

লেখকচার

SSC ইংরেজি

প্রথম পত্র



অধিকতর ও
Smart ▶
প্রস্তুতির জন্য



ডাউনলোড করতে
QR Code টি
স্ক্যান করো

অধিক অনুশীলনের মাধ্যমে সেরা প্রস্তুতির জন্য
বোর্ড প্রশ্নপত্র ও মডেল টেস্ট এর প্রশ্নপত্র ও উত্তরমালা

☀️ পর্যায়ক্রমে আপলোড হবে...

বিস্তারিত সূচি

● পৃষ্ঠা নং দেখে কাজিফত বিষয়টির অবস্থান জেনে নিই

প্রশ্নের ধরন ও মানের ধারণার জন্য প্রদত্ত

এসএসসি পরীক্ষার প্রশ্নপত্র ও উত্তরমালা ----- ৩-১১৪

	<u>Ques.</u>	<u>Ans.</u>
01. Dhaka Board-2023	৩	৯১
02. Rajshahi Board-2023.....	৫	৯১
03. Jashore Board-2023.....	৭	৯২
04. Cumilla Board-2023.....	৯	৯৩
05. Chattogram Board-2023.....	১১	৯৩
06. Sylhet Board-2023.....	১৪	৯৪
07. Barishal Board-2023.....	১৭	৯৫
08. Dinajpur Board-2023	২০	৯৫
09. Mymensingh Board-2023	২৩	৯৬
10. Dhaka Board-2022	২৫	৯৭
11. Rajshahi Board-2022.....	২৭	৯৭
12. Jashore Board-2022.....	২৯	৯৮
13. Cumilla Board-2022.....	৩১	৯৮
14. Chattogram Board-2022.....	৩৩	৯৯
15. Sylhet Board-2022.....	৩৫	৯৯
16. Barishal Board-2022.....	৩৭	১০০
17. Dinajpur Board-2022	৩৯	১০০
18. Mymensingh Board-2022	৪১	১০১
19. Dhaka Board-2020	৪৩	১০১
20. Rajshahi Board-2020.....	৪৫	১০২
21. Jashore Board-2020.....	৪৮	১০৩
22. Cumilla Board-2020.....	৫১	১০৩
23. Chattogram Board-2020.....	৫৩	১০৪
24. Sylhet Board-2020.....	৫৬	১০৫
25. Barishal Board-2020.....	৫৯	১০৬
26. Dinajpur Board-2020	৬২	১০৬
27. Mymensingh Board-2020	৬৫	১০৭
28. Dhaka Board-2019	৬৮	১০৮
29. Rajshahi Board-2019.....	৭০	১০৯
30. Jashore Board-2019.....	৭২	১০৯
31. Cumilla Board-2019.....	৭৫	১১০
32. Chattogram Board-2019.....	৭৭	১১১
33. Sylhet Board-2019.....	৭৯	১১১
34. Barishal Board-2019.....	৮২	১১২
35. Dinajpur Board-2019	৮৫	১১৩
36. Combined Board-2018	৮৮	১১৪

অধিক অনুশীলনের মাধ্যমে সেরা প্রস্তুতির জন্য

স্পেশাল মডেল টেস্ট ও উত্তরমালা ----- ১১৫-১৪৩

	<u>Ques.</u>	<u>Ans.</u>
37. Special Model Test-01.....	১১৫	১৩৭
38. Special Model Test-02.....	১১৮	১৩৭
39. Special Model Test-03.....	১২১	১৩৮
40. Special Model Test-04.....	১২৩	১৩৯
41. Special Model Test-05.....	১২৫	১৪০
42. Special Model Test-06.....	১২৭	১৪০
43. Special Model Test-07.....	১২৯	১৪১
44. Special Model Test-08.....	১৩১	১৪২
45. Special Model Test-09.....	১৩৩	১৪২
46. Special Model Test-10.....	১৩৫	১৪৩



প্রশ্নের ধরন ও মানের ধারণার জন্য প্রদত্ত এসএসসি পরীক্ষার প্রশ্নপত্র ও উত্তরমালা

[বি.দ্র. : 2021 সালের SSC পরীক্ষায় ইংরেজি বিষয়ে পরীক্ষা অনুষ্ঠিত হয়নি। আবার, 2022 ও 2023 সালের পরীক্ষা সংক্ষিপ্ত সিলেবাসে অনুষ্ঠিত হয়েছে। 2024 ও 2025 সালের মানবন্টনের সংগে পূর্ববর্তী 2018, 2019 ও 2020 সালের বোর্ড প্রশ্নপত্রের সাযুজ্য রয়েছে। তাই মানবন্টন সম্বন্ধে পূর্ণাঙ্গ ধারণা পেতে 2018, 2019 ও 2020 সালের প্রশ্নপত্র অনুসরণ করা অতীব জরুরি।]

01 ✓ 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
- (b) **On the day the** — **pays homage to the martyrs first.**
- i. Prime Minister ii. President iii. Speaker iv. Political leader
- (c) **The National Memorial located at Savar stands for** —.
- i. Mass Uprising in 1969 ii. Language Movement in 1952
iii. Martyred heroes iv. War of Liberation in 1971
- (d) **Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'enthusiasm'?**
- i. Entertainment ii. Reluctance iii. Eagerness iv. Unwillingness
- (e) **Independence Day is the day when** —.
- i. independence was announced ii. we got victory
iii. our country became free iv. we secured freedom
- (f) **Which of the following best describes the similarity between Shilpakala Academy and Bangla Academy?**
- i. institute ii. socio-cultural organization
iii. university iv. cultural institute
- (g) **The word 'begin' is similar to** —.
- i. coming ii. opening iii. commence iv. come
- (h) **What is the closest meaning for 'homage'?**
- i. house ii. reverence iii. modesty iv. earnestness
- (i) **26 March is a** — **festival day.**
- i. religious ii. political iii. social iv. national
- (j) **What is the main purpose of the author of this passage?**
- i. To highlight Bangalee culture ii. To highlight the significance of Victory Day
iii. To highlight the celebration of 26 March
iv. To highlight Bangladesh as an independent country

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

2 × 6 = 12

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

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

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

The year before last, Lipi, a 14-year old girl, was in class 9 in a rural school in Rangpur. Lipi is the eldest of five children--three daughters and two sons. Their father is a day labourer working on other people's land and mother is a homemaker and a part-time worker at other people's homes. The parents, particularly the mother, found it real difficult to raise five children on the small income the father could earn. Perhaps that is why Lipi's father wanted to marry her off. But Lipi was not ready to accept what her parents wanted to impose on her. She wanted to pursue her education. Her mother stood by her, though secretly. When her father arranged her marriage with Tara Mia, the only son of a farmer in the same village, she became greatly upset. Tara Mia was a widower- illiterate, but well off. His father had a few acres of arable land and was influential in the village. The marriage seemed to be inevitable.

[Unit-4; Lesson-4(B)]

- 3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.** 1 × 5 = 5
 Lipi is the eldest child of her parents. Her parents have (a) — more children. Two of them are sons and two others are daughters. Lipi's family is not well (b) —. Her father (c) — as a day labourer on other's land. Her mother works as a part-time worker at other people's houses. It was so (d) — for Lipi's mother to (e) — the family with their very limited income.
- 4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write seven complete sentences.** 1 × 7 = 7

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

- 7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Tree Plantation".** 14
 (a) What does a tree do for us? (b) What happens if there are no trees? (c) What is the effect of the loss of trees? (d) Why should we plant trees? (e) When and where should we plant trees?
- 8. Read the beginning of a story. Write ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it.** 12
 One day Ayat, a school boy, was going to school on foot. While walking he found a bundle of money on his way to school. He took the bundle of money and went to his class teacher.....
- 9. Suppose, your name is Anik/Anika. The annual prize giving ceremony of your school was held yesterday. Now, write an e-mail to your friend Upam/Upama describing it.** 12
- 10. Suppose, you are Nadim/Nadia, you have a friend named Fahim/Fahima who does not read newspaper. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of reading newspaper.** 12

02 ✓ RAJSHAHI BOARD-2023

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

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

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

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

Unit-3; Lesson-3(B) ◀

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

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

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

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

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1 × 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 × 5 = 5
 Air pollution (a) — the ways in which the air is polluted. Air is the most important (b) — of human environment. Man cannot live a single (c) — without air. But we do not think that it is (d) — who pollute this most vital substance. It is (e) — in many ways.
- 4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write seven complete sentences.** 1 × 7 = 7

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Environment pollution has become	i. there is a high	i. for setting up mills and factories.
(b) People living in urban areas	ii. leads us	ii. extraction of toxic gases.
(c) Air is constantly	iii. careful in using vehicles and selecting sites	iii. to the way of death.
(d) Due to industrialization	iv. environment pollution	iv. in our country.
(e) We have to be	v. suffer most owing to	v. must be checked.
(f) Environment pollution	vi. being polluted by	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 × 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

03 ✓ JASHORE BOARD-2023

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

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

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

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

Unit-5; Lesson-1(A) ◀

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

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

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

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

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1 × 10 = 10

(a) Meherjan is living — in her makeshift house now.

- i. with her relatives ii. with her husband iii. with her family iv. alone

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

- i. healthy ii. wealthy iii. unhappy iv. sad

(c) What does the word demolish mean?

- i. Build ii. Preserve iii. Destroy iv. Support

(d) What is the dangerous result of climate change?

- i. Cruel hunger ii. River erosion
iii. Landed property iv. The course of nature

(e) River erosion has —.

- i. cruel impact on people ii. benefits
iii. natural advantages iv. adverse effect on wildlife

(f) Meherjan was homeless because of —.

- i. the erosion of the Jamuna ii. selling of the house
iii. destruction of her house iv. flood

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

- i. To explain the importance of river. ii. To describe the impact of monsoon.
iii. To describe the effect of river erosion. iv. To describe the fate of woman.

(h) What does the word 'roar' mean?

- i. Smile ii. Cry
iii. Moan iv. To make loud deep harsh sound

(i) Which one is the true cause of river erosion?

- i. Monsoon ii. Temperature rise iii. Climate change iv. River pollution

(j) The word 'Shattered' means —.

- i. faced ii. exterminated iii. impoverished iv. confronted

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

2 × 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 Hawker".**

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

04 ✓ CUMILLA BOARD-2023

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

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

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

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

Unit-12; Lesson-2(D) ◀

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

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

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1 × 10 = 10

- (a) **Mainul started — farming in his village.**
 i. traditional ii. outdated iii. conventional iv. modern
- (b) **Which of the following words is the closest meaning of 'qualified'?**
 i. Potential ii. Powerful iii. Proficient iv. Palatial
- (c) **Where did Mainul Islam take his higher education form?**
 i. BUET ii. BAUM iii. DU iv. RU
- (d) **"People forget their roots"—What does 'root' mean here?**
 i. Place of birth and its surroundings ii. Countryside
 iii. Lower portions of trees iv. World heritage
- (e) **Mainul Islam has a — to the soil.**
 i. contract ii. purpose iii. objection iv. debt
- (f) **We are "sons of the soil" means —.**
 i. they belong to the land ii. they don't want to be rootless
 iii. their root lies in the soil iv. they are closely attached to their soil
- (g) **Which of the following best suits as a title of the above passage?**
 i. pull of roots ii. commitment to the native land
 iii. respect to the soil iv. gratefulness to the soil
- (h) **Mr. Islam — in the roots.**
 i. works ii. studies iii. trains iv. believes
- (i) **Mr. Islam and his brothers had — opportunity or quality to lead a city life.**
 i. few ii. every iii. improbable iv. no
- (j) **What should the individual be?**
 i. Should be job seeker ii. Should be employed
 iii. Should be a doctor iv. Should be self-employed

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

2 × 6 = 12

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

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

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

The UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) on 17 November in 1999 proclaimed February 21 as the International Mother Language Day in recognition of the sacrifices of the martyrs for the rightful place of Bangla. Two Bangladeshi expatriates living in Vancouver in Canada,

Rafiqul Islam and Abdus Salam, sent a proposal to Kofi Anan the then 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 × 5 = 5
21 February is (a) — as the International Mother Language Day not only in Bangladesh, but also worldwide. We (b) — this day as Shaheed Dibosh every year. The people of Bangladesh observe the day with (c) — songs to (d) — respect to the martyrs. They go to the Shaheed Minar (e) — wearing black badges.
- 4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write seven complete sentences.** 1 × 7 = 7

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

05 ✓ CHATTOGRAM BOARD-2023

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

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

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

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

Unit-7; Lesson-5(B) ◀

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

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

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

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1 × 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 institutions, shop	i. a 31 gun salute.
(b) The day	ii. is the biggest	ii. to celebrate the day.
(c) On the day, all offices	iii. organise their individual programmes	iii. with rallies and processions.
(d) The day	iv. on behalf of the nation	iv. state festival in our country.
(e) The President and the Prime Minister	v. also come there	v. place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum.
(f) People from all walks of life	vi. begins with	vi. in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour.
(g) Different institutions and organisations	vii. is celebrated every year	vii. and factories remain closed.

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

Rabindranath Tagore was one of the most leading poets in the history of the world literature. He was at the same time a poet, a novelist, a dramatist, a philosopher and a musician. He was born in the renowned Tagore family on 7 May, 1861. After the completion of his house education, he was sent to school. But he did not like institutional education. So arrangements were made at 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

06 ✓ SYLHET BOARD-2023**English (Compulsory)- First Paper**

Time : 3 hours

Full marks : 100

*[N.B. Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]***Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]****Read the passage. Then answer the questions no. 1 and 2 :****Unit-3; Lesson-5(B) ◀**

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

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

In 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** —.
- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| i. processions | ii. gun salute |
| iii. placing wreaths at the National Mausoleum | iv. parade by defence forces |
- (b) **The National Mausoleum is situated** —.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| i. on Dhaka University campus | ii. at Ramna Park |
| iii. at Savar | iv. near Dhaka Medical College |
- (c) **On Independence Day various displays are held** —.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| i. at the National Parade Ground | ii. in the streets |
| iii. in the decorated vehicles | iv. in Bangabandhu Stadium |
- (d) **What does the expression “people from all walks of life” in the passage mean?**
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| i. All the ordinary people | ii. All the rich people |
| iii. All the poor people | iv. All categories of people |
- (e) **'Illuminate' stands for** —.
- | | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| i. put out | ii. light on | iii. put on | iv. put off |
|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
- (f) **What is the meaning for 'homage'?**
- | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| i. modesty | ii. earnestness | iii. respect | iv. consecration |
|------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
- (g) **Various displays are arranged to — the spectators.**
- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|
| i. sadden | ii. irritate | iii. annoy | iv. amuse |
|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|
- (h) **A diplomat is a person who** —.
- | |
|---|
| i. represents his/her own country |
| ii. represents his/her own family in a foreign country |
| iii. creates anarchy among the people of foreign countries |
| iv. highlights their political and social interest to the world community |
- (i) **“Freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs” means that they** —.
- | | |
|--|--|
| i. highlight the sacrifice of the martyrs | ii. praise highly of the martyrs |
| iii. show due respect and gratitude to the martyrs | iv. maintain silence of the programmes |
- (j) **What is the main purpose of the author of the passage?**
- | |
|---|
| i. To highlight the celebration of Independence Day |
| ii. To show us the way of arranging programmes |
| iii. To describe our tradition |
| iv. To show our nationalism and Bangalee culture |

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

2 × 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 precarious 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

07 ✓ BARISHAL BOARD-2023

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

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

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

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

Unit-3; Lesson-6(B) ◀

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1 × 10 = 10

(a) **Pahela Boishakh is a day of —.**

- i. agony ii. sorrows iii. joy iv. suffering

(b) **The day is conventionally observed —.**

- i. without missing a year ii. after two years
iii. every month iv. daily

(c) **The day signifies —.**

- i. cultural difference ii. Bangalee culture and tradition
iii. Bengali food iv. contemporary worries

(d) **On Pahela Boishakh, people enjoy having —.**

- i. rich dish ii. delicious dish
iii. unconventional dish iv. traditional dish

(e) **In the text, the word 'ethnic' is related to the —.**

- i. position ii. people iii. country iv. programme

(f) **The biggest carnival of the state is organised by —.**

- i. the people of all classes ii. Chhayanaut
iii. The Fine Arts students of Dhaka University iv. different organizations

(g) **On this day, the whole country wears a/an — look.**

- i. depressed ii. unhappy
iii. lethargic iv. jubilant

(h) What does the phrase 'the masks and wreaths' represent?

- i. Our Bangalee culture
 iii. Joys and sorrows of contemporary life
 ii. Social activities
 iv. Cultural diversity

(i) What is the closest meaning of the word 'adorn' in the text?

- i. Organise
 iii. Beautify
 ii. Wear
 iv. Arrange

(j) "People from all walks of life" means —.

- i. the rich people of the country
 iii. all categories of people
 ii. all the aristocratic people of the country
 iv. people of an organisation

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

2 × 6 = 12

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

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

Pritilata Waddedar was born in Chattogram on 5 May 1911. She was a meritorious student at Dr Khastagir Government Girls' School in Chattogram and Eden College, Dhaka. She graduated in philosophy with distinction from Bethune College in Kolkata. In her college days, Pritilata was an activist in the anti-British movement. All through her life, she dreamt of two things: a society without gender discrimination, and her motherland free from British colonial rule.

So she decided to fight against the British rule. Soon after, Pritilata became the headteacher of Nandankanon Aparna Charan School in Chattogram. Gradually she involved herself in Surja Sen's armed resistance movement. Surja Sen was a famous anti-British movement organizer and revolutionary activist in Chattogram area at that time. In 1932, Surja Sen planned an attack on the Pahartali European Club. The club was well-known for its notorious sign at its entrance : *Dogs and Indians not allowed*. Surja Sen assigned Pritilata to lead a team of 10-12 men to attack the club. The raid was successful but Pritilata, dressed as a man, failed to get out of the club. She committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide to avoid arrest. She proved that women can work like men. She also proved that women too needed to be prepared to sacrifice their lives for the freedom from the British colonial rule. Her dream finally came true. The British rule came to an end in 1947 though she couldn't see it during her lifetime. [Unit-10; Lesson-3(B)]

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

1 × 5 = 5

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

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

1 × 7 = 7

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

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

Jasimuddin was a famous Bengali poet. He was also a song writer, prose writer, folklore collector and radio personality. He is known as Pollikobi because through his poems he depicted the Bengali rural life. He was born in the village of Tambulkhana in Faridpur District on 1 January 1903. He received his early education at Faridpur Welfare School. He obtained BA degree in Bangla from the University of Calcutta in 1929 and MA in 1931. Jasimuddin joined the University of Dhaka in 1938 as a lecturer. He left the university in 1944 and joined the Department of Information and Broadcasting. He worked there until his retirement in 1962 as Deputy Director.

Jasimuddin collected more than 10,000 folk songs. He wrote many poems, dramas, novels, memoirs, music, etc. His major works are Rakhali, Nakshi Kanthar Maath, Sojan Badiyar Ghat, Bedder Meya, Madhumala. The major honours and award that he received are President Award for Pride performance, Pakistan (1958), D. Lit by Rabindra Bharati University, India (1969). Ekushy Padak (1976), Bangladesh Independence Day Award (1978). He died on 13 March 1976 and was buried near his ancestral home at Gobindapur.

5. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

1 × 6 = 6

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

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

10

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

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

14

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

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

12

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

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

12

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

12

08 ✓ DINAJPUR BOARD-2023

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Time : 3 hours

Full marks : 100

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

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

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

Unit-12; Lesson-3(A) ◀

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

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

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

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

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1 × 10 = 10

- (a) "Kopotaksha Nad" is a ____.
- i. poem ii. sonnet iii. story iv. epic
- (b) The word 'aspire' means ____.
- i. deprive ii. frustrate iii. wish iv. appeal
- (c) The word 'adopt' means ____.
- i. to reject something new ii. to deny something new
iii. to fall something iv. to accept something new
- (d) What type of talent did the teachers recognise in Madhusudan?
- i. Artistic ii. Literary iii. Mathematical iv. Musical
- (e) The word 'ire' in the passage means ____.
- i. brightness ii. talent iii. formal anger iv. formal change
- (f) His days in Europe were full of ____.
- i. hope ii. fun
iii. appreciation iv. hardship
- (g) When did Madhusudan start to believe that his birth was not in the right place?
- i. Since his childhood ii. Since his teenage iii. Since his middle age iv. After his youth
- (h) The word 'ardent' means ____.
- i. showing strong feelings ii. closely fit
iii. comparable iv. unhappy
- (i) The name of the first Bangla epic is ____.
- i. Kopotaksha Nad ii. Gitanjali
iii. Meghnad Badh Kabya iv. Gitobitan
- (j) Madhusudan was a sojourner in Europe", the line means ____.
- i. He left Europe earlier ii. He lived in Europe for a short period
iii. He lived in Sagordari for a short period iv. He lived in Europe for a long period

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

2 × 6 = 12

- 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

09 ✓ 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.

3. **Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.** 1 × 5 = 5
 Among all the elements of the environment air is the most important one. We cannot (a) — a single moment without it. Unfortunately, this vital element is continuously (b) — polluted in many ways. Our (c) — activities are mainly responsible for it. So, the (d) — of air pollution is a must for our own existence. We should also (e) — environment friendly activities for decreasing air pollution.
4. **Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write seven complete sentences.** 1 × 7 = 7

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Environment pollution	i. used with a view to	i. the environment problem here has become more acute.
(b) Owing to setting up mills and factories	ii. suffer most owing to	ii. in our country.
(c) Air is constantly	iii. brick-kilns in busy areas	iii. from industrial plants, brick-kilns and motor vehicles.
(d) However, people living in urban areas	iv. has become a serious problem	iv. these pollutions.
(e) We have to be	v. being polluted by smoke	v. for setting up mills and factories.
(f) Suitable lubricants should be	vi. indiscriminately over the past decades,	vi. decreasing the level of emission and pollutants.
(g) Dangerous mills and factories including	vii. careful using vehicles and selecting sites	vii. should be relocated to lessen pollution.

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

Stephen Hawking is considered the greatest physicist after Einstein. He was born in England in 1942. He was very skilled in mathematics from the early age. He wrote the book 'A Brief History of Time : From the Big Bang to the Present Times' in 1988. In this book he explains Cosmology for the general public. It became famous and established his reputation as a great scientist. He received his Ph.D in Cosmology from Cambridge University in 1968. But fortune did not favour him. In 1972 he became a victim of Gehrig's disease. Since then, he has been confined to a wheel-chair with no power to control his body. But he continues teaching through the help of computer. In 1974, he won the prestigious Albert Einstein award for theoretical physics. In 1979, he joined Cambridge University as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics. He passed away on 14 March 2018.

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

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

10 ✓ DHAKA BOARD–2022

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 2 hours

Full marks : 50

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

Part-A : Reading Test [30 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

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

Since the Industrial Revolution⁽¹⁾ in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe and the US, the workers in mills and factories had been working a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day.

On May 1st in 1886, inspired by the trade unions⁽²⁾, half of the workers at the McCormic Harvester Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight-hour workday. Two days later, a workers' rally was held near the McCormic Harvester Machine Company and about 6000 workers joined it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses. At one point of the rally, some strikebreakers started leaving the meeting place. The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly about 200 policemen attacked them with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured.

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

[Unit-3; Lesson-2(B)]

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1 × 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 × 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 × 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

11 ✓ RAJSHAHI BOARD-2022**English (Compulsory)- First Paper**

Time : 2 hours

Full marks : 50

*[N.B. Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]***Part-A : Reading Test [30 Marks]****Read the passage. Then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.**

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

The year before last, Lipi, a 14-year old girl, was in class 9 in a rural school in Rangpur. Lipi is the eldest of five children---three daughters and two sons. Their father is a day labourer working on other people's land and mother is a homemaker and a part-time worker at other people's homes. The parents, particularly the mother, found it real difficult to raise five children on the small income the father could earn. Perhaps that is why Lipi's father wanted to marry her off. But Lipi was not ready to accept what her parents wanted to impose on her. She wanted to pursue her education. Her mother stood by her, though secretly. When her father arranged her marriage with Tara Mia, the only son of a farmer in the same village, she became greatly upset. Tara Mia was a widower- illiterate, but well off. His father had a few acres of arable land and was influential in the village. The marriage seemed to be inevitable.

*[Unit-4; Lesson-4(B)]***1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.**

1 × 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 × 4 = 4

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) To generate electricity people of the world	i. are	i. finished or run out.
(b) One day these resources	ii. should use	ii. a lot of oil, coal and gas everyday.
(c) But wind and sunlight	iii. will be	iii. solar energy as an alternative source.
(d) For the betterment of us, we	iv. are burning	iv. unlimited around the world.

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

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

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

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

[Unit-7; Lesson-4(A)]

For her contribution to humanity, she was awarded the Noble Peace Prize in 1979. She died at the age of 87, on 5 September, 1997

5. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

0.5 × 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

12 ✓ JASHORE BOARD-2022

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Time : 2 hours

Full marks : 50

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

Part-A : Reading Test [30 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

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

The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air.

Therefore, it is clear that more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. Every year enormous areas of forests are destroyed by people to obtain wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture. This loss of the forest causes dual problems. Trees that are burned up release large volumes of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead, we also destroy an important storehouse of carbon dioxide when we clear forests.

[Unit-5; Lesson-3(A)]

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) Cutting down trees is called ____.
- i. afforestation ii. industrialisation iii. glorification iv. deforestation
- (b) Greenhouse effect is strengthened by ____
- i. planting trees ii. afforestation
iii. erosion of soil iv. destruction of forests
- (c) Trees absorb ____.
- i. carbon dioxide ii. oxygen iii. methane iv. hydrogen
- (d) Natural gas is a kind of ____.
- i. fossil fuel ii. toxic substance iii. harmful gas iv. crude oil
- (e) Who are mainly responsible for green house effect?
- i. wild animals ii. plants iii. humans iv. aquatic life

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

2 × 4 = 8

- (a) How does the loss of forests cause dual problems?
- (b) What should we do to control the increase of greenhouse gases?
- (c) How do forests help us?
- (d) Can man influence the climate? How?

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 3 and 4 :

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

Since the Industrial Revolution⁽¹⁾ in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe and the US, the workers in mills and factories had been working a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day.

On May 1st in 1886, inspired by the trade unions⁽²⁾, half of the workers at the McCormic Harvester Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight-hour workday. Two days later, a workers' rally was held near the McCormic Harvester Machine Company and about 6000 workers joined it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses. At one point of the rally, some strikebreakers started leaving the meeting place. The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly about 200 policemen attacked them with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured.

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

[Unit-3; Lesson-2(B)]

3. **Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information from the text.** $0.5 \times 10 = 5$
 May Day is a red letter day in the (a) — of the working class people all over the (b) —. This day reminds (c) — of the valiant struggle of the (d) — with a view to fulfilling their rightful demands. On this day in 1886, the workers went on (e) — demanding an eight-hour workday. As a part of their (f) — they also brought out a rally. At one point, police fell upon the (g) — and attacked them with clubs and revolvers. As a result, one striker was mercilessly (h) — and many others were (i) — badly. Now the day is observed (j) —.
4. **Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write four complete sentences.** $1 \times 4 = 4$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) May Day	i. work in mills and factories	i. to commemorate the workers' sacrifice in 1886.
(b) The day	ii. is also called	ii. struggle and sacrifice.
(c) The workers had to	iii. is observed	iii. for quite a long time.
(d) We enjoy the facilities today	iv. because of their	iv. International Workers' Day.

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

Steven Paul Jobs (24 February 1955 – 5 October 2011), most popularly known as Steve Jobs was the co-founder, chairman and chief executive officer of Apple Inc. He was the pioneer of the personal computer revolution. He was famous for his career in the electronic field of computers and consumers. This became possible through the marketing of Apple computers.

In 1985, Jobs left Apple after losing a power battle with the board of directors. He then founded NeXT, a computer platform development company specializing in the higher education and business market. Apple, however failed to bring up any new operating system during Jobs' absence. Jobs returned to Apple as an adviser, and took control of the company as an interim CEO. By 1998, Jobs brought Apple back to profitability from the verge of bankruptcy. He supervised the development of iMac, iTunes, iPod, iPhone and iPad. These devices are so simple and user friendly that even a child can operate them.

[Unit-7; Lesson-7(B)]

5. **Complete the table below with information from the passage.** $0.5 \times 6 = 3$

Who	Event	Contribution	Year/When
Jobs	was born		(i) —
He	founded	(ii) —	
He	brought Apple back to profitability		(iii) —
He	supervised the development of	(iv) —	
Apple	became almost bankrupt		(v) —
He	(vi) —		in 2011.

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

Part-B : Writing Test [20 Marks]

7. **Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Early Rising".** 8
 (a) What do you mean by early rising? (b) What facilities can an early riser get? (c) How does nature look early in the morning? (d) What opportunities does a late riser lose? (e) How can you form the habit of early rising?
8. **Suppose, you are Rana/Rina of Rangpur and your friend is Moon/Minu who lives in Khulna. Now, write an e-mail to your friend describing the importance of reading newspaper.** 7
9. **Write a dialogue between you and your friend about your preparation for the coming examination.** 5

13 ✓ CUMILLA BOARD–2022**English (Compulsory)– First Paper**

Time : 2 hours

Full marks : 50

[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]**Part-A : Reading Test [30 Marks]****Read the passage. Then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.**

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

There are many countries in the world with many languages, but to communicate with them, you cannot use all the languages. So you need a common language that you can use with more or less all the people in the world. English is that common language. You can talk to a Chinese toy maker, a French artist, an Arab ambassador or a Korean builder in one language– English.

English for us in Bangladesh is all the more important. As we have seen earlier, we are too many people in a small country. So if you learn English, you have the best opportunity to find a good job, both within and outside the country. And that is good news for millions of our unemployed youths."

"But Miss, we learn English for 12 or 14 years, yet we do not find good jobs," says Rumi. She then tells the class about what happened to her brother. "Could you please tell us why?" Rumi asks.

"This is a very important question, Rumi. We should learn how to use English both orally and in writing for doing things as needed in our work, such as communicating with others at personal, social, national and international levels. But unfortunately, at the moment we are learning English mainly for our exams," continues Miss Choudhury. "Remember, English can greatly help you become skilled workers."

"But where and how can we learn this kind of English, Miss?" asks Ratan. Ms Choudhury says, "We can learn English both in and outside the classroom. Besides your textbook, the radio, television, newspapers, magazines, computers and other supplementary materials will greatly help you. During our classroom activities, we'll see how we can learn English."

[Unit-4; Lesson-5(D)]

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1 × 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 × 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 × 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

14 ✓ CHATTOGRAM BOARD-2022

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Time : 2 hours Full marks : 50

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

Part-A : Reading Test [30 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

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

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

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

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

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

Our Earth's interior contains molten lava which gives off extreme heat. This heat inside the Earth produces steam and hot water which can be tapped as geothermal energy to produce electricity for heating homes etc.. Ocean energy comes from several sources. Ocean's force of tide and wave can be used to produce energy. The surface of the ocean gets more heat from the sun than the ocean depths. This temperature difference can be used as energy source too.

[Unit-11; Lesson-2(B)]

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) The word 'rely' stands for in the passage —.
- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|----------|
| i. Separate | ii. Depend | iii. Combine | iv. Help |
|-------------|------------|--------------|----------|
- (b) What will not eventually run out?
- | | | | |
|--------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| i. Oil | ii. Fossil fuels | iii. Solar power | iv. Petroleum |
|--------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
- (c) Hydrogen and Oxygen help to form —.
- | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| i. fuel | ii. oil | iii. ice | iv. gas |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|
- (d) Which energy is not related with the sunlight?
- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| i. Geothermal energy | ii. Wind energy | iii. Hydroelectric energy | iv. Ocean energy |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|
- (e) Which is not a renewable energy?
- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| i. Wind energy | ii. Solar energy | iii. Fossil energy | iv. Geothermal energy |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

2 × 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 × 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 × 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

15 ✓ 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.** $0.5 \times 10 = 5$
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.**

$1 \times 4 = 4$

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.**

$0.5 \times 6 = 3$

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

16 ✓ BARISHAL BOARD-2022

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Time : 2 hours

Full marks : 50

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

Part-A : Reading Test [30 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment. Her polythene-roofed shelter looks like a cage. She is nearly 45 but looks more than her age. In front of her shelter, she is trying to make a fire to cook the day's only meal. Her weak hands tremble as she adds some fallen leaves and straw to the fire. The whispering wind from the river Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. The dancing flames remind Meherjan of the turmoil in her life.

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

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

[Unit-5; Lesson-1(A)]

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) Meherjan's hands are trembling because ———.
i. she is tired ii. she is exhausted iii. she is frightened iv. she is feeble
- (b) River erosion is the effect of ———.
i. climate change ii. environment pollution
iii. natural disaster iv. cyclone
- (c) Before the erosion of the river, Meherjan was ———.
i. well off ii. sad iii. unhappy iv. healthy
- (d) The dancing flames remind Meherjan of the turmoil in her life. Here 'dancing' means ———.
i. jumping ii. unstable iii. glittering iv. bright
- (e) River banks erode ———.
i. throughout the year ii. in one season iii. in two seasons iv. in three seasons

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

2 × 4 = 8

- (a) How was Meherjan's life earlier?
(b) Why are many more villages in the threat of erosion?
(c) Where does Meherjan live?
(d) Why does the writer call the Jamuna greedy?

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 3 and 4 :

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

Climate change increases the pressure on fish population. Fishes are one of the world's most valuable biological assets. Forty percent of people in the world eat fish as their main source of protein. If we fail to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we will increase the pressures on fish. As a result, people who depend on fish will suffer from hunger and poverty.

[Unit-5; Lesson-4(C)]

3. Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information from the text.

0.5 × 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 × 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 × 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

17 ✓ **DINAJPUR BOARD-2022**

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Time : 2 hours

Full marks : 50

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

Part-A : Reading Test [30 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

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

The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air.

Therefore, it is clear that more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. Every year enormous areas of forests are destroyed by people to obtain wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture. This loss of the forest causes dual problems. Trees that are burned up release large volumes of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead, we also destroy an important storehouse of carbon dioxide when we clear forests.

[Unit-5; Lesson-3(A)]

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) Which of the period describes the beginning of the rapid industrialization?
 i. The start of the 19th century ii. The end of the 18th century
 iii. The start of the 18th century iv. The end of the 19th century
- (b) What are the fossil fuels mentioned in the passage?
 i. Coal ii. Mineral oil
 iii. Natural gas iv. All the above
- (c) The word 'instead' mentioned in the passage means _____.
 i. option ii. choice
 iii. as an alternative iv. preference
- (d) Trees transport _____ into the air.
 i. nitrogen ii. oxygen
 iii. hydrogen iv. all
- (e) The word combustion mentioned in the passage means _____.
 i. kindling ii. burning
 iii. consummation iv. flame

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

2 × 4 = 8

- (a) Why can humans neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun?
 (b) Describe how human beings are responsible for the increase in the greenhouse gases.
 (c) What do you think the main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is?
 (d) Why enormous areas of forests are destroyed by the people every year? Describe in brief.

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

0.5 × 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 × 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 × 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

18 ✓ 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 × 10 = 5
 Different languages are being (a) — in different countries. But a common language is necessary for (b) — communication. For many (c) — English has achieved the prestige (d) — that common language. So, it is very (e) — for everyone to learn English. If we want to (f) — with other countries, there is no (g) — of learning English. By learning English, we can easily (h) — our unemployment problem. From the very (i) —, a student should keep in mind that he has to learn English not only to (j) — the exams but also to communicate with others.
- 4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write four complete sentences.** 1 × 4 = 4

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Nowadays we can communicate	i. to get a good job both inside and outside the country	i. and that is English
(b) But the language	ii. with a person living anywhere in the world	ii. by learning English
(c) To communicate with anyone living anywhere	iii. is not the same	iii. on the phone or the internet
(d) One can have an opportunity	iv. we need a common language	iv. in all the countries

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

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

The UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) on 17 November in 1999 proclaimed February 21 as the International Mother Language Day in recognition of the sacrifices of the martyrs for the rightful place of Bangla. The day is now annually observed worldwide to promote awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism.

[Unit-3; Lesson-4(B)]

- 5. Complete the table below with information from the passage.** 0.5 × 6 = 3

Aim	to narrate (i) —			
Who/What	Activities	When	Why	How
People	commemorate the language martyrs	at an early hour of 21 February		(ii) —
They	go to the Shaheed Minar			(iii) —
Many people	visit Azimpur graveyard		(iv) —	
(v) —	are organized		in remembrance of the language martyrs	
Shaheed Dibosh	(vi) —	in 1999		

- 6. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.** 5

Part-B : Writing Test [20 Marks]

- 7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Tea Stall".** 8
 (a) What is a tea stall? (b) Where is it seen? (c) What is sold there along with tea? (d) How long does it remain open? (e) Does a tea stall play an important role? If so, how?
- 8. Suppose, you are Habib/Habiba of Dhaka. You have a friend named Neel/Nila who lives in Jamalpur. Your elder sister's wedding ceremony is going to be held next week. Now, write an e-mail to your friend inviting him/her to attend the wedding ceremony.** 7
- 9. Suppose, you are Shamim/Shamima. Your friend is Rahim/ Rahima. You want to do something good for the people of your locality after your SSC Examination. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about your plan that you are going to materialize after the SSC Examination.** 5

19 ✓ DHAKA BOARD-2020

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

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

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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

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

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

The events of May 1, 1886 is a reminder that workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives. [Unit-3; Lesson-2(B)]

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) Historical means ———.
- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| i. traditional | ii. primitive | iii. inception | iv. historic |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
- (b) May Day events occurred in ——— century.
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|----------|
| i. 17th | ii. 18th | iii. 19th | iv. 20th |
|---------|----------|-----------|----------|
- (c) The policemen attacked the strikers on ———.
- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| i. May 1st | ii. May 2nd | iii. May 3rd | iv. May 4th |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
- (d) Clubs and revolvers were used upon ———.
- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| i. trade union leaders | ii. policemen | iii. strikers | iv. strikebreakers |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
- (e) The workers' demand was to ——— work time.
- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| i. sustain | ii. assign | iii. reduce | iv. upgrade |
|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
- (f) To stop exploitation workers should not ———.
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| i. express their opinion in public | ii. rule out any unfair condition by their bosses |
| iii. speak meekly | iv. think of their privilege |
- (g) "And not to give in to their bosses." ——— What does 'give in' mean here?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| i. Dominate | ii. Refuse |
| iii. Agree to continuing struggling | iv. Agree to stop struggling |

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

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

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

1 × 5 = 5

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

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

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

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

Neil Armstrong commanded the Gemini-8 Mission and became the first human to walk on the moon as commander of Apollo 11. He was born in Wapakoneta, Ohio, on August 5, 1930. He received a Bachelor of Science degree from Purdue University and a Master of Science degree from the University of Southern

California. Astronauts Neil A. Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins launched the mission to the moon with Apollo 11, on July 16 and landed on the moon on July 20, 1969. Neil A. Armstrong first stepped on to the surface and then Aldrin. They explored the surface and gathered moon rocks for over two hours.

