
In order to protect our environment	drastically reduced
To be kind to animals	by destruction of their habitat
Whale hunting has also	another cause of their extinction
	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) $1 \times 5 = 5$

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. $1 \times 10 = 10$

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. $1 \times 10 = 10$

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. $2 \times 6 = 12$

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

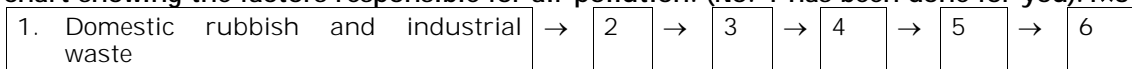
Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—6; Lesson—2(B)]

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?

26

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?

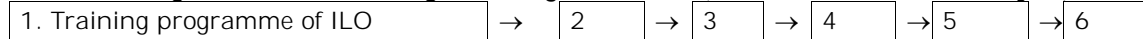
- (d) Why can't Sakhina's husband pay for the children's education?
 (e) How do village women usually pass their time?

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



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

- (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 the correct form of the words in brackets. 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—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

1. A girl's unwelcome birth to a hostile world. → 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

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.** 1×5=5
- (a) What did Ayesha Begum's husband do?
- (b) When did her sons start working?
- (c) Why did the sons stop sending money to their parents?
- (d) Why do Ayesha Begum and her husband look older than their ages?
- (e) How does Ayesha Begum now feed her husband and herself?
6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.** 1×5=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)** 1×5=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. 1×10=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. 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 bcome	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?

29

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?

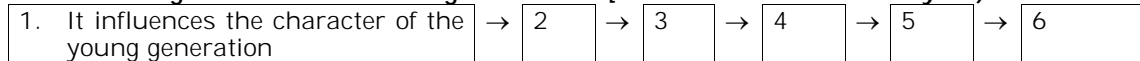
- (c) What do you mean by cultural assault?
- (d) What part does television play in our education?
- (e) What do you think are the good effects of television?

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.]** 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

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

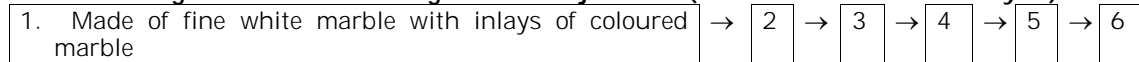
- (a) What architectural feature of the Taj Mahal makes it most impressive?
- (b) Why is it called the Taj Mahal?
- (c) How does the pool enhance the beauty of the Taj Mahal?
- (d) Why did Shah Jahan build the Taj Mahal?
- (e) When does the Taj seem most appealing?

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 as they	became	the children playing in the garden	in the giant's garden
(iv) One day the giant	stood	a large, lovely garden	with soft green grass

(v) When he	was	from school, the children	like stars
(vi) The garden	were coming	used to go and play	soon
		beautiful flowers	

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
- How do the village women pass their time?
 - Can these village women earn any cash money?
 - How can these women be made earning hands?
 - What training does Sakhina get from BARI?
 - What is ILO doing for these village women?
6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5
- The condition of village women beggars —.
 - Something — should be done to change their lot.
 - ILO has come forward with a view to — women's skill.
 - They — training for the rural women.
 - 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 international 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 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

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.
- A lion was sleeping in a cave.
- Listening this, the mouse came swiftly and found the lion in a trap.
- At that time, a mouse fell upon its body playing.
- After sometime, the lion fell into a trap and he was crying "Save me, please, save me, please."
- The mouse cut the net into pieces and thereby he was saved.
- 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

- Did you ever go on a journey by train?
- When did you go?
- What was the occasion?
- Describe the journey?
- 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.** 1×5=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.** 1×5=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.** 1×5=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.** 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 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
 - (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 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

- (i) It continued for a full week.
- (ii) The very next day the rain started to fall.
- (iii) She wanted to grow some peas before the hot weather set in.
- (iv) Last year she started her garden early.
- (v) 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
- (a) What is the view of the UN about the tolerance limit of sound?
 - (b) What is a decibel?
 - (c) When does sound become a noise?
 - (d) Why does the Japanese study consider the primary school environment noisy?
 - (e) 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

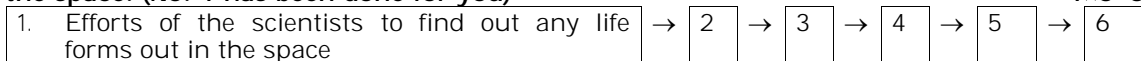
- (a) In our country the forms of entertainment have been changing with the change of ages/time/seasons.
- (b) People are, no longer, pleased with the conventional/unappealing/unpleasant forms of entertainment.
- (c) Television is now more popular/important/unpleasant.
- (d) The common forms of entertainment 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?

36

Mirzapur Cadet College, Tangail
Pre-test Examination—2015; English : Paper II

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. 1×5=5
- | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| loot | carry | make | have | attack | reach | blame |
|------|-------|------|------|--------|-------|-------|
- An Arab ship (a) — a party of Muslims from Ceylon to Mecca for the Hajj. The ship (b) — by the sea-robbers at Debul, a seaport in Sindh. The robbers (c) — it and (d) — away many Muslim women and children. This sad news (e) — the Governor of Iraq.
2. Read the following letter and fill in the blanks with suitable preposition. 1×5=5
- Dear Amin,
(a) — effort there can be no progress (b) — life. Games become dull if there is lack (c) — real competition. You know that industry is the key (d) — success. So, all should adhere (e) — efforts.
Yours ever,
Abid.
3. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (×) where an article is not needed. .5×10=5
- Teaching English to (a) — native people of Bangladesh is not at all (b) — easy task. In school (c) — traditional Grammar-Translation method is followed. So, (d) — pupils only develop their reading and (e) — writing skills : but they can't speak or understand English by listening. So, (f) — direct method, which gives stress to (g) — listening and speaking has been evolved. (h) — teacher has to draw picture and to create (i) — situation and has to show (j) — models or real objects.
4. Fill in the blanks with suitable linking words. 1×5=5
- Television is a common source of entertainment. (a) — it has occupied the place and position of radio (b) — was once upon a time the most popular source of entertainment (c) — cricket has become popular than football. (d) — football gives us instant excitement and charm at every moment. In the field of art and music (e) — people have changed their taste.
5. Make meaningful sentences with the following phrases and idioms (any five). 1×5=5
- | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| crying need | lion's share | hand to mouth |
| square meal | in broad day light | cry in wilderness |
6. Rewrite the following in the reported speech. 5
- "What's the matter?" said Niaz. "It's snowing, and it's very cold," said Ahsan. "In that case we need to wear coat," said Niaz. "Yes, we need to wear boot also," said Ahsan. "That's right. Let's take a taxi," said Niaz.
7. 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).
8. Fill in the blanks with tag questions. .5×10=5
- : We need to prepare very well for the exam, (a) —?
: Sure. To do so, we must study regularly, (b) —?
: Certainly. But we do not follow the rule at all, (c) —?
: No, we do not. And when the examination approaches there is no way but start cramming, (d) —?
: That's exactly what I do.
: You should not do that, (e) —?
9. Complete the following sentences. .5×10=5
- (a) The man is rich enough to —.
(b) The roof is so high that he cannot —.

- (c) The letters are too late to be ——.
 (d) The boys started early so that they ——.
 (e) In spite of a good start the project was not ——.

Part-B : Comprehension (60 Marks)

10. Write a paragraph about "Load-shedding" answering the following questions: 10
 (a) What is 'Load shedding'? (b) Why does it occur and when? (c) What happens when it occurs frequently? (d) Who are the worst sufferers of it? (e) How can we solve the problem?
Or, Suppose, you are Hasan, living in the city of Dhaka. People suffer a lot due to traffic jam. Now, write a report on 'Traffic Jam'.
11. Imagine, you are Arif. Your friend Taher thinks much about diseases of people due to food adulteration. Now, write a dialogue between two friends about 'Food Adulteration in Bangladesh'. 10
Or, Write a summary of the following passage:
 Students are the future leaders and makers of the nation. Study is the main pursuit of the students, to be sure, but they should train themselves in performing the duties and responsibilities to be imposed on them just after their return from the educational institutions. In order to do something great selflessly for the society in later life the students, while studying, should render some social services. It will develop their dormant qualities, foster their capabilities and help them to remove self-centeredness, narrowness, bigotry and widen their outlook on life. In times of flood, earthquake, cyclone and violent storm, many people are rendered homeless. Then their sufferings know no bounds. They drag their miserable existence. The students' main pursuit then should be to stand by them and try their utmost to alleviate their miseries. Diseases break out in the wake of flood and cyclone. The students should then go out in batches to nurse them and distribute medicine among them. They can, of their own accord, make arrangements for feeding and clothing them.
12. Write an application to the Principal of your college for increasing facilities in the college library. 10
13. Write a short composition on Natural Calamities of Bangladesh. 15
14. Complete the following story and add a title to it. 15
 Once there lived a poor farmer who worked very hard to maintain his big family. But he could hardly manage two square meals a day. One day while working in the field he found a basket. He picked it up and carried it.....

37

Mymensingh Girls' Cadet College, Mymensingh**Pre-test Examination—2015; English : Paper II****Part - A : Grammar (60 Marks)**

1. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where article is not needed: .5x10=5
 Rahim has (a) — elder brother who is (b) — engineer. He works in (c) — office in (d) — Dhaka. Last summer, his brother asked him to stay (e) — few days with him. He sent him (f) — air ticket. He arrived at the airport about (g) — hour before the flight. He entered the waiting (h) — room. He was given (i) — boarding card (j) — where he had to write his address.
2. Fill in the gaps with appropriate preposition. .5x10=5
 Natural disaster has occurred throughout the world (a) — recent years. The reason behind this is greenhouse effect or warming (b) — the air around the earth. Global warming is melting the huge ice (c) — polar regions and (d) — the peaks (e) — the mountains. Consequently, the level (f) — sea water has alarmingly increased. Cyclones and tidal bores are inundating and destroying the coastal regions (g) — a large extent. Climatologists believe that (h) — the last 185 years 99 cyclones hit the coastal areas and offshore islands (i) — our country causing irrecoverable loss (j) — life and properties.
3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words or phrases. .5x10=5
 Books are man's best companions (a) — life. You may have very good friends (b) — you may not get them (c) — the time of need. They may not behave (d) — with you. One or two may prove (e) — betrayers and do you much (f) —. But books are always there (g) — your need. Some books may (h) — you laugh, some books may give you much pleasure and some again may (i) — you new knowledge and new ideas. They remain your friends (j) — your life.
4. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. .5x10=5
 (a) I wish ——.
 (b) No sooner had he reached the station ——.
 (c) He is satisfied with what ——.

- (d) The car made in Japan —.
- (e) He behaves as if —.
- (f) What is looted — do you know it?
- (g) My purse has been lost where —.
- (h) My friend Goutam appeared before the interview board. As he was smart, —.
- (i) You are a liar. You cannot eat one mango let alone —.
- (j) I am very hungry today. I had better —.
5. **Read the text and fill in the gaps with right forms of the verbs as per subject and context. .5×10=5**
 An ideal teacher knows the art of (a) — (teach). He (b) — (make) his lessons interesting. His methods (c) — (be) convincing and inspiring. An ideal teacher (d) — (treat) his the students like his own children. He (e) — (praise) the good work done by them. If anyone of students (f) — (commit) some mistakes, he is not very harsh to him. He tactfully makes the students (g) — (realize) his mistakes. An ideal teacher is never angry with his students. He (h) — (behave) well with all. He (i) — (interest) in simple living and high thinking. He never (j) — (set) a wrong example before his students.
6. **Change the following sentences as directed. 1×5=5**
 (a) Watching violent stories, young people become violent. (Compound)
 (b) I recognized her at first glance and helped her recognize me. (Passive Voice)
 (c) He had to feel pity for the lion. (Negative)
 (d) Man is the best of all creatures. (Positive)
 (e) It burns prettier than any other wood. (Superlative)
7. **Change the following text into indirect speech. 5**
 "Good morning, students," said the teacher. "How are you?" "Fine, sir. What about you?" "I am fine too. Please sit down." "Have you prepared your lesson?" the teacher asked. "Sorry, sir. We were a little bit busy with our practical classes," they replied.
8. **Identify the unclear pronoun references in the following paragraph. Where necessary, rewrite the sentences so that all pronoun references are clear. 1×5=5**
 There are varieties of flowers in their country. Among those the rose is the loveliest of all. It is noted for her beauty and sweet fragrance. Many people see that in their gardens, The roses are of different colours such as red, white, pink etc. Among them the red rose is the most beautiful and attractive to her. When they bloom in the garden, the garden assumes a charming appearance.
9. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. .5×10=5**
 Mother is an (a) — (Use an adjective phrase to pre-modify the noun) blessing in the world. Mothers day is a (b) — (Use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) significant day observed as a (c) — (Use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) occasion in honour of mothers. The day was for the first time, announced as a formal holiday in the United States of America. Mothers' day is now observed (d) — (Use an adverbial phrase to pre-modify the verb) as elsewhere around the world. The sons and daughters (e) — (Use an adverb to pre-modify the verb) wait for this day. They buy some special presents for their (f) — (Use a superlative degree to pre-modify the noun) mother. When they offer the presents, the mother becomes very happy. It brings a (g) — (Use an adverb to pre-modify the noun) happiness between a mother and (h) — (Use a possessive to pre-modify the noun) children. The bond of relationship between mother and children becomes everlasting. The mother (i) — (Use an adverb to pre-modify the verb) draws her children with her motherly affection. In this way, we pay a (j) — (Use a participle to pre-modify the noun) tribute to our dear mothers.
10. **Complete the passage using suitable connectors. .5×10=5**
 Soil is necessary for life (a) — most of our foods come from soil. It is true (b) — some of us eat meat. (c) — meat comes from animals that live on plants (d) — again grow on soil. (e) —, we do not give food to soil, plants will become weak. (f) — natural and inorganic manure are necessary for cultivation. (g) — compost manure is widely used in cultivation. (h) — agriculture scientists discourage the farmers to use pesticides, (i) — they opt for a method of catching pests in traditional way. (j) — it is not so popular.
11. **Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below.0.5×10=5**
 Time and tide wait for none. No one can call it back. A man gets back his lost money and health but cannot get back his lost time. Time once lost is lost forever. So, we should make the best use of time. We should do our duties properly. If we put off our work for tomorrow, we may not get an opportunity to do it at all. There are some people who idle away time for nothing. They cannot prosper in life. They have to suffer for it. So, we should take an oath that we must do our duty properly and in time.
 (a) tide (antonym); (b) wait (synonym); (c) call (synonym); (d) back (synonym); (e) lose (synonym); (f) use (synonym); (g) duty (synonym); (h) opportunity (synonym); (i) suffer (antonym); (j) oath (synonym).
12. **Rewrite the text using capitals and punctuation marks where necessary. 5**

how can you do the work in two days nobody agrees to do it less than four i said to the boy i am confident i shall finish it as I have told you he replied

Part B : Composition (40 Marks)

13. Suppose, there is no canteen in your college. The students have to stay for a long time in the college. So, they need tiffin. Now, write an application to your Principal for setting up a canteen in your college. 08
- Or, Suppose, you are Sultana Ahmed, a student of class XII. One of your classmates has sent you an email that she is sick at home. Now, write a reply to it.
14. Suppose, many students in a college fall sick due to food poisoning from tiffin snacks given from college management. You are a reporter of a daily newspaper. Now, write a report on it. 08
15. Write a paragraph on "Merits and Demerits of a Nuclear Family" in about 100–150 words. 10
16. Write a composition on "Natural Disasters in Bangladesh" in about in 200–250 words. 14



Rajshahi Cadet College, Rajshahi

Pre-test Examination—2015; English : Paper II

Part – A : Grammar (60 Marks) [Answer all the questions. Figures in the margin indicate full marks]

1. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed. .5×10=5
In (a) — last 25 years (b) — world has lost one-third of its natural wealth, according to (c) — international conservation organization World Wildlife Fund (d) — earth's before. Forests are being cut down. Moreover, they are being burnt indiscriminately resulting in (e) — increase in carbon dioxide and ultimately in (f) — water level rising as a consequence of global warming. It is anticipated that (g) — new century will face (h) — overwhelming environmental (i) — catastrophe. 1×5=5
2. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. 1×5=5
A growing child is virtually amazed (a) — the vastness, variety and vibrancy of the world. His/her inquisitive mind is always preoccupied (b) — interrogative words, such as what, which, when, where and how. (c) — soon as a child starts communicating, these words become a vital part (d) — his vocabulary and thus initiate his quest (e) — knowledge.
3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the list. 1×5=5
- | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------|-----------|
| regardless of | nowadays | usually | generally |
| at present | in the beginning | in time | |
- (a) — Tazneen Karim has been working in SMC Bank for the last eleven years. (b) —, there were a few women in the various positions. (c) —, there were a lot of changes. (d) — many more women enjoy much more opportunities in different departments of the banks. Every year, the Bank takes in new management trainees, with 50% men and 50% women. Here men and women are treated equally, (e) — gender.
4. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. .5×10=5
- (a) There are so many students and the classroom was very noisy. The teacher spoke loudly so that —.
- (b) Though Bangladesh is blessed with rivers, we — during dry season. We do not have any concrete irrigation plan.
- (c) He is surely out of his mind. He — as if he were the president of the function.
- (d) We are cutting down our trees indiscriminately. We must do something to stop this bad practice before it —.
- (e) It's good to see you again. We haven't seen each other —. I feel really glad.
- (f) The textbook is new but it is —. We haven't had any problem so far.
- (g) The place we visited last week was really wonderful. If I had a camera with me, —
- (h) It will stop raining soon. We have a plan to go out. We will go out when —.
- (i) Playing in the rain may make you sick. Avoid playing in the sun lest —.
- (j) You should remember that honesty is the best policy. You will be respected by all if you —.
5. Read the following text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs. .5×10 =5
Nowadays civilized life (a) — (mean) life on the lap of science. Life in towns and cities is like life in a science laboratory. Cities and towns are now (b) — (plan) and (c) — (make) with the help of science. Science makes it, feeds it, guards and (d) — (protect) it. We owe greatly to science for the comforts of our daily life. Electricity (e) — (light) the streets and houses. Machine (f) — (filter) water and (g) — (supply) it. Trams and buses (h) — (run) through the streets and (i) — (carry) people from one place to another place at a nominal cost. Taxies and cars (j) — (reach) their destination very quickly.
6. Read the following text and change the sentences as directed. 1×5=5
- (a) He is the first President of Bangladesh. (Comparative)
- (b) Neither Rony nor Krishna is guilty. (Affirmative)
- (c) Sin never goes unpunished. (Affirmative)

- (d) Rahim is the better student of the two. (Positive)
 (e) Only fresh air is essential for the living of any creature. (Interrogative)
7. **Change the narrative style by using indirect speeches.** 5
 "Who's there?" he asked. "Dick Arkwrite," said an unknown voice. "Are you a spinner?" inquired Henry. "No, a barber," came the reply. "Then I'll be needing you for cutting my hair," Henry said.
8. **Identify the unclear pronoun references in the following paragraph. Where necessary, rewrite the sentences so that all pronoun references are clear.** 5
 Translation is an art. It takes a great deal of creativity and patience to do the translation well. It also takes stamina, for translators are underpaid and underappreciated. They are often left off the covers of it they create. In fact, we owe a good deal to a good number of hard-working people and organisations who are responsible for making it available. We thank most notably them who take the financial risk to publish and promote them in an increasingly crowded market.
9. **Read the following text and use modifiers in the blank spaces as directed.** 5
 Nelson Mandela (a) — (post-modify the noun with appositive), is one of the greatest leaders of the world, no doubt. During (b) — (use article to pre-modify the noun) time of Mandela, the Europeans were separated from the non-Europeans. It was (c) — (use noun-adjective to pre-modify the noun) policy of racial segregation. The blacks were subjected to (d) — (use quantifier to pre-modify the noun) sorts of indignities. They were denied all basic (e) — (use adjective to pre-modify the noun) rights. They were in fact aliens in (f) — (use possessive) own country. The blacks were also treated (g) — (use adverb to post-modify the verb). Even dogs received a much better treatment than the blacks. The (h) — (use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) leader vowed to put an end to the inhuman practice. Unfortunately, (i) — (use demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) great man thrown behind the prison bars. But the oppressive rulers could not break his spirit. All his life he struggled against apartheid. Eventually, the great leader fulfilled the goal of liberating (j) — (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) people.
10. **Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank space of the following passage.** .5x10=5
 Sports are a popular form of entertainment. (a) — many international sporting events are organized from time to time. (b) — these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. (c) — they pay for the sports events in exchange for the right to advertise their products during those events. (d) —, the sponsors products receive maximum media coverage thus giving companies international recognition. This is only the commercial aspect of the international sport. (e) — there are other aspects too. (f) — the sports venue becomes a meeting place of the people from different countries, (g) — people of different nations get together on the occasion of an international sporting event, they come closer to each other. (h) — they can share views, opinions and friendship. This opportunity creates a sense of brotherhood. (i) —, getting acquainted with different cultures helps to break down prejudice and broaden outlook. (j) — globalization has anything to do with the development of international relationship, sporting events can certainly can contribute in a big way.
11. **Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below.** .5x10=5
 Liberty does not (a) descend upon a people. People must (b) raise themselves to it. It is a fruit that must be earned before it can be (c) enjoyed. That freedom means only freedom from (d) foreign (e) domination is an outworn idea. It is not (f) merely the government that should be free but people themselves should be (g) free. And freedom has any (h) real (i) value for the common man unless it also means freedom from (j) want, disease or ignorance.
 (a) descend (antonym); (b) raise (antonym); (c) enjoyed (antonym); (d) foreign (synonym); (e) domination (synonym); (f) merely (synonym); (g) free(antonym); (h) real (synonym); (i) value (synonym); (j) want (synonym).
12. **There are ten errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors.** .5x10=05
 I saw John in the park the other day said Mike "oh did you" said Mary. "How is he doing" "He has a new job He has flexible working hours, so he has lots more free time" said Mike. Well! Good for him, said Mary "Do you know what he wants to do with his free time" "No I meant to ask him that," said Mike
- Part B : Composition (40 Marks)**
13. **Suppose, you want to get admission in a private university. Send an email to the Head of the department asking to know the requirements for the admission.** 08
14. **Suppose, you are a reporter of a reputed daily. Recently human trafficking has become rampant in the country. Now, write a report on the increasing threat of human trafficking to raise consciousness among the people.** 08
15. **Write a paragraph showing comparison between City Life and Village Life.** 10



Pabna Cadet College, Pabna

Pre-test Examination—2015; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)

1. Fill in the blanks in the following text with articles (*a/an/the*) as necessary. Some of the blanks may not require an article. Put a cross (x) in those blanks. .5×10=5

Once there was (a) — idle king. He did not undergo physical labour. As (b) — result, he became fat and could not move from one place to another. He called in (c) — experienced doctor. (d) — doctor was clever and wise. He did not prescribe any medicine for (e) — king. He asked the king to buy (f) — heavy club and move it in (g) — air till he got (h) — tired. Following the instruction of the doctor, he became (i) — thin from (j) — obese man.

