

SSC ENGLISH

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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 × 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
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 - (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
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 - (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 × 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 × 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 English 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 Birshrestho.

4. **Complete the table below with information from the above passage.**

1 × 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 × 5 = 5

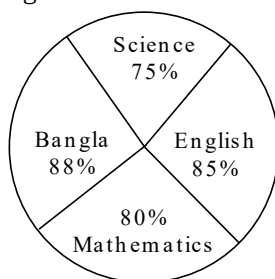
Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Punctuality is a virtue	i. person is	i. accurate in timing.
(b) It helps	ii. which can make us	ii. loved by all.
(c) A punctual	iii. punctual we shall	iii. surely succeed in life.
(d) He who	iv. is punctual never	iv. successful in future.
(e) If we become	v. us to 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
- He thought him to be dead.
 - The bear smelt his ears, nose and face.
 - Suddenly they came across a bear.
 - Once upon a time two friends were passing through a forest.
 - Then the bear went away.
 - Finding no other way, the later one laid down on the ground and feigned death.
 - The first friend climbed up a tree but the later could not climb.
 - 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

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 × 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 × 5 = 10
- Why does the author call the Jamuna greedy?
 - Where does Meherjan live?
 - What does 'dancing flame' mean?
 - How can we stop river erosion?
 - 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 × 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 × 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 × 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

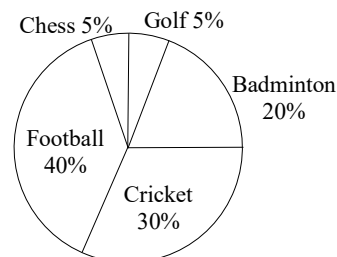
numbers of the sentences need to be written.

1 × 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

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

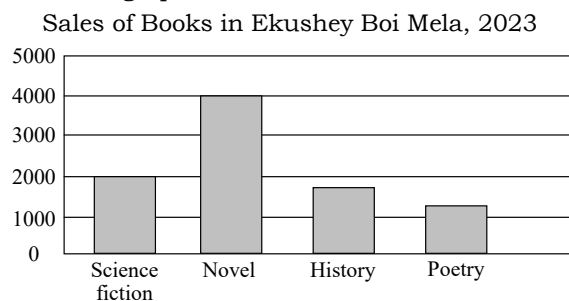
7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

- (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



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

Model Test 04 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.

- Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. 1 × 7 = 7
 - The word 'commemorate' used in the passage means —.

i. display	ii. disguise	iii. remember	iv. reunion
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 - The prevailing work-hour of the workers had been very —.

i. tolerable	ii. short	iii. lengthy	iv. expectable
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 - Where is May Day observed today?

i. All over the world	ii. In Bangladesh	iii. In Europe	iv. In the USA
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 - The policemen attacked the strikers on —.

i. May 1, 1886	ii. May 2, 1886	iii. May 3, 1886	iv. May 4, 1886
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 - Whom does trade union represent?

i. Farmers	ii. Teachers	iii. Workers	iv. Businessmen
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 - 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
 - Clubs and revolvers were used upon —.

i. trade union leaders	ii. policemen	iii. owner of the factory	iv. strikers
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- Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10
 - What does May Day commemorate?
 - When and where did the historic events of May 1st take place?
 - Which demand did the workers struggle for?
 - What happened when the policemen attacked the strikers?
 - What inspired the workers joining the protest?
- 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 × 5 = 5

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

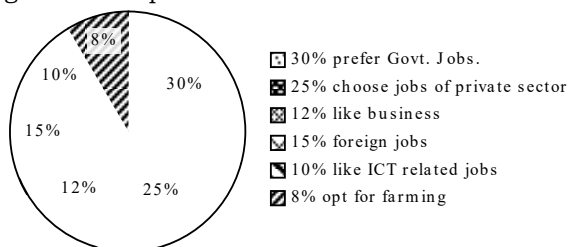
5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10
 6. Match the parts of sentences given in columns 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

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

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 × 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 × 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 × 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, 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? 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 France 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) —	

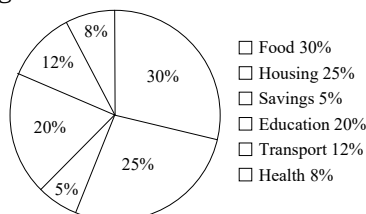
5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10
 6. Match the parts of sentences given in columns 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

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. $1 \times 8 = 8$
- In 1930 he joined the Ramjash College, Delhi but returned to his place of birth the next year.
 - In 1947, when the partition was made Jibanananda Das left Bangladesh for India.
 - He lost the job in 1928 on the charge of publishing a poem in "The Parichaya Patrika",
 - He got an appointment in Brajomohan College, Barishal in 1935.
 - He took his Master's Degree in English at the age of 22.
 - 1951, he joined the Kharagpur College.
 - Jibanananda Das was born in a small town of Barishal in 1899.
 - 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

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 × 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. suitability
2. Answer the following questions. 2 × 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 × 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]

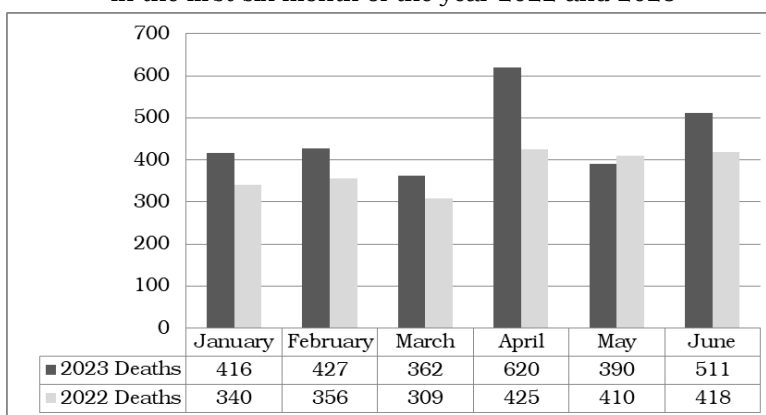
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Book Fair" : 10
 (a) What is a book fair? (b) When and where is it held? (c) How popular is it? (d) Have you ever visited a book fair? (e) What kind of books are usually available in a book fair?

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



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

Model Test 07 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.

- Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. 1 × 7 = 7
 - 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
 - Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'extreme'?

i. minimum	ii. medium	iii. external	iv. immense
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 - We should use renewable energy because it ——.

i. never runs out	ii. finite	iii. is insufficient	iv. can be damaging
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 - 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
 - Which of the following gases can be burnt to produce electricity?

i. Carbon di-oxide	ii. Hydrogen	iii. Nitrogen	iv. Oxygen
--------------------	--------------	---------------	------------
 - The word 'rely' refers to — in the passage.

i. depend	ii. separate	iii. assist	iv. unite
-----------	--------------	-------------	-----------
 - 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
- Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10
 - Why will fossil fuels such as oil, coal, gas, etc. run out?
 - What are the positive aspects of renewable energy?
 - How does Hydrogen exist in nature?
 - What is bioenergy? Where do we get it from?
 - "Reliance on them poses real big problems".—How? Explain it in 2/3 sentences.
- 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. $1 \times 5 = 5$

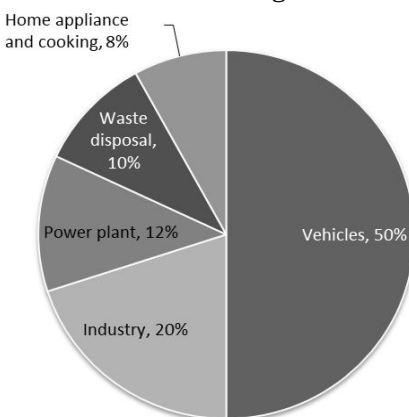
Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Independence	i. fought	i. place in 1977.
(b) No nation	ii. joined	ii. face to face with the enemies.
(c) Our War of Independence	iii. can achieve	iii. the birth right of a man.
(d) People from all walks of life	iv. took	iv. the war.
(e) They	v. is	v. it without struggle.

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.

$$1 \times 8 = 8$$

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

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

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 Bangabandhu 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.

- Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. 1 × 7 = 7
 - Very few festivals are as — as Independence Day.
 - more significant
 - most significant
 - significant
 - insignificant
 - On 26th March, people of all walks of life pay tribute to the —.
 - martyrs of language movement
 - martyrs of mass movement
 - martyrs of liberation war
 - martyred intellectuals
 - Various displays are arranged to — the spectators.
 - irritate
 - sadden
 - amuse
 - annoy
 - A person watching an event is called —.
 - spectator
 - stranger
 - emigrant
 - participant
 - 26 March is observed in —.
 - a simple way
 - a befitting manner
 - a normal way
 - an organized way
 - Different cultural programmes of Independence Day are observed to —.
 - spread cultural values around the country
 - display different cultural activities
 - encourage people to participate in rallies
 - focus on the valiant struggle and sacrifice of Liberation War
 - The phrase 'public holiday' means —.
 - public day
 - workers holiday
 - holiday of the public
 - national holiday
- Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10
 - What is the significance of our Independence Day?
 - How do we pay homage to the martyrs?
 - Who entertain thousands of spectators in Bangabandhu National Stadium?
 - How do you celebrate the Independence Day in your school?
 - What are the main features of the day?
- 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 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 × 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		

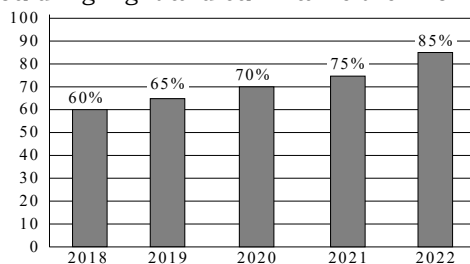
5. **Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.** 10
 6. Match the parts of sentences given in columns 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

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 × 8 = 8
- Belal's lot has changed radically.
 - He is now very happy to be a self-sufficient man.
 - He got a lease of land in his village.
 - Poverty forced him to look for work.
 - Then he joined the training programme of NHC and received training in vegetable cultivation.
 - He has also been raising hybrid cows for milk as well as to produce manure.
 - Belal was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family.
 - 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

Model Test 09 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)]

- Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. 1 × 7 = 7
 - Michael Madhusudan Dutt was frustrated because of his ——.
 - being appreciated
 - failure to gain right appreciation from the Bangalees
 - receiving right honour
 - not being evaluated properly by the West
 - His teachers appreciated his literary talents in ——.
 - school
 - college
 - youth
 - childhood
 - attracted Michael in his college life.
 - English literature
 - Western novels
 - European culture
 - English taste, manners and intellect
 - indicates Michael's higher level of intellectual ability best.
 - His humanitarian work
 - His adopting Christianity
 - His literary work
 - His teacher's appreciation
 - A precious child with a gift of literary talent. Here the expression means a child ——.
 - devoid of literary talent
 - with outstanding literary talent
 - with literary zeal
 - without literary talent
 - 'He converted to Christianity as a young man, much to the ire of his family.' Here the word 'ire' means ——.
 - desire
 - consent
 - anger
 - passion
 - The main purpose of the author of this passage is ——.
 - to sketch Michael's life
 - to show Michael's migration
 - to state Michael's literary talent
 - to highlight Michael's conversion to Christianity
- Answer the following questions. 2 × 5 = 10
 - Who was Michael Madhusudan Dutt?
 - What was the ambition of Michael in early age?
 - Why did Michael start writing in Bangla?
 - When did Michael compose Kopotaksho Nad?
 - 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 × 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 × 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 × 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.

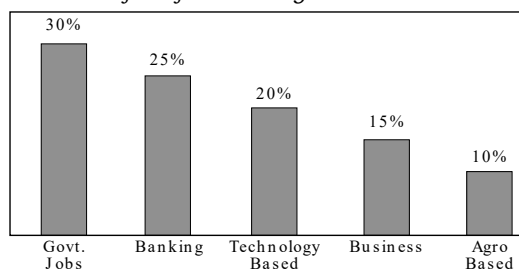
7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8
- (a) He got a lease of land in his village.
 (b) As a result, his lot has been changed radically.
 (c) Poverty forced him to look for work.

- (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 150 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

Model Test 10 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 Bangabandhu 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 × 10 = 10
 - (a) Our Independence Day is celebrated —.

i. individually	ii. worldwide	iii. nationally	iv. internationally
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 - (b) On the day the — pays homage to the martyrs first.

i. Prime Minister	ii. President	iii. Speaker	iv. Political leader
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 - (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
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 - (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
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 - (h) What is the closest meaning for 'homage'?

i. house	ii. reverence	iii. modesty	iv. earnestness
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 - (i) 26 March is a — festival day.

i. religious	ii. political	iii. social	iv. national
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 - (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 × 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. $1 \times 5 = 5$
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. $1 \times 7 = 7$

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. $1 \times 6 = 6$

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

Model Test 11 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]

Unit-3; Lesson-3(B) ◀

Read the passage. Then answer the questions no. 1 and 2 :

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 × 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 × 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. $1 \times 5 = 5$
 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. $1 \times 7 = 7$

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	vi. environment pollution.
(g) To live a happy and healthy life	vii. smoke	vii. from industrial plants, brick kilns and motor vehicles.
	viii. a serious problem	

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. $1 \times 6 = 6$

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

Model Test 12 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]

Unit-5; Lesson-1(A) ◀

Read the passage. Then answer the questions no. 1 and 2 :

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 × 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
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 - (b) Before the erosion of river, she was —.

i. healthy	ii. wealthy	iii. unhappy	iv. sad
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 - (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
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 - (j) The word 'Shattered' means —.

i. faced	ii. exterminated	iii. impoverished	iv. confronted
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2. Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 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

Model Test 13 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.

- Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1 × 10 = 10
 - Mainul started — farming in his village.
 - traditional
 - outdated
 - conventional
 - modern
 - Which of the following words is the closest meaning of 'qualified'?
 - Potential
 - Powerful
 - Proficient
 - Palatial
 - Where did Mainul Islam take his higher education form?
 - BUET
 - BAUM
 - DU
 - RU
 - "People forget their roots"—What does 'root' mean here?
 - Place of birth and its surroundings
 - Countryside
 - Lower portions of trees
 - World heritage
 - Mainul Islam has a — to the soil.
 - contract
 - purpose
 - objection
 - debt
 - We are "sons of the soil" means —.
 - they belong to the land
 - they don't want to be rootless
 - their root lies in the soil
 - they are closely attached to their soil
 - Which of the following best suits as a title of the above passage?
 - pull of roots
 - commitment to the native land
 - respect to the soil
 - gratefulness to the soil
 - Mr. Islam — in the roots.
 - works
 - studies
 - trains
 - believes
 - Mr. Islam and his brothers had — opportunity or quality to lead a city life.
 - few
 - every
 - improbable
 - no
 - What should the individual be?
 - Should be job seeker
 - Should be employed
 - Should be a doctor
 - Should be self-employed
- Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 6 = 12
 - What made Mainul Islam come back to his village?
 - What is the specialty of the Islam family?
 - How may Mr. Mainul and his brothers be our model?
 - "Every educated individual should not be a job seeker."—Do you agree? Why?
 - What helps Mr. Islam lead a pleasing life?
 - "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 secretary 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 Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina 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. $1 \times 5 = 5$
 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. $1 \times 7 = 7$

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 Sorbonne 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. $1 \times 6 = 6$

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

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 × 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 × 6 = 12
- Why do you think Mother Teresa won so many awards?
 - Why did Mother Teresa win the Nobel-Prize?
 - Why do you think the home is named 'Nirmal Hriday'?
 - Why did Mother Teresa want the dying people to feel that they too deserve care and love?
 - What are the things that we have learnt from Mother Teresa?
 - 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 Bangabandhu 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 × 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 × 7 = 7

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

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 home 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 × 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

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 Bangabandhu 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 × 10 = 10
- (a) The celebration of Independence Day starts with ——. 1 × 10 = 10
- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| i. processions | ii. gun salute |
| iii. placing wreaths at the National Mausoleum | iv. parade by defence forces |
- (b) The National Mausoleum is situated ——. 1 × 10 = 10
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 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 ——. 1 × 10 = 10
- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| i. at the National Parade Ground | ii. in the streets |
| iii. in the decorated vehicles | iv. in Bangabandhu Stadium |
- (d) What does the expression “people from all walks of life” in the passage mean? 1 × 10 = 10
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| i. All the ordinary people | ii. All the rich people |
| iii. All the poor people | iv. All categories of people |
- (e) 'Illuminate' stands for ——. 1 × 10 = 10
- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| i. put out | ii. light on | iii. put on | iv. put off |
|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
- (f) What is the meaning for ‘homage’? 1 × 10 = 10
- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| i. modesty | ii. earnestness | iii. respect | iv. consecration |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
- (g) Various displays are arranged to — the spectators. 1 × 10 = 10
- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| i. sadden | ii. irritate | iii. annoy | iv. amuse |
|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|
- (h) A diplomat is a person who ——. 1 × 10 = 10
- | | |
|--|---|
| 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 ——. 1 × 10 = 10
- | | |
|--|--|
| 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? 1 × 10 = 10
- | | |
|---|--|
| 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 × 6 = 12
- What does 26 March remind us?
 - Who pay homage to the martyred freedom fighters?
 - Why does the nation observe 26 March?
 - How is the Independence Day observed?
 - When and who place floral wreaths at the National Memorial on behalf of the nation?
 - What is the significance of a 31 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 × 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 × 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

Model Test 16

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 ——. iv. suffering
 i. agony ii. sorrows iii. joy
- (b) The day is conventionally observed ——. iv. daily
 i. without missing a year ii. after two years
- (c) The day signifies ——. iv. contemporary worries
 i. cultural difference ii. Bangalee culture and tradition
- (d) On Pahela Boishakh, people enjoy having ——. iv. traditional dish
 i. rich dish ii. delicious dish iii. unconventional dish
- (e) In the text, the word 'ethnic' is related to the ——. iv. programme
 i. position ii. people iii. country
- (f) The biggest carnival of the state is organised by ——. iv. different organizations
 i. the people of all classes ii. Chhayanaut
- (g) On this day, the whole country wears a/an — look. iv. jubilant
 i. depressed ii. unhappy iii. lethargic
- (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 ——. iv. people of an organisation
 i. the rich people of the country ii. all the aristocratic people of the country
 iii. all categories of people

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 6 = 12
- When do people get up on Pahela Boishakh?
 - How does the cultural programme begin?
 - What do newspapers bring out on this day?
 - What does the celebration of Pahela Boishakh mark?
 - How do people dress themselves on this day?
 - “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

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 ——. 1 × 10 = 10
- | | | | |
|---------|------------|------------|----------|
| i. poem | ii. sonnet | iii. story | iv. epic |
|---------|------------|------------|----------|
- (b) The word 'aspire' means ——. 1 × 10 = 10
- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| i. deprive | ii. frustrate | iii. wish | iv. appeal |
|------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
- (c) The word 'adopt' means ——. 1 × 10 = 10
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 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? 1 × 10 = 10
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| i. Artistic | ii. Literary | iii. Mathematical | iv. Musical |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
- (e) The word 'ire' in the passage means ——. 1 × 10 = 10
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| i. brightness | ii. talent |
| iii. formal anger | iv. formal change |
- (f) His days in Europe were full of ——. 1 × 10 = 10
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|-------------------|--------------|
| i. hope | ii. fun | iii. appreciation | iv. hardship |
|---------|---------|-------------------|--------------|
- (g) When did Madhusudan start to believe that his birth was not in the right place? 1 × 10 = 10
- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| i. Since his childhood | ii. Since his teenage | iii. Since his middle age | iv. After his youth |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
- (h) The word 'ardent' means ——. 1 × 10 = 10
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| i. showing strong feelings | ii. closely fit |
| iii. comparable | iv. unhappy |
- (i) The name of the first Bangla epic is ——. 1 × 10 = 10
- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| i. Kopotaksha Nad | ii. Gitanjali |
| iii. Meghnad Badh Kabya | iv. Gitobitan |
- (j) Madhusudan was a sojourner in Europe", the line means ——. 1 × 10 = 10
- | |
|---|
| 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
- In what manner did Madhusudan want to grow himself?
 - Which religion did Madhusudan practise in his middle age?
 - Why did his college inspire him to imitate the English in taste, manners and intellect?
 - Which sectors of English literature reflected his intellectual ability?
 - What did Madhusudan realise after coming back to Bengal?
 - 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 × 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 × 7 = 7

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) People	i. are being used	i. to increase greenhouse gases to pollute the air.
(b) One of those	ii. are mainly responsible	ii. as fuel in cooking.
(c) Trees also	iii. is one of the reasons	iii. huge carbon dioxide from air.
(d) We know, trees	iv. is to collect	iv. to release carbon dioxide in the air.
(e) Human beings	v. be aware and take	v. wood for habitation and furniture.
(f) Burning coal in 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

Model Test 18 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 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 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 × 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 × 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. $1 \times 5 = 5$
 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. $1 \times 7 = 7$

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. $1 \times 6 = 6$

Stephen Hawking			
Aims	Highlighting his glorious works despite his being handicapped		
Lifespan	Spent a life of (i) — years		
Who/What	Activities	Name of work/Achievements	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 awarded	(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

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 × 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 × 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 × 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

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 × 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 × 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 × 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	ii. a lot of oil, coal and gas everyday.
(c) But wind and sunlight	iii. use	iii. solar energy as an alternative source.
(d) For the betterment of us, we	iv. will be	iv. unlimited around the world.
	iv. are burning	

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

Model Test 21 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)]

- Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1 × 5 = 5
 - Cutting down trees is called ——.

i. afforestation	ii. industrialisation
iii. glorification	iv. deforestation
 - Greenhouse effect is strengthened by ——.

i. planting trees	ii. afforestation
iii. erosion of soil	iv. destruction of forests
 - Trees absorb ——.

i. carbon dioxide	ii. oxygen	iii. methane	iv. hydrogen
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 - Natural gas is a kind of ——.

i. fossil fuel	ii. toxic substance	iii. harmful gas	iv. crude oil
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 - Who are mainly responsible for green house effect?

i. wild animals	ii. plants	iii. humans	iv. aquatic life
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- Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 4 = 8
 - How does the loss of forests cause dual problems?
 - What should we do to control the increase of greenhouse gases?
 - How do forests help us?
 - 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

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 × 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 × 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 × 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

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 × 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
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 - (c) Hydrogen and Oxygen help to form ——.

i. fuel	ii. oil	iii. ice	iv. gas
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 - (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 × 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 × 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 Bangabandhu 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 Bangabandhu 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 Bangabandhu 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, he 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

Model Test 24

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 × 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 × 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 1, 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

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)]

- Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1 × 5 = 5
 - Meherjan's hands are trembling because _____.
 - she is tired
 - she is exhausted
 - she is frightened
 - she is feeble
 - River erosion is the effect of _____.
 - climate change
 - environment pollution
 - natural disaster
 - cyclone
 - Before the erosion of the river, Meherjan was _____.
 - well off
 - sad
 - unhappy
 - healthy
 - The dancing flames remind Meherjan of the turmoil in her life. Here 'dancing' means _____.
 - jumping
 - unstable
 - glittering
 - bright
 - River banks erode _____.
 - throughout the year
 - in one season
 - in two seasons
 - in three seasons
- Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 4 = 8
 - How was Meherjan's life earlier?
 - Why are many more villages in the threat of erosion?
 - Where does Meherjan live?
 - 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)]

- Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information from the text. 0.5 × 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

Model Test 26

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)]

- Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1 × 5 = 5
 - Which of the period describes the beginning of the rapid industrialization?
 - The start of the 19th century
 - The end of the 18th century
 - The start of the 18th century
 - The end of the 19th century
 - What are the fossil fuels mentioned in the passage?
 - Coal
 - Mineral oil
 - Natural gas
 - All the above
 - The word 'instead' mentioned in the passage means —.
 - option
 - choice
 - as an alternative
 - preference
 - Trees transport — into the air.
 - nitrogen
 - oxygen
 - hydrogen
 - all
 - The word combustion mentioned in the passage means —.
 - kindling
 - burning
 - consummation
 - flame
- Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 4 = 8
 - Why can humans neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun?
 - Describe how human beings are responsible for the increase in the greenhouse gases.
 - What do you think the main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is?
 - Why enormous areas of forests are destroyed by the people every year? Describe in brief.
- Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 0.5 × 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

Model Test 27 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 × 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 × 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. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$
- 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. $1 \times 4 = 4$

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/Nilu 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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Model Test 28

RAJUK UTTARA MODEL SCHOOL & COLLEGE, DHAKA

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 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.

- Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1 × 7 = 7
 - The advantages of the Internet technology have made it possible to emerge a good number of websites. What part of speech is 'internet' in this sentence?

i. Adverb	ii. Noun	iii. Adjective	iv. Verb
-----------	----------	----------------	----------
 - At present, Facebook is the most popular. Google+, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc. are other frequently used social services. What part of speech is 'present' in this sentence?

i. Adverb	ii. Adjective	iii. Verb	iv. Noun
-----------	---------------	-----------	----------
 - The word 'protection' can be replaced by ——.

i. Shielded	ii. Fortification	iii. Safeguarded	iv. Ramification
-------------	-------------------	------------------	------------------
 - Social networking sites are based on ——.

i. Facebook	ii. Blog post	iii. Internet	iv. Personal profile
-------------	---------------	---------------	----------------------
 - Finally, there are — protection measures too.

i. Publicity	ii. Financial	iii. Confidentiality	iv. Suitableness
--------------	---------------	----------------------	------------------
 - In the passage, the writer has — view on social networks.

i. Critical	ii. Positive	iii. Ominous	iv. Neutral
-------------	--------------	--------------	-------------
 - Social networking services — privacy protection measures.

i. Undermine	ii. Ascertain	iii. Neutralize	iv. Enfeeble
--------------	---------------	-----------------	--------------
- Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 5 = 10
 - What is social network?
 - What are some uses of social networks?
 - How can we present ourselves before the entire world?
 - What is the advantage of social networks?
 - How are these networks making a global community?

- 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 × 5 = 5

But in e-learning, as said by' global e-learning guru Dr. Badrul H Khan, every step such as, registration, admission, classroom entry and exit, class work, attendance, discussion with course mates, feedback, exams and finally certification must take place electronically through computer and the Internet technology in a virtual campus. Everything is digitized and conducted by a system called Learning Management System (LMS). So online education programmes blend various components of e-learning. The revolutionary concept of e-learning is already in its practice phase in many parts of the world. Professor Khan has developed a framework and important literatures on e-learning which have been praised by pundits worldwide including Bangladesh. Professor Khan is especially enthusiastic about the prospect of e-learning in Bangladesh.

- E-learning (a) — to (b) — learning. It is an education system in which all the (c) — of imparting education to students are performed using computer and internet technology. In this (d) — system of education the normal processes of (e) — are conducted by LMS.

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

Topic : The Padma Bridge ◀

The Padma Bridge is a multipurpose bridge in Bangladesh, It is built across the Padma River. This bridge is now completed. It has connected Louhajang, Munshiganj to Shariatpur and Madaripur. It has connected 21 southern districts with the capital. The Padma Bridge is the most expensive project in the history of Bangladesh. There is a highway on the upper level and a railway line on the lower level. It has 41 spans and each span is 150 meter long. Its length is 6150 m and width is 18.18 m. The project has taken 1062 hectares of land. The total cost of the bridge is Tk. 30,139.39 crore. This total cost has been funded by the government of Bangladesh alone. China Major Bridge Engineering company Ltd. did the overall construction work. This mega project has been inaugurated on 25 June 2022. The Bridge will contribute a lot to the economic development of Bangladesh. It will increase the GDP by as much as 1.2 percent.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Activity/What	Relevant Information
The Padma Bridge	(i) _____	21 districts
(ii) _____	did the construction work	
The Padma Bridge	total land	(iii) _____
(iv) _____	has funded	The Padma Bridge project
This mega project	(v) _____	On 25 June 2022

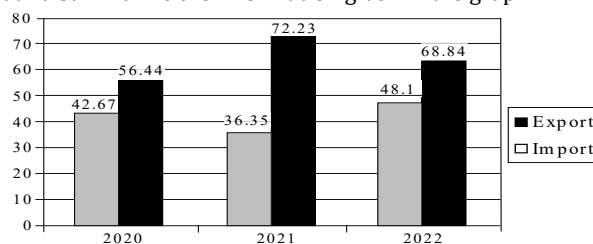
5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10
 6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) The migration of meritorious, skilled	i. brilliant boys and girls leave there nature lands	i. in the country to stop it.
(b) Lured by the great advantages of developed countries	ii. the government should create suitable atmosphere	ii. for fat salaries and better service condition.
(c) Often expert doctors, scientists 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. another is called brain drain.
(e) Brain drain being a great curse	v. and experienced people from one country to	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
- In 1850, Alfred Nobel joined his father's company.
 - He was an engineer and chemist.
 - He earned a lot of money from his Dynamite business.
 - This award was named after Alfred Nobel and it was called 'Nobel Prize'.
 - Dr. Alfred Nobel was born on 21st October, 1833 at Stockholm, Sweden.
 - After some years, Alfred Nobel invented Dynamite.
 - He undertook a plan to give an award for encouraging the creative work for setting up peace in the world.
 - His father Emanuel Nobel was an architect and researcher.

Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Write a paragraph on 'Your Visit to a Place of Historical Interest' by answering the following questions. 10
 (a) What do you mean by a place of historical interest? (b) Have you ever paid a visit to such a place? (c) Where did you go? (d) Which thing attracted you most? (e) What have you learnt by visiting that historical place?
9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10
 In his boyhood, Hazrat Abdul Qadir Zilani (R) was going to Baghdad for education. On the eve of his departure from home, his mother said to him.....
10. Look at the following graph. It shows the yearly imports and exports (Billion Dollars) of a country. Describe the graph. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Saiful/Sharifa and your friend is Tamim/Tiara. Now, write an e-mail describing merits and demerits of Facebook. 10
12. Suppose, you are Siam/Samia. You have a friend named Emon/Emi. You know that English language plays an important role for communication in the present world and you both want to improve your skill. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about how to improve your skills in this global language. 10

Model Test 29

IDEAL SCHOOL & COLLEGE, MOTIJHEEL, DHAKA

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 × 7 = 7

- (a) Mainul along with his brothers —— in a village.
 i. live ii. work
 iii. lives iv. studies
- (b) 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
- (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 job iv. He shows responsibility to his roots
- (d) "People forget their roots'-what does 'root' mean here?
 i. country-side ii. lower portions of trees
 iii. world heritage iv. place of birth and its surroundings
- (e) What is the meaning of the phrase 'sons of soil'?
 i. attraction to the soil ii. avoiding of soil
 iii. made of soil iv. native village
- (f) The synonym of the word 'bureaucrat' is ——.
 i. civil servant ii. government
 iii. royal personality iv. public
- (g) What does the expression "not every educated individual should be a job seeker" mean best?
 i. Education is not the precondition to be a job seeker
 ii. Every educated persons should not hanker after job
 iii. As we are educated, we should not look for job
 iv. Every educated individual finds job easily

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Why are the three brothers great?
 (b) What made Mainul come back to his village?
 (c) What is the speciality of Islam family?
 (d) How did Mainul become successful in life?
 (e) What is the main theme of the passage?

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 × 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.

- Global warming is causing serious threat to the 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 resources will be less than requirement. For the same reason, the (b) —— of fish may not be full and offsprings may not be (c) —— . So, the pressure on fish population is (d) —— due to climate change. Fishes are one of the world's most valuable biological assets. The number of people in the world eating fish as their main source of protein is 40%. In case of our (e) —— to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the pressure

on fish will be increased and consequently. People depending on fish will suffer from hunger and poverty.

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

Topic : Munshi Abdur Rouf ◀

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 (Currently Modhukhali) 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 Birshreshtho, which is the highest recognition of bravery in Bangladesh.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Munshi Abdu Rouf					
Main focus	Our glorious War of Liberation				
Recognition	He was awarded (i) ———				
Who/What	Event/Activity	Year	Place/Where	How/Why	Rule/Function/Achievement
Munshi Abdur Rouf	born	1943	Boalmari Faridpur		freedom fighter
He	joined	(ii) ———	the East Pakistan Rifles	increasing his age three years	
He	was enlisted	1963	(iii) ———		fought against Pakistan Army during Liberation War
He	(iv) ———	1971	at Burighat in Chattogram Hill Tracts	to free our mother land from the Pakistani Army	forced Pakistani army to retreat
He	was buried	1971	(v) ———		was awarded Birshreshtha

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) Now a days students are getting busy	i. for the better future of	i. in near future
(b) As a result, they cannot	ii. passing their time on Facebook	ii. indifferent to their studies
(c) Their parents who struggle	iii. cut a good figure in the examination	iii. their children are worried about the matter
(d) The students are now seen	iv. with trifling matters and are seen	iv. doing nothing beneficial
(e) Thus, they waste their valuable time	v. unawarely and fall in problems	v. which is expected by the parents

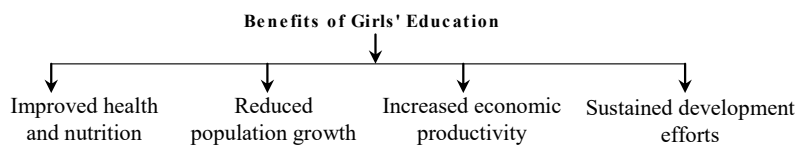
7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8
- Hazrt Omar (R) became shocked and assured the woman of providing her with food.
 - She also explained that she was boiling water in a pot only to console her children.
 - He instantly went to the godown and carried a sack of food himself for that woman and her children to that cottage.
 - Hazrat Omar (R) used to go out to see the condition of his subjects with his own eyes at dead of night.
 - He asked the woman of that cottage about the cause of crying of her children.
 - One night, he was passing by a cottage.
 - The woman explained that the children were crying for food as they had been starving for two days.
 - He heard that children were crying.

Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Write a paragraph on "Deforestation" answering the following questions :

(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. Being defeated for six times, he lost his hope
10. Look at the chart. It shows the Benefits of Girl's Education. Now analyze the chart in 150 words focusing the main aspects. 10



11. Suppose, you are Amin/Amina living at 10, East Bashaboo, Dhaka-1214. You've an intimate friend named Mahbub/Mahbuba who lives at 302, Mehedibag, Chattogram. Now write an e-mail to your friend thanking him for their hospitality. 10
12. Write a dialogue between you and your friend Hasan about the merits and demerits of mobile phone. 10

Part-A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-10; Lesson-4(B) ◀

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 the 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. 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, who had gone missing from 14 December 1971. Kaiser was captured and killed by the Pakistani army and the local collaborators during the last days of the war. Accordingly, Raihan left home to get his brother back but he never returned.

Zahir Raihan's dream was fulfilled. But it's a pity that this dreamer could not live to see his dream come true.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1 × 7 = 7

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Zahir Raihan was an inborn ———. | i. soldier | ii. contributor | iii. patriot | iv. educator |
| (b) The name 'Zahir Raihan' commemorates ———. | i. Liberation war | ii. Mass movement | iii. Language movement | iv. All the above |
| (c) What does the phrase 'local collaborator' mean? | i. local renowned person | ii. local associates | iii. local official | iv. local authority |
| (d) 'Jibon Theke Neya' was a ———. | i. legendary film | ii. legendary record | iii. momentary film | iv. temporary feature |
| (e) 'Stop Genocide' was a ———. | i. work of fiction | ii. movie | iii. drama | iv. documentary |
| (f) In the passage the word 'conspiracy' is a/an ———. | i. verb | ii. adjective | iii. noun | iv. preposition |
| (g) The word 'atrocities' refers to ———. | i. violence | ii. massacre | iii. immorality | iv. offence |

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 5 = 10

- What did Zahir Raihan dream all through his life?
- What was the role of his documentary 'Stop Genocide'?
- What was the fate of Shahidullah Kaiser?
- What was Zahir Raihan's contribution to our language movement?
- What do you think about the demise of Zahir Raihan?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. Unit-3; Lesson-2(B) ◀ 1 × 5 = 5

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 McCormick Harvester 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 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 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.

- May Day is a (a) — day in the history of the world. For the (b) — made on this day, now the workers can (c) — various rights and (d) —. This day reminds that the workers will be exploited until they raise their (e) —.

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

Topic : Mount Everest ◀

Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. It is over 29,000 feet above the sea level. It was named after George Everest an Englishman who first surveyed the Himalayas in 1841. Many expeditions had been led to conquer Mount Everest. Some of them were abandoned. Many climbers, who took part in them lost their lives. Sir Edmund Hillary from New Zealand and his companion Tenzing Norgay from Nepal led an expedition in 1953. The expedition was set out on March 10. As the climbers were going up, they set up camps at different places. They left some of their men and supplies in those camps.

The highest camp was set up at 27,000 feet away. They went up and up.

After two months of difficult and dangerous climbing, they succeeded in reaching the top on May 10. They must have felt excited when they stood there. They have gone down in history as the conquerors of the highest mountain in the world. They were given hearty welcome in 1954. Hillary went to Britain with Tenzing in 1955. They were given tribute in 1956. In 1956 they were recorded in the Guinness Book. In 1958 both of them were given honour of world hero.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/ What	Event	Time/ Year
George Everest	first surveyor of the Himalayas	(i) —
Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay	led an expedition	(ii) —
(iii) —	set out on	March 10
Hillary and Tenzing	(iv) —	1956
(v) —	recorded in the Guinness Book	1957

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 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

- The angel took down his request and went away.
- His name was Abu Ben Adhem.
- Abu then requested him to put his name in the list because he loved mankind and his fellow brothers.
- He again appeared the next night and showed Abu that his name was at the top of the list.
- Suddenly he woke up and saw an angel who was writing the names of the persons who loved God.
- Once upon a time, there was an honest and pious man.
- He asked the angel if his name was there and in reply the angel said that his name was not there.
- He was once sleeping peacefully.

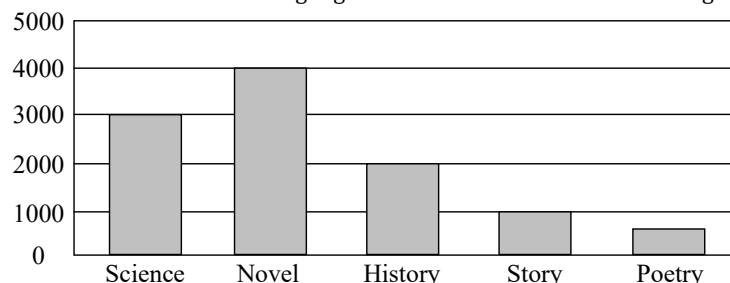
Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

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

10

(a) What is environment pollution? (b) What are the elements of the 'environment'? (c) How are the elements of environment being polluted? (d) What is the effect of pollution? (e) How are people responsible for environment pollution? (f) 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
 A long time ago, the town of Hamelin in Germany was faced with a great problem. It became full of rats. The rats were so big and fierce that they fought the dogs, killed the cats and bit the babies in the cradles. They ate up.....
10. Look at the following graph. It shows a comparative selling rates of five kinds of books in Ekushey Boi Mela, 2018. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Sumon/Sumona of 18/5, Shantinagar, Dhaka. Recently you have gone to a study tour from your school. Now, write a letter to your friend Abid/Abida who lives at 18/A, Board Lane, Chattagram, telling him/her about the tour. 10
12. Suppose, you are Salma and your friend is Naima. Nowadays, it has become very essential to learn about computer. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of learning computer. 10

Model Test 31

RAJSHAHI COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, RAJSHAHI

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 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 Bangabandhu 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 × 7 = 7
 - (a) What is the closest meaning for 'homage'?

i. reverence	ii. house	iii. modesty	iv. earnestness
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 - (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. lit	ii. built	iii. lit or lighted	iv. lighted
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 - (f) 26 March is observed in a ——

i. a normal way	ii. a 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 Martyrs Day is observed
 - ii. To highlight the celebration of Independence Day
 - iii. To show us the way of arranging programmes
 - iv. To portray tradition
2. Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 5 = 10
 - (a) Which leading organizations of our country organize cultural programmes on this day?
 - (b) In 2/3 sentences, describe how 26 March is observed.
 - (c) How does the political authority pay homage to the martyrs? How do the general people of Bangladesh observe the day?
 - (d) Do you support the view that 26 March is a significant day in the history of Bangladesh? Give reasons in favour of your answer.
 - (e) How could you say that 26 March is a great day for the Bangladeshis?
3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

26 March is certainly an (a) —— part of our national history. The day is (b) —— all over the country with due solemnity. The birth of Bangladesh was not so easy. Our heroic sons (c) —— their lives (d) —— its independence. We all should (e) —— hard to materialize their dreams.

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

Topic : William Wordsworth ◀

William Wordsworth was the second of his fathers' five sons. He was born at Cumberland on April 4, 1770. When he was eight years old, his mother died and in the same year he was sent to the Grammar School of Hawks head. Wordsworth's father died five years after his mother's death. Wordsworth speaks of his father as heaving never recovered his usual cheerfulness after the loss of his mother. In 1787 he entered into St. John's College at the University of Cambridge where he studied four years until he took his B.A Degree.

In 1786 two sets of his verses were published and in 1789 he finished writing the 'Evening Walk'. Of his Cambridge friends the chief was Robert Jones with whom he undertook the walking tour in France and Switzerland in 1790. Forty years later, Jones looked back to that journey as golden and sunny sport of his life. At the end of November, 1791, he went to France for learning French and stayed there till the end of November, 1792. Both 'Descriptive Sketches' and 'An Evening Walk' were published in 1793. In the same year England declared war upon France which shocked him much.

In 1795 he began and in 1796 he finished 'The Borderers'. The publications of 'The Lyrical Ballads' in collaboration with Coleridge in 1798 constitute the most important event in the history of English poetry. A new edition of 'The Lyrical

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Year	Event	Why/Where
1770	was born	(a) —
(b) —	sent to the Grammar School	Hawks head.
1792	for learning French	(c) —
(d) —	undertook the walking tour	France and Switzerland
November, 1791	again went to France	(e) —

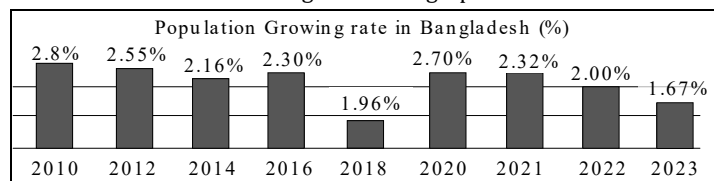
5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10
6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Dengue	i. standing or stagnant water in the house or trees	i. virus may get into his body or blood.
(b) Aedes, a kind of mosquito	ii. bites a healthy man,	ii. through mosquito bite.
(c) This mosquito lays eggs on	iii. carries the virus	iii. infection and lasts up to ten days.
(d) If Aedes mosquito	iv. begin four or six days after	iv. after the rain has stooped
(e) Symptoms of dengue usually	v. is a viral fever transmitted	v. of the disease.

