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1. Western College, Dhaka
Test Examination—2013; English : Paper I

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4 : [Unit—5; Lesson—6(A)]

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

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

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

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

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

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** 1x5=5
 - (a) Jerry's sense of duty/courtesy/integrity impressed the authoress.
 - (b) Jerry wanted to get the axe-handle repair/repared/repairing.
 - (c) Jerry's courtesy was formal/artificial/inborn.
 - (d) Jerry came to the orphanage at the age of eight/four/twelve.
 - (e) The phrase 'of his own accord' means willingly/at random/freely.
2. **True/false? If false, give the correct information.** 1x5=5
 - (a) Jerry steadied at the loose stone for his own use.
 - (b) Jerry had been at the orphanage for four years.
 - (c) The axe-handle broke because Jerry brought the axe down careless.
 - (d) Integrity is embedded on courage.
 - (e) Jerry did for me the necessary thing.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.** 1x5=5
 - (a) Jerry (be) — at the orphanage since he was four.
 - (b) He took the (responsible) — breaking the axe handle.
 - (c) He chose to do work (careful) —.
 - (d) He was an orphan boy (live) — the orphanage.
 - (e) (Dig) — a deeper hole, Jerry steadied a loose stone.
4. **Make a list of five points describing Jerry's character.** 5

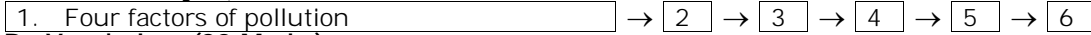
Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—6; Lesson—5 (C)]

Every year millions of people all over the world die unnecessarily as a result of pollution. These unfortunate and avoidable deaths are brought about by four specific factors. Firstly, air pollution from factories, burning trash and vehicle fumes causes pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases. Then, water pollution from industrial discharge, the indiscriminate disposal of toxic chemicals, and the dumping of human waste into rivers and canals causes poisoning and water-borne diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea. The next factor is the noise pollution from vehicle horns and microphones that might cause aggression and damage hearing. And finally, odour pollution from dumped or untreated human waste causes serious discomfort to our sense of smell, and attracts disease-bearing creatures such as rats and flies. We should take determined action to control these problems and clean up the environment to avert these unnecessary diseases.

5. **Write short answer to the following questions.** 1x5=5
 - (a) How does noise pollution affect us?
 - (b) What happens if human waste is not treated?
 - (c) What is necessary to avoid these unnecessary diseases?
 - (d) What are the factors bring about some unfortunate deaths?
 - (e) How is sound polluted?
6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.** 1x5=5

Air pollution and water pollution are (a) — responsible for the (b) — deaths of millions of people all over the world. Air is (c) — with different types of smoke. People run mills and factories which (d) — smoke and pollute air. Water gets (e) — when toxic chemicals and human waste are thrown into rivers and canals.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences. 1×5=5
 8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing different types of pollution and their ultimate effect (No. 1 has been done for you). 1×5=5



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

warmer	flood	change	climate	catastrophic	severely	alarm
gradual	rise	evidence	destroy	unnecessary	prediction	increase

The world is getting (a) — because of pollution. Every year millions of people all over the world die (b) — as a result of pollution. In recent years, there have been many (c) — reports that the world's (d) — is undergoing a significant (e) —. All these reports provide strong (f) — that world temperatures are (g) — day by day. Climatologists (h) — that mid way through the next century temperature may have (i) — as much as 4° centigrade. This could raise sea levels and thereby (j) — costal areas and farmlands.

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

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

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

A	B	C	D
(i) Socrates	brought	sentenced	round him
(ii) He	began to	a great philosopher	against Socrates
(iii) The young men	was	gather	to death
(iv) The rulers of Athens	wanted	jealous	of ancient Greece
(v) They	was	to spread knowledge	among the people
(vi) This great man	grew	two charges	of his popularity

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

- (i) Then he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave.
- (ii) But it did not gave up hope.
- (iii) The spider failed again and again to succeed.
- (iv) Bruce saw the spider climbing the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts.
- (v) He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies.
- (vi) This dauntless spider inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of despair.
- (vii) The enemies were defeated and Bruce regained his kingdom.
- (viii) The king fought bravely but lost the battle.
- (ix) Robert Bruce was a famous king.
- (x) He had to flee from his kingdom to save his life.
- (xi) Enemies invaded his kingdom.
- (xii) He took shelter in a remote cave.
- (xiii) Once he was lying in the cave.
- (xiv) The king was always in a gloomy state for his unhappy condition.

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

(a) What is natural calamity? (b) What natural calamities does Bangladesh experience every year? (c) What are the effects of natural calamities? (d) How can the natural calamities be prevented? (e) What do you suggest to prevent natural calamities?

2. Ideal Laboratory Girls' School and College, Mirpur, Dhaka

Test Examination—2013; English : Paper I

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

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

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

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Excessive watching of TV is detrimental/helpful/useful.
 - (b) Many people have got obsessed/dependent/devoted to watching TV.
 - (c) The East is being concealed/detected/revealed to the West.
 - (d) Television telecasts programmes of uniform/common/diversified matter.
 - (e) Television has become the most widespread source of refreshment/ amusement/ cheerfulness.
2. **True /False? If false, give the correct information.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Studies show that American children learn better through TV watching.
 - (b) Western music and entertainment helps to develop the taste of the younger people in the developing countries.
 - (c) TV plays an important role in imparting education.
 - (d) Satellite telecasting has brought the world closer.
 - (e) The students in America spend more time in their studies than in viewing TV.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Young people's tastes are gradually coming under the (influenced) — TV.
 - (b) Satellite telecasting has brought about a (gradually) — influence on our younger people.
 - (c) Before (graduate) — many American children will have spent more than 22,000 hours in front of TV.
 - (d) (Watch) — TV has become a source of common pastime.
 - (e) Almost every middle class and even every working class families are in (possess) — a TV set.
4. **Make a list of five points about the influence of TV.** 1×5=5

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

In Bangladesh the retirement age for government employees is 57 years and for university teachers 65 years. In the United Nations the retirement age is 65 years. But this does not mean that after this age people suddenly become useless and unfit to work. These people are an asset to society with knowledge that only experience can bring and need to feel useful and want in society. In the developed countries, social security is provided by the government in the form of post-retirement and old age benefits, so that these people can get free medical facilities and can also be economically independent. In Bangladesh, government employees are granted a pension and there are a few facilities at the government hospitals for the old but these are hardly enough. Besides, the majority of our female population do not belong to the working class. They are housewives and are not eligible for any pension or gratuity. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, about 6% of the population of Bangladesh are aged people which came to about 13.3 million people in 2000. This includes male and female elderly people both from the villages and towns. These people have served their nation and their families through the years. In their old age, it is their right to expect service from us in return. Their physical health has started deteriorating and they need as much care and consideration as possible. The government still

does not have any system to meet the health and economic needs of this large population. We ourselves however must ensure that the elderly among us are respected and cared for. After all, can we forget that we ourselves are going to grow old one day?

5. Write short answers to these questions. 1x5=5

- (a) When does a government employee retire in Bangladesh?
- (b) What is the retirement age limit in the United Nations?
- (c) Why are the retired people considered an asset?
- (d) Who do not belong to the working class?
- (e) What can't we forget?

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

In the developed countries the government (a) — social security, free medical facilities and other benefits to the retired old people. But in our country the facilities (b) — to the retired persons are not (c) —. They only enjoy a (d) — and a little medical (e) —.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the benefits of a retired person both in Bangladesh and developed countries enjoys. 1x5=5



Part B : Vocabulary Test (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box. (Make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

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

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

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

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

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Mark)

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

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

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

- (i) This time he put on gorgeous dress.
- (ii) The courtier understood his fault and begged the poet's pardon.
- (iii) On his way back home, Saadi again took shelter in the same courtier's house.
- (iv) He set out for the emperor's palace in ordinary dress.
- (v) Saadi replied, "My dress deserves this food."
- (vi) He was simple in his ways of life.
- (vii) On the way, he took shelter in a courtier's house.
- (viii) Sheikh Saadi was a great Persian poet.

- (ix) They asked, "Why are you putting the food in your dress?"
 (x) Once he was invited to the emperor's palace.
 (xi) The courtier's men were surprised to see this.
 (xii) The courtier and his men did not show much honour and hospitality to him.
 (xiii) Now Saadi began to put his food in the pocket of his dress.
 (xiv) The courtier received him cordially and entertained him with rich and delicious food.
13. Write a paragraph of about 200 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14
- (a) What is Internet? (b) What does it require to get an Internet connection? (c) How many types of Internet are there? (d) How can one get Internet connection? (e) What is the usefulness of Internet.

3. Dr. Mahabubur Rahman Mollah College, Dhaka
Test Examination—2013; English : Paper I

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is called a decibel. According to the United Nations, the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels. When the vibration of sound is at a tolerable, pleasant level, it is simply called *sound*. But when it is sharp and harsh to the ears it becomes *noise*. Serious harm can be caused to people if they are regularly exposed to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. Because of the growth of urban population and the increasing use of machines in our everyday life there has been a general increase in the level of sound around us. On an average, people in the cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 30 to 90 decibels or even more. A study in Japan has found that housewives who live in the city were exposed to almost the same amount of sound that a factory worker was exposed to at his/her workplace. The occupations that the study found to be the noisiest were factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching.