2. Complete the text with suitable prepositions. .5×10=5

The environment plays a vital role (a) — our life. (b) — short, what we have (c) — us including people, houses, air, water etc. is called environment. These are the main elements (d) — our environment. (e) — ensuring sound life, the balance (f) — the natural elements is very significant. Sometimes (g) — lack of knowledge, we don't realize the importance (h) — it. As a result, we are polluting our environment unknowingly. Living (i) — a polluted environment is undoubtedly a matter (j) — great regret.

3. Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words given in the box. .5×10 = 5

what's it like	what does....look like	would rather	as if	was born
as soon as	let alone	had better	there	have to

- (a) This boy — blind. Doctors opined that he would not recover. Since his birth, the boy has been one-eyed.
 (b) If you don't want to miss the bus, start — possible. Otherwise you will have to wait 2 hours for the next bus.
 (c) This poor student cannot manage even his textbooks, — a bicycle. He walks to school which is 5 miles away.
 (d) Our society is full of bad persons. We — remain aware of them.
 (e) Our village is a famous one. — are many highly educated and very rich persons in our village.
 (f) Son : Father — a dolphin —?
 Father : Sorry. I have no idea.
 (g) I have no idea of — going on a long drive. I had never such occasion in my life.
 (h) He behaves — he were a king. He always pretends to be important.
 (i) I — support my father than my uncle. I believe that my father is more honest and just than my uncle.
 (j) You — bring your camera. We could take photo of every incident.

4. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. .5×10 = 5

- (a) Bangladesh is —.
 (b) — here lives by agriculture.
 (c) As these people are mostly illiterate, —.
 (d) Consequently, — is not sufficient for us.
 (e) Moreover, the country is very small — our large population.
 (f) So, it is essential for us —.
 (g) — our government has taken various steps.
 (h) But our government should give more importance on vocational education so that —.
 (i) In the present globalized world, we can export — to different countries.
 (j) Side by side, we must make them skilled in English —.

5. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context. .5×10=5

The 16th December (a) — (be) a red-letter day in the history of Bangladesh. On this day, we (b) — (achieve) the freedom at the cost of a bloody battle. Thus Bangladesh (c) — (come) into being and (d) — (make) a place in the world map as an independent country. Every year this day (e) — (celebrate) in an enthusiastic atmosphere. We (f) — (remember) the great sacrifice of our heroic sons who (g) — (dedicate) their lives for the sake of the country. The President and the Prime Minister of the country (h) — (place) wreaths on the National Mausoleum on this day. Those who (i) — (die) for the country are the golden sons and we all (j) — (pay) great tribute to them.

6. Read the text and change the sentences as directed. 1×5=5

Rabindranath, the 14th child of Debendranath wrote his first verse at the age of eight. (a) When he was 17 years old, he was sent for studies (Simple). (b) He described London as a dismal city (Passive). (c) Though he was happy in Brighton, a friend of the family persuaded his brother to send him to London (Compound). (d) He was lucky to get a friendly English family (Complex). (e)

Rabindranath is one of the greatest poets in the world (Positive). In 1880, Rabindranath was called back to India.

7. **Change the narrative style by using indirect speeches.** 5
 "Excuse me. I want to know about reference books of the library," said the student. "In one part of the library, you can go to read books but you can't take them out of the building," said the librarian. "What do you call that section of the library?" said the student. "Closed Reserve. However, you'll find some useful books there and you'll need them for the exam," said the librarian.
8. **Identify the unclear pronoun references in the following paragraph. Where necessary, rewrite the sentence so that all pronoun references are clear.** 5
 In our country, people have different views about women. The majority cannot still consider men and women on equal terms. They are treated either with a feeling of compassion or they are deprived of their rights. Ignorance and very frequently illiteracy, among us are the main reasons behind this type of attitude. It is true that as a general rule, girls, whether from poor or rich families, are much loved and cared for by the father and brothers. We also need to remember that these are often denied by another women. We first have to make them aware of the great harm they are doing. In the matter of attitude, women need to face menfolk with the expectation of being treated rightly as a woman!
9. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.** .5×10=5
 Newspaper plays a very (a) — (pre-modify the noun) role in modern civilization. It publishes news and views of home and abroad. Only (b) — (pre-modify the noun) knowledge is not enough in this competitive world. A newspaper helps a man (c) — (post-modify the verb with infinitive) his general knowledge. Besides academic books, one should read newspapers (d) — (post-modify the verb). Newspaper helps one (e) — (post-modify the verb with an infinitive) the facts of the world. (f) — (pre-modify the verb with a present participle phrase) regularly, one can be aware of everything. There are (g) — (pre-modify the noun) kinds of newspapers. One should select the newspaper (h) — (post-modify the verb). One should choose the (i) — (pre-modify the noun) paper because many newspapers present news partially. Whatever the paper is, it (j) — (pre-modify the verb) helps a man.
10. **Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage.** .5×10=5
 Once a crow became thirsty (a) — it was a very hot summer day. (b) — it flew from one place to another in search of water, (c) — it did not find any water to drink. (d) — being dejected it decided to fly away to another place. (e) — it noticed a jar in a garden. (f) —, it flew to the jar. There was some water in the jar. (g) — it was at the bottom and out of its reach. (h) —, it did not lose hope. It noticed a heap of pebbles nearby. (i) —, it dropped the pebbles into the jar one by one. (j) —, the water came to the mouth of the jar and the crow drank to its full satisfaction.
11. **Read the passage and write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below.** .5×10=5
 In August 25, 2014 the issue of The Daily Star, there were articles about two places which are far apart. But both were chilling reminders that global warming is not just a theory. It is already here and having devastating effect. In the back page, the article "Polar ice shrinking rapidly" states that the two largest ice sheets in Greenland and Antarctica, are melting and getting reduced in size at an astounding 120 cubic miles each year, clearly contributing to rising oceans. The other reports that tidal surges at the full moon in June and July of this year were much higher than usual and flooded 13 villages situated near rivers that are directly connected to the Bay of Bengal saline water.
 (a) far (antonym); (b) reminder (synonym); (c) devastating (synonym); (d) effect (synonym); (e) back (antonym); (f) rapidly (antonym); (g) reduce (antonym); (h) astounding (synonym); (i) rising (antonym); (j) usual (antonym).
12. **There are ten errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors.** .5×10=5
 Dhaka the capital of our country has been remarked as a mega city. Side by side it has also been remarked as the most polluted city of the world. The population of Dhaka city is on ever increase no one knows when it will stop. Rather instead of decreasing the population of the city is increasing very rapidly day by day. The question arises who are responsible for this. The answer is not very far to seek but cannot be told because the destroyers should have been the protectors.

40

Joypurhat Girls' Cadet College, Joypurhat
Pre-test Examination—2015; English : Paper II

Part-A : Grammar (60 Marks) [N.B : The figures in the right margin indicate full marks]

1. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed. .5×10=5
To forgive (a) — injury is often considered to be (b) — sign of weakness. It is really (c) — sign of strength. It is easy to allow oneself to be carried away by resentment and hatred into (d) — act of vengeance but it takes (e) — strong character to restrain these natural passions. The man who forgives (f) — injury proves himself to be (g) — superior to the man who wronged him and (h) — wrongdoer to shame. Forgiveness may even (i) — turn a foe into a friend. So, mercy is (j) — noblest form of revenge.
2. Complete the text with suitable preposition. .5×10=5
The word "death" is familiar (a) — all and man has no escape (b) — death. Sooner or later he must die. (c) — other word, he is subject (d) — death. There is no medicine (e) — world which can prevent a man (f) — dying. Yet man attempt (g) — escape death (h) — the time being. Man is, (i) — no way, free (j) — death. He must drink the water of death.
3. Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words given in the box. .5×10=5
- | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|------------|---------|
| let alone | had better | what's it like | would rather | look like | have to |
| what do...look like | no sooner had | hardly | would rather that | as soon as | as if |
- (a) I — stay at home. I am not feeling well.
(b) You — did the job. Opportunity never comes repeatedly
(c) Rohima cannot speak Bengali fluently — English. In fact, she is a dull student.
(d) Today is holiday. — swimming in the river?
(e) I help my father in the field now and then. I am not a son of rich parents.
(f) Ripa: Mita, you have recently seen lion in the zoo. — they —?
(g) Faker often behaves — he were a prince.
(h) — had I seen him when he ran away.
(i) I rushed to the hospital — I was informed of it.
(j) My sister was ill. She — go to a doctor.
4. Complete the sentences with suitable clauses/phrases. .5×10=5
(a) Present civilization is —.
(b) Science is advancing —.
(c) Prior to the age of science men were very helpless —.
(d) Now with the blessing of science man can do many things —.
(e) If these devoted scientists did not work hard, —.
(f) Once though men begged nature most pitifully for something, —.
(g) As the brave men went on studying, —.
(h) — science has reached the present state.
(i) We are immensely indebted to these persons —.
(j) We should utilize the inventions of science properly so that —.
5. Read the text and fill in the gaps with correct form of verbs as per subject and context. .5×10=5
A proverb goes that time and tide waits for none. None (a) — (call) it back. A man (b) — (get) back his lost money and health but cannot get back his lost time. Time once lost (c) — (lose) forever. So, we (d) — (make) the best use of our time. We (e) — (do) our work in time. If we put off our work for tomorrow, we do not get time to do it at all. There are some people who waste time for nothing. They cannot prosper in life. They (f) — (depend) on others. If we read the biography of the great men, we (g) — (realize) it. They (h) — (not, waste) a single moment uselessly. They (i) — (be) very industrious from their childhood. We can prosper in life only by (j) — (follow) their life.
6. Read the following passage and transform the underlined sentences as directed. 5
Stephen Hawking was born in 1942. He was born in an educated family. (a) He is considered the greatest physicist after Einstein. (Active) (b) In 1979, he joined Cambridge University. (Complex) (c) When he was thirty-two years old, he received the prestigious Albert Einstein Award. (Simple) (d) He wrote a book explaining cosmology for general public. (Compound) (e) He is one of the greatest scientists in the present world. (Positive)
7. Rewrite the following in the direct speech. 5

As we shook our hands, she told me to follow her example. Then she forbade me to eat more than one thing for luncheon. I replied that I would do better thing than that. I added that I would eat nothing for dinner that night. Jumping into the cab, she called me a humorist.

8. Identify the unclear pronoun references in the following paragraph. Where necessary, rewrite the sentence so that all pronoun references are clear. 5

A teacher who devotes him to the task of teaching his students is an ideal teacher. He is a very important person in any society or country. He dispels the darkness of ignorance from the minds of them and enkindles the light of education in them. He helps his students in learning their lessons. The teacher teaches him to follow the path of truth and avoid the path of vice. It may lead one to astray. He is in fact, a friend, philosopher and guide to the students. That is why he is considered one of the most important persons of the society and of the nation. He is also regarded as a guardian of civilization.

9. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces: .5×10=5

The newspaper, (a) — (post-modify the noun with an appositive), is a printed record of current event. It gives us (b) — (use determiner to pre-modify the noun phrase) the important news of home and abroad. In a word, the newspaper is like (c) — (use article to pre-modify the noun) "mirror" of the world. The newspaper was first introduced in China. The "Indian Gazette" was the (d) — (use determiner to pre-modify the noun phrase) newspaper of the subcontinent. "The Samachar Darpon" was the first (e) — (use a noun adjective to pre-modify the noun) newspaper. A newspaper is (f) — (use an adverb to pre-modify the adjective) useful to us. We cannot think of (g) — (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) morning without it. (h) — (use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) people have different tastes. So, a newspaper supplies us with (i) — (use determiner to pre-modify the noun phrase) sorts of news, for example, business, games and sports, entertainment, literature etc. It keeps us well-informed and makes us intelligent. So, we all should read newspapers (j) — (post-modify the verb with adverb).

10. Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage. .5×10=5

If you minutely observe a good teacher, you will see that he/she has some qualities that make him or her different from others. (a) —, a good teacher does not sit motionless in front of the class. (b) — he walks about the class and it helps him or her to watch over all the students. (c) —, a good teacher is a clear speaker with good, strong and pleasing voice which is always under his or her control. (d) —, he or she is able to hold the attention and interest of his or her students. (e) —, a good teacher knows that every student has something valuable inside him through and by using it, he can shine. (f) —, he or she discovers the hidden treasure within a student to make him confident. (g) —, a good teacher has the qualities of an actor. But there is a difference between them. An actor utters memorized words and acts according to the directions coming from the director. (h) —, a good teacher has to suit his act according to the need of his or her class. (i) —, a good teacher never hankers after money and he or she is content with what he or she possesses. (j) —, a good teacher plays a significant role in building up an educated nation and, thus, he or she dispels the darkness of ignorance from the lot of a nation.

11. Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. 5

Over the past several decades, technology has become a fixture in many homes around the world, and its influence has permeated into all facets of our lives, including educational settings. This phenomenon has been hailed by many as the wave of the future in which language instruction will be driven by new advances in computers, the Internet, and mobile technologies. However, how we go about integrating technology into our classrooms can have a huge impact on whether a technologically-driven classroom succeeds or fails, even with low-tech solutions. So, where lies the praise or blame for the success or failure of technology? Will a Utopian view of pedagogically-sound teaching prevail in our classrooms, or will teachers soon abandon high-tech gadgets and return more to traditional materials? Because the use of the Internet has become so widespread, this article will focus attention on that medium, starting with some historical perspective on computers and then suggest a few practical ideas to improving successful integration of the Internet and language teaching.

(a) permeated (synonym); (b) integrate (antonym); (c) praise (antonym); (d) abandon (synonym); (e) perspective (synonym).

12. There are ten errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5×10=5

Indian President Pranab Mukherjee's wife Suvra Mukherjee passed away yesterday. She was 75. Suvra Mukherjee born in Narail of Bangladesh in 1940 was admitted to the Army Research and Referral Hospital in Delhi Cantonment on August 7 with respiratory complaints. It is informed with deep sorrow that First Lady Smt Suvra Mukherjee passed away this morning.... She left for her heavenly abode at 10:51 am said an official statement of Rashtrapati Bhavan the presidential palace yesterday.

Part-B : Composition (40 Marks)

13. Read the following email sent to you by your friend who has invited you to attend her birthday party. Now, write a reply. 8

From : rudmilla2001@gmail.com
 To: nanjibaa@hotmail.com
 Sent: Tuesday, 25 August 2015
 Subject : Invitation for attending birthday party.

Dear Nanjibaa,

The coming 1st September is my birthday. You will be glad to know that a tea party has been arranged on that occasion at our residence on that day at 6 pm. Only my cousins and few friends will join the party. A musical program has also been arranged. Would you kindly give me the pleasure of your company on the occasion?

Expecting eagerly to meet you.

Yours sincerely,

Rudmilla

14. Suppose, you are a reporter of "The Daily Star". Now, write a report on brutal child killings and woman assault which are prevailing at random in Bangladesh. Give a title to your report. 8
15. Write a paragraph showing contrast between Bangladeshi Music and Western Music. Use 150 words. 10
16. Write at least 200 words on "Student and Social Service" mentioning the philanthropic activities students should come up with for the development of the country. 14



Rangpur Cadet College, Rangpur

Pre-test Examination—2015; English : Paper II

Part-A : Grammar (60 Marks)

1. Fill in the blanks in the following text with articles (*a/an/the*) as necessary. Some of the blanks may not require an article. Put a cross (x) in those blanks. .5x10=5

A mobile phone is (a) — great invention of modern science. (b) — consumers of mobile phone are increasing day by day and (c) — people are getting benefits also. But it is unfortunate that mobile phones sometimes (d) — cause health hazard, especially (e) — children are affected much. (f) — scientists believe that a mobile phone causes brain tumours, genetic damage and many other (g) — incurable diseases. They believe that invisible and uncontrolled radioactivity of (h) — mobile phone causes irreparable damage to (i) — human body. They say that (j) — government should control radioactive sources.

2. Complete the text with suitable preposition. .5x10=5

Sabina was (a) — the kitchen. Her mother was not (b) — home. She wanted to make some soya luchi (c) — her family. First she mixed some soya flour (d) — some rice flour. Then, she put some jute sticks (e) — the chula to make fire. She picked (f) — the pot and wanted to put it (g) — the fire but smoke went (h) — her eyes. She dropped the pot and sticks fell (i) — her feet. She shouted (j) — help.

3. Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words given in the box. .5x10=5

wish	was born	there	it	what's like
would rather	had better	as fast as	need not	would you mind

- (a) The book has much demand. It — have any publicity.
 (b) You had missed the train. You — go tomorrow.
 (c) I — I were a doctor. Then, I would give poor people treatment free of cost.
 (d) The snake was coming behind the boy. He ran — he could and saved himself by entering the house.
 (e) A : — attending the meeting in place of me?
 B : Don't worry. It'll do.
 (f) Qazi Motahar Hussain, an educationist, scientist, — in 1897 in the village of Lakshmpur of Kumarkhali Upazilla in Kushtia district.
 (g) — lived a rich man who bought a necklace and a ring for his wife.
 (h) — is really dangerous to drive with sleepiness. It may cost your life any time anywhere.
 (i) A : — the painting competition —?

B : Oh, I'm really proud to be a part of it.

- (j) He — leave the village than quarrel with anybody. He is very peace loving. .5x10=5
4. **Complete the sentences with suitable clauses/phrases.**
- (a) Sabina was very weak in English when she was in class IX. She worked very hard so that she —.
- (b) Once a clever fox, —, fell into a trap; but he somehow managed to get out of the trap at the cost of its tail.
- (c) I tried my best but failed to lift the heavy box. In fact, it was too —.
- (d) I am not tired. If I was tired, —.
- (e) We must follow the rules of hygiene in order to be safe from diseases. By following the rules of hygiene, —.
- (f) Necessity is the mother of invention. —, scientists are inventing so many things to fulfil it.
- (g) Yesterday he stumbled down on the road. Today he is walking very carefully lest —.
- (h) That is really excellent. — that I have bought a dozen of them and kept safely in my drawer.
- (i) Most of the students behaved rudely towards Zafar, the new comer. In spite of their rude behaviour, —.
- (j) Where there is a will, there is a way. If you have a strong will to solve your problem, —.

5. **Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per the subject and context. Use negatives where necessary.** .5x10=5

constitute	speed	uphold	be	come	rise
enslave	lag	participate	work	develop	eliminate

Gender disparity is a barrier to socio-economic development. A society which (a) — its women is sure to (b) — behind. Women (c) — almost half of the total population of Bangladesh. Without the (d) — of the bulk of population, the social and economic development is not possible. If women (e) — out of the 'cocoon' and (f) — with their male partners, the (g) — process will (h) — up. So, (i) — of gender disparity is a demand of the day for (j) — human rights.

6. **Read the text and change the sentences as directed.** 1x5=5
- (a) Very few insects are as busy as bees. (Make it comparative) (b) They live together. (Make it negative) (c) They fly from flowers to flowers and collect honey. (Make it simple) (d) They store honey in hives. (Make it passive) (e) In winter, they remain idle but they work in spring. (Make it complex)

7. **Change the narrative style by using indirect speeches.** 5
- "Why are you absent?" said the teacher. "The Principal is very angry with you. Go to him at once." "I was seriously ill," said Salim. The teacher said, "You have to show the medical certificate in this case." "Let me show my medical certificate, sir."

8. **Identify the unclear pronoun references in the following paragraph. Where necessary, rewrite the sentences so that all pronoun references are clear.** 5
- There was once a poor woman which had two children. The youngest used to cut wood and she had to go everyday into the forest to fetch them. Once when she had gone a long way to seek it, a little child who was quite strange and strong came and helped her to pick up the wood and carry it home. Then after a few moments had passed, it disappeared. The child told her mother this, but at first she would not believe it.

9. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.** .5x10=5
- In every country (a) — (use post-modify noun), mothers and grandmothers tell (b) — (use pre-modify noun) children stories. Bangladesh is no exception, I remember (c) — (pre-modify noun) we, children, would surround our grandmother, and she would tell us tales. (d) — (use pre-modify verb) she would tell tiger or bear stories; at other times, she would tell stories about jackals, (e) — (use post-modify noun). These stories are told in every home in Bangladesh. So, sit back (f) — (use modify verb) and enjoy the story of the (g) — (use pre-modify noun) tiger: (h) — (use pre-modify verb), in a country not far away, a famous maharaja lived. He was (i) — (use post-modify subject) because of his (j) — (use pre-modify noun) hobbies; he gathered and raised unusual breeds of animals.

10. **Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage.** .5x10=5
- Once there lived a good number of frogs in a pond. On a rainy day, they were in a joyous mood. (a) —, they started playing. (b) —, there were only a few them, (c) —, almost all the frogs joined the play. (d) —, the young ones were very enthusiastic. They jumped into the air and then dived into water. (e) — some of them began to sing in a loud voice. (f) —, they were really wonderful to watch on. (g) —, some boys were passing by the pond. One of them proposed to hit the frogs with pieces of stone in order to have some fun. (h) —, they started throwing stone at the frogs. (i) —, some of the frogs got injured and

some of them were killed but the boys did not stop their cruel game. (j) —, they continued throwing stones at the innocent frogs.

11. Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5×10=5
Morality is the best virtue of mankind at any individual, social and global level. Heavenly qualities like love, affection, respect etc. are developed from morality. Human activities with a sense of morality are always free from social ills and vices. But, nowadays, severe moral degradation is destroying the peaceful and meaningful existence of human beings. For the lack of morality, we can never have a truthful, honest and durable democratic, socio-economic, administrative and judicial institution. Creating awareness is the easiest way to develop the moral sense among people. Motivation and encouragement always bring positive results. Therefore, arranging seminars, symposia at different levels of society will help moral uplifting. So, we must try to create awareness at family and social levels to develop our moral sense.
 (a) morality (antonym); (b) heavenly (antonym); (c) developed (synonym); (d) vice (antonym); (e) peaceful (antonym); (f) existence (synonym); (g) durable (antonym); (h) encouragement (synonym); (i) uplifting (synonym); (j) awareness (synonym).

12. There are ten errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. 5×10=5

Mitali : Hello, Afroja Can you tell me the greatest social malady of Bangladesh today?
 Afroja : Of course it is nothing but the dowry system.
 Mitali : Right youre
 Afroja : Even the act has failed to check the nasty practice.
 Mitali : How shameful Actually brides are sold like cattle, Love dignity and respect – everything stands farcical in our society.
 Afroja : We feel sorry when we see parents of the brides selling everything to get their daughter married.
 Mitali : Whats more is that young brides have to commit suicide when the torture becomes inhuman.
 Afroja : Will there be no end to this practice
 Mitali : Proper education and employment of women can change the scenario.
 Afroja : Its too far. Lets be optimists.