After exploring the surface they rejoined Collins in the orbiting mothership. Neil A. Armstrong died on August 25, 2012.

4. Complete the following table with information from the passage.

1 × 5 = 5

Neil Armstrong			
Event	Year/Time	Place	Achievement
Born	(i) ———		
Received BSc		(ii) ———	
Left for the moon	(iii) ———		
	20 July 1969		(iv) ———
Died	(v) ———		

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

10

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

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Democracy means	i. fair and equal	i. of democracy.
(b) It allows freedom	ii. a system	ii. in a democratic country.
(c) It means	iii. of speech, religion	iii. of government.
(d) People elect	iv. their representative directly	iv. and political opinions.
(e) Free and fair	v. election is the precondition	v. treatment for citizens.

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

- (a) In the evening, a lion entered the cave.
 (b) One day, he fled from his master's house and took shelter in a cave.
 (c) Once upon a time, there lived a young man named Androcles.
 (d) He came near Androcles and lifted his paw.
 (e) He was caught by a slave merchant who sold him to a rich man in another country.
 (f) The lion seemed wounded as he was groaning.
 (g) His master was very bad and inflicted heavy torture on him.
 (h) He took the lion's paw in his hand and removed a big thorn from it. The lion was relieved of his pain.

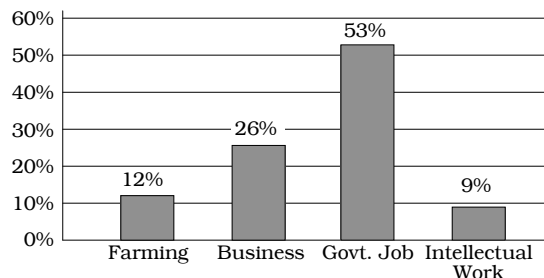
Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Tree Plantation". You should write about 250 words : 10

(a) What does a tree do for us? (b) What happens if there were no trees? (c) What is the effect of the loss of trees? (d) What should be done to save mankind? (e) How can the earth be made greener, cleaner and safer? (f) What part do people play in protecting trees and increasing forests?

9. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it : 10
 Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland. His army was defeated again and again against the King Edward-1 of England. Being defeated for six times he lost his hope.....

10. The graph below shows the choice of profession by different educated people. Describe the graph in your own words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph : 10



11. Suppose, you are Roushan/Roushanara living at 114/B, Sadar Road, Barishal. Your younger brother does not take physical exercise at all. Now, write a letter telling him the importance of taking physical exercise. 10

12. Suppose, you are Bakul and your friend is Nayon. Recently you have noticed that road accident is on the rise horribly in your country. Everyday many people fall victim to road accidents. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the causes and remedies of road accidents. 10

20 ✓ RAJSHAHI BOARD-2020**English (Compulsory)- First Paper**

Time : 3 hours

Full marks : 100

[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]**Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]****Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.**

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

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

Mother Teresa died at the age of 87, on 5 September 1997. The world salutes her for her love and compassion for humanity. She has taught us how to extend our hand towards those who need our love and support irrespective of creed, caste and religion. Draped in a white and blue-bordered sari, wrinkled face, ever soft eyes and a saintly smile, is the picture of Mother Teresa in our mind. [Unit-7; Lesson-5(A)]

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) What did Teresa and her fellow nuns do?
i. Gathered the dying people
ii. Brought them to Nirmal Hridoy
iii. Looked after them
iv. All above
- (b) She got Nobel Prize for peace in ——. ii. 1972
i. 1971
iii. 1978
iv. 1979
- (c) Mother Teresa is a symbol of ——. ii. kindness
i. love
iii. jealousy
iv. love and kindness
- (d) Nirmal Hridoy is a home for ——. ii. drama
i. the sick
iii. the dying destitute
iv. the artists
- (e) She got the Balzan Prize in ——. ii. 1976
i. 1975
iii. 1977
iv. 1978
- (f) Teresa founded ——. ii. Niramoy centre
i. Nirmal Hridoy
iii. Niribili Kendra
iv. Rest House
- (g) Teresa served the ill-fated people with ——. ii. no love
i. hatred
iii. human and divine love
iv. self-interest

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Why was Mother Teresa moved?
(b) Why do you think Mother Teresa won so many awards?
(c) When did Mother Teresa receive Nobel Peace Prize?
(d) Why does the world salute her?
(e) What did Mother Teresa say about commitment to family?

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

21 February is a memorable day in our national history. We observe the day every year as International Mother Language Day. The day is a national holiday. On this day, we pay tribute to the martyrs who laid down their lives to establish Bangla as a state language in undivided Pakistan in 1952. The struggle to achieve our language rights is known as the Language Movement. The seed of the Language Movement was sown on 21 March 1948 when Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the Governor General of Pakistan, declared in a public meeting in Dhaka that Urdu would be the only state language of Pakistan. The declaration raised a storm of protest in the eastern part of the country. The protest continued non-stop, gathering momentum day by day. It turned into a movement and reached its climax in 1952. The government outlawed all sorts of public meetings and rallies to stop it. The students of Dhaka University defied the law and brought out a peaceful protest procession on 21 February 1952. When the procession reached near Dhaka Medical College, the police opened fire on the students, killing Salam, Rafiq, Barkat, Safiur and Jabbar.

As a result, there were mass protests all over the country and the government had to declare Bangla as a state language. This kindled the sparks of independence movement of Bangladesh. [Unit-3; Lesson-3(B)]

- All Bangladeshis remember the memory of the (a) — on February 21. They walk barefooted to the Shaheed Minar. They proceed (b) — towards the Shaheed Minar. They pay (c) — to the memory of the martyrs. They (d) — flowers and pray for the souls of them. They also gather in mosques, temples and some other religious institutions and wish for salvation of the martyrs' (e) — souls.

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

Neil Armstrong was the first man who walked on the moon. He was an American astronaut; he was also an aerospace engineer. Armstrong was born on 05 August, 1930 in Wapakoneta, Ohio, the USA. He earned his flight certificate in 1945 at the age of 15 only. In 1947, at the age of 17, he began to study aeronautical engineering in Purdue University, the USA. He received B.Sc degree in Aeronautical Engineering in 1955 and he did M.Sc in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Southern California in 1970. In 1958 he was selected for the US Air Force's Man in space programme. Neil Armstrong, along with his group, launched the mission to the moon with Apollo 11 on July 16, 1969. He was the commander of Apollo 11 and four days later they landed on the moon. They explored the surface and gathered moon rocks for over two hours. The next day they fired off the surface of the moon.

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

Name of event	Year/Date	Place
Birth of Neil Armstrong	5 August	(i) —
Received B. Sc degree	in 1955	(ii) —
(iii) —	in 1970	University of South California.
They landed on the moon	(iv) —	
Started their return journey	(v) —	from the moon.

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

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

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

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

Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

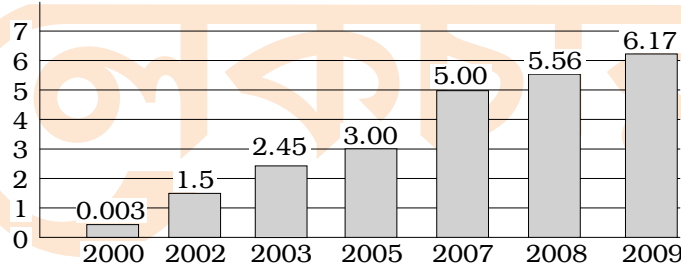
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Book Fair You Have Recently Visited". You should write about 250 words : 10

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

9. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it : 10

Oneday a crow became very thirsty. He flew from one place to another in search of water. But he found no water. He continued his search for water.....

10. Look at the following graph. It shows 'The Internet Users' from 2000 to 2009. Now describe the graph in 150 words : 10



11. Suppose, you are Sayem/Samia. You have a friend, named Masud/Masuda. Your friend has recently sent you a nice birthday gift on the occasion of your 16th birth anniversary. Now, Write a letter to your friend thanking him/her for sending you the nice birthday gift. 10
12. Suppose, you are Emon/Ema. You and your friend, Emran/Eva know that English language plays an important role for communication in the present world. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of learning English. 10

21 ✓ JASHORE BOARD–2020

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours

Full marks : 100

[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]**Part–A : Reading Test** [Marks-50]**Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.**

'Heritage' is what we inherit from the past, live with them in the present and then pass on to our children or future generation. Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage. When we speak of 'World Heritage', it indicates places and sites that we inherited from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.

The 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' in Bagerhat is such a heritage. It became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985. Originally, the historic Mosque City was known as 'Khalifatabad'. It is situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat town--- not very far from the dense mangrove forest of the Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim colony. It was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments. Baked bricks were used for the construction of the buildings. The planning of the city was dominated by the tradition of Islamic architecture and the decorations were a combination of Mughal and Turkish architecture.

Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable. There were about 360 mosques in the city. Among them the most remarkable is the multi-domed Shat Gambuj Mosque. The mosque is unique in the sense that it has 60 pillars that support the roof, with 77 low height domes. The 4 towers at 4 corners have smaller domes at the top as well. The vast prayer hall has 11 arched doorways on the east and 7 each on the north and south for light and ventilation. It has 7 aisles running along the length of the mosque and 11 deep curves between the slender stone columns. These columns support the curving arches created by the domes. The thickness of the arches is 6 feet and have slightly narrowing hollow and round wall.

The west wall in the interior has 11 'mihrabs' (niche in mosque pointing towards Makkah). These mihrabs are decorated with stonework and terracotta. The floor of the mosque is made of brick.

Besides being used as a prayer hall, Khan Jahan used the mosque as his court too. Today, it is one of the greatest tourist attractions and one of the best architectural beauties of Bangladesh. [Unit-8; Lesson-1(B)]

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) A Muslim colony founded near the sea-coast in Bagerhat was a — place.
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| i. barbarous | ii. desolate |
| iii. crowded | iv. welcoming |
- (b) The phrase 'Our future generation' means —.
- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| i. people who can see the future | ii. people who passed away |
| iii. our future activities | iv. those who will come after us |
- (c) The word 'originally' refers to —.
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| i. gradually | ii. ultimately |
| iii. eventually | iv. initially |
- (d) The word 'habitable' in the context means —.
- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| i. livelihood | ii. fit for human habitation |
| iii. live on | iv. habituated |
- (e) What does the expression 'the outskirts of Bagerhat town' in the text mean?
- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| i. in the middle of Bagerhat town | ii. the closest part of Bagerhat town |
| iii. the furthest part of Bagerhat town | iv. at the centre of Bagerhat town |
- (f) Which of the followings has made the Shat Gambuj Mosque the most significant?
- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| i. Its Turkish design | ii. Its being World Heritage site |
| iii. Its combination of Turkish and Mughal architecture | iv. Its being an ancient mosque |
- (g) The original name of the city of 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' was —.
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| i. Bagerhat | ii. Sundarbans |
| iii. Khalifatabad | iv. Khulna |

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- What do you understand by 'World Heritage'?
- What does the infrastructure of the city reveal?
- Why is the Shat Gambuj Mosque one of the greatest tourist attractions?
- How did Khan Jahan Ali make the city habitable?
- "The vast prayer hall served different purpose."—Explain it in 2/3 sentences.

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

1 × 5 = 5

Many people go to cities and forget their roots knowingly or unknowingly. The specialty of the Islam family is that they are living in their village. Mr. Islam and his brothers are great as they haven't forget their roots. Mainul Islam is a graduate from Bangladesh Agricultural University in Mymensingh. He returned home and began advanced farming. His other two brothers are also graduate in different disciplines. They all are living in their own village in spite of being highly educated. They could easily move to cities to do attractive official jobs. But city life and official jobs don't attract them. They think that they are the sons of the soil and they have an unavoidable obligation to this soil.

They not only struck to their own roots, they have been example for others to be respectful to their soil.

[Unit-12; Lesson-2(D)]

- Mr. Mainul Islam, a graduate from Bangladesh Agricultural University has chosen his career as an (a) — farmer. His two other brothers were not from the same (b) —. All the three brothers are (c) — educated and live in the village. They are unwilling to leave their village and they realize a strong (d) — to the soil and they don't want to be city (e) —.

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

Alessandro Volta was a famous Italian physicist. He is well-known for the invention of the first battery in 1800. He was born in Como, Italy on February 18, 1745. In 1774, he became a professor of Physics at the Royal School in Como. Volta studied the Chemistry of gases from 1776–1778. In November, 1777, he discovered methane in a lake. In 1779, he became a professor of experimental physics at the University of Pavia. In 1794, Volta married an aristocratic lady. In honor of his work, he was made a count by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1801. In 1782, he travelled to France and Germany. In 1815, the Emperor of Austria made him the director of Philosophical Faculty of Padua. In 1819, he retired and settled in his native town where he died in March, 1827.

4. Complete the following table with information from the passage.

1 × 5 = 5

About Alessandro Volta				
Aims	introducing his invention to the readers			
Life span	Born in 1745 and died in 1827 after (i) — years of his retirement.			
Who/What	Event	Year/Time	Place/Country	Work/field
Alessandro Volta	Professor	1774	(ii) —	Physics
He	discovered	(iii) —	methane in a lake	
He	joined as a professor	1779	(iv) —	Experimental Physics
(v) —	made Alessandro Volta director	1815	Padua	Philosophical faculty

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

10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

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

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

- They got money, made a shelter in a makeshift house and started making 'Nakshi Kantha' with new and old clothes and thread of different colours.
- Yet Nur Banu did not become frustrated and inspired her husband to stand against all odds.
- Her husband was a farmer and they had everything but they became helpless.
- As Nur Banu was good at art in her early age, she could make wonderful design in her Kanthas.
- A few years back Nur Banu lost everything for the river erosion.
- Her husband sold them in the market and became solvent.
- She together with her husband worked hard and made a lot of Kanthas.
- She had an ornament made of gold and she gave it to her husband to sell it.

Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

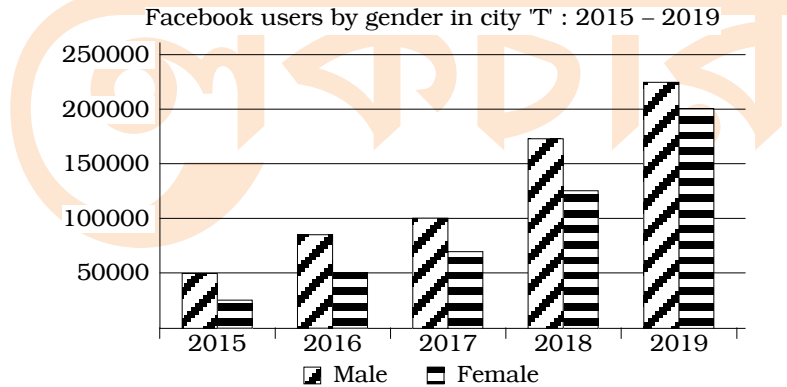
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "The Importance of Early Rising". You should write about 250 words : 10

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

9. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it : 10

Once a school boy named Talha was returning from school. On the way to his home, he saw a boy of his age. The boy was working in a workshop. His body was covered with dirt, oil and other chemicals. Talha became curious about the boy. He asked the boy

10. The graph below shows the number of facebook users by gender in a city named 'T' from the year 2015 to 2019. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Himel/ Himu and live at the hostel of Vidyamayee Govt. Girls' High School, Mymensingh. Your village home is at Narayankhola, Modhupur. Tangail where your parents live. Now, write a letter to your mother telling her about your hostel life. 10

12. Suppose, you are Labib or Lovely and your friend is Nishat/Nishitha. Your friend is frustrated about the literacy rate of Bangladesh. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about how to remove illiteracy from our country. 10

22 ✓ CUMILLA BOARD-2020

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

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

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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

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

[Unit-13; Lesson-2(B)]

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) The Internet technology has helped — sites to emerge.
i. social networking ii. multimedia contents iii. social services iv. expanding network
- (b) The word 'frequent' refers to —.
i. declaration ii. freedom iii. recurrently iv. timidly
- (c) The word 'viewer' could be best replaced by —.
i. vagabond ii. diplomat iii. vision iv. spectator
- (d) Social networks help us to — interests and activities around the world.
i. entertain ii. observe iii. exchange iv. tell
- (e) The utility of website is —.
i. abusing social network ii. forming social awareness
iii. discouraging social relations iv. promoting universal brotherhood
- (f) What does the expression "The answer is simple" mean?
i. Social networks are not expanding so fast ii. Social networks are reducing very fast
iii. Social networks are expanding very fast iv. Social networks are spreading very dilatorily
- (g) Web in the first paragraph could be best replaced by —.
i. internet ii. trap iii. complexion iv. mesh

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What do you understand by social network?
(b) What are some uses of social networks?
(c) What does the clause "It is simple and easy" mentioned in the text indicate?
(d) Why are the social networks expanding so fast?
(e) Do you think that Facebook plays a great role to make the world a global village? Why/Why not?

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

1 × 5 = 5

Fish population is at the risk from global warming. Climate change is increasing the water temperature in lakes, rivers and seas. This indicates there is less food and supply of oxygen available for fish. It again means that fish may not grow properly and may have fewer generation. If temperatures rise even by one or two degree Celsius, some fishes will be extinct from our planet.

Climate change increases the pressure on fish population and these fishes are treated as one of the most valuable biological assets. 40% people of the world depend on fish for their protein. In case of our failure to reduce greenhouse gas emission, we will increase the pressure on fish. Thus, people depending on fish will suffer from malnutrition, hunger and poverty.

[Unit-5; Lesson-4(C)]

- The temperature rise of water in rivers, lakes and seas has (a) — the scarcity of food and oxygen for fish. As a result the (b) — and reproduction of fishes is being hampered. If temperature rise goes on in this rate it will cause the (c) — of some fishes. If this happens, people (d) — on fish as the main source of protein will suffer a lot. A possible solution to this problem is the (e) — of greenhouse gas emission.

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

Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the USA. He is famous for his Gettysburg Address. It was delivered by him during the American Civil War on November 19, 1863. Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809 in Kentucky the USA. His parents were from Virginia. In 1819, his mother died. Then his father

moved to Indiana state. He grew up there. He was a captain in the Black Hawk War. He got the nomination for president in 1850. Then he became the president of the USA in 1861. Lincoln declared a ban on slavery in America on January 1, 1863. He was reelected President in 1864. On Good Friday, April 14, 1865 he was assassinated at Ford's theatre in Washington.

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

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

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

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) The Japanese	i. cross the road in	i. violate the traffic rules.
(b) They never drive or	ii. transport, someone is	ii. vehicle standing on the
(c) No Japanese, he or she,	found	road.
(d) So long the red signal	iii. are law	iii. waiting on the road for a
continues,	iv. a driver will keep the	green signal.
(e) At dead of night when there is	v. alone on the street	iv. abiding people.
no	will	v. violation of traffic rules.

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

- (a) "I am not playing. I have already gone through these pages."
(b) His father was passing by.
(c) From his boyhood, he was a very meritorious boy.
(d) He at once entered the room and said, "O my boy, don't play with your book."
(e) His father Kazi Wazed Ali was a renowned pleader in the Barishal bar.
(f) One day the boy Fazlul Huq was reading in his study room.
(g) He saw Fazlul Haq was reading his lessons and tearing off the pages of his book one after another.
(h) The great leader of the country whom we love and admire is Sher-E-Bangla A. K. Fazlul Huq.

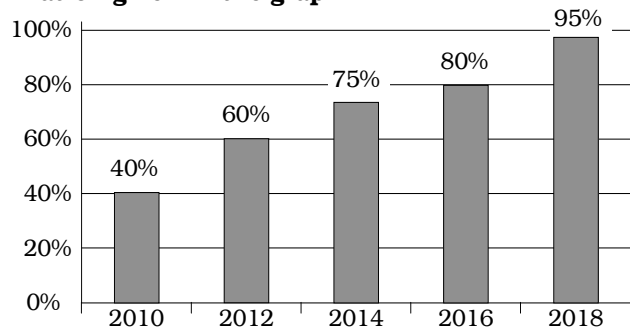
Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Drug Addiction". You should write about 250 words : 10

(a) What is drug addiction? (b) What are the causes of drug addiction? (c) How does it affect young generation? (d) Why should the young generation have knowledge on drug addiction? (e) Give your own suggestion to get rid of this menace.

9. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it : 10
Once there lived a poor rickshaw puller. He had to maintain his family consisting of six members with a great difficulty. He always thought of additional income for the maintenance of his family. One day while walking through the fields, he found a purse of gold dropped by a passer-by. He....

10. The graph below shows the number of people using mobile phone from the year of 2010 to 2018 in Bangladesh. Now describe the graph in about 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph : 10



11. Suppose, you are Salman living at Subidbazar, Sylhet. You had gone to your friend's house recently and stayed there for a few days with them. Your friend's name is Imran. Now, write an email to your friend thanking him for their hospitality. 10
12. Suppose, you are Idraq and your friend is Radit. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about dengue fever. 10

23 ✓ CHATTOGRAM BOARD-2020

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Time : 3 hours

Full marks : 100

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

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

'Heritage' is what we inherit from the past, live with them in the present and then pass on to our children or future generation. Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage. When we speak of 'World Heritage', it indicates places and sites that we inherited from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.

The 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' in Bagerhat is such a heritage. It became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985. Originally, the historic Mosque City was known as 'Khalifatabad'. It is situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat town--- not very far from the dense mangrove forest of the Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim colony. It was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments. Baked bricks were used for the construction of the buildings. The planning of the city was dominated by the tradition of Islamic architecture and the decorations were a combination of Mughal and Turkish architecture.

Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable. There were about 360 mosques in the city. Among them the most remarkable is the multi-domed Shat Gambuj Mosque. The mosque is unique in the sense that it has 60 pillars that support the roof, with 77 low height domes. The 4 towers at 4 corners have smaller domes at the top as well. The vast prayer hall has 11 arched doorways on the east and 7 each on the north and south for light and ventilation. It has 7 aisles running along the length of the mosque and 11 deep curves between the slender stone columns. These columns support the curving arches created by the domes. The thickness of the arches is 6 feet and have slightly narrowing hollow and round wall.

The west wall in the interior has 11 'mihrabs' (niche in mosque pointing towards Makkah). These mihrabs are decorated with stonework and terracotta. The floor of the mosque is made of brick.

Besides being used as a prayer hall, Khan Jahan used the mosque as his court too. Today, it is one of the greatest tourist attractions and one of the best architectural beauties of Bangladesh. [Unit-8; Lesson-1(B)]

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) When was the Shat Gambuj Mosque declared the World Heritage Site?
 i. In 1885 ii. In 1985 iii. In 1987 iv. In 1888
- (b) The mosque was established by a person who was ——.
 i. an Indian general ii. an Arabian general
 iii. a Turkish general iv. a Turkish saint general
- (c) The synonym of the word 'unique' is ——.
 i. incomparable ii. inspirable iii. remarkable iv. supportable
- (d) The decorations of the mosque represent the mixture of ——.
 i. Islamic and Mughal architecture ii. Mughal and Arabic architecture
 iii. Mughal and Turkish architecture iv. Turkish and Arabic architecture
- (e) The antonym of the word 'dense' is ——.
 i. cubic ii. rarefied iii. thick iv. light
- (f) The word 'slender' refers to ——.
 i. thick ii. dense iii. large iv. lean
- (g) What has made the mosque unique?
 i. 60 pillars with 77 low height domes ii. 11 arched doorways and 4 towers
 iii. 60 pillars and 14 doorways on the north and the south
 iv. 11 arched doorways and 7 aisles

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What does heritage refer to?
 (b) What does the infrastructure of the city reveal?
 (c) Who founded the city and when?
 (d) What did Khan Jahan Ali do to make the city habitable?
 (e) How are the mihrabs decorated?

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

Fish is one of the most important resources of food and nutrition. It is the best and easiest source of protein. In the past, the rivers, ponds, lakes, marshes etc. abound with fishes in Bangladesh. There was a popular saying that once Bangladesh was rich in rice and fishes. But now-a-days, fish population in Bangladesh is in serious danger. This means the fish may not grow fully and may have fewer offsprings. Some fishes have already become extinct and some will be extinct in future.

There are various reasons behind this danger. The first and foremost reason is the climate change which is causing the increase of the water temperature in rivers, ponds, lakes, seas and every water reservoir. This means there is less food and oxygen available for fish. Again, the random use of pesticides and harmful fertilizers in the cultivable lands is also causing a great threat to fish population. Secondly, the harmful garbages and wastes of the mills and factories thrown into the rivers and other pools and reservoirs are polluting the water where fishes dwell.

All these matters are combinedly creating pressure on fish population. If we fail to reduce green house gas emissions, and temperature rise, if we fail to control the use of pesticides and harmful fertilizers and the throwing of wastes and garbages, we will continue to increase pressure on fish which will eventually cause fish-poverty in Bangladesh. [Unit-5; Lesson-4(C)]

- Water is the most (a) — place for fish. But now-a-days, this (b) — place of the fish is not safe for them (c) — of climate change and many other reasons. All these reasons along with climate change are creating a great threat and pressure on fish population. It is high time we (d) — pragmatic steps to save the fishes from (e) —.

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

Humayun Ahmed was a teacher, author, dramatist, playwright and filmmaker. He was born in Mohongonj, Netrokona, Mymensingh on 13 November, 1948. His father Faizur Rahman Ahmed, a police officer, was killed by Pakistani military during the liberation war of Bangladesh in 1971.

He passed SSC Examination from Bogura Zilla School in 1965 and stood second in the merit list in Rajshahi Education Board. He passed his HSC exam from Dhaka College in 1967. He took his Honours and Masters in Chemistry from the University of Dhaka with first class. He did his Ph.D. from North Dakota State University. He worked as a Professor of Chemistry in Dhaka University.

Humayun Ahmed reached his peak of fame with the publication of his novel Nondito Noroke in 1972. He wrote over 200 fiction and non-fiction books all of which were best sellers in Bangladesh. His first television drama was 'Prothom Prohor'. It was followed by many dramas and drama serials. He also directed many films based on his own stories. For his outstanding achievements he was honoured with many awards including Bangla Academy Award (1981) and Ekushey Padak (1994). He died on 19 July, 2012 at Bellevue Hospital in New York. He was buried in Nuhash Palli.

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

Who/What	Event/Activity	Year/When	Place/Where
Humayun Ahmed	passed SSC	in 1965	(i) —
Faizur Rahman Ahmed	was killed	(ii) —	
Nondito Noroke	(iii) —	in 1972	
(iv) —	were written by him		during his life time
He	died	on 19 July, 2012	(v) —

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

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

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) E-mail is a wonderful invention	i. two persons or offices and the receiver	i. within a few seconds.
(b) This is a scientific way	ii. need two sets of computers	ii. which are connected in a network.
(c) Communication through email is made between	iii. and it plays an important role	iii. and the Internet connection.
(d) To operate an email system, we	iv. a computer set, android mobile phone and tab	iv. in business and communication.
(e) E-mail functions instantly with the help of	v. of sending messages, data and information files	v. is not required to remain present simultaneously like telephone.

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

- (a) The dog was cured.
- (b) He found a mad dog and injected some weak germs of its diseases into blood.
- (c) One day a boy named Joseph Meister was brought to Pasteur.
- (d) He had been bitten by a mad dog.
- (e) Pasteur was a French scientist.
- (f) Pasteur gave him some injections and the boy did not get dog's disease.
- (g) He discovered that many diseases are caused by germs and he also found cures for several of them.
- (h) At first, he only treated animals because he did not want to cause the death of any human being.

Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

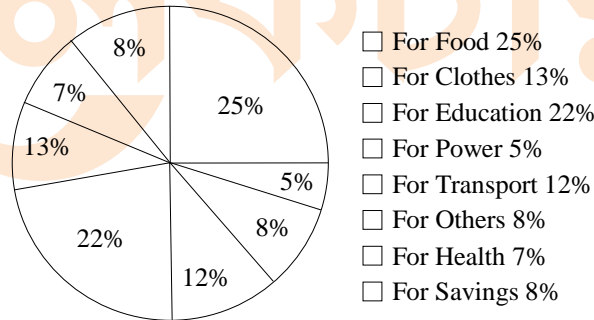
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Street Accident You Witnessed". You should write about 250 words : 10

(a) What do you mean by street accident? (b) What type of accident is a daily incident in Bangladesh? (c) When and Where did the accident occur which you witnessed? (d) How did the accident occur? (e) What was the condition of the accident spot after accident? (f) What is your opinion about such accident?

9. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it : 10

Once upon a time there was a king called Midas. He was very rich. Yet he always longed for more riches. Moreover, he was very fond of gold. He thought if he had the golden touch, he would be.....

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



11. Suppose, you are Latif/Latifa and your friend is Tanim-Tanima who is living in 13/B, Kalabagan Colony, Laksmipur, Rajshahi. Now, write an e-mail to your friend describing what you intend to do after your SSC Examination. 10

12. Suppose, you are Rajib/Rajiya. Your friend Kajal is quite unaware of water pollution. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the causes and effects of water pollution. 10

24 ✓ SYLHET BOARD-2020**English (Compulsory)- First Paper**

Time : 3 hours

Full marks : 100

*[N.B. Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]***Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]****Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.**

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

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

The country also witnesses a spectacular parade of Defence forces, Border guards, Police, Ansars and the VDP (Village Defence Party) at the National Parade Ground near the National Parliament. In Bangabandhu Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga.

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

*[Unit-3; Lesson-5(B)]***1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.****1 × 7 = 7**

- (a) The celebration of the Independence Day is considered as —.
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| i. a national holiday | ii. the biggest state festival |
| iii. a cultural unity | iv. a political outcome |
- (b) The Independence Day is celebrated —.
- | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| i. annually | ii. ordinarily | iii. bi-yearly | iv. worldwide |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
- (c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'heroic'?
- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| i. hesitant | ii. valiant | iii. fearful | iv. dreadful |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
- (d) The word 'tournament' is related to —.
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| i. culture | ii. education |
| iii. tradition | iv. sports |
- (e) A diplomat is a person who —.
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| i. represents his own country | ii. creates anarchy among people |
| iii. participates in games and sports | iv. highlights their political and social interest to the world community |
- (f) Which of the following describes the Independence Day best?
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| i. a mournful day | ii. a day of hatred |
| iii. a day to celebrate independence | iv. a gala day |
- (g) 26 March is a —.
- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| i. religious festival day | ii. political festival day |
| iii. social festival day | iv. national festival day |

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

- (a) How is the Independence Day observed?
 (b) Why does the nation observe 26 March?
 (c) Who perform a smartly dressed parade?
 (d) Mention some entertaining programmes held on the day.
 (e) Describe the activities of the armed forces and school children on that day.

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

Fish population is in serious danger from global warming. Climate changes is increasing the water temperature in rivers, lakes and seas. This means there is less food and oxygen available for fish.

It also means the fish may not grow fully and may have fewer offsprings. If temperatures rise even by one or two degrees, some fishes will be extinct from our planet. Climate change increases the pressure on fish population. Fishes are one of the world's most valuable biological assets. Forty percent of people in the world eat fish as their main source of protein. If we fail to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, we will increase the pressure on fish. As a result people who depend on fish will suffer from hunger and poverty.

[Unit-5; Lesson-4(C)]

- Fish population is not free from the (a) — of climate change. Because of climate change the water temperature will increase causing the (b) — of food and oxygen for fish. As a (c) — of this fishes will lose their breeding capacity. Some of the fishes are on the (d) — of extinction. Climate change will (e) — the pressure of fish population.

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

Munshi Abdur Rouf was a Lance Nayek in East Pakistan Rifles during the Bangladesh Liberation War. He was born on 1 May, 1943 at Salamatpur village under Boalmari thana in Faridpur district. Rouf had to stop his education at his eighth grade. He joined the East Pakistan Rifles on 8 May, 1963. He had to increase his age by three years in order to get the job. After the preliminary training at the EPR camp at Chuadanga, Rouf went to West Pakistan to receive advanced training. He was enlisted in the East Bengal Regiment on 8 May, 1963 and was attached with a regular infantry unit during the War of Liberation, Munshi Abdur Rouf embraced martyrdom on 18 April, 1971 at Kurighat in Chattogram Hill Tracts after causing extensive damage to Pakistan Army with his MG and forcing them to retreat. He was buried at Naniarchor Upazilla in Rangamati District. He was awarded "Bir Sreshtho" which is the highest recognition of bravery in Bangladesh.

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

Who/What	Event	Year	Place/Where
Munshi Abdur Rouf	(i) —	1943	Faridpur
He	joined	1963	(ii) —
He	was enlisted	1963	(iii) —
He	(iv) —	1971	at Kurighat in Chattogram Hill Tracts
He	(v) —	1971	Rangamati

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

1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) ICT means	i. ICT to take	i. multimedia classes
(b) In education sector	ii. through telemedicine which	ii. is run with the help of ICT
(c) In health science ICT is	iii. ICT works as a means	iii. and give good treatment
(d) Teachers use	iv. used to diagnose disease	iv. of class presentation
(e) Patients can get treatment	v. information and	v. communication technology

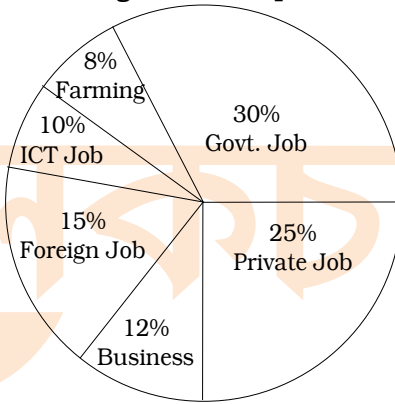
7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

- (a) Mandela joined the African National Congress in 1942.
(b) In 1993 Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
(c) For 20 years, he directed a campaign of peaceful nonviolent defiance against the South African Government and its racist policies.

- (d) Mandela died at his home in Johannesburg on December 5, 2013 at the age of 95.
 (e) In 1993, South African President F. W. de Klerk was also awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
 (f) In 2009, Mandela's birthday was declared "Mandela Day" to promote global peace.
 (g) Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, 1918 in South Africa.
 (h) In 1994, Mandela was elected as South Africa's first black President.

Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

- 8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Deforestation". You should write about 200 words :** 10
 (a) What is deforestation? (b) What are the main causes of deforestation? (c) What are the effects of deforestation on men and animals? (d) What are the effects of deforestation on climate? (e) What measures should be taken to stop deforestation?
- 9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences a complete the story. Give a suitable title to it :** 10
 Oneday, a crow became very thirsty. He flew from place to place in search of water. But he found no water. He continued his search for.....
- 10. Look at the following pie-chart. It shows the choice of professions by different educated youths in Bangladesh. Now, describe the pie-chart in about 150 words. You are advised to highlight and summarize information given in the pie-chart :** 10



- 11. Imagine, you are Jamal/Jamila and your friend is Hanif/Hanifa. Your friend sent a nice present on your last birthday. Now, write a letter to your friend thanking him/her for his/her nice birthday present.** 10
- 12. Suppose, your name is Pritom/ Priyonti and you read newspaper daily. But your friend named Wasek/ Wasfia is reluctant to reading newspaper. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of reading newspaper daily.** 10

25 ✓ BARISHAL BOARD-2020

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Time : 3 hours

Full marks : 100

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

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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

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

The country also witnesses a spectacular parade of Defence forces, Border guards, Police, Ansars and the VDP (Village Defence Party) at the National Parade Ground near the National Parliament. In Bangabandhu Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga.

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

[Unit-3; Lesson-5(B)]

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'heroic'?
- i. hesitant ii. valiant iii. dreadful iv. fearful
- (b) The celebration of the Independence Day is considered as —.
- i. the biggest state festival ii. a cultural unity iii. a national holiday iv. a political outcome
- (c) A diplomat is a person who —.
- i. represents his own country ii. participates in games and sports
- iii. creates anarchy among people
- iv. highlights their political and social interest to the world community
- (d) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'fervour' in line 2?
- i. intense celebration ii. passionate feeling
- iii. colourful programs iv. indifferent feeling
- (e) What does the phrase 'floral wreaths' mean?
- i. flower arrangement in a circular band ii. flower arrangement in a bouquet
- iii. relics of liberation war iv. spirit of freedom
- (f) Various displays are arranged to — the spectators.
- i. irritate ii. sadden iii. annoy iv. amuse
- (g) Cultural programmes are arranged to —.
- i. display our culture ii. entertain people
- iii. highlight the heroic struggle and sacrifice of 1971
- iv. illuminate our culture

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) "26 March, our Independence Day, is the biggest festival"- Explain in 2/3 sentences.
- (b) Why are cultural programmes arranged on 26 March?
- (c) Who hold rallies?
- (d) Who perform at National Parade Ground?
- (e) Explain the reason of building the National Mausoleum.

