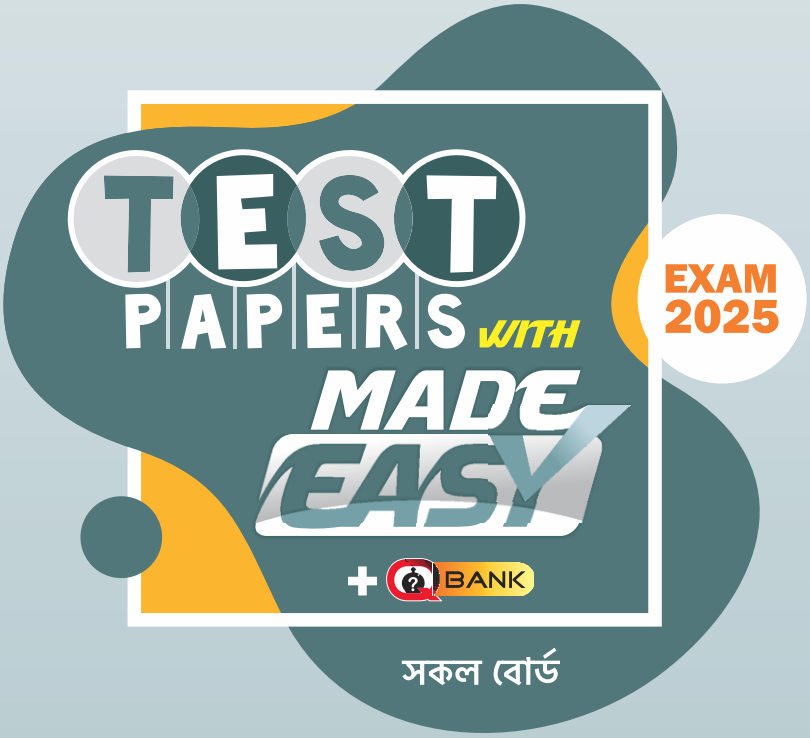
লেকচার সিরিজের
SURE SUCCESS

SSC COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH



First Paper

এক্সক্লুসিভ মডেল টেস্ট

01

EXCLUSIVE MODEL TEST–01

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–3; Lesson–2(B)**

May Day or International Workers' Day is observed on May 1 all over the world today to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour workday. It is a public holiday in almost all the countries of the world.

Since the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe and the US, the workers in mills and factories had been working a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day.

On May 1st in 1886, inspired by the trade unions, half of the workers at the McCormic Harvester Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight-hour workday. Two days later, a workers' rally was held near the McCormic Harvester Machine Company and about 6000 workers joined it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses. At one point of the rally, some strikebreakers started leaving the meeting place. The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly about 200 policemen attacked them with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured.

The events of May 1, 1886 are a reminder that workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) The policemen attacked the strikers on ——.
- i. May 1st
- ii. May 2nd
- iii. May 3rd
- iv. May 4th

(b) Clubs and revolvers were used upon ——.
- i. trade union leaders
- ii. policemen
- iii. strikers
- iv. strikebreakers

(c) The workers' demand was to —— work time.
- i. sustain
- ii. assign
- iii. reduce
- iv. upgrade

(d) To stop exploitation workers should not ——.
- i. express their opinion in public
- ii. rule out any unfair condition by their bosses
- iii. speak meekly
- iv. think of their privilege

(e) "And not to give in to their bosses." —— What does **'give in'** mean here?
- i. Dominate
- ii. Refuse
- iii. Agree to continuing struggling
- iv. Agree to stop struggling

(f) May Day has taught the working people how to —— their demand.
- i. fulfil
- ii. gain
- iii. earn
- iv. achieve

(g) Now, May Day works as a reminder of —— of the previous workers.
- i. exploitation
- ii. freedom
- iii. loyalty
- iv. promise

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Which demand did the workers struggle for?
(b) What activities did the workers do against the authorities?
(c) What happened when the policemen attacked the strikers?
(d) Why is the event of May 1, 1886 a reminder for the workers?
(e) Why did the workers sacrifice their lives?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Pritilata was born in Chattogram on 5 May 1911. She was a meritorious student at Dr Khastagir Government Girls' School is Chattogram and Eden College, Dhaka. She finally graduated in philosophy with distinction from Bathune College in Kolkata. In her college days, Pritilata was an

activist in the anti-British movement. All through her life, she dreamt of two things: a society without gender discrimination and her motherland without British colonial rule. So she received combat training to fight against the British rule. She involved herself in Surjay Sen's armed resistance movement. In 1932, Surjay Sen planned an attack on the Pahartali European Club. Surjay Sen assigned Pritilata to lead a team of 10-12 men to attack the club. The raid was successful but Pritilata dressed as a man failed to get out of the club. She committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide to avoid arrest. She proved that women can work like men. She also proved that women too needed to be prepared to sacrifice their lives for the freedom from the British colonial rule. Her dram came true. The British rule came to an end though she couldn't see it during her life time. *[Unit–10; Lesson–3(B)]*

▶ Pritilata is an (a) —— for all women. (b) —— she did is really great. Her (c) —— in Surja Sen's armed resistance movement was a demand at that time. But it was matter of (d) —— that she was not (e) —— to enjoy the freedom.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Salman Khan (born on October 11, 1976) is an American educator and entrepreneur. He was born in Metairie, Louisiana, United States, to a Bengali family. His father was from Barishal, Bangladesh, and his mother was from Murshidabad, West Bengal, India. Khan attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), graduating with Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degree in Course 6 (electrical engineering and computer science) and another bechelor's degree in Course 18 (mathematics), in 1998. He was class president in his senior year. Khan also holds a Master of Business Administration from Harvard Business School.

Salman Khan founded Khan Academy, a free online education platform and an organization with which he has produced over 6,500 video lessons teaching a wide specturm of academic subjects, orginally focusing on mathematics and science. He is also the founder of Khan Lab School, a brick-and-mortar school associated with Khan Academy. The story behind Mr. Khan's joining YouTube is that in late 2003, Khan began tutoring his cousin. Nadia, in Mathematics over the internet using Yahoo!s Google notepad. When other relatives and friends sought his tutoring, he moved his tutorials to YouTube where he created an account on November 16, 2006. As of September 2018, the Khan Academy channel on YouTube has more than 4.2 million subscribers and the Khan Academy videos have been viewed more than 1 and half billion times. In 2012, Time named Salman Khan in its annual list of the 100 most influential people in the world. Forbes magazine featured Khan on its cover, with the story "$1 Trillion Opportunity".

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Who/ What	Event	Time	Place/ reason
Salman Khan	was born	1976	(i) ——
Khan's father	(ii) ——		Barishal
Salman Khan	joined YouTube	2016	(iii) ——
(iv) ——	recognized Khan	2012	(v) ——

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Facebook is an internet	i. internet connection may	i. gain access to Facebook.
(b) Nowadays, Facebook has become	ii. using Facebook	ii. among people living anywhere.
(c) It contributes much	iii. based social network	iii. to facilitate the official works.
(d) People are also	iv. to maintain social and friendly relationship	iv. connecting people worldwide.
(e) Everybody having	v. an important part	v. of our daily life.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) Thus he saved his life.
(b) He came with a large army.
(c) The prince heard the news.
(d) Taimur was one of the greatest conquerors of the world.

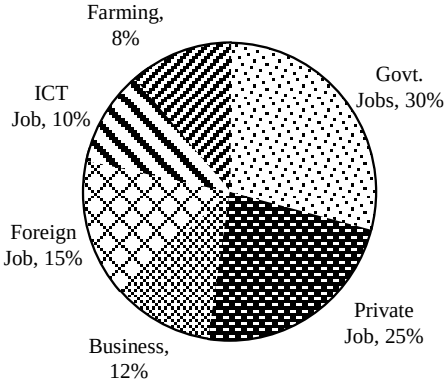
(e) Taimur's soldiers were killed.
(f) Taimur disguised himself as a poor traveller.
(g) His soldiers surrounded the village on all sides and a terrible battle took place.
(h) Once he attacked the province of a powerful prince.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Water Pollution". 10
(a) What is water pollution? (b) Why is water called life? (c) How is water polluted? (d) What are the effects of water pollution? (e) What measures should be taken to prevent water pollution?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10
Once there was a king called Midas. He had a lot of wealth but .....

10. Look at the following pie chart. It shows the choice of professions by different educated youths in Bangladesh. Now, describe the pie chart in about 150 words. You are advised to highlight and summarize the information given in the chart. 10



11. Suppose, you are Mina and your friend is Raju. He wants to know about the co-curricular activities of your school. Now, write a letter to your friend describing the co-curricular activities of your school. 10

12. Suppose, you are Runa and Lima is your friend. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the uses and abuses of Internet. 10

02

EXCLUSIVE MODEL TEST–02

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–5; Lesson–1(A)**

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment. The whispering wind from the river Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. The dancing flames remind Meherjan of the turmoil in her life.

Not long ago Meherjan had everything--- a family, arable land and cattle. The erosion of the Jamuna gradually consumed all her land property. It finally claimed her only shelter during the last monsoon. It took the river only a day to devour Meher's house, trees, vegetable garden and the bamboo bush. She had a happy family once. Over the years, she lost her husband and her family to diseases that cruel hunger and poverty brought to the family. Now, she is the only one left to live on with the loss and the pain. The greedy Jamuna has shattered her dreams and happiness.

There are thousand others waiting to share the same fate like Meherjan. Bangladesh is a land of rivers, some of whose banks overflow or erode during monsoon. Erosion is a harsh reality for the people living along the river banks. During each monsoon many more villages are threatened by the mighty rivers like the Jamuna, the Padma and the Meghna. It is estimated that river erosion makes at least 100,000 people homeless every year in Bangladesh. In fact, river erosion is one of the main dangers caused by climate change. If we can't take prompt actions to adapt to climate change, there will be thousands of more Meherjans in our towns and villages every year.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) What does the word '**roar**' mean?
i. Smile ii. Cry
iii. Moan iv. To make loud deep harsh sound

(b) Which one is the true cause of river erosion?
i. Monsoon ii. Temperature rise iii. Climate change iv. River pollution

(c) The word **'Shattered'** means ——.
i. faced ii. exterminated iii. impoverished iv. confronted

(d) Meherjan's hands are trembling because ——.
i. she is tired ii. she is exhausted iii. she is frightened iv. she is feeble

(e) River erosion is the effect of ——.
i. climate change ii. environment pollution
iii. natural disaster iv. cyclone

(f) The dancing flames remind Meherjan of the turmoil in her life. Here **'dancing'** means ——.
i. jumping ii. unstable iii. glittering iv. bright

(g) River banks erode ——.
i. throughout the year ii. in one season
iii. in two seasons iv. in three seasons

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Do you agree with the view that we should take prompt actions to adapt to climate change? Why?
(b) How was Meherjan's life earlier?
(c) Why are many more villages in the threat of erosion?
(d) Why does the writer call the Jamuna greedy?
(e) Where does Meherjan live and how does her living place look like?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Fish population is in serious danger from global warming. Climate change is increasing the water temperature in rivers, lakes and seas. This means there is less food and oxygen available for fish. It also means the fish may not grow fully and may have fewer offsprings. Some fishes will become extinct if temperatures rise even by one or two degrees Celsius.

Climate change increases the pressure on fish population. Fishes are one of the world's most valuable biological assets. Forty percent of people in the world eat fish as their main source of protein. If we fail to reduce green house gas emissions, we will increase the pressure on fish. As a result, people who depend on fish will suffer from hunger and poverty. *[Unit–5; Lesson–4(C)]*

- Global warming is causing serious threat to fish population. It is climate change which is the cause of the (a) —— of water temperature in rivers, lakes and seas. For this reason, available food and oxygen for fish in these water (b) —— will be less than requirement. For the same reason, the growth of fish may not be full and off springs may not be (c) ——. So the pressure on fish population is increasing due to climate change. Fishes are one of the world's most valuable biological assets. The (d) —— of people in the world eating fish as their main source of protein is 40%. In case of our failure to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the pressure on fish will be increased and consequently people (e) —— on fish will suffer from hunger and poverty.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

The Nobel Prize is the world's most prestigious and important prize. It has been given since 1901. This prize is given to persons with outstanding contributions to physics, chemistry, literature, medicine, peace and economics. Economics was added to the list in 1969 for the first time. The Nobel Prize was instituted by a man who was the inventor of dynamite. This scientist was Alfred Bernard Nobel. He was born in Stockholm, Sweden on October 21,1833 and he died in December 10, 1896. Though he was a citizen of Sweden, he was educated in Russia. He earned a huge sum of money by selling dynamite. At the time of his death in 1896, Nobel left behind a huge sum of money. He left a will indicating that the interest on his money should be given as prize to persons for their outstanding contributions to physics, chemistry, literature, medicine and peace. This prize was named Nobel Prize. The first Nobel Prize was given to Rontgen on December 10, 1901 for inventing X-ray.

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

History of Nobel Prize					
Aim	Rewarding people who have outstanding contributions to physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, peace and economics.				
Life span of Alfred Nobel	From 1833 to (i) ——				
Who/ What	**Event**	**Place**	**Time**	**Contribution**	**Area/ Field**
The Nobel Prize	the most prestigious and important prize	(ii) ——			
Nobel Prize	is awarded		every year		(iii) ——
(iv) ——	was given the first Nobel Prize		1901	invention of X-rays	(v) ——

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**	**Column 'C'**
(a) Friendship is one of	i. existing between two similar minds	i. between hearts
(b) It is a relation	ii. and other relevant aspects belonging to this lead a man	ii. and like-minded persons
(c) Since sincerity and loyalty	iii. the noblest expressions	iii. to develop or establish friendship
(d) It is an intimacy or an acquaintance	iv. are the foundation of friendship	iv. of human relationship and instincts
(e) Confidence, love, sacrifice, fellow- feeling, mental state	v. which exists	v. it is a boon and divine gift.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) He passed his boyhood with his parents.
(b) Penicillin is a life-saving medicine.
(c) Dr. Fleming was given the title knight (Sir) in 1944 for his humanitarian services.
(d) He was the seventh of the eight brothers and sisters.
(e) It was discovered by Dr. Alexander Fleming.
(f) He went to school and came back home on foot thought the school was four miles away from their house.
(g) He was born in a poor family of Scotland.
(h) Fleming was so a regular and attentive student that up to the age of twelve years, he was never absent from school.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

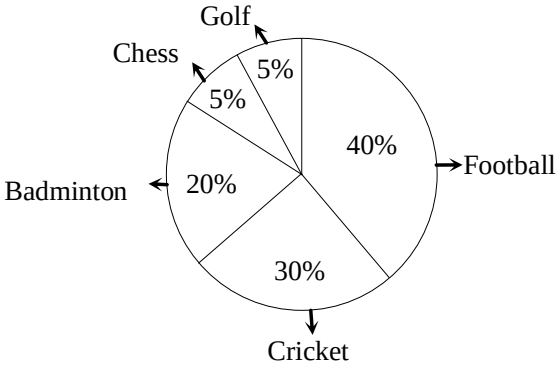
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Water Pollution." 10

(a) What is water pollution? (b) Why is water called life? (c) How is water polluted? (d) What are the effects of water pollution? (e) What measures should we take to prevent water pollution?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it. 10

Once upon a time the house of a rich man was infested with rats. They were living there with great happiness without any fear. They were having a great fun and boldly moved in the house. But the inmates of the house were having a great trouble. One day they brought a cat .....

10. The pie chart below shows the percentage of supporters of different games of a country. Now, describe the chart in about 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart. 10



11. Suppose, you are Sohel/Sumi living at 64, station road, Pabna. Your younger brother does not take physical exercise at all. Now, write a letter telling him the importance of taking physical exercise. 10

12. Suppose, you are Fahim/Fatema reading in class 10. You along with your classmates want to make a garden in front of your school. So, you need to talk to you Headmaster. Now, write a dialogue between you and your Headmaster about making a garden. 10

03

EXCLUSIVE MODEL TEST–03

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–7; Lesson–6(B)**

Mother Teresa was moved by the sight of the sick and dying on the streets of Kolkata. She founded a home for the dying destitute and named it 'Nirmal Hriday', meaning 'Pure Heart'. She and her fellow nuns brought the dying people off the streets of Kolkata to this home. They were lovingly looked after and cared for. Since then many men, women and children have been taken from the streets and carried to Nirmal Hriday. These unloved and uncared for people get an opportunity to die in an environment of kindness and love. In their last hours they get human and divine love, and can feel they are also children of God. The Missionaries of Charity try to find jobs for those who survive, or send them to homes where they can live happily for some more years in a caring environment. Regarding commitment to family, Mother Teresa said, " May be in our own family, we have somebody, who is feeling lonely, who is feeling sick, who is feeling worried. Are we there? Are we willing to give until it hurts in order to be with our families, or do we put our interest first? We must remember that love begins at home and we must also remember that future of humanity passes through the family".

Mother Teresa's work has been recognised throughout the world and she received a number of awards. These include the Pope John XXIII Peace Prize (1971), the Nehru Prize for Promotion of International Peace & Understanding (1972), the Balzan Prize (1978), the Nobel Peace Prize (1979) and the Bharat Ratna (1980).

Mother Teresa died at the age of 87, on 5 September 1997.The world salutes her for her love and compassion for humanity. She has taught us how to extend our hand towards those who need our love and support irrespective of creed, caste and religion. The picture of mother Teresa draped in a white and blue-bordered sari, with a wrinkled face, ever soft eyes and a saintly smile, lives on in our mind.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) What does the phrase '**Missionaries of Charity'** mean?
- i. the donating preachers
- ii. the preachers
- iii. the donors
- iv. all the answers are correct

(b) Mother Teresa was recognized ——.
- i. in our country only
- ii. throughout the world
- iii. in India only
- iv. in Asian continent only

(c) What were the uncared people given?
- i. an environment of peaceful death
- ii. full medicine
- iii. job opportunity
- iv. an opportunity to get jobs

(d) —— moved Mother Teresa.
- i. The condition of working people on the streets
- ii. The condition of dying people in her home
- iii. The condition of ailing people on the streets
- iv. The condition of sick people in the world

(e) Mother Teresa is a symbol of ——.
- i. love and beauty
- ii. kindness and honesty
- iii. love and kindness
- iv. cruelty and jealousy

(f) The word **'divine'** means ——.
- i. worldly
- ii. social
- iii. heavenly
- iv. personal

(g) Mother Teresa smiled ——.
- i. falsely
- ii. sacredly
- iii. sinfully
- iv. impiously

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Why does the world salute her
(b) For what purpose did Mother Teresa establish 'Nirmal Hriday"?
(c) Why did Mother Teresa emphasize on family?
(d) What does Mother Teresa teach us?
(e) How did the Missionaries of Charity help the people who survived?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

A car mechanic Paul Jobs and his wife Clara Jobs adopted Steve Jobs who was abandoned at birth. Paul and Clara loved Steve very much. They made him feel that he was 'chosen' and very 'special'.

Steve's desire for complete control of whatever he makes derives directly from his personality and from the fact that he was abandoned at birth.

Jobs was taught to read and write by his mother before he went to the elementary school. So when he went to school, he found out that he knew everything that the teachers were teaching. He got bored and played pranks to keep himself busy. This continued for the first few years. It was clear from his behaviour that he could not accept other people's authority.

In grade four, his teacher Imogene Hill watched him very closely for some time and soon found out how to handle him and get things done by him. In order to get things done she used to give him money and food. After doing this for a couple of months Jobs enjoyed learning so much that he did not need any return. Also he liked his teacher very much and wanted to please her. In Ms. Hill's class, Jobs felt he was special. At the end of the fourth grade, Jobs did very well. Everybody including his parents and teachers were certain that he was exceptionally intelligent. The school proposed that Jobs should skip two classes and go into seventh grade. Only then would Jobs find the study challenging and would be motivated to study. But his parents had him skip only one grade. *[Unit– 7; Lesson– 8(A)]*

- Miss Imogene Hill was an excellent observer of child (a) —— psychology. She took Jobs as a challenge and came out (b) ——. She promised him money and (c) ——. In return she wanted him to show interest in (d) ——. This technique of her was great incentive for Jobs and he finally acqured brilliant (e) ——.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

The first and foremost quality of a good citizen is patriotism. He should have a genuine love for his country and should have a sense of involvement in its day-to-day affairs, economic policies and international relationships. All these cannot be achieved overnight. It is the product of a good training and a good heritage and various other factors that contribute towards patriotic feeling. The first among these is the right kind of upbringing. If a child heard only stories of betrayal and listens to a discussion of the various methods of making easy money, he is unlikely to imbibe any good qualities. The hand that rocks the cradle shapes the world. Honesty, integrity and self-respect are the qualities that can only be nurtured at home. These form the foundation of good citizenship. A home and a family are a miniature group. If a person gets his values and priorities correct while in it, he will certainly be a good citizen. A good citizen puts his country before self. He should not enter into any contract, which may prove harmful to the interest of his country. These are the qualities which add up to strength and character. A farmer, a teacher and a soldier each one is important in his own role. He who loves his country puts his heart in him. For this he stays away from anti-social activities like smuggling and corruption.

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

A good citizen					
Main focus	Good qualities are (i) —— into one from the very early stage of life to be a good citizen				
Qualities of a good citizen	**Type/ What kind of**	**Requirement of virtue**	**Why it is important**	**Roles of a good citizen**	**Benefits of qualities**
Patriotism	the first and foremost quality of a good citizen	requires someone to have	genuine love for his country	(ii) —— for the country	bring a sense of involvement in day-to-day affairs, economic policies and international relationships
(iii) ——	that can only be nurtured at home	requires someone to be honest or good	in order to conduct his activities	build a (iv) —— society	form the foundation of good citizenship
Integrity	that can only be nurtured at home	also requires honesty	since it makes someone (v) —— citizen	builds a better nation	forms the foundation of good citizenship

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) We are living in modern society	i. and quarrels always occurred	i. after receiving a little education gradually
(b) The primitive people who	ii. they would be able	ii. as there was no education in primitive society
(c) They were hostile to each other	iii. which is really	iii. an uncomfortable life in the caves
(d) But with the passage of time	iv. were uncivilized and uneducated led	iv. to serve society in many ways
(e) If the people in modern society receive true education	v. they began to be civilized	v. the contribution of education

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) Solomon was puzzled for a time.
(b) Everyone has heard the name of Solomon, who was famous all over the world for his wealth and wisdom.
(c) Attracted by such reports, she came to test the king and she brought two garlands of flowers – natural and artificial.
(d) The queen of Sheba had heard much about Solomon's court and wisdom.
(e) The queen was surprised and went away admiring the king.
(f) He asked the windows to be opened and the bees came in and settled on the natural one.
(g) She placed them before the king to take the natural one.
(h) While pondering, he noticed some bees humming for honey in a withered rose.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

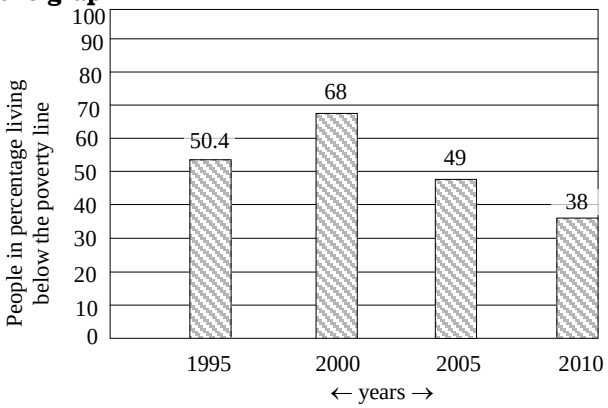
8. Answering the following questions to write a paragraph on "Environment Pollution". You should write it in about 150 words : 10

(a) What is environment and what do you mean by environment pollution? (b) How is environment polluted? (c) What are the effects of environment pollution? (d) How can we save our environment from pollution? (e) Why is a healthy environment necessary for all?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

There lived a happy cobbler who passed his days working and singing from morning till night. He had a rich neighbour who was a banker. One day the banker said to him. "How much a year do you earn?" The cobbler replied, "I earn enough to make both ends meet." But the banker said to him.....

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



11. Think that you are Hasan and you have a friend named Tareq who lives at 12, College road, Rajshahi. Now, write an e-mail to your friend describing the annual sports of your school. 10

12. Suppose, you are Masum and you live at Agrabad, Chattogram. You have a friend named Belal who lives in a village. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about 'City Life and Village Life'. 10

04

EXCLUSIVE MODEL TEST–04

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–12; Lesson–2(D)**

Mainul Islam is a qualified farmer in Naogaon. Mr Islam was very brilliant as a student. He took his higher education from Bangladesh Agricultural University in Mymensingh. He then came back home and started advanced farming. He has two other brothers who are graduates in different disciplines. The specialty of the Islam family is that they all are living in their village and all are renowned in their own fields. Mr. Islam's younger brother, who is a Rajshahi University graduate, is a science teacher in a local school. His youngest brother is a social science graduate who likes to start a local NGO to work for this area. When asked "What makes you decide to stay here in this village?" Mr Islam smiled and said, "Look, it's true that we could leave this village for city life. I could be a banker or my brothers could be bureaucrats. But it didn't attract us. We are sons of this soil. Yes, we have education but does education prepare a person only to be an officer? Don't we have any obligation to the soil that has made us what we are?" He also added that not every educated individual should be a job seeker. He added that since his discipline was agriculture, after his education he took the occupation of a farmer. In response to the question whether they had any frustration living in a village, he confirmed that they were indeed very pleased with their life. He said, "I work in my own farm, stay with my family members, pass time with my old friends, and sleep at my own home. All these count a lot."

Mr Islam is right. Many people go to cities and forget or loosen their roots knowingly or unknowingly. Mr Islam and his brothers are great - they haven't forgotten their roots. They not only stuck to their own roots, they have been torch bearers for others to be respectful of their roots.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) Mr. Islam —— in the roots.
i. works ii. studies iii. trains iv. believes

(b) Mr. Islam and his brothers had —— opportunity or quality to lead a city life.
i. few ii. every iii. improbable iv. no

(c) What should the individual be?
i. Should be job seeker ii. Should be employed
iii. Should be a doctor iv. Should be self-employed

(d) According to Mr. Islam, —— should not be the only motto of education.
i. aquisition of knowledge ii. to be aware of responsibilities
iii. job seeking iv. fellow feeling

(e) Mainul along with his brothers —— in a village.
i. live ii. work iii. studies iv. lives

(f) Mainul and his brothers are —— with their present life.
i. frustrated ii. dissatisfied
iii. satisfied iv. annoyed

(g) Which quality of Mainul describes him best in the passage?
i. He is a graduate ii. He is an educated farmer
iii. He does not like conventional jobs iv. He shows responsibility to his root

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) "It's true that we could leave this village for a city life."—What does Mainul Islam want to mean by this?
(b) Why did Mainul become a farmer?
(c) Why are the three brothers great?
(d) Why didn't Mr Islam go to the city for living?
(e) How do you consider Islam brothers as great men?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Let's imagine a citizen's ordinary day at work. The morning probably starts with a cup of coffee/tea, followed by greeting the colleagues. Then comes the inevitable, which is the logging in the computer. For many of us the third step has become an automatic behaviour and it dominates the rest of our work day, receiving and sending dozens of e-mails.

An e-mail is an electronic mail. It is a computer-aided way of exchanging digital text messages from a sender to one or multiple recipient/s. Emails operate through a network of computers linked by the Internet. There are commercial server agencies such as Yahoo, Gmail, Ymail, Hotmail, etc that accept the text message from the sender, forward it and deliver instantly to the digital mailbox of the recipient. If the recipient is not online, the message is stored and delivered later when the recipient is online. It works instantly just with the click of your mouse. It has been a powerful communication tool in modern life. *[Unit–13; Lesson–1(C)]*

- The role of email is vital in modern age because it is the age of communication. (a) —— a powerful tool of communication, email (b) —— a revolution in this sector. A citizen's ordinary day at work has become an automatic behaviour and the rest of our work day is (c) —— by it which is to (d) —— and send dozens of emails. Yahoo, Gmail, Ymail, Hotmail etc. are the commercial servers that (e) —— the text message from the sender, forward it and deliver instantly to the digital mailbox of the recipient.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Andrew John Young was a clergyman and poet. He was born in 1885 and educated at Royal High School, Edinburgh University. Originally he was a school teacher. After 35 years of his birth he moved to Hove in Sussex, England. He became the Vicar of Stonegate in 1941. He was made a canon of Chicheslester Cathedral seven years later. Andrew John Young made his mark with his nature poems. His published works include 'Songs of Night' 1910 and 'Booz and Ruth' 1920, 'The Bird of Cage' 1926, 'The Shepherd' 1931, 'The Winter Harvest' 1933, The White Blackbird' 1935, 'The Green Man' 1947 and 'Into Hydes'. Edinburgh University conferred an honoray LL.D. on him in 1951 and in 1952 he was awarded the Queen's Medal for poetry. He died on November 25, 1971.

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Time	Who/ What	Event
1885	Andrew John Young	(i) ——
1910	(ii) ——	was published
(iii) ——	Edinburgh University	conferred honorary LL.D. on Andrew Young
1952	Queen's Medal	(iv) ——
(v) ——	the poet	breathed his last

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Feeding the ever growing population	i. for the country is to sustain	i. contribute to the diminishing of agricultural land.
(b) The major challenge	ii. non agricultural uses	ii. for Bangladesh in the coming decades.
(c) The task is daunting	iii. for human settlement and the building of infrastructure	iii. the current level of agricultural production.
(d) Excessive pressure on land	iv. as the country loses 80,000 hectares	iv. of cultivable land annually.
(e) River erosion and other	v. is a big challenge	v. are responsible for this.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) His father Tamij Uddin was a Police Officer.
(b) He was born at a village in Kishoregonj in 1914.
(c) So he drew pictures secretly.
(d) Do you know Joynul Abedin?
(e) He was in search of an art school there.
(f) At the age of fifteen, he went to Kolkata.
(g) He was an artist.
(h) He did not like the hard and fast rule of schools.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

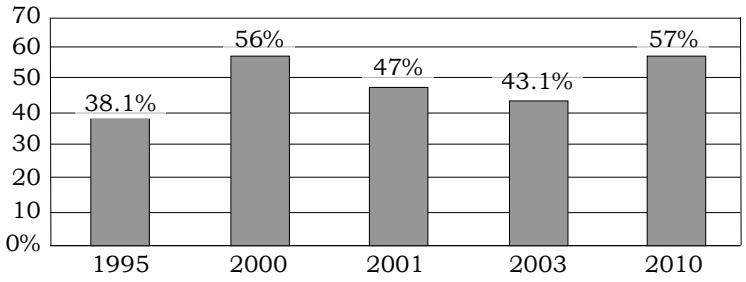
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on 'Traffic Jam' : 10

(a) What do you mean by traffic Jam? (b) What are the causes of traffic Jam? (c) What are the effects of traffic Jam? (d) When does it occur more? (e) Who are the worst sufferers for traffic Jam? (f) How can we remove it?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

Once upon a time, there was a boy named Mamun. He was a student of class 10. One day, while he was returning from school, he found a purse on the road. As he was honest .....

10. The graph below shows the literacy rate of Bangladesh from 1995 to 2010. Now, describe the graph in your own words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph : 10



11. Suppose, you are Muktasin. You have a friend named Mahdi of 24, Mirpur Road. Dhaka. Now. write a letter to your friend describing the first experience of your train Journey that you have recently gathered. 10

12. Imagine you are Mahmud and you have a friend named Maruf. Now, frame a dialogue between you and your friend about the uses of abuses of facebook. 10

বোর্ড পরীক্ষার প্রশ্নপত্র

05

DHAKA BOARD–2024

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions no. 1 and 2. Unit–13; Lesson–2(B)

The Internet technology has helped design a large number of web sites to facilitate social relations among people around the world. These are known as social networking services or social networks or social media. At present, Facebook is the *most popular* social media site. Google+, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc. are other frequently used social services. Social network services are web-based and hence, provide ways for the users to interact through the Internet. *These services* make it possible to connect people across the borders and thus *have made the users feel that they really live in a global village.*

Why are social networks expanding so fast? The answer is simple. Most of the social services are cost-free. You can make use of them free, paying a very little to your Internet service provider. *Secondly*, you can make your personal profile public before the entire online community. It is like presenting yourself before the entire world. You can also look into other people's profile if you are interested. It is simple and easy. *Thirdly*, social networks allow users to upload pictures, multimedia contents and modify the profile. Some services like Facebook allow users to update their profiles. *Fourthly*, networks allow users to post blog entries. User profiles have a section dedicated to comments from friends and other users. *Finally*, there are privacy protection measures too. A user himself or herself decides over the number of visitors/ viewers, and what information should be shared with others.

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) The internet technology has —— a large number of websites to facilitate social relations among people around the world.

i. defined ii. regained iii. destroyed iv. designed

(b) The term "Social Networks" refers to ——.

i. socialization ii. networking

iii. media for communicating with others iv. facebook

(c) In the text, the word 'frequently' stands for ——.

i. recurrently ii. freely iii. rarely iv. hardly

(d) The passage highlights the significance of ——.

i. electronic media ii. information technology

iii. social networking services iv. communication technology

(e) The social networking services work through ——.

i. computer ii. Facebook iii. email iv. Internet

(f) The social networking services are on the ——.

i. decline ii. rise iii. wane iv. decrease

(g) There is also assurance of —— protection on using social netowrks.

i. community ii. privacy iii. measurement iv. society

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

(a) What is social networking service?
(b) How are the social networks making a global community?
(c) How does social network work?
(d) "It is simple and easy."—Explain the statement in 2/3 sentences.
(e) Why are social networks spreading rapidly?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

"Today there are many jobs where we need English. This is because the world has become smaller. Vast distances are shortened by speedy transport. We can talk to a person thousands of kilometers away on the phone or the Internet. So we can communicate with the whole world easily. English has made this communication easier.

There are many countries in the world with many languages, but to communicate with them, you cannot speak all the languages. So you need a common language that we can use with more or less all the people in the world. English is that common language. You can talk to a Chinese toy maker, a French artist, an Arab ambassador or a Korean builder in one language-English. English, for us in Bangladesh, is all the more important. As we have seen earlier, we are too many people in a small country. So if you learn English, you have the best opportunity to find a good job, both within and outside the country. And that is good news for millions of our unemployed youths." *[Unit–4; Lesson–5(D)]*

▶ Different people use different languages for making (a) ——. But a common language is necessary in (b) —— to communicate with the people of the whole world. English has achieved the (c) —— of being that language. It helps to get good jobs and have better (d) ——. So, we should learn Engish properly as it helps (e) —— our unemployment problem.

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions no. 4 and 5 :

Captain Mohiuddin Jahangir was an officer in the Army during the Liberation War of 1971. He was born on 7 March, 1949 at Rahimganj Village under Babuganj Thana in Barishal District. He completed his

HSC from Barishal BM College. In 1967, he took admission in the department of Statistics in Dhaka University. On October 5, 1967 he joined the armed forces as a cadet in the Pakistan Military Academy. He was commissioned in the Engineering Corps in 1968. He was promoted to the rank of Captain on 30 August in 1970. He was an officer in Sector 7 of the Mukti Bahini. He was given the responsibility to fight at the Chapai Nawabganj border in Rajshahi. On 14 December 1971 he was killed in an attempt to break through the enemy defenses on the bank of the Mahananda River. He was buried near Sona Masjid. In recognition of his valor and sacrifice in the Liberation War, Mohiuddin Jahangir was awarded with the highest state honor of Birsrestho.

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Captain Mohiuddin Jahangir		
Specialty	One of the greatest freedom fighters	
Recognition	Birshrestho	
Event/Activity	**Where/place**	**When**
Born	Rahimganj	(i) ——
(ii) ——	Dhaka University	1967
Joined as a cadet	(iii) ——	1967
(iv) ——	in the Engineering Corps	1968
Was killed	on the bank of Mohananda	(v) ——

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in columns 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Punctuality is a virtue	i. person is	i. accurate in timing.
(b) It helps	ii. which can make us	ii. loved by all.
(c) A punctual	iii. punctual we shall	iii. surely succeed in life.
(d) He who	iv. is punctual never	iv. successful in future.
(e) If we become	v. us to become	v. gets late in his work.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) He thought him to be dead.
(b) The bear smelt his ears, nose and face.
(c) Suddenly they came across a bear.
(d) Once uon a time two friends were passing through a forest.
(e) Then the bear went away.
(f) Finding no other way, the later one laid down on the ground and feigned death.
(g) The first friend climbed up a tree but the later could not climb.
(h) They were talking about their love for each other.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Write a paragraph about "A Tea Stall" answering the following questions : 10

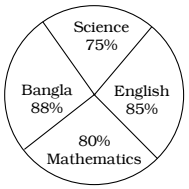
(a) What is a tea stall? (b) Where is it generally found? (c) How is a tea stall decorated? (d) What things are sold here? (e) What is the condition of a tea stall? (f) What do the customers do here?

9. Read the beginning of a story below. It is not complete. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it : 10

One day a school boy named Arif was returning home from school. On the way to his home, he saw an old woman who was begging. Arif asked the woman why she was begging. In reply, she told him that .....

10. Look at the following pie-chart. It represents the passing rates of different subjects of the students of a school. Now, describe the chart in your own language. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the chart. 10

Passing rates of different subjects



11. Suppose, you are Akash/Bristy of Bogura and your friend is Santo/Prokriti who lives in Jashore. Now, write an email to your friend about your progress of studies for the SSC examination. 10

12. Suppose, you are Tunan/Tanni. You have a friend named Milon/Mina. Your friend does not take physical exercise. But it is beneficial to health. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the benefits of physical exercise. 10

06

RAJSHAHI BOARD–2024

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage and answer the questions 1 and 2. Unit–5; Lesson–1(A)

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment. The whispering wind from the river Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. The dancing flames remind Meherjan of the turmoil in her life.

Not long ago Meherjan had everything--- a family, arable land and cattle. The erosion of the Jamuna gradually consumed all her land property. It finally claimed her only shelter during the last monsoon. It took the river only a day to devour Meher's house, trees, vegetable garden and the bamboo bush. She had a happy family once. Over the years, she lost her husband and her family to diseases that cruel hunger and poverty brought to the family. Now, she is the only one left to live on with the loss and the pain. The greedy Jamuna has shattered her dreams and happiness.

There are thousand others waiting to share the same fate like Meherjan. Bangladesh is a land of rivers, some of whose banks overflow or erode during monsoon. Erosion is a harsh reality for the people living along the river banks. During each monsoon many more villages are threatened by the mighty rivers like the Jamuna, the Padma and the Meghna. It is estimated that river erosion makes at least 100,000 people homeless every year in Bangladesh. In fact, river erosion is one of the main dangers caused by climate change. If we can't take prompt actions to adapt to climate change, there will be thousands of more Meherjans in our towns and villages every year.

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) Meher's life was very happy before ——.
i. the liberation ii. the destruction of the river Jamuna
iii. the victory iv. the independence

(b) 'Greedy Jamuna' is used here to describe the ——.
i. cruelty of nature ii. demand of a consumer
iii. supply of a consumer iv. help of a consumer

(c) Meherjan is a victim of ——.
i. drought ii. famine iii. river erosion iv. cyclone

(d) The word 'turmoil' indicates ——.
i. agitation ii. reduction iii. constant iv. rigid

(e) The word 'shatter' means ——.
i. to destroy something ii. to break something into pieces
iii. to erect something iv. to complete something

(f) The phrase 'whispering wind' means ——.
i. wind that blows from across the river
ii. wind that blows with a hissing sound
iii. wind that helps someone make a fire
iv. wind that blows in summer

(g) What is the main purpose of the author of the passage?
i. To explain the importance of river ii. To describe the impact of monsoon
iii. To describe the effect of river erosion.
iv. To describe the fate of a woman.

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

(a) Why does the author call the Jamuna greedy?
(b) Where does Meherjan live?
(c) What does 'dancing flame' mean?
(d) How can we stop river erosion?
(e) When are many more villages threatened by the roaring rivers?

3. Read the following passage and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Scientists have identified Hydrogen as another form of renewable energy source. It is the most abundant element in nature. But it does not exist separately as a gas. It is always combined with other elements, such as with Oxygen to make water. Hydrogen, separated from another element, can be burned as a fuel to produce electricity. *[Unit–11; Lesson–3(B)]*

▶ Scientists have (a) —— out that Hydrogen can be (b) —— as renewable energy source. The nature is (c) —— with Hydrogen (d) —— it does not exist separately as gas. Hydrogen and Oxygen (e) —— water.

Read the following text and answer the questions 4 and 5 :

Abul Kashem Fazlul Huq was born in 1873. at Saturia in Barishal. He received his primary education in a village Maktab. Then he entered Barishal Zilla School. He passed the Entrance Examination standing first in the Dhaka Division. After that he went to Calcutta for higher education. At the age of twenty-one he passed the B.Sc Exam obtaining Honours in Chemistry, Physics and Math from the Presidency College,

Calcutta. He took his M.Sc degree in Math in 1896. The next year he was appointed as an examiner of M.A. in Math in Calcutta University. Then he passed B.L. Examination. Then he enrolled himself in the Calcutta High Court. He worked with Nawab Sir Salimullah.
He played an important role in founding the All Indian Muslim League in 1906. Then he became Deputy Magistrate. But he resigned and again joined Calcutta High Court. In 1913 he became an elected member of B.L.C. Three years after he attended the special joint session of the Congress and the Muslim League in Lucknow. In 1918 he became the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and the President of the All India Muslim League.

4. Complete the following table with information from the above text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Abul Kashem Fazlul Huq			
His main contribution	Founded the All India Muslim League and became the (i) —— of it		
Who	**Event**	**Time**	**Place**
Abul Kashem Fazlul Huq	was born	1873	(ii) ——
He	(iii) ——	1894	Presidency College, Calcutta
He	took his MSc Degree	(iv) ——	
He	(v) ——	1897	Calcutta University

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in columns 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**	**Column 'C'**
(a) The function of education	i. which connects with efficiency	i. not enough for a man.
(b) But education	ii. should be	ii. gifted with reasons and morals.
(c) The most dangerous criminal	iii. is to teach one	iii. to think intensively.
(d) We must remember	iv. that intelligence is	iv. the goal of true education.
(e) Intelligence plus character	v. may be the man who	v. may prove the greatest menace to society.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) The king followed the advice of the physician and became slim and fully cured.
(b) He advised the king to move a heavy club into the air till he got tired.
(c) He did not undergo physical labour.
(d) The doctor was very wise.
(e) He became bulky and could not move or do anything.
(f) Once there was a king who was very idle.
(g) He did not prescribe any medicine.
(h) He called in a doctor.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

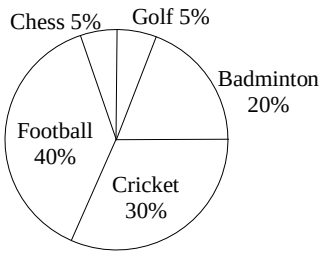
8. Write a paragraph on "A Rainy Day" answering the following questions : 10

(a) How is a rainy day? (b) What happens in the rainy season? (c) What do people do on this day? How do the animals and birds pass this day? (d) What do the children do on this day? (e) How do you pass the day?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Now, complete it in your own language. Give a suitable title to it : 10

Once upon a time, there was a king called Midas. He was very rich but he always longed for more riches. Moreover, he was fond of gold though he had a lot of it……

10. The pie chart below shows the percentage of supporters of different games and sports of our country. Now, describe the chart in about 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart. 10



11. Suppose, you are Sabina Yasmin/Sahin living in Subidbazar, Sylhet. You have a friend in Sunamgonj named Maliha Afrin/Milon. Now, write a letter to your friend describing how you have celebrated the last 21st February in your school. 10

12. Suppose, you are Robin/Rubi and you have a friend named Fardin/Fariha. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about Dengue fever and its remedies. 10

07

JASHORE BOARD–2024

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the following passage and answer the questions 1 and 2 : Unit–13; Lesson–2(B)

The Internet technology has helped design a large number of web sites to facilitate social relations among people around the world. These are known as social networking services or social networks or social media. At present, Facebook is the most popular social media site. Google+, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc. are other frequently used social services. Social network services are web-based and hence, provide ways for the users to interact through the Internet. These services make it possible to connect people across the borders and thus have made the users feel that they really live in a global village.

Why are social networks expanding so fast? The answer is simple. Most of the social services are cost-free. You can make use of them free, paying a very little to your Internet service provider. Secondly, you can make your personal profile public before the entire online community. It is like presenting yourself before the entire world. You can also look into other people's profile if you are interested. It is simple and easy. Thirdly, social networks allow users to upload pictures, multimedia contents and modify the profile. Some services like Facebook allow users to update their profiles. Fourthly, networks allow users to post blog entries. User profiles have a section dedicated to comments from friends and other users. Finally, there are privacy protection measures too. A user himself or herself decides over the number of visitors/ viewers, and what information should be shared with others.

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) Social network services are ——.
i. family based ii. web based iii. relation based iv. individual based

(b) This passage highlights the importance of ——.
i. electronic media ii. information technology
iii. social networking services iv. completing education

(c) —— are sharing interests through internet.
i. Only students ii. People of the world
iii. Only the rich people iv. A privileged few

(d) What does the expression "They really live in a global village" mean?
i. All people of the world live in village ii. Village people have every facility of the world
iii. None lives in cities
iv. Internet and social media have brought the world closer

(e) internet increases ——.
i. relative relation ii. family relation iii. social relation iv. human relation

(f) The word 'protection' means ——.
i. adapt ii. guard iii. alter iv. adjust

(g) The word 'Viewer' refers to ——.
i. listener ii. diplomate iii. spectator iv. vision

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

(a) Write down the names of some social media sites.
(b) How is it possible for the social networks to provide ways for the users to interact through the internet?
(c) When do the users feel that they really live in a global village?
(d) How do social networks work?
(e) Why are social networks expanding so fast?

3. Read the following passage and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Fish population is in serious danger from global warming. Climate change is increasing the water temperature in rivers, lakes and sea. This means there is less food and oxygen available for fish. It also means the fish may not grow fully and may have fewer fish fries. Some fishes will become extinct if temperatures rise even by one or two degree Celsius. Climate change increases the pressure on fish population. Fishes are one of the world's most valuable biological assests. Forty percent of people in the world eat fish as their main source of protein. If we fail to reduce greenhouse gas emissions we will increase the pressure on fish. As a result, people who depend on fish will suffer from hunger and poverty. *[Unit–5; Lesson–4(C)]*

▶ Global warming raises the stress on fish population. Fish population is severely affected (a) —— to global warming. For want of food and oxygen some (b) —— of fish may be (c) —— one day. To stop global warming, we have to convince people not to (d) —— greenhouse gas. Otherwise many people have to (t) —— poverty and hunger.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 4 and 5 :

Charles Babbage was an English mathematician. He was also a mechanical engineer who is best known for originating the concept of computer. He was born on 26 December 1791 in London. He entered Trinity College in October 1810. He was transferred to Peterhouse, Cambridge. He was the top mathematician

there. He received an honours degree without examination in 1814. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1816. From 1828 to 1839 Babbage was Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University. Babbage is famous for inventing the first mechanical computer in 1822 that eventually led to today's computer. He died at his home in London on 18 October 1871.

4. Complete the table below with the information from the above passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Charles Babbage				
Speciality	The master brain of inventing computer			
Best known	The inventor of the first mechanical computer			
Who/What	**Event**	**Place**	**Year/Time**	**Contribution**
Charles Babbage	was born	London	(i) ——	
He	was elected a fellow	(ii) ——	in 1816	
He	(iii) ——		in 1814	
His contribution			in 1822	(iv) ——
Death			(v) ——	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in columns 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**	**Column 'C'**
(a) Price hike has added	i. short supply of commodities	i. widespread corruption and moral degradation.
(b) Price hike is caused by	ii. leads to	ii. to the problems of Bangladesh.
(c) The vast majority are hard hit	iii. for the fixed income group of people	iii. of daily necessities.
(d) It is very difficult	iv. a new dimension	iv. to meet up the excessive load.
(e) Price hike	v. by the hike in prices	v. and inflation.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) Penicillin is the life saving medicine.
(b) He passed his boyhood with his parents.
(c) It was discovered by Dr. Alexander Fleming.
(d) He was the seventh of the eight brothers and sisters.
(e) He was never absent from school up to the age of twelve.
(f) He was sent to London at the age of fourteen for higher study.
(g) He was born in a poor family in Scotland.
(h) Fleming was a very regular and attentive student.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Write a paragraph on "Smart Phone" : 10

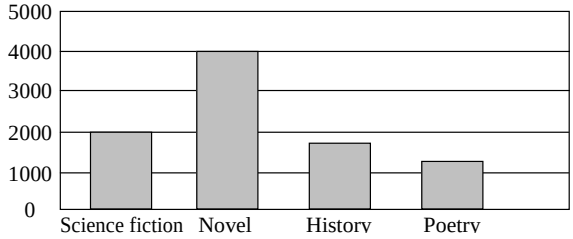
(a) What is a Smart phone? (b) What are the uses of it? (c) What are the abuses of it? (d) What are the effects of Smart phone on human life? (e) How can we control it?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Write at least ten new sentences to complete the story : 10

Once there lived a King in an island. There were green trees everywhere in the island. The King decided to build a magnificent palace in the island. So he ordered his men to cut down all the trees. Some opposed the King's idea but he did not pay .....

10. Look at the following graph. It shows a comparative selling rates of four types of books in Ekushey Boi Mela 2023. Now, describe the graph in 150 words. 10

Sales of Books in Ekushey Boi Mela, 2023



11. Suppose, you are Sara/Juha. You have a friend called Saba/Wasif who always cuts a sorry figure in the exam. But she/he wants to do well in the exam. She/he wants suggestions from you to overcome the problem. Now, write an email to Saba/Wasif suggesting her/him in this regard. 10

12. Suppose, you are Sostika/Anu and your friend's name is Tanzima/Khalid. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the severe impact of dengue fever. 10

08

CUMILLA BOARD–2024

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage and answer the questions no 1 and 2. Unit–3; Lesson–2(B)

May Day or International Workers' Day is observed on May 1 all over the world today to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour workday. It is a public holiday in almost all the countries of the world.

Since the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe and the US, the workers in mills and factories had been working a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day.

On May 1st in 1886, inspired by the trade unions, half of the workers at the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight-hour workday. Two days later, a workers' rally was held near the McCormick Harvester Machine Company and about 6000 workers joined it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses. At one point of the rally, some strike breakers started leaving the meeting place. The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly about 200 policemen attacked them with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured.

The events of May 1, 1886 are a reminder that workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives.

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. 1 × 7 = 7

(a) The word 'commemorate' used in the passage means ——.
i. display ii. disguise iii. remember iv. reunion

(b) The prevailing work-hour of the workers had been very ——.
i. tolerable ii. short iii. lengthy iv. expectable

(c) Where is May Day observed today?
i. All over the world ii. In Bangladesh iii. In Europe iv. In the USA

(d) The policemen attacked the strikers on ——.
i. May 1, 1886 ii. May 2, 1886 iii. May 3, 1886 iv. May 4, 1886

(e) Whom does trade union represent?
i. Farmers ii. Teachers iii. Workers iv. Businessmen

(f) In the rally, the labour leaders inspired the workers ——.
i. to follow their bosses ii. to honour their bosses
iii. not to surrender to their bosses iv. not to disobey their bosses

(g) Clubs and revolvers were used upon ——.
i. trade union leaders ii. policemen iii. owner of the factory iv. strikers

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

(a) What does May Day commemorate?
(b) When and where did the historic events of May 1st take place?
(c) Which demand did the workers struggle for?
(d) What happened when the policemen attacked the strikers?
(e) What inspired the workers joining the protest?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Fish population is in serious danger from global warming. Climate change is increasing the water temperature in rivers, lakes and seas. This means there is less food and oxygen available for fish. It also means the fish may not grow fully and may have fewer fish fries. Some fishes will become extinct if temperatures rise even by one or two degrees Celsius.

Climate change increases the pressure on fish population. Fishes are one of the world's most valuable biological assets. Forty percent of people in the world eat fish as their main source of protein. If we fail to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we will increase the pressure on fish. As a result, people who depend on fish will suffer from hunger and poverty. *[Unit–5; Lesson–4(C)]*

▶ It is (a) —— from the passage that global warming is (b) —— a great threat to fish population, (c) —— to global warming, food production and oxygen, (d) —— in water decrease. As a result, some fish may be extinct (e) ——.

Read the following passage on Jibanananda Das and then answer questions no. 4 and 5 :

Jibanananda Das was born in a small town of Barishal in 1899. He took his Master's Degree in English at the age of 22. The next year, he started his teaching career as a Professor of English at the Kolkata City College. He lost the job in 1928 on the charge of publishing a poem in the 'Parichaya' Patrika. But two years later, he joined the Ramjash College, Delhi, though he returned to his place of birth the next year.

He got an appointment in Brajamohan College, Barishal in 1935. In 1947 when the partition was made, Jibanananda Das left Bangladesh for India. In West Bengal he started editing the Swaraj Patrika. In 1951 he joined the Kharagpur College. He was awarded Rabindra Purashkar in 1953. He met with a tram accident on the 14th October, 1954 and was hospitalized. After a few days, he passed away on October 22, 1954.

4. Complete the following table with information from the passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Who/What	Activities	Where	When
Jibanananando	born	(iv) ——	in 1899
He	M.A	English	(ii) ——
Career	(iii) ——	Kolkata City College	in 1922
	Migration	(iv) ——	in 1947
(v) ——	award		in 1953

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in columns 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Patriotism is a great virtue	i. to be ready to fight against	i. themselves to work for the country.
(b) It is such a virtue	ii. to be patriot and to be devoted	ii. all oppressions that can hinder our progress.
(c) Patriotism inspires us	iii. that inspire children to prepare	iii. dream of a developed nation.
(d) So, we all should encourage our children	iv. without which we cannot	iv. to their respective duties and responsibilities.
(e) Radio and television should telecast programmes	v. for which a citizen doesn't hesitate	v. to shed the last drop of his blood.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) The king asked him why he was making such a small boat.
(b) Napoleon, the king of France, was a great hero.
(c) One day, he was walking along the sea-shore.
(d) He won many battles and conquered many countries of Europe.
(e) The boy said, "I shall cross the sea and go my home."
(f) Suddenly, he noticed a wonderful thing.
(g) The boy was brought before him.
(h) An English boy was making a small boat.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

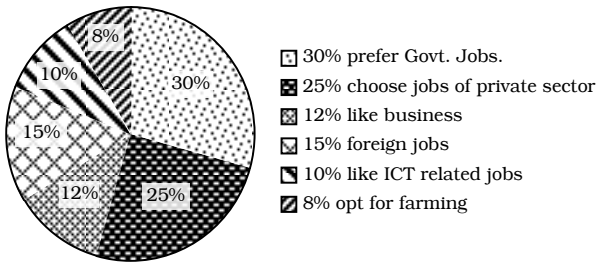
8. Write a paragraph on "The life of a farmer" answering the following questions : 10

(a) Who is a farmer? (b) When does he start his daily work? (c) How does he lead his life? (d) What is his contribution to the nation? (e) How can we improve his condition?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Write at least ten new sentences to complete the story : 10

Rahmat Mia is a poor rickshaw puller in Dhaka. He pulls rickshaw in different areas of the city. One day he saw some men selling lottery tickets. He felt tempted and bought a ticket.....

10. Look at the following pie-chart. It shows the choice of professions by different educated youths in Bangladesh. Now, describe the pie-chart in your own words. You are advised to highlight and summarize information given in the pie-chart. 10



11. Suppose, you are Tarun/Tanima and your friend is Raima/Rupom. Write a letter to your friend describing what you intend to do after your SSC Examination. 10

12. Suppose, you are Karim/Karima and your younger brother is Muhib. Write a dialogue between you and your brother about the merits and demerits of using mobile phone. 10

09

CHATTOGRAM BOARD–2024

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the following text carefully. Then answer the questions no. 1 and 2. Unit–7; Lesson–3(B)

It was late summer 26 August 1910. A little girl was born to a rich Catholic merchant's family of Albanian descent in a small town called Skopje, Macedonia. She was the youngest of the three siblings and was named Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. Who could imagine at the time that this little girl would one day become the mother of humanity, loving and serving the poorest of the poor. Yes, we are talking about none other than Mother Teresa.

At the age of 12, she heard a voice from within that urged her to spread the love of Christ. She decided that she would be a missionary. At the age of 18 she left her parental home. She then joined an Irish community of nuns called the Sisters of Loreto, which had missions in India.

After a few months of training at the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Dublin, Mother Teresa came to India. On May 24, 1931, she took her initial vows as a nun. From 1931 to 1948, Mother Teresa taught geography and theology at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata (then Calcutta). However, the widespread poverty in Kolkata had a deep impact on Mother Teresa, and in 1948 she received permission from her superiors to leave the convent and devote herself to caring for the poorest of the poor in the slums of Kolkata.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) What does 'mother of humanity' refers to in the passage?
i. a mother who takes a great care of her children.
ii. an affectionate mother.
iii. a mother who serves the poor like her own children.
iv. a mother who dislikes humanity.

(b) From childhood Mother Teresa desired to be a ——.
i. social worker ii. missionary iii. religious person iv. political figure

(c) The voice within her urged her with a view to —— the love of Christ.
i. spread ii. hinder iii. hindering iv. spreading

(d) 'The Sisters of Loreto' is an organisation of Irish ——.
i. monks ii. nuns iii. clergymen iv. priests

(e) 'The poorest of the poor' stands for the people who live ——.
i. above the poverty line ii. with much poverty
iii. under the poverty line iv. in poor condition

(f) What shocked Mother Teresa most in Kolkata?
i. discrimination ii. less poverty iii. extreme poverty iv. food crisis

(g) What is the main theme of the passage?
i. To spread Christianity ii. To remove poverty
iii. To spread education iv. Love for the distressed

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

(a) Where did Mother Teresa come of?
(b) Why did Mother Teresa decide to be a missionary?
(c) How did she become the mother of humanity?
(d) What did Mother Teresa do in the first seventeen years in India?
(e) Why did she leave her parental home?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

The Internet technology has helped design a large number of websites to facilitate social relations among people around the world. These are known as social networking services or social networks or social media. At present. Facebook is the most popular social media site. Google+, Twitter, Linkedln, etc. are other frequently used social services. Social network services are web-based and hence, provide ways for the users to interact through the internet. These services make it possible to connect people across the borders and thus have made the users feel that they really live in a global village.

Why are social networks expanding so fast? Tire answer is simple. Most of the social services are cost-free. You can make use of them free, paying a very little to your Internet services providers.

[Unit–13; Lesson–2(B)]

▶ With the development of Internet Technology a number of websites have been designed to promote the relations (a) —— the people of the world. By (b) —— these social media, we can (c) —— our ideas with each other and feel as the citizen of a global village. The social media are expanding rapidly for (d) —— low-cost. It has brought the whole world within our (e) ——.

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions no. 4 and 5 :

William Wordsworth was a major English romantic poet. He was born on April 7, 1770 in, Cumberland, Lake District of England. His father was an attorney. In 1778 when he was only eight years old, his mother died, and in the same year he went to Grammar School. In his childhood, he learned poetry of Milton and Shakespeare from his father. His father died in 1783 and then he became dependent on his

relatives. However, he continued his study and first wrote a poem in 1787. He went to St. John's College. Cambridge, and graduated from that college in 1791. Then he went out with his friends on a walking tour to France and Italy. He spent the next year there. While in Farance he fell in love with a French woman Annette Vallon. He was greatly influenced by the French Revolution in 1791. He had a close friendship with another romantic poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge. They jointly published a book named Lyrical Ballads in 1798. In this book they explained their new poetic theory. They introduce a new poetic idea of poem. Finally he was the poet laureate of England.

4. Complete the table below with the information from the passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Biography of William Wordsworth			
Speciality : (i) ——			
Who/What	**Event**	**Time**	**Place**
W. Wordsworth	born	(ii) ——	
He	graduated		(iii) ——
(iv) ——	Lyrical Ballads		
French Revolution		(v) ——	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in columns 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**	**Column 'C'**
(a) The Bay of Bengal	i. and rising waves create a pleasant sight	i. is the longest sea beach in the world.
(b) Cox's Bazar that	ii. is situated	ii. which cools our mind instantly.
(c) The blue water	iii. stretches for miles	iii. beyond description.
(d) The Saint Martin's Island which	iv. Saint Martin's Island is	iv. is a coral island.
(e) The natural beauty of	v. is located in the Bay of Bengal	v. to the south of Bangladesh

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) In 1930 he joined the Ramjash College, Delhi but returned to his place of birth the next year.
(b) In 1947, when the partition was made Jibanananda Das left Bangladesh for India.
(c) He lost the job in 1928 on the charge of publishing a poem in "The Parichaya Patrika",
(d) He got an appointment in Brajomohan College, Barishal in 1935.
(e) He took his Master's Degree in English at the age of 22.
(f) 1951, he joined the Kharagpur College.
(g) Jibanananda Das was born in a small town of Barishal in 1899.
(h) The next year he started his teaching career as a professor of English at Kolkata City College.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

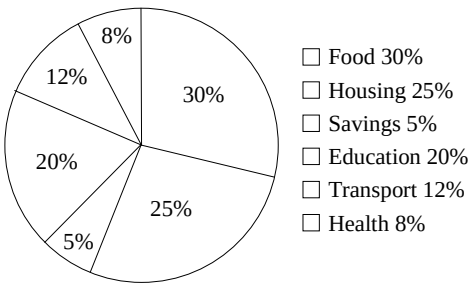
8. Write a paragraph on "A Street Accident" answering the following questions : 10

(a) What is a street accident? (b) Why is it caused? (c) Have you witnessed any street accident? (d) Where and when did it take place? (e) How can street accident be reduced?

9. Read the beginning of a story below. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story and. Give a suitable title to it : 10

Rafi is a worker of a big factory in Dhaka. There are more than 500 workers in the factory. One day while he was working, a loud sound was heard. Fire! Fire! Help! Help!.....

10. Look at the following pie-chart. It shows the percentage of a family's household expenditure distributed into different categories. Now, describe the pie-chart in your own words in about 150 words. You are advised to highlight and summarize the information given in the pie-chart. 10



11. Suppose, you are Tanim/Tania. You are studying in Bakulpur High School where you enjoy a lot of co-curricular activities. Now, write a letter to your friend Nafiz/Nafiza studying in Rupgonj Ideal School about the co-curricular activities of your school. 10

12. Imagine, you are Abid/Abida and your friend, Ratul/Rita is not interested in physical exercise. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of taking physical exercise. 10

10

SYLHET BOARD–2024

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. Unit–13; Lesson–2(B)

The Internet technology has helped design a large number of web sites to facilitate social relations among people around the world. These are known as social networking services or social networks or social media. At present, Facebook is the *most popular* social media site. Google+, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc. are other frequently used social services. Social network services are web-based and hence, provide ways for the users to interact through the Internet. *These services* make it possible to connect people across the borders and thus *have made the users feel that they really live in a global village.*

Why are social networks expanding so fast? The answer is simple. Most of the social services are cost-free. You can make use of them free, paying a very little to your Internet service provider. *Secondly*, you can make your personal profile public before the entire online community. It is like presenting yourself before the entire world. You can also look into other people's profile if you are interested. It is simple and easy. *Thirdly*, social networks allow users to upload pictures, multimedia contents and modify the profile. Some services like Facebook allow users to update their profiles. *Fourthly*, networks allow users to post blog entries. User profiles have a section dedicated to comments from friends and other users. *Finally*, there are privacy protection measures too. A user himself or herself decides over the number of visitors/ viewers, and what information should be shared with others.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) The internet technology has —— the process of creating social networks.
i. slowed ii. diverted
iii. accelerated iv. stopped

(b) The word 'interact' refers to ——.
i. communicate ii. internet
iii. tools iv. spread

(c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'viewer'?
i. listener ii. speaker iii. optimist iv. spectator

(d) Which of the following statement is not true?
i. Most of the social services are cost-free.
ii. Google+ is more popular than Facebook.
iii. Users can find other people's profile.
iv. Friends can comment on other friend's posts.

(e) User profiles have a section for ——.
i. others' remarks ii. outsiders' editing
iii. outsiders' moderation iv. outsiders' uploading

(f) The word 'entire' can be best replaced by ——.
i. whole ii. fragile
iii. partial iv. proportional

(g) The word 'privacy' mentioned in the passage means ——.
i. publicity ii. simplicity
iii. seclusion iv. suitableness

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

(a) What do you understand by social network?
(b) Why do people use social networks?
(c) Why are the social networks expanding so fast?
(d) How can we share our interests and activities?
(e) Do you think that social networks like Facebook play a vital role to make the world a global village? Why?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Pritilata Waddedar was born in Chattogram on 5 May 1911. She was a meritorious student at Dr. Khastagir Government Girls' School in Chattogram and Eden College, Dhaka. She graduated in Philosophy with distinction from Bethune College in Kolkata. In her college days, Pritilata was an activist in the anti-British movement. All through her life, she dreamt of two things : a society without gender discrimination and her motherland without British colonial rule. So, she decided to fight against the British rule. Soon after, Pritilata became the head teacher of Nandankanon Aparna Charan School in Chattogram. Gradually she involved herself in Surya Sen's armed resistance movement. Surya Sen was a famous anti-British movement organizer and revolutionary activist in

Chattogram area at that time. In 1932, Surya Sen planned an attack on the Pahartali European Club, The club was well-known for its notorious sign at its entrance : Dogs and Indians not allowed. Surya Sen assigned Pritilata to lead a team of 10-12 men to attack the club. The raid was successful but Pritilata dressed as a man failed to get out of the club. She committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide to avoid arrest. *[Unit–10; Lesson–3(B)]*

▶ Pritilata was a famous face in the history of anti-British movement. She was a brilliant student and completed her (a) —— in Philosophy from Bethune College in Kolkata. During her college days, she (b) —— part in the anti-British movement. She had two dreams : one was a society (c) —— from gender discrimination and the other was her motherland without British colonial rule. A few days later, Pritilata engaged herself in Surya Sen's armed resistance movement. In 1932, she (d) —— the Pahartali European Club in the guise of a man. The attack was successful but she committed suicide (e) —— escape arrest.

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions no. 4 and 5 :

Sher-E-Bangla is one of the most popular leaders of Bangladesh. He was born in 1873 at Chakhar in Barishal. His father Mohammad Wazed Ali was a famous lawyer. He passed the Entrance Examination and went to Calcutta for higher studies. At the age of 22 he passed the M.A and was placed in the first division. After two years, he obtained B.L. degree with distinction and joined the Bar. At the age of 33, he was appointed Deputy Magistrate. He resigned his post in 1912 due to difference of opinion with govt. In 1913, he became the member of Bengal Council. In 1915, he defeated Khaja Nazimuddin miserably in the election of Patuakhali. In 1918, he was made General Secretary of Indian Congress. In the same year he was made President of All India Muslim League. He was the Chief Minister of Bengal. In 1924, he established many educational institutions in Bengal as an Education Minister. He was the Mayor of Calcutta Corporation in 1935-36. In 1937, he was the first elected Prime Minister of Bengal. On 23rd March 1940 he proposed his historical Pakistan resolution in Lahore Conference of Muslim League. He led the United Front in the general election of East Pakistan until 1958. He died at the age of 89. People of Bangladesh remember him with gratitude.

4. Complete the table below with the information from the above passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Biography of Sher-E-Bangla					
Known as	One of the greatest leaders of Bangladesh				
Life span	From 1873 to (i) ——				
Who	**What**	**Event/Activity**	**When/ Time**	**Where/ Place**	**Subject/ Specialty**
Sher-E-Bangla	M.A degree	obtained	(ii) ——	Calcutta	
He		(iii) ——	1915	Patuakhali	
He		was elected	1937	Bengal	(iv) ——
He	(v) ——	proposed	1940	Lahore	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in columns 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**	**Column 'C'**
(a) The role of woman in nation building	i. towards women has changed	i. the family affairs.
(b) It is not possible	ii. when women were looked	ii. any more in the situation of the world.
(c) There was a time	iii. cannot be denied	iii. with the progress of civilization.
(d) They were the only instrument	iv. for any nation to reach its goal	iv. without allowing the women folk to play their active role.
(e) But the outlook and attitude of the world	v. to serve	v. without any dignity and honour.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) He said to him, "Look, my friend! Keep the money and remove your distress."
(b) So, he could not devote himself to his work.
(c) This thought kept him awake and his sleep fled away at night.
(d) Now, a new thinking took hold of the farmer.
(e) He dug a hole in his hut and kept them there.
(f) A rich man went to a farmer with fifty thousand taka in a bag.
(g) He always thought that his money could be stolen any time.
(h) He gradually realized that he had money but no peace of mind.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Book Fair" : 10

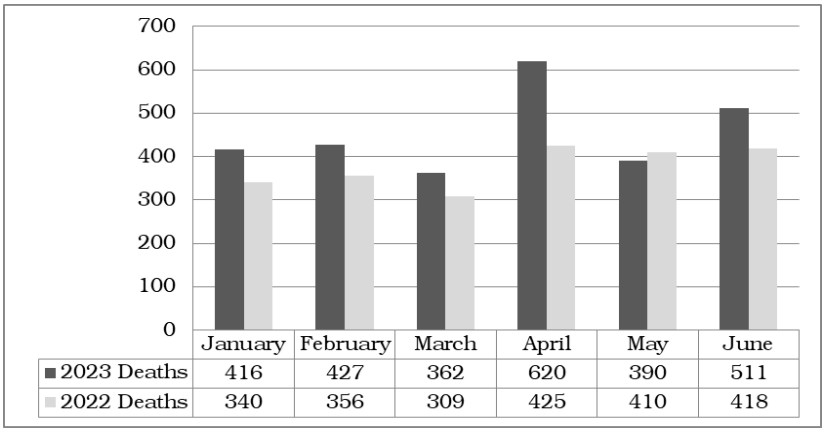
(a) What is a book fair? (b) When and where is it held? (c) How popular is it? (d) Have you ever visited a book fair? (e) What kind of books are usually available in a book fair?

9. Read the beginning of a story and complete it in your own way. You should give a suitable title to it : 10

Tamim, a student of class ten, was returning from school. On the way, he saw some boys and girl bathing in the pond. Suddenly he heard a girl shouting "Help! Help! save me!" Tamim.....

10. Look at the following graph. It shows the comparative number of deaths caused by road accidents in the first six month of the year 2022 and 2023. Now, describe the graph in your own words in 150 words. You are advised to highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10

Comparative number of deaths caused by road accidents in the first six month of the year 2022 and 2023



	January	February	March	April	May	June
2023 Deaths	416	427	362	620	390	511
2022 Deaths	340	356	309	425	410	418

11. Suppose, you are Fahim/Fahima. Anika, one of your friends has made a brilliant result in SSC Examination. Now, write an e-mail congratulating her on her brilliant success. 10

12. Suppose, you are Nabil/Nabila. You read in Blue Bird School, Sylhet. Now, write a dialogue between you and the librarian of your school about borrowing a book. 10

11

BARISHAL BOARD–2024

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. Unit–11; Lesson–2(B)

Countries of the world rely heavily on petroleum, coal and natural gas for their energy sources. There are two major types of energy sources: renewable and non-renewable. Hydro-carbon or fossil fuels are non-renewable sources of energy. Reliance on them poses real big problems. First, fossil fuels such as oil, coal, gas, etc. are finite energy resources and the world eventually will run out of them. Secondly, they will become too expensive in the coming decades and too damaging for the environment. Thirdly, fossil fuels have direct polluting impacts on earth's environment causing global warming. In contrast, renewable energy sources such as, wind and solar energy are constantly and naturally replenished and never run out.

Most renewable energy comes either directly or indirectly from the sun. Sunlight or solar energy can be used for heating and lighting homes, for generating electricity and for other commercial and industrial uses.

The sun's heat drives the wind and this wind energy can be captured with wind turbines to produce electricity. Then the wind and the sun's heat cause water to evaporate. When the water vapour turns into rain or snow and flows downhill into rivers or streams, its energy can be captured as hydroelectric energy.

Along with the rain and snow, sunlight causes plants to grow. Plants produce biomass which again can be turned into fuels such as fire wood, alcohol, etc that are called as bioenergy.

Scientists have identified Hydrogen as another form of renewable energy source. It is the most abundant element in nature. But it does not exist separately as a gas. It is always combined with other elements, such as with oxygen to make water. Hydrogen, separated from another element, can be burned as a fuel to produce electricity.

Our Earth's interior contains molten lava which gives off extreme heat. This heat inside the Earth produces steam and hot water which can be used as geothermal energy to produce electricity, for heating home, etc.

Ocean energy comes from several sources. Ocean's force of tide and wave can be used to produce energy. The surface of the ocean gets more heat from the sun than the ocean depths. This temperature difference can be used as energy source too.

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) The main types of energy sources are ——.

i. natural and nuclear ii. renewable and non-renewable

iii. non-renewable, renewable and fossil iv. natural and man-made

(b) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'extreme'?

i. minimum ii. medium

iii. external iv. immense

(c) We should use renewable energy because it ——.

i. never runs out ii. finite

iii. is insufficient iv. can be damaging

(d) What can be trapped as geothermal energy?

i. Steam and river ii. River and hot water

iii. Steam and hot water iv. Sunlight and wind

(e) Which of the following gases can be burnt to produce electricity?

i. Carbon di-oxide ii. Hydrogen

iii. Nitrogen iv. Oxygen

(f) The word 'rely' refers to —— in the passage.

i. depend ii. separate iii. assist iv. unite

(g) Consumption of fossil fuels ——.

i. protects the environment ii. damages the environment

iii. creates no problem for us iv. is unlikely to lead us towards a crisis

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

(a) Why will fossil fuels such as oil. coal, gas, etc. run out?

(b) What are the positive aspects of renewable energy?

(c) How does Hydrogen exist in nature?

(d) What is bioenergy? Where do we get it from?

(e) "Reliance on them poses real big problems".—How? Explain it in 2/3 sentences.

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

21 February is a memorable day in our national history. We observe the day every year as International Mother Language Day. The day is a national holiday.

On this day, we pay tribute to the martyrs who laid down their lives to establish Bangla as a state language in undivided Pakistan in 1952. The struggle to achieve our language rights is known as the Language Movement.

The seed of Language Movement was sown on 21 March 1948 when Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the Governor General of Pakistan, declared in a public meeting in Dhaka that Urdu would be the only state language of Pakistan. The declaration raised a storm of protest all over the country. The protest continued non-stop, gathering momentum day by day. It turned into a movement and reached its climax in 1952. The government outlawed all sorts of public meetings and rallies to stop it.

The students of Dhaka University defied the law and brought out a peaceful protest procession on 21 February 1952. When the procession reached near Dhaka Medical College, the police opened fire on the students, killing Salam, Rafiq, Barkat, Safiur and Jabbar. As a result, there were mass protests all over the country and the government had to declare Bangla as a state language. This kindled the sparks of independence movement of Bangladesh. *[Unit–3; Lesson–3(B)]*

▶ 21 February is an (a) —— day in our national history. We observe the day with a view to (b) —— respect to the language martyrs. The heroic sons of the soil sacrificed their lives for the (c) —— of Bangla as one of the state languages of Pakistan. This sacrifice led the Bangalees to the (d) —— movement of Bangladesh. In other (e) ——, language movement worked as the inspiration of our freedom.

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions no. 4 and 5 :

William Wordsworth was born in 7 April 1770 at Cockermouth in England. He was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge in 1789. Upon taking his Cambridge degree in 1791, he moved to France where he formed a passionate attachment to a French woman Annette Valon and stayed with her till 1792. Subsequently he settled down with his sister Dorothy and Coleridge at Alfoxden house near Bristol in 1792. He published Lyrical Ballads in 1798 in collaboration with Samuel Taylor Coleridge. He married in 1802. He was appointed in a sinecure office in 1813. In 1814 he published his largest poem 'The Excursion.' For the last fifty years of his life, he lived first at Dove Cottage, Grasmere and finally at Rydal Mount. Many of his sonnets were written during the years of 1820-1835. He died in 23 April 1850.