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 is considered the greatest physicist after Einstein.
- (b) He is very skilled in Mathematics from an early age and having a brilliant result, he was able to join Cambridge University as a Lucasian professor of Mathematics.
- (c) In it he explains Cosmology for the general public.
- (d) He got married in 1963.
- (e) He became famous and established his reputation as a great scientist.
- (f) He got his Ph. D in cosmology from Cambridge University by the time he was 26 years old.
- (g) Stephen Hawking was born in an educated family.
- (h) He wrote a book, 'A brief history of Time, From the Big Bang to the Present Times'.

Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Write a paragraph on "A Book Fair". 10
9. Write a story about "Two rats and monkey with a piece of cake". 10
10. Look at the graph that shows 'Population Growth Rate' from 2010 to 2023. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Write a letter to your friend Samit who lives in Dhaka thanking him for hospitality. 10
12. Write a dialogue between two friends Andy and Smith about the bad effects of drugs. 10

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 × 7 = 7
 - (a) Which of the following best describes the main reason of Meherjan's misery?
 - i. The dancing flames
 - ii. climate change
 - iii. falling all her property and living place in the grab of the Jamuna
 - iv. Govt.'s failure for rehabilitation
 - (b) Maherjan is still alive and faces _____.
 - i. never erosion
 - ii. loss and pain
 - iii. existence
 - iv. dancing flames of her life
 - (c) Once Meherjan had _____ condition.
 - i. steady
 - ii. improved
 - iii. well-off
 - iv. improvised
 - (d) The word 'shattered' stands for _____.
 - i. rebuked
 - ii. ignored
 - iii. broke down
 - iv. destruction
 - (e) 'Prompt action' mentioning in the passage is for _____.
 - i. slogan
 - ii. safety
 - iii. right
 - iv. alertness
 - (f) "The turmoil of her life" means _____.
 - i. the waves of well and woe of her life
 - ii. the stress for living on the bank of the Jamuna
 - iii. anguish and agony of her life
 - iv. zenith of all her memories
 - (g) The main purpose of the author of the passage is to highlight _____.
 - i. the causes of Meherjan's distress
 - ii. the necessity of adapting the climate change
 - iii. the impact of climate change
 - iv. the suffering of natural disaster affected people
2. Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 5 = 10
 - (a) Why does Meherjan live on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment? How does she live there?
 - (b) Why is the phrase 'greedy Jamuna' used to describe the river? How much people are estimated as homeless every year because of the cruel grabs of the rivers?
 - (c) What will happen if we do not take prompt action to adapt climate change?
 - (d) What property did Meherjan lose for the after-effect of river erosion?
 - (e) What message does the passage convey to us?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. Unit-9; Lesson-3(C) 1 × 5 = 5

A florist's career is a good choice as an unconventional job for many around the world. Although formal education or diploma is not always essential for florists, they must have a good taste, a 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 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.

- ▶ Among many (a) _____ jobs a florist's career is most alluring. To be a florist one must need a distinct (b) _____ for colours, shapes and proportion. A florist arranges the flowers with (c) _____ sense. Here knowledge of designs and techniques (d) _____ important along with (e) _____ for flowers.

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

Topic : Charles Babbage ◀

Charles Babbage was an English mathematician, inventor and was also known as the father of computer. He was born on 26 December 1791 in London, England. Being a son of a fairly well-to-do family he was sent to the best schools including Exeter, Totness and Oxford. Then in 1810 he entered Trinity College at Cambridge. He graduated in Mathematics from Cambridge in 1814 and was made a fellow of the Royal Society in 1816. Designed in 1821 Babbage's "Difference Engine No 1" was the first successful, error-free automatic calculating machine. His enormous contribution towards futuristic developments and him recognized as the father of computer. He was awarded gold medal of the Roayl Astronomical Society in 1824. He died on October 18, 1871 at Marylebone, London, England.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Event / Activity	Year/ Time	Place / Where

Who/What	Event / Activity	Year/ Time	Place / Where
Charless Babbage	born	(i) _____	
He	went	1810	(ii) _____
He	(iii) _____	1816	
Charless Babbage	died	(iv) _____	(v) _____

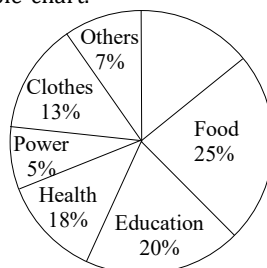
5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10
6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Morality develops the conscience	i. himself in 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 and 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 practice morality	v. by which man can judge good or bad	v. all the virtues to become 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 × 8 = 8
- (a) He found a mad dog and injected some weak germs of its diseases into blood.
- (b) One day a boy named Joseph Meister was brought to Pasteur.
- (c) He had been bitten by a mad dog.
- (d) Pasteur was a French scientist.
- (e) Pasteur gave him some injections and the boy did not get dog's disease.
- (f) He discovered that many diseases are caused by germs and he also found cures for several of them.
- (g) The dog was cured.
- (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 "The International Mother Language Day" 10
 (a) What is the International Mother Language Day? (b) What is the historical background of the day? (c) Why should we celebrated the day? (d) What is the significant of the day?
9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10
 Once upon a time there have two rats. They worked together to collect their food. One day they found a piece of bread. They tried to divide into equal parts but failed. Because each rats wanted the larger part of the bread
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 150 words. You are advised to highlight and summarize the unformation given in the pie-chart. 10



11. Suppose you are Rafid. Shihab is your friend who lives in Bonani, Dhaka. He always feels uneasy to do co-curricular activities. Now, write a letter to him advising him to participate in all co-curricular activities arranged in his school. 10
12. Dengue fever has been out broken throughout the country especially in Dhaka city. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend. Rahat on remedy and our responsibility for it. 10

Model Test 33 BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE & SECONDARY EDUCATION, JASHORE [Rupsha]

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 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 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 × 7 = 7
 - (a) Teachers said that Michael Madhusudan Dutt was a/an ——— child.
 - i. valuable
 - ii. insignificant
 - iii. unimportant
 - iv. worthless
 - (b) What does the word 'ardent' mean?
 - i. uncultured
 - ii. destitute
 - iii. dedicated
 - iv. dishonest
 - (c) Who was Lord Byron?
 - i. a famous English singer
 - ii. a famous English playwright
 - iii. a renowned English poet
 - iv. friend of Michael Madhusudan Dutt
 - (d) What is not true about Michael Madhusudan Dutt according to the text?
 - i. a 19th century Bangalee poet and dramatist
 - ii. an ardent follower of the famous English poet Lord Byron
 - iii. he converted to Christianity as a young man
 - iv. the first English epic writer
 - (e) It was believed by Michael Madhusudan Dutt that he was born on the ——— side of the world.
 - i. correct
 - ii. suitable
 - iii. perfect
 - iv. improper
 - (f) The word 'reputation' indicates ———.
 - i. infamy
 - ii. fame
 - iii. disrepute
 - iv. notoriety
 - (g) Why did Michael Madhusudan Dutt regret his fascination for England and the West?
 - i. As he got the right appreciation from there
 - ii. As he failed to get the right appreciation from there
 - iii. As he was esteemed as a native writer
 - iv. As he was honoured in the West

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 5 = 10
 - (a) Who was Michael Madhusudan Dutt?
 - (b) Why did he go to Europe?
 - (c) What inspired him to imitate the English in taste, manners and intellect?
 - (d) What was the reason of his frustration in Europe?
 - (e) "Gradually he could realize that his true identity lay in Bengal and he was a sojourner in Europe." Explain it in two or three sentences.

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 × 5 = 5

'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.

▶ The 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' which is a World Heritage Site is situated in Bagerhat town. It was founded by a

Turkish general (a) ——— Ulugh Khan Jahan who was a saint warrior. The (b) ——— name of the historic Mosque City was Khalifatabad. It was a (c) ——— colony. The infrastructure of the city has the (d) ——— of significant technical skills. Both Mughal and Turkish architectures were followed for the decorations in this (e) ——— mosque.

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

Topic : Maxim Gorky ◀

Maxim Gorky was born on March 16, 1868, in the Volga River city of Nizhny Novgorod, Russia's fourth largest city. Gorky lost his father when he was 4 years old and mother at the age of 11. He was brought up by his maternal grandparents. Gorky's grandmother had a fondness for literature and compassion for the poor. He left home at the age of 12 and began a series of occupations, as an errand boy, a dish washer on a steamer, and apprentice to an icon maker. He wandered widely about Russia, the Ukraine, and the Caucasus for six years. Gorky began writing under pseudonym (Jehudiel Khlamida). publishing stories and articles in newspapers of the Volga region. He began using the pseudonym Gorky (literally "bitter") in 1892, while working for the Tiflis newspaper (The Caucasus). Gorky's first book, a two-volume collection of his writings entitled (Essays and Stories) was published in 1898. After the publication of his world famous novel 'Mother' in 1906 his reputation increased rapidly. From 1906 to 1913, Gorky lived on the island of Capri in southern Italy, partly for health reasons and partly to escape the increasingly repressive atmosphere in Russia. He was awarded 'Griboyedov' prize in 1903. This great man breathed his last on 18 June 1936 in Moscow, Russia.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Biography of Maxim Gorky			
Life span of Maxim Gorky (i) ———			
Who/What	Events	Time/When	Place/Where
Maxim Gorky	(ii) ———	1872	
(iii) ———	had a fondness for literature and compassion for the poor		
Maxim Gorky	his world famous novel was published	(iv) ———	
For escaping the increasingly repressive atmosphere	he stayed	1906 to 1913	(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

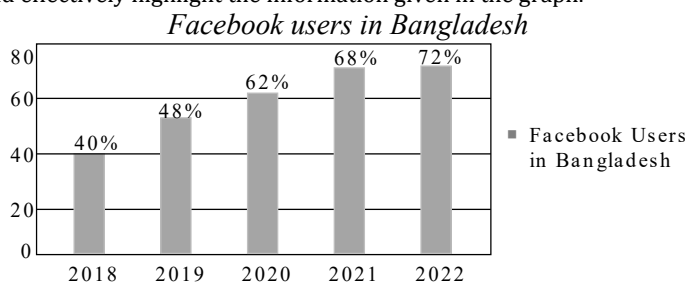
Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Global warming	i. is the increase of	i. desert due to global warming.
(b) The main reason of global warming	ii. are melting in both	ii. gradually and the lower parts are going under water.
(c) Many green parts of the world	iii. is rising up	iii. carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
(d) The ice-caps	iv. has become a great threat	iv. the poles for global warming.
(e) The sea level	v. are turning into	v. to the living beings of the world.

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) Then his father told him to quote some lines from the book.
 (b) He was born in Barishal in 1833.
 (c) The boy could quote the lines thoroughly and his father became astonished.
 (d) All of you have heard the name of Sher-e-Bangla A.K. Fazlul Haque.
 (e) Sher-e-Bangla replied that he had already memorised the book.
 (f) Then he entered the room and asked him the reason of his tearing off the pages.
 (g) Just at that moment his father was passing by the room and noticed it.
 (h) One day while studying he was tearing off the pages of his books.

Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Write a paragraph on 'Water Pollution' answering the following questions. 10
- (a) What is water pollution? (b) How is it being polluted? (c) What are the effects of water pollution? (d) Who are responsible for water pollution? (e) How can we control water pollution?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10
Rafiq was a boy of class eight. One day he was going to school by the side of a rail line. Suddenly he noticed that there was a crack in the line. Then he.....
10. The graph below shows the percentage of Facebook users in Bangladesh from 2018 to 2022. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should effectively highlight the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Anis/Anisha living at 12/6 Mirpur, Dhaka. Your friend Rimon/ Rima lives at 13/3, Rail Road. Natore. Now, write an e-mail to your friend telling him/ her about the importance of reading newspaper. 10
12. Suppose, you are Abir/Akhi. Your friend is Jakir/Jakia. Write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of physical exercise. 10

Model Test 34

IBN TAIMIYA SCHOOL & COLLEGE, CUMILLA

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 Zinnah, the then 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 × 7 = 7

- (a) The word 'outlaw' means ———.
- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|----------|----------|
| i. frame a law | ii. ban | iii. bar | iv. stop |
|----------------|---------|----------|----------|
- (b) What was the type of protest procession?
- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| i. peaceful | ii. violent | iii. aggressive | iv. non peaceful |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
- (c) The word 'momentum' means ———.
- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| i. force | ii. support | iii. acceptance | iv. rejection |
|----------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
- (d) The martyrs who are mentioned in the passage were ——— martyrs.
- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| i. freedom | ii. language | iii. democratic | iv. socialist |
|------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
- (e) What continued non stop?
- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| i. dissatisfaction | ii. peaceful condition | iii. the war | iv. the protest |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
- (f) Which of the following best describes between Salam and Rafiq?
- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| i. fighters | ii. protestor | iii. activists | iv. martyrs |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
- (g) The word 'kindle' is ———.
- | | | | |
|---------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| i. Noun | ii. Adjective | iii. Verb | iv. Adverb |
|---------|---------------|-----------|------------|

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Why did the martyrs sacrifice their lives in 1952?
- (b) How is the Language Movement related to the independence of Bangladesh?
- (c) Why was the government bound to declare Bengali as a state language?
- (d) Who were killed in the movement?
- (e) Do you think Language Movement had any influence on any other movement? Discuss 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 × 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.

- ▶ 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 : 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) ———	is 1816.
(iv) ———		Cambridge University	from 1828–1839.
His contribution	(v) ———		1822.

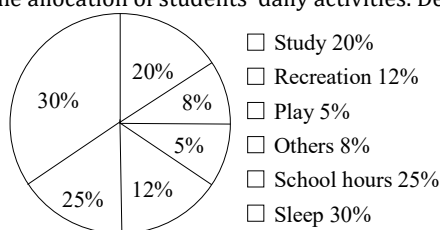
5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10
6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) The river erosion	i. with the onset	i. from the river erosion.
(b) It takes a devastating turn	ii. for protection	ii. thousands of people homeless.
(c) People living near river banks	iii. have been washed away	iii. of the monsoons.
(d) Vast tracts of cultivable land	iv. has made	iv. of the river erosion.
(e) Many areas need special	v. have to bear the brunt	v. by eroding rivers.

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. Write a paragraph on 'A Rainy Day' answering the following questions : 10
 (a) What is a rainy day? (b) How is a rainy day? (c) What do people do on this day? (d) How do people feel on a rainy day? (e) What happens to the poor? (f) How do school going boys and girls feel on a rainy day?
9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10
 Once a hungry fox was searching for food in the forest. After a while he came to a vineyard. He was tempted by the fine bunches of ripe grapes
10. The pie chart below shows the time allocation of students' daily activities. Describe the chart in 150 words. 10



11. Suppose, you are Sayem/Sayma of 50 Kazalshah, Sylhet-3100. You have a best friend named Sujon/Sujana who lives at 30 Pallabi, your friend informed you about his/her plan after the SSC Exam. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him/her what you intended to do after the SSC Exam. 10
12. Suppose, you are Adib/Adiba. Your friend is Srabon/Sraboni. Your friend is addicted to smoking. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the bad effect of smoking. 10

Model Test 35 NOAKHALI ZILLA SCHOOL, NOAKHALI

Part-A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-7; Lesson-5(A) ◀

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.

- Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1 × 7 = 7
 - The word 'mother' in the first line refers to ——.
 - parent
 - maternal
 - a title
 - symbol
 - Teresa taught us how to — our hand to the destitute.
 - spread
 - contract
 - limit
 - slum
 - The three words 'men', women and children, refer to ——.
 - people
 - mankind
 - human beings
 - the people
 - Mother Teresa smiled ——.
 - fably
 - sacredly
 - sinfully
 - impiously
 - Which of the following best describes 'Nuns' ——.
 - clergy men
 - priestess
 - convents
 - priestesses
 - What do you mean by the word 'draped' ——.
 - decorated
 - arranged
 - crumbled
 - cloaked
 - Mother Teresa received "The Bharat Ratna" award in ——.
 - 1971
 - 1972
 - 1980
 - 1979
- Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 5 = 10
 - What did Mother Teresa say about commitment to family?
 - What is the purpose of establishing Nirmal Hriday by Mother Teresa?
 - Why do you think Mother Teresa won so many awards?
 - What is the general image of Mother Teresa in your mind?
 - Why did Mother Teresa want the dying people to feel that they deserve care and love too?

- 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

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.

- ▶ Mr. Mainul Islam is certainly a person of great (a) ——. Being highly educated he feels no (b) — to be an ideal farmer. Rather he takes pride in his (c) ——. We all should take lesson from Mr. Mainul. If we follow the (d) — of Mr. Mainul, our agriculture will develop on one side and job hunting will be less. On the other side, (e) — of rushing to cities for jobs, we should try to be self-employed at our village.

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

Topic : Dr. Muhammad Quadrat-e-Khuda ◀

Dr. Muhammad Quadrat-e-Khuda was born in Birbhuni, West Bengal in 1900. He passed the Matriculation examination from Calcutta Madrasa in 1918 the first division. He obtained his M.Sc degree in chemistry securing the gold medal. He obtained the D.Sc degree in 1929 from London University. He was the Principal of Islamia College and Presidency College, Calcutta. In 1947 he came to East Pakistan and served as the director of Public Instruction for the government. He was appointed as the scientific Advisor to the ministry of defence. After the independence of Bangladesh, he was made Chairman of the National Education Commission in 1972. He was appointed visiting Professor of Dhaka University in 1975 and served there till his death in 1977. The government of Bangladesh honoured him with 'Ekushe Padak' in 1976 and Swadhinata Dibas Puraskar 1984.

- Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Name of events	Place	Year/Time	Awards
Born	(i) —		
Obtained D.Sc	(ii) —	(iii) —	

Name of events	Place	Year/Time	Awards
(iv) ———		in 1972	
		in 1984	(v) ———

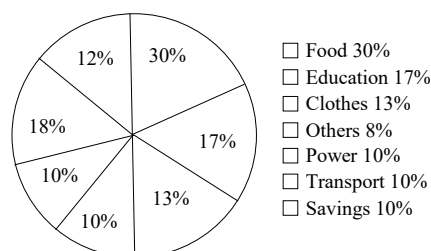
5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10
6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Street children	i. come from their house	i. heat of the sun
(b) They are often seen	ii. plying in the scorching	ii. they play together
(c) Many of them	iii. but again	iii. sight in Bangladesh
(d) Sometimes they are seen	iv. wearing form	iv. before the sunrise and go back after the sun set.
(e) Sometimes they quarrel	v. are a common	v. clothes and bare footed.

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 Nightingale, Ode on a Grecian Urn, etc were published in 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. Write a paragraph on 'Dengue Fever' based on the following questions : 10
(a) What is dengue fever? (b) Which areas are prone to dengue fever? (c) What are the symptoms? (d) What is its treatment? (e) What should we do to prevent it?
9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10
Once there was an old king. He did not like physical labour. As a result, he grew bulky and could not move from one place to another. He called in a doctor. The doctor was very clever and
10. The pie-chart below shows the percentage of a family's household income, distributed into different categories. Describe the pie-chart in 150 words. 10



11. Imagine you are Nabil. Last month you went to Jessore from Dhaka. One of your friend is very much eager to know about your train journey. Now write a letter to your friend describing your experience about the train journey you made. 10
12. Suppose you are Rashid an S.S.C Examinee. Regular electricity interruption creates a great hindrance to your study. Now write a dialogue between you and your friend Rajib about how this load-shedding is interrupting your every-day study. 10

Model Test 36

BAF SHAHEEN COLLEGE, CHATTOGRAM

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 × 7 = 7
 - (a) 1944 is a 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 potrayal 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 × 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 Brahmaputra 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 × 5 = 5

'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.

- 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 is unique in its architectural features.

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

Topic : Munir Chowdhury ◀

Munir Chowdhury was born in 1925 at Manikganj, Dhaka. He was a Bangladeshi educationist, playwright, literary critic and political rebel. Chowdhury graduated from Dhaka Collegiate School in 1941. He attended Aligarh Muslim University and later studied English literature for his Bachelors degree and Masters at the Dhaka University. In 1954, he completed a second Masters degree in Bengali. He was passionately devoted to Bangla language and culture, and courted imprisonment in 1952 for his participation in the Bangla language movement. Munir Chowdhury started his career in

teaching at Brojolai College in Khulna and worked there between 1947 and 1950. Later he worked for some time at the Jagannat College in Dhaka in 1950. After that, he joined the Dhaka University in 1950 and taught both in English and Bengali language departments between 1950 and 1971. Munir Chowdhury actively participated in the Language Movement of 1952, and was imprisoned by the Pakistan government. He wrote his famous symbolic drama, *Kabar* in Bengali during his imprisonment. On 14 December 1971 Munir Chowdhury, along with a large number of Bengali intellectuals, educators, doctors and engineers, were kidnapped from their houses and later tortured and executed by the Pakistan Army and its Bangali collaborators Al-Badr, Al-Shams, only 2 days before the end of the Bangladesh War. His dead body could not be identified.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Biography of Munir Chowdhury					
Known as	educationist, playwright, literary critic and political rebel				
Lifespan	From 1925 to (i) ———				
Who	What	Event/ activity	Time/ When	Place/ Where	Subject/ Specialty
Munir Chowdhury	education	(ii) ———	in 1954	Dhaka University	second masters degree
Munir Chowdhury	Participation in language movement	courted imprisonment	in 1952	(iii) ———	devotion to Bangla
Munir Chowdhury	professional life	taught both in English and Bengali language	(iv) ———	Dhaka University	(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) Many people living	i. of utilising natural gas	i. whenever they use it for day to day purposes.
(b) They waste water	ii. our resources	ii. and thus are wasting this resource.
(c) Load shedding hinders	iii. by leaving the taps running	iii. will run out very soon.
(d) People are not careful	iv. in city areas are not careful	iv. of using natural resources.
(e) If this wastage continues	v. our industrial production	v. by making the machines stoped.

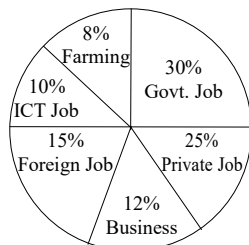
7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8
- He was very inquisitive about things around him.
 - People soon got tired when they talked to him.
 - His father got angry for this kind of activity.
 - A young boy of six or seven became the subject of talk in a village.
 - Because he always asked, "Why, why, why."
 - The boy often undertook some risky adventures.
 - Sometimes it was difficult to satisfy him with answers.
 - For example, once the boy set his father's barn on fire only to see how it could burn.

Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Deforestation" in 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 to complete the story. 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 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. Suppose, you are Anjan / Anjana, living at 114/B, Sadar Road Barishal. Your younger brother does not take physical exercise at all. Now, write a letter telling him/her the importance of taking physical exercise. 10
12. Suppose, you are Afsan/Afsana and your friend is Nayon/Nayona. 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

Model Test 37

SYLHET GOVERNMENT PILOT HIGH SCHOOL, SYLHET

Part-A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-10; Lesson-3(B) ◀

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.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1 × 7 = 7

- (a) Which of the following words is synonym of the word meritorious?
i. talented ii. active iii. industrious iv. lazy
- (b) When was Pritilata born? She was born on _____ century.
i. Nineteenth ii. Twentieth iii. Twenty first iv. Eighteenth
- (c) Her birth place was _____.
i. Dhaka ii. Kolkata iii. Chattogram iv. Khulna
- (d) What kind of society did she dream?
i. Gender dominated ii. Male dominated
iii. Female dominated iv. Gender discrimination free society
- (e) When did Surja Sen plan to attack Pahartali European Club?
i. In 1932 ii. 1933 iii. 1935 iv. 1936
- (f) What type of poison did she take for committing suicide?
i. Calcium Chloride ii. Potassium cyanide iii. Sodium Chloride iv. Potassium nitrate
- (g) $c\acute{E}Gk^2 \wedge bB|$

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Who was Pritilata Waddedar?
(b) From which institutions did she have her educational qualification?
(c) What were the dream of Pritilata about the society and for the native land?
(d) Why did Pritilata attack Pahartali European Club?
(e) How did she sacrifice her life for the mother land?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. Unit-3; Lesson-3(B) ◀ 1 × 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.

- ▶ 21st February, International Mother Language Day is a memorable and (a) _____ day in our country. The day is (b) _____ with dignity and honour all over the country along with all over the world. On the day, the people from different walks of life pay (c) _____ to the language martyrs. We remember the people who laid down their (d) _____ on the day. We should show profound dignity and (e) _____ for their sacrifice.

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

Topic : Begum Rokeya ◀

Begum Rokeya was born in 1880, at Pairabond, a village in the district in Rangpur. Her family was very conservative. Yet she received her education in English and Bengali from her elder brother Ibrahim Saber. In 1896, at the age of sixteen, Rokeya was married to Shakhawat Hossain. He was pleased to see the eagerness of his wife for education. In 1909, Shakhawat Hossain died. After the death of her husband, Rokeya started the Shakhawat Memorial Girls' School at Bhagalpur. But the local people opposed it. She therefore left Bhagalpur for Kolkata and in 1911, she started the Shakhawat Memorial Girls' school in Kolkata with only 8 female students. In 1917, Lady Chamsford, wife of the then Viceroy of India, visited the school. It was then upgraded to a High English School. In 1931, three girls students sat for the Entrance Examination under the Kolkata University. The school still stands at the heart of the city of Calcutta. In 1916 Begum Rokeya established the Muslim Mahila Samity. Begum Rokeya was a writer also. Through her pen she tried to awaken the Muslim women of the Indian subcontinent. In 1932, on the 9th December, Begum Rokeya died at the age of 52. At her death the country plunged into deep grief.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Event/Activity	Year/When	Place/Where
Begum Rokeya	Date of birth	(i) _____	
	Birth place		(ii) _____

Who/What	Event/Activity	Year/When	Place/Where
	Shakhawat Memorial Girl's school	(iii) ———	
	Up-grading English High School	(iv) ———	
	Got married	(v) ———	

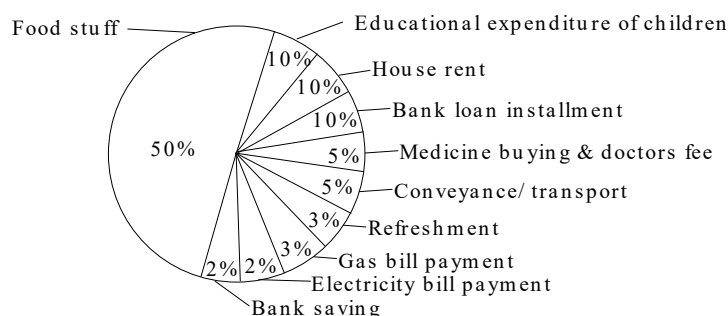
5. Summaries the text in your own language. 10
6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman	i. declared	i. for 24 years to establish the right of the people of Bangladesh.
(b) He	ii. is	ii. the independence of Bangladesh on 26 th March in 1971.
(c) People from different walks of life	iii. delivered	iii. the dreamer, founder, great political leader and father of the nation.
	iv. struggled	iv. a splendid and significant speech on 7 th March in 1971 in Race Course Maidan.
	v. were	v. The whole Bengali nation to fight against Pakistan.
	vi. prepared	vi. deeply influenced through the delivered speech on 7 th March.

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 bought a goose from the market.
- (b) Selling the golden egg he got much money.
- (c) After cutting the belly of the goose, he found no eggs in the belly.
- (d) There lived a poor farmer in a certain village.
- (e) The goose laid an golden egg everyday.
- (f) For much greed he became looser and sad.
- (g) He became very greedy to have all the eggs in a day.
- (h) He used to sell the golden egg in the market.

Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Write a paragraph on 'Traffic Jam' following the questions below. The paragraph should not exceed 200 words. 10
- (a) What is traffic jam? (b) Where does it occur generally? (c) When does it occur? (d) Why does it occur? (e) What are the real causes of it? (f) What are effects of it in the society? (g) How can we over come the odd situation? (h) What necessary measure should be taken by the Government to dismiss the problem?
9. Complete the following story. Give a suitable title to the story and write the moral of the legend story after completing it. 10
- A poor rickshaw puller lived in the slum in Sylhet. He maintained his family by pulling rickshaw. One day he got out with his rickshaw on the road. He got a huge amount of money on the road
10. Suppose, you are Adil. Nabil is the most bosom friend of you. Recently his father died on a tragic road accident. You are deeply shocked at the death of his father. Now, write a letter to your friend consoling him on the pathetic moment. The letter should not exceed 200 words. 10
11. Suppose, you are Tanvir. Your intimate friend is Rahat. Write an exclusive dialogue between you and your friend in the context benefit of reading newspaper. 10
12. Describe the pie-chart below in no more than 200 words. This pie-chart shows the expenditures of a family per month. 10



'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?

i. Pious	ii. Philanthropic	iii. Warrior	iv. Saint
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 - (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. niche in the mosque pointing 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. Shundarbans
 - (f) The word 'heritage' refers to ———.

i. livable	ii. fit for human habitation
iii. fit for to live	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 mosques 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. 1 × 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.