Part - B : Composition (40 Marks)

13. Suppose, you are Jalil of a village of Rasulpur, upazila Sonapur, district Rangpur. Recently a flood has swept over your area. It has caused a great havoc. Many people are suffering from want of food, clothes, drinking water and medicine. They need immediate help. Now, write an application to the Deputy Commissioner of your district for relief and medical aids for the flood affected people of your area. 8
14. Suppose, you are Jamil, a reporter of a reputed daily. Recently you have visited a book fair in Dhaka. Now, write a report on it. Give a title to your report. 8
15. Write a paragraph of causes and effects of 'Water Pollution'. 10
16. Write at least 200 words on 'The Advantages and Disadvantages of City Life'. 14



Comilla Cadet College, Comilla

Pre-test Examination—2015; English : Paper II

Part-A : Grammar (60 Marks)

1. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed. .5×10=5
 Man lives on (a) — Earth. There are other animals and plants around us. But who knows if there are living entities in (b) — space? We do not know. It is (c) — mystery. Scientists doubt that there might be living creatures in (d) — planets about which we do not know much. Can you imagine how many stars and planets are there in (e) — universe? Actually, it is unimaginable. In those spaces, there might be living beings, even (f) — intelligent life. May be, in (g) — future, more wonders are waiting for us — there might be (h) — time when our scientists will discover (i) — living entities outside our known territory. And, if there are intelligent beings like humans, there might be (j) — communication between them and us.
2. Fill in the gaps with appropriate prepositions. .5×10=5
 Speaking ill (a) — others is a very bad human habit. It develops a negative tendency (b) — one's mind. This habit tempts one to indulge (c) — a negative approach out of his unsound mind. It leaves bad effects (d) — human individuals and society. Sometimes, it hampers the happy and smooth run (e) — the society. Sometimes, people burst (f) — tears for this. They never think (g) — dying (h) — others or praise others activities and they themselves remain

blind (i) — their own faults. Above all, their bad habit wastes their invaluable time (j) — nothing.

3. Complete the sentences with suitable phrases and idioms from the list. .5×10=5

as soon as	what does look like	had better	there	no matter
so what	if so	let alone	as if	so so

- (a) The entry will be close within half an hour. So, we should reach the hall —.
- (b) He cannot get A — A+.
- (c) Mimi: They will not appreciate it. Mina: —? I will do what I am supposed to do.
- (d) Student: Sir, — a wild cat —?
Teacher: A wild cat is larger and stronger than an ordinary cat.
- (e) I hope they will help us. —, there will not be any problem.
- (f) 'How is your work going on?' '—.'
- (g) I know there may be some obstacles. I will not flinch — what hindrances I may face.
- (h) — lived a king in a certain country. He was voracious.
- (i) He is very upset — he lost everything.
- (j) It is already late. You — leave now.

4. Complete the sentences with suitable clauses/phrases. .5×10=5

- (a) A fair — is called a book fair.
- (b) A book fair is — in our country on the premises of Bangla Academy.
- (c) It is organized — the martyrs to the causes of defending our mother tongue Bangla in 1952.
- (d) Moreover, it is held —, creating enthusiasm of reading in the general people.
- (e) In the fair — are seen.
- (f) These stalls display and sell various books —.
- (g) Some days ago, I went the book fair —.
- (h) I bought —.
- (i) I also met —.
- (j) Going to the fair was —.

5. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context..5×10=5

Bangladesh has (a) — the first country (b) — funds from the United Nations for its fast (c) — solar home systems, which are not only lighting up houses in off-grid villages but also (d) — the world the way to a low-carbon future. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (e) — 395,286 carbon credits worth €3.56 million to two Bangladeshi organizations – Infrastructure Development Company Ltd (IDCOL) and Grameen Shakti—last week. "Yes, we are getting the fund under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) for our solar home system programme," Nazmul Haque, director (investment) and head of advisory of the IDCOL, (f) — The Daily Star yesterday. The UNFCCC has issued 212,482 carbon credits to the IDCOL and 182,804 credits to Grameen Shakti. The IDCOL is a state-owned development financial institution (g) — to promoting and financing infrastructure and renewable energy projects in the country, while Grameen Shakti, (h) — up by Nobel Laureate Prof Muhammad Yunus, aims to take clean solar power systems and communication technology to villages. Dr Shahidul Islam, who (i) — at Grameen Shakti from 2005 to January this year, (j) — Bangladesh got the fund as the first country in the world for its stellar success in installing solar home systems.

(The Daily Star, August 20, 2015)

6. Read the text and change the sentences as directed. 1×5=5

Our parliament house at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar in Dhaka is triumph of modern architecture and technology. (Complex) (b) A famous American architect, Louis I Kahn, designed this magnificent building (Passive). (c) It is one of the largest and most spectacular 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 these high expenses. (Negative)

7. Change the narrative style by using indirect speeches. 1×5=5

"Have you ever been to Cox's Bazar?" asked Shihab. "No I have never," replied Habib. "But I desire for visiting the place." "I had an opportunity to visit the seabeach last year," said Shihab. "Let us go there this week," said Habib.

8. Identify the unclear pronoun references in the passage below. Where necessary, rewrite the pronoun references so that they become clear. 5

Begum Rokeya was married to Khan Bahadur Sakhawat Hossain in 1896. Her husband was the Deputy Magistrate of Bhagalpur. This is now in the Indian state of Bihar. He always encouraged her to go on with her activities. He also cooperated with her in doing those. Many upper class Muslims of Bengal at that time learnt Arabic and Persian languages as medium of

- education and communication. Though Rokeya had great love for her mother tongue, she learnt those to communicate with others. She also learnt Bangla from her eldest brother Ibrahim.
9. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blanks.** .5×10=5
Education is the process of developing our body, mind and soul through (a) — (pre-modify the noun) learning. Its necessity cannot be described (b) — (post-modify the verb). It is one of the (c) — (pre-modify the noun) needs of a human being. It is essential for any kind of development. It is such a process by which our physical and (d) — (pre-modify the noun) faculties are developed in (e) — (pre-modify the noun with a determiner) balanced way. So, education is called the backbone of a nation. A body cannot stand (f) — (post-modify the verb) without a backbone. Similarly, a nation cannot prosper without education. Education are of (g) — (pre-modify the noun) kinds — formal education and informal education. (h) — (pre-modify the noun) type of education is necessary for (i) — (pre-modify the noun) development of body, mind and soul. The aim of education is to prepare enlightened individuals with (j) — (pre-modify the noun) outlook, refined sensibility and a mind free from superstitions.
10. **Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage.** .5×10=5
'Globalization' is a term (a) — came into popular usage in 1980's to describe the increased movement of people, knowledge (b) — ideas. (c) — globalization is often thought of an economic terms, this process has many social and political implications as well. (d) — there are heated debate about globalization and its positive and negative effects. (e) — globalization is thought of by many (f) — having the potential to make societies richer through trade and to bring knowledge and information to people around the world, there are many others (g) — perceive globalization as contributing to the exploitation of the poor by the rich. To put a complicated discussion in simple terms, they argue that exploitative (h) — declining conditions contribute to the lure of informal 'extremist' networks (i) — commit criminal (j) — terrorist acts internationally. So, we should be aware of the bad effects of globalization.
11. **Read the passage and write synonym or antonym of the words as directed below.** .5×10=5
A country mouse lived in a field of barley. He made a nest and hung it, upon two stalks of barley. The nest was very small and very light. The country mouse ate barley and the roots of other plants. A mouse from the town came to see the country mouse. The town mouse was very quick and clever. His home was in a big house in the town. The country mouse gave the town mouse dinner in the barley field. He brought out the very best barley and roots for the meal. But the town mouse did not enjoy his dinner. "My poor friend," he said, "in town we have much nicer food than this. You must come to see where I live. I shall give you all sorts of good things to eat." The town mouse returned to his home taking the country mouse with him. They went to a big house.
(a) lived (synonym); (b) made (antonym); (c) small (synonym); (d) light (antonym); (e) see (synonym); (f) clever (antonym); (g) gave (synonym); (h) enjoy (antonym); (i) returned (synonym); (j) taking (antonym).
12. **There are ten errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the passage correcting them.** .5×10=5
Perhaps you dont always need to use commas, periods, colons etc. to make sentences clear when I am in a hurry, tired, cold, lazy, or angry, I sometimes leave out punctuation marks. Grammar is stupid! I can write without it and don't need it my uncle Harry once said He was not very clever, and I never understood a word he wrote to me. I think Ill learn some punctuation not too much, enough to write to Uncle Harry he needs some help!
- Part - B : Composition (40 Marks)**
13. **The prices of essential commodities are going up by leaps and bounds. Measures should be taken by the government to solve the problem. Write a letter to the editor of the Daily Star about the high prices of essential commodities.** 8
14. **Suppose, you are Arman, a district correspondent of a reputed daily. Recently drug addiction has increased alarmingly in your town. Now, write a report on the devastating consequences of drug addiction in your context.** 8
15. **Write a paragraph on Female Education in 100–150 words.** 10
16. **Write a short composition on 'The Uses and Abuses of Facebook'. Don't exceed 200 words.** 14

Part-A : Grammar (60 Marks)

1. **Fill in the blanks in the following text with articles (a/an/the) as necessary. Some of the blanks may not require an article. Put a cross (x) in those blanks.** .5×10=5

An angry man is not liked (a) — even by (b) — idiot. There is difference between the educated and (c) — uneducated. An educated (d) — person should come forward to educate (e) — uneducated. On the other hand, (f) — rich man should have (g) — sympathy for (h) — poor. There is difference between (i) — poor man and (j) — rich man.

2. **Fill in the gaps with appropriate prepositions.** .5×10=5

It was a cloudy day. (a) — noon I was walking home alone. Suddenly, I heard fearful shouts (b) — some children standing (c) — a large and deep pond. I ran (d) — them and asked them what had happened. All (e) — a time they showed me a little boy who was (f) — to drown (g) — the pond. (h) — the least delay, I jumped (i) — the pond and swam (j) — the best of my ability.

3. **Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words given in the box.** .5×10=5

at all	since	the whole of	as such	as well
while	a bit of a	as if	as well as	for

- (a) Mrs Takahashi is a Japanese. She doesn't speak Hindi —. She can speak English.
- (b) — they were playing cards, a thief broke into the house. They caught the thief red-handed.
- (c) They are in a great trouble. — they had not paid the bill, their electricity was cut off.
- (d) Why I was leaving the place? I was doing so — I was fed up.
- (e) I've got — problem. I have lost my national ID card.
- (f) It sounds — telephone operator is going to leave his job. We have to hire a new man.
- (g) Mrs. M : So you went to Japan on holiday —. I went on business.
- (h) He had a terrible road mishap. — breaking his leg, he hurt his arm.
- (i) I decided to have lunch, — I was feeling hungry. I met my close friend, Sumon there.
- (j) She is a woman of versatile genius. She not only sings, she plays the piano —.

4. **Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words.** .5×10=5

- (a) Since research studies have shown a relationship between cancer and cigarette smoking —
- (b) Keep the pencil near while —. It is helpful.
- (c) The thief was apprehended, but the person who —.
- (d) Electrical energy may be divided into two components which —.
- (e) The Mona Lisa is the portrait of a woman who —.
- (f) When — it is easy to make a mistake. Every custom has its own nature.
- (g) Sometimes, items are put on sale because —.
- (h) Because — the area of Minnesota to Texas Alley. It's a danger zone.
- (i) It was somewhat amazing. I don't know that —.
- (j) Tampering with someone's mail is serious crime in the U.S. while —.

5. **Read the text and fill in the gaps with correct form of verbs as per subject and context.** 1×10=10

Man (a) — (be) the architect of his own fate. If he (b) — (make) the proper use of time and (c) — (do) his duties accordingly, he (d) — (prosper) in life. But if he does otherwise, he (e) — (drag) a miserable existence. In youth, the mind is pliable and can (f) — (mould) in any form we like. If we (g) — (lose) the morning hours of life, we (h) — (repent) afterwards. It (i) — (call) the seed-time of life. If we fail to sow good seeds, we (j) — (not get) good harvest.

6. **Read the text and change the sentences as directed.** 1×5=5

Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh. (a) It is larger than most other cities. (Positive) (b) It stands on the Buriganga. (Interrogative) (c) Many people come here to find jobs. (Complex) (d) Though it is a large city, it is crowded. (Compound) (e) What a populous city it is! (Assertive)

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

"Where did you go yesterday?" said Lipi. "I went to Feni to see my mother," said Luna. "She has been suffering from high blood pressure." "Is she sound now?" said Lipi. "No," said Luna.

8. **Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage.** 1×10=10

An ideal teacher has some special qualities. (a) —, he is a very dutiful and responsible person. (b) —, he is (c) — punctual and preserving (d) — helpful and sympathetic. (e) —, the teaching method of an ideal teacher is (f) — inspiring (g) — motivating. Through all these qualities an ideal teacher, (h) —, tries to discover the latent talent of a student. (i) —, an ideal teacher tries to create ideal citizens for the society, (j) — for the world.

9. **Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the word as directed below.** .5×10=5

"It will be better than for me to try to send him things. I could so easily duplicate skates, for instance." She blinked her honest spinster's eyes. "There's not much use for skates here," she said. Her stupidity annoyed me. "What I mean," I said. "Is that I don't want to duplicate the

things his mother sends him. I might have chosen skates if I didn't know she had already given them to him." She stared at me. "I don't understand," she said. He has no mother. He has no skates."

(a) try (synonym); (b) duplicate (synonym); (c) instance (synonym); (d) blinked (synonym); (e) stupidity (antonym); (f) annoyed (antonym); (g) mean (synonym); (h) send (synonym); (i) understand (synonym); (j) no (antonym).

10. There are ten errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5×10=5

"Mina have you done your English lesson today?" asked the teacher "Yes sir" she replied. "But I haven't understood one grammatical point." "Come to my room. Ill help you," said the teacher. Thank you sir she smilingly said.

Part B. Composition (40 Marks)

11. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper telling about the bad effect of the leakage of question paper of the public exam and suggesting measures to stop this offence. 10
12. Suppose, you are a reporter of a national daily. You have recently visited the area affected by the erosion of the Meghna. Now, write a report on the miseries of the people living in the area. 10
13. Write a paragraph narrating "The Characteristics of Rainy Season". Use 100 –150 words. 10
14. Write a short composition on "Empowerment of Women". 10



Sylhet Cadet College, Sylhet

Pre-test Examination—2015; English : Paper II

Part – A : Grammar (60 Marks)

1. Fill in the blanks in the following text with articles (*a/an/the*) as necessary. Some of the blanks may not require any article. Put a cross (x) in those blanks. 1×6=6
- Suapur was then a village of educated people. Here was born many (a) — prominent scholars of British India. Of those scholars the name of Raj Bahadur Dinesh Chandra Sen deserves (b) — special mention. Besides, here was born (c) — celebrated film director Bimal Roy. Parimal Roy, (d) — economist of very outstanding genius, was also born here. Old people of this village claim once they had (e) — Chief Justice of Kolkata High Court, besides some dozens of barristers and district judges working at the same time. However, so developed a village of the past is now on (f) — wane as regards its art and culture.
2. Complete the text with suitable prepositions. 1×6=6
- Anandanagar, a village of Dhamrai Upazila, is 20 miles (a) — Dhaka. As the village is (b) — the Gazikhali, a small river, the villagers here often bathe (c) — this river. The children of this village also like this river very much. They often come to this river, dive deep (d) — it to cool (e) — themselves in the hot summer days. Besides, they take great delight doing all traditional water sports in its crystal clear water. In the dry season, they wade across the river at its shallow points to make friends with the children (f) — the river.
3. Complete the sentences with suitable phrases. 1×6=6
- (a) Write the summary of the story —.
- (b) He took all out preparation — defeating his contestants.
- (c) There isn't enough room for us, — any guests.
- (d) I — than bear this insult.
- (e) You — to doctor about your cough.
- (f) Nepal is a land — the Himalayas.
4. Complete the sentences with the right form of verbs given in brackets. 1×6=6
- "Give me some snacks. I (a) — (starve)," cried out Jane. Instantly a split bun filled with cheese, butter, mayonnaise, lettuce, cucumber and a modest chop (b) — (place) before her on the table. Then and there she started eating her food, and hardly she (c) — (finish) eating the same then she (d) — (take) hold of her satchel and came down making huge thuds on the stairs. Now, she started (e) — (rush) to school lest she (f) — (be) late in her class.
5. Read the text and change the sentences as directed. 1×6=6
- (a) Reazuddin Munsi, an owner of scanty property, was not solvent at all. (Complex) (b) Yet he tried to educate his children so that he may see them established in life. (Simple) (c) His children too were meritorious enough to pass all examinations well. (Compound) (d) Of all the students of their respective classes, they always secured the best results both in internal and external examinations. (Comparative Degree) (e) So, the people of their village always praised them in the highest possible language. (Passive Voice) All these were possible for the sacrifices of an insolvent and illiterate ploughman. (f) Indeed, his sacrifices for children cannot be measured. (Active)

6. **Change the narrative style by using indirect speeches.** 1×6=6
 "How are you?" George asked. "I'm not in a hilarious spirit," Simon answered. "Is it Tom again?" said George. "Yes, it is Tom again," Simon sighed. "Why don't you chuck him? You have done everything possible for him. You must know by this time that he is quite hopeless."
7. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blanks.** 1×6=6
 Last month I went (a) — (post-modify the verb with an intransitive) Mirzapur Cadet College by bus. (b) — (pre-modify the verb with a present participle phrase) in the morning, I had breakfast (c) — (post-modify the adverb with another adverb) hurriedly and got myself dressed. Then I went to Kadamtoli (d) — (pre-modify the noun with a noun-adjective) terminal. I waited there for a few minutes. Then as I found my bus (e) — (post-modify the noun with a present participle) the terminal, I walked (f) — (post-modify the verb) to get into it.
8. **Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blanks.** 1×6=6
 A policeman has many duties to perform. (a) — he maintains law and order in the country. He is, (b) —, called the guardian of law and order. He keeps sharp eye on social miscreants. (c) — they go unruly, he arrests them (d) — thereafter, takes them to the police station. There are traffic police also. The duty of a traffic policeman is very hard (e) — he has to stand under the scorching sun (f) — in heavy rain for hours together.
9. **Read the following passage and write antonym or synonym of the words as directed below.** 1×6=6
 Although the — (migrants) — go through all kinds of health tests before leaving the country, why they die so — (early) — in their lives was something to be investigated — (seriously) —. The government had taken the issue of (unnatural) deaths of migrant workers seriously and started — (investigations) —. Some quarters opined that excessive migration costs — (compelled) — overseas job seekers to work for long hours and to have poor diets and accommodations.
 (a) migrant (synonym); (b) early (antonym); (c) seriously (antonym); (d) unnatural (synonym); (e) investigation (synonym); (f) compelled (antonym).
10. **Rewrite the text using proper punctuations.** 1×6=6
 Coming back to their Manhattan residence as Jane felt tired and exhausted she fell flat on her little couch throwing some of her garments off to the carpet soon she was lost in deep sleep on the sly all her friends and cousins gathered and arranged a surprise party to wish her on the eve of her 19th the last of the teenage birthday.

Part - B : Composition (40 Marks)

11. **Suppose, you are the Headmaster of Sylhet Cadet College Campus School and you have got an email from ADC, Culture and Education, Sylhet, inviting your students to participate in the district level essay writing competition on the importance of Language Learning, and it is scheduled to be held on February 21. You have read the email and chosen a few students for this competition. Now, write an email in reply to the email you received.** 8
12. **Suppose, you are a student of M.C. College, Sylhet. Recently your college has observed the 44th Independence Day of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. Now, write a report about it in around 120 words. Give a title to your report.** 8
13. **Write a paragraph describing the causes and effects of deforestation in Bangladesh. Use 100-150 words.** 10
14. **Write a short composition giving your views over the rapid increase of coaching homes and their adverse effects on our society. Write at least 200 words but don't exceed 250 words.** 14



Muminunnisa Govt. Women's College, Mymensingh

Test Examination—2015; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)

1. **Fill in the blanks in the following text with articles (a/an/the) as necessary. Some of the blanks may not require an article. Put a cross (X) in those blanks.** .5×10=5
 Long long ago, (a) — mirror was found in (b) — paddy field by (c) — honest farmer. Neither this farmer nor anybody else in (d) — area had ever seen (e) — mirror. So, when (f) — farmer looked into (g) — mirror, he was surprised to see (h) — man looking straight at him. Now, this farmer very much resembled his father who had died (i) — years ago. He thought that it was his father inside it and saluted him with (j) — love and respect for his honesty.
2. **Complete the text with suitable prepositions.** .5×10=5
 Man abides (a) — society. (b) — a society all men are not equally well off. There are many people who live (c) — the poverty line. This is because (d) — unequal distribution of natural wealth. Many are deprived (e) — the basic needs of life. They must be provided (f) — their

dues. The rich always draw a line of contrast (g) — themselves and the poor. They look down (h) — the poor. Moreover, they laugh (i) — them. They think if the poor have riches, they will lose their control (j) — them. What a strange idea!

3. **Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words given in the box.** .5×10=5

there	let alone	as soon as	in case	have to
as if	what's it like	what if	would you mind	would rather

- (a) — giving me a hand in preparing the breakfast?
 (b) Don't behave — you knew everything. Remember all others here are senior to you.
 (c) You look very unsmart. — you change your dress?
 (d) We — be aware of corruption. It slows down the development of our country.
 (e) I'm going to buy a flat. Please help me — I fall short of money.
 (f) It's of no use to blame him. He cannot buy an electric fan, — an air conditioner.
 (g) You — build your own house than living in a rented house. House rent has increased much nowadays.
 (h) They were bored. — nothing to watch on television.
 (i) Give him the good news — you meet him.
 (j) — teaching in a college. You seem to be very satisfied with your job.

4. **Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases.** .5×10=5

- (a) Don't jump into water if — . You will be drowned.
 (b) A heavy storm is blowing outside the room. You had better stay here until —.
 (c) He has failed to make a good result. If he had studied more seriously, —.
 (d) I know how to solve the problem. I will solve it provided —.
 (e) A tortoise and a hare arranged a race. The tortoise was confident that he —.
 (f) He is absent from the meeting as —. He has gone to consult a doctor.
 (g) You should avoid bad companies, because a person is known—.
 (h) Rakib was too late for the station. Hardly had he reached the station—.
 (i) Illiteracy is a curse. It hinders the development of a country. It is high time we—.
 (j) The road was very dangerous at night. So, I advised my driver to avoid it lest—.

5. **Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context..5×10=5**

One evening I went (a)— (have) dinner with my uncle and aunt. They also (b) — (invite) another person, a young man. So, there (c) — (be) four people at table. The young man's face was familiar, but I (d)— (not remember) where I had seen him. I was quite sure that we (e)— (not meet) before. In the course of conversation, however, the young man happened to remark that he (f) — (lose) his purse that evening. I at once remembered where I (g) — (see) his face. He (h) — (be) now much older. Of course, he (i)— (surprise) when I was able to describe his purse to him. Then I explained that I recognized his face (j) — (find) the photograph in the purse.

6. **Read the text and change the sentences as directed.** 1×5=5

A man may become great and good if he loves and respects his parents. (a) George Washington cut a tree in his father's garden (Make it passive). (b) When his father saw it, he became very angry (Make it simple). (c) Though the boy trembled in fear, he did not tell a lie (Make it compound). (d) His father expressed happiness for his truthful son (Make it complex). Again, at the time of his leaving for service, his mother got upset. So, he decided not to go away breaking his mother's heart. (e) He was one of the most devoted sons (Make it positive).

7. **Change the narrative style by using direct speeches.** 1×5=5

I asked grandmother whose picture it was. Grandmother replied that of course it was a girl's picture. I then asked her if she had known the girl. She replied in the affirmative and commented that she had been a wicked girl. She refused to tell any further about the girl. But she said that she would tell me about the photograph.

8. **Identify the unclear pronoun references in the following paragraph. Where necessary, rewrite the sentence so that all pronoun references are clear.** 1×5=5

One night, while walking down the streets Kamal noticed a postbox from where a sound was coming. Being curious about it when he reached there, he found that there was a child behind it. He was crying helplessly. This touched him greatly. He took the child in his arms and the cry stopped. He was wondering what he should do. He thought that he should return it to his parents. But as he did not know where the parents were, he took it to the nearest police station.

9. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.** .5×10=5

Once upon a time, a (a) — (use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) fox was roaming in search of food (b) — (post-modify the verb with adverbial). He looked, but could not find anything (c) — (use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb). He was feeling very weak and tired due to hunger. (d) — (pre-modify the verb with an adverb) he saw a garden at a distance. He went there without (e) — (use determiner to pre-modify the noun) delay. In the

garden, the fox saw (f) — (use article to pre-modify the noun) number of grapevines laden with bunch of grapes. (g) — (use a demonstrative to pre-modify the noun phrase) grapes looked quite ripe and juicy. The fox looked at the grapes with longing eyes and licked (h) — (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) chops. The grapes were in a place too high for him. The fox tried (i) — (post-modify the verb with adverbial). But he failed (j) — (use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb). Therefore, he walked away in despair.

10. Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage..5x10=5

Time and tide wait for none. (a) —, no one can stop the onward march of time. (b) —, we should not waste a single moment in vain. (c) —, we should make proper use of every single moment of our life. (d) —, the students should understand the value of time. It is a matter of great regret that some of the students pass away their valuable time in facebook. (e) —, they kill their time. (f) —, they cannot prepare their lesson well. (g) — they always have a poor preparation for the examination. (h) —, they cannot do well in the examination. (i) —, they do not stop wasting time. (j) —, they continue to waste their time using facebook till it is too late for them.

11. Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5x10=5

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

(a) beauty (antonym); (b) appreciate (antonym); (c) discover (synonym); (d) pleasure (synonym); (e) stranger (antonym); (f) universal (antonym); (g) perception (synonym); (h) beholder (synonym); (i) manifest (antonym); (j) repulse (synonym).

12. There are ten errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5x10=5

Kamal : Ive lost my watch. Have you seen it anywhere
 Jamal : No, but if I find it Ill tell you.
 Kamal : It's a gift from my father. It's been so important for me!
 Jamal : When did you lose it
 Kamal : Most probably during the off-period.
 Jamal : Does it have a leather strap?
 Kamal : Oh, yes Have you seen it?
 Jamal : I havent seen it, but I heard Karim saying something about a watch with a leather strap.
 Kamal : Whats his room number?
 Jamal : Most probably 230. Go to the first floor of the main hostel. It's on the right side of the stairs.
 Kamal : Thank you so much, dear
 Jamal : Youre welcome.
 Kamal : Best of luck.

Part B : Composition (40 Marks)

13. Read the following email sent by your friend who has lost his father. Now, in reply write an email to your friend expressing your condolence at his father's death. 8

From : anik@yahoo.com
 To : manik@gamil.com
 Sent : Saturday, 14 November 2015 1:30 am.
 Subject : Father's death.

Dear Manik,
 It is a matter of great regret to inform you that my father passed away last night. You know he was suffering from various diseases. I never felt so helpless before. My father was the best father in the world. I am missing him greatly.
 Take care of your parents as they are still with you.
 Sincerely yours,
 Anik

14. Suppose, you are the District Correspondent of a National English Daily published from Dhaka. You have just covered a robbery in a jewellery shop in your area. Write a news report of about 120 words. Give a title to your report. 8

15. Write a paragraph on 'Social Value'. Use 150 words. 10
 16. Is empowerment of women established in our society? Give reasons for your answer. 10
 Write at least 200 words but don't exceed 250 words. 14

46

Narsingdi Model College, Narsingdi
 Test Examination—2015; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)

1. Fill in the blanks in the following texts with articles (a/an/the) as necessary. Some of the blanks may not require an article. Put a cross (x) in those blanks. .5×10=5

(a) — thing of beauty is (b) — joy for ever. (c) — flower is a beautiful (d) — thing. Everybody likes (e) — flower. But it is a matter of sorrow that (f) — flower is short lived. It does not last long. The rose is (g) — best of all flowers. (h) — beauty of (i) — rose charms all. Sweet smell of flowers pleases people from all (j) — walks of life.

2. Complete the text with suitable prepositions. .5×10=5

A good boy is accustomed (a) — hard work. He is not addicted (b) — any bad thing. He is not averse (c) — any hard work. He clings (d) — his determination. Since he is used (e) — hard work, he is not doubtful (f) — his success. He is very much conscious (g) — his duties. He is not boastful (h) — his talents. He behaves well (i) — all. He attends (j) — his studies.

3. Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words given in the box. .5×10=5

what does ---- look like	as soon as	had to	it	would rather
had better	would you mind	as long as	as if	there

- (a) — lived two women in a village. One of them had a baby. But the other woman claimed that baby.
 (b) A : — a double decker bus —?
 B : It looks like a two-storied building.
 (c) A : I — go now.
 B : Why are you in a hurry?
 (d) She has a great sense of morality. She — fail in the exam than adopt unfair means.
 (e) A : What's your plan about staying in the college hostel?
 B : I'll stay in the hostel — my father supports me.
 (f) He invited me to a party at his home. I started for his home — it was evening.
 (g) A : What if someone is angry with you?
 B : — is difficult to satisfy everyone. Remember it.
 (h) A : I'll buy at least ten books from the book fair.
 B : — buying two books for me?
 (i) He started his story. We — listen to him.
 (j) She fell down and got hurt. Though it was not serious, she acted — she had been seriously injured.
4. Complete the sentence using suitable clauses/phrases. .5×10=5
 (a) There were so many students and the classroom was very noisy. The teacher spoke loudly so that —.
 (b) Though Bangladesh is blessed with rivers, we — during dry season. We do not have any concrete irrigation plan.
 (c) He is surely out of his mind. He — as if he were the president of the function.
 (d) We are cutting down our trees indiscriminately. We must do something to stop this bad practice before it —.
 (e) It's good to see you again. We haven't each other — I feel really glad.
 (f) The textbook is new but it is —. We haven't had any problem so far.
 (g) The place we visited last week was really wonderful. If I had had a camera with me, —.
 (h) It will stop raining soon. We have a plan to go out. We will go out when —.
 (i) Playing in the sun may make you sick: Avoid playing in the sun lest you —.
 (j) You should remember that honesty is the best policy. You will be respected by all if you —.
5. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context. .5×10=5
 There are many reasons for which many students in our country (a) — (fail) in English. That English is a foreign language is main reason. English is as if it (b) — (be) a language (c) — (mean) for a particular class of people. It (d) — (regard) as a sheer wastages of time. They (e) — (begin) to cram English as though they (f) — (consider) cramming is the only way to learn English. But (g) — (have) they been earnest in learning English, they could have (h) — (learn) it easily. Moreover, they are not (i) — (motivate) properly. In addition the textbooks (j) — (not write) according to the need of the learners.
6. Read the text and change the sentences as directed. 1×5=5
 (a) I went back to work, closing the door. (compound) (b) At first the sound of the boy's dragging brush annoyed me. (passive) He began to chop. (c) The blows that he made were rythmic and

- steady. (simple) (d) The sound of his blows were more rhythmic than a consistent rain. (positive)
(e) Having forgotten the boy I went back to sleep. (compound)
7. **Change the narrative style by using indirect speeches.** 5
He said, "I can chop some wood today." She said, "But I have a boy coming from the orphanage." "I am the boy." "You! But you are small." "Size do not matter chopping wood," Jerry said.
8. **Identify the unclear pronoun references in the following paragraph. Where necessary, rewrite the sentence so that all pronoun references are clear.** 1x5=5
There was once on a time a mother who had three daughters, the eldest of which was rude and wicked, the second much better, but the youngest was a pious and good child. She was very strange because she loved the eldest daughter only, and she could not bear the youngest. So, she often sent her out into the great forest in order to get rid of her. She thought she would lose herself and never come back again. Once the child could not find her way out of the forest and she walked on constantly until evening came, and then she saw a tiny light burning in the distance, and ran up to them at once.
9. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.** .5x10=5
Education, (a) — (use post-modifier as apposition), is considered to be the backbone of a nation. So, the level of (b) — (use pre-modify noun) development of a country can be determined only from the standard of its education. If a country can provide (c) — (use pre-modify noun) people with a modern and (d) — (use pre-modify noun) curriculum of education, it will be able to achieve (e) — (use pre-modify noun) developments in all sectors of (f) — (use pre-modify noun) concerns. But unfortunately Bangladesh can't still have ensured (g) — (use pre-modify noun) educations for its (h) — (use pre-modify noun) young generations. Scholars and intellectuals, (i) — (use post-modify noun) think that there are many lacking, peculiarities and incongruities in our national (j) — (use pre-modify noun) curriculum of all stages and disciplines, for which our education can't step up in equal measures with that of other countries.
10. **Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage.** .5x10=5
Our country is facing many problems but one of the serious problems is unemployment. There are many reasons behind this problem, (a) —, rising population, inflation, low salary, recession, slow business expansion, advancement of technology, corruption etc. Unemployment problem creates some other problems for us. (b) —, the problem of unemployment gives rise to the problem of poverty. (c) —, it increases the rate of crimes as the unemployed youth don't have anything to do but engage in robbery, murder etc. (d) —, to get rid from the unemployment stress, they accept alcohol or drugs or sometimes they commit suicide (e) —, it affects our youths mentally as well as physically. In order to get rid of this problem, (f) —, we have to control the rising population of our country. (g) —, the quality of our education should be improved. (h) —, Government should encourage and develop the agriculture based industries in rural areas. (i) —, rapid industrialization should be created. (j) —, we have to work together to keep us free from this problem.
11. **Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below.** .5x10=5
Napoleon, the king of France, was a great **hero**. He won many **battles** and conquered **many** countries of Europe. One day he was walking **along** the **seashore**. Suddenly he noticed a **wonderful** thing. An English boy was making a small boat. The boy was immediately brought before him. The king asked him why he was making such a **tiny** boat. The boy said **confidently**, "I shall cross the sea. My country is on the other side of the sea. I shall go to my country by this boat. I didn't see my mother for a good long time." The king was charmed by the words of the small boy. He made all **arrangements** to send him to his **country**.
(a) hero (synonym); (b) battle (synonym); (c) many (antonym); (d) along (antonym); (e) shore (synonym); (f) wonderful (antonym); (g) tiny (antonym); (h) confidently (antonym); (i) arrangements (synonym); (j) country (synonym).
12. **There are ten errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors.** .5x10=5
Teacher : Amin do you know how to operate a computer
Amin : Sir I am learning.
Teacher : When did you start training.
Amin : Only two days back Sir.
Teacher : Be confident Don't be shy. Can you see the programme.
Amin : Yes, Sir, It is well planned.
Teacher : There is your friend Hasan Look at him.
Amin : He is also having training under Mr. Rakib only from yesterday.
Teacher : How much time will you take
Amin : I will take only 30 minutes Sir.

Teacher : Our Principal will go round all the computer classes today.

Amin : Yes, Sir, We are happy to meet him.

Part - B : Composition (40 Marks)

13. Write an application to the Principal of your college for setting up a canteen in the college campus. 8
14. Suppose, you are a reporter of a national English daily. Now, write a report on the book fair at Bangla Academy premises. 8
15. Write a paragraph of about 150 words describing the uses and abuses of mobile phone. 10
16. Is a big population of a country curse or blessing? Give reasons for your answers. Write at least 200 words but don't exceed 250 words. 14

47

Pabna Govt. Women's College, Pabna

Test Examination—2015; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)

1. Fill in the blanks with articles (a/an/the) in the following text as necessary. Put a cross (x) where no article is needed. .5x10=5

(a) ——— honest boy is he who never tells lies. He carries out (b) ——— orders of his parents. He has (c) ——— aim in life. He develops (d) ——— attitude to serve his nation. He is (e) ——— active worker who upholds (f) ——— interest of his (g) ——— nation above everything. He thinks that he has (h) ——— role to play in all matters. We cordially expect such (i) ——— boy to change (j) ——— selfish motive of the people.

2. Complete the following text with correct prepositions. .5x10=5

21st February is a red letter day (a) ——— the history of Bangladesh. (b) ——— this day in 1952 (c) ——— half a dozen of young souls sacrificed their lives (d) ———making Bangla one of the state languages (e) ——— Pakistan. But the blood split was not (f) ——— vain. In 1956 the first constitution (g) ——— Pakistan recognized this demand. This day had been observed (h) ——— Shaheed Dibosh in Bangladesh (i) ——— 1999. But now (j) ——— many other international days, 21th February is observed as the International Mother Language Day.

3. Complete the sentences with suitable words /phrase given in the box. .5x10=5

was born	what is like	had better	as soon as	there
have to	what does ---- look like	would rather	as if	let alone

- (i) Shah Jahan was a great Mughal Emperor. He ——— in 1592. He built the taj mahal.
 (ii) This is a voluntary campaign. You don't ——— join us if you are not interested.
 (iii) Rassel: Rafi, have you ever seen an ECG machine?
 Rafi: No, I haven't. Have you? ----- it -----?
 (iv) The cut on your forehead looks serious. You --- put a plaster on it.
 (v) I—— have a walk around than sit idly. I like the surrounding here very much.
 (vi) There are many people in our villages who don't know who their own president is ——— Barrack Obama.
 (vii) ——— being called to the Principal's office for failing three subjects? You seem to be humiliated.
 (viii) The audience burst into roar ——— Messi scored a goal at the last minute of the match. It was a matter of great happiness for them.
 (ix) After the interruption, the speaker went on talking ——— nothing had happened.
 (x) Once ——— lived a farmer who had a magic goose. The goose laid a golden egg everyday.

4. Complete the following sentence using suitable phrases/clauses: .5x10=5

- (a) He talks too much while doing his work. I don't like people who ———.
 (b) I am looking for Mr Forhad's address. Do you know where ———.
 (c) He came to me for some monetary help. As I was myself in debt, ———.
 (d) Pure water is called life. We will not survive unless ———.
 (e) Nobody told me to go there. Had I been proposed to go ———.
 (f) Most of us discriminate between a boy and a girl showing negative mentality towards the girls. It is high time we ———.
 (g) Yesterday I had an interview at Motijheel. Although it was pick hour, ———.
 (h) Mina is very health conscious. She takes physical exercise regularly so that ———.
 (i) I have worked all day long. I am so tired that ———.
 (j) Rehan loves to study detective stories. Whenever he goes to Ekushey Boi Mela, ———

5. Read the text below and fill in the gaps with correct form of verbs as per subject and context. .5x10=5

Food (a) ——— (require) for the survival of every living being on earth. But the food we eat today is hardly safe for us. The issue of food adulteration has (b) ——— (draw) the attention of general people at present. There (c) ——— (be) hardly any food in our country today which is not (d) ——— (adulterate) in one way or another. Standard foods (e) ——— (sell) in most of the hotels. Very

recently government (f) — (direct) the mobile court (g) — (look) into the horrible pictures of adulteration. They (h) — (catch) the dishonest hoteliers red handed for (i) — (use) unhygienic food ingredients. Government alone cannot solve this problem. If the common people work with the government, this inhuman activity will (j) — (disappear) from our society soon.

6. **Change the following sentences (underlined ones) as directed in brackets:** 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, everyone should try to be emotionally balanced. (complex).
7. **Change the form of speech of the following passage:** 5
 The traveller said to the peasant, "Can you tell me the way to the nearest inn?" The peasant said, "Yes, I can. Do you want one in which you can spend the night?" The traveller said, "I don't wish to stay there. I only want a meal." "Follow me and I will take you to a nice one."
8. **Identify the unclear pronoun references in the following paragraph. Rewrite the sentence so that all pronoun references are clear.** 1×5=5
 Today is Tania's birthday. Her parents have brought a very beautiful dress for them. She loved the dress. She is eagerly waiting to wear this. Her uncle, Mr. Abid, has brought a nicely decorated cake on the occasion of her birthday. It was a strawberry cake. It loves his niece very dearly. The invitees have started to come one after another. But Tania's best friend, Ayesha, is still to come. She is anxiously waiting. She will not cut the cake without her.
9. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.** .5×10=5
 Mr Alom, (a) — (use an appositive), usually goes for a (b) — (use a noun adjective) walk everyday. One day while walking, he saw a man (c) — (use a participle to post-modify the noun) senseless (d) — (use prepositional phrase to post-modify the verb). He (e) — (pre-modify the verb) went nearer to the man and tried (f) — (use infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb). But the man did not respond. Mr Alom became (g) — (use an intensifier) afraid of the unwanted situation. He thought for a while and (h) — (use an ordinal number) phoned one of his friends, who was a (i) — (use a noun adjective) officer. The officer came with a police pick-up and took the man to the (j) — (pre-modify the noun) hospital.
10. **Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage.** .5×10=5
 Mobile phone has added a new dimension into our communication system. It has made the world closer to us. (a) —, it has made worldwide communication easier. We use it for our day-to-day communication. (b) —, it has been a part and parcel in our life as we cannot go for a single day without using it. We use it for rapid communication. (c) — mobile phone is not free from defect. It has some negative sides as well. (d) —, excessive use of mobile phone may cause our hearing problem. (e) —, it is a means of money wastage. (f) —, it is seen that many underground crimes are being done with the use of mobile network. (g) —, the radiation from mobile phone may cause cancer to the users. (h) —, we are aware of these harmful effects. (i) —, we are not aware of using the mobile phone. (j) —, we must have to be conscious about the negative impact of mobile phone and accordingly, we should use it carefully.
11. **Read the following text and write down the synonym or antonym of the words as directed below.** .5×10=5
 Facebook is a very popular social networking site of all time. The popularity of facebook has increased drastically. Within 6 years of its launch, facebook reached one billion users milestone. Nowadays it has become a very important part of life. Actually, it is a social networking website that was originally designed for college students, but is now open to anyone with 13 years of age or older. Facebook users can create and customize their own profiles with photos, videos and other information about themselves. Facebook is an effective way of finding old friends and connecting to new ones.
 (a) popular (antonym), (b) drastically (antonym), (c) launch (synonym), (d) very (synonym), (e) social (synonym), (f) originally (synonym), (g) open (antonym), (h) create (antonym), (i) customize (synonym), (j) effective (antonym).
12. **Find out the errors (ten) in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors:** .5×10=5
 Interviewer : So why should we employ you?
 Interviewee: I'm young energetic enthusiastic and hardworking moreover I can take pressure.
 Interviewer: Well, your academic qualification is not so good.
 Interviewee: Is academic qualification everything sir
 Interviewer: Anyway, why did you leave your previous job.
 Interviewee: The salary was poor compared to what I had to do.
 Interviewer: So, what is your demand for this job?

Interviewee: Whatever you think is the for me.

Part - B : Composition (40 Marks)

13. Write an application to the Principal of your college requesting him to provide multimedia facilities in the classrooms. 8
Or, Write an email to the manager of a publication to supply you some books.
14. Write a report on the award giving ceremony of the meritorious students of your college. 8
15. Write a paragraph on any one of the following topics: 10
(i) Traffic Jam; (ii) A Book Fair.
16. Write an essay on any one of the following topics: 14
(i) The Benefits of Reading Newspaper; (ii) The Game You Like Most.



AI-Hera Academy School & College, Pabna
Test Examination—2015; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)

1. Fill in the blanks in the following text with articles (a/an/the) as necessary. Some of the blanks may not require an article. Put a cross (x) in those blanks. .5x10=5
(a) ant is (b) industrious insect. Bees are also (c) industrious insects. If we observe the life of (d) successful man, we will find that he is also (e) industrious. (f) industrious are appreciated by all. On the other hand, (g) idle are disliked by all. So, industry is (h) must to prosper in (i) life. We all know that industry is the key to success and laziness leads us to (j) misfortune.
2. Complete the text with suitable prepositions. .5x10=5
Most men long (a) wealth. They are not contented (b) what they have. For this, they are not truly happy because true happiness consists (c) contentment. They think, wealth brings happiness. But often, wealth bring a great deal (d) worry (e) much happiness.
3. Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words given in the box. .5x10=5
- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| what if | was born | would rather | it hadn't | better |
| as if | there | as soon as | have to | let alone |
- (a) He always wants to have the best food. He thinks —he were the only member in the family. (b) He is unable to invite his close relatives —all the people of the village. (c) Transport is available in this area. We don't —face any problem to go anywhere. (d) —exists no difficulty now. So we can start our work. (e) She —resign the job than face gender discrimination in the work place. (f) A: —we made a pandal? B: Oh, yes. That'd be nice. (g) She —into a very musical family. So, she could get an opportunity to practice music since her childhood. (h) The patient died —we took him to the hospital. We were late to reach the hospital. (i) You are getting bulky. —you avoid junk food? (j) —would appear that this was a major problem. We should have solved this problem first.
4. Complete the sentence using suitable clauses/phrases. .5x10=5
(a) —the girl was very shy. Hardly had I seen her — (b). There is no alternative to hard work. One can make a good result in the exam, — (c). My mother is a very experienced homemaker. She has bought some chickens, — (d). I think the job is very interesting. Truly, I'll take it unless — (e). Despite having education, many people are unwilling to read books. In fact, they never read even a newspaper, — (f). Father was in the market. He had too heavy a load with him. So, he phoned me for help — (g). While driving my motorbike in the Chittagong road, I struck a three wheeler and was wounded seriously. It felt as if — (h). Today Scotland cricket team is playing very well. It must defeat ours unless — (i). I know how to solve the problem. I will solve it provided — (j). He has been suffering from fever for a week. Now, he is very weak. He can't walk a kilometer let alone —.
5. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context. .5x10=5
Students are the future leaders of a country. Besides (a) (be) regular students, they can (b) (take) part in a lot of welfare works for the development of a country. Particularly in developing countries students have to (c) (render) a great service. Students are, no doubt, conscious citizens and it (d) (be) their foremost duty (e) (make) the people conscious. Student politics (f) (be) very common in the educational institutes. Very often they go for mass meetings, chant slogans in the national interest. Since the students are very handy, the main political parties (g) (use) them as their tools. So, sometimes student politics (h) (bring) about unexpected consequences. Many students, (i) (be) influenced by the evil motive of the political leaders, (j) (destroy) their lives. They can not fulfill their main objectives.
6. Read the following passage and change the underlined sentences as directed in brackets. 1x5=5
(a) Cricket is a very exciting game. (Complex)
(b) People all over the world enjoy this game very much. (Passive)
(c) At present cricket is one of the most popular games in our country. (Comparative)

- (d) Thought it is a very costly game, young men and children get a great deal of delight playing it. (Compound)
- (e) It is a matter of sorrow that the performance of Bangladesh Cricket Team is not up to the mark. (Exclamatory)
7. **Change the narrative style by using indirect speeches.** 5
 Neelima said to Akash, "Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the library? Is it too far?" Akash said, "The library is just behind the building over there. I am also going there. So, let's go together."
8. **Identify the unclear pronoun references in the following paragraph. Where necessary, rewrite the sentence so that all pronoun references are clear.** 1×5=5
 Boiled egg is very nutritious and tasty as well. Besides, it is not a difficult task at all. If one wants to boil eggs, he has to pour some water into a pot at first. Then it should be kept on a burner. After that the eggs should be put into a pot. Then it should be let to boil for about five minutes. Afterwards they should be taken out with a spoon. After cooling them, they should be separated from them to be prepared for eating.
9. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.** .5×10=5
 Obesity is **(a)** (use determiner to pre-modify the noun phrase) medical condition in which **(b)** (pre-modify the noun) body fat has accumulated to the extent that it may have a **(c)** (pre-modify the noun) effect on health. People are considered obese when **(d)** (use possessive to pre-modify the noun phrase) body mass index, a measurement **(e)** (post-modify the noun phrase) by dividing a person's weight by the square of the person's height, exceeds 30 Kg. Obesity increases the likelihood of **(f)** (pre-modify the noun) diseases, particularly **(g)** (use noun to pre-modify the noun) disease, diabetes, **(h)** (pre-modify the noun phrase) sleep apnea, certain types of cancer and osteoarthritis. Obesity is most commonly caused by a combination of excessive food energy intake, lack of various activity, and **(i)** (pre-modify the noun) susceptibility, although a few cases are caused **(j)** (post-modify the verb) by genes, endocrine disorders, medications or psychiatric illness.
10. **Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage.** .5×10=5
- | | | | | |
|------|-------------|----------|---------------------|-------------------|
| thus | after all | so | as well | besides |
| so | in addition | moreover | as a matter of fact | on the other hand |
- The name of our college is Sonar Bangla Intermediate College. It is situated at Dumur Upazila in Khagrachari district. It is a famous college in our area. **(a)**, its HSC result is quite satisfactory. **(b)**, almost 50% of the HSC candidates get GPA-5. **(c)**, some bright students get Golden A Plus. The teachers of this college are highly educated. **(d)**, they are skilled and experienced. They take care of us as their own children. **(e)**, we are respectful and obedient to them. **(f)**, we make a nice environment for study. Next year, we are going to sit for the HSC exam. **(g)**, we are studying hard to prepare ourselves. Our respected teachers are guiding us **(h)**. It is we who are to uphold the name and fame of our college to the nation. **(i)**, it is our sacred duty. **(j)**, we must work hard for the sake of our college.
11. **Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below.** .5×10=5
 Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh. Located **(a)** (syn) on the Buriganga river in the heart of the Bengal Delta. Dhaka has an estimated **(b)** (syn) population of **(more)** **(c)** (ant) than 15 million people. It is the **(largest)** **(d)** (syn) city in Bangladesh and one of the **(biggest)** **(e)** (ant) cities of the world. Dhaka is one of the **(major)** **(f)** (ant) cities of South Asia. It is **(known)** **(g)** (syn) as the city of Mosques. The city is also **(described)** **(h)** (syn) as the rickshaw capital of the world. Dhaka is also one of the world's most densely populated cities. The **(old)** **(i)** (ant) city of Dhaka was the Mughal capital of Bengal in the 17th century. It was named in **(honour)** **(j)** (ant) of emperor Shajahan.
12. **There are ten errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors.** .5×10=5
- Customer : Do you have something to drink
 Waiter : Hot or cold Sir
 Customer : Give me something hot
 Waiter : What would you like to have, Sir?
 Tea coffee milk or hot chocolate?
 Customer : Hot chocolate sounds interesting.
 Bring a cup of hot chocolate.
 Waiter : Anything else Sir

Customer : No thanks.