Many developed countries are trying to control sound pollution by careful town planning and developing public awareness. In Holland schools are not allowed near airports and houses which are situated near airports are provided with special types of insulation to limit the sound heard inside the buildings.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5
- (a) It is a great benefit/injury/comfort to live in an environment where sounds exceed 70 decibels.
 (b) Industries create soft/quiet/loud sound.
 (c) Sound is milder/sharper/more unwholesome than noise.
 (d) The growth of population poses a threat to our sanitation/economy/health.
 (e) The vibration of sound should be at an acceptable/good/reasonable level.
2. True or false? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5
- (a) Sounds exceeding 70 decibels in detrimental to man.
 (b) Noise is beyond control of man.
 (c) Sound pollution is not acute in pastoral areas.
 (d) Bangladesh does not belong to UN at all.
 (e) Actually sound pollution is fatal.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1×5=5
- (a) Decibel is the unit of (measure) — sound.
 (b) In Japan housewives (live) — the city were in danger of sound pollution.
 (c) If it is sharp and harsh to the ears, it (call) — wise.
 (d) Living in a noisy environment may (harm) — for man.
 (e) The tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels (normal) —.

4. Make a list of five points mentioning the ways of checking sound disturbance. 1×5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8 : [Unit—12, Lesson—6(C)]

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

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1×5=5
 (a) How is fate to Stephen Hawking?
 (b) Why has Stephen been confined to a wheelchair?
 (c) How does he lecture?
 (d) How many daughters does he have?
 (e) What is the result of physical handicap on Stephen?
6. Fill in the gaps of the following passage. 1×5=5
 As Hawking's reputation gradually (a) —, fate followed with less rewarding things. He (b) — control over the muscles by degrees and became a (c) — of Gehrig's disease. He is now (d) — to the wheelchair and (e) — no power to control his body except his head and hands only.
7. Summarize the passage in five sentences. 5
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing conspicuous incidents of Stephen's life. 1×5=5

1. Sky high reputation → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

independence	hardly	benefit	attributed	provide	eligibility
belonging	dependent	medical	we	grant	brought

Our old people are an asset for (a) — with knowledge that only experience can (b) — and need to feel useful and wanted in society. In the developed countries, social security is (c) — by the government in the form of post-retirement and old age (d) — that these people get free (e) — facilities and can also be economically (f) —. In Bangladesh government employees are (g) — a pension and there are a few facilities at the government hospitals for the old but these are (h) — enough. Besides the majority of our female population are not (i) — for any pension on gratuity because they do not (j) — to the working class.

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

A magician shows (a) — which are (b) — to us. He produces a pigeon, a rabbit or a glass of milk out of (c) —. He can (d) — money. He can make a person (e) — and then reappear. He can also cut a person two and then make him or her (f) —. A pack of (g) — or a piece of rope may be used to produce (h) —. But these are (i) — tricks. A magician learns these with great efforts and practices them to (j) —.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

A	B	C	D
(a) Satellite TV	has added	various	satellite television
(b) Numerous TV channels	makes	new dimension	types of programmes
(c) But sometimes it	telecast	more conscious	to television
(d) Sometimes our younger people	has been branded	by	to the developing nation
(e) The exhibition of violence on TV	should be	as a cultural assault	in running television
(f) The guardians	are being affected	the children	more aggressive

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

- (i) Androcles was very much afraid.
- (ii) So, one day he crept into a cave and fell fast asleep.
- (iii) His master was cruel and unkind.
- (iv) He became very weak and sick for want of food.
- (v) A lion entered the cave roaring loudly.
- (vi) Once there was a slave named Androcles.
- (vii) He felt sure that the beast would kill him.
- (viii) He thought that he might die.
- (ix) It was crying for pain in his leg.
- (x) He held himself in a forest for many days.
- (xi) After a while, a great noise awoke him up.
- (xii) One day he fled away from his master's house.
- (xiii) Soon he realized that the lion was not angry.
- (xiv) Androcles removed a thorn from the lion's paw.

13. Write a paragraph of about 200 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) How do you feel when a guest comes to your house which is situated in a city? (b) What is your experience about two particular guests? (c) How long did they stay in your house? (d) What kind of problem did you face then? (e) How did you pass your time with them?

4. Madhupur College, Tangail

Test Examination—2013; English : Paper I

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

[Unit—5; Lesson—6(A)]

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1×5=5

- (a) What impressed the writer most was Jerry's integrity/probity/fairness of character.
 (b) It was because of his greatness/magnanimity/generosity of heart Jerry chose to do careful work.
 (c) Jerry was bereft/without/deserted of parents.
 (d) Jerry was a boy of delicate/extrovert/firm character.
 (e) Jerry was always conscious/attentive/careful to the comfort of the authoress.

2. True or False? If false, give the correct information.

1×5=5

- (a) One day Jerry broke the axe-handle.
 (b) Jerry had moral courage to confess his guilt.
 (c) Jerry's sense of courtesy was formal.
 (d) Jerry repaired the loose stone for his own use.
 (e) Jerry did not show any pretence.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary.

5

- (a) Jerry (admit) — his fault without subterfuge.
 (b) Jerry did his work (careful) —
 (c) Jerry was an orphan boy (live) — the orphanage.
 (d) Jerry had been (live) — the orphanage since he was four.
 (e) The (mean) — 'integrity' is uprightness.

4. Make a list of five traits of Jerry's character.

5

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

[Unit—23; Lesson—3(B)]

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

Given that about 80% of the farms are small and highly fragmented, more imaginative and effective organizations of production are needed to sustain agricultural productivity and create

more employment and income for the farming community. The newly emerging 'contract farming' taken up by a number of private agri-business firms is one approach for promoting food production, especially fruit and vegetables. One possibility to compensate for the loss of land is to go for land reclamation in the Bay of Bengal for which, of course the country needs massive external assistance.

It is essential to improve agricultural production in general and food production in particular. For this, support from the public sector is necessary to generate and promote technologies, and hence to strengthen production. Bio-technology research and development of hybrid crops and animal species need to be given priority which will probably involve partnerships with multinational private sector firms and institutions.

5. Answer the following questions. 5

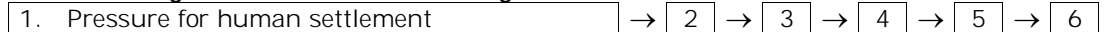
- (a) What will be the challenge for Bangladesh in the years to come?
- (b) What is the amount of cultivable land that is lost every year?
- (c) Why are our farms highly fragmented?
- (d) Why should we put special emphasis on the increase of food production?
- (e) What is the newly adopted method of farming in Bangladesh?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 5

Though Bangladesh is a small land, it is overpopulated. It is (a) — that our farming land is (b) — day by day. If this process (c) — it will be difficult to (d) — food for everybody. So, from now on we must take (e) — to increase food production.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences. 5

8. Based on the reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the causes of diminishing cultivable land. 5



Part B : Vocabulary Test (20 Marks)

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

warming	cut	rise	anticipation	habitats	increase
extinction	severe	imperative	particularly	catastrophe	indiscriminate

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

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

Learning a language is (a) — riding a bicycle. The most (b) — thing (c) — any language is communication. You learn to (d) — effectively by using a language, by doing things with it and by experiencing it. You (e) — learn English in the same (f) — as one learns to ride a bicycle. Do not (g) — if people laugh at you (h) — you make (i) —. You can certainly learn (j) — mistake.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. 12

A	B	C	D
(a) For the Germans leisure	have become	in spending their free time so effectively	over five days
(b) Formerly, the Germans	have	a major	that there is even a German Leisure Association
(c) They	are so interested	very little time	to relax
(d) But in modern times working hours in Germany	has become	shorter stretching	pursuit
(e) People therefore	used to work	more time	to spare now
(f) They	had	ten hours a day	and six days a week

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

- (i) "Alas!" she cried, "Why should I always have to stay in the kitchen while my sisters dress in silk and satins?"
- (ii) She had to work very hard in the kitchen.
- (iii) Her mother was dead.

- (iv) Once upon a time there lived a maiden named Cinderella.
- (v) She had two sisters.
- (vi) That is why she was called Cinderella.
- (vii) Her sisters were unkind to Cinderella.
- (viii) The two sisters ride away in their fine silk dress.
- (ix) They made her stay among the pots and kettles and do all the hard work about the house.
- (x) One day the sisters came dancing into the house.
- (xi) Sometimes, to keep warm, she crept among the cinders.
- (xii) Poor Cinderella who had to stay behind looked at her old ragged clothes and burst into tears.
- (xiii) "We have been invited to the king's ball."
- (xiv) At length the day of the great ball came.

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

- (a) What is E-mail? (b) What are the essentials for using E-mail? (c) What are the benefits of using E-mail? (d) How does it help in the field of business? (e) Why can't the people of Bangladesh use it?

5. Santhia Degree College, Pabna

Test Examination—2013; English : Paper I

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

[Unit—23; Lesson—2(B)]

The most significant event for Bangladesh in the last century has been its birth as an independent nation. Prior to that, it experienced British colonial rule until 1947, followed by an oppressive existence as East Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.

The life of our people has often been shaped by tragedy. Floods have devastated our land and tidal waves from the sea have swept away thousands of lives. Poverty has been an ever-present spectre. As a result, nearly seventy percent of the population suffer from various degrees of malnutrition. Rapid population growth has added to this problem. Although the growth rate has slowed down to some extent, the population has almost doubled since independence. On the other hand, turbulent politics and instability, and the rise of terrorism and crime are adversely affecting society.