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

The Pioneer of Bangladeshi modern art Zainul Abedin is widely acclaimed for his Bengal 'Famine Sketches'. Through the series of sketches, Zainul not only documented the harsh famine of 1943 but also showed its sinister face through the skeletal figures of the people destined to die of starvation in a man-made plight. Zainul developed a Knack for drawing and painting when he was a high school student. After completing high school, he got admission to the Government School of Art, Kolkata. He graduated with the first position in first class in 1938. He was appointed a teacher of the Art school while he was still a student there. He also attended the Slade School of Arts, London in 1951-52. Zainul Abedin is considered the founding father of Bangladeshi art. He was an artist of outstanding talent and earned international reputation. For his artistic and visionary qualities, he is referred to as 'Shilpacharya' meaning 'great teacher' of art in Bangladesh.

He designed the pages of constitution of Bangladesh. He founded the Folk Art Museum at Sonargaon and also Zainul Abedin Sangrahashala, a gallery of his own works in Mymensingh in 1975. [Unit-7; Lesson-1(A)]

- Zainul Abedin is considered the leading (a) — of Bangladeshi modern art. He is well-known to the world for his 'Famine Sketches.' In his sketches, he (b) — the cruel famine of 1943. After completing high school, he went to Kolkata and got admitted into the Government School of Art there. He received his (c) — in art in 1938. Then he joined there as a teacher. He is given the (d) — 'Shilpacharya' meaning 'great teacher of art' in Bangladesh for his outstanding qualities. This great artist was also involved in (e) — the pages of our constitution.

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

Abul Fazal, educationist and writer, was born on 1 July 1903 in the village of Keochia in Satkania upaziila of Chattogram district. His father, Mulavi Fazlur Rahman, was an Imam of Chattogram Jame Masjid. He completed his BA from Dhaka University in 1928. In 1930, he did his BT from Teachers' Training College, Dhaka. He completed his Masters degree in Bangla Language and Literature from Kolkata University in 1940. He worked as a teacher of Bangla in Krishnanagar College and Chattogram College. In 1973 he was made Vice-chancellor of Chattogram University. In 1975 he Joined the Advisory Council of the Government of Bangladesh, but resigned on 23 June 1977. He wrote novels, short stories, plays, memories of travels etc. His contribution to Bangla literature earned him the Bangla Academy Award (1962), the President's Award (1963), the Adamjee Literary Award (1966) etc. He died on 4 May 1983 in Chattogram.

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

Biography of Abul Fazal					
Known as	educationist and writer				
Life span	from 1 July 1903 to (i) —				
Who	What	Event/Activity	Time	Place	Specialty
Abul Fazal	education	(ii) —	in 1940	Kolkata University	(iii) —
Abul Fazal	professional life	Vice-chancellor	in 1973	(iv) —	
Abul Fazal		joined	(v) —	Advisory council	of the Government

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

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Bangladesh lies	i. gave warning	i. everybody of our country.
(b) During recent years	ii. should be followed strictly	ii. earthquake zone.
(c) The recurrences of quakes	iii. in an active	iii. at the time of building any house.
(d) Experts	iv. Earthquakes recur	iv. frequently in Bangladesh.
(e) Earthquake-resistant building code	v. in recent years have frightened	v. regarding earthquake.

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

- (a) On the way, people were showing due respect to the statue of the goddess.
- (b) So, feeling proud, the donkey started to bray in joy.
- (c) Once a statue of goddess was being taken to the town placing on the back of a donkey.
- (d) Then the driver of the donkey became very angry.
- (e) Saying this, he started beating the donkey with his stick.
- (f) Seeing this, the donkey thought that people were showing him honour.
- (g) He said, "you wretched, do you think people show you this respect? Such a bad day for man will never come."
- (h) Moreover, it refused to move even a step.

Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

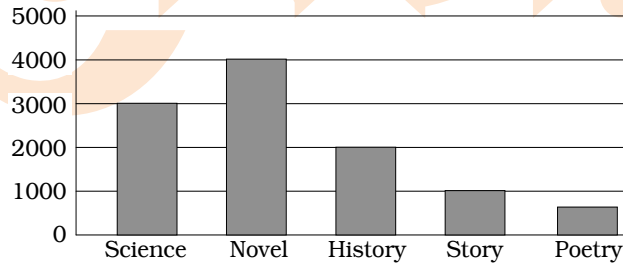
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Deforestation". You should write about 150 words : 10

(a) What is deforestation? (b) What are the causes of deforestation? (c) What are the adverse effects of deforestation on environment? (d) How is it a global problem? (e) How can deforestation be prevented?

9. Read the beginning of the following story. This story is not complete. Write ten new sentences to complete the story and give a suitable title to it : 10

One day two rats stole a piece of bread. They tried to divide it into two equal parts but failed. Because each rat wanted the larger part of the bread. They even fought for that. Lastly, they agreed to put up their problem to the monkey who was considered the wisest animal in the forest. They went

10. Look at the following graph. It shows a comparative selling rate of five kinds of books in Ekushey Boi Mela 2017. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Rupam/ Afsana living at Muradpur, Chattogram. Your friend is Rana/ Rina who lives at College Road, Rajshahi. He/She wanted to know how you spent your last summer vacation. Now, write a letter to your friend describing your experiences during the summer vacation. 10

12. Suppose, you are Roddur/ Rodela. The name of your friend is Piyash/ Piyasha. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the problem of illiteracy and how to eradicate illiteracy from the country. 10

26 ✓ **DINAJPUR BOARD-2020****English (Compulsory)- First Paper**

Time : 3 hours

Full marks : 100

*[N.B. Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]***Part-A : Reading Test** [Marks-50]**Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.**

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

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

The country also witnesses a spectacular parade of Defence forces, Border guards, Police, Ansars and the VDP (Village Defence Party) at the National Parade Ground near the National Parliament. In Bangabandhu Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga.

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

*[Unit-3; Lesson-5(B)]***1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.**

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) What is the closest meaning for 'homage'?
- i. Reverence ii. House iii. Modesty iv. Earnestness
- (b) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'enthusiasm'?
- i. Unwillingness ii. Intentness
iii. Dedication iv. Entertainment
- (c) Who place floral wreaths first at the National Mausoleum at Savar?
- i. The freedom fighters ii. The President and the opposition leader
iii. The President and Prime Minister iv. The President and the Prime Minister
- (d) Why do the people of our country take part in various displays?
- i. To show respect to the freedom fighters ii. To pay homage to the President of this country
iii. To pay homage to the martyrs iv. To remember the relics of the freedom war
- (e) All major public buildings are ——— with colourful lights.
- i. shaded ii. built iii. darkened iv. brightened
- (f) 26 March is observed in ———.
- i. a normal way ii. simple way
iii. a befitting manner iv. a common way
- (g) What is the main purpose of the author of the passage?
- i. To state how our Martyr Day is observed
ii. To highlight the celebration of Independence Day
iii. To show us the way of arranging programmes
iv. To portray our tradition

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Why do all people go to National Memorial?
- (b) Who fought for our liberation?
- (c) How is the Independence Day observed?
- (d) Who pay homage to the martyred freedom fighters?
- (e) What does the country witness at the National Parade Ground this day?

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

1 × 5 = 5

The internet technology has helped design a large number of web sites to facilitate social relations among people around the world. These are known as social networking services or social networks or social media. At present, Facebook is the most popular social media site. Google+, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc. are other frequently used social services, social network services are web-based and hence, provide ways for the users to interact through the internet. These services make it possible to connect people sharing interests and activities across the borders and thus have made the users feel that they really live in a global village. Why are social networks expanding so fast? The answer is simple. Most of the social services are cost-free. You can make use of them free, paying a very little to your internet service provider.

[Unit-13; Lesson-2(B)]

- The social networking services are expanding so fast because (a) — are cheap. Facebook is one of the most popular social network (b) —. There are also other network services (c) — Google, Twitter, LinkedIn. Social network services are based on (d) —. Users communicate with others through the internet. These services (e) — made the world very small and people now feel that they are now a part of a single global village.

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

Abul Qasem Fazlul Hoque was born in 1872 at Sauria in Barishal. He received his primary education in a village Maktab. Then he entered Barishal Zilla School. He passed the Entrance Examination standing first in the Dhaka Division. After that he went to Calcutta for higher education. At the age of twenty one he passed the BSc Exam obtaining Honours in Chemistry, Physics and Math from the Presidency College, Calcutta. He took his MSc degree in Math in 1895. The next year he was appointed as an examiner of MA in Math in Calcutta University. Then he passed BL Examination. Then he enrolled himself in the Calcutta High Court. He worked with Nawab Sir Salimullah. He played an important role in founding the All Indian Muslim League in 1906. Then he became Deputy Magistrate. But he resigned and again joined Calcutta High Court. In 1913 he became an elected MLC. Three years after he attended the special joint session of the congress and the Muslim League in Lucknow. In 1918 he became the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and the President of the All Indian Muslim League.

4. Complete the following table with information from the passage.

1 × 5 = 5

Abul Qasem Fazlul Hoque					
His main contributions		Founded the All Indian Muslim League and became the (i) — of it			
His Honours subjects		Chemistry, Physics and Maths			
Who	Event	Date/Year	Subjects	Place	Specialty
Abul Qasem Fazlul Hoque	was born	1872		(ii) —	
He	(iii) —	1893	Chemistry, Physics and Maths	Presidency College, Calcutta	obtaining Honours
He	took his MSc Degree	(iv) —	Math		
He	(v) —	1896	Math	Calcutta University	of MA

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

10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) We want to see Bangladesh	i. their democratic rights	i. looking ahead.
(b) We have a vision	ii. will be sent	ii. as well as their
(c) Education will be	iii. of seeing or imagining or	constitutional rights.
(d) Every citizen of Bangladesh will exercise	iv. as a democratic, corruption-free and developed country	iii. to the museum.
(e) Poverty, injustice and corruption	v. free for all	iv. as it is their fundamental right.
		v. in the world in 2041.

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

- But his heart was not in medicine and he felt that he was born to be a poet.
- This great poet met a premature death on February 23, 1821.
- Finally, he abandoned surgery for literature.
- John Keats was born on October 31, 1795.
- He lost his father in 1804 and his mother in 1810.
- His finest poems like 'Ode to a Nightingale', 'Ode on a Grecian Urn', etc. were published in 1820.
- In 1811, Keats became an apprentice to a surgeon at Edmonton.
- He was the eldest son of his parents.

Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

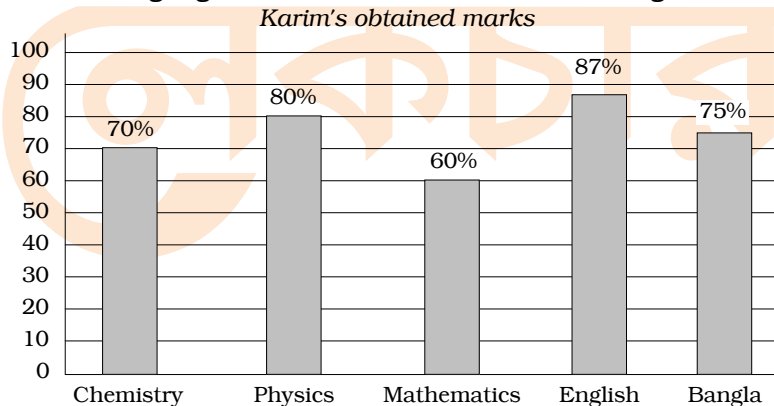
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Your School Magazine". You should write about 250 words : 10

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

9. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it : 10

Mr. Rahman is a retired officer. Usually he goes for a walk everyday early in the morning. One day while he was walking in the morning he saw a man lying senseless by the side of the road. He went nearer to the man

10. The graph below shows Karim's obtained marks in different subjects. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given below : 10



11. Suppose, you are Shahin/Sahina of 9 Tajmahal, Station Road, Mymensingh. Recently you have enjoyed a study tour in a historic place. One of your friends is Nahid/Sahida of 6, Mahakhali, Dhaka. He/She wants to know about your study tour. Now write a letter to your friend describing ins and outs of your study tour. 10

12. Suppose, you are Habib/Habiba. One of your friends is Amin/Amina. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the merits and demerits of watching television. 10

27 ✓ MYMENSINGH BOARD–2020

English (Compulsory)– First Paper

Time : 3 hours

Full marks : 100

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

Part–A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

'Heritage' is what we inherit from the past, live with them in the present and then pass on to our children or future generation. Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage. When we speak of 'World Heritage', it indicates places and sites that we inherited from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.

The 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' in Bagerhat is such a heritage. It became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985.

Originally, the historic Mosque City was known as 'Khalifatabad'. It is situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat town--- not very far from the dense mangrove forest of the Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim colony. It was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments. Baked bricks were used for the construction of the buildings. The planning of the city was dominated by the tradition of Islamic architecture and the decorations were a combination of Mughal and Turkish architecture.

Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable. There were about 360 mosques in the city. Among them the most remarkable is the multi-domed Shat Gambuj Mosque. The mosque is unique in the sense that it has 60 pillars that support the roof, with 77 low height domes. The 4 towers at 4 corners have smaller domes at the top as well. The vast prayer hall has 11 arched doorways on the east and 7 each on the north and south for light and ventilation. It has 7 aisles running along the length of the mosque and 11 deep curves between the slender stone columns. These columns support the curving arches created by the domes. The thickness of the arches is 6 feet and have slightly narrowing hollow and round wall.

The west wall in the interior has 11 'mihrabs' (niche in mosque pointing towards Makkah). These mihrabs are decorated with stonework and terracotta. The floor of the mosque is made of brick.

Besides being used as a prayer hall, Khan Jahan used the mosque as his court too. Today, it is one of the greatest tourist attractions and one of the best architectural beauties of Bangladesh. [Unit–8; Lesson–1(B)]

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) What is the main purpose of the author of the text?
 i. To show heroism of Khan Jahan Aii.
 ii. To show the infrastructure of Bagerhat town.
 iii. To represent Shat Gombuj Mosque built by Khan Jahan Ali.
 iv. To introduce Khan Jahan Ali to the readers.
- (b) Which of the followings describes Khan Jahan Ali best?
 i. Brave ii. Kind iii. Philanthropic iv. Warrior
- (c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'Unique' used in the text?
 i. Common ii. General iii. Second to none iv. Universal
- (d) The word 'outskirt' in the text can be replaced by _____.
 i. suburb ii. centre iii. corner iv. outside
- (e) What is the antonym of the word 'reveal'?
 i. Disclose ii. Display iii. Conceal iv. Recall
- (f) How many gombujes are there in the mosque in total?
 i. 60 ii. Less than 70
 iii. More than 70 iv. More than 80
- (g) The word 'slender' in the text stands for _____.
 i. thick ii. wide
 iii. large iv. lean

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- What do you mean by 'World Heritage'?
- What makes the mosque unique?
- What is a 'Mihrab'? Describe it in 2/3 sentences.
- How was the mosque used?
- What does the infrastructure of the city reveal?

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

1 × 5 = 5

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

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

- Global warming raises the stress on fish population. Fish is one of the most (a) — assets. Many people of the world eat fish as their main source of protein. Many people also earn their (b) — by fishing. But they are not free from danger. Global warming is the major (c) — for their extinction. Climate change bears a great effect on their lives. If global warming cannot be (d) —, the full growth of fish will be hindered. Even they won't be (e) — to produce. If temperature goes on rising by one or two degrees, fish may face extinction.

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

Subhas Chandra Bose (23 January 1897–18 August 1945) aged 48 was an Indian nationalist whose attempt during World War II was to rid India of British rule with the help of Germany and Japan left a trouble legacy. The honorific Netaji (Hindustani language : Respected leader) first applied to Bose in Germany, by the Indian soldiers of the Indische Legion and by the German and Indian officials in the Special Bureau for India in Berlin, in nearly 1942, was by 1990 used widely throughout India. Earlier, Bose had been a leader of the younger, radical, wing of the Indian National Congress in the late 1920s and 1930s, rising to become Congress President in 1938 and 1939. However, he was ousted from Congress leadership positions in 1939 following differences with Mohandas K Gandhi and the Congress high command. He was subsequently placed under house arrest by the British before escaping from India in 1940.

4. Complete the following table with information from the passage.

1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Event/Activity	Time/Place
Subhas Chandra Bose	(i) —	in India in 1897.
World War-II	took place	(ii) —
He	Congress President	(iii) —
(iv) —	placed Bose under house arrest	
Subhas Bose	died at the age of	(v) —

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

10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Bassanio	i. had thought of an unusual plan	i. grandly dressed, with many servants.
(b) Portia's father	ii. wanted a man to marry Portia for herself	ii. lately.
(c) Before his death he	iii. went to Belmont to visit Portia	iii. and not for her wealth.
(d) He	iv. had	iv. to find a good husband for his daughter.
(e) He	v. had died	v. three caskets made, one of gold, one of silver and one of lead.

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

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

Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

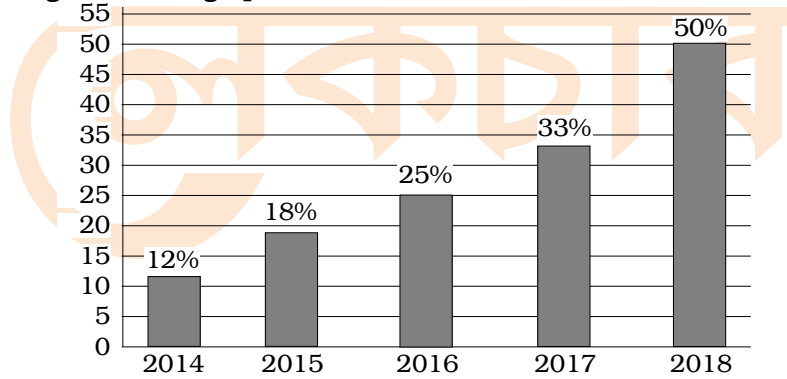
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Deforestation". You should write about 250 words : 10

(a) What is deforestation? (b) What are the causes of deforestation? (c) What are the impacts of deforestation on climate? (d) How can deforestation be related to global warming? (e) Why should we prevent deforestation?

9. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it : 10

The King of Iran used to invite the great poet Sheikh Saadi to his court. Once on his way to.....

10. The graph below shows the number of people using internet from the year 2014 to 2018 in Bangladesh. Now, describe the graph in about 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. The number of internet users should be counted in (%) : 10



11. Suppose, you are Samin/Samina. You live at 40/3 College Road, Dhaka. You have a friend named Joy/Joya who lives at 25/2 Hospital Road, Chattogram. He/She does not read the newspaper daily. Now, write a letter to him/her describing the importance of reading newspaper regularly. 10

12. Suppose, you are Tasnim and your friend is Tanzim. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend on the benefits of early rising. 10

28 ✓ DHAKA BOARD-2019

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

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

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

The Maldives is famous as a tourist destination because of its pleasant weather, heavenly beaches and lagoons, luxurious holiday resorts and the peace-loving people. The Maldives was ranked as the best country for beautiful beaches and facilities for recreation in 2008. In the same year, it was also ranked second as the best country brand for natural beauty.

The Maldives is well known for being the lowest country in the world. Unfortunately, this small country with idyllic natural beauty is under threat from rising sea levels due to global warming. Most of the country is just 1.5 metres above sea level with the highest point of 2.3 metres! Many predictions have been made with respect to Maldives being swept away by the rising water level in the Indian Ocean. When the power tsunami of 2004 hit the island nation, many of the island's dry parts were flooded by water. The government of the Maldives has begun to purchase land from nearby countries for resettling its people in case the islands go under water!

In order to highlight the threats of global warming to its low lying islands, the government of Maldives held a cabinet meeting underwater in 2009. That was the first ever underwater cabinet meeting in the world that took place underwater. The meeting took place about 5 meter underwater, in a blue-green lagoon on a small island. While underwater, the cabinet signed a document calling on all nations to cut their carbon emissions.

[Unit-6; Lesson-3(B)]

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) The tourists have a great — for visiting the Maldives.
i. devotion ii. attraction iii. destination iv. attention
- (b) Which of the following words best describes the weather of the Maldives?
i. Unpleasant ii. Tropical iii. Warm iv. Enjoyable
- (c) The Maldives is well recognized around the world for its —.
i. smallness as a country ii. multi racial culture
iii. lowest land iv. threat of global warming
- (d) During the tsunami of 2004, many parts of the country were —.
i. submerged ii. dried iii. uprooted iv. eroded
- (e) The word 'idyllic' in the phrase 'idyllic natural beauty' means —.
i. ideal ii. very beautiful iii. very peaceful iv. idol shaped
- (f) Global warming is a — to the Maldives.
i. threat ii. victim iii. dangerous iv. warning
- (g) The Maldives is faced with the threat of —.
i. tsunami over and over again ii. serious water pollution
iii. disappearing from the map iv. extinction of its aquatic animals

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Why is the Maldives a remarkable tourist spot?
- (b) Why is 2008 a significant year for the Maldives?
- (c) What may happen to the Maldives owing to global warming?
- (d) What happened to Maldives during the tsunami of 2004?
- (e) Do you support the idea of having a cabinet meeting underwater? What could be the reason for holding such a strange meeting?

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

1 × 5 = 5

The pioneer of Bangladeshi modern art Zainul Abedin is widely acclaimed for his Bengal 'Famine Sketches'. Through a series of sketches, Zainul not only documented the harsh famine of 1940 but also showed its sinister face through the skeletal figures of the people destined to die of starvation in a man-made plight. Zainul developed a knack for drawing and painting when he was a high school student. After completing high school, he got admission to the Government School of Art, Kolkata. He graduated with the first position in first class in 1938. He was appointed teacher of the Art School while he was still a student there. He also attended the Slade School of Arts, London in 1951-52. Zainul Abedin is considered the founding father of Bangladeshi art. He was an artist of outstanding talent and earned international reputation. For his artistic and visionary qualities, he is referred to as Shilpacharya meaning 'great teacher' of art in Bangladesh.

He designed the pages of constitution of Bangladesh. He founded the Folk Art Museum at Sonargaon and also Zainul Abedin Shangrahashala, a gallery of his own works in Mymensingh in 1975.

[Unit-7; Lesson-1(A)]

- Zainul Abedin had (a) — potentiality to become an artist. He is the pioneer of Bangladeshi art. He loved nature and art from his (b) —. He showed his artistic and visionary qualities in his student life. Graduating (c) — credit, he served as a teacher for many years. He showed his talent in different sketches. In his different sketches, (d) — sketches were acclaimed both nationally and internationally. He is also famous for designing the pages of constitution and (e) — the Folk Art Museum.

Read the passage on rescue of Thai footballer and answer question no. 4 and 5 :

On 23 June 2018, twelve Thai young footballers along with their coach missed in a cave network in Chiang Rai province in Thailand. From the next day national and international community became worried for them. Their ages were between 11 to 16 and their coach was 25. The football team had been on an exploration to the cave network following a game. The group became stranded after monsoon rain caused the cave system to flood. The cave system named Tham Luang is 10 kilometres long. It is a snaking route which has a number of chambers already submerged in water. It took 6 hours to get where footballers were and five hours to come back to cave entrance. Thai rescuers began their expedition to find out them after the missing. International rescue team also joined them. On July 3 the footballers were discovered alive by a British diver. Spending nine days in darkness they were suffering from hunger. A Thai rescuer died while he was supplying them food and other necessities. Getting weather forecast the rescue team planned to rescue them immediately. Navy divers had to lead the boys along the underways path from the cave. On July 8, four boys were rescued. Finally all 13 were rescued in next three days.

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

Missing of young Thai Footballers			
Aim	Rescue the team alive		
Who	Activities	When	Where/ Place
12 Thai Footballers	missed	June 23, 2018	(i) ———
International community	(ii) ———	June 24, 2018	around the world
A British diver	(iii) ———	July 3, 2018	Tham Luang Cave, Chiang Rai, Thailand
A Thai rescuer	died	(iv) ———	Tham Luang Cave, Thailand
(v) ———	were rescued	next three days	Chiang Rai, Thailand

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

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Donation of blood	i. sound health can donate blood	i. we donate blood, we invite no harm to us.
(b) In our society, some of us nourish	ii. enough to save	ii. after every 3 months without any side effect.
(c) As per medical science every man in	iii. a crystal clear idea that if	iii. be a very noble deed.
(d) We should have	iv. a misconception about blood donation which conveys	iv. the life of a dying person.
(e) Sometimes, a bag of our blood is	v. is universally acknowledged to	v. a negative message for the others.

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

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

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

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

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

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

10. Look at the chart below. It is about the importance and uses of English. Now describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart. 10

Using English as a first language	Using English as a second language	Using of English in various organizations worldwide	Information in world's computer
58%	50%	33%	80%

11. Suppose, you are Sohan/ Sohana of 9, Mymensingh Road, Dhaka-1000. Recently you have enjoyed a picnic. Your friend Nahid/ Nahida of 71/C, Broad Lane, Khulna wants to know about the picnic. Now write a letter to your friend telling him/her how you have enjoyed the picnic. 10
 12. Suppose, you are Farhan/Farhana. Your younger brother/sister, Shafi/Shafia does not like physical exercise. So he/she often becomes weak and does not get energy to work. Now, write a dialogue between you and your brother/sister about the importance of physical exercise. 10

29 ✓ RAJSHAHI BOARD-2019

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Time : 3 hours

Full marks : 100

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

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]**Read the passage. Then answer the following questions no. 1 and 2.**

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

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

[Unit-13; Lesson-2(B)]

1. Choose the best answer from the following alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) The word 'advantage' in the first line refers to —.
- i. convenience ii. inconvenience iii. inappropriate iv. uncertain
- (b) The utility of website is —.
- i. abusing social network ii. creating social awareness
- iii. discouraging social relation iv. promoting universal brotherhood
- (c) Users' accounts have — protection measures.
- i. virus ii. identity iii. personal secrecy iv. network
- (d) The word 'content' stands for —.
- i. conversation ii. agreement
- iii. a rehearsal iv. the things that are contained in something
- (e) A lot of websites help —.
- i. to worsen social relations among the world people
- ii. to dissuade the world people
- iii. to develop social relations among the global people
- iv. to spread terrorism only in the world
- (f) This passage highlights the importance of —.
- i. electronic media ii. information technology
- iii. social networking services iv. completing education
- (g) — are sharing interests through Internet.
- i. Only students ii. People of the world iii. Only the rich people iv. A privileged few

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What do you mean by social networks?
- (b) How can a user take privacy protection measures?
- (c) Where can you make your personal profile?
- (d) Do you support the idea that a good number of websites facilitate social relations among people around the world? Why or why not? Explain in 2 or 3 sentences.
- (e) Write the merits and demerits of Facebook?

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

1 × 5 = 5

A responsibility is a duty or an obligation to do something. It is also a duty or an obligation not to do something. For example, our to do's are casting our votes if we are 18 or over, maintaining discipline in all spheres of life, helping our trouble-ridden neighbours and relatives, completing our lessons in time, keeping our environment clean, etc. Again, our not to do's include keeping bad company, causing harm to anybody, hurting anybody, practising dishonesty or injustice, doing anything subversive of law, evading taxes, etc. The responsibilities of the government are to provide for the citizens the basic necessities of life, to protect the fundamental right of the citizens, to ensure freedom of speech, to ensure equality of all before law, etc.

[এ Passage-টি 2022 সালের পাঠ্যবই বহির্ভূত।]

- It is unbelievable that a nation consists of people having (a) — thoughts and ideas, a single religious (b) — or a single language. People belong to different caste and (c) —. So it is the responsibility of each and every citizen to (d) — respect to others' thoughts, faiths, customs, way of life and so forth. He/She is expected to do what he/she should do and (e) — from doing what he/ she should not do.

Read the passage on Major Yuri Gagarin and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Yuri Gagarin was a Russian pilot and astronaut. He was the first human to journey into outer space. He on his spacecraft Vostok completed one orbit of the earth on 12 April 1961. Yuri Gagarin was born in the village of Klushino, Russia on March 9, 1934. His parents worked on a farm. He was the third of four children. In 1946, Gagarin completed his secondary education at Klushino. At the age of 16, in 1950, he entered a foundry steel factory near Moscow. He did his graduation from a vocational school in 1951. Then he took a training as Soviet Air Cadet at a local club where he learned to fly at first. He again graduated from a technical school in 1955 and he was recruited in the Soviet Army. He became a lieutenant in the Soviet Air Force in 1957. In 1960, Yuri was selected for Soviet space programme. On 12 April 1961, he became the first human to travel into space and move round the earth. He died in 1968 in a plane crash.

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1 × 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 in respect	i. of the natural beauty.
(b) Cox's Bazar	ii. come to visit this	ii. sea-beach every year.
(c) Cox's Bazar	iii. nice places	iii. in Bangladesh.
(d) It is a remarkable place	iv. sea-beach	iv. place among them.
(e) Many people	v. is the most beautiful	v. is very charming.

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

- Suddenly he stopped one of the guests.
- The marriage ceremony was over and the guests were all going to the feast.
- He spoke so strangely that the guest stood still and listened to the story.
- He saw people walking past him.
- The old man told him about his last journey.
- The old sailor sat on a stone outside the church.
- He had a strange mad look in his eyes.
- "There was a ship," the old sailor began.

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

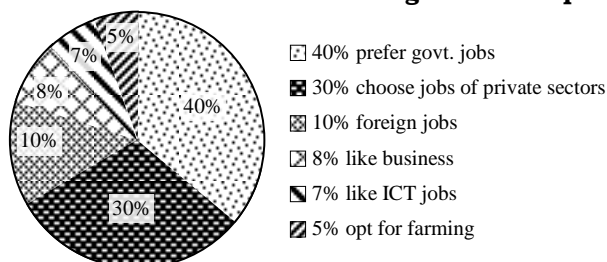
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Rainy Day" in about 150 words : 10

(a) How is a rainy day? (b) What usually happens on this day? (c) What do people do on this day? (d) What do children do on this day? (e) How do you spend the day?

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

Gias Uddin Azam Shah was a great ruler of Bengal. He was very kind and just. He was fond of hunting. Oneday he went a hunting at a nearby jungle. He aimed at a fawn but.....

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



11. Suppose, you are Sajib and your friend is Tania who is living in Sylhet. Now, write an e-mail to your friend describing about the co-curricular activities of your school. 10

12. Suppose, you are Rabeya living in village. You have a friend named Tulika. She lives in Barishal city. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the merits and demerits of village and city life. 10

30 ✓ JASHORE BOARD-2019**English (Compulsory)- First Paper**

Time : 3 hours

Full marks : 100

*[N.B. Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]***Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]****Read the passage, then answer the questions below 1 and 2.**

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

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

The country also witnesses a spectacular parade of defence forces, border guards, police, ansars and the VDP (Village Defence Party) at the National Parade Ground near the National Parliament. In 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)]***1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.**

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) Illuminate stands for —.
- i. put out ii. light iii. put on iv. put off
- (b) — hold cultural functions on 26 March.
- i. British Council ii. Bangla Academy and Shilpakala Academy
- iii. Nazrul Academy iv. Children Academy
- (c) Various displays are arranged to — the spectators.
- i. sadden ii. irritate iii. annoy iv. amuse
- (d) What is the main purpose of the author of the passage?
- i. To highlight the celebration of Independence Day ii. To show us the way of arranging programmes
- iii. To describe our tradition iv. To show our nationalism
- (e) 'Enthusiasm' means —.
- i. ambition ii. celebration iii. dedication iv. zeal
- (f) 26 March is observed in —.
- i. a normal way ii. a simple way iii. a befitting manner iv. an organized way
- (g) Our biggest state festival is —.
- i. Shaheed Dibosh ii. May Day iii. Independence Day iv. Pahela Boishakh

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What is the significance of our Independence Day?
- (b) How do we pay homage to the martyrs?
- (c) What do the cultural programmes highlight?
- (d) Where is the parade held on 26 March? Who take part in the parade?
- (e) How do we become inspired from this passage?

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

1 × 5 = 5

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

[Unit-5; Lesson-3(A)]

- It is true that most of the natural phenomena are beyond humans' control, yet he can (a) — some aspects like the greenhouse effect by his wise activities. Carbon dioxide is the main (b) — of it. Carbon dioxide is being (c) — in the atmosphere by the burning of fossil fuels. In fact, industrial activities have given rise to many factories where coal is (d) — for energy. Moreover, mineral oil and natural gas are also used for various (e) —.

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

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

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

1 × 5 = 5

Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah			
Speciality	Great contribution to Bengali literature		
Time	Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was born in (i) —		
Who/ What	Event/ Activity	When	Where
(ii) —	passed Entrance examination	in 1904	
Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah	joined as Professor	in 1921	(iii) —
He	(iv) —	in 1928	Sorborne University, Paris
"Bangla Shahitter Katha"	was published	in (v) —	

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

10

6. Match the parts of sentences in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Morality develops the conscience	i. himself in a proper way and cultivate	i. which cannot ignore logic and reason.
(b) It helps a man guide	ii. is increasing and we are losing	ii. and right or wrong.
(c) It is such a great natural power	iii. from our childhood, we shall	iii. the invaluable virtue of morality.
(d) But nowadays moral erosion	iv. that it grows naturally in human behaviour	iv. fail in every aspect of life.
(e) If we do not practise morality	v. by which man can judge good or bad	v. all the virtues to become a complete man.

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

- (a) The merchant sold him to a rich man in another country.
- (b) To escape torture, he one day fled from his master's house.
- (c) Once there lived a young man named Androcles.
- (d) Unfortunately, he was caught by a slave merchant.
- (e) He took shelter in a cave.
- (f) He used to inflict heavy torture on him.
- (g) It was unbearable for him.
- (h) The man was very rude and cruel.

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

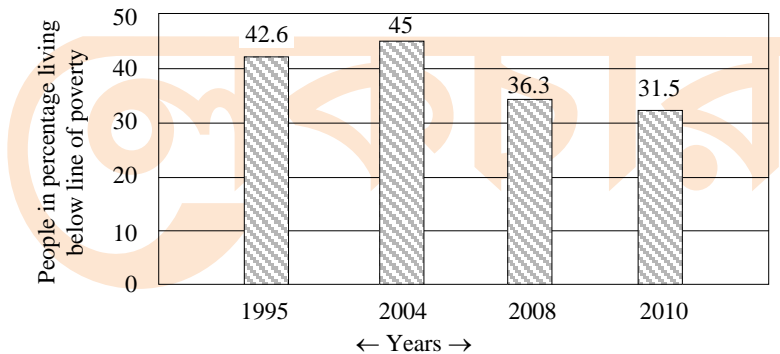
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Tree Plantation". You should write it in about 150 words : 10

- (a) What is tree plantation? (b) Why should we plant trees? (c) When and where should we plant trees? (d) How should we take care of trees? (e) What should the government do in this regard?

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

There lived a hare and a tortoise in the same jungle. The hare used to taunt the tortoise for its slow pace. One day he challenged the tortoise in a race....

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



11. Suppose, you are Helal/ Helen. You have a friend called Limon/ Luna who informed you about his/ her plan after the SSC Exam. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him/ her what you intend to do after the SSC Examination. 10

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

31 ✓ **CUMILLA BOARD-2019**

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

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

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the text, then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

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

The UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) on 17 November in 1999 proclaimed February 21 as the International Mother Language Day in recognition of the sacrifices of the martyrs for the rightful place of Bangla. The day is now annually observed worldwide to promote awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism. [Unit-3; Lesson-4(B)]

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) The word 'diversity' means —.
- i. similarity ii. variety iii. likeness iv. comparison
- (b) On 21 February, people go to the Shaheed Minar in procession singing —.
- i. national anthem ii. mourning songs iii. bhatialee iv. patriotic songs
- (c) Our language martyrs are those who —.
- i. fought for Bengali language ii. died for Bengali language
- iii. led the Language Movement iv. fought for East Pakistan
- (d) Who observe 'Shaheed Dibosh' every year?
- i. political persons ii. students iii. people of all ages iv. the intellectuals
- (e) The International Mother Language Day is being observed —.
- i. only in our country ii. all over the world
- iii. in Indian sub-continent iv. in western countries
- (f) What do you mean by the word 'supreme' in the phrase 'supreme sacrifice'?
- i. at any cost ii. highest iii. suicide iv. utter
- (g) What is the purpose of the author of this passage?
- i. To highlight how 21 February is observed and its international recognition
- ii. To highlight how the people go to the Shaheed Minar
- iii. To portray how the freedom fighters lose their lives
- iv. To state how the UNESCO approves Shaheed Dibosh

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Why is 21 February observed as 'Shaheed Dibosh'?
- (b) Why do we go to the Shaheed Minar bare-footed?
- (c) What is your idea about the significance of wearing black badges on the Shaheed Dibosh? Write in two sentences.
- (d) What do you understand by the phrase 'the rightful place of Bangla'?
- (e) What is the importance of 'International Mother Language Day'?

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

1 × 5 = 5

Today there are many jobs where you need English. This is because the world has become smaller. vast distances are shortened by speedy transport. We can talk to a person thousands of kilometres away on the phone or the Internet. So, we can communicate with the whole world easily. English has made this communication easier. There are many countries in the world with many languages, but to communicate with them, you cannot use all the languages. So you need a common language that you can use with more or less all the people in the world. English is that common language. English for us in Bangladesh is all the more important. As we have seen earlier, we are too many people in a small country. So, if you learn English, you have the best opportunity to find a good job, both within and outside the country. And that is good news for millions of our unemployment youths. [Unit-4; Lesson-5(D)]

- Globalization has made the world smaller and so it requires a (a) — language for international communication. The lingua franca of the world is (b) —. English provides us with the (c) — to pursue a good job. Being a densely (d) — country, Bangladesh is cursed with unemployment. Proficiency in English may help (e) — unemployment problem and bring economic development.

Read the passage on Altaf Mahmud and answer questions no. 4 and 5 :

Altaf Mahmud was a musician, cultural activist and martyred freedom fighter of Liberation War of Bangladesh. He was born on 23 December 1933. He was also a language activist of Language Movement and composer of 'Amar Bhaier Rokte Rangano', the famous song, written by Abdul Gaffar Chowdhury, a famous journalist. In 1950, he sang gonoshongit in many places to inspire the activists of the Language Movement. Along with his singing Mahmud continued to support the movement. He tuned the song 'Amar Bhaier Rokte Rangano' in 1969, in Zahir Raihan's film 'Jibon Theke Neya.' Altaf Mahmud took part in the

Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971. He created a secret camp inside his house for the freedom fighters. But as the secret revealed, Pakistan Army caught him on August 30, 1971. He was tortured by them. A lot of other guerrilla war fighters like Shafi Imam Rumi were also captured by the Pak Army on that day. Along with most of them, he was lost ever since. His patriotic songs which were then broadcast at the 'Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra' also inspired the war fighters at that time. In 1977, Altaf Mahmud was awarded the Ekushey Padak for his valuable contribution to Bengali culture and the War of Liberation.