Part - B : Composition (40 Marks)

13. Write an email to your friend inviting him to join your birthday party. 8
 14. Write a report on cutting a hundred years tree. 8
 15. Write a paragraph on "Your Favourite Hobby". 10
 16. Write a short composition on "Female Education". 14

49

N.S. Govt. College, Natore
Test Examination—2015; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)

1. Fill in the blanks in the following texts with articles (*a/an/the*) as necessary. Some of the blanks may not require an article. Put a cross (x) in those blanks. .5×10=5

A village (a) —fair is (b) —annual affair in rural Bangladesh. It is held on (c) —occasion of some religious festivals or some local important events. It is (d) —occasion for show. Sale of various goods and entertainment, (e) —village fair generally sits on (f) —bank of a river or (g) —big canal or under an old banyan tree. Some fair also sits in (h) —open field or in (i) —market place or in the yard of a temple or by the side of a big (j) —road.

2. Complete the text with suitable prepositions. .5×10=5

Long, long ago (a) —Africa there lived a hunter. His name was Ogalussa. Once he went (b) —the forest (c) —hunt and his wife (d) —their five sons went to the field in order (e) —work. The family came home (f) —night. But Ogalussa was not yet back. The family waited and waited (g) —him. But he didn't come. They had their supper (h) —him. A long time passed but Ogalussa did not come back. (i) —some years the family forgot (j) —Ogalussa.

3. Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words given in the box. .5×10=5

had better	there	would rather	let alone	what's it like
it	have to	as soon as	was born	as if

(a) We informed the police —the incident took place. But the police didn't arrive even after two hours.

(b) We —find a new house. This house is very noisy.

(c) I —work late tomorrow. A lot of work is pending.

(d) They —go to the court than reach a compromise. He is a very tough cookie.

(e) Begum Rokeya is regarded as the pioneer of women's education.

She —in an educated family in the district of Rangpur.

(f) —riding a horse? It seems you are very happy to ride a horse in the park.

(g) I don't like Tim. He talks —he knew everything. He should give up this notions.

(h) He can't obtain GPA-3 in the exam, —talentpool scholarship. As a student he is very weak.

(i) —seems that he is very happy with the life in the village. Actually, he likes the countryside very much.

(j) —seems to be a crowd on the road. I think something has happened there.

4. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. .5×10=5

(a) Wait for me until —. Don't take any risk.

(b) We'll play provided —. It will be the best way of spending our holiday.

(c) Most of the students are weak in English. They do badly in this subject in the examination. There are many reasons why—.

(d) I have to leave right now to catch the bus. If I miss the bus, —.

(e) The load is not so heavy. The boy is strong enough —.

(f) I hardly find a good doctor in my village. If I lived in a town, —.

(g) The students remained quiet for a long time. Scarcely had the teacher completed the lecture—.

(h) Five years have passed since —. Since then there is no communication between us.

(i) Rupa talks if —. I don't like her such attitude.

(j) If she catches a cold, —. She is very careful about cold.

5. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context. .5×10=5

A good student always (a) —his lesson. Generally he (b) —in the first bench. He normally (c) —a daily life. Usually he (d) —bad company. Everyday he (e) —part in games and sports. He hardly (f) —absent. He often (g) —suggestions from his teachers. He not (h) —late hours at night. He (i) —up early in the morning and (j) —his prayers.

6. Transform the sentences as directed in the brackets. 1×5=5

(a) There is water everywhere. (Negative)

- (b) I know the cause of his coming here. (Complex)
 (c) The forbidden books lasted the longest of all the rest. (Positive)
 (d) At first the sound of dragging brush annoyed me. (Passive)
 (e) He bought not only a flat but also a car. (Simple)
7. Rewrite the following in the reported speech. 5
 "Follow my example," she said as we shook hands, "and never eat more than one thing for luncheon." "I'll do better than that," I retorted. "I'll eat nothing for dinner tonight." "Humorist!" she cried gaily, jumping into a cab. "You are quite a humorist."
8. Identify the unclear pronoun references in the following paragraph. Where necessary, rewrite the sentences so that all pronoun references are clear. 5
 Smoking is a serious bad habit. The dangers of this beggar description. The dangers they, have to face severe health hazards. It is one of the most dreadful habits practiced by human being. By practicing such a bad habit it harms not only oneself but also others around. A smoker has to face a lot of incurable diseases. Lung cancer, bronchitis are two of that. So, everyone should be conscious of the dreadful consequences of smoking.
9. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. .5×10=5
 Female education is (a) —(use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) essential for the overall development of a nation. (b) —(use a participle to pre-modify), no nation can prosper. But most of the women are lagging (c) —(post-modify the noun) in education. Without female education, our (d) — (pre-modify the noun) development is not possible. Women need to be educated for (e) —(pre-modify the noun) reasons. To be a conscious citizen of the country, to be an active member of the family and society, to be a good mother or wife and to lead a self-reliant better life, a woman should be educated (f) —(post-modify the verb). An (g) —(pre-modify the noun) woman is conscious of her duties, rights and responsibilities. So, we should take every necessary step (h) —(use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb) our female force. An educated woman can bring up her children (i) —(post-modify the verb). Napoleon says "Give me an educated mother, and I will give you an (j) —nation. (pre-modify the noun) —nation."
10. Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage..5×10=5
 Population of a country is an asset. (a) — when it grows beyond limit, it becomes a problem. Bangladesh is a small country. But it has large population which causes a lot of problems for us. There are many reasons of this problem. (b) —, most of our people are illiterate. (c) — they do not know the result of their problem. They give birth to many children in their life. (d) — there are many superstitions that Allah has made us and He will feed us. (e) —many parents want male child. (f) —our climate is another cause of the growth of population. (g) — many people do not know about family planning. (h) —it creates many problems for us. (i) —we should control this growth of population. (j) —it will hamper our development.
11. Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5×10=5
 An earthquake is a catastrophe. Every year it kills innumerable people in many countries. In Bangladesh a major earthquake may occur at any moment. So our experts are alarmed by the repetition of the minor earthquakes. The our country lies in the active earthquake zone is known to us.
 (a) catastrophe (synonym); (b) kill (antonym); (c) innumerable (synonym); (d) major (antonym); (e) occur (synonym); (f) expert (synonym); (g) alarm (antonym); (h) repetition (synonym); (i) active (antonym); (j) known (antonym).
12. There are ten errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5×10=5
 overhearing whispers the caliph said to the dervishes are you not of this house then no they replied we have never been in this house before.
- Part - B : Composition (40 Marks)
13. Write an application to the Principal of your college requesting him not to allow any student or teacher to use cell phone in the classroom or in the examination hall. 8
14. You are a reporter of a reputed daily. You have interviewed many slum dwellers about their ways of life. Write a news report about 120 words. Give a title of your report. 8
15. Write a paragraph about "A Picnic You Enjoyed", use narrative method to develop the paragraph. Write the paragraph about 100 – 150 words. 10
16. Write a short composition that expresses your opinion about the "Importance of Female Education in Our Country." Write at least 200 words but don't exceed 250 words. 14

Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)

1. Fill in the blanks in the following texts with articles (a/an/the) as necessary. Some of the blanks may not require an article. Put a cross (x) in those blanks. .5×10=5
- (a) —16th December is (b) —memorable day in the history of Bangladesh. On this day we achieved victory at (c) —cost of (d) —bloody battle. Bangladesh came into being as (e) —sovereign country. It occupied a place in the world (f) —map. Every year we celebrate (g) —day with due solemnity. We call up (h) —valiant sacrifice of our heroic and venerated sons. The day is definitely (i) —public holiday. The day commences with gun shot. The national flag is hoisted on (j) —top of the each house.
2. Complete the text with suitable prepositions. .5×10=5
- Nazeen lives (a) —a big family which consists (b) —father, mother, sister, brother and grandparents. Undoubtedly, a large family is beset (c) —many problems. A student does not concentrate (d) —her study with rapt attention. Even she has to be preoccupied (e) —the domestic chores. So she remains worried (f) —her forthcoming exams. On the other hand, Zinnia belongs (g) —a nuclear family. However, she is not cozy and comfortable because she does not move (h) —alone in the city. Again, she plunges (i) —loneliness. Hence, she is desirous (j) —living in a big family.
3. Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words given in the box. 5
- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|----------------|---------------------|
| what if | let alone | have to | had better | what does—look like |
| there | was born | as if | what's it like | as soon as |
- (a) I cannot drive a car, —a bus.
 (b) They —give up smoking.
 (c) Sabbir cried bitterly —he heard the sudden and unexpected news of his father's demise. His father was the best companion to him.
 (d) Geoffrey Chaucer is the first great English poet. He —in 1340.
 (e) —they are murdered in the open like Avijit Roy and no one comes to help?
 (f) —living in Hawaiian style? You seem to be very happy with your life in Hawaii.
 (g) Your exam is knocking at door. You —complete your syllabus without any scrap of procrastination.
 (h) He came here running. He looked —he knew me.
 (i) —prevails an acute dowry system in our country.
 (j) Rita: —does bonsai—?
4. Complete the sentence using suitable clauses/phrases/conditionals. .5×10=5
- (a) Trees are our best friends. If we cut down trees at random, —
 (b) I can't make out the main topic of the seminar. I would guess the topic better, if I —.
 (c) Punctuality is the key to success. If we practice the habit of punctuality, —.
 (d) Patriotism is a noble virtue. A patriot is one who —than his life.
 (e) We are living in an age of science. Science has made our life easy and —.
 (f) The first and foremost duty of a student is to study. Without —, you can't make a good result.
 (g) Most of the people of our country do not get proper treatment. If I were a doctor, —.
 (h) There is a proverb in English that education is the backbone —. In order to develop our country we must be educated.
 (i) Bangladesh is a riverine country. It provides us with —
 (j) Mamun is a student of science. After finishing his final examination he wants to get admitted into an engineering university for —.
5. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context. .5×10=5
- Dhaka University is (a) —(treat) as an old educational institution in Bangladesh. It is (b) —(situate) on the centre of Dhaka city. Last year I (c) —(pay) a visit to Dhaka with a view to (d) —(see) the Dhaka University. My elder brother (e) —(read) in D.U in the department of English since 2014. He (f) —(show) me a series of books on different writers like Shakespeare, John Milton and T.S. Eliot, in the library. Besides (g) —(go) to the D.U campus I (h) —(move) to other places. In fact, Dhaka city (i) —(fill) with a cluster of eye catching buildings. I (j) —(not forget) what I observed.
6. Read the text and change the sentences as directed. 1×5=5
- Bangladesh is my adoring country. (a) It is an independent country (Make it a complex sentence). (b) We gained our freedom in 1971 at the cost of supreme sacrifice (Make it passive). (c) As soon as we gained independence, we did a glowing homage to the martyrs (Make it a negative sentence without changing the meaning). (d) Now we are trying our level best so that we can achieve our political and economic emancipation (Make it a simple sentence). (e) How sweet the taste of independence is! (Make it an assertive sentence).

7. **Change the narrative style by using indirect speeches.** 5
 "You look a little bit like my mother," he said. But you were only four, Jerry, when you came here. Do you remember her face all these years? "My mother lives in Mannville." "Have you seen her lately?" I said.
8. **Identify the unclear pronoun references in the following paragraph. Where necessary, rewrite the sentence so that all pronoun references are clear.** 1×5=5
 Nelson Mandela was the greatest leader of South Africa. In fact it was one of the greatest leaders of the world. All its life he struggled against apartheid. This was government policy of racial segregation. The Europeans were separated from the non-Europeans. The blacks were treated cruelly. Those were aliens in its own country.
9. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.** .5×10=5
 Robert Bruce, (a) — (post-modify the noun with an appositive), fought (b) — (use quantifier to pre-modify the noun) battles against King Edward I of England. But (c) — (use an adverb to pre-modify the verb) he was defeated in (d) — (use determiner to modify the noun) battle. While the pensive king was thinking about (e) — (use possessive to pre-modify the noun phrase) unfortunate condition lying in a cave, he saw a spider. The spider was working with (f) — (use article to pre-modify the noun) goal. The goal was to reach the ceiling and (g) — (use a demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) task was not easy for the little creature. It fell down (h) — (use an adverbial to post-modify the verb), but did not give up and, eventually, it succeeded at its seventh attempt. The perseverance of the spider encouraged Robert Bruce; he fought again (i) — (use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb) and this time he defeated (j) — (use article to pre-modify the noun) English army and secured the independence of Scotland.
10. **Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage.** 1×5=5
 Illiteracy is a social disease. It is the root cause of ignorance (a) — foils all development efforts of the government and community. No development effort can succeed (b) — illiteracy can be removed. Eradication of illiteracy, in a country (c) — Bangladesh with so vast a population is undoubtedly an uphill task. Any individual, community or organization (d) — the government is not capable of solving this immense problem singled-handed. It is the social responsibility of all the educated people, men and women to make some all out efforts to root out illiteracy from the society. The Government of Bangladesh has already undertaken some effective programmes (e) —.
11. **Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below.** .5×10=5
 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 studies up to class eight. Poverty then forces him to look for work. He receives the training programme of the Natore Horticulture Center. He seems to be an enthusiastic youth. Ismail cultivated many flowers. He earns a lot of money by selling flowers in the local market. Thus Ismail Hossain was able to change life and became happy.
 (a) affluent (synonym); (b) fortune (antonym); (c) unemployed (antonym); (d) knowledge (synonym); (e) look for (synonym); (f) receive (synonym); (g) enthusiastic (synonym); (h) earn (synonym); (i) able (synonym); (j) happy (antonym).
12. **There are ten errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors.** .5×10=5
 Aman : How are you
 Amy : I am fine what about you
 Aman : I am also well what are you reading in the newspaper
 Amy : I am reading a report on Eve teasing
 Aman : What is it
 Amy : Its a present social problem
 Aman : Thank you
 Amy : Welcome
- Part - B : Composition (40 Marks)**
13. **You are Mahfuj or Tofiq. You are going to sit for the coming H.S.C. exam. Write an email to your friend informing him of your preparation.** 8
14. **Suppose, you are the District Correspondent of a national English daily published from Dhaka. You have just observed the price hike in your area. Write a news report of about 120 words. Give a title to your report.** 8
15. **Write a paragraph on "A Winter Morning". Use 150 words** 10

16. Write a composition on "The Value of Time" or "The Most Memorable Day in Your Life". Write at least 200 words but don't exceed 250 words. 14



Lakshmipur Govt. College, Lakshmipur

Test Examination—2015; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)

1. Fill in the blanks in the following texts with articles (*a/an/the*) as necessary. Some of the blanks may not require an article. Put a cross (x) in those blanks. .5×10=5

Ruma works in (a) —American Bank in Dhaka, (b) —capital city of Bangladesh. Being (c) —susceptive girl and (d) —ex-student of (e) —English literature, she takes the job as (f) —source of pleasure. As (g) —honest officer, she tries to give her best to (h) —clients. Everyday thousands of people come to (i) —bank and Ruma happens to come across many of them with (j) —smiling face.

2. Complete the text with suitable preposition. .5×10=5

Man has an unquenchable thirst (a) —knowledge. He is never satisfied (b) —what he has known and seen. He wants (c) —see more. The inventions (d) —rockets, space-ships and artificial satellites have made it possible (e) —him (f) —go far (g) —the earth, his home planet. As a result, he has already landed (h) —the moon while he has made the whole world a village, a global village (i) —means of cellular/mobile phone that connect a man to a distant man thousand miles (j) —.

3. Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words given in the box. .5×10=5

supposed to	as if	have to	scarcely	would rather
there	was born	used to	lest	if

- (a) It's a great wonder to believe him. He speaks —he knew the details of the incident.
 (b) The miscreant could not save him from the police. —had he gone, when a policeman knocked at the door.
 (c) —is a wolf in the wood through which you are going. But if you keep to the road he won't do you any harm.
 (d) You —go straight to your grandmother's home without loitering on the way. Because she is seriously ill.
 (e) Homer was a great poet. Nobody knows where he—.
 (f) The weather is cloudy. We take umbrella with us —we should be drenched by rain.
 (g) Mr. Rana —walk in the morning. And he did so for keeping good health.
 (h) I —remain guilty than speak ill of others. Because it creates great enmity between friends and relatives.
 (i) His behavior surprised me. Because he was —to bring a special gift for me, but he forgot it without any hesitation.
 (j) We saw the picture hung on the wall. — is a very fine piece of work.

4. Complete the sentence using suitable clauses/phrases. .5×10=5

- (a) Tonima is one of the most brilliant students in our college. She goes to college in time. She studies attentively so that she —.
 (b) Yesterday while I was going to college —. The accident was terrible and ten people died on the spot.
 (c) United we stand, —. The educated know this proverb.
 (d) Fuad is a good boy. I don't know his father's name but I know the place where —.
 (e) We are to be content with what —. We should bear in mind that money is the root of all evils.
 (f) Many illiterate people do not have any knowledge of health. If they were educated, —.
 (g) The cultivation of roses is so profitable that —. By cultivating roses many people are becoming well off.
 (h) Roses enhance the beauty of our house. So, we should cultivate roses not only to earn money —.
 (i) Corruption is a great barrier to our development. It is high time —.
 (j) I saw an old woman walking along the road. The road was slippery. So, she walked slowly lest —.

5. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context. .5×10=5

Rony is 12 years old and (a) —(live) in Chittagong. He (b) —(come) from Feni. He (c) —(have) a brother who works as a bus helper. He (d) —(come) with his parents and other family

members to Chittagong in search of a living. His father (e) —(work) as a rickshaw puller and mother as a domestic worker. Rony (f) —(collect) polythene bags, scrap paper and other materials from the Agrabad area and (g) —(sell) at a shop for Tk. 5 to 10 a bag. He (h) —(earn) Tk. 30 to 40 a day, which he (i) —(give) to his mother. Rony and his family (j) —(live) in a slum near to Pahartali Railway Station.

6. **Read the text and change the sentences as directed.** 1×5=5
 (a) Water, a vital element of environment is polluted by various ways (Complex). It is called life.
 (b) The water which is pure is necessary for us (Simple). (c) People pollute water by throwing waste into it (Compound). (d) The farmers use water in time of cultivation largely (Passive). (e) It is one of the most important elements of all living beings (Positive).
7. **Change the narrative style by using indirect speeches.** 5
 Riya wished Himu good morning and asked how much preparation. She had taken for the test examination. She replied that she had taken a great preparation and added that she had to get GPA-5. Riya exclaimed with surprise that she was a very lucky girl but said that her preparation was not so good.
8. **Identify the unclear pronoun references in the following paragraph. Where necessary, rewrite the sentence so that all pronoun references are clear.** 1×5=5
 Kabir Ahmed is a school teacher. His salary is okay. The day-to-day expenses are pretty high in Dhaka. Both housing and food are costly in the capital. He has rented an apartment. But it is really too small for his family. Of course he does not have a garden. So, his wife, Nasrin, who loves gardening can't grow anything. She cannot go out to work either because there's no one else in the house to look after the children. So the whole family depends on his income alone. He has great hopes for his children and would like to send them to a good school. But good schools are very expensive. He is not sure how much he would be able to help her.
9. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.** .5×10=5
 Once a tiger was (a) —(use intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) hungry. He was looking for (b) —(pre-modify the noun) animals to eat. But he failed (c) —(use infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb). Then he met a (d) —(pre-modify the noun) fox. And (e) —(use a demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) fox was also hungry. The fox told him that he had seen a (f) —(pre-modify the noun) deer nearby the fox then brought the deer to the tiger which was delighted (g) —(use infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb) an evil plan to teach the tiger a good lesson. However, the tiger forwarded (i) —(use infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb). (j) —(use a participle to pre-modify the verb) satisfied a farmer set a trap to kill the tiger as it hunted its lambs a few days ago.
10. **Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage.** .5×10=5
 There was a lazy king. He was very much unwilling to do any laborious work. (a) —he grew very fat and could not move from one place to another easily? (b) —, he called in a doctor. (c) —the doctor was very clever and wise. (d) —he could easily understand that the idleness of the king was the root cause of his obesity. (e) —he thought that if he could reduce the obesity of the king, he would feel well. (f) — the only way to do this was to advise the king to do physical labour. (g) —, the doctor was afraid how he could ask the king for physical labour. (h) —he thought that if the king did not do physical labour, he would grow more bulky. (i) —, he hit upon a plan, gave the king a club and told him to move it in the air till his hands got moistened. (j) —, the king became thin from an obese man.
11. **Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below.** 1×5=5
 Globalisation is now dependent on technology. The electronic transformation of information has quickened banking and financial activities. Some products like software and TV programmes are also amenable to digital or electronic transmission. Today we can buy and sell goods through the electronic screen. Last of all, computer has brought about a revolutionary change. Now write synonyms or antonyms as directed and make sentences with them:
 (a) dependent (antonym); (b) quicker (synonym); (c) amenable (synonym); (d) buy (antonym); (e) revolutionary (synonym).
12. **There are ten errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors.** .5×10=5
 Patient : Good evening, doctor.
 Doctor : Good evening. Come and sit here please.
 Patient : Thank You, doctor.