- 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 1958. 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 :

Topic : Titanic ◀

The great ship Titanic sailed for New York from Southampton on April 10th, 1912. She was carrying 1316 passengers and a crew of 891. At that time, however, she was not only the largest ship that had been ever built but also unsinkable for having sixteen water-tight compartments. The tragic sinking of this great liner will always be remembered for she went down on her first voyage with a heavy loss of life.

Four days after setting out, while the Titanic was sailing across the icy-waters of the North Atlantic, a huge ice-berg was suddenly spotted by a look out. After the alarm had been given, the great ship turned sharply to avoid a collision. Suddenly there was slight trembling sound from below and the captain went down to see what had happened. The noise had been so faint that no one thought that the ship had been damaged. Below, the captain realized to his horror that the Titanic was sinking rapidly, for five of the sixteen water-tight compartments had already been flooded.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage.

1 × 5 = 5

The Titanic					
Aim	Convey the readers the sailing of it and its tragic sinking causing a huge loss.				
Time span	Started sailing for New York from (a) — on April 10, 1912 and the tragic sinking in the North Atlantic				
Who/What	Event	When	Area	Where	Consequence/Speciality
The Titanic	was considered the largest ship	in 1912	in the world		had been ever built but also unsinkable for having sixteen watertight compartments
(ii) —	suddenly spotted	(iii) —		the North Atlantic Ocean	
(iv) —	was heard			from below	(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 respect 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

- He travelled for more than thirty years and wrote down all that he saw.
- He boarded a ship for Chattogram and it took him about six months to reach Chattogram.
- Outside the town of Sylhet two persons met him.
- Ibn Battuta became very pleased hearing it.
- They said that they were sent by Shahjalal to receive him.
- From there he had to walk for another month to reach Sylhet.
- You might have heard the name of Ibn Battuta.
- He heard the name of Shah Jalal of Sylhet and decided to visit him.

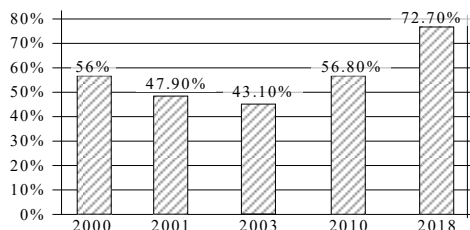
Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

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

10

a) What is traffic jam? (b) What are the reasons responsible for traffic jam? (c) Who are the worst sufferers of traffic jam? (d) How does traffic jam affect national development? (e) What are the time befitting measures to solve the problem of traffic jam?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10
Once a scholar was crossing a river by a boat. He started to ask the boatman about life and the world.....
10. The graph below shows the literacy rate of Bangladesh from 2000 to 2018. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Khukon living in Sylhet. Your cousin Raju does not know about food and food habit of Bangladesh. Now, write a letter to your cousin describing food and food habit of Bangladesh. 10
12. Write a dialogue between you and your friend Showrav about merits and demerits of using internet. 10

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.

- Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1 × 7 = 7
 - The word 'obligation' means ——.
 - delegation
 - privileges
 - liability
 - arbitrariness
 - What is the meaning of the word 'Continue'?
 - compete
 - contend
 - edifice
 - keep at
 - The word 'bureaucrat' means ——.
 - official
 - officially
 - beneficiary
 - bubble
 - The antonym of 'stuck' is ——.
 - relaxed
 - affix
 - agglutinate
 - tile
 - The synonym of 'seek' is ——.
 - persecute
 - soar
 - slight
 - induce
 - The opposite meaning of the word 'fame' is ——.
 - rep
 - feat
 - kudos
 - blemish
 - The word 'frustration' refers to ——.
 - satisfaction
 - success
 - melancholy
 - illustration
- Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 5 = 10
 - "Mainul is an example of the present economical salvation.". Evaluate it in your own words.
 - "A producer is better than a job seeks"-in the present context explain it with argument.
 - Why did Mr. Islam disregard the job of sticking in an office?
 - What do you mean by roots? Why are the modern people becoming rootless?
 - What are the obligations to our soil? Give your own opinion.

- 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 × 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 who 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?

- ▶ Through 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 : The history of Bengal ◀

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

- Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Event/Activity	When	Where
People	(i) —	in 1952	

Who/What	Event/Activity	When	Where
We	won	in 1954	(ii) ———
(iii) ———	wanted to enslave us	for the next ten years	in our country
The police	(iv) ———	on 7 June 1966	
Yahya Khan	took over the power	(v) ———	

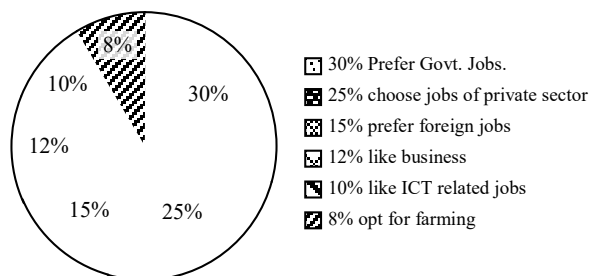
5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10
6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Introverts and extroverts are	i. are shy and they don't like	i. they are dominating in nature.
(b) They are considered	ii. but the extroverts don't like	ii. talking too much.
(c) People who are introvert	iii. opposite in nature from different	iii. to remain isolated
(d) On the other hand, extroverts are	perspectives	iv. of their ways of life.
(e) Introverts, like to live alone	iv. as two opposite types of	v. personality of human beings.
	v. usually outgoing, noisy and	

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 ambitious 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 than Macbeth.
- (f) Regarding Macbeth they told them that he would be the king of future.
- (g) On the way they met the three witches who foretold the future.
- (h) Because he would not be the king but his son would.

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 causes of deforestation? (c) What are the impact 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. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10
 Nasima is a Bangladeshi girl. She is about to finish school but she has no hopes of going into college. Like millions of other parents, Nasima's parents think that educating a daughter is a waste of time and money
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 summarize the information given in the pie chart. 10



11. Suppose, you are Monir of Kandirpar, Cumilla. You have visited your friend's house in Borguna. and stayed there for 5 days. You have been very much impressed at the warm hospitality of your friend and other members of his family. Now, write a letter to your friend thanking him for their hospitality. 10
12. Recently there is on outbreak of dengue fever across the country. Write a dialogue on the remedial measure of dengue fever. 10

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-11; Lesson-2-3(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 × 7 = 7
 - (a) Solar energy is the source of ——.

i. non-renewable energy	ii. renewable energy
iii. hydroelectric energy	iv. geo-energy
 - (b) Renewable energy can be ——.

i. damaging	ii. destructive
iii. harmful	iv. filled again
 - (c) Fossil fuels are –

i. infinite	ii. non-finite
iii. limited	iv. unlimited
 - (d) Consumption of fossil fuels ——.
 - i. is favourable for our happy life in the world
 - ii. is causing irreparable damage to our environment
 - iii. does not create any problem for us
 - iv. is not likely to lead us towards a crisis
 - (e) What is the direct pollutant on earth's environment?

i. Renewable energy source	ii. non-renewable energy source
iii. solar energy source	iv. Sunlight energy source
 - (f) The word 'replenish' refers to ——.

i. omit	ii. fillup
iii. combined	iv. separate
 - (g) What can be trapped as geothermal energy?

i. steam and hot water	ii. river and hot wind
iii. sunlight and wind	iv. steam and river
2. Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 5 = 10
 - (a) What are the major differences between renewable and non-renewable energy sources?
 - (b) How do non-renewable energies play a negative role on environment?
 - (c) Why do renewable energy sources never run out?
 - (d) How can ocean be a source of energy?
 - (e) What is geothermal energy and how can it be used?

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 × 5 = 5

Pritilata Waddadar 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 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 a 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 :

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

Charles Babbage					
Aims	Focusing his invention to the readers.				
Lifespan	Born in 1791 and died in 1871 at his (i) ——— in London.				
When and where events have occurred.					
Who/ What	Event	Year/ Time	Place/ What	Work field	Specialty/ Function
Charles Babbage	received	(ii) ———	an honorary degree	without examination	
(iii) ———	selected him	1816	a fellow		
Babbage	was appointed	1828-1839	(iv) ———	Mathematics	(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) Patriotism is a great virtue	i. to be ready to fight against	i. themselves to work for the
(b) It is such a virtue	ii. to be patriot and to be devoted	country.
(c) Patriotism inspires us	iii. that inspire children to prepare	ii. all oppressions that can hinder
(d) So, we all should encourage our children	iv. without which we cannot	our progress.
(e) Radio and television should telecast programmes	v. for which a citizen doesn't hesitate	iii. dream of a developed nation.
		iv. to the respective duties and responsibilities.
		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

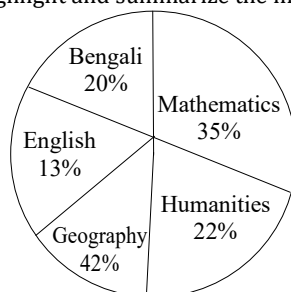
- It was named after an English man named George Everest.
- There might be snow slides and cracks under ice and snow.
- Mount Everest has always fascinated climbers.
- Mount Everest is in the Himalayan Mountains.
- It is in the north of India between Tibet and Nepal.
- He is the first to survey the Himalayas.
- It is difficult and dangerous because there is snow all over.
- But climbing Everest is difficult and dangerous.

Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on 'COVID-19'.

(a) What is coronavirus? (b) What is COVID-19? (c) How does the virus spread? (d) What are the symptoms of someone infected with a coronavirus? (e) What can we do to protect ourselves?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10
Bayazid Bostami was a great saint. As a child, he was a very obedient boy. He was very devoted to his mother. One night Bayazid was.....
10. Write an email to your friend describing your experience of the visit to a place of historical interest. 10
11. The pie chart below shows the interest of the students of a secondary school in different subjects. Describe the pie chart in about 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart. 10



12. Suppose you are Rana and Shamim is your classmate. Now, write a dialogue on the bad effects of copying in the examination. 10

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 × 7 = 7

- (a) The contextual meaning of the word 'concentration' is ———.
- i. attention ii. submission iii. deliberation iv. accumulation
- (b) What is the antonym of the word 'release'?
- i. hold ii. let to iii. let loose iv. give off
- (c) 'Crude oil' refers to ———.
- i. refined ii. purified iii. unrefined iv. both (i) & (iii)
- (d) The greenhouse effect is strengthened by ———.
- i. forestation ii. deforestation iii. planting trees iv. using pesticides
- (e) To control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases is ——— man's control.
- i. out of ii. far away from iii. beyond iv. within
- (f) At present, about ——— barrels of crude oil are used daily.
- i. 8.5 million ii. 850 lakh iii. 850 million iv. 85 lakh
- (g) The word 'combustion' is a/an ———
- i. adverb ii. verb iii. noun iv. adjective

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What are the prime sources of energy according to the text?
- (b) 'Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun.' ——— why?
- (c) How can man be held responsible for greenhouse effect?
- (d) What are the consequences of deforestation?
- (e) What should we do to keep the atmosphere normal for our healthy living?

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 × 5 = 5

Everyone wants to share his/her happiness with near and dear ones. That's why people rush for their homes despite serious hazards. This is called the pull of roots. Do human beings have roots like the trees? The answer is 'yes' though invisible, they lie in our minds. It's the 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. Wherever we stay, we have a continuous pull of our roots. It's our roots that develop our identity, making us what we are. When we lose our bond, we become rootless. Without roots we are non-entity. Such persons are devoid of values, humanity and social responsibilities. They don't know where they are from and where they are heading towards. This often makes them feel empty and lost.

- ▶ By nature, human beings love (a) ——— to share their feeling with near and dear ones. This invisible (b) ——— for each other lies in our hearts. It always pulls us to (c) ——— back to our roots. It develops our identity and (d) ——— us to know who we are. If we deny our roots, we will deny our existence. So, we can't but (e) ——— our roots.

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

Topic : Padma Bridge ◀

The Padma Bridge is a multipurpose bridge in Bangladesh, It is built across the Padma River. This bridge is now completed. It has connected Louhajong. Munshiganj to Shariatpur and Madaripur. It has connected 21 southern districts with the capital The Padma Bridge is the most expensive project in the history of Bangladesh. There is a highway on the upper level and a railway line on the lower level. It has 41 spans and each span is 150 meter long. Its length is 6150 m and width is 18.18 m. The project has taken 1062 hectares of land. The total cost of the bridge is Tk. 30.139.39 crore. This total overall construction work. This mega project has been inaugurated on 25 June 2022. The Bridge will contribute a lot to the economic development of Bangladesh. It will increase the GDP by as much as 1.2 percent.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Activity/What	Relevant Information
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Who/What	Activity/What	Relevant Information
The Padma Bridge	connecting	(i) — districts
(ii) —	did construction work	
Bangladesh Government	(iii) —	for the Padma Bridge Project
The Padma Bridge	has been inaugurated	(iv) —
It	will increase GDP	(v) —

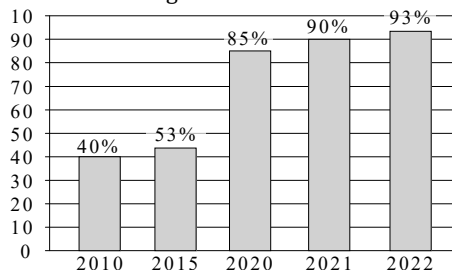
5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10
6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) 26 March	i. every year in the country	i. holiday in our country.
(b) It is	ii. begins	ii. with great enthusiasm and fervour
(c) The day is	iii. a national	iii. floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar.
(d) The day celebrated	iv. our independence day	iv. with a 31 gun salute.
(e) Early in the morning	v. the President and the Prime Minister place	v. is one of the most important state festivals.

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) She founded a home for the dying destitute and named it 'Nimal Hriday', meaning 'pure heart'.
- (b) Mother Teresa died at the age of 87, on 5 September 1997.
- (c) These unloved and uncared people get an opportunity to die in an environment of kindness and love.
- (d) Mother Teresa was moved by the sight of the sick and dying on the streets of Kolkata.
- (e) She and her fellow nuns brought the dying people off the streets of Kolkata to this home.
- (f) They were lovingly looked after and cared for.
- (g) In their last hours, they get human and divine love, and can feel that they are also children of God.
- (h) Since then, men, women and children have been taken from the streets and carried to Nirmal Hriday.

Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Tree Plantation." 10
 (a) What is Tree Plantation? (b) Why should we plant trees? (c) When and where should we plant tree? (d) How should we take care of it? (e) What should government do in this regard?
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 the again against the king Edward-1 of England, Being defeated for six times, he lost his hope
10. The graph below shows the number of mobile phone users in Bangladesh. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the chart. 10



11. Suppose, you are Rahim. Your cousin Rina lives in England. She wanted to know how you spent your last summer vacation. Now write a letter to her describing your experiences during the summer vacation. 10
12. Write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of reading newspaper. 10

Model Test 42

JAMALPUR ZILLA SCHOOL, JAMALPUR

Part-A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-4; Lesson-5(D) ◀

"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."

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1 × 7 = 7
 - (a) English has made communication ——.
 - i. problematic
 - ii. precarious
 - iii. accelerate
 - iv. tougher
 - (b) For global communication we need a/an ——.
 - i. easy language
 - ii. foreign language
 - iii. general language
 - iv. common language
 - (c) By learning English, one can get a job ——.
 - i. within the country
 - ii. outside country
 - iii. at home and abroad
 - iv. foreign country
 - (d) An ambassador ——.
 - i. works as a govt. representative
 - ii. works for the political interest
 - iii. does conspiracy against the government
 - iv. works as a high official in the airport
 - (e) The word 'opportunity' stands for ——.
 - i. scope
 - ii. chance
 - iii. convenience
 - iv. all of the above
 - (f) English is a — for all the nations.
 - i. Lingua Franca
 - ii. native language
 - iii. first language
 - iv. dialect
 - (g) The word 'supplementary' means ——.
 - i. new
 - ii. secondary
 - iii. extra
 - iv. primary

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 5 = 10
 - (a) Why is a common language needed in the present world?
 - (b) How is the world getting smaller?
 - (c) How should English be learned?
 - (d) What is the good news for the unemployed youths?
 - (e) What else can help us learn English except textbooks?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. Unit-5; Lesson-5(B) ◀ 1 × 5 = 5

Everyone must play a part in protecting the environment. There are many things we can do on our own every day to help save the planet.

The best thing we can do for the planet is to use its resources properly. Before buying something's we can ask ourselves, "Do we really need this?" Or "Is there another product which would do the same thing but is more sustainable?" Or ask the question, "Will this last a long time?"

When we buy things, we should buy those that are durable; We should use them properly, and have them repaired when necessary. If we practice 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.

Rather than throwing an item out when neither we more 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.

- ▶ The environment of our planet is being polluted day by day. We, the (a) — are responsible for this. But we (b) — realize the importance of protecting our planet. Now, it is time of (c) —. By (d) — the use of daily necessities, by (e) — and recycling them, we can save the earth.

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

Topic : Neil Armstrong ◀

Neil A. 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 mother ship. Neil A. Armstrong died on August 25, 2012.

4. Read the passage and 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

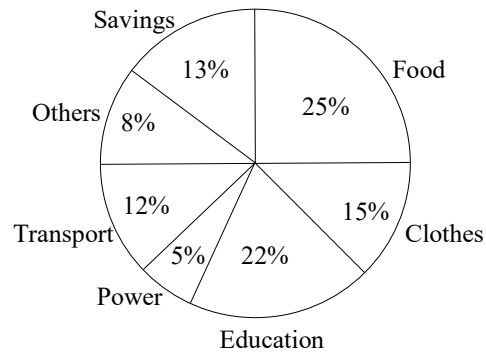
Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Education means to develop	i. can contribute to social, national	i. thoughts over a long period of many philosophers
(b) A person being properly educated	ii. so that we can be useful to ourselves	ii. learning in different institutions
(c) The scientists and philosophers devote or	iii. and this civilized society is the product of the	iii. and even global development
(d) Now we are living in a civilized society	iv. one's mind and intellect through formal	iv. to our society and to the world as a whole
(e) So, we should be educated in the true sense of the term	v. utilize their intellect and wisdom	v. to promote human civilization

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) As a result, from his childhood, he studied under a great free thinker, Plato.
 - (b) He wanted to be a free thinker.
 - (c) Aristotle was born in Greece.
 - (d) Aristotle, achieving his academic qualifications, took the pen to write on different topics, suitable for human civilization.
 - (e) He also wrote books on literature, biology, economics and comparative politics.
 - (f) He was the son of a Royal Physician.
 - (g) His father wanted him to be a physician but he never cherished to be so.
 - (h) Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way.

Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Answer the following question to write a paragraph about 'The Life of a Farmer'. 10
- (a) Who is a farmer? (b) When does he start his daily works? (c) How does he lead his life? (d) How can he enjoy his life? (e) What is his contribution to the nation?
9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10
- There lived a rickshaw puller name Abdur Rahman. One day a rich man got on his rickshaw, Reaching the destination, he paid the fare and went away but left his purse on the rickshaw

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



11. Suppose your friend Rony has gone to England for higher education. Now write an E-mail to him telling him how to adjust in new place and food. 10
12. Recently there is an outbreak of dengue fever across the country. Now write a dialogue between yourself and your friend Tareq about the remedial measures of dengue fever. 10

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Model Test 43 Unit-8; Lesson-4(B)

Part-A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Lake Baikal is the deepest and one of the biggest and most ancient lakes of the world. It is situated almost in the centre of Asia. Lake Baikal is a gigantic bowl set at 445 meters above sea level. This grand, enormous, unusual and charming miracle of nature is located in the south of Eastern Siberia, in the Buryat Autonomous Republic and region of Irkutsk, Russia.

The lake covers 31,500 sq km. It is 636 km long and on an average of 48 km wide. The widest point of the lake is 79.4 km. The water basin occupies 557,000 sq km and contains 23,000 cu km (cubic kilometer) of water, which is about one fifth of the world's reserves of fresh surface water.

The average water level in the lake is never higher than 456 m. The average depth of Lake Baikal is 730 m, and its maximum depth in the middle is 1,620 m. It would take about one year for all the rivers of the world to fill Baikal's basin, and would take four hundred years for all the rivers, streams and brooks now flowing into Siberian lake sea to do the same.

There are hot springs in the surrounding area of Lake Baikal. The quality of the water of these springs is excellent. The lake acts as a powerful generator and bio filter producing this water. Baikal is a stormy lake. Autumn is the most stormy time. The wind blows in various directions.

The weather depends on the wind. If it is blowing from the north, the weather is bright and sunny. The water of the lake looks green and dark blue. But if the winds get stronger, Baikal turns black, waves rising high with white crest. The beauty of Lake Baikal is exceptional.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1 × 7 = 7
 - (a) The geographical position of Lake Baikal is ———.
 - i. in the middle of the world
 - ii. almost in the core of Asia
 - iii. in the focal point of Asia
 - iv. in East Russia
 - (b) There are hot springs in the surrounding area of Lake Baikal. Here springs indicate to ———.
 - i. the names of seasons
 - ii. fountains
 - iii. weathers
 - iv. the warm places
 - (c) What do you understand by the phrase 'fresh surface water'?
 - i. unpolluted river water
 - ii. fresh rain water
 - iii. non-salty surface water
 - iv. fresh drinking water
 - (d) In the passage, the phrase 'white crest' indicates ———.
 - i. mountain peak
 - ii. the highest line of a hill
 - iii. white waves
 - iv. white top
 - (e) The word 'autonomous' refers to ———.
 - i. self-explanatory
 - ii. self-service
 - iii. subservient
 - iv. subjected
 - (f) The word 'reservoir' in the passage can be best replaced by ———.
 - i. an artificial water tank
 - ii. a permanent place
 - iii. container
 - iv. a bowl
 - (g) Lake Baikal is one of the ——— lakes of the world.
 - i. longest
 - ii. widest
 - iii. surprising
 - iv. pristine
2. Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 5 = 10
 - (a) How is the weather of Lake Baikal?
 - (b) What is the speciality of Lake Baikal?
 - (c) What are the effects of wind on Lake Baikal?
 - (d) What has been indicated by the phrase 'to do the same' in the passage?
 - (e) Describe the vastness of Lake Baikal in 3/4 sentences.
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

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 forgotten 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 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.

Mr Mainul Islam and his brothers have struck to their own roots, they have been example for others to be respectful

to their soil.

- ▶ Mr Mamul Islam is certainly a person of great heart. Being highly educated, he feels no (a) — to be an ideal farmer. Rather he takes (b) — in his job. If we follow the (c) — of Mr. Islam, our agriculture will develop on one side and job (d) — will be less on the other side. In stead of rushing to cities for (e) —, we should try to be self employed at our village.

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

Topic : Born at Morhail village ◀

Born at Morhail village in Brahmanbaria on July 11, 1936, Mir Abdus Shukur Al Mahmud took the pen name Al Mahmud. He was a Bangladeshi poet, novelist and short story writer. He is considered one of the greatest Bengali poets to have emerged in the 20th century. He emerged in the realm of Bangla literature in 1950s. Mahmud started his career as a journalist. He got widespread recognition after Lok Lokantor was published in 1963. In succession, he then penned Kaler Kalosh (1966), Sonali Kabin (1973) and Mayabi Porda Dule Otho (1976). His Pakhir Khacha Fuler Khacha' a childwork is very famous. Besides, he wrote short stories, novels and essays such as Pankourir Rakta and Upamohadesh. In 1971, he went to India and worked there to build public opinion in favour of the Liberation War. Al Mahmud had been honoured with a number of awards among which the mentionable ones are the Ekushey Padak (1986), the Bangla Academy Award (1968) and the Kabi Jasim Uddin Award etc. This legendary poet breathed his last at 11:05 pm, Friday night in his 82.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Event/Activity	Year/When	Place/Where	Why/Speciality
Al Mahmud	(i) —	1950s		
(ii) —	brought name and fame	1963	Bangladesh	
Al Mahmud	migrated	1971	India	(iii) —
(iv) —	is very famous		for children	
He	passed away	(v) —	Bangladesh	

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

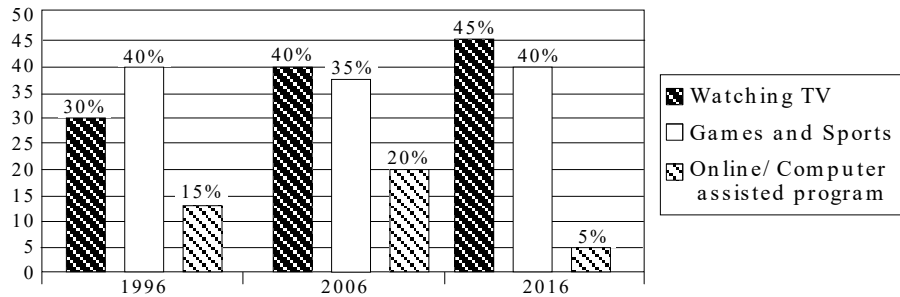
Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) People do not eat	i. varies	i. depend on what they can grow or afford to buy
(b) It	ii. depend largely	from other countries.
(c) The eating habits of the	iii. the same food	ii. all over the world.
people of country	iv. the kinds of food that	iii. on its geographical position, climate and soil.
(d) That is to say	people eat,	iv. which grow abundantly in these regions.
(e) For instance, people in the	v. eat a lot of fruits and 1	v. from place to place.
tropical countries	vegetables	

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) There she became a teacher in Kolkata.
 - (b) She swore to dedicate her life to cause of helpless and poor people and soon her activity for the service of mankind spread all over the world.
 - (c) She was on her heels for selfless service of mankind even at her old age.
 - (d) In recognition to her service, she was awarded Nobel prize for peace in 1979 and was given "Bharat Ratna Award" in the following Year.
 - (e) She was one of those people who dedicated their lives to the service of mankind.
 - (f) When she was eighteen, she decided to be a nun and came to Kolkata.
 - (g) She was born in Yugoslavia in 1919.
 - (h) You heard the name of mother Teresa.

Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Dengue Fever" 10
- (a) What is Dengue? (b) How does the Dengue virus spread? (c) What are the symptoms of someone infected with Dengue fever? (d) What are the epidemiological situation Dengue fever? (e) What are the efforts for management of Dengue fever? (f) How is the treatment of Dengue fever? (g) What can we do to protect ourselves from this menace and minimize the death toll?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10
 One sunny morning a boy of eleven years was tending cattle by the side of a railway line. Suddenly he noticed that a small rail way slipper was about to collapse
10. The graph below shows "Pastime Activities of the students of Bangladesh" from 1996-2016. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given below. 10



11. Suppose, your younger brother, Adib is not sincere and indisciplined in his studies as well as in his way of life. For this reason he makes poor result in the exam. Now, write an e-mail to your brother advising him to be disciplined and regular in his daily life. 10
12. Suppose, you are Rasel. You met your friend Jewel. Now a days he feels tired and looks weak. You advise him to walk in the morning regularly. Now make a dialogue between you and Jewel about the good effects of morning walk. 10

Model Test 44 Unit-7; Lesson-4(A)

Part-A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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 × 7 = 7
- | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| (a) Mother Teresa was a ———. | i. Jew | ii. Muslim | iii. Christian | iv. Hindu |
| (b) Mother Teresa's forefathers came from ———. | i. Germany | ii. Bosnia | iii. Italy | iv. Albania |
| (c) The love for Christ ——— her to be a missionary. | i. tensed | ii. inspired | iii. depressed | iv. discouraged |
| (d) 'Sisters of Loreto' is ———. | i. a group of monks | ii. a group of witches | iii. a group of nuns | iv. a group of magicians |
| (e) The word 'spread' stands for ———. | i. arrange | ii. preach | iii. cast | iv. decrease |
| (f) The word 'impact' means ———. | i. avoidance | ii. prevention | iii. influence | iv. elusion |
| (g) What does 'mother of humanity' mean in the passage? | i. a good mother | ii. a kind mother who has many children | iii. a mother who dislikes humans | iv. the woman who serves the mankind like her own children |

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 5 = 10
- Who was Mother Teresa?
 - Why did she leave her parental home?
 - How did she become the mother of humanity?
 - What was her mission in India?
 - "At the age of 12, she heard a voice from within that urged her to spread the love of Christ 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-4; Lesson-1(B) ◀ 1 × 5 = 5

On a weekly bazar day, people were coming back with their shopping bags and baskets in hands, on shoulders and heads. They had to cross the river. It was not a big river. There was a ferry boat plying on the river. The boat could cross it in 8-10 minutes. It was just after sunset. The weather was getting bad. The wind started blowing from the north-west. Black clouds were moving fast in the sky.

Everybody was trying to get into the boat. "No more, no more, please wait," shouted the boatman But nobody listened to him.

With too many people on board, the boat sank in the middle of the river.

It was not a fatal accident. All the passengers swam to the other side. But. some of them lost their things such as oil, salt and milk.