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

Altaf Mahmud			
Role	Musician, cultural activist and freedom fighter		
Life time	From 1933 to (i) _____		
Who/ What	Activities	Type of work/ name	Time
Altaf Mahmud	sang	(ii) _____	1950s
(iii) _____	was tuned	song	1969
Altaf Mahmud	(iv) _____		1971
Bangladesh Government	awarded him	Ekushey Padak	(v) _____

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

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

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Your friends cannot help	i. that makes us	i. in everyone.
(b) It is love	ii. loving you	ii. you don't love others.
(c) Love is divine	iii. to love you	iii. feel for others.
(d) You cannot find others	iv. it is a good evidence that	iv. if you love them.
(e) If you are not loved	v. which exists	v. unless you love them.

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

- (a) The old woman felt pity for him and quickly gave Taimur a full dish of food.
 (b) Then he disguised himself as a poor traveller and supported himself by begging.
 (c) As a result, he burnt his fingers.
 (d) He came to a house and asked an old woman to give him something to eat.
 (e) Once young Taimur attacked a province of a powerful prince but unfortunately his soldiers were all killed.
 (f) The food was very hot.
 (g) One day, he became very hungry and could not get anything to eat.
 (h) He hurriedly dug his fingers right at the middle of the dish.

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Your School Library". You should write it in about 150 words : 10

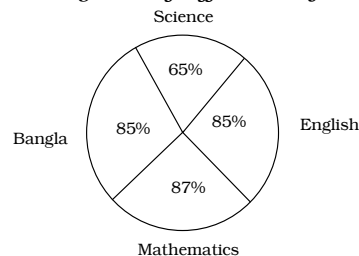
(a) What is a library? (b) Where is it situated? (c) What kind of books are there in your school library? (d) What is the use of your school library? (e) How can you borrow books from there? (f) What types of books do you borrow from the library?

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

It was a holiday. Rimi was staying home alone as her parents had gone to their village home. They told Rimi to remain careful and also assured that they would come back before evening. She thought of making a good use of her lonely time. She was fond of reading adventure stories and so started reading one. Suddenly she heard a sound.....

10. Look at the following pie-chart. It represents the passing rates of different subjects of the students of a school. Now, describe the chart in your own language. 10

Passing rates of different subjects



11. Suppose, you are Habib/ Habiba. You have a friend called Ramesh/ Reshma. He/ She informed you about his plan after the SSC Exam. He/ She also entreated you to inform him/ her about your plan after the SSC Exam. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him/ her about your plan after the SSC Exam. 10

12. Suppose, you are Nabil/ Nabila. You have a friend Nabeen/ Nabeena. Both of you are very interested in different types of games and sports. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend emphasizing the importance of games and sports in our life. 10

32 ✓ CHATTOGRAM BOARD-2019**English (Compulsory)- First Paper**

Time : 3 hours

Full marks : 100

*[N.B. Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]***Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]****Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions below.**

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment. Her polythene-roofed shelter looks like a cage. She is nearly 45 but looks more than her age. In front of her shelter, she is trying to make a fire to cook the day's only meal. Her weak hands tremble as she adds some fallen leaves and straw to the fire. The whispering wind from the river Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. The dancing flames remind Meherjan of the turmoil in her life.

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

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

*[Unit-5; Lesson-1(A)]***1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.**

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) Meherjan tries to make fire to ——.
 i. warm herself ii. cook day's meal iii. make tea iv. make night's meal
- (b) Before the erosion of the river she was ——.
 i. wealthy ii. healthy iii. unhappy iv. joyful
- (c) — has made Meherjan's life miserable.
 i. Old age ii. Sickness iii. River erosion iv. Frustration
- (d) How old is Meherjan?
 i. Below 40 ii. Below 45 iii. Below 50 iv. Above 50
- (e) What does the word 'Demolish' mean?
 i. Build ii. Preserve iii. Destroy iv. Support
- (f) What is the dangerous result of climate change?
 i. Cruel hunger ii. River erosion iii. Landed property iv. The course of nature
- (g) Meherjan's hands are trembling because ——.
 i. she is frightened ii. she is feeble iii. she is tired iv. she is exhausted

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Where does Meherjan live?
 (b) What happened to her after the erosion of Jamuna?
 (c) Describe Meherjan's residence.
 (d) What property did Meherjan lose due to river erosion?
 (e) What crushed Meherjan's dream and happiness and how?

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

1 × 5 = 5

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

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

[Unit-3; Lesson-5(B)]

- 26 March is a (a) — day for the people of Bangladesh. On this day, our (b) — war began. The heroic sons of our country sacrificed their (c) —. So, the whole nation (d) — the day every year to (e) — respect to the martyrs.

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

Milton was a great poet after William Shakespeare. His father decided early that Milton was to have a literary career. At the age of 7, in 1615, he got himself admitted in Star Palace School. But Milton could not pay attention to his studies in this school. After a couple of years, he left the school and studied at St. Paul's School till 1624. In the succeeding year John Milton entered Christ College in Cambridge. He took

his M.A. degree at the age of 24 and went to his father's house in the village of Horton. Milton's father, however, had faith in his son and allowed him to continue his studies at Horton from 1632 to 1638. During this time he made himself master of everything worth knowing in the literature of Rome, Greece, Italy, France, Spain and the Bible. In 1643 Milton met Mary Powell in an occasion and married her. But this great poet became blind in 1652. The idea behind his famous work "The Paradise Lost" developed after his blindness. "The Paradise Lost" saw the light of the day in the year 1665. Nine years after its publication, this great artist in English literature died.

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

1 × 5 = 5

John Milton			
Name of events	Place	Year/ Time	What/ Contribution
Born		(i) ———	
Studied from 1617-1624	(ii) ———		
(iii) ———		at 24	
Famous work			(iv) ———
Milton passed away		(v) ———	

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

10

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

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Education means	i. conscious of our rights	i. the individual.
(b) The purpose of education	ii. frees a man	ii. removing darkness.
(c) Education makes us	iii. aims at	iii. from restrictions.
(d) Education	iv. is to enlighten	iv. from an educational institution.
(e) Education	v. the receiving of formal learning	v. and responsibilities.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to write the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

1 × 8 = 8

- In the evening a lion entered the cave.
- One day he fled from his master's house and took shelter in a cave.
- Once upon a time there lived a young man named Androcles.
- He came near Androcles and lifted his paw.
- He was caught by a slave merchant who sold him to a rich man in another country.
- The lion seemed wounded as he was groaning.
- His master was very bad and inflicted heavy torture on him.
- He took the lion's paw in his hand and removed a big thorn from it. The lion was relieved of his pain.

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

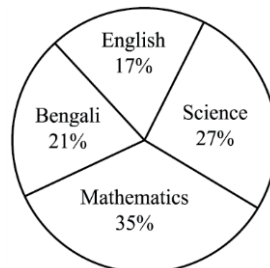
8. Answer the questions to write a paragraph on "A School Library". You should write about 150 words : 10

(a) What is a school library? (b) What kinds of book are there in a school library? (c) What is the use of a school library? (d) How can it help students? (e) What is the importance of a school library?

9. Read the beginning of the following story. This story is not complete ten new sentences to complete the story and give a suitable title to it. 10

Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland. His army was defeated again and again against the King Edward-1 of England. Being defeated for six times he lost his hope.....

10. The pie-chart below shows the interest of a secondary school in different subjects. Describe the chart in about 150 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the chart. 10



11. Suppose, your father lives abroad. He wants to know your progress of studies for the coming S.S.C Exam. Now, write a letter to him about your progress of studies. Imagine you are Rana/ Rani and you live in Sonapur, Rangpur district. 10

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

33 ✓ SYLHET BOARD-2019

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Time : 3 hours

Full marks : 100

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

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage, then answer the questions below.

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

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

The country also witnesses a spectacular parade of defence forces, border guards, police, *ansars* and the VDP (*Village Defence Party*) at the National Parade Ground near the National Parliament. In 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)]

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) How is the parade conducted on the Independence Day?
i. challenging ii. enchanting iii. risky iv. competitive
- (b) How does the celebration of the Independence Day begin with?
i. a procession ii. a gun shot
iii. placing wreaths at the National Mausoleum iv. parade by the defence forces
- (c) What do the President and the Prime Minister do at the first hour of the day?
i. attend seminars with the freedom fighters ii. highlight the heroic struggle of the martyrs
iii. pay homage to the martyrs by placing wreaths at the National Mausoleum
iv. attend different cultural programmes
- (d) "Freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs" means that they —.
i. highlight the sacrifice of the martyrs ii. praise highly of the martyrs
iii. maintain silence iv. show due respect and gratitude to the martyrs
- (e) Which of the following activities is done on the Independence Day?
i. organising cultural programmes by different persons only
ii. organising debating programmes only
iii. illuminating all the major public buildings iv. arranging fairs only
- (f) What is the purpose of the author of writing the passage?
i. focus on the importance of the sacrifice of the martyrs
ii. show the importance of the freedom fighters
iii. highlight the significance of the day iv. to show due respect and gratitude to the martyrs
- (g) Where is the National Parade held on the Independence Day?
i. at the National Parade ground ii. in a decorated hall
iii. on the streets iv. in the Bangabandhu Stadium

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What are the main features of the day?
(b) Why do people from all walks of life go to the National Mausoleum according to the text?
(c) What are the most spectacular events of the day?
(d) What kind of programmes are held other than the parade?
(e) Which leading organisations of our country organise cultural programmes on this day?

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

As human beings, we have ability to bring about a great change in our social, national and international life. But we cannot change everything. For examples, we can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But we can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. It is a matter of great sorrow that only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this.

Carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is increasing due to burning of fossil fuels. Since the 19th century, industrial activities and the number of industries have been increased. So, for energy combustion of coal increased. Natural gas and oil are also burnt for different purposes. Thus, we are generating more and more greenhouse gases worldwide. [Unit-5; Lesson-3(A)]

- So, it is our duty to stop cutting down trees indiscriminately. We should also inspire the general mass to plant more and more trees for our existence on earth. There are several reasons why the carbon dioxide concentration has been (a) — in the atmosphere. Our mills and factories burn coal, mineral oil, natural gas etc. with a view to (b) — energy. We also burn these materials to (c) — our everyday needs. But for our own safety, we have to encourage (d) —. Otherwise our existence on earth will be at (e) —.

- Read the passage on SAARC and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :**

SAARC is a regional organization for mutual cooperation, friendship and development. The full form of SAARC is 'South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation'. At the initial stage, there were only seven developing nations to form the organization. Later, Afghanistan was included as one of its member countries.

SAARC started its journey through holding its first conference in Dhaka on 8 December 1985. At present, the member countries of this organization are Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. The secretariat of this organization is situated in the capital of Nepal. Its head is called Secretary General.

There is a deep relationship between Bangladesh and SAARC. It was Bangladesh that took the first initiative to form SAARC. As the initiator of SAARC, Bangladesh has been playing a significant and strong role in its different activities. As one of the member countries it has also been making every effort to expand the trade between the member countries and to solve the regional conflicts and existing crisis between the neighbouring countries.

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

Aim	Mutual cooperation		
Time	Officially started in (i) —		
Who/ What	Event/ Activity	When	Where
(ii) —	initiator of SAARC	1985	
Secretariat	located		(iii) —
(iv) —	included as the last member country		
First conference	(v) —		Dhaka

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

1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Sonargaon was	i. had a reputation for	i. dwelling place in the 19th century.
(b) The importance of the city	ii. many beautiful	ii. during the Sultani period.
(c) The place at that time	buildings on	iii. both sides of the road.
(d) Many businessmen	iii. the capital of Bengal	iv. the manufacture of 'Maslin Saree'.
selected	iv. declined during	v. the next Mughal period.
(e) They built	v. Sonargaon as their	

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

- (a) But his heart was not in medicine and he felt that he was born to be a poet.
- (b) This great poet met a premature death on February 23, 1821.
- (c) Finally he abandoned surgery for literature.
- (d) John Keats was born on October 31, 1795.
- (e) He lost his father in 1804 and his mother in 1810.
- (f) His finest poems like 'Ode to a Nightingale', 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' etc were published in 1820.
- (g) In 1811 Keats became an apprentice to a surgeon at Edmonton.
- (h) He was the eldest son of his parents.

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

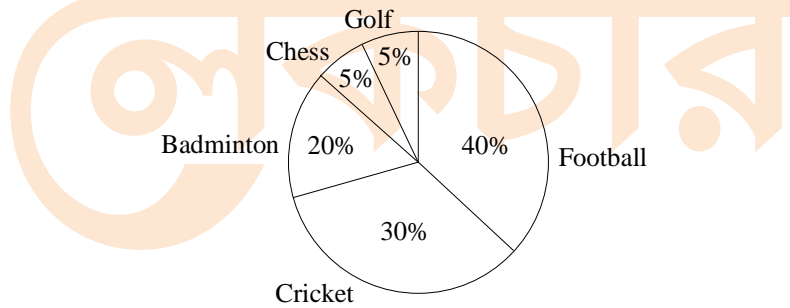
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Tea Stall". You should write it in about 150 words : 10

(a) What is a tea stall? (b) What kind of foods and drinks are sold in a tea stall? (c) Where is it located? (d) When do people come to take tea here? (e) Why is it called a "Mini Sangsad"?

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

Lina is a student of class ten. One day in the afternoon she was gossiping with her friend beside a pond near her house. While gossiping she noticed two small boys quarrelling over a trifling matter. She did not take it seriously thinking that their quarrel would come to an end soon. But.....

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



11. Suppose, you are Roushan/ Roushanara living at 64, Praggpur road, Kushtia. Your younger brother does not take physical exercise at all. Now, write a letter telling him the importance of taking physical exercise. 10

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

34 ✓ BARISHAL BOARD-2019

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Time : 3 hours

Full marks : 100

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

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]**Read the passage and answer the questions No. 1 and 2.**

Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented filmmakers in Bangladesh. He was born on 19 August 1935 in the village Majupur in Feni district. He was an active worker of the Language Movement. He was one of the ten students to go out in a procession on 21 February 1952 despite a ban on such activities imposed by 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 and will. He had many dreams about our film industry too. He made a legendary film Jibon Theke Neya based on the Language Movement of 1952. It was a protest against the autocratic government then ruling our country. The family portrayed in that film symbolically represented East Pakistan. The family was ruled by an autocrat who had to go to prison for her conspiracy. During the liberation war in 1971 this film was shown outside Bangladesh. Celebrated film makers like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, and Ritwik Ghatak appreciated the film. Raihan gave all the money the film made to the Freedom Fighters' trust. Besides his great documentary on Pakistani atrocities, Stop Genocide, helped create world sentiment in favour of our liberation war.

On 30 December 1971, someone informed Raihan about an address somewhere at Mirpur, where he might find his brother, the famous writer Shahidullah Kaiser, 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 he never returned.

Zahir Raihan's dream was fulfilled. He could see the emergence of an independent Bangladesh though he did not get back his brother. And it's a pity that this dreamer could not live to see his dream come true.

[Unit-10; Lesson-4(B)]

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) Which of the following word describes Zahir best?
 i. Brilliant ii. Polite iii. Energetic iv. Revolutionary
- (b) "Stop Genocide" was a ——.
 i. novel ii. film iii. documentary iv. drama
- (c) In the passage the word 'Inception' means ——.
 i. end ii. finish iii. beginning iv. conclusion
- (d) What is the main theme of the passage?
 i. About Zahir's last day ii. About Zahir's activities
 iii. About Zahir's life iv. About Zahir's contribution
- (e) Zahir Raihan — in liberation war.
 i. took part ii. fled away iii. escaped iv. avoided
- (f) The film "Jibon Theke Neya" is a symbol of ——.
 i. barbarism ii. autocracy
 iii. revolt against autocratic government iv. brutality
- (g) Jibon Theke Neya is based on ——.
 i. the mass movement ii. the freedom fighter
 iii. the liberation war iv. the language movement

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Who is Zahir Raihan?
 (b) Why did Zahir leave home?
 (c) Who was Shahidullah Kaiser? What happened to him?
 (d) What was the effect of "Stop Genocide"?
 (e) Where did Zahir contribute to all his earning?

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

1 × 5 = 5

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

Mother Teresa's work has been recognised throughout the world and she has received a number of awards. These include the Pope John XXIII Peace Prize (1971), the Nehru Prize for Promotion of International Peace and 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-5(A)]

- Mother Teresa is still alive in our (a) — though she expired almost 16 years back. She spent her entire life for the (b) — of the poor people. She has taught us that helping the needy is the greatest work that a man can do. She lived a very poor life (c) — the poorest (d) — all pleasure and comfort. She loved all people irrespective of caste, creed and religion. That's why she has become (e) — to all people of the world.

Read the following passage and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Charles Babbage was an English mathematician. He was also a mechanical engineer who is well-known for originating the concept of computer. He was born on 26 December 1791 in London. He entered Trinity College in October 1810. He was transferred to Peterhouse, Cambridge. He was the top mathematician there. He received an honours degree without examination in 1814. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1816. From 1828 to 1839 Babbage was Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University. Babbage is famous for inventing the first mechanical computer in 1822 that eventually led to today's computer. He died at his home in London on 18 October, 1871.

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

1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/ time	Contribution
Born	(i) —	(ii) —	
Received honours degree		(iii) —	
(iv) —		1816	
Death	(v) —		

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

10

6. Match the parts of sentences in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) The moon	i. has no light	i. the gift of the sun.
(b) She	ii. the moon reflects	ii. a small fraction of brightness.
(c) The sun	iii. has an appeal	iii. vast flood of light.
(d) To illuminate the earth	iv. light depends on	iv. of her own.
(e) The moon's	v. pours forth a	v. on poets and artists.

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

- Mandela joined the African National Congress in 1942.
- In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
- For 20 years he directed a campaign of peaceful nonviolent defiance against the South African government and its racist policies.
- Mandela died at his home in Johannesburg on December 5, 2013 at the age of 95.
- In 1993, South African President F.W. de Klerk was also awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
- In 2009, Mandela's birthday was declared "Mandela Day" to promote global peace.
- Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, in South Africa.
- In 1994, Mandela was celebrated as South Africa's first black President.

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Winter Morning". You should write it in about 150 words : 10

- How is "A Winter Morning"?
- Why can't people see the things from distance in a winter morning?
- What do the old people and children do to make themselves warm?
- What are the interesting foods of people in a winter morning?
- Do you like winter morning? Why?

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

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

10. The graph below shows "The Number of Telephone and Mobile Users" from 2001 to 2014. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Fahim/ Fariha. You have a friend called Arafat/ Irin. Arafat/ Irin informed you about his/ her plan after the SSC Exam. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him/ her what you intend to do after the SSC Examination. 10

12. Suppose you are Limon. Your friend is Tousif. Your school arranged the annual prize giving ceremony. Your friend wants to know about it. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend describing the annual prize giving ceremony of your school. 10

in the morning the President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then diplomats, political parties, social and cultural organizations and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs.

People from all walks of life also go there in rallies and processions. There are several cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.

The country also witnesses a smartly dressed parade of defence forces, border guards, police, ansar and the VDP (Village Defence Party) at the National Parade Ground near the national Parliament. In Bangabandhu Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga.

[Unit-3; Lesson-5(B)]

- Independence Day is the biggest festival in our country. The day is observed throughout the country in a befitting (a) ——. The (b) — of the Independence Day begins with 31 gunshots. People from all walks of life (c) — to the National Mausoleum to pay their respect by offering (d) —. Several cultural programmes are also (e) — to highlight the supreme sacrifice of our heroic sons for the independence of the country.

Read the following passage and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Rabindranath Tagore was one of the most leading poets in the history of world literature. He was at the same time a poet, a novelist, a dramatist, a philosopher and a musician. He was born in the renowned Tagore family in March, 1861. After the completion of his house education, he was sent to school. But he did not like institutional education. So arrangements were made at 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.

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

1 × 5 = 5

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

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

10

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

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Our Parliament House	i. by an artificial lake called	i. in 1982.
(b) It has been designed	ii. is one of the most spectacular	ii. buildings in the world.
(c) The building is surrounded	iii. was held on February in	iii. the same year.
(d) It	iv. was inaugurated	iv. Louis I Kahn.
(e) The first parliamentary session	v. by a famous American architect	v. Crescent Lake.

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

- (a) The dog dropped the bone and looked at the crow.
- (b) One of them started picking the dog's tail.
- (c) Both the crows went near the dog.
- (d) Once a dog was eating a bony piece of meat under a tree.
- (e) The dog not only felt disturbed but also became angry.
- (f) It flew away and after some time returned with another crow.
- (g) A crow saw him and wished to eat that.
- (h) In the meantime the other crow flew away with the bone.

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

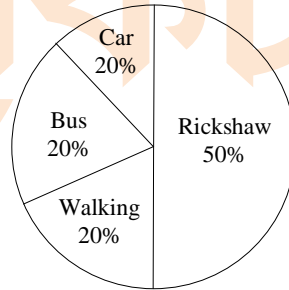
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Environment Pollution" in 200 words : 10

(a) What do you mean by 'Environment Pollution'? (b) What are the elements of Environment? (c) How are the elements being polluted? (d) What are the effects of pollution? (e) What should we do to get rid of Environment Pollution?

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

Liton is a brilliant student. Though he wants to make good result, he does not attend classes regularly. Rather going to a coaching center, he memorises answers from guide books and sheets and finds that he cannot cut a good figure in the exams. One day his class teacher called him and.....

10. The pie chart below shows the percentage of transportation used by the students to come to their school. Describe the chart in ISO words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart. 10



11. Imagine, you are Rafi/ Rafia and your friend is Swapan/ Swapna. You are an SSC examinee of 2019. After your examination you will have enough time for leisure. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him/ her what you intend to do after your SSC examination. 10

12. Suppose, you are Bakul and your friend is Nayan. Recently you have noticed that road accident is on the rise horribly in our country. Everyday many people fall victim to road accidents. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the causes and remedies of road accidents. 10

36 ✓ COMBINED BOARD-2018

[Dhaka; Rajshahi; Jashore; Cumilla; Chattogram; Sylhet; Barishal & Dinajpur Board]

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 :**

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

Mr Islam is right. Many people go to cities and forget or loosen their roots knowingly or unknowingly. Mr Islam and his brothers are great - they never forgot their roots. They not only stuck to their own roots, they have been torch bearers for others to be respectful of their own roots. [Unit-12; Lesson-2(D)]

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives :

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) According to Mr. Islam, — should not be the only motto of education.
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| i. acquisition of knowledge | |
| ii. to be aware of responsibilities | |
| iii. job seeking | |
| | iv. fellow feeling |
- (b) Mainul along with his brothers — in a village.
- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| i. live | ii. work |
| iii. studies | iv. lives |
- (c) Mainul and his brothers are — with their present life.
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| i. frustrated | ii. dissatisfied |
| iii. satisfied | iv. annoyed |
- (d) Which quality of Mainul describes him best in the passage?
- | | |
|---|--|
| i. He is a graduate | |
| ii. He is an educated farmer | |
| iii. He does not like conventional jobs | |
| iv. He shows responsibility to his root | |
- (e) Mainul's younger brother graduated from —.
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| i. Agricultural University | ii. Rajshahi University |
| iii. Dhaka University | iv. Rajshahi College |
- (f) "People forget their roots"—What does 'root' mean here?
- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| i. country-side | ii. lower portions of trees |
| iii. place of birth and its surroundings | iv. world heritage |
- (g) Mainul started — farming in his village.
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| i. modern | ii. traditional |
| iii. out dated | iv. conventional |

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- What made Mainul Islam come back to his village?
- "Every educated individual should not be a job seeker."—Do you agree? Why?
- What is the speciality of Islam family?
- Why did Mainul become a farmer?
- Why are the three brothers great?

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

1 × 5 = 5

Fish population is at the risk from global warming. Climate change is increasing the water temperature in lakes, rivers and seas. This indicates there is less food and supply of oxygen available for fish. It again means that fish may not grow properly and may have fewer generation. If temperatures rise even by one or two degrees, some fishes will be extinct from our planet.

Climate change increases the pressure on fish population and these fishes are treated as one of the most valuable biological assets. 40% people of the world depend on fish for their protein. In case of our failure to reduce greenhouse gas emission, we will increase the pressure on fish. Thus, people depending on fish will suffer from malnutrition, hunger and poverty.

[Unit-5; Lesson-4(C)]

- The temperature rise of water in rivers, lakes and seas has (a) — in the scarcity of food and oxygen for fish. As a result, the (b) — and reproduction of fishes is being hampered. If temperature rise goes on in this rate, it will cause the (c) — of some fishes. If this happens, people (d) — on fish as the main source of protein will suffer a lot. A possible solution to this problem is the (e) — of greenhouse gas emission.

Read the passage on Gustave Eiffel and his Tower and answer questions no. 4 and 5 :

The Eiffel Tower was named after Gustave Eiffel, a Frenchman who designed the tower. He was born in a prosperous family in 1832. He took his graduation from the Central School of Engineering in Paris and went to work for a railway construction company. His mother thought that he would not go far. "Be patient, mum. I've got some ideas. You'll see," Gustave assured his mother.

For years, Gustave made plan after plan of dams, factories, stations and structures of great sized buildings. All over Europe engineers copied them. In the middle of 1880's, a group of French industrialists persuaded the government to organize a World Fair in Paris. Gustave proposed a 989 feet tower of iron as a symbol of the fair. The construction of the tower began in January 1887. Forty engineers and designers worked under Gustave's direction for two years. The tower was finally completed in March 1889. It is the highest structure of iron made by man. No such structure had ever been constructed before. It is regarded as one of the wonders of the world.

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

1 × 5 = 5

Gustave Eiffel			
Speciality	Designer of the highest structure of iron made by man.		
Time	The construction of the tower began in (i) —		
Who/ What	Event/ Activity	When	Where
Gustave	(ii) —	in 1832	in a prosperous family
Gustave	started working	(iii) —	for a railway construction company
(iv) —	persuaded the government to organise a fair	in 1880's	(v) —

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

10

6. Match the parts of sentences in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

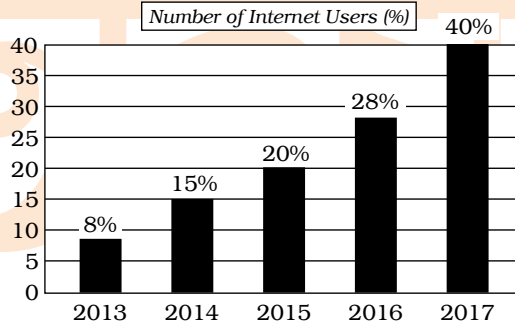
1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Substances called acids	i. be very acidic in	i. and damage to human health.
(b) Ordinary rain water	ii. are at risk	ii. known as acidity.
(c) But rain can	iii. between acid rain	iii. slightly acidic.
(d) There is a link	iv. is	iv. due to severe acid rain.
(e) Many world famous buildings	v. have a sharp taste	v. severely polluted areas.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to the whole story. 1 × 8 = 8
- He made his first appearance in literature by writing "Liza of Lambeth", a realistic study on the life of low neighbourhood in London.
 - Some of his well-known plays are Mrs. Cardillac, Lady Frederick and so on.
 - He was born in Paris in 1874.
 - This brought for him a good name.
 - He wrote a few other novels too.
 - William Somerset Maugham was one of the greatest short story writers of modern time.
 - Despite being a doctor, he gave up medicine for literature because of having no charm.
 - Then he took to writing plays.

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Deforestation". 10
- What is deforestation? (b) What are the causes of deforestation? (c) What are the impacts of deforestation on human being, fauna, nature and climate? (d) How will the low-lying countries be affected? (e) How can deforestation be prevented?
9. Read the beginning of a story. Write ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it. 10
- Sufia is a worker in a big garment factory. More than five thousand workers work in that factory. One day while she was busy in work a sound was heard, "Fire! Fire! Help! Help"
10. The graph below shows the number of people using the internet from the year 2013 to 2017 in Bangladesh. Now, describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Sayem/ Samia. You and your parents went to Chattogram by train a few days ago. You wish to share this new experience with your friend Abrar/ Anika. Now, write a letter to your friend sharing the experience of the train journey that you made. 10
12. Suppose, you are Anik/ Anika. Your younger brother/ sister, Rashed/ Rasheda goes to bed late and does not get up early. So he/ she often goes to school late and feels drowsy. Now, write a dialogue between you and your brother/ sister about the importance of early rising. 10

SOLUTION TO BOARD EXAM QUESTIONS [Paper-I]

01 ✓ DHAKA BOARD-2023

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. nationally (b) ii. President (c) iii. Martyred heroes (d) iii. Eagerness (e) i. independence was announced (f) ii. socio-cultural organization (g) iii. commence (h) ii. reverence (i) iv. national (j) iii. To highlight the celebration of 26 March
2. (a) 26 March, the Independence Day, reminds us of the heroic struggle and sacrifice of the freedom fighters in 1971. It also reminds us of our great protest against the brutal attack of the Pakistani rulers.
(b) The nation observes 26 March in order to celebrate the Independence and honour the freedom fighters.
(c) The 31 gun salute symbolizes the nation's respect to the martyrs of the Liberation War.
(d) The cultural programmes highlight the heroic struggle and sacrifice in the Liberation War in 1971.
(e) The President and the Prime Minister place floral wreaths on behalf of the nation at the National Mausoleum. People from all walks of life also go there to pay homage to the martyrs.
(f) From this passage we come to know about our Independence Day, and how we have become independent. Consequently, we become inspired to glorify our country amongst the nations of the world.
3. (a) four (b) off (c) works (d) difficult (e) run/maintain
4. (a) Lipi's family was the victim of extreme poverty.
(b) Though she was a high school student, her father wanted to marry her off.
(c) But because of having firm determination she was unwilling to accept her father's proposal.
(d) She had a desire to continue her education.
(e) During that critical moment her mother supported her whole heartedly.
(f) But her father arranged her marriage with a rich widower.
(g) As the father of that man was influential in the village the marriage seemed unavoidable.
5. (i) Paradise Lost (ii) in 1625 (iii) Cambridge University (iv) took M.A. degree (v) Milton's second wife died (vi) November 8, 1674
6. John Milton was an English poet. He had much literary creativity. He was a man of letters in the true sense of the term. Of all his literary works, 'Paradise Lost' is considered the greatest. He finished writing this epic in 1664. But it was published three years later. By this time he lost his eyesight. This great poet breathed his last on November 8, 1674.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 7 to 10 : See the Writing Part

02 ✓ RAJSHAHI BOARD-2023

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. some great people laid down their lives to establish Bangla as a state language (b) iii. Jinnah (c) ii. strong protest (d) iii. 4 years (e) ii. independence of Bangladesh (f) iv. erstwhile Pakistan (g) i. compelled to do that (h) iii. in the eastern part of Pakistan (i) ii. establish Bangla as a state language (j) i. final stage
2. (a) The martyrs sacrificed their lives in 1952 to establish Bangla as a state language of the then Pakistan.
(b) Undivided Pakistan refers to the country Pakistan that became independent from the British Rule in 1947, which was divided into two wings East Pakistan (present day Bangladesh) and West Pakistan (present day Pakistan).
(c) The Pakistani government outlawed all sorts of public meetings and rallies in 1952 to prevent language movement.
(d) Police killed Salam, Rafiq, Barkat and Jabbar to stampede the procession.
(e) The Language Movement is related to the independence of Bangladesh in the way that it made the people aware of their rights and inspired them to fight for their independence.
(f) 21 February is observed annually worldwide to promote the awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism.

3. (a) means (b) element (c) day (d) we (e) caused
4. (a) Environment pollution has become a serious problem in our country.
(b) People living in urban areas suffer most owing to extraction of toxic gases.
(c) Air is constantly being polluted by smoke from industrial plants, brick kilns and motor vehicles.
(d) Due to industrialization there is a high environment pollution.
(e) We have to be careful in using vehicles and selecting sites for setting up mills and factories.
(f) Environment pollution leads us to the way of death.
(g) To live a happy and healthy life environment pollution must be checked.
5. (i) An American shipping company (ii) sailed (iii) on April 10, 1912 (iv) just before midnight on April 15, 1912 (v) The Titanic (vi) in the Atlantic
6. The great ship Titanic was carrying about 2200 passengers on its first voyage from Southampton to New York. But 4 days after its voyage across Atlantic, it struck a huge ice-berg and began to sink. Everyone rushed to the lifeboat, but there was not enough lifeboat for all of them. Mostly the women and the children were given the lifeboats. The sinking of Titanic was a terrible scene.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ **Question No.– 7 to 10 : See the Writing Part**

03 ✓ JASHORE BOARD–2023

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. alone (b) ii. wealthy (c) iii. Destroy (d) ii. River erosion (e) i. cruel impact on people (f) i. the erosion of the Jamuna (g) iii. To describe the effect of river erosion. (h) iv. To make loud deep harsh sound (i) iii. Climate change (j) ii. exterminated
2. (a) Meherjan lives in a slum on the Town Protection Embankment in Sirajganj.
(b) People living along the river banks are the victims of river erosion and the worst sufferers of climate change.
(c) The greedy Jamuna crushed Meherjan's dream and happiness as it consumed gradually all her landed property; besides it ultimately devoured her last shelter during the last monsoon.
(d) Due to river erosion, she lost her cultivable land, trees, vegetable garden, bamboo bush, cattle and shelter.
(e) If we cannot control river erosion, the number of homeless people may increase day by day. Statistics shows that at least 100,000 people are becoming homeless every year in Bangladesh due to river erosion.
(f) Certainly, we must take prompt action to adapt to climate change. Otherwise gradual rise of river erosion will take the lives of lots of Meherjans every year.
3. (a) four (b) off (c) works (d) difficult (e) run/maintain
4. (a) Lipi, a teenager wanted to continue her study to build her career.
(b) She was not willing to marry at an early age.
(c) But her parents wanted to marry her off against her will.
(d) Lipi was not ready to accept what her parents wanted to impose on her.
(e) She wanted to pursue her education though there was a barrier.
(f) But her father arranged her marriage with Tara Mia, the only son of a farmer in the same village.
(g) Tara Mia had a few acres of arable land and was influential in the village.
5. (i) in Kentucky, the USA (ii) Gettysburg Address was delivered by Abraham Lincoln (iii) in 1861 (iv) in America (v) at Ford's Theatre in Washington (vi) On Good Friday, April 14, 1865
6. Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the USA was elected President twice. He was famous for his speech that was delivered on November 19, 1863. This great man banned slavery in America. That time America was very chaotic. So, he tried to establish peace in the country. Besides, he strengthened the federal government and modernized the economy. But this great leader was assassinated on April 14, 1865.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ **Question No.– 7 to 10 : See the Writing Part**

04 ✓ CUMILLA BOARD-2023

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. modern (b) iii. Proficient (c) ii. BAUM (d) i. Place of birth and its surroundings (e) iv. debt (f) i. they belong to the land (g) i. pull of roots (h) iv. believes (i) ii. every (j) iv. Should be self-employed
2. (a) His feeling and obligation to his root made Mainul Islam come back to his village.
 (b) The specialty of Islam family is that they all live in their village. They love their village home, its environment, their old friends and relatives. All these attract them very much.
 (c) Mainul and his brothers are well-educated. In spite of being educated, they are living in their village. They are stuck to their own roots which they love wholeheartedly. They are respected by all. So, they may be our model.
 (d) Yes, I agree with the statement because everyone has obligation to their soil. They should love their native land. Besides, if the educated people return to their land and do something utilizing their knowledge, the village and its lifestyle would be developed.
 (e) Working on his own farm, staying with his family members, passing time with his old friends and sleeping at his own home- all these help Mr. Islam to lead a pleasing life.
 (f) Mainul Islam says this. By this he wants to mean that by virtue of their higher education, they could manage good job in city and lead a comfortable city life. But they did not do so. Rather owing to their great love for the attachment to their village they did not leave their village.
3. (a) observed (b) observe/celebrate (c) mourning (d) show (e) barefooted
4. (a) 21 February is celebrated throughout the country in remembrance of the martyrs of the language movement.
 (b) The commemoration begins with mourning songs that recall the supreme sacrifice of our language martyrs.
 (c) People from all walks of life join the mourning procession wearing black badges.
 (d) The UNESCO proclaimed February 21 as the International Mother Language Day in recognition of the sacrifices of the martyrs.
 (e) Mourning songs remind us of the supreme sacrifice made by our language martyrs.
 (f) 21 February is originally connected with Bengali heroes who embraced martyrdom to establish the rightful place of Bangla.
 (g) The worldwide observation of the day promotes the awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism.
5. (i) passed Entrance examination (ii) University of Dhaka (iii) completed M.A. degree (iv) Bangla Shahitter Katha (v) Sorborne University (vi) on 13 July 1969
6. The passage is about the life and activities of Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah. He was a great scholar and linguist of Bangladesh. Born in 1885, he passed his Entrance exam at the age of 19. He got his higher education from Dhaka University. He contributed much to the language and literature of Bangla. This great scholar wrote many authentic and fundamental books on Bengali language and literature. This great man passed away in 1969.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ **Question No.- 7 to 10 : See the Writing Part**