Despite these negative aspects, the last twenty-five years will remain memorable for certain events. The 21st of February 1952 immediately comes to mind. Only recently, our language day has been declared the International Mother Language Day by UNESCO. 16 December 1971 is another day our nation will cherish forever—the day when we became citizens of a free state following our victory over the occupation forces of Pakistan. In addition, in the field of literature, art and culture we have produced great poets, novelists, and artists. For instance, Bangladesh is proud of the great poet Kazi Nazrul Islam who raised his fiery voice against injustice and oppression.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1×5=5

- (a) The emergence/emergency/nomination of Bangladesh as a free state is the most significant event for us in the last century.
- (b) Political instability has a bad affect/effect/concern on our society.
- (c) The cause of malnutrition in Bangladesh is poverty/riches/negligence.
- (d) Bangladesh experienced justice/equity/oppression during the Pakistani rule.
- (e) We take proud/proudly/pride in our great poet Kazi Nazrul Islam.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information.

1×5=5

- (a) Bangladesh has undergone many tragic events.
- (b) The growth-rate of population remains the same as before.
- (c) Most of the people of Bangladesh are poverty stricken.
- (d) We became the citizens of a free country on the 26th March, 1971.
- (e) Bangladesh is rarely afflicted with political instability.

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

1×5=5

- (a) The (declare) — of the 21st February as the International Mother Language Day is a glorious event in our national history.
- (b) There often occurs (devastate) — flood in our country.
- (c) The last twenty-five years will remain vivid in our (memorable) — certain events.
- (d) We have achieved (progressive) — in art, literature and culture.
- (e) Thousands of lives (sweep) — tidal waves almost every year.

4. Make a list of five major historical events of Bangladesh in the last century. 1×5=5
Read the passage below and answer the questions 5-8 : [Unit-10; Lesson-4(C)]

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

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

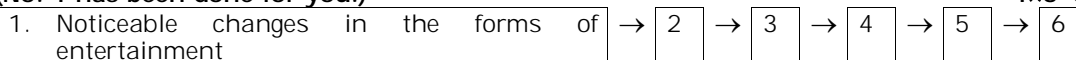
- (a) Is there any change in the field of entertainment in our country?
- (b) What were the common forms of entertainment in the past?
- (c) What is the position of radio now?
- (d) Are the common forms of entertainment popular as before?
- (e) Which sport is gradually taking the place of football?

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

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

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 5

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



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

prediction	global	bring	extinction	undergo	action	waste
unnecessary	pollute	avoid	temperatures	suitable	rise	cruelly

The disposal of various kinds of (a) — is seriously polluting the environment. The world's climate is (b) — a significant change. (c) — warming is the cause of the increase of heat in the atmosphere. The climatologists (d) — that it will be difficult to find a (e) — place to live in. Every year millions of people all over the world die (f) — as a result of (g) —. These unfortunate and (h) — deaths are (i) — about by four specific factors. We should take determined (j) — to control these problems.

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

Sincerity is the best way of achieving success. One can go a long way if one does anything with sincerity. People who are sincere to their work are (a) — of making anything success. The great men are also sincere because they (b) — that sincerity is the (c) — to success. Those who are not (d) — can never (e) — a long way in the world. The poor people are not always sincere, because they do not know the (f) — of sincerity. If they knew it, they would (g) — a good use of it. Sincerity (h) — not only to do work properly, but also with dutifulness, honesty, modesty and good behaviour. The people of our country are not still (i) — of the (j) — of sincerity.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

A	B	C	D
(i) E-mail has	is	a revolution	mode of communication
(ii) Messages can be	become greatly dependent	to another	countries like ours
(iii) It	brought about	on this speedy	telephone calls
(iv) Trade and commerce has	not reached everyone	commercially operated e-mail facilities	within seconds

(v) It has, however,	started using	far cheaper than	in modern communication
(vi) But even here people have	transmitted from one country	especially in developing	for important purposes

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

- (i) His friends and disciples could not bear the sight.
- (ii) With eyes full of tears, they bade Socrates a last farewell.
- (iii) A few moments passed, Socrates lay down and covered his face.
- (iv) The cup contained hemlock, a deadly poison.
- (v) At last, the hour of departure had arrived.
- (vi) A moment later, he uncovered his face and looking at Crito, said, "Don't forget the debt, Crito."
- (vii) They burst into tears and cried loudly like children.
- (viii) Socrates met his friends and disciples for the last time.
- (ix) He asked them to let him die in peace.
- (x) At sunset, the Governor of the prison came.
- (xi) Then there came a man with a cup in hand.
- (xii) He argued with them about the immortality of the soul.
- (xiii) He told them that the soul of man cannot die.
- (xiv) Socrates took the cup in his hand, said his prayer and drank the hemlock without any hesitation.

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

- (a) What is meant by gender discrimination? (b) Why do people discriminate between boys and girls? (c) What are the major fields of gender discrimination in our country? (d) What are the after-effects of such discrimination? (e) What steps can be taken to remove gender discrimination from our social system?

6. Belkuchi Degree College, Sirajganj

Test Examination—2013; English : Paper I

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

[Unit—10; Lesson—4(C)]

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

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

- (a) There are conspicuous/alarmed/enjoyable changes in the types of entertainment.
- (b) There is a difference/similarity/tradition between modern and folk music.
- (c) Today music/songs/sports entertain the people much.
- (d) Spectator means people/public/onlooker.
- (e) Entertainment means improvement/ amusement/ attraction.

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

- (a) Types of entertainment are now in a static condition in our country.
- (b) People have changed their taste both in sports and music.
- (c) The importance of entertainment in our life can hardly be ignored.
- (d) Now people prefer folk songs to modern music.
- (e) Band and pop music are traditional forms of entertainment.

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

- (a) Many old forms of entertainment have no (exist) — our country.
- (b) Band and pop music is attaining (popular) — the young generation.
- (c) Now folk music (sing) — western instruments.
- (d) There is a (differ) — modern and folk music.
- (e) The (replace) — football is done by cricket.

4. Mention five points on the changing form of entertainment in Bangladesh. 5
 Read the passage below and answer the questions 5–8 : [Unit—15; Lesson—2(B)]

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

5. Write short answer to the following questions. 1×5=5
 (a) What is the cause of mass illiteracy in Bangladesh?
 (b) What would happen if people were educated?
 (c) What does education teach us?
 (d) What is the prerequisite for social development?
 (e) What does the passage deal with?
6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5
 Education is termed as the (a) — of development. It is essential for social and (b) — development of a country. But most of the people in our country are (c) —. They have no (d) — of health, sanitation and population control. So, it is high time we (e) — our people.
7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1×5=5
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the function of education. 1×5=5
 1. Mental development → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

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

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

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap. 1×10=10
 Natural disaster (a) — throughout the world in recent years. The main reason behind this is the greenhouse effect or (b) — of the air (c) — the earth. Global warming is (d) — the ice of polar regions and of the peaks of (e) — mountains. Consequently the (f) — of sea water had alarmingly increased. Cyclones and tidal bores (g) — inundating and destroying the coastal region to a large extent. Climatologists (h) — that in the last 185 years 99 cyclones hit the coastal (i) — and offshore Islands of our country causing (j) — loss of life and property.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

A	B	C	D
(i) Many diseases	too	at	environmental pollutions
(ii) Experts believe	are rising	responsible	diseases
(iii) Pollution	suffer from	many more	for these diseases
(iv) Today city people	appears to be	are afflicted	by pollution
(v) Adulterated food	is also	due to	in urban areas
(vi) Rural societies	that it is	greater	an alarming rate

12. The sentences in the following are jumbled. Rewrite the following sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14
 (a) The Queen of Sheba heard the name and fame of King Solomon.
 (b) She also brought with her some artificial flowers.
 (c) So, the queen came to King Solomon's palace.
 (d) Many years ago there lived a king named Solomon.

- (e) Among them there were some real flowers also.
 (f) The flowers were beautiful and looked alike.
 (g) At once he realized those flowers to be real.
 (h) He was very wise and helped people in many ways.
 (i) She could not believe that he was so wise and wealthy.
 (j) The queen brought with her a hundred servants who carried many fine presents.
 (k) The queen asked the courtiers to find out the real ones.
 (l) King Solomon watched some bees flying over some flowers.
 (m) She decided to visit his country and meet him personally.
 (n) They failed to differentiate.
13. Write a paragraph of about 120 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14
- (a) What is dowry? (b) What are the causes of dowry? (c) Who take dowry and who are the victims of it? (d) How does it affect the whole society? (e) What is your reaction to this social vice? (f) How can this vice be eliminated?

7.