4. Complete the following table with information from the passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Who/What	Event/Activity	Place/Where	Time/When
William Wordsworth	(i) ——	at Cockermouth	in 1770.
He	went	(ii) ——	in 1789.
He	lived	in France	(iii) ——
(iv) ——	were written	at Grasmere and Rydal Mount	from 1820 – 1835
William Wordsworth	breathed his last	(v) ——	in 1850.

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in columns 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Independence	i. fought	i. place in 1977.
(b) No nation	ii. joined	ii. face to face with the enemies.
(c) Our War of Independence	iii. can achieve	iii. the birth right of a man.
(d) People from all walks of life	iv. took	iv. the war.
(e) They	v. is	v. it without struggle.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

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

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

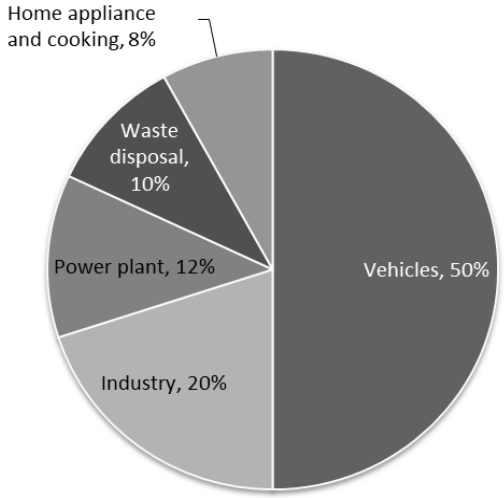
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "The Importance of Learning Computer". You should write about 250 words : 10

(a) Why is computer so important? (b) Where do we use computer? (c) What things can a computer do? (d) Which jobs need the knowledge of computer? (e) Why does a student need to learn computer?

9. Read the beginning of a story below. It is not complete. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it : 10

Dilara is thirteen years old living in Swapnopur. Her poor parents have two other little children. It is hard for her illiterate parents to earn enough to run the family well. Dilara hopes to bring about a change to her family by receiving higher education. So she .....

10. The pie-chart below shows the source of air pollution in Dhaka city. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summaries the information given in the chart. 10



11. Suppose, you are Sabuj/Sathi living in Chattogram. You know that road accidents are now daily occurrences in our country. It takes a heavy toll of life. Now, write an email to your friend Sagor/Nadi about the causes and effects of road accidents and how to solve this problem. 10

12. A future plan of life helps one to reach one's goal. A student must have a definite future plan in life. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend Sadik/Sadika about your future plan of life. 10

12

DINAJPUR BOARD–2024

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. Unit–3; Lesson–5(B)

26 March, our Independence Day, is the biggest state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with a 31 gun salute.

Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then other leaders, political parties, diplomats, social and cultural organisations, educational institutions and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs. People from all walks of life also go there in rallies and processions. There are many cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.

In National Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga.

In the evening, all major public buildings are illuminated with colourful lights. Bangla Academy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and other socio-cultural organisations hold cultural functions. Similar functions are also arranged in other places in the country.

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) Very few festivals are as —— as Independence Day.
i. more significant ii. most significant iii. significant iv. insignificant

(b) On 26th March, people of all walks of life pay tribute to the ——.
i. martyrs of language movement ii. martyrs of mass movement
iii. martyrs of liberation war iv. martyred intellectuals

(c) Various displays are arranged to —— the spectators.
i. irritate ii. sadden iii. amuse iv. annoy

(d) A person watching an event is called ——.
i. spectator ii. stranger iii. emigrant iv. participant

(e) 26 March is observed in ——.
i. a simple way ii. a befitting manner iii. a normal way iv. an organized way

(f) Different cultural programmes of Independence Day are observed to ——.
i. spread cultural values around the country ii. display different cultural activities
iii. encourage people to participate in rallies
iv. focus on the valiant struggle and sacrifice of Liberation War

(g) The phrase 'public holiday' means ——.
i. public day ii. workers holiday
iii. holiday of the public iv. national holiday

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

(a) What is the significance of our Independence Day?
(b) How do we pay homage to the martyrs?
(c) Who entertain thousands of spectators in National Stadium?
(d) How do you celebrate the Independence Day in your school?
(e) What are the main features of the day?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Fish population is in serious danger from global warming. Climate change is increasing the water temperature in rivers, lakes and seas. This means there is less food and oxygen available for fish. It also means the fish may not grow fully and may have fewer offsprings. Some fishes will become extinct if temperatures rise even by one or two degrees Celsius.

Climate change increases the pressure on fish population. Fishes are one of the world's most valuable biological assets. Forty percent of people in the world eat fish as their main source of protein. If we fail to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we will increase the pressure on fish. As a result, people who depend on fish will suffer from hunger and poverty. *[Unit–5; Lesson–4(C)]*

▶ It is learnt from the passage (a) —— global warming is posing a great (b) —— to fish population. Fish population is not (c) —— from the danger of climate change. It is (d) —— that some species of fishes will be extinct due (e) —— temperature rise in near future.

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions no. 4 and 5 :

John Milton was one of the famous poets in English literature. He was born on December 9, 1608 in London. At the age of 17, he went to Cambridge University for study and after seven years of study he took MA degree from that university. The next six years he spent at Horton in unprofessional study. In 1638 he started his foreign tour. In 1641 he married Mary Powell, a young girl of seventeen. But his wife died in 1652 leaving him with three daughters. So, he married second time in 1656 but two years after

his second wife also died. Of all his works 'Paradise Lost' is said to be his greatest. He finished composing this epic in 1663. But it was published four years later. By this time he lost his eyesight. At the age of 66, he died on November 8, 1674.

4. Complete the following table with information from the passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Who/What	Year	Event	Where	Whom
Milton	(i) ——	born	London	
He		MA	(ii) ——	
He	1642	married		(iii) ——
(iv) ——	1667	published	London	
Milton	(v) ——	died		

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in columns 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Now digital Bangladesh is not merely	i. using internet	i. Internet, computer and mobile phone.
(b) Already it	ii. many activities through	ii. rather it is now a reality.
(c) Now, we perform	iii. has made	iii. to build up smart Bangladesh.
(d) At present trade and commerce are held	iv. has paved the way	iv. our life easier and more comfortable.
(e) The process of digitalization	v. an ambitious idea	v. even staying home.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) Belal's lot has changed radically.
(b) He is now very happy to be a self-sufficient man.
(c) He got a lease of land in his village.
(d) Poverty forced him to look for work.
(e) Then he joined the training programme of NHC and received training in vegetable cultivation.
(f) He has also been raising hybrid cows for milk as well as to produce manure.
(g) Belal was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family.
(h) He applied his new and improved knowledge for cultivating vegetables.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

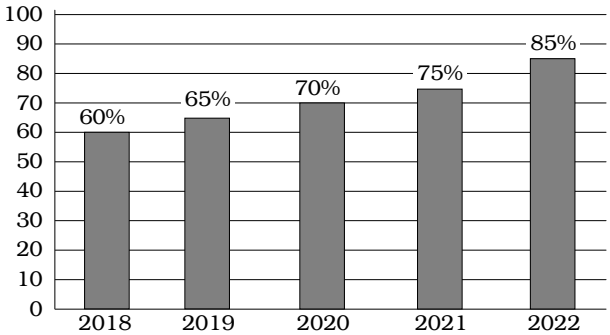
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Book Fair" you have recently visited. You should write about 250 words : 10

(a) What is a book fair? (b) What was the occasion of the fair? (c) Where was it held? (d) How was the environment of the fair? (e) What experience did you gather by visiting the fair?

9. Read the beginning of a story below. It is not complete. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it : 10

Once there lived a poor rickshawpuller. He had to maintain his family consisting of eight members with great difficulty. One day while walking through the fields, he found a purse dropped by a passer-by. He.....

10. The graph below shows the poverty reduction rate of Bangladesh from 2018 to 2022. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph : 10



11. Suppose, you are Anuvob/Anuva. You have a pen friend named Jovan who lives in the USA. He wants to know about your country. Now, write a letter to your friend describing your country. 10

12. Suppose, you are Sumon/Sumona. You have a friend Rahim/Rahima. You are very interested in games and sports. Now write a dialogue between you and your friend emphasizing the importance of games and sports in our life. 10

13

MYMENSINGH BOARD–2024

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. Unit–12; Lesson–3(A)

Michael Madhusudan Dutt was a celebrated 19th century Bangalee poet and dramatist. He was born in Sagordari on the bank of the Kopotaksho River, a village in Keshabpur Upazila under Jashore district.

From an early age, Michael aspired to be an Englishman in form and manner. Though he was born in a sophisticated Hindu family, he converted to Christianity as a young man, much to the ire of his family, and adopted the first name Michael. In his childhood, he was recognised by his teachers as a precious child with a gift of literary talent. His early exposure to English education and European literature at home and his college inspired him to imitate the English in taste, manners and intellect.

Since his adolescence he started believing that he was born on the wrong side of the planet, and that his society was unable to appreciate his talent. He also believed that the West would be more receptive to his creative genius.

Madhusudan was an ardent follower of the famous English poet Lord Byron. So after adopting Christianity, he went to Europe and started composing poems and plays in English. They showed his higher level of intellectual ability. However, he failed to gain the right appreciation. To his utter frustration he found that he was not esteemed as a native writer of English literature. Out of his frustration, he composed a sonnet in Bangla "Kopotaksha Nad" which earned him huge reputation in Bangla. Gradually he could realise that his true identity lay in Bengal and he was a sojourner in Europe. Afterwards he regretted his fascination for England and the West. He came to Bengal and devoted himself to Bangla literature from this period. He has written the first Bangla epic *Meghnad Badh Kabya*. *[Unit–12; Lesson–3(A)]*

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. 1 × 7 = 7

(a) Michael Madhusudan Dutt was frustrated because of his ——.

i. being appreciated
ii. failure to gain right appreciation from the Bangalees
iii. receiving right honour
iv. not being evaluated properly by the West

(b) His teachers appreciated his literary talents in ——.

i. school ii. college
iii. youth iv. childhood

(c) —— attracted Michael in his college life.

i. English literature ii. Western novels
iii. European culture iv. English taste, manners and intellect

(d) —— indicates Michael's higher level of intellectual ability best.

i. His humanitarian work ii. His adopting Christianity
iii. His literary work iv. His teacher's appreciation

(e) A precious child with a gift of literary talent. Here the expression means a child ——.

i. devoid of literary talent ii. with outstanding literary talent
iii. with literary zeal iv. without literary talent

(f) 'He converted to Christianity as a young man, much to the ire of his family.' Here the word 'ire' means ——.

i. desire ii. consent
iii. anger iv. passion

(g) The main purpose of the author of this passage is ——.

i. to sketch Michael's life
ii. to show Michael's migration
iii. to state Michael's literary talent
iv. to highlight Michael's conversion to Christianity

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

(a) Who was Michael Madhusudan Dutt?
(b) What was the ambition of Michael in early age?
(c) Why did Michael start writing in Bangla?
(d) When did Michael compose Kopotaksho Nad?
(e) Why did Michael realize himself as a sojourner in Europe?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

We have the ability to bring about a great change in our social, national and international life. But we cannot change everything. For example, humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. Rather we can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. It is a matter of great sorrow that only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this. Carbon dioxide level is increasing mainly for the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal and other energy sources such as mineral oil and natural gas which were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air. Thus, we are generating more and more greenhouse gases worldwide. *[Unit–5; Lesson–3(A)]*

▶ It is true that most of the natural phenomena are beyond our control, yet we can (a) —— some aspects like the greenhouse effect by our responsible activities. We are highly responsible for (b) —— radical climate change. Carbon dioxide is the main (c) —— of climate change. Carbon dioxide is being (d) —— in the atmosphere by the burning of fossil fuels. Moreover, mineral oil and natural gas are also used for various (e) ——.

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions no. 4 and 5 :

The great men were born in different places of the world but their activities make them familiar and closer to us. Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was one of those who contributed a lot towards Bangla language and literature. He was one of the greatest scholars of Bengal of his time. This great scholar was born on July, 1885 at 24 Pargonas in West Bengal, India. He passed his Entrance examination in 1904 and obtained his B.A. degree six years later. It took him two years to complete his M.A. and another two years for his Bachelor of Law Degree. He later joined the University of Dhaka in 1921 as a Professor of Sanskrit and Bengali. He was awarded the Doctorate Degree from Sorbonne University, Paris in 1928. "Bangla Shahitter Katha", the first well-arranged history of Bengali literature was composed by him and it was published in 1953. This great scholar remained busy with his work till he became seriously ill in 1967 and was confined to bed for about two and a half years. Dr. Shahidullah breathed his last on July 13, 1969 in Dhaka.

4. Complete the following table with information from the passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah			
Speciality	Great contribution to Bengali literature		
Time	Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was born in (i) ——		
Who/ What	**Event/ Activity**	**When**	**Where**
Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah	obtained BA degree	(ii) ——	
He	joined as a Professor	in 1921	(iii) ——
He	(iv) ——	in 1928	Sorbonne University, Paris
(v) ——	was published	in 1953	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in columns 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**	**Column 'C'**
(a) The present world is becoming	i. is the latest invention	i. and collect various information.
(b) Now a man from one part of the world	ii. with anybody in any place	ii. with the blessings of science.
(c) Internet communication	iii. can communicate with a person of another part	iii. in a second through the Internet.
(d) A man can make friendship	iv. can use the London Library	iv. in the communication system.
(e) A student sitting in the reading room	v. smaller day by day	v. or even a person can choose life partner through the Internet.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) He got a lease of land in his village.

(b) As a result, his lot has been changed radically.

(c) Poverty forced him to look for work.
(d) He has also been raising hybrid cows for milk and manure.
(e) Shamim was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family.
(f) So, he joined the training in vegetable cultivation.
(g) He is now very happy to be a self-sufficient man.
(h) He applied his new and improved knowledge for cultivating vegetables.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Your School Magazine". You should write about 250 words : 10

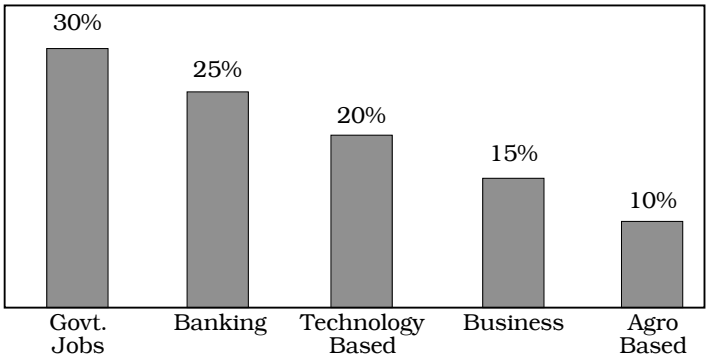
(a) What is a school magazine? (b) What is the name of your school magazine? (c) How is the magazine committee formed? (d) What does it contain? (e) What is the importance of a school magazine?

9. Read the beginning of a story below. It is not complete. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it : 10

A long time ago, the town of Hamelin faced with a great problem. It became full of rats. The situation became very unbearable .....

10. Look at the graph below. It shows the choice of professions by educated youths in Bangladesh. Now, describe the graph in about ISO words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph: 10

Choice of Professions by educated Youths



11. Suppose, you are Abid/Abida, Naveed is your younger brother. You have heard that he is keeping some evil companions nowadays. Now, write an email to your younger brother advising him to avoid evil company. 10

12. Suppose, you are Tanveer/Tanisa. You have a friend named Habib/Habiba who is fond of trees and nature. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of tree plantation. 10

14

DHAKA BOARD–2023

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions no. 1 and 2 : Unit–3; Lesson–5(B)

26 March, our Independence Day, is one of the most important state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with a 31 gun salute.

Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then other leaders, political parties, diplomats, social and cultural organisations, educational institutions and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs. People from all walks of life also go there with rallies and processions. There are many cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.

In National Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga.

In the evening, all major public buildings are illuminated with colourful lights. Bangla Academy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and other socio-cultural organisations hold cultural functions. Similar functions are also arranged in other places in the country.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 10 = 10$

(a) Our Independence Day is celebrated ——.
i. individually ii. worldwide iii. nationally iv. internationally

(b) On the day the —— pays homage to the martyrs first.
i. Prime Minister ii. President iii. Speaker iv. Political leader

(c) The National Memorial located at Savar stands for ——.
i. Mass Upsurge in 1969 ii. Language Movement in 1952
iii. Martyred heroes iv. War of Liberation in 1971

(d) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'enthusiasm'?
i. Entertainment ii. Reluctance iii. Eagerness iv. Unwillingness

(e) Independence Day is the day when ——.
i. independence was announced ii. we got victory
iii. our country became free iv. we secured freedom

(f) Which of the following best describes the similarity between Shilpakala Academy and Bangla Academy?
i. institute ii. socio-cultural organization
iii. university iv. cultural institute

(g) The word 'begin' is similar to ——.
i. coming ii. opening iii. commence iv. come

(h) What is the closest meaning for 'homage'?
i. house ii. reverence iii. modesty iv. earnestness

(i) 26 March is a —— festival day.
i. religious ii. political iii. social iv. national

(j) What is the main purpose of the author of this passage?
i. To highlight Bangalee culture ii. To highlight the significance of Victory Day
iii. To highlight the celebration of 26 March
iv. To highlight Bangladesh as an independent country

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 6 = 12$

(a) What does 26 March remind us?
(b) Why does the nation observe 26 March?
(c) What is the significance of 31 gunshots?
(d) What do the cultural programmes highlight?
(e) How do we pay homage to the martyrs?
(f) How do we become inspired from this passage?

Read the following text and answer the questions no. 3 & 4.

In the next class Ms Choudhury tells her students the story of Lipi.

The year before last, Lipi, a 14-year old girl, was in class 9 in a rural school in Rangpur. Lipi is the eldest of five children---three daughters and two sons. Their father is a day labourer working on other people's land and mother is a homemaker and a part-time worker at other people's homes. The parents,

particularly the mother, found it real difficult to raise five children on the small income the father could earn. Perhaps that is why Lipi's father wanted to marry her off. But Lipi was not ready to accept what her parents wanted to impose on her. She wanted to pursue her education. Her mother stood by her, though secretly. When her father arranged her marriage with Tara Mia, the only son of a farmer in the same village, she became greatly upset. Tara Mia was a widower– illiterate, but well off. His father had a few acres of arable land and was influential in the village. The marriage seemed to be inevitable.

[Unit–4; Lesson–4(B)]

3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Lipi is the eldest child of her parents. Her parents have (a) —— more children. Two of them are sons and two others are daughters. Lipi's family is not well (b) ——. Her father (c) —— as a day labourer on other's land. Her mother works as a part-time worker at other people's houses. It was so (d) —— for Lipi's mother to (e) —— the family with their very limited income.

4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write seven complete sentences. 1 × 7 = 7

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Lipi's family	i. was	i. the marriage seemed unavoidable.
(b) Though she	ii. arranged her marriage	ii. continue her education.
(c) But because of	iii. was influential in the village	iii. a high school student, her father wanted to marry her off.
(d) She had	iv. supported	iv. firm determination she was unwilling to accept her father's proposal.
(e) During that critical moment her mother	v. was the victim	v. her whole heartedly.
(f) But her father	vi. a desire to	vi. with a rich widower.
(g) As the father of that man	vii. having	vii. of extreme poverty.

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions no. 5 and 6 :

John Milton was one of the famous poets in English literature. He was born on December 9, 1608 in London. At the age of 17 he went to Cambridge University for study and after seven years of study he took M. A. degree from that university. The next six years he spent at Horton in unprofessional study. In 1638 he started his foreign tour. In 1640 he married Mary Powel, a young girl of seventeen. But his wife died in 1652 leaving him with three daughters. So, he married second time in 1656 but two years after this second wife also died. Of all his works 'Paradise Lost' is said to be his greatest. He finished composing this epic in 1664. But it was published three years later. By this time he lost his eyesight. At the age of 66, he died on November 8, 1674.

5. Complete the table below with information from the passage. 1 × 6 = 6

Focus	A famous poet of English literature		
Greatest work	(i) ——.		
Who/What	**Date/Year**	**Event**	**Place**
Milton	(ii) ——	studied	(iii) ——
Milton	in 1632	(iv) ——	
	in 1658	(v) ——	
Milton	(vi) ——	died	

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

Part–B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Tree Plantation". 14

(a) What does a tree do for us? (b) What happens if there are no trees? (c) What is the effect of the loss of trees? (d) Why should we plant trees? (e) When and where should we plant trees?

8. Read the beginning of a story. Write ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it. 12

One day Ayat, a school boy, was going to school on foot. While walking he found a bundle of money on his way to school. He took the bundle of money and went to his class teacher.....

9. Suppose, your name is Anik/Anika. The annual prize giving ceremony of your school was held yesterday. Now, write an e-mail to your friend Upam/Upama describing it. 12

10. Suppose, you are Nadim/Nadia, you have a friend named Fahim/Fahima who does not read newspaper. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of reading newspaper. 12

15

RAJSHAHI BOARD–2023

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions no. 1 and 2 : Unit–3; Lesson–3(B)

21 February is a memorable day in our national history. We observe the day every year as International Mother Language Day. The day is a national holiday.

On this day, we pay tribute to the martyrs who laid down their lives to establish Bangla as a state language in undivided Pakistan in 1952. The struggle to achieve our language rights is known as the Language Movement.

The seed of the Language Movement was sown on 21 March 1948 when Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the Governor General of Pakistan, declared in a public meeting in Dhaka that Urdu would be the only state language of Pakistan. The declaration raised a storm of protest in the eastern part of the country. The protest continued non-stop, gathering momentum day by day. It turned into a movement and reached its climax in 1952. The government outlawed all sorts of public meetings and rallies to stop it.

The students of Dhaka University defied the law and brought out a peaceful protest procession on 21 February 1952. When the procession reached near Dhaka Medical College, the police opened fire on the students, killing Salam, Rafiq, Barkat, Safiur and Jabbar. As a result, there were mass protests all over the country and the government had to declare Bangla as a state language. This kindled the sparks of independence movement of Bangladesh.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 10 = 10$

(a) 21 February is a memorable day for all Bangladeshis because this is the day when ——.
i. Urdu was declared as the only state language of Pakistan
ii. we pay tribute to the martyrs of Liberation War
iii. some great people laid down their lives to establish Bangla as a state language
iv. students protested against Mohammad Ali Jinnah's declaration

(b) The seed of the Language Movement was sown by ——.
i. Salam ii. martyrs iii. Jinnah iv. students

(c) The phrase 'storm of protest' means ——.
i. mild protest ii. strong protest iii. moderate protest iv. symbolic protest

(d) The gap between the beginning and the climax of the Language Movement ——.
i. 2 years ii. 3 years iii. 4 years iv. 5 years

(e) The greatest outcome of the Language Movement ——.
i. status of Bangla as a state language of Pakistan
ii. independence of Bangladesh
iii. International Mother Language Day iv. mass protest all over the country

(f) Salam and Barkat were the citizens of ——.
i. Bangladesh ii. Nepal iii. India iv. erstwhile Pakistan

(g) Pakistan government declared Bangla as a state language because they were ——.
i. compelled to do that ii. requested to do that iii. urged to do that iv. advised to do that

(h) Jinnah's declaration raised a storm of protest ——.
i. in Pakistan ii. in the western part of Pakistan
iii. in the eastern part of Pakistan iv. in both the part of the then Pakistan

(i) Our martyrs laid down their lives to ——.
i. achieve independence of the country ii. establish Bangla as a state language
iii. earn name and fame iv. to achieve people's tribute

(j) The climax of something is its ——.
i. final stage ii. downfall
iii. reward iv. punishment

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 6 = 12$

(a) Why did the martyrs sacrifice their lives in 1952?
(b) What is undivided Pakistan?
(c) Why did Pakistan government outlaw meetings and rallies in 1952?
(d) Why did police kill Salam, Rafiq, Barkat and Jabbar?
(e) How is the Language Movement related to the independence of Bangladesh?
(f) Why is 21 February observed annually worldwide?

Read the following text and answer the questions no. 3 & 4.

Air pollution comes from a wide variety of sources. In Bangladesh poisonous exhausts from industrial plants, brick kilns, old or poorly-serviced vehicles and dust from roads and construction sites are some of the major sources of air pollution.

We can minimise this type of pollution by making less use of motor vehicles and avoiding the use of vehicles older than 20 years. We may also use proper lubricants to lessen the level of emission and pollutants. We can encourage people to use Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) or Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) for fuelling their cars. The government may relocate hazardous industries like brick kilns to areas away from human habitations. *[Unit–5; Lesson–2(B)]*

3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Air pollution (a) —— the ways in which the air is polluted. Air is the most important (b) —— of human environment. Man cannot live a single (c) —— without air. But we do not think that it is (d) —— who pollute this most vital substance. It is (e) —— in many ways.

4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write seven complete sentences. 1 × 7 = 7

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Environment pollution has become	i. there is a high	i. for setting up mills and factories.
(b) People living in urban areas	ii. leads us	ii. extraction of toxic gases.
(c) Air is constantly	iii. careful in using vehicles and selecting sites	iii. to the way of death.
(d) Due to industrialization	iv. environment pollution	iv. in our country.
(e) We have to be	v. suffer most owing to	v. must be checked.
(f) Environment pollution	vi. being polluted by smoke	vi. environment pollution.
(g) To live a happy and healthy life	vii. a serious problem	vii. from industrial plants, brick kilns and motor vehicles.

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions no. 5 and 6 :

1912, an American shipping company launched a new ship called 'The Titanic'. It was the largest and most luxurious ocean liner of the time. It weighed 52,310 tonnes and could carry about 3327 passengers. Experts said that nothing could make it sink. On April 10, 1912 the ship sailed on its first voyage across the Atlantic. It sailed from Southampton in England to New York in the United States with 2224 passengers of men, women and children.

On April 15, just before midnight the ship struck the iceberg. The iceberg tore a great hole in the ship's side and the unsinkable Titanic began to sink. There was a great alarm on board. Warning bells rang out. Everyone rushed to the life boat but there was not enough room for them all. There was room for only 1178 passengers. The lifeboats took mostly the women and children. It was a terrible scene.

5. Complete the table below with information from the passage. 1 × 6 = 6

Who/What	Situation	Place	Time/Year
(i) ——	put a new extraordinary ship into water		in 1912
Titanic	(ii) ——	Southampton	(iii) ——
The ship	struck an iceberg	its first voyage	(iv) ——
(v) ——	began to sink	(vi) ——	on 15 April 1912

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

Part–B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Our National Flag". 14

(a) What is the symbol of independence? (b) What is its measurement? (c) What is it made of? (d) What is its colour? (e) What does green colour symbolize? (f) What does the red circle symbolize? (g) How can we uphold its honour?

8. Read the beginning of a story. Write ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it. 12

A schoolboy named Mahbub was coming home from school. Suddenly he saw an old man lying on the road. He.....

9. Suppose, you are Tanha and live at the hostel of Panchagarh Govt. Girls' High School, Panchagarh. Your village home is at Pahartoli, Panchagarh Sadar, Panchagarh where your parents live. Now, write an email to your mother telling her about your hostel life. 12

10. Nowadays, computer is used in different sections. It has become very essential to learn about computer. Your friend Nabil/Nabila wants to know a lot about it. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of learning computer. 12

16

JASHORE BOARD–2023

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions no. 1 and 2 : Unit–5; Lesson–1(A)

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment. The whispering wind from the river Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. The dancing flames remind Meherjan of the turmoil in her life.

Not long ago Meherjan had everything--- a family, arable land and cattle. The erosion of the Jamuna gradually consumed all her landed property. It finally claimed her only shelter during the last monsoon. It took the river only a day to devour Meher's house, trees, vegetable garden and the bamboo bush. She had a happy family once. Over the years, she lost her husband and her family to diseases that cruel hunger and poverty brought to the family. Now, she is the only one left to live on with the loss and the pain. The greedy Jamuna has shattered her dreams and happiness.

There are thousand others waiting to share the same fate like Meherjan. Bangladesh is a land of rivers, some of whose banks overflow or erode during monsoon. Erosion is a harsh reality for the people living along the river banks. During each monsoon many more villages are threatened by the mighty rivers like the Jamuna, the Padma and the Meghna. It is estimated that river erosion makes at least 100,000 people homeless every year in Bangladesh.

In fact, river erosion is one of the main dangers caused by climate change. If we can't take prompt actions to adapt to climate change, there will be thousands of more Meherjans in our towns and villages every year.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 10 = 10$

(a) Meherjan is living —— in her makeshift house now.
i. with her relatives ii. with her husband iii. with her family iv. alone

(b) Before the erosion of river, she was ——.
i. healthy ii. wealthy iii. unhappy iv. sad

(c) What does the word demolish mean?
i. Build ii. Preserve iii. Destroy iv. Support

(d) What is the dangerous result of climate change?
i. Cruel hunger ii. River erosion
iii. Landed property iv. The course of nature

(e) River erosion has ——.
i. cruel impact on people ii. benefits
iii. natural advantages iv. adverse effect on wildlife

(f) Meherjan was homeless because of ——.
i. the erosion of the Jamuna ii. selling of the house
iii. destruction of her house iv. flood

(g) What is the main purpose of the author of the passage?
i. To explain the importance of river. ii. To describe the impact of monsoon.
iii. To describe the effect of river erosion. iv. To describe the fate of woman.

(h) What does the word 'roar' mean?
i. Smile ii. Cry
iii. Moan iv. To make loud deep harsh sound

(i) Which one is the true cause of river erosion?
i. Monsoon ii. Temperature rise iii. Climate change iv. River pollution

(j) The word 'Shattered' means ——.
i. faced ii. exterminated iii. impoverished iv. confronted

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 6 = 12$

(a) Where does Meherjan live?
(b) Who are the worst sufferers of climate change?
(c) What crushed Meherjan's dream and happiness? How?
(d) What property did Meherjan lose due to river erosion?
(e) What will happen if we cannot control river erosion?
(f) Do you agree with the view that we should take prompt actions to adapt to climate change? Why?

Read the following text and answer the questions no. 3 & 4.

Lipi, a 14-year old girl was in class 9 in a rural school in Rangpur. Lipi is the eldest of five children---three daughters and two sons. Their father is a day labourer working on other people's land and mother is a homemaker and a part-time worker at other people's homes. The parents, particularly the mother,

found it really difficult to raise five children on the small income the father could earn. Perhaps that is why Lipi's father wanted to marry her off. But Lipi was not ready to accept what her parents wanted to impose on her. She wanted to pursue her education. Her mother stood by her, though secretly. When her father arranged her marriage with Tara Mia, the only son of a farmer in the same village, she became greatly upset. Tara Mia was a widower– illiterate, but well off. His father had a few acres of arable land and was influential in the village. The marriage seemed to be inevitable. *[Unit–4; Lesson–4(B)]*

3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Lipi is the eldest child of her parents. Her parents have (a) —— more children. Two of them are sons and two others are daughters. Lipi's family is not well (b) ——. Her father (c) —— as a day labourer on other's land. Her mother works as a part-time worker at other people's houses. It was so (d) —— for Lipi's mother to (e) —— the family with their very limited income.

4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write seven complete sentences. 1 × 7 = 7

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Lipi, a teenager	i. willing to marry	i. against her will.
(b) She was not	ii. to marry her off	ii. wanted to impose on her.
(c) But her parents wanted	iii. wanted to continue her study	iii. a barrier.
(d) Lipi was not ready to accept	iv. what her parents	iv. in the same village.
(e) She wanted to pursue her education	v. though there was	v. was influential in the village.
(f) But her father arranged her marriage	vi. arable land and	vi. at an early age.
(g) Tara Mia had a few acres of	vii. with Tara Mia, the only son of a farmer	vii. to build her career.

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions no. 5 and 6 :

Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the USA. He is famous for his Gettysburg Address. It was delivered by him during the American Civil War, on November 19, 1863. Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809 in Kentucky, the USA. His parents were from Virginia. In 1819, his mother died. Then his father moved to Indiana state. He grew up there. He was a captain in the Black Hawk War. He got the nomination for President in 1850. Then he became the President of the USA in 1861. Lincoln declared a ban on slavery in America on January 1, 1863. He was re-elected President in 1864. On Good Friday, April 14, 1865, he was assassinated at Ford's Theatre in Washington.

5. Complete the table below with information from the passage. 1 × 6 = 6

Name of Events	Place	Time/Year
Born	(i) ——	
(ii) ——		November 19, 1863.
Became the President	the USA	(iii) ——
Banned slavery	(iv) ——	January 1, 1863.
Died	(v) ——	(vi) ——

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

Part–B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Street Hawkar". 14

(a) Who is a street hawker? (b) Where does he usually live? (c) How does he earn his livelihood? (d) How does he attract his customers? (e) How is his lifestyle?

8. Read the beginning of a story. Write ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it. 12

One day, a crow became very thirsty. He flew from one place to another in search of water.....

9. Suppose, you are Habib/Habiba. The annual prize-giving ceremony of your school was held yesterday. Now, write an email to your friend, Fahim/Fahima describing about it. 12

10. Suppose, you are Adib/Adiba and your friend is Tiyan/Tiyana. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of games and sports. 12

17

CUMILLA BOARD–2023

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions no. 1 and 2 : Unit–12; Lesson–2(D)

Mainul Islam is a qualified farmer in Naogaon. Mr Islam was very brilliant as a student. He took his higher education from Bangladesh Agricultural University in Mymensingh. He then came back home and started advanced farming. He has two other brothers who are graduates in different disciplines. The specialty of the Islam family is that they all are living in their village and all are renowned in their own fields. Mr. Islam's younger brother, who is a Rajshahi University graduate, is a science teacher in a local school. His youngest brother is a social science graduate who likes to start a local NGO to work for this area. When asked "What makes you decide to stay here in this village?" Mr Islam smiled and said, "Look, it's true that we could leave this village for city life. I could be a banker or my brothers could be bureaucrats. But it didn't attract us. We are sons of this soil. Yes, we have education but does education prepare a person only to be an officer? Don't we have any obligation to the soil that has made us what we are?" He also added that not every educated individual should be a job seeker. He added that since his discipline was agriculture, after his education he took the occupation of a farmer. In response to the question whether they had any frustration living in a village, he confirmed that they were indeed very pleased with their life. He said, "I work in my own farm, stay with my family members, pass time with my old friends, and sleep at my own home. All these count a lot."

Mr Islam is right. Many people go to cities and forget or loosen their roots knowingly or unknowingly. Mr Islam and his brothers are great - they haven't forgotten their roots. They not only stuck to their own roots, they have been torch bearers for others to be respectful of their roots.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1 × 10 = 10

(a) Mainul started —— farming in his village.
i. traditional ii. outdated iii. conventional iv. modern

(b) Which of the following words is the closest meaning of 'qualified'?
i. Potential ii. Powerful iii. Proficient iv. Palatial

(c) Where did Mainul Islam take his higher education form?
i. BUET ii. BAUM iii. DU iv. RU

(d) "People forget their roots"—What does 'root' mean here?
i. Place of birth and its surroundings ii. Countryside
iii. Lower portions of trees iv. World heritage

(e) Mainul Islam has a —— to the soil.
i. contract ii. purpose iii. objection iv. debt

(f) We are "sons of the soil" means ——.
i. they belong to the land ii. they don't want to be rootless
iii. their root lies in the soil iv. they are closely attached to their soil

(g) Which of the following best suits as a title of the above passage?
i. pull of roots ii. commitment to the native land
iii. respect to the soil iv. gratefulness to the soil

(h) Mr. Islam —— in the roots.
i. works ii. studies iii. trains iv. believes

(i) Mr. Islam and his brothers had —— opportunity or quality to lead a city life.
i. few ii. every iii. improbable iv. no

(j) What should the individual be?
i. Should be job seeker ii. Should be employed
iii. Should be a doctor iv. Should be self-employed

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 6 = 12

(a) What made Mainul Islam come back to his village?
(b) What is the specialty of the Islam family?
(c) How may Mr. Mainul and his brothers be our model?
(d) "Every educated individual should not be a job seeker."—Do you agree? Why?
(e) What helps Mr. Islam lead a pleasing life?
(f) "It's true that we could leave this village for a city life."—What does Mainul Islam want to mean by this?

Read the following text and answer the questions no. 3 & 4.

21 February is observed as *Shaheed Dibosh* every year throughout the country in remembrance of the martyrs of language movement of 1952. The commemoration begins at the early hours of the day with mourning songs that recall the supreme sacrifices of our language martyrs. People wear black badges and go to the *Shaheed Minar* in barefoot processions, singing mourning songs. They place wreaths at the *Minar*. Many of them visit the graves of the martyrs at Azimpur graveyard and pray for them. They also attend various programmes organised in remembrance of the language martyrs.

The UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) on 17 November in 1999 proclaimed February 21 as the International Mother Language Day in recognition of the sacrifices of the martyrs for the rightful place of Bangla. Two Bangladeshi expatriates living in Vancouver in Canada, Rafiqul Islam and Abdus Salam, sent a proposal to Kofi Anan the then secrtary General of United

Nations. They requested him to declare 21st February as the International Mother Language Day. They added that the decision will honour and save all extinct languages of the world. As per their logical expectations the government of Bangladesh then took prompt initiative by sending formal proposal to UNESCO. Finally, on 17 November 1999, UNESCO declared 21st February as the International Mother Language Day. The day is now annually observed worldwide to promote awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism. *[Unit–3; Lesson–4(B)]*

3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

21 February is (a) —— as the International Mother Language Day not only in Bangladesh, but also worldwide. We (b) —— this day as Shaheed Dibosh every year. The people of Bangladesh observe the day with (c) —— songs to (d) —— respect to the martyrs. They go to the Shaheed Minar (e) —— wearing black badges.

4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write seven complete sentences. 1 × 7 = 7

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) 21 February is celebrated	i. join the mourning procession	i. in recognition of the sacrifices of the martyrs.
(b) The commemoration begins	ii. us of the supreme sacrifice made	ii. martyrdom to establish the rightful place of Bangla.
(c) People from all walks of life	iii. with mourning songs	iii. and cultural diversity and multilingualism.
(d) The UNESCO proclaimed February 21	iv. promotes the awareness of linguistic	iv. by our language martyrs.
(e) Mourning songs remind	v. throughout the country	v. in remembrance of the martyrs of the language movement.
(f) 21 February is originally connected	vi. as the International Mother Language Day	vi. wearing black badges.
(g) The worldwide observation of the day	vii. with Bengali heroes who embraced	vii. that recall the supreme sacrifice of our language martyrs.

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions no. 5 and 6 :

The great men were born in different places of this world but their activities make them familiar and closer to us. Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was one of those who contributed a lot towards Bangla language and literature. He was the greatest scholar of Bengal. This great scholar was born on July, 1885 at 24 Pargonas in West Bengal, India. He passed his Entrance examination in 1904 and obtained his B.A. degree six years later. It took him two years to complete his M.A. and another two years for his Bachelor of Law Degree. He later joined the University of Dhaka in 1921 as a Professor of Sanskrit and Bengali. He was awarded the Doctorate Degree from Sorborne University, Paris in 1928. "Bangla Shahitter Katha", the first well-arranged history of Bengali literature was composed by him that was published in 1953. This great scholar remained busy with his work till he became seriously ill in 1967 and was confined to bed for about two and a half years. He breathed his last on 13 July 1969 in Dhaka. We remember him with great respect and gratitude.

5. Complete the table below with information from the passage. 1 × 6 = 6

Who/What	Event/Activity	Time/When	Place/Where
Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah	(i) ——	in 1904	
He	joined as Professor	in 1921	(ii) ——
He	(iii) ——	in 1912	
(iv) ——	was published	in 1953	
He	was awarded the Doctorate Degree	in 1928	(v) ——
He	died	(vi) ——	

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

Part–B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Load Shedding". 14

(a) What does the term 'load shedding' mean? (b) What are the causes of load shedding? (c) How does it hamper us? (d) How can this problem be solved?

8. Read the beginning of a story. Write ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it. 12

One day, a farmer was taking some sacks of wheat to a mill. The mill was a few kilometers away. On the way, the horse stumbled and one of the sacks fell to the ground.....

9. Suppose, you are Abir and your friend is Adib. You had gone to your friend's house and stayed there for a few days with his family. Now, write an e-mail to your friend thanking him for their hospitality. 12

10. At present, mobile phone has become a common device for communication. But it has both merits and demerits. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend, Rana about the merits and demerits of mobile phone. 12

18

CHATTOGRAM BOARD–2023

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions no. 1 and 2 : Unit–7; Lesson–5(B)

Mother Teresa was moved by the sight of the sick and dying on the streets of Kolkata. She founded a home for the dying destitute and named it 'Nirmal Hriday', meaning 'Pure Heart'. She and her fellow nuns brought the dying people off the streets of Kolkata to this home. They were lovingly looked after and cared for. Since then many men, women and children have been taken from the streets and carried to Nirmal Hriday. These unloved and uncared for people get an opportunity to die in an environment of kindness and love. In their last hours they get human and divine love, and can feel they are also children of God. The Missionaries of Charity try to find jobs for those who survive, or send them to homes where they can live happily for some more years in a caring environment. Regarding commitment to family, Mother Teresa said, " May be in our own family, we have somebody, who is feeling lonely, who is feeling sick, who is feeling worried. Are we there? Are we willing to give until it hurts in order to be with our families, or do we put our interest first? We must remember that love begins at home and we must also remember that future of humanity passes through the family".

Mother Teresa's work has been recognised throughout the world and she received a number of awards. These include the Pope John XXIII Peace Prize (1971), the Nehru Prize for Promotion of International Peace & Understanding (1972), the Balzan Prize (1978), the Nobel Peace Prize (1979) and the Bharat Ratna (1980).

Mother Teresa died at the age of 87, on 5 September 1997.The world salutes her for her love and compassion for humanity. She has taught us how to extend our hand towards those who need our love and support irrespective of creed, caste and religion. The picture of mother Teresa draped in a white and blue-bordered sari, with a wrinkled face, ever soft eyes and a saintly smile, lives on in our mind.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 10 = 10$

(a) What did Mother Teresa teach us?
i. She taught us crime ii. She taught us humanity
iii. She taught us cruelty iv. She taught us English

(b) She got Nobel Prize for peace in ——.
i. 1971 ii. 1972 iii. 1978 iv. 1979

(c) Teresa founded ——.
i. Nirmal Hriday ii. Niramoy Centre iii. Niribili Kendra iv. Rest House

(d) Mother Teresa used to wear ——.
i. sari ii. shirt iii. coat iv. veil

(e) Mother Teresa won the Nobel Prize for ——.
i. humanity ii. charity iii. peace iv. rehabilitation

(f) Mother Teresa showed—to the unloved and uncared for people.
i. great love ii. little love iii. hatred iv. no sympathy

(g) The streets of Kolkata are trodden by ——.
i. Mother Teresa ii. her fellow sisters iii. the dying people iv. both i and ii

(h) What does the phrase 'Missionaries of Charity' mean?
i. the donating preachers ii. the preachers
iii. the donors iv. all the answers are correct

(i) Mother Teresa was recognized ——.
i. in our country only ii. throughout the world
iii. in India only iv. in Asian continent only

(j) What were the uncared people given?
i. an environment of peaceful death ii. full medicine
iii. job opportunity iv. an opportunity to get jobs

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 6 = 12$

(a) Why do you think Mother Teresa won so many awards?
(b) Why did Mother Teresa win the Nobel-Prize?
(c) Why do you think the home is named 'Nirmal Hriday'?
(d) Why did Mother Teresa want the dying people to feel that they too deserve care and love?
(e) What are the things that we have learnt from Mother Teresa?
(f) Why does the world salute her?

Read the following text and answer the questions no. 3 & 4.

26 March, our Independence Day, is one of the most important state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with a 31 gun salute.

Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister, on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then other leaders, political parties, diplomats, social and cultural organisations, educational institutions and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs. People from all walks of life also go there with rallies and processions. There are many cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.

In National Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga.

In the evening, all major public buildings are illuminated with colourful lights. Bangla Academy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and other socio-cultural organisations hold cultural functions. Similar functions are also arranged in other places in the country. *[Unit–3; Lesson–5(B)]*

3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

26 March is a red-letter day in our national (a) ——. It is our Independence Day. This is a day to (b) —— why and how Bangladesh is created. The birth of Bangladesh was not easy. Our heroic people protested (c) —— the evil motive and plan of the Pakistani rulers. Conscious people of our country (d) —— against Pak rulers in 1952, 62, 68, 69 and finally in 1971. So 1971 was the (e) —— of the previous movements.

4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write seven complete sentences. $1 \times 7 = 7$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Our Independence Day	i. educational	i. a 31 gun salute.
(b) The day	institutions, shop	ii. to celebrate the day.
(c) On the day, all offices	ii. is the biggest	iii. with rallies and processions.
(d) The day	iii. organise their	iv. state festival in our country.
(e) The President and the	individual programmes	v. place floral wreaths at the
Prime Minister	iv. on behalf of the nation	National Mausoleum.
(f) People from all walks of life	v. also come there	vi. in the country with great
(g) Different institutions and	vi. begins with	enthusiasm and fervour.
organisations	vii. is celebrated every year	vii. and factories remain closed.

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions no. 5 and 6 :

Rabindranath Tagore was one of the most leading poets in the history of the world literature. He was at the same time a poet, a novelist, a dramatist, a philosopher and a musician. He was born in the renowned Tagore family on 7 May, 1861. After the completion of his house education, he was sent to school. But he did not like institutional education. So arrangements were made at house for his proper education. In his thirteenth year, Rabindranath along with his father went to visit Himalayas. At the age of seventeen he was sent to London to study law. But he studied literature with Professor Henry Morley only for a few months and then returned home. Only at the age of eight he started composing poems. He wrote his poetic novel 'Banaphul' at the age of fifteen. When he was sixteen, his poems and essays were being published in journals. After returning from England, he began to write tirelessly in all branches of literature. In 1911 he translated his poems of "The Gitanjali" into English which brought him the highest honour in the form of the Nobel Prize in 1913.

One year after his awarding of the Nobel Prize, he was made a knight by the British Government which he rejected as a protest against the atrocities of British Government at Jalianwalabagh. The University of Oxford honoured him with D. Litt. in 1940. Earlier in 1921, he laid the foundation of Viswa Bharati. At the age of eighty, Rabindranath Tagore breathed his last.

5. Complete the table below with information from the passage. $1 \times 6 = 6$

Biography of Rabindranath Tagore					
Known as	A poet, a novelist, a dramatist, a philosopher and musician				
Lifespan	From 1861 to (i) ——				
Who	**What**	**Event/Activity**	**Time/ When**	**Place/ Where**	**Subject/ Speciality**
Rabindranath Tagore	tour	went to visit	(ii) ——	Himalayas	accompanied by his father
He	education	was sent to study	(iii) ——	London	(iv) ——
	(v) ——	brought him the highest honour in the form of the Nobel Prize	in 1913		
He	Viswa Bharati	laid the foundation	(vi) ——		

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

Part–B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Winter Morning". 14

(a) How is a winter morning? (b) What happens in a winter morning? (c) What do people do at that time? (d) How does it look? (e) What is the food habit of the people in the winter morning? (f) How long does it last? (g) Do you like winter morning? Why?

8. Read the beginning of a story. Write ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it. 12

One sunny morning a boy of eleven years was tending cattle by the side of a railway line. Suddenly he noticed that a small railway slipper was about to collapse.....

9. Suppose, you are Robin/Rubina. Your younger brother, Rana does not take physical exercise at all. Now, write an e-mail telling him the importance of taking physical exercise. 12

10. Suppose, you are Asif/Asifa. One of your friend is Amin/Amina. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the merits and demerits of mobile phone. 12

19

SYLHET BOARD–2023

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions no. 1 and 2 : Unit–3; Lesson–5(B)

26 March, our Independence Day, is one of the most important state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with a 31 gun salute.

Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister, on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then other leaders, political parties, diplomats, social and cultural organisations, educational institutions and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs. People from all walks of life also go there with rallies and processions. There are many cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.

In National Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga.

In the evening, all major public buildings are illuminated with colourful lights. Bangla Academy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and other socio-cultural organisations hold cultural functions. Similar functions are also arranged in other places in the country.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 10 = 10$

(a) The celebration of Independence Day starts with ——.

i. processions ii. gun salute

iii. placing wreaths at the National Mausoleum iv. parade by defence forces

(b) The National Mausoleum is situated ——.

i. on Dhaka University campus ii. at Ramna Park

iii. at Savar iv. near Dhaka Medical College

(c) On Independence Day various displays are held ——.

i. at the National Parade Ground ii. in the streets

iii. in the decorated vehicles iv. in National Stadium

(d) What does the expression "people from all walks of life" in the passage mean?

i. All the ordinary people ii. All the rich people

iii. All the poor people iv. All categories of people

(e) 'Illuminate' stands for ——.

i. put out ii. light on iii. put on iv. put off

(f) What is the meaning for 'homage'?

i. modesty ii. earnestness iii. respect iv. consecration

(g) Various displays are arranged to —— the spectators.

i. sadden ii. irritate iii. annoy iv. amuse

(h) A diplomat is a person who ——.

i. represents his/her own country

ii. represents his/her own family in a foreign country

iii. creates anarchy among the people of foreign countries

iv. highlights their political and social interest to the world community

(i) "Freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs" means that they ——.

i. highlight the sacrifice of the martyrs ii. praise highly of the martyrs

iii. show due respect and gratitude to the martyrs

iv. maintain silence of the programmes

(j) What is the main purpose of the author of the passage?

i. To highlight the celebration of Independence Day

ii. To show us the way of arranging programmes

iii. To describe our tradition

iv. To show our nationalism and Bangalee culture

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 6 = 12$

(a) What does 26 March remind us?
(b) Who pay homage to the martyred freedom fighters?
(c) Why does the nation observe 26 March?
(d) How is the Independence Day observed?
(e) When and who place floral wreaths at the National Memorial on behalf of the nation?
(f) What is the significance of a 3l gun salute?

Read the following text and answer the questions no. 3 & 4.

In a speech at the 90th Science Congress, internationally acknowledged scientist and former Indian president Mr APJ Abdul Kalam mentioned a very important aspect of mankind's future energy crisis. He pointed out that the era of wood and bio-mass has almost come to an end. The age of oil and natural gas would soon be over within the next few decades. Massive burning of world's coal reserves may lead to a worldwide ecological disaster because coal burning emits the highest amount of carbon in the atmosphere. So according to Kalam, the only solution that mankind can look to is the massive use of solar energy in future because it has some advantages over other forms of renewable energies.

Now, why has Kalam put so much importance to the issue of energy? The energy sources have always been a major factor of change throughout history. The world's petroleum consumption has increased from 3 billion barrels annually in 1930 to 37 billion barrels annually today. In the next quarter century, the world's population is expected to be about 8 billion which is 30 percent higher than today. Developing countries will grow their economies about two times faster than industrialised countries. Global economic growth is expected to continue at 3 percent per year. Consequently, the global demand for energy will grow at about 1.7 percent per year on an average. It indicates a 50 percent rise of energy consumption by 2030. If the world's daily petroleum consumption is 100 million barrels now, it will rise to 150 million barrels by that time. The present reserve of hydro-carbon energy resources is limited and it will not be sufficient to meet the future energy challenges of the world. And hence, leading industrial countries have taken initiatives to tap alternative energy sources mainly known as green or renewable energy sources. The bottom line of Kalam's speech indicates that concern of mankind in the 21st century. *[Unit–11; Lesson–1(B)]*

3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Mr. APJ Abdul Kalam was not only a scientist but also the President of India. At the 90th science congress, he (a) —— a speech on the aspect of mankind's future energy crisis. He (b) —— pressure on the (c) —— of solar energy. (d) —— to the history, the energy sources have always been a major factor of change. All the general people should have a (e) —— about the fact.

4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write seven complete sentences. $1 \times 7 = 7$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Wood was used	i. to meet the future	i. is limited.
(b) The scientist Kalam is concerned	ii. of hydrocarbon energy	ii. of current civilization.
(c) It is clear that	iii. energy source	iii. future energy crisis.
(d) With the discovery of	iv. about mankind's	iv. lighting and cooking.
(e) Hydrocarbon is a primary	v. as the means of heating,	v. energy challenges of the world.
(f) The present stock	vi. the era of wood and biomass	vi. of energy has changed.
(g) It will not be sufficient	vii. petroleum and coal, people's source	vii. will end soon.

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions no. 5 and 6 :

Albert Einstein, the greatest scientist of the twentieth century and one of the supreme intellects of all time, was born on March 14, 1879 in the city of Ulm in Germany. He attended high school in Switzerland and became a Swiss citizen in 1901.

He was appointed an examiner at the Swiss Patent Office in 1902. He served at this post for three years. He received his Ph. D in 1905 from the University of Zurich, but was unable to find an academic position at that time. However, the same year he began to publish original papers on the theoretical aspects of problems of Physics. Within a few years, these papers, particularly the one on relativity, established his reputation as one of the most brilliant and original scientists in the world. His theories were highly controversial. In spite of this, he was appointed a professor at the University of Berlin, at the same time becoming a member of the Prussian Academy of Science. In 1921 he was awarded Nobel Prize for Physics.

Einstein's situation in Germany became precious when Hitler rose to power. He moved to Princeton, New Jersey, the U.S.A, in 1933 to work at the Institute for Advanced Study and in 1940, he became a citizen of the United States.

Einstein's first marriage ended in divorce, but his second was quite happy. He had two sons. He died in 1955 in Princeton.

5. Complete the table below with information from the passage. 1 × 6 = 6

Albert Einstein					
Aims	Propounding his theoretical aspects of problems of Physics and some outlying situations of his life to the readers				
Lifespan	Born in 1879 and died in 1955 in (i) ——.				
	Significant occurrences with necessary details				
Who/What	**Event**	**Place**	**Time**	**Why/How**	**Speciality**
Albert Einstein	was appointed	(ii) ——	1902	as an examiner	
He	received his PhD	(iii) ——	1905		unable to find an academic position at that time
He	(iv) ——	New Jersey, the USA	1933	(v) ——	became a US citizen in 1940
His first marriage ended				(vi) ——	

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

Part–B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Early Rising". 14

(a) What is early rising? (b) How is early rising beneficial to good health? (c) Why is it important for the students? (d) In what other ways early rising help us? (e) How can we form the habit of early rising?

8. Read the beginning of a story. Write ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it. 12

Habib is a poor rickshaw puller in Dhaka. He pulls his rickshaw in different areas of the city. One day, he saw some men selling lottery tickets enticing the passers-by. Habib felt tempted and bought a ticket.....

9. Suppose, your name is Amin/Amina. The annual prize-giving ceremony of your school was held yesterday. Now, write an e-mail to your friend Nasim/Nasima describing it. 12

10. Suppose, you are Samir/Samira and your friend is Sumon/Sumona. English is an international language. It is very important for many reasons. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of learning English. 12

20

BARISHAL BOARD–2023

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions no. 1 and 2 : Unit–3; Lesson–6(B)

'Pahela Boishakh' is the first day of Bangla new year. The day is a public holiday. This day has a special significance for us as it is a part of Bangalee culture and tradition. People from all walks of life, irrespective of their ethnic identity or religious beliefs, celebrate the day with traditional festivities. On this day, the whole of Bangladesh is in a festive mood. The day inspires people to start life with renewed hopes and aspirations.

Every year the day is celebrated traditionally. People wake up early in the morning, have a bath and wear traditional clothes. Women wear white *sarees* with red borders and adorn themselves with colourful *churis* and flowers, while men dress themselves in *pajamas* and *punjabis*. It is a day when people love eating traditional food.

One of the most colourful events of the day is held in Dhaka. Early in the morning, people in hundreds and thousands pour in from all directions to attend the cultural function at *Ramna Batamul* organised by *Chhayanaut*. The cultural programme begins just at sunrise and the renowned artists of the country take part in the programme that starts with the famous Tagore-song *Esho-he-Boishakh*, *Esho Esho* ..... Artists also sing traditional folk songs, and perform classical dances to the rhythm of musical instruments.

People also come to join the colourful processions, the biggest carnival of the country, organised by the Fine Arts students of Dhaka University. The procession usually displays the traditional practices of *Bangalee* culture. The masks and wreaths worn by the people are so fascinating! Often they symbolise contemporary worries or happiness in the national life. It attracts an increasing number of foreign tourists every year.

The day is also observed all over the country. Different social and cultural organisations and educational institutions celebrate the day with their own cultural programmes.

On this day, newspapers bring out special supplements. There are also special programmes on the radio and television.

The celebration of Pahela Boishakh marks a day of cultural unity for the whole nation.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1 × 10 = 10

(a) Pahela Boishakh is a day of ——.
i. agony ii. sorrows iii. joy iv. suffering

(b) The day is conventionally observed ——.
i. without missing a year ii. after two years
iii. every month iv. daily

(c) The day signifies ——.
i. cultural difference ii. Bangalee culture and tradition
iii. Bengali food iv. contemporaiy worries

(d) On Pahela Boishakh, people enjoy having ——.
i. rich dish ii. delicious dish iii. unconventional dish iv. traditional dish

(e) In the text, the word 'ethnic' is related to the ——.
i. position ii. people iii. country iv. programme

(f) The biggest carnival of the state is organised by ——.
i. the people of all classes ii. Chhayanaut
iii. The Fine Arts students of Dhaka University iv. different organizations

(g) On this day, the whole country wears a/an —— look.
i. depressed ii. unhappy iii. lethargic iv. jubilant

(h) What does the phrase 'the masks and wreaths' represent?
i. Our Bangalee culture ii. Social activities
iii. Joys and sorrows of contemporary life iv. Cultural diversity

(i) What is the closest meaning of the word 'adorn' in the text?
i. Organise ii. Wear iii. Beautify iv. Arrange

(j) "People from all walks of life" means ——.
i. the rich people of the country ii. all the aristocratic people of the country
iii. all categories of people iv. people of an organisation

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 6 = 12

(a) When do people get up on Pahela Boishakh?
(b) How does the cultural programme begin?
(c) What do newspapers bring out on this day?
(d) What does the celebration of Pahela Boishakh mark?
(e) How do people dress themselves on this day?
(f) "The day inspires people to start life with renewed hopes and aspirations."—Explain the statement in 2/3 sentences.

Read the following text and answer the questions no. 3 & 4.

Pritilata Waddedar was born in Chattogram on 5 May 1911. She was a meritorious student at Dr Khastagir Government Girls' School in Chattogram and Eden College, Dhaka. She graduated in philosophy with distinction from Bethune College in Kolkata. In her college days, Pritilata was an activist

in the anti-British movement. All through her life, she dreamt of two things: a society without gender discrimination, and her motherland free from British colonial rule.
So she decided to fight against the British rule. Soon after, Pritilata became the headteacher of Nandankanon Aparna Charan School in Chattogram. Gradually she involved herself in Surja Sen's armed resistance movement. Surja Sen was a famous anti-British movement organizer and revolutionary activist in Chattogram area at that time. In 1932, Surja Sen planned an attack on the Pahartali European Club. The club was well-known for its notorious sign at its entrance : *Dogs and Indians not allowed*. Surja Sen assigned Pritilata to lead a team of 10-12 men to attack the club. The raid was successful but Pritilata, dressed as a man, failed to get out of the club. She committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide to avoid arrest. She proved that women can work like men. She also proved that women too needed to be prepared to sacrifice their lives for the freedom from the British colonial rule. Her dream finally came true. The British rule came to an end in 1947 though she couldn't see it during her lifetime. *[Unit–10; Lesson–3(B)]*

3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Pritilata was a very courageous lady during her lifetime. She was (a) —— by Surja Sen to attack the European club. The raid was (b) —— but Pritilata committed suicide. She (c) —— potassium cyanide to avoid arrest. From this event, we can understand that Pritilata was a patriot (d) —— fought for the freedom of her country. We should (e) —— Pritilata with love and honour.

4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write seven complete sentences. 1 × 7 = 7

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Pritilata was born	i. decision to fight against	i. in 1911.
(b) She was a very	ii. an attack on	ii. in her student life.
(c) She completed	iii. in Chattogram	iii. free from British rule.
(d) All through her life,	iv. of 10-12 men	iv. the Pahartali European Club.
(e) She took	v. bright student	v. from Bethune College.
(f) Surja Sen planned	vi. she dreamt of her motherland	vi. to attack the club.
(g) Pritilata led a team	vii. her graduation	vii. the British rule.

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions no. 5 and 6 :

Jasimuddin was a famous Bengali poet. He was also a song writer, prose writer, folklore collector and radio personality. He is known as Pollikobi because through his poems he depicted the Bengali rural life. He was born in the village of Tambulkhana in Faridpur District on 1 January 1903. He received his early education at Faridpur Welfare School. He obtained BA degree in Bangla from the University of Calcutta in 1929 and MA in 1931. Jasimuddin joined the University of Dhaka in 1938 as a lecturer. He left the university in 1944 and joined the Department of Information and Broadcasting. He worked there until his retirement in 1962 as Deputy Director.
Jasimuddin collected more than 10,000 folk songs. He wrote many poems, dramas, novels, memoirs, music, etc. His major works are Rakhali, Nakshi Kanthar Maath, Sojan Badiyar Ghat, Bedder Meya, Madhumala. The major honours and award that he received are President Award for Pride performance, Pakistan (1958), D. Lit by Rabindra Bharati University, India (1969). Ekushy Padak (1976), Bangladesh Independence Day Award (1978). He died on 13 March 1976 and was buried near his ancestral home at Gobindapur.

5. Complete the table below with information from the passage. 1 × 6 = 6

Jasimuddin			
Speciality	Pollikobi		
Who/What	**Event/Activity**	**Year/When**	**Place/Where**
Jasimuddin	(i) ——	(ii) ——	in Faridpur.
He	passed BA	in 1929	(iii) ——
He	joined	(iv) ——	at the University of Dhaka.
He	(v) ——	in 1958	
Death		(vi) ——	

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

Part–B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Tree Plantation". 14

(a) What do you mean by tree plantation? (b) How do trees help us? (c) How do they maintain ecological balance? (d) What do we get from trees? (e) Why should we plant trees? (f) How can we take care of them?

8. Read the beginning of a story. Write ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it. 12

In the last summer vacation I was staying at my village home. Some of my friends proposed that we should go on a journey by boat. We fixed a date and a destination. We hired a boat.....

9. Suppose, you are Shishir. Bindu is your friend who lives in Rajshahi. Your friend is eager to know about the importance of learning computer. Now, write an email to your friend about the importance of learning computer. 12

10. Imagine, you are Sabuj and Sagor is your friend. Your friend is addicted to smoking. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the bad effects of smoking. 12

21

DINAJPUR BOARD–2023

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions no. 1 and 2 : Unit–12; Lesson–3(A)

Michael Madhusudan Dutt, popularly known as Madhusudan, was a celebrated 19th century Bangalee poet and dramatist. He was born in Sagordari on the bank of the Kopotaksho River, a village in Keshobpur Upazila under Jashore district.

From an early age, Michael aspired to be an Englishman in form and manner. Though he was born in a sophisticated Hindu family, he converted to Christianity as a young man, much to the ire of his family, and adopted the first name Michael. In his childhood, he was recognised by his teachers as a precious child with a gift of literary talent. His early exposure to English education and European literature at home and his college inspired him to imitate the English in taste, manners and intellect.

Since his adolescence he started believing that he was born on the wrong side of the planet, and that his society was unable to appreciate his talent. He also believed that the West would be more receptive to his creative genius.

Madhusudan was an ardent follower of the famous English poet Lord Byron. So after adopting Christianity, he went to Europe and started composing poems and plays in English. They showed his higher level of intellectual ability. However, he failed to gain the right appreciation. To his utter frustration he found that he was not esteemed as a native writer of English literature. Out of his frustration, he composed a sonnet in Bangla "Kopotaksha Nad" which earned him huge reputation in Bangla. Gradually he could realise that his true identity lay in Bengal and he was a sojourner in Europe. Afterwards he regretted his fascination for England and the West. He came back to Bengal and devoted himself to Bangla literature from this period. He has written the first Bangla epic *Meghnad Badh Kabya*.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1 × 10 = 10

(a) "Kopotaksha Nad" is a ——.
i. poem ii. sonnet iii. story iv. epic

(b) The word 'aspire' means ——.
i. deprive ii. frustrate iii. wish iv. appeal

(c) The word 'adopt' means ——.
i. to reject something new ii. to deny something new
iii. to fall something iv. to accept something new

(d) What type of talent did the teachers recognise in Madhusudan?
i. Artistic ii. Literary iii. Mathematical iv. Musical

(e) The word 'ire' in the passage means ——.
i. brightness ii. talent iii. formal anger iv. formal change

(f) His days in Europe were full of ——.
i. hope ii. fun iii. appreciation iv. hardship

(g) When did Madhusudan start to believe that his birth was not in the right place?
i. Since his childhood ii. Since his teenage iii. Since his middle age iv. After his youth

(h) The word 'ardent' means ——.
i. showing strong feelings ii. closely fit
iii. comparable iv. unhappy

(i) The name of the first Bangla epic is ——.
i. Kopotaksha Nad ii. Gitanjali
iii. Meghnad Badh Kabya iv. Gitobitan

(j) Madhusudan was a sojourner in Europe", the line means ——.
i. He left Europe earlier ii. He lived in Europe for a short period
iii. He lived in Sagordari for a short period iv. He lived in Europe for a long period

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 6 = 12

(a) In what manner did Madhusudan want to grow himself?
(b) Which religion did Madhusudan practise in his middle age?
(c) Why did his college inspire him to imitate the English in taste, manners and intellect?
(d) Which sectors of English literature reflected his intellectual ability?
(e) What did Madhusudan realise after coming back to Bengal?
(f) Why was Madhusudan frustrated as a writer of English literature?

Read the following text and answer the questions no. 3 & 4.

Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But they can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this.

The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air.Therefore, it is clear that more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. Every year enormous areas of forests are destroyed by people to obtain wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture. This loss of the forest causes dual problems. Trees that are burned up release large volumes of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead, we also destroy an important storehouse of carbon dioxide when we clear forests. *[Unit–5; Lesson–3(A)]*

3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Fossil fuels are burned at an alarming rate due to (a) ——. Coal is one of the fuels used for (b) —— energy. Our atmosphere is being polluted for the (c) —— of greenhouse gases day by day. Our (d) —— on fossil fuels should be reduced. We should not destroy our (e) —— which play a vital role to produce oxygen.

4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write seven complete sentences. $1 \times 7 = 7$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) People	i. are being used	i. to increase greenhouse gases to pollute
(b) One of those	ii. are mainly responsible	the air.
(c) Trees also	iii. is one of the reasons	ii. as fuel in cooking.
(d) We know, trees	iv. is to collect	iii. huge carbon dioxide from air.
(e) Human beings	v. be aware and take	iv. to release carbon dioxide in the air.
(f) Burning coal in	initiative	v. wood for habitation and furniture.
factories	vi. are cutting down	vi. to protect our earth for future generation.
(g) So, we should	vii. consume	vii. trees for various purposes.

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions no. 5 and 6 :

Bangladesh is blessed with huge inland open water resources. It has numerous rivers, canals, beels, lakes and vast areas of floodplains. Hakaluki haor is one of the major wetlands of Bangladesh. With a land area of 18,386 hectares, it supports a rich biodiversity and provides direct and indirect livelihood benefits to nearly 1,90,000 people. This haor was declared an Ecologically Critical Area in April 1999 by the government of Bangladesh. Hakaluki is a complex ecosystem, containing more than 238 interconnecting beels and jalmahals. The haor falls under two administrative districts, Maulvibazar and Sylhet. Some 1,90,000 people live in the area surrounding the haor.

The haor is a very important resting place for migratory waterfowls flying in from the north. The most interesting species is the Barheaded Goose, which is now hardly seen in fresh water wetlands. Many other important species of waterfowls make the haor their temporary home. Unfortunately, illegal poaching has been a threat to the waterfowl population in this vast wetland. Hakaluki haor is known as a good grazing land in winter. People from villages around the haor and also from distant areas send their herds for grazing. During this time, herders make temporary shelters near the beels and graze their animals for a period of 4 to 5 months. The haor had very dense swamp forests in the past, but deforestation and lack of conservation practices have virtually destroyed this unique forest in the last two decades.

5. Complete the table below with information from the passage. 1 × 6 = 6

Who/What	Event/activity	Speciality/Area	Place/Time
Hakaluki haor	is a major wetland	with an area of (i) ——	in Bangladesh
The haor	was declared	Ecologically Critical Area	(ii) ——
It	falls	under two districts	(iii) ——
(iv) ——	is seen	which is the most interesting waterfowl	in fresh water
The haor	(v) ——	as good grazing land	in winter
Herders	make temporary shelters	to graze animals	for (vi) ——

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

Part–B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Railway Station". 14

(a) What is a railway station? (b) What kind of people are seen in a railway station? (c) What happens when a train arrives in the station? (d) How does a station look when a train leaves? (e) What type of stalls are there in a railway station? (f) Why do we need a railway station?

8. Read the beginning of a story. Write ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it. 12

One day a crow became very thirsty. He flew from place to place in search of water. But he found no water. He continued his search for water……

9. Suppose, you are Shamim/Shamima and your friend is Rakib/Rokeya. Recently you and your cousins have planned to go to a picnic. Now, write an e-mail to your friend inviting him/her to join the picnic with you. 12

10. Suppose, you are Rumman/Rumana and your friend is Mamun/Mohona who has great interest in using mobile phone. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the merits and demerits of using mobile phone. 12

22

MYMENSINGH BOARD–2023

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions no. 1 and 2 : Unit–12; Lesson–1(B)

Eid is the main religious festival of the Muslims in Bangladeh. Eid means happiness. Everyone wants to share this happiness with near and dear ones. So most of the people, who are living outside their home for different reasons have a strong desire to get back home during the Eid vacation. As a result, there is a mad rush to board buses, trains, or launches for going home. This often causes transport accidents that take away many lives. However, these cannot stop people from going home to meet their family, in-laws, or friends. What makes people rush for their homes in spite of serious hazards? This is nothing but people's desire to return to the roots. Do human beings have roots like the trees? The answer is 'yes' but unlike the roots of the trees they are invisible, they lie in our minds. It's these roots that make a bond between us and family members, in-laws, friends, neighbours or even between us and the land where we were born and grew up. In that sense our families, our land of birth, relatives, our culture, traditions, or surroundings are our roots. And wherever we stay, we feel the power of our roots. It's our roots that develop our identity making us what we are. When we lose that bond, we become rootless. Human beings who do not have any roots or context are a non-entity. In other words, they do not have an identity. They don't know where they are from, and/or where they are heading towards. This often makes them feel empty and lost.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 10 = 10$

(a) People go home on Eid in order to —— happiness with their near and dear ones.
i. observe ii. distribute iii. share iv. sharing

(b) Human roots grow in our ——.
i. minds ii. family iii. society iv. relation

(c) We get united to our relatives ——.
i. as a traditional rule of our society ii. for our strong invisible bond
iii. as a social being iv. for financial interest

(d) A man who has no family bond can be compared with a ——.
i. vagabond ii. easy-going iii. traveller iv. nomad

(e) Where we were born and grown up is our ——.
i. neighbours ii. origin iii. living place iv. local place

(f) The phrase near and dear ones means ——.
i. known persons ii. kith and kin iii. close friends iv. neighbours

(g) What does the phrase 'a mad rush' refer to in the passage?
i. A violent forward motion. ii. A sudden feeling of intense pleasure
. iii. A wild hurry to go somewhere. iv. A burst of activity.

(h) What is the main purpose of the author of this text?
i. To criticize the home bound people. ii. To describe the mad rush of people.
iii. To highlight the return to entity.
iv. To focus on the transport accidents occurred during the Eid.

(i) We should have —— between us and our dearest ones.
i. bondage ii. bond iii. knack iv. communication

(j) What should be the most suitable title of the passage?
i. Eid means happiness. ii. The pull of the roots.
iii. Eid is the biggest festival for us. iv. Developing our identity.

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 6 = 12$

(a) Why do people rush for homes during Eid vacation?
(b) Do you think human beings have roots like trees? Explain.
(c) What happens to transport during Eid vacation?
(d) What is your idea about the significance of family and society in human life?
(e) What are the characteristics of the people having no roots?
(f) Wherever we stay, we feel the power of our roots—explain in your words.

Read the following text and answer the questions no. 3 & 4.

Air pollution comes from a wide variety of sources. In Bangladesh poisonous exhausts from industrial plants, brick kilns, old or poorly-serviced vehicles and dust from roads and construction sites are some of the major sources of air pollution.

We can minimise this type of pollution by making less use of motor vehicles and avoiding the use of vehicles older than 20 years. We may also use proper lubricants to lessen the level of emission and pollutants. We can encourage people to use Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) or Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) for fuelling their cars. The government may relocate hazardous industries like brick kilns to areas away from human habitations. *[Unit–5; Lesson–2(B)]*

3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Among all the elements of the environment air is the most important one. We cannot (a) —— a single moment without it. Unfortunately, this vital element is continuously (b) —— polluted in many ways. Our (c) —— activities are mainly responsible for it. So, the (d) —— of air pollution is a must for our own existence. We should also (e) —— environment friendly activities for decreasing air pollution.

4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write seven complete sentences. 1 × 7 = 7

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Environment pollution	i. used with a view to	i. the environment problem here has become more acute.
(b) Owing to setting up mills and factories	ii. suffer most owing to	ii. in our country.
(c) Air is constantly	iii. brick-kilns in busy areas	iii. from industrial plants, brick-kilns and motor vehicles.
(d) However, people living in urban areas	iv. has become a serious problem	iv. these pollutions.
(e) We have to be	v. being polluted by smoke	v. for setting up mills and factories.
(f) Suitable lubricants should be	vi. indiscriminately over the past decades,	vi. decreasing the level of emission and pollutants.
(g) Dangerous mills and factories including	vii. careful using vehicles and selecting sites	vii. should be relocated to lessen pollution.

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions no. 5 and 6 :

Stephen Hawking is considered the greatest physicist after Einstein. He was born in England in 1942. He was very skilled in mathematics from the early age. He wrote the book 'A Brief History of Time : From the Big Bang to the Present Times' in 1988. In this book he explains Cosmology for the general public. It became famous and established his reputation as a great scientist. He received his Ph.D in Cosmology from Cambridge University in 1968. But fortune did not favour him. In 1972 he became a victim of Gehrig's disease. Since then, he has been confined to a wheel-chair with no power to control his body. But he continues teaching through the help of computer. In 1974, he won the prestigious Albert Einstein award for theoretical physics. In 1979, he joined Cambridge University as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics. He passed away on 14 March 2018.

5. Complete the table below with information from the passage. 1 × 6 = 6

Stephen Hawking			
Aims	Highlighting his glorious works despite his being handicapped		
Lifespan	Spent a life of (i) —— years		
Who/What	**Activitiies**	**Name of work/Acheivements**	**Time/Date**
Stephen Hawking	wrote a book	(ii) ——	1988
He	took a degree	PhD in Cosmology	(iii) ——
(iv) ——	appointed Stephen Hawking	as a Lucasian Professor	1979
He	(v) ——		1972
Stephen Hawking	was awrded	(vi) —— for theoretical Physics	1974

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

Part–B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Traffic Jam". 14

(a) What do you mean by traffic jam? (b) What are the causes of traffic jam? (c) What are the effects of traffic jam? (d) When does it occur more? (e) Who are the worst sufferers for traffic jam? (f) How can we remove it?

8. Read the beginning of a story. Write ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it. 12

Rumana was a student of class ten in Dhaka city. Every morning she started for school and came back home in the afternoon. Oneday after coming back home, to her utter surprise, she found a lock hanging on the door.....