05 ✓ CHATTAGRAM BOARD-2023

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. She taught us humanity (b) iv. 1979 (c) i. Nirmal Hriday (d) i. sari (e) iii. peace (f) i. great love (g) iv. both i and ii (h) i. the donating preachers (i) ii. throughout the world (j) i. an environment of peaceful death
2. (a) I think she won so many awards for her selfless love and compassion for distressed humanity.
 (b) Mother Teresa won the Nobel Prize for promoting peace in society.
 (c) As 'Nirmal Hriday' means 'Pure Heart', I think the home is named such because they wanted to provide love and compassion for the whole humanity. They wanted to look after the dying people irrespective of their creed, caste and religion.
 (d) Mother Teresa wanted the dying people to feel that they deserve care and love too because she thinks all are children of God.
 (e) Mother Teresa teaches us how to extend our hand towards those who need our love and support irrespective of creed, caste and religion.
 (f) The world salutes her for her love and compassion for humanity.
3. (a) history/life (b) remember (c) against (d) fought/struggled (e) result/outcome

4. (a) Our Independence Day is the biggest state festival in our country.
(b) The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour.
(c) On the day, all offices educational institutions, shop and factories remain closed.
(d) The day begins with a 31 gun salute.
(e) The President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum.
(f) People from all walks of life also come there with rallies and processions.
(g) Different institutions and organisations organise their individual programmes to celebrate the day.
5. (i) 1941 (ii) 1874 (iii) 1878 (iv) to study law (v) The Gitanjali (vi) 1921
6. The most famous poet in Bangla literature was Rabindranath Tagore. After imparting house education he was sent to school for institutional education where he could not set his mind to study. Later he was sent to London to study law, but he studied literature there and returned home. Then he began to write in all branches of literature. And, for his outstanding performance, he was honoured with the Nobel Prize.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 7 to 10 : See the Writing Part

06 ✓ SYLHET BOARD-2023

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. gun salute (b) iii. at Savar (c) iv. in Bangabandhu Stadium (d) iv. All categories of people (e) ii. light on (f) iii. respect (g) iv. amuse (h) i. represents his/her own country (i) iii. show due respect and gratitude to the martyrs (j) i. To highlight the celebration of Independence Day
2. (a) 26 March, the Independence Day, reminds us of the heroic struggle and sacrifice of the freedom fighters in 1971. It also reminds us of our great protest against the brutal attack of the Pakistani rulers.
(b) According to paragraph 2, at first the President and the Prime Minister show due respect to the martyrs on the occasion of our Independence Day. People from all walks of life also pay homage to the martyred freedom fighters.
(c) The nation observes 26 March in order to celebrate the Independence and honour the freedom fighters.
(d) The Independence Day is observed in our country every year with great enthusiasm and fervour. The day starts with 31 gunshots. People from all walks of life place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum. Besides, parade shows, displays, cultural programmes, sports are held to celebrate 26 March.
(e) The President and the Prime Minister place floral wreaths on behalf of the nation at the National Mausoleum.
(f) The 31 gun salute symbolizes the nation's respect to the martyrs of the Liberation War.
3. (a) delivered (b) put (c) use (d) According (e) concern/consideration
4. (a) Wood was used as the means of heating, lighting and cooking.
(b) The scientist Kalam is concerned about mankind's future energy crisis.
(c) It is clear that the era of wood and biomass will end soon.
(d) With the discovery of petroleum and coal, people's source of energy has changed.
(e) Hydrocarbon is a primary energy source of current civilization.
(f) The present stock of hydrocarbon energy is limited.
(g) It will not be sufficient to meet the future energy challenges of the world.
5. (i) Princeton (ii) Swiss Patent Office (iii) the University of Zurich (iv) moved (v) to work at the Institute for Advanced Study (vi) in divorce
6. Albert Einstein was one of the greatest scientists of the world. He got the opportunity to develop a successful career. Though he was born in Germany, he went to Switzerland and the USA for his further study and work. Thus he could enjoy the chance of getting the citizenship of several countries. He is mainly renowned for his theory of relativity. This scientific theory helped him to obtain Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921. Today, the world is greatly indebted to him for his scientific research.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 7 to 10 : See the Writing Part

07 ✓ BARISHAL BOARD-2023

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. joy (b) i. without missing a year (c) ii. Bangalee culture and tradition (d) iv. traditional dish (e) ii. people (f) iii. The Fine Arts students of Dhaka University (g) iv. jubilant (h) iii. Joys and sorrows of contemporary life (i) iii. Beautify (j) iii. all categories of people
2. (a) On Pahela Boishakh, people get up early in the morning, have a bath and wear traditional dresses.
(b) The cultural programme begins at sunrise and the renowned artists of the country participate in the function at Ramna Batamul organised by Chhayanaut.
(c) Newspapers bring out special supplements on this day to highlight the significance of Bangalee culture and tradition.
(d) The celebration of Pahela Boishakh marks a day of cultural unity for the whole nation irrespective of caste and creed. Besides, it forms a part of Bangalee culture and tradition.
(e) On this day people dress themselves traditionally. Women wear white sarees with red borders and adorn themselves with colourful churis and flowers. Men put on pajamas and punjabis.
(f) The statement means that we should forget the past worries and anxieties and start a new life with fresh hopes. This inspiration helps people to live with dreams and make them come true.
3. (a) assigned (b) successful (c) took (d) who/and (e) remember
4. (a) Pritiata was born in Chattogram in 1911.
(b) She was a very bright student in her student life.
(c) She completed her graduation from Bethune College.
(d) All through her life, she dreamt of her motherland free from British rule.
(e) She took decision to fight against the British rule.
(f) Surja Sen planned an attack on the Pahartali European Club.
(g) Pritiata led a team of 10-12 men to attack the club.
5. (i) was born (ii) in 1903 (iii) the University of Kolkata (iv) in 1938 (v) received President Award for Pride Performance (vi) in 1976
6. Jasimuddin is better known to us as Pollokobi. He was born in Faridpur. He took his early education at Faridpur Welfare School and gradually took his BA and MA from the University of Calcutta. He was a lecturer of Dhaka University and he worked in the Department of Information and Broadcasting. He composed many poems, dramas, novels and music. He died in 1976.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ **Question No.- 7 to 10 : See the Writing Part**

08 ✓ DINAJPUR BOARD-2023

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. sonnet (b) iii. wish (c) iv. to accept something new (d) ii. Literary (e) iii. formal anger (f) iv. hardship (g) ii. Since his teenage (h) i. showing strong feelings (i) iii. Meghnad Badh Kabya (j) ii. He lived in Europe for a short period
2. (a) Madhusudan wanted to grow himself as an Englishman in form and manner. So he imitated the English in various ways.
(b) Madhusudan practised Christianity in his middle age since he converted when he was a young man.
(c) His college inspired him to imitate the English in every manner because they were giving him English education and teaching him European literature.
(d) His intellectual ability was reflected while writing poems and plays in English. His level was high in these sectors of English literature.
(e) After coming back to Bengal Madhusudan realized that his true identity lay here and that he was sojourner in Europe.
(f) Madhusudan composed a number of English poetry and plays that showed higher level of intellectual ability. Yet he could not get recognition. So he was frustrated.
3. (a) industrial revolution (b) producing (c) emission (d) reliance (e) forests/trees
4. (a) People are cutting down trees for various purposes.
(b) One of those is to collect wood for habitation and furniture.
(c) Trees also consume huge carbon dioxide from air.
(d) We know, trees are being used as fuel in cooking.

- (e) Human beings are mainly responsible to increase greenhouse gases to pollute the air.
 (f) Burning coal in factories is one of the reasons to release carbon dioxide in the air.
 (g) So, we should be aware and take initiative to protect our earth for future generation.
5. (i) 18,386 hectares (ii) in April 1999 (iii) Moulvibazar and Sylhet (iv) Barheaded Goose (v) is known/is considered (vi) 4-5 months
6. Hakaluki haor, one of the major wetlands in Bangladesh, is situated in Moulvibazar and Sylhet. Its land area is 18,386 hectares. It has a rich biodiversity and almost 2 lac people get livelihood benefits from it. It contains a great number of beels. It is a vital resting place for migratory birds. It is known as a good grazing land for cattles in winter and the herders live in temporary shelters during that time.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.– 7 to 10 : See the Writing Part

09 ✓ MYMENSINGH BOARD–2023

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. share (b) i. minds (c) ii. for our strong invisible bond (d) i. vagabond (e) ii. origin (f) ii. kith and kin (g) iii. A wild hurry to go somewhere. (h) iii. To highlight the return to entity. (i) ii. bond (j) ii. The pull of the roots.
2. (a) People live outside their homes for different reasons. As Eid means happiness, everybody wants to share it with their closed ones. Hence people rush for their homes during Eid vacation.
 (b) Yes, I think so. But unlike the roots of trees, human's roots are invisible. This makes a bond between us and the land where we are born and grew up. In that sense our families, land of birth, relatives, our culture, traditions, or surroundings are our roots.
 (c) There is a mad rush in the transports during Eid vacations, consequently transport accident takes place.
 (d) Family is the focal point around which the entire life of the individual revolves. It gives its members protection and security, teaches basic values of life, shapes the future of the members, and builds an ideal society. Family is the basic unit of society, and society is made up of number of families and households.
 (e) Rootless people are those who have no connection with their kith and kin as well as families. They have no identity. They do not know where they are from, and/or where they are heading to.
 (f) By 'the power of roots', we understand such a power that makes a relationship between us and family members, in-laws, friends, neighbours or even between us and the land where we were born and grew up. In that sense these are our roots. It is our roots that develop our identity making us what we are.
3. (a) do (b) being (c) senseless (d) eradication/prevention (e) do
4. (a) Environment pollution has become a serious problem in our country.
 (b) Owing to setting up mills and factories indiscriminately over the past decades, the environment problem here has become more acute.
 (c) Air is constantly being polluted by smoke from industrial plants, brick-kilns and motor vehicles.
 (d) However, people living in urban areas suffer most owing to these pollutions.
 (e) We have to be careful using vehicles and selecting sites for setting up mills and factories.
 (f) Suitable lubricants should be used with a view to decreasing the level of emission and pollutants.
 (g) Dangerous mills and factories including brick-kilns in busy areas should be relocated to lessen pollution.
5. (i) 76 (ii) A Brief History of Time : From the Big Bang to The Present Times (iii) 1968 (iv) Cambridge University (v) became a victim of Gehrig's disease (vi) Albert Einstein Award
6. Stephen Hawking is a great scientist. His year of birth was 1942. His skill in mathematics was noticed in his boyhood. At only 26, he got his Ph.D in cosmology. It was from Cambridge University in 1968. He wrote a great book in cosmology for general people and got great fame. Then a fatal disease attacked him. It made him disabled but could not stop him. He worked relentlessly for science.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.– 7 to 10 : See the Writing Part

10 ✓ DHAKA BOARD-2022

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. remember (b) iii. lengthy (c) iii. not to surrender to their bosses (d) iii. Workers (e) iv. adverse environment
2. (a) May Day is observed to honour the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people due to which workers today enjoy a minimum wage, safety laws and eight-hour workday.
(b) The historic events of May 1st took place in 1886 near the McCormick Harvester Company in Chicago to establish an eight-hour workday.
(c) The policemen attacked the workers with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many of them were badly injured.
(d) The speeches of the labour leaders inspired the workers to gain their rights. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to surrender to their bosses. So, about six thousand workers joined the protest rally.
3. (a) problems (b) as (c) afflicted (d) from (e) causes (f) of (g) taken (h) hand (i) kinds/types (j) aware
4. (a) Air pollution is the most dangerous form of pollution.
(b) There are a number of reasons behind this pollution.
(c) Black smoke which is from the vehicles is the main cause of it.
(d) Immediate steps must be taken to control this pollution.
5. (i) Macedonian (ii) was born (iii) The Sisters of Loreto (iv) 24 May 1931 (v) St. Mary's High School, Kolkata (vi) Prevailing poverty
6. Mother Teresa was born on 26 August 1910 in a small town called Skopje in Mecedonia. This mother of humanity decided to spread the love of Christ only at the age of twelve. So, to become a missionary, she left her parental home at the age of eighteen and joined an Irish community of nuns which had missions in India. So she came to India and took her vows as nun in 1931. From this year she started teaching at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata and continued it till 1948. After that she devoted herself to work among the poorest slum dwellers of Kolkata.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ **Question No.- 7 to 9 : See the Writing Part**

11 ✓ RAJSHAHI BOARD-2022

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. enforce (b) iii. four (c) iv. insolvent (d) iii. She was not willing to get married (e) ii. To depict the condition of our rural society
2. (a) Lipi was a 14-year old girl studying in class ix in a rural school in Rangpur. She was the eldest of the five children of her working class parents.
(b) The financial condition of Lipi's family was not good. Her father was a day labourer and mother was a part-time worker in other people's homes.
(c) Lipi's father was going to marry her off at an early age because it was difficult for him to manage the expenses of all the member's of the family.
(d) Lipi became greatly upset because she wanted to continue her education and was not ready to get married yet.
3. (a) around (b) known (c) to (d) When (e) damaging (f) finite/limited (g) exhausted/finished (h) responsible (i) On (j) cheap
4. (a) To generate electricity, people of the world are burning a lot of oil, coal and gas everyday.
(b) One day, these resources will be finished or run out.
(c) But wind and sunlight are unlimited around the world.
(d) For the betterment of us, we should use solar energy as an alternative source.
5. (i) 1997 (ii) was born (iii) left her parental home (iv) St. Mary's High School, Kolkata (v) Initial vows as a nun (vi) contribution to humanity.
6. Mother Teresa is known as the mother of humanity. She was born in 1910 in Macedonia. Hearing a voice within her at an early age, she decided to be a missionary. So, she left home in 1928. She came to Kolkata after taking some training and took her initial vows as a nun. Here she taught geography and theology at St. Mary's High School. Being moved by the widespread poverty, she left the convent in 1948 to serve humanity. In 1979, she received the Noble Peace Prize for her contribution to humanity. This great woman passed away in 1997.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ **Question No.- 7 to 9 : See the Writing Part**

12 ✓ JASHORE BOARD–2022**Part–A : Reading Test**

1. (a) iv. deforestation (b) iv. destruction of forests (c) i. carbon dioxide (d) i. fossil fuel (e) iii. Humans
2. (a) Loss of forests causes dual problems. Trees are burned up and release huge amount of carbon dioxide gas into the atmosphere. On the other hand, when forests are cleared, an important storehouse of carbon dioxide is destroyed. Thus, the lose of forests causes dual problems.
(b) To control the increase of greenhouse gases we should stop cutting down trees and burning fossil fuels like coal, mineral oil, natural gas, etc.
(c) Forests help us by absorbing a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen in exchange. They help to bring about rain and prevent soil erosion.
(d) Yes, man can influence the climate. By cutting down trees and burning fossil fuels human creates greenhouse effect which influences the climate.
3. (a) life (b) world (c) us (d) workers (e) strike (f) strike/struggle (g) strikers (h) killed (i) wounded (j) globally/annually.
4. (a) May Day is observed to commemorate the workers' sacrifice in 1886.
(b) The day is also called International Workers' Day.
(c) The workers had to work in mills and factories for quite a long time.
(d) We enjoy the facilities today because of their struggle and sacrifice.
5. (i) on 24 February 1955/ in 1955; (ii) Apple Inc. (iii) by 1998 (iv) iMac, iTunes, iPod, iPhone and iPad (v) during Jobs' absence (vi) died/passed away.
6. Steve Jobs was the pioneer of the personal computer revolution. He became famous for the marketing of Apple computers. Though he left Apple, he came back to Apple, and brought it to profitability. He felt the need of Wi-Fi in laptops including many other devices. And, he made Wi-Fi a standard feature of many electronic devices including laptops. Thus, his dream to be anywhere anytime became a reality.

Part–B : Writing Test

▶ **Question No.– 7 to 9 : See the Writing Part**

13 ✓ CUMILLA BOARD–2022**Part–A : Reading Test**

1. (a) iii. Easy communication systems shorten the distances (b) iv. an official messenger sent to a foreign country to represent his/her country (c) iii. extra (d) ii. English is a medium of rapid communication (e) ii. chance
2. (a) The things that have made the world smaller are speedy transports, Internet and above all English that made communication easier. And, these easy communication systems have made the present world smaller.
(b) There are many countries in the world with many languages, but to communicate with them we cannot speak all the languages. Therefore, we need a common language so that we can use it with more or less all the people in the world.
(c) English is needed all the more in Bangladesh because we are too many people in a small country. So, learning English makes one more qualified for a job.
(d) Our youths can become skilled workforce by learning English along with their vocations.
3. (a) element (b) live/survive (c) without (d) realize (e) pollute (f) reduction (g) older (h) encouraged (i) cars (j) reduced.
4. (a) Air is an important element of our environment.
(b) Without air no living being can survive.
(c) But unfortunately we are polluting air in many ways.
(d) So steps should be taken to prevent air pollution.
5. (i) was born (ii) 1928 (iii) Mother Teresa (iv) Dublin (v) took initial vows as a nun (vi) taught geography and theology.
6. Mother Teresa was born on 26 August 1910 in a small town called Skopje in Mecedonia. This mother of humanity decided to spread the love of Christ only at the age of twelve. So, to become a missionary, she left her parental home at the age of eighteen and joined an Irish community of nuns which had missions in India. So she came to India and took her vows as nun in 1931. From this year she started teaching at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata and continued it till 1948. After that she devoted herself to work among the poorest slum dwellers of Kolkata.

Part–B : Writing Test

▶ **Question No.– 7 to 9 : See the Writing Part**

14 ✓ CHATTOGRAM BOARD-2022

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. Depend (b) iii. Solar power (c) iii. ice (d) i. Geothermal energy (e) iii. Fossil energy
2. (a) A renewable energy is constantly and naturally replenished and never runs out. Most of them come either directly or indirectly from the sun.
(b) A renewable energy is more advantageous than a non-renewable energy. Because a non-renewable energy is finite and damaging for the environment, on the other hand, a renewable energy is infinite and good for environment.
(c) Electric energy is necessary for heating and lighting our homes and for running industries, hospitals, institutions, etc.
(d) Ocean's force of tide and wave can be used to produce energy. The difference in temperature between the surface of the ocean and the depths can be used as energy sources too.
3. (a) very (b) enthusiastic (c) open (d) flowers (e) irrespective (f) sacrificed (g) entertained (h) hoist (i) decorate/illuminate (j) festive.
4. (a) We celebrate our independence day with great enthusiasm and fervour.
(b) We pay homage to the martyrs by placing wreaths at national mausoleum.
(c) We witness a smartly dressed parade at the national parade ground.
(d) Spectators are entertained with various displays in Bangabandhu Stadium.
5. (i) the Brahmaputra river (ii) inspired (iii) A series of water colour paintings (iv) came under spotlight (v) Government School of Art, Kolkata (vi) Realism.
6. The passage is about Zainul Abedin, the greatest artist of Bangladesh. He was born in Kishoregonj in 1914. In his childhood, the Brahmaputra river greatly inspired him. His tribute to the river, a series of water colour paintings, earned him gold medal in 1938. This made him confident to create his own visual style. Abedin took admission in Government School of Art, Kolkata. After graduating with credit, he became a teacher there. Then, he went to London to study. As he was dissatisfied with oriental style and European academic style had limitations, he became attracted to realism. Returning home, he created Bengali Style depicting nature, rural life and men's daily struggles. Thus, his art became realistic and modern.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ **Question No. – 7 to 9 : See the Writing Part**

15 ✓ SYLHET BOARD-2022

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) i. get back (b) i. how else it might be used (c) iii. made interested (d) ii. to save the earth (e) iv. we should send it to a landfill or burn up
2. (a) As consumers buy things without thinking about the sustainability, necessity, using and disposing of the products, they make the environment polluted. So the author blames them for the environmental crisis.
(b) Before buying the things, I can ask myself four questions : (i) Do I really need it? (ii) Is there any thing more sustainable? (iii) Will this be durable? (iv) How will it be used and disposed of?
(c) It is necessary to save our planet because it is the only place we live in, and it provides us with food and water. Besides, it gives us a place to run and play.
(d) Yes, I think recycling can contribute to the development of our country. Because the practice of recycling can significantly reduce the quantity of waste materials. Moreover, these waste materials can be used in companies to make new products. Thus, recycling plants can be set up that can contribute to the economy of the country.
3. (a) remembrance (b) sacrifice (c) enjoy/get (d) observed (e) almost (f) fourteen (g) before (h) reminds (i) exploitation (j) rights.
4. (a) May Day is known as International Workers' Day.
(b) The workers had to work fourteen or more hours a day at that time.
(c) They demanded an eight-hour workday and went on strike on 1 May 1886.
(d) The police attacked them and so one striker was killed instantly.
5. (i) serving (ii) in Skopje, Macedonia (iii) joined (iv) Geography (v) theology (vi) took initial vows as a nun

6. Mother Teresa was born on 26 August 1910 in a small town called Skopje in Mecedonia. This mother of humanity decided to spread the love of Christ only at the age of twelve. So, to become a missionary, she left her parental home at the age of eighteen and joined an Irish community of nuns which had missions in India. So she came to India and took her vows as nun in 1931. From this year she started teaching at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata and continued it till 1948. After that she devoted herself to work among the poorest slum dwellers of Kolkata.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ Question No.- 7 to 9 : See the Writing Part

16 ✓ BARISHAL BOARD-2022

Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) iv. she is feeble (b) i. climate change (c) i. well off (d) ii. unstable (e) ii. in one season
- (a) Earlier, Meherjan was well-off. She had everything- a happy family, cultivable land, cattle and bamboo bush.
(b) Many more villages are in the threat of erosion during each monsoon because of the climate change human beings brought about through their actions.
(c) Meherjan lives in a slum on the Town Protection Embankment in Sirajganj.
(d) Meherjan had everything. But the erosion of the river Jamuna had snatched all away. Like a greedy person, the Jamuna devours all her dreams and happiness. So, the writer calls the Jamuna greedy.
- (a) increase (b) bodies (c) enough (d) growth (e) produced/bred (f) increasing (g) valuable (h) number/percentage (i) failure (j) dependent/depending.
- (a) Fish is regarded as the main source of protein of about 40% of people in the world.
(b) Fish population is under pressure and serious danger due to global warming.
(c) Increasing temperatures will extinct some fishes very soon.
(d) People depending on fish will suffer from lack of protein, hunger and poverty.
- (i) worked fourteen or more hours a day (ii) in Europe and the US (iii) Half of the workers (iv) joined the rally (v) near the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company (vi) About 200 policemen.
- May Day or the International Workers' Day is observed to commemorate the struggle and sacrifice of the working people. Their main demand was eight-hour workday. The day, May 1, is a public holiday all over the world. The workers had to work long hours since the Industrial Revolution. So they went on strike on May 1st in 1886 and were attacked by the police. One striker was killed and many got injured. It is for their sacrifice workers today enjoy better working condition.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ Question No.- 7 to 9 : See the Writing Part

17 ✓ DINAJPUR BOARD-2022

Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) iv. The end of the 19th century (b) iv. All the above (c) iii. as an alternative (d) ii. oxygen (e) ii. burning
- (a) Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun because it is beyond the ability of human being. We do not have the power or ability to change the radiation of sun or the orbit of earth.
(b) Human activities such as burning fossil fuels, industrial activities and cutting down trees cause more carbon dioxide emission in the atmosphere. Thus, human beings are responsible for the increase in the greenhouse gases.
(c) The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels.
(d) Enormous areas of forests are destroyed every year to obtain wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture.
- (a) smaller (b) common (c) make/maintain (d) ease (e) English (f) scope/opportunity (g) populated (h) cursed/burdened (i) English (j) solve/curb/reduce.
- (a) People need to communicate with others internationally.
(b) They require a common language for the purpose.
(c) English can serve the purpose more effectively than other languages.
(d) Therefore all cannot but learn and use English properly.

5. (i) observe (ii) every year/as the International Mother Language Day (iii) the language martyrs/ the martyrs' supreme sacrifices (iv) place wreaths (v) February 21 (vi) on 17 November 1999.
6. We observe 21 February as Shaheed Dibosh throughout the country every year in memory of the martyrs of the language movement in 1952. People wear black badges and go to the Shaheed Minar in barefoot processions singing mourning song "Amar Bhaier Rokte Rangano...." Various programmes are arranged too. The UNESCO proclaimed February 21 as the International Mother Language Day in recognition of their sacrifice.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ **Question No.- 7 to 9 : See the Writing Part**

18 ✓ MYMENSINGH BOARD-2022

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. The condition of ailing people on the streets (b) iii. love and kindness (c) iii. heavenly (d) ii. sacredly (e) i. appreciated
2. (a) Mother Teresa established 'Nirmal Hriday' to look after the dying people in the streets of Kolkata and care for them.
(b) Mother Teresa knew the fact that a family is a primary social institution where people live. If happiness does not exist at this root, the chance of getting happiness on the part of any person is rare. As it is also known that charity begins at home, Mother Teresa emphasized on family.
(c) Mother Teresa teaches us how to extend our hand towards those who need our love and support irrespective of creed, caste and religion.
(d) The Missionaries of charity tried to find jobs for the people who survived or sent them to homes where they could live happily for some more years in a caring environment.
3. (a) used (b) easy (c) reasons (d) of (e) necessary (f) communicate (g) substitute (h) solve (i) beginning (j) pass.
4. (a) Nowadays we can communicate with a person living anywhere in the world on the phone or the internet.
(b) But the language is not the same in all the countries.
(c) To communicate with anyone living anywhere we need a common language and that is English.
(d) One can have an opportunity to get a good job both inside and outside the country by learning English.
5. (i) the observance and importance of Shaheed Dibosh (ii) by placing wreaths at the Shaheed Minar (iii) in barefoot processions (iv) to pray for the martyrs (v) Various programmes (vi) was proclaimed as the International Mother Language Day.
6. The passage is about 21 February that we observe as Shaheed Dibosh to commemorate the language martyrs and their sacrifices. Wearing black badges and singing mourning songs, people go to the Shaheed Minar in barefoot processions and place wreaths there. Different programmes are also arranged in their remembrance. The UNESCO declared 21 February as the International Mother Language Day, which is now observed worldwide annually.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ **Question No.- 7 to 9 : See the Writing Part**

19 ✓ DHAKA BOARD-2020

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. historic (b) iii. 19th (c) iii. May 3rd (d) iii. strikers (e) iii. reduce (f) iii. speak meekly (g) iv. Agree to stop struggling
2. (a) May Day commemorates the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour work day.
(b) The workers struggled for an eight-hour workday.
(c) They held a rally against the authorities. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. The labour leaders urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses.
(d) When the policemen attacked the strikers, one of them was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured.
(e) The event of May 1, 1886 is a reminder for the workers as it teaches them to stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives if they are exploited.

3. (a) learnt/ known/ clear (b) a (c) For/ Due to/ Because of (d) supply/ availability (e) soon/ forever
4. (i) on August 5, 1930 (ii) Purdue University (iii) on July 16, 1969 (iv) Landing on the moon (v) on August 25, 2012
5. Landing on the moon is undoubtedly an important event in the history of mankind. Before that, nobody thought that man could reach the moon. But Neil Armstrong with other two astronauts made this impossible thing possible. They started their journey to the moon on 16th July, 1969. The main spaceship used by them was Apollo 11. It took four days to reach the moon.
6. (a) Democracy means a system of government.
 (b) It allows freedom of speech, religion and political opinions.
 (c) It means fair and equal treatment for citizens.
 (d) People elect their representative directly in a democratic country.
 (e) Free and fair election is the precondition of democracy.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	e	g	b	a	f	d	h

Once upon a time, there lived a young man named Androcles. He was caught by a slave merchant who sold him to a rich man in another country. His master was very bad and inflicted heavy torture on him. One day, he fled from his master's house and took shelter in a cave. In the evening, a lion entered the cave. The lion seemed wounded as he was groaning. He came near Androcles and lifted his paw. He took the lion's paw in his hand and removed a big thorn from it. The lion was relieved of his pain.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 8 to 12 : See the Writing Part

20 ✓ RAJSHAHI BOARD-2020

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. All above (b) iv. 1979 (c) iv. love and kindness (d) iii. the dying destitute (e) iv. 1978 (f) i. Nirmal Hridoy (g) iii. human and divine love
2. (a) Mother Teresa was moved to see the plight of the sick and dying on the streets of Kolkata.
 (b) I think she won so many awards for her selfless love and compassion for distressed humanity.
 (c) Mother Teresa received Nobel Peace prize in 1979.
 (d) The world salutes her for her love and compassion for humanity.
 (e) About commitment to family Mother Teresa said that love begins at home and future of humanity passes through the family. So we should love and feel for our family members first who are sick, lonely or worried.
3. (a) event/ martyrs/ sacrifice/ movement (b) peacefully (c) tribute (d) offer (e) departed
4. (i) Wapakoneta, Ohio, the USA (ii) Purdue University (iii) Received M. Sc. degree (iv) 20 July, 1969 (v) 21 July, 1969
5. Neil Armstrong was the first man who landed on the moon in 1969. He was very interested in flying in the sky. So, he studied Aeronautical Engineering and Aerospace engineering. He was selected by the USA Air Force to make a voyage to the moon. He was the commander of the mission Apollo-11. He successfully returned to the earth after landing on the moon.
6. (a) Punctuality is a virtue which can make us accurate in timing.
 (b) It helps us to become successful in future.
 (c) A punctual person is loved by all.
 (d) He who is punctual never gets late in his work.
 (e) If we become punctual, we shall surely succeed in life.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
a	c	g	d	b	h	e	f

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

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 8 to 12 : See the Writing Part

21 ✓ JASHORE BOARD-2020

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. desolate (b) iv. those who will come after us (c) iv. initially (d) ii. fit for human habitation (e) iii. the furthest part of Bagerhat town (f) ii. Its being World Heritage site (g) iii. Khalifatabad
2. (a) By 'World Heritage' we understand places and sites that we inherited from the past, and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.
(b) The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in the Islamic architecture and the combined decorations of Mughal and Turkish architecture.
(c) The Shat Gambuj Mosque is one of the greatest tourist attractions as it is a place of historical interest and it became a UNESCO World Heritage site.
(d) Khan Jahan Ali made the city habitable by building a network of roads, bridges, public buildings, and reservoirs.
(e) The vast prayer hall served different purposes as besides being used as a prayer hall, Khan Jahan used it as his court too.
3. (a) advanced (b) discipline (c) highly (d) obligation/ bonding (e) dwellers
4. (i) 8 (eight) (ii) Italy (iii) 1777 (iv) University of Pavia (v) The Emperor of Austria
5. Italian physicist Alessandro Volta invented the first battery. He was born in Como, Italy in 1745. He served as a professor of physics at Royal School in Como. He discovered methane in 1777. He became a professor of experimental physics at the University of Pavia. He was made a Count by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1801 and the Director of philosophical faculty of Padua by the emperor of Austria in 1815. He retired in 1819 and breathed his last in March 1827.
6. (a) Patriotism is a great virtue for which a citizen doesn't hesitate to shed the last drop of his blood.
(b) It is such a virtue without which we cannot dream of a developed nation.
(c) Patriotism inspires us to be ready to fight against all oppressions that can hinder our progress.
(d) So, we all should encourage our children to be patriot and to be devoted to their respective duties and responsibilities.
(e) Radio and television should telecast programmes that inspire children to prepare themselves to work for the country.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
e	c	b	h	a	d	g	f

A few years back Nur Banu lost everything for the river erosion. Her husband was a farmer and they had everything but they became helpless. Yet Nur Banu did not become frustrated and inspired her husband to stand against all odds. She had an ornament made of gold and she gave it to her husband to sell it. They got money, made a shelter in a makeshift house and started making 'Nakshi Kantha' with new and old clothes and thread of different colours. As Nur Banu was good at art in her early age, she could make wonderful design in her Kanthas. She together with her husband worked hard and made a lot of Kanthas. Her husband sold them in the market and became solvent.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ **Question No.- 8 to 12 : See the Writing Part**

22 ✓ CUMILLA BOARD-2020

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) i. social networking (b) iii. recurrently (c) iv. spectator (d) iii. exchange (e) iv. promoting universal brotherhood (f) iii. Social networks are expanding very fast (g) i. internet
2. (a) By social network I understand a number of websites which facilitate social relations among people around the world.
(b) Some uses of social networks are that they make it possible to connect people sharing interests and activities across the borders and to feel that they are living in a global village.
(c) The clause indicates the easy access of the people to the social networking services. Paying a very little to the Internet service provider anyone can share interests and activities across the borders. He can make his personal profile public before the entire online community. He can also look into other people's profile if he is interested.
(d) The social networks are expanding so fast as most of them are cost free and complexity free.
(e) Yes, I firmly think that Facebook plays a great role to make the world a global village. As social network services are web-based, these networks provide ways for the users to interact through the Internet. These services make it possible to connect people sharing interests and activities across the borders and thus play a great role to make the world a global village.

3. (a) created (b) growth (c) extinction (d) depending/ relying (e) reduction/ decrease
4. (i) Kentucky, the USA (ii) Delivered his Gettysburg Address (iii) 1861 (iv) America (v) Ford's theatre in Washington
5. Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the USA, was elected President twice. He was famous for his Gettysburg Address delivered on November 19, 1863. This great man banned slavery in America. That time America was very chaotic. So, he tried to establish peace in the country. Besides, he strengthened the federal government and modernized the economy. But this great leader was assassinated on April 14, 1865.
6. (a) The Japanese are law abiding people.
(b) They never drive or cross the road in violation of traffic rules.
(c) No Japanese, he or she, alone on the street will violate the traffic rules.
(d) So long the red signal continues, a driver will keep the vehicle standing on the road.
(e) At dead of night when there is no transport, someone is found waiting on the road for a green signal.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	h	e	c	f	b	g	d	a

The great leader of the country whom we love and admire is Sher-E-Bangla A. K. Fazlul Huq. His father Kazi Wazed Ali was a renowned pleader in the Barishal bar. From his boyhood, he was a very meritorious boy. One day the boy Fazlul Huq was reading in his study room. His father was passing by. He saw Fazlul Huq was reading his lessons and tearing off the pages of his book one after another. He at once entered the room and said, "O my boy, don't play with your book." "I am not playing. I have already gone through these pages."

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ **Question No. – 8 to 12 : See the Writing Part**

23 ✓ CHATTOGRAM BOARD–2020

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. In 1985 (b) iv. a Turkish saint general (c) i. incomparable (d) iii. Mughal and Turkish architecture (e) iv. light (f) iv. lean (g) i. 60 pillars with 77 low height domes
2. (a) Heritage refers to what we inherit from the past, live with in the present and then pass on to our children or future generation.
(b) The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments.
(c) The Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan founded the city in the 15th century.
(d) To make the city habitable, Khan Jahan Ali built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs.
(e) The mihrabs are decorated with stonework and terracotta.
3. (a) suitable (b) living (c) because (d) took (e) danger/ extinction
4. (i) Bogura Zilla School (ii) 1971 (iii) was published (iv) over 200 fiction and non-fiction books (v) at Bellevue Hospital in New York
5. Humayun Ahmed was a great teacher, author, dramatist, playwright and filmmaker. He reached his peak of fame when his novel Nondito Noroke was published in 1972. He wrote over 200 fiction and non-fiction books. Almost all of his books were bestsellers in Bangladesh. He directed many films based on his own stories. For his wonderful achievements he was honoured with many awards. This great personality breathed his last on July 19, 2012.
6. (a) E-mail is a wonderful invention and it plays an important role in business and communication.
(b) This is a scientific way of sending messages, data and information files within a few seconds.
(c) Communication through email is made between two persons or offices and the receiver is not required to remain present simultaneously like telephone.
(d) To operate an email system, we need two sets of computers and the Internet connection.
(e) E-mail functions instantly with the help of a computer set, android mobile phone and tab which are connected in a network.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	e	g	h	b	a	c	d	f

Pasteur was a French scientist. He discovered that many diseases are caused by germs and he also found cures for several of them. At first, he only treated animals because he did not want to cause the death of any human being. He found a mad dog and injected some weak germs of its diseases into blood. The dog was cured. One day a boy named Joseph Meister was brought to Pasteur. He had been bitten by a mad dog. Pasteur gave him some injections and the boy did not get dog's disease.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ **Question No. – 8 to 12 : See the Writing Part**

24 ✓ SYLHET BOARD–2020

Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) ii. the biggest state festival (b) i. annually (c) ii. valiant (d) iv. sports (e) i. represents his own country (f) iii. a day to celebrate independence (g) iv. national festival day
- (a) The Independence Day is observed in our country every year with great enthusiasm and fervour.
(b) The nation observes 26 March in order to celebrate the Independence and honour the freedom fighters.
(c) The defense forces, border guards, police, ansars and the VDP perform a smartly dressed parade at the National Parade Ground.
(d) Some entertaining programmes held on the day are displays by school children, Scouts and Girl Guides; boat race in the river Buriganga; sports meets and tournaments throughout the country, etc.
(e) On that day the armed forces perform a smartly dressed parade at the National Parade Ground near the National Parliament. The school children take part in various displays at the Bangabandhu National Stadium.
- (a) consequence/ effect/ dangers (b) decrease/ reduction/ shortage (c) result/ consequence (d) face/ verge/ brink (e) increase/ augment/ add to
- (i) was born (ii) the East Pakistan Rifles (iii) in the East Bengal Regiment (iv) embraced martyrdom (v) was buried
- Munshi Abdur Rouf was a soldier of East Pakistan Rifles. He was born at Salamatpur village in Faridpur district. He studied up to grade-8. He was a member of East Bengal Regiment. He participated in Bangladesh liberation war in 1971. He fought bravely to free Bangladesh and embraced martyrdom in Chattogram Hill tracts. Before death he severely damaged Pakistan Army with his MG. He was awarded Bir Sreshtho, the highest recognition of bravery in Bangladesh.
- (a) ICT means information and communication technology.
(b) In education sector ICT works as a means of class presentation.
(c) In health science ICT is used to diagnose disease and give good treatment.
(d) Teachers use ICT to take multimedia classes.
(e) Patients can get treatment through telemedicine which is run with the help of ICT.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	g	a	c	b	e	h	f	d

Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, 1918 in South Africa. Mandela joined the African National Congress in 1942. For 20 years, he directed a campaign of peaceful nonviolent defiance against the South African Government and its racist policies. In 1993 Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1993, South African President F. W. de Klerk was also awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1994, Mandela was elected as South Africa's first black President. In 2009, Mandela's birthday was declared "Mandela Day" to promote global peace. Mandela died at his home in Johannesburg on December 5, 2013 at the age of 95.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ **Question No. – 8 to 12 : See the Writing Part**

25 ✓ BARISHAL BOARD-2020

Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) ii. valiant (b) i. the biggest state festival (c) i. represents his own country (d) ii. passionate feeling (e) i. flower arrangement in a circular band (f) iv. amuse (g) iii. highlight the heroic struggle and sacrifice of 1971
- (a) The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. Everything remains closed on this day.
(b) Cultural programmes are arranged on this day to highlight the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.
(c) People from all walks of life hold rallies.
(d) Defence forces, border guards, police, ansars and the VDP take part in smartly dressed parade and perform at National Parade Ground.
(e) The National Mausoleum has been built to commemorate the struggle and sacrifice of our martyred freedom fighters in 1971.
- (a) artist/ person (b) depicted/ portrayed (c) graduation (d) title/ epithet (e) designing
- (i) 4 May 1983 (ii) completed Masters (iii) Bangla Language and Literature (iv) Chattogram University (v) in 1975.
- Educationist and writer Abul Fazal was born in 1903 in Chattogram. His father was an Imam of Chattogram Jame Masjid. He completed his Masters in Bangla Language and Literature from Kolkata University in 1940. He worked as a teacher in various colleges before being made the Vice-chancellor of Chattogram University. He was a member of the Advisory Council of the Govt. of Bangladesh for about two years. His contribution to Bangla literature earned him Bangla Academy Award, the Presidents Award, etc. He died in 1983.
- (a) Bangladesh lies in an active earthquake zone.
(b) During recent years Earthquakes recur frequently in Bangladesh.
(c) The recurrences of quakes in recent years have frightened everybody of our country.
(d) Experts gave warning regarding earthquake.
(e) Earthquake-resistant building code should be followed strictly at the time of building any house.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	a	f	b	h	d	g	e

Once a statue of goddess was being taken to the town placing on the back of a donkey. On the way, people were showing due respect to the statue of the goddess. Seeing this, the donkey thought that people were showing him honour. So, feeling proud, the donkey started to bray in joy. Moreover, it refused to move even a step. Then the driver of the donkey became very angry. He said, "you wretched, do you think people show you this respect? Such a bad day for man will never come." Saying this, he started beating the donkey with his stick.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 8 to 12 : See the Writing Part

26 ✓ DINAJPUR BOARD-2020

Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) i. Reverence (b) ii. Intentness (c) iv. The President and the Prime Minister (d) iii. To pay homage to the martyrs (e) iv. brightened (f) iii. a befitting manner (g) ii. To highlight the celebration of Independence Day
- (a) On 26 March people of all classes go to the National Mausoleum at Savar to pay homage to the martyrs of Liberation War in 1971. They also remember the great struggle and sacrifice of the freedom fighters.
(b) People of all classes irrespective of caste, creed and religion fought for our liberation.
(c) The Independence Day is observed with great enthusiasm and fervour. The day starts with 31 gunshots. People from all walks of life place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum. Besides, parade shows, displays, cultural programmes, sports are held to celebrate 26 March.
(d) The President and the Prime Minister place floral wreaths on behalf of the nation at the National Mausoleum. People from all walks of life also go there to pay homage to the martyred freedom fighters.
(e) This day the country witnesses a spectacular parade of defence forces, border guards, police, ansars and the VDP (Village Defence Party) at the National Parade Ground.