- ▶ Just after the sunset, people were returning home from the bazar with their daily commodities. On the way, there was a (a) — river and a ferry boat was plying there. As the weather was rough, people were (b) — trying to get into the boat. The (c)— warned the people not to overload the boat but nobody paid any (d) — to him. As a (e) — the boat sank in the middle of the river.

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

Topic : Padma multipurpose bridge ◀

The Padma Bridge is a multipurpose bridge in Bangladesh. It is built over the Padma River. This mega project was inaugurated on 25 June, 2022. It has connected Munshiganj to Shariatpur and Madaripur. It has connected 21 southern districts with the capital. The Padma Bridge is the most expensive project in the history of Bangladesh. There is a highway on the upper level and a railway line on the lower level. It has 41 spans and each span is 150 meter long. Its length is 6150 meter and width is 18.18 meter. The project has taken 1062 hectares of land. The total cost of the bridge is Tk. 30,139.39 crore. This total cost has been funded by the government of Bangladesh alone. China Major Bridge Engineering Company

Ltd. did the overall construction work. The bridge will contribute a lot to the economic development of Bangladesh. It will increase the GDP by as much as 1.2 percent.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

The Padma Multipurpose Bridge			
Who/What	Activity/What	Year	Place/District
The Padma Bridge has been built over			(i) —
(ii) —	financed the total cost.		
The Padma Bridge	has connected the capital with		(iii) —
The Padma Bridge	was inaugurated	(iv) —	
(v) —	finished the overall construction work		

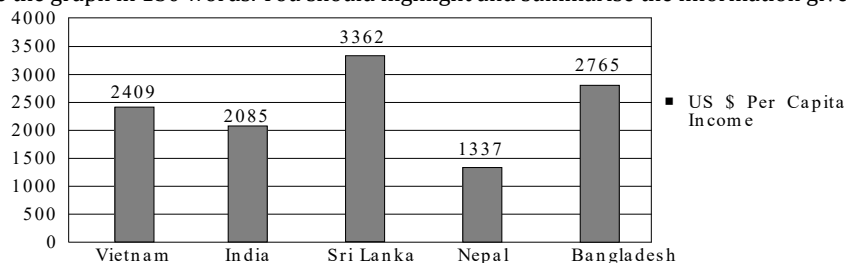
5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10
 6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) In this world, there is no other word	i. has been given	i. all through our life on this earth.
(b) We are related to our mother with such an spiritual	ii. this earth who loves us	ii. the word 'mother.'
(c) In fact, there is no other person on	iii. which is so sweet as	iii. for us.
(d) She is a divine soul	iv. bond that she covers a large part of mental world	iv. the highest place of honour.
(e) In every religion, mother	v. that represents heavenly love	v. so dearly as mother.

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) This famous woman breathed her last in 1932.
 (b) She was born in 1880 in the village Pairabond, Rangpur.
 (c) In 1908 she composed her famous writing named 'Sultana's Dream'
 (d) In 1902 she started her writing career.
 (e) A tragic moment came to her life in 1909 when her husband died.
 (f) She w'as married with Khan Bahadur Sakhawat Hossain in 1898.
 (g) All of you have heard the name of Begum Rokeya.
 (h) After five months of her husband's death she established a school named Sakhawat Memorial Girls' High School with five students.

Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Write a paragraph on 'A Winter Morning' answering the following questions. 10
 (a) What is a winter morning? (b) How does it look? (c) What are the special features of a winter morning? (d) What is the special food of a winter morning? (e) What are the advantages and disadvantages of a winter morning?
9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10
 Nazmul Hossain was a well-educated youth. But he did not look for any job. Actually he decided to be self-reliant by doing something different. So he took training on advanced farming. Then he..... .
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 Rajon/Roja and your friend is Simul/Simla. Recently you have visited a historical place. Now, write an email to your friend describing it. 10
12. Suppose, you are Tabid/Tuba. Your friend is Rohan/Rehana. Both of you know that illiteracy is a great barrier to the development of the country. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about how to eradicate illiteracy from your country. 10

Model Test 45 Unit-3; Lesson-2(B)

Part-A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

- Zahir Raihan desired to (a) — a society free from exploitation. He dreamt of a society that would (b) — freedom of speech. He (c) — in different movements to achieve his goals. He wanted to (d) — world sentiment in favour of our liberation war. Though he is not more, he will remain (e) — among us.

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

Topic : Padma Bridge ◀

The Padma Bridge is a multipurpose bridge in Bangladesh, It is built across the Padma River. This bridge is now completed. It has connected Louhajong. Munshiganj to Shariatpur and Madaripur. It has connected 21 southern districts with the capital. The Padma Bridge is the most expensive project in the history of Bangladesh. There is a highway on the upper level and a railway line on the lower level. It has 41 spans and each span is 150 meter long. Its length is 6150 m and width is 18.18 m. The project has taken 1062 hectares of land. The total cost of the bridge is Tk. 30,139.39 crore. This cost has been funded by the Govt. of Bangladesh alone. China Major Bridge Engineering Company Ltd. did the construction work. It has been inaugurated on 25 June, 2022. The Bridge will contribute to the economic development and boost trade, tourism industry and create opportunities for employment in the southeast part of the country. It will increase the GDP by as much as 1.2 percent.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Activity/What	Information
The Padma Bridge	connecting	(i) — districts
(ii) —	did construction work	
The Padma Bridge	total land	(iii) —
Bangladesh Govt.	(iv) —	
It	has been inaugurated	(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) Nowadays the horrible social aspects	i. and humiliated by their husbands	i. the main job of conscious people now
(b) Many young married girls have become victim of it	ii. the clutches of dowry system exists till now	ii. for the non-payment of dowry
(c) Sometimes newly married women are subjugated	iii. through dowry system is	iii. deprives women of their basic human rights
(d) Again male dominated society where	iv. and they are tortured and maltreated	iv. is the curse of dowry system.
(e) To stop women's oppression	v. that hold the important talk in dailies	v. by their husbands everyday.

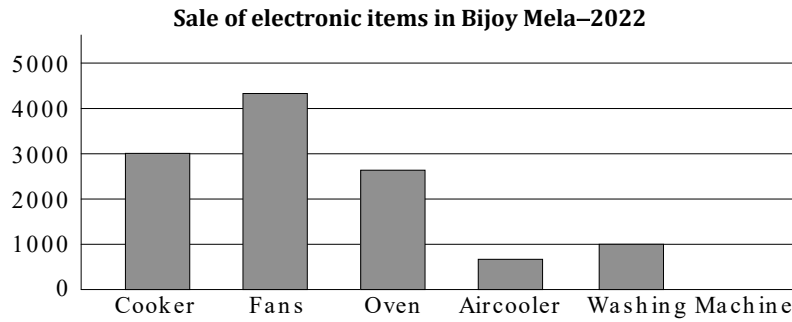
7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8
- (a) Once a poor woman asked a saint whether he could give her any medicine to restore her dead child to life.
- (b) One said, "I have lost my husband."
- (c) The sorrowful mother went from door to door seeking the mustard seeds but every door she met with sad replies.
- (d) She returned with a heavy heart to the great teacher and told him the result of her great search.
- (e) He told her that there was only one medicine which could revive her son.
- (f) Another said, "Our youngest child died last year."
- (g) Then the saint told her that she must not think much for her our grief since sorrow and death are common to all.
- (h) He told her to bring a handful of mustard seeds from a house where death had never entered.

Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Write a paragraph on "Deforestation" by answering the following questions : 10
- (a) What does deforestation mean? (b) What are the main causes of it? (c) How does it affect us? (d) Does our country face this problem? (e) How can we prevent it?
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. Being defeated for six times, he lost his hope

10. Look at the graph below. It shows the number of selling electronic items of 'Lonka Electronics' in Bijoy Mela, 2022. Describe the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Muna. Write an e-mail to your friend Luna showing sympathy who is infected with Dengue fever and hospitalized. 10
12. Imagine, you are Lamia. Write a dialogue between you and your friend Suhana about the benefits of games and sports in life. 10

Model Test 46 Unit-3; Lesson-6(B)

Part-A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

'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 × 7 = 7
 - (a) The word 'live' in the phrase 'telecast live' means ———.

i. recorded programme	ii. sponsored programme
iii. broadcast at an actual programme	iv. give life to a programme
 - (b) Which of the statements is true?
 - i. Pahela Boishakh marks a day of cultural pluralism
 - ii. Pahela Boishakh marks a day of traditional pluralism
 - iii. Pahela Boishakh marks a day of cultural unity
 - iv. Pahela Boishakh marks a day of dins and bustles
 - (c) What does the expression 'irrespective of their ethnic identity or religious beliefs' in line -3 mean?
 - i. It matters a little what one's caste or creed is
 - ii. It doesn't matter what one's faith and beliefs are.
 - iii. It hardly matters what one's nationality is.
 - iv. Pahela Boishakh has its special global appeal
 - (d) What is the main theme of the cultural programmes that are arranged on Pahela Boishakh? To ———.

i. entertain the audiences	ii. celebrate Pahela Boishakh
iii. represent our own culture	iv. amuse the visitors
 - (e) Which of the following has the meaning closest to the phrase 'pour in' used in the passage?

i. spilling out	ii. arriving in overwhelming numbers
iii. drenched	iv. heading for
 - (f) The phrase 'age-old tradition' means ———.

i. new customs and manners	ii. long practised customs
iii. modern customs	iv. ancient tradition
 - (g) On this day the entire country wears a ——— look

i. sad	ii. sorrow	iii. gloomy	iv. festive
--------	------------	-------------	-------------
2. Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 5 = 10
 - (a) Depict in your words the biggest carnival of the country?
 - (b) What do you think is the essence of the celebration of Pahela Boishakh?
 - (c) What is the resolution of the people on this day?
 - (d) "It attracts an increasing number of foreign tourists every year" Who says this? Why does s/he say this? Explain in 2/3 sentences;
 - (e) What do the masks and wreaths symbolise?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. Unit-6; Lesson-5(A) ◀ $1 \times 5 = 5$

The government of Bhutan has taken a number of steps to protect its bio-diversity. Bhutan is the first country in the world with specific constitutional obligations on its people to protect the environment. According to the constitution, at least 60 percent of the country must remain under forest cover at all times. Efforts are also taken to protect the nation against the intrusion of foreign cultures and values. The first foreign tourists were allowed into Bhutan in 1974. Now, tourism is encouraged but is controlled and limited to about 6,000 visitors a year. Bhutan is one of the last countries in the world to introduce television and the Internet to its people. The government lifted a ban on TV and the Internet only in 1999. The Bhutanese government has made it mandatory for all Bhutanese to wear only their national dress in public.

- ▶ Bhutan is exceptional in protecting natural environment. The country has (a) — law to preserve nature. Moreover, it has preventive (b) — against the intrusion of foreign cultures. No tourist was allowed to (c) — Bhutan until 1974. Even till now, a limited number of tourists can visit Bhutan per (d) —. Besides, wearing national dress is (e) — for all the Bhutanese in public.

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

Topic : SAARC ◀

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. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the 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 given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

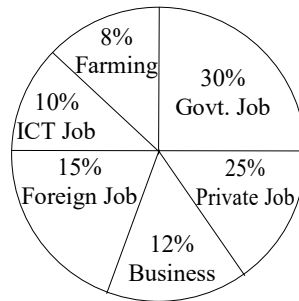
Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Communicative competence means	i. is picking up language	i. appropriately in different circumstances.
(b) There are	ii. more successful	ii. when it is acquired.
(c) Acquisition	iii. two ways of developing	iii. spontaneously.
(d) A language is	iv. the ability of using language	iv. communicative competence.
(e) In non-technical term, acquisition	v. is the way of developing ability	v. in their mother tongue.

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 cropped the bone and barked at the crow.
 (b) One of them started pecking to dog's tail.
 (c) Both the crows went near the dog.
 (d) Once a dog was eating a bony piece of meat sitting under a tree.
 (e) The dog not only felt disturbed but also became angry.
 (f) It flew away and after sometime 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 [50 Marks]

8. Write a paragraph on 'Deforestation' in about 150 words answering the following questions. 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 laying 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
 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. Suppose, you are Raiyan, your SSC examination is knocking at the door. Your father wants to know your preparation for the exam. Now write a letter to your father about your preparation for SSC exam. 10
11. Write a dialogue between you and the manager of a bank about how to open a bank account. 10
12. 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



Model Test 47 Unit-3; Lesson-4(B)

Part-A : Reading Test [50 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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 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.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1 × 7 = 7

- (a) The world '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. bhatalee | iv. patriotic songs |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|
- (c) Our language martyrs are those who ———.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| i. fought for Bangali language | ii. died for Bangali language |
| iii. led the Language Movement | iv. fought for East Pakistan |
- (d) Who observe 'Shaheed Dibosh' every year?
- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| i. Political person | ii. Students | iii. People of all ages | iv. The intellectuals |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
- (e) The international Mother Language Day is being observed ———.
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| i. only 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 lost their lives. |
| iv. To state how the UNESCO approves Shaheed Dibosh. |

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : 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 the '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-4; Lesson-5(D) ◀ 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 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."

- ▶ Globalization has made the world smaller and so it requires a (a) — language for international communication. The lingua franca of the world is (b) — and it 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 following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Topic : Yuri Gagarin ◀

Yuri Gagarin was a Russian pilot and astronaut. He was the first human to journey into outer space. He on his spacecraft Vostok completed an 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 a 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 lieutenant in

the Soviet Air Force in 1957. In 1960, Yuri was selected for the Soviet Space Program. 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. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1 × 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 × 5 = 5

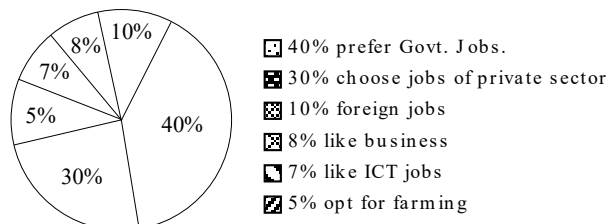
Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) There are many	i. in our country respect	i. of the natural beauty.
(b) Cox's Bazar	ii. come to visit this	ii. sea-beach every year.
(c) Cox's Bazar	iii. nice places	iii. in Bangladesh.
(d) It is a remarkable place	iv. sea-beach	iv. place among them
(e) Many people	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 × 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 [50 Marks]

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 the 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. One day, 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 summarize the information given in the pie-chart. 10



11. Suppose, you are a Sajib and your friend is Tania who is living in Sylhet. Now, Write an email 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