9. Suppose, you are Farhan/Fatema. You are living far away from home for study purpose. You have a younger brother named 'Akif' who is not at all attentive to studies. You are very anxious about his studies. Now, write an e-mail to your younger brother advising him to be more attentive to his studies. 12

10. Suppose, you are Tamim/Tamanna. You know mobile phone is now being used widely but it has both merits and demerits. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend Kajol about the uses and abuses of mobile phone. 12

23

DHAKA BOARD–2022

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 2 hours Full marks : 50

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part-A : Reading Test [30 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

May Day or International Workers' Day is observed on May 1 all over the world today to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour workday. It is a public holiday in almost all the countries of the world.

Since the Industrial Revolution(1) in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe and the US, the workers in mills and factories had been working a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day.

On May 1st in 1886, inspired by the trade unions(2), half of the workers at the McCormic Harvester Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight-hour workday. Two days later, a workers' rally was held near the McCormic Harvester Machine Company and about 6000 workers joined it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses. At one point of the rally, some strikebreakers started leaving the meeting place. The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly about 200 policemen attacked them with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured.

The events of May 1, 1886 are a reminder that workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives. *[Unit–3; Lesson–2(B)]*

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

(a) The word 'commemorate' in line one means ——.
i. identify ii. remember iii. demonstrate iv. display

(b) The prevailing work hour of the workers had been very ——.
i. tolerable ii. short iii. lengthy iv. expectable

(c) In the rally, the labour leaders inspired the workers ——.
i. to follow their bosses ii. to honour their bosses
iii. not to surrender to their bosses iv. not to disobey their bosses

(d) Whom does trade union represent?
i. Farmers ii. Teachers iii. Workers iv. Businessmen

(e) During the industrial revolution the workers in mills and factories had a/an ——.
i. favourable environment ii. satisfactory environment
iii. accordant environment iv. adverse environment

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 4 = 8$

(a) Why is May Day or International Workers' Day observed now?
(b) When and where did the historic events of May 1st take place?
(c) How did the policemen behave with the workers during their protest?
(d) What inspired the workers joining the protest?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

Bangladesh is now apparently in the grip of all sorts of pollution like air pollution, soil pollution and water pollution. The dwellers of the urban areas are the worst sufferers of such pollution. The indiscriminate industrialisation process in Bangladesh over the past decades has created significant environmental problems.

Air pollution comes from a wide variety of sources. In Bangladesh poisonous exhaust from industrial plants, brick kilns, old or poorly–serviced vehicles and dust from roads and construction sites are some of the major sources of air pollution. We can minimise this type of pollution by making less use of motor vehicles and avoiding the use of vehicles older than twenty years. We may also use proper lubricants to lessen the level of emission and pollutants. We can encourage people to use Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) or Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) for fuelling their cars. The government may relocate hazardous industries like brick kilns to areas away from human habitations. *[Unit–5; Lesson–2(B)]*

▶ At present, environment pollution is one of the greatest (a) —— in Bangladesh. There are various types of pollutions such (b) —— air pollution, soil pollution and water pollution. Though it is wide spread, the urban areas are badly (c) —— with it. Unplanned industrialization, wastage (d) —— mills and factories, faulty vehicles and construction sites are the main (e) —— of pollution. To get rid (f) —— all types of pollutions, some fruitful steps must be (g) ——. Firstly, to reduce air pollution, faulty and old vehicles must be avoided. On the other (h) ——, we can minimise water and soil pollution by proper management of all (i) —— of wastage including industrial garbage. Finally, general people must be made (j) —— of the adverse consequences of environment pollution.

4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write four complete sentences. $1 \times 4 = 4$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Air pollution	i. are	i. from the vehicles is the main cause of it.
(b) There	ii. must be taken	ii. to control this pollution.
(c) Black smoke which	iii. is	iii. a number of reasons behind this pollution.
(d) Immediate steps	iv. is emitted	iv. the most dangerous form of pollution.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 5 and 6 :

It was Autumn, August 26, 1910. A little girl was born to an Albanian descent, rich catholic merchant's family in a small town called Skopje, Macedonia. She was the youngest of the three siblings and was named Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu, who had known that this tiny, little girl would one day become the servant of humanity— would love and serve the poorest of the poor and become the mother of humanity. Yes we are talking about none other than Mother Teresa. At the age of 12, she heard a voice from within her that urged her to spread the love of Christ. She decided that she would be a missionary. At the age of 18 she left her parental home. She then joined an Irish Community of nuns called the Sisters of Loreto, which had missions in India.

After a few months of training at the institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Dublin, Mother Teresa came to India. On May 24, 1931, she took her initial vows as a nun. From 1931 to 1948, Mother Teresa taught Geography and theology at St. Mary's high school in Kolkata. However, the prevailing poverty in Kolkata had a deep impact on Mother Teresa's mind, and in 1948 she received permission from her superiors to leave the convent and devote herself to work among the poorest of the poor in the slums of Kolkata.

[Unit–7; Lesson–4(A)]

5. Complete the table below with information from the passage. $0.5 \times 6 = 3$

Name : Mother Teresa			
Nationality	(i) ——		
Who/what	**Event/activity**	**Place/where**	**Year/when**
Mother Teresa	(ii) ——	Skopje	1910
(iii) ——	had missions	India	
Mother Teresa	took vows as a nun	India	(iv)——
She	taught geography	(v) ——	
(vi) ——	shocked Mother Teresa	streets of Kolkata	

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 5

Part-B : Writing Test [20 Marks]

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A School Library ". 8

(a) What is a school library? (b) What kinds of books are there in your library? (c) What is the use of your school library? (d) How can you use your school library?

8. Suppose, you are Salam/Salma living at Patenga, Chattogram. Your friend Sumon/Sumona lives at Himchori, Cox's bazar. Recently you have visited his/her house and stayed there for two days. Now, write an e-mail to him/her thanking his/her family members for their hospitality. 7

9. Suppose, you are Ebad and your friend is Rifa. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about tree plantation. 5

24

RAJSHAHI BOARD–2022

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 2 hours Full marks : 50

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part-A : Reading Test [30 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

In the next class Ms Choudhury tells her students the story of Lipi.

The year before last, Lipi, a 14-year old girl, was in class 9 in a rural school in Rangpur. Lipi is the eldest of five children---three daughters and two sons. Their father is a day labourer working on other people's land and mother is a homemaker and a part-time worker at other people's homes. The parents, particularly the mother, found it real difficult to raise five children on the small income the father could earn. Perhaps that is why Lipi's father wanted to marry her off. But Lipi was not ready to accept what her parents wanted to impose on her. She wanted to pursue her education. Her mother stood by her, though secretly. When her father arranged her marriage with Tara Mia, the only son of a farmer in the same village, she became greatly upset. Tara Mia was a widower– illiterate, but well off. His father had a few acres of arable land and was influential in the village. The marriage seemed to be inevitable.

[Unit–4; Lesson–4(B)]

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

(a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'impose'?
i. appear ii. set iii. enforce iv. rely

(b) Lipi had —— siblings.
i. two ii. three iii. four iv. five

(c) Which of the following words describes Lipi's father best?
i. jobless ii. indolent iii. widower iv. insolvent

(d) Which of the following best describes Lipi's stand on her marriage?
i. She was much interested in her marriage. ii. She requested her parents to marry her off.
iii. She was not willing to get married.
iv. Her father wanted Lipi to continue her studies.

(e) What is the author's main purpose behind writing the passage?
i. To focus on the life of rural women. ii. To depict the condition of our rural society.
iii. To show the consequence of early marriage.
iv. To focus on the poor girls' fate in our villages.

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 4 = 8$

(a) What do you know about Lipi?
(b) How was the financial condition of Lipi's family?
(c) Why was Lipi's father going to marry her off at an early age?
(d) Why did Lipi become greatly upset?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

Countries of the world rely heavily on petroleum, coal and natural gas for their energy sources. There are two major types of energy sources: renewable and non-renewable. Hydro-carbon or fossil fuels are non-renewable sources of energy. Reliance on them poses real big problems. First, fossil fuels such as oil, coal, gas, etc. are finite energy resources and the world eventually will run out of them. Secondly, they will become too expensive in the coming decades and too damaging for the environment. Thirdly, fossil fuels have direct polluting impacts on earth's environment causing global warming. In contrast, renewable energy sources such as, wind and solar energy are constantly and naturally replenished and never run out.

Most renewable energy comes either directly or indirectly from the sun. Sunlight or solar energy can be used for heating and lighting homes, for generating electricity and for other commercial and industrial uses.

[Unit–11; Lesson–3(B)]

▶ People (a) —— the world are habituated to using two major types of energy sources. They are (b) —— as renewable and non-renewable. Non-renewable energy sources are very harmful (c) —— our nature. (d) —— they are burnt, they produce different types of pollutants which are very (e) —— for our environment. These kinds of energy sources are (f) ——. With the passage of time they will be (g) —— and very expensive. They are also (h) —— for global warming. (i) —— the other hand, renewable energy sources are very (j) —— and environment friendly.

4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write four complete sentences. $1 \times 4 = 4$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) To generate electricity people of the world	i. are	i. finished or run out.
(b) One day these resources	ii. should use	ii. a lot of oil, coal and gas everyday.
(c) But wind and sunlight	iii. will be	iii. solar energy as an alternative source.
(d) For the betterment of us, we	iv. are burning	iv. unlimited around the world.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 5 and 6 :

It was late summer 26 August 1910. A little girl was born to a rich Catholic merchant's family of Albanian descent in a small town called Skopje, Macedonia. She was the youngest of the three siblings and was named Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. Who could imagine at the time that this, little girl would one day become the mother of humanity, loving and serving the poorest of the poor. Yes, we are talking about none other than Mother Teresa.

At the age of 12, she heard a voice from within that urged her to spread the love of Christ. She decided that she would be a missionary. At the age of 18 she left her parental home. She then joined an Irish community of nuns called the Sisters of Loreto, which had missions in India.

After a few months of training at the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Dublin, Mother Teresa came to India. On May 24, 1931, she took her initial vows as a nun. From 1931 to 1948, Mother Teresa taught geography and theology at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata (then Calcutta). However, the widespread poverty in Kolkata had a deep impact on Mother Teresa, and in 1948 she received permission from her superiors to leave the convent and devote herself to caring for the poorest of the poor in the slums of Kolkata. *[Unit–7; Lesson–4(A)]*

For her contribution to humanity, she was awarded the Noble Peace Prize in 1979. She died at the age of 87, on 5 September, 1997

5. Complete the table below with information from the passage. $0.5 \times 6 = 3$

Biography of Mother Teresa

Aim	Serving the helpless people				
Life Span	1910– (i) ———				
Who	**Event/activity**	**When**	**Place**	**Reason**	**Award**
Mother Teresa	(ii) ———	1910	Skopje in Macedonia		
She	(iii) ———	1928			
She	taught Geography and Theology		(iv) ———		
(v) ———	was taken by her	1931			
She	achieved	1979		(vi) ———	Nobel Peace Prize

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 5

Part-B : Writing Test [20 Marks]

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Book Fair". 8

(a) What is a book fair? (b) What types of books are available in the fair? (c) How is the environment of the fair? (d) What is the importance of a book fair?

8. Suppose, you are Samin/Samina living at Rupnagar, Narayangonj. You have a friend named Joy/Joya living at Sonapur, Chattogram. He/She does not read the newspaper daily. Now, write an e-mail to him/her describing the importance of reading newspaper. 7

9. Suppose, you are Bakul and your friend is Nayon. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend on the benefits of early rising. 5

25

JASHORE BOARD–2022

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 2 hours Full marks : 50

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part-A : Reading Test [30 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But they can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this.

The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air.

Therefore, it is clear that more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. Every year enormous areas of forests are destroyed by people to obtain wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture. This loss of the forest causes dual problems. Trees that are burned up release large volumes of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead, we also destroy an important storehouse of carbon dioxide when we clear forests. *[Unit–5; Lesson–3(A)]*

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

(a) Cutting down trees is called ——.
i. afforestation ii. industrialisation iii. glorification iv. deforestation

(b) Greenhouse effect is strengthened by ——
i. planting trees ii. afforestation
iii. erosion of soil iv. destruction of forests

(c) Trees absorb ——.
i. carbon dioxide ii. oxygen iii. methane iv. hydrogen

(d) Natural gas is a kind of ——.
i. fossil fuel ii. toxic substance iii. harmful gas iv. crude oil

(e) Who are mainly responsible for green house effect?
i. wild animals ii. plants iii. humans iv. acquatic life

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 4 = 8$

(a) How does the loss of forests cause dual problems?
(b) What should we do to control the increase of greenhouse gases?
(c) How do forests help us?
(d) Can man influence the climate? How?

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 3 and 4 :

May Day or International Workers' Day is observed on May 1 all over the world today to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour workday. It is a public holiday in almost all the countries of the world.

Since the Industrial Revolution(1) in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe and the US, the workers in mills and factories had been working a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day.

On May 1st in 1886, inspired by the trade unions(2), half of the workers at the McCormic Harvester Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight-hour workday. Two days later, a workers' rally was held near the McCormic Harvester Machine Company and about 6000 workers joined it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses. At one point of the rally, some strikebreakers started leaving the meeting place. The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly about 200 policemen attacked them with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured.

The events of May 1, 1886 are a reminder that workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives. *[Unit–3; Lesson–2(B)]*

3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information from the text. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

May Day is a red letter day in the (a) —— of the working class people all over the (b) ——. This day reminds (c) —— of the valiant struggle of the (d) —— with a view to fulfilling their rightful demands. On this day in 1886, the workers went on (e) —— demanding an eight-hour workday. As a part of

their (f) —— they also brought out a rally. At one point, police fell upon the (g) —— and attacked them with clubs and revolvers. As a result, one striker was mercilessly (h) —— and many others were (i) —— badly. Now the day is observed (j) ——.

4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write four complete sentences. $1 \times 4 = 4$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) May Day	i. work in mills and factories	i. to commemorate the workers' sacrifice in 1886.
(b) The day	ii. is also called	ii. struggle and sacrifice.
(c) The workers had to	iii. is observed	iii. for quite a long time.
(d) We enjoy the facilities today	iv. because of their	iv. International Workers' Day.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 5 and 6 :

Steven Paul Jobs (24 February 1955 – 5 October 2011), most popularly known as Steve Jobs was the co-founder, chairman and chief executive officer of Apple Inc. He was the pioneer of the personal computer revolution. He was famous for his career in the electronic field of computers and consumers. This became possible through the marketing of Apple computers.

In 1985, Jobs left Apple after losing a power battle with the board of directors. He then founded NeXT, a computer platform development company specializing in the higher education and business market. Apple, however failed to bring up any new operating system during Jobs' absence. Jobs returned to Apple as an adviser, and took control of the company as an interim CEO. By 1998, Jobs brought Apple back to profitability from the verge of bankruptcy. He supervised the development of iMac, iTunes, iPod, iPhone and iPad. These devices are so simple and user friendly that even a child can operate them.

[Unit–7; Lesson–7(B)]

5. Complete the table below with information from the passage. $0.5 \times 6 = 3$

Who	Event	Contribution	Year/When
Jobs	was born		(i) ——
He	founded	(ii) ——	
He	brought Apple back to profitability		(iii) ——
He	supervised the development of	(iv) ——	
Apple	became almost bankrupt		(v) ——
He	(vi) ——		in 2011.

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 5

Part-B : Writing Test [20 Marks]

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Early Rising". 8

(a) What do you mean by early rising? (b) What facilities can an early riser get? (c) How does nature look early in the morning? (d) What opportunities does a late riser lose? (e) How can you form the habit of early rising?

8. Suppose, you are Rana/Rina of Rangpur and your friend is Moon/Minu who lives in Khulna. Now, write an e-mail to your friend describing the importance of reading newspaper. 7

9. Write a dialogue between you and your friend about your preparation for the coming examination. 5

26

CUMILLA BOARD–2022

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 2 hours Full marks : 50

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part-A : Reading Test [30 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

"Today there are many jobs where you need English. This is because the world has become smaller. Vast distances are shortened by speedy transports. We can talk to a person thousands of kilometres away on the phone or the Internet. So we can communicate with the whole world easily. English has made this communication easier.

There are many countries in the world with many languages, but to communicate with them, you cannot use all the languages. So you need a common language that you can use with more or less all the people in the world. English is that common language. You can talk to a Chinese toy maker, a French artist, an Arab ambassador or a Korean builder in one language– English.

English for us in Bangladesh is all the more important. As we have seen earlier, we are too many people in a small country. So if you learn English, you have the best opportunity to find a good job, both within and outside the country. And that is good news for millions of our unemployed youths."

"But Miss, we learn English for 12 or 14 years, yet we do not find good jobs," says Rumi. She then tells the class about what happened to her brother. "Could you please tell us why?" Rumi asks.

"This is a very important question, Rumi. We should learn how to use English both orally and in writing for doing things as needed in our work, such as communicating with others at personal, social, national and international levels. But unfortunately, at the moment we are learning English mainly for our exams," continues Miss Choudhury. "Remember, English can greatly help you become skilled workers."

"But where and how can we learn this kind of English, Miss?" asks Ratan. Ms Choudhury says, "We can learn English both in and outside the classroom. Besides your textbook, the radio, television, newspapers, magazines, computers and other supplementary materials will greatly help you. During our classroom activities, we'll see how we can learn English." *[Unit–4; Lesson–5(D)]*

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

(a) In the given text- "The world has become smaller" means——.
i. The world's area is decreasing ii. The world has become small
iii. Easy communication systems shorten the distances
iv. The world's land area is getting smaller

(b) An 'ambassador' ——.
i. a businessman ii. an athlete
iii. a banker
iv. an official messenger sent to a foreign country to represent his/her country

(c) The word 'supplementary' used in the text means ——.
i. new ii. secondary iii. extra iv. primary

(d) Which of the following is true?
i. The internet widens the distances
ii. English is a medium of rapid communication
iii. One can use any language in any country to communicate
iv. English has not made communication easier

(e) The word 'opportunity' stands for ——.
i. opening ii. chance iii. offer iv. oppose

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 4 = 8$

(a) Describe briefly the things that have made the present world smaller.
(b) Why is a common language needed in today's world? Write in about 2/3 sentences.
(c) Why is English needed all the more in Bangladesh?
(d) How can our youths become a skilled workforce?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

Air pollution comes from a wide variety of sources. In Bangladesh poisonous exhausts from industrial plants, brick kilns, old or poorly-serviced vehicles and dust from roads and construction sites are some of the major sources of air pollution.

We can minimise this type of pollution by making less use of motor vehicles and avoiding the use of vehicles older than 20 years. We may also use proper lubricants to lessen the level of emission and pollutants. We can encourage people to use Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) or Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) for fuelling their cars. The government may relocate hazardous industries like brick kilns to areas away from human habitations. *[Unit–5; Lesson–2(B)]*

▶ Air is the most important (a) —— of human environment. Man cannot (b) —— a single moment (c) —— air. But we do not (d) —— that it is we who (e) —— this most vital element. For the (f) —— of air pollution we should avoid the use of vehicles (g) —— than 20 years. People can be (h) —— to use CNG or LPG for fuelling their (i) ——. Thus air pollution can be (j)—— to some extent.

4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write four complete sentences. $1 \times 4 = 4$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Air is an	i. no living being	i. air in many ways.
(b) Without air	ii. important element	ii. to prevent air pollution.
(c) But unfortunately	iii. should be taken	iii. can survive.
(d) So steps	iv. we are polluting	iv. of our environment.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 5 and 6 :

It was late summer 26 August 1910. A little girl was born to a rich Catholic merchant's family of Albanian descent in a small town called Skopje, Macedonia. She was the youngest of the three siblings and was named Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. Who could imagine at the time that this, little girl would one day become the mother of humanity, loving and serving the poorest of the poor. Yes, we are talking about none other than Mother Teresa.

At the age of 12, she heard a voice from within that urged her to spread the love of Christ. She decided that she would be a missionary. At the age of 18 she left her parental home. She then joined an Irish community of nuns called the Sisters of Loreto, which had missions in India.

After a few months of training at the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Dublin, Mother Teresa came to India. On May 24, 1931, she took her initial vows as a nun. From 1931 to 1948, Mother Teresa taught geography and theology at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata (then Calcutta). However, the widespread poverty in Kolkata had a deep impact on Mother Teresa, and in 1948 she received permission from her superiors to leave the convent and devote herself to caring for the poorest of the poor in the slums of Kolkata. *[Unit–7; Lesson–4(A)]*

5. Complete the table below with information from the passage. $0.5 \times 6 = 3$

Who	What/Events	Where	When/Year
Mother Teresa	(i) ——	Macedonia	1910
She	left the parental home		(ii) ——
(iii) ——	took training	(iv) ——	1928
She	(v) ——		1931
She	(vi) ——	ST. Mary's High School	1931 to 1948

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 5

Part-B : Writing Test [20 Marks]

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Water Pollution". 8

(a) Why is water called life? (b) How is water being polluted by humans? (c) How do industrial plants pollute water? (d) What measures should be taken to prevent water pollution?

8. Suppose, you are Helal/Helen, Your friend Labib/Labiba wanted to know from you about your preparation for the coming S.S.C examination. Now, write an e-mail to him/her telling about your preparation for the S.S.C examination. Your friend's e-mail id is inspiration99@gmail.com. 7

9. Suppose, you are Masum/Masuma. You have a friend named Liton/Luna who does not rise early in the morning. Now, write a dialogue between you and our friend about the importance of early rising. 5

27

CHATTOGRAM BOARD–2022

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 2 hours Full marks : 50

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part-A : Reading Test [30 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

Countries of the world rely heavily on petroleum, coal and natural gas for their energy sources. There are two major types of energy sources: renewable and non-renewable. Hydro-carbon or fossil fuels are non-renewable sources of energy. Reliance on them poses real big problems. First, fossil fuels such as oil, coal, gas, etc. are finite energy resources and the world eventually will run out of them. Secondly, they will become too expensive in the coming decades and too damaging for the environment. Thirdly, fossil fuels have direct polluting impacts on earth's environment causing global warming. In contrast, renewable energy sources such as, wind and solar energy are constantly and naturally replenished and never run out.

Most renewable energy comes either directly or indirectly from the sun. Sunlight or solar energy can be used for heating and lighting homes, for generating electricity and for other commercial and industrial uses.

The sun's heat drives the wind and this wind energy can be captured with wind turbines to produce electricity. Then the wind and the sun's heat cause water to evaporate. When the water vapour turns into rain or snow and flows downhill into rivers or streams, its energy can be captured as hydroelectric energy.

Along with the rain and snow, sunlight causes plants to grow. Plants produce biomass which again can be turned into fuels such as fire wood, alcohol, etc. identified as bioenergy.

Scientists have identified Hydrogen as another form of renewable energy source. It is the most abundant element in nature. But it does not exist separately as a gas. It is always combined with other elements, such as with oxygen to make water. Hydrogen, separated from another element can be burned as a fuel to produce electricity.

Our Earth's interior contains molten lava which gives off extreme heat. This heat inside the Earth produces steam and hot water which can be tapped as geothermal energy to produce electricity for heating homes etc.. Ocean energy comes from several sources. Ocean's force of tide and wave can be used to produce energy. The surface of the ocean gets more heat from the sun than the ocean depths. This temperature difference can be used as energy source too. *[Unit–11; Lesson–2(B)]*

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

(a) The word 'rely' stands for in the passage ——.
i. Separate ii. Depend iii. Combine iv. Help

(b) What will not eventually run out?
i. Oil ii. Fossil fuels iii. Solar power iv. Petroleum

(c) Hydrogen and Oxygen help to form ——.
i. fuel ii. oil iii. ice iv. gas

(d) Which energy is not related with the sunlight?
i. Geothermal energy ii. Wind energy iii. Hydroelectric energy iv. Ocean energy

(e) Which is not a renewable energy?
i. Wind energy ii. Solar energy iii. Fossil energy iv. Geothermal energy

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 4 = 8$

(a) What is a renewable energy?
(b) Why is a renewable energy more advantageous than a nonrenewable energy?
(c) Why is electric energy necessary for us?
(d) How can the ocean be a source of energy?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

26 March, our Independence Day, is the biggest state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with a 31 gun salute.

Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then other leaders, political parties, diplomats, social and cultural organisations, educational institutions and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs. People from all walks of life also go there with rallies and processions. There are many cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.

In National Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga.

In the evening, all major public buildings are illuminated with colourful lights. Bangla Academy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and other socio-cultural organisations hold cultural functions. Similar functions are also arranged in other places in the country. *[Unit–3; Lesson–5(B)]*

▶ 26 March is (a) —— important for the Bengali nation. People celebrate the day every year becoming very (b) ——. As it is a national holiday, all offices do not remain (c) —— on the day. All the higher officials of the state offer wreaths of (d) —— at National Mausoleum at Savar. People (e) —— of caste and creed proceed with rallies and processions. People show respect to the heroic figures who (f) —— their lives in 1971. The audience get (g) —— in National Stadium by the participants. All the offices both govt. and non-govt. (h) —— flags on their buildings and (i) —— them with colourful lights. Thus, the whole of the country wears a (j) —— look.

4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write four complete sentences. $1 \times 4 = 4$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) We celebrate	i. to the martyrs by	i. at the national paradeground.
(b) We pay homage	ii. our independence day	ii. various displays in Stadium.
(c) We witness	iii. are entertained with	iii. placing wreaths at national mausoleum.
(d) Spectators	iv. a smartly dressed parade	iv. with great enthusiasm and fervour.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 5 and 6 :

Zainul Abedin was born in Kishoregonj on 29 December 1914. He spent most of his childhood near the scenic banks of the Brahmaputra river. The river and the open nature inspired him from his early life. The Brahmaputra later appeared in many of his paintings and remained a great source of inspiration throughout his career. As his tribute to the river Brahmaputra, he drew a series of water colour paintings in this regard. This helped him earn Governor's Gold medal in all India Exhibition in 1938. This was the first time when he came under spot light and this award gave Abedin the confidence to create his own visual style.

Abedin got admitted to the Government School of Art in Calcutta (Now Government College of Art and Craft. Kolkata, India). Here he learned European academic style for five years. Later he joined the faculty of the same school after his graduation. He was the first Muslim student to obtain first class with distinction from the school. In 1951. Zainul went to London to study at Slade School of Art for two years. From the dissatisfaction of oriental style and the limitations of European academic style, he was attracted to realism. After his return from London, he started a new style called 'Bengali Style'. Therefore, be went back to nature, rural life and the daily struggles of men to make art that would be realistic but modern in appearance.

5. Complete the table below with information from the passage. $0.5 \times 6 = 3$

Who/What	Event/Activity	What/Where/Place	Whom/By whom
Zainul Abedin	enjoyed	the natural beauty of	(i) ——
The river	(ii) ——	him to draw	a lot of paintings.
(iii) ——	helped him to earn	a gold medal	
Zainul Abedin	(iv) ——	after he was	awarded the prize.
He	learned European academic style in	(v) ——	
(vi) ——	attracted	him	as he was dissatisfied with oriental style.

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 5

Part-B : Writing Test [20 Marks]

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "COVID-19". 8

(a) What is COVID-19? (b) What are the symptoms of it? (c) How does it spread? (d) What is the treatment of it? (e) How can we prevent this virus?

8. Suppose, you are Robin/Jerin and you are living in the hostel far away from your home. Your parents are anxious about your preparation for the forthcoming SSC exam. Now, write an email to pacify them regarding your preparation for the exam. 7

9. Suppose, you are Tomai/Jessica. Your friend's father has fallen in a road accident recently. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about road accidents and how to prevent it. 5

28

SYLHET BOARD–2022

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 2 hours Full marks : 50

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part-A : Reading Test [30 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

Let's save our planet!

Everyone must play a part in protecting the environment. There are many things you can do on your own every day to help save the planet. Here are some suggestions.

Reduce!

Really, the best thing we can do for the planet is to use its resources properly. Our consumer society is mainly responsible for the environmental crisis. Here are some questions you can ask yourself before buying something, "Do I really need this?" or "Is there another product which would do the same thing but more sustainable?" Or ask the question, "Will this last a long time?" Some other questions may be, "Do I know how this item was made, how it will be used and how it will be disposed of?"

Reuse!

What do you think of using your own ceramic cup or mug at your school or local club? It means there are no plastic cups to throw away. You can wash it and reuse it every day. Unfortunately, we are encouraged to buy a new "improved" item even if the one we have can be repaired or reused. When we buy things, we should buy those that are durable; we should use them properly, and have them repaired when necessary. If we practise this, many things will not only last a life-time, but also be passed on for future use. However, if something is truly unusable for its original purposes, try to be more creative and think of how else it might be used. When you're done with it, think of whether someone else might be able to use it. You can donate some of the things to the poor. You may also sell some of your used items through personal ads in a local newspaper.

Recycle!

Rather than throwing an item out when neither you nor anyone else can make use of it, have it recycled. And if recycling is not possible, it is better to send goods to a landfill or have them burned up. Find out what types of materials can be recycled in your area. Clean and sort the materials before putting them out in the bin. Recycling your drink and food cans means there will be less trash in a resource recovery facility or landfill. Moreover, a company can use the old cans to make new ones. *[Unit–5; Lesson–5]*

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

(a) The word 'recovery' refers to ——.
i. get back ii. achieve iii. getting iv. find

(b) We should try to be more creative and think of ——.
i. how else it might be used ii. where it may be used
iii. how it was made iv. when it is used

(c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'encouraged'?
i. disheartened ii. discussed iii. made interested iv. barred

(d) What is the purpose of reduce, reuse, recycle?
i. to buy best things ii. to save the earth
iii. to use things properly iv. to save the money and energy

(e) If recycling is impossible ——.
i. we should donate it ii. we should sell it
iii. we should preserve it iv. we should send it to a landfill or burn up

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 4 = 8$

(a) Whom does the author blame for the environmental crisis?
(b) How many questions can you ask yourself before buying the things?
(c) Why is it necessary to save our planet?
(d) Do you think recycling can contribute to the development of our country? How?

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 3 and 4 :

May Day or International Workers' Day is observed on May 1 all over the world today to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour workday. It is a public holiday in almost all the countries of the world.

Since the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe and the US, the workers in mills and factories had been working a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day.

On May 1st in 1886, inspired by the trade unions(2), half of the workers at the McCormic Harvester Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight-hour workday. Two days later, a workers' rally was held near the McCormic Harvester Machine Company and about 6000 workers joined it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses. At one point of the rally, some strikebreakers started leaving the meeting place. The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly about 200 policemen attacked them with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured.

The events of May 1, 1886 are a reminder that workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives. *[Unit–3; Lesson–2(B)]*

3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information from the text. 0.5 × 10 = 5

The world observes the May Day in (a) —— of the struggle and great (b) —— of the working people on May I, 1886. For their great struggle and sacrifice workers now can (c) —— an eight-hour workday. May 1, 1886 has been (d) —— as a public holiday in (e) —— all the countries of the world. The workers had to work (f) —— hours or more a day (g) —— the May 1, 1886. It (h) —— the workers that they cannot get rid of (i) —— if they do not stand up and speak out to gain their (j) ——.

4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write four complete sentences. 1 × 4 = 4

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) May Day	i. had to work	i. and went on strike on 1 May 1886.
(b) The workers	ii. them and so	ii. as International Workers' Day.
(c) They demanded	iii. is known	iii. one striker was killed instantly.
(d) The police attacked	iv. an eight-hour workday	iv. fourteen or more hours a day at that time.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 5 and 6 :

It was late summer 26 August 1910. A little girl was born to a rich Catholic merchant's family of Albanian descent in a small town called Skopje, Macedonia. She was the youngest of the three siblings and was named Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. Who could imagine at the time that this, little girl would one day become the mother of humanity, loving and serving the poorest of the poor. Yes, we are talking about none other than Mother Teresa.

At the age of 12, she heard a voice from within that urged her to spread the love of Christ. She decided that she would be a missionary. At the age of 18 she left her parental home. She then joined an Irish community of nuns called the Sisters of Loreto, which had missions in India.

After a few months of training at the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Dublin, Mother Teresa came to India. On May 24, 1931, she took her initial vows as a nun. From 1931 to 1948, Mother Teresa taught geography and theology at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata (then Calcutta). However, the widespread poverty in Kolkata had a deep impact on Mother Teresa, and in 1948 she received permission from her superiors to leave the convent and devote herself to caring for the poorest of the poor in the slums of Kolkata. *[Unit–7; Lesson–4(A)]*

5. Complete the table below with information from the passage. 0.5 × 6 = 3

Mother Teresa —— the mother of humanity			
Aims : loving and (i) —— the poorest of the poor.			
Who/What	**Activities**	**When/Year**	**Place/Subject**
Mother Teresa	was born	in 1910	(ii) ——
She	heard a voice within herself		at the age of 12 .
Then she	(iii) ——		an Irish community of nuns.
(iv) —— and (v) ——	were taught		by her at St. Mary's High School.
She	(vi) ——	on May 24, 1931.	

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 5

Part-B : Writing Test [20 Marks]

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Village Fair You Experienced". 8

(a) Where and when is a village fair usually held? (b) Who come to the fair and why? (c) When did you visit a fair and who were with you? (d) What did you do there? (e) Who enjoyed the most and why? (f) What is the role of a village fair in our economy?

8. Imagine, you are Salam/Salma. Robin/Runa is your best friend. You are going for a picnic. Now, write an email to your friend inviting him/her to join the picnic with you using his/her email address. 7

9. Suppose, you are Limon/Lima. Your friend Milon/Maliha wants to know about Digital Bangladesh. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about Digital Bangladesh. 5

29

BARISHAL BOARD–2022

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 2 hours Full marks : 50

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part-A : Reading Test [30 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment. Her polythene-roofed shelter looks like a cage. She is nearly 45 but looks more than her age. In front of her shelter, she is trying to make a fire to cook the day's only meal. Her weak hands tremble as she adds some fallen leaves and straw to the fire. The whispering wind from the river Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. The dancing flames remind Meherjan of the turmoil in her life.

Not long ago Meherjan had everything--- a family, cultivable land and cattle. The erosion of the Jamuna gradually consumed all her landed property. It finally claimed her only shelter during the last monsoon. It took the river only a day to devour Meher's house, trees, vegetable garden and the bamboo bush. She had a happy family once. Over the years, she lost her husband and her family to diseases that cruel hunger and poverty brought to the family. Now, she is the only one left to live on with the loss and the pain. The greedy Jamuna has shattered her dreams and happiness.

There are thousand others waiting to share the same fate like Meherjan. Bangladesh is a land of rivers, some of whose banks overflow or erode during monsoon. Erosion is a harsh reality for the people living along the river banks. During each monsoon many more villages are threatened by the mighty rivers like the Jamuna, the Padma and the Meghna. It is estimated that river erosion makes at least 100,000 people homeless every year in Bangladesh. In fact, river erosion is one of the main dangers caused by climate change. If we can't take prompt actions to adapt to climate change, there will be thousands of more Meherjans in our towns and villages every year. *[Unit–5; Lesson–1(A)]*

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

(a) Meherjan's hands are trembling because ——.
i. she is tired ii. she is exhausted iii. she is frightened iv. she is feeble

(b) River erosion is the effect of ——.
i. climate change ii. environment pollution
iii. natural disaster iv. cyclone

(c) Before the erosion of the river, Meharjan was ——.
i. well off ii. sad iii. unhappy iv. healthy

(d) The dancing flames remind Meherjan of the turmoil in her life. Here 'dancing' means ——.
i. jumping ii. unstable iii. glittering iv. bright

(e) River banks erode ——.
i. throughout the year ii. in one season iii. in two seasons iv. in three seasons

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 4 = 8$

(a) How was Meherjan's life earlier?
(b) Why are many more villages in the threat of erosion?
(c) Where does Meherjan live?
(d) Why does the writer call the Jamuna greedy?

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 3 and 4 :

Fish population is in serious danger from global warming. Climate change is increasing the water temperature in rivers, lakes and seas. This means there is less food and oxygen available for fish. It also means the fish may not grow fully and may have fewer off springs. Some fishes will become extinct if temperatures rise even by one or two degrees Celsius.

Climate change increases the pressure on fish population. Fishes are one of the world's most valuable biological assets. Forty percent of people in the world eat fish as their main source of protein. If we fail to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we will increase the pressures on fish. As a result, people who depend on fish will suffer from hunger and poverty. *[Unit–5; Lesson–4(C)]*

3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information from the text. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

Global warming is causing serious threat to fish population. It is climate change which is the cause of the (a) —— of water temperature in rivers, lakes and seas. For this reason, available food and oxygen for fish in these water (b) —— will be less than (c) ——. For the same reason, the (d) —— of fish may not be full and off springs may not be (e) ——. So the pressure on fish population is (f) —— due to climate change. Fishes are one of the world's most (g) —— biological assets. The (h) —— of people in the world eating fish as their main source of protein is 40%. In case of our (i) —— to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the pressure on fish will be increased and consequently people (j) —— on fish will suffer from hunger and poverty.

4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write four complete sentences. $1 \times 4 = 4$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Fish is regarded	i. will extinct some	i. from lack of protein, hunger and poverty
(b) Fish population is under pressure	ii. fish will suffer	ii. fishes very soon
(c) Increasing temperatures	iii. and serious danger	iii. about 40% of people in the world
(d) People depending on	iv. as the main source of protein of	iv. due to global warming

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 3 and 4 :

May Day or International Workers' Day is observed on May 1 all over the world today to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour workday. It is a public holiday in almost all the countries of the world.

Since the Industrial Revolution(1) in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe and the US, the workers in mills and factories had been working a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day.

On May 1st in 1886, inspired by the trade unions(2), half of the workers at the McCormic Harvester Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight-hour workday. Two days later, a workers' rally was held near the McCormic Harvester Machine Company and about 6000 workers joined it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses. At one point of the rally, some strikebreakers started leaving the meeting place. The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly about 200 policemen attacked them with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured.

The events of May 1, 1886 are a reminder that workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives. *[Unit–3; Lesson–2(B)]*

5. Complete the table below with information from the passage. $0.5 \times 6 = 3$

International Workers' Day

Who	Event/ Activity	When	Where
The workers in mills and factories	(i) ——	in the 18th and 19th century	(ii) ——
(iii) ——	went on strike	on May 1, 1886	at the McCormic Harvesting Machine Company
6000 workers	(iv) ——	on May 3,1886	(v) ——
(vi) ——	attacked the workers	on May 3, 1886	near the McCormic Harvesting Machine Company

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 5

Part-B : Writing Test [20 Marks]

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "The life of a Farmer". 8

(a) Who is a farmer? (b) When does he start his daily work? (c) How does he lead his life? (d) What is his contribution to the nation? (e) How can we improve his condition?

8. Suppose, you are Tomal/Toma. Your father is Abu Sayeed and he lives in the USA. He wants to know about your preparation for the SSC examination. Now, write an e-mail to your father informing him about your preparation for the SSC examination. 7

9. Suppose, you are Monir/Monira, a student of class X. Your friend, Zahid/Zeba wants to know about your aim in life. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about your aim in life. 5

30

DINAJPUR BOARD–2022

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 2 hours Full marks : 50

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part-A : Reading Test [30 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But they can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this.

The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air.

Therefore, it is clear that more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. Every year enormous areas of forests are destroyed by people to obtain wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture. This loss of the forest causes dual problems. Trees that are burned up release large volumes of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead, we also destroy an important storehouse of carbon dioxide when we clear forests. *[Unit–5; Lesson–3(A)]*

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

(a) Which of the period describes the beginning of the rapid industrialization?
i. The start of the 19th century ii. The end of the 18th century
iii. The start of the 18th century iv. The end of the 19th century

(b) What are the fossil fuels mentioned in the passage?
i. Coal ii. Mineral oil iii. Natural gas iv. All the above

(c) The word 'instead' mentioned in the passage means ——.
i. option ii. choice iii. as an alternative iv. preference

(d) Trees transport —— into the air.
i. nitrogen ii. oxygen iii. hydrogen iv. all

(e) The word combustion mentioned in the passage means ——.
i. kindling ii. burning iii. consummation iv. flame

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 4 = 8$

(a) Why can humans neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun?
(b) Describe how human beings are responsible for the increase in the greenhouse gases.
(c) What do you think the main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is?
(d) Why enormous areas of forests are destroyed by the people every year? Describe in brief.

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

"Today there are many jobs where you need English. This is because the world has become smaller. Vast distances are shortened by speedy transports. We can talk to a person thousands of kilometres away on the phone or the Internet. So we can communicate with the whole world easily. English has made this communication easier.

There are many countries in the world with many languages, but to communicate with them, you cannot use all the languages. So you need a common language that you can use with more or less all the people in the world. English is that common language. You can talk to a Chinese toy maker, a French artist, an Arab ambassador or a Korean builder in one language– English.

English for us in Bangladesh is all the more important. As we have seen earlier, we are too many people in a small country. So if you learn English, you have the best opportunity to find a good job, both within and outside the country. And that is good news for millions of our unemployed youths."

[Unit–4; Lesson–5(D)]

▶ Globalization has made the world (a) —— and so it requires a —— language for international communication. Now we can —— communication with a person thousands of kilometers away on the phone or the internet. In fact, we can communicate with the whole world with absolute (d) ——. The lingua franca of the world is (e) ——. English provides us with the (f) —— to pursue a good job. Being a densely (g) —— country, Bangladesh is (h) —— with unemployment. Proficiency in (i) —— may help (j) —— unemployment problem and bring economic development.

4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write four complete sentences. $1 \times 4 = 4$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) People	i. require	i. learn and use English properly.
(b) They	ii. cannot but	ii. the purpose more effectively than other languages.
(c) English	iii. can serve	iii. a common language for the purpose.
(d) Therefore all	iv. need to	iv. communicate with others internationally.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 5 and 6 :

21 February is observed as *Shaheed Dibosh* every year throughout the country in remembrance of the martyrs of language movement of 1952. The commemoration begins at the early hours of the day with mourning songs that recall the supreme sacrifices of our language martyrs. People wear black badges and go to the *Shaheed Minar* barefoot processions, singing mourning songs. They place wreaths at the *Minar*. Many of them visit the graves of the martyrs at Azimpur graveyard and pray for them. They also attend various programmes organised in remembrance of the language martyrs.

The UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) on 17 November in 1999 proclaimed February 21 as the International Mother Language Day in recognition of the sacrifices of the martyrs for the rightful place of Bangla. The day is now annually observed worldwide to promote awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism. *[Unit–3; Lesson–4(B)]*

5. Complete the table below with information from the passage. $0.5 \times 6 = 3$

Who/What	Event/Activity	Where/Whom/What	When/How
People all over the world	(i) ———	21 February	(ii) ———
We	remember	(iii) ———	by wearing black badges
People	(iv) ———	at the Shaheed Minar	at the early hours of the day
(v) ———	was declared as International Mother Language Day		(vi) ———

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 5

Part-B : Writing Test [20 Marks]

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Water Pollution". 8

(a) What is water pollution? (b) Why is water called life? (c) What do you think about the causes of water pollution? (d) What are the effects and impacts of water pollution? (e) What measures should we take to prevent water pollution?

8. Suppose, you are Ayan/Anni. You live in B-3/Gopalpur, Haji Mohammad Mohosin Road, Pabna. Your friend is Farhan/Farhana who is living in 13/B, Purana Palton, Dhaka-1216. Now, write an e-mail to your friend describing a road accident you have recently witnessed in your town. 7

9. Suppose, you are Shanta and your friend is Taslima. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the merits and demerits of using mobile phone at teen-age. 5

31

MYMENSINGH BOARD–2022

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 2 hours Full marks : 50

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part-A : Reading Test [30 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

Mother Teresa was moved by the sight of the sick and dying on the streets of Kolkata. She founded a home for the dying destitute and named it 'Nirmal Hriday', meaning 'Pure Heart'. She and her fellow nuns brought the dying people off the streets of Kolkata to this home. They were lovingly looked after and cared for. Since then many men, women and children have been taken from the streets and carried to Nirmal Hriday. These unloved and uncared for people get an opportunity to die in an environment of kindness and love. In their last hours they get human and divine love, and can feel they are also children of God. The Missionaries of Charity try to find jobs for those who survive, or send them to homes where they can live happily for some more years in a caring environment. Regarding commitment to family, Mother Teresa said, "May be in our own family, we have somebody, who is feeling lonely, who is feeling sick, who is feeling worried. Are we there? Are we willing to give until it hurts in order to be with our families, or do we put our interest first? We must remember that love begins at home and we must also remember that future of humanity passes through the family".

Mother Teresa's work has been recognised throughout the world and she received a number of awards. These include the Pope John XXIII Peace Prize (1971), the Nehru Prize for Promotion of International Peace & Understanding (1972), the Balzan Prize (1978), the Nobel Peace Prize (1979) and the Bharat Ratna (1980).

Mother Teresa died at the age of 87, on 5 September 1997.The world salutes her for her love and compassion for humanity. She has taught us how to extend our hand towards those who need our love and support irrespective of creed, caste and religion. The picture of Mother Teresa draped in a white and blue-bordered sari, with a wrinkled face, ever soft eyes and a saintly smile, lives on in our mind.

[Unit–7; Lesson–6(B)]

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

(a) —— moved Mother Teresa.
i. The condition of working people on the streets
ii. The condition of dying people in her home
iii. The condition of ailing people on the streets iv. The condition of sick people in the world

(b) Mother Teresa is a symbol of ——.
i. love and beauty ii. kindness and honesty
iii. love and kindness iv. cruelty and jealousy

(c) The word 'divine' means ——.
i. worldly ii. social iii. heavenly iv. personal

(d) Mother Teresa smiled ——.
i. falsely ii. sacredly iii. sinfully iv. impiously

(e) People all over the world have —— the work of Mother Teresa.
i. appreciated ii. ignored iii. depreciated iv. denied

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 4 = 8$

(a) For what purpose did Mother Teresa establish 'Nirmal Hriday"?
(b) Why did Mother Teresa emphasize on family?
(c) What does Mother Teresa teach us?
(d) How did the Missionaries of Charity help the people who survived?

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 3 and 4 :

"Today there are many jobs where you need English. This is because the world has become smaller. Vast distances are shortened by speedy transports. We can talk to a person thousands of kilometres away on the phone or the Internet. So we can communicate with the whole world easily. English has made this communication easier.

There are many countries in the world with many languages, but to communicate with them, you cannot use all the languages. So you need a common language that you can use with more or less all the people in the world. English is that common language. You can talk to a Chinese toy maker, a French artist, an Arab ambassador or a Korean builder in one language– English.

English for us in Bangladesh is all the more important. As we have seen earlier, we are too many people in a small country. So if you learn English, you have the best opportunity to find a good job, both within and outside the country. And that is good news for millions of our unemployed youths."

"But Miss, we learn English for 12 or 14 years, yet we do not find good jobs," says Rumi. She then tells the class about what happened to her brother. "Could you please tell us why?" Rumi asks.

"This is a very important question, Rumi. We should learn how to use English both orally and in writing for doing things as needed in our work, such as communicating with others at personal, social, national and international levels. But unfortunately, at the moment we are learning English mainly for our exams," continues Miss Choudhury. "Remember, English can greatly help you become skilled workers."

"But where and how can we learn this kind of English, Miss?" asks Ratan. Ms Choudhury says, "We can learn English both in and outside the classroom. Besides your textbook, the radio, television, newspapers, magazines, computers and other supplementary materials will greatly help you. During our classroom activities, we'll see how we can learn English." *[Unit–4; Lesson–5(D)]*

3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information from the text. 0.5 × 10 = 5

Different languages are being (a) —— in different countries. But a common language is necessary for (b) —— communication. For many (c) —— English has achieved the prestige (d) —— that common language. So, it is very (e) —— for everyone to learn English. If we want to (f) —— with other countries, there is no (g) —— of learning English. By learning English, we can easily (h) —— our unemployment problem. From the very (i) ——, a student should keep in mind that he has to learn English not only to (j) —— the exams but also to communicate with others.

4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write four complete sentences. 1 × 4 = 4

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Nowadays we can communicate	i. to get a good job both inside and outside the country	i. and that is English
(b) But the language	ii. with a person living anywhere in the world	ii. by learning English
(c) To communicate with anyone living anywhere	iii. is not the same	iii. on the phone or the internet
(d) One can have an opportunity	iv. we need a common language	iv. in all the countries

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 5 and 6 :

21 February is observed as *Shaheed Dibosh* every year throughout the country in remembrance of the martyrs of language movement of 1952. The commemoration begins at the early hours of the day with mourning songs that recall the supreme sacrifices of our language martyrs. People wear black badges and go to the *Shaheed Minar* barefoot processions, singing mourning songs. They place wreaths at the *Minar*. Many of them visit the graves of the martyrs at Azimpur graveyard and pray for them. They also attend various programmes organised in remembrance of the language martyrs.

The UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) on 17 November in 1999 proclaimed February 21 as the International Mother Language Day in recognition of the sacrifices of the martyrs for the rightful place of Bangla. The day is now annually observed worldwide to promote awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism. *[Unit–3; Lesson–4(B)]*

5. Complete the table below with information from the passage. 0.5 × 6 = 3

Aim	to narrate (i) ——			
Who/What	**Activities**	**When**	**Why**	**How**
People	commemorate the language martyrs	at an early hour of 21 February		(ii) ——
They	go to the Shaheed Minar			(iii) ——
Many people	visit Azimpur graveyard		(iv) ——	
(v) ——	are organized		in remembrance of the language martyrs	
Shaheed Dibosh	(vi) ——	in 1999		

6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 5

Part-B : Writing Test [20 Marks]

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Tea Stall". 8

(a) What is a tea stall? (b) Where is it seen? (c) What is sold there along with tea? (d) How long does it remain open? (e) Does a tea stall play an important role? If so, how?

8. Suppose, you are Habib/Habiba of Dhaka. You have a friend named Neel/Nila who lives in Jamalpur. Your elder sister's wedding ceremony is going to be held next week. Now, write an e-mail to your friend inviting him/her to attend the wedding ceremony. 7

9. Suppose, you are Shamim/Shamima. Your friend is Rahim/ Rahima. You want to do something good for the people of your locality after your SSC Examination. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about your plan that you are going to materialize after the SSC Examination. 5

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DHAKA BOARD–2020

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

May Day or International Workers Day is observed on May 1 all over the world today to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour workday. It is a public holiday in almost all the countries of the world.

Since the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe and the US, the workers in mills and factories had been working a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day.

On May 1st in 1886, inspired by the trade unions, half of the workers at the McCormic Harvester Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight-hour workday. Two days later, a workers' rally was held near the McCormic Harvester Company and about 6000 workers joined it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses. Just at this moment some strikebreakers started leaving the meeting place. The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly about 200 policemen attacked them with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many of them were badly injured.

The events of May 1, 1886 is a reminder that workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives. *[Unit–3; Lesson–2(B)]*

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) Historical means ——.
i. traditional ii. primitive iii. inception iv. historic

(b) May Day events occurred in —— century.
i. 17th ii. 18th iii. 19th iv. 20th

(c) The policemen attacked the strikers on ——.
i. May 1st ii. May 2nd iii. May 3rd iv. May 4th

(d) Clubs and revolvers were used upon ——.
i. trade union leaders ii. policemen iii. strikers iv. strikebreakers

(e) The workers' demand was to —— work time.
i. sustain ii. assign iii. reduce iv. upgrade

(f) To stop exploitation workers should not ——.
i. express their opinion in public ii. rule out any unfair condition by their bosses
iii. speak meekly iv. think of their privilege

(g) "And not to give in to their bosses." —— What does 'give in' mean here?
i. Dominate ii. Refuse
iii. Agree to continuing struggling iv. Agree to stop struggling

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

(a) What does May Day commemorate?
(b) Which demand did the workers struggle for?
(c) What activities did the workers do against the authorities?
(d) What happened when the policemen attacked the strikers?
(e) Why is the event of May 1, 1886 a reminder for the workers?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Fish population is in serious danger from global warming. Climate change is increasing the water temperature in rivers, lakes and seas. This means there is less food and oxygen available for fish. It also means the fish may not grow fully and may have fewer offsprings. Some fishes will become extinct if temperatures rise even by one or two degrees Celsius.

Climate change increases the pressure on fish population. Fishes are one of the world's most valuable biological assets. Forty percent of people in the world eat fish as their main source of protein. If we fail to reduce green house gas emissions, we will increase the pressure on fish. As a result, people who depend on fish will suffer from hunger and poverty. *[Unit–5; Lesson–4(C)]*

▶ It is (a) —— from the passage that global warming is (b) —— great threat for fish population. (c) —— global warming, food production and oxygen (d) —— in water decreases. As a result, some fish may be extinct (e) ——.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Neil Armstrong commanded the Gemini-8 Mission and became the first human to walk on the moon as commander of Apollo 11. He was born in Wapakoneta, Ohio, on August 5, 1930. He received a Bachelor of Science degree from Purdue University and a Master of Science degree from the University of Southern California. Astronauts Neil A. Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins launched the mission to the moon with Apollo 11, on July 16 and landed on the moon on July 20, 1969. Neil A. Armstrong first

stepped on to the surface and then Aldrin. They explored the surface and gathered moon rocks for over two hours.

After exploring the surface they rejoined Collins in the orbiting mothership. Neil A. Armstrong died on August 25, 2012.

4. Complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Neil Armstrong			
Event	**Year/Time**	**Place**	**Achievement**
Born	(i) ——		
Received BSc		(ii) ——	
Left for the moon	(iii) ——		
	20 July 1969		(iv) ——
Died	(v) ——		

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Democracy means	i. fair and equal	i. of democracy.
(b) It allows freedom	ii. a system	ii. in a democratic country.
(c) It means	iii. of speech, religion	iii. of government.
(d) People elect	iv. their representative directly	iv. and political opinions.
(e) Free and fair	v. election is the precondition	v. treatment for citizens.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) In the evening, a lion entered the cave.
(b) One day, he fled from his master's house and took shelter in a cave.
(c) Once upon a time, there lived a young man named Androcles.
(d) He came near Androcles and lifted his paw.
(e) He was caught by a slave merchant who sold him to a rich man in another country.
(f) The lion seemed wounded as he was groaning.
(g) His master was very bad and inflicted heavy torture on him.
(h) He took the lion's paw in his hand and removed a big thorn from it. The lion was relieved of his pain.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

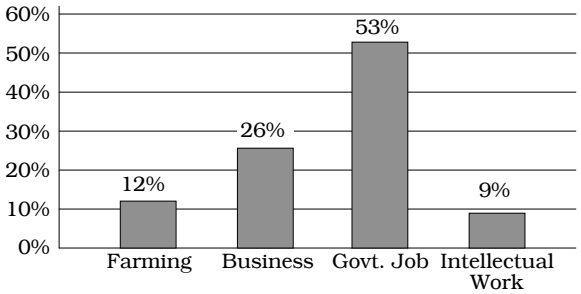
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Tree Plantation". You should write about 250 words : 10

(a) What does a tree do for us? (b) What happens if there were no trees? (c) What is the effect of the loss of trees? (d) What should be done to save mankind? (e) How can the earth be made greener, cleaner and safer? (f) What part do people play in protecting trees and increasing forests?

9. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it : 10

Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland. His army was defeated again and again against the King Edward-1 of England. Being defeated for six times he lost his hope.....

10. The graph below shows the choice of profession by different educated people. Describe the graph in your own words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph : 10



11. Suppose, you are Roushan/Roushanara living at 114/B, Sadar Road, Barishal. Your younger brother does not take physical exercise at all. Now. write a letter telling him the importance of taking physical exercise. 10

12. Suppose, you are Bakul and your friend is Nayon. Recently you have noticed that road accident is on the rise horribly in your country. Everyday many people fall victim to road accidents. Now. write a dialogue between you and your friend about the causes and remedies of road accidents. 10

33

RAJSHAHI BOARD–2020

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Mother Teresa was moved by the presence of the sick and dying on the streets of Kolkata. She founded the home for the dying destitute and named it 'Nirmal Hridoy', meaning 'Pure Heart'. She and her fellow nuns gathered the dying people off the streets of Kolkata and brought them to this home. They were lovingly looked after and cared for. Since then men, women and children have been taken from the streets and carried to Nirmal Hridoy. These unloved and uncared for people get an opportunity to die in an environment of kindness and love. In their last hours they get human and divine love, and can feel they are also children of God. The Missionaries of Charity try to find jobs for those who survive, or send them to homes where they can live happily for some more years in a caring environment. Regarding commitment to family, Mother Teresa said, " May be in our own family, we have somebody, who is feeling lonely, who is feeling sick, who is feeling worried. Are we there? Are we willing to give until it hurts in order to be with our families, or do we put our interest first? We must remember that love begins at home and we must also remember that future of humanity passes through the family".

Mother Teresa's work has been recognised throughout the world and she has received a number of awards. These include the Pope John XXIII Peace Prize (1971), the Nehru Prize for Promotion of International Peace & Understanding (1972), the Balzan Prize (1978), the Nobel Peace Prize (1979) and the Bharat Ratna (1980).

Mother Teresa died at the age of 87, on 5 September 1997. The world salutes her for her love and compassion for humanity. She has taught us how to extend our hand towards those who need our love and support irrespective of creed, caste and religion. Draped in a white and blue-bordered sari, wrinkled face, ever soft eyes and a saintly smile, is the picture of Mother Teresa in our mind. *[Unit–7; Lesson–5(A)]*

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) What did Teresa and her fellow nuns do?
i. Gathered the dying people ii. Brought them to Nirmal Hridoy
iii. Looked after them iv. All above

(b) She got Nobel Prize for peace in ——.
i. 1971 ii. 1972 iii. 1978 iv. 1979

(c) Mother Teresa is a symbol of ——.
i. love ii. kindness iii. jealousy iv. love and kindness

(d) Nirmal Hridoy is a home for ——.
i. the sick ii. drama iii. the dying destitute iv. the artists

(e) She got the Balzan Prize in ——.
i. 1975 ii. 1976 iii. 1977 iv. 1978

(f) Teresa founded ——.
i. Nirmal Hridoy ii. Niramoy centre iii. Niribili Kendra iv. Rest House

(g) Teresa served the ill-fated people with ——.
i. hatred ii. no love
iii. human and divine love iv. self-interest

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

(a) Why was Mother Teresa moved?
(b) Why do you think Mother Teresa won so many awards?
(c) When did Mother Teresa receive Nobel Peace Prize?
(d) Why does the world salute her?
(e) What did Mother Teresa say about commitment to family?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

21 February is a memorable day in our national history. We observe the day every year as International Mother Language Day. The day is a national holiday. On this day. we pay tribute to the martyrs who laid down their lives to establish Bangla as a state language in undivided Pakistan in 1952. The struggle to achieve our language rights is known as the Language Movement. The seed of the Language Movement was sown on 21 March 1948 when Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the Governor General of Pakistan, declared in a public meeting in Dhaka that Urdu would be the only state language of Pakistan. The declaration raised a storm of protest in the eastern part of the country. The protest continued non-stop, gathering momentum day by day. It turned into a movement and reached its climax in 1952. The government outlawed all sorts of public meetings and rallies to stop it.

The students of Dhaka University defied the law and brought out a peaceful protest procession on 21 February 1952. When the procession reached near Dhaka Medical College, the police opened fire on the students, killing Salam, Rafiq, Barkat, Safiur and Jabbar.

As a result, there were mass protests all over the country and the government had to declare Bangla as a state language. This kindled the sparks of independence movement of Bangladesh. *[Unit–3; Lesson–3(B)]*

▶ All Bangladeshis remember the memory of the (a) —— on February 21. They walk barefooted to the Shaheed Minar. They proceed (b) —— towards the Shaheed Minar. They pay (c) —— to the memory of the martyrs. They (d) —— flowers and pray for the souls of them. They also gather in mosques, temples and some other religious institutions and wish for salvation of the martyrs' (e) —— souls.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Neil Armstrong was the first man who walked on the moon. He was an American astronaut: he was also an aerospace engineer. Armstrong was born on 05 August, 1930 in Wapakoneta, Ohio, the USA. He earned his flight certificate in 1945 at the age of 15 only. In 1947, at the age of 17, he began to study aeronautical engineering in Purdue University, the USA. He received B.Sc degree in Aeronautical Engineering in 1955 and he did M.Sc in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Southern California in 1970. In 1958 he was selected for the US Air Force's Man in space programme. Neil Armstrong, along with his group, launched the mission to the moon with Apollo 11 on July 16, 1969. He was the commander of Apollo 11 and four days later they landed on the moon. They explored the surface and gathered moon rocks for over two hours. The next day they fired off the surface of the moon.

4. Complete the following table with information from the passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Name of event	Year/Date	Place
Birth of Neil Armstrong	5 August	(i) ——
Received B. Sc degree	in 1955	(ii) ——
(iii) ——	in 1970	University of South California.
They landed on the moon	(iv) ——	
Started their return journey	(v) ——	from the moon.

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Punctuality is a virtue	i. person is	i. accurate in timing.
(b) It helps	ii. which can make us	ii. loved by all.
(c) A punctual	iii. punctual we shall	iii. surely succeed in life.
(d) He who	iv. is punctual never	iv. successful in future.
(e) If we become	v. us to become	v. gets late in his work.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) Penicillin is the life saving medicine.
(b) He passed his boyhood with his parents.
(c) It was discovered by Dr. Alexander Fleming.
(d) He was the seventh of the eight brothers and sisters.
(e) He was never absent from school up to the age of twelve.
(f) He was sent to London at the age of fourteen for higher study.
(g) Fleming was born in a poor family in Scotland.
(h) Fleming was a very regular and attentive student.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

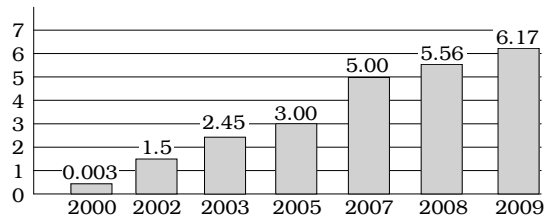
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Book Fair You Have Recently Visited". You should write about 250 words : 10

(a) What is a book fair? (b) What was the occasion of the fair? (c) Where was it held? (d) How was the environment of the fair? (e) What experience did you gather by visiting the fair?

9. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it : 10

Oneday a crow became very thirsty. He flew from one place to another in search of water. But he found no water. He continued his search for water.....

10. Look at the following graph. It shows 'The Internet Users' from 2000 to 2009. Now describe the graph in 150 words : 10



11. Suppose, you are Sayem/Samia. You have a friend, named Masud/Masuda. Your friend has recently sent you a nice birthday gift on the occasion of your 16th birth anniversary. Now, Write a letter to your friend thanking him/her for sending you the nice birthday gift. 10

12. Suppose, you are Emon/Ema. You and your friend, Emran/Eva know that English language plays an important role for communication in the present world. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of learning English. 10

34

JASHORE BOARD–2020

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

'Heritage' is what we inherit from the past, live with them in the present and then pass on to our children or future generation. Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage. When we speak of 'World Heritage', it indicates places and sites that we inherited from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.

The 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' in Bagerhat is such a heritage. It became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985. Originally, the historic Mosque City was known as 'Khalifatabad'. It is situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat town--- not very far from the dense mangrove forest of the Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim colony. It was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments. Baked bricks were used for the construction of the buildings. The planning of the city was dominated by the tradition of Islamic architecture and the decorations were a combination of Mughal and Turkish architecture.

Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable. There were about 360 mosques in the city. Among them the most remarkable is the multi-domed Shat Gambuj Mosque. The mosque is unique in the sense that it has 60 pillars that support the roof, with 77 low height domes. The 4 towers at 4 corners have smaller domes at the top as well. The vast prayer hall has 11 arched doorways on the east and 7 each on the north and south for light and ventilation. It has 7 aisles running along the length of the mosque and 11 deep curves between the slender stone columns. These columns support the curving arches created by the domes. The thickness of the arches is 6 feet and have slightly narrowing hollow and round wall.

The west wall in the interior has 11 'mihrabs' (niche in mosque pointing towards Makkah). These mihrabs are decorated with stonework and terracotta. The floor of the mosque is made of brick.

Besides being used as a prayer hall, Khan Jahan used the mosque as his court too. Today, it is one of the greatest tourist attractions and one of the best architectural beauties of Bangladesh. *[Unit–8; Lesson–1(B)]*

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. 1 × 7 = 7

(a) A Muslim colony founded near the sea-coast in Bagerhat was a —— place.
i. barbarous ii. desolate iii. crowded iv. welcoming

(b) The phrase 'Our future generation' means ——.
i. people who can see the future ii. people who passed away
iii. our future activities iv. those who will come after us

(c) The word 'originally' refers to ——.
i. gradually ii. ultimately iii. eventually iv. initially

(d) The word 'habitable' in the context means ——.
i. livelihood ii. fit for human habitation
iii. live on iv. habituated

(e) What does the expression 'the outskirts of Bagerhat town' in the text mean?
i. in the middle of Bagerhat town ii. the closest part of Bagerhat town
iii. the furthest part of Bagerhat town iv. at the centre of Bagerhat town

(f) Which of the followings has made the Shat Gambuj Mosque the most significant?
i. Its Turkish design ii. Its being World Heritage site
iii. Its combination of Turkish and Mughal architecture
iv. Its being an ancient mosque

(g) The original name of the city of 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' was ——.
i. Bagerhat ii. Sundarbans iii. Khalifatabad iv. Khulna

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

(a) What do you understand by 'World Heritage'?
(b) What does the infrastructure of the city reveal?
(c) Why is the Shat Gambuj Mosque one of the greatest tourist attractions?
(d) How did Khan Jahan Ali make the city habitable?
(e) "The vast prayer hall served different purpose."—Explain it in 2/3 sentences.

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Many people go to cities and forget their roots knowingly or unknowingly. The specialty of the Islam family is that they are living in their village. Mr. Islam and his brothers are great as they haven't forget their roots. Mainul Islam is a graduate from Bangladesh Agricultural University in Mymensingh. He returned home and began advanced farming. His other two brothers are also graduate in different disciplines. They all are living in their own village in spite of being highly

educated. They could easily move to cities to do attractive official jobs. But city life and official jobs don't attract them. They think that they are the sons of the soil and they have an unavoidable obligation to this soil.

They not only struck to their own roots, they have been example for others to be respectful to their soil. *[Unit–12; Lesson–2(D)]*

▶ Mr. Mainul Islam, a graduate from Bangladesh Agricultural University has chosen his career as an (a) —— farmer. His two other brothers were not from the same (b) ——. All the three brothers are (c) —— educated and live in the village. They are unwilling to leave their village and they realize a strong (d) —— to the soil and they don't want to be city (e) ——.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Alessandro Volta was a famous Italian physicist. He is well-known for the invention of the first battery in 1800. He was born in Como, Italy on February 18, 1745. In 1774, he became a professor of Physics at the Royal School in Como. Volta studied the Chemistry of gases from 1776–1778. In November, 1777, he discovered methane in a lake. In 1779, he became a professor of experimental physics at the University of Pavia. In 1794, Volta married an aristocratic lady. In honor of his work, he was made a count by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1801. In 1782, he travelled to France and Germany. In 1815, the Emperor of Austria made him the director of Philosophical Faculty of Padua. In 1819, he retired and settled in his native town where he died in March, 1827.

4. Complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

About Alessandro Volta				
Aims	introducing his invention to the readers			
Life span	Born in 1745 and died in 1827 after (i) —— years of his retirement.			
Who/What	**Event**	**Year/Time**	**Place/Country**	**Work/field**
Alessandro Volta	Professor	1774	(ii) ——	Physics
He	discovered	(iii) ——	methane in a lake	
He	joined as a professor	1779	(iv) ——	Experimental Physics
(v) ——	made Alessandro Volta director	1815	Padua	Philosophical faculty

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**	**Column 'C'**
(a) Patriotism is a great virtue	i. to be ready to fight against	i. themselves to work for the country.
(b) It is such a virtue	ii. to be patriot and to be devoted	ii. all oppressions that can hinder our progress.
(c) Patriotism inspires us	iii. that inspire children to prepare	iii. dream of a developed nation.
(d) So, we all should encourage our children	iv. without which we cannot	iv. to their respective duties and responsibilities.
(e) Radio and television should telecast programmes	v. for which a citizen doesn't hesitate	v. to shed the last drop of his blood.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) They got money, made a shelter in a makeshift house and started making 'Nakshi Kantha' with new and old clothes and thread of different colours.
(b) Yet Nur Banu did not become frustrated and inspired her husband to stand against all odds.
(c) Her husband was a farmer and they had everything but they became helpless.
(d) As Nur Banu was good at art in her early age, she could make wonderful design in her Kanthas.
(e) A few years back Nur Banu lost everything for the river erosion.
(f) Her husband sold them in the market and became solvent.
(g) She together with her husband worked hard and made a lot of Kanthas.
(h) She had an ornament made of gold and she gave it to her husband to sell it.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "The Importance of Early Rising". You should write about 250 words : 10

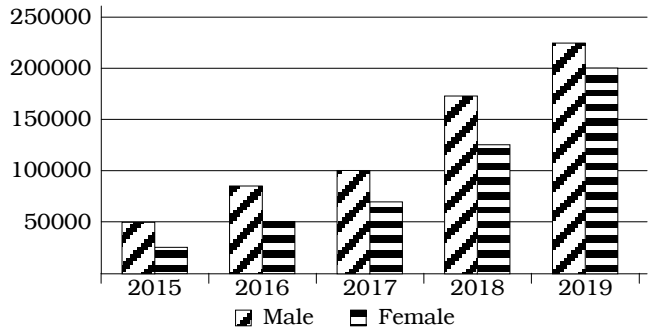
(a) What is early rising? (b) How is early rising beneficial to good health? (c) Why is it important for the students? (d) In what other ways early rising helps us? (e) How can we form the habit of early rising?

9. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it : 10

Once a school boy named Talha was returning from school. On the way to his home, he saw a boy of his age. The boy was working in a workshop. His body was covered with dirt, oil and other chemicals. Talha became curious about the boy. He asked the boy .....

10. The graph below shows the number of facebook users by gender in a city named 'T' from the year 2015 to 2019. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10

Facebook users by gender in city 'T' : 2015 – 2019



11. Suppose, you are Himel/ Himu and live at the hostel of Vidyamayee Govt. Girls' High School, Mymensingh. Your village home is at Narayankhola, Modhupur. Tangail where your parents live. Now. write a letter to your mother telling her about your hostel life. 10

12. Suppose, you are Labib or Lovely and your friend is Nishat/Nishitha. Your friend is frustrated about the literacy rate of Bangladesh. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about how to remove illiteracy from our country. 10

35

CUMILLA BOARD–2020

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

The Internet technology has helped design a large number of websites to facilitate social relations among people around the world. These are known as social networking services or social networks or social media. At present, Facebook is the most popular social media cite. Google+, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc. are other frequently used social services. Social network services are web-based and hence, provide ways for the users to interact through the Internet. These services make it possible to connect people sharing interests and activities across the borders and thus have made the users feel that they really live in a global village.

Why are social networks expanding so fast? The answer is simple. Most of the social services are cost-free. You can make use of them free, paying a very little to your Internet service provider. Secondly, you can make your personal profile public before the entire online community. It is like presenting yourself before the entire world. You can also look into other people's profile if you are interested. It is simple and easy. Thirdly, social networks allow users to upload pictures, multimedia contents and modify the profile. Some services like Facebook allow users to update their profiles. Fourthly, networks allow users to post blog entries. User profiles have a section dedicated to comments from friends and other users. Finally, there are privacy protection measures too. A user himself or herself decides over the number of visitors/ viewers, and what information should be shared with others. *[Unit–13; Lesson–2(B)]*

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) The Internet technology has helped —— sites to emerge.
i. social networking ii. multimedia contents iii. social services iv. expanding network

(b) The word 'frequent' refers to ——.
i. declaration ii. freedom iii. recurrently iv. timidly

(c) The word 'viewer' could be best replaced by ——.
i. vagabond ii. diplomat iii. vision iv. spectator

(d) Social networks help us to —— interests and activities around the world.
i. entertain ii. observe iii. exchange iv. tell

(e) The utility of website is ——.
i. abusing social network ii. forming social awareness
iii. discouraging social relations iv. promoting universal brotherhood

(f) What does the expression "The answer is simple" mean?
i. Social networks are not expanding so fast ii. Social networks are reducing very fast
iii. Social networks are expanding very fast iv. Social networks are spreading very dilatorily

(g) Web in the first paragraph could be best replaced by ——.
i. internet ii. trap iii. complexion iv. mesh

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

(a) What do you understand by social network?
(b) What are some uses of social networks?
(c) What does the clause "It is simple and easy" mentioned in the text indicate?
(d) Why are the social networks expanding so fast?
(e) Do you think that Facebook plays a great role to make the world a global village? Why/Why not?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Fish population is at the risk from global warming. Climate change is increasing the water temperature in lakes, rivers and seas. This indicates there is less food and supply of oxygen available for fish. It again means that fish may not grow properly and may have fewer generation. If temperatures rise even by one or two degree Celsius, some fishes will be extinct from our planet.

Climate change increases the pressure on fish population and these fishes are treated as one of the most valuable biological assets. 40% people of the world depend on fish for their protein. In case of our failure to reduce greenhouse gas emission, we will increase the pressure on fish. Thus, people depending on fish will suffer from malnutrition, hunger and poverty. *[Unit–5; Lesson–4(C)]*

▶ The temperature rise of water in rivers, lakes and seas has (a) —— the scarcity of food and oxygen for fish. As a result the (b) —— and reproduction of fishes is being hampered. If temperature rise goes on in this rate it will cause the (c) —— of some fishes. If this happens, people (d) —— on fish as the main source of protein will suffer a lot. A possible solution to this problem is the (e) —— of greenhouse gas emission.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the USA. He is famous for his Gettysburg Address. It was delivered by him during the American Civil War on November 19, 1863. Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809 in Kentucky the USA. His parents were from Virginia. In 1819, his mother died. Then his father moved to Indiana state. He grew up there. He was a captain in the Black Hawk War. He got the nomination for president in 1850. Then he became the president of the USA in 1861. Lincoln declared a ban on slavery in America on January 1, 1863. He was reelected President in 1864. On Good Friday, April 14, 1865 he was assassinated at Ford's theatre in Washington.

4. Complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Time/Year
Born	(i) ——	
(ii) ——		November 19, 1863.
Became the President	the USA	(iii) ——
Banned slavery	(iv) ——	January 1, 1863.
Died	(v) ——	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) The Japanese	i. cross the road in	i. violate the traffic rules.
(b) They never drive or	ii. transport, someone is found	ii. vehicle standing on the road.
(c) No Japanese, he or she,	iii. are law	iii. waiting on the road for a green signal.
(d) So long the red signal continues,	iv. a driver will keep the	iv. abiding people.
(e) At dead of night when there is no	v. alone on the street will	v. violation of traffic rules.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) "I am not playing. I have already gone through these pages."
(b) His father was passing by.
(c) From his boyhood, he was a very meritorious boy.
(d) He at once entered the room and said, "O my boy, don't play with your book."
(e) His father Kazi Wazed Ali was a renowned pleader in the Barishal bar.
(f) One day the boy Fazlul Huq was reading in his study room.
(g) He saw Fazlul Haq was reading his lessons and tearing off the pages of his book one after another.
(h) The great leader of the country whom we love and admire is Sher-E-Bangla A. K. Fazlul Huq.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

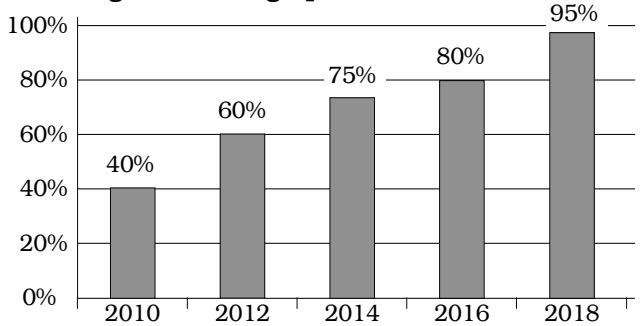
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Drug Addiction". You should write about 250 words : 10

(a) What is drug addiction? (b) What are the causes of drug addiction? (c) How does it affect young generation? (d) Why should the young generation have knowledge on drug addiction? (e) Give your own suggestion to get rid of this menace.

9. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it : 10

Once there lived a poor rickshaw puller. He had to maintain his family consisting of six members with a great difficulty. He always thought of additional income for the maintenance of his family. One day while walking through the fields, he found a purse of gold dropped by a passer-by. He....

10. The graph below shows the number of people using mobile phone from the year of 2010 to 2018 in Bangladesh. Now describe the graph in about 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph : 10



11. Suppose, you are Salman living at Subidbazar, Sylhet. You had gone to your friend's house recently and stayed there for a few days with them. Your friend's name is Imran. Now, write an email to your friend thanking him for their hospitality. 10

12. Suppose, you are Idraq and your friend is Radit. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about dengue fever. 10

36

CHATTOGRAM BOARD–2020

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

'Heritage' is what we inherit from the past, live with them in the present and then pass on to our children or future generation. Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage. When we speak of 'World Heritage', it indicates places and sites that we inherited from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.

The 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' in Bagerhat is such a heritage. It became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985.

Originally, the historic Mosque City was known as 'Khalifatabad'. It is situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat town--- not very far from the dense mangrove forest of the Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim colony. It was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments. Baked bricks were used for the construction of the buildings. The planning of the city was dominated by the tradition of Islamic architecture and the decorations were a combination of Mughal and Turkish architecture.

Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable. There were about 360 mosques in the city. Among them the most remarkable is the multi-domed Shat Gambuj Mosque. The mosque is unique in the sense that it has 60 pillars that support the roof, with 77 low height domes. The 4 towers at 4 corners have smaller domes at the top as well. The vast prayer hall has 11 arched doorways on the east and 7 each on the north and south for light and ventilation. It has 7 aisles running along the length of the mosque and 11 deep curves between the slender stone columns. These columns support the curving arches created by the domes. The thickness of the arches is 6 feet and have slightly narrowing hollow and round wall.

The west wall in the interior has 11 'mihrabs' (niche in mosque pointing towards Makkah). These mihrabs are decorated with stonework and terracotta. The floor of the mosque is made of brick.

Besides being used as a prayer hall, Khan Jahan used the mosque as his court too. Today, it is one of the greatest tourist attractions and one of the best architectural beauties of Bangladesh. *[Unit–8; Lesson–1(B)]*

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) When was the Shat Gambuj Mosque declared the World Heritage Site?
i. In 1885 ii. In 1985 iii. In 1987 iv. In 1888

(b) The mosque was established by a person who was ——.
i. an Indian general ii. an Arabian general
iii. a Turkish general iv. a Turkish saint general

(c) The synonym of the word 'unique' is ——.
i. incomparable ii. inspirable iii. remarkable iv. supportable

(d) The decorations of the mosque represent the mixture of ——.
i. Islamic and Mughal architecture ii. Mughal and Arabic architecture
iii. Mughal and Turkish architecture iv. Turkish and Arabic architecture

(e) The antonym of the word 'dense' is ——.
i. cubic ii. rarefied iii. thick iv. light

(f) The word 'slender' refers to ——.
i. thick ii. dense iii. large iv. lean

(g) What has made the mosque unique?
i. 60 pillars with 77 low height domes ii. 11 arched doorways and 4 towers
iii. 60 pillars and 14 doorways on the north and the south
iv. 11 arched doorways and 7 aisles

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

(a) What does heritage refer to?
(b) What does the infrastructure of the city reveal?
(c) Who founded the city and when?
(d) What did Khan Jahan Ali do to make the city habitable?
(e) How are the mihrabs decorated?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Fish is one of the most important resources of food and nutrition. It is the best and easiest source of protein. In the past, the rivers, ponds, lakes, marshes etc. abound with fishes in Bangladesh. There was a popular saying that once Bangladesh was rich in rice and fishes. But now-a-days, fish population in Bangladesh is in serious danger. This means the fish may not grow fully and may have fewer offsprings. Some fishes have already become extinct and some will be extinct in future.

There are various reasons behind this danger. The first and foremost reason is the climate change which is causing the increase of the water temperature in rivers, ponds, lakes, seas and every water reservoir. This means there is less food and oxygen available for fish. Again, the random use of pesticides. and harmful fertilizers in the cultivable lands is also causing a great threat to fish population. Secondly, the harmful garbages and wastes of the mills and factories thrown into the rivers and other pools and reservoirs are polluting the water where fishes dwell.

All these matters are combinedly creating pressure on fish population. If we fail to reduce green house gas emissions, and temperature rise, if we fail to control the use of pesticides and harmful fertilizers and the throwing of wastes and garbages, we will continue to increase pressure on fish which will eventually cause fish-poverty in Bangladesh. *[Unit–5; Lesson–4(C)]*

- Water is the most (a) —— place for fish. But now-a-days, this (b) —— place of the fish is not safe for them (c) —— of climate change and many other reasons. All these reasons along with climate change are creating a great threat and pressure on fish population. It is high time we (d) —— pragmatic steps to save the fishes from (e) ——.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Humayun Ahmed was a teacher, author, dramatist, playwright and filmmaker. He was born in Mohongonj, Netrokona, Mymensingh on 13 November, 1948. His father Faizur Rahman Ahmed, a police officer, was killed by Pakistani military during the liberation war of Bangladesh in 1971.

He passed SSC Examination from Bogura Zilla School in 1965 and stood second in the merit list in Rajshahi Education Board. He passed his HSC exam from Dhaka College in 1967. He took his Honours and Masters in Chemistry from the University of Dhaka with first class. He did his Ph.D. from North Dakota State University. He worked as a Professor of Chemistry in Dhaka University.

Humayun Ahmed reached his peak of fame with the publication of his novel Nondito Noroke in 1972. He wrote over 200 fiction and non-fiction books all of which were best sellers in Bangladesh. His first television drama was 'Prothom Prohor'. It was followed by many dramas and drama serials. He also directed many films based on his own stories. For his outstanding achievements he was honoured with many awards including Bangla Academy Award (1981) and Ekushey Padak (1994). He died on 19 July, 2012 at Bellevue Hospital in New York. He was burried in Nuhash Palli.

4. Complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Event/Activity	Year/When	Place/Where
Humayun Ahmed	passed SSC	in 1965	(i) ——
Faizur Rahman Ahmed	was killed	(ii) ——	
Nondito Noroke	(iii) ——	in 1972	
(iv) ——	were written by him		during his life time
He	died	on 19 July, 2012	(v) ——

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) E-mail is a wonderful invention	i. two persons or offices and the receiver	i. within a few seconds.
(b) This is a scientific way	ii. need two sets of computers	ii. which are connected in a network.
(c) Communication through email is made between	iii. and it plays an important role	iii. and the Internet connection.
(d) To operate an email system, we	iv. a computer set, android mobile phone and tab	iv. in business and communication.
(e) E-mail functions instantly with the help of	v. of sending messages, data and information files	v. is not required to remain present simultaneously like telephone.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) The dog was cured.
(b) He found a mad dog and injected some weak germs of its diseases into blood.
(c) One day a boy named Joseph Meister was brought to Pasteur.
(d) He had been bitten by a mad dog.
(e) Pasteur was a French scientist.
(f) Pasteur gave him some injections and the boy did not get dog's disease.
(g) He discovered that many diseases are caused by germs and he also found cures for several of them.
(h) At first, he only treated animals because he did not want to cause the death of any human being.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

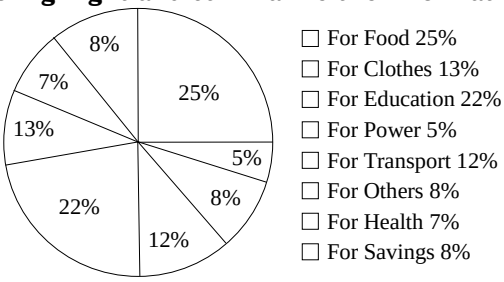
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Street Accident You Witnessed". You should write about 250 words : 10

(a) What do you mean by street accident? (b) What type of accident is a daily incident in Bangladesh? (c) When and Where did the accident occur which you witnessed? (d) How did the accident occur? (e) What was the condition of the accident spot after accident? (f) What is your opinion about such accident?

9. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it : 10

Once upon a time there was a king called Midas. He was very rich. Yet he always longed for more riches. Moreover, he was very fond of gold. He thought if he had the golden touch, he would be.....

10. Look at the following pie-chart. It shows the percentage of family's household expenditure distributed into different categories. Now describe the pie-chart in your own words in 150 words. You are advised to highlight and summarize the information given in the pie-chart : 10



11. Suppose, you are Latif/Latifa and your friend is Tanim-Tanima who is living in 13/B, Kalabagan Colony, Laksmipur, Rajshahi. Now, write an e-mail to your friend describing what you intend to do after your SSC Examination. 10

12. Suppose, you are Rajib/Rajiya. Your friend Kajal is quite unaware of water pollution. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the causes and effects of water pollution. 10

37

SYLHET BOARD–2020

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

26 March, our Independence Day, is the biggest state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with a 31 gun salute.

Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then other leaders, political parties, diplomats, social and cultural organisations, educational institutions and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs. People from all walks of life also go there with rallies and processions. There are many cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.

The country also witnesses a spectacular parade of Defence forces, Border guards, Police, Ansars and the VDP (Village Defence Party) at the National Parade Ground near the National Parliament. In National Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga.

In the evening, all major public buildings are illuminated with colourful lights. Bangla Academy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and other socio-cultural organisations hold cultural functions. Similar functions are also arranged in other places in the country. *[Unit–3; Lesson–5(B)]*

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) The celebration of the Independence Day is considered as ——.
i. a national holiday ii. the biggest state festival
iii. a cultural unity iv. a political outcome

(b) The Independence Day is celebrated ——.
i. annually ii. ordinarily iii. bi-yearly iv. worldwide

(c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'heroic'?
i. hesitant ii. valiant iii. fearful iv. dreadful

(d) The word 'tournament' is related to ——.
i. culture ii. education iii. tradition iv. sports

(e) A diplomat is a person who ——.
i. represents his own country ii. creates anarchy among people
iii. participates in games and sports
iv. highlights their political and social interest to the world community

(f) Which of the following describes the Independence Day best?
i. a mournful day ii. a day of hatred
iii. a day to celebrate independence iv. a gala day

(g) 26 March is a ——.
i. religious festival day ii. political festival day iii. social festival day iv. national festival day

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

(a) How is the Independence Day observed?
(b) Why does the nation observe 26 March?
(c) Who perform a smartly dressed parade?
(d) Mention some entertaining programmes held on the day.
(e) Describe the activities of the armed forces and school children on that day.

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Fish population is in serious danger from global warming. Climate changes is increasing the water temperature in rivers, lakes and seas. This means there is less food and oxygen available for fish.

It also means the fish may not grow fully and may have fewer offsprings. If temperatures rise even by one or two degrees, some fishes will be extinct from our planet. Climate change increases the pressure on fish population. Fishes are one of the world's most valuable biological assets. Forty percent of people in the world eat fish as their main source of protein. If we fail to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we will increase the pressure on fish. As a result people who depend on fish will suffer from hunger and poverty. *[Unit–5; Lesson–4(C)]*

▶ Fish population is not free from the (a) —— of climate change. Because of climate change the water temperature will increase causing the (b) —— of food and oxygen for fish. As a (c) —— of this fishes will lose their breeding capacity. Some of the fishes are on the (d) —— of extinction. Climate change will (e) —— the pressure of fish population.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Munshi Abdur Rouf was a Lance Nayek in East Pakistan Rifles during the Bangladesh Liberation War. He was born on 1 May, 1943 at Salamatpur village under Boalmari thana in Faridpur district. Rouf had to stop his education at his eighth grade. He joined the East Pakistan Rifles on 8 May, 1963. He had to increase his age by three years in order to get the job. After the preliminary training at the EPR camp at Chuadanga, Rouf went to West Pakistan to receive advanced training. He was enlisted in the East Bengal Regiment on 8 May, 1963 and was attached with a regular infantry unit during the War of Liberation,

Munshi Abdur Rouf embraced martyrdom on 18 April, 1971 at Kurighat in Chattogram Hill Tracts after causing extensive damage to Pakistan Army with his MG and forcing them to retreat. He was buried at Naniarchor Upazilla in Rangamati District. He was awarded "Bir Sreshtho" which is the highest recognition of bravery in Bangladesh.

4. Complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Event	Year	Place/Where
Munshi Abdur Rouf	(i) ———	1943	Faridpur
He	joined	1963	(ii) ———
He	was enlisted	1963	(iii) ———
He	(iv) ———	1971	at Kurighat in Chattogram Hill Tracts
He	(v) ———	1971	Rangamati

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) ICT means	i. ICT to take	i. multimedia classes
(b) In education sector	ii. through telemedicine which	ii. is run with the help of ICT
(c) In health science ICT is	iii. ICT works as a means	iii. and give good treatment
(d) Teachers use	iv. used to diagnose disease	iv. of class presentation
(e) Patients can get treatment	v. information and	v. communication technology

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) Mandela joined the African National Congress in 1942.
(b) In 1993 Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
(c) For 20 years, he directed a campaign of peaceful nonviolent defiance against the South African Government and its racist policies.
(d) Mandela died at his home in Johannesburg on December 5, 2013 at the age of 95.
(e) In 1993, South African President F. W. de Klerk was also awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
(f) In 2009, Mandela's birthday was declared "Mandela Day" to promote global peace.
(g) Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, 1918 in South Africa.
(h) In 1994, Mandela was elected as South Africa's first black President.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

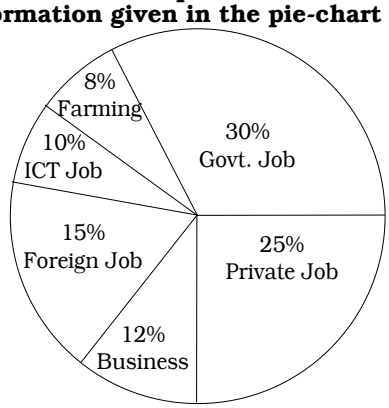
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Deforestation". You should write about 200 words : 10

(a) What is deforestation? (b) What are the main causes of deforestation? (c) What are the effects of deforestation on men and animals? (d) What are the effects of deforestation on climate? (e) What measures should be taken to stop deforestation?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences a complete the story. Give a suitable title to it : 10

Oneday, a crow became very thirsty. He flew from place to place in search of water. But he found no water. He continued his search for.....

10. Look at the following pie-chart. It shows the choice of professions by different educated youths in Bangladesh. Now, describe the pie-chart in about 150 words. You are advised to highlight and summarize information given in the pie-chart : 10



11. Imagine, you are Jamal/Jamila and your friend is Hanif/Hanifa. Your friend sent a nice present on your last birthday. Now, write a letter to your friend thanking him/her for his/her nice birthday present. 10

12. Suppose, your name is Pritom/ Priyonti and you read newspaper daily. But your friend named Wasek/ Wasfia is reluctant to reading newspaper. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of reading newspaper daily. 10

38

BARISHAL BOARD–2020

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

26 March, our Independence Day, is the biggest state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with a 31 gun salute.

Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then other leaders, political parties, diplomats, social and cultural organisations, educational institutions and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs. People from all walks of life also go there with rallies and processions. There are many cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.

The country also witnesses a spectacular parade of Defence forces, Border guards, Police, Ansars and the VDP (Village Defence Party) at the National Parade Ground near the National Parliament. In Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga.

In the evening, all major public buildings are illuminated with colourful lights. Bangla Academy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and other socio-cultural organisations hold cultural functions. Similar functions are also arranged in other places in the country. *[Unit–3; Lesson–5(B)]*

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'heroic'?
i. hesitant ii. valiant iii. dreadful iv. fearful

(b) The celebration of the Independence Day is considered as ——.
i. the biggest state festival ii. a cultural unity iii. a national holiday iv. a political outcome

(c) A diplomat is a person who ——.
i. represents his own country ii. participates in games and sports
iii. creates anarchy among people
iv. highlights their political and social interest to the world community

(d) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'fervour' in line 2?
i. intense celebration ii. passionate feeling iii. colourful programs iv. indifferent feeling

(e) What does the phrase 'floral wreaths' mean?
i. flower arrangement in a circular band ii. flower arrangement in a bouquet
iii. relics of liberation war iv. spirit of freedom

(f) Various displays are arranged to —— the spectators.
i. irritate ii. sadden iii. annoy iv. amuse

(g) Cultural programmes are arranged to ——.
i. display our culture ii. entertain people
iii. highlight the heroic struggle and sacrifice of 1971
iv. illuminate our culture

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

(a) "26 March, our Independence Day, is the biggest festival"– Explain in 2/3 sentences.
(b) Why are cultural programmes arranged on 26 March?
(c) Who hold rallies?
(d) Who perform at National Parade Ground?
(e) Explain the reason of building the National Mausoleum.

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

The Pioneer of Bangladeshi modern art Zainul Abedin is widely acclaimed for his Bengal 'Famine Sketches'. Through the series of sketches, Zainul not only documented the harsh famine of 1943 but also showed its sinister face through the skeletal figures of the people destined to die of starvation in a man-made plight. Zainul developed a Knack for drawing and painting when he was a high school student. After completing high school, he got admission to the Government School of Art, Kolkata.

He graduated with the first position in first class in 1938. He was appointed a teacher of the Art school while he was still a student there. He also attended the Slade School of Arts, London in 1951-52. Zainul Abedin is considered the founding father of Bangladeshi art. He was an artist of outstanding talent and earned international reputation. For his artistic and visionary qualities, he is referred to as 'Shilpacharya' meaning 'great teacher' of art in Bangladesh.
He designed the pages of constitution of Bangladesh. He founded the Folk Art Museum at Sonargaon and also Zainul Abedin Sangrahashala, a gallery of his own works in Mymensingh in 1975.

[Unit–7; Lesson–1(A)]

▶ Zainul Abedin is considered the leading (a) —— of Bangladeshi modern art. He is well-known to the world for his 'Famine Sketches.' In his sketches, he (b) —— the cruel famine of 1943. After completing high school, he went to Kolkata and got admitted into the Government School of Art there. He received his (c) —— in art in 1938. Then he joined there as a teacher. He is given the (d) —— 'Shilpacharya' meaning 'great teacher of art' in Bangladesh for his outstanding qualities. This great artist was also involved in (e) —— the pages of our constitution.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Abul Fazal, educationist and writer, was born on 1 July 1903 in the village of Keochia in Satkania upaziila of Chattogram district. His father, Mulavi Fazlur Rahman, was an Imam of Chattogram Jame Masjid. He completed his BA from Dhaka University in 1928. In 1930, he did his BT from Teachers' Training College, Dhaka. He completed his Masters degree in Bangla Language and Literature from Kolkata University in 1940. He worked as a teacher of Bangla in Krishnanagar College and Chattogram College. In 1973 he was made Vice-chancellor of Chattogram University. In 1975 he Joined the Advisory Council of the Government of Bangladesh, but resigned on 23 June 1977. He wrote novels, short stories, plays, memories of travels etc. His contribution to Bangla literature earned him the Bangla Academy Award (1962), the President's Award (1963), the Adamjee Literary Award (1966) etc. He died on 4 May 1983 in Chattogram.

4. Complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Biography of Abul Fazal					
Known as	educationist and writer				
Life span	from 1 July 1903 to (i) ——				
Who	**What**	**Event/Activity**	**Time**	**Place**	**Specialty**
Abul Fazal	education	(ii) ——	in 1940	Kolkata University	(iii) ——
Abul Fazal	professional life	Vice-chancellor	in 1973	(iv) ——	
Abul Fazal		joined	(v) ——	Advisory council	of the Government

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**	**Column 'C'**
(a) Bangladesh lies	i. gave warning	i. everybody of our country.
(b) During recent years	ii. should be followed strictly	ii. earthquake zone.
(c) The recurrences of quakes	iii. in an active	iii. at the time of building any house.
(d) Experts	iv. Earthquakes recur	iv. frequently in Bangladesh.
(e) Earthquake-resistant building code	v. in recent years have frightened	v. regarding earthquake.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) On the way, people were showing due respect to the statue of the goddess.
(b) So, feeling proud, the donkey started to bray in joy.
(c) Once a statue of goddess was being taken to the town placing on the back of a donkey.
(d) Then the driver of the donkey became very angry.
(e) Saying this, he started beating the donkey with his stick.
(f) Seeing this, the donkey thought that people were showing him honour.
(g) He said, "you wretched, do you think people show you this respect? Such a bad day for man will never come."
(h) Moreover, it refused to move even a step.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

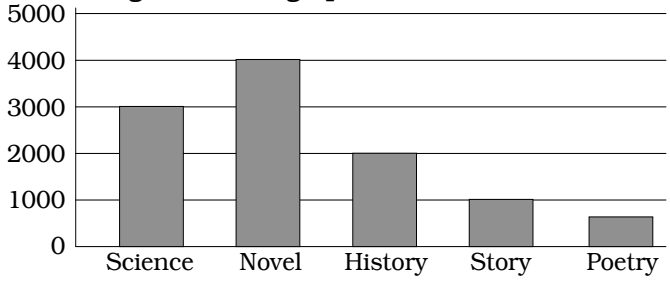
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Deforestation". You should write about 150 words : 10

(a) What is deforestation? (b) What are the causes of deforestation? (c) What are the adverse effects of deforestation on environment? (d) How is it a global problem? (e) How can deforestation be prevented?

9. Read the beginning of the following story. This story is not complete. Write ten new sentences to complete the story and give a suitable title to it : 10

One day two rats stole a piece of bread. They tried to divide it into two equal parts but failed. Because each rat wanted the larger part of the bread. They even fought for that. Lastly, they agreed to put up their problem to the monkey who was considered the wisest animal in the forest. They went .....

10. Look at the following graph. It shows a comparative selling rate of five kinds of books in Ekushey Boi Mela 2017. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Rupam/ Afsana living at Muradpur, Chattogram. Your friend is Rana/ Rina who lives at College Road, Rajshahi. He/She wanted to know how you spent your last summer vacation. Now, write a letter to your friend describing your experiences during the summer vacation. 10

12. Suppose, you are Roddur/ Rodela. The name of your friend is Piyash/ Piyasha. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the problem of illiteracy and how to eradicate illiteracy from the country. 10

39

DINAJPUR BOARD–2020

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

26 March, our Independence Day, is the biggest state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with a 31 gun salute.

Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then other leaders, political parties, diplomats, social and cultural organisations, educational institutions and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs. People from all walks of life also go there with rallies and processions. There are many cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.

The country also witnesses a spectacular parade of Defence forces, Border guards, Police, Ansars and the VDP (Village Defence Party) at the National Parade Ground near the National Parliament. In Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga.

In the evening, all major public buildings are illuminated with colourful lights. Bangla Academy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and other socio-cultural organisations hold cultural functions. Similar functions are also arranged in other places in the country. *[Unit–3; Lesson–5(B)]*

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. 1 × 7 = 7

(a) What is the closest meaning for 'homage'?
i. Reverence ii. House iii. Modesty iv. Earnestness

(b) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'enthusiasm'?
i. Unwillingness ii. Intentness iii. Dedication iv. Entertainment

(c) Who place floral wreaths first at the National Mausoleum at Savar?
i. The freedom fighters ii. The President and the opposition leader
iii. The President and Prime Minister iv. The President and the Prime Minister

(d) Why do the people of our country take part in various displays?
i. To show respect to the freedom fighters ii. To pay homage to the President of this country
iii. To pay homage to the martyrs iv. To remember the relics of the freedom war

(e) All major public buildings are —— with colourful lights.
i. shaded ii. built iii. darkened iv. brightened

(f) 26 March is observed in ——.
i. a normal way ii. simple way iii. a befitting manner iv. a common way

(g) What is the main purpose of the author of the passage?
i. To state how our Martyr Day is observed
ii. To highlight the celebration of Independence Day
iii. To show us the way of arranging programmes
iv. To portray our tradition

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

(a) Why do all people go to National Memorial?
(b) Who fought for our liberation?
(c) How is the Independence Day observed?
(d) Who pay homage to the martyred freedom fighters?
(e) What does the country witness at the National Parade Ground this day?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

The internet technology has helped design a large number of web sites to facilitate social relations among people around the world. These are known as social networking services or social networks or social media. At present, Facebook is the most popular social media site. Google+, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc. are other frequently used social services, social network services are web-based and hence,

provide ways for the users to interact through the internet. These services make it possible to connect people sharing interests and activities across the borders and thus have made the users feel that they really live in a global village. Why are social networks expanding so fast? The answer is simple. Most of the social services are cost-free. You can make use of them free, paying a very little to your internet service provider. *[Unit–13; Lesson–2(B)]*

▶ The social networking services are expanding so fast because (a) —— are cheap. Facebook is one of the most popular social network (b) ——. There are also other network services (c) —— Google, Twitter, LinkedIn. Social network services are based on (d) ——. Users communicate with others through the internet. These services (e) —— made the world very small and people now feel that they are now a part of a single global village.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Abul Qasem Fazlul Hoque was born in 1872 at Saturia in Barishal. He received his primary education in a village Maktab. Then he entered Barishal Zilla School. He passed the Entrance Examination standing first in the Dhaka Division. After that he went to Calcutta for higher education. At the age of twenty one he passed the BSc Exam obtaining Honours in Chemistry, Physics and Math from the Presidency College, Calcutta. He took his MSc degree in Math in 1895. The next year he was appointed as an examiner of MA in Math in Calcutta University. Then he passed BL Examination. Then he enrolled himself in the Calcutta High Court. He worked with Nawab Sir Salimullah. He played an important role in founding the All Indian Muslim League in 1906. Then he became Deputy Magistrate. But he resigned and again joined Calcutta High Court. In 1913 he became an elected MLC. Three years after he attended the special joint session of the congress and the Muslim League in Lucknow. In 1918 he became the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and the President of the All Indian Muslim League.

4. Complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Abul Qasem Fazlul Hoque					
His main contributions		Founded the All Indian Muslim League and became the (i) —— of it			
His Honours subjects		Chemistry, Physics and Maths			
Who	**Event**	**Date/Year**	**Subjects**	**Place**	**Specialty**
Abul Qasem Fazlul Hoque	was born	1872		(ii) ——	
He	(iii) ——	1893	Chemistry, Physics and Maths	Presidency College, Calcutta	obtaining Honours
He	took his MSc Degree	(iv) ——	Math		
He	(v) ——	1896	Math	Calcutta University	of MA

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**	**Column 'C'**
(a) We want to see Bangladesh	i. their democratic rights	i. looking ahead.
(b) We have a vision	ii. will be sent	ii. as well as their constitutional rights.
(c) Education will be	iii. of seeing or imagining or	iii. to the museum.
(d) Every citizen of Bangladesh will exercise	iv. as a democratic, corruption-free and developed country	iv. as it is their fundamental right.
(e) Poverty, injustice and corruption	v. free for all	v. in the world in 2041.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) But his heart was not in medicine and he felt that he was born to be a poet.
(b) This great poet met a premature death on February 23, 1821.
(c) Finally, he abandoned surgery for literature.
(d) John Keats was born on October 31, 1795.
(e) He lost his father in 1804 and his mother in 1810.
(f) His finest poems like 'Ode to a Nightingale', 'Ode on a Grecian Urn', etc. were published in 1820.

(g) In 1811, Keats became an apprentice to a surgeon at Edmonton.
(h) He was the eldest son of his parents.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Your School Magazine". You should write about 250 words : 10

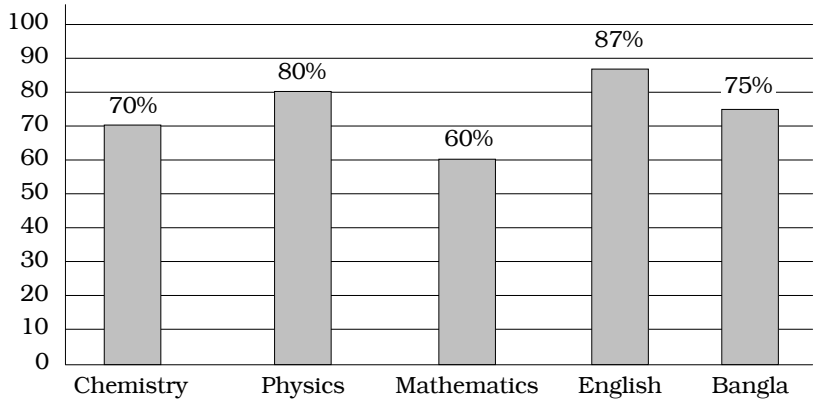
(a) What is a school magazine? (b) What is the name of your school magazine? (c) How is the magazine committee formed? (d) What does it contain? (e) What is the importance of a school magazine?

9. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it : 10

Mr. Rahman is a retired officer. Usually he goes for a walk everyday early in the morning. One day while he was walking in the morning he saw a man lying senseless by the side of the road. He went nearer to the man .....

10. The graph below shows Karim's obtained marks in different subjects. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given below : 10

Karim's obtained marks



11. Suppose, you are Shahin/Sahina of 9 Tajmahal, Station Road, Mymensingh. Recently you have enjoyed a study tour in a historic place. One of your friends is Nahid/Sahida of 6, Mahakhali, Dhaka. He/She wants to know about your study tour. Now write a letter to your friend describing ins and outs of your study tour. 10

12. Suppose, you are Habib/Habiba. One of your friends is Amin/Amina. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the merits and demerits of watching television. 10

40

MYMENSINGH BOARD–2020

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

'Heritage' is what we inherit from the past, live with them in the present and then pass on to our children or future generation. Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage. When we speak of 'World Heritage', it indicates places and sites that we inherited from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.

The 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' in Bagerhat is such a heritage. It became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985.

Originally, the historic Mosque City was known as 'Khalifatabad'. It is situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat town--- not very far from the dense mangrove forest of the Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim colony. It was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments. Baked bricks were used for the construction of the buildings. The planning of the city was dominated by the tradition of Islamic architecture and the decorations were a combination of Mughal and Turkish architecture.

Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable. There were about 360 mosques in the city. Among them the most remarkable is the multi-domed Shat Gambuj Mosque. The mosque is unique in the sense that it has 60 pillars that support the roof, with 77 low height domes. The 4 towers at 4 corners have smaller domes at the top as well. The vast prayer hall has 11 arched doorways on the east and 7 each on the north and south for light and ventilation. It has 7 aisles running along the length of the mosque and 11 deep curves between the slender stone columns. These columns support the curving arches created by the domes. The thickness of the arches is 6 feet and have slightly narrowing hollow and round wall.

The west wall in the interior has 11 'mihrabs' (niche in mosque pointing towards Makkah). These mihrabs are decorated with stonework and terracotta. The floor of the mosque is made of brick.

Besides being used as a prayer hall, Khan Jahan used the mosque as his court too. Today, it is one of the greatest tourist attractions and one of the best architectural beauties of Bangladesh. *[Unit–8; Lesson–1(B)]*

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) What is the main purpose of the author of the text?
i. To show heroism of Khan Jahan Aii. ii. To show the infrastructure of Bagerhat town.
iii. To represent Shat Gombuj Mosque built by Khan Jahan Ali.
iv. To introduce Khan Jahan Ali to the readers.

(b) Which of the followings describes Khan Jahan Ali best?
i. Brave ii. Kind iii. Philanthropic iv. Warrior

(c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'Unique' used in the text?
i. Common ii. General iii. Second to none iv. Universal

(d) The word 'outskirt' in the text can be replaced by ——.
i. suburb ii. centre iii. corner iv. outside

(e) What is the antonym of the word 'reveal'?
i. Disclose ii. Display iii. Conceal iv. Recall

(f) How many gombujes are there in the mosque in total?
i. 60 ii. Less than 70 iii. More than 70 iv. More than 80

(g) The word 'slender' in the text stands for ——.
i. thick ii. wide iii. large iv. lean

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

(a) What do you mean by 'World Heritage'?
(b) What makes the mosque unique?
(c) What is a 'Mihrab'? Describe it in 2/3 sentences.
(d) How was the mosque used?
(e) What does the infrastructure of the city reveal?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Fish population is in serious danger from global warming. Climate change is increasing the water temperature in rivers, lakes and seas. This means there is less food and oxygen available for fish, It also means the fish may not grow fully and may have fewer offsprings. Some fishes will become extinct if temperatures rise even one or two degrees Celsius.

Climate change increases the pressure on fish population. Fishes are one of the world's most valuable biological assets. Forty percent of people in the world eat fish as their main source of protein. If we fail to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we will increase the pressure on fish. As a result, people who depend on fish will suffer from hunger and poverty. *[Unit–5; Lesson–4(C)]*

▶ Global warming raises the stress on fish population. Fish is one of the most (a) —— assets. Many people of the world eat fish as their main source of protein. Many people also earn their (b) —— by fishing. But they are not free from danger. Global warming is the major (c) —— for their extinction. Climate change bears a great effect on their lives. If global warming cannot be (d) ——, the full growth of fish will be hindered. Even they won't be (e) —— to produce. If temperature goes on rising by one or two degrees, fish may face extinction.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Subhas Chandra Bose (23 January 1897–18 August 1945) aged 48 was an Indian nationalist whose attempt during World War II was to rid India of British rule with the help of Germany and Japan left a trouble legacy. The honorific Netaji (Hindustani language : Respected leader) first applied to Bose in Germany, by the Indian soldiers of the Indische Legion and by the German and Indian officials in the Special Bureau for India in Berlin, in nearly 1942, was by 1990 used widely throughout India. Earlier, Bose had been a leader of the younger, radical, wing of the Indian National Congress in the late 1920s and 1930s, rising to become Congress President in 1938 and 1939. However, he was ousted from Congress leadership positions in 1939 following differences with Mohandas K Gandhi and the Congress high command. He was subsequently placed under house arrest by the British before escaping from India in 1940.

4. Complete the following table with information from the passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Who/What	Event/Activity	Time/Place
Subhas Chandra Bose	(i) ——	in India in 1897.
World War-II	took place	(ii) ——
He	Congress President	(iii) ——
(iv) ——	placed Bose under house arrest	
Subhas Bose	died at the age of	(v) ——

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Bassanio	i. had thought of an unusual plan	i. grandly dressed, with many servants.
(b) Portia's father	ii. wanted a man to marry Portia for herself	ii. lately.
(c) Before his death he	iii. went to Belmont to visit Portia	iii. and not for her wealth.
(d) He	iv. had	iv. to find a good husband for his daughter.
(e) He	v. had died	v. three caskets made, one of gold, one of silver and one of lead.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) The king asked him why he was making such a small boat.
(b) Napoleon, the king of France, was a great hero.
(c) One day he was walking along the sea-shore.
(d) He won many battles and conquered many countries of Europe.
(e) The boy said, "I shall cross the sea and go to my home."
(f) Suddenly he noticed a wonderful thing.
(g) The boy was brought before him.
(h) An English boy was making a small boat.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

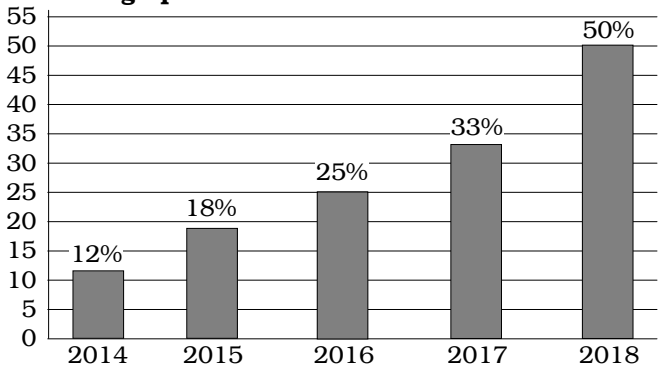
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Deforestation". You should write about 250 words : 10

(a) What is deforestation? (b) What are the causes of deforestation? (c) What are the impacts of deforestation on climate? (d) How can deforestation be related to global warming? (e) Why should we prevent deforestation?

9. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it : 10

The King of Iran used to invite the great poet Sheikh Saadi to his court. Once on his way to.....

10. The graph below shows the number of people using internet from the year 2014 to 2018 in Bangladesh. Now, describe the graph in about 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. The number of internet users should be counted in (%) : 10



11. Suppose, you are Samin/Samina. You live at 40/3 College Road, Dhaka. You have a friend named Joy/Joya who lives at 25/2 Hospital Road, Chattogram. He/She does not read the newspaper daily. Now, write a letter to him/her describing the importance of reading newspaper regularly. 10

12. Suppose, you are Tasnim and your friend is Tanzim. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend on the benefits of early rising. 10

41

DHAKA BOARD–2019

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

The Maldives is famous as a tourist destination because of its pleasant weather, heavenly beaches and lagoons, luxurious holiday resorts and the peace-loving people. The Maldives was ranked as the best country for beautiful beaches and facilities for recreation in 2008. In the same year, it was also ranked second as the best country brand for natural beauty.

The Maldives is well known for being the lowest country in the world. Unfortunately, this small country with idyllic natural beauty is under threat from rising sea levels due to global warming. Most of the country is just 1.5 metres above sea level with the highest point of 2.3 metres! Many predictions have been made with respect to Maldives being swept away by the rising water level in the Indian Ocean. When the power tsunami of 2004 hit the island nation, many of the island's dry parts were flooded by water. The government of the Maldives has begun to purchase land from nearby countries for resettling its people in case the islands go under water!

In order to highlight the threats of global warming to its low lying islands, the government of Maldives held a cabinet meeting underwater in 2009. That was the first ever underwater cabinet meeting in the world that took place underwater. The meeting took place about 5 meter underwater, in a blue-green lagoon on a small island. While underwater, the cabinet signed a document calling on all nations to cut their carbon emissions. *[Unit–6; Lesson–3(B)]*

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) The tourists have a great —— for visiting the Maldives.
i. devotion ii. attraction iii. destination iv. attention

(b) Which of the following words best describes the weather of the Maldives?
i. Unpleasant ii. Tropical iii. Warm iv. Enjoyable

(c) The Maldives is well recognized around the world for its ——.
i. smallness as a country ii. multi racial culture
iii. lowest land iv. threat of global warming

(d) During the tsunami of 2004, many parts of the country were ——.
i. submerged ii. dried iii. uprooted iv. eroded

(e) The word 'idyllic' in the phrase 'idyllic natural beauty' means ——.
i. ideal ii. very beautiful iii. very peaceful iv. idol shaped

(f) Global warming is a —— to the Maldives.
i. threat ii. victim iii. dangerous iv. warning

(g) The Maldives is faced with the threat of ——.
i. tsunami over and over again ii. serious water pollution
iii. disappearing from the map iv. extinction of its aquatic animals

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

(a) Why is the Maldives a remarkable tourist spot?
(b) Why is 2008 a significant year for the Maldives?
(c) What may happen to the Maldives owing to global warming?
(d) What happened to Maldives during the tsunami of 2004?
(e) Do you support the idea of having a cabinet meeting underwater? What could be the reason for holding such a strange meeting?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

The pioneer of Bangladeshi modern art Zainul Abedin is widely acclaimed for his Bengal 'Famine Sketches'. Through a series of sketches, Zainul not only documented the harsh famine of 1940 but also showed its sinister face through the skeletal figures of the people destined to die of starvation in a man-made plight. Zainul developed a knack for drawing and painting when he was a high school student. After completing high school, he got admission to the Government School of Art, Kolkata. He graduated with the first position in first class in 1938. He was appointed teacher of the Art School while he was still a student there. He also attended the Slade School of Arts, London in 1951-52. Zainul Abedin is considered the founding father of Bangladeshi art. He was an artist of outstanding talent and earned international reputation. For his artistic and visionary qualities, he is referred to as Shilpacharya meaning 'great teacher' of art in Bangladesh.

He designed the pages of constitution of Bangladesh. He founded the Folk Art Museum at Sonargaon and also Zainul Abedin Shangrahashala, a gallery of his own works in Mymensingh in 1975.

[Unit–7; Lesson–1(A)]

▶ Zainul Abedin had (a) —— potentiality to become an artist. He is the pioneer of Bangladeshi art. He loved nature and art from his (b) ——. He showed his artistic and visionary qualities in his student life. Graduating (c) —— credit, he served as a teacher for many years. He showed his talent in different sketches. In his different sketches, (d) —— sketches were acclaimed both nationally and internationally. He is also famous for designing the pages of constitution and (e) —— the Folk Art Museum.

Read the passage on rescue of Thai footballer and answer question no. 4 and 5 :

On 23 June 2018, twelve Thai young footballers along with their coach missed in a cave network in Chiang Rai province in Thailand. From the next day national and international community became worried for them. Their ages were between 11 to 16 and their coach was 25. The football team had been on an exploration to the cave network following a game. The group became stranded after monsoon rain caused the cave system to flood. The cave system named Tham Luang is 10 kilometres long. It is a snaking route which has a number of chambers already submerged in water. It took 6 hours to get where footballers were and five hours to come back to cave entrance. Thai rescuers began their expedition to find out them after the missing. International rescue team also joined them. On July 3 the footballers were discovered alive by a British diver. Spending nine days in darkness they were suffering from hunger. A Thai rescuer died while he was supplying them food and other necessities. Getting weather forecast the rescue team planned to rescue them immediately. Navy divers had to lead the boys along the underways path from the cave. On July 8, four boys were rescued. Finally all 13 were rescued in next three days.

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Missing of young Thai Footballers			
Aim	**Rescue the team alive**		
Who	**Activities**	**When**	**Where/ Place**
12 Thai Footballers	missed	June 23, 2018	(i) ——
International community	(ii) ——	June 24, 2018	around the world
A British diver	(iii) ——	July 3, 2018	Tham Luang Cave, Chiang Rai, Thailand
A Thai rescuer	died	(iv) ——	Tham Luang Cave, Thailand
(v) ——	were rescued	next three days	Chiang Rai, Thailand

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**	**Column 'C'**
(a) Donation of blood	i. sound health can donate blood	i. we donate blood, we invite no harm to us.
(b) In our society, some of us nourish	ii. enough to save	ii. after every 3 months without any side effect.
(c) As per medical science every man in	iii. a crystal clear idea that if	iii. be a very noble deed.
(d) We should have	iv. a misconception about blood donation which conveys	iv. the life of a dying person.
(e) Sometimes, a bag of our blood is	v. is universally acknowledged to	v. a negative message for the others.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) Shamim got a lease of land in his village.
(b) Shamim's lot has changed radically.
(c) Poverty forced him to look for work.
(d) He has also been raising hybrid cows for milk as well as to produce manure.
(e) Shamim was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family.
(f) Then he joined the training programme of youth development and received training in vegetable cultivation.
(g) He is now very happy to be a self-sufficient man.
(h) He applied his new and improved knowledge for cultivating vegetables.

Part–B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Water Pollution". 10

(a) What is water pollution? (b) Why is water called life? (c) How is water polluted? (d) What are the effects of water pollution? (e) What measures should we take to prevent water pollution?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title ot it. 10

Once upon a time, the house of a rich man was infested with rats. They were living there with great happiness without any fear. They were having a great fun and boldly moved in the house. But the inmates of the house were having a great trouble. One day they brought a cat.....

10. Look at the chart below. It is about the importance and uses of English. Now describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart. 10

Using English as a first language	Using English as a second language	Using of English in various organizations worldwide	Information in world's computer
58%	50%	33%	80%

11. Suppose, you are Sohan/ Sohana of 9, Mymensingh Road, Dhaka-1000. Recently you have enjoyed a picnic. Your friend Nahid/ Nahida of 71/C, Broad Lane, Khulna wants to know about the picnic. Now write a letter to your friend telling him/her how you have enjoyed the picnic. 10

12. Suppose, you are Farhan/Farhana. Your younger brother/sister, Shafi/Shafia does not like physical exercise. So he/she often becomes weak and does not get energy to work. Now, write a dialogue between you and your brother/sister about the importance of physical exercise. 10

42

RAJSHAHI BOARD–2019

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the follwing questions no. 1 and 2.

The Internet technology has helped a large number of websites to facilitate social relations among people around the world. These are known as social networking services or social networks. At present, Facebook is the most popular. Google+, Twitter, Linkedin, etc. are other frequently used social services. Social network services are web-based and hence, provide ways for the users to interact through the Internet. These services make it possible to connect people sharing interests and activities across the borders and thus have made a lot for the users to feel that they really live in a global village.

Why are social networks expanding so fast? The answer is simple. Most of the social services are cost-free. You can make use of them free, paying a very little to your Internet service provider. Secondly, you can make your personal profile public before the entire online community. It is like presenting yourself before the entire world. You can also look into other people's profile if you are interested. It is simple and easy. Thirdly, social networks allow users to upload pictures, multimedia contents and modify the profile. Some services like Facebook allow users to update their profiles. Fourthly, networks allow users to post blog entries. User profiles have a section dedicated to comments from friends and other users. Finally, there are privacy protection measures too. A user himself or herself decides over the number of visitors/viewers, and what information should be shared with others. *[Unit–13; Lesson–2(B)]*

1. Choose the best answer from the following alternatives. 1 × 7 = 7

(a) The word 'advantage' in the first line refers to ——.
i. convenience ii. inconvenience iii. inappropriate iv. uncertain

(b) The utility of website is ——.
i. abusing social network ii. creating social awareness
iii. discouraging social relation iv. promoting universal brotherhood

(c) Users' accounts have —— protection measures.
i. virus ii. identity iii. personal secrecy iv. network

(d) The word 'content' stands for ——.
i. conversation ii. agreement
iii. a rehearsal iv. the things that are contained in something

(e) A lot of websites help ——.
i. to worsen social relations among the world people
ii. to dissuade the world people
iii. to develop social relations among the global people
iv. to spread terrorism only in the world

(f) This passage highlights the importance of ——.
i. electronic media ii. information technology
iii. social networking services iv. completing education

(g) —— are sharing interests through Internet.
i. Only students ii. People of the world iii. Only the rich people iv. A privileged few

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

(a) What do you mean by social networks?
(b) How can a user take privacy protection measures?
(c) Where can you make your personal profile?
(d) Do you support the idea that a good number of websites facilitate social relations among people around the world? Why or why not? Explain in 2 or 3 sentences.
(e) Write the merits and demerits of Facebook?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

A responsibility is a duty or an obligation to do something. It is also a duty or an obligation not to do something. For example, our to do's are casting our votes if we are 18 or over, maintaining discipline in all spheres of life, helping our trouble-ridden neighbours and relatives, completing our lessons in time, keeping our environment clean, etc. Again, our not to do's include keeping bad company, causing harm to anybody, hurting anybody, practising dishonesty or injustice, doing anything subversive of law, evading taxes, etc. The responsibilities of the government are to provide for the citizens the basic necessities of life, to protect the fundamental right of the citizens, to ensure freedom of speech, to ensure equality of all before law, etc. */ এ **Passage** -টি **2022** সালের পাঠ্যবই বহির্ভূত। /*

▶ It is unbelievable that a nation consists of people having (a) —— thoughts and ideas, a single religious (b) —— or a single language. People belong to different caste and (c) ——. So it is the responsibility of each and every citizen to (d) —— respect to others' thoughts, faiths, customs, way of life and so forth. He/She is expected to do what he/she should do and (e) —— from doing what he/ she should not do.

Read the passage on Major Youri Gagarin and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Yuri Gagarin was a Russian pilot and astronaut. He was the first human to journey into outer space. He on his spacecraft Vostok completed one orbit of the earth on 12 April 1961. Yuri Gagarin was born in the village of Klushino, Russia on March 9, 1934. His parents worked on a farm. He was the third of four children. In 1946, Gagarin completed his secondary education at Klushino. At the age of 16, in 1950, he entered a foundry steel factory near Moscow. He did his graduation from a vocational school in 1951. Then he took a training as Soviet Air Cadet at a local club where he learned to fly at first. He again graduated from a technical school in 1955 and he was recruited in the Soviet Army. He became a lieutenant in the Soviet Air Force in 1957. In I960, Yuri was selected for Soviet space programme. On 12 April 1961, he became the first human to travel into space and move round the earth. He died in 1968 in a plane crash.

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Name of Events	Year/ Time	Place	Achievement
Born	(i) ——	in Klushino village, Russia	
(ii) ——	in 1946	at Klushino	
Took his bachelor degree	(iii) ——	from a vocational school	
	in 1961		(iv) ——
(v) ——	in 1968		

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) There are many	i. in our country in respect	i. of the natural beauty.
(b) Cox's Bazar	ii. come to visit this	ii. sea-beach every year.
(c) Cox's Bazar	iii. nice places	iii. in Bangladesh.
(d) It is a remarkable place	iv. sea-beach	iv. place among them.
(e) Many people	v. is the most beautiful	v. is very charming.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) Suddenly he stopped one of the guests.
(b) The marriage ceremony was over and the guests were all going to the feast.
(c) He spoke so strangely that the guest stood still and listened to the story.
(d) He saw people walking past him.
(e) The old man told him about his last journey.
(f) The old sailor sat on a stone outside the church.
(g) He had a strange mad look in his eyes.
(h) "There was a ship," the old sailor began.

Part–B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

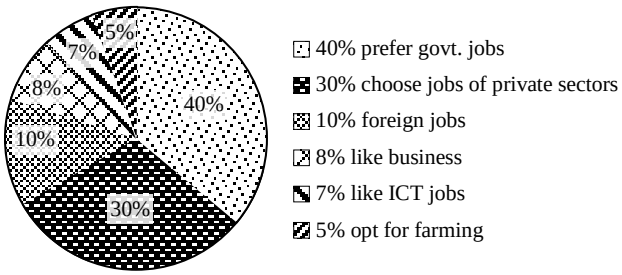
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Rainy Day" in about 150 words : 10

(a) How is a rainy day? (b) What usually happens on this day? (c) What do people do on this day? (d) What do children do on this day? (e) How do you spend the day?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

Gias Uddin Azam Shah was a great ruler of Bengal. He was very kind and just. He was fond of hunting. Oneday he went a hunting at a nearby jungle. He aimed at a fawn but.....

10. Look at the following pie-chart. It shows the choice of professions by different educated youths in Bangladesh. Now, describe the pie-chart in your own words in 150 words. You are advised to highlight and summarise the information given in the pie-chart. 10



11. Suppose, you are Sajib and your friend is Tania who is living in Sylhet. Now, write an e-mail to your friend describing about the co-curricular activities of your school. 10

12. Suppose, you are Rabeya living in village. You have a friend named Tulika. She lives in Barishal city. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the merits and demerits of village and city life. 10

43

JASHORE BOARD–2019

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage, then answer the questions below 1 and 2.

26 March, our Independence Day, is the biggest state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with a 31 gun salute.

Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then other leaders, political parties, diplomats, social and cultural organisations, educational institutions and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs. People from all walks of life also go there in rallies and processions. There are many cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.

The country also witnesses a spectacular parade of defence forces, border guards, police, ansars and the VDP (Village Defence Party) at the National Parade Ground near the National Parliament. In National Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga.

In the evening, all major public buildings are illuminated with colourful lights. Bangla Academy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and other socio-cultural organisations hold cultural functions. Similar functions are also arranged in other places in the country. *[Unit–3; Lesson–5(B)]*

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. 1 × 7 = 7

(a) Illuminate stands for ——.
i. put out ii. light iii. put on iv. put off

(b) —— hold cultural functions on 26 March.
i. British Council ii. Bangla Academy and Shilpakala Academy
iii. Nazrul Academy iv. Children Academy

(c) Various displays are arranged to —— the spectators.
i. sadden ii. irritate iii. annoy iv. amuse

(d) What is the main purpose of the author of the passage?
i. To highlight the celebration of Independence Day ii. To show us the way of arranging programmes
iii. To describe our tradition iv. To show our nationalism

(e) 'Enthusiasm' means ——.
i. ambition ii. celebration iii. dedication iv. zeal

(f) 26 March is observed in ——.
i. a normal way ii. a simple way iii. a befitting manner iv. an organized way

(g) Our biggest state festival is ——.
i. Shaheed Dibosh ii. May Day iii. Independence Day iv. Pahela Boishakh

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

(a) What is the significance of our Independence Day?
(b) How do we pay homage to the martyrs?
(c) What do the cultural programmes highlight?
(d) Where is the parade held on 26 March? Who take part in the parade?
(e) How do we become inspired from this passage?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But they can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can he held responsible for this.

The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air. *[Unit–5; Lesson–3(A)]*

▶ It is true that most of the natural phenomena are beyond humans' control, yet he can (a) —— some aspects like the greenhouse effect by his wise activities. Carbon dioxide is the main (b) —— of it. Carbon dioxide is being (c) —— in the atmosphere by the burning of fossil fuels. In fact, industrial activities have given rise to many factories where coal is (d) —— for energy. Moreover, mineral oil and natural gas are also used for various (e) ——.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

The great men were born in different places of this world but their activities make them familiar and closer to us. Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was one of those who contributed a lot towards Bangla language and literature. He was the greatest scholar of Bengal. This great scholar was born on July, 1885 at 24 Pargonas in West Bengal, India. He passed his Entrance examination in 1904 and obtained his B.A.

degree six years later. It took him two years to complete his M.A. and another two years for his Bachelor of Law Degree. He later joined the University of Dhaka in 1921 as a Professor of Sanskrit and Bengali. He was awarded the Doctorate Degree from Sorborne University, Paris in 1928. "Bangla Shahitter Katha", the first well-arranged history of Bengali literature was composed by him that was published in 1953. This great scholar remained busy with his work till he became seriously ill in 1967 and was confined to bed for about two and a half years. Dr. Shahidullah breathed his last on 13 July 1969 in Dhaka. We remember him with great respect and gratitude.

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah			
Speciality	Great contribution to Bengali literature		
Time	Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was born in (i) ——		
Who/ What	**Event/ Activity**	**When**	**Where**
(ii) ——	passed Entrance examination	in 1904	
Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah	joined as Professor	in 1921	(iii) ——
He	(iv) ——	in 1928	Sorborne University, Paris
"Bangla Shahitter Katha"	was published	in (v) ——	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**	**Column 'C'**
(a) Morality develops the conscience	i. himself in a proper way and cultivate	i. which cannot ignore logic and reason.
(b) It helps a man guide	ii. is increasing and we are losing	ii. and right or wrong.
(c) It is such a great natural power	iii. from our childhood, we shall	iii. the invaluable virtue of morality.
(d) But nowadays moral erosion	iv. that it grows naturally in human behaviour	iv. fail in every aspect of life.
(e) If we do not practise morality	v. by which man can judge good or bad	v. all the virtues to become a complete man.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) The merchant sold him to a rich man in another country.
(b) To escape torture, he one day fled from his master's house.
(c) Once there lived a young man named Androcles.
(d) Unfortunately, he was caught by a slave merchant.
(e) He took shelter in a cave.
(f) He used to inflict heavy torture on him.
(g) It was unbearable for him.
(h) The man was very rude and cruel.

Part–B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

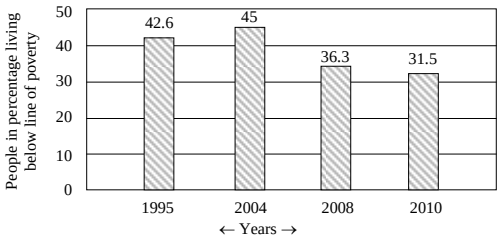
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Tree Plantation". You should write it in about 150 words : 10

(a) What is tree plantation? (b) Why should we plant trees? (c) When and where should we plant trees? (d) How should we take care of trees? (e) What should the government do in this regard?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

There lived a hare and a tortoise in the same jungle. The hare used to taunt the tortoise for its slow pace. One day he challenged the tortoise in a race....

10. The graph below shows "The number of people in percentage, living below the poverty line" from 1995 to 2010. Describe the graphs in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Helal/ Helen. You have a friend called Limon/ Luna who informed you about his/ her plan after the SSC Exam. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him/ her what you intend to do after the SSC Examination. 10

12. Nowadays, computer is used in different sections. It has become very essential to learn about computer. Your friend Nabil/ Nabila wants to know a lot about it. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of learning computer. 10

44

CUMILLA BOARD–2019

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the text, then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

21 February is observed as *Shaheed Dibosh* every year throughout the country in remembrance of the martyrs of language movement of 1952. The commemoration begins at the early hours of the day with mourning songs that recall the supreme sacrifices of our language martyrs. People wear black badges and go to the *Shaheed Minar* in barefoot processions, singing mourning songs. They place wreaths at the *Minar*. Many of them visit the graves of the martyrs at Azimpur graveyard and pray for them. They also attend various programmes organised in remembrance of the language martyrs.

The UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) on 17 November in 1999 proclaimed February 21 as the International Mother Language Day in recognition of the sacrifices of the martyrs for the rightful place of Bangla. The day is now annually observed worldwide to promote awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism. *[Unit–3; Lesson–4(B)]*

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. 1 × 7 = 7

(a) The word 'diversity' means ——.
i. similarity ii. variety iii. likeness iv. comparison

(b) On 21 February, people go to the Shaheed Minar in procession singing ——.
i. national anthem ii. mourning songs
iii. bhatialee iv. patriotic songs

(c) Our language martyrs are those who ——.
i. fought for Bengali language ii. died for Bengali language
iii. led the Language Movement iv. fought for East Pakistan

(d) Who observe 'Shaheed Dibosh' every year?
i. political persons ii. students
iii. people of all ages iv. the intellectuals

(e) The International Mother Language Day is being observed ——.
i. only in our country ii. all over the world
iii. in Indian sub-continent iv. in western countries

(f) What do you mean by the word 'supreme' in the phrase 'supreme sacrifice'?
i. at any cost ii. highest iii. suicide iv. utter

(g) What is the purpose of the author of this passage?
i. To highlight how 21 February is observed and its international recognition
ii. To highlight how the people go to the Shaheed Minar
iii. To portray how the freedom fighters lose their lives
iv. To state how the UNESCO approves Shaheed Dibosh

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

(a) Why is 21 February observed as 'Shaheed Dibosh'?
(b) Why do we go to the Shaheed Minar bare-footed?
(c) What is your idea about the significance of wearing black badges on the Shaheed Dibosh? Write in two sentences.
(d) What do you understand by the phrase 'the rightful place of Bangla'?
(e) What is the importance of 'International Mother Language Day'?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

Today there are many jobs where you need English. This is because the world has become smaller. Vast distances are shortened by speedy transport. We can talk to a person thousands of kilometres away on the phone or the Internet. So, we can communicate with the whole world easily. English has made this communication easier. There are many countries in the world with many languages, but to communicate with them, you cannot use all the languages. So you need a common language that you can use with more or less all the people in the world. English is that common language. English for us in Bangladesh is all the more important. As we have seen earlier, we are too many people in a small country. So, if you learn English, you have the best opportunity to find a good job, both within and outside the country. And that is good news for millions of our unemployment youths.

[Unit–4; Lesson–5(D)]

▶ Globalization has made the world smaller and so it requires a (a) —— language for international communication. The lingua franca of the world is (b) ——. English provides us with the (c) —— to pursue a good job. Being a densely (d) —— country, Bangladesh is cursed with unemployment. Proficiency in English may help (e) —— unemployment problem and bring economic development.

Read the passage on Altaf Mahmud and answer questions no. 4 and 5 :

Altaf Mahmud was a musician, cultural activist and martyred freedom fighter of Liberation War of Bangladesh. He was born on 23 December 1933. He was also a language activist of Language Movement and composer of 'Amar Bhaier Rokte Rangano', the famous song, written by Abdul Gaffar Chowdhury, a famous journalist. In 1950, he sang gonoshongit in many places to inspire the activists of the Language Movement. Along with his singing Mahmud continued to support the movement. He tuned the song 'Amar

Bhaier Rokte Rangano' in 1969, in Zahir Raihan's film 'Jibon Theke Neya.' Altaf Mahmud took part in the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971. He created a secret camp inside his house for the freedom fighters. But as the secret revealed, Pakistan Army caught him on August 30, 1971. He was tortured by them. A lot of other guerrilla war fighters like Shafi Imam Rumi were also captured by the Pak Army on that day. Along with most of them, he was lost ever since. His patriotic songs which were then broadcast at the 'Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra' also inspired the war fighters at that time. In 1977, Altaf Mahmud was awarded the Ekushey Padak for his valuable contribution to Bengali culture and the War of Liberation.

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Altaf Mahmud			
Role	Musician, cultural activist and freedom fighter		
Life time	From 1933 to (i) ——		
Who/ What	**Activities**	**Type of work/ name**	**Time**
Altaf Mahmud	sang	(ii) ——	1950s
(iii) ——	was tuned	song	1969
Altaf Mahmud	(iv) ——		1971
Bangladesh Government	awarded him	Ekushey Padak	(v) ——

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**	**Column 'C'**
(a) Your friends cannot help	i. that makes us	i. in everyone.
(b) It is love	ii. loving you	ii. you don't love others.
(c) Love is divine	iii. to love you	iii. feel for others.
(d) You cannot find others	iv. it is a good evidence that	iv. if you love them.
(e) If you are not loved	v. which exists	v. unless you love them.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) The old woman felt pity for him and quickly gave Taimur a full dish of food.
(b) Then he disguised himself as a poor traveller and supported himself by begging.
(c) As a result, he burnt his fingers.
(d) He came to a house and asked an old woman to give him something to eat.
(e) Once young Taimur attacked a province of a powerful prince but unfortunately his soldiers were all killed.
(f) The food was very hot.
(g) One day, he became very hungry and could not get anything to eat.
(h) He hurriedly dug his fingers right at the middle of the dish.

Part–B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Your School Library". You should write it in about 150 words : 10

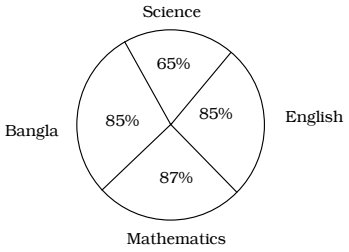
(a) What is a library? (b) Where is it situated? (c) What kind of books are there in your school library? (d) What is the use of your school library? (e) How can you borrow books from there? (f) What types of books do you borrow from the library?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Write at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

It was a holiday. Rimi was staying home alone as her parents had gone to their village home. They told Rimi to remain careful and also assured that they would come back before evening. She thought of making a good use of her lonely time. She was fond of reading adventure stories and so started reading one. Suddenly she heard a sound.....

10. Look at the following pie-chart. It represents the passing rates of different subjects of the students of a school. Now, describe the chart in your own language. 10

Passing rates of different subjects



11. Suppose, you are Habib/ Habiba. You have a friend called Ramesh/ Reshma. He/ She informed you about his plan after the SSC Exam. He/ She also entreated you to inform him/ her about your plan after the SSC Exam. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him/ her about your plan after the SSC Exam. 10

12. Suppose, you are Nabil/ Nabila. You have a friend Nabeen/ Nabeena. Both of you are very interested in different types of games and sports. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend emphasizing the importance of games and sports in our life. 10

45

CHATTOGRAM BOARD–2019

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions below.

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment. Her polythene-roofed shelter looks like a cage. She is nearly 45 but looks more than her age. In front of her shelter, she is trying to make a fire to cook the day's only meal. Her weak hands tremble as she adds some fallen leaves and straw to the fire. The whispering wind from the river Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. The dancing flames remind Meherjan of the turmoil in her life.

Not long ago Meherjan had everything--- a family, cultivable land and cattle. The erosion of the Jamuna gradually consumed all her landed property. It finally claimed her only shelter during the last monsoon. It took the river only a day to devour Meher's house, trees, vegetable garden and the bamboo bush. She had a happy family once. Over the years, she lost her husband and her family to diseases that cruel hunger and poverty brought to the family. Now, she is the only one left to live on with the loss and the pain. The greedy Jamuna has shattered her dreams and happiness.

There are thousand others waiting to share the same fate like Meherjan. Bangladesh is a land of rivers, some of whose banks overflow or erode during monsoon. Erosion is a harsh reality for the people living along the river banks. During each monsoon many more villages are threatened by the mighty rivers like the Jamuna, the Padma and the Meghna. It is estimated that river erosion makes at least 100,000 people homeless every year in Bangladesh. In fact, river erosion is one of the main dangers caused by climate change. If we can't take prompt actions to adapt to climate change, there will be thousands of more Meherjans in our towns and villages every year. *[Unit–5; Lesson–1(A)]*

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) Meherjan tries to make fire to ——.
i. warm herself ii. cook day's meal iii. make tea iv. make night's meal

(b) Before the erosion of the river she was ——.
i. wealthy ii. healthy iii. unhappy iv. joyful

(c) —— has made Meherjan's life miserable.
i. Old age ii. Sickness iii. River erosion iv. Frustration

(d) How old is Meherjan?
i. Below 40 ii. Below 45 iii. Below 50 iv. Above 50

(e) What does the word 'Demolish' mean?
i. Build ii. Preserve iii. Destroy iv. Support

(f) What is the dangerous result of climate change?
i. Cruel hunger ii. River erosion iii. Landed property iv. The course of nature

(g) Meherjan's hands are trembling because ——.
i. she is frightened ii. she is feeble iii. she is tired iv. she is exhausted

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

(a) Where does Meherjan live?
(b) What happened to her after the erosion of Jamuna?
(c) Describe Meherjan's residence.
(d) What property did Meherjan lose due to river erosion?
(e) What crushed Meherjan's dream and happiness and how?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

26 March, our Independence Day, is the biggest state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with 31 gunshots.

Early in the morning the president and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then other leaders, political parties, diplomats, social and cultural organizations, educational institutions and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs. People from all walks of life also go there in rallies and processions. There are many cultural programmes throughout the day highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.

[Unit–3; Lesson–5(B)]

▶ 26 March is a (a) —— day for the people of Bangladesh. On this day, our (b) —— war began. The heroic sons of our country sacrificed their (c) ——. So, the whole nation (d) —— the day every year to (e) —— respect to the martyrs.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Milton was a great poet after William Shakespeare. His father decided early that Milton was to have a literary career. At the age of 7, in 1615, he got himself admitted in Star Palace School. But Milton could not pay attention to his studies in this school. After a couple of years, he left the school and studied at St. Paul's School till 1624. In the succeeding year John Milton entered Christ College in Cambridge. He took his M.A. degree at the age of 24 and went to his father's house in the village of Horton. Milton's father,

however, had faith in his son and allowed him to continue his studies at Horton from 1632 to 1638. During this time he made himself master of everything worth knowing in the literature of Rome, Greece, Italy, France, Spain and the Bible. In 1643 Milton met Mary Powell in an occasion and married her. But this great poet became blind in 1652. The idea behind his famous work "The Paradise Lost" developed after his blindness. "The Paradise Lost" saw the light of the day in the year 1665. Nine years after its publication, this great artist in English literature died.

4. Complete the table below with the information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

John Milton			
Name of events	**Place**	**Year/ Time**	**What/ Contribution**
Born		(i) ——	
Studied from 1617–1624	(ii) ——		
(iii) ——		at 24	
Famous work			(iv) ——
Milton passed away		(v) ——	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**	**Column 'C'**
(a) Education means	i. conscious of our rights	i. the individual.
(b) The purpose of education	ii. frees a man	ii. removing darkness.
(c) Education makes us	iii. aims at	iii. from restrictions.
(d) Education	iv. is to enlighten	iv. from an educational institution.
(e) Education	v. the receiving of formal learning	v. and responsibilities.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to write the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) In the evening a lion entered the cave.
(b) One day he fled from his master's house and took shelter in a cave.
(c) Once upon a time there lived a young man named Androcles.
(d) He came near Androcles and lifted his paw.
(e) He was caught by a slave merchant who sold him to a rich man in another country.
(f) The lion seemed wounded as he was groaning.
(g) His master was very bad and inflicted heavy torture on him.
(h) He took the lion's paw in his hand and removed a big thorn from it. The lion was relieved of his pain.

Part–B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

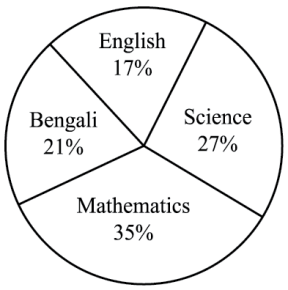
8. Answer the questions to write a paragraph on "A School Library". You should write about 150 words : 10

(a) What is a school library? (b) What kinds of book are there in a school library? (c) What is the use of a school library? (d) How can it help students? (e) What is the importance of a school library?

9. Read the beginning of the following story. This story is not complete ten new sentences to complete the story land give a suitable title to it. 10

Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland. His army was defeated again and again against the King Edward-1 of England. Being defeated for six times he lost his hope……

10. The pie-chart below shows the interest of a secondary school in different subjects. Describe the chart in about 150 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the chart. 10



11. Suppose, your father lives abroad. He wants to know your progress of studies for the coming S.S.C Exam. Now, write a letter to him about your progress of studies. Imagine you are Rana/ Rani and you live in Sonapur, Rangpur district. 10

12. Suppose, you are Nadim/Nadia. You have a friend named Fahim/ Fahima who does not read newspaper. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of reading newspaper. 10

46

SYLHET BOARD–2019

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage, then answer the questions below.

26 March, our Independence Day, is the biggest state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with a 31 gun salute.

Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then other leaders, political parties, diplomats, social and cultural organisations, educational institutions and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs. People from all walks of life also go there in rallies and processions. There are many cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.

The country also witnesses a spectacular parade of defence forces, border guards, police, *ansars* and the VDP *(Village Defence Party)* at the National Parade Ground near the National Parliament. In National Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga.

In the evening, all major public buildings are illuminated with colourful lights. Bangla Academy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and other socio-cultural organisations hold cultural functions. Similar functions are also arranged in other places in the country. *[Unit–3; Lesson–5(B)]*

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) How is the parade conducted on the Independence Day?
i. challenging ii. enchanting iii. risky iv. competitive

(b) How does the celebration of the Independence Day begin with?
i. a procession ii. a gun shot
iii. placing wreaths at the National Mausoleum iv. parade by the defence forces

(c) What do the President and the Prime Minister do at the first hour of the day?
i. attend seminars with the freedom fighters ii. highlight the heroic struggle of the martyrs
iii. pay homage to the martyrs by placing wreaths at the National Mausoleum
iv. attend different cultural programmes

(d) "Freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs" means that they ——.
i. highlight the sacrifice of the martyrs ii. praise highly of the martyrs
iii. maintain silence
iv. show due respect and gratitude to the martyrs

(e) Which of the following activities is done on the Independence Day?
i. organising cultural programmes by different persons only
ii. organising debating programmes only
iii. illuminating all the major public buildings iv. arranging fairs only

(f) What is the purpose of the author of writing the passage?
i. focus on the importance of the sacrifice of the martyrs
ii. show the importance of the freedom fighters
iii. highlight the significance of the day
iv. to show due respect and gratitude to the martyrs

(g) Where is the National Parade held on the Independence Day?
i. at the National Parade ground ii. in a decorated hall
iii. on the streets iv. in the National Stadium

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

(a) What are the main features of the day?
(b) Why do people from all walks of life go to the National Mausoleum according to the text?
(c) What are the most spectacular events of the day?
(d) What kind of programmes are held other than the parade?
(e) Which leading organisations of our country organise cultural programmes on this day?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

As human beings, we have ability to bring about a great change in our social, national and international life. But we cannot change everything. For examples, we can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But we can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. It is a matter of great sorrow that only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this.

Carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is increasing due to burning of fossil fuels. Since the 19th century, industrial activities and the number of industries have been increased. So, for energy combustion of coal increased. Natural gas and oil are also burnt for different purposes. Thus, we are generating more and more greenhouse gases worldwide. *[Unit–5; Lesson–3(A)]*

▶ So, it is our duty to stop cutting down trees indiscriminately. We should also inspire the general mass to plant more and more trees for our existence on earth. There are several reasons why the carbon dioxide concentration has been (a) —— in the atmosphere. Our mills and factories burn coal, mineral oil. natural gas etc. with a view to (b) —— energy. We also burn these materials to (c) —— our everyday needs. But for our own safety, we have to encourage (d) ——. Otherwise our existence on earth will be at (e) ——.

Read the passage on SAARC and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

SAARC is a regional organization for mutual cooperation, friendship and development. The full form of SAARC is 'South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation'. At the initial stage, there were only seven developing nations to form the organization. Later, Afghanistan was included as one of its member countries.

SAARC started its journey through holding its first conference in Dhaka on 8 December 1985. At present, the member countries of this organization are Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. The secretariat of this organization is situated in the capital of Nepal. Its head is called Secretary General.

There is a deep relationship between Bangladesh and SAARC. It was Bangladesh that took the first initiative to form SAARC. As the initiator of SAARC, Bangladesh has been playing a significant and strong role in its different activities. As one of the member countries it has also been making every effort to expand the trade between the member countries and to solve the regional conflicts and existing crisis between the neighbouring countries.

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Aim	Mutual cooperation		
Time	Officially started in (i) ——		
Who/ What	**Event/ Activity**	**When**	**Where**
(ii) ——	initiator of SAARC	1985	
Secretariat	located		(iii) ——
(iv) ——	included as the last member country		
First conference	(v) ——		Dhaka

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**	**Column 'C'**
(a) Sonargaon was	i. had a reputation for	i. dwelling place in the 19th century.
(b) The importance of the city	ii. many beautiful buildings on	ii. during the Sultani period.
(c) The place at that time	iii. the capital of Bengal	iii. both sides of the road.
(d) Many businessmen selected	iv. declined during	iv. the manufacture of 'Maslin Saree'.
(e) They built	v. Sonargaon as their	v. the next Mughal period.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) But his heart was not in medicine and he felt that he was born to be a poet.
(b) This great poet met a premature death on February 23, 1821.
(c) Finally he abandoned surgery for literature.
(d) John Keats was born on October 31,1795.
(e) He lost his father in 1804 and his mother in 1810.
(f) His finest poems like 'Ode to a Nightingale'. 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' etc were published in 1820.
(g) In 1811 Keats became an apprentice to a surgeon at Edmonton.
(h) He was the eldest son of his parents.

Part–B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

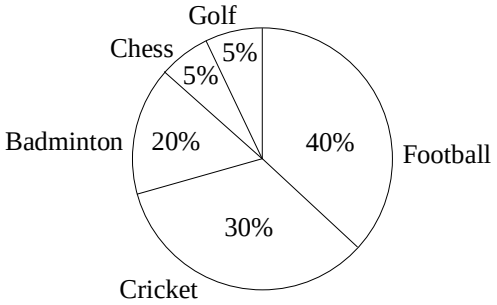
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Tea Stall". You should write it in about 150 words : 10

(a) What is a tea stall? (b) What kind of foods and drinks are sold in a tea stall? (c) Where is it located? (d) When do people come to take tea here? (e) Why is it called a "Mini Sangsad"?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it. 10

Lina is a student of class ten. One day in the afternoon she was gossiping with her friend beside a pond near her house. While gossiping she noticed two small boys quarrelling over a trifling matter. She did not take it seriously thinking that their quarrel would come to an end soon. But.....

10. The pie chart below shows the percentage of supporters of different games of a country. Now, describe the chart in about 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart. 10



11. Suppose, you are Roushan/ Roushanara living at 64, Pragpur road, Kushtia. Your younger brother does not take physical exercise at all. Now, write a letter telling him the importance of taking physical exercise. 10

12. Suppose, you are Rohan/ Raiyana reading in class ten. You along with your classmates want to make a garden in front of your school. So, you need to talk to the headmaster. Now, write a dialogue between you and the headmaster about making a garden. 10

47

BARISHAL BOARD–2019

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage and answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented filmmakers 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 imposed by he authorities. As a result, he and many others were arrested and taken to prison. Raihan was also present at the historical meeting of Amtala on 21 February 1952. He also took part in the mass movement in 1969. In 1971, he joined the Liberation War.