Monirampur College, Jessore
Test Examination—2013; English : Paper I

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

[Unit—4; Lesson—4(B)]

Bonsai is the art of growing trees and other plants in small containers in such a way that it becomes the miniature of a real tree. A Bonsai tree may be 10 years old but have a height of one foot only. The art of Bonsai originated perhaps more than 1000 years ago in China. Early Japanese aristocrats also showed a fondness for Bonsai and contributed greatly to its development. Bonsai is different from normal pot planting as it is considered an art form. A Bonsai tree is carefully shaped to remain small but still has the appearance of a large tree. It does not need large pots but small containers and not much of soil. A Bonsai container has holes in the bottom which are covered with small nets so that the soil does not flow out with the water. The plant is then taken out of its original pot and one-third of its root is cut off. It is then tied with the bottom of the pot with the help of wires. Soil is then spread over it to cover the container, but about an inch of the root is allowed to stay above the soil to enhance beauty. The soft branches of the plant are coiled with wires so that they are compelled to grow the way the planter wants them to grow. This allows the planter to give the tree a particular shape. A Bonsai plant is never allowed to grow too high. In fact, Bonsai is classified in two ways— (a) the style in which the branches are planted and shaped and (b) their sizes. Plants that are below 6 inches are called miniature, 6-12 inches: small, 12-24 inches; medium, and those more than 24 inches are called large. Almost all woody plants can be grown as Bonsai. The art of Bonsai is now quite popular in many places of the world. For some people, it is not only an interesting pastime but also a moneymaker.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
- (a) Early Japanese aristocrats protested/advanced/distorted the growth of Bonsai.
 (b) A Bonsai plant is allowed to grow as a replica/tiny model/duplicate of a large tree.
 (c) Intimate/abrupt/crude nurture is required for the desired appearance of a Bonsai tree.
 (d) A portion of the root is kept above the soil to diminish/magnify/decrease the beauty of a Bonsai tree.
 (e) Wires are used in a Bonsai plant to liberate/stop/control its growth in a particular way.
2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
- (a) Bonsai is a new form of pot-planting.
 (b) A Bonsai tree may grow to a height of 10 feet.
 (c) There are holes at the bottom of a Bonsai container to allow extra water to flow out.
 (d) Miniature Bonsai tree can be larger than six inches.
 (e) Some people not only grow Bonsai trees but also sell them.
3. Fill in the gaps with correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5
- (a) Bonsai an extra-ordinary branch of pot planting was (origin) — the Chinese.
 (b) Japanese were also (responsibility) — the development of the Bonsai.
 (c) Giant trees can be (reduce) — proportion so small that they may be held in the palm of the hand.
 (d) Bonsai plants are (care) — designed for in shallow containers containing a little soil.
 (e) Hundreds of years of highly skilled planting techniques (give) — rise to these tree miniatures of real trees.

4. Make a list of five steps which are followed in shaping of a Bonsai tree. 1×5=5
Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—11; Lesson—7(B)]

The British have a reputation for keeping their emotions private and for being reserved in their public behaviour. There are some obvious things that people from overseas notice in British behaviour. For example, on public transport, people do not usually talk to other passengers. On meeting, people do not embrace and often simply shake hands on a first introduction. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas, audiences are quiet during performances and reactions are often restrained. None of these behaviour traits, however, need to be interpreted by visitors as unfriendliness and in general, if a visitor makes the first move to start a conversation, they will find that British people are friendly and very considerate. On the other hand, some aspects of British behaviour might seem too informal for foreigners. An example is the informal use of first names among staff holding different status at work. Although it would be a blasphemy for a student to call his/her teachers by their first names in Bangladesh, it is quite common in British colleges and universities.

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

- What good will do the British have?
- How do the British people behave on public transport?
- How do the British people behave in cinema hall?
- Are British people really unfriendly?
- What aspect of British behaviour may appear informal to a foreigner?

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

Shahida went to Britain for her graduation. She came back last year. During her stay there she marked many things about British behaviour. She (a) — that the British were by nature reserved. They did not talk on public transport unless they were (b) — something. On (c) — they did not embrace. Once she went to a theatre. There was a very romantic drama. To her utter surprise, she observed that the people kept (d) —, even when the most romantic scene was on the stage. The way in which the students addressed their teachers simply (e) — her.

7. Summarise five points about British behaviour in five sentences. 1×5=5

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

1. Keeping their emotions private → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

find	prevail	both	available	neat	take
looking	be	collection	caters	look	appeal

A library serves as the best source of knowledge (a) — for the students and the teachers. It is a large (b) — of books. Among these there are books on courses that are taught in different classes. There (c) — books on extra curricular subjects also. In the library newspapers and periodicals are also (d) —. The library (e) — to the tastes of different people. Books are arranged in shelves (f) —. There are library assistants who are also helpful for the readers. One head librarian (g) — after the library. So the readers do not have any problem in (h) — for the right book. There is also a reading room where silence is maintained. (i) — one can also take books from the library for reading at home by (j) — library cards to the librarian.

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

Who is to control the crimes of the country? The rich? The government? Who? It is everybody's responsibility. In a country where everybody is trying to defeat every other one to make unlimited wealth as quickly as possible, it is very difficult to curb the crimes. Almost all contribute to crime and disorder in one or the other (a) —. World Bank and other international organisations have published (b) — on corruption and human rights violation in Bangladesh. They have also suggested how to (c) — the existing situation. But none of them is (d) — so far. It is alleged that most of the political parties are (e) — to gain their party interests. They have also divided the nation ideologically. National (f) — is a dream that might never come true. Sometimes some so called intellectuals write some article in newspapers. But that brings no (g) —. Abuse of (h) — by the public servants has led the nation to its present situation. The representatives of the people are being mainly (i) — for it. But it is not the only truth. Let us all be united to bring an end to this deteriorating (j) —.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

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

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

- One day a boy stole a beautiful pen from one of his school fellows.
- Among the crowd that lined the road to the place of execution was his mother.
- But he replied to them, "She's been the ruin of me."
- "Goodness," they cried, "to end up by doing such a thing to his mother, as if his wicked past were not enough!"
- He took the pen home to his mother.
- If she'd have given the stick when I stole that pen, I'd never have stood where I stand today.
- Instead of giving him the stick she appreciated the pen.
- One day he was caught in the act of a major crime and was sentenced to death.
- Seeing his mother weeping he obtained permission to whisper one word to her.
- She ran up to him and put her ear close to his mouth.
- She screamed and the crowd joined her in reproaching the unnatural son.
- She was weeping and beating her breast.
- When, he grew up, he began to steal more valuable things.
- Whereupon he seized it between his teeth and bit it off.

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

What do you understand by the rootless? Where do you see them? Where do they dwell? Describe their daily activities. How do you feel about them?

8. Keshabpur College, Keshabpur, Jessore

Test Examination—2013; English : Paper I

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

[Unit—9; Lesson—3(C)]

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

1. Choose the best word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- Bangladesh has scarce/small/exceedingly large population.
- We have more/insufficient/adequate educational institutions.
- The academic progress of our students is often stopped/ affected/developed by many obstacles.
- Most of our people do not have the intention/ability/endeavour to educate their children.
- By class size we understand the number of students/class room/education materials.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

- Every child in Bangladesh goes to school.
- We have more educational institutions than our students.
- The government has financial limitations.
- Every educational institution of our country is over-crowded.
- Politics and violence often stand in the way of our education.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1×5=5
- Poverty is the main obstacle for our people to be (educate) —.
 - Financial supports are not (equal) — provided according to requisition.
 - (Compare) — many students our educational institutions are not enough.
 - The education (impart) — the students is often below standard.
 - Students are (relation) — politics.

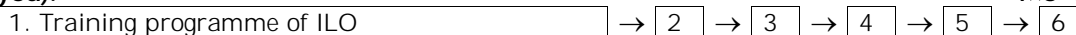
4. Make a list of five problems of education in Bangladesh. 1×5=5
 Read the passage below and answer the questions 5–8 : [Unit—15; Lesson—3(B)]

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

5. Write short answers to the following. 1×5=5
- What does ILO mean?
 - What is the aim of the ILO project?
 - What training did Sakhina Begum receive from BARI?
 - Why can't Sakhina's husband pay for the children's education?
 - How do village women usually pass their time?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5
- The condition of the poor village women is very (a) —. They do not find any (b) — for work in the rural areas. The ILO has recently started a project with a view to (c) — their condition. It (d) — training to rural women. Sakhina Begum has received training under this project. She has been able to (e) — her financial condition.

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



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

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

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

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1×10=10
- Television has become a (a) — source of entertainment of the present world. A wide (b) — of programmes is (c) — on numerous channels. Almost every family has a television (d) — today. Television (e) — are not only entertaining; they can be highly (f) — too. For example, television is now (g) — used for distance learning. Courses (h) — by the Open University are shown on BTV. Several channels like the Discovery Channel and the National Geographic Channel telecast highly informative and (i) — programmes. However, watching TV (j) — is not permissible.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

A	B	C	D
(i) Email has	is	a revolution	mode of communication
(ii) Messages can be	become greatly dependent	to another	countries like ours

(iii) It	brought about	on this speedy	telephone calls
(iv) Trade and commerce has	not reached everyone	commercially operated email facilities	within seconds
(v) It has, however	started using	far cheaper than	in modern communication
(vi) But even here people have	transmitted from one country	especially in developing	for important purposes

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

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

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

- (a) What is load-shedding? (b) When and why does it occur? (c) What are the effects of load-shedding? (d) Who are the worst sufferers? (e) How can we minimize load shedding?

9. Shyamnagar Govt. Mohsin Degree College, Satkhira

Test Examination—2013; English : Paper I

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

[Unit—14; Lesson—3(B)]

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

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

- (a) The position of women in Bangladesh is upgrading/declining/deteriorating.
- (b) Women are now working in a visible/variety of /various professions.
- (c) The presence of working women outside the house is on the alert/increase/decrease.
- (d) Women have to compete with men to prove their superiority/humility/ability.
- (e) Women in general were supposed to do outdoor/household/official activities.

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

- (a) Only women having education are opting to work outside the home.
- (b) Women are no longer cocooned from the outside world.
- (c) Women are practically capable of doing any sort of work.
- (d) Women should continue their traditional roles in the family.
- (e) Women have to assert themselves for equal rights.

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

- (a) The traditional (believe) — common people regarding women's working ability is obviously wrong.
- (b) Women are entering the workforce for the (attain) — their economic solvency.
- (c) Most of the women in our society have no (self-confident) — themselves.
- (d) Women have to excel themselves by (compete) — men.
- (e) Women's (depend) — men sounds foolish in the present context of the world.