3. (a) they/ these (b) services (c) like/ named (d) web/ internet (e) have
4. (i) President (ii) Sauria, Barishal (iii) passed the BSc exam (iv) 1895 (v) was appointed as an examiner
5. Abul Qasem Fazlul Huq was a very renowned politician. He played a significant role in founding the All Indian Muslim League in 1906. Then he became Deputy Magistrate. But he resigned and again joined Calcutta High Court. In 1913 he became an elected MLC. In 1918 he became the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress and the president of the All Indian Muslim League.
6. (a) We want to see Bangladesh as a democratic, corruption-free and developed country in the world in 2041.
(b) We have a vision of seeing or imagining or looking ahead.
(c) Education will be free for all as it is their fundamental right.
(d) Every citizen of Bangladesh will exercise their democratic rights as well as their constitutional rights.
(e) Poverty, injustice and corruption will be sent to the museum.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
d	h	e	g	a	c	f	b

John Keats was born on October 31, 1795. He was the eldest son of his parents. He lost his father in 1804 and his mother in 1810. In 1811, Keats became an apprentice to a surgeon at Edmonton. But his heart was not in medicine and he felt that he was born to be a poet. Finally, he abandoned surgery for literature. His finest poems like 'Ode to a Nightingale', 'Ode on a Grecian Urn', etc. were published in 1820. This great poet met a premature death on February 23, 1821.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 8 to 12 : See the Writing Part

27 ✓ MYMENSINGH BOARD-2020

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. To represent Shat Gombuj Mosque built by Khan Jahan Ali (b) iii. Philanthropic (c) iii. Second to none (d) i. suburb (e) iii. Conceal (f) iv. More than 80 (g) iv. lean
2. (a) World Heritage means places and sites that we got from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.
(b) The interior decoration of the mosque and its construction dazzle one's eyes. It has 60 pillars that support the roof, with 77 low height domes. The four towers at four corners have smaller domes on the roof as well. This rare combination makes the mosque a unique one.
(c) Mihrab is the corner in the mosque which points towards Makkah. The west wall in the inside of the mosque has 11 mihrabs. These catch our eyes because they are decorated with stonework and terracotta.
(d) The mosque was used mainly as a prayer hall. Besides, Khan Jahan Ali used the mosque as his court as well.
(e) The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques and early Islamic monuments as well.
3. (a) important/ valuable/ useful (b) living/ livelihood (c) cause (d) controlled/ checked (e) able
4. (i) was born (ii) 1939 to 1945 (iii) 1938 and 1939 (iv) The British (v) 48
5. Subhas Chandra Bose, was a pioneer of Indian Liberation from the British rule. He planned to liberate Indians with the help of Germany and Japan during the World War-II organizing an armed force called Azad Hind Fouj. He was a leader of the younger, radical wing of the Indian national Congress in the late 1920s and 1930s who rose to become congress president in 1938 and 1939. But he was ousted from leadership for strategic differences with Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (Mahatma). Subsequently, the British placed him under house arrest. But he succeeded to escape from India in 1940.
6. (a) Bassanio went to Belmont to visit Portia grandly dressed, with many servants.
(b) Portia's father wanted a man to marry Portia for herself and not for her wealth.
(c) Before his death he had thought of an unusual plan to find a good husband for his daughter.
(d) He had three caskets made, one of gold, one of silver and one of lead.
(e) He had died lately.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	b	d	c	f	h	g	a	e

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

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ Question No.- 8 to 12 : See the Writing Part

28 ✓ DHAKA BOARD-2019

Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) ii. attraction (b) iv. Enjoyable (c) iii. lowest land (d) i. submerged (e) iii. very peaceful (f) i. threat (g) iii. disappearing from the map
- (a) The Maldives is a remarkable tourist spot for having enjoyable weather, heavenly beaches and lagoons, luxurious holiday resorts and the peace loving people.
(b) 2008 is a significant year for the Maldives because in that year the Maldives has been ranked as the best country brand for beach, rest and relaxation and also as the second best country brand for natural beauty.
(c) Owing to global warming, the Maldives may be swept away by the rising water level in the Indian Ocean.
(d) During the tsunami of 2004, many dry parts of the Maldives were flooded by waters shrinking the country.
(e) Yes, I do support the idea of having a cabinet meeting underwater. The reason for holding such a strange meeting could be an urge to all nations to cut their carbon emissions.
- (a) great/ immense/ inborn (b) childhood/ boyhood (c) with (d) famine (e) establishing/ founding
- (i) in a cave (Tham Luang) network in Chiang Rai province (ii) got worried (iii) discovered the footballers alive (iv) while supplying food and other necessities to the footballers. (v) All 13 men.
- The missing of the twelve Thai young footballers along with their coach and their rescue mission became global talk of the time in the recent past. On 23 June 2018 they missed in a cave network in Chiang Rai province in Thailand while going on an exploration to the cave network following a game. The group got stranded as monsoon rain caused the 10 kilometres long cave system to flood. It is in fact a snaking route with a number of chambers which was already submerged in water. At the news of their missing, national and international community got worried and jointly led their expedition to find out and rescue the missing ones. On July 3 a British diver discovered the footballers who were so hungry and feeble spending nine days in darkness. A Thai rescuer died while he was supplying food and other necessities to the endangered footballers. Leading the boys along the underways path from the cave navy divers rescued all of them by July 11.
- (a) Donation of blood is universally acknowledged to be a very noble deed.
(b) In our society, some of us nourish a misconception about blood donation which conveys a negative message for the others.
(c) As per medical science every man in sound health can donate blood after every 3 months without any side effect.
(d) We should have a crystal clear idea that if we donate blood, we invite no harm to us.
(e) Sometimes, a bag of our blood is enough to save the life of a dying person.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	e	c	f	a	h	d	b	g

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

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ Question No.- 8 to 12 : See the Writing Part

29 ✓ RAJSHAHI BOARD-2019

Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) i. convenience (b) ii. creating social awareness (c) iii. personal secrecy (d) iv. the things that are contained in something (e) iii. to develop social relations among the global people (f) iii. social networking services (g) ii. People of the world
- (a) Social networks are websites which facilitate social relations among people around the world.
(b) There are privacy protection measures for social networks. The users themselves decide over the number of visitors/ viewers and the information to be shared with others.
(c) We can make our personal profile on any social networking websites.
(d) Yes, I support the idea that a good number of websites facilitate social relations among people around the world. As social network services are web-based, these networks provide ways for the users to interact through the Internet. These services make it possible to connect people sharing interests and activities across the borders and thus play a great role to make the world a global village.
(e) Facebook can connect people across the borders with common interests or beliefs. It also can help us develop sense and sensibility. On the other hand, it can create anarchy and chaos in society through spreading rumours.
- (a) no (b) belief (c) creed (d) show (e) refrain/ abstain
- (i) in 1934 (ii) Completed secondary education (iii) in 1951 (iv) first human to travel into space and move round the earth (v) Died
- Yuri Gagarin was the first human to travel into space and move round the earth in 1961. He was a Russian astronaut. He was born on March 9, 1934. After completing his graduation, he took a training as Soviet Air Cadet at a local club. He again graduated from a technical school and was recruited in the Soviet Army. Then he was selected for Soviet Space programme to travel into space.
- (a) There are many nice places in Bangladesh.
(b) Cox's Bazar is the most beautiful place among them.
(c) Cox's Bazar sea-beach is very charming.
(d) It is a remarkable place in our country in respect of the natural beauty.
(e) Many people come to visit this sea-beach every year.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	b	f	d	g	a	h	c	e

The marriage ceremony was over and the guests were all going to the feast. The old sailor sat on a stone outside the church. He saw people walking past him. He had a strange mad look in his eyes. Suddenly he stopped one of the guests. "There was a ship," the old sailor began. He spoke so strangely that the guest stood still and listened to the story. The old man told him about his last journey.

Part-B : Writing Test

► **Question No.- 8 to 12 : See the Writing Part**

30 ✓ JASHORE BOARD-2019

Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) ii. light (b) ii. Bangla Academy and Shilpakala Academy (c) iv. amuse (d) i. To highlight the celebration of Independence Day (e) iv. zeal (f) iii. a befitting manner (g) iii. Independence Day
- (a) Our Independence Day is the biggest state festival. This is the day when our independence was announced and afterwards our heroic sons laid down their lives to make our country independent.
(b) The President and the Prime Minister place floral wreaths on behalf of the nation at the National Mausoleum. People from all walks of life also go there to pay homage to the martyrs.
(c) The cultural programmes highlight the heroic struggle and sacrifice in the Liberation War in 1971.
(d) On 26 March, the parade is held at the National Parade Ground near the National Parliament. Defence forces, border guards, police, ansars and the VDP take part in the parade.
(e) From this passage we come to know about our Independence Day, and how we have become independent. Consequently, we become inspired to glorify our country amongst the nations of the world.

3. (a) control (b) reason (c) accumulated (d) burnt (e) purposes
4. (i) 1885 (ii) Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah (iii) the University of Dhaka (iv) was awarded the Doctorate Degree (v) 1953
5. The passage is about the life and activities of Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah. He was a great scholar and linguist of Bangladesh. Born in 1885, he passed his Entrance exam at the age of 19. He got his higher education from Dhaka University. He contributed much to the language and literature of Bangla. This great scholar wrote many authentic and fundamental books on Bengali language and literature. This great man passed away in 1969.
6. (a) Morality develops the conscience by which man can judge good or bad and right or wrong.
 (b) It helps a man guide himself in a proper way and cultivate all the virtues to become a complete man.
 (c) It is such a great natural power that it grows naturally in human behaviour which cannot ignore logic and reason.
 (d) But nowadays moral erosion is increasing and we are losing the invaluable virtue of morality.
 (e) If we do not practise morality from our childhood, we shall fail in every aspect of life.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	d	a	h	f	g	b	e

Once there lived a young man named Androcles. Unfortunately, he was caught by a slave merchant. The merchant sold him to a rich man in another country. The man was very rude and cruel. He used to inflict heavy torture on him. It was unbearable for him. To escape torture, he one day fled from his master's house. He took shelter in a cave.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ Question No.- 8 to 12 : See the Writing Part

31 ✓ CUMILLA BOARD-2019

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. variety (b) ii. mourning songs (c) ii. died for Bengali language (d) iii. people of all ages (e) ii. all over the world (f) ii. highest (g) i. To highlight how 21 February is observed and its international recognition
2. (a) 21 February is observed as Shaheed Dibosh in remembrance of the martyrs of language movement of 1952.
 (b) We go to the Shaheed Minar bare-footed to pay tribute to the language martyrs.
 (c) The significance of wearing black badges on the Shaheed Dibosh is great. Black badges symbolize sadness. So, to express sadness black badges are worn.
 (d) By 'the rightful place of bangla', I understand that Bangla being Bangalees' mother tongue has the right to be a state language of the undivided Pakistan.
 (e) The importance of International Mother Language Day is great. This day highlights the importance of a mother tongue and promotes awareness about it.
3. (a) common (b) English (c) ability (d) populated (e) solve
4. (i) 1971 (ii) gonnoshongit (iii) 'Amar Bhaier Rokte Rangano' (iv) died (v) 1977
5. Altaf Mahmud was a musician, cultural activist and martyred freedom fighter. He composed the song "Amar Bhaier Rokte Rangano ..." He made a secret camp in his house in 1971 for the freedom fighters. But the Pakistani Army caught him on August 30, 1971 as the secret revealed. Along with most of them he was lost ever since. He composed many patriotic songs for Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra. When these songs were broadcast, the freedom fighters got inspired. His contribution to Bangali culture and the War of Liberation was really great. In 1977 he was awarded the Ekushey Padak posthumously.
6. (a) Your friends cannot help loving you if you love them.
 (b) It is love that makes us feel for others.
 (c) Love is divine which exists in everyone.
 (d) You cannot find others to love you unless you love them.
 (e) If you are not loved it is a good evidence that you don't love others.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	e	b	g	d	a	h	f	c

Once young Taimur attacked a province of a powerful prince but unfortunately his soldiers were all killed. Then he disguised himself as a poor traveller and supported himself by begging. One day, he became very hungry and could not get anything to eat. He came to a house and asked an old woman to give him something to eat. The old woman felt pity for him and quickly gave Taimur a full dish of food. He hurriedly dug his fingers right at the middle of the dish. The food was very hot. As a result, he burnt his fingers.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ **Question No. – 8 to 12 : See the Writing Part**

32 ✓ CHATTOGRAM BOARD–2019

Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) ii. cook day's meal (b) i. wealthy (c) iii. River erosion (d) ii. Below 45 (e) iii. Destroy (f) ii. River erosion (g) ii. she is feeble
- (a) Meherjan lives in a slum on the Town Protection Embankment in Sirajganj.
(b) After the erosion of Jamuna, she became homeless.
(c) Meherjan's present residence is in a slum on the Sirajganj Town Protection Embankment. Her polythene-roofed shelter looks like a cage.
(d) Due to river erosion, she lost her cultivable land, cattle and shelter.
(e) The greedy Jamuna crushed Meherjan's dream and happiness as it consumed gradually all her landed property; besides it ultimately devoured her last shelter during the last monsoon.
- (a) memorable (b) liberation (c) lives (d) observes (e) show/ pay
- (i) in 1608 (ii) St. Paul's School (iii) Took his M.A degree (iv) Paradise Lost (v) in 1674
- Milton was a renowned English poet. He was a man of letters. He made himself master of everything worth knowing in the literature of Rome, Greece, Italy, France, Spain and the Bible. But this great poet became blind in 1652. His famous work is "Paradise Lost". It was published in 1665.
- (a) Education means the receiving of formal learning from an educational institution.
(b) The purpose of education is to enlighten the individual.
(c) Education makes us conscious of our rights and responsibilities.
(d) Education frees a man from restrictions.
(e) Education aims at removing darkness.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	c	e	g	b	a	f	d	h

Once upon a time there lived a young man named Androcles. He was caught by a slave merchant who sold him to a rich man in another country. His master was very bad and inflicted heavy torture on him. One day he fled from his master's house and took shelter in a cave. In the evening a lion entered the cave. The lion seemed wounded as he was groaning. He came near Androcles and lifted his paw. He took the lion's paw in his hand and removed a big thorn from it. The lion was relieved of his pain.

Part-B : Writing Test

▶ **Question No. – 8 to 12 : See the Writing Part**

33 ✓ SYLHET BOARD–2019

Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) ii. enchanting (b) ii. a gun shot (c) iii. pay homage to the martyrs by placing wreaths at the National Mausoleum (d) iv. show due respect and gratitude to the martyrs (e) iii. illuminating all the major public buildings (f) iii. highlight the significance of the day (g) i. at the National Parade ground
- (a) The Independence Day is the biggest state festival. This day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm. It is a national holiday. On this day, all offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed. This day begins with a 31 gun shot.
(b) On 26 March people of all classes go to the National Mausoleum at Savar to pay homage to the martyrs of Liberation War in 1971. They also remember the great struggle and sacrifice of the freedom fighters.

- (c) The most spectacular events of the day are parade of defence forces at the National Parade Ground, various displays in Bangabandhu National Stadium, sports meets and tournaments including boat race, etc.
- (d) Other than the parade, various cultural programmes highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in the liberation war, various displays, sports meets and tournaments, etc. are held on this day.
- (e) Bangla Academy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and other socio-cultural organisations arrange cultural functions on the occasion of our Independence Day.
3. (a) increasing (b) producing (c) meet (d) afforestation (e) stake
4. (i) 1985 (ii) Bangladesh (iii) in the capital of Nepal (iv) Afghanistan (v) held
5. SAARC, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, is a regional organization for mutual cooperation, friendship and development. It was established in 1985 and Bangladesh was the initiator of this organization. The member countries of this organization are Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. Its secretariat is in Nepal. The main purpose of this organization is to expand the trade between the member countries and to solve the regional conflicts and existing crisis between the neighbouring countries.
6. (a) Sonargaon was the capital of Bengal during the Sultani period.
 (b) The importance of the city declined during the next Mughal period.
 (c) The place at that time had a reputation for the manufacture of 'Maslin Saree'.
 (d) Many businessmen selected many beautiful buildings on both sides of the road.
 (e) They built Sonargaon as their dwelling place in the 19th century.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
d	h	e	g	a	c	f	b

John Keats was born on October 31, 1795. He was the eldest son of his parents. He lost his father in 1804 and his mother in 1810. In 1811 Keats became an apprentice to a surgeon at Edmonton. But his heart was not in medicine and he felt that he was born to be a poet. Finally he abandoned surgery for literature. His finest poems like 'Ode to a Nightingale', 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' etc were published in 1820. This great poet met a premature death on February 23, 1821.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 8 to 12 : See the Writing Part

34 ✓ BARISHAL BOARD-2019

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) i. Brilliant (b) iii. documentary (c) iii. beginning (d) iv. About Zahir's contribution (e) i. took part (f) iii. revolt against autocratic government (g) iv. the language movement
2. (a) Zahir Raihan is one of the most talented film makers in Bangladesh.
 (b) Zahir left home to find his brother Sahidullah Kaiser.
 (c) Shahidullah Kaiser was Zahir Raihan's brother. He was a famous writer. He was captured and killed by the Pakistani army and the local collaborators during the last days of the liberation war.
 (d) 'Stop Genocide' had a great effect because it focused on Pakistani atrocities and helped create world sentiment in favour of our Liberation War.
 (e) Zahir contributed all his earnings to the Freedom Fighters' Trust.
3. (a) hearts (b) welfare (c) like (d) leaving/ sacrificing (e) immortal/ unforgettable/ memorable
4. (i) in London (ii) in 1791 (iii) in 1814 (iv) was elected a fellow of the Royal Society (v) at his home in London
5. Charles Babbage was a mathematician, philosopher and inventor. He is considered the pioneer of the invention of computer. He first originated the concept of computer. He invented a machine which could solve complicated problems. In later years, his machine developed into computer. He was extra-ordinary for having vast knowledge in Mathematics. This great philosopher passed away on 18 October, 1871 in London.

6. (a) The moon has no light of her own.
 (b) She has an appeal on poets and artists.
 (c) The sun pours forth a vast flood of light.
 (d) To illuminate the earth the moon reflects a small fraction of brightness.
 (e) The moon's light depends on the gift of the sun.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
g	a	c	b	e	h	f	d

Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, in South Africa. Mandela joined the African National Congress in 1942. For 20 years he directed a campaign of peaceful nonviolent defiance against the South African government and its racist policies. In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1993, South African President F.W. de Klerk was also awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. In 1994, Mandela was celebrated as South Africa's first black President. In 2009, Mandela's birthday was declared "Mandela Day" to promote global peace. Mandela died at his home in Johannesburg on December 5, 2013 at the age of 95.

Part-B : Writing Test

► **Question No.- 8 to 12 : See the Writing Part**

35 ✓ DINAJPUR BOARD-2019

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. The pangs and pains of her life (b) iv. All the above (c) i. solvent (d) i. the erosion of the Jamuna (e) iii. To describe the effect of river erosion (f) ii. alone (g) iii. unstability of flame
2. (a) Meherjan looks more than her age because she has been undergoing a cruel turmoil in life caused by the erosion of the Jamuna.
 (b) Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajganj Town Protection Embankment. She has a polythene roofed living place which looks like a cage.
 (c) Many more villagers are threatened by the roaring rivers during the monsoon.
 (d) Then, river erosion makes thousands of people homeless, landless and literally helpless.
 (e) We can reduce the increasing number of shelterless people affected by river erosion by taking prompt actions to adapt to climate change.
3. (a) manner (b) celebration (c) go (d) flowers (e) held/ arranged/ organised
4. (i) 1941 (ii) 1874/ at the age of thirteen (iii) 1878 (iv) to study law (v) The Gitanjali/ The translation of his poems of 'The Gitanjali'.
5. The most famous poet in Bangla literature was Rabindranath Tagore. After the completion of his house education he was sent to school for institutional education. But he could not set his mind to study there. Later he was sent to London to study Law, but he studied literature there and returned home. Then he began to write in all branches of literature. And, for his outstanding performance, he was honoured with the Nobel Prize.
6. (a) Our Parliament House is one of the most spectacular buildings in the world.
 (b) It was designed by a great American architect Louis I Kahn.
 (c) The building is surrounded by an artificial lake called the Crescent Lake.
 (d) It was inaugurated in 1982.
 (e) The first parliamentary session was held on February the same year.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
d	g	f	c	b	e	a	h

Once a dog was eating a bony piece of meat under a tree. A crow saw him and wished to eat that. It flew away and after some time returned with another crow. Both the crows went near the dog. One of them started picking the dog's tail. The dog not only felt disturbed but also became angry. The dog dropped the bone and looked at the crow. In the meantime the other crow flew away with the bone.

Part-B : Writing Test

► **Question No.- 8 to 12 : See the Writing Part**

36 ✓ COMBINED BOARD EXAM-2018

[Dhaka; Rajshahi; Jashore; Cumilla; Chattogram; Sylhet; Barishal & Dinajpur Board]

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. job seeking (b) iv. lives (c) iii. satisfied (d) iv. He shows responsibility to his root (e) ii. Rajshahi University (f) iii. place of birth and its surroundings (g) i. modern
2. (a) His feeling and obligation to his root made Mainul Islam come back to his village.
 (b) Yes, I agree with the statement because everyone has obligation to their soil. They should love their native land. Besides, if the educated people return to their land and do something utilizing their knowledge, the village and its lifestyle would be developed.
 (c) The speciality of Islam family is that they all live in their village. They love their village home, its environment, their old friends and relatives. All these attract them very much.
 (d) Mainul became a farmer as he took his higher education on agriculture. His passion for his root also motivated him to become a farmer.
 (e) The three brothers are great because in spite of being highly educated, they are living in their village. They have never forgotten their roots. Rather they stick to their own roots which they love wholeheartedly. They have been torch bearers for others.
3. (a) resulted (b) growth (c) extinction (d) depending (e) reduction
4. (i) 1887 (ii) was born (iii) after graduation (iv) A group of French industrialists (v) in Paris
5. The Eiffel Tower is regarded as one of the wonders of the world. It was named after Gustave Eiffel, a Frenchman who designed the tower. In 1880's, a group of French industrialists persuaded the government to organize a World Fair in Paris. This tower was made under Gustave's direction as a symbol of the fair. The construction of the tower began in 1887 and completed in 1889. It is the highest structure of iron made by man.
6. (a) Substances called acids have a sharp taste known as acidity.
 (b) Ordinary rain water is slightly acidic.
 (c) But rain can be very acidic in severely polluted areas.
 (d) There is a link between acid rain and damage to human health.
 (e) Many world famous buildings are at risk due to severe acid rain.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	f	c	g	a	d	e	h	b

William Somerset Maugham was one of the greatest short story writers of modern time. He was born in Paris in 1874. Despite being a doctor, he gave up medicine for literature because of having no charm. He made his first appearance in literature by writing "Liza of Lambeth", a realistic study on the life of low neighbourhood in London. This brought for him a good name. He wrote a few other novels too. Then he took to writing plays. Some of his well-known plays are Mrs. Cardilac, Lady Frederick and so on.

Or,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	f	c	g	a	d	h	b	e

William Somerset Maugham was one of the greatest short story writers of modern time. He was born in Paris in 1874. Despite being a doctor, he gave up medicine for literature because of having no charm. He made his first appearance in literature by writing "Liza of Lambeth", a realistic study on the life of low neighbourhood in London. This brought for him a good name. Then he took to writing plays. Some of his well-known plays are Mrs. Cardilac, Lady Frederick and so on. He wrote a few other novels too.

Part-B : Writing Test

► **Question No.- 8 to 12 : See the Writing Part**



অধিক অনুশীলনের মাধ্যমে সেরা প্রস্তুতির জন্য স্পেশাল মডেল টেস্ট ও উত্তরমালা

37 ✓ SPECIAL MODEL TEST-01

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-1; Lesson-2(E) ◀

Bangabandhu left London for Dhaka on the 9 January evening in 1972. On the way he would stopover in Delhi. He was welcomed at Delhi's Palam Airport in the morning of 10 January by President V.V. Giri, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, West Bengal politician Siddhartha Shankar Ray and the chiefs of the Indian armed forces. Bangabandhu stayed in Delhi for about two hours. During this time, he addressed a public rally and mesmerized everyone. There he wholeheartedly thanked Mrs. Gandhi, the people and the politicians of India for the tremendous help they had provided to Bangladesh and its ten million refugees. Then it was on to Dhaka, where millions of people had begun to crowd the route that their leader would pass and the Race Course Maidan where the leader would deliver a speech before going home. On the tarmac at Tejgaon Airport, soldiers of the Indian army and the Mukti Bahini were on standby to present Bangladesh's President with a guard of honour. Members of the wartime cabinet waited in the winter sun, as did a horde of newsmen. Sometime after 1:30 pm the Comet aircraft made available to Bangabandhu by the British government landed in Dhaka.

As soon as the doors of the aircraft opened, Bangabandhu appeared. It was clear he had lost weight due to imprisonment for nearly ten months in a Pakistani prison. A big smile appeared on his face as he swept back his hair with his right hand. Prime Minister Tajuddin Ahmad then moved forward and buried his head in his leader's chest. Both men broke down. Their tears soon led to moist eyes in nearly everyone else present around them. Once the formalities at the airport were completed, the Father of the Nation climbed on a board of an open truck, with the Mujibnagar government figures and the student leaders crowding around him. He headed for the Race Course.

The two-mile stretch of road would take the procession almost three hours to cover. At the Race Course, Bangabandhu wept remembering the sacrifices of the Bangalees had made in the war against Pakistan. He told how the military junta had tried to intimidate him during his trial. He said, "I told them I am a Bangalee and a Muslim, who only dies once. I would walk the gallows with head held high." The Father of the Nation remarked, the Bangalees had become the golden children of the Golden Bengal. Quoting the poet Rabindranath Tagore, who once had complained that the people of Bengal had remained mere Bangalees but were yet to become true human beings. Mujib told the jubilant crowd that the poet had been proved wrong. "Come back, O poet", he intoned dramatically, "and see how your Bangalees are today transformed into worthy men."

Moments later, as dusk and a winter haze settled over Dhaka, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman made his way back to his family. They had been waiting for him at the house in Dhanmondi Road 32 where he had left his family before the Pakistan Army arrested him on the eve of the Liberation War.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) When did Bangabandhu arrive in Delhi?
i. On 9 January evening in 1972
ii. On 10 January evening in 1972
iii. On 10 January morning in 1972
iv. On 8 January morning in 1972
- (b) How was Bangabandhu welcomed in Delhi?
i. Grimly
ii. Sincerely
iii. Very nicely
iv. Very warmly
- (c) Bangabandhu arrived in Dhaka — on 10 January in 1972.
i. early in the morning
ii. at early afternoon
iii. in the morning
iv. in the evening
- (d) By whom was Bangabandhu given with a guard of honour at Tejgaon Airport?
i. By the Mukti Bahini
ii. By the Indian Army
iii. By the Bangladesh Army
iv. By the Indian Army and the Mukti Bahini
- (e) Sheikh Mujib came to Dhaka by —.
i. the Indian aircraft
ii. the Pakistan aircraft
iii. the British aircraft
iv. the Soviet aircraft
- (f) Why did millions of people from all avenues of life crowd the route that Bangabandhu would pass?
i. To see him
ii. To welcome him
iii. To see him off
iv. To talk to him
- (g) Both man broke down. Here 'both' refers to —.
i. Tajuddin Ahmad and General Osmani
ii. Bangabandhu and Osmani
iii. Bangabandhu and Tajuddin Ahmad
iv. Bangabandhu and a student leader

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

2 × 5 = 10

- When did Bangabandhu leave London for Dhaka?
- When and how was Bangabandhu welcomed at Delhi?
- How much time did he stay in Delhi?
- Why did he wholeheartedly thank Mrs. Gandhi and the people of India?
- Where did Bangabandhu take stopover on his way to his own country?

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

1 × 5 = 5

Bangabandhu left London for Dhaka on the 9 January evening in 1972. On the way he would stopover in Delhi. Bangabandhu stayed in Delhi for about two hours on 10 January 1972. Then he started for Dhaka, where millions of people had begun to crowd the route that their leader would pass and the Race Course Maidan where the leader would deliver a speech before going home. On the tarmac at Tejgaon Airport, soldiers of the Indian army and the Mukti Bahini were on standby to present Bangladesh's President with a guard of honour. Sometime after 1:30 pm the Comet aircraft made available to Bangabandhu by the British government landed in Dhaka. As soon as the doors of the aircraft opened, Bangabandhu appeared. It was clear he had lost weight due to imprisonment for nearly ten months in a Pakistani prison. After completing the formalities at the airport, the Father of the Nation climbed on a board of an open truck, with the Mujibnagar government figures and the student leaders crowding around him. He headed for the Race Course. The two-mile stretch of road would take the procession almost three hours to cover. At the Race Course, Bangabandhu wept remembering the sacrifices of the Bangalees had made in the war against Pakistan. [Unit-1; Lesson-2(E)]

- The 10th January 1972 is a red letter day in the (a) — of Bangladesh. On this day Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Father of the Nation, (b) — to his own country after staying nearly ten months in a Pakistani Prison. A (c) — aircraft carried him from London to Dhaka Airport via Delhi. At the airport, he was (d) — very warmly by the huge crowd. Then he (e) — for the Race Course.

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

Jamal Nazrul Islam was born on January 24, 1939 in Jhenidah city of British India. He was raised in Kolkata along with his family. He studied Bachelor of Science Degree in Mathematics from Calcutta University. He passed his Senior Cambridge at present O-Levels and his higher Senior Cambridge at present A-Levels from Lawrence College in Marit, West Pakistan. He graduated with an honors degree again from Trinity College in Cambridge.

He got his Honors and Masters in Functional Mathematics and Theoretical Physics from the Cambridge University and was later awarded Doctorate (PhD) in Physics. Dr Islam worked in the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy in Cambridge from 1967 to 1971. He was also a faculty member at the King's College (London) from 1973-74 following his research in the California Institute of Technology and Washington University. He was also a faculty at the City University of London from 1978-84.

In 1984, he returned to Bangladesh and joined Chattogram University and later retired from there. In 1971, he had written to the Prime Minister of England to influence to halt Pakistani Army attacks on East Pakistan, now Bangladesh.

He wrote numerous books to cheer research conducted in Bengali. He was bestowed the one of uppermost award of Bangladesh, Ekushey Padak in 2001, for his exploration of science in mother tongue Bengali. He acknowledged the Bangladesh Science Academy Gold Medal in 1985.

In Personal life, he was an ardent Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore fan and spoke Bangla with a perfect accent. He never liked to use computer and calculator for his scientific research. Bangla Academy has published some of his popular science books and they were bestsellers.

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

1 × 5 = 5

Who	Where/ What	When/ Why
Jamal Nazrul Islam	was brought up (i) —	
He	served in the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy in Cambridge	(ii) —
He	worked in Chattogram University	(iii) —
He	(iv) —	in 2001
He	(v) —	in his research work

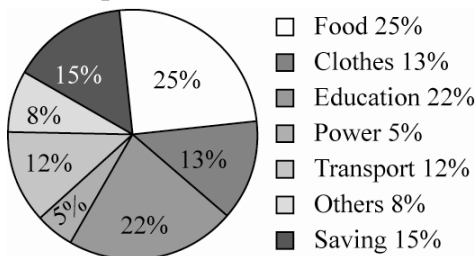
5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10
 6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Tolerance is not only an abstract value	i. ourselves are at the same time ready to be	i. co-operation with others in society.
(b) Man, being a social being, has to	ii. give and take is	ii. to dogmatism and dictatorship.
(c) In such a process	iii. but also a considerable influence	iii. persuaded by practicing sweet and reasonableness.
(d) We cannot persuade others unless we	iv. a social virtue which is opposed	iv. simple affairs of life.
(e) It is thus seen that tolerance is	v. live in a spirit of harmony and	v. in the current affairs of life.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$
- (a) This scientist was Alfred Bernard Nobel.
 (b) This prize is given to persons with most outstanding contribution in six fields.
 (c) Though he was citizen of Sweden, he was educated in Russia.
 (d) For this discovery he not only became famous all over the world but also earned huge amount of money by selling it.
 (e) This prize was instituted by a man who was the inventor of science of destruction.
 (f) The Nobel Prize is the world's most important prize.
 (g) He was born in Stockholm on 21st October, 1833 and he died on 10th December.
 (h) He invented dynamite which is widely used for breaking rocks, digging Petrol wells and in war.

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

8. Write a paragraph on "A Street Hawker" by answering the following questions. You should write about 250 words : 10
 (a) Who is a street hawker? (b) Where does he usually live? (c) How does he earn his livelihood? (d) How does he attract the customers? (e) How is his life style?
9. Read the beginning of a story. Write ten new sentences to complete the story. 10
 A farmer had four sons. They always quarrelled. This made the farmer unhappy. The neighbours were also disturbed every now and then for their loud shouts. The farmer tried to bring them into their sense but failed. At last, he thought of a plan....
10. Suppose, you are Hasan/Hasna living in Natore town. Your friend Nabil/Nabila lives in Chattogram. He/She made an excellent result in the last S.S.C Examination and that result impressed you greatly. Now, write a letter to your friend congratulating him/her on his/her success in the exam. 10
11. Suppose, you are Anik/Anika. Amin/Amina is your friend. You both are concerned about the ensuing S.S.C Examination. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about your preparation for the examination. 10
12. 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



38 ✓ **SPECIAL MODEL TEST-2****Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]****Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.****Unit-1; Lesson-4(B) ◀**

"I have not seen the Himalayas. But, I have seen Sheikh Mujib. In personality and in courage this man is the Himalayas. I have thus had the experience of witnessing the Himalayas." – said Fidel Castro, the then Prime Minister of Cuba in 1973, when he first met Bangabandhu. Such was the impression Bangabandhu left on the minds of world leaders. He owned the position in the heart of people across the world by his selflessness, courage and greatness.

Any country has to determine its mode of dealing with other countries of the world. The constitution of Bangladesh of 1972 clearly reflects the philosophy, 'Friendship for all, malice to none.' Bangabandhu led new government decided to maintain friendly 'co-existence' with other countries based on this principle.

The charismatic leadership of Bangabandhu inspired India extending its support during the Liberation War even in his absence. It played an active role to convince the world leaders about sufferings of the people of Bangladesh and their right to be free. Moreover, this country supported the freedom fighters with its army fighting the Pakistani occupation forces in a frontal war. Bangabandhu was grateful to India for this. Yet it was Bangabandhu who could ask the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on their first meeting when she would withdraw her army from Bangladesh. Mrs. Gandhi soon replied, "Any time when you wish". Noticeably, the great leader Bangabandhu had a strong personality to ask for any clarification from any other leader of the world! Consequently, very soon, before Bangabandhu's next birthday, the withdrawal was completed.