All through his life, Zahir Raihan dreamt of a democratic society, a society that would 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 protest against the autocratic government then ruling our country. The family portrayed in that film symbolically represented East Pakistan. The family was ruled by an autocrat who had to go to prison for her conspiracy. During the liberation war in 1971 this film was shown outside Bangladesh. Celebrated film makers like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, and Ritwik Ghatak appreciated the film. Raihan gave all the money the film made to the Freedom Fighters' trust. Besides his great documentary on Pakistani atrocities, Stop Genocide, helped create world sentiment in favour of our liberation war.

On 30 December 1971, someone informed Raihan about an address somewhere at Mirpur, where he might find his brother, the famous writer Shahidullah Kaiser, whol had gone missing from 14 December 1971. Kaisar was captured and killed by the Pakistani army and the local collaborators during the last days of the war. Accordingly, Rihan left home to get his brother back he never returned.

Zahir Raihan's dream was fulfilled. He could see the emergence of an independent Bangladesh though he did not get back his brother. And it's a pity that this dreamer could not live to see his dream come true.

[Unit–10; Lesson–4(B)]

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) Which of the following word describes Zahir best?
i. Brilliant ii. Polite
iii. Energetic iv. Revolutionary

(b) "Stop Genocide" was a ——.
i. novel ii. film
iii. documentary iv. drama

(c) In the passage the word 'Inception' means ——.
i. end ii. finish iii. beginning iv. conclusion

(d) What is the main theme of the passage?
i. About Zahir's last day ii. About Zahir's activities
iii. About Zahir's life iv. About Zahir's contribution

(e) Zahir Raihan —— in liberation war.
i. took part ii. fled away iii. escaped iv. avoided

(f) The film "Jibon Theke Neya" is a symbol of ——.
i. barbarism ii. autocracy
iii. revolt against autocratic government iv. brutalism

(g) Jibon Theke Neya is based on ——.
i. the mass movement ii. the freedom fighter
iii. the liberation war iv. the language movement

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

(a) Who is Zahir Raihan?
(b) Why did Zahir leave home?
(c) Who was Shahidullah Kaiser? What happened to him?
(d) What was the effect of "Stop Genocide"?
(e) Where did Zahir contribute to all his earning?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Mother Teresa was moved by the sight of the sick and dying on the streets of Kolkata. She founded a Home for the dying destitute and named it "Nirmal Hriday", meaning "Pure Heart". She and her fellow nuns gathered the dying people of the streets of Kolkata and brought them to this home. They were lovingly looked after and cared for. Since then men, women and children have been taken from the streets and carried to Nirmal Hriday. These unloved and uncared for people get an opportunity to die in an environment of kindness and love. In their last hours they get human and divine love, and can feel they are also children of God. Those who survive, the Missionaries of Charity try to find jobs for them or send them to homes where they can live happily for some more years in a caring environment. Regarding commitment to family, Mother Teresa said, "May be in our own family, we have somebody, who is feeling lonely, who is feeling sick, who is feeling worried, are we there? Are we willing to give until it hurts in order to be with our families, or do we put our interest first? We must remember that love begins at home and we must also remember that future of humanity passes through the family."

Mother Teresa's work has been recognised throughout the world and she has received a number of awards. These include the Pope John XXIII Peace Prize (1971), the Nehru Prize for Promotion of International Peace and Understandine (1972), the Balzan Prize (1978), the Nobel Peace Prize (1979) and the Bharat Ratna (1980). Mother Teresa died at the age of 87, on 5 September 1997. The world salutes her for her love and compassion for humanity. She has taught us how to extend our hand towards those who need our love and support irrespective of creed, caste and religion. The picture of Mother Teresa, draped in a white and blue- bordered sari, with a wrinkled face, ever soft eyes and a saintly smile, lives on in our mind. *[Unit–7; Lesson–5(A)]*

▶ Mother Teresa is still alive in our (a) —— though she expired almost 16 years back. She spent her entire life for the (b) —— of the poor people. She has taught us that helping the needy is the greatest work that a man can do. She lived a very poor life (c) —— the poorest (d) —— all pleasure and comfort. She loved all people irrespective of caste, creed and religion. That's why she has become (e) —— to all people of the world.

Read the following passage and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Charles Babbage was an English mathematician. He was also a mechanical engineer who is well-known for originating the concept of computer. He was born on 26 December 1791 in London. He entered Trinity College in October 1810. He was transferred to Peterhouse, Cambridge. He was the top mathematician there. He received an honours degree without examination in 1814. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1816. From 1828 to 1839 Babbage was Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University. Babbage is famous for inventing the first mechanical computer in 1822 that eventually led to today's computer. He died at his home in London on 18 October, 1871.

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Name of Events	Place	Year/ time	Contribution
Born	(i) ——	(ii) ——	
Received honours degree		(iii) ——	
(iv) ——		1816	
Death	(v) ——		

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) The moon	i. has no light	i. the gift of the sun.
(b) She	ii. the moon reflects	ii. a small fraction of brightness.
(c) The sun	iii. has an appeal	iii. vast flood of light.
(d) To illuminate the earth	iv. light depends on	iv. of her own.
(e) The moon's	v. pours forth a	v. on poets and artists.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) Mandela joined the African National Congress in 1942.
(b) In 1993. Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
(c) For 20 years he directed a campaign of peaceful nonviolent defiance against the South African government and its racist policies.
(d) Mandela died at his home in Johannesburg on December 5, 2013 at the age of 95.
(e) In 1993, South African President F.W. de Klerk was also awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
(f) In 2009, Mandela's birthday was declared "Mandela Day" to promote global peace.
(g) Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, in South Africa.
(h) In 1994, Mandela was celebrated as South Africa's first black President.

Part–B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

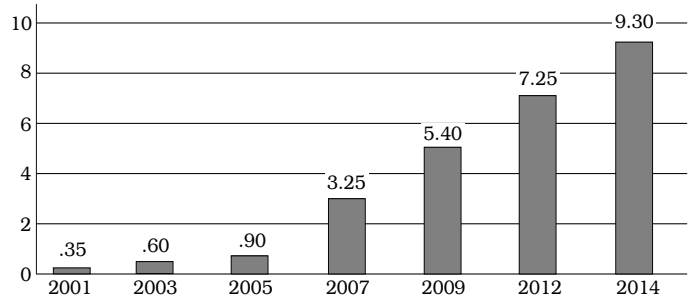
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Winter Morning". You should write it in about 150 words : 10

(a) How is "A Winter Morning"? (b) Why can't people see the things from distance in a winter morning? (c) What do the old people and children do to make themselves warm? (d) What are the interesting foods of people in a winter morning? (e) Do you like winter morning? Why?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it. 10

One day a crow became very thirsty. He flew from place to place in search of water. But he found no water. He continued his search for water.....

10. The graph below shows "The Number of Telephone and Mobile Users" from 2001 to 2014. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Fahim/ Fariha. You have a friend called Arafat/ Irin. Arafat/ Irin informed you about his/ her plan after the SSC Exam. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him/ her what you intend to do after the SSC Examination. 10

12. Suppose you are Limon. Your friend is Tousif. Your school arranged the annual prize giving ceremony. Your friend wants to know about it. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend describing the annual prize giving ceremony of your school. 10

48

DINAJPUR BOARD–2019

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage and then answer the questions below (1–2).

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment. Her polythene-roofed shelter looks like a cage. She is nearly 45 but looks more than her age. In front of her shelter, she is trying to make a fire to cook the day's only meal. Her weak hands tremble as she adds some fallen leaves and straw to the fire. The whispering wind from the river Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. The dancing flames remind Meherjan of the turmoil in her life.

Not long ago Meherjan had everything--- a family, cultivable land and cattle. The erosion of the Jamuna gradually consumed all her landed property. It finally claimed her only shelter during the last monsoon. It took the river only a day to devour Meher's house, trees, vegetable garden and the bamboo bush. She had a happy family once. Over the years, she lost her husband and her family to diseases that cruel hunger and poverty brought to the family. Now, she is the only one left to live on with the loss and the pain. The greedy Jamuna has shattered her dreams and happiness.

There are thousand others waiting to share the same fate like Meherjan. Bangladesh is a land of rivers, some of whose banks overflow or erode during monsoon. Erosion is a harsh reality for the people living along the river banks. During each monsoon many more villages are threatened by the mighty rivers like the Jamuna, the Padma and the Meghna. It is estimated that river erosion makes at least 100,000 people homeless every year in Bangladesh. In fact, river erosion is one of the main dangers caused by climate change. If we can't take prompt actions to adapt to climate change, there will be thousands of more Meherjans in our towns and villages every year. *[Unit–5; Lesson–1(A)]*

1. Choose the correct answer from the four alternatives given after each question. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) What does the expression "The turmoil in her life" in the 1st paragraph mean?
i. The pleasures of life ii. The thunderstorm in her life
iii. The pangs and pains of her life iv. The dreams of her life

(b) What are the rivers mentioned in the passage?
i. The Jamuna ii. The Padma iii. The Meghna iv. All the above

(c) Once Meherjan was ——.
i. solvent ii. insolvent iii. poor iv. impoverished

(d) Meherjan was homeless because of ——.
i. the erosion of the Jamuna ii. selling of her house
iii. destruction of her house iv. flood

(e) What is the main purpose of the author of the passage?
i. To explain the importance of river ii. To describe the impact of monsoon
iii. To describe the effect of river erosion iv. To describe the fate of a woman

(f) She is living —— in her makeshift house now.
i. with her relatives ii. alone iii. with her husband iv. with her family

(g) Dancing of the flame means ——.
i. a traditional form of folk dance ii. a flame that makes people dance around it
iii. unstability of flame iv. a flame made by people to remmeber their past

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

(a) Why does Meherjan look more than her age?
(b) Where does she live and how does her living place look like?
(c) When are many more villages threatened by the roaring rivers?
(d) What happens then?
(e) How can we reduce the increasing number of shelterless people affected by river erosion?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

26 March, our Independence Day, is the biggest state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with 31 gunshots. Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then diplomats, political parties, social and cultural organizations and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs.

People from all walks of life also go there in rallies and processions. There are several cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.

The country also witnesses a smartly dressed parade of defence forces, border guards, police, ansar and the VDP (Village Defence Party) at the National Parade Ground near the national Parliament. In National Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga. *[Unit–3; Lesson–5(B)]*

- Independence Day is the biggest festival in our country. The day is observed throughout the country in a befitting (a) ——. The (b) —— of the Independence Day begins with 31 gunshots. People from all walks of life (c) —— to the National Mausoleum to pay their respect by offering (d) ——. Several cultural programmes are also (e) —— to highlight the supreme sacrifice of our heroic sons for the independence of the country.

Read the following passage and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Rabindranath Tagore was one of the most leading poets in the history of world literature. He was at the same time a poet, a novelist, a dramatist, a philosopher and a musician. He was born in the renowned Tagore family in March, 1861. After the completion of his house education, he was sent to school. But he did not like institutional education. So arrangements were made at house for his proper education. In his thirteenth year, Rabindranath along with his father went to visit Himalayas. At the age of seventeen he was sent to London to study law. But he studied literature with professor Henry Morley only for a few months and then returned home. Only at the age of eight he started composing poems. He wrote his poetic novel Banaphul at the age of fifteen. When he was sixteen, his poems and essays were being published in journals. After returning from England, he began to write tirelessly in all branches of literature. In 1911 he translated his poems of "The Gitanjali" into English which brought him the highest honour in the form of the Nobel Prize in 1913.

One year after his awarding of the Nobel Prize, he was made a knight by the British Government which he rejected as a protest against the atrocities of British Government at Jalianwalabagh. The University of Oxford honoured him with D. Litt. in 1940. Earlier in 1921. he laid the foundation of Viswa Bharati. At the age of eighty, Rabindranath Tagore breathed his last.

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Known as	a poet, a novelist, a dramatist, a philosopher and a musician				
Life span	From 1861 to (i) ——				
Who	**What**	**Event/ Activity**	**Time/ When**	**Place/ Where**	**Subject/ Speciality**
Rabindranath Tagore	tour	went to visit	(ii) ——	Himalayas	accompanied by his father
Rabindranath Tagore	education	was sent to study	(iii) ——	London	(iv) ——
	(v) ——	brought him the highest honour in the form of the Nobel Prize	1913		

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**	**Column 'C'**
(a) Our Parliament House	i. by an artificial lake called	i. in 1982.
(b) It has been designed	ii. is one of the most spectacular	ii. buildings in the world.
(c) The building is surrounded	iii. was held on February in	iii. the same year.
(d) It	iv. was inaugurated	iv. Louis I Kahn.
(e) The first parliamentary session	v. by a famous American architect	v. Crescent Lake.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

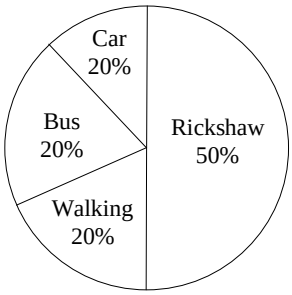
(a) The dog dropped the bone and looked at the crow.
(b) One of them started picking the dog's tail.
(c) Both the crows went near the dog.
(d) Once a dog was eating a bony piece of meat under a tree.
(e) The dog not only felt disturbed but also became angry.
(f) It flew away and after some time returned with another crow.
(g) A crow saw him and wished to eat that.
(h) In the meantime the other crow flew away with the bone.

Part–B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Environment Pollution" in 200 words : 10
(a) What do you mean by 'Environment Pollution'? (b) What are the elements of Environment? (c) How are the elements being polluted? (d) What are the effects of pollution? (e) What should we do to get rid of Environment Pollution?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10
Liton is a brilliant student. Though he wants to make good result, he does not attend classes regularly. Rather going to a coaching center, he memorises answers from guide books and sheets and finds that he cannot cut a good figure in the exams. One day his class teacher called him and.....

10. The pie chart below shows the percentage of transportation used by the students to come to their school. Describe the chart in ISO words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart. 10



11. Imagine, you are Rafi/ Rafia and your friend is Swapan/ Swapna. You are an SSC examinee of 2019. After your examination you will have enough time for leisure. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him/ her what you intend to do after your SSC examination. 10

12. Suppose, you are Bakul and your friend is Nayon. Recently you have noticed that road accident is on the rise horribly in our country. Everyday many people fall victim to road accidents. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the causes and remedies of road accidents. 10

49

COMBINED BOARD–2018

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

[Dhaka; Rajshahi; Jashore; Cumilla; Chattogram; Sylhet; Barishal & Dinajpur Board]

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

*[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]*

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions no. 1 and 2 :

Mainul Islam is a qualified farmer in Naogaon. Mr Islam was very brilliant as a student. He took his higher education from Bangladesh Agricultural University in Mymensingh. After completing his higher education, Mainul came back home and started advanced farming. He has two other brothers who are graduates in different areas. The speciality of the Islam family is that they all are living in their village and all have fame in their own fields. His younger brother, who is a Rajshahi University graduate, is a science teacher in a local school. His youngest brother is a Social Science graduate and he too would like to start a local NGO to work for this area. When asked "What makes you decide to stay here in this village?" Mr Islam smiled. He said, "Look, it's true that we could leave this village for a city life. I could be an officer or my brothers could be bureaucrats. But it didn't attract us. We are sons of this soil. Yes, we have education but does education prepare a person only to be an officer? Don't we have any obligation to the soil that has made us what we are?" He also added that every educated individual shouldn't be a job seeker. He continued that since his discipline was Agriculture, after his education he took the occupation of a farmer. In response to the question whether they have any frustration to live in a village, he confirmed that they were very pleased with their life. He said, "I work in my own farm, stay with my family members, pass time with my old friends, and sleep at my own home. All these count a lot."

Mr Islam is right. Many people go to cities and forget or loosen their roots knowingly or unknowingly. Mr Islam and his brothers are great - they never forgot their roots. They not only stuck to their own roots, they have been torch bearers for others to be respectful of their own roots. *[Unit–12; Lesson–2(D)]*

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives : $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) According to Mr. Islam, —— should not be the only motto of education.
i. aquisition of knowledge ii. to be aware of responsibilities
iii. job seeking iv. fellow feeling

(b) Mainul along with his brothers —— in a village.
i. live ii. work iii. studies iv. lives

(c) Mainul and his brothers are —— with their present life.
i. frustrated ii. dissatisfied iii. satisfied iv. annoyed

(d) Which quality of Mainul describes him best in the passage?
i. He is a graduate ii. He is an educated farmer
iii. He does not like conventional jobs iv. He shows responsibility to his root

(e) Mainul's younger brother graduated from ——.
i. Agricultural University ii. Rajshahi University
iii. Dhaka University iv. Rajshahi College

(f) "People forget their roots"—What does 'root' mean here?
i. country-side ii. lower portions of trees
iii. place of birth and its surroundings iv. world heritage

(g) Mainul started —— farming in his village.
i. modern ii. traditional iii. out dated iv. conventional

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

(a) What made Mainul Islam come back to his village?
(b) "Every educated individual should not be a job seeker."—Do you agree? Why?
(c) What is the speciality of Islam family?
(d) Why did Mainul become a farmer?
(e) Why are the three brothers great?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Fish population is at the risk from global warming. Climate change is increasing the water temperature in lakes, rivers and seas. This indicates there is less food and supply of oxygen available for fish. It again means that fish may not grow properly and may have fewer generation. If temperatures rise even by one or two degrees, some fishes will be extinct from our planet.

Climate change increases the pressure on fish population and these fishes are treated as one of the most valuable biological assets. 40% people of the world depend on fish for their protein. In case of our failure to reduce greenhouse gas emission, we will increase the pressure on fish. Thus, people depending on fish will suffer from malnutrition, hunger and poverty. *[Unit–5; Lesson–4(C)]*

▶ The temperature rise of water in rivers, lakes and seas has (a) —— in the scarcity of food and oxygen for fish. As a result, the (b) —— and reproduction of fishes is being hampered. If temperature rise goes on in this rate, it will cause the (c) —— of some fishes. If this happens, people (d) —— on fish as the main source of protein will suffer a lot. A possible solution to this problem is the (e) —— of greenhouse gas emission.

Read the passage on Gustave Eiffel and his Tower and answer questions no. 4 and 5 :

The Eiffel Tower was named after Gustave Eiffel, a Frenchman who designed the tower. He was born in a prosperous family in 1832. He took his graduation from the Central School of Engineering in Paris and went to work for a railway construction company. His mother thought that he would not go far. "Be patient, mum. I've got some ideas. You'll see," Gustave assured his mother.

For years, Gustave made plan after plan of dams, factories, stations and structures of great sized buildings. All over Europe engineers copied them. In the middle of 1880's, a group of French industrialists persuaded the government to organize a World Fair in Paris. Gustave proposed a 989 feet tower of iron as a symbol of the fair. The construction of the tower began in January 1887. Forty engineers and designers worked under Gustave's direction for two years. The tower was finally completed in March 1889. It is the highest structure of iron made by man. No such structure had ever been constructed before. It is regarded as one of the wonders of the world.

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Gustave Eiffel			
Speciality	Designer of the highest structure of iron made by man.		
Time	The construction of the tower began in (i) ———		
Who/ What	**Event/ Activity**	**When**	**Where**
Gustave	(ii) ———	in 1832	in a prosperous family
Gustave	started working	(iii) ———	for a railway construction company
(iv) ———	persuaded the government to organise a fair	in 1880's	(v) ———

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**	**Column 'C'**
(a) Substances called acids	i. be very acidic in	i. and damage to human health.
(b) Ordinary rain water	ii. are at risk	ii. known as acidity.
(c) But rain can	iii. between acid rain	iii. slightly acidic.
(d) There is a link	iv. is	iv. due to severe acid rain.
(e) Many world famous buildings	v. have a sharp taste	v. severely polluted areas.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to the whole story. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) He made his first appearance in literature by writing "Liza of Lambeth", a realistic study on the life of low neighbourhood in London.
(b) Some of his well-known plays are Mrs. Cardilac, Lady Frederick and so on.
(c) He was born in Paris in 1874.
(d) This brought for him a good name.
(e) He wrote a few other novels too.
(f) William Somerset Maugham was one of the greatest short story writers of modern time.
(g) Despite being a doctor, he gave up medicine for literature because of having no charm.
(h) Then he took to writing plays.

Part–B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

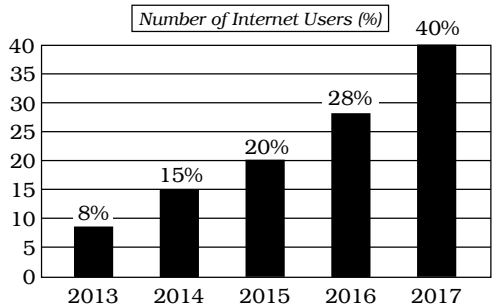
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Deforestation". 10

(a) What is deforestation? (b) What are the causes of deforestation? (c) What are the impacts of deforestation on human being, fauna, nature and climate? (d) How will the low-lying countries be affected? (e) How can deforestation be prevented?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Write ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it. 10

Sufia is a worker in a big garment factory. More than five thousand workers work in that factory. One day while she was busy in work a sound was heard, "Fire! Fire! Help! Help" .....

10. The graph below shows the number of people using the internet from the year 2013 to 2017 in Bangladesh. Now, describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Sayem/ Samia. You and your parents went to Chattogram by train a few days ago. You wish to share this new experience with your friend Abrar/ Anika. Now, write a letter to your friend sharing the experience of the train journey that you made. 10

12. Suppose, you are Anik/ Anika. Your younger brother/ sister, Rashed/ Rasheda goes to bed late and does not get up early. So he/ she often goes to school late and feels drowsy. Now, write a dialogue between you and your brother/ sister about the importance of early rising. 10

ক্যাডেট কলেজসমূহের প্রাক-নির্বাচনি পরীক্ষার প্রশ্নপত্র

50

RANGPUR CADET COLLEGE, RANGPUR

Pre-Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–5; Lesson–3(A)** ◂

Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But they can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this.

The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air.

Therefore, it is clear that more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. Every year enormous areas of forests are destroyed by people to obtain wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture. This loss of the forest causes dual problems. Trees that are burned up release large volumes of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, an important carbon dioxide storehouse is destroyed with the forests as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) The earth is —— around the sun.
i. going ii. taking iii. encircling iv. coming

(b) Human being can control the —— amount of green house gases.
i. decreasing ii. risen iii. curbing iv. growing

(c) The word 'responsible' means ——.
i. reasonable ii. accountable iii. enable iv. countable

(d) The level of carbon dioxide increases for the burning of —— fuel.
i. mining ii. burnt iii. alternative iv. bio

(e) Industrial activities —— in the increasing amount of carbon dioxide.
i. lead ii. result iii. succeed iv. regulate

(f) The —— source of carbon dioxide is burning of fossil fuel.
i. potential ii. partial iii. minimum iv. alternative

(g) The word 'generated' means ——.
i. produced ii. modified iii. accelerated iv. organized

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) What is posible on the part of human being?
(b) How is man responsible for the concentration of increasing amount of greenhouse gases?
(c) Why has the amount of green house gases been increased since the end of the 19th century?
(d) How does deforestation strengthen the greenhouse effect?
(e) What are the roles of forest?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. **Unit–5; Lesson–1(A)** ◂ $1 \times 5 = 5$

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajganj Town Protection Embankment. Her polythene-roofed shelter looks like a cage. She is nearly 45 but looks more older than her age. In front of her shelter, she is trying to make a fire to cook the day's only meal. Her weak hands tremble as she adds some fallen leaves and straw to the lire. The whispering sound from the river Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. The dancing flames remind Meherjan of the turmoil in her life. Not long ago Meherjan had everything— a family, cultivable land and cattle. The erosion of the Jamuna consumed all her landed property gradually. It finally claimed her shelter during the last monsoon. It took the river only a day to demolish Meher's house, trees, vegetable garden and the bamboo bush. She had a happy family once. Over the years, she lost her husband and her family to diseases that cruel hunger and poverty brought to the family. Now, she is the only one left to live on with the loss and the pain. The greedy Jamuna has shattered her dream and happiness.

▸ Meherjan is now a slum dweller. Her abode is now on the Sirajganj Town Protection Embankment. Her shelter is (a) —— to cage. Her appearance is more (b) —— than her actual age because she has to (c) —— the hard realities of life. Her condition was not as (d) —— as it is now. She had everything like house, property and the family members. The erosion of Jamuna river snatched everything from her and has made her (e) ——.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 : ***Topic :*** *Stephen Hawking* ◂

Stephen Hawking is considered the greatest physicist after Einstein. He was born in England in 1942. He was very skilled in Mathematics from the early age. He wrote the book 'A Brief History of Time : From the Big Bang to Black Holes' in 1988. In this book he explains cosmology for the general public. It became famous and established his reputation as a great scientist. He received his Ph.D in cosmology from Cambridge University in 1968. But fortune did not favour him. In 1972 he became a victim of Gehrig's

disease. Since then, he has been confined to a wheel-chair with no power to control his body. But he continues teaching through the help of computer. In 1974, he won the prestigious Albert Einstein award for theoretical physics. In 1979, he joined Cambridge University as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics. At the age of 65, he went to space to have the feeling of zero gravitation. He died on 14 March 2018.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Event/Activities	Type of work	Year/Time	Subject
Stephen	was born		(i) ——	
He	wrote a book	(ii) ——	in 1988	
He	took a degree	Ph.D	in 1988	(iii) ——
(iv) ——	appointed Stephen Hawking	as Lucasian Professor	in 1988	(v) ——

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

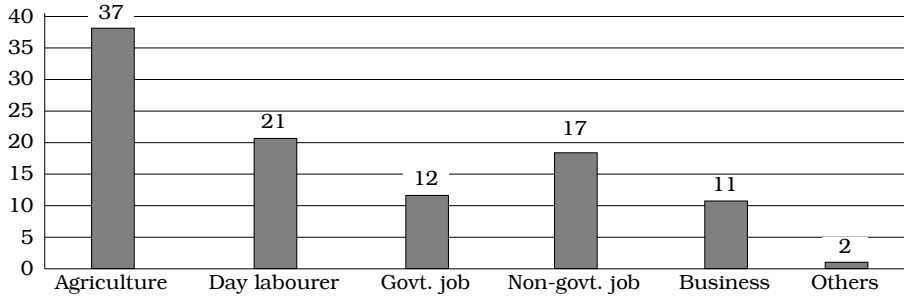
Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Social distancing means	i. among people	i. physical distancing.
(b) It is also	ii. known as	ii. who are in close contacts.
(c) There are many reasons	iii. keeping a safe	iii. to stop the spread of coronavirus.
(d) Coronavirus spreads	iv. from others may help	iv. practice social distancing.
(e) So, keeping a safe distance	v. why we should	v. distance from other people.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) When asked, the youngest daughter Cordelia said, 'Nothing'.
(b) But at first he wanted to know how much they loved him.
(c) Being pleased, Lear gave each of them a third of his kingdom.
(d) His eldest daughter declared, "Sir, I love you more than I can say."
(e) Long ago there was a mighty old king of England named Lear who wanted to divide his kingdom among his three daughters.
(f) At first Lear asked his eldest daughter, "How much do you love me?"
(g) When asked, his second daughter said, "My love for you shall never change."
(h) Lear was shocked and said. "Nothing will come of nothing."

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. The graph below shows the percentage of people involved in various sectors earning their livelihood. Now, describe and summarize the graph within 150 words. 10



9. Write a paragraph on 'A Tea Stall' answering the following questions. 10

(a) What is a tea stall? (b) Where is it located? (c) What food staffs are sold here? (d) What kind of people gather in a tea stall? (e) Why is it called a 'mini parliament'?

10. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

Once there was a liar shepherd in a village. He used to graze his lambs near a forest.....

11. Suppose, you are Rajon. Write an email to your younger brother, Tirtho, about the importance of reading newspapers. 10

12. Suppose, you are Nayan and your friend is Kamal. Write a dialogue between you and your friend on the uses and abuses of mobile phone. 10

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JOYPURHAT GIRLS' CADET COLLEGE, JOYPURHAT

Pre-Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–11; Lesson–1(B)** ◂

In a speech at the 90th Science Congress, internationally acknowledged scientist and former Indian president Mr APJ Abdul Kalam mentioned a very important aspect of mankind's future energy crisis. He pointed out that the era of wood and bio-mass has almost come to an end. The age of oil and natural gas would soon be over within the next few decades. Massive burning of world's coal reserves may lead to a worldwide ecological disaster because coal burning emits the highest amount of carbon in the atmosphere. So according to Kalam, the only solution that mankind can look to is the massive use of solar energy in future because it has some advantages over other forms of renewable energies.

Now, why has Kalam put so much importance to the issue of energy? The energy sources have always been a major factor of change throughout history. The world's petroleum consumption has increased from 3 billion barrels annually in 1930 to 37 billion barrels annually today. In the next quarter century, the world's population is expected to be about 8 billion which is 30 percent higher than today. Developing countries will grow their economies about two times faster than industrialised countries. Global economic growth is expected to continue at 3 percent per year. Consequently, the global demand for energy will grow at about 1.7 percent per year on an average. It indicates a 50 percent rise of energy consumption by 2030. If the world's daily petroleum consumption is 100 million barrels now, it will rise to 150 million barrels by that time. The present reserve of hydro-carbon energy resources is limited and it will not be sufficient to meet the future energy challenges of the world. And hence, leading industrial countries have taken initiatives to use alternative energy sources mainly known as green or renewable energy sources. The bottom line of Kalam's speech indicate the concern of mankind in the 21st century.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) The word 'acknowledged' refers to ____.
i. popular ii. widely recognized iii. knowledgeable iv. wise

(b) Which of the following words describes the effect of massive burning of world's coal?
i. assistance ii. solution iii. energy iv. disaster

(c) According to Mr APJ Abdul Kalam, the era of wood and biomass ____.
i. has already started ii. has almost come to an end
iii. is coming soon iv. is on the way

(d) What does coal burning emit?
i. carbon ii. sulphur dioxide iii. oxygen iv. nitrogen

(e) ____ indicates a 50 percent rise of energy consumption by 2030.
i. The increase of carbon ii. The diminishing of carbon
iii. The change in atmosphere iv. The global demand for energy

(f) 1 million is equal to ____.
i. 1,00,000 ii. 10,00,000 iii. 10,000 iv. 1,00,00,000

(g) The passage is about ____.
i. global warming ii. greenhouse effect
iii. oil and natural gas iv. mankind's future energy crisis

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) What did Abdul Kalam pointed out?
(b) Why is burning coal ecologically disastrous?
(c) What according to Abdul Kalam is the solution to future energy crisis?
(d) Where did Ukraine's Chernobyl disaster take place?
(e) What is the expectation of the global economic growth every year?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. **Unit–12; Lesson–1(B)** ◂ $1 \times 5 = 5$

Eid is the main religious festival of the Muslims in Bangladesh. Eid means happiness. Everyone wants to share this happiness with near and dear ones. So, most of the people, who are living outside their homes for different reasons have a strong desire to get back home during the Eid vacation. As a result, there is a mad rush to board buses, trains, or launches for going home. This often causes transport accidents that take away many lives. However, these cannot stop people from going home to meet their family, in-laws, or friends. Human beings have roots like the trees. But unlike the roots of the trees they are invisible, they lie in our minds. It's these roots that make a bond between us and family members, in-laws, friends, neighbors or even between us and the land where we were born and grew up. When we lose that bond, we become rootless. Human beings who do not have any root or contexts, are a non-entity. In other words, they do not have their own identity. They don't know where they are from, and/or where they are heading to. This often makes them feel empty and lost.

▶ The main festival of the Muslims is 'Eid'. All the Muslims (a) ____ their joy and happiness with their nearest relatives. Almost all the Muslims want to (b) ____ home and it causes great (c) ____. But it cannot stop them to meet their family. The (d) —— of human beings are invisible, they lie in our minds. The rootless human being is a (e) ——.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 : ***Topic :*** *Mother Teresa* ◂

It was Autumn, August 26, 1910. A little girl was born to an Albanian descent, rich Catholic merchant's family in a small town called Skopje, Macedonia. She was the youngest of the three siblings and was named Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. Who had known that this tiny, little girl would one day become the servant of humanity-- love and serve the poorest of the poor and become the mother of humanity? Yes, we

are talking about none other than Mother Teresa. At the age of 12, she heard a voice from within her that urged her to spread the love of Christ. She decided that she would be a missionary. At the age of 18 she left her parental home. She then joined an Irish community of nuns called the Sisters of Loreto, which had missions in India. After a few months of training at the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Dublin, Mother Teresa came to India. On May 24, 1931, she took her initial vows as a nun. From 1931 to 1948, Mother Teresa taught geography and catechism (religious instruction) at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata (then Calcutta). However, the prevailing poverty in Kolkata had a deep impact on Mother Teresa's mind, and in 1948 she received permission from her superiors to leave the convent and devote herself to work among the poorest of the poor in the slums of Kolkata.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Event	Where	When
Mother Teresa	born	(i) ____	
She	(ii) ____	from within her	at the age of 12
She	taught geography and catechism	(iii) ____	From 1931 to 1948
(iv) ____	had a deep impact on Mother Teresa's mind		
Mother Teresa	devoted herself to work among the poorest	in the slums of Kolkata	(v) ____

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) We can't ensure	i. violated throughout the world	i. working for human rights.
(b) Right should be	ii. peace and prosperity	ii. without establishing human rights.
(c) Human rights are	iii. Commission is an organization	iii. the privileged and unprivileged classes of people.
(d) Violation of	iv. preserved for both	iv. and society should get rid of it.
(e) Human Rights	v. human rights is a crime	v. because of violence.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) One day he got the most heartbreaking news that his father had died.
(b) Once there was a king named Hamlet.
(c) He thought Claudius to be the snake who had killed his father for the crown and his mother.
(d) He was told that a snake had killed his father.
(e) His mother's hasty marriage with his uncle Claudius made him shocked and suspicious.
(f) He had a son called Prince Hamlet.
(g) He came home quickly with a heavy heart.
(h) Prince Hamlet was studying philosophy in a university abroad.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

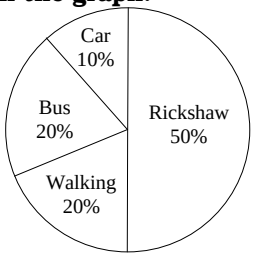
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on 'Your School Magazine'. 10

(a) What is a school magazine? (b) What is the name of your school magazine? (c) Who constitute the magazine committee and who are the writers? (d) What kinds of writings are published in your school magazine? (e) What is the importance of a school magazine?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

Abdullah and his friends went to an ancient Zamindar Palace. It was in a village. It was an old dilapidated building. They saw an old man sitting under a very old banyan tree near the palace. The man had a long white beard and was wearing a dirty lungi. There was something in his face. When Abdullah asked him about the palace, he started telling.....

10. The pie chart below shows the percentage of transportation used by 1000 students to go to Sundarpur Govt. Girls' High School. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Tasin reading in Joypurhat Girls' Cadet College. You are going to have a vacation next month. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him how you are planning to spend the vacation. 10

12. Suppose, you are Habib/Habiba. You want to open a bank account and keep your scholarship money in it. You have gone to a bank as a client and had a talk with the Manager of the bank. Now, wrie a dialogue between you and the Manager of the bank. 10

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PABNA CADET COLLEGE, PABNA

Pre Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–5; Lesson–4(C)** ◂

Fish population is in serious danger from global warming. Climate change is increasing the water temperature in rivers, lakes and seas. This means there is less food and oxygen available for fish. It also means the fish may not grow fully and may have fewer fish fries. Some fishes will become extinct if temperatures rise even by one or two degrees Celsius.

Climate change increases the pressure on fish population. Fishes are one of the world's most valuable biological assets. Forty percent of people in the world eat fish as their main source of protein. If we fail to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we will increase the pressure on fish. As a result, people who depend on fish will suffer from hunger and poverty.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) Fish population means ——.
i. Fish people ii. all species of fish iii. increasing fish iv. decreasing fish

(b) Increasing temperature may cause the —— of some fishes,
i. growth ii. destruction iii. death iv. harm

(c) The fish may not grow fully for ——.
i. extinction ii. deforestation iii. global warming iv. draught

(d) The word 'emissions' means ——.
i. concealment ii. suppression iii. repression iv. discharge

(e) The word "extinct" means ——.
i. extant ii. existing iii. alive iv. vanished

(f) The word "offspring" means ——.
i. of spring ii. species iii. child iv. none of the above

(g) The word "poverty" means ——.
i. abundance ii. luxury iii. vastness iv. exiguity

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) How does greenhouse affect the growth of fish?
(b) Why are the people so much dependent on fish?
(c) What is the main theme of the passage?
(d) "Some fishes will become extinct" Why?
(e) Why is fish population in serious danger?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. **Unit–11; Lesson–3(B)** ◂ $1 \times 5 = 5$

Scientists have identified hydrogen as another form of renewable energy. It is the most abundant element in nature. But it does not exist separately as a gas. It is always combined with other elements, such as with oxygen to make water. Hydrogen, separated from another element, can be burned as a fuel to produce electricity.

▸ Scientists have (a) —— out that hydrogen can be (b) —— as renewable energy source. It has filled the nature (c) ——. Solely it is not (d) —— as gas. To make water, we (e) —— hydrogen and oxygen.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 : ***Topic :*** *Charles Babbage* ◂

Charles Babbage was an English mathematician. He was also a mechanical engineer who is well-known for originating the concept of computer. He was born on 26 December 1791 in London. He entered Trinity College in October 1810. He was transferred to Porterhouse, Cambridge. He was the top mathematician there. He received an honours degree without examination in 1814. He was elected a fellow of the Royal University in 1861. From 1828 to 1839 Babbage was Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University. Babbage is famous for inventing the first mechanical computer in 1822 that eventually led to today's computer. He died at his home in London on 18 October, 1871.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Charles Babbage					
Aims	Focusing his (i) —— to the readers.				
Lifespan	Born in 1791 and died (ii) —— in London.				
When and where events have occurred,					
Who/What	**Activities**	**Year/Time**	**Place/what**	**work field**	**Specialty/Function**
Charles Babbage	received	(iii) ——	an honorary degree		without examination
(iv) ——	selected him	1861	a Fellow		
Babbage	was appointed	1828-1839	(v) ——	Mathematics	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.
$1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Character is	i. breeds	i. to bear a good character.
(b) It	ii. the supreme place of	ii. asset of a man.
(c) A man of	iii. an invaluable	iii. acceptance in society by dint of a good character.
(d) He occupies	iv. should try our best	iv. is respected by all.
(e) So, all of us	v. good character	v. all other noble qualities.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) The king asked him why he was making such a small boat.
(b) Napoleon, the king of France, was a great hero.
(c) One day, he was walking along the seashore.
(d) He won many battles and conquered many countries of Europe.
(e) He said, "I shall cross the sea and go to my home."
(f) Suddenly, he noticed a wonderful thing.
(g) The boy was brought before him.
(h) An English boy was making a small boat.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

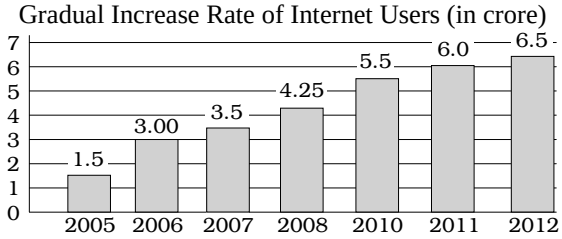
8. Write a paragraph on 'A School Magazine' answering the following the questions in 200 words. 10

(a) What is a School Magazine? (b) What does it contain? (c) How are the topics for the Magazine selected? (d) Why is a School Magazine important?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

Once a sunny morning, I was walking in the street going to school. Abruptly I heard a groaning sound from a dustbin of a middle aged man. .....

10. The graph below shows the gradual increasing rate of Internet users in Bangladesh. Now, describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Abdullah. Your friend is Jubaer. Now, write a letter to him telling him about how you spent the last special vacation. 10

12. Suppose, you are Anik and your friend is Rupam. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the Bangladesh you dream of. 10

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CUMILLA CADET COLLEGE, CUMILLA

Pre-test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–12; Lesson–4(B)** ◂

Avajon's Problem page
You aren't alone...



Dear Avajon
Often I'm so sorry to see the footpaths occupied by floating people. They are living in some makeshift shacks. I simply cannot think how father, mother, grandfather, grandmother and kids — all live in such a tiny place. Within the few square yards in their possession they sleep, socialise, cook and even beautify themselves. These people are living in such an inhuman condition! This cannot be the picture of life in a civilized society. Also they are polluting the area. They are least bothered about their health and hygiene. Out of my curiosity, I talked to some of these people. They have their own homes and identity in their own village. They are here thinking that life in the city will be better. What an irony! Can't the society or the state do anything for these people? However, I must admit that I'm amazed to see how they sometimes tidy up their places especially in the evening!! Home, sweet home after all !
Mithun

Dear Mithun
I understand your concern. The movement of people from the rural areas to the urban areas is a big social problem in many countries like ours. These floating people are definitely a burden to the cities where they migrate. When the number is huge, it is difficult for any state to rehabilitate them quickly. See from the other side. The people you have referred to have lost their roots and they are unable to assimilate in the new culture. Maybe many of them are attracted by the charm of the cities, but I'm sure it was a need to many others. People become rootless sometimes due to climate change, river erosion, social discrepancies, or poverty. However, you cannot solve this problem overnight. But you can certainly take steps to improve their lifestyle. Why don't you form a committee with other young people in your locality that will teach them basic health and hygiene? It may help them to minimize pollution. Give it a try.
Yours Avajon

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) The word 'floating' in the first line refers to ——.
i. poising ii. settling iii. aground iv. uncertain

(b) In the first line the word 'makeshift' stands for ——.
i. transient ii. enduring iii. discouraging iv. promoting

(c) Floating people live in —— condition.
i. convenient ii. aching iii. idyllic iv. blissful

(d) What should be the antonym of the word 'curiosity'?
i. concern ii. apathy iii. inquisitiveness iv. nosiness

(e) The floating people —— the normal progress of the cities.
i. hasten ii. accelerate iii. impede iv. step up

(f) This text deals with ——.
i. urbanization ii. social problem
iii. identity crisis iv. human relationship

(g) In the passage the word 'discrepancy' means ——.
i. equivalence ii. uniformity iii. homogeny iv. divergence

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Do you ever read the *Problem Page* in magazines or newspapers? What kinds of problems are they?
(b) "Within the few square yards in their possession they sleep, socialize, cook and even beautify themselves." Explain the statement.
(c) "What an irony!" Why is it an irony to the life of the floating people?
(d) Why do people suffer from rootlessness? Mention some major causes.
(e) Why do human beings search for identity?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. **Unit–5; Lesson–3(A)** 1 × 5 = 5

Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But they can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this. The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides the coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity.

Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, ti releases carbon dioxide into the air. Therefore, it is clear the more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. Every year enormous areas of forests are destroyed by people to obtain wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture. This loss of the forest causes dual problems. Trees that are burned up release large volume of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, an important carbon dioxide storehouse is destroyed with the forests as forests absorb a lot carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead.

- Climate change has been a crucial issue (a) ——. The (b) —— increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is a threat to the (c) —— of all creations on the earth. The fundamental cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of (d) —— fuels. This source of burning should not be continued. We should find out (e) —— source of burning that is not harmful to the environment.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 : ***Topic :*** *Al Mahmud*

Mir Abdus Shukur Al Mahmud commonly known as Al Mahmud is a Bangladeshi poet, novelist, short-story writer. He is considered as one of the greatest Bengali poets emerged in 20th century. His work in Bengali poetry is dominated by his copious use of regional dialects. In 1950s he was among those Bengali poets who were outspoken by writing about the events of Bengali Language Movement, nationalism, political and economic repression and struggle against West Pakistan government.

He was born in Morail Village, Brahmanbaria district, Bangladesh. Mahmud started his career as a journalist. He came into recognition after *Lok Lokantor* was published in 1963. In succession, he wrote *Kaler Kalosh* (1966), *Sonali Kabin* (1966) and *Mayabi Porda Dule Otho* (1976). In addition to writing poetry, he has written short stories, novels and essays such as *Pankourir Rakta* and *Upamohadesh*. He took part in the Liberation War of Bangladesh as a freedom fighter in 1971. After the war, he joined the *Daily Ganakantha* as the assistant editor. He was jailed for a year during the era of Awami League government. Later, Al Mahmud joined Bangladesh Shilpakala Cademy in 1975 and retired in 1993 as the director of the academy.

Al Mahmud is one of the most important poets in Bengali literature. In his early youth he entered Dhaka city having a broken suitcase under his armpit, from which, like a magician, he showed us all the rivers of Bangladesh. The conscious readers of poetry have watched his magic spellbound and become his fan. Al Mahmud is one of those new poets who have contributed a lot to the progress of modern Bengali poetry. He is a very popular poet in Bangladesh. He has innumerable admirers at home and abroad. But it s a matter of sorrow that very few of his poems have been translated into English.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Events	Place/Events	Time/Reason/Others
Poet Al Mahmud	was born	(i) ——	
He	(ii) ——	in Bangladesh	in the twentieth century.
He	(iii) ——	in Liberation War of Bangladesh	in 1971
He	joined	Bangladesh Shilpakala Cademy	(iv) ——
He	came to Dhaka	(v) ——	in his youth.

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) The culture of a society	i. in Bangladesh	i. are considered cultural differences.
(b) To know the culture of a society	ii. can easily give	ii. study different patterns of it.
(c) The modes of behaviour	iii. between cultures	iii. are different from those in Britain.
(d) Language, eating habits, etc.	iv. in one society	iv. a total picture of life of that society.
(e) The existing differences	v. we need to	v. differ from those in other societies.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) In 1271 he set out from Venice to China. He was then 15 years old.
(b) They had travelled by land and sea.
(c) For transport they had used ships, camels, horses and donkeys.
(d) He was accompanied by his father and uncle.
(e) They also travelled over mountains and across deserts.
(f) Marco Polo was born in 1256 in Venice. He was one of the greatest adventurous men.
(g) It took the Polos over three years to reach China.
(h) Actually, at that time journey was very difficult because of no speedy vehicles.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

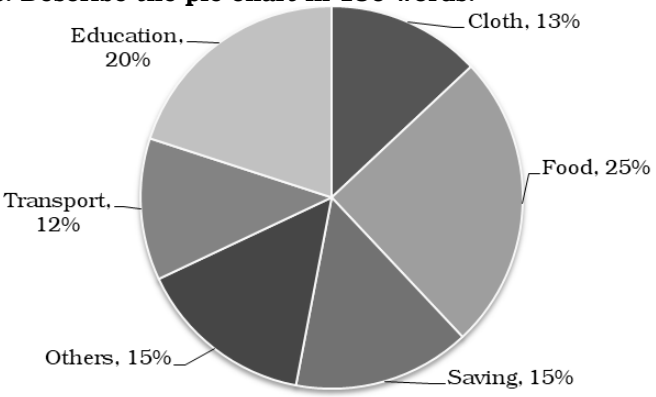
8. Write a paragraph on 'Social Unrest' based on the questions. 10

(a) What is social unrest? (b) Why does the society become unrestful? (c) What are the factors that create turmoil in society? (d) What will happen if we fail to control social unrest? (e) What should be your contribution to ensure order in society?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland. His army was defeated again and again against the king Edward-1 of England.....

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



11. Suppose, you have a bosom friend named Munim who lives in a city. You live in a village. Now, write an email to your friend describing the charitable works that you did for the welfare of the people of your locality. 10

12. Write a dialogue between two friends on the advantages and disadvantages of village life. 10

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FENI GIRLS' CADET COLLEGE, FENI

Pre Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–9; Lesson–3(C)** ◂

Have you ever thought of a very delicate career? Have you dreamt of a rosy environment full of colour and fragrance? How much would you love it if you were placed in a house full of flowers to deal all day? I'm just going to give you some clues for a way of business, a job. Yes, Daises, violets, tulips, marigolds, dahlias, bellies, jasmines, roses and all those things of beauty can also earn you a living if you handle them professionally. In fact, a florist's career is rather a good choice as an unconventional job for many around the world. Wherever you see eye-catching floral displays, you actually see the professional performance of a floral designer. They are also known as florists and they create superb arrangements with flowers. Using both real and artificial flowers with other greeneries, florists prepare flower displays for a variety of events such as weddings, birthdays, anniversaries, marriage days, Valentina's day, official receptions and even funerals. Every flower is with its distinct colour, design, significance and meaning which flower designers have to know well. There are conventions and significance associated with flowers. We know that conventionally roses are meant for romance and anniversaries and tulips for birthdays. Although formal education or a diploma is not always essential, florists must have a good taste, good eye for colours, shapes and proportion. They have to have good sense for selecting flowers, ribbons and other accessories to make beautiful arrangements. Professional florists are knowledgeable about not only flowers but also designs and techniques. Most florists learn the trade mainly through apprenticeship in a previous flower farming job and also by attending formal floral schools and courses. However, a true passion for flowers and a bit of aesthetic sense are all that can make a florist's career successful. Flower designers earn fairly handsome money. But the bonus is that they belong to a fresh fun job. They work in flowers all day long in a nice atmosphere with fresh air, pleasant smells and vivid colours around. But there is a disadvantage too, if you are inclined to see so. Florists deal with flowers, but miss their honey!

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) What does the phrase 'rosy environment' stand for in the 1st line?
i. happy environment ii. floral environment
iii. choosy environment iv. unhappy environment

(b) Florists need a good sense for ____.
i. planting flowers ii. presenting flower
iii. decorating flower
iv. selecting flowers as well as making beautiful presentation

(c) Unconventional job means ____.
i. typical job ii. popular job iii. unnecessary job iv. unusual job

(d) In this passage, what does 'apprentice' refer to?
i. Expert ii. Fully grown iii. Probationer iv. Professional

(e) Some flowers have ____.
i. their distinctive associations with conventions
ii. same quality
iii. same performance iv. same aesthetic aspects

(f) The phrase 'eye-catching' mentioned in the passage ____.
i. a noun ii. an adverb iii. an adjective iv. a conjunction

(g) What is the main purpose of the author of the passage?
i. To give information about floral career ii. To give importance on floral business
iii. To encourage people about unconventional jobs
iv. To make beautiful flower bouquets.

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) What are the conventional beliefs about tulips?
(b) Which qualities are necessary to be a successful florist?
(c) How do most florists learn the trade?
(d) "Have you dreamt of a rosy environment full of colour and fragrance?"–Why does the author ask this question? Explain it.
(e) Would you really love it if you were placed in a store full of flowers the whole day? Why or why not? Explain in 2 or 3 sentences.

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. **Unit–10; Lesson–3(B)** ◂ $1 \times 5 = 5$

Pritilata was born in Chittagong on 5 May 1911. She was a meritorious student at Dr Khastagir Government Girls' School in Chittagong and Eden College, Dhaka. She finally graduated in

philosophy with distinction from Bathune College in Kolkata. In her college days, Pritilata was an activist in the anti-British movement. All through her life, she dreamt of two things; a society without gender discrimination, and her motherland without British colonial rule. So she received combat training to fight against the British rule. Soon after, Pritilata became the head teacher of Nandankanon Aparna Charan School in Chittagong. Gradually she involved herself in Surya Sen's armed resistance movement.

- We feel thrilled (a) ____ that Pritilata was a student of Dr. Khastagir Government Girls' School, Chittagong. Now, we are the students of the same (b) ____ institution. She was not only a meritorious student but also a woman of outstanding (c) ____. She could not remain (d) ____ during the anti-British movement. She dedicated her life to achieve (e) ____ of her motherland.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 : ***Topic :*** *Tourism*

There are plenty of natural sites in Bangladesh which attract the tourists. The Sundarbans, the largest forest of the country, got its recognition as a World Heritage Site. This largest mangrove forest in the world is situated to the south along the coast of Bay of Bengal. Some of its parts are situated in India also. It is also famous for being the habitat of Royal Bengal Tiger. The sea-beach of Cox's Bazar is the longest sea-breach in the world. It is situated in Cox's Bazar of Chattogram. It is really nice to enjoy sunset with natural beauty on this beach. Bandarban is a hilly district of Chattogram situated in the east-southern region of Bangladesh. It covers varieties of beauty by offering hills, forests and green plain land. Jaflong is situated in Goainghat upazila in Sylhet district. It is located at the border between Bangladesh and India at the bottom of the Himalayas. The entire Jaflong surrounded by hills with fountains here and there offers an amazing land of natural beauty.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Natural Sites in Bangladesh					
Man features	Royal Bengal Tigers in the Sundarbans, enjoyable (i) ____ in Cox's Bazar, hills and forests in Bandarban, fountains in Jaflong				
Name of sites	**Countries**	**Location/ Place**	**Specialty**	**Attraction**	**Recognition/ Other features**
The Sundarbans	(ii) ____	To the south along the coast of Bay of Bengal	(iii) ____	Royal Bengal Tiger	As a World Heritage Site
(iv) ____	Bangladesh	In Chattogram	The longest beach in the world	Enjoying sunset in the beach	
Jaflong	Bangladesh	(v) ____	Surrounded by hills		Offers an amazing land of natural beauty

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**	**Column 'C'**
(a) The Sundarbans with its 6,000 sq km of	i. the number of preys	i. felling of trees in the forest areas.
(b) The tigers hunt on	ii. canals and creeks is	ii. are responsible for the diminishing of tigers.
(c) This nocturnal	iii. their own	iii. located in the south of Bangladesh.
(d) The main reason for their extinction	iv. hunts only when it is	iv. and not in a pack.
(e) Illegal poaching and the decrease in	v. is the uncontrolled	v. hungry or feels threatened.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) When asked if he had any objection if they took him under the police custody, he answered 'no'.

(b) A police officer went to that place and asked all the people there if they knew anything about the incident but the villagers replied in the negative.

(c) The man being dull-headed could not learn English but could learn only 'yes', 'no' and 'very well' without knowing their meaning.

(d) At last the police officer asked the man, he replied in the affirmative.

(e) He came back to his village and whenever anybody asked him any question or discussed a thing with him, he would say either 'yes', 'no' or 'very well'.
(f) Finally, when the police officer wanted to arrest him, he replied as 'very well' and accordingly he was arrested and put to jail.
(g) One night a theft took place in a house of the village and the police were informed of it.
(h) A man living in a village wanted to learn English and so he went to a teacher.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

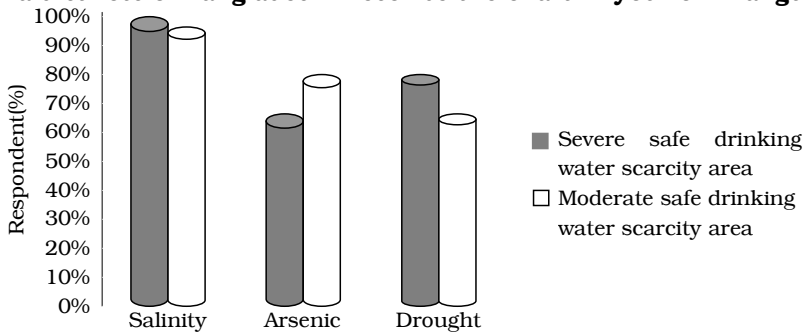
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Street Hawker". You should write in about 180 words. 10

(a) Who is a street hawker? (b) Where does he usually live? (c) How does he earn his livelihood? (d) How does he attract the customers? (e) How is his lifestyle?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

One day I was coming home from school along with my friends. We were gossiping and making fun. Suddenly, I saw a young girl was lying on the road and crying. She was .....

10. Look at the following chart. It represents the hazards related to safe water scarcity in Khulna and Satkhira districts of Bangladesh. Describe the chart in your own language in 150 words. 10



11. Suppose, you are Sofia, a student of a residential school in Darjeeling. Your friend is Karin who lives in Dhaka. She wants to know about your Hostel life in Darjeeling. Now, write a letter to your friend telling her about your hostel life. 10

12. Suppose, one of your friend is suffering from dengue fever. You and your friend Soham are talking about her. Write a dialogue between you and your friend about dengue fever. 10

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FAUJDARHAT CADET COLLEGE, CHATTOGRAM

Pre-Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–13; Lesson–2(B)** ◂

The advantages of the Internet technology have made it possible to emerge a good number of web sites to facilitate social relations among people around the world. These are known as social networking services or social networks. At present, Facebook is the *most* popular Google+, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc. are other frequently used social services. Social network services are web-based and hence, provide ways for the users to interact through the Internet. These services make it possible to connect people sharing internet and activities across the borders and thus have made a lot for the users to feel that they really live in a global village.

Why are social networks expanding so fast? The answer is simple. Most of the social services are cost free. You can make use of them free, paying a very little to your Internet service provider. Secondly, you can make your personal profile public before the entire online community. It is like presenting yourself before the entire world. You can also look into other people's profile if you are interested. It is simple and easy. Thirdly, social networks allow users to upload pictures, multimedia contents and modify the profile. Some services like Facebook allow users to update their profiles. Fourthly, networks allow users to post blog entries. User profiles have a section dedicated to comments from friends and other users. Finally, there are privacy protection measures too. A user himself or herself decides over the number of visitors/ viewers, and what information should be shared with others.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) The social networking services are expanding so fast because ____.
i. these are cheap ii. these are costly iii. these are popular iv. these are useful

(b) The word 'advantage' to the first line refers to ____.
i. convenience ii. inconvenience iii. inappropriate iv. uncertain

(c) One's personal profile presents oneself ____.
i. before one's family ii. before one's native land
iii. before one's motherland iv. before the world

(d) Social networks ____ relations among people.
i. promote ii. reduce iii. cut off iv. start

(e) At present Facebook is the most ____.
i. alarming ii. popular iii. costly iv. expensive

(f) The social services have made our world ____.
i. small ii. big iii. wide iv. huge

(g) One can make one's profile ____ on Facebook.
i. secret ii. public iii. announce iv. open

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) What are the conveniences of internet technology?
(b) How can the users communicate with each other?
(c) What are the common social networking services?
(d) What do social networking services often do for the users?
(e) How can a user take privacy protection measures?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

A responsibility is a duty or an obligation TO DO something. For example, you have the responsibility to take care of your parents in their old age, to attend school and pursue your studies properly and so on. You have also the responsibility to society and the government, e.g. to help a neighbor in trouble or to cast your vote if you are 18 or over.

A responsibility is also an obligation or a duty NOT TO DO something. For example, you have the responsibility not to steal a book from a public library or not to put your building materials on the footpath. These are your responsibilities as citizens. But there are responsibilities of the government as well. Our government has the responsibilities to provide for its citizens "the basic necessities of life, including food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care". The government also has the responsibilities to protect the fundamental rights of its citizens to freedom of speech and expression, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, equality of all before law etc.

▶ A responsibility (a) ____ to an obligation both to do something and not to do something. (b) ____ care of our parents in their old age and pursuing our studies properly are two instance of our responsibilities. We also have duty to the society and the (c) ____. Helping a neighbour in (d) ____ is an example of our duty to society while casting vote if we are 18 or over is an example of our (e) ____ to the government.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 : ***Topic :*** *George Washington* ◂

George Washington was the first President of the USA. He was born in Virginia on February 22, 1732. His family used to cultivate tobacco in their estates in Virginia. When George Washington was twenty years old, he took over these estates and lived a comfortable life. In 1752, France and Britain started war. Then

George Washington left his estates and joined the English forces. He soon made a good name for himself as a brilliant officer. In 1773 the unpleasant incident known as Boston Tea Party took place between the Americans and the British. Thirteen colonies joined into a Congress in 1774. In 1775 some English troops were attacked and a war broke out. In 1776 the colonies formally declared themselves independent. Peace treaty was signed between America and Britain in 1783. When England and France made peace he went to his home of Virginia to live happily. In 1789 Washington became the first President of the United States.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of who/what	Name of the country or state or company	Activities	Date/Time/Year
George Washington	U.S.A	(i) ____ born	In 1732
(ii) ____ incident	Boston Tea Party	the unpleasant incident	(iii) ____
Thirteen colonies	(iv) ____	joined into a congress	(v) ____

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(a) Students cut a	i. our mother tongue
(b) It is difficult	ii. are highly interested.
(c) Students cram the answers	iii. at home in English.
(d) The English Text Books are not up	iv. to the standard of the students.
(e) Students do not feel	v. to pass the exam.
	vi. sorry figure in English.
	vii. to master of foreign language.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

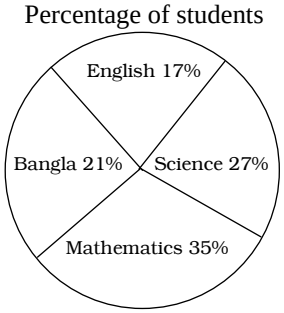
(a) Now a new thinking took hold of the farmer.
(b) He could not think where to keep the money.
(c) He said to him, "Look, my friend, I have brought one thousand rupees for you."
(d) He took the bag of money from the rich man and thanked him.
(e) "Keep this money and remove your distress."
(f) He said to himself, "One thousand rupees is a lot of money."
(g) The rich man went to the farmer with one thousand rupees in a bag.
(h) The farmer was surprised.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

There lived a shephered boy in a pastoral area. He kept a flock of sheep near a forest. In the forest, there lived a wolf. At times, the wolf .....

10. The pie-chart below shows the interest of the students in secondary school in different subjects. Describe the chart in about 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart. 10



11. Write a letter to your friend describing the co-curricular activities of your School/College. 10

12. Suppose, your examination is knocking at the door. You need to work hard but you are suffering from various physical problems. Now, write a dialogue between you and a doctor. 10

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SYLHET CADET COLLEGE, SYLHET

Pre-Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–3; Lesson–2(B)** ◂

May Day or International Workers' Day is observed on May 1 all over the world today to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour workday. It is a public holiday in almost all the countries of the world.

Since the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe and the US, the workers in mills and factories had been working a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day.

On May 1st in 1886, inspired by the trade unions(2), half of the workers at the McCormic Harvester Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight-hour workday. Two days later, a workers' rally was held near the McCormic Harvester Machine Company and about 6000 workers joined it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses. At one point of the rally, some strikebreakers started leaving the meeting place. The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly about 200 policemen attacked them with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured.

The events of May 1, 1886 are a reminder that workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) 'Historical' means ——.
i. traditional ii. primitive iii. inception iv. historic

(b) May Day events occurred in —— century.
i. 17th ii. 18th iii. 19th iv. 20th

(c) The policemen attacked the strikers on ——.
i. May 1st ii. May 2nd iii. May 3rd iv. May 4th

(d) Clubs and revolvers were used upon ——.
i. trade union leaders ii. policemen iii. strikers iv. strike breakers

(e) The workers' demand was to —— work time.
i. sustain ii. assign iii. reduce iv. upgrade

(f) To stop exploitation workers should not ——.
i. express their opinion in public
ii. rule out any unfair condition by their bosses
iii. speak meekly
iv. think of their privilege

(g) "And not to give in to their bosses." —— What does 'give in' mean here?
i. dominate ii. refuse
iii. agree to continuing struggling iv. agree to stop struggling

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) What does May Day commemorate?
(b) Which demand did the workers struggle for?
(c) What activities did the workers do against the authorities?
(d) What happened when the policemen attacked the strikers?
(e) Why is the event of May 1, 1886 a reminder for the workers?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. **Unit–3; Lesson–4(B)** ◂ $1 \times 5 = 5$

21 February has been observed as Shaheed Dibosh every year throughout the country in remembrance of the martyrs of language movement of 1952. The occasion begins at the early hours of the day with mourning songs that recall the supreme sacrifices of our language martyrs. People wear black badges and go to the Shaheed Minar barefoot in procession, singing mourning songs. They place wreaths at the Minar. Many of them visit the graves of the martyrs at Azimpur graveyard and pray for them. They also attend various programs organized in remembrance of the language martyrs. The UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) on 17 November in 1999 proclaimed February 21 as the International Mother Language Day in recognition of the sacrifices of the martyrs for the rightful place of Bangla. The day is now annually observed worldwide to promote awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism.

▸ People (a) —— 21 February as Shaheed Dibosh every year throughout the country to remember the memory of the martyrs of the language movement of 1952. People get up early in the morning. They walk (b) —— to the Shaheed Minar. (c) —— black badges they go to the Shaheed Minar singing the mourning song 'Amar Vaier rokte rangano.....' They (d) —— homage to the memory of the martyrs. They offer flowers at Shaheed Minar to show their profound (e) ——.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 : ***Topic :** Albert Einstein* ◂

Albert Einstein was one of the greatest scientists of the world. He was born as the first child of Jewish parents in Ulm, Germany on March 14, 1879. His father was a businessman and his family business was the manufacture of electronic parts. When the business failed in 1894, the family moved to Milan, Italy.

Within a year, still without having completed secondary school, he failed in an examination that would have allowed him to pursue a course of study leading to diploma as an electrical engineer at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology. He was an average student but was very interested in science and mathematics. He spent 1895 in a nearby high school in Aarou, a small town at the border of Germany and Switzerland. He returned to his Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in 1896 from where he graduated in 1900. He became a professor of theoretical physics at the University of Zurich in 1909. In 1921 he received the Nobel Prize for physics.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of the event	Place	Year/time	Achievement
Born	(i) ——		
(ii) ——	Milan, Italy	In 1894	
Became a professor	(iii) ——	(iv) ——	
		In 1921	(v) ——

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Environment pollution	i. to control	i. is polluted by garbage.
(b) In our cities air	ii. on both in urban and rural areas	ii. such an alarming problem.
(c) Even the ground we walk	iii. in various ways	iii. in our country.
(d) Water is also polluted	iv. is constantly being polluted	iv. in this modern age.
(e) Measures must be taken	v. has become one of the greatest problems	v. by smoke of factories and vehicles.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) In 1914 when the 1st World War broke out, he wanted to join the army.
(b) At last, at the age of 19 he joined the army as an ordinary soldier on the side of the alliance.
(c) At the age of eleven, he showed his poetic genius.
(d) Our national poet Kazi Nazrul Islam was born in 1306 B.S (1899 A.D) at Churulia in the district of Burdhwan.
(e) On his returned from the battlefield, he gave up the sword for the pen and began to write poems.
(f) He breathed his last on 29 August, 1976.
(g) In 1972 he was brought to Bangladesh from Kolkata and was declared our national poet.
(h) His poems inspired our freedom fighters in the Liberation War of Bangladesh.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

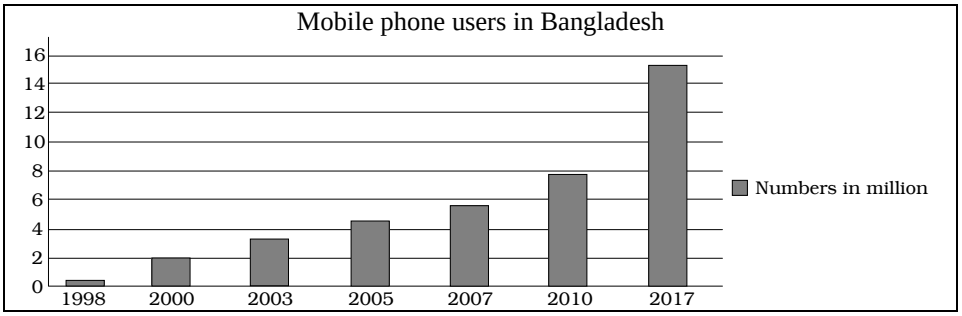
8. Answering the following questions to write a paragraph on 'A School Library.' You should write it in about 150 words. 10

What is a school library? (b) What kinds of books are there in a school library? (c) What is the use of a school library? (d) How can it help students? (e) What is the importance of a school library?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

Once there was a king called Midas. He was very rich but not satisfied with what he had. He thought that if he had the golden touch, he would be the happiest man .....

10. Look at the following chart. It shows the number of mobile phone users in Bangladesh. The point is shown in million. Now, describe the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you have a bosom friend named Sumon. Recently, he has lost his father. Now, write an email to your friend expressing your condolence at his father's sudden death. 10

12. Suppose, you are an Argentina fan and your friend Mahim supports Brazil. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about Football World Cup 2023. 10

সকল বোর্ডের
শীর্ষস্থানীয় স্কুলসমূহের প্রশ্নপত্র

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SAVAR CANTONMENT PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE, SAVAR

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–3; Lesson–6(B)** ◂

'Pahela Boishakh' is the first day of Bangla new year. The day is a public holiday. This day has a special significance for us as it is a part of Bangalee culture and tradition. People from all walks of life, irrespective of their ethnic identity or religious beliefs, celebrate the day with traditional festivities. On this day, the whole of Bangladesh is in a festive mood. The day inspires people to start life with renewed hopes and inspirations.

Every year the day is celebrated traditionally. People wake up early in the morning, have a bath and wear traditional clothes. Women wear white *sarees* with red borders and adorn themselves with colourful *churis* and flowers, while men dress themselves in *pajamas* and *punjabis*. It is a day when people love eating traditional food.

This day the most colourful is held in Dhaka. Early in the morning, people in hundreds and thousands pour in from all directions to attend the cultural function at *Ramna Batamul* organised by *Chhayanat*. The cultural programme begins just at sunrise and the renowned artists of the country take part in the programme that starts with the famous Tagore-song *Esho-he-Boishakh*, *Esho Esho* ..... Artists also sing traditional folk songs, and perform classical dances to the rhythm of musical instruments.

People also come to join the colourful processions, the biggest carnival of the country, organised by the Fine Arts students of Dhaka University. The procession usually displays the traditional practices of *Bangalee* culture. The masks and wreaths worn by the people are so fascinating! Often they symbolise contemporary worries or happiness in the national life. It attracts an increasing number of foreign tourists every year.

The day is also observed all over the country. Different social and cultural organisations and educational institutions celebrate the day with their own cultural programmes.

On this day, newspapers bring out special supplements. There are also special programmes on the radio and television.

The celebration of Pahela Boishakh marks a day of cultural unity for the whole nation.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) Pahela Boishakh is the day of ____.

i. arranging discussions ii. colourful procession iii. celebration iv. offering sweets

(b) Pahela Boishakh is celebrated with traditional festivities ____.

i. Dhaka ii. all over the world

iii. all across Bangladesh iv. all across the subcontinent

(c) What is Chhayanat?

i. Name of a daily ii. A leading cultural organization

iii. A leading cultural programme iv. Name of a social institute

(d) ____ is the main theme of the day.

i. Tradition ii. Folklore iii. Halkhata iv. Programme

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

i. similarity ii. publish iii. oneness iv. devise

(f) The word 'special' means ____.

i. typical ii. normal iii. particular iv. definite

(g) The word 'mood' mentioned in the passage means ____.

i. idea ii. attitude iii. views iv. verdict

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) From your reading of the first paragraph describe the significance of 'Pahela Boishakh'.

(b) Briefly describe the dresses of Bangladeshi men and women on Pahela Boishakh.

(c) Write about the contribution of Ramna Batamul in the celebration of Pahela Boishakh.

(d) From your reading of the first paragraph give the reasons why the whole of Bangladesh is in festive mood on Pahela Boishakh. - write in 2/3 sentences.

(e) Do you support the view that media play an important role in the celebration of Pahela Boishakh?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. **Unit–10; Lesson–3(B)** ◂ $1 \times 5 = 5$

Pritilata Waddedar was born in Chattogram on 5 May 1911. She was a meritorious student at Dr Khastagir Government Girls' School in Chattogram and Eden College, Dhaka. She graduated in philosophy with distinction from Bethune College in Kolkata. In her college days, Pritilata was an

activist in the anti-British movement. All through her life, she dreamt of two things: a society without gender discrimination, and her motherland free from British colonial rule. So she decided to fight against the British rule. Soon after, Pritilata became the head teacher of Nandankanon Aparna Charan School in Chattogram. Gradually she involved herself in Surja Sen's armed resistance movement. Surja Sen was a famous anti-British movement organizer and revolutionary activist in Chattogram area at that time. In 1932, Surja Sen planned an attack on the Pahartali European Club. The club was well-known for its notorious sign at its entrance : Dogs and Indians not allowed. Surja Sen assigned Pritilata to lead a team of 10-12 men to attack the Club. The raid was successful but Pritilata, dressed as a man, failed to get out of the Club. She committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide to avoid arrest. She proved that women can work like men. She also proved that women too needed to be prepared to sacrifice their lives for the freedom from the British colonial rule. Her dream finally came true. The British rule came to an end in 1947 though she couldn't see it during her lifetime.

▶ Pritilata was not only a talented (a) ____ but also a brave warrior. She (b) ____ philosophy in Bethune College in Kolkata. She took teaching as a (c) ____. She was a (d) ____ of a society free from gender discrimination, and her motherland free from British colonial rule. To fulfill her dream, she took decision to fight against the British rule. She sacrificed her life to (e) ____ her dream true.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 : ***Topic :*** *S.M. Sultan*

S.M. Sultan (1923-1994), a renowned painter, was born on 10th August, 1923 in Narail district. He studied at the Victoria Collegiate School in Narail for five years and then joined his father who was a mason. He used to draw buildings in his spare time and thus developed a liking for art.

Sultan went to Calcutta in 1938 to study Art with the monetary support of the Zaminder of his area but failed to get admission into the Government School of Art. Again with the help of another patron, Shahed Suhrawardi who was a member of the Governing Body of that School, Sultan was admitted in the Art School. Shurawardi provided him accommodation in his home and he permitted him to use this own library.

Sultan left the school after three years and started working as a freelance artist. He was a bohemian in nature and a wanderer. He started traveling to different places of India and drew portraits of the ailed soldiers of the Second World War.

His first exhibition of Art was held in Simla in 1946 but not a single piece of his work of this period survived as he was totally indifferent to preservation of his work.

He returned to Narail after partition in 1947. In 1950 he went to America and held several exhibitions in New York, Washington, Chicago, Boston and later in London.

In 1951 he went to Karachi to work as an art teacher at a school there. He returned to Narail in 1953 and built a school and a huge boat for children. He lived in a house full of cats and snakes in the quiet isolation of his house. Sultan's first exhibition in Dhaka was held in 1976 and another one in 1987.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Biography of SM Sultan					
Life style	Bohemian in nature				
Birth	(i) ____				
Who	**What**	**Event/Activity**	**Place/Where**	**Time/When**	**Supported by**
SM Sultan	education	went to study	Calcutta	(ii) ____	the Zaminder of his area
SM Sultan	education	got admitted	Government School of Art		(iii) ____
SM Sultan	art exhibition	(iv) ____	in New York. Washington. Chicago, Boston	in 1950	
SM Sultan	an art teacher	went to work	(v) ____	in 1951	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**	**Column 'C'**
(a) We should say 'No' to corruption	i. should work together and raise	i. unitedly stand against corruption.
(b) If we want to cope with	ii. so self-centered that we	ii. but also harmful in our society.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(c) In order to control corruption, we	iii. because it is a serious social crime and	iii. do not think of the welfare of our country.
(d) But we are	iv. are not only dishonest	iv. obstructs the development of the society.
(e) People who are corrupted	v. the development of the world, we should	v. awareness among the people.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) She saw a box marked half a crown and considered that the box would be the most appropriate gift for him.
(b) The princess had a fixed allowance for pocket money and she was not permitted to exceed it.
(c) But her governess said, "No, you see the princess has not the money and so of course, she cannot buy the box."
(d) Queen Victoria was taught economical habits by her governess when she was a little girl.
(e) Once at a market at Wales she spent all her money in buying a number of presents for relatives and friends.
(f) The people in shop wanted to enclose the box with the other articles.
(g) But alas! She had no money.
(h) As she was leaving, she remembered another cousin for whom she did not buy any presentation.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Write a paragraph on 'Deforestation' answering the following questions. 10

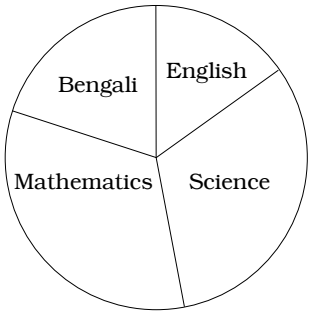
(a) What is deforestation? (b) What are the causes of deforestation? (c) What are the impacts of deforestation on climate? (d) How can deforestation be related to global warming? (e) Why should we prevent deforestation?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

Once there was an old farmer. He had four sons. They always quarreled among themselves. The old man was very anxious about their future. In order to teach them the value of unity one day he called his sons together and ..... .