4. Make a list of five activities generally done by women in the household. 5
 Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—21; Lesson—2(B)]

Capitalism developed in the European countries as a result of their 'Laissez-faire' (hands off) policy. The idea of global trade which was inherent in capitalism has now become universalized. Taking advantage of the idea of globalization, capitalism seems to be on a triumphant march. However, it is creating more opportunities for capitalist countries rather than for the developing ones. In the name of help and cooperation, the industrially developed capitalist countries are exploiting the cheap labours available in poorer countries. The global strategy of development promises greater employment opportunities to the people of poor countries but at the same time it promises high returns to capital. This actually paves the way for a lasting poverty so that the capitalists can continue to have a pool of cheap labour to draw from. The exploited and impoverished workers of the developing countries are no match for a globalizing powerful capitalism. As a result, the gap between wealth and poverty is ever widening. Globalization has put the people of the world on the same vessel but in different cabins. Only a trifling minority are travelling in luxurious cabins furnished with all modern amenities. They have access to nutritious food, pure drinking water, advanced medicare and a life of luxury. But the overwhelming majority are travelling in the third-class decks and are suffering from hunger and disease. Globalization can bring happiness to everyone only when all the passengers of the ship can travel in the same class of cabins in conditions of solidarity, equity and justice. But will the capitalists ever allow this to happen?

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5
 (a) What is the main cause of lasting poverty?
 (b) How can globalization benefit all nations?
 (c) Can you give a definition of globalization?
 (d) Who are the overwhelming majority mentioned in the passage?
 (e) How will you explain the concluding sentence of the passage?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
 Globalization has created (a) — opportunities for the European countries. But the poor countries are being (b) —. It is true (c) — globalization has (d) — a lot of opportunities. But the poor countries are not eligible (e) — to face the challenges.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences mentioning the disadvantages of globalization. 5

8. From your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing negative aspects of globalization. (No. 1 has been done for you). 5

1. Exploiting cheap labour → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary Test (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

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

Self-employment means to create (a) — opportunities for (b) — by one's own effort. Various government organizations are trying to (c) — a congenial atmosphere for self-employment. Different NGOs have (d) — rendered the help. Livestock (e) — agricultural (f) —, poultry (g) — are some of the (h) —. There are many (i) — for self-employment in Bangladesh. One can (j) — engage oneself in these jobs.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
 Films are shown for public (a) —. People watch films to pass their (b) — period. They are also a part of our (c) —. But nowadays the (d) — of movies are becoming lower. Vulgar films are shown in the cinema halls very (e) —. These films lead our young (f) — to illegal doings. It is a great threat (g) — our culture. The (h) — of our cinema halls is also very (i) —. We should be (j) — of this situation.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

A	B	C	D
(i) Mr. Robertson	doesn't like	a	who talk much
(ii) He	is	a beard	but curly
(iii) His hair	in his fifties	people	loves to eat
(iv) He is	it makes him	straight	important
(v) He	doesn't have	look	lawyer
(vi) He says	is not	and	but he has a moustache

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

- (i) She loved him dearly.
 (ii) One night the entire village was in deep sleep.

- (iii) All on a sudden she woke up.
 (iv) The boy responded to his mother's call.
 (v) The boy also loved and obeyed her very much.
 (vi) She had a son.
 (vii) He found it empty.
 (viii) His beloved mother was also sleeping.
 (ix) He was nine years old.
 (x) He went to the pitcher in the room.
 (xi) Again she fell asleep.
 (xii) Long long ago, there lived a widow in a certain village of Bustam.
 (xiii) She told her son with dozing eyes to give her a glass of water.
 (xiv) The boy was awake and busy in studies.
13. Write a paragraph of about 150 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible: 14
- (a) What do you understand by Eve-teasing? (b) Who are the common Eve-teasers? (c) What is your attitude to them? (d) Who are the main targets of this heinous act? (e) What are the causes of Eve-teasing? (f) What are its effects? (g) Can you give any suggestion to remove this heinous act?

10. Phultala M. M. College, Khulna

Test Examination—2013; English : Paper I

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

[Unit—14; Lesson—3 (B)]

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

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5
 - (a) Nowadays women are joining different occupations/work/actions.
 - (b) Women's participation in outdoor activities is a sign of great/vivid/wonderful change.
 - (c) The presence of working women outside the home alarming/decreasing/increasing.
 - (d) The economic necessity or the urge to establish their individual identity has made our women enter/care/earn the outside workforce.
 - (e) They need to compete with men to prove their hospitality/humanity/capability.
2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5
 - (a) Today women are relieved of their household activities.
 - (b) Nowadays life has become easier for women.
 - (c) Women no longer confine themselves to their cocoons.
 - (d) Only those women who have education are opting to work outside the home.
 - (e) In traditional sense, women's work at home is considered to be 'work'.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1×5=5
 - (a) The household chores (do) — by women should be counted as 'work'.
 - (b) Women (have) — little education also want to be self-reliant.
 - (c) In this present age women's (depend) — men sounds foolish.
 - (d) Now women have to prove their ability by (compete) — men.
 - (e) A large number of women are joining the workforce for the (attain) — their self-reliance.
4. Make a list of five important activities done by both educated and uneducated women in this present age. 1×5=5

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

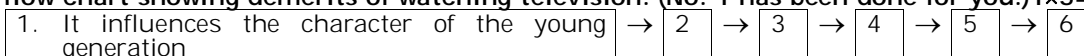
[Unit—10; Lesson—1(C)]

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

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

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5
 Television is a (a) — means of communication and recreation. After day's work, we sit before a television (b) — and enjoy different programmes. Television can educate the people to the current (c) — of the world. Some vulgar programmes destroy the (d) — of the young people. The students become (e) — to watching programmes and lose their valuable time.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences. 5
 8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing demerits of watching television. (No. 1 has been done for you.) 1×5=5



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

drink	eating	available	nutrition	satisfy	happen	lack
need	heart	balanced	knowledge	preserve	mind	for

While (a) — food, we should bear in (b) — that we do not eat just to (c) — hunger or to fill the belly. We eat to (d) — our health. For good health, a man (e) — good food. Sometimes it so (f) — that people who live even in the midst of plenty do not eat the food they need for good health because they have no (g) — of science and (h) —. They do not know how to select a (i) — diet from the many foods that are (j) — to them.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1×10=10
 If we (a) — forests and cut (b) — trees, the effects might eventually (c) — us all. If forests (d) — into deserts, what will (e) — carbon dioxide? Then the weather pattern (f) — change and the world will become (g) —. This is (h) — the greenhouse effect. As a result of this effect, the polar ice-caps will (i) — and this will cause the flood (j) — areas of the globe.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

A	B	C	D
(i) One day	came to know	of the handle	at his own cost
(ii) The authoress	she offered	the matter	from her
(iii) For repairing it	agreed to	Jerry	suddenly
(iv) But Jerry	the wood	to repair it	was defective
(v) She said that	wanted	accept the money	from Jerry
(vi) Only then, he	Jerry broke	the axe-handle	some money

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

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

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

(a) What is an international language? (b) Why is English called so? (c) Why should we learn English? (d) What do you think about the necessity of grammar in learning English? (e) How does your English textbook help you learn English?

BOARD QUESTIONS

ENGLISH FIRST PAPER

11.

DHAKA BOARD — 2003

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

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

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

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

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

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1×5=5
 - (a) What did Raghieb & Adeeb want to do?
 - (b) What did Raghieb do to learn how to ride a cycle?
 - (c) What did Adeeb know by the time Raghieb had learnt to ride his bicycle fairly well?
 - (d) How is learning a language like learning how to ride a bicycle?
 - (e) What should you not do if people laugh at you when you make mistakes?

6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.** 1×5=5
 Karim, a student, wanted to (a) — a bicycle and bought a book entitled 'How to Ride a Bicycle'. He read it for several days but did not get much help from it. Then he carefully watched a friend getting on his bicycle and (b) — it. The next day he took out his new bicycle and tried to ride it. He failed several times but in two days he succeeded in riding his bicycle. After a few days he was able to ride his bicycle quite (c) —. One day someone told him that learning a language was like (d) — to ride a bicycle. From that day on he started to note how people arrange words to make sentences. He also read a few story books, noting the arrangement of words in the stories. Then he started to speak and write English. He made many (e) — but he did not lose heart. Finally he learnt to speak and write simple correct English.
7. **Summarise what Raghib and Adeeb did to learn how to ride a bicycle in five sentences.** 1×5=5
8. **Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how a language can be learnt. (No. 1 has been done for you)** 1×5=5
1. Learning a language → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

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

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

10. **Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.** 1×10=10
 Housing is one of the (a) — problems of our (b) —. Thousands of people in big (c) — like Dhaka and Chittagong dwell on the footpaths. In rural (d) — also there is an acute (e) — of houses. The cost of construction is (f) — everyday. At present it is very (g) — for the common (h) — to afford the (i) — of construction. This problem needs to be (j) — immediately.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

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

12. **The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.** 1×14=14
- (i) He was born in Jilan in Iraq.
 (ii) She was very pious and taught him many important and religious things.
 (iii) Hazrat Abdul Quader was a famous religious figure in Islam.
 (iv) His mother decided to send him to Baghdad with a view to educating him there.
 (v) His father died even before his birth.
 (vi) The boy left for Baghdad with a caravan of merchants, but on their way a gang of robbers fell upon them and looted their money.
 (vii) That time the roads were unsafe; often gangs of robbers fell upon the travellers and plundered their belongings and money.
 (viii) One of the robbers said the small boy might have something with him.
 (ix) At the time of sending, his mother sewed forty gold coins in his shirt and advised him never to tell a lie.