Bangabandhu had an open mind to maintain good relationship with all countries irrespective of their capitalist, democratic or socialist ideologies. He left no stones unturned to make entry into different global organisations. During the period between 1972 and 1975, Bangladesh signed more than seventy treaties, agreements, memoranda and contracts with different countries of the world. Managing entry into OIC (Organisation of Islamic Cooperation) and attending its conference at Lahore filled up a major gap in diplomacy of Bangladesh. It opened opportunities to explore all the possibilities of trade and other potentials with the Islamic world.

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

- (a) Why did Fidel Castro compare Bangabandhu with the Himalayas?
i. For his courage and greatness
ii. For his personality and courage
iii. For his height and strength
iv. For his strong voice
- (b) The constitution of Bangladesh was written in _____.
i. 1971
ii. 1969
iii. 1973
iv. 1972
- (c) What is the philosophy of Bangladesh in dealing with other countries?
i. Friendship for all, malice to none
ii. Don't care anybody
iii. We are the best
iv. We know everything
- (d) Which quality of Bangabandhu inspired India to extend its support during the Liberation War?
i. Courage
ii. Principle
iii. Charismatic Leadership
iv. Philosophy
- (e) When did Mrs. Gandhi withdraw the Indian army?
i. In 1975
ii. Before Bangabandhu's next birthday
iii. Two years later
iv. Never
- (f) Where did Bangladesh attend the conference of OIC for the first time?
i. Lahore
ii. Delhi
iii. Dhaka
iv. Doha
- (g) How many treaties did Bangladesh sign between 1972 – 1975?
i. Fifty
ii. Sixty
iii. Seventy
iv. Eighty

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

- (a) How was Bangabandhu in Fidel Castro's opinion?
(b) What did the Bangabandhu led government decide?
(c) Why did India extend its support to Bangladesh?
(d) How do we know about Bangabandhu's farsightedness?
(e) What filled up a gap in diplomacy of Bangladesh and how?

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 strong personality of Bangabandhu had such an impression on the minds of world leaders that Fidel Castro, the Cuban Prime Minister, even compared him with the Himalayas. The charismatic leadership of Bangabandhu inspired India to come forward with support during the Liberation War even in his absence. It played an effective role to convince the world leaders about sufferings of Bangladeshi people and their right to be free. Moreover, India supported the freedom fighters with its

army fighting the Pakistani occupation forces in a frontal war. Bangabandhu was grateful to India for this. Yet it was Bangabandhu who could ask the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on their first meeting when she would withdraw her army from Bangladesh. Mrs. Gandhi soon replied, "Any time when you wish." Noticeably, the great leader Bangabandhu had a strong personality to ask for any clarification from any other leader of the world. Consequently, very soon, before Bangabandhu's next birthday, the withdrawal was completed.

The constitution of Bangladesh of 1972 clearly reflects the philosophy, "Friendship for all, malice to none." Bangabandhu led new government decided to maintain friendly co-existence with other countries based on this principle. Bangabandhu had an open mind to maintain good relationship with all countries irrespective of their capitalist, democratic or socialist ideologies. He left no stones unturned to make entry into different global organizations. Managing entry into OIC (Organization of Islamic Cooperation) and attending its conference at Lahore filled up a major gap in diplomacy of Bangladesh.

[Unit-1; Lesson-4(B)]

- The charismatic leadership of Bangabandhu made India come (a) — support Bangladesh which played active role (b) — the leaders of the world about our sufferings. We have our (c) — to be free. Moreover, India supported us to (d) — the Pakistani occupation forces in the battlefield. For Bangabandhu's strong personality the Indian (e) — withdrew their army from Bangladesh very soon.

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

Your hair and every cell in your body contain your own unique DNA. It can tell you about your family, health and personality. DNA was discovered by a German Scientist, Friedrich Miescher in 1869, but nobody realized its importance then. Other scientists thought that it was too simple to contain the map of how we are made! In 1953, a group of British scientists of Cambridge University finally discovered the structure of DNA and how it worked. They were given the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1962. Gradually, scientists learned to 'read' more and more of the information in DNA. In 1986, for the first time DNA test was used by the police. Some DNA is usually left by a criminal at the place where the crime is committed. This can be matched with DNA from a suspect. The test shows if the suspect is guilty.

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

1 × 5 = 5

Discovery of DNA					
Main Focus	DNA carries all biological information of human body and moreover it is used to detect (i) —				
Who/ What	Event	Year	Identity/ Reason	Where When	Specially
Fredrich Miescher	(ii) —	1869	a German scientist		but nobody realized its importance
Who/ What	Event	Year	Identity/ Reason	Where When	Specially
(iii) —	finally discovered the structure of DNA	1953		Cam-bridge Uni-versity	
They	were given the Nobel Prize	(iv) —	for medicine		scientists learned to read more and more about DNA
The police	used DNA	1986		(v) —	the suspect is guilty or not

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. the highest place and so we must never break	i. of mental world all through our life on this earth
(b) We are related to our mother with such an affectionate	ii. this earth who loves us so dearly	ii. our mother's heart with any sad or shocking action.
(c) In fact, there is no other person on	iii. which is so sweet and endearing	iii. and affectionately as our mother
(d) She is a divine soul in the form of	iv. human being and so she represents	iv. as the word mother'.
(e) In every religion, mother has been given	v. and spiritual bond that she covers a large part	v. heavenly love for us.

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) Porus came forward with his men and arms in order to defend his land from the attack of Alexander.
- (b) But unfortunately, he was defeated in a battle and then he was taken prisoner.
- (c) 'Like a king', was the reply of Porus.
- (d) Alexander asked him how he would like to be treated.
- (e) He allowed him to rule his country as before.
- (f) Alexander was pleased with his bold reply.
- (g) He was brought before Alexander.
- (h) Alexander, the king of Macedon, attacked the land of Porus.

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on 'Environment Pollution'. You should write about 250 words : 10

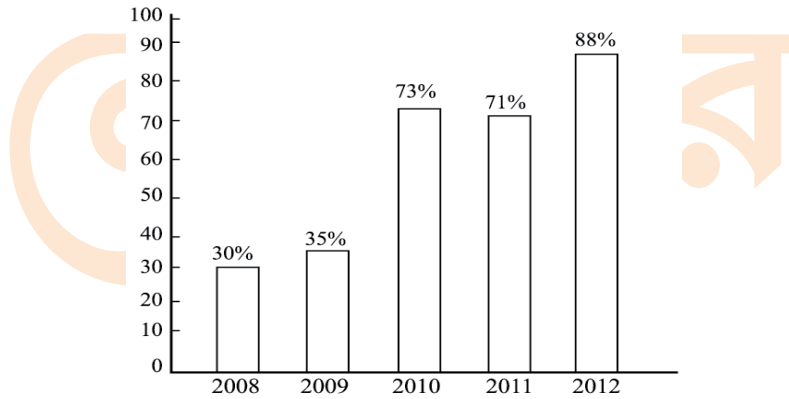
(a) What is environment pollution? (b) What are the elements of the 'environment'? (c) How are the elements of environment being polluted? (d) What is the effect of pollution? (e) How are people responsible for environment pollution? (f) What should we do to stop environment pollution?

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

There lived a hare and a tortoise in the same jungle. The hare used to taunt the tortoise for its slow pace. One day he challenged the tortoise in a race

10. The graph below shows the number of mobile phone users in Bangladesh. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the graphs. 10

Number of Mobile phone users in Bangladesh (%)



11. Suppose, you are Maheen/Mahia. You are an examinee of the SSC examination, 2016. After your examination, you have about two months' leisure time. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him/her about what you intended to do after SSC examination. 10

12. Suppose, you are Mohsin/Mohsena. Your friend Shafi/Shafia wants to know about the importance of "Tree plantation". Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about it. 10

39 ✓ SPECIAL MODEL TEST-3

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-2; Lesson-3(A) ◀

Traditional childhood pastimes of climbing trees and playing conkers are in decline, according to a survey by the RSPB (Royal Society for the Protection of Birds). It's a charitable organisation registered in England and Wales.

The survey shows that people under 34 recall far fewer such childhood outdoor experiences than people over 55, according to a survey by RSPB.

People were asked which of the twelve childhood outdoor experiences they could remember. The answer included making dens, daisy chains, climbing trees, playing conkers and feeding birds. Four out of five boys climbed trees and the same number of girls made daisy chains. But the survey showed the numbers declining among the newer generations.

Some 15% more of those aged over 55 had these outdoor experiences in their childhood, compared with those between 15-34 years old. Some 92% of the public agreed that experiences of nature were still important to children, and 82% agreed that schools should play a role in providing them to all children.

The survey has highlighted the positive impact of contact with nature on a child's education, health, wellbeing and social skills. At the same time, there has been a decline in these opportunities, with negative consequences for children, families and society- a condition now known as nature deficit disorder.

Mike Clarke, chief executive of the RSPB, will meet parliament members to urge the government to join other organisations in providing children with first-hand experiences of the natural environment. ... "We believe this guidance should include the many positive impacts to children of having contact with nature and learning outside the classroom."

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) What type of impact does having contact with nature leave on children's mind?
i. Harmful ii. Drastic iii. Positive iv. Negative
- (b) What does the text focus on?
i. Children's having contact with technology ii. Children's having contact with nature
iii. Children's playing country game iv. Children's learning social skills
- (c) Conventional pastime activities are on the _____.
i. rise ii. flourishment iii. enhancement iv. wane
- (d) _____ have more outdoor experiences.
i. Aged people ii. Young people iii. Children iv. Adolescents
- (e) "Survey" in the 2nd line could be replaced by _____.
i. summary ii. study iii. result iv. fund
- (f) 'First-hand experience' mentioned in the passage means _____.
i. instant experience ii. prompt experience iii. bitter experience iv. practical experience
- (g) What does Mike Clarke, chief executive of the RSPB, put emphasis on?
i. Learning outside the classroom ii. Learning inside the classroom
iii. Learning at home iv. Learning at library

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What does the text deal with?
(b) What is the result of the segregation of nature from children?
(c) What will Mike Clarke persuade the govt to do?
(d) What is your childhood pastime activity?
(e) What do you mean by pastime?

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

1 × 5 = 5

Pastime refers to something amusing and amazing. Pastime helps us to pass time pleasantly. But choosing pastime varies from person to person, generation to generation or age to age.

Traditional childhood pastimes of climbing trees and playing conkers are in decline, according to survey by the RSPB (Royal Society for the Protection of Birds). It's a charitable organisation registered in England and Wales.

The survey shows that people under 34 recall far fewer such childhood outdoor experiences than their counterparts over 55, according to a survey by RSPB.

People were asked which of 12 childhood outdoor experiences they could remember. The answer included making dens, daisy chains, climbing trees, playing conkers and feeding birds. Four out of five boys climbed trees and the same number of girls made daisy chains. But the survey showed the numbers declining among the newer generations.

Some 15% more of those aged over 55 had these outdoor experiences in their childhood, compared with those between 15-34 years old. Some 92% of the public agreed that experiences of nature were still important to children, and 82% agreed that schools should play a role in providing them to all children.

The survey has highlighted the positive impact of contact with nature on a child's education, health, wellbeing and social skills. At the same time, there has been a decline in these opportunities, with negative consequences for children, families and society- a condition now known as nature deficit disorder.

- Childhood pastime plays a vital role in achieving (a) — in future life. But we often don't realize its (b) —. It (c) — our mind which bears a positive impact on the subsequent life. Many of us think childhood pastime to be simply (d) — of time. It is, however, a wrong (e) —.

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

Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented film-makers in Bangladesh. He was born on 19 August 1935 in the village Majupur in Feni district. He was an active worker of the Language Movement. He was one of the ten students to go out in a procession on 21 February 1952 despite a ban on such activities. As a result, he and many others were arrested and taken to prison. Zahir 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.

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

1 × 5 = 5

Who/ Which/ What	Event	Place	Date/ Time
Zahir Raihan	born	(i) —	19 August 1935
He	(ii) —	mass movement	1969
Zahir	joined	Amtala	(iii) —
He	was arrested	(iv) —	1952
Zahir	took part	(v) —	1971

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

10

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

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) We achieved our	i. symbolizes the rising	i. sun of independence.
(b) It's red round part	ii. is the source of our spirit,	ii. hopes and aspirations.
(c) As the sun is the source	iii. at any cost and save the	iii. of a sea of blood in 1971.
(d) Our national flag	existence	iv. and dignity of our national
(e) So, we must defend our	iv. national flag at the cost	flag.
independence	v. of life on earth it signifies	v. our glorious existence.

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

1 × 8 = 8

- (a) In order to save their lives, Rohingya people have come to our country.
 (b) They have been compelled to leave their own abode by the Myanmar Army.
 (c) About 7 lakh Rohingya refugees have taken shelter in Bangladesh.
 (d) Many people have been shot, butchered and killed by setting them on fire.
 (e) The Myanmar Army have killed the Rohingya people mercilessly and have destroyed their houses by setting them on fire.
 (f) Still Bangladesh is providing them with food, medicine and other necessary things.
 (g) However, the great number of Rohingya refugees is an additional pressure for Bangladesh.
 (h) Rohingya refugee problem is now a burning question for Bangladesh.

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on 'Tree Plantation'. You should write it in about 250 words :

10

(a) What is tree plantation? (b) Why should we plant trees? (c) When and where should we plant trees? (d) How should we take care of trees? (e) What should the government do in this regard?

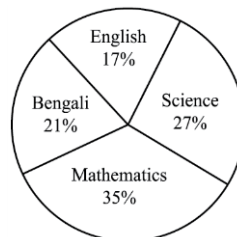
9. Read the beginning of a story. Write ten new sentences to complete the story.

1 × 10 = 10

Once upon a time there lived a boy named Bayezid.....

10. The pie chart below shows the interest of the students of a secondary school in different information given in the chart.

10



11. Suppose, you are Arif/ Arifa living at 3/A, Tikatuli, Dhaka. Your cousin Sumon/Sumona lives at 13/3, Ibrahimpur, Jashore. Now, write a letter to your cousin requesting him/her for staying a few days with you during the summer vacation.

10

12. Fahad is 16 years old and a student of your class. He is on good terms with you. Nowadays he is getting addicted to smoking. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the bad effects of smoking.

10

40 ✓ **SPECIAL MODEL TEST-4**

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-4; Lesson-4(B) ◀

Lipi first talked with her classmates and then with the Headteacher, who was very sympathetic to her. He called a meeting of the teachers and students of the school. He also invited the school managing committee members and some respectable persons of the village to attend the meeting. The Headteacher explained in detail the serious consequences that would follow Lipi's marriage. She would be having children from very early age- 15 or 16. It would create constant health hazards to her. Her education would stop. On top of all, her marriage against her will might shatter her future dream.

At one stage, Tara Mia's father stood up and tried to argue, "You are all making mistakes. Lipi would be very happy if she got married with Tara Mia. She would have everything---money, clothes, home and status in the society. Why are you trying to deprive her of this opportunity?"

But no, the big majority, who attended the meeting, supported the Headteacher.

Lipi's marriage was called off. She is now studying at Carmichael College, Rangpur.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) The word "constant" means ———.
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|
| i. particular | ii. irregular | iii. continuous | iv. light |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|
- (b) What saved Lipi from early marriage?
- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| i. Villagers' awareness | ii. Lipi's classmates | iii. Lipi's fate | iv. Lipi's teachers |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|
- (c) In this passage the word 'status' means ———.
- | | | | |
|------------|--------------------|------------|---------------|
| i. dignity | ii. insignificance | iii. stage | iv. condition |
|------------|--------------------|------------|---------------|
- (d) The word 'opportunity' means ———.
- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|
| i. refusal | ii. favor | iii. advantage | iv. fortune |
|------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|
- (e) Besides school teachers and students, the meeting attendees were ———.
- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| i. Lipi's and Tara Mia's fathers | ii. school managing committee members |
| iii. some respectable persons of the village | iv. all of these |
- (f) Which of the following can be replaced by 'deprive of'?
- | | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------|
| i. overthrow | ii. remove | iii. dispossess | iv. oust |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|----------|
- (g) Lipi's education would stop unless ———.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| i. Lipi was married | ii. none of these |
| iii. her marriage was suspended | iv. Tara Mia married her |

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Who were present in the meeting of the Headteacher?
- (b) Discuss the impact of early marriage on a girl in 2/3 sentences.
- (c) Why did the majority of the meeting attendees support the Headteacher?
- (d) "Her marriage against her will might shatter her future dreams." Who said this, and why?
- (e) Why did the Headteacher intend to arrange a meeting?

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

1 × 5 = 5

To escape from early marriage Lipi first talked with her classmates and then with the Headteacher. He called a meeting of the teachers and students of the school. He also invited the school managing committee members, some respectable persons of the village, to attend the meeting. The Headteacher logically explained in detail the serious consequences that would follow Lipi's marriage. She would be having children from her very early at age 15 or 16. She would have to face constant health hazards. Her education would stop. On top of all, her marriage against her will might shatter her future dream. The big majority attending the meeting, supported the Headteacher. Lipi's marriage was called off. Now she is studying at Carmichael College, Rangpur.

[Unit- 4; Lesson- 4]

- Lipi shared her (a) ——— with the Headteacher. The Headteacher called a special meeting. In the meeting, he described (b) ——— the adverse effects of this (c) ——— marriage. He mentioned that Lipi's education would stop and early (d) ——— would create constant health hazards to her. The major (e) ——— of the meeting were in favour of the logic of the Headteacher.

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

A freedom fighter is honoured in all land and in all times because he fights for a noble cause which is the freedom of the motherland. Freedom is the birth right of man but sometimes this right is denied to a nation by foreign rulers. As a result armed conflict takes place between the freedom loving people and the occupation forces. Sometimes the war continues for years and if the people are united and determined, the freedom fighters win and the country achieves independence. The people of Bangladesh fought a glorious war of independence against the Pakistani occupation forces in 1971. In this great war the

Bangali members of the armed forces, the students and the people from all walks of life took part. They fought for long nine months and defeated the well-trained Pakistani forces. Bangladesh became a free country. The people who fought against the Pakistani army and the people who took part in the war are called the freedom fighters. Many of the freedom fighters sacrificed their lives for the cause of the motherland. We owe to our freedom fighters. The freedom fighters are the golden sons of the nation and her pride. The people will ever cherish the memory of the heroic sons.

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

1 × 5 = 5

Freedom Fighters					
Their position	The golden sons of the nation				
The country men	cherish the memory of the (i) —				
Who/ What	Event/ Activity	Where/ Place	Time/ When	Reason	Achievement/ Result
Armed conflict	takes place	in all land	in all time	(ii) —	independence of a country
The people of Bangladesh	fought a glorious war of independence		(iii) —		independence our country
(iv) —	were defeated	Bangladesh	1971	lack of people's support	
The freedom fighters	(v) —	in Bangladesh	1971	for a noble cause	independence

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) Statistics show that about 350 million people	i. in the world's computers is in English	i. for their staff.
(b) English has now secured a place	ii. English usually helps them	ii. organizations need employees who know English well.
(c) Since more than 80% of all the information	iii. who provide English language training	iii. to get good jobs and better salaries.
(d) In fact, there are some companies	iv. speak English as a first language	iv. in more than 60 countries and of many international organizations.
(e) Besides, many believe now that	v. as an official or semiofficial language	v. and another 300 million use it as a second language.

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

1 × 8 = 8

- But the corporal, full of dignity, did nothing but stood by and shouted orders.
- "Are you?" said the officer.
- Presently an officer, not in uniform rode up.
- "Hello" he said to the corporal, "Why don't you lend your men a hand to get that beam up?"
- He then getting down from his horse worked very hard to put the beam to its place and the man was not other than Washington himself.
- "Don't you know that I am a corporal? was the reply.
- There were too few men for the work.
- In the American war of independence, a corporal and a party of soldiers were sent to raise a heavy beam for a battery.

41 ✓ SPECIAL MODEL TEST-5

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-5; Lesson-2(B) ◀

Bangladesh is now 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. We will now read about some of the most common types of environmental pollutions and ways of coping with them.

Soil pollution

Among the most significant causes of soil pollution is the enormous volume of industrial waste which is being produced every day but not disposed properly. The mismanagement of household wastes, particularly the polythene shopping bags, has caused serious threat to the soil and the drainage system. Another cause for soil pollution is the use of agricultural pesticides, fertilizers, etc. Sometimes fuel leakages from automobiles may get washed away by rain and seep into the nearby soil.

Pesticides and fertilizers are useful for plant growth but their overuse has led to soil pollution. Natural fertilizers and compost can be used instead of their chemical alternatives. Recycling is another way to reduce and control soil pollution. Recycling papers, plastics and other materials reduce the volume of refuse in landfills. De-forestation also causes erosion, pollution and the loss of fertility in the topsoil. Planting trees and re-forestation help prevent soil erosion and pollution.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) What is the meaning of the word '**fertility**'?
 i. basen ii. unproductiveness iii. flourishing iv. productivity
- (b) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word '**disposed**'?
 i. treated ii. arranged iii. finished iv. released
- (c) Drainage system is seriously — by polythene shopping bags.
 i. assisted ii. hampered iii. managed iv. caused
- (d) Recycling can be — to control or reduce soil pollution.
 i. harmful ii. helpful iii. useless iv. dangerous
- (e) The use of agricultural pesticides is one of the causes of —.
 i. soil pollution ii. soil fertility iii. soil erosion iv. soil development
- (f) Cutting down trees indiscriminately causes —.
 i. soil fertility ii. the increase of food production
 iii. the loss of soil fertility iv. plant growth
- (g) To prevent soil erosion, — is necessary.
 i. deforestation ii. cutting trees
 iii. using chemical fertilizer iv. afforestation

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Why should we be aware of using pesticides?
 (b) What is the most significant cause of soil pollution?
 (c) Which can be safe substitution for chemical fertilizers?
 (d) What does deforestation cause to soil?
 (e) How do the polythene shopping bags cause serious threat to the soil and the drainage system?

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

1 × 5 = 5

Among the most significant causes of soil pollution is the enormous volume of industrial waste which is being produced everyday but not disposed properly. The mismanagement of household waste, particularly the polythene shopping bags, has caused serious threat to soil and the drainage system. Another cause for soil pollution is the use of agricultural pesticides, fertilizers etc. Sometimes fuel leakage from automobiles may get washed away by rain and seep into the nearby soil.

Pesticides and fertilizers are useful for plant growth but their over use has led to soil pollution. Natural fertilizers and compost can be used instead of their chemical alternatives. [Unit-5; Lesson-2(B)]

▶ The most important initial step in reducing soil pollution is to create awareness and inform people about the dire (a) — and how their (b) — can do good to the ecosystem and human health. Encouraging (c) — is another effective measure to be taken immediately. As the more trees planted, the erosion of soil will be less and this will help in (d) — the useful components in the soil and hence increasing the fertility of the soil as well. Recycling and (e) — of waste materials will help a great deal and lessen the harm to a great degree.

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

What is education? It is much more than the knowledge we find in books. If a man is truly educated, he will show how to lead a happy and useful life and how to be a good citizen of the country in which he lives, to a greater extent a good citizen of the world. He will have learnt how to behave towards other human beings. By coming in touch with the active minds of his teachers and fellow students, he will discover what kind of mind he himself has. He will become proud of what he knows to be right and ashamed of doing what he knows to be wrong.

The cleverest man is not always the educated. A wise man is one who is able to think clearly and then act in such a way that the best results follow. Knowledge is very useful, But knowledge by itself does not make a man wise. We need a special kind of education which will train us to use our knowledge wisely. For example, there had been a great increase in scientific knowledge during the present century but the wisdom of man has not increased at the same rate. Wisdom guides us to make the best use of our knowledge. Without wisdom, however much we know we remain foolish.

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

1 × 5 = 5

Education and Implication					
Theme	Theoretical versus practical knowledge				
Function of wisdom	Guides us to make the best use of our (i) ———				
What	Who	Event/ Activity	Where/ Place/ Result	How	Specialty
Education		(ii) ———	found in books		
True education		shows	(iii) ———		in which one lives, more even than that, a good citizen of the world.
	(iv) ———	able to think		clearly	in such a way that the best results follow.
Knowledge		makes us trained	(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) Friction between teenagers and parents	i. are the kind of behaviors.	i. that are the result of loneliness.
(b) One obvious reason of friction	ii. self centered and want	ii. which they think are out dated
(c) Moody and sulky behaviours	iii. is very common and one	iii. to think for themselves.
(d) Consequently, adolescents are	iv. thoughts of the older generations	iv. of the major problems of modern age.
(e) They rebel against the ways and	v. is the difficult behaviours of the adolescents	v. which are common feature of teen agers.

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 leader vowed to put an end to the inhuman practice.
- He was Nelson Mandela who was one of the greatest leaders of the world.
- They were also deprived of all basic human rights.
- They were subjected to all sorts of indignities.
- In South Africa, the blacks were victims of racial segregation.
- Even dogs received a much better treatment than the blacks.
- They were treated cruelly and were aliens their own country.
- Do you know this leader?

42 ✓ SPECIAL MODEL TEST-6

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-6; Lesson-1(A) ◀

- d. Nepal is the holy land of Lord Pashupatinath and Gautam Buddha where the Hindus and Buddhists have lived together in harmony for centuries. The Temple of Pashupatinath is the most sacred Hindu shrine and one of the four most important sites in the world for Shiva worshippers. Lord Buddha, the light of Asia, was born in Lumbini in Nepal's southern plains, which makes this a sacred pilgrimage destination for the Buddhists as well. In fact, many Nepalese combine Hindu and Buddhist practices; many temples and shrines are shared between the two faiths, and some deities are worshipped by both Hindus and Buddhists.
- e. The Kathmandu Valley is the richest cultural heritage centre of Nepal. The three ancient cities of the Valley- Patan, Kathmandu and Bhaktapur- represent an epitome of harmony in urban design, elegant architecture and refined culture. These cities are famous for religious monuments unequalled in the world. The seven monument zones situated within the Valley have been named as World Heritage Sites by UNESCO.
- f. Many festivals add dazzling colour to Nepal's vibrant culture, which are celebrated throughout the year. Dasain or Dusherra is celebrated nationwide in October. This is the most important of all Nepalese celebrations and includes the biggest animal sacrifice of the year. Tihar is celebrated in November. Other festivals include the Holi and Chaitra Dasain. Some Hindu festivals are the Haribodhini Ekadashi, Maha Sivaratri And the Krishna Jayanti. There are Buddhist celebrations too and those include Mani Rimd, Buddha Jayanti and Losar, which marks the Tibetan New Year.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) The other name of Lord Buddha is the light of Asia. Here '**light**' means —.
- i. knowledge ii. education iii. wisdom iv. enlightenment
- (b) The word '**deities**' means —.
- i. angels ii. saints iii. gods and goddesses iv. supermen
- (c) Some deities are worshipped by —.
- i. both Hindus and Buddhists ii. only Hindus
- iii. only Buddhists iv. only Christians
- (d) Dasain or dusherra is celebrated nationwide in —.
- i. September ii. October iii. November iv. December
- (e) Patan, Kathmundu and Bhaktapur are famous for —.
- i. valley cities ii. religious monuments iii. cultural heritage iv. colourful landscapes
- (f) There are — festivals celebrated in Nepal.
- i. a few ii. few iii. some iv. many
- (g) — is marked as the Tibetan New year.
- i. Mani Rimd ii. Dudha Jayanti iii. Losar iv. Kizishn Jayanti

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What is the most sacred Hindu shrine?
- (b) What is Tihar? Where is it celebrated?
- (c) What are shared by both the Hindus and the Buddhists?
- (d) What are the three ancient valley cities in Nepal? What do they represent?
- (e) What are the celebrated festivals of Nepal?

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

1 × 5 = 5

Nepal is the holy land of Lord Pashupatinath and Gautam Buddha where the Hindus and Buddhists have lived together in harmony for centuries. In fact, many Nepalese combine Hindu and Buddhist practices; many temples and shrines are shared between the two faiths, and some deities are worshipped by both Hindus and Buddhists.

The Kathmandu Valley is the richest cultural heritage centre of Nepal. The three ancient cities of the Valley- Patan, Kathmandu and Bhaktapur- represent an epitome of harmony. The seven monument zones situated within the Valley have been named as World Heritage Sites by UNESCO. In Nepal many festivals are celebrated throughout the year. Some Hindu festivals are the Haribodhini Ekadashi, Maha Shivaratri And the Krishna Jayanti. There are Buddhist celebrations too and those include Mani Rimd, Buddha Jayanti and Losar which marks the Tibetan New Year. [Unit- 6; Lesson- 1(A)]

► Nepal is an exemplary country for communal Harmony. People of several religions live there peacefully and (a) — their religious festivals. They practice their religious (b) — in such a harmonious atmosphere that some prayer (c) — are shared between the Hindu and the Buddhists. Besides, there are also some common (d) — whom both Hindus and Buddhists worship. The people of Nepal are also fond of cultural functions. The (e) — culture of Nepal paves the way for frequent celebrations throughout the year.

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

Jane Austen was born in 1775 at Stevenson near Basingstoke, in a well educated middle class family. As the youngest of seven children, her recreations included needle work, playing the piano, walking, riding and dancing. At that time it was not considered proper that woman should be writers, so her first book was published anonymously.

Jane and her sister Cassandra, both unmarried, lived a quiet life together. Jane grew up a tall and graceful girl, with well proportioned features, bright hazel eyes and brown curly hair. She was gay and witty, a keen observer of people, a brilliant conversationalist, an accomplished dancer and an excellent letter writer.

She never travelled beyond the narrow compass of her own. She went to London as a visitor. In short, hers was a pleasant, secure and strictly limited world, undisturbed by the great events the French Revolution and the Napoleonic War of her times. Jane wrote six novels. Sense and Sensibility (1811), Pride and Prejudice (1813), Mansfield Park (1814), Emma (1816), are the better known. She died on 18 July 1817.

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

1 × 5 = 5

Jane Austen					
Her aim	To be established as a writer breaking the conventional (i) — of the society				
Life time	From 1775 to 1817				
Who/ What	Event/ Activity	Where	When	How	Why
Women	(ii) —	in society	at the time of Jane Austen		
(iii) —	was published			(iv) —	It was not considered that women should be writer.
She	went to	(v) —		as a visitor	

Or, Complete the table below with information from the passage.

Who/ What	Events/ Activity	Place/ What	Time/ How
(i) —	not considered	(ii) —	(iii) —
Jane Austen	grew up	(iv) —	tall and graceful
By Jane Austen	(v) —		1814, 1816

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 arsenic problem of Bangladesh	i. is referred to	i. quantities in the underground water
(b) In chemistry arsenic	ii. do not even know	ii. what is causing them trouble
(c) The element is detected	iii. to be present in large	iii. a white compound of brittle elements
(d) Victims of arsenic	iv. has become	iv. acute in recent years
(e) Suffering people	v. usually suffer	v. slow and agonising deaths

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 sat on the doorstep of his house looking out on the public streets.
- At that time some passers-by were walking along the street and they were greatly astonished.
- Socrates' wife used to lose her temper on the slightest excuse.
- She went up to him with a bucket full of water and poured the water on him.
- One day, the woman became more furious than ever and began to insult him.
- She thought that her husband was not paying the least heed to her and so she always tried to irritate him.
- This made his wife more furious.
- Socrates could not tolerate this, so he went out of this room.

43 ✓ SPECIAL MODEL TEST-7

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-6; Lesson-5(A) ◀

Pure mountain air, crystal blue skies and pristine vegetation cover have made this small country an ideal destination for the environment lovers. The ecosystem of this small nation supports the existence of rich flora and fauna which are protected by strict laws. Anyone found guilty of killing even a black-necked crane could be sentenced to life in prison.

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.

Finally, the most interesting fact about Bhutan is that they are the only country that measures success in Gross National Happiness rather than Gross National Product! In 2006, *Business Week* rated Bhutan as the happiest country in Asia and the eighth happiest country in the world.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

$1 \times 7 = 7$

- (a) In paragraph 2, it is said, "**Bhutanese to wear only their national dress in public.**" What is it meant by this sentence?
- The people of Bhutan are not fond of putting on their national dress at home.
 - The Bhutanese want to show their cultural tradition only.
 - The people of Bhutan do not love foreign dress to wear in public.
 - The Bhutanese would like to cherish their own culture always.
- (b) Who are protected as a result of the steps taken to preserve the bio-diversity?
- rare species of birds only
 - the rainforests of the land
 - all kinds of plants and animals
 - all varieties of plants only
- (c) Bhutanese people are — bound to protect the environment.
- naturally
 - strictly
 - constitutionally
 - culturally
- (d) The Bhutanese are — of the intrusion of foreign cultures and values.
- liberal
 - conscious
 - conservative
 - loyal
- (e) Constitutionally, there must be sixty percent — in the country.
- plain land
 - hilly area
 - forest area
 - low land
- (f) In 2006, Bhutan was the — country in Asia.
- sixth happiest
 - eighth happiest
 - least happiest
 - happiest
- (g) In 1974, the Bhutanese government allowed the first —.
- foreign traders
 - foreign tourists
 - television channel
 - foreign investment

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

$2 \times 5 = 10$

- What have made Bhutan an ideal place for the environment lovers?
- Why has the government of Bhutan taken a number of steps?
- When were the first foreign tourists allowed into Bhutan?
- When did the government lift a ban on TV and the Internet?
- What has been made mandatory for all Bhutanese to wear?

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

$1 \times 5 = 5$

Being a small country, Bhutan is an ideal destination for the environment lovers for its pure mountain air, crystal blue skies and pristine vegetation cover. The ecosystem of this small nation supports the existence of rich flora and fauna which are protected by strict laws. Even, killing a black-necked crane is considered to be a serious crime here.

The government of Bhutan has taken a number of steps for the preservation of its bio-diversity. As per the Bhutanese constitution, at least 60 percent of the country must remain under forest cover at all times. They are also sincere and determined 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. In Bhutan it is mandatory for all Bhutanese to wear only their national dress in public.

The most interesting fact about Bhutan is that it is the only country that measures success in Gross National Happiness rather than Gross National Product! In 2006, *Business Week* rated Bhutan as the happiest country in Asia and the eighth happiest country in the world.

- In Bhutan the ecosystem is preserved by (a) — laws. The constitution of the country protects its (b) —. Foreign visitors are controlled and (c) — to about 6000 per year. Bhutanese are not allowed to (d) — any dress they like. Bhutan has been (e) — by the Business Week as the happiest country of Asia.

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

Nawab Sir Salimullah was the eldest son of the third Nawab Dhaka, Sir Khwaja Ahsanullah and grand son of the first Nawab of Dhaka, Sir Khwaja Abdul Gani. He was born at the Ahsan Manzil Palace on 7 June 1871. He became president of the All Bengal Muslim League in 1907. In 1908, he became the secretary of the newly established East Bengal and Asam Provincial Muslim League, becoming president in 1909. In August 1911, Salimullah demanded a university in Dhaka. He was a social worker. He used to contribute generously to socio-economic development activities. He donated one lac and twelve thousand rupees for the establishment of Dhaka Engineering School (Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology). He spent money for the construction of mosques, madrasas, hospitals and student dormitories. The British government conferred on him the titles of CSI (1902), Nawab Bahadur (1903), KCSI (1909) and GCSI (1911).

Personally he was honest, courageous and pious. He died on 16 January 1915 in his home at Chaurangi, Kolkata. His body was brought to Dhaka in state honour and was buried in the family graveyard at Begum Bazar.

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

1 × 5 = 5

Who/ What	Event/ Activity	Where/ Place	When	Why/ Reason	Role/ Achievement
Nawab Sir Salimullah	born	Ahsan Manzil palace	(i) —		
He	became president	(ii) —	in 1907		president
He	demanded a university	Dhaka	(iii) —	to develop the standard of education	
He	donated one lakh twelve thousand rupees	Dhaka		(iv) —	social worker
He	got title CSI	from the British government	(v) —	for his contribution to socioeconomic development	award winner.

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) Allah has created numerous species of animals	i. gets continuously developed	i. as he uses this faculty
(b) Man's superiority over all types of animals	ii. of which man is the best one	ii. they will invent in course of time
(c) Man has reached this civilized state through many	iii. will advance and what more wonderful thing	iii. who has proved his superiority on this earth.
(d) Infact, man's intellect or creative faculty	iv. development phases owing to his intellect while all other species of animals	iv. are in the same state as they were at the time of their creation.
(e) We don't know how far civilization	v. lies in his having intellect and wisdom,	v. through which he gets developed.

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 Sultan was unable to choose an honest man. So, he asked for a wise counselor's advice.
 (b) The Sultan was sitting on his throne. The wise man was also sitting near him. As soon as the applicants were assembled before the throne, the Sultan said, 'Gentlemen, I'd like you to dance.'
 (c) When they arrived, they were told to go to the Sultan, one at a time, through a dark and empty corridor.
 (d) Your Highness, said the wise man, 'I suggest that you should invite all the applicants to the palace. Then I'll show you the honest person when I ask them to dance.'
 (e) He invited applications and a number of people applied for the job.
 (f) 'I have here,' he said to the wise man, 'some applications for the post of tax-collector. Could you tell me how I can find an honest officer?'
 (g) A Sultan wanted to find an honest man to collect taxes in his kingdom.
 (h) So, the Sultan asked all the applicants to come to the palace.

44 ✓ SPECIAL MODEL TEST-8

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-7; Lesson-8(A) ◀

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

One of his colleagues, Del Yocam said about Steve, "I think his desire for complete control of whatever he makes derives directly from his personality and from the fact that he was abandoned at birth."

Jobs' mother taught him how to read and write before he went to the elementary school. So when he went to school, he found out that he knew everything that the teachers were teaching. He got bored and played pranks to keep himself busy. This continued for the first few years. It was clear from his behaviour that he could not accept other people's authority. He said, "I encountered authority of different kind that I have never encountered before, and I did not like it."