10. Look at the following pie-chart. It shows the interest of the students of a secondary school in different subjects. Now, describe the pie-chart in about 150 words. You are advised to highlight and summarise the information given in the pie-chart. 10

Percentage of students
English : 17%
Science : 27%
Mathematics : 35%
Bengali : 21%



11. Suppose, you are Rana/Rina living at College Road, Rajshahi. You have a friend, John/Zinnia, living in 38 College Street, New York, USA. Now, write a letter to him/her describing the natural beauty of your country. 10

12. Suppose, you are Tariq. Your friend named Hafiz is not aware of the importance of physical exercise. Now, make a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of physical exercise. 10

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BINDUBASINI GOVERNMENT GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, TANGAIL

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–3; Lesson–3(B)** ◂

21 February is a memorable day in our national history. We observe the day every year as International Mother Language Day. The day is a national holiday. On this day, we pay tribute to the martyrs who laid down their lives to establish Bangla as a state language in undivided Pakistan in 1952. The struggle to achieve our language rights is known as the Language Movement.

The seed of Language Movement was sown on 21 March 1948 when Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the Governor General of Pakistan, declared in a public meeting in Dhaka that Urdu would be the only state language of Pakistan. The declaration raised a storm of protest all over the country. The protest continued non-stop, gathering momentum day by day. It turned into a movement and reached its climax in 1952. The government outlawed all sorts of public meetings and rallies to stop it.

The students of Dhaka University defied the law and brought out a peaceful protest procession on 21 February 1952. When the procession reached near Dhaka Medical College, the police opened fire on the students, killing Salam, Rafiq, Barkat, Safiur and Jabbar. As a result, there were mass protests all over the country and the government had to declare Bangla as a state language. This kindled the sparks of independence movement of Bangladesh.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) The seed of the Language Movement was sown by ____.
i. Salam ii. martyrs iii. Jinnah iv. students

(b) The word 'tribute' refers to ____.
i. respect ii. dishonour iii. loyality iv. punctuality

(c) The phrase 'storm of protest' means ____.
i. mild protest ii. strong protest iii. moderate protest iv. symbolic protest

(d) The gap between the beginning and the climax of Language Movement ____.
i. 2 years ii. 3 years iii. 4 years iv. 5 years

(e) 21 February is a memorable day for all Bangladeshis because this in the day when ____.
i. Urdu was declared as the only state language of Pakistan
ii. We pay tribute to the martyrs to liberation war
iii. Some great people laid down their lives to establish Bangla as a state language
iv. Students protested against Mohammad Ali Jinnah's declaration

(f) The climax of something is its ____.
i. final stage ii. downfall iii. reward iv. punishment

(g) The students got martyrdom to ____.
i. be famous ii. establish rightful place of Bangla
iii. get historical recognition iv. earn mass respect

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Why did the martyrs sacrifice their lives in 1952?
(b) What happened on 21 February 1952?
(c) The seed of independence was sown on 21 February 1952 – Do you agree with the comment? If yes, write the reason.
(d) Why is 21 February a memorable day? What is the status of 21 February at present?
(e) To whom do we pay tribute on 21 February? Describe briefly.

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. **Unit–12; Lesson–1(B)** ◂ $1 \times 5 = 5$

Eid is the main religious festival of the Muslims in Bangladeh. Eid means happiness. Everyone wants to share this happiness with near and dear ones. So most of the people, who are living outside their home for different reasons have a strong desire to get back home during the Eid vacation. As a result, there is a mad rush to board buses, trains, or launches for going home. This often causes transport accidents that take away many lives. However, these cannot stop people from going home to meet their family, in-laws, or friends. What makes people rush for their homes in spite of serious hazards? This is nothing but people's desire to return to the roots. Do human beings have roots like the trees? The answer is 'yes' but unlike the roots of the trees they are invisible, they lie in our minds. It's these roots that make a bond between us and family members, in-laws, friends, neighbours or even between us and the land where we were born and grew up. In that sense our families, our land of birth, relatives, our culture, traditions, or surroundings are our roots. And wherever we stay, we feel the power of our roots. It's our roots that develop our identity making us what we are. When we lose that bond, we become rootless. Human beings who do not have any roots are a non-entity. In other words, they do not have an identity. They don't know where they are from, and/or where they are heading to. This often makes them feel empty and lost.

▶ People living outside home feel a strong desire to go home during Eid vacation for (a) ____ their happiness with their relatives. This strong desire is due to the (b) ____ of roots. Though we live outside our home, our roots are at our villages where we were (c) ____ and where our parents and (d) ____ are living. The pull of roots are so strong that (e) ____ can stop us from going to our near and dear ones.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 : ***Topic :*** *The great men*

The great men were born in different places of this world but their activities make them familiar and closer to us. Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was one of those who contributed a lot towards Bangla language and literature. He was the greatest scholar of Bengal. This great scholar was born on 10 July, 1885 at 24 Pargonas in West Bengal, India. He passed his Entrance Examination in 1904 and obtained his B.A. degree six years later. It took him two years to complete his M.A. and another two years for his Bachelor of Law Degree. He later joined the University of Dhaka in 1921 as a Professor of Sanskrit and Bengali. He was awarded the Doctorate Degree from Sorborne University, Paris in 1928. "Bangla Shahitter Katha", the first well-arranged history of Bengali literature was composed by him that was published in 1953. This great scholar remained busy with his work till he became seriously ill in 1967 and was confined to bed for about two and a half years. Dr. Shahidullah breathed his last on 13 July 1969 in Dhaka. We remember him with great respect and gratitude.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Event/Activity	Time/When	Place/Where
Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah	(i) ____	in 1904	
He	joined as a professor	in 1921	(ii) ____
He	(iii) ____	in 1912	
He	was awarded the Doctorate Degree	in 1928	(iv) ____
He	died	(v) ____	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Democracy means	i. fair and equal	i. of democracy.
(b) It allows freedom	ii. a system	ii. in a democratic country.
(c) It is	iii. of speech, religion	iii. of government.
(d) People elect	iv. their representatives directly	iv. and political opinions.
(e) Free and fair	v. election is the precondition	v. treatment for citizens.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) The applicants were asked to meet the Sultan one by one.
(b) He wanted to appoint an honest man as his tax collector.
(c) Once there lived a Sultan in a country.
(d) Accordingly, he invited applications and a number of people applied for the job.
(e) All the applications blushed and refused to dance except one.
(f) They came through a passage where gold coins were kept.
(g) Then they found the desired man.
(h) When they all arrived, the Sultan asked them to dance.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

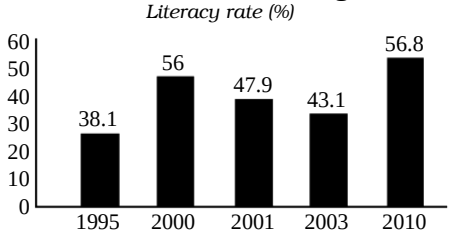
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Traffic Jam". 10

(a) What do you mean by traffic jam? (b) What are the cause of traffic jam? (c) What are the effects of traffic jam? (d) Who are the worst sufferers for traffic jam? (e) How can we remove it?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

There lived a hare and a tortoise in the same jungle. The hare used to taunt the tortoise for its slow pace. One day he challenged .....

10. The graph below shows 'Literacy Rate' from 1995 to 2010. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Fariha, You have a friend called Irin. Irin informed you about her plan after the SSC Exam. Now, write a letter to your friend telling her what you intend to do after the SSC Examination. 10

12. Suppose, you are Rodela, your friend is Zeba. Your school arranged the annual prize giving ceremony. Your friend wants to know about it. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend describing the annual prize giving ceremony of your school. 10

59 ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL TRUST (I.E.T.) GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, NARAYANGANJ

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–3; Lesson–6(B)**

'Pahela Boishakh' is the first day of Bangla new year. The day is a public holiday. This day has a special significance for us as it is a part of Bangalee culture and tradition. People from all walks of life, irrespective of their ethnic identity or religious beliefs, celebrate the day with traditional festivities. On this day, the whole of Bangladesh is in a festive mood. The day inspires people to start life with renewed hopes and inspirations.

Every year the day is celebrated traditionally. People wake up early in the morning, have a bath and wear traditional clothes. Women wear white *sarees* with red borders and adorn themselves with colourful *churis* and flowers, while men dress themselves in *pajamas* and *punjabis*. It is a day when people love eating traditional food.

One of the most colourful events of the day is held in Dhaka. Early in the morning, people in hundreds and thousands pour in from all directions to attend the cultural function at *Ramna Batamul* organised by *Chhayanaut*. The cultural programme begins just at sunrise and the renowned artists of the country take part in the programme that starts with the famous Tagore-song *Esho-he-Boishakh, Esho Esho .....* Artists also sing traditional folk songs, and perform classical dances to the rhythm of musical instruments.

People also come to join the colourful processions, the biggest carnival of the country, organised by the Fine Arts students of Dhaka University. The procession usually displays the traditional practices of *Bangalee* culture. The masks and wreaths worn by the people are so fascinating! Often they symbolise contemporary worries or happiness in the national life. It attracts an increasing number of foreign tourists every year.

The day is also observed all over the country. Different social and cultural organisations and educational institutions celebrate the day with their own cultural programmes.

On this day, newspapers bring out special supplements. There are also special programmes on the radio and television.

The celebration of Pahela Boishakh marks a day of cultural unity for the whole nation.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) The word 'tradition' can be best replaced by ____.
i. system ii. history iii. heritage iv. truth

(b) Which of the following has the closet meaning of the 'ethnic' used in line 3?
i. alien ii. foreign iii. uncultured iv. indigenous

(c) Pahela Boishakh is significant for all Bangalees because ____.
i. it is a public holiday.
ii. it is connected to our culture and tradition of thousand years.
iii. it is a day of great joy. iv. people wear traditional dresses on this day.

(d) The celebration of Pahela Boishakh ____ cultural unity.
i. disperses ii. is disbanded iii. highlights iv. unites

(e) The most important thing of Pahela Boishakh is ____.
i. it breaks down the walls of caste and creed among the Bangladeshi people and unites them on the basis of our traditional culture.
ii. it offers us the opportunity' of eating delicious foods and wearing traditional clothes.
iii. it expresses the origin of celebrating a festival.
iv. it creates amusement in us.

(f) Traditional dresses ____ by both men and women on this day.
i. wear ii. is worn iii. are worn iv. worn

(g) What do you mean by the sentence 'Often they symbolize contemporary worries or happiness'?
i. The masks entertain people with expressions of happiness or worries.
ii. They put on masks to scare people.
iii. They masks represent the current joy or prevalent worry.
iv. They put on masks with faces of sorrow and joy.

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) How 'Pahela Boishakh' inspires people with renewed hopes and aspirations?
(b) "Every year the day is celebrated traditionally." – Which aspects of our tradition do you find in the text?
(c) Describe in short which kind of traditional dresses men and women wear on "Pahela Boishakh".

(d) How the programmes are organised by Chhayanaut?
(e) "The celebration of Pahela Boishakh marks a day of cultural unity for the whole nation–Explain it in 2/3 sentences.

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. **Unit–5; Lesson–3(A)** 1 × 5 = 5

As human beings, we have ability to bring about a great change in our social, national and international life. But we cannot change everything. For example, we can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But we can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. It is a matter of great sorrow that only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this.

Carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is increasing due to burning of fossil fuels. Since the 19th century, industrial activities and the number of industries have been increased. So, for energy combustion of coal increased. Natural gas and oil are also burnt for different purposes. Thus, we are generating more and more greenhouse gases worldwide.

So, it is our duty to stop cutting down trees indiscriminately. We should also inspire the general mass to plant more and more trees for our existence on earth.

▶ It is true that most of the natural phenomena are beyond human's control. Yet he can (a) ____ some aspects like the greenhouse effect by his wise activities. Carbon dioxide is the main (b) ____ of it. Carbon dioxide is being (c) ____ in the atmosphere by the burning of fossil fuels. In fact, industrial activities have given rise to many factories where coal is (d) ____ for energy, To stop greenhouse effects human being must raise inspiration to (e) ____ to plant more trees.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 : ***Topic :*** *Nelson Mandela*

Nelson Mandela was born in Transkei, South Africa, on 18th July 1918. He joined the African National Congress in 1944 and was engaged in resistance against the ruling National Party's apartheid policies. In November 1962, he was sentenced to five years in prison and started serving his sentence at Robben Island prison in 1963. From 1964 to 1982, he was again imprisoned at Robben Island Prison and then later moved to Polls Moor prison, during which his reputation as a potent symbol of resistance to the anti-apartheid movement grew steadily. Released from prison in 1990, Mandela won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993 & was inaugurated as the first democratically elected president of South Africa in 1994. He is the author of the international bestseller "Long Walk to Freedom & Conversation with Myself". Nelson Mandela was the first black President of South Africa. He was in prison from 1962 to 1990. He became the President of South Africa in 1994 & retired in 1999. He spent 27 years in prison for trying to overthrow the pro-apartheid government. After he left prison, he worked to achieve human rights & ensure a better future for everyone in South Africa. Nelson Mandela died on 5th December 2013 following a lung illness.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Event/Activity	Where/Place	Time/Year
Nelson Mandela	born	(i) ____	1918
He	joined	The African National Congress	(ii) ____
He	(iii) ____		1993
He	was president	(iv) ____	1994 – 99
He	was in prison	(v) ____	1964 – 1982

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Flood is a natural calamity	i. with what we have to save	i. jute, paddy, sugarcane and every kind of crops.
(b) It makes our land alluvial	ii. trees, crops, property and	ii. the flood affected people.
(c) On the other hand, flood destroys our houses	iii. but it has both	iii. of water-borne diseases.
(d) It makes people homeless, shelterless, foodless	iv. which plays a vital role for the growth of	iv. sometimes snatches away valuable lives.
(e) We have to extend our helping hands	v. and even some people die	v. good and bad sides.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) Applicants were enlisted serially for the competition.
(b) A date was fixed for the competition.
(c) They were all taken before the king.
(d) A king declared a rich prize for the teller of the biggest lie.
(e) They tried their best to tell bigger lies but failed to win the mind of the king.
(f) It was nearly to a close of the competition.
(g) He said that the king was a worthless person.
(h) A new comer prayed for a chance to try and he was allowed.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

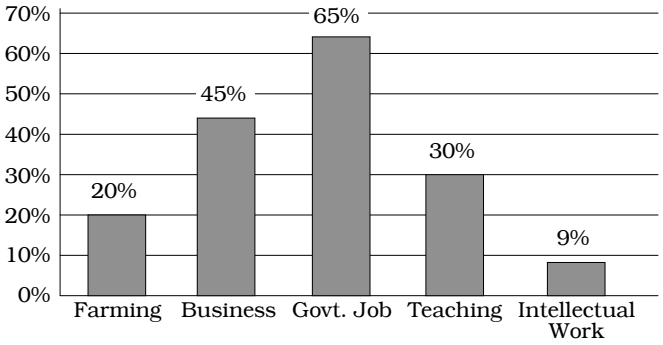
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Environment Pollution" in 200 words. 10

(a) What is environment pollution? (b) What are the elements of environment? (c) How are the elements being polluted? (d) What are the effects of pollution? (e) What should we do to stop environment pollution?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

Once upon a time, there was a king named Midas. He was extremely fond of gold. Though he had a lot of wealth.....

10. The graph below shows the choice of profession by different educated people. Describe the graph in your own words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Rupam/Rupama and you are a candidate of SSC examination. Now, write a letter to your father telling him about your progress of studies. 10

12. Suppose, you are Kamal and your friend is Shiplu. Now, make a dialogue between you and your friend about the uses and abuses of internet. 10

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BOGURA GOVERNMENT GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, BOGURA

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–11; Lesson–2(B), 3(B)** ◂

Countries of the world rely heavily on petroleum, coal and natural gas for their energy sources. There are two major types of energy sources: renewable and non-renewable. Hydro-carbon or fossil fuels are non-renewable sources of energy. Reliance on them poses real big problems. First, fossil fuels such as oil, coal, gas, etc. are finite energy resources and the world eventually will run out of them. Secondly, they will become too expensive in the coming decades and too damaging for the environment. Thirdly, fossil fuels have direct polluting impacts on earth's environment causing global warming. In contrast, renewable energy sources such as, wind and solar energy are constantly and naturally replenished and never run out.

Most renewable energy comes either directly or indirectly from the sun. Sunlight or solar energy can be used for heating and lighting homes, for generating electricity and for other commercial and industrial uses.

The sun's heat drives the wind and this wind energy can be captured with wind turbines to produce electricity. Then the wind and the sun's heat cause water to evaporate. When the water vapour turns into rain or snow and flows downhill into rivers or streams, its energy can be captured as hydroelectric energy.

Along with the rain and snow, sunlight causes plants to grow. Plants produce biomass which again can be turned into fuels such as fire wood, alcohol, etc that are called as bioenergy.

Scientists have identified Hydrogen as another form of renewable energy source. It is the most abundant element in nature. But it does not exist separately as a gas. It is always combined with other elements, such as with oxygen to make water. Hydrogen, separated from another element, can be burned as a fuel to produce electricity.

Our Earth's interior contains molten lava which gives off extreme heat. This heat inside the Earth produces steam and hot water which can be used as geothermal energy to produce electricity, for heating home, etc.

Ocean energy comes from several sources. Ocean's force of tide and wave can be used to produce energy. The surface of the ocean gets more heat from the sun than the ocean depths. This temperature difference can be used as energy source too.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) Dependence on non-renewable source of energy is ____.
i. complex ii. problematic iii. viable iv. harmless

(b) The word 'run out' stands for ____.
i. separate ii. depend iii. come to an end iv. combine

(c) Which source of energy can be filled up naturally?
i. wind ii. oil iii. gas iv. coal

(d) What can be trapped as geothermal energy?
i. sunlight and wind ii. steam and hot water iii. steam and river iv. river

(e) 'decade' refers to ____.
i. about 10 years ii. the period of 10 years iii. after 10 years iv. before 10 years

(f) Which is non-recycled?
i. firewood ii. alcohol iii. wind iv. solar energy

(g) Which of the following best describes the renewable energy sources?
i. best ii. destructive iii. finite iv. fixed

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) What is a renewable energy? Give example.
(b) How can solar energy be used?
(c) What is biomass. How can it be useful?
(d) How many ways can we get hydroelectricity?
(e) Do you think that a renewable energy is more advantageous than a non-renewable energy?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. **Unit–12; Lesson–3(A)** ◂ $1 \times 5 = 5$

Michael Madhusudan Dutt was a celebrated 19th century Bangalee poet and dramatist. He was born in Keshabpur Upazila under Jashore district. From his boyhood, he aspired to be an Englishman in form and manner. Though he was born in a sophisticated Hindu family, he converted to Christianity as a young man. In his childhood, he was recognised by his teacher as a precious child with a gift of literary talent. His love for European literature at home and his college inspired him to imitate the English in taste, manners and intellect. He went to Europe and started composing poems and plays in English. However, he failed to gain the right appreciation. Out of his frustration, he composed a sonnet in Bangla "Kopotaksho Nad" which earned him huge reputation in Bangla. He came back to Bengal and devoted himself of Bangla literature. He has written the first Bangla epic "Meghnad Badh Kabya."

▶ From the childhood, Michael's higher level of intellectual ability was (a) ____. But he had the (b) ____ that his society might not be able to (c) ____ his intellect. Then he went to Europe and began to write (d) ____ in English. He failed to gain the appreciation from the west. He (e) ____ huge reputation in Bangla literature.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 : ***Topic :*** *Emperor Babur*

Emperor Babur is known as the founder of the Mughal Empire in India. He was born on the 14th February 1483 in a Fargana province, Uzbekistan. Babur was a military genius and a skilful warrior. He was also a lover of fine arts and poetry. He was a direct descendant of Timur Lang and Genghis Khan. In 1495 at twelve years of age Babur succeeded his father as the ruler of Fargana. His uncles were against him. So Babur spent a large portion of the early life without shelter or in exile. In 1497 he gained control of the city of Samarkhand. He lost it again. In 1501, he captured Samarkhand again. In 1504 he able to cross the snowy Hindu kush Mountains and captured Kabul. However, in the battle of Panipath in 1526, Babur defeated the ruler of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi and took possession of Delhi and Agra. Thus he founded the Mughal Empire in India. He died on January 5, 1531.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Event	When	Where/place	Achievement
Emperor Babur	(i) ____	1483	(ii) ____	
(iii) ____	lover of fine arts and poetry			
Babur	in the battle	(iv) ____	Panipath	(v) ____

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) In order to be successful in life, we must	i. never reach the golden door of success and	i. make our life glorious.
(b) Without these qualities, we can	ii. have discipline and awareness	ii. and hard-working, all these difficulties must yield to us.
(c) In the process of reaching our goal, we may face	iii. develop some good qualities in us such as	iii. of the value of time.
(d) Alongside these qualities we must	iv. in us so that we can have a successful	iv. skill, determination, being industrious, etc
(e) So, we must develop these qualities	v. difficulties but if we are brave, determined	v. and prosperous life.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) One day, he was walking along the seashore.
(b) The boy was brought before him.
(c) He won many battle and conquered many countries of Europe.
(d) The king asked him why he was making such a small boat.
(e) Napoleon, the king of France, was a great hero.
(f) The boy said, "I shall cross the sea and go to my country."
(g) An English boy was making a small boat.
(h) Suddenly, he noticed a wonderful thing.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

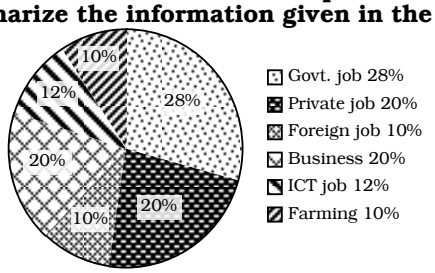
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on 'A Winter Morning' about 150 words. 10

(a) How is a winter morning? (b) How do people feel a winter morning? (c) What do the several people do to make themselves warm? (d) What are the interesting foods in a winter morning? (e) What are the benefits of winter morning?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

In his boyhood, Hazrat Abdul Quadir Zilani was going to Baghdad for education. On the way of his departure from home, his mother said to him. "My son, never tell a lie and don't get frightened in danger". Baghdad was.....

10. Look at the following pie chart which shows the choice of professions by different educated young people in Bangladesh. Now describe the pie chart in about 150 words. You are advised to highlight and summarize the information given in the pie chart. 10



11. Suppose, you are Ripon/Ripa of 2 Tajmahal Road, Dhaka. Recently you have enjoyed a study tour in historical place. One of your friends is Nahar of 5 Kathakhali Road, Rangpur. She wants to know about your study tour. Now, write a letter to your friend describing ins and outs of your study tour. 10

12. Load-shedding is a frequent occurrence in our country which hampers the economic condition of our country and disturbs the students. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend Imama about load-shedding. 10

61

NAOGAON ZILLA SCHOOL, NAOGAON

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–5; Lesson–3(A)** ◂

Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But they can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this.

The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air.

Therefore, it is clear that more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. Every year enormous areas of forests are destroyed by people to obtain wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture. This loss of the forest causes dual problems. Trees that are burned up release large volumes of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead, we also destroy an important storehouse of carbon dioxide when we clear forests.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) What is greatly responsible for greenhouse gas emission?
i. burning of fossil fuels ii. planting trees
iii. raising sea level iv. clearing regions for mining

(b) 'Crude oil' refers to ____.
i. refined ii. purified iii. unpurified iv. both i) & ii)

(c) The contextual meaning of the word "concentration" is ____.
i. attention ii. submission iii. deliberation iv. accumulation

(d) The word 'combustion' is a/an ____.
i. adverb ii. verb iii. noun iv. adjective

(e) According to the passage, the main reasons for destroying enormous areas of forests are ____.
i. 2 ii. 3 iii. 4 iv. 5

(f) "Forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air." Here the word "absorb" means?
i. take in ii. take out iii. release iv. leave

(g) The greenhouse effects is ____ by deforestation.
i. lessened ii. affected iii. accelerated iv. reduced

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) What is the greenhouse effect?
(b) How can man be held responsible for the greenhouse effect?
(c) What should we do to keep the atmosphere normal for our healthy life?
(d) What are the impacts of increasing greenhouse gases?
(e) "The loss of the forest causes dual problems."- Explain it in 2/3 sentences.

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. **Unit–5; Lesson–4(C)** ◂ $1 \times 5 = 5$

Fish population is in serious danger from global warming. Climate change is increasing the water temperature in rivers, lakes and seas. This means there is less food and oxygen available for fish. It also means the fish may not grow fully and may have fewer fish fries. Some fishes will become extinct if temperatures rise even by one or two degrees Celsius.

Climate change increases the pressure on fish population. Fishes are one of the world's most valuable biological assets. Forty percent of people in the world eat fish as their main source of protein. If we fail to reduce green house gas emissions, we will increase the pressure on fish. As a result, people who depend on fish will suffer from hunger and poverty.

▶ It is (a) ____ from the passage that global warming is (b) ____ great threat for fish population. (c) ____ global warming, food production and oxygen (d) ____ in water decreases. As a result, some fish may be extinct (e) ____.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 : ***Topic :*** *Abraham Lincoln* ◂

Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the USA. He is famous for his Gettysburg Address. It was delivered by him during the American Civil War on November 19, 1863. Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809 in Kentucky, the USA. His parents were from Virginia. In 1819, his mother died. Then his father moved to Indiana state. He grew up there. He was a captain in the Black Hawk War. He got the nomination for President in 1860. Then he became the President of the USA in 1861. Lincoln declared a ban on slavery in America on January 1, 1863. He was reelected President in 1864. On a good Friday, April 15, 1865, he was assassinated at Ford's theatre in Washington.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time
Born	(i) ____	February 12, 1809
Delivered Gettysburg Address		(ii) ____
(iii) ____		1861
(iv) ____		January 1, 1863
	At Ford's theatre in Washington	(v) ____

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Truthfulness	i. will never win	i. the respects of others.
(b) We must cultivate	ii. it comes	ii. human virtues.
(c) Otherwise, we	iii. never lies hidden	iii. to light.
(d) A lie	iv. is the greatest of all	iv. the truth.
(e) Today or tomorrow	v. the habit of speaking	v. for long.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) The king followed the advice of the physician and became slim and fully cured.
(b) He advised the king to move a heavy club in the air till he got tired.
(c) He did not undergo physical labour.
(d) The doctor was very wise.
(e) He became bulky and could not do anything.
(f) Once there was an idle king.
(g) He did not prescribe any medicine.
(h) He called in a doctor.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

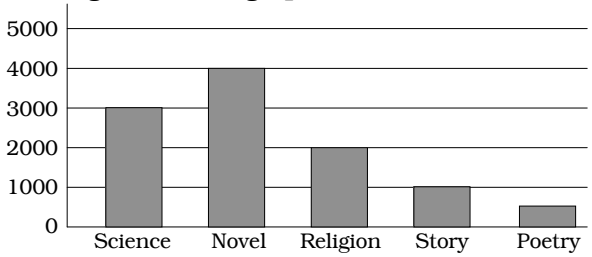
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on 'Traffic Jam'. You should write it in about 150 words. 10

(a) What is traffic jam? (b) What are the causes of traffic jam? (c) What are the effects of traffic jam? (d) When does generally traffic jam occur? (e) How can traffic jam to be controlled? (f) What is your opinion about the problem?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland. He was a famous warrior but unfortunately his Army was defeated again and again against king Eduard-1 of England. Being defeated for six times, he lost his hope.....

10. Look at the following graph. It shows a comparative selling rates of five kinds of books in Ekushey Boi Mela, 2023. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Araf. You have a friend named Salam who informed you about his plan after the exam. Now, write a letter to your friend telling what you intend to do after the SSC Examination. 10

12. Recently, Dengue fever has been an epidemic. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend Abrar on dengue fever. 10

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MOMENA ALI BIGGAN SCHOOL, ULLAPARA, SIRAJGANJ

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–7; Lesson–1(B)** ◂

Zainul Abedin (29 December, 1914 – 28 May, 1976) was a Bangladeshi painter. He had an extraordinary talent and was internationally recognized for his paintings. He became well known in 1944 through his series of paintings on the great man-made famine in Bengal during British Colonial rule.

He played a vital role in the art movement in Bangladesh and was the founding Principal of the Government Institute of Arts (Now Faculty of Fine Arts) at University of Dhaka. His paintings on Bengal Famine are considered as his most characteristic works. His homeland honoured him with the title 'Shilpacharya', or the great teacher of arts for his artistic and visionary qualities. He was a pioneer of the modern art movement and was rightly considered as the founding father of Bangladeshi modern arts.

Abedin was born in Kishoregonj on 29 December, 1914. He spent most of his childhood near the scenic banks of the Brahmaputra river. The river and the open nature inspired him from his early life. The Brahmaputra later appeared in many of his paintings and remained a great source of inspiration throughout his career. As his tribute to the river Brahmaputra, he drew a series of water colour paintings in this regard. This helped him earn Governor's Gold Medal in All India Exhibition in 1938. This was the first time when he came under spotlight and this award gave Abedin the confidence to create his own visual style.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) 1944 is remarkable year in Zainul's life because this is the year when :
i. British Colonial rule came to an end
ii. he was appointed the founding Principal of the Government Institute of Arts
iii. he exhibited his series of paintings on the great man-made famine in Bengal
iv. he earned Governors Gold Medal in all India Exhibition

(b) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'talent'?
i. wit ii. skill iii. power iv. honour

(c) Zainul Abedin is the ____ of Bangladeshi Art.
i. teacher ii. pioneer iii. sinister iv. explorer

(d) The gap between all India Exhibition and portrayal of his series of paintings on the great man-made famine in Bengal was ____.
i. 6 years ii. 8 years iii. 14 years iv. 9 years

(e) Which of the following statement is true about Zainul Abedin?
i. He was averse to painting ii. He ridiculed painting
iii. He had zest for painting iv. none of the above

(f) What did he use for Brahmaputra in his painting?
i. plastic paint ii. ink and brush iii. oil paint iv. water colour

(g) What is the main theme of the passage?
i. Zainul's birth and education ii. Zainul's famine sketches
iii. Zainul's career as an artist
iv. Zainul's contribution to Bangladeshi modern arts

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Who is Zainul Abedin?
(b) How did he become widely known?
(c) Why is he considered as the founding father of Bangladeshi modern arts?
(d) What was the role of the Brhmaputra River in Abedin's life?
(e) What helped him create his own visual style?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. **Unit–8; Lesson–1(B)** ◂ $1 \times 5 = 5$

'Heritage' is what we inherit from the past, live with them in the present and then pass on to our children or future generation. When we speak of 'World Heritage' it indicates places and sites that we got from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.

'The Shat Gambuj Mosque' in Bagerhat is such a heritage. It became a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1985.

Originally the historic Mosque city was known as Khalifatabad. It is situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat town not very far from the dense mangrove forest of the Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim colony. It was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments. Baked bricks were used for the construction of the buildings. The planning of the city was dominated by the tradition of Islamic architecture and the decorations were a combination of Mughal and Turkish architecture.

▶ Heritage is a kind of pride of a (a) ____. Among our heritages, the 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' is one, (b) ____ in Bagerhat. Bagerhat was (c) ____ Khalifatabad in the past. Ulugh Khan Jahan Ali, a (d) ____ general and saint built this mosque in the 15th (e) ____. It unique in its architectural features.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 : ***Topic :*** *Charles Babbage*

Charles Babbage was an English mathematician. He was also a mechanical engineer who is well-known for originating the concept of computer. He was born on 26 December 1791 in London. He entered Trinity College in October 1810. He was transferred to Porterhouse, Cambridge. He was the top mathematician there. He received an honours degree without examination in 1814. He was elected a fellow of the Royal University in 1861. From 1828 to 1839 Babbage was Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University. Babbage is famous for inventing the first mechanical computer in 1822 that eventually led to today's computer. He died at his home in London on 18 October, 1871.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Event	Place	Time
Charles Babbage	was born	(i) ____	26 December, 1791
(ii) ____	was received		in 1814
He	was elected a fellow	(iii) ____	in 1816
(iv) ____		Cambridge University	from 1828–1839
His contribution	(v) ____		1822

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Punctuality is a virtue	i. person is	i. accurate in timing.
(b) It helps	ii. which can make us	ii. loved by all.
(c) A punctual	iii. punctual we shall	iii. surely succeed in life.
(d) He who	iv. is punctual never	iv. successful in future.
(e) If we become	v. us to become	v. gets late in his work.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) In 1850 Alfred joined his father's company.
(b) He was an engineer and chemist.
(c) He earned a lot of money from his dynamite business.
(d) This award was named after Alfred Nobel and it was called Nobel Prize'.
(e) Dr. Alfred Nobel was born in 21th October, 1833 at Stockholm, Sweden.
(f) After some years Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.
(g) He undertook a plan to give an award for encouraging the creative work for setting up peace in the world.
(h) His father Emanuel Nobel was an architect and researcher.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

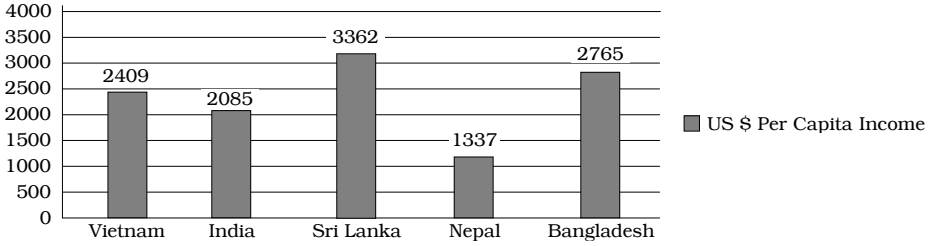
8. Write a paragraph on "Deforestation" answering the following questions : 10

(a) What do you mean by deforestation? (b) What are the causes of deforestation? (c) What are the effects of deforestation? (d) What measures should be taken to prevent deforestation?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland. His army was defeated again and again against king Edward the First of England. Begging defeated for six time, he lost his hope.....

10. The graph below shows the national per capita income of Vietnam, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bangladesh of 2022. Now, describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the chart. 10



11. Suppose, you are Tanim/Tania. You are studying in Bakulpur High School where you enjoy a lot of co-curricular activities. Now, write a letter to your friend Nafiz/Nafiza studying in Rupgonj Ideal School about the co-curricular activities of your school. 10

12. Suppose, you are Saad/Anu and your friend's name is Tanzima/Khalid. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the severe impact of dengue fever. 10

63 JOYPURHAT GOVERNMENT GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, JOYPURHAT

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–5; Lesson–3(A)** ◂

Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But they can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this.

The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air.

Therefore, it is clear that more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. Every year enormous areas of forests are destroyed by people to obtain wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture. This loss of the forest causes dual problems. Trees that are burned up release large volumes of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead, we also destroy an important storehouse of carbon dioxide when we clear forests.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) Cutting down trees is not called____.
i. deforestation ii. afforestation iii. disappearance forestation iv. desertification

(b) The word 'increase' (in the passage) has been used as____.
i. a verb only ii. a noun only iii. both verb and noun iv. a main verb only

(c) The contextual meaning of the word 'concentration' is____.
i. contemplation ii. attention iii. dedication iv. density

(d) Which of the following is not true?
i. Humans have nothing to do with the transmitted rays
ii. Industrial activities have expedited the rise of factories
iii. Coal, mineral oil and natural gas are infect fossil fuels
iv. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases oxygen into the air

(e) The main theme of the passage is to____.
i. show how humans are responsible for greenhouse effect
ii. show the importance of tree plantation
iii. show the result of deforestation iv. show how fossil fuels are being used

(f) The word 'orbit' in the passage stands for____.
i.the curved path through which objects in space move around a planet or star
ii. a straight path followed by a planet
iii. to follow a curved path around a planet iv. a road which takes traffic around a city

(g) Controlling the increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is ____ man's grip.
i. beyond ii. within iii. below iv. without

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) How does the loss of forests cause dual problems?
(b) What should we do to control the increase of greenhouse gases?
(c) Can man influence the climate? How?
(d) Why enormous areas of forests are destroyed by the people every year? Describe in brief.
(e) Do you think this passage is relevant to our present climatic problem? Explain in not more than 5 sentences.

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. **Unit–13; Lesson–2(B)** ◂ $1 \times 5 = 5$

The Internet technology has helped design a large number of web sites to facilitate social relations among people around the world. These are known as social networking services or social networks or social media. At present, Facebook is the most popular social media site. Google+, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc. are other frequently used social services. Social network services are web-based and hence, provide ways for the users to interact through the Internet. These services make it possible to connect people across the borders and thus have made the users feel that they really live in a global village. Why are social networks expanding so fast? The answer is simple. Most of the social services are cost-free. You can make use of them free, paying a very little to your Internet service providers.

▶ With the development of Internet Technology, a number of websites have been designed to promote the relations (a) ____ the people of the world. By (b) ____ these social media, we can (c) ____ our ideas with each other and feel as the citizen of global village. The social media expanding rapidly for (d) ____ low-cost. It has brought the whole world within our (e) ____.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 : ***Topic :*** *P.B. Shelley* ◂

P.B. Shelley was born on August 4, 1792 at Sussex in England. At the age of twelve he was sent to Eton, one of the best schools in England, where he began to write. At the age of eighteen, his first work was published. The same year he entered into the University of Oxford. But next year he was expelled from

Oxford for writing pamphlet named, "The Necessity of Atheism". He married Harriet Westbrook in 1812. Two years after their marriage, a daughter was born to them. When he was twenty-three his grandfather died and he inherited a vast property. Shelley is known for his lyric poetry. His famous lyric "Ode to the West Wind" was written in 1819. Next year both the poems "The Cloud" and "To a Skylark" were written. He died a premature death only at the age of thirty by a boat capsize.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/what	Event	Year/Time	Place
P.B Shelley	was born	(i) ____	at Sussex in England
He	(ii) ____	1804	into Eton.
He	(iii) ____	1811	(iv) ____
'The Cloud' and 'To A Skylark'	were written	(v) ____	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) We should say 'No' to corruption	i. should work together and raise	i. unitedly stand against corruption.
(b) If we want to cope with	ii. so self-centered that	ii. but also harmful in our society.
(c) In order to control corruption, we	iii. because it is a social crime and	iii. do not think of the welfare of our country.
(d) But we are	iv. are not only dishonest	iv. obstructs the development of the socieity.
(e) People who are corrupted	v. the development of the world, we should	v. awareness among the people.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) Being curious, Banquo also wanted to know his future.
(b) The prophecy made Macbeth ambitions and inspired him to murder Duncan, the king so that he could be the king.
(c) Macbeth and Banquo two generals of Scotland were returning home on a stormy night after defeating the soldiers of Norway and Ireland.
(d) Macbeth was stunned to hear it as the king was still alive.
(e) To his surprise, he was told that he would be less and more successful Macbeth.
(f) Regarding Macbeth they told them that he would be the king of future.
(g) On the way they met the three withces who foretold the future.
(h) Because he would not be but his son would.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

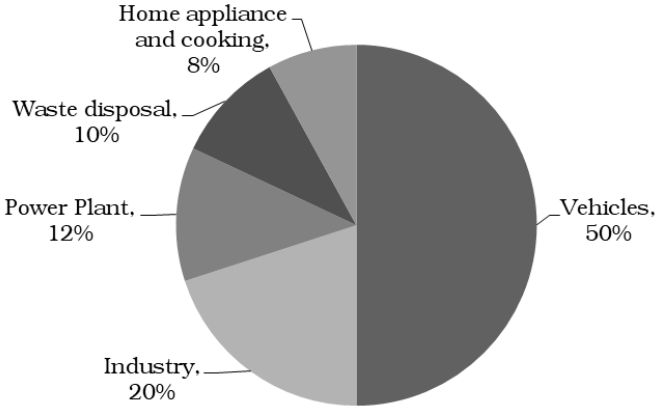
8. Write a paragraph 'Drug Addiction' based on the answers to the following questions: 10

(a) What is meant by drug addiction? (b) Why do people become drug addicted? (c) What are the after effects of it? (d) What types of diseases are caused by it? (e) How can it be checked?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

Once upon a time, there was a king called Midas. He was very rich. Yet, he always longed for more riches. Moreover, he was fond of gold though he had a lot of it, ----------

10. The pie-chart below shows the sources of air pollution in Dhaka city. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart: 10



11. Suppose you are Nipa. Sara is your oversea friend who lives in U.K. Write a letter to her describing about the recent political situation of Bangladesh. 10

12. Write a dialogue between you and your friend about how to keep our body physically and mentally fit. 10

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GOVERNMENT MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL, CHATTOGRAM

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–8; Lesson–1(B)** ◂

'Heritage' is what we inherit from the past, live with in the present and then pass on to our children or future generation. Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage. When we speak of 'World Heritage', it indicates places and sites that we inherited from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world. The 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' in Bagerhat is such a heritage. It became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985. Originally, the historic Mosque City was known as ' Khalifatabad'. It is situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat town– not very far from the dense mangrove forest of the Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim colony. It was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments. Baked bricks were used for the construction of the buildings. The planning of the city was dominated by the tradition of Islamic architecture and the decorations were a combination of Mughal and Turkish architecture.

Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable. There were about 360 mosques in the city. Among them the most remarkable is the multi-domed Shat Gambuj Mosque. The mosque is unique in the sense that it has 60 pillars that support the roof, with 77 low height domes. The 4 towers at 4 corners have smaller domes at the top as well. The vast prayer hall has 11 arched doorways on the east and 7 each on the north and south for light and ventilation. It has 7 aisles running along the length of the mosque and 11 deep curves between the slender stone columns. These columns support the curving arches created by the domes. The thickness of the arches is 6 feet and have slightly narrowing hollow and round wall.

The west wall in the interior has 11 'mihrabs' (niche in mosque pointing towards Makkah). These mihrabs are decorated with stonework and terracotta. The floor of the mosque is made of brick.

Besides being used as a prayer hall, Khan Jahan used the mosque as his court too. Today, it is one of the greatest tourist attractions and one of the best architectural beauties of Bangladesh.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) The phrase 'our future generation' means ____.

i. people who can see the future ii. people who passed away
iii. those who will come after us iv. our future activities

(b) The word 'originally' refers to ____.

i. gradually ii. eventually iii. ultimately iv. initially

(c) The word, 'habitable' in the text stands for ____.

i. live on ii. livelihood
iii. habituated iv. fit for human habitation

(d) The word 'outskirts' in the text means ____.

i. suburb ii. corner iii. centre iv. outside

(e) Which of the following describes Khan Jahan Ali best?

i. kind ii. warrior iii. pious iv. philanthropic

(f) The word 'slender' in the text means ____.

i. wide ii. thick iii. lean iv. modest

(g) Which of the followings has made the Shat Gambuj Mosque the most significant?

i. its being World Heritage Site ii. its Turkish design
iii. its combination of Turkish and Mughal architecture
iv. its being an ancient mosque

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) What do you understand by 'World Heritage'?
(b) What is 'Mosque City'? Why is it called so?
(c) Why is Shat Gambuj Mosque one of the greatest tourist attractions?
(d) How did Khan Jahan Ali make the city habitable?
(e) Why do you think the 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' is truly a heritage?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. **Unit–5; Lesson–3(A)** ◂ $1 \times 5 = 5$

Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But they can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can he held responsible for this.

The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air.

▶ It is true that most of the natural phenomena are beyond humans' control, yet he can (a) ____ some aspects like the greenhouse effect by his wise activities. Carbon dioxide is the main (b) ____ of it. Carbon dioxide is being (c) ____ in the atmosphere by the burning of fossil fuels. In fact, industrial activities have given rise to many factories where coal is (d) ____ for energy. Moreover, mineral oil and natural gas are also used for various (e) ____.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 : ***Topic :*** *The Eiffel Tower*

The Eiffel Tower was named after Gustave Eiffel, a Frenchman who designed the tower. He was born in a prosperous family in 1832. He took his graduation from the Central School of Engineering in Paris and went to work for a railway construction company. His mother thought that he would not go far. "Be patient, mum. I've got some ideas. You'll see," Gustave assured his mother.

For years, Gustave made plan after plan of dams, factories, stations and structures of great sized buildings. All over Europe engineers copied them. In the middle of 1880's, a group of French industrialists persuaded the government to organize a World Fair in Paris. Gustave proposed a 989 feet tower of iron as a symbol of the fair. The construction of the tower began in January 1887. Forty engineers and designers worked under Gustave's direction for two years. The tower was finally completed in March 1889. It is the highest structure of iron made by man. No such structure had ever been constructed before. It is regarded as one of the wonders of the world.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Gustave Eiffel			
Specialty	Designer of the highest structure of iron made by man.		
Who/What	**Event/Activity**	**When**	**Where**
Gustave	started the construction of the tower in	(i) ____	
Gustave	(ii) ____	in 1832	in a prosperous family.
He	started working	after graduation	(iii) ____
(iv) ____	persuaded the government to organize a fair	in 1880's	(v) ____

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**	**Column 'C'**
(a) Morning walk which is not only pleasant	i. cannot but be impressed	i. everything remains quiet and seems impressive.
(b) One should walk in the morning	ii. jolly and jovial but also sets	ii. and feels its invigorating effect.
(c) The people who go out for a walk in the morning	iii. when nature appears at her best and	iii. is a very good habit.
(d) Morning walk not only helps to keep our mind	iv. in the morning inhales fresh and pure air	iv. our temper for the rest of the day.
(e) Thus the man who goes out for a walk	v. but also beneficial to health	v. by the quietness of nature.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) He thought that it might have been dropped by a passer-by, picked it up and carried it home.
(b) He was thinking how he could add to his income.
(c) Once there lived a farmer in a village who had a few acres of land.
(d) One day, he was walking through the fields.
(e) He showed it to his wife who advised him to use it or at least a part of it for themselves.
(f) The lands yielded him some crops and he maintained his family with great difficulty.
(g) But as he was more than honest, he began to find out the owner of the purse instead of using it.
(h) In the meantime, he came across a purse of gold.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

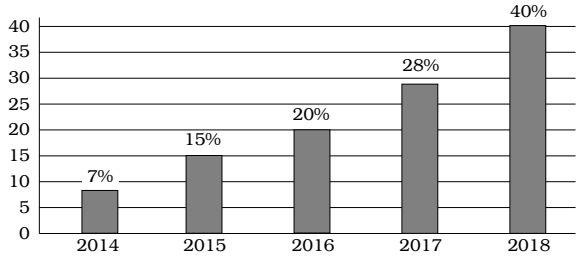
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on ' Your visit to a place of Historical Interest'. 10

(a) What does historical place mean? (b) When did you go there? (c) Who went with you? (d) How long did you stay there? (e) What did you see there? Narrate their importance in education.

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

Sheikh Saadi was a great poet of Iran. He used to lead a very simple life. The King of Iran used to invite him to the Royal Court. Once in response to the King's invitation, he started his journey towards the Palace. On his way he .....

10. The graph below shows the number of people using the Internet from the year 2014 to 2018 in Bangladesh. Now, describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Think that your name is Hasan. You live at 40/4 College Road, Rajshahi. You have a friend named Belal, who lives at 18/02 Halishahar Road, Chattogram. Recently, you have celebrated your birthday party and your friend Belal has sent you a nice birthday gift. Now, write a letter to your friend thanking him for sending a nice birthday gift. 10

12. Imagine, you are Iqbal and you have a friend named Raihan. Your friend has wanted to know from you about the benefits of early rising. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of early rising. 10

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KHAGRACHARI GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, KHAGRACHARI

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–8; Lesson–1(B)** ◂

'Heritage' is what we inherit from the past, live with in the present and then pass on to our children or future generation. Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage. When we speak of 'World Heritage', it indicates places and sites that we inherited from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.

The 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' in Bagerhat is such a heritage. It became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985. Originally, the historic Mosque City was known as ' Khalifatabad'. It is situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat town--- not very far from the dense mangrove forest of the Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim colony. It was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments. Baked bricks were used for the construction of the buildings. The planning of the city was dominated by the tradition of Islamic architecture and the decorations were a combination of Mughal and Turkish architecture.

Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable. There were about 360 mosques in the city. Among them the most remarkable is the multi-domed Shat Gambuj Mosque. The mosque is unique in the sense that it has 60 pillars that support the roof, with 77 low height domes. The 4 towers at 4 corners have smaller domes at the top as well. The vast prayer hall has 11 arched doorways on the east and 7 each on the north and south for light and ventilation. It has 7 aisles running along the length of the mosque and 11 deep curves between the slender stone columns. These columns support the curving arches created by the domes. The thickness of the arches is 6 feet and have slightly narrowing hollow and round wall. The west wall in the interior has 11 'mihrabs' (niche in mosque pointing towards Makkah). These mihrabs are decorated with stonework and terracotta. The floor of the mosque is made of brick. Besides being used as a prayer hall, Khan Jahan used the mosque as his court too. Today, it is one of the greatest tourist attractions and one of the best architectural beauties of Bangladesh.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1 × 7 = 7

(a) Which of the following describes Khan Jahan Ali best?
i. Pious ii. Philanthropic iii. Warrior iv. Saint

(b) What do the Mughal and Turkish architecture represent?
i. The decoration of Shat Gambuj Mosque ii. The planning of Shat Gambuj Mosque
iii. The decoration of Bagerhat city iv. The mangrove forest

(c) Mihrab is____.
i. a niche in the mosque towards Makkah ii. a simple hole
iii. floor on the mosque iv. domes

(d) Heritage means____.
i. that we enjoy in the present ii. that we pass to the future
iii. that we inherit from the past iv. all the above

(e) Originally, this mosque city was called____.
i. Jalalabad ii. Khalifatabad iii. Khulna iv. Sundarbons

(f) Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city ____.
i. habitable ii. fit for human habitation iii. fit for living iv. all the above

(g) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'unique' used in the passage?
i. universal ii. natural iii. general iv. second to none

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 5 = 10

(a) What is heritage?
(b) What is the floor of the Shat Gambuj Mosque made of?
(c) When did the mosque become a World Heritage Site?
(d) According to the text, how many mosque are there in Khalifatabad city?
(e) Who built the Shat Gambuj Mosque?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. **Unit–12; Lesson–2(D)** ◂ 1 × 5 = 5

Mainul Islam is a qualified farmer in Naogaon. Mr Islam was very brilliant as a student. He took his higher education from Bangladesh Agricultural University in Mymensingh. After completing his higher education, Mainul came back home and started advanced farming. He has two other brothers who are graduates in different areas. The specialty of the Islam family is that they all are living in their village and all have fame in their own fields. His younger brother, who is a Rajshahi University graduate, is a science teacher in a local high school.

His youngest brother is a social science graduate and he too would like to start a local NGO to work for this area. When asked, "What makes you decided to stay here in this village?" Mr Islam smiled. He said, "Look, it's true that we could leave this village for a city life. I could be and officer or my brothers could be burcaucrats. But it didn't attract us. We are sons of this soil. Yes, we have education but does education prepare a person only to be an officer? Don't we have any obligation to the soil that has made us what we are?" He also added that every educated individual shouldn't be a job seeker."

▶ Mainul Islam is an educated farmer living (a) ____ Naogaon. He had his (b) ____ education from Mymensingh Agricultural University. His two other brothers are also (c) ____. They have deep (d) ____ for the village. According to them, all educated persons should not (e) ____ for jobs.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 : ***Topic :*** *Alessandro Volta*

Alessandro Volta was a famous Italian physicist. He is well-known for the invention of the first battery in 1800. He was born in Como, Italy on February 18, 1745. In 1774, he became a professor of Physics at the Royal School in Como. Volta studied the Chemistry of gases from 1776-1778. In November, 1777, he discovered methane in a lake. In 1779, he became a professor of Experimental Physics at the University of Pavia. In 1794, Volta married an †ristocratic lady. In honour of his work, he was made a Count by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1801. In 1782, he travelled UM France and Germany. In 1815, the Emperor of Austria made him the director of Philosophical Faculty of Padua. In 1819, he retired and settled in his native town where he died in March, 1827.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

About Alessandra Volta					
Aims	Propounding his inventions to the readers				
Life span	Born in 1745 and died in 1827 after (i) ____ years of his retirement				
Who/What	**Event**	**Year/Time**	**Place/Country**	**Work Field**	**Contribution/Achievement**
Alessandro	career	1774	Royal School, Como	Physics	(ii) ____
He	discovery	(iii) ____	in a lake		discovered methane
He	career	1779	(iv) ____	experimental physics	became a professor
(v) ____	Alessandro Volta	1815	Padua		Director of Philosophical Faculty

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**	**Column 'C'**
(a) Education means	i. conscious of our rights	i. the individual
(b) The purpose of education	ii. frees a man	ii. removing the darkness
(c) Education makes us	iii. aims at	iii. from restrictions
(d) Education	iv. is to enlighten	iv. from any educational institution
(e) Education	v. the receiving of formal learning	v. and responsibilities

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) The king asked him why he was making such a small boat.
(b) Napoleon, the king of France, was a great hero.
(c) One day he was walking along the sea-shore.
(d) He won many battles and conquered many countries of Europe.
(e) The boy said. "I shall cross the sea and go my home.
(f) Suddenly he noticed a wonderful thing.
(g) The boy was brought before him.
(h) An English boy was making small boat.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

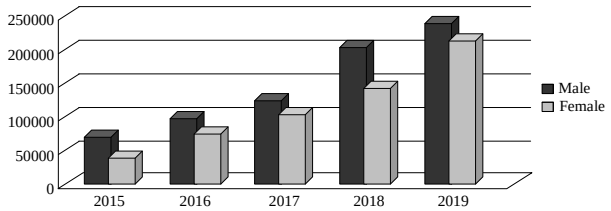
8. Write a paragraph on "Your School Library" answering the following questions. 10

(a) How is your school library? (b) Where is it situated? (c) What kinds of books are there in your school library? (d) What is the use of your school library? (e) How can you borrow books from there? What is your feeling having such a library in your school?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

Once upon a time there was a king called Midas. He was very rich. Yet he always longer for more riches. Moreover, he was very fond of gold. He thought if he had the golden touch, he would be.....

10. The graph below shows the number of Facebook user by gender (Male-Female) in Bangladesh. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Hasan/Hasna living in Natore town. Your friend Nabil/Nabila lives in Chattogram. 10

He/She wants to know about the study tour your have enjoyed recently. Now, write a letter to your friend about the study tour.

12. Write dialogue between you and your friend Sajal on how to remove illiteracy problem from Bangladesh. 10

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AMENA-BAKI RESIDENTIAL MODEL SCHOOL & COLLEGE, DINAJPUR

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–11; Lesson–2(B)**

Countries of the world rely heavily on petroleum, coal and natural gas for their energy sources. There are two major types of energy sources: renewable and non-renewable. Hydro-carbon or fossil fuels are non-renewable sources of energy. Reliance on them poses real big problems. First, fossil fuels such as oil, coal, gas, etc. are finite energy resources and the world eventually will run out of them. Secondly, they will become too expensive in the coming decades and too damaging for the environment. Thirdly, fossil fuels have direct polluting impacts on earth's environment causing global warming. In contrast, renewable energy sources such as, wind and solar energy are constantly and naturally replenished and never run out. Most renewable energy comes either directly or indirectly from the sun. Sunlight or solar energy can be used for heating and lighting homes, for generating electricity and for other commercial and industrial uses. The sun's heat drives the wind and this wind energy can be captured with wind turbines to produce electricity. Then the wind and the sun's heat cause water to evaporate. When the water vapour turns into rain or snow and flows downhill into rivers or streams, its energy can be captured as hydroelectric energy.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) How many major types of energy sources are there?
i. five ii. four iii. two iv. three

(b) Oil, gas and coal are called ____.
i. renewable energy ii. fossil fuels iii. hydro-carbon iv. solar energy

(c) Geothermal energy can be used for ____.
i. running the cars ii. heating home
iii. heating the surroundings iv. doing work in the industries

(d) Hydrogen and Oxygen are used to make ____.
i. water ii. fuel iii. gas iv. oil

(e) What is the benefits of renewable sources of energy?
i. They are going to be useless soon ii. They have limited sources
iii. They will run out some day iv. They have availability everywhere

(f) The sun is responsible ____.
i. for the destruction of the world
ii. to cause evaporation of sea-water and then rain
iii. for our environment pollution iv. for our many difficulties

(g) Which source of energy is cost-effective?
i. natural gas ii. hydro carbon iii. petroleum iv. solar energy

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) What are the problems with nonrenewable energy?
(b) What are the major differences between renewable and non-renewable energy sources?
(c) How can Hydrogen be used to produce electricity?
(d) What is geothermal energy?
(e) How can ocean energy be a substitution to run out non-renewable energy?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. **Unit–13; Lesson–3(C)** $1 \times 5 = 5$

The social networking services have a huge potential to help educationists in this sector. They have access to millions of people worldwide. Educationists have noticed that a large number of social network users come from young generation and especially belong to student community. So side by side with computer assisted teaching-learning software, online education programmes are evolving fairly rapidly to assist conventional education system. But is that e-learning?

▶ Though the (a) ____ of computer technology benefits, 'virtual campus' has emerged in the form of (b) ____ system. Moreover, social (c) ____ have enhanced the scope to (d) ____ a huge number of students (e) ____.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 : ***Topic :*** *Subhas Chandra Bose*

Subhas Chandra Bose (23 January 1897–18 August 1945) aged 48 was an Indian nationalist whose attempt during World War II was to rid India of British rule with the help of Germany and Japan left a trouble legacy. The honorific Netaji (Hindustani language : Respected leader) first applied to Bose in Germany, by the Indian soldiers of the Indische Legion and by the German and Indian officials in the Special Bureau for India in Berlin in nearly 1942, was by 1990 used widely throughout India. Earlier, Bose had been a leader of the younger, radical, wing of the Indian National Congress in the late 1920s and 1930s, rising to become Congress President in 1938 and 1939. However, he was ousted from Congress leadership positions in 1939 following differences with Mohandas K Gandhi and the Congress high command. He was subsequently placed under house arrest by the British before escaping from India in 1940.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Event/Activity	Time/Place
Subhas Chandra Bose	(i) ____	in India in 1897
World War-II	took place	(ii) ____
He	Congress President	(iii) ____
(iv) ____	placed Bose under house arrest	
Subhas Bose	died at the age of	(v) ____

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) The migration of meritorious, skilled	i. boys and girls leave there native lands	i. in the country to stop.
(b) Lured by the great advantages of developed countries	ii. the government should create suitable atmosphere	ii. for fat salaries and better service.
(c) Often expert doctors scientist and	iii. every country as there is always a scarcity	iii. of skilled and talented people.
(d) Brain drain is a great loophole for	iv. engineers go abroad and work there	iv. is called brain drain
(e) Brain drain being a great curse	v. and experienced people from one country to antoher	v. and settle there.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) During the time when he was the president of America, a civil war took place over the question of slavery.
(b) Abraham Lincoln was among the greatest presidents of the United States of America.
(c) He rose from a humble origin.
(d) Lincoln was born in 1809.
(e) It began in 1861 and continued for more than four years and Lincoln was in favour of the slaves.
(f) Lincoln became great by dint of his own efforts and perseverance.
(g) As a man, he was simple and kind.
(h) There were many Negro slaves in America in those days.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

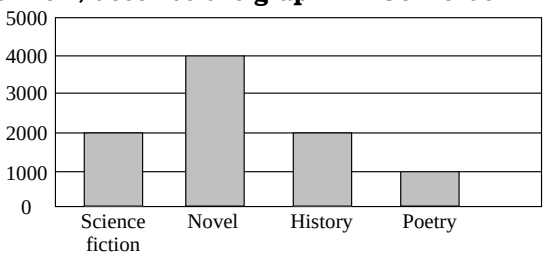
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Deforestation". 10

(a) What is Deforestation? (b) What are the cause of Deforestation? (c) What is the impact of Deforestation? (d) How will the low-lying countries be affected? (e) How can deforestation be prevented?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

The king of Iran used to invite the great poet Sheikh Saadi to his court. Once on his way to.....

10. Look at the following graph. It shows the comparative selling rates of four types of books in Ekushey Boi Mela, 2023. Now, describe the graph in 150 words. 10



11. Suppose, you are Arif Ahmed/Arifa Ahmed. You're studying in AB Residential Model School & College where you enjoy a lot of co-curricular activities. Now, write an email to your friend about the co-curricular activities of your school. 10

12. Imagine, you are Rabbi/Raisa and your friend is Rana/Rani. Your friend is addicted to smoking. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the bad effects of smoking. 10

67

POLICE LINES SCHOOL & COLLEGE, RANGPUR

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–13; Lesson–2(B)** ◂

The advantages of the Internet technology have made a good number of web sites to emerge to facilitate social relations among people around the world. These are known as social networking services or social networks. At present, Facebook is the most popular. Google+, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc, are other frequently used social services. Social network services are web-based and hence, provide ways for the users to interact through the Internet. These services make it possible to connect people sharing interests and activities across the borders and thus have made a lot for the users to feel that they really live in a global village.

Why are social networks expanding so fast? The answer is simple. Most of the social services are cost-free. You can make use of them free, paying a very little to your Internet service provider. Secondly, you can make your personal profile public before the entire online community. It is like presenting yourself before the entire world. You can also look into other people's profile if you are interested. It is simple and easy. Thirdly, social networks allow users to upload pictures, multimedia contents and modify the profile. Some like Facebook allow users to update their profiles. Fourthly, networks allow users to post blog entries. User profiles have a section dedicated to comments from friends and other users. Finally, there are privacy protection measures too. A user himself or herself decides over the number of visitors/ viewers, and what information should be shared with others.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) The internet technology has helped to ____ a lot of websites.
i. destroy ii. deploy iii. develop iv. remove

(b) Social network allows users ____.
i. to upload pictures only
ii. to upload pictures, contents and modify the profile
iii. to post blog entries only iv. to modify the profile on

(c) The social networks ____ relation among people.
i. promote ii. reduce iii. cutoff iv. set about

(d) You can make your outline ____ on Facebook.
i. secret ii. broadcast iii. announce iv. public

(e) One's personal profile presents oneself ____.
i. before your family ii. before your native land
iii. before your mother land iv. before the entire world

(f) At present Facebook is the most ____.
i. common ii. alarming iii. expensive iv. demotic

(g) The social services help us to ____ interests and activities around the world.
i. entertain ii. exchange iii. observe iv. tell

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) What are the conveniences of Internet technology?
(b) "Face book is the most popular social network." - Explain it.
(c) What are some uses of a social network?
(d) How can a user take privacy protection measures?
(e) "Social network users feel that they are really live in a global village."– Do you agree with this view? Why/ Why not?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. **Unit–12; Lesson–4(B)** ◂ $1 \times 5 = 5$

The footpaths are occupied by floating people. They are living in some makeshift houses. I simply cannot think how father, mother, grandfather, grandmother and kids are living in such a tiny place. Within few years in their possession they are sleeping, socializing, cooking and even beautifying themselves. These people are living in such an inhuman condition! This cannot be the picture of life in a civilized society. Also they are polluting the area. They are the least bothered about their health and hygiene. They have their own home and identity at their own village. They are here thinking that the city life will make their life better. What an irony!

Human flow from the rural areas to the urban areas is a big social problem in many countries like ours. These floating people are definitely a burden to the cities where they migrate. When the number is huge, it is difficult for any state to rehabilitate them quickly. People become rootless sometimes due to climate change, river erosion, social discrepancies, or poverty. However, we cannot solve this problem overnight. But we can take steps to improve their lifestyle.

▶ The floating people live on footpaths in some makeshift houses. They are sleeping, socializing, cooking and even beautifying themselves within few yards that they (a) ____. In short, these people are (b) ____ in an inhuman condition. The floating people (c) ____ to the city because they think that the city life will make their life better. We should (d) ____ forward to help the floating people so that they can (e) ____ basic health, hygiene, and ethics.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 : ***Topic :*** *Sher-E-Bangla* ◂

Sher-E-Bangla is one of the most popular leaders of Bangladesh. He was born in 1873 at Chakhar in Barishal. His father Mohammad Wazed Ali was a famous lawyer. He passed the Entrance Examination and went to Calcutta for higher studies. At the age of 22 he passed the M.A and was placed in the first

division. After two years, he obtained B.L. degree with distinction and joined the Bar. At the age of 33, he was appointed Deputy Magistrate. He resigned his post in 1912 due to difference of opinion with govt. In 1913, he became the member of Bengal Council. In 1915, he defeated Khaja Nazimuddin miserably in the election of Patuakhali. In 1918, he was made General Secretary of Indian Congress. In the same year he was made President of All India Muslim League. He was the Chief Minister of Bengal. In 1924, he established many educational institutions in Bengal as an Education Minister. He was the Mayor of Calcutta Corporation in 1935-36. In 1937, he was the first elected Prime Minister of Bengal. On 23rd March 1940 he proposed his historical Pakistan resolution in Lahore Conference of Muslim League. He led the United Front in the general election of East Pakistan until 1958. He died at the age of 89. People of Bangladesh remember him with gratitude.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Sher-E-Bangla			
Identity	The first elected Prime Minister of Bengal.		
Birth place	He was born (i) ____		
Name of persons	**Events**	**Achievement/ What**	**Time/Place**
Sher-E- Bangla	was	(ii) ____	in 1935-1936
(iii) ____	was defeated		in 1915
Sher-E- Bangla	passed	M.A.	(v) ____
He	became	(v) ____	of Bengal

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	**Column 'B'**	**Column 'C'**
(a) We should	i. persons are not only	i. but also harmful to our society.
(b) Corrupt	dishonest	ii. we do not think of the welfare of our
(c) Now, it is	ii. high time we	country.
(d) We should	iii. so self-centered that	iii. did something against corruption.
(e) But we are	iv. say 'no' to corruption	iv. because it is a serious social crime.
	v. work together if	v. we want to control corruption.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) He earned a lot of money from his dynamite business.
(b) This award was named after Alfred Nobel.
(c) He was an engineer.
(d) Dr. Alfred Nobel was born in 21 October, 1833 at Stockholm, Sweden.
(e) So, it was called the "Nobel Prize".
(f) He invented dynamite after some years of joining his father's company.
(g) This award was also given for setting up peace in the world.
(h) He undertook a plan to give an award for encouraging the creative work.

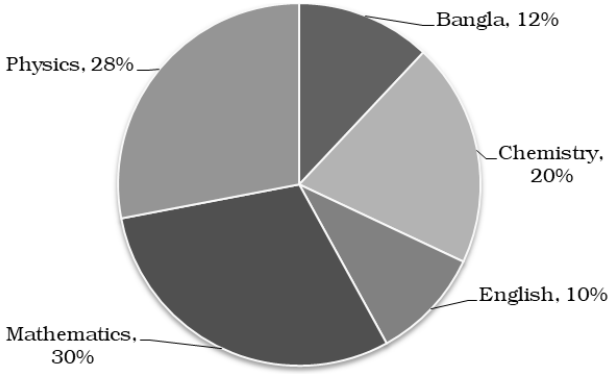
Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Write a Paragraph on 'The Necessity of Learning English'. 10

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

Once the house of a rich man was infested with rates. There were rats everywhere. They were having a good time. But the members of the house could not enjoy a sound sleep……

10. Look at the pie chart below. It shows the fondness of the students in different subjects. Now, describe it. 10



11. Write an email to your father informing him about your preparation for the exam. 10

12. Write a dialogue between two friends about environment pollution. 10

68 CANTONMENT PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE, SAIDPUR, NILPHAMARI

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–12; Lesson–2(D)** ◂

Mainul Islam is a qualified farmer in Naogaon. Mr Islam was very brilliant as a student. He took his higher education from Bangladesh Agricultural University in Mymensingh. He then came back home and started advanced farming. He has two other brothers who are graduates in different disciplines. The specialty of the Islam family is that they all are living in their village and all are renowned in their own fields. Mr. Islam's younger brother, who is a Rajshahi University graduate, is a science teacher in a local school. His youngest brother is a social science graduate who likes to start a local NGO to work for this area. When asked "What makes you decide to stay here in this village?" Mr Islam smiled and said, "Look, it's true that we could leave this village for city life. I could be a banker or my brothers could be bureaucrats. But it didn't attract us. We are sons of this soil. Yes, we have education but does education prepare a person only to be an officer? Don't we have any obligation to the soil that has made us what we are?" He also added that not every educated individual should be a job seeker. He added that since his discipline was agriculture, after his education he took the occupation of a farmer. In response to the question whether they had any frustration living in a village, he confirmed that they were indeed very pleased with their life. He said, "I work in my own farm, stay with my family members, pass time with my old friends, and sleep at my own home. All these count a lot."

Mr Islam is right. Many people go to cities and forget or loosen their roots knowingly or unknowingly. Mr Islam and his brothers are great - they haven't forgotten their roots. They not only stuck to their own roots, they have been torch bearers for others to be respectful of their roots.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) According to Mr Islam, ____ should not be the only motto of education.

i. acquisition of knowledge ii. to be aware of responsibilities
iii. job seeking iv. fellow feeling

(b) Mainul and his brothers are ____ in a village.

i. frustrated ii. dissatisfied
iii. satisfied iv. annoyed

(c) Which quality of Mainul describes him best in the passage?

i. He is a graduate ii. He is an educated farmer
iii. He does not like conventional jobs iv. He shows responsibility to his roots

(d) "People forget their roots," ____ What does "root" mean here?

i. countryside ii. lower portion of trees
iii. place of birth and its surroundings iv. world heritage

(e) Mainul is a/an ____.

i. teacher ii. farmer iii. doctor iv. agriculturist

(f) Mr Islam and his brothers are ____.

i. 2 ii. 3 iii. 4 iv. 5

(g) Taking education, Mainul ____.

i. went abroad ii. joined in a farm
iii. took a job iv. returned home

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) What made Mainul come back to his village?
(b) "Every educated individual should not be a job seeker"–Do you agree?
(c) What is the specialty of Islam family?
(d) Why did Mainul become a farmer?
(e) What could be Mainul and his brother?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. **Unit–9; Lesson–2(B)** ◂ $1 \times 5 = 5$

Highly paid and high profile conventional job is liked by most people. But have you ever thought of other types of jobs out there which are cool, fun, exciting, even strange or weird jobs you never imagined to exist? What are they? Did you ever wonder who picks up the chewing gum left on a park bench or who assesses whether a piece of furniture is comfortable enough or who constructs glass eyeballs or who farms oysters in the middle of the ocean? These are all wacky, odd, unexpected, wild, crazy, unconventional, strange or just plain weird jobs and careers. They are not your traditional career choices, but somebody out there does all these things, gets paid for it, and enjoys life like anybody else.

There are hundreds of such jobs to take if you want to travel the less taken ways of life. Decide if you want a change. A lot of strange jobs also allow you to work part-time or freelance when it fits your schedule. This way you can get a taste of freedom, a secondary income, and build experience at the same time.

▶ There are so many people who do not like (a) ____ jobs. The reason behind their avoiding those types of jobs is (b) ____. They think they may not be (c) ____ with such types of jobs on regular basis. And if it happens, their life will be at (d) ____. But it is universally true that the number of people doing these types of jobs is no less than those doing conventional jobs. In fact, it depends absolutely on personal (e) ____.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 : ***Topic :*** *Neil Armstrong*

Neil Armstrong was the first man who walked on the moon. He was an American astronaut. He was also an aerospace engineer. Armstrong was born on 05 August 1930 in Wapakoneta, Ohio, the USA. He earned his flight certificate in 1945 at the age of 15 only. In 1947, at the age of 17, he began to study aeronautical engineering in Purdue University, the USA. He received B.Sc degree in Aeronautical Engineering in 1955 and he did M.Sc in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Southern California in 1970. In 1958 he was selected for the U.S Air Force's Man in Space programme. Neil Armstrong, along with his group, launched the mission to the moon with Apollo 11 on July 16, 1969. He was the commander of Apollo 11 and four days later they landed on the moon. They explored the surface and gathered moon rocks for over two hours. The next day they fired off the surface of the moon.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of event	Year/ Date	Place
Birth of Neil Armstrong	5 August	(i) ____
Received B Sc degree	in 1955	(ii) ____
(iii) ____	in 1970	University of South California
They landed on the moon	(iv) ____	
Started their return journey	(v) ____	from the moon

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) In recent years, there have been many alarming reports that	i. that greenhouse effect is	i. the burning of fossils fuels and forest.
(b) This increase in global warming	ii. as early as possible in order to	ii. an important cause of global warming.
(c) Most climatologists believe	iii. which is produced by	iii. save the existence of living animals on earth.
(d) Again, the main culprit for global warming is carbon dioxide gas	iv. the world temperatures	iv. around the earth.
(e) We should take necessary steps	v. is caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide	v. are increasing day by day.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) The woodcutter answered in the negative both the two times and the goddess being satisfied with his honesty, gave him all the three including the real axe.

(b) One day while cutting wood beside a river, suddenly his axe slipped out of his hand and fell into deep water.

(c) His bitter cry drew the attention of the water-gooddess who took pity on him.

(d) Once there lived a poor woodcutter who was very honest.

(e) The man was very grieved and began to weep bitterly at the loss of the axe, the only means of his livelihood.

(f) Then diving again brought a silver axe and asked the same question if it was his one.

(g) Everyday he went to the jungle to cut wood and earned his livelihood by selling the wood in the market.

(h) She, diving into the river, brought a golden axe and asked him if it was his one.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

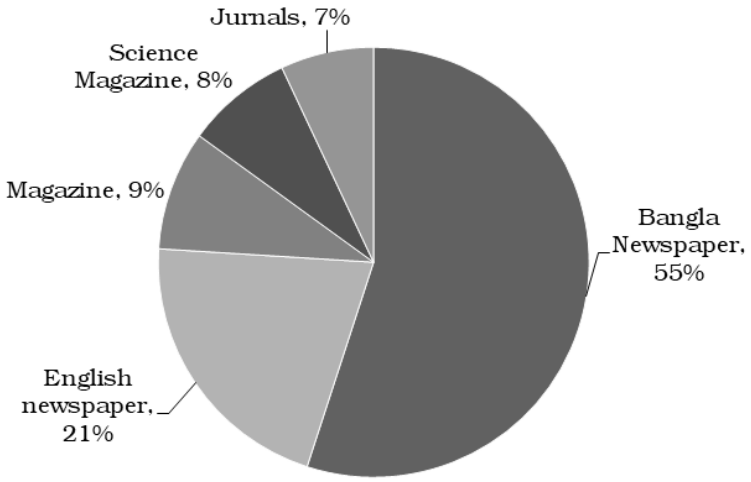
8. Write a paragraph on 'Your Visit To A Book Fair' in 250 words by answering the following questions. 10

(a) What is a book fair? (b) Which book fair have you visited? (c) What have you found there? (d) How many books have you bought? (e) Do you think a book fair plays a significant role in our life?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

Once there lived an old man in a village. He had three sons who often quarreled with each other. The old man.....

10. The following chart shows the habit of reading newspaper in a school hostel. Describe the chart in your own words. 10



11. Imagine you are Ramin and your friend is Tareq. You observed the last 21st February in your school and you had also participated in different programs.

Now, write a letter to your friend describing all about it. 10

12. Suppose, you want to open a bank account in National Bank Limited. Now, write a short dialogue between you and an officer of the bank. 10

69 LALMONIRHAT GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, LALMONIRHAT

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below. **Unit–3; Lesson–4(B)**

21 February is observed as *Shaheed Dibosh* every year throughout the country in remembrance of the martyrs of language movement of 1952. The commemoration begins at the early hours of the day with mourning songs that recall the supreme sacrifices of our language martyrs. People wear black badges and go to the *Shaheed Minar* in barefoot processions, singing mourning songs. They place wreaths at the *Minar*. Many of them visit the graves of the martyrs at Azimpur graveyard and pray for them. They also attend various programmes organised in remembrance of the language martyrs.

The UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) on 17 November in 1999 proclaimed February 21 as the International Mother Language Day in recognition of the sacrifices of the martyrs for the rightful place of Bangla. Two Bangladeshi expatriates living in Vancouver in Canada, Rafiqul Islam and Abdus Salam, sent a proposal to Kofi Anan the then secrtary General of United Nations. They requested him to declare 21st February as the International Mother Language Day. They added that the decision will honour and save all extinct languages of the world. As per their logical expectations the government of Bangladesh then took prompt initiative by sending formal proposal to UNESCO. Finally, on 17 November 1999, UNESCO declared 21st February as the International Mother Language Day. The day is now annually observed worldwide to promote awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

(a) The word 'diversity' means ____.
i. similarity ii. variety iii. likeness iv. comparison

(b) On 21 February, people go to the Shaheed Minar in Procession singing ____.
i. national anthem ii. mourning songs iii. Bhatialee iv. Patriotic songs

(c) Our language martyrs are those who ____.
i. fought for Bangla language ii. died for Bangla language
iii. led the language movement iv. fought for East Pakistan

(d) Who observe 'Shaheed Dibosh' every year?
i. political persons ii. students iii. people of all ages iv. the intellectuals

(e) The international Mother Language Day is being observed ____.
i. only in our country ii. all over the world
iii. in Indian subcontinent iv. in western countries

(f) What do you mean by the word 'supreme' in the phrase 'supreme sacrifice'?
i. at any cost ii. highest iii. suicide iv. utter

(g) What is the purpose of the author of this passage?
i. To highlight how 21 February is observed and its international recognition.
ii. To highlight how the people go to the Shaheed Minar.
iii. To portray how the freedom fighters lost their lives
iv. To state how the UNESCO approves Shaheed Dibosh.

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

(a) Why is 21 February observed as 'Shaheed Dibosh'?
(b) Why do we go to the Shaheed Minar barefooted?
(c) What is your idea about the significance of wearing black badges on the Shaheed Dibosh?
(d) What do you understand by the phrase 'the rightful place of Bangla'?
(e) What is the importance of International Mother Language Day?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. **Unit–5; Lesson–3(A)** $1 \times 5 = 5$

Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But they can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can he held responsible for this.

The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air.

▶ It is true that most of the natural phenomena are beyond humans' control, yet he can (a) ____ some aspects like the greenhouse effect by his wise activities. Carbon dioxide is the main (b) ____ of it. Carbon dioxide is being (c) ____ in the atmosphere by the burning of fossil fuels. In fact, industrial activities have given rise to many factories where coal is (d) ____ for energy. Moreover, mineral oil and natural gas are also used for various (e) ____.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 : ***Topic :*** *Ernest Hemingway*

Ernest Hemingway was a famous American writer and journalist. He wrote most of his books from 1920 to 1950. He won Nobel Prize in literature in 1954. He published seven novels and six short story books. Hemingway was born on July 21, 1899 in Oak Park, Illinois in Chicago. From 1913 to 1917, he attended

Oak Park and River Forest High School. He first wrote in the school newspaper in 1916. He was a journalist before becoming a novelist. After leaving high school, he started writing in the Kansas City Star as a reporter. In 1918, he joined the Italian Army as an ambulance driver during World War-1. He was wounded in the war in July, 1918. So, he returned to the U.S.A in January in 1919. 'The Old Man and the Sea' was published in 1952. He drew much attention of the readers and critics. He committed suicide in 1961 in his summer house.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Events	Place	Year/Time	Awards
Born	(i) ____	(ii) ____	
Joined the army		(iii) ____	
(iv) ____		1952	
		1954	(v) ____

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) E-mail is a wonderful invention	i. two persons or offices and the receiver	i. within a few seconds.
(b) This is a scientific way	ii. need two sets of computers	ii. which are connected in a network.
(c) Communication through email is made between	iii. and it plays an important role	iii. and the Internet connection.
(d) To operate an email system, we	iv. a computer set, android mobile phone and tab	iv. in business and communication.
(e) E-mail functions instantly with the help of	v. of sending messages, data and information files	v. is not required to remain present simultaneously like telephone.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

(a) He sat on the doorstep of his house looking out on the public streets.
(b) At that time some passers-by were walking along the street and they were greatly astonished.
(c) Socrates' wife used to lose her temper on the slightest excuse.
(d) She went up to him with a bucket full of water and poured the water on him.
(e) One day, the woman became more furious than ever and began to insult him.
(f) She thought that her husband was not paying the least heed to her and so she always tried to irritate him.
(g) This made his wife more furious.
(h) Socrates could not tolerate this, so he went out of this room.

Part–B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

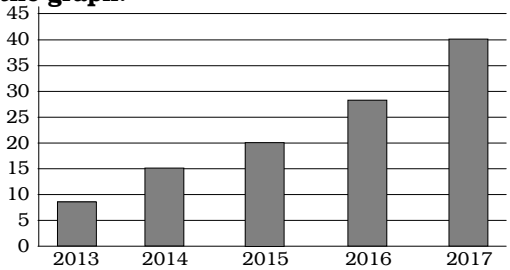
8. Answer the questions to write a paragraph. You should write it in about 150 words. 10

(a) Who is a farmer? (b) When does he start his days? (c) How does he spend his days? (d) How much he earns? (e) What should we do to him?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

Once upon a time, a clever fox was walking through a forest. While walking, he got entangled in a trap. He tried heart and soul to get rid of the trap, After a long struggle, he could manage to escape the trap but.....

10. The graph below shows the number of the people using the internet from 2013 to 2017 in Bangladesh. Now, describe the graph in about 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Imagine, you are Shaon living in Thanapara, Lalmonirhat. Your friend Saikat, living in Tajhat, Rangpur, wants to know how to improve skills in English. Now, write a letter to him telling him how to improve skills in English. 10

12. Suppose, your friend Rajkumar goes to bed late and gets up late. Often, he feels drowsy at class. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of early rising. 10

এক্সক্লুসিভ মডেল টেস্টের উত্তরমালা

01

EXCLUSIVE MODEL TEST–01
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. May 3rd (b) iii. strikers (c) iii. reduce (d) iii. speak meekly (e) iv. Agree to stop struggling (f) ii. gain (g) i. exploitation

2. (a) The workers struggled for an eight-hour workday.
(b) They held a rally against the authorities. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. The labour leaders urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses.
(c) When the policemen attacked the strikers, one of them was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured.
(d) The event of May 1, 1886 is a reminder for the workers as it teaches them to stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives if they are exploited.
(e) The workers sacrificed their lives to gain eight-hour workday, better working condition, better pay and better lives.

3. (a) idol/icon (b) What (c) contribution/participation (d) regret/sorrow (e) alive/there

4. (i) Metairie, Louisiana, USA (ii) was from (iii) to give teaching in public (iv) Time (v) one of the 100 most influential person in the world

5. Salman Khan, a rare talent has brought about a revolutionary changes in the sphere of e-learning. He is a highly qualified American entrepreneur having post-graduation degrees from MIT and Harvard. He is the founder of Khan Academy, a free online education platform and an organization with which he has produced over 6500 video lessons teaching a wide spectrum of academic subjects. At present, his channel on YouTube has more than 4.2 million subscribers. His videos have been viewed more than one and a half billion times. He is an American by birth but a Bangladeshi by blood and oration.

6. (a) Facebook is an internet-based social network connecting people worldwide.
(b) Nowadays, Facebook has become an important part of our daily life.
(c) It contributes much to maintain social and friendly relationship among people living anywhere.
(d) People are also using Facebook to facilitate the official works.
(e) Everybody having internet connection may gain access to Facebook.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
d	h	c	b	g	e	f	a

Taimur was one of the greatest conquerors of the world. Once he attacked the province of a powerful prince. The prince heard the news. He came with a large army. His soldiers surrounded the village on all sides and a terrible battle took place. Taimur's soldiers were killed. Taimur disguised himself as a poor traveller. Thus he saved his life.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

02

EXCLUSIVE MODEL TEST–02
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. To make loud deep harsh sound (b) iii. Climate change (c) ii. exterminated (d) iv. she is feeble (e) i. climate change (f) ii. unstable (g) ii. in one

2. (a) Certainly, we must take prompt action to adapt to climate change. Otherwise gradual rise of river erosion will take the lives of lots of Meherjans every year.

(b) Earlier, Meherjan was well-off. She had everything– a happy family, cultivable land, cattle and bamboo bush.

(c) Many more villages are in the threat of erosion during each monsoon because of the climate change human beings brought about through their actions.

(d) Meherjan had everything. But the erosion of the river Jamuna had snatched all away. Like a greedy person, the Jamuna devours all her dreams and happiness. So, the writer calls the Jamuna greedy.

(e) Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajganj Town Protection Embankment. She has a polythene roofed living place which looks like a cage.

3. (a) rise (b) bodies (c) more (d) number (e) relying/depending

4. (i) 1896 (ii) Sweden (iii) physics, chemistry, literature, medicine, peace and economics (iv) Roentgen (v) physics

5. The Nobel Prize is the world's most prestigious and important prize. This prize was instituted by a scientist named Alfred Bernard Nobel. He invented dynamite and earned a huge sun of money by selling it. At the time of his death, he left a will indicating that the interest on his money should be given as prize to persons for their outstanding contributions to physics, chemistry, literature, medicine and peace. This prize has been given since 1901. Later economics was added to the list in 1969. The first Nobel Prize was given to Rontgeon for inventing X-ray.

6. (a) Friendship is one of the noblest expressions of human relationship and instincts.

(b) It is a relation which exists between hearts.

(c) Since sincerity and loyalty are the foundation of friendship it is a boon and divine gift.

(d) It is an intimacy or an acquaintance existing between two similar minds and like-minded persons.

(e) Confidence, love, sacrifice, fellow-feeling, mental state and other relevant aspects belonging to this lead a man to develop or establish friendship.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b	e	g	d	a	f	h	c

Penicillin is a life-saving medicine. It was discovered by Dr. Alexander Fleming. He was born in a poor family of Scotland. He was the seventh of the eight brothers and sisters. He passed his boyhood with his parents. He went to school and came back home on foot thought the school was four miles away from their house. Fleming was so a regular and attentive student that up to the age of twelve years, he was never absent from school. Dr. Fleming was given the title knight (Sir) in 1944 for his humanitarian services.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

03

EXCLUSIVE MODEL TEST–03
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) i. the donating preachers (b) ii. throughout the world (c) i. an environment of peaceful death (d) iii. The condition of ailing people on the streets (e) iii. love and kindness (f) iii. heavenly (g) ii. sacredly

2. (a) The world salutes her for her love and compassion for humanity.
(b) Mother Teresa established 'Nirmal Hridoy' to look after the dying people in the streets of Kolkata and care for them.
(c) Mother Teresa knew the fact that a family is a primary social institution where people live. If happiness does not exist at this root, the chance of getting happiness on the part of any person is rare. As it is also known that charity begins at home, Mother Teresa emphasized on family.
(d) Mother Teresa teaches us how to extend our hand towards those who need our love and support irrespective of creed, caste and religion.
(e) The Missionaries of charity tried to find jobs for the people who survived or sent them to homes where they could live happily for some more years in a caring environment.

3. (a) pediatric (b) successful (c) food (d) learning (e) results

4. (i) embedded (ii) works (iii) Honesty and self respect (iv) model (v) good

5. The passage deals with the qualities of a good citizen. A good citizen must have some qualities such as patriotism, honesty, integrity, self respect, etc. These qualities cannot be achieved overnight. These are embedded into one from the very early stage of life. They form the foundation of good citizenship. These qualities can only be mastered at home. So, to be a good citizen, we should practise these qualities from the early stage of life.

6. (a) We are living in modern society which is really the contribution of education.
(b) The primitive people who were uncivilized and uneducated led an uncomfortable life in the caves.
(c) They were hostile to each other and quarrels always occurred as there was no education in primitive society.
(d) But with the passage of time they began to be civilized after receiving a little education gradually.
(e) If the people in modern society receive true education they would be able to serve society in many ways.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b	d	c	g	a	h	f	e

Everyone has heard the name of Solomon, who was famous all over the world for his wealth and wisdom. The queen of Sheba had heard much about Solomon's court and wisdom. Attracted by such reports, she came to test the king and she brought two garlands of flowers – natural and artificial. She placed them before the king to take the natural one. Solomon was puzzled for a time. While pondering, he noticed some bees humming for honey in a withered rose. He asked the windows to be opened and the bees came in and settled on the natural one. The queen was surprised and went away admiring the king.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

04

EXCLUSIVE MODEL TEST–04
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. believes (b) ii. every (c) iv. Should be self-employed (d) iii. job seeking (e) iv. lives (f) iii. satisfied (g) iv. He shows responsibility to his root

2. (a) Mainul Islam says this. By this he wants to mean that by virtue of their higher education, they could manage good job in city and lead a comfortable city life. But they did not do so. Rather owing to their great love for the attachment to their village they did not leave their village.

(b) Mainul became a farmer as he took his higher education on agriculture. His passion for his root also motivated him to become a farmer.

(c) The three brothers are great because in spite of being highly educated, they are living in their village. They have never forgotten their roots. Rather they stick to their own roots which they love wholeheartedly. They have been torch bearers for others.

(d) City life did not attract Mr. Islam. He believes he has duty to his soil that has made him what he is.

(e) Islam brothers could avail all the opportunities of city life. They could have illustrious career but they left to serve their villages to serve their community. So, they can be considered great men.

3. (a) Being (b) caused (c) dominated (d) receive (e) accept

4. (i) was born (ii) Songs of Night (iii) 1951 (iv) for poetry (v) 25 November, 1971

5. Andrew John Young was both a clergy and a poet. The subject-matter of his poem was nature. His 'Songs of Night', The Shepherd', 'The Winter Harvest' etc are some of examples of his poems of nature. He achieved Queen's Medal for poetry in 1952 as a recognition of his poetic genius.

6. (a) Feeding the ever growing population is a big challenge for Bangladesh in the coming decades.

(b) The major challenge for the country is to sustain the current level of agricultural production.

(c) The task is daunting as the country loses 80,000 hectares of cultivable land annually.

(d) Excessive pressure on land for human settlement and the building of infrastructure are responsible for this.

(e) River erosion and other non agricultural uses contribute to the diminishing of agricultural land.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
d	g	b	a	h	c	f	e

Do you know Joynul Abedin? He was an artist. He was born at a village in Kishoregonj in 1914. His father Tamij Uddin was a Police Officer. He did not like the hard and fast rule of schools. So he drew pictures secretly. At the age of fifteen, he went to Kolkata. He was in search of an art school there.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

বোর্ড পরীক্ষার প্রশ্নপত্রের উত্তরমালা

05

DHAKA BOARD–2024
English (Compulsory)– First Paper
Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. designed (b) iii. media for communicating with others (c) i. recurrently (d) iii. social networking services (e) iv. Internet (f) ii. rise (g) ii. privacy

2. (a) A social networking service is an online platform where people can create profiles, connect with friends, and share content like photos and messages. It is like a digital community where users interact and stay connected with each other.

(b) Social networks play a key role in making global community by connecting people across the globe. They allow individuals to interact, share information, and engage in conversations regardless of their geographical location. Features like instant messaging, group discussions, and video calls help people connect and collaborate with others around the world. This facilities the sharing of ideas, cultures, and perspectives, ultimately contributing to a more interconnected and making global community.

(c) Social networks work by allowing users to create profiles, connect with others, and share content over the internet. Users can communicate through messaging, posting, commenting, and liking each others content.

(d) The clause indicates the easy access of the people to the social networking services. Paying a very little to the Internet service provider anyone can share interests and activities across the borders. He can make his personal profile public before the entire online community. He can also look into other people's profile if he is interested.

(e) The social networks are expanding so fast as most of them are cost free and complexity free.

3. (a) communication (b) order (c) prestige/ supremacy (d) wages/payments (e) solve

4. (i) on 7 March, 1949 (ii) took admission in the department of Statistics (iii) the Pakistan armed forces in the Pakistan Military Academy (iv) was commissioned (v) on 14 December 1971

5. There are many martyred army officers who fought heart and soul for the independence of Bangladesh. Captain Mohiuddin Jahangir was one of them. He was an officer in the Army during the Liberation War of 1971. He was given the responsibility to fight at the Chapai Nawabganj border in Rajshahi. On 14 December 1971 he was killed in an attempt to break through the enemy defenses on the bank of the Mahananda river. For his outstanding valor and sacrifice in the Liberation War, he was awarded the highest state honour of Birsrestho.

6. (a) Punctuality is a virtue which can make us successful in future.
(b) It helps us to become accurate in timing.
(c) A punctual person is loved by all.
(d) He who is punctual never gets late in his work.
(e) If we become punctual we shall surely succeed in life.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
d	h	c	g	f	b	a	e

Once uon a time two friends were passing through a forest. They were talking about their love for each other. Suddenly they came across a bear. The first friend climbed up a tree but the later could not climb. Finding no other way, the later one laid down on the ground and feigned death. The bear smelt his ears, nose and face. He thought him to be dead. Then the bear went away.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

06

RAJSHAHI BOARD–2024

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. the destruction of the river Jamuna (b) i. cruelty of nature (c) iii. river erosion (d) i. agitation (e) ii. to break something into pieces (f) ii. wind that blows with a hissing sound (g) iii. To describe the effect of river erosion

2. (a) Meherjan had everything. But the erosion of the river Jamuna had snatched all away. Like a greedy person, the Jamuna devours all her dreams and happiness. So, the writer calls the Jamuna greedy.
(b) Meherjan lives in a slum on the Town Protection Embankment in Sirajgonj.
(c) Dancing flame refers to the unsteadiness of the fire.
(d) We can stop river erosion by implementing a combination of strategies, including planting vegetation along riverbanks, constructing barriers like dams, reduce soil disturbance and sediment runoff. These initiatives help stabilize riverbanks, control sediment deposition, and prevent erosion.
(e) Many more villages are in the threat of erosion during each monsoon because of the climate change human beings brought about through their actions.

3. (a) found (b) used/utilized (c) filled (d) but (e) comprise/make/form

4. (i) president (ii) Saturia, Barishal (iii) passed the B.Sc exam (iv) 1896 (v) was appointed as an examiner

5. Abul Kashem Fazlul Huq was a very renowned politician. He played a significant role in founding the all India Muslim League in 1906. Then he became Deputy Magistrate. But he resigned and again joined Calcutta High Court. In 1913 he became an elected member of BLC. In 1918 he became the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and the president of the All India Muslim League.

6. (a) The function of education is to teach one to think intensively.
(b) But education which connects with efficiency gifted with reasons and morals.
(c) The most dangerous criminal may be the man who may prove the greatest menace to society.
(d) We must remember that intelligence is not enough for a man.
(e) Intelligence plus character should be the goal of true education.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
f	c	e	h	d	g	b	a

Once there was a king who was very idle. He did not undergo physical labour. He became bulky and could not move or do anything. He called in a doctor. The doctor was very wise. He did not prescribe any medicine. He advised the king to move a heavy club into the air till he got tired. The king followed the advice of the physician and became slim and fully cured.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

07

JASHORE BOARD–2024
English (Compulsory)– First Paper
Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. web based (b) iii. social networking services (c) ii. People of the world (d) iv. Internet and social media have brought the world closer (e) iii. social relation (f) ii. guard (g) iii. spectator

2. (a) Facebook, Google+, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc. are some widely used social networking sites.
(b) Social netowrks provide ways for the users to interact through the internet where individuals can create profiles, connect with others, share content, and communicate through various features like messaging, commenting, and video calls.
(c) The users of social networking sites feel like they live in a global village when they connect with people from around the world., share diverse perspectives, and engage in conversations transcending geographical boundaries.
(d) Social networks work by allowing users to create profiles, connect with others, and share content over the internet. Users can communicate through messaging, posting, commenting, and liking each others content.
(e) The social networks are expanding so fast as most of them are cost free and complexity free.

3. (a) due (b) varieties (c) extinct (d) produce (e) suffer

4. (i) 1791 (ii) the royal society (iii) received an honourary degree (iv) inventing the first mechanical computer (v) 1871

5. Charles Babbage was a mathematician, philosopher and inventor. He is considered the pioneer of the invention of computer. He first originated the concept of computer. He invented a machine which could solve complicated problems. In later years, his machine developed into computer. He was extra-ordinary for having vast knowledge in Mathematics. This great philosopher passed away on 18 October 1871 in London.

6. (a) Price hike has added a new dimension to the problems of Bangladesh.
(b) Price hike is caused by short supply of commodities and inflation.
(c) The vast majority are hard hit by the hike in prices of daily necessities.
(d) It is very difficult for the fixed income group of people to meet up the excessive load.
(e) Price hike leads to widespread corruption and moral degradation.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a	c	g	d	b	h	e	f

Penicillin is the life saving medicine. It was discovered by Dr. Alexander Fleming. He was born in a poor family in Scotland. He was the seventh of the eight brothers and sisters. He passed his boyhood with his parents. Fleming was a very regular and attentive student. He was never absent from school up to the age of twelve. He was sent to London at the age of fourteen for higher study.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

08

CUMILLA BOARD–2024
English (Compulsory)– First Paper
Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. remember (b) iii. lengthy (c) i. All over the world (d) iii. May 3, 1886 (e) iii. Workers (f) iii. not to surrender to their bosses (g) iv. strikers

2. (a) May Day commemorates the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour work day.
(b) The historic events of May 1st took place in 1886 near the McCormick Harvester Company in Chicago to establish an eight-hour workday.
(c) The workers struggled for the demand of an eight-hour workday.
(d) When the policemen attacked the strikers, one of them was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured.
(e) The speeches of the labour leaders inspired the workers to gain their rights. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to surrender to their bosses. So, about six thousand workers joined the protest rally.

3. (a) found/learnt (b) increasing/posing (c) Due (d) supply (e) soon/entirely

4. (i) Barishal (ii) in 1921 (iii) Professor of English (iv) India (v) Rabindra Purashkar

5. Jibanananda Das was a Bengali poet, writer, novelist and essayist of India. During his life time, only seven volumes of his poems were published. After his death, it was discovered that apart from poems Das wrote several novels and a large number of short stories. His unpublished works are still being published. However, this great litterateur met with a tram accident on 14th October 1954 and was admitted to a hospital. After a few days he breathed his last on October 22, 1954.

6. (a) Patriotism is a great virtue without which we cannot dream of a developed nation.
(b) It is such a virtue for which a citizen doesn't hesitate to shed the last drop of his blood.
(c) Patriotism inspires us to be ready to fight against all oppressions that can hinder our progress.
(d) So, we all should encourage our children to be patriot and to be devoted themselves to work for the country.
(e) Radio and television should telecast programmes that inspire children to prepare to their respective duties and responsibilities.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b	d	c	f	h	g	a	e

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 sea-shore. Suddenly, he noticed a wonderful thing. An English boy was making a small boat. The boy was brought before him. The king asked him why he was making such a small boat. The boy said, "I shall cross the sea and go my home."

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

09

CHATTOGRAM BOARD–2024

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. a mother who serves the poor like her own children. (b) ii. missionary (c) iv. spreading (d) ii. nuns (e) ii. with much poverty (f) iii. extreme poverty (g) iv. Love for the distressed

2. (a) Mother Teresa comes of a rich catholic merchant's family of Albanian descent in Macedonia.
(b) Mother Teresa decided to be a missionary to spread the love of Christ among people.
(c) Mother Teresa became the mother of humanity due to her selfless dedication to serving the poor, helpless and sick people.
(d) She used to teach geography and theology at a school in the first seventeen years in India.
(e) Mother Teresa left her parental home to join the Sisters of Loreto, an Irish Community of nuns, where she began her journey as a nun.

3. (a) among (b) using (c) share (d) being (e) reach

4. (i) An English romantic poet (ii) on April 7, 1770 (iii) from St. John's College, Cambridge (iv) S.T. Colleridge & he jointly published (v) in 1791

5. Wordsworth is one of the most famous poets of English Romantic period. He was born in Lake District of England in 1770. Though he was born in an affluent family he lost his parents at early age. He graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge in 1791. He was greatly influenced by French revolution. He was a friend of S.T. Coleridge. Together they published Lyrical Ballads in 1798. They introduced a new idea of poetry. He was England's poet laureate.

6. (a) The Bay of Bengal is situated to the south of Bangladesh.
(b) Cox's Bazar that stretches for miles is the longest sea beach in the world.
(c) The blue water and rising waves create a pleasant sight which cools our mind instantly.
(d) The Saint Martin's Island which is located in the Bay of Bengal is a coral island.
(e) The natural beauty of Saint Martin's Island is beyond description.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
g	e	h	c	a	d	b	f

Jibanananda Das was born in a small town of Barishal in 1899. He took his Master's Degree in English at the age of 22. The next year he started his teaching career as a professor of English at Kolkata City College. He lost the job in 1928 on the charge of publishing a poem in "The Parichaya Patrika". In 1930 he joined the Ramjash College, Delhi but returned to his place of birth the next year. He got an appointment in Brajomohan College, Barishal in 1935. In 1947, when the partition was made Jibanananda Das left Bangladesh for India. 1951, he joined the Kharagpur College.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

10

SYLHET BOARD–2024

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. accelerated (b) i. communicate (c) iv. spectator (d) ii. Google+ is more popular than Facebook. (e) i. others' remarks (f) i. whole (g) iii. seclusion

2. (a) By social network we understand a web-based platform that enables users to create profiles, connect with others, and share various forms of content and information online.

(b) People use social networks to connect with friends and family, share personal updates and experiences, stay informed about current events, and engage with communities of interest.

(c) The social networks are expanding so fast as most of them are cost free and complexity free.

(d) We can make our personal profile on any social network website. Thus we can share our interests and activities.

(e) Yes, I agree with this view. Because these services make it possible to connect people sharing interests and activities and views across the borders and thus the users feel that they really live in a global village.

3. (a) grauduation (b) took (c) free (d) attacked (e) to/in order to

4. (i) 1962 (ii) 1895 (iii) defeated Khaja Najimuddin (iv) first Prime Minister (v) historical Pakistan resolution

5. Sher-E-Bangla AK Fazlul Huq is one of the most popular leaders of Bangladesh. He brought about a revolutionary change in the political scenario of Bangladesh. He was the General Secretary of Indian Congress. He was the president of All India Muslim League. He was the Chief Minister of Bengal. As an Education Minister he established many educational institutions. He was the first elected Prime Minister of Bengal. His leadership qualities were very much impressive. We remember him with gratitude.

6. (a) The role of woman in nation building cannot be denied any more in the situation of the world.

(b) It is not possible for any nation to reach its goal without allowing the women folk to play their active role.

(c) There was a time when women were looked without any dignity and honour.

(d) They were the only instrument to serve the family affairs.

(e) But the outlook and attitude of the world towards women has changed with the progress of civilization.

7.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	f	a	e	d	g	b	c	h
Or,	f	a	e	d	g	c	b	h

A rich man went to a farmer with fifty thousand taka in a bag. He said to him, "Look, my friend! Keep the money and remove your distress." He dug a hole in his hut and kept them there. Now, a new thinking took hold of the farmer. He always thought that his money could be stolen any time. So, he could not devote himself to his work. This thought kept him awake and his sleep fled away at night. He gradually realized that he had money but no peace of mind.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

11

BARISHAL BOARD–2024

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. renewable and non-renewable (b) iv. immense (c) i. never runs out (d) iii. Steam and hot water (e) ii. Hydrogen (f) i. depend (g) ii. damages the environment

2. (a) Fossil fuels like oil, coal, gas etc. will run out because they are finite resources. Once they are extracted and burned for energy, they cannot be replaced.

(b) The positive aspects of renewable energy include sustainability, reduced environ-mental impact, energy independence and cost saving. Renewable energy sources are constantly and naturally replenished and never run out.

(c) Hydrogen exists in nature primarily as part of compounds such as in water (H_2O) with oxygen and in hydrocarbons.

(d) Plants produce biomass which again can be turned into fuels such as fire wood, alcohol etc. that are called bioenergy. We get bioenergy from organic materials such as plants, crops and organic waste.

(e) Reliance on non-renewable energy sources poses real big problems as these sources are finite and the world will run out of them. They will become extremely expensive in future and too damaging for the environment to repair.

3. (a) important/essential (b) showing (c) recog-nition/acceptance (d) independence (e) words

4. (i) was born (ii) to St. John's college, Cambridge (iii) till 1792 (iv) Many Sonnets (v) Rydal Mount

5. William Wordsworth was a great romantic poet. His contribution to English Literature is undeniable. He was in France for a while. Afterwards he settled down with his sister Dorothy and Coleridge at Alfoxden. 'Lyrical Ballads' by Wordsworth and Coleridge is a great literary work. It was published in 1798. He married at the age of 32. He wrote a large number of sonnets. He breathed his last in 1850.

6. (a) Independence is the birth right of a man.

(b) No nation can achieve it without struggle.

(c) Our War of Independence took place in 1977.

(d) People from all walks of life joined the war.

(e) They fought face to face with the enemies.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
g	d	c	b	e	a	f	h

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

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

12

DINAJPUR BOARD–2024
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. significant (b) iii. martyrs of liberation war (c) iii. amuse (d) i. spectator (e) ii. a befitting manner (f) iv. focus on the valiant struggle and sacrifice of Liberation War (g) iv. national holiday

2. (a) Our Independence Day is the biggest state festival. This is the day when our independence was announced and afterwards our heroic sons laid down their lives to make our country independent.

(b) The President and the Prime Minister place floral wreaths on behalf of the nation at the National Mausoleum. People from all walks of life also go there to pay homage to the martyrs.

(c) School children, scouts and gil guides entertain thousands of spectators in National Stadium.

(d) In our school different cultural programmes are arranged and school buildings are illuminated with colourful lights. Students take part in various sports and games and other group activities such as dance, staging drama, singing patriotic songs, etc.

(e) The Independence Day is the biggest state festival. This day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm. It is a national holiday. On this day, all offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed. This day begins with a 31 gun salute. People from all classes pay homage to the martyrs of liberation war.

3. (a) that (b) threat/risk (c) free/safe (d) anticipated/assumed/believed (e) to

4. (i) 1608 (ii) Cambridge University (iii) Mary Powell (iv) Paradise lost (v) 1674

5. John Milton was an English poet. He had much literary creativity. He was a man of letters in the true sense of the term. Of all his literary works, 'Paradise Lost' is considered the greatest. He finished writing this epic in 1663. But it was published in 1667. By this time he lost his eyesight. This great poet breathed his last on November 8, 1674.

6. (a) Now digital Bangladesh is not merely an ambitious idea rather it is now a reality.

(b) Already it has made our life easier and more comfortable.

(c) Now, we perform many activities through Internet, computer and mobile phone.

(d) At present trade and commerce are held using internet even staying home.

(e) The process of digitalization has paved the way to build up smart Bangladesh.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
g	d	c	e	h	f	a	b

Belal was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family. Poverty forced him to look for work. He got a lease of land in his village. Then he joined the training programme of NHC and received training in vegetable cultivation. He applied his new and improved knowledge for cultivating vegetables. He has also been raising hybrid cows for milk as well as to produce manure. Belal's lot has changed radically. He is now very happy to be a self-sufficient man.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

13

MYMENSINGH BOARD–2024
English (Compulsory)– First Paper
Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. not being evaluated properly by the West (b) iv. childhood (c) iv. English taste, manners and intellect (d) iii. His literary work (e) ii. with outstanding literary talent (f) iii. anger (g) i. to sketch Michael's life

2. (a) Michael Madhusudan Dutt was a popular Bengali poet and dramatist of the 19th century. He has written the first Bangla epic Meghnad Badh Kabya.
(b) From early age Michael's ambition was to be an Englishman in manner and posture.
(c) He returned to his homeland after his realization that he was a sojourner in Europe and his true identity lay in Bengal. That's why he started writing in Bangla.
(d) When he failed to gain popularity from the English society, he composed thesonnet 'Kopotaksha Nad' out of frustration.
(e) After going to Europe, Michael started composing poems and plays in English. But he failed to gain proper appreciation as he was not as a native English writer. This made Michael realize himself as a sojourner in Europe.

3. (a) control (b) this (c) reason/cause (d) produced/emitted/released (e) purposes

4. (i) 1885 (ii) 1910 (iii) University of Dhaka (iv) was awarded the Doctorate Degree (v) Bangla Shahitter Kotha

5. The passage is about the life and activities of Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah. He was a great scholar and linguist of Bangladesh. Born in 1885, he passed his Entrance exam at the age of 19. After completing his higher education he joined as a professor in Dhaka University. He contributed much to the language and literature of Bangla. This great scholar wrote many authentic and fundamental books on Bengali language and literature. This great man passed away in 1969.

6. (a) The present world is becoming smaller day by day with the blessings of science.
(b) Now a man from one part of the world can communicate with a person of another part in a second through the Internet.
(c) Internet communication is the latest invention in the communication system.
(d) A man can make friendship with anybody in any place or even a person can choose life partner through the Internet.
(e) A student sitting in the reading room can use the London Library and collect various information.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
e	c	a	f	h	d	b	g

Shamim was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family. Poverty forced him to look for work. He got a lease of land in his village. So, he joined the training in vegetable cultivation. He applied his new and improved knowledge for cultivating vegetables. He has also been raising hybrid cows for milk and manure. As a result, his lot has been changed radically. He is now very happy to be a self-sufficient man.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

14

DHAKA BOARD–2023
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. nationally (b) ii. President (c) iii. Martyred heroes (d) iii. Eagerness (e) i. independence was announced (f) ii. socio-cultural organization (g) iii. commence (h) ii. reverence (i) iv. national (j) iii. To highlight the celebration of 26 March

2. (a) 26 March, the Independence Day, reminds us of the heroic struggle and sacrifice of the freedom fighters in 1971. It also reminds us of our great protest against the brutal attack of the Pakistani rulers.

(b) The nation observes 26 March in order to celebrate the Independence and honour the freedom fighters.

(c) The 31 gun salute symbolizes the nation's respect to the martyrs of the Liberation War.

(d) The cultural programmes highlight the heroic struggle and sacrifice in the Liberation War in 1971.

(e) The President and the Prime Minister place floral wreaths on behalf of the nation at the National Mausoleum. People from all walks of life also go there to pay homage to the martyrs.

(f) From this passage we come to know about our Independence Day, and how we have become independent. Consequently, we become inspired to glorify our country amongst the nations of the world.

3. (a) four (b) off (c) works (d) difficult (e) run/maintain

4. (a) Lipi's family was the victim of extreme poverty.

(b) Though she was a high school student, her father wanted to marry her off.

(c) But because of having firm determination she was unwilling to accept her father's proposal.

(d) She had a desire to continue her education.

(e) During that critical moment her mother supported her whole heartedly.

(f) But her father arranged her marriage with a rich widower.

(g) As the father of that man was influential in the village the marriage seemed unavoidable.

5. (i) Paradise Lost (ii) in 1625 (iii) Cambridge University (iv) took M.A. degree (v) Milton's second wife died (vi) November 8, 1674

6. John Milton was an English poet. He had much literary creativity. He was a man of letters in the true sense of the term. Of all his literary works, 'Paradise Lost' is considered the greatest. He finished writing this epic in 1664. But it was published three years later. By this time he lost his eyesight. This great poet breathed his last on November 8, 1674.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

15

RAJSHAHI BOARD–2023
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. some great people laid down their lives to establish Bangla as a state language (b) iii. Jinnah (c) ii. strong protest (d) iii. 4 years (e) ii. independence of Bangladesh (f) iv. erstwhile Pakistan (g) i. compelled to do that (h) iii. in the eastern part of Pakistan (i) ii. establish Bangla as a state language (j) i. final stage

2. (a) The martyrs sacrificed their lives in 1952 to establish Bangla as a state language of the then Pakistan.
(b) Undivided Pakistan refers to the country Pakistan that became independent from the British Rule in 1947, which was divided into two wings East Pakistan (present day Bangladesh) and West Pakistan (present day Pakistan).
(c) The Pakistani government outlawed all sorts of public meetings and rallies in 1952 to prevent language movement.
(d) Police killed Salam, Rafiq, Barkat and Jabbar to stampede the procession.
(e) The Language Movement is related to the independence of Bangladesh in the way that it made the people aware of their rights and inspired them to fight for their independence.
(f) 21 February is observed annually worldwide to promote the awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism.

3. (a) means (b) element (c) day (d) we (e) caused

4. (a) Environment pollution has become a serious problem in our country.
(b) People living in urban areas suffer most owing to extraction of toxic gases.
(c) Air is constantly being polluted by smoke from industrial plants, brick kilns and motor vehicles.
(d) Due to industrialization there is a high environment pollution.
(e) We have to be careful in using vehicles and selecting sites for setting up mills and factories.
(f) Environment pollution leads us to the way of death.
(g) To live a happy and healthy life environment pollution must be checked.

5. (i) An American shipping company (ii) sailed (iii) on April 10, 1912 (iv) just before midnight on April 15, 1912 (v) The Titanic (vi) in the Atlantic

6. The great ship Titanic was carrying about 2200 passengers on its first voyage from Southampton to New York. But 4 days after its voyage across Atlantic, it struck a huge ice-berg and began to sink. Everyone rushed to the lifeboat, but there was not enough lifeboat for all of them. Mostly the women and the children were given the lifeboats. The sinking of Titanic was a terrible scene.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

16

JASHORE BOARD–2023
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. alone (b) ii. wealthy (c) iii. Destroy (d) ii. River erosion (e) i. cruel impact on people (f) i. the erosion of the Jamuna (g) iii. To describe the effect of river erosion. (h) iv. To make loud deep harsh sound (i) iii. Climate change (j) ii. exterminated

2. (a) Meherjan lives in a slum on the Town Protection Embankment in Sirajganj.
(b) People living along the river banks are the victims of river erosion and the worst sufferers of climate change.
(c) The greedy Jamuna crushed Meherjan's dream and happiness as it consumed gradually all her landed property; besides it ultimately devoured her last shelter during the last monsoon.
(d) Due to river erosion, she lost her cultivable land, trees, vegetable garden, bamboo bush, cattle and shelter.
(e) If we cannot control river erosion, the number of homeless people may increase day by day. Statistics shows that at least 100,000 people are becoming homeless every year in Bangladesh due to river erosion.
(f) Certainly, we must take prompt action to adapt to climate change. Otherwise gradual rise of river erosion will take the lives of lots of Meherjans every year.

3. (a) four (b) off (c) works (d) difficult (e) run/maintain

4. (a) Lipi, a teenager wanted to continue her study to build her career.
(b) She was not willing to marry at an early age.
(c) But her parents wanted to marry her off against her will.
(d) Lipi was not ready to accept what her parents wanted to impose on her.
(e) She wanted to pursue her education though there was a barrier.
(f) But her father arranged her marriage with Tara Mia, the only son of a farmer in the same village.
(g) Tara Mia had a few acres of arable land and was influential in the village.

5. (i) in Kentucky, the USA (ii) Gettysburg Address was delivered by Abraham Lincoln (iii) in 1861 (iv) in America (v) at Ford's Theatre in Washington (vi) On Good Friday, April 14, 1865

6. Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the USA was elected President twice. He was famous for his speech that was delivered on November 19, 1863. This great man banned slavery in America. That time America was very chaotic. So, he tried to establish peace in the country. Besides, he strengthened the federal government and modernized the economy. But this great leader was assassinated on April 14, 1865.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

17

CUMILLA BOARD–2023
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. modern (b) iii. Proficient (c) ii. BAUM (d) i. Place of birth and its surroundings (e) iv. debt (f) i. they belong to the land (g) i. pull of roots (h) iv. believes (i) ii. every (j) iv. Should be self-employed

2. (a) His feeling and obligation to his root made Mainul Islam come back to his village.

(b) The specialty of Islam family is that they all live in their village. They love their village home, its environment, their old friends and relatives. All these attract them very much.

(c) Mainul and his brothers are well-educated. In spite of being educated, they are living in their village. They are stuck to their own roots which they love wholeheartedly. They are respected by all. So, they may be our model.

(d) Yes, I agree with the statement because everyone has obligation to their soil. They should love their native land. Besides, if the educated people return to their land and do something utilizing their knowledge, the village and its lifestyle would be developed.

(e) Working on his own farm, staying with his family members, passing time with his old friends and sleeping at his own home– all these help Mr. Islam to lead a pleasing life.

(f) Mainul Islam says this. By this he wants to mean that by virtue of their higher education, they could manage good job in city and lead a comfortable city life. But they did not do so. Rather owing to their great love for the attachment to their village they did not leave their village.

3. (a) observed (b) observe/celebrate (c) mourning (d) show (e) barefooted

4. (a) 21 Febryary is celebrated throughout the country in remembrance of the martyrs of the language movement.

(b) The commemoration begins with mourning songs that recall the supreme sacrifice of our language martyrs.

(c) People from all walks of life join the mourning procession wearing black badges.

(d) The UNESCO proclaimed February 21 as the International Mother Language Day in recognition of the sacrifices of the martyrs.

(e) Mourning songs remind us of the supreme sacrifice made by our language martyrs.

(f) 21 February is originally connected with Bengali heroes who embraced martyrdom to establish the rightful place of Bangla.

(g) The worldwide observation of the day promotes the awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism.

5. (i) passed Entrance examination (ii) University of Dhaka (iii) completed M.A. degree (iv) Bangla Shahitter Katha (v) Sorborne University (vi) on 13 July 1969

6. The passage is about the life and activities of Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah. He was a great scholar and linguist of Bangladesh. Born in 1885, he passed his Entrance exam at the age of 19. He got his higher education from Dhaka University. He contributed much to the language and literature of Bangla. This great scholar wrote many authentic and fundamental books on Bengali language and literature. This great man passed away in 1969.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

18

CHATTOGRAM BOARD–2023
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. She taught us humanity (b) iv. 1979 (c) i. Nirmal Hriday (d) i. sari (e) iii. peace (f) i. great love (g) iv. both i and ii (h) i. the donating preachers (i) ii. throughout the world (j) i. an environment of peaceful death

2. (a) I think she won so many awards for her selfless love and compassion for distressed humanity.
(b) Mother Teresa won the Nobel Prize for promoting peace in society.
(c) As 'Nirmal Hriday' means 'Pure Heart', I think the home is named such because they wanted to provide love and compassion for the whole humanity. They wanted to look after the dying people irrespective of their creed, caste and religion.
(d) Mother Teresa wanted the dying people to feel that they deserve care and love too because she thinks all are children of God.
(e) Mother Teresa teaches us how to extend our hand towards those who need our love and support irrespective of creed, caste and religion.
(f) The world salutes her for her love and compassion for humanity.

3. (a) history/life (b) remember (c) against (d) fought/struggled (e) result/outcome

4. (a) Our Independence Day is the biggest state festival in our country.
(b) The day is celebrated every vear in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour.
(c) On the day, all offices educational institutions, shop and factories remain closed.
(d) The day begins with a 31 gun salute.
(e) The President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum.
(f) People from all walks of life also come there with rallies and processions.
(g) Different institutions and organisations organise their individual programmes to celebrate the day.

5. (i) 1941 (ii) 1874 (iii) 1878 (iv) to study law (v) The Gitanjali (vi) 1921

6. The most famous poet in Bangla literature was Rabindranath Tagore. After imparting house education he was sent to school for institutional education where he could not set his mind to study. Later he was sent to London to sludy law, but he studied literature there and returned home. Then he began to write in all branches of literature. And, for his outstanding performance, he was honoured with the Nobel Prize.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

19

SYLHET BOARD–2023
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. gun salute (b) iii. at Savar (c) iv. in National Stadium (d) iv. All categories of people (e) ii. light on (f) iii. respect (g) iv. amuse (h) i. represents his/her own country (i) iii. show due respect and gratitude to the martyrs (j) i. To highlight the celebration of Independence Day

2. (a) 26 March, the Independence Day, reminds us of the heroic struggle and sacrifice of the freedom fighters in 1971. It also reminds us of our great protest against the brutal attack of the Pakistani rulers.

(b) According to paragraph 2, at first the President and the Prime Minister show due respect to the martyrs on the occasion of our Independence Day. People from all walks of life also pay homage to the martyed freedom fighters.

(c) The nation observes 26 March in order to celebrate the Independence and honour the freedom fighters.

(d) The Independence Day is observed in our country every year with great enthusiasm and fervour. The day starts with 31 gunshots. People from all walks of life place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum. Besides, parade shows, displays, cultural programmes, sports are held to celebrate 26 March.

(e) The President and the Prime Minister place floral wreaths on behalf of the nation at the National Mausoleum.

(f) The 31 gun salute symbolizes the nation's respect to the martyrs of the Liberation War.

3. (a) delivered (b) put (c) use (d) According (e) concern/consideration

4. (a) Wood was used as the means of heating, lighting and cooking.

(b) The scientist Kalam is concerned about mankind's future energy crisis.

(c) It is clear that the era of wood and biomass will end soon.

(d) With the discovery of petroleum and coal, people's source of energy has changed.

(e) Hydrocarbon is a primary energy source of current civilization.

(f) The present stock of hydrocarbon energy is limited.

(g) It will not be sufficient to meet the future energy challenges of the world.

5. (i) Princeton (ii) Swiss Patent Office (iii) the University of Zurich (iv) moved (v) to work at the Institute for Advanced Study (vi) in divorce

6. Albert Einstein was one of the greatest scientists of the world. He got the opportunity to develop a successful career. Though he was born in Germany, he went to Switzerland and the USA for his further study and work. Thus he could enjoy the chance of getting the citizenship of several countries. He is mainly renowned for his theory of relativity. This scientific theory helped him to obtain Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921. Today, the world is greatly indebted to him for his scientific research.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

20

BARISHAL BOARD–2023
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. joy (b) i. without missing a year (c) ii. Bangalee culture and tradition (d) iv. traditional dish (e) ii. people (f) iii. The Fine Arts students of Dhaka University (g) iv. jubilant (h) iii. Joys and sorrows of contemporary life (i) iii. Beautify (j) iii. all categories of people

2. (a) On Pahela Boishakh, people get up early in the morning, have a bath and wear traditional dresses.

(b) The cultural programme begins at sunrise and the renowned artists of the country participate in the function at Ramna Batamul organised by Chhayanaut.

(c) Newspapers bring out special supplements on this day to highlight the significance of Bangalee culture and tradition.

(d) The celebration of Pahela Boishakh marks a day of cultural unity for the whole nation irrespective of caste and creed. Besides, it forms a part of Bangalee culture and tradition.

(e) On this day people dress themselves traditionally. Women wear white sarees with red borders and adorn themselves with colourful churis and flowers. Men put on pajamas and punjabis.

(f) The statement means that we should forget the past worries and anxieties and start a new life with fresh hopes. This inspiration helps people to live with dreams and make them come true.

3. (a) assigned (b) successful (c) took (d) who/and (e) remember

4. (a) Pritiiata was born in Chattogram in 1911.

(b) She was a very bright student in her student life.

(c) She completed her graduation from Bethune College.

(d) All through her life, she dreamt of her motherland free from British rule.

(e) She took decision to fight against the British rule.

(f) Surja Sen planned an attack on the Pahartali European Club.

(g) Pritiiata led a team of 10-12 men to attack the club.

5. (i) was born (ii) in 1903 (iii) the University of Kolkata (iv) in 1938 (v) received President Award for Pride Performance (vi) in 1976

6. Jasimuddin is better known to us as Pollikobi. He was born in Faridpur. He took his early education at Faridpur Welfare School and gradually took his BA and MA from the University of Calcutta. He was a lecturer of Dhaka University and he worked in the Department of Information and Broadcasting. He composed many poems, dramas, novels and music. He died in 1976.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

21

DINAJPUR BOARD–2023
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. sonnet (b) iii. wish (c) iv. to accept something new (d) ii. Literary (e) iii. formal anger (f) iv. hardship (g) ii. Since his teenage (h) i. showing strong feelings (i) iii. Meghnad Badh Kabya (j) ii. He lived in Europe for a short period

2. (a) Madhusudan wanted to grow himself as an Englishman in form and manner. So he imitated the English in various ways.
(b) Madhusudan practised Christianity in his middle age since he converted when he was a young man.
(c) His college inspired him to imitate the English in every manner because they were giving him English education and teaching him European literature.
(d) His intellectual ability was reflected while writing poems and plays in English. His level was high in these sectors of English literature.
(e) After coming back to Bengal Madhusudan realized that his true identity lay here and that he was sojourner in Europe.
(f) Madhusudan composed a number of English poetry and plays that showed higher level of intellectual ability. Yet he could not get recognition. So he was frustrated.

3. (a) industrial revolution (b) producing (c) emission (d) reliance (e) forests/trees

4. (a) People are cutting down tress for various purposes.
(b) One of those is to collect wood for habitation and furniture.
(c) Trees also consume huge carbon dioxide from air.
(d) We know, trees are being used as fuel in cooking.
(e) Human beings are mainly responsible to increase greenhouse gases to pollute the air.
(f) Burning coal in factories is one of the reasons to release carbon dioxide in the air.
(g) So, we should be aware and take initiative to protect our earth for future generation.

5. (i) 18,386 hectares (ii) in April 1999 (iii) Moulvibazar and Sylhet (iv) Barheaded Goose (v) is known/is considered (vi) 4-5 months

6. Hakaluki haor, one of the major wetlands in Bangladesh, is situated in Moulvibazar and Sylhet. Its land area is 18,386 hectares. It has a rich biodiversity and almost 2 lac people get livelihood benefits from it. It contains a great number of beels. It is a vital resting place for migratory birds. It is known as a good grazing land for cattles in winter and the herders live in temporary shelters during that time.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

22

MYMENSINGH BOARD–2023
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. share (b) i. minds (c) ii. for our strong invisible bond (d) i. vagabond (e) ii. origin (f) ii. kith and kin (g) iii. A wild hurry to go somewhere. (h) iii. To highlight the return to entity. (i) ii. bond (j) ii. The pull of the roots.

2. (a) People live outside their homes for different reasons. As Eid means happiness, everybody wants to share it with their closed ones. Hence people rush for their homes during Eid vacation.

(b) Yes, I think so. But unlike the roots of trees, human's roots are invisible. This makes a bond between us and the land where we are born and grew up. In that sense our families, land of birth, relatives, our culture, traditions, or surroundings are our roots.

(c) There is a mad rush in the transports during Eid vacations, consequently transport accident takes place.

(d) Family is the focal point around which the entire life of the individual revolves. It gives its members protection and security, teaches basic values of life, shapes the future of the members, and builds an ideal society. Family is the basic unit of society, and society is made up of number of families and households.

(e) Rootless people are those who have no connection with their kith and kin as well as families. They have no identity. They do not know where they are from, and/or where they are heading to.

(f) By 'the power of roots', we understand such a power that makes a relationship between us and family members, in-laws, friends, neighbours or even between us and the land where we were born and grew up. In that sense these are our roots. It is our roots that develop our identity making us what we are.

3. (a) do (b) being (c) senseless (d) eradication/prevention (e) do

4. (a) Environment pollution has become a serious problem in our country.

(b) Owing to setting up mills and factories indiscriminately over the past decades, the environment problem here has become more acute.

(c) Air is constantly being polluted by smoke from industrial plants, brick-kilns and motor vehicles.

(d) However, people living in urban areas suffer most owing to these pollutions.

(e) We have to be careful using vehicles and selecting sites for setting up mills and factories.

(f) Suitable lubricants should be used with a view to decreasing the level of emission and pollutants.

(g) Dangerous mills and factories including brick-kilns in busy areas should be relocated to lessen pollution.

5. (i) 76 (ii) A Brief Hisotry of Time : From the Big Bang to The Present Times (iii) 1968 (iv) Cambridge University (v) became a victim of Gehrig's disease (vi) Albert Einstein Award

6. Stephen Hawking is a great scientist. His year of birth was 1942. His skill in mathematics was noticed in his boyhood. At only 26, he got his Ph.D in cosmology. It was from Cambridge University in 1968. He wrote a great book in cosmology for general people and got great fame. Then a fatal disease attacked him. It made him disabled but could not stop him. He worked relentlessly for science.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

23 DHAKA BOARD–2022
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. remember (b) iii. lengthy (c) iii. not to surrender to their bosses (d) iii. Workers (e) iv. adverse environment

2. (a) May Day is observed to honour the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people due to which workers today enjoy a minimum wage, safety laws and eight-hour workday.
(b) The historic events of May 1st took place in 1886 near the McCormick Harvester Company in Chicago to establish an eight-hour workday.
(c) The policemen attacked the workers with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many of them were badly injured.
(d) The speeches of the labour leaders inspired the workers to gain their rights. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to surrender to their bosses. So, about six thousand workers joined the protest rally.

3. (a) problems (b) as (c) afflicted (d) from (e) causes (f) of (g) taken (h) hand (i) kinds/types (j) aware

4. (a) Air pollution is the most dangerous form of pollution.
(b) There are a number of reasons behind this pollution.
(c) Black smoke which is from the vehicles is the main cause of it.
(d) Immediate steps must be taken to control this pollution.

5. (i) Macedonian (ii) was born (iii) The Sisters of Loreto (iv) 24 May 1931 (v) St. Mary's High School, Kolkata (vi) Prevailing poverty

6. Mother Teresa was born on 26 August 1910 in a small town called Skopje in Mecedonia. This mother of humanity decided to spread the love of Christ only at the age of twelve. So, to become a missionary, she left her parental home at the age of eighteen and joined an Irish community of nuns which had missions in India. So she came to India and took her vows as nun in 1931. From this year she started teaching at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata and continued it till 1948. After that she devoted herself to work among the poorest slum dwellers of Kolkata.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

24 RAJSHAHI BOARD–2022
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. enforce (b) iii. four (c) iv. insolvent (d) iii. She was not willing to get married (e) ii. To depict the condition of our rural society

2. (a) Lipi was a 14-year old girl studying in class ix in a rural school in Rangpur. She was the eldest of the five children of her working class parents.
(b) The financial condition of Lipi's family was not good. Her father was a day labourer and mother was a part-time worker in other people's homes.
(c) Lipi's father was going to marry her off at an early age because it was difficult for him to manage the expenses of all the member's of the family.
(d) Lipi became greatly upset because she wanted to continue her education and was not ready to get married yet.

3. (a) around (b) known (c) to (d) When (e) damaging (f) finite/limited (g) exhausted/finished (h) responsible (i) On (j) cheap

4. (a) To generate electricity, people of the world are burning a lot of oil, coal and gas everyday.
(b) One day, these resources will be finished or run out.
(c) But wind and sunlight are unlimited around the world.
(d) For the betterment of us, we should use solar energy as an alternative source.

5. (i) 1997 (ii) was born (iii) left her parental home (iv) St. Mary's High School, Kolkata (v) Initial vows as a nun (vi) contribution to humanity.

6. Mother Teresa is known as the mother of humanity. She was born in 1910 in Macedonia. Hearing a voice within her at an early age, she decided to be a missionary. So, she left home in 1928. She came to Kolkata after taking some training and took her initial vows as a nun. Here she taught geography and theology at St. Mary's High School. Being moved by the widespread poverty, she left the convent in 1948 to serve humanity. In 1979, she received the Noble Peace Prize for her contribution to humanity. This great woman passed away in 1997.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

25

JASHORE BOARD–2022
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. deforestation (b) iv. destruction of forests (c) i. carbon dioxide (d) i. fossil fuel (e) iii. Humans

2. (a) Loss of forests causes dual problems. Trees are burned up and release huge amount of carbon dioxide gas into the atmosphere. On the other hand, when forests are cleared, an important storehouse of carbon dioxide is destroyed. Thus, the lose of forests causes dual problems.

(b) To control the increase of greenhouse gases we should stop cutting down trees and burning fossil fuels like coal, mineral oil, natural gas, etc.

(c) Forests help us by absorbing a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen in exchange. They help to bring about rain and prevent soil erosion.

(d) Yes, man can influence the climate. By cutting down trees and burning fossil fuels human creates greenhouse effect which influences the climate.

3. (a) life (b) world (c) us (d) workers (e) strike (f) strike/struggle (g) strikers (h) killed (i) wounded (j) globally/annually.

4. (a) May Day is observed to commemorate the workers' sacrifice in 1886.

(b) The day is also called International Workers' Day.

(c) The workers had to work in mills and factories for quite a long time.

(d) We enjoy the facilities today because of their struggle and sacrifice.

5. (i) on 24 February 1955/ in 1955; (ii) Apple Inc. (iii) by 1998 (iv) iMac, iTunes, iPod, iPhone and iPad (v) during Jobs' absence (vi) died/passed away.

6. Steve Jobs was the pioneer of the personal computer revolution. He became famous for the marketing of Apple computers. Though he left Apple, he came back to Apple, and brought it to profitability. He felt the need of Wi-Fi in laptops including many other devices. And, he made Wi-Fi a standard feature of many electronic devices including laptops. Thus, his dream to be anywhere anytime became a reality.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

26

CUMILLA BOARD–2022
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. Easy communication systems shorten the distances (b) iv. an official messenger sent to a foreign country to represent his/her country (c) iii. extra (d) ii. English is a medium of rapid communication (e) ii. chance

2. (a) The things that have made the world smaller are speedy transports, Internet and above all English that made communication easier. And, these easy communication systems have made the present world smaller.

(b) There are many countries in the world with many languages, but to communicate with them we cannot speak all the languages. Therefore, we need a common language so that we can use it with more or less all the people in the world.

(c) English is needed all the more in Bangladesh because we are too many people in a small country. So, learning English makes one more qualified for a job.

(d) Our youths can become skilled workforce by learning English along with their vocations.

3. (a) element (b) live/survive (c) without (d) realize (e) pollute (f) reduction (g) older (h) encouraged (i) cars (j) reduced.

4. (a) Air is an important element of our environment.

(b) Without air no living being can survive.

(c) But unfortunately we are polluting air in many ways.

(d) So steps should be taken to prevent air pollution.

5. (i) was born (ii) 1928 (iii) Mother Teresa (iv) Dublin (v) took initial vows as a nun (vi) taught geography and theology.

6. Mother Teresa was born on 26 August 1910 in a small town called Skopje in Mecedonia. This mother of humanity decided to spread the love of Christ only at the age of twelve. So, to become a missionary, she left her parental home at the age of eighteen and joined an Irish community of nuns which had missions in India. So she came to India and took her vows as nun in 1931. From this year she started teaching at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata and continued it till 1948. After that she devoted herself to work among the poorest slum dwellers of Kolkata.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

27

CHATTOGRAM BOARD–2022
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. Depend (b) iii. Solar power (c) iii. ice (d) i. Geothermal energy (e) iii. Fossil energy

2. (a) A renewable energy is constantly and naturally replenished and never runs out. Most of them come either directly or indirectly from the sun.

(b) A renewable energy is more advantageous than a non-renewable energy. Because a non-renewable energy is finite and damaging for the environment, on the other hand, a renewable energy is infinite and good for environment.

(c) Electric energy is necessary for heating and lighting our homes and for running industries, hospitals, institutions, etc.

(d) Ocean's force of tide and wave can be used to produce energy. The difference in temperature between the surface of the ocean and the depths can be used as energy sources too.

3. (a) very (b) enthusiastic (c) open (d) flowers (e) irrespective (f) sacrificed (g) entertained (h) hoist (i) decorate/illuminate (j) festive.

4. (a) We celebrate our independence day with great enthusiasm and fervour.

(b) We pay homage to the martyrs by placing wreaths at national mausoleum.

(c) We witness a smartly dressed parade at the national parade ground.

(d) Spectators are entertained with various displays in National Stadium.

5. (i) the Brahmaputra river (ii) inspired (iii) A series of water colour paintings (iv) came under spotlight (v) Government School of Art, Kolkata (vi) Realism.

6. The passage is about Zainul Abedin, the greatest artist of Bangladesh. He was born in Kishoregonj in 1914. In his childhood, the Brahmaputra river greatly inspired him. His tribute to the river, a series of water colour paintings, earned him gold medal in 1938. This made him confident to create his own visual style. Abedin took admission in Government School of Art, Kolkata. After graduating with credit, he became a teacher there. Then, he went to London to study. As he was dissatisfied with oriental style and European academic style had limitations, he became attracted to realism. Returning home, he created Bengali Style depicting nature, rural life and men's daily struggles. Thus, his art became realistic and modern.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

28

SYLHET BOARD–2022
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) i. get back (b) i. how else it might be used (c) iii. made interested (d) ii. to save the earth (e) iv. we should send it to a landfill or burn up

2. (a) As consumers buy things without thinking about the sustainability, necessity, using and disposing of the products, they make the environment polluted. So the author blames them for the environmental crisis.

(b) Before buying the things, I can ask myself four questions : (i) Do I really need it? (ii) Is there any thing more sustainable? (iii) Will this be durable? (iv) How will it be used and disposed of?

(c) It is necessary to save our planet because it is the only place we live in, and it provides us with food and water. Besides, it gives us a place to run and play.

(d) Yes, I think recycling can contribute to the development of our country. Because the practice of recycling can significantly reduce the quantity of waste materials. Moreover, these waste materials can be used in companies to make new products. Thus, recycling plants can be set up that can contribute to the economy of the country.

3. (a) remembrance (b) sacrifice (c) enjoy/get (d) observed (e) almost (f) fourteen (g) before (h) reminds (i) exploitation (j) rights.

4. (a) May Day is known as International Workers' Day.

(b) The workers had to work fourteen or more hours a day at that time.

(c) They demanded an eight-hour workday and went on strike on 1 May 1886.

(d) The police attacked them and so one striker was killed instantly.

5. (i) serving (ii) in Skopje, Macedonia (iii) joined (iv) Geography (v) theology (vi) took initial vows as a nun

6. Mother Teresa was born on 26 August 1910 in a small town called Skopje in Mecedonia. This mother of humanity decided to spread the love of Christ only at the age of twelve. So, to become a missionary, she left her parental home at the age of eighteen and joined an Irish community of nuns which had missions in India. So she came to India and took her vows as nun in 1931. From this year she started teaching at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata and continued it till 1948. After that she devoted herself to work among the poorest slum dwellers of Kolkata.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

29

BARISHAL BOARD–2022
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. she is feeble (b) i. climate change (c) i. well off (d) ii. unstable (e) ii. in one season

2. (a) Earlier, Meherjan was well-off. She had everything– a happy family, cultivable land, cattle and bamboo bush.
(b) Many more villages are in the threat of erosion during each monsoon because of the climate change human beings brought about through their actions.
(c) Meherjan lives in a slum on the Town Protection Embankment in Sirajganj.
(d) Meherjan had everything. But the erosion of the river Jamuna had snatched all away. Like a greedy person, the Jamuna devours all her dreams and happiness. So, the writer calls the Jamuna greedy.

3. (a) increase (b) bodies (c) enough (d) growth (e) produced/bred (f) increasing (g) valuable (h) number/ percentage (i) failure (j) dependent/depending.

4. (a) Fish is regarded as the main source of protein of about 40% of people in the world.
(b) Fish population is under pressure and serious danger due to global warming.
(c) Increasing temperatures will extinct some fishes very soon.
(d) People depending on fish will suffer from lack of protein, hunger and poverty.

5. (i) worked fourteen or more hours a day (ii) in Europe and the US (iii) Half of the workers (iv) joined the rally (v) near the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company (vi) About 200 policemen.

6. May Day or the International Workers' Day is observed to commemorate the struggle and sacrifice of the working people. Their main demand was eight-hour workday. The day, May 1, is a public holiday all over the world. The workers had to work long hours since the Industrial Revolution. So they went on strike on May 1st in 1886 and were attacked by the police. One striker was killed and many got injured. It is for their sacrifice workers today enjoy better working condition.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

30 DINAJPUR BOARD–2022
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. The end of the 19th century (b) iv. All the above (c) iii. as an alternative (d) ii. oxygen (e) ii. burning

2. (a) Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun because it is beyond the ability of human being. We do not have the power or ability to change the radiation of sun or the orbit of earth.

(b) Human activities such as burning fossil fuels, industrial activities and cutting down trees cause more carbon dioxide emission in the atmosphere. Thus, human beings are responsible for the increase in the greenhouse gases.

(c) The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels.

(d) Enormous areas of forests are destroyed every year to obtain wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture.

3. (a) smaller (b) common (c) make/maintain (d) ease (e) English (f) scope/opportunity (g) populated (h) cursed/burdened (i) English (j) solve/curb/reduce.

4. (a) People need to communicate with others internationally.

(b) They require a common language for the purpose.

(c) English can serve the purpose more effectively than other languages.

(d) Therefore all cannot but learn and use English properly.

5. (i) observe (ii) every year/as the International Mother Language Day (iii) the language martyrs/ the martyrs' supreme sacrifices (iv) place wreaths (v) February 21 (vi) on 17 November 1999.

6. We observe 21 February as Shaheed Dibosh throughout the country every year in memory of the martyrs of the language movement in 1952. People wear black badges and go to the Shaheed Minar in barefoot processions singing mourning song "Amar Bhaier Rokte Rangano...." Various programmes are arranged too. The UNESCO proclaimed February 21 as the International Mother Language Day in recognition of their sacrifice.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

31

MYMENSINGH BOARD–2022
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. The condition of ailing people on the streets (b) iii. love and kindness (c) iii. heavenly (d) ii. sacredly (e) i. appreciated

2. (a) Mother Teresa established 'Nirmal Hridoy' to look after the dying people in the streets of Kolkata and care for them.

(b) Mother Teresa knew the fact that a family is a primary social institution where people live. If happiness does not exist at this root, the chance of getting happiness on the part of any person is rare. As it is also known that charity begins at home, Mother Teresa emphasized on family.

(c) Mother Teresa teaches us how to extend our hand towards those who need our love and support irrespective of creed, caste and religion.

(d) The Missionaries of charity tried to find jobs for the people who survived or sent them to homes where they could live happily for some more years in a caring environment.

3. (a) used (b) easy (c) reasons (d) of (e) necessary (f) communicate (g) substitute (h) solve (i) beginning (j) pass.

4. (a) Nowadays we can communicate with a person living anywhere in the world on the phone or the internet.

(b) But the language is not the same in all the countries.

(c) To communicate with anyone living anywhere we need a common language and that is English.

(d) One can have an opportunity to get a good job both inside and outside the country by learning English.

5. (i) the observance and importance of Shaheed Dibosh (ii) by placing wreaths at the Shaheed Minar (iii) in barefoot processions (iv) to pray for the martyrs (v) Various programmes (vi) was proclaimed as the International Mother Language Day.

6. The passage is about 21 February that we observe as Shaheed Dibosh to commemorate the language martyrs and their sacrifices. Wearing black badges and singing mourning songs, people go to the Shaheed Minar in barefoot processions and place wreaths there. Different programmes are also arranged in their remembrance. The UNESCO declared 21 February as the International Mother Language Day, which is now observed worldwide annually.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

32 DHAKA BOARD–2020
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. historic (b) iii. 19th (c) iii. May 3rd (d) iii. strikers (e) iii. reduce (f) iii. speak meekly (g) iv. Agree to stop struggling

2. (a) May Day commemorates the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour work day.
(b) The workers struggled for an eight-hour workday.
(c) They held a rally against the authorities. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. The labour leaders urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses.
(d) When the policemen attacked the strikers, one of them was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured.
(e) The event of May 1, 1886 is a reminder for the workers as it teaches them to stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives if they are exploited.

3. (a) learnt/ known/ clear (b) a (c) For/ Due to/ Because of (d) supply/ availability (e) soon/ forever

4. (i) on August 5, 1930 (ii) Purdue University (iii) on July 16, 1969 (iv) Landing on the moon (v) on August 25, 2012

5. Landing on the moon is undoubtedly an important event in the history of mankind. Before that, nobody thought that man could reach the moon. But Neil Armstrong with other two astronauts made this impossible thing possible. They started their journey to the moon on 16th July, 1969. The main spaceship used by them was Apollo 11. It took four days to reach the moon.

6. (a) Democracy means a system of government.
(b) It allows freedom of speech, religion and political opinions.
(c) It means fair and equal treatment for citizens.
(d) People elect their representative directly in a democratic country.
(e) Free and fair election is the precondition of democracy.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	e	g	b	a	f	d	h

Once upon a time, there lived a young man named Androcles. He was caught by a slave merchant who sold him to a rich man in another country. His master was very bad and inflicted heavy torture on him. One day, he fled from his master's house and took shelter in a cave. In the evening, a lion entered the cave. The lion seemed wounded as he was groaning. He came near Androcles and lifted his paw. He took the lion's paw in his hand and removed a big thorn from it. The lion was relieved of his pain.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

33 RAJSHAHI BOARD–2020
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. All above (b) iv. 1979 (c) iv. love and kindness (d) iii. the dying destitute (e) iv. 1978 (f) i. Nirmal Hridoy (g) iii. human and divine love

2. (a) Mother Teresa was moved to see the plight of the sick and dying on the streets of Kolkata.
(b) I think she won so many awards for her selfless love and compassion for distressed humanity.
(c) Mother Teresa received Nobel Peace prize in 1979.
(d) The world salutes her for her love and compassion for humanity.
(e) About commitment to family Mother Teresa said that love begins at home and future of humanity passes through the family. So we should love and feel for our family members first who are sick, lonely or worried.

3. (a) event/ martyrs/ sacrifice/ movement (b) peacefully (c) tribute (d) offer (e) departed

4. (i) Wapakoneta, Ohio, the USA (ii) Purdue University (iii) Received M. Sc. degree (iv) 20 July, 1969 (v) 21 July, 1969

5. Neil Armstrong was the first man who landed on the moon in 1969. He was very interested in flying in the sky. So, he studied Aeronautical Engineering and Aerospace engineering. He was selected by the USA Air Force to make a voyage to the moon. He was the commander of the mission Apollo-11. He successfully returned to the earth after landing on the moon.

6. (a) Punctuality is a virtue which can make us accurate in timing.
(b) It helps us to become successful in future.
(c) A punctual person is loved by all.
(d) He who is punctual never gets late in his work.
(e) If we become punctual, we shall surely succeed in life.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a	c	g	d	b	h	e	f

Penicillin is the life saving medicine. It was discovered by Dr. Alexander Fleming. Fleming was born in a poor family in Scotland. He was the seventh of the eight brothers and sisters. He passed his boyhood with his parents. Fleming was a very regular and attentive student. He was never absent from school up to the age of twelve. He was sent to London at the age of fourteen for higher study.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

34

JASHORE BOARD–2020
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. desolate (b) iv. those who will come after us (c) iv. initially (d) ii. fit for human habitation (e) iii. the furthest part of Bagerhat town (f) ii. Its being World Heritage site (g) iii. Khalifatabad

2. (a) By 'World Heritage' we understand places and sites that we inherited from the past, and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.

(b) The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in the Islamic architecture and the combined decorations of Mughal and Turkish architecture.

(c) The Shat Gambuj Mosque is one of the greatest tourist attractions as it is a place of historical interest and it became a UNESCO World Heritage site.

(d) Khan Jahan Ali made the city habitable by building a network of roads, bridges, public buildings, and reservoirs.

(e) The vast prayer hall served different purposes as besides being used as a prayer hall, Khan Jahan used it as his court too.

3. (a) advanced (b) discipline (c) highly (d) obligation/ bonding (e) dwellers

4. (i) 8 (eight) (ii) Italy (iii) 1777 (iv) University of Pavia (v) The Emperor of Austria

5. Italian physicist Alessandro Volta invented the first battery. He was born in Como, Italy in 1745. He served as a professor of physics at Royal School in Como. He discovered methane in 1777. He became a professor of experimental physics at the University of Pavia. He was made a Count by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1801 and the Director of philosophical faculty of Padua by the emperor of Austria in 1815. He retired in 1819 and breathed his last in March 1827.

6. (a) Patriotism is a great virtue for which a citizen doesn't hesitate to shed the last drop of his blood.

(b) It is such a virtue without which we cannot dream of a developed nation.

(c) Patriotism inspires us to be ready to fight against all oppressions that can hinder our progress.

(d) So, we all should encourage our children to be patriot and to be devoted to their respective duties and responsibilities.

(e) Radio and television should telecast programmes that inspire children to prepare themselves to work for the country.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
e	c	b	h	a	d	g	f

A few years back Nur Banu lost everything for the river erosion. Her husband was a farmer and they had everything but they became helpless. Yet Nur Banu did not become frustrated and inspired her husband to stand against all odds. She had an ornament made of gold and she gave it to her husband to sell it. They got money, made a shelter in a makeshift house and started making 'Nakshi Kantha' with new and old clothes and thread of different colours. As Nur Banu was good at art in her early age, she could make wonderful design in her Kanthas. She together with her husband worked hard and made a lot of Kanthas. Her husband sold them in the market and became solvent.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

35

CUMILLA BOARD–2020
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) i. social networking (b) iii. recurrently (c) iv. spectator (d) iii. exchange (e) iv. promoting universal brotherhood (f) iii. Social networks are expanding very fast (g) i. internet

2. (a) By social network I understand a number of websites which facilitate social relations among people around the world.

(b) Some uses of social networks are that they make it possible to connect people sharing interests and activities across the borders and to feel that they are living in a global village.

(c) The clause indicates the easy access of the people to the social networking services. Paying a very little to the Internet service provider anyone can share interests and activities across the borders. He can make his personal profile public before the entire online community. He can also look into other people's profile if he is interested.

(d) The social networks are expanding so fast as most of them are cost free and complexity free.

(e) Yes, I firmly think that Facebook plays a great role to make the world a global village. As social network services are web-based, these networks provide ways for the users to interact through the Internet. These services make it possible to connect people sharing interests and activities across the borders and thus play a great role to make the world a global village.

3. (a) created (b) growth (c) extinction (d) depending/ relying (e) reduction/ decrease

4. (i) Kentucky, the USA (ii) Delivered his Gettysburg Address (iii) 1861 (iv) America (v) Ford's theatre in Washington

5. Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the USA, was elected President twice. He was famous for his Gettysburg Address delivered on November 19, 1863. This great man banned slavery in America. That time America was very chaotic. So, he tried to establish peace in the country. Besides, he strengthened the federal government and modernized the economy. But this great leader was assassinated on April 14, 1865.

6. (a) The Japanese are law abiding people.

(b) They never drive or cross the road in violation of traffic rules.

(c) No Japanese, he or she, alone on the street will violate the traffic rules.

(d) So long the red signal continues, a driver will keep the vehicle standing on the road.

(e) At dead of night when there is no transport, someone is found waiting on the road for a green signal.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
h	e	c	f	b	g	d	a

The great leader of the country whom we love and admire is Sher-E-Bangla A. K. Fazlul Huq. His father Kazi Wazed Ali was a renowned pleader in the Barishal bar. From his boyhood, he was a very meritorious boy. One day the boy Fazlul Huq was reading in his study room. His father was passing by. He saw Fazlul Huq was reading his lessons and tearing off the pages of his book one after another. He at once entered the room and said, "O my boy, don't play with your book." "I am not playing. I have already gone through these pages."

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

36 CHATTOGRAM BOARD–2020
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. In 1985 (b) iv. a Turkish saint general (c) i. incomparable (d) iii. Mughal and Turkish architecture (e) iv. light (f) iv. lean (g) i. 60 pillars with 77 low height domes

2. (a) Heritage refers to what we inherit from the past, live with in the present and then pass on to our children or future generation.
(b) The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments.
(c) The Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan founded the city in the 15th century.
(d) To make the city habitable, Khan Jahan Ali built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs.
(e) The mihrabs are decorated with stonework and terracotta.

3. (a) suitable (b) living (c) because (d) took (e) danger/ extinction

4. (i) Bogura Zilla School (ii) 1971 (iii) was published (iv) over 200 fiction and non-fiction books (v) at Bellevue Hospital in New York

5. Humayun Ahmed was a great teacher, author, dramatist, playwright and filmmaker. He reached his peak of fame when his novel Nondito Noroke was published in 1972. He wrote over 200 fiction and non-fiction books. Almost all of his books were bestsellers in Bangladesh. He directed many films based on his own stories. For his wonderful achievements he was honoured with many awards. This great personality breathed his last on July 19, 2012.