- (x) The boy said, "Mother has advised me never to tell a lie even in danger."
 (xi) The leader felt surprised and said, "You might not have disclosed the fact."
 (xii) Boy Abdul Quader spoke out, "No, no, I have forty gold coins sewed in my shirt."
 (xiii) The robbers felt ashamed of their deeds and gave up robbery.
 (xiv) The gang leader said that perhaps the boy had nothing with him.
13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14
 How did you celebrate the Eid-ul-Fitr this year? What did you find your mother and sisters doing in the morning of the Eid day? What did you do in the morning? What did you find when you went to the Eidgah? What kind of feast was arranged at your residence for this occasion? How did you spend the afternoon?

12.

DHAKA BOARD — 2004

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1— 4 : [Unit—20; Lesson—3(B)]

Ismail Hossain is an affluent man now. Through hard work and devotion, he has managed to turn the wheels of fortune. He was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family from Ekdala village in Natore Sadar thana. Through new knowledge, hard work and perseverance, he has brought prosperity to his family. Ismail Hossain, son of Zohar Ali, studied up to class eight. Poverty then forced him to look for work. He worked as a labourer before he joined the training programme of the Natore Horticulture Centre (NHC) and has remained associated with it since then. The officer-in-charge of NHC said that Ismail seemed to be an enthusiastic and energetic youth during the selection of villages under NHC's command area. Ismail first received training in vegetable cultivation. Then he got a lease of land in his village and applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivating vegetables. He earned taka 25,000 as profit that year. In the same way he made a profit of taka one lakh by cultivating quality cauliflowers the next year. Later he bought some land and used it entirely to cultivate cauliflowers. He has also been raising hybrid cows for milk as well as to produce manure. Ismail's lot has changed radically. He said with a satisfactory smile, "I am very happy to be self-sufficient now. I had nothing of my own before, but now I have so much. It has been possible through my hard labour and systematic cultivation. The credit also goes to the NHC of course", he added. The officer-in-charge of NHC said, "I feel proud of Ismail Hossain. He deserves national recognition for his outstanding success."

1. Choose the right word/expression to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
 (a) At present, Ismail Hossain is a rich/poor/idle man.
 (b) Ismail Hossain is a self-dependent/other-dependent/proud man.
 (c) Ismail Hossain looked for work for his satisfaction/poverty/family.
 (d) Ismail got a lease of land before his training/after his training/during his training.
 (e) Ismail has been able to change his fortune for his hard labour/the Natore Horticulture Centre/his hard labour and the Natore Horticulture Centre.
2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5
 (a) Ismail could get rid of poverty for living in village.
 (b) Ismail earned taka 1,00,000 as profit for the first time.
 (c) Ismail has raised hybrid cows only for milk.
 (d) Everybody said that Ismail's great success should be nationally recognised.
 (e) Ismail's family was poor.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. 1x5=5
 (a) Before he got a lease of land, he (receive) — training.
 (b) He bought some land in order to use it for (cultivate) — cauliflowers.
 (c) His fortune (change) — for his hard labour.
 (d) He was (pride) — of his success in life.
 (e) He proved that he was a (self-make) — man.
4. Write five sentences talking about Ismail's outstanding success in life. 1x5=5

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

His name was Jerry; he had been at the orphanage since he was four. I could picture him at four, with the same grave gray-blue eyes and the same independence? No, the word that comes to me is "integrity." It is embedded on courage, but it is more than brave. It is honest, but it is more than honesty.
 The axe handle broke oneday. Jerry said, the orphanage woodshop would repair it. I brought money to pay for the job and he refused it. "I'll pay for it," he said. "I brought the axe down careless."
 "But no one hits accurately every time." I told him. "The fault was in the handle."

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

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

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

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

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

7. Describe Jerry's character in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how Jerry who had been at the orphanage, could maintain his integrity. (No. 1 has been done for you). 1x5=5

1. Jerry was freedom loving → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

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

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

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

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

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

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

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

- (i) The blacks were subjected to all sorts of indignities.
- (ii) But the oppressive rulers could not break his spirit.
- (iii) Nelson Mandela was the greatest leader of South Africa.
- (iv) Eventually, the great leader realised the goal of liberating his own people.

- (v) In fact, he was one of the greatest leaders of the world.
- (vi) All his life he struggled against apartheid.
- (vii) They were aliens in their own country.
- (viii) It was government policy of racial segregation.
- (ix) The blacks were treated cruelly.
- (x) He was thrown behind the prison bars.
- (xi) The great leader vowed to put an end to the inhuman practice.
- (xii) They were denied all basic human rights.
- (xiii) The Europeans were separated from the non-Europeans.
- (xiv) Even dogs received a much better treatment than the blacks.

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

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

13.

DHAKA BOARD — 2005

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

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

- 1. Choose the right word /expression to complete each sentence. 1x5=5**
 - (a) The position of women in Bangladesh is upgrading/declining/deteriorating.
 - (b) Women are now working in a visible/variety of/various professions.
 - (c) The presence of working women outside the home is on the alert/increase/decrease.
 - (d) Women have to compete with men to prove their superiority/humility/ability.
 - (e) Women, in general, were supposed to do outdoor/household/official activities.
- 2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5**
 - (a) Only women having education are opting to work outside the home.
 - (b) Women are no longer cocooned from the outside world.
 - (c) Women are practically capable of doing any sort of work.
 - (d) Women should continue their traditional roles in the family.
 - (e) Women have to assert themselves for equal rights.
- 3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words given in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1x5=5**
 - (a) The traditional (believe) — common people regarding women's working ability is obviously wrong.
 - (b) Women are entering the workforce for the (attain) — their economic solvency.
 - (c) Most of the women in our society have no self (confident) — themselves.
 - (d) Women have to excel themselves by (compete) — men.
 - (e) Women's (depend) — men sounds foolish in the present context of the world.
- 4. Make a list of five activities generally done by women in the household. 1x5=5**

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

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

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1×5=5
 (a) What is the cause of mass illiteracy in Bangladesh?
 (b) What are not the illiterate people aware of?
 (c) What does education aim at?
 (d) How is poverty an effect of illiteracy?
 (e) How can education ensure a better life for all?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5
 Education is (a) — as one of the basic needs of a human being. Without (b) — education man cannot exactly decide what he has to do for a better life (c) — from the curse of poverty, malnutrition and diseases. In fact, education (d) — darkness and creates (e) — in him with regard to his personal needs and duties to the society as well.

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

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

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

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

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

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

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

Modern life (a) — much on transport. We can very well (b) — how important transport is when it is (c) — by natural calamities or during socio-political crises. In fact, transport has made it (d) — for us to reach places previously (e) —. It has (f) — helped the flourish of trade and commerce and to (g) — new knowledge and ideas. (h) —, transport has (i) — friendship and understanding among nations and peoples (j) — the globe.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

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

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

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

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

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

14.

RAJSHAHI BOARD — 2003

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

[Unit—3; Lesson—1(B)]

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

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

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

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

[Unit—10; Lesson—4(C)]

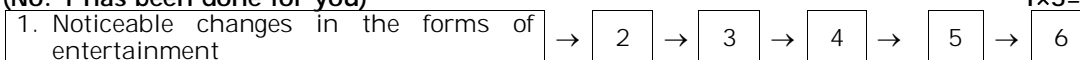
There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus snake charming, puppet shows, jatra, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past,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

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

6. Fill in each gap with suitable word. 1×5=5
 Change is the (a) — of the day. Everything (b) — in course of time. What is new today will grow old tomorrow. In the same way we notice changes in the matter of (c) —. At present our people find little (d) — in jarigan, sharigan and kabigan. Our melodious and meaningful Bangla songs are yielding place (e) — the vociferous pop songs.

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

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



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

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

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

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

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

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

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

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

- (i) They looked for him here and there for sometime.
 (ii) Once the queen of Belgium invited him to Brussels.

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

13. Write a paragraph of around 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer should give as much detail as possible. 14
- Do you support unfairmeans in the examination? Why are you against it? Why, according to you, do the students adopt unfairmeans? What measure have the authorities recently taken to prevent unfairmeans in the examination? Describe the good effects of the preventive measures.

15.

RAJSHAHİ BOARD — 2004

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

[Unit—9; Lesson—1(B)]

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

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

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

4. Make a list of five benefits about education. 1×5=5
 Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—7; Lesson—2(A)]

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

5. Write short answers to the questions below. 1×5=5
 (a) What are the causes of prairie fires?
 (b) What do you understand by "Prairie"?
 (c) Which part of the world do you think this passage refers to?
 (d) What did the settlers do when they sensed a fire?
 (e) Give a title to the passage.
6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5
 Prairie caught fire for a good (a) — reasons. Railroads, lightnings and deliberate malice were a few to (b) —. Everyone (c) — to run over to the place of fire with water barrels, gunnysacks, etc. Some with ploughs dug furrows to stop the fire. Once started, the heat of the fire (d) — a great area and (e) — the people.
7. Summarise prairie fire in five sentences. 1×5=5
8. Based on the reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how prairie fires can be prevented. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1×5=5
 1. With much awareness of the people → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

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

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

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1×10=10
 A large number of people (a) — English all over the world. Some people use it as a (b) — language and some people take it as a (c) — language. Many international (d) — now depend on English to (e) — with offices in different countries. Their advertisements published in different (f) — are always in (g) —. They also want people who possess a good (h) — knowledge of English. People seeking employment (i) — expect to get good jobs without (j) — English.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

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

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in one paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14
 (i) He bought a cat to kill the mice.
 (ii) They were doing a lot of mischief there.
 (iii) There was an old house in a village.
 (iv) The mice were in great difficulty.