- Doctor : Now, whats your problem.
 Patient : I've been suffering from an acute pain of a tooth for three days.
 Doctor : Have you taken any medicine.
 Patient : I've taken some painkillers.
 Doctor : You're wrong. You have a bad tooth And you need to remove it.
 Patient : Please, do whatever you think necessary, doctor.
 Doctor : First I shall push you an injection. You'll have to wait for a few minutes. Then I shall extract your bad tooth. You'll feel no pain at all.
 Patient : Is it doctor? Then do it immediately. I can bear it no longer.
 Doctor : OK, let me do it.

Part - B : Composition (40 Marks)

13. Compose an email to the concerned authority asking for the admission information to the college. **8**
 14. Suppose, you are a reporter of a daily. Write a report on the reception programme arranged to welcome the new students of Lakshmipur Govt. College. **8**
 15. Write a paragraph on "Climate Change" (Max. 150 words). **10**
 16. Write a short composition on "Female Education". **14**



Hajigonj Model College, Chandpur
Test Examination—2015; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)

1. Fill in the blanks in the following texts with articles (*a/an/the*) as necessary. Some of the blanks may not require an article. Put a cross (x) in those blanks. **.5x10=5**

(a) —newspaper is (b) —storehouse of knowledge. We can know (c) —conditions, manners, customs of other countries of (d) —world from (e) —newspaper. It is in fact the summary of (f) —all current history. It supplies information to (g) —all classes of people. (h) —businessman finds the condition of (i) —world market about his goods. (j) —sportsman can see the results of important games in different parts of the world.

2. Complete the text with suitable prepositions. **.5x10=5**

Nowadays science and technology pervade every aspect (a) —our life, and as a result society is changing (b) —a great speed. There is technological explosion (c) —us, generated (d) —science. This explosion is already freeing vast number (e) —people (f) —their traditional bondage (g) —nature. Now we can easily communicate (h) —each other and travel (i) —any country (j) —the shortest possible time.

3. Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words given in the box. **.5x10=5**

let alone	was born	as if	what if	would rather
as soon as	would rather	have to	what is it like	had better

- (a) We —stop the work than do it in the rain. Working in the rain we may catch cold.
 (b) Your parents have got you educated with great difficulty. You —manage a job at any cost to help them.
 (c) Salma is a famous singer. —we invited her to sing in our function?
 (d) I —consult a doctor. I feel very weak.
 (e) Jahid cannot buy smart phone —a laptop. He is a son of a very poor parents.
 (f) We feel very bored owing to our monotonous study. —arranging a picnic in the Sundarbans?
 (g) Kazi Nazrul Islam is our national poet. He —in a very poor family.
 (h) I have an important business. I —say goodbye to you now.
 (i) Topon behaves —he were our boss. Everybody is annoyed at his behaviour. Nobody loves him.
 (j) Our cricket team defeated England in the ICC. We brought out victory procession —the match was over. It was a great experience for us.

4. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. **.5x10=5**

- (a) It was ten years since —. I missed her a lot.
 (b) My parents are glad that —. My friends are also happy to hear this.
 (c) He has none to help him financially. —he could solve the problem.
 (d) **Sometimes wealth creates tension and brings sufferings. For this a wealthy man cannot lead—.**
 (e) He is now in problem —. He is searching another job.
 (f) He has become tired —. He needs to have rest now.
 (g) —the cuckoo sings night and day. Besides, we can enjoy natural beauty in spring.
 (h) In Bangladesh 16 December is the Victory Day. It is observed —.
 (i) Napoleon asked an English boy —. The boy replied that he wanted to cross the sea with it.
 (j) Neighbours are those persons —. We live together with peace.

5. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context. **.5x10=5**

In the year 1793, William Wordsworth (a) —(return) to England. In February that year, England declared war on France and Wordsworth (b) — (be) unhappy. When he was completely upset, he (c) —(bring) back to normal by his sister Dorothy, by his friend and by nature. Sometime in August 1795, Coleridge and Wordsworth (d) —(meet). In April 1796, Coleridge publicly (e) —(express) his admiration of Wordsworth's poetry. In 1797 the two friends (f) —(meet) frequently. These meetings (g) —(result) in the publication of Lyrical Ballads in 1798. It (i) —(mark) a new strain not only in Wordsworth's poetry but also in English poetry. It (j) —(herald) the revolt against the literature popular in the eighteenth century.

6. Read the text and change the sentences as directed. 1×5=5

(a) Sundarbans that is the unique creation of nature is called the 52nd World Heritage Site (Simple). (b) It is called the mangrove forest (active). It is situated in the southern part of Bangladesh. (c) It is one of the biggest mangrove forests in the world (Positive). (d) Sundarban protects southern part of our country in time of natural disasters (Complex). (e) Many people go to Sundarbans to observe the natural beauties (Compound). In the forest, you not only find a natural and peaceful atmosphere there but you may be lucky enough to see the famous Royal Bengal Tigers or spotted deer.

7. Change the narrative style by using indirect speeches. 5

"What would you like, Annie?" said Nafisa, "Pizza, sandwich, hot dog or fried rice?" "I like something easy. Fried rice sounds good," said Annie. "Okay, I'll have a cheese and tomato sandwich. Anything to drink?" said Nafisa. "Get me a coffee," said Annie.

8. Identify the unclear pronoun references in the following paragraph. Where necessary, rewrite the sentence so that all pronoun references are clear. 1×5=5

My family and I love going to the park at the weekends. We like having picnics in it. My sister and I love watching animals. Though my mother does not like these too much, she likes making sandwiches for us but my father hates cooking. My sister and I love playing around in the park and feeding those. My mother loves watching us while we play. She tells my sister that she has seen spiders near the bush. I'm not afraid of spiders. But I don't like flies. I just can't bear with these. We can relax in a park listening to the birds singing. We also like watching these moving around. We all like the park because we love being outdoor and feeling free. But sometimes my father gets angry with us and does not allow us to go the park.

9. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. .5×10=5

Bangladesh is a (a) —(pre-modify the noun) country. Though it is a small country, it has a (b) —(pre-modify the noun) population. It gained independence (c) —(post-modify the verb). (d) —(pre-modify the verb with a present participle) for nine months, we achieved our freedom. About three (e) —(pre-modify the noun with a noun adjective) people were killed in the war. They sacrificed their lives (f) —(post-modify the verb with an infinitive) freedom. We should not forget (g) —(pre-modify the noun with a possessive) contribution. Now we are progressing (h) —(post-modify the verb). Now we are able (i) —(post-modify the adjective with an infinitive) our problems. Our people will see (j) —(pre-modify the noun) days soon.

10. Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage. .5×10=5

All the virtues depend on the one virtue of perseverance. It is lack of perseverance, not lack of ability, (a) —is the cause of most of the sad failures, (b) —men do not persevere in overcoming one difficulty at a time, that they fail. (c) —stacking to one aim in life (d) —it is realized, they hesitate, change from one aim to another and (e) —create for themselves (f) —a series of difficulties as can never be overcome by human power, (g) —they fail to accomplish anything. (h) —a small stream will carve out for itself a deep channel simply by constantly flowing. Without perseverance, all other virtues are like the deceitful fairy gold of the fairy-tales, (i) —turns to worthless stones (j) —you try to use it as money in the shops.

11. Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5×10=5

Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented film makers in Bangladesh. He was born on 19 August 1935 in the village Majupur, in Feni district. He was an active worker of the Language Movement. He was one of the ten students to go out in a procession on 21 February 1952 despite a ban on such activities. As a result, he and many other were arrested and taken to prison. Zahir was also present at the historical meeting of Amtala on February 21, 1953. He also took part in the mass movement in 1969. In 1971, he joined the Liberation War. All through his life, Zahir dreamt for a democratic society that will ensure freedom of speech and will. He had many dreams about our film industry too. He made a legendary film Jibon Theke Neya based on the Language Movement of 1952. It was a revolt against the then autocratic government.

(a) active (antonym); (b) many (antonym); (c) present (antonym); (d) mass (synonym); (e) join (antonym); (f) liberation (synonym); (g) democratic (antonym); (h) speech (antonym); (i) against (antonym); (j) autocratic (antonym).

12. There are ten errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5×10=5

Father : Hurrah my son is coming first.

Mother : OK let him finish the race because anything may happen at any moment.

Father : What do you mean my son's mother? He will be certainly first in this event I assume.

Mother : Remember the case of the last year he just fell down before touching the finishing point we had to take him to hospital.

Father : You are always pessimistic I see. Please try to be optimist. If there is no optimism the life becomes meaningless.

Mother : Well I will never show any pessimism henceforth.

Part - B : Composition (40 Marks)

13. Write an application to the Principal of your college for seeking permission to organise a literary club. 8
14. Suppose, you are a reporter of a renowned newspaper. Write a report for your newspaper on "Deforestation and its Devastating Consequences". 8
15. Write a paragraph about dowry system in Bangladesh. 10
16. Write a short composition about Digital Bangladesh. 14



Govt. Zia Mohila College, Feni
Test Examination—2015; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)

1. Fill in the blanks in the following texts with articles (*a/an/the*) as necessary. Some of the blanks may not require an article. Put a cross (x) in those blanks. .5×10=5

Bangladesh is a land of (a) —scenic beauty. (b) —land (c) —rivers and the forests are (d) —sources of this beauty. Geographically Bangladesh can be divided into four regions. In many places there are a lot of amazing beautiful spots. There are many historical places also. For this reason, (e) —tourism business can flourish here. (f) —wild animals of (g) —Sundarbans are also (h) —great asset. Tourism can play (i) —vital role in national economy. But it is still in its tender age. So, we have to cross (j) —long way.

2. Complete the text with suitable prepositions. .5×10=5

The ceremony began (a) —2 pm. Our Principal presided (b) —the function. The function started (c) —the recitation (d) —the Holy Quran. (e) —our senior teachers read (f) —the annual report. The Deputy Commissioner, the honorable chief guest, delivered a brief speech. He advised the students (g) —be regular (h) —studies and take part (i) —the movement (j) —illiteracy.

3. Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words given in the box. .5×10=5

have to	it	would rather	what does.... look like	let alone
as soon as	had better	was born	as if	what if

- (a) —is known that carbon dioxide is primarily responsible for rise of temperature in atmosphere.
- (b) To solve unemployment problem, more and more industries —be set up and importance should be given on flourishing cottage industries.
- (c) Aroj Ali Matubbar was a self-taught philosopher. He —on 17 December.
- (d) I talked —I had not known anything. I had no way without it.
- (e) —he had accidentally told Munia about party. That would have ruined the surprise.
- (f) I —not come since you don't want.
- (g) He knew that I was waiting for her phone. So —he heard the news, she phoned me.
- (h) He —eat fish than mutton. He suffers from a high blood pressure.
- (i) Priya : —the girl —?
- (j) I am not going to invite Shila to the party, —her friends. My parents do not like them.
4. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. .5×10=5

- (a) I wouldn't have felts so full now if I —. Actually we should eat moderately.
- (b) Still man is helpless to natural disaster. As Bangladesh is a disaster-prone country, —.
- (c) We can't expect a balanced development of the country keeping our women aside. Women who comprise half of our population —.
- (d) If Sara has completed all her work already, we —. She need not stay here more time today.
- (e) Natural calamity is very common in our country. Moreover, our country is beset with —.

- (f) Corruption affects our country like cancer. We should say 'no' to corruption because it —.
- (g) It is very difficult to root out corruption from our country. We should work together if —.
- (h) He is a very close fist ed man. He is so self-centered that —.
- (i) Cancer is a fatal disease which —. Scientists are yet to invent the antidote to this disease.
- (j) Afreen studies attentively so that —. She is cherishing a dream that she would be a doctor in future.
5. **Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context. 1×5=5**
 A proverb (a) —(go) that a man without an aim (b) —(be) like a ship without a rudder. Similarly, a man without an aim (c) —(can) reach his goal. He (d) —(stumble) in his way of life. So, every man should (e) —(have) a definite aim. But nothing is more difficult than the choice of profession. Students (f) —(find) it very difficult (g) —(choose) a suitable profession. Choosing profession (h) —(become) very difficult because there (i) —(be) many paths and courses open to them. So, students (j) —(should) be more careful here.
6. **Read the text and change the sentences as directed. 1×5=5**
 (a) Traffic jam is the most serious problem in Dhaka City (Make it comparative). (b) It has become a common affair here (Make it negative). It occurs mostly during office hours. (c) Sometimes a traffic jam is so acute that it blocks about half a kilometre of a street (Make compound). (d) It kills our valuable time and works (Make it passive). (e) However, this problem can be solved by adopting some pragmatic steps (Make it complex).
7. **Change the narrative style by using indirect speeches. 5**
 "Have you seen your mother, Jerry?"
 "I see her every summer. She sends for me."
 I wanted to cry out. "Why are you not with her? How can she let you go away again?" He said, "She comes up here from Mannville whenever she can. She does not have a job now."
8. **Identify the unclear pronoun references in the following paragraph. Where necessary, rewrite the sentence so that all pronoun references are clear. 1×5=5**
 Liberty does not descend upon people. People must raise its to it. It is a fruit that must be earned before them can be enjoyed. This freedom meaning freedom only from foreign domination is an outworn idea. This is the main task that confronts us if we are to take our rightful place in the modern world. We cannot hold the clock back and therefore, it is we whom must go forward at a double pace bending all our resources and all our energies to great purpose.
9. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. .5×10=5**
 Deforestation means cutting down of trees (a) —(post-modify the verb). To meet up the basic needs of food and housing, trees are being cut in a large scale and thus it causes (b) —(pre-modify the noun) imbalance. Besides, there are some dishonest people who cut trees in our forest (c) —(use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb) money. Due to deforestation carbon dioxide is increasing (d) —(post-modify the verb). The (e) —(use a noun adjective to pre-modify the noun) level is rising and many parts of the world are going to be engulfed by the sea in near future. New areas of the world are (f) —(use a participle to pre-modify the verb) turned into desert as a result of deforestation. (g) —(use a participle to pre-modify the noun) trees in such an indiscriminate rate will be hazardous for our future existence. If we destory trees (h) —(use an adverbial phrase to post-modify the verb), one day the country will turn into a great desert. The (i) —(use a participle to pre-modify them noun) temperature will cause greenhouse effect. Necessary measures should be taken (j) —(use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb).
10. **Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage..5×10=5**
 Child labour is a very common phenomenon in Bangladesh. Ours is an agro-based country. (a) —a citizen owns a very small plot of land, (b) —it is not at all sufficient for his existence, (c) —there are a lot of landless people too. (d) —they continue as day labourers, (e) —they cannot maintain their families, they are compelled to engage their children in manual work in their very childhood (f) —, most of the children work as domestic servants and maidservants, (g) —they are sometimes engaged for making gardens, (h) —many children work in workshops, hotels and shops, (i) —children have rights to educated themselves for the preparation of life, they cannot fulfil it. (j) —people of all walks of life and the government should try sincerely to solve this problem and help them so that they can get the light of education.
11. **Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5×10=5**
 The effects of greenhouse effect are too many to be described. Its effects is very devastating and destructive. It effect is a dangerous threat to human existence and to animal and plant lives. Climatologists predict that by midway through this century temperature may have risen by as much as 4°C. This could seriously reduce mankind's ability to grow food, destroy or serverely damage wildlife and wilderness, raise sea levels and thereby flood coastal areas and farmland.

Bangladesh is very much vulnerable to frequent natural disasters. Annual visitations of cyclones and floods are routine but nonetheless sudden and fatal in their wild rage. The yearly damages they leave behind are enormous. However, our people are accustomed to cyclones and floods. But another creeping disaster is gather in fury is the greenhouse effect for which the people are not prepared at all and the state appears to be taking no notice. It is the danger of rising sea level from the greenhouse effect.

(a) described (synonym); (b) destructive (antonym); (c) dangerous (antonym); (d) reduce (antonym); (e) vulnerable (antonym); (f) disasters (antonym); (g) damages (synonym); (h) enormous (synonym); (i) accustomed (synonym); (j) appear (antonym).

12. There are ten errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5×10=5

Do you know Bangladesh Open University offers an English self-learning course Sejan said to Shawan Yes I have heard it from my father who works as a tutor of the course It is a six-month course known as CELP said Shawan

Part - B : Composition (40 Marks)

13. Write an email to one of your friends expressing your condolence on her father's death. (Suppose the email address of your friend: rumjum98@gmail.com) 8
14. Suppose, you are District Correspondent of a National English Daily. Write a report on the recent price hike of the daily commodities in the market. 8
15. Write a paragraph on "Satellite TV Channel" Use 100–150 words. 10
16. Write a short composition on the following: "The Wonders of Modern Science." Write at least 200 words but don't exceed 250 words. 14



Bakalia Shahid N.M.M.J. Degree College, Chittagong

Test Examination—2015; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)

1. Fill in the blanks in the following text with articles (a/an/the) as necessary. Some of the blanks may not require an article. Put a cross (x) in those blanks. .5×10=5

Bangladesh is (a) —land of six seasons. Of all (b) —seasons I like (c) —spring most. It is called (d) —king of seasons. It comprises (e) —Bangla months of (f) —Falgoon and (g) —Chaitra. After (h) —end of (i) —winter, it comes with all its beauty and (j) —charms.

2. Complete the text with suitable prepositions. .5×10=5

Patriotism is a noble quality. A man bereft (a) —patriotism is hated (b) —all. His memory sinks (c) —oblivion. People fight shy (d) —him. People don't mourn (e) —his death. He does not respond (f) —country's call. (g) —the other hand, a patriot is always ready to die (h) —his country. He loves his country (i) —the core (j) —his heart.

3. Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words given in the box. .5×10=5

lest	what does—look lie	as soon as	let alone	scarcely-when
as if	would rather	have to	be born	had better

- (a) '— Mahpara —?' She looks exactly like her mother, except she has straight silky hair instead of her mother's curly ones.
- (b) He went to a teacher with a view to learning English. But he was dull headed. He could not learn the ABC of English, — gain proficiency in the language.
- (c) Abahani won the match. —the match ended, the supporters burst out in a roar of applause.
- (d) We are already late. I think we — go before it gets dark.
- (e) Always be industrious. Never be idle —you come to want.
- (f) It was nothing but an accident. However, did she —pay a fine for breaking down the window glass?
- (g) The man behaves—he were mad. He should learn to behave well.
- (h) I returned doing a lot of shopping that day. —had I reached the door —Lipi asked if I had been listening to the radio.
- (i) Shelley —on August 4, 1992 at Sussex in English. At the age of twelve he was sent on Eton, one of the best schools in England.
- (j) To steal is a great sin. I —starve than steal.
4. Complete the sentence using suitable clauses/phrases. .5×10=5
- (a) Mentally, he is not very stable. He talks as if —.
- (b) Cut your coat according to your cloth. It is easy to say but —.
- (c) Cricket is a game of golden uncertainty. As cricket is a very exciting game nowadays, —.
- (d) Time and tide wait for none. Time is so valuable that —.
- (e) Don't waste your valuable time in idleness. Be punctual lest —.
- (f) Never get into bad company. A man is known by—.

- (g) Mr. Azim was in a hurry. He walked fast lest —.
- (h) This is time for your study. Go to your reading room. Read attentively or —.
- (i) He tried his best to be in time. But hardly had he reached the station —.
- (j) The old man could not move. He was too weak —.
5. **Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context..5×10=5**
 The house hasn't yet shed its festive look, which (a) —(start) with my sister's marriage. Since Auntie's baby (b) —(be born), we have (c) —(have) streams of guests (d) — (visit) the house. I'm really (e) — (worry) about my coming exams. There's so much noise and confusion in the house that I can hardly (f) —(concentrate) on my studies. You (g) —(imagine) how difficult it is (h) —(study) in a large family. Even I have (i) —(share) my room with my younger brothers and sisters and at times, with my cousins. I wish I (j) —(be) in a small family. Tell me what I should do.
6. **Read the text and change the sentences as directed. 1×5=5**
 (a) Everybody longs for money. (Interrogative) (b) But people who have little money are very happy. (simple) (c) People want to be happy and they earn money. (Complex) (d) We are sure that it is a wrong idea. (Compound) More money brings more anxiety. (e) We should not be guided by money. (Passive).
7. **Change the narrative style by using indirect speeches. 5**
 "Why were you absent?" said the teacher. "The Principal is very angry with you. Go to him at once." "I was seriously ill," said Mahjabin. "Let me show my medical certificate, sir".
8. **Identify the unclear pronoun references in the following paragraph. Where necessary, rewrite the sentence so that all pronoun references are clear. 1×5=5**
 Working opportunities for women are very few in rural areas of Bangladesh. We usually spend our time doing our household chores. The ILO recently started a project titled "Technologies for Rural Employment with Special Reference to Women and Sustainable Development." The aim of it is to impart training to rural women in various activities and make us self-reliant.
9. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. .5×10=5**
 A marriage ceremony is a (a) —(Pre-modify the noun) occasion that everyone enjoys in the hope of continuing human race. Usually it takes place at the residence of the bride's father on a (b) —(Pre-modify the adjective) agreed day. The bridegroom's party arrives (c) —(Post-modify the verb) in time in their best dresses. The people of the bride (d) —(Pre-modify the verb) receive him. Then the (e) — (Pre-modify the noun) ceremony begins (f) —(post-modify the verb) in a decorated room. A (g) —(use noun adjective to pre-modify the noun) registrar makes a document for the registration of the marriage. The bride and bridegroom then perform some (h) —(Pre-modify the noun) rites in a solemn way. A (i) —(Pre-modify the noun) feast follows. At the time of departure, the bride starts weeping. At this her parents also weep. Thus, the happy ceremony ends with a (j) —(Pre-modify the noun) sense of separation.
10. **Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage. .5×10=5**
 (a) — I was coming to Dhaka from Khulna by launch. The weather was very fine and the sky was clear. (b) —, we all the passengers were in a jolly mood. We all were enjoying the beautiful natural scenery on the either side of the river. (c) —, the sun set. (d) —, the weather turned foul (e) —, there were deep clouds in the sky. (f) —, a serious storm rose. (g) —, we all the passengers were terribly upset. The launch was not very big. (h) —, it was very old. (i) —, there was no lifeboat in the launch. We lost all hope of life. (j) —, we were saved by the grace of the Almighty in that fearful night.
11. **Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5×10=5**
 Einstein was very simple in his ways of life. He was indifferent to his fame. Once the queen of Belgium invited him to Brussels. When he got down from the train, he could not think that there were actually many gorgeously dressed officials to receive him at the station. The officials also expected somebody who would appear to be rich and aristocratic to them. They never imagined that this shabby man would be Einstein.
 (a) simple (synonym); (b) indifferent (synonym); (c) fame (antonym); (d) actually (synonym); (e) gorgeously (synonym); (f) receive (synonym); (g) expected (antonym); (h) rich (synonym); (i) aristocratic (synonym); (j) shabby (synonym).
12. **There are ten errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5×10=5**
 "I've got GPA 5 in the H.S.C. Examination" said Arifa.
 "Congratulation" I said. "What do you intend to do now" I want to study medicine" Arifa replied.
 "Ill try to get admission to a government medical college". "Excellent I wish your all success." I said Thanks said Arifa.