6. (a) E-mail is a wonderful invention and it plays an important role in business and communication.
(b) This is a scientific way of sending messages, data and information files within a few seconds.
(c) Communication through email is made between two persons or offices and the receiver is not required to remain present simultaneously like telephone.
(d) To operate an email system, we need two sets of computers and the Internet connection.
(e) E-mail functions instantly with the help of a computer set, android mobile phone and tab which are connected in a network.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
e	g	h	b	a	c	d	f

Pasteur was a French scientist. He discovered that many diseases are caused by germs and he also found cures for several of them. At first, he only treated animals because he did not want to cause the death of any human being. He found a mad dog and injected some weak germs of its diseases into blood. The dog was cured. One day a boy named Joseph Meister was brought to Pasteur. He had been bitten by a mad dog. Pasteur gave him some injections and the boy did not get dog's disease.

Part–B : Writing Test

*See **SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers** Book*

37

SYLHET BOARD–2020
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. the biggest state festival (b) i. annually (c) ii. valiant (d) iv. sports (e) i. represents his own country (f) iii. a day to celebrate independence (g) iv. national festival day

2. (a) The Independence Day is observed in our country every year with great enthusiasm and fervour.
(b) The nation observes 26 March in order to celebrate the Independence and honour the freedom fighters.
(c) The defense forces, border guards, police, ansars and the VDP perform a smartly dressed parade at the National Parade Ground.
(d) Some entertaining programmes held on the day are displays by school children, Scouts and Girl Guides; boat race in the river Buriganga; sports meets and tournaments throughout the country, etc.
(e) On that day the armed forces perform a smartly dressed parade at the National Parade Ground near the National Parliament. The school children take part in various displays at the National Stadium.

3. (a) consequence/ effect/ dangers (b) decrease/ reduction/ shortage (c) result/ consequence (d) face/ verge/ brink (e) increase/ augment/ add to

4. (i) was born (ii) the East Pakistan Rifles (iii) in the East Bengal Regiment (iv) embraced martyrdom (v) was buried

5. Munshi Abdur Rouf was a soldier of East Pakistan Rifles. He was born at Salamatpur village in Faridpur district. He studied up to grade-8. He was a member of East Bengal Regiment. He participated in Bangladesh liberation war in 1971. He fought bravely to free Bangladesh and embraced martyrdom in Chattogram Hill tracts. Before death he severely damaged Pakistan Army with his MG. He was awarded Bir Sreshtho, the highest recognition of bravery in Bangladesh.

6. (a) ICT means information and communication technology.
(b) In education sector ICT works as a means of class presentation.
(c) In health science ICT is used to diagnose disease and give good treatment.
(d) Teachers use ICT to take multimedia classes.
(e) Patients can get treatment through telemedicine which is run with the help of ICT.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
g	a	c	b	e	h	f	d

Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, 1918 in South Africa. Mandela joined the African National Congress in 1942. For 20 years, he directed a campaign of peaceful nonviolent defiance against the South African Government and its racist policies. In 1993 Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1993, South African President F. W. de Klerk was also awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1994, Mandela was elected as South Africa's first black President. In 2009, Mandela's birthday was declared "Mandela Day" to promote global peace. Mandela died at his home in Johannesburg on December 5, 2013 at the age of 95.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

38

BARISHAL BOARD–2020
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. valiant (b) i. the biggest state festival (c) i. represents his own country (d) ii. passionate feeling (e) i. flower arrangement in a circular band (f) iv. amuse (g) iii. highlight the heroic struggle and sacrifice of 1971

2. (a) The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. Everything remains closed on this day.
(b) Cultural programmes are arranged on this day to highlight the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.
(c) People from all walks of life hold rallies.
(d) Defence forces, border guards, police, ansars and the VDP take part in smartly dressed parade and perform at National Parade Ground.
(e) The National Mausoleum has been built to commemorate the struggle and sacrifice of our martyred freedom fighters in 1971.

3. (a) artist/ person (b) depicted/ portrayed (c) graduation (d) title/ epithet (e) designing

4. (i) 4 May 1983 (ii) completed Masters (iii) Bangla Language and Literature (iv) Chattogram University (v) in 1975.

5. Educationist and writer Abul Fazal was born in 1903 in Chattogram. His father was an Imam of Chattogram Jame Masjid. He completed his Masters in Bangla Language and Literature from Kolkata University in 1940. He worked as a teacher in various colleges before being made the Vice-chancellor of Chattogram University. He was a member of the Advisory Council of the Govt. of Bangladesh for about two years. His contribution to Bangla literature earned him Bangla Academy Award, the Presidents Award, etc. He died in 1983.

6. (a) Bangladesh lies in an active earthquake zone.
(b) During recent years Earthquakes recur frequently in Bangladesh.
(c) The recurrences of quakes in recent years have frightened everybody of our country.
(d) Experts gave warning regarding earthquake.
(e) Earthquake-resistant building code should be followed strictly at the time of building any house.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	a	f	b	h	d	g	e

Once a statue of goddess was being taken to the town placing on the back of a donkey. On the way, people were showing due respect to the statue of the goddess. Seeing this, the donkey thought that people were showing him honour. So, feeling proud, the donkey started to bray in joy. Moreover, it refused to move even a step. Then the driver of the donkey became very angry. He said, "you wretched, do you think people show you this respect? Such a bad day for man will never come." Saying this, he started beating the donkey with his stick.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

39

DINAJPUR BOARD–2020
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) i. Reverence (b) ii. Intentness (c) iv. The President and the Prime Minister (d) iii. To pay homage to the martyrs (e) iv. brightened (f) iii. a befitting manner (g) ii. To highlight the celebration of Independence Day

2. (a) On 26 March people of all classes go to the National Mausoleum at Savar to pay homage to the martyrs of Liberation War in 1971. They also remember the great struggle and sacrifice of the freedom fighters.

(b) People of all classes irrespective of caste, creed and religion fought for our liberation.

(c) The Independence Day is observed with great enthusiasm and fervour. The day starts with 31 gunshots. People from all walks of life place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum. Besides, parade shows, displays, cultural programmes, sports are held to celebrate 26 March.

(d) The President and the Prime Minister place floral wreaths on behalf of the nation at the National Mausoleum. People from all walks of life also go there to pay homage to the martyred freedom fighters.

(e) This day the country witnesses a spectacular parade of defence forces, border guards, police, ansars and the VDP (Village Defence Party) at the National Parade Ground.

3. (a) they/ these (b) services (c) like/ named (d) web/ internet (e) have

4. (i) President (ii) Saturia, Barishal (iii) passed the BSc exam (iv) 1895 (v) was appointed as an examiner

5. Abul Qasem Fazlul Huq was a very renowned politician. He played a significant role in founding the All Indian Muslim League in 1906. Then he became Deputy Magistrate. But he resigned and again joined Calcutta High Court. In 1913 he became an elected MLC. In 1918 he became the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and the president of the All Indian Muslim League.

6. (a) We want to see Bangladesh as a democratic, corruption-free and developed country in the world in 2041.

(b) We have a vision of seeing or imagining or looking ahead.

(c) Education will be free for all as it is their fundamental right.

(d) Every citizen of Bangladesh will exercise their democratic rights as well as their constitutional rights.

(e) Poverty, injustice and corruption will be sent to the museum.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
d	h	e	g	a	c	f	b

John Keats was born on October 31, 1795. He was the eldest son of his parents. He lost his father in 1804 and his mother in 1810. In 1811, Keats became an apprentice to a surgeon at Edmonton. But his heart was not in medicine and he felt that he was born to be a poet. Finally, he abandoned surgery for literature. His finest poems like 'Ode to a Nightingale', 'Ode on a Grecian Urn', etc. were published in 1820. This great poet met a premature death on February 23, 1821.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

40

MYMENSINGH BOARD–2020
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. To represent Shat Gombuj Mosque built by Khan Jahan Ali (b) iii. Philanthropic (c) iii. Second to none (d) i. suburb (e) iii. Conceal (f) iv. More than 80 (g) iv. lean

2. (a) World Heritage means places and sites that we got from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.

(b) The interior decoration of the mosque and its construction dazzle one's eyes. It has 60 pillars that support the roof, with 77 low height domes. The four towers at four corners have smaller domes on the roof as well. This rare combination makes the mosque a unique one.

(c) Mihrab is the corner in the mosque which points towards Makkah. The west wall in the inside of the mosque has 11 mihrabs. These catch our eyes because they are decorated with stonework and terracotta.

(d) The mosque was used mainly as a prayer hall. Besides, Khan Jahan Ali used the mosque as his court as well.

(e) The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques and early Islamic monuments as well.

3. (a) important/ valuable/ useful (b) living/ livelihood (c) cause (d) controlled/ checked (e) able

4. (i) was born (ii) 1939 to 1945 (iii) 1938 and 1939 (iv) The British (v) 48

5. Subhas Chandra Bose, was a pioneer of Indian Liberation from the British rule. He planned to liberate Indians with the help of Germany and Japan during the World War-II organizing an armed force called Azad Hind Fouj. He was a leader of the younger, radical wing of the Indian national Congress in the late 1920s and 1930s who rose to become congress president in 1938 and 1939. But he was ousted from leadership for strategic differences with Mohandas Karamchand Gandi (Mahatma). Subsequently, the British placed him under house arrest. But he succeeded to escape from India in 1940.

6. (a) Bassanio went to Belmont to visit Portia grandly dressed, with many servants.

(b) Portia's father wanted a man to marry Portia for herself and not for her wealth.

(c) Before his death he had thought of an unusual plan to find a good husband for his daughter.

(d) He had three caskets made, one of gold, one of silver and one of lead.

(e) He had died lately.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b	d	c	f	h	g	a	e

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 sea-shore. Suddenly he noticed a wonderful thing. An English boy was making a small boat. The boy was brought before him. The king asked him why he was making such a small boat. The boy said, "I shall cross the sea and go to my home."

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

41

DHAKA BOARD–2019
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. attraction (b) iv. Enjoyable (c) iii. lowest land (d) i. submerged (e) iii. very peaceful (f) i. threat (g) iii. disappearing from the map

2. (a) The Maldives is a remarkable tourist spot for having enjoyable weather, heavenly beaches and lagoons, luxurious holiday resorts and the peace loving people.

(b) 2008 is a significant year for the Maldives because in that year the Maldives has been ranked as the best country brand for beach, rest and relaxation and also as the second best country brand for natural beauty.

(c) Owing to global warming, the Maldives may be swept away by the rising water level in the Indian Ocean.

(d) During the tsunami of 2004, many dry parts of the Maldives were flooded by waters shrinking the country.

(e) Yes, I do support the idea of having a cabinet meeting underwater. The reason for holding such a strange meeting could be an urge to all nations to cut their carbon emissions.

3. (a) great/ immense/ inborn (b) childhood/ boyhood (c) with (d) famine (e) establishing/ founding

4. (i) in a cave (Tham Luang) network in Chiang Rai province (ii) got worried (iii) discovered the footballers alive (iv) while supplying food and other necessities to the footballers. (v) All 13 men.

5. The missing of the twelve Thai young footballers along with their coach and their rescue mission became global talk of the time in the recent past. On 23 June 2018 they missed in a cave network in Chiang Rai province in Thailand while going on an exploration to the cave network following a game. The group got stranded as monsoon rain caused the 10 killometres long cave system to flood. It is in fact a snaking route with a number of chambers which was already submerged in water. At the news of their missing, national and international community got worried and jointly led their expedition to find out and rescue the missing ones. On July 3 a British diver discovered the footballers who were so hungry and feeble spending nine days in darkness. A Thai rescuer died while he was supplying food and other necessities to the endangered footballers. Leading the boys along the underways path from the cave navy divers rescued all of them by July 11.

6. (a) Donation of blood is universally acknowledged to be a very noble deed.

(b) In our society, some of us nourish a misconception about blood donation which conveys a negative message for the others.

(c) As per medical science every man in sound health can donate blood after every 3 months without any side effect.

(d) We should have a crystal clear idea that if we donate blood, we invite no harm to us.

(e) Sometimes, a bag of our blood is enough to save the life of a dying person.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
e	c	f	a	h	d	b	g

Shamim was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family. Poverty forced him to look for work. Then he joined the training programme of youth development and received training in vegetable cultivation. Shamim got a lease of land in his village. He applied his new and improved knowledge for cultivating vegetables. He has also been raising hybrid cows for milk as well as to produce manure. Shamim's lot has changed radically. He is now very happy to be a self-sufficient man.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

42

RAJSHAHI BOARD–2019
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) i. convenience (b) ii. creating social awareness (c) iii. personal secrecy (d) iv. the things that are contained in something (e) iii. to develop social relations among the global people (f) iii. social networking services (g) ii. People of the world

2. (a) Social networks are websites which facilitate social relations among people around the world.
(b) There are privacy protection measures for social networks. The users themselves decide over the number of visitors/ viewers and the information to be shared with others.
(c) We can make our personal profile on any social networking websites.
(d) Yes, I support the idea that a good number of websites facilitate social relations among people around the world. As social network services are web-based, these networks provide ways for the users to interact through the Internet. These services make it possible to connect people sharing interests and activities across the borders and thus play a great role to make the world a global village.
(e) Facebook can connect people across the borders with common interests or beliefs. It also can help us develop sense and sensibility. On the other hand, it can create anarchy and chaos in society through spreading rumours.

3. (a) no (b) belief (c) creed (d) show (e) refrain/ abstain

4. (i) in 1934 (ii) Completed secondary education (iii) in 1951 (iv) first human to travel into space and move round the earth (v) Died

5. Yuri Gagarin was the first human to travel into space and move round the earth in 1961. He was a Russian astronaut. He was born on March 9, 1934. After completing his graduation, he took a training as Soviet Air Cadet at a local club. He again graduated from a technical school and was recruited in the Soviet Army. Then he was selected for Soviet Space programme to travel into space.

6. (a) There are many nice places in Bangladesh.
(b) Cox's Bazar is the most beautiful place among them.
(c) Cox's Bazar sea-beach is very charming.
(d) It is a remarkable place in our country in respect of the natural beauty.
(e) Many people come to visit this sea-beach every year.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b	f	d	g	a	h	c	e

The marriage ceremony was over and the guests were all going to the feast. The old sailor sat on a stone outside the church. He saw people walking past him. He had a strange mad look in his eyes. Suddenly he stopped one of the guests. "There was a ship," the old sailor began. He spoke so strangely that the guest stood still and listened to the story. The old man told him about his last journey.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

43

JASHORE BOARD–2019
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. light (b) ii. Bangla Academy and Shilpakala Academy (c) iv. amuse (d) i. To highlight the celebration of Independence Day (e) iv. zeal (f) iii. a befitting manner (g) iii. Independence Day

2. (a) Our Independence Day is the biggest state festival. This is the day when our independence was announced and afterwards our heroic sons laid down their lives to make our country independent.

(b) The President and the Prime Minister place floral wreaths on behalf of the nation at the National Mausoleum. People from all walks of life also go there to pay homage to the martyrs.

(c) The cultural programmes highlight the heroic struggle and sacrifice in the Liberation War in 1971.

(d) On 26 March, the parade is held at the National Parade Ground near the National Parliament. Defence forces, border guards, police, ansars and the VDP take part in the parade.

(e) From this passage we come to know about our Independence Day, and how we have become independent. Consequently, we become inspired to glorify our country amongst the nations of the world.

3. (a) control (b) reason (c) accumulated (d) burnt (e) purposes

4. (i) 1885 (ii) Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah (iii) the University of Dhaka (iv) was awarded the Doctorate Degree (v) 1953

5. The passage is about the life and activities of Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah. He was a great scholar and linguist of Bangladesh. Born in 1885, he passed his Entrance exam at the age of 19. He got his higher education from Dhaka University. He contributed much to the language and literature of Bangla. This great scholar wrote many authentic and fundamental books on Bengali language and literature. This great man passed away in 1969.

6. (a) Morality develops the conscience by which man can judge good or bad and right or wrong.

(b) It helps a man guide himself in a proper way and cultivate all the virtues to become a complete man.

(c) It is such a great natural power that it grows naturally in human behaviour which cannot ignore logic and reason.

(d) But nowadays moral erosion is increasing and we are losing the invaluable virtue of morality.

(e) If we do not practise morality from our childhood, we shall fail in every aspect of life.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	d	a	h	f	g	b	e

Once there lived a young man named Androcles. Unfortunately, he was caught by a slave merchant. The merchant sold him to a rich man in another country. The man was very rude and cruel. He used to inflict heavy torture on him. It was unbearable for him. To escape torture, he one day fled from his master's house. He took shelter in a cave.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

44

CUMILLA BOARD–2019
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. variety (b) ii. mourning songs (c) ii. died for Bengali language (d) iii. people of all ages (e) ii. all over the world (f) ii. highest (g) i. To highlight how 21 February is observed and its international recognition

2. (a) 21 February is observed as Shaheed Dibosh in remembrance of the martyrs of language movement of 1952.
(b) We go to the Shaheed Minar bare-footed to pay tribute to the language martyrs.
(c) The significance of wearing black badges on the Shaheed Dibosh is great. Black badges symbolize sadness. So, to express sadness black badges are worn.
(d) By 'the rightful place of bangla', I understand that Bangla being Bangalees' mother tongue has the right to be a state language of the undivided Pakistan.
(e) The importance of International Mother Language Day is great. This day highlights the importance of a mother tongue and promotes awareness about it.

3. (a) common (b) English (c) ability (d) populated (e) solve

4. (i) 1971 (ii) gonnoshongit (iii) 'Amar Bhaier Rokte Rangano' (iv) died (v) 1977

5. Altaf Mahmud was a musician, cultural activist and martyred freedom fighter. He composed the song "Amar Bhaier Rokte Rangano ..." He made a secret camp in his house in 1971 for the freedom fighters. But the Pakistani Army caught him on August 30, 1971 as the secret revealed. Along with most of them he was lost ever since. He composed many patriotic songs for Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra. When these songs were broadcast, the freedom fighters got inspired. His contribution to Bangali culture and the War of Liberation was really great. In 1977 he was awarded the Ekushey Padak posthumously.

6. (a) Your friends cannot help loving you if you love them.
(b) It is love that makes us feel for others.
(c) Love is divine which exists in everyone.
(d) You cannot find others to love you unless you love them.
(e) If you are not loved it is a good evidence that you don't love others.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
e	b	g	d	a	h	f	c

Once young Taimur attacked a province of a powerful prince but unfortunately his soldiers were all killed. Then he disguised himself as a poor traveller and supported himself by begging. One day, he became very hungry and could not get anything to eat. He came to a house and asked an old woman to give him something to eat. The old woman felt pity for him and quickly gave Taimur a full dish of food. He hurriedly dug his fingers right at the middle of the dish. The food was very hot. As a result, he burnt his fingers.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

45

CHATTOGRAM BOARD–2019
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. cook day's meal (b) i. wealthy (c) iii. River erosion (d) ii. Below 45 (e) iii. Destroy (f) ii. River erosion (g) ii. she is feeble

2. (a) Meherjan lives in a slum on the Town Protection Embankment in Sirajganj.
(b) After the erosion of Jamuna, she became homeless.
(c) Meherjan's present residence is in a slum on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment. Her polythene-roofed shelter looks like a cage.
(d) Due to river erosion, she lost her cultivable land, cattle and shelter.
(e) The greedy Jamuna crushed Meherjan's dream and happiness as it consumed gradually all her landed property; besides it ultimately devoured her last shelter during the last monsoon.

3. (a) memorable (b) liberation (c) lives (d) observes (e) show/ pay

4. (i) in 1608 (ii) St. Paul's School (iii) Took his M.A degree (iv) Paradise Lost (v) in 1674

5. Milton was a renowned English poet. He was a man of letters. He made himself master of everything worth knowing in the literature of Rome, Greece, Italy, France, Spain and the Bible. But this great poet became blind in 1652. His famous work is "Paradise Lost". It was published in 1665.

6. (a) Education means the receiving of formal learning from an educational institution.
(b) The purpose of education is to enlighten the individual.
(c) Education makes us conscious of our rights and responsibilities.
(d) Education frees a man from restrictions.
(e) Education aims at removing darkness.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	e	g	b	a	f	d	h

Once upon a time there lived a young man named Androcles. He was caught by a slave merchant who sold him to a rich man in another country. His master was very bad and inflicted heavy torture on him. One day he fled from his master's house and took shelter in a cave. In the evening a lion entered the cave. The lion seemed wounded as he was groaning. He came near Androcles and lifted his paw. He took the lion's paw in his hand and removed a big thorn from it. The lion was relieved of his pain.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

46

SYLHET BOARD–2019
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. enchanting (b) ii. a gun shot (c) iii. pay homage to the martyrs by placing wreaths at the National Mausoleum (d) iv. show due respect and gratitude to the martyrs (e) iii. illuminating all the major public buildings (f) iii. highlight the significance of the day (g) i. at the National Parade ground

2. (a) The Independence Day is the biggest state festival. This day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm. It is a national holiday. On this day, all offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed. This day begins with a 31 gun shot.

(b) On 26 March people of all classes go to the National Mausoleum at Savar to pay homage to the martyrs of Liberation War in 1971. They also remember the great struggle and sacrifice of the freedom fighters.

(c) The most spectacular events of the day are parade of defence forces at the National Parade Ground, various displays in National Stadium, sports meets and tournaments including boat race, etc.

(d) Other than the parade, various cultural programmes highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in the liberation war, various displays, sports meets and tournaments, etc. are held on this day.

(e) Bangla Academy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and other socio-cultural organisations arrange cultural functions on the occasion of our Independence Day.

3. (a) increasing (b) producing (c) meet (d) afforestation (e) stake

4. (i) 1985 (ii) Bangladesh (iii) in the capital of Nepal (iv) Afghanistan (v) held

5. SAARC, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, is a regional organization for mutual cooperation, friendship and development. It was established in 1985 and Bangladesh was the initiator of this organization. The member countries of this organization are Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. Its secretariat is in Nepal. The main purpose of this organization is to expand the trade between the member countries and to solve the regional conflicts and existing crisis between the neighbouring countries.

6. (a) Sonargaon was the capital of Bengal during the Sultani period.

(b) The importance of the city declined during the next Mughal period.

(c) The place at that time had a reputation for the manufacture of 'Maslin Saree'.

(d) Many businessmen selected many beautiful buildings on both sides of the road.

(e) They built Sonargaon as their dwelling place in the 19th century.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
d	h	e	g	a	c	f	b

John Keats was born on October 31,1795. He was the eldest son of his parents. He lost his father in 1804 and his mother in 1810. In 1811 Keats became an apprentice to a surgeon at Edmonton. But his heart was not in medicine and he felt that he was born to be a poet. Finally he abandoned surgery for literature. His finest poems like 'Ode to a Nightingale'. 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' etc were published in 1820. This great poet met a premature death on February 23, 1821.

Part–B : Writing Test

*See **SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers** Book*

47

BARISHAL BOARD–2019
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) i. Brilliant (b) iii. documentary (c) iii. beginning (d) iv. About Zahir's contribution (e) i. took part (f) iii. revolt against autocratic government (g) iv. the language movement

2. (a) Zahir Raihan is one of the most talented film makers in Bangladesh.
(b) Zahir left home to find his brother Sahidullah Kaiser.
(c) Shahidullah Kaiser was Zahir Raihan's brother. He was a famous writer. He was captured and killed by the Pakistani army and the local collaborators during the last days of the liberation war.
(d) 'Stop Genocide' had a great effect because it focused on Pakistani atrocities and helped create world sentiment in favour of our Liberation War.
(e) Zahir contributed all his earnings to the Freedom Fighters' Trust.

3. (a) hearts (b) welfare (c) like (d) leaving/ sacrificing (e) immortal/ unforgettable/ memorable

4. (i) in London (ii) in 1791 (iii) in 1814 (iv) was elected a fellow of the Royal Society (v) at his home in London

5. Charles Babbage was a mathematician, philosopher and inventor. He is considered the pioneer of the invention of computer. He first originated the concept of computer. He invented a machine which could solve complicated problems. In later years, his machine developed into computer. He was extra-ordinary for having vast knowledge in Mathematics. This great philosopher passed away on 18 October, 1871 in London.

6. (a) The moon has no light of her own.
(b) She has an appeal on poets and artists.
(c) The sun pours forth a vast flood of light.
(d) To illuminate the earth the moon reflects a small fraction of brightness.
(e) The moon's light depends on the gift of the sun.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
g	a	c	b	e	h	f	d

Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, in South Africa. Mandela joined the African National Congress in 1942. For 20 years he directed a campaign of peaceful nonviolent defiance against the South African government and its racist policies. In 1993. Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1993, South African President F.W. de Klerk was also awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1994, Mandela was celebrated as South Africa's first black President. In 2009, Mandela's birthday was declared "Mandela Day" to promote global peace. Mandela died at his home in Johannesburg on December 5, 2013 at the age of 95.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

48

DINAJPUR BOARD–2019
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. The pangs and pains of her life (b) iv. All the above (c) i. solvent (d) i. the erosion of the Jamuna (e) iii. To describe the effect of river erosion (f) ii. alone (g) iii. unstability of flame

2. (a) Meherjan looks more than her age because she has been undergoing a cruel turmoil in life caused by the erosion of the Jamuna.
(b) Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajganj Town Protection Embankment. She has a polythene roofed living place which looks like a cage.
(c) Many more villagers are threatened by the roaring rivers during the monsoon.
(d) Then, river erosion makes thousands of people homeless, landless and literally helpless.
(e) We can reduce the increasing number of shelterless people affected by river erosion by taking prompt actions to adapt to climate change.

3. (a) manner (b) celebration (c) go (d) flowers (e) held/ arranged/ organised

4. (i) 1941 (ii) 1874/ at the age of thirteen (iii) 1878 (iv) to study law (v) The Gitanjali/ The translation of his poems of 'The Gitanjali'.

5. The most famous poet in Bangla literature was Rabindranath Tagore. After the completion of his house education he was sent to school for institutional education. But he could not set his mind to study there. Later he was sent to London to study Law, but he studied literature there and returned home. Then he began to write in all branches of literature. And, for his outstanding performance, he was honoured with the Nobel Prize.

6. (a) Our Parliament House is one of the most spectacular buildings in the world.
(b) It was designed by a great American architect Louis I Kahn.
(c) The building is surrounded by an artificial lake called the Crescent Lake.
(d) It was inaugurated in 1982.
(e) The first parliamentary session was held on February the same year.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
d	g	f	c	b	e	a	h

Once a dog was eating a bony piece of meat under a tree. A crow saw him and wished to eat that. It flew away and after some time returned with another crow. Both the crows went near the dog. One of them started picking the dog's tail. The dog not only felt disturbed but also became angry. The dog dropped the bone and looked at the crow. In the meantime the other crow flew away with the bone.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

49 COMBINED BOARD EXAM–2018
English (Compulsory)– First Paper

[Dhaka; Rajshahi; Jashore; Cumilla; Chattogram; Sylhet; Barishal & Dinajpur Board]

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. job seeking (b) iv. lives (c) iii. satisfied (d) iv. He shows responsibility to his root (e) ii. Rajshahi University (f) iii. place of birth and its surroundings (g) i. modern

2. (a) His feeling and obligation to his root made Mainul Islam come back to his village.
(b) Yes, I agree with the statement because everyone has obligation to their soil. They should love their native land. Besides, if the educated people return to their land and do something utilizing their knowledge, the village and its lifestyle would be developed.
(c) The speciality of Islam family is that they all live in their village. They love their village home, its environment, their old friends and relatives. All these attract them very much.
(d) Mainul became a farmer as he took his higher education on agriculture. His passion for his root also motivated him to become a farmer.
(e) The three brothers are great because in spite of being highly educated, they are living in their village. They have never forgotten their roots. Rather they stick to their own roots which they love wholeheartedly. They have been torch bearers for others.

3. (a) resulted (b) growth (c) extinction (d) depending (e) reduction

4. (i) 1887 (ii) was born (iii) after graduation (iv) A group of French industrialists (v) in Paris

5. The Eiffel Tower is regarded as one of the wonders of the world. It was named after Gustave Eiffel, a Frenchman who designed the tower. In 1880's, a group of French industrialists persuaded the government to organize a World Fair in Paris. This tower was made under Gustave's direction as a symbol of the fair. The construction of the tower began in 1887 and completed in 1889. It is the highest structure of iron made by man.

6. (a) Substances called acids have a sharp taste known as acidity.
(b) Ordinary rain water is slightly acidic.
(c) But rain can be very acidic in severely polluted areas.
(d) There is a link between acid rain and damage to human health.
(e) Many world famous buildings are at risk due to severe acid rain.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
f	c	g	a	d	e	h	b

William Somerset Maugham was one of the greatest short story writers of modern time. He was born in Paris in 1874. Despite being a doctor, he gave up medicine for literature because of having no charm. He made his first appearance in literature by writing "Liza of Lambeth", a realistic study on the life of low neighbourhood in London. This brought for him a good name. He wrote a few other novels too. Then he took to writing plays. Some of his well-known plays are Mrs. Cardilac, Lady Frederick and so on.

Or,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
f	c	g	a	d	h	b	e

William Somerset Maugham was one of the greatest short story writers of modern time. He was born in Paris in 1874. Despite being a doctor, he gave up medicine for literature because of having no charm. He made his first appearance in literature by writing "Liza of Lambeth", a realistic study on the life of low neighbourhood in London. This brought for him a good name. Then he took to writing plays. Some of his well-known plays are Mrs. Cardilac, Lady Frederick and so on. He wrote a few other novels too.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

ক্যাডেট কলেজসমূহের প্রাক-নির্বাচনি পরীক্ষার প্রশ্নপত্রের উত্তরমালা

50

RANGPUR CADET COLLEGE, RANGPUR

Pre-test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) i. going (b) iv. growing (c) ii. accountable (d) i. mining (e) ii. result (f) iv. alternative (g) i. produced

2. (a) It is possible on the part of human being that they can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere.

(b) Human activities such as burning fossil fuels, industrial activities and cutting down trees cause more carbon dioxide emission in the atmosphere. Thus, human beings are responsible for the increase in the greenhouse gases.

(c) During the end of the 19th century, industrial revolution occurred giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the burning of fossil fuels, combustion of coal and using natural gas. These activities released large volumes of carbon dioxide gas into the air. Thus, the carbon dioxide concentration has been increased alarmingly during the end of the 19th century.

(d) Deforestation is responsible for greenhouse effect in the way that the less is the number of trees, the more is the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that hinders the reflection of heat from the earth's surface.

(e) Forests play a crucial role in the atmosphere by absorbing carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen, which helps mitigate climate change. They also regulate temperature and humidity, improve air quality, and support weather patterns.

3. (a) similar (b) aged (c) face (d) bad (e) homeless/poor/downtrodden

4. (i) in 1942 (ii) A Brief History of Time : From the Big Bang to Black Holes (iii) in cosmology (iv) Cambridge University (v) Mathematics

5. Stephen Hawking is a great scientist. His year of birth was 1942. His skill in mathematics was noticed in his boyhood. At only 26, he got his Ph.D in cosmology. It was from Cambridge University in 1968. He wrote a great book in cosmology for general people and got great fame. Then a fatal disease attacked him. It made him disabled but could not stop him. He continued his work relentlessly until his death on 14 March 2018.

6. (a) Social distancing means keeping a safe distance from other people.

(b) It is also known as physical distancing.

(c) There are many reasons why we should practice social distancing.

(d) Coronavirus spreads among people who are in close contacts.

(e) So, keeping a safe distance from others may help to stop the spread of coronavirus.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
e	b	f	d	g	c	a	h

Long ago there was a mighty old king of England named Lear who wanted to divide his kingdom among his three daughters. But at first he wanted to know how much they loved him. At first Lear asked his eldest daughter, "How much do you love me?" His eldest daughter declared, "Sir, I love you more than I can say." When asked, his second daughter said, "My love for you shall never change." Being pleased, Lear gave each of them a third of his kingdom. When asked, the youngest daughter Cordelia said, 'Nothing'. Lear was shocked and said. "Nothing will come of nothing."

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

51

JOYPURHAT GIRLS' CADET COLLEGE, JOYPURHAT

Pre-test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. widely recognized (b) iv. disaster (c) ii. has almost come to an end (d) i. carbon (e) iv. The global demand for energy (f) ii. 10,00,000 (g) iv. mankind's future energy crisis

2. (a) Abdul Kalam pointed out the future energy crisis for the mankind.
(b) Burning coal is ecologically disastrous because it emits the highest amount of carbon in the atmosphere.
(c) According to Abdul Kalam, the solution to future energy crisis is to look at the massive use of solar energy in future.
(d) Ukraine's Chernobyl disaster took place in the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant in former Soviet Union.
(e) The global economic growth is expected to continue at 3 percent every year.

3. (a) share (b) return/go/get back (c) hazards/accidents (d) roots (e) non-entity

4. (i) Skopje, Macedonia (ii) heard a voice (iii) at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata (iv) The prevailing poverty in Kolkata (v) from 1948.

5. Mother Teresa was born in a small town called Skopje, Macedonia in 1910. Hearing a voice from within her at the age of 12, she decided to become a nun to serve God. At 18, she left her parental home and came to India, joining an Irish community of nuns, where she took her initial vows as a nun in 1931. Then from 1931 to 1948, she taught at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata. However, she felt a calling to help the poorest of the poor, and so she dedicated her life to serving the needy in the slums of Kolkata, becoming a symbol of compassion and love.

6. (a) We can't ensure peace and prosperity without establishing human rights.
(b) Right should be preserved for both the privileged and unprivileged classes of people.
(c) Human rights are violated throughout the world because of violence.
(d) Violation of human rights is a crime and society should get rid of it.
(e) Human Rights Commission is an organization working for human rights.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b	f	h	a	d	g	e	c

Once there was a king named Hamlet. He had a son called Prince Hamlet. Prince Hamlet was studying philosophy in a university abroad. One day he got the most heartbreaking news that his father had died. He was told that a snake had killed his father. He came home quickly with a heavy heart. His mother's hasty marriage with his uncle Claudius made him shocked and suspicious. He thought Claudius to be the snake who had killed his father for the crown and his mother.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

52 PABNA CADET COLLEGE, PABNA

Pre-test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. all species of fish (b) ii. destruction (c) iii. global warming (d) iv. discharge (e) iv. vanished (f) iii. child (g) iv. exiguity

2. (a) A rise in temperature leads the fish species to a great risk. If the temperature increases, there happens the scarcity of food and oxygen, in absence of which the growth of fish is severely hampered.

(b) Fish provides the people with the major amount of protein, which is one of the main food elements. As this important food element is provided by fish, people are dependent on it to a great extent.

(c) The main theme of the passage is the importance of fish population which is now in serious danger for global warming.

(d) Some fishes will become extinct because they cannot live in an environment unsuitable for them. For global warming, water temperature is increasing day by day. If this situation goes on, some fishes are sure to become extinct today or tomorrow.

(e) Fish population is in serious danger due to climate change.

3. (a) found (b) used (c) cycle/abundantly (d) stable (e) combine

4. (i) invention (ii) in 1871 (iii) in 1814 (iv) Royal Society (v) Professor at Cambridge University

5. Charles Babbage was a mathematician, philosopher and inventor. He is considered the pioneer of the invention of computer. He first originated the concept of computer. He invented a machine which could solve complicated problems. In later years, his machine developed into computer. He was extra-ordinary for having vast knowledge in Mathematics. This great philosopher passed away on 18 October 1871 in London.

6. (a) Character is an invaluable asset of a man.

(b) It breeds all other noble qualities.

(c) A man of good character is respected by all.

(d) He occupies the supreme place of acceptance in society by dint of a good character.

(e) So, all of us should try our best to bear a good character.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b	d	c	f	h	g	a	e

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 brought before him. The king asked him why he was making such a small boat. He said, "I shall cross the sea and go to my home."

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

53 CUMILLA CADET COLLEGE, CUMILLA

Pre-test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. uncertain (b) i. transient (c) ii. aching (d) ii. apathy (e) iii. impede (f) ii. social problem (g) iv. divergence

2. (a) Yes, I read the Problem Page in newspapers often. There I find various types of problems such as mosquito menace, load shedding, water shortage and other social and national problems.

(b) This statement explains that the living environment of the floating people are not good. They don't have any privacy and hygiene in their shelters. They live like animals.

(c) The sentence means to expose the plights of the floating people. They go to the city with the hope to lead a better life. But the reality is completely different. They have to live on footpaths in some makeshift houses. They are living with their father, mother, grandfather, grandmother and kids in a tiny place. Within the few yards in their possession they sleep, socialize, cook and even beautify themselves. In short, these people are living in an inhuman condition.

(d) People suffer from footlessness because of climate change, river erosion, social discriminations or poverty which are major problems to be solved.

(e) Human beings search for identity so that they can have a life, a better life. But sometimes while trying they lose their identity.

3. (a) nowadays (b) gradual (c) existence (d) fossil (e) a/another

4. (i) Brahmanbaria, Bangladesh (ii) was considered one of the greatest poets (iii) took part/participated (iv) in 1975 (v) showed us all the rivers of Bangladesh from a broken suitcase like a magician

5. Al Mahmud is one of the greatest Bengali poets in 20th century. He wrote about the events of Language Movement, Bengali nationalism, politcial and economic repression and struggle against West Pakistan Government. He took part in the liberation war. He started his career as a journalist, later came into recognition as a poet. He has contributed a lot to the progress of modern Bangla poetry. He has innumerable admirers at home and abroad.

6. (a) The culture of a society can easily give a total picture of life of that society.

(b) To know the culture of a society we need to study different patterns of it.

(c) The modes of behaviour in one society differ from those in other societies.

(d) Language, eating habits, etc. in Bangladesh are different from those in Britain.

(e) The existing differences between cultures are considered cultural differences.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
f	a	d	g	b	c	e	h

Marco Polo was born in 1256 in Venice. He was one of the greatest adventurous men. In 1271 he set out from Venice to China. He was then 15 years old. He was accompanied by his father and uncle. It took the Polos over three years to reach China. They had travelled by land and sea. For transport they had used ships, camels, horses and donkeys. They also travelled over mountains and across deserts. Actually, at that time journey was very difficult because of no speedy vehicles.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

54 FENI GIRLS' CADET COLLEGE, FENI

Pre-test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) i. happy environment (b) iv. selecting flowers as well as making beautiful presentation (c) iv. unusual job (d) iii. Probationer (e) i. their distinctive associations with conventions (f) iii. an adjective (g) iii. To encourage people about unconventional jobs

2. (a) The conventional belief about tulips is that they are meant for birthdays.

(b) Some qualities like having a good taste, good eye for colours, shapes and proportion and good sence for selecting flowers and making beautiful arrangements, designs, techniques are necessary to be a successful florist.

(c) Most florists learn the trade mainly through apprenticeship in a previous flower farming job and also by attending formal floral schools and courses.

(d) The author asks this question to engage the readers by evoking an image of an ideal, pleasant, and enjoyable workplace. The question invites the reader to imagine a career that is not only fulfilling but also appealing to the senses.

(e) Yes, I would love it if I were placed in a store full of flowers the whole day. Being in that kind of place would be delightful due to the vibrant colours and soothing fragrances that create a joyful atmosphere. It fosters calm and creativity while connecting with appreciative customers.

3. (a) to know/knowing (b) educational (c) courage (d) silent (e) freedom

4. (i) sea-beach (ii) Bangladesh and India (iii) the largest mangrove forest in the world (iv) Cox's Bazar (v) in Gowainghat, Sylhet

5. Bangladesh is home to diverse natural sites which reflect the country's rich environmental heritage. The Sundarbans is one of them. It is the largest mangrove forest in the world. It is also well known for the habitat of Royal Bengal Tiger. It got recognition as a World Heritage Site. The sea-beach of Cox's Bazar is the longest sea-beach in the world. It is really wonderful to enjoy sun-set scene with natural beauty on the sea-beach. Bangladesh covers varieties of beauty by offering hills, forests and green plain. Jaflong is also a beautiful landscape.

6. (a) The Sundarbans with its 6,000 sq km of canals and creeks is located in the south of Bangladesh.

(b) The tigers hunt on their own and not in a pack.

(c) This nocturnal hunts only when it is hungry or feels threatened.

(d) The main reason for their extinction is the uncontrolled felling of trees in the forest areas.

(e) Illegal poaching and the decrease in the number of preys are responsible for the diminishing of tigers.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
h	c	e	g	b	d	a	f

A man living in a village wanted to learn English and so he went to a teacher. The man being dull-headed could not learn English but could learn only 'yes', 'no' and 'very well' without knowing their meaning. He came back to his village and whenever anybody asked him any question or discussed a thing with him, he would say either 'yes', 'no' or 'very well'. One night a theft took place in a house of the village and the police were informed of it. A police officer went to that place and asked all the people there if they knew anything about the incident but the villagers replied in the negative. At last the police officer asked the man, he replied in the affirmative. When asked if he had any objection if they took him under the police custody, he answered 'no'. Finally, when the police officer wanted to arrest him, he replied as 'very well' and accordingly he was arrested and put to jail.

Part–B : Writing Test

55

FAUJDARHAT CADET COLLEGE, CHATTOGRAM

Pre-test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) i. these are cheap (b) i. convenience (c) iv. before the world (d) i. promote (e) ii. popular (f) i. small (g) ii. public

2. (a) The Internet technology has made a good number of web sites. These web sites are called social networking services or social networks. These web sites play a significant role to promote social relations.

(b) The users communicate with each other through the internet-based social networking services.

(c) Facebook, Google+, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc. are some widely used social networking sites.

(d) The users can make their profile public before the entire online community; they can upload pictures, multimedia contents and modify the profile and they can protect their privacy as well.

(e) There are privacy protection measures for social networks. The users themselves decide over the number of visitors/viewers and the information to be shared with others.

3. (a) refers (b) Taking (c) government (d) trouble (e) duty

4. (i) was (ii) Took place an (iii) in 1773 (iv) America and Britain (v) in 1774

5. George Washington was born in Virginia in 1732. He managed his family's estates at age 20. In 1952, he joined the English forces during the war with France. In 1773, the Boston Tea Party occurred, leading to conflict between Britain and the American colonies. The colonies declared independence in 1776, and peace was made between America and Britain in 1783. Then, Washington returned his home of Virginia to live happily. In 1789, Washington become the first president of the United States.

6. (a) Students cut a sorry figure in English.

(b) It is difficult to master of foreign language.

(c) Students cram the answers to pass the exam.

(d) The English Text Books are not up to the standard of the students.

(e) Students do not feel at home in English.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
g	c	e	h	d	a	f	b

The rich man went to the farmer with one thousand rupees in a bag. He said to him, "Look, my friend, I have brought one thousand rupees for you." "Keep this money and remove your distress." The farmer was surprised. He took the bag of money from the rich man and thanked him. Now a new thinking took hold of the farmer. He said to himself, "One thousand rupees is a lot of money." He could not think where to keep the money.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

56 SYLHET CADET COLLEGE, SYLHET

Pre-test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. historic (b) iii. 19th (c) iii. May 3rd (d) iii. strikers (e) iii. reduce (f) iii. speak meekly (g) iv. agree to stop struggling

2. (a) May Day commemorates the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour work day.
(b) The workers struggled for an eight-hour workday.
(c) They held a rally against the authorities. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. The labour leaders urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses.
(d) When the policemen attacked the strikers, one of them was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured.
(e) The event of May 1, 1886 is a reminder for the workers as it teaches them to stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives if they are exploited.

3. (a) observe (b) barefooted (c) Wearing (d) pay (e) respect

4. (i) Ulm, Germany (ii) The family moved to (iii) The University of Zurich (iv) in 1909 (v) received the Nobel Prize

5. Albert Einstein was a world famous scientist. He was born into a Jewish family in Germany. He was not a very meritorious student. But he had interest in science and mathematics. He completed graduation from Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in 1900. He became a professor of theoretical physics at the university of Zurich in 1909. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for physics in 1921.

6. (a) Environment pollution has become one of the greatest problems in this modern age.
(b) In our cities air is constantly being polluted by smoke of factories and vehicles.
(c) Even the ground we walk on both in urban and rural areas is polluted by garbage.
(d) Water is also polluted in various ways in our country.
(e) Measures must be taken to control such an alarming problem.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
d	c	a	b	e	h	g	f

Our national poet Kazi Nazrul Islam was born in 1306 B.S (1899 A.D) at Churulia in the district of Burdhwan. At the age of eleven, he showed his poetic genius. In 1914 when the 1st World War broke out, he wanted to join the army. At last, at the age of 19 he joined the army as an ordinary soldier on the side of the alliance. On his returned from the battlefield, he gave up the sword for the pen and began to write poems. His poems inspired our freedom fighters in the Liberation War of Bangladesh. In 1972 he was brought to Bangladesh from Kolkata and was declared our national poet. He breathed his last on 29 August, 1976.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

শীর্ষস্থানীয় স্কুলসমূহের প্রশ্নপত্রের উত্তরমালা

57

SAVAR CANTONMENT PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE, SAVAR

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. celebration (b) iii. all across Bangladesh (c) ii. A leading cultural organization (d) i. Tradition (e) iii. oneness (f) iii. particular (g) ii. attitude

2. (a) Pahela Boishakh is the first day of the Bengali New Year, symbolizing Bangalee culture and tradition. It promotes cultural identity and unity through celebrations, cultural programmes, and traditional foods.

(b) On this day people dress themselves traditionally. Women wear white sarees with red borders and adorn themselves with colourful churis and flowers. Men put on pajamas and punjabis.

(c) Ramna Batamul is a central venue for Pahela Boishakh festivities in Dhaka. It hosts cultural programmes, music, and dance, creating a vibrant atmosphere and strengthening community bonds.

(d) On Pahela Boishakh people from all walks of life make celebration with traditional festivities. So, the whole of Bangladesh is in a festive mood on the day.

(e) Yes, I support the view. Media play a vital role in promoting Pahela Boishakh celebrations. It raises awareness, documents events, and shows cultural performances, helping preserve the significance of the festival for future generations.

3. (a) student (b) studied (c) profession (d) visionary (e) make

4. (i) 10 August 1923 (ii) in 1938 (iii) Shahed Suhrawardi (iv) were held (v) at a school in Karachi

5. S.M. Sultan was a renowned artist of Bangladesh. He was an artist of twentieth century. He studied in a town school but could not continue because of poverty. At the age of 15 he went to Kolkata. A local Zamindar supported him financially. He travelled around India and sketched a lot of portraits. His first exhibition was held in Simla. But he did not preserve his works because he was indifferent to his life. Just before the partition of India, he came back to Narail and settled down in an abandoned building. His first exhibition in Dhaka was in 1976 and another one in 1987. In 1950, several art exhibitions of SM Sultan were held in New York, Washington, Chicago, Boston and later in London.

6. (a) We should say 'No' to corruption because it is a serious social crime and obstructs the development of the society.

(b) If we want to cope with the development of the world, we should unitedly stand against corruption.

(c) In order to control the corruption, we should work together and raise awareness among the people.

(d) But we are so self-centered that we do not think of the welfare of the country.

(e) People who are corrupted are not only dishonest but also harmful to our society.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
d	b	e	h	a	g	f	c

Queen Victoria was taught economical habits by her governess when she was a little girl. The princess had a fixed allowance for pocket money and she was not permitted to exceed it. Once at a market at Wales she spent all her money in buying a number of presents for relatives and friends. As she was leaving, she remembered another cousin for whom she did not buy any presentation. She saw a box marked half a crown and considered that the box would be the most appropriate gift for him. But alas! She had no money. The people in shop wanted to enclose the box with the other articles. But her governess said, "No, you see the princess has not the money and so of course, she cannot buy the box."

Part–B : Writing Test

58 BINDUBASINI GOVERNMENT GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, TANGAIL

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. Jinnah (b) i. respect (c) ii. strong protest (d) iii. 4 years (e) iii. Some great people laid down their lives to establish Bangla as state language. (f) i. final stage (g) ii. establish rightful place of Bangla

2. (a) The martyrs sacrificed their lives in 1952 to establish Bangla as a state language in undivided Pakistan.

(b) On 21 February 1952 the students of Dhaka University defied the law that outlawed all sorts of protests and brought out a peaceful protest procession. When the procession reached near Dhaka Medical College, the police opened fire on the students, killing Salam, Rafiq, Barkat, Safiur and Jabbar. As a result, there were mass protests all over the country.

(c) Yes, I agree with the statement. We know that martyrdom of the brave individuals, including Salam, Rafiq, Barkat, Safiur, and Jabbar who gave all people inspiration to stand up for their rights. Thus they became conscious of their rights which eventually led to the independence of Bangladesh.

(d) 21 February is a memorable day because it commemorates the sacrifice of the martyrs who fought for the recognition of Bangla as a state language. It is observed as International Mother Language Day, recognized by UNESCO.

(e) On 21 February, we pay tribute to the martyrs who sacrificed their lives during the Language Movement in 1952. The day is a national holiday. This day is observed all over the country with due respect and solemnity.

3. (a) sharing (b) attraction (c) born (d) relatives (e) nothing

4. (i) passed his Entrance Examination (ii) University of Dhaka (iii) obtained his MA degree (iv) Sorborne University, Paris (v) 13 July 1969

5. The passage is about the life and activities of Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah. He was a prominent Bengali linguist, and educationist known for his significant contributions to the study of languages. Born on July 10, 1885, in Dhaka, he began his career as a professor of Dhaka University. He played a key role in the development of linguistic research in South Asia. His dedication to education and linguistic scholarship is visible in his book Bangla Sahityer Kotha published in 1928. This great scholar remained busy with his scholarly work until he died in 1969.

6. (a) Democracy means fair and equal treatment for citizens.
(b) It allows freedom of speech, religion and political opinions.
(c) It is a system of government.
(d) People elect their representatives directly in a democratic country.
(e) Free and fair election is the precondition of democracy.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	b	d	a	f	h	e	g

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

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

59 ISLAMIC EDUCATIONAL TRUST (I.E.T.) GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, NARAYANGANJ

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. heritage (b) iv. indigenous (c) ii. it is connected to our culture and tradition of thousand years. (d) iii. highlights (e) i. it breaks down the walls of caste and creed among the Bangladeshi people and unites them on the basis of our traditional culture. (f) iii. are worn (g) iii. The masks represent the current joy or prevalent worry.

2. (a) Pahela Boishakh inspires people with renewed hopes and aspirations by marking the beginning of the Bengali New Year. It encourages everyone to leave behind the past and embrace new opportunities and dreams.

(b) The text highlights traditional aspects such as wearing traditional dresses, enjoying festive foods, and participating in cultural programmes. It also mentions the significance of music and dance in the celebrations.

(c) On the day of Pahela Boishakh, people dress themselves traditionally. Women wear white sarees with red borders and adorn themselves with colourful churis and flowers. Men put on pajamas and punjabis.

(d) Chhayanaut organises various programs at Ramna Batamul, including the cultural programmes, musical performances, and reciting poems. They invite artists to show their talents and celebrate the richness of Bengali culture.

(e) The celebration of Pahela Boishakh marks a day of cultural unity for the whole nation as people from different backgrounds come together to celebrate. It strengthens the bonds of friendship and harmony among all Bangladeshis, regardless of their differences.

3. (a) control (b) reason (c) accumulated (d) burnt/used (e) encourage

4. (i) Transkei, South Africa (ii) 1944 (iii) Won Nobel Peace Prize (iv) South Africa (v) Robben Island Prison

5. Nelson Mandela was one of the greatest leaders in the modern world. He was a South African. He was sent to Robben Island Prison for five years' imprisonment by the Government in 1962 for going against the ruling National Party's apartheid policies. Then again, he had to go there for the same reason. He was the first democratically elected President of the country and also the first black President. He worked for human rights and better future for South Africa. He died of lung cancer in 2013.

6. (a) Flood is a natural calamity but it has both good and bad sides.

(b) It makes our land alluvial which plays a vital role for the growth of jute, paddy, sugarcane and every kind of crops.

(c) On the other hand, flood destroys our houses, trees, crops, property and sometimes snatches away valuable lives.

(d) It makes people homeless, shelterless, foodless and even some people die of water-borne diseases.

(e) We have to extend our helping hands with what we have to save the flood affected people.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
d	b	a	c	e	f	h	g

A king declared a rich prize for the teller of the biggest lie. A date was fixed for the competition. Applicants were enlisted serially for the competition. They were all taken before the king. They tried their best to tell bigger lies but failed to win the mind of the king. It was nearly to a close of the competition. A new comer prayed for a chance to try and he was allowed. He said that the king was a worthless person.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

60 BOGURA GOVERNMENT GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, BOGURA

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. problematic (b) iii. come to an end (c) i. wind (d) ii. steam and hot water (e) ii. the period of 10 years (f) i. firewood (g) i. best

2. (a) Renewable energy refers to energy sources that are naturally replenished. This includes solar energy, wind energy, and hydroelectric energy.

(b) Solar energy can be used for heating and lighting homes, generating electricity, and for various commercial and industrial applications.

(c) Biomass is organic material that comes from plants and animals. It can be used as a renewable energy source by converting it into fuels such as firewood, biofuels, and biogas.

(d) Hydroelectricity can be obtained in several ways. Firstly we can obtain it through the use of flowing water in rivers or streams, which turns turbines to generate electricity. Secondly, hydroelectric power can be produced by capturing energy from stored water in dams.

(e) Yes, renewable energy is generally more advantageous than non-renewable energy for several reasons. First, it is infinite. Second, it is filled automatically. Third, it does not harm the environment.

3. (a) extraordinary (b) fear (c) appreciate (d) poems/wholly (e) earned/gained

4. (i) was born (ii) Fargana province, Uzbekistan (iii) Emperor Babur (iv) in 1526 (v) Defeated the ruler of Delhi, Ibrahim Lodi

5. The passage talks about the life and achievements of Emperor Babur. Born in 1483, Fargana, Uzbekistan, he was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India. He is a descendant of Taimur Lang and Genghis Khan. So, the blood of battle was naturally in him. He began his life as an emperor at the age of 12 only. He had a contest regarding the throne with his uncle. He defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the First Battle of Panipath in 1526, establishing Mughal rule. This great man died in 1531.

6. (a) In order to be successful in life, we must have discipline and awareness of the value of time.

(b) Without these qualities, we can never reach the golden door of success and make our life glorious.

(c) In the process of reaching our goal, we may face difficulties but if we are brave, determined and hard-working, all these difficulties must yield to us.

(d) Alongside these qualities we must develop some good qualities in us such as skill, determination, being industrious, etc.

(e) So, we must develop these qualities in us so that we can have a successful and prosperous life.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
e	c	a	h	g	b	d	f

Napoleon, the king of France, was a great hero. He won many battle 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 brought before him. The king asked him why he was making such a small boat. The boy said, "I shall cross the sea and go to my country."

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

61

NAOGAON ZILLA SCHOOL, NAOGAON

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) i. burning of fossil fuels (b) iii. unpurified (c) iv. accumulation (d) iii. noun (e) ii. 3 (f) i. take in (g) iii. accelerated

2. (a) The greenhouse effect is the warming of the Earth's atmosphere due to the trapping of heat in the atmosphere.

(b) Humans can be held responsible for the greenhouse effect primarily through the burning of fossil fuels for energy and cutting down trees for wood etc.

(c) To keep the atmosphere normal for healthy life, we should reduce our reliance on fossil fuels by using renewable energy sources. We can also plant more trees and preserve forests.

(d) The increasing greenhouse gases lead to change the climate, raise sea levels and threaten ecosystems. Besides, it has negative impacts on agriculture and biodiversity.

(e) The loss of forests creates dual problems. First, burning trees releases significant amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Second, deforestation reduces the number of trees available to absorb carbon dioxide, which means less oxygen is produced and more carbon dioxide is in the air.

3. (a) clear (b) a/imposing (c) For/Due to (d) availability/supply (e) soon

4. (i) Kentucky, USA (ii) November 19, 1863 (iii) Became President (iv) Declared ban on slavery (v) April 14, 1865

5. This is a short passage describing the life and activities of Abraham Lincoln. Born in 1809, he is famous for his Gettysburg Address. He took part in Black Hawk War. He was a two times president of the USA in 1861 and 1864 respectively. He banned slavery from America. Unfortunately, he was assassinated in Washington in 1865.

6. (a) Truthfulness is the greatest of all human virtues.

(b) We must cultivate the habit of speaking the truth.

(c) Otherwise, we will never win the respects of others.

(d) A lie never lies hidden for long.

(e) Today or tomorrow it comes to light.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
f	c	e	h	d	g	b	a

Once there was an idle king. He did not undergo physical labour. He became bulky and could not do anything. He called in a doctor. The doctor was very wise. He did not prescribe any medicine. He advised the king to move a heavy club in the air till he got tired. The king followed the advice of the physician and became slim and fully cured.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

62 MOMENA ALI BIGGAN SCHOOL, ULLAPARA, SIRAJGANJ

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. he exhibited his series of paintings on the great man-made famine in Bengal (b) ii. skill (c) ii. pioneer (d) i. 6 years (e) iii. He had zest for painting (f) iv. water colour (g) iv. Zainul's contribution to Bangladeshi modern arts

2. (a) Zainul Abedin was a Bangladeshi painter who had an extraordinary talent and was internationally recognized for his paintings.
(b) Zainul Abedin became well known for his series of paintings on Bengal Famine which was made by man during British Colonial rule in 1944.
(c) Zainul Abedin was a pioneer of the modern art movement and so he was considered as the founding father of Bangladeshi modern arts.
(d) Zainul Abedin spent most of his childhood near the scenic banks of the Brahmaputra river. It inspired him from his early life and later appeared in many of his paintings. Actually it was a great source of inspiration throughout his career.
(e) Zainul Abedin first came under spotlight after getting the Governor's Gold Medal in All India Exhibition in 1938. It gave him confidence to create his own visual style.

3. (a) country/generation/nation (b) situated (c) called/named (d) Turkish (e) century

4. (i) London (ii) Honours Degree (iii) Royal Society (iv) Lucasian Professor (v) invented the first mechanical computer

5. Charles Babbage was a mathematician, philosopher and inventor. He is considered the pioneer of the invention of computer. He first originated the concept of computer. He invented a machine which could solve complicated problems. In later years, his machine developed into computer. He was extraordinary for having vast knowledge in Mathematics. This great philosopher passed away on 18 October, 1871 in London.

6. (a) Punctuality is a virtue which can make us successful in future.
(b) It helps us to become accurate in timing.
(c) A punctual person is loved by all.
(d) He who is punctual never gets late in his work.
(e) If we become punctual we shall surely succeed in life.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
e	b	h	a	f	c	g	d

Dr. Alfred Nobel was born in 21th October, 1833 at Stockholm, Sweden. He was an engineer and chemist. His father Emanuel Nobel was an architect and researcher. In 1850 Alfred joined his father's company. After some years Alfred Nobel invented dynamite. He earned a lot of money from his dynamite business. He undertook a plan to give an award for encouraging the creative work for setting up peace in the world. This award was named after Alfred Nobel and it was called Nobel Prize'.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

63 JOYPURHAT GOVERNMENT GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, JOYPURHAT

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. afforestation (b) iii. both verb and noun (c) iv. density (d) iv. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases oxygen into the air (e) i. show how humans are responsible for the greenhouse effect (f) i. the curved path through which objects in space move around a planet or star (g) ii. within

2. (a) The loss of forests causes dual problems in the way that burning trees releases large amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere and there are less trees to release enough oxygen for human beings.

(b) To control the increase of greenhouse gases, we should reduce the burning of fossil fuels, use of renewable energy sources, promote afforestation, and minimize deforestation.

(c) Yes, man can influence the climate through activities that increase greenhouse gases, such as burning fossil fuels and deforestation.

(d) Enormous areas of forests are destroyed every year to obtain wood, clear land for mining, and create pasture for grazing cattle.

(e) Yes, the passage is highly relevant to our present climatic problem. It highlights the key causes of climate change such as, the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation, which are major contributors to the greenhouse effect. The growing levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere are directly linked to global warming. So, we should take proper steps to reduce global warming.

3. (a) among (b) using (c) share (d) their (e) reach

4. (i) August 4, 1792 (ii) was sent (iii) was expelled (iv) Oxford (v) 1820

5. The passage is about the life and achievements of P B Shelley. He is a famous romantic poet of English literature. Born in 1792, he received his early education from Eton. He was also educated in the Oxford. His writing career began at an early age. He published a pamphlet 'The Necessity of Atheism' and for this pamphlet he was expelled from the Oxford. Some of his well known poems are 'To A Skylark, Ode to the West Wind and The Cloud'. He died by a boat accident.

6. (a) We should say 'No' to corruption because it is a social crime and obstructs the development of society.

(b) If we want to cope with the development of the world, we should unitedly stand against corruption.

(c) In order to control corruption, we should work together and raise awareness among the people.

(d) But we are so self-centered that we do not think of the welfare of our country.

(e) People who are corrupted are not only dishonest but also harmful in our society.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	g	f	d	b	a	e	h

Macbeth and Banquo two generals of Scotland were returning home on a stormy night after defeating the soldiers of Norway and Ireland. On the way they met the three withces who foretold the future. Regarding Macbeth they told them that he would be the king of future. Macbeth was stunned to hear it as the king was still alive. The prophecy made Macbeth ambitions and inspired him to murder Duncan, the king so that he could be the king. Being curious, Banquo also wanted to know his future. To his surprise, he was told that he would be less and more successful Macbeth. Because he would not be but his son would.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

64 GOVERNMENT MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL, CHATTOGRAM

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. those who will come after us (b) iv. initially (c) iii. fit for human habitation (d) i. suburb (e) iv. philanthropic (f) iii. lean (g) iii. Its combination of Turkish and Mughal architecture

2. (a) World Heritage refers to places of cultural, historical, or natural significance that are protected and recognized globally due to their value to humanity. These sites are preserved for future generations as they reflect important aspects of human heritage and history.

(b) Mosque City is a name given to a historical area with a high concentration of mosques. It is called so because it houses multiple mosques that reflect significant architectural and historical heritage, particularly the famous Shat Gambuj Mosque.

(c) Shat Gambuj Mosque is a major tourist attraction due to its unique architecture combining Turkish and Mughal styles, its historical significance, and its status as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

(d) Khan Jahan Ali developed the city by building essential infrastructure, including roads, bridges, public buildings, reservoirs, and a network of canals, making the area suitable and convenient for people to live.

(e) The Shat Gambuj Mosque is truly a heritage because it reflects a unique architectural style, historical significance, and cultural value. It symbolizes the heritage of the area and stands as a testament to the past, preserving history for future generations.

3. (a) control (b) cause/component (c) accumulated/concentrated (d) burnt (e) purposes

4. (i) January 1887 (ii) was born (iii) for a railway construction company (iv) A group of French industrialists (v) in Paris

5. Gustave Eiffel, a French engineer, was famous for his expertise in designing iron structures. He started working after his graduation and became a prominent figure in France. In the 1880s, a group of French industrialists proposed the government to organize a World Fair in Paris, where he proposed to build a 989-feet iron tower, now known as the Eiffel Tower. The construction began in 1887 and was completed in 1889. Eiffel's tower became a symbol of Paris, attracting people from around the world.

6. (a) Morning walk which is not only pleasant but also beneficial to health is a very good habit.

(b) One should walk in the morning when nature appears at her best and everything remains quiet and seems impressive.

(c) The people who go out for a walk in the morning cannot but be impressed by the quietness of nature.

(d) Morning walk not only helps to keep our mind jolly and jovial but also sets our temper for the rest of the day.

(e) Thus the man who goes out for a walk in the morning inhales fresh and pure air and feels its invigorating effect.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	f	d	b	h	a	e	g

Once there lived a farmer in a village who had a few acres of land. The lands yielded him some crops and he maintained his family with great difficulty. One day, he was walking through the fields. He was thinking how he could add to his income. In the meantime, he came across a purse of gold. He thought that it might have been dropped by a passer-by, picked it up and carried it home. He showed it to his wife who advised him to use it or at least a part of it for themselves. But as he was more than honest, he began to find out the owner of the purse instead of using it.

Part–B : Writing Test

65 KHAGRACHARI GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, KHAGRACHARI

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. Philanthropic (b) i. The decoration of Shat Gambuj Mosque (c) i. a niche in the mosque towards Makkah (d) iv. all the above (e) ii. Khalifatabad (f) iv. all the above (g) iv. second to none

2. (a) Heritage refers to what inherit from the past, live with in the present and then pass on to our children or future generation.
(b) The floor of the Shat Gambuj Mosque is made of bricks.
(c) The mosque became a World Heritage Site in 1985.
(d) There are about 360 mosques in Khalifatabad city.
(e) The Shat Gambuj Mosque was built by the saint-warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan Ali.

3. (a) in (b) higher (c) graduates/educated (d) affection/love/respect (e) seek/look

4. (i) eight/8 (ii) became a professor (iii) 1777 (iv) University of Pavia (v) Emperor of Austria

5. The passage talks Alessandro Volta who was a an Italian physicist famous for his invention of battery. He was born in 1745. He became a professor of Physics at the Roayl School of Como. There he did a research on the chemistry of gases and invented methane in a lake. He travelled many parts of the world including France and Germany. He was made a count by Napolean Bonaparte. This great man passed away in 1827.

6. (a) Education means the receiving of formal learning from any educational institution.
(b) The purpose of education is to enlighten the individual.
(c) Education makes us conscious of our rights and responsibilities.
(d) Education frees a man from restrictions.
(e) Education aims at removing the darkness.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b	d	c	f	h	g	a	e

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 sea-shore. Suddenly he noticed a wonderful thing. An English boy was making small boat. The boy was brought before him. The king asked him why he was making such a small boat. The boy said. "I shall cross the sea and go my home.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

66 AMENA-BAKI RESIDENTIAL MODEL SCHOOL & COLLEGE, DINAJPUR

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. two (b) ii. fossil fuels (c) ii. heating home (d) i. water (e) iv. They have availability everywhere (f) ii. to cause evaporation of sea-water and then rain (g) iv. solar energy

2. (a) Non-renewable energy sources like petroleum, coal, and natural gas have several problems. Firstly, they are finite energy resources and the world eventually will run out of them. Secondly, they will become too expensive in the coming decades and too damaging for the environment. Thirdly, fossil fuels have direct polluting impacts on earth's environment causing global warming.

(b) Renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind energy, are naturally replenished and never run out. On the other hand, non-renewable energy sources, like fossil fuels, are finite and will deplete over time.

(c) Hydrogen can be used to produce electricity in fuel cells. When hydrogen reacts with oxygen in a fuel cell, it produces electricity.

(d) Geothermal energy is the heat that comes from the Earth's interior.

(e) Ocean energy can be a substitution to non-renewable energy. Ocean's force of tide and wave can be used to produce energy. Technologies such as tidal and wave power capture the energy from the movement of water and generate clean, renewable electricity.

3. (a) advancement (b) e-learning (c) networks (d) engage (e) worldwide

4. (i) was born (ii) during the 1940s (iii) in 1938 and 1939 (iv) The British (v) 48, in 1945

5. The passage is about the life and activities of Subhas Chandra Bose. He was a prominent leader in the Indian independence movement against British colonial rule. Born on January 23, 1897, in Cuttack, Odisha, he had a great role to lead in World War II to fight against British rule. He was also a leader of Indian National Congress and became its president in 1938 and 1939. He had a conflict of thought with Mahatma Gandhi and was under house arrest by the British force. Later he fled India. This great man passed away in 1945.

6. (a) The migration of meritorious, skilled and experienced people from one country to another is called brain drain.

(b) Lured by the great advantages of developed countries, boys and girls leave their native lands and settle there.

(c) Often expert doctors, scientists and engineers go abroad and work there for fat salaries and better service.

(d) Brain drain is a great loophole for every country as there is always a scarcity of skilled and talented people.

(e) Brain drain being a great curse, the government should create suitable atmosphere in the country to stop it.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b	d	c	g	f	h	a	e

Abraham Lincoln was among the greatest presidents of the United States of America. Lincoln was born in 1809. He rose from a humble origin. As a man, he was simple and kind. Lincoln became great by dint of his own efforts and perseverance. There were many Negro slaves in America in those days. During the time when he was the president of America, a civil war took place over the question of slavery. It began in 1861 and continued for more than four years and Lincoln was in favour of the slaves.

Part–B : Writing Test

67 POLICE LINES SCHOOL & COLLEGE, RANGPUR

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. develop (b) ii. to upload pictures, contents and modify the profile (c) i. promote (d) (iv. public (e) iv. before the entire world (f) (i) common (g) ii. exchange

2. (a) Internet technology facilitates social relations by allowing users to connect and interact with people around the world through web-based social networking services. These platforms provide a cost-effective way to share interests, activities, and personal profiles, making it easier to communicate and build relationships across borders.

(b) Facebook's popularity stems from its user-friendly interface and extensive features that allow users to create personal profiles, connect with friends, share multimedia content, and engage in discussions. It offers a wide reach, enabling users to connect with a global audience, which contributes to its status as the leading social network.

(c) Social networks can be used to:
- Create and maintain personal profiles.
- Connect with others who share similar interests.
- Upload and share pictures and multimedia content.
- Post blog entries and share updates.
- Interact through comments and feedback from friends and other users.

(d) Users can take privacy protection measures by controlling the visibility of their profiles and deciding what information to share. They can restrict the number of visitors or viewers to their profiles and choose specific details that can be made public, ensuring a safer online experience.

(e) Yes, I agree with this view. Social networks enable instant communication and interaction with people from different cultures and backgrounds, creating a sense of closeness and community. This interconnectedness fosters a feeling of belonging to a larger global community, as users can easily share experiences and ideas across geographical boundaries.

3. (a) occupy (b) living (c) migrate (d) come (e) improve

4. (i) at Chakhar in Barishal (ii) Mayor of Calcutta Corporation (iii) Khaja Nazimuddin (iv) in 1895 (v) Chief Minister

5. Sher-E-Bangla, born in 1873 in Barishal, was a prominent leader in Bangladesh. He excelled academically, earning his M.A. and B.L. degrees before entering public service. After resigning as Deputy Magistrate in 1912, he joined the Bengal Council and became influential in the Indian Congress and Muslim League. He served as Chief Minister and established numerous educational institutions. Notably, he proposed the Pakistan Resolution in 1940. Sher-E-Bangla passed away at 89, leaving a lasting legacy in Bangladesh.

6. (a) We should say 'no' to corruption because it is a serious social crime.
(b) Corrupt persons are not only dishonest but also harmful to our society.
(c) Now, it is high time we did something against corruption.
(d) We should work together if we want to control corruption.
(e) But we are so self-centered that we do not think of the welfare of our country.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
d	c	f	a	h	b	e	g

Dr. Alfred Nobel was born in 21 October, 1833 at Stockholm, Sweden. He was an engineer. He invented dynamite after some years of joining his father's company. He earned a lot of money from his dynamite business. He undertook a plan to give an award for encouraging the creative work. This award was named after Alfred Nobel. So, it was called the "Nobel Prize". This award was also given for setting up peace in the world.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

68 CANTONMENT PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE, SAIDPUR, NILPHAMARI

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. job seeking (b) iii. satisfied (c) iv. He shows responsibility to his roots (d) iii. place of birth and its surroundings (e) iv. agriculturist (f) ii. 3 (g) iv. returned home

2. (a) His feeling and obligation to his root made Mainul Islam come back to his village.
(b) Yes, I agree with the statement because everyone has obligation to their soil. They should love their native land. Besides, if the educated people return to their land and do something utilizing their knowledge, the village and its lifestyle would be developed.
(c) The specialty of Islam family is that they all live in their village. They love their village home, its environment, their old friends and relatives. All these attract them very much.
(d) Mainul became a farmer as he took his higher education on agriculture. His passion for his root also motivated him to become a farmer.
(e) Mainul Islam could be a banker and his brothers could be bureaucrats.

3. (a) odd/wild/crazy/unconventional/weird (b) insecurity/disliking (c) provided (d) stake/risk (e) choice/view

4. (i) Wapakoneta, Ohio, the USA (ii) Purdue University (iii) Received M. Sc. degree (iv) 20 July, 1969 (v) 21 July, 1969

5. Neil Armstrong was the first man who landed on the moon in 1969. He was very interested in flying in the sky. So, he studied Aeronautical Engineering and Aerospace Engineering. He was selected by the U.S Air Force to make a voyage to the moon. He was the commander of the mission Apollo 11. He successfully returned to the earth after landing on the moon.

6. (a) In recent years, there have been many alarming reports that the world temperatures are increasing day by day.
(b) This increase in global warming is caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the earth.
(c) Most climatologists believe that greenhouse effect is an important cause of global warming.
(d) Again, the main culprit for global warming is carbon dioxide gas which is produced by the burning of fossils fuels and forest.
(e) We should take necessary steps as early as possible in order to save the existence of living animals on earth.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
d	g	b	e	c	h	f	a

Once there lived a poor woodcutter who was very honest. Everyday he went to the jungle to cut wood and earned his livelihood by selling the wood in the market. One day while cutting wood beside a river, suddenly his axe slipped out of his hand and fell into deep water. The man was very grieved and began to weep bitterly at the loss of the axe, the only means of his livelihood. His bitter cry drew the attention of the water-gooddess who took pity on him. She, diving into the river, brought a golden axe and asked him if it was his one. Then diving again brought a silver axe and asked the same question if it was his one. The woodcutter answered in the negative both the two times and the goddess being satisfied with his honesty, gave him all the three including the real axe.

Part–B : Writing Test

See ***SSC English Made Easy To Test Papers*** *Book*

69 LALMONIRHAT GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOL, LALMONIRHAT

Test Examination–2024 ▸ English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Part–A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. variety (b) ii. mourning songs (c) ii. died for Bangla language (d) iii. people of all ages (e) ii. all over the world (f) ii. highest (g) i. to highlight how 21 February is observed and its international recognition

2. (a) 21 February is observed as Shaheed Dibosh in remembrance of the martyrs of language movement of 1952.
(b) We go to the Shaheed Minar bare-footed to pay tribute to the language martyrs.
(c) The significance of wearing black badges on the Shaheed Dibosh is great. Black badges symbolize sadness. So, to express sadness black badges are worn.
(d) By 'the rightful place of bangla', we understand that Bangla being Bangalees' mother tongue has the right to be a state language of the undivided Pakistan.
(e) The importance of International Mother Language Day is great. This day highlights the importance of a mother tongue and promotes awareness about it.

3. (a) control (b) reason (c) accumulated (d) burnt (e) purposes

4. (i) Oak Park, Chicago, USA (ii) 21 July, 1899 (iii) 1918 (iv) 'The Old Man and the Sea' published (v) Nobel Prize in literature

5. Ernest Hemingway was an American novelist, short story writer and journalist. His economical and understated style had a strong influence on 20th century fiction, while his life of adventure and his public image influenced later generations. Hemingway produced most of his work between the mid-1920s and the mid-1950s and won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954. He published seven novels, six short story collections and two non-fiction works. Additional works including three novels, four short story collections and three non-fiction works were published posthumously. Many of his works are considered classics of American literature. But he committed suicide in 1961 in his summer home.

6. (a) E-mail is a wonderful invention and it plays an important role in business and communication.
(b) This is a scientific way of sending messages, data and information files within a few seconds.
(c) Communication through email is made between two persons or offices and the receiver is not required to remain present simultaneously like telephone.
(d) To operate an email system, we need two sets of computers and the Internet connection.
(e) E-mail functions instantly with the help of a computer set, android mobile phone and tab which are connected in a network.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	f	e	h	a	g	d	b

Socrates' wife used to lose her temper on the slightest excuse. She thought that her husband was not paying the least heed to her and so she always tried to irritate him. One day, the woman became more furious than ever and began to insult him. Socrates could not tolerate this, so he went out of this room. He sat on the doorstep of his house looking out on the public streets. This made his wife more furious. She went up to him with a bucket full of water and poured the water on him. At that time some passers-by were walking along the street and they were greatly astonished.

Part–B : Writing Test

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