- (v) There lived a number of mice in that house.
- (vi) At this all remained silent, as there was none to tie the bell round the cat's neck.
- (vii) All the mice thanked the young mouse for his plan.
- (viii) Several proposals were made but none of the proposals was good.
- (ix) At last a young mouse rose to speak.
- (x) The master of the house was very annoyed and made a plan to get rid of them.
- (xi) They could not move freely as before.
- (xii) They held a meeting to discuss the matter and find a way to be free from this danger.
- (xiii) He said, "I have a good plan for your consideration. Let us tie a bell round the cat's neck. Then we will hear him coming and be able to hide ourselves in time."
- (xiv) But an old mouse stood up and said, "No doubt the idea is good. But who will tie the bell?"

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

- (a) Why is English called an International Language? (b) Why should we learn English?
- (c) What do you think about the necessity of grammar in learning English? (d) How does your English textbook help you learn English?

16.

RAJSHAHI BOARD — 2005

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

[Unit—15; Lesson—2(B)]

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

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5
 - (a) There is no doubt that education is one of the basic needs of wild beasts/insects/human beings.
 - (b) Knowledge of health, sanitation and population control is absent among the highly educated people/illiterate people/old people.
 - (c) Education teaches us how to fight well/cheat well/earn well and spend well.
 - (d) It enables us to make the wrong choices/right choices/doubtful choices in life.
 - (e) Only education can help us to adopt an irrational/rational attitude/illogical attitude.
2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5
 - (a) The rich socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's accessibility to education.
 - (b) Many uneducated people have the knowledge of health, sanitation and population control.
 - (c) Education enables us to earn well and spend well.
 - (d) Education disables us to make the right choices in life and to perform our duties properly.
 - (e) Only education can help us to adopt an irrational attitude.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1×5=5
 - (a) We can attribute the socio-economic (develop) — of the country to education.
 - (b) Many illiterate people — (not aware) of the rules of health.
 - (c) Education helps the — (protect) of environment.
 - (d) We own the — (enhance) of our abilities to education.
 - (e) A rural woman usually — (not have) any knowledge of sanitation.
4. Make a list of five merits of education. 1×5=5

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

[Unit—6; Lesson—2(C)]

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

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

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

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

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

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

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

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

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1×10=10
 Newspapers in Bangladesh have constantly (a) — our attention to the (b) — safety measures provided by (c) — garment factories. They (d) — adequate space, (e) — staircases and (f) — exits. (g) — addition, most of the garment (h) — do not have any training (i) — fire safety. At least 104 garment employees were (j) — in fire related incidents.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

	A	B	C	D
(i)	Mr. Robertson	doesn't like	a	who talk much
(ii)	He	in his fifties	a beard	but curly
(iii)	His hair	it makes him	people	loves to eat
(iv)	He is	is	straight	important
(v)	He	doesn't have	look	but he has a moustache
(vi)	He says	is not	and	lawyer

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

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

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

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

17.

JESSORE BOARD — 2003

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4 : [Unit—21; Lesson—1(B)]

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

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

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

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

- (a) Now we can know at once what is happening in the remotest parts of the world.
 (b) 'Globalisation' has not become a fashionable word.
 (c) Globalisation is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world.
 (d) Globalisation hinders mutual understanding and co-operation between nations.
 (e) Only a few aspects of our life have been influenced by globalisation.

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

- (a) Due to development of hi-tech communication media we can now know at once what (happen) — in the remotest parts of the world.
 (b) Other countries can immediately come to the (assist) — of a country in disaster.
 (c) If it (be) — possible to build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation, the world would be a better place to live in.
 (d) Globalisation is a process (expand) — trade and commerce all over the world.
 (e) Any country can (reach) — in the shortest possible time.

4. Make a list of five opportunities created by globalisation. 1×5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—12; Lesson—6(C)]

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

5. Write short answers to these questions about Stephen Hawking. 1×5=5

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

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5
 As Hawking's reputation gradually (a) —, fate followed with less rewarding things. He (b) — control over the muscles by degrees and became a (c) — of Gehrig's disease. He is now (d) — to the wheelchair and (e) — no power to control his body except his head and hands only.
7. Summarise the passage in five sentences giving the most important information about Stephen Hawking. 1×5=5
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how Stephen Hawking, the victim of Gehrig's disease, survives as a scientist. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1×5=5
1. Became a victim of Gehrig's disease. → [2] → [3] → [4] → [5] → [6]

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

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

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

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

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

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

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

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

- (i) He was quite happy in Brighton.
- (ii) He described London as a dismal city, smoky, foggy and wet.
- (iii) Rabindranath was the fourteenth child of Debendranath and Sarada Devi Tagore.
- (iv) Away from his brother's home he was lucky to find a friendly English family of Dr. and Mrs. Scott.
- (v) Though he was full of admiration for English society yet he was called back to India in 1880.
- (vi) He went to school early and wrote his first verse at the age of eight.
- (vii) He often visited the Houses of Parliament and listened to Gladstone and John Bright's debates on Irish Home Rule.

- (viii) He returned home without any qualifications of distinction.
 (ix) He joined his brother's family at Brighton and attended school there.
 (x) At the age of seventeen, in 1878, he arrived in London.
 (xi) Young Tagore joined London University, where he attended Henry Morley's lectures on English literature.
 (xii) But soon his brother sent him to London to benefit from the education in the west.
 (xiii) But the girls' parents in fact treated him like a son.
 (xiv) Their two daughters were taken aback with the presence of a 'blackie' in the house.
13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14
- (a) What is dowry? (b) What is the main reason of dowry? (c) Who take dowry and who are the victims of dowry? (d) How does the dowry system affect the whole society? (e) What is your reaction to the social vice? (f) How can this social curse be eliminated?

18.

JESSORE BOARD — 2004

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

[Unit—8; Lesson—3(B)]

The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is called a decibel. According to the UN, the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels. When the vibration of sound is at a tolerable, pleasant level, it is simply called sound. But when it is sharp and harsh to the ears it becomes noise. Serious harm can be caused to people if they are regularly exposed to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. Because of the growth of urban population and the increasing use of machines in our everyday life there has been a general increase in the level of sound around us. On an average, people in the cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 30 to 90 decibels or even more. A study in Japan has found that housewives who live in the city were exposed to almost the same amount of sound that a factory worker was exposed to at his/her workplace. The occupations that the study found to be the noisiest were factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching.

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

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

[Unit—9; Lesson—1(B)]

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

5. Write short answers to these questions about education. 1×5=5
- (a) What is education?
 (b) What do the schools, colleges and universities do?

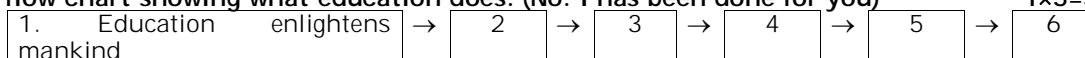
- (c) What is the purpose of education?
- (d) Does education make our mind noble?
- (e) How can we meet challenges and overcome obstacles to progress?

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

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

7. **Summarise the purpose of education in five sentences.** 1x5=5

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



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. **Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.** 1x10=10

present	even	television	common	BTV
source	interest	educative	numerous	distance

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

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

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

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

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

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

- (i) She was glad to have a meal.
- (ii) He told his wife about a poor helpless Beduin woman.
- (iii) The Caliph offered her food which they had brought with them.
- (iv) On hearing the fact, his wife expressed her eagerness to set out immediately for helping her fellow woman.
- (v) She heard that the Caliph Omar (R) was a harsh man.
- (vi) After a while they reached the house of the Beduin woman.
- (vii) His wife was still waiting for her husband.

- (viii) It was past midnight when the Caliph returned home.
 (ix) When they went, they took with them some food.
 (x) Then they entered into a conversation on life and teachings of the Prophet (Sm).
 (xi) She expressed her feelings towards them.
 (xii) The Beduin restlessly walked up and down.
 (xiii) Now she bowed low in gratitude to the Caliph.
 (xiv) Later on she learnt that the visitor was the Caliph.
13. Write a paragraph introducing Bangladesh to a foreigner who does not have much idea about our country. 14
 (a) Where is Bangladesh located? (b) When did she get her freedom? (c) Where is the capital of Bangladesh? (d) What are the different religions here? (e) What are some of the common customs and traditions that people follow? (f) What are the main tourist spots in Bangladesh?

19.

JESSORE BOARD — 2005

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

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

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

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

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

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

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

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

- (i) Alexander, the king of Macedon, crossed the Khayber Pass and reached India.
- (ii) Then he came to the plain of the Punjab.
- (iii) Alexander was pleased with Porus for his bold reply.
- (iv) There ruled a king called Porus.

- (v) But unfortunately he was defeated in a battle.
- (vi) "Like a King," was the reply of Porus.
- (vii) He was brought before Alexander.
- (viii) He wanted to attack the land of Porus.
- (ix) He showed his boldness before Alexander.
- (x) He also made him king of another province in the Punjab.
- (xi) Then he was taken prisoner.
- (xii) Porus came forward with his men and arms in order to defend his land from the attack of Alexander.
- (xiii) He allowed him to rule his country as before.
- (xiv) Alexander asked him how he would like to be treated.

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

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

20.