Part - B : Composition (40 Marks)

13. Write an email to your pen-friend describing your country. 8
 14. Recently the prize giving ceremony of MAMM college has been held in a befitting manner. Now, write a report on it. 8
 15. Write a paragraph on 'Mobile Phone' highlighting the good and bad aspects of it. 10
 16. Write short composition 'Travelling as a Part of Education' (within 200-250 words). 14



Hajera Taju Degree College, Chittagong
Test Examination—2015; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)

1. Fill in the blanks in the following texts with articles (*a/an/the*) as necessary. Some of the blanks may not require an article. Put a cross (x) in those blanks. .5×10=5

Nelson Mandela went on to play (a) —prominent role on the world stage as (b) —advocate of human dignity in (c) —face of challenges ranging from (d) —political repression to AIDS. He formally left public (e) —life in June 2004 before his 86th birthday, telling his (f) —adoring countrymen; "Don't call me. I'll call you." But he remained one of (g) —world's most revered public figures. He struggled to establish human (h) —rights. The blacks were treated cruelly. In his first speech after becoming the President of South Africa he said, "The time for the healing of (i) —wounds has come. The moment to (j) —bridge the chasms that divide us has come."

2. Complete the text with suitable prepositions. .5×10=5

Many diseases are rising (a) —an alarming rate which experts believe is due (b) —increased pollution (c) —the environment. Pollution appears (d) —be greater (e) —urban areas although rural societies too are afflicted (f) —increased use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides. Nevertheless, today city people appear to suffer (g) —many more diseases and suffer more severely than country people. People in rural areas can enjoy fresh air and fresh foods which keep them free (h) —health hazards. On the contrary, people in urban areas have to breathe polluted air, take adulterated foods, be imprisoned in the four walls of home all (i) —which are responsible (j) —different kinds of incurable diseases.

3. Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words given in the box. .5×10=5

as soon as	it is time	as long as	let alone	what if
had better	as if	would rather	what's ...like	double standard

- (a) It's raining cats and dogs. —it doesn't stop?
 (b) How do you believe him? He maintains —.
 (c) He is busy with his official work. You —meet him in the afternoon.
 (d) You are always careless about your studies. —you studied attentively otherwise you will suffer.
 (e) We have got ready. We will set out —the rain stops.
 (f) He is always sincere. He —wait long time than make other wait for him.
 (g) You have come here to meet your uncle. You can stay here —you need.
 (h) He always orders other. He behaves in such a way —he were our boss.
 (i) Momo is mere a baby. She can't eat rice —meat.
 (j) You have experience of facing many interviews. Tell me please —it —.

4. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. .5×10=5

- (a) Time is short but art is long. So, we should use time properly to —.
 (b) Karim was inside the room. He opened the door when —.
 (c) The students were playing in the field. They stopped playing as soon as —.
 (d) Mr. Kamal is now in hospital because his heart was attacked. He is speaking so much as if —.
 (e) He was ready to go to the station. No sooner had he went out than —.
 (f) The purse of money is now at his hand. He got it while —.
 (g) You have become very fat. You will suffer a lot unless —.
 (h) All of us want to succeed in life. But no success comes without —.
 (i) I was really tired when I completed the work. I —before I entered into my study room.
 (j) He was very hungry. I took him to my house with a view to —.

5. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context..5×10=5

Rokeya is a Bangladeshi girl who is about to (a) — (finish) school but she has no hopes of (b) — (go) on to college. Like millions of other parents, Rokeya's parents (c) — (think) that educating a girl is mere waste of time and money. They (d) —(decide) that they will now marry her off and use their scarce resources for their son's education. Rokeya used to (e) — (worry) about lessons and tests but now she (f) — (worry) more about getting (g) — (marry) and

- having children. She used to dream about (h) — (be) a doctor but now faces a life of household chores and (i) — (bring) up children. She was happy being a girl but now wishes she (j) — (be) a boy.
6. **Read the text and change the sentences as directed.** 1×5=5
 (a) What a nice idea! (Make it assertive) (b) Charles Karoro lives in a small apartment. (Make it compound) (c) Nairobi is one of the most expensive cities. (Make it positive) (d) He has two school going children. (Make it complex) (e) His wife loves gardening. (Make it negative)
7. **Change the narrative style by using indirect speech.** 5
 "Whose picture is it?" I asked. "A little girl's of course," said Grandmother. "Can't you tell?" "Yes, but did you know the girl?" I asked. "Yes, I knew her," said Granny, "but she was a very wicked girl and I should not tell you about her."
8. **Identify the unclear pronoun references in the following paragraph. Where necessary, rewrite the sentence so that all pronoun references are clear.** 5
 Children must pass through several stages in its life to become adults. For most people, there are four or five stages of growth where he learns certain things: infancy, early childhood, later childhood and adolescence. Persons 18 and over are considered adults in our society. Of course there are some people that will try to act older than its years. All people have to go through it irrespective of their economic and social status.
9. **Read the following text and use modifiers in the blank spaces as directed.** .5×10=5
 Amerigo, (a) —(use noun in apposition) lives alone. His parents now live separate and no one of them wants (b) —(use infinitive to post-modify the verb) his responsibility. (c) (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) mother told him to go away because she is married to another man. (d) —(use determiner to pre-modify the noun) streets are now his home. He wanted (e) —(use adjective to pre-modify the noun) money from his father to buy a (f) —(use noun adjective to pre-modify the noun) ticket. But his father didn't answer. He earns his living by working hard. (g) —(use adverbial to pre-modify the verb) he finds work. Some of (h) —(use demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) works are very risky for him. Once he sold ice-cream (i) —(use prepositional phrase to post-modify the verb). But he got (j) —(use quantifier to pre-modify the noun) money in return from the owner of ice-cream.
10. **Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage.** .5×10=5
 Once there lived a good number of frogs in a pond. On a rainy day, they were in a joyous mood. (a) — , they started playing. (b) —, there were only a few of them. (c) —, almost all the frogs joined the play. (d) —, the young ones were very enthusiastic. They jumped into the air and then dived into water. (e) —, some of them began to sing in a loud voice. (f) —, they were really wonderful to watch on. (g) —, some boys were passing by the pond. One of them proposed to hit the frogs with stones in order to have some fun. (h) —, they started throwing stones at the frogs. (i) —, some of the frogs got injured and some of them were killed but the boys did not stop their cruel game. (j) —they continued throwing stones at the innocent frogs.
11. **Read the passage and then write the synonym or antonym of the words as directed below.** .5×10=5
 The National Memorial is a symbol of the nation's respect for the martyrs of the War of Liberation. It is located at Savar, Dhaka. Its foundation was laid on the first anniversary of the Victory Day in 1972. The entire complex covers an area of 126 acres. It will include a mosque, a library and a museum. The museum will preserve the relics of the Liberation War. There is a series of 7 towers that rise by stages to a height of 150 feet. These seven towers represent the seven heroes who made supreme sacrifice in the Liberation War. The height of the towers stands for the high sacrifice of every martyr. There are several graves of the martyrs close to the tower. Standing before the graves we bow down our heads in respect of their sacrifice.
 (a) liberation (synonym); (b) foundation (synonym); (c) entire (antonym); (d) cover (antonym); (e) include (antonym); (f) rise (antonym); (g) represent (synonym); (h) supreme (synonym); (i) before (antonym); (j) respect (antonym).
12. **There are ten errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors.** .5×10=5
 "Whats your dream Do you have any dream" asked Zayed. Yes indeed, said Robi. "My dream is-a plate full of rice big pieces of chicken and sweets" Zayed and his friends were surprised. "Is that all Come on. Im going to make your dream come true." Robi couldnt believe his ears. "Was he making fun of me? Playing a cruel trick" Robi thought.

Part - B : Composition (40 Marks)

13. Write an email to the University of London admission section asking them about admission procedure for overseas students. 8
14. Suppose, you are the Chittagong correspondent of the Daily Observer. Write a report on earthquake experienced recently. Write the report in about 120 words. Give a title to your report. 8
15. Write a paragraph on Traffic Jam—Its Causes and Solution. (use 150 words). 10
16. Is internet necessary in this modern age? Yes/No. Give reason in favour of your opinion. Write down its negative sides if you find. Write at least 200 words but don't exceed 250 words. 14



Chattagram Biggan College, Chittagong
Test Examination—2015; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)

1. Fill in the blanks in the following text with articles (*a/an/the*) as necessary. Some of the blanks may not require an article. Put a cross (x) in those blanks. .5×10=5

Bangladesh is (a) —world's most densely populated country. Our development efforts are frustrated because of (b) —great size of our population. (c) —population explosion is (d) —constant threat to our environment and (e) —society. Her population is growing at such (f) —high rate (g) —environment may soon fail to supply (h) —people with their minimum necessities. It is indeed (i) —alarming situation. Something should be done to change (j) —situation.

2. Complete the text with suitable prepositions. .5×10=5

Hope you are fine (a) — the grace (b) —the Almighty. Today my joy knows no bounds. I have won the first prize (c) —Red Crescent Lottery draw. I have won thirty lakh taka. Now I want to tell you (d) —what I will do (e) —the lottery money. Firstly, I would like to give a major portion (f) —the money (g) —my parents. I think they will be happy. Then (h) —the rest (i) —the money I will buy a lot (j) —books, a bicycle and a camera.

3. Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words given in the box. .5×10=5

have to	as soon as	be born	better	let alone
hardly...when	what if	I'd rather	as if	lest

- (a) Should we misguide him? Hadn't we —tell him the truth?
- (b) She was late for sleep that day. —had she gone to sleep? —it was time to get up again.
- (c) Robi is a very poor boy. He cannot manage two square meals a day, —go to the Fantasy Kingdom.
- (d) —I had written my letters, I did some gardening. I love my garden very much, you know.
- (e) 'I'd rather like a glass of beer'. 'Oh, would you? I —have a cup of coffee?'
- (f) Charles Babbage was an English Mathematician. He —on 26 December, 1791 in London.
- (g) Rats are supposed to carry the virus of plague. The animals must be destroyed —the disease should spread.
- (h) Why is he looking at me —he knew me? I've never seen him before.
- (i) It's nice that you're coming to Dhaka tomorrow. But I'm sorry, I'll not be able to receive you. I'm leaving for Chittagong tonight. —I meet you next Friday by 5 pm?
- (j) We're going to the Tha Kha floating market next morning. We'll —get up early tomorrow, won't we?
4. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. .5×10=5
- (a) Have confidence and work hard. Success will be yours. Nothing is impossible for a man who —.
- (b) I was negligent. If I had studied hard, —.
- (c) For a word a single sentence may create a suitable context. We can remember a word by —.
- (d) I studied in the same class with Mita at a primary school in Chunarughat. Then her father was transferred to Comilla and she shifted there with her family. It was a long time since —.
- (e) Midas saw his daughter turn into a statue of gold. The king was struck with horror and —.
- (f) Social relationship is based on mutual dependence. None can do anything in society —.
- (g) The govt. should create more opportunities for education. Bangladesh needs more educational institutions so that—.
- (h) My mother wake me up. She told me that I would miss the train unless —.
- (i) Idleness brings misfortune. Idle persons are burden to society as —.
- (j) He is not attentive to his studies. If once he falls behind, —.
5. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context..5×10=5
- Natural disaster (a) —(recur) throughout the world in recent years. The main reason behind this (b) —(be) greenhouse effect or warming of air (c) —(surround) the earth. Global

warming (d) ——(melt) the huge ice of polar regions and of the peaks of high mountains. Consequently the level of sea water has alarmingly (e) ——(increase). Cyclones and tidal bores (f) ——(inundate) and (g) ——(destroy) the coastal regions to a large extent. Climatologists (h) ——(predict) that in the last 185 years 99 cyclones (i) ——(hit) the coastal areas and offshore islands of our country (j) ——(cause) irrecoverable loss of life and properties.

6. **Read the text and change the underlined sentences as directed.** 1×5=5
 No person can be happy without friends. So (a) everybody wants friends. (Negative) (b) The heart is formed for love and cannot be happy without the opportunity of giving and receiving love. (Complex) But (c) you cannot receive affection unless you give it also. (Simple) You cannot find others to love you unless you love them. (d) You cannot be happy without it. (Interrogative) (e) As love is divine, everybody wants love. (Compound).
7. **Change the narrative style by using indirect speeches.** 5
 "I suppose we are in the danger", said Miss Mebbin. "Nonsense," said Mrs. Packletide. "It is a very old tiger. It could not spring up here even if it wanted to." "If it's an old tiger, I think you ought to get it cheaper. A thousand taka is a lot of money."
8. **Identify the unclear pronoun references in the following paragraph. Where necessary, rewrite the sentence so that all pronoun references are clear.** 1×5=5
 The moon is a very familiar figure to all of us. He awakens a feeling of love and tenderness in your hearts. Even an infant in arms stretches out her hands to grasp this beautiful thing. Nor is his appeal confined only to children. Ever since the string of the poetic faculty in man, he has furnished a theme for poets and artists.
9. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.** .5×10=5
 Unity maximizes strength of a (a) ——(pre-modify the noun) existence whether it is a family or a nation. It is (b) ——(use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) essential (c) ——(use infinitive to post-modify the verb) the problems of life. The idea is (d) —— (pre-modify the verb) illustrated in the story of an (e) ——(pre-modify the noun) man and his (f) ——(pre-modify the noun) sons. Before his death, the old man gave a bundle of sticks to his sons and asked them (g) ——(use infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb). None of the sons could break it. Then he untied the bundle and distributed each of the sticks among his sons. He (h) ——(pre-modify the verb) asked them to break the stick which they could do (i) ——(post-modify the verb). Thus, he taught them that unity is strength. As long as they would remain united, none could harm them. This is (j) ——(pre-modify the adjective) true in case of a society or a nation.
10. **Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage.** .5×10=5
 The changes in the earth's weather are called climate change. (a) ——, it refers to the increase in the temperature of the earth's atmosphere caused by the increase of greenhouse gases. Climate change is not a regional problem. (b) ——, it is a global problem. It cannot be dealt single handed. (c) ——, it must be addressed by all the countries of the world. (d) ——, Bangladesh is playing the leading role in the world forum. (e) ——, it will take time to initiate pragmatic actions against climate change. (f) ——we cannot remain idle. We need to take immediate steps. (g) ——, we immediately should stop deforestation at our national level. (h) ——, we have to enhance afforestation. (i) ——, we should take necessary steps to minimize the emission of greenhouse gases. (j) ——, we should keep ourselves up-to-date with the international community regarding our strategy to fight against climate change.
11. **Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below.** .5×10=5
 It is very natural that man loves his life most of all things and he wants to live or survive a bit longer at any cost. However, every year thousands of people commit suicide in Bangladesh. It is seen that most of the people committing suicide are those married women who depend on their husbands for their living. But why do they commit suicide when people love their lives most? Most probably, they decide to kill themselves because they feel entirely helpless and meaningless to live. The bitterness and sufferings of life become totally unbearable. However, the incident of suicide among the self-reliant women is very rare.
 (a) natural (synonym); (b) love (antonym); (c) survive (synonym); (d) commit (synonym); (e) woman (synonym); (f) depend (synonym); (g) living (synonym); (h) entirely (synonym); (i) meaningless (antonym); (j) rare (antonym).
12. **There are ten errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors.** .5×10=5
 Mr. Pronay Larma the physical teacher of Rooppur High School is talking about health to his students. What things are necessary for good health he asks the students. "We need a lot of

things teacher" says Rushad. "We need healthy food proper rest and sleep. We also have to be clean and tidy." Good says Mr Larma "These are the things you need for good health. But another thing that you also need is regular physical exercise"

Part - B : Composition (40 Marks)

13. Write an email to the manager of a travel agency cancelling the air ticket you bought last week. 8
14. Suppose, you are a reporter of a reputed daily. You have interviewed people of a nearby slum about their living. Now, write a report on the life of slum dwellers. 8
15. Write a paragraph on "A Visit to a Place of Historical Interest", use significance of visiting such an important place in 100–150 words. 10
16. Write a narrative composition on "Your Childhood Memories". Write at least 200 words but don't exceed 250 words. 14

57

**Chittagong Engineering University School & College, Chittagong
Test Examination—2015; English : Paper II**

Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)

1. Fill in the blanks in the following text with articles (a/an/the) as necessary. Some of the blanks may not require an article. Put a cross (x) in those blanks. .5×10=5

Mr Jamil is (a) — engineer in our locality. He prefers to speaking (b) —little. He does not have (c) —beard but he has (d) —enormous moustache of which he is very proud. He thinks it makes him look (e) —important person. He has (f) —nub nose and (g) —square chin. He does not have (h) —lot of hair on (i) —head and he is not bald either. In fact, he is (j) — honorable personality in our society.

2. Complete the text with suitable prepositions. .5×10=5

The great ship Titanic sailed (a) —New York from Southampton (b) —April 10, 1912. She was carrying 1316 passengers and a crew (c) —891. At that time, however, she was the only largest ship that had been ever built. She was regarded as unsinkable, (d) —she had sixteen water-tight compartments. The tragic sinking of the great ship will always be remembered, (e) —she went down (f) —her first journey with a heavy loss (g) —life. Four days (h) —setting out, while the Titanic was sailing through the icy water of the North Atlantic, a huge iceberg was suddenly spotted (i) —the look (j) —. After the alarm had been given, the great ship turned sharply to avoid a collision.

3. Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words given in the box. .5×10=5

let alone	have to	what is... like	would rather	it
as soon as	was born	as if	there	had better

- (a) William Shakespeare was the greatest poet and dramatist of England. He — at Stratford-on-Avon and was educated at the free grammar school there.
 - (b) —appears unlikely that we shall return in time. You would come next day, please.
 - (c) The sinner will suffer in the long run, —is no doubt about it.
 - (d) Most of the people of Bangladesh do not afford to eat two meals in a day —three meals. Government should take necessary measure to improve their condition.
 - (e) You —give up smoking. You may be affected by cancer.
 - (f) —the weather—? It is very windy. None should go out.
 - (g) You —wear uniform on duty. It is an official decorum.
 - (h) —the teacher entered the class, the students stood up. The teacher told the students to attend the class.
 - (i) The conference will begin next day. I —go there by plane than by any other means.
 - (j) He behaves —he were the owner of the orchard. Actually he is merely a caretaker of the orchard.
4. Complete the sentence using suitable clauses/phrases. .5×10=5
 - (a) 1996 was the year when —. It was really thrilling.
 - (b) I was too nervous to —. He encouraged me.
 - (c) The name of my college is Sher-e-Bangla Degree College. The teachers of this college are so sincere that —.
 - (d) AK Roy is our English teacher who —. He is a man of strong personality.
 - (e) As it was the first day, —. I was not exception to that.
 - (f) Unless I went to college that day, —. It is absolutely true.
 - (g) Truly speaking it is one of the most important days of my life. I cannot but—.
 - (h) Who does not like —? Naturally I like it.
 - (i) It is still fresh in my mind. If I start writing a composition this day, —.
 - (j) It was not only enjoyable but also —. Yet it is my memorable day.
5. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context..5×10=5

Money is what money (a) —(do). It is the means of (b) —(lead) worldly life. We (c) —(lead) our life well by earning money. Shortage of money (d) —(make) our life deplorable. We (e) —(not, lead) our life properly in want of money. Parents, brothers, sisters, wives, friends (f) —(neglect) one in want of money. One's wife and children (g) —(get separate) from one in want of money. It (h) —(be) the symbol of unity. But to (i) —(earn) money is not easy for all. Ability as well as capability (j) —(require) to earn money. Money is also the symbol of fall and downfall.

6. **Read the text and change the sentences as directed.** .5×10=5

(a) Do you know that success will not come to one's life naturally? (Make it passive) (b) An industrious boy will shine in life. (Make it complex) (c) A life with an assignment is an actual life. (Make it negative without changing the meaning) (d) None can receive any reward unless he works hard. (Make it simple) (e) One cannot be successful without it. (Make it interrogative) (f) Despite of having talent, some people do not work hard. (Make it compound) (g) None but the industrious succeeds in life. (Make it affirmative) (h) We should work hard. (Make it imperative) (i) Success is very difficult. (Make it exclamatory) (j) A successful man is the most respected person in the society. (Make it comparative)

7. **Change the narrative style by using direct speeches.** 5

Then one day, the fruitseller told the grocer that he (fruitseller) was going to the town to do some shopping and so he (fruitseller) requested him (grocer) to send his (grocer) son with him (fruitseller) to carry his things. He added that they would come back the next day. The next day the grocer asked the fruitseller where his son was. The fruitseller replied that a crow had carried his (grocer) son away. The grocer called him a liar and shouting angrily asked him (fruitseller) how a crow could carry away such a big boy. The fruitseller replied that the crow could carry the boy just in the same way as mice could eat away the balance and weights.

8. **Identify the unclear pronoun references in the following paragraph. Where necessary, rewrite the sentence so that all pronoun references are clear.** 1×5=5

Computer is an electronic device. That stores information on magnetic tape, analyses it and produces as required from the data on tapes. But computer does not work by himself. It works as it is operated. Computer is the result of efforts by some votaries of science. Pascal invented the theory of 'Digital Calculating System' in 1642. That invention and initiatives led to the research and finally in 1937 Mr Haward Akin, an American scientist, invented a machine that could do difficult sums, seven years later in 1944, electric computer was used in Harvard University. Since then efforts have been made for improvement of it. Modern computer is the outcome of constant efforts and research. It consists of five major components namely the input unit, he output unit, the memory unit, the control unit and the arithmetic unit. It performs three functions—receiving data, processing data and supplying data. It has a machine language of its own. Machine language varies from computer to computer. Computer is one of the wonders of modern science and it is of great use to us. Nowadays, it is one of their daily necessities.

9. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.** .5×10=5

Tokai is a (a) ———(Use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) Bangla word. It means one (b) ———(Use an adjective clause to post-modify the pronoun). He is a boy of the street (c) ———(Use a participle to pre-modify the noun) no home and hearth. He has no definite place of residence. Usually he has no parents or relatives, nor has he any definite means of livelihood. He leads a (d) ———(Use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) dirty and unhygienic life. He puts on rags and (e) ———(Use an participle phrase to pre-modify the noun) clothes. He looks dirty in torn and patched up clothes. Bad smell comes from (f) ———(Use possessive to pre-modify the noun) body and dress. He roams about in the streets (g) ———(Use a participle phrase to pre-modify the noun) torn papers and clothes, wood and other refuses. He earns his livelihood (h) ———(Use a gerund phrase to post-modify the verb). Sometimes, a number of tokais gather together and play about in the streets. Tokais pass their night on the verandahs of shops, pavement of streets or railway platforms. If he can save money, he goes to the cinema hall (i) ———(Use an infinitive to pre-modify the noun) a film. This is the way of their life (j) ———(Use an adjective clause to post-modify the noun).

10. **Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage..5×10=5**

Students are the future leaders of a country. (a) —being regular students, they can take part in a lot of welfare work of a country. (b) —in developing countries students render a great service. (c) —, students should be conscious. (d) —it is their foremost duty to make the people conscious. (e) —student politics is very common in the educational institutions. (f) —they go for mass meetings; chant slogans for national interest. (g) —they can spend a lot of time for public welfare. (h) —they can bring the national development (i) —, it will be a great service for the whole nation. (j) —he will be rewarded.