A turning point came when he was in grade four. His teacher Imogene Hill watched him very closely for some time and soon found out how to handle him and get things done by him. In order to get things done she used to give him money and food. One day after school, she gave Jobs a workbook with math problems in it. She said, "I want you to take it home and do this." She showed Jobs a huge lollipop and said, "When you are done with it, if you get it mostly right, I will give you this and five dollars." Within two days, Jobs solved the math problem and returned the book to his teacher.

This continued for a couple of months and Jobs enjoyed learning so much that he did not need any return. Also he liked his teacher very much and wanted to please her. In Ms. Hill's class, Jobs felt he was special. At the end of the fourth grade, Jobs did very well. It was clear not only to Jobs and his parents but also to the teachers that he was exceptionally intelligent. The school proposed that Jobs should skip two classes and go into seventh grade. This would mean that Jobs would find the study challenging and he would be motivated to study. His parents had him skip only one grade.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

$1 \times 7 = 7$

- (a) "They made him feel that he was 'chosen' and very 'special' — what does the sentence imply?
 i. that he could choose to do anything ii. that they chose him as their own
 iii. since he had special qualities, they chose him
 iv. that they cared a lot for him and chose him as someone special
- (b) Steven Paul Jobs was the — of the personal computer revolution.
 i. ruler ii. forerunner iii. teacher iv. mechanic
- (c) Steve Jobs was adopted by —.
 i. Paul Jobs and Clara Jobs ii. William Jobs and Clara Jobs
 iii. Michael Jobs and Clara Jobs iv. Paul Jobs and Synthia Jobs
- (d) They made Steve Jobs feel that he was —.
 i. hated ii. selected iii. likened iv. made
- (e) Del Yocam was a — of Steve Jobs.
 i. colleague ii. delegate iii. planner iv. supporter
- (f) Steve Jobs was abandoned at —.
 i. journey ii. birth iii. rebirth iv. revival
- (g) Jobs' mother taught him the process of —.
 i. reading and writing ii. listening and speaking
 iii. swimming and riding iv. playing and singing

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

$2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Who was Paul Jobs? What was his profession?
 (b) Whom was Steve Jobs adopted by?
 (c) When did Jobs' mother teach him how to read and write?
 (d) What did Steve Jobs do to keep himself busy?
 (e) What couldn't Steve Jobs accept?

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

$1 \times 5 = 5$

A car mechanic Paul Jobs and his wife Clara Jobs adopted Steve Jobs who was abandoned at birth. Paul and Clara loved Steve very much. They made him feel that he was 'chosen' and very 'special'. Steve's desire for complete control of whatever he makes derives directly from his personality and from the fact that he was abandoned at birth.

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

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

[Unit- 7; Lesson- 8(A)]

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

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

Farakka Barrage across the Ganges is located between Murshidabad and Malda in the Indian state West Bengal roughly 16.5 km from Bangladeshi border near Chapai Nawabganj. The construction was started in 1961 and completed in 1975. The barrage is about 2240 metre long. The Feeder Canal (Farakka) from the barrage to the Bhagirathi- Hooghly River is about 40 km. long. The purpose of the barrage is to divert 1100 cubic metre per second of water from the Ganges to the Hooghly River for flushing out the sediment deposition from Kolkata harbour without the need of regular mechanical dredging. After commissioning the project it was found that the diverted water flow from the Farakka barrage was not adequate to flush the sediment from the river satisfactorily. Bangladesh and India have had many debates about how the Farakka Barrage cuts off Bangladesh's water supply and how to share the water. After the completion of the barrage it was agreed to run it with specified discharge for a period of 41 days from 21 April to 31 May during the remaining period of the dry season of 1975. But after the assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman relations between two countries became greatly strained and India continued to withdraw water even after the agreed period. The diversions led to a crisis situation in Bangladesh in 1976. In 1977 Bangladesh went to the UN and lodged a formal protest against India. 20 years later in 1996, a 30 year agreement was signed. Farakka Barrage has also been criticized for the floods in Bihar.

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

1 × 5 = 5

Farakka Barrage			
Location	Between Murshidabad and Malda in West Bengal in India		
Purpose	(i) —		
What/ Event	Why	Where	When
There was an agreement on how much water to be discharged			(ii) —
India started to withdraw water			(iii) —
Bangladesh protested	to solve the crisis situation	(iv) —	in 1977
(v) —	for the Farakka Barrage		

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

10

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

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

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

1 × 8 = 8

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

45 ✓ SPECIAL MODEL TEST-9

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-9; Lesson-2(B) ◀

What type of job do you want to have? Is it a highly paid and high-profile conventional job most people like? Yes, you can have it. It is matter of your choice and an important decisions that would help you advance in your life. But have you ever thought of other types of jobs out there--- cool, fun, exciting, even strange or weird jobs you never knew existed? What are they? Did you ever wonder who picks up the chewing gum left on a park bench or who assesses whether a piece of furniture is comfortable enough or who constructs glass eyeballs or who farms oysters in the middle of the ocean? These are all odd, unexpected, wild, unconventional, strange or just plain weird jobs and careers. They are not your traditional career choices, but somebody out there does all these things, gets paid for it, and enjoys life like anybody else.

There are hundreds of such jobs to take if you want to travel the less taken ways of life. You have to decide on several questions:

- What companies will recruit/ hire me?
- Do I actually get a paycheck?
- What type of education/ diploma will I need?
- Can I make a living doing this?

Your answers to these questions will help draw your career roadmap and help you decide if you are ready to take the challenge. Decide if you want a change. A lot of strange jobs also allow you to work part-time or towards a freelancer when it fits your schedule. This way you can get a taste of freedom, a secondary income, and gain experience at the same time.

Do you have interests beyond writing memos and attending boring meetings? If so, you may wonder how you can find a strange job. Hobbies are a good place to start. What do you do for fun? Do you stuff animals, act like Charlie Chaplin, or make model cars? There are people out there working in fields making money off their hobbies. Ma ybe they are testing mountaineering equipment, developing fragrances, or saving sea turtles. And they are getting paid good wages too.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) Most of the people like —.
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| i. weird jobs | ii. highly paid conventional jobs |
| iii. high profile conventional jobs | iv. both ii & iii |
- (b) The word "paycheck" means —.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| i. a bounced check | ii. a check for wages |
| iii. repayment check for salary | iv. an advanced check for wages |
- (c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'freelance' used in line 16?
- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| i. Permanent | ii. Temporary | iii. Honorary | iv. Self-employed |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
- (d) Assessing the comfort of a piece of furniture is rather —.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| i. annoying | ii. wacky | iii. boring | iv. usual |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
- (e) Unconventional or strange jobs are —.
- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|
| i. helpful | ii. harmful | iii. challenging | iv. less paid |
|------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|
- (f) Doing strange jobs allows —.
- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| i. no freedom | ii. no experience | iii. a taste of freedom | iv. no income |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
- (g) Odd jobs are — forms of employment.
- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| i. traditional | ii. usual | iii. unusual | iv. common |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|------------|

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) How can one start strange jobs?
- (b) Do you want any job? Give reason behind your statement.
- (c) What is part-time job?
- (d) "But have you ever thought of other types of jobs out there,....?" What does "other types of jobs" mean here?
- (e) There are four particular strange and weird jobs mentioned in para one of the text. Which one of them seems to be most weird to you and 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

Highly paid and high profile conventional job is liked by most people. But have you ever thought of other types of jobs out there cool, fun, exciting, even strange or weird jobs you never imagined to exist? What are they? Did you ever wonder who picks up the chewing gum left on a park bench or who assesses whether a piece of furniture is comfortable enough or who constructs glass eyeballs or who farms oysters in the middle of the ocean? These are all wacky, odd, unexpected, wild, crazy,

unconventional, strange or just plain weird jobs and careers. They are not your traditional career choices, but somebody out there does all these things, gets paid for it, and enjoys life like anybody else.

There are hundreds of such jobs to take if you want to travel the less taken ways of life. Decide if you want a change. A lot of strange jobs also allow you to work part-time or freelance when it fits your schedule. This way you can get a taste of freedom, a secondary income, and build experience at the same time.

[Unit-9; Lesson-2(B)]

- There are so many people who do not like (a) — jobs. The reason behind their avoiding those types of jobs is (b) —. They think they may not be (c) — with such types of jobs on regular basis. And if it happens, their life will be at (d) —. But it is universally true that the number of people doing these types of jobs is no less than those doing conventional jobs. In fact, it depends absolutely on personal (e) —.

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

The great Sepoy Mutiny took place in 1857. The whole country was in great turmoil. In that situation Rabindranath Tagore, one of the most leading poets in the history of world literature came to this earth. Four years after the great Sepoy Mutiny he was born in the renowned Tagore family of Kolkata. Arrangements were made at home for his proper education. In his thirteenth year, Rabindranath along with his father went to visit the Himalayas. At the age of seventeen he was sent to London to study law. Only at the age of eight he started composing poems. He wrote his poetic novel 'Bangaphul' 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. He translated the Gitanjali into English when he was fifty years old. Two years later he was awarded the Nobel Prize. One year after his awarding of the Nobel Prize he was made a Knight by the British Government. But he refused the title after the massacre of Jalianwalabagh. His compositions were chosen by two nations as national anthems : India's *Jana Gana Mana* and Bangladesh's *Amar Sonar Bangla*.

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

1 × 5 = 5

Rabindranath Tagore			
Role	One of the most leading poets of world literature		
Starting of writing poems	(i) —		
Who/ What	Activities/ Events	Where	When
Sepoy Mutiny	took place	Indian subcontinent	(ii) —
Rabindranath	(iii) —	renowned Tagore family	1861
Tagore's poems and essays	were published	(iv) —	1877
Nobel Prize	awarded to Rabindranath Tagore		(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) Students in the recent years	i. the answers like a parrot	i. and teachers are not well-trained.
(b) It is true that	ii. not feel comfortable when	ii. to pass the examination.
(c) Many of the students memorize	iii. the English text books are not up to the standard	iii. a sorry figure in English.
(d) One of the major reasons of the failure of the students is that	iv. it is difficult to learn	iv. they study English.
(e) So students do	v. are seen to cut	v. a foreign language.

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

1 × 8 = 8

- An old bridge was over that canal.
- Babul lived in a village of Bangladesh.
- Yet none cared for its repair.
- There was a canal on his way to school.
- Babul was in difficulty.
- It was useful to one and all of the villagers.
- He was a school-boy.
- So one day it broke down and caused a good deal of hardship to the villagers.

46 ✓ **SPECIAL MODEL TEST-10**

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-11; Lesson-1(B) ◀

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

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

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

$1 \times 7 = 7$

- (a) The word 'acknowledged' refers to —.
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| i. popular | ii. widely recognized |
| iii. knowledgeable | iv. wise |
- (b) Which one has been regarded as former energy source?
- | | | |
|---------|----------------|------------|
| A. wood | B. natural gas | C. biomass |
|---------|----------------|------------|
- Which one is correct?
- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| i. A & B | ii. B & C | iii. A & C | iv. A, B & C |
|----------|-----------|------------|--------------|
- (c) What element does coal burning emit?
- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| i. Oxygen | ii. Nitrogen | iii. Carbon | iv. Ammonia |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
- (d) "The present reserve of hydrocarbon energy" here 'reserve' is —.
- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-------------|---------------|
| i. noun | ii. verb | iii. adverb | iv. adjective |
|---------|----------|-------------|---------------|
- (e) What does the phrase "massive burning of world's coal" mean?
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| i. The world's annihilating coal | ii. The world's reducing coal |
| iii. The world is producing coal | iv. The world's storing coal |
- (f) What is about the present reserve of hydrocarbon energy resources?
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| i. Sufficient | ii. Insufficient |
| iii. More than needed | iv. On the wane |
- (g) The word "consumption" in the text refers to —.
- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|------------|--------------|
| i. expenditure | ii. ruin | iii. waste | iv. using up |
|----------------|----------|------------|--------------|

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

$2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Who is Mr. APJ Abdul Kalam?
 (b) What is Science Congress?
 (c) What have leading industrial countries done to meet the future energy challenges of the world?
 (d) What is the scientist Kalam concerned about?
 (e) What do you mean by potential danger of nuclear energy?

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

$1 \times 5 = 5$

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 cause a worldwide ecological disaster because coal burning emits the highest amount of carbon in the atmosphere. Ukraine's (former Soviet Union) Chernobyl disaster in 1986 has exposed that nuclear energy can be potentially dangerous too. So according to Kalam, the only solution that mankind can look to is solar energy because it has some advantages over other forms of renewable energies.

The world's petroleum consumption has increased from annually 3 billion barrels in 1930 to annually 50 billion barrels today. Developing countries will grow their economies about two times faster than industrialised countries in the next two decades. Global economic growth is expected to continue at 3 percent per year.

Consequently, the global demand for energy will grow at an average of 1.7 percent per year. It indicates a 50 percent rise of energy consumption by 2030. 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. [Unit- 11; Lesson- 2(B)]

- ▶ APJ Abdul Kalam is a (a) — Indian president. He has given much importance on energy (b) — of mankind in future. Massive burning of world's coal reserves may lead to a worldwide ecological disaster as (c) — to coal burning emits the highest amount of carbon in the atmosphere. He has said that (d) — use of solar energy can solve the problem because it has some advantages over other (e) — of renewable energy.

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

Nobel Prizes are awarded every year for outstanding achievements in the fields of science, literature and for promoting world peace. Under these prizes, the prize winner gets a gold medal, a certificate and a large sum of money.

The Nobel Prize was instituted by a man who was the inventor of the science of destruction. This scientist was Alfred Bernard Nobel. He was born in Stockholm on 21st October, 1833 and he died on 10th December, 1896. Though he was a citizen of Sweden, he was educated in Russia. He invented dynamite. This material is widely used for breaking rocks, digging petrol wells and in wars. For his valuable discovery, Nobel became famous all over the world. He earned a huge sum of money from selling it. At the time of his death in 1896, he left behind a fabulous sum of 90,00,000 dollars. He left a will indicating that the interest on this money should be given as prizes to persons for their outstanding contributions to physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and peace. This prize was named as Nobel Prize. The first Nobel Prize was given to Rontgen on 10th December, 1901 for his outstanding research in "X-rays". The prize money was 40,000 dollars.

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

1 × 5 = 5

Name of people/ thing	Description
The prize winner	(i) —
(ii) —	instituted the Nobel Prize
Dynamite	(iii) —
(iv) —	got the first Nobel Prize
The prize money	(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	i. sheer diametrically	i. talking too much.
(b) They are	ii. don't like to	ii. remain isolated.
(c) Introverts are coy	iii. are two peculiar	iii. types of personality.
(d) In contrast, extroverts	iv. are usually out going	iv. noisy and domination in nature.
(e) Unlike the introverts, they	v. and they don't like	v. opposite in nature.

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

1 × 8 = 8

- When he was in the fourth standard, he suffered from a severe attack of dysentery.
- He started his education in his village school.
- Ray and his elder brother were admitted to Hare School in 1874.
- Prafulla Chandra Ray was born in Khulna in 1861.
- It hampered his health throughout his life.
- In 1879 he passed the Entrance Examination.
- His father Harish Chandra Ray was a land proprietor.
- In 1870 his family migrated to Calcutta.

SOLUTION TO SPECIAL MODEL TEST [Paper-I]

37 ✓ KEY TO SPECIAL MODEL TEST-11

Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) iii. On 10 January morning in 1972 (b) iv. Very warmly (c) ii. at early afternoon (d) iv. By the Indian Army and the Mukti Bahini (e) iii. the British aircraft (f) ii. To welcome him (g) iii. Bangabandhu and Tajuddin Ahmed
- (a) Bangabandhu left London for Dhaka on the 9th January evening in 1972.
(b) On the 10th January morning in 1972, Bangabandhu was welcomed at Delhi's Palam airport very warmly. Indian President V.V. Giri, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, West Bengal politician Siddhartha Shankar Ray and the chiefs of the Indian armed forces welcomed him at Palam Airport.
(c) He stayed in Delhi for about two hours.
(d) He wholeheartedly thanked Mrs. Gandhi and the people of India for their tremendous help to Bangladesh and its ten million refugees during the Liberation War.
(e) On his way to his own country, Bangabandhu took stopover in Delhi.
- (a) history (b) returned (c) British (d) welcomed (e) headed
- (i) in Kolkata (ii) 1967-1971 (iii) from 1984 till retirement (iv) was awarded Ekushey Padak (v) never used computer and calculator/ used his mother tongue Bengali
- Dr. Jamal Nazrul Islam is a great physicist of our country. He studied in the then West Pakistan, Calcutta University and Cambridge University. He got his doctorate in physics. He worked in the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy in Cambridge. He was a faculty member in King's College, London and City University, London. He did research work in the California Institute of Technology and Washington University. In 1971 he wrote to the Prime Minister of England to stop the Pakistani Army. He got Ekushey Padak in 2001 and Bangladesh Science Academy Gold Medal in 1985. Bangla Academy has published some of his popular science books.
- (a) Tolerance is not only an abstract value but also a considerable influence in the current affairs of life.
(b) Man, being a social being, has to live in a spirit of harmony and co-operation with others in society.
(c) In such a process give and take is simple affairs of life.
(d) We cannot persuade others unless we ourselves are at the same time ready to be persuaded by practicing sweet and reasonableness.
(e) It is thus seen that tolerance is a social virtue which is opposed to dogmatism and dictatorship.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	f	b	e	a	g	c	h	d

The Nobel Prize is the world's most important prize. This prize is given to persons with most outstanding contribution in six fields. This prize was instituted by a man who was the inventor of science of destruction. This scientist was Alfred Bernard Nobel. He was born in Stockholm on 21st October, 1833 and he died on 10th December. Though he was citizen of Sweden, he was educated in Russia. He invented dynamite which is widely used for breaking rocks, digging Petrol wells and in war. For this discovery he not only became famous all over the world but also earned huge amount of money by selling it.

Part-B : Writing Test

Question No.- 8 to 12 : See the Writing Part

38 ✓ KEY TO SPECIAL MODEL TEST-12

Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) ii. For his personality and courage (b) iv. 1972 (c) i. Friendship for all, malice to none (d) iii. Charismatic Leadership (e) ii. Before Bangabandhu's next birthday (f) i. Lahore (g) iii. Seventy
- (a) In Fidel Castro's opinion, Bangabandhu was like the Himalayas. He said that though he didn't see the Himalayas, he saw Sheikh Mujib who had the personality and courage like it.
(b) The Bangabandhu led government decided that it would maintain friendly co-existence with other countries of the world on the belief, 'Friendship for all, malice to none.'

- (c) India came forward to extend its support to Bangladesh during the Liberation War being inspired by the charismatic leadership of Bangabandhu.
 (d) We know about Bangabandhu's farsightedness from the query he made to the Indian Prime Minister about when she would withdraw her army from Bangladesh.
 (e) Getting access into the OIC, that is, Organization of Islamic Cooperation and joining its conference at Lahore filled up a major gap in diplomacy of Bangladesh.
3. (a) to (b) convincing (c) right (d) fight (e) government
4. (i) criminals (ii) discovered DNA (iii) A group of British scientists (iv) 1962 (v) where the crime was committed
5. DNA is the hereditary material in humans and almost all other organisms. Nearly every cell in a person's body has the same DNA. DNA can tell one about one's family, health and personality. By testing DNA, criminals can be identified. Some DNA is usually left by criminals at the place where they commit crimes. Then it is easier for the police to arrest the criminals if they test their DNA.
6. (a) In this world, there is no other word which is so sweet and endearing as the word 'mother'.
 (b) We are related to our mother with such an affectionate and spiritual bond that she covers a large part of mental world all through our life on this earth.
 (c) In fact, there is no other person on this earth who loves us so dearly and affectionately as our mother.
 (d) She is a divine soul in the form of human being and so she represents heavenly love for us.
 (e) In every religion, mother has been given the highest place and so we must never break our mother's heart with any sad or shocking action.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
h	a	b	g	d	c	f	e

Alexander, the king of Macedon, attacked the land of Porus. Porus came forward with his men and arms in order to defend his land from the attack of Alexander. But unfortunately, he was defeated in a battle and then he was taken prisoner. He was brought before Alexander. Alexander asked him how he would like to be treated. 'Like a king', was the reply of Porus. Alexander was pleased with his bold reply. He allowed him to rule his country as before.

Part-B : Writing Test

Question No.- 8 to 12 : See the Writing Part

39 ✓ KEY TO SPECIAL MODEL TEST-13

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. Positive (b) ii. Children's having contact with nature (c) iv. wane (d) i. Aged people (e) ii. study (f) iv. practical experience (g) i. Learning outside the classroom
2. (a) The text deals with the positive impact of contact with nature on a child's education, health, well being and social skills.
 (b) The segregation of nature from children leaves a negative consequence on children, families and society. It is a condition known as nature deficit disorder.
 (c) Mike Clarke will persuade the govt to join different organizations in providing children with first-hand experiences of the natural environment.
 (d) My childhood pastime activity is swimming, reading story books, playing football etc.
 (e) By 'pastime' we mean any kind of work we enjoy doing but this is not our routine work or usual work. In other words, this is our leisure activity.
3. (a) success/ target/ prosperity (b) importance/ significance (c) refreshes/ enriches (d) waste (e) thinking/ idea/ concept
4. (i) Majupur village in Feni district (ii) took part (iii) 21st February 1952 (iv) Dhaka University (v) Liberation war
5. Zahir Raihan was not only an extraordinarily talented film-maker but also a great patriot. He took part in the Language Movement of 1952, the mass upsurge of 1969 and the liberation war of 1971. His active involvement accelerated the activities of the freedom loving people.
6. (a) We achieved our national flag at the cost of a sea of blood in 1971.
 (b) It's red round part symbolizes the rising sun of independence.
 (c) As the sun is the source of life on earth it signifies our glorious existence.
 (d) Our national flag is the source of our spirit, hopes and aspirations.
 (e) So, we must defend our independence at any cost and save the existence and dignity of our national flag.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	h	b	e	d	a	c	g	f

Rohingya refugee problem is now a burning question for Bangladesh. They have been compelled to leave their own abode by the Myanmar Army. The Myanmar Army have killed the Rohingya people mercilessly and have destroyed their houses by setting them on fire. Many people have been shot, butchered and killed by setting them on fire. In order to save their lives, Rohingya people have come to our country. About 7 lakh Rohingya refugees have taken shelter in Bangladesh. However, the great number of Rohingya refugees is an additional pressure for Bangladesh. Still Bangladesh is providing them with food, medicine and other necessary things.

Part-B : Writing Test

Question No.- 8 to 12 : See the Writing Part

40 ✓ KEY TO SPECIAL MODEL TEST-14

Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) iii. continuous (b) i. Villagers' awareness (c) i. dignity (d) iv. fortune (e) iv. all of these (f) iii. dispossess (g) iii. her marriage was suspended
- (a) Teachers and students of Lipi's school, members of the school managing committee, some respectable persons of the village, Lipi's father and Tara Mia's father were present in the meeting.
(b) The impact of early marriage on a girl may be very severe. An early married girl may have children at an early age of 15 Or 16. She is vulnerable to constant health hazards as well.
(c) The majority of the meeting attendees supported the Headteacher because they were convinced of the logics of the Headteacher and could realize the adverse effects of the early marriage.
(d) While speaking in the meeting, the Headteacher said this. He felt that Lipi's father was making a great mistake. If it really happened, the young girl's education would stop, she will suffer from various diseases and her life would be at risk.
(e) The Headteacher intended to arrange a meeting to stop the early marriage of Lipi. He knew the severe consequences of early marriage and so, he wanted to save Lipi and her future.
- (a) problem (b) elaborately (c) early (d) pregnancy (e) attendees
- (i) freedom fighters (ii) freedom (iii) 1971 (iv) The West Pakistani rulers and soldiers (v) sacrificed their lives
- Freedom is the birth right of man irrespective of caste and creed, colour or religion. But when it is snatched by any foreign power, an armed conflict takes place between the freedom-loving people and the occupation forces. The foreign power often fall upon those freedom-loving people with a view to ensuring its reign for ever by stopping the voice of the native people. Bangladesh fell victim to foreign rule which could be driven out by means of supreme sacrifices of millions of martyrs in the liberation war. We owe to the freedom-fighters forever. They gave us independence at the cost of their lives.
- (a) Statistics show that about 350 million people speak English as a first language and another 300 million use it as a second language.
(b) English has now secured a place as an official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries and of many international organization.
(c) Since more than 80% of all the information in the world's computers is in English, organizations need employees who know English well.
(d) In fact, there are some companies who provide English language training for their staff.
(e) Besides, many believe now that English usually helps them to get good jobs and better salaries.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	h	g	a	c	d	f	b	e

In the American war of independence, a corporal and a party of soldiers were sent to raise a heavy beam for a battery. There were too few men for the work. But the corporal, full of dignity, did nothing but stood by and shouted orders. Presently an officer, not in uniform rode up. "Hello" he said to the corporal, "Why don't you lend your men a hand to get that beam up?" "Don't you know that I am a corporal?" was the reply. "Are you?" said the officer. He then getting down from his horse worked very hard to put the beam to its place and the man was not other than Washington himself.

41 ✓ KEY TO SPECIAL MODEL TEST-15

Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) iv. productivity (b) i. treated (c) ii. hampered (d) ii. helpful (e) i. soil pollution (f) iii. the loss of soil fertility (g) iv. afforestation
- (a) We should be aware of using pesticides because they may seriously pollute our rivers, canals, lakes etc.
(b) The huge amount of undisposed industrial waste is one of the most significant causes of soil pollution.
(c) Natural fertilizers and compost can be safe substitution for chemical fertilizers.
(d) Deforestation causes erosion, pollution and loss of fertility in the topsoil.
(e) As the polythene shopping bags do not decay or decompose naturally, they remain unchanged. Thus they reduce the soil fertility and block the drainage system.
- (a) consequences (b) efforts/consciousness/awareness (c) afforestation/reforestation (d) enriching/increasing (e) management/dumping/disposing
- (i) knowledge (ii) is much more than the knowledge (iii) how to lead a happy and useful life (iv) A wise person (v) to use our knowledge wisely
- Education is the fullest development of body, mind and soul together. Education widens our outlook and orientation. It broadens our mind and mentality. It refines our sense and sensibility. It helps us to differentiate between right and wrong. A truly educated man is able to lead a happy and worthy life. He knows how to behave towards other human beings. Therefore, everyone of us should take true education.
- (a) Friction between teenagers and parents is very common and one of the major problems of modern age.
(b) One obvious reason of friction is the difficult behaviours of the adolescents that are the result of loneliness.
(c) Moody and sulky behaviours are the kind of behaviors which are common feature of teenagers.
(d) Consequently, adolescents are self-centered and want to think for themselves.
(e) They rebel against the ways and thoughts of the older generations which they think are outdated.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
e	d	g	c	f	a	h	b

In South Africa, the blacks were victims of racial segregation. They were subjected to all sorts of indignities. They were treated cruelly and were aliens their own country. They were also deprived of all basic human rights. Even dogs received a much better treatment than the blacks. A leader vowed to put an end to the inhuman practice. Do you know this leader? He was Nelson Mandela who was one of the greatest leaders of the world.

42 ✓ KEY TO SPECIAL MODEL TEST-16

Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) iv. enlightenment (b) iii. gods and goddesses (c) i. both Hindus and Buddhists (d) ii. October (e) ii. religious monuments (f) iv. many (g) iii. Losar
- (a) The temple of Pashupatinath is the most sacred Hindu shrine.
(b) Tihar is the name of a festival. It is celebrated in November.
(c) Many temples and shrines of religious practices are combinedly shared by the Hindus and the Buddhists.
(d) The three ancient valley cities in Nepal are Patan, Kathmandu and Bhaktapur. These three ancient cities represent an epitome of harmony in urban design, elegant architecture and refined culture.
(e) The celebrated festivals of Nepal are Dasain or Dusherra, Tihar, Holi, Chaitra Daisan, Haribodhini Ekadashi, Maha Shivaratri, Krishna Jayanti, Mani Rimd, Buddha Jayanti, Losar, etc.
- (a) celebrate (b) activities (c) houses (d) deities (e) vibrant
- (i) tradition (ii) were not considered to be writers (iii) Her first book (iv) anonymously (v) London
- Jane Austen was born in 1775 in a well educated family. She was the youngest of seven siblings. Though she never travelled beyond her own compass, she was gay and witty, a keen observer, a brilliant conversationalist and an excellent letter writer. Her six novels written at different times were better known. She is regarded as the greatest female novelist of the world.

6. (a) The arsenic problem of Bangladesh has become acute in recent years.
 (b) In chemistry arsenic is referred to a white compound of brittle elements.
 (c) The element is detected to be present in large quantities in the underground water.
 (d) Victims of arsenic usually suffer slow and agonising deaths.
 (e) Suffering people do not even know what is causing them trouble.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	f	e	h	a	g	d	b

Socrates' wife used to lose her temper on the slightest excuse. She thought that her husband was not paying the least heed to her and so she always tried to irritate him. One day, the woman became more furious than ever and began to insult him. Socrates could not tolerate this, so he went out of this room. He sat on the doorstep of his house looking out on the public streets. This made his wife more furious. She went up to him with a bucket full of water and poured the water on him. At that time some passers-by were walking along the street and they were greatly astonished.

43 ✓ KEY TO SPECIAL MODEL TEST-17

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. The Bhutanese would like to cherish their own culture always. (b) iii. all kinds of plants and animals (c) iii. constitutionally (d) ii. conscious (e) iii. forest area (f) iv. happiest (g) ii. foreign tourists
2. (a) Pure mountain air, crystal blue skies and pristine vegetation cover have made Bhutan an ideal place for the environment lovers.
 (b) The government of Bhutan has taken a number of steps to protect its bio-diversity.
 (c) The first foreign tourists were allowed into Bhutan in 1974.
 (d) The government lifted a ban on TV and the Internet in 1999.
 (e) It has been made mandatory for all Bhutanese to wear only their national dress in public.
3. (a) strict (b) environment/ nation (c) limited (d) wear (e) rated/ declared/ acknowledged
4. (i) in 1871 (ii) All Bengal Muslim League (iii) in 1911 (iv) for the establishment of Dhaka Engineering School (BUET) (v) in 1902
5. Nawab Sir Salimullah was born in 1871 at Ahsan Manzil Palace in Dhaka. He was the eldest son of Sir Khwaja Ahsanullah. He was a social worker. He contributed a lot to socio-economic development activities. The establishment of Dhaka University and Dhaka Engineering School bears the testimony of his contribution. He also built mosques, madrasas, and hospitals. The British government being pleased gave him titles like CSI, KCSI, GCSI and Nawab Bahadur. He died in 1915.
6. (a) Allah has created numerous species of animals of which man is the best one who has proved his superiority on this earth.
 (b) Man's superiority over all types of animals lies in his having intellect and wisdom, through which he gets developed.
 (c) Man has reached this civilized state through many development phases owing to his intellect while all other species of animals are in the same state as they were at the time of their creation.
 (d) In fact, man's intellect or creative faculty gets continuously developed as he uses this faculty.
 (e) We don't know how far civilization will advance and what more wonderful thing they will invent in course of time.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
g	a	e	f	d	h	c	b

A Sultan wanted to find an honest man to collect taxes in his kingdom. The Sultan was unable to choose an honest man. So, he asked for a wise counselor's advice. He invited applications and a number of people applied for the job. 'I have here,' he said to the wise man, 'some applications for the post of tax-collector. Could you tell me how I can find an honest officer?' Your Highness, said the wise man, 'I suggest that you should invite all the applicants to the palace. Then I'll show you the honest person when I ask them to dance.' So, the Sultan asked all the applicants to come to the palace. When they arrived, they were told to go to the Sultan, one at a time, through a dark and empty corridor. The Sultan was sitting on his throne. The wise man was also sitting near him. As soon as the applicants were assembled before the throne, the Sultan said, 'Gentlemen, I'd like you to dance.'

44 ✓ KEY TO SPECIAL MODEL TEST-18**Part-A : Reading Test**

- (a) iv. that they cared a lot for him and chose him as someone special (b) ii. forerunner (c) i. Paul Jobs and Clara Jobs (d) ii. selected (e) i. colleague (f) ii. birth (g) i. reading and writing
- (a) Paul Jobs was the person who adapted Steve Jobs. He was a car mechanic.
(b) Steve Jobs was adopted by Paul Jobs and his wife Clara Jobs.
(c) Jobs' mother had taught him how to read and write before he went to the elementary school.
(d) Steve Jobs played pranks to keep himself busy.
(e) Steve Jobs couldn't accept other people's authority.
- (a) child pediatric (b) successful (c) food (d) learning (e) results
- (i) to divert water from the Ganges to the Hooghly River for flushing out the sediment deposition from Kolkata harbour. (ii) In 1975 (iii) after the assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman (iv) to the UN (v) Floods in Bihar
- Farakka Barrage across the Ganges is located in the Indian state West Bengal. It is about 2240 metre long. Its construction was started in 1961 and completed in 1975. This Barrage was built to divert water from the Ganges to the Hooghly River for flushing out the sediment deposition from Kolkata harbour. This Barrage cuts off Bangladesh's water supply. So in 1975, there was an agreement to discharge water from 21 April to 31 May. But India started to withdraw water even after the agreed period. To solve this crisis, Bangladesh lodged a formal protest to the UN against India in 1977. Later in 1996, a 30-year agreement was signed.
- (a) We are living in modern society which is really the contribution of education.
(b) The primitive people who were uncivilized and uneducated led an uncomfortable life in the caves.
(c) They were hostile to each other and quarrels always occurred as there was no education in primitive society.
(d) But with the passage of time they began to be civilized after receiving a little education gradually.
(e) If the people in modern society receive true education they would be able to serve society in many ways.

7.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	b	d	c	g	a	h	f	e

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

45 ✓ KEY TO SPECIAL MODEL TEST-19**Part-A : Reading Test**

- (a) iv. both ii & iii (b) ii. a check for wages (c) ii. Temporary (d) ii. wacky (e) iii. challenging (f) iii. a taste of freedom (g) iii. unusual
- (a) One can start strange jobs if he wants to travel the less taken ways of life. Besides, he has to think about several matters such as recruiting company, good wages, type of education, etc.
(b) Yes, I want a job for earning money and maintaining my family.
(c) A part-time job is a form of employment that carries fewer hours per day or week than a full-time job.
(d) Here "other types of jobs" refers to the jobs that are not conventional and liked by most people, rather challenging and funny or odd or crazy or wacky.
(e) Among the mentioned four particular strange and weird jobs, farming oysters in the middle of the ocean seems to be most weird to me. Because it is challenging and risky to farm and collect oysters in the ocean.
- (a) unconventional (b) security (c) provided (d) risk/ stake (e) view/ choice
- (i) At the age of eight (ii) 1857 (iii) was born (iv) Journals (v) 1913

5. The poetic genius of world poet Rabindranath Tagore was expressed in different stages of his life. This is so miraculous that he wrote his first poem even at the age of eight. He wrote his poetic novel when he was only fifteen. His literary works came out in journals when he was sixteen. However the most extra-ordinary work done by Rabindranath was the translation of Gitanjali in 1913 when he was fifty. Any way, we see his strong patriotic feeling when he refused the Knight title given by the British govt after the mass killing of Jalianwalabagh.
6. (a) Students in the recent years are seen to cut a sorry figure in English.
 (b) It is true that it is difficult to learn a foreign language.
 (c) Many of the students memorise the answer like parrot to pass the examination.
 (d) One of the major reasons of the failure of the students is that the English text books are not up to the standard and teachers are not well-trained.
 (e) So students do not feel comfortable when they study English.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
b	g	d	a	f	c	h	e

Babul lived in a village of Bangladesh. He was a school-boy. There was a canal on his way to school. An old bridge was over that canal. It was useful to one and all of the villagers. Yet none cared for its repair. So one day it broke down and caused a good deal of hardship to the villagers. Babul was in difficulty.

46 ✓ KEY TO SPECIAL MODEL TEST-20

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) ii. widely recognized (b) iii. A & C (c) iii. Carbon (d) i. noun (e) i. The world's annihilating coal (f) ii. Insufficient (g) iv. using up
2. (a) Mr. APJ Abdul Kalam is an Internationally acknowledged scientist and a former president of India.
 (b) Science Congress is an organisation where scientists expose their research activities on science and technology.
 (c) Leading Industrial countries have taken initiatives to tap alternative energy sources mainly green or renewable energy sources to meet the future energy challenges of the world.
 (d) The scientist Kalam is concerned about mankind's future energy crisis.
 (e) The potential danger of nuclear energy means the alarming situation resulting from frequent use of nuclear energy.
3. (a) former (b) crisis (c) owing/ due (d) massive (e) forms
4. (i) gets a gold medal, a certificate and a large sum of money (ii) Alfred Bernard Nobel (iii) used for breaking rocks, digging petrol wells and in wars (iv) Rontgen (v) 40,000 dollars
5. Nobel Prize which was instituted by Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, is the world's most important prize. The prize is given every year to those who make very great contributions in the fields of physics, chemistry, literature, physiology or medicine and peace. There is only one prize each year in each of these fields. Under this prize, the prize winner receives a gold medal, a certificate and a large sum of money. The first Nobel Prize was given to Rontgen on 10th December, 1901 for his outstanding research in 'X-rays'.
6. (a) Introverts and extroverts are two peculiar types of personality.
 (b) They are sheer diametrically opposite in nature.
 (c) Introverts are cosy and they don't like talking too much.
 (d) In contrast, extroverts are usually out going , noisy and dominating in nature.
 (e) Unlike the introverts, they don't like remain isolated.

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
d	g	b	h	c	a	e	f

Prafulla Chandra Ray was born in Khulna in 1861. His father Harish Chandra Ray was a land proprietor. He started his education in his village school. In 1870 his family migrated to Calcutta. Ray and his elder brother were admitted to Hare School in 1874. When he was in the fourth standard, he suffered from a severe attack of dysentery. It hampered his health throughout his life. In 1879 he passed the Entrance Examination.

5242011