11. **Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below.** .5×10=5

A library serves as the best source of knowledge both for the students and the teachers. It is a large collection of books. Among these there are books on courses that are taught in different

classes. There are books on extracurricular subjects also. In the library newspapers and periodicals are also found. The library caters to the tastes of different people. Books are arranged in shelves in a definite order. There are library assistants who are also helpful for the readers. One head librarian looks after the library. So the readers do not have any problem in taking out the right book. There is also a reading room where silence prevails. One can also take books from the library for reading at home by submitting one's library card to the librarian.

- (a) source (b) collection (c) extracurricular (d) arrange (e) definite
 (synonym) (synonym) (synonym) (synonym) (antonym)
 (f) assistant (g) problem (h) right (i) silence (j) submit
 (synonym) (synonym) (antonym) (antonym) (antonym)

12. There are ten errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5x10=5

Tania : Could you tell me what you are doing after the exams Moloy
 Moloy : I have a plan of going on a holiday trip at Cox's Bazar
 Tania : Cox's Bazar Really Could you tell me who you are going with?
 Moloy : With my parents. Would you tell me about your plan after exams?
 Tania : No we have no certain plan We may go to our village home at Lalmanirhat
 Moloy : Its a nice plan. Thank you Bye.

Part - B : Composition (40 Marks)

13. Write a short composition on "Uses and Abuses of Satellite TV Channels" 8
 Or, "Childhood Memories".
 14. Suppose, you are a reporter of the Daily Mirror. Now write a report on Heat Wave. 8
 15. Write a paragraph of about 150 words describing the uses and abuses of mobile phone. 10
 16. Is a big population of a country curse or blessing?
 Give reasons for your answers. Write at least 200 words but don't exceed 250 words. 14



Narishiksha Academy Degree College, Barlekha, Moulvibazar
Test Examination—2015; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)

1. Fill in the blanks in the following text with articles (a/an/the) as necessary. Some of the blanks may not require an article. Put a cross (x) in those blanks. .5x10=5

Today (a) —email is (b) —far more common way to communicate with friends and family. It is also (c) —faster and cheaper way to communicate. When I send (d) —email to (e) —friend in (f) —distant country, (g) — friend will receive (h) —email almost immediately. What is more I can attach a photograph, a video or (i) — MP3. And, I do not have to buy expensive (j) —stamps.

2. Complete the text with suitable prepositions. .5x10=5

Everybody knows it that smoking is injurious (a) — health. Yet, some people are seen addicted (b) —smoking. They do not keep themselves away (c) —smoking. If they do not abstain (d) —smoking, they will fall victim (e) —many incurable diseases (f) —cancer. One puff (g) —cigarette smoke contains millions of particles. Some (h) —the particles are directly cancer causing. So, we should give (i) —smoking (j) —lead a healthy life.

3. Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words given in the box. .5x10=5

would rather...than	it is high time	what..... like	provided that	let alone
had better	as soon as	unless	cold blood	would you mind

- (a) It is such nice weather. I —sit in the garden —watch TV.
 (b) Our teachers could not solve the problem —our classmates.
 (c) —I get the information, I will let you know.
 (d) It may rain today. You —take an umbrella with you.
 (e) — we changed our behavior.
 (f) You have got a new teacher. —is he —?
 (g) I don't want to give my phone number to anyone —it's an emergency, you understand?
 (h) You will pass the test —you study hard.
 (i) He is a serial killer. He can kill in —.
 (j) Fahmida: —making a cup of tea?
 Mohona: Why not! I'd love that.

4. Complete the sentence using suitable clauses/phrases. .5x10=5

- (a) The train is blowing its whistle. Nimmi is walking fast lest—.
 (b) Raktim is a bright student. She reads attentively so that —.
 (c) Tamanna could not find her purse anywhere. She came here with a view to—.
 (d) Nipa and Lima talked as if —.
 (e) I like Nahida because —.

- (f) Rojmina is very gentle in nature. She never shouts even when —.
- (g) Bushra was afraid. No sooner had she seen the murderer —.
- (h) Sagorika had not seen Eva for a long time. Yesterday she —her in the market.
- (i) Mouri not only eats a balanced diet —takes physical exercise regularly.
- (j) You can spend money —you wish for buying books. Books will be your best friend in the coming days.
5. **Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context..5x10=5**
 Truth always (a) —(reign) in the world although falsehood may triumph for the time being. Those who are always in the habit of (b) —(speak) the truth are respected by all. But those who are involved in (c) —(tell) lies cannot shine in life. They may (d) —(prosper) seemingly. But the prosperity does not (e) —(last) till the end. We see that Socrates used to (f) —(preach) the truth among his countrymen. He tried to make people (g) —(understand) what was actually good for them. The powerful people of his country felt (h) —(disturb) by him. They told him to (i) —(stop) preaching people. Socrates did not pay any heed to them and the angry men (j) —(sentence) him to death.
6. **Read the text and change the sentences as directed. 1x5=5**
 (a) The world is producing millions of tons of domestic rubbish and toxic industrial waste each year (passive). (b) It is becoming increasingly difficult to find suitable locations to get rid of all the refuse. (Interrogative) (c) We know air is an important element of our environment (compound). (d) Man makes fires to do many necessary things. (complex) (e) Smoke is one of the strongest pollutants of the environment (positive).
7. **Change the narrative style by using indirect speeches. 5**
 "Where did you go yesterday?" said Nusrat. Tonima said, "I went to my village home to see my mother. She is suffering from high blood pressure". "Is she sound now?" "Yes, she is out of danger" said Tonima".
8. **Identify the unclear pronoun references in the following paragraph. Where necessary, rewrite the sentence so that all pronoun references are clear. 1x5=5**
 Once upon a time an old lady lost his eyesight. Then she called in a doctor and said to them, "I will give you a rich reward if he can cure my eye sight." The doctor started the treatment. But she was very greedy. He was attracted by the valuable things in the lady's house. The doctor used to steal the things away everyday. The lady got back her eyesight by this time. When the doctor demanded it the old lady said that she did not get back her eyesight as she could not see any valuable thing in her house.
9. **Read the following text and use modifiers in the blank spaces as directed. .5x10=5**
 I had to witness a very (a) —(pre-modify the noun) street accident yesterday. Ruma, (b) —(post-modify the noun with an appositive), also witnessed the accident. We were walking (c) —(post-modify the verb) along the right side of the road. A jeep was coming with a great speed from the (d) —(pre-modify the noun) direction. A pedestrian was crossing the road. He was an (e) —(pre-modify the noun) man and slower than usual. The jeep could not control (f) —(pre-modify the noun with possessive case) speed and ran over the old man. To (g) —(use a possessive case again as a pre-modifier) horror we saw that the man became a lump of flesh after the accident had taken place. We went to the (h) —(use a noun as a pre-modifier) station to file a case against the driver as he was driving the car (i) —(post-modify the verb). The officer-in-charge thanked us for our (j) —(pre-modify the noun) acts.
10. **Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage..5x10=5**
 Bangladesh is a small country (a) —has a huge population. Most people here live below the poverty line and cannot (b) —educate there children. Many poor children either drop out of school just after a few years or simply do not go to school (c) —. (d) —this situation we have far too many students to educate compared to the institutions available. (e) —every educational institutions are overcrowded and class size is unusually large. (f) —facilities is these institutions are poor students do not get a standard education. (g) —many educational institutions are troubled with politics and violence. (h) —institutions are closed down to avoid clashes between rival groups of students. (i) —closures badly affect academic progress. (j) —our education lacks congenial atmosphere.
11. **Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5x10=5**
 Mrs. Alim loves to gossip. She lives in an apartment block. There are five more families in the building. She has an experienced cook, so she does not have to do any cooking. Almost everyday around eleven o'clock she goes to visit one of her neighbors in the other apartments mostly to gossip. Most of the housewives she visits do not have much house-help and they use

this time to cook, clean or do other households. But Mrs. Alim does not seem to be bothered. She does not mind discussing the personal matters of one family with other.

(a) love (antonym); (b) live (synonym); (c) experienced (synonym); (d) visit (synonym); (e) gossip (synonym); (f) use (antonym); (g) clean (antonym); (h) households (synonym); (i) bothered (synonym); (j) personal (antonym).

12. There are ten errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5x10=5

Afroja : Excuse me Where is the nearest hospital

Proggya : Its at least 5 Kilometers away from here You will have to hire a taxi You can also go by bus.

Afroja : I see Is there a bus station near here

Proggya : Yes there is a bus stop at the corner.

Afroja : Thank you.

Proggya : Youre welcome

Part - B : Composition (40 Marks)

13. Suppose, you are Zerín and your friend is Nilanjana. Now, write an email to your friend describing her the annual prize giving ceremony of your college. 8
14. Suppose, you are Sadia, a correspondent of a national English daily. Now, write a report on the influence of STV on our society. 8
15. Write a paragraph on "Gender Discrimination". 10
16. Write a composition on "The Liberation of Bangladesh". 14

59

Sreemangal Govt. College, Moulvibazar

Test Examination—2015; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)

1. Fill in the blanks in the following texts with articles (*a/an/the*) as necessary. Some of the blanks may not require an article. Put a cross (x) in those blanks. .5x10=5

Today women are playing (a) —important role in all spheres of (b) —life. They are no longer confined within (c) —four walls of the kitchens. They have come out of their cocoons and are working hand in hand with (d) —men. They are joining (e) —wide range of professions and making a great (f) —contribution to the economy. Now it has come to (g) —realisation of all that it is not possible to develop the country keeping women, (h) —large section of (i) —population, in (j) —dark.

2. Complete the text with suitable prepositions. .5x10=5

It is the duty of every government to remove illiteracy (a) —grassroot level. But (b) —the same time one must admit that the government alone will not be able to cope (c) —the situation. We, the students, should come forward (d) —voluntary service and enable the illiterates to read and write. Students can do it easily (e) —joining the literacy camps (f) —their spare time. The emphasis should be given (g) —the womenfolk as well. Thus the students have a dominant role to remove the deep rooted problem (h) —illiteracy (i) —our country. TV, Radio etc. my also play a vital role as a mass media (j) —this concern.

3. Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words given in the box. .5x10=5

had better	it	as soon as	was born	what is ...like
there	what does..... look like	let alone	would rather	as if

(a) I study at a private college. —are about two thousand students in our college.

(b) Air has no color. But —living without air?

(c) Rakib told Ajit that parents are our best guide. But Ajit told that —is teachers who are our best guide.

(d) Bangladesh has no sufficient gas, we —use it very carefully.

(e) Stephen Hawking is a famous scientist. He —in England.

(f) Your neighbors are jealous. You —avoid them for consultation.

(g) Saki : Hi Mila! Have you seen Rana's new car?

Mila : No, —the car —?

(h) Mahmud went to London. There he adjusted himself with English people —he were a British.

(i) I landed at the airport. —I met my family members, I burst into joy.

(j) Many students are very weak in English. They cannot read English —write it freely.

4. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. .5x10=5

(a) You overlooked my advice. If you had paid heed to my advice, —.

- (b) Bangladesh is a populous country. If the population can be turned into a potential human resource, —.
- (c) Danger comes where —. So, we shouldn't fear danger.
- (d) Crops failed this year as —. Farmers in our country depend on rainwater for cultivation.
- (e) We should be liberal. But we are so self-centered —.
- (f) Parents think that spending money for the children's education is unwise specially —. They think female children need no education because they will be married off.
- (g) Good result in the exam is very important. Hence, I work hard —.
- (h) I am very hungry. It is high time I —.
- (i) The sky is very clear. The sun is as if —.
- (j) That he is honest —. As a result, everybody respects him.
5. **Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context. .5×10=5**
 Cricket is an international game (a) —(play) all over the world. Indeed, it is (b) —(rate) as one of the most popular games. A cricket team (c) —(consist) of players, who (d) —(to have) many admiring fans. The game (e) —(play) between two teams, each with eleven players. These teams may (f) —(belong) to the same country or two different countries. When matches (g) —(be) played between two countries, they are (h) —(call) test matches or one day matches or T20 matches. Test matches are played for five days each. Each match (i) —(have) four innings. The team which (j) —(score) more runs, wins the match.
6. **Read the text and change the sentences as directed. 1×5=5**
 (a) But at last God took pity on him. (make it negative without changing the meaning) (b) One day the old sailor was watching the water snakes swimming round the ship. (Make it passive) Their colors were very beautiful and (c) he was filled with a strange wonder. (Make it active) Then he felt great love for them and blessed them from his heart. (d) At once the dead albatross fell from his neck into the sea, and the old man fell into a deep sleep. (Make it complex) (e) When he woke up, it was raining. (Make it simple)
7. **Change the narrative style by using indirect speeches. 5**
 "Where are you going?" said the merchant. "I was coming to see you." "What do you want?" "To earn my bread by the labor of my hands." "Do you really want work?" said the merchant. "Yes, if you have any." "Then follow me and carry a box from a shop to my house." "I do not see how I can do that," said the youth.
8. **Identify the unclear pronoun references in the following paragraph. Where necessary, rewrite the sentence so that all pronoun references are clear. 1×5=5**
 Childhood seems to be the golden period of one's life when he becomes adult and recollects the memory of being a child. It is very sweet to call up them. If you often look back on one's boyhood days, they will surely turn you back to that. There is hardly any man he does not feel passionate while thinking about their childhood day. These are an excellent asset to any passionate person.
9. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. .5×10=5**
 Rabindranath Tagore, (a) —(post-modify the noun with appositive), was born in 1861 in a (b) —(pre-modify the noun) family at Jorasanko in Kolkata. He was (c) —(use determiner to pre-modify the noun) fourteenth child of Devendranath and Sarada Tagore. He went to school (d) —(post-modify the verb) and wrote his (e) —(use determiner to pre-modify the noun) verse at the age of eight. At the age of seventeen, in 1878, he reached London to attend school. He gathered much experience from his stay (f) —(post-modify the verb with prepositional phrase). (g) —(use a demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) had a lasting effect on his later life. In 1880 he returned home without (h) —(use determiner to pre-modify the noun) qualifications of distinction. However, he never gave up (i) —(use possessive to pre-modify the noun) habit of writing poetry. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1913 for his Gitanjali, (post-modify the noun with an appositive).
10. **Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage. .5×10=5**
 Health is one of the most important phenomena in human life. (a) —, a healthy man can earn money and accumulate wealth. (b) —, health is compared to wealth. (c) —, it is health that can give us bliss and make us happy. (d) —, health alone can enable us to enjoy our life to full. (e) —, it is not easy to have a sound health. For this, we have to maintain some certain rules and habit. (f) —, we have to take a balanced diet. (g) —, we must take physical exercise regularly. (h) —, we have to be early riser. (i) —, we have to lead a decent life. (j) —, we can attain good health and consequently, wealth.
11. **Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5×10=5**
 Shahan 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. Through new knowledge, hard work and perseverance, he has brought prosperity to his family. Shahan 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 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. Shahan's lot has changed radically. He is now very happy to be a self-sufficient man.

(a) affluent (antonym); (b) manage (antonym); (c) turn (synonym); (d) fortune (synonym); (e) impoverish (antonym); (f) cultivate (synonym); (g) sufficient (synonym); (h) raise (synonym); (i) radically (antonym); (j) improve (antonym).

12. **There are ten errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors.** .5×10=5

Raju : Hey What's up long time no see
 Nabil : Howre you it's been long since we met. Good to see you.
 Raju : I'm fine. Where do you live now
 Nabil : At Lalmatia in Dhaka.
 Raju : Really! I also live in Dhaka now
 Nabil : Where in Dhaka
 Raju : Dhanmondi do you know this place?
 Nabil : Yes I do.

Part - B : Composition (40 Marks)

13. **Think that you are the student of a college. The use of mobile phone causes problem in the classroom and exam hall as well. Now, write an application to the Principal of your college requesting him not to allow any student or teacher to use mobile phone in the classroom or in the exam hall.** 8
14. **Suppose, you are a reporter of a daily newspaper. Recently you have visited a "Science Fair" held in a college of your corresponding area. Now, write a report on it.** 8
15. **Food adulteration is now a serious issue of the country. It has now become a matter of concern to all. Now, write a paragraph on it. Use 150 words.** 10
16. **"Some satellite TV channels have negative impact on our culture"— show your ground by refuting it. Write at least 200 words but don't exceed 250 words.** 14



Govt. Gournadi College, Gournadi, Barisal

Test Examination—2015; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)

1. **Fill in the blanks in the text with articles (a/an/the) as necessary. Some of the blanks may not require an article. Put a cross (x) in those blanks.** .5×10=5

My uncle lives in (a) —USA. Once he was (b) —university teacher. Now he is working as (c) —expert in (d) —consultancy firm. Though he has been living there for five years, he has not been issued his (e) —Green card. He is trying his best to get (f) —card. We have heard a lot of stories about his merit. From his childhood he speaks (g) —English like (h) —English. He is such (i) —brilliant person that my parents often encourage me to follow him. But I don't like him because he does not live in our (j) —beautiful country.

2. **Complete the text with suitable prepositions.** .5×10=5

My dear Sohel,

Your letter is (a) —hand. I've heard (b) —a friend (c) —yours that you now keep evil company. It's a bad habit. Try to give it (d) —as soon as possible. You know that evil company destroys one's character and future. You should get acquainted (e) —good boys, pass leisure (f) —them. I think you will learn many things (g) —them. And another thing, you should read newspaper daily. It will add (h) —your practical knowledge and you will be able to keep pace (i) —the modern world. I hope you will act (j) —my advice.

3. **Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words given in the box.** .5×10=5

it	would you mind	let alone	as soon as	was born
have to	what does... look like	would rather	as if	had better

- (a) Shylock was a miser. —is useless seeking help from him.
 (b) It's such a nice weather. I —sit in the garden than watch TV.
 (c) Lionel Messi is an Argentine footballer. He —on 24 June 1987. He is commonly ranked as the best player in the world and rated by some in the sport as the greatest of all time.
 (d) We —book the tickets now. There won't be any left tomorrow.
 (e) I can't afford a gallon of gasoline, —a new car. I live from hand to mouth in this mega city.
 (f) Wow! Look at those dark clouds. It looks —it was going to rain.
 (g) —walking fast as it is about to rain?

- (h) I —go now. My friend is waiting for me.
 (i) Baby: Dad, — does a Tiger —?
 Father: A tiger looks like a big cat. But a tiger is more ferocious than a cat.
 (j) It's been raining since morning. I'll go to the shops —it stops raining.
4. **Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases.** .5×10=5
- (a) Noyan is one of my best friends. He lives in Spain now. It is many years since —.
 (b) We did not find any vehicle on the road. So, we walked until we —.
 (c) Mr. Zaman is a rich man. If I were he —.
 (d) The glass was found broken. Either Mukul —.
 (e) Physical exercise helps a man to be healthy. So, we should take physical exercise regularly so that —.
 (f) Jerry was an orphan boy. He was only four when —.
 (g) Recently a cyclone has hit our upazilla. It is high time we —.
 (h) Yesterday Sakib-Al-Hasan came to the Eastern Plaza. If you had gone there —.
 (i) It is true that most of the parents in our country are not interested enough to—. They think educating children is nothing but waste of time and money.
 (j) Today is a hot day. The heat of the sun is so unbearable that —.
5. **Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context..5×10=5**
 No other word is so sweet as the word 'Mother'. It (a) — (connect) with our existence. Everyone (b) —(start) his life first by the word, "mother". This word (c) —(last) to the child till death. It is mother, who first becomes (d) —(touch) with our happiness and sorrows. We (e) —(know) about the mother of Bayazid Bostami and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. In every religion the position of mother is (f) —(consider) the highest place. Our great Prophet Hazrat Mohammad (Sm.) (g) —(say) that "Heaven (h) —(be) at the feet of mother". So, when I (i) —(think) of my mother, my head (j) —(bow) down.
6. **Read the text and change the sentences as directed.** 1×5=5
- (a) The campus of Joypurhat Govt. Women's College is one of the finest campuses in Bangladesh. (Positive) (b) We keep this campus clean. (Passive) (c) The students studying in this college sit by the pond. (Complex) (d) There are many tall trees in the college campus. (Compound) (e) The students who are escapist, spend their time under these trees. (Simple)
7. **Change the narrative style by using in direct speeches.** 5
 "Oh my Lord, please do not kill the child," said the woman. "Let her have him." The king said, "Now everything is clear to me." Pointing to the woman, he said to the servant, "Give her the child. She is the mother of the baby."
8. **Identify the unclear pronoun references in the following paragraph. Where necessary, rewrite the sentence so that all pronoun references are clear.** 1×5=5
 Women in our society have always been considered subservient to us. The majority of houses are usually dominated by them. So they most often have no say there. In many households wives are beaten up by them.
9. **Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.** .5×10=5
 I can remember a memorable incident that happened (a) —(post-modify the verb). It was a (b) —(use a noun adjective to pre-modify the noun) holiday. Our college was closed. So I decided to go for a walk in the countryside. My cousin, (c) —(post-modify the noun with an appositive), was with me. We went past a river. It was not (d) —(post-modify the noun) river. But it was (e) —(use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) beautiful. We saw many small boats (f) —(use participle phrase to post-modify the noun). Then we came across a (g) —(use a noun adjective to pre-modify the noun) line. Suddenly we saw a train coming from the eastern side. The train was (h) —(post-modify the noun) and many people were hanging. The train (i) —(use a prepositional phrase to post-modify the noun) disappeared very quickly. We became very thrilled (j) —(use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb). We had not seen a train from so close distance before.
10. **Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage..5×10=5**
 Pamela is a very sincere student. (a) —she finds time, she sits in her table. She does well in her college tests. (b) —she participates in extra-curricular activities. (c) —her brother Rony is very inattentive to his studies. (d) —he can't do well in his school tests (e) —he mixes with bad boys. One day, his father called him and said, "You should be attentive to study. (f) —you

won't be able to shine in life." (g) —Rony didn't pay attention to his father's advice. (h) —, he wasted his valuable time playing cards with his friends. (i) —he, failed in the test exam. When his father heard the news, he became very angry. (j) —Rony's father called on Rony at his room.

11. Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5×10=5
Spring is certainly the best season of the year. Most of the people are fond of this season. It is the favourite season of poets too. It is called the queen of seasons. Spring comes after the winter season. It begins from the middle of February and lasts till the middle of April. As the spring season sets in, the earth looks lovely and charming. The trees put forth new leaves. Nature looks charming. Many kinds of beautiful flowers bloom during this season.
(a) certainly (antonym); (b) season (synonym); (c) favourite (synonym); (d) come (antonym); (e) begin (synonym); (f) lasts (synonym); (g) lovely (antonym); (h) new (antonym); (i) look (synonym); (j) beautiful (antonym).

12. There are ten errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5×10=5

The boy said "I can chop some wood today." I said "But I have a boy coming from the orphanage." The boy again said, "I'm the boy." You But your small. I surprisingly said. Size doesn't matter chopping wood, he said

Part - B : Composition (40 Marks)

13. Write an email to your friend congratulating him/her on his/her brilliant success in the HSC examination. 8
14. Suppose, you are a reporter of a reputed daily. Now, write a report on frequent road accidents. 8
15. Write a paragraph on your visit to a book fair. Use 100–150 words. 10
16. Write a short composition on "The Rivers of Bangladesh". Write at least 200 words but don't exceed 250 words. 14