COMILLA BOARD — 2003

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

[Unit—6; Lesson—4(B)]

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

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5
 - (a) Humans are destroying plants and animals which are good/useful/dangerous to us.
 - (b) The tropical forests cover about 70/17/7 per cent of the surface of the earth.
 - (c) Most of the wild animals live in the tropical/subtropical/coastal forests.
 - (d) Hunting of birds is a cause of their destruction/increase/extinction.
 - (e) Whale hunting has reduced the number of blue whales in the Indian/Pacific/ Atlantic Ocean.
2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5
 - (a) Humans, animals and plants are ordinary elements of natural environment.
 - (b) Losses of plants and animals are severe in the tropical region.
 - (c) Men kill birds for food and feathers.
 - (d) In order to protect environment we should not protect our wildlife.
 - (e) Sterility among the birds is caused by destruction of forests.
3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1×5=5
 - (a) (Destroy) — forests has a very bad effect on the wild animals.
 - (b) They (lose) — their breeding places.
 - (c) Their food chain is also (affect) — the widespread use of chemicals.
 - (d) Many wild animals (face) — with the threat of extinction.
 - (e) (Hunt) — animals should be restricted by the government.
4. Match the words/phrases of column A with the ones of column B and put them in complete sentences. 1×5=5

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

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

[Unit—20; Lesson—4(B)]

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

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

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

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

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

Self-employment means to create (a) — opportunity for (b) — by one's own effort. Various government organisations are trying to (c) — a congenial atmosphere for self-employment. Different NGO's have (d) — rendered their help. Livestock (e) — agricultural (f) —, poultry (g) — are some of the (h) —. There are many (i) — for self-employment in Bangladesh. One can (j) — engage oneself in these jobs.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap. 1×10=10
 Money is power and can do much good and evil. It gives (a) — and delight. It (b) — do everything. A person (c) — is a person to be pitied. Nobody pays (d) — respect to him. His friends do not (e) — him. He has to depend on the (f) — of others. In order to (g) — money he does a lot of jobs. It is a must (h) — our life. But it does not necessarily (i) — happiness. Happiness is absolutely a (j) — matter.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

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

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 14
 (i) The hare was always proud of his speed.
 (ii) The next day the hare and the tortoise reached the venue.

- (iii) One day he challenged the tortoise to defeat him in a race.
 (iv) The hare ran very swiftly.
 (v) Long ago there lived a hare in a forest.
 (vi) They got ready.
 (vii) The hare always teased the tortoise.
 (viii) Covering much, the hare took rest.
 (ix) A tortoise also lived nearby.
 (x) They went to a fox and wanted him to act as a judge.
 (xi) He decided to take rest for some time.
 (xii) The tortoise accepted the challenge.
 (xiii) As the fox waved the flag, the two started running.
 (xiv) But the tortoise ran very slowly.
13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14
 What's your idea about leisures? How do village and city people spend their leisures? What are the common sports and pastimes? What do you know about the late winter activities of the people? How do you evaluate travelling?

21.

COMILLA BOARD — 2004

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

[Unit—5; Lesson—6(A)]

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

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

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

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

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

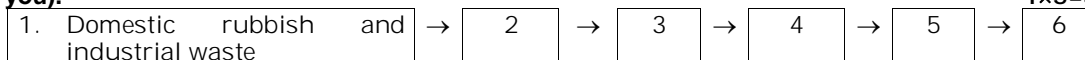
1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5
 (a) What impressed the writer most was Jerry's integrity/probity/fairness of character.
 (b) It was because of his greatness/magnanimity/generosity of heart that Jerry chose to do careful work.
 (c) Jerry did good things for the comfort of the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

- (d) (Stand) — back of his own carelessness, Jerry earned the admiration of the writer.
 (e) There (be) — a fault in the axe handle when Jerry started chopping wood.

4. Make a list of five qualities of Jerry that made him dear to the writer. 1×5=5
 Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—6; Lesson—2(B)]

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

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1×5=5
 (a) Why is tar used?
 (b) What is seriously polluting the environment?
 (c) How do rail engines and powerhouses pollute air?
 (d) Why does man make fire?
 (e) What kind of waste do mills and factories dispose?
6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5
 Air is an important (a) — of our environment. We cannot live without (b) — air. But (c) — air is harmful for our health. The important element which pollutes air is (d) —. So we should (e) — public opinion about air pollution.
7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1×5=5
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the factors responsible for air pollution. (No. 1 has been done for you). 1×5=5



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

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

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

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap. 1×10=10
 Bangladesh is a country (a) — an area of 1,47,570 square kilometres. It is (b) — with more than 120 million people. About one thousand people (c) — per square kilometre. So, it is, a (d) — populated country. The growth rate is very (e) — which must be (f) — immediately. If this rate (g) — on unchecked, Bangladesh will (h) — a great problem. So, everyone should (i) — forward to (j) — public consciousness.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

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

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| | spell of 'mana' |
|--|-----------------|
12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14
- (i) As he was leaving the jar in despair, he noticed a heap of pebbles nearby.
 - (ii) But it had no effect.
 - (iii) At last he found a jar in a garden.
 - (iv) But it was at the bottom and out of his reach.
 - (v) He flew from one place to another in search of water.
 - (vi) He took some pebbles.
 - (vii) Then he hit upon a plan.
 - (viii) Then he flew away.
 - (ix) Then he dropped the pebbles into the jar.
 - (x) A crow was very thirsty and wanted to drink.
 - (xi) When the water came to the mouth of the jar the crow drank his fill.
 - (xii) As each pebble went down, the water in the jar rose up little by little.
 - (xiii) The crow tried to turn the jar over and over again.
 - (xiv) There was some water in the jar.
13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14
- (a) Why is Bangladesh called a land of natural calamities? (b) What is the most common natural calamity here? (c) When does it occur? (d) What is the impact? (e) How do the people suffer?

22.

COMILLA BOARD — 2005

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

[Unit—3; Lesson—1(B)]

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

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

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

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

(e) Communicative competence can be (develop) — in two ways.

4. Write five points about the ways of developing communicative competence in a language. 1×5=5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

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

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

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

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

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

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

- | | | | | |
|------|------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (vi) | They | destroys | both a blessing | our agriculture |
|------|------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|
12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14
- (i) This time he put on gorgeous dress.
 - (ii) The courtier understood his fault and begged pardon to the poet.
 - (iii) On his way back home, Sa'di again took shelter in the same courtier's house.
 - (iv) He set out for the emperor's palace in ordinary dress.
 - (v) Sa'di replied, "My dress deserves this food."
 - (vi) He was simple in his ways of life.
 - (vii) On the way, he took shelter in a courtier's house.
 - (viii) Sheikh Sa'di was a great Persian poet.
 - (ix) They asked, "Why are you putting the foods in your dress?":
 - (x) Once he was invited to the emperor's palace.
 - (xi) The courtier's men were surprised to see this.
 - (xii) The courtier and his men did not show much honour and hospitality to him.
 - (xiii) Now Sa'di began to put his foods in the pockets of his dress.
 - (xiv) The courtier received him cordially and entertained him with rich and delicious foods.
13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14
- (a) Where is Bangladesh situated? (b) When did she get her independence? (c) How is the climate of the country? (d) What is the main occupation of the people here? (e) What is the main attraction of this country? (f) How do you feel about Bangladesh?

23.

CHITTAGONG BOARD — 2003

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

[Unit—6; Lesson—3(B)]

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

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

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

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5
- (a) According to majority of the climatologists, the greenhouse effect is the plausible/probable/prime cause of the global warming.
 - (b) The global warming may have a disastrous/magnificent/heinous effect on life on earth.
 - (c) The burning of fossil fuels, forest and various pollutants is the effect/root/ source of carbon dioxide gas.
 - (d) The dumping of industrial wastes and waste products into the ocean affects/causes/diminishes environmental pollution.
 - (e) The rise of temperature may one day damage/swallow/submerge the lower southern part of Bangladesh.
2. Write whether the following statements are true or false. If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5
- (a) Carbon dioxide gas is the only culprit for global warming.
 - (b) The greenhouse effect is a global phenomenon.

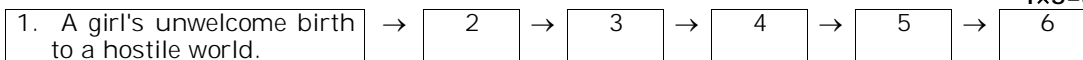
- (c) Fossil fuels and forests are some of the main culprits for global warming.
 (d) The greenhouse effect can be diminished if we can reduce the environmental pollution.
 (e) Global warming is good for the cold countries of the world.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets.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

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

[Unit—24; Lesson—4(C)]

Gender discrimination in Bangladesh begins at birth. Most parents want to have children so that they can, when they are older, supplement their family income and/or help with the domestic work. In the existing socio-economic set-up, male children are best suited to this purpose. So, girls are born to an unwelcome world. However, they are assigned, rather confined to domestic chores. Some of these girls may be at school. But all their work—domestic or academic—stops as soon as they are married off, which is the prime concern of the parents about their daughters. This discriminatory treatment has some long-term negative effects on the body and mind of the girl children and women in a family. They are given to understand that they should keep the best food available for the male members in the family, that they should eat less than the male members; that they should not raise their voice when they speak; that they should not go out of their house without permission from, and without being escorted by the male members. All these shape the girls' thinking about life and the world, and go to establish their relationships with the male members in the family. As a result they suffer, more than their male counterparts, from malnutrition and anaemia which make them vulnerable to various diseases, resulting in a high mortality rate. They develop a sense of self-effacement, self-denial and inferiority that persists throughout their lifetime as an inevitable benchmark of the weaker sex. As a result, married off even at 9 or 10 to a man of 40 or 50, a girl rarely has any say in decision making in the family, let alone in society.

5. **Write short answers to the following questions (Don't quote sentences from the given passage).** 1×5=5
- (a) What do you mean by gender discrimination?
 (b) Why do the parents prefer a male child?
 (c) What matters most to the parents about their daughters?
 (d) How does a girl think about life and world?
 (e) What is the most harmful effect that persists throughout a woman's life?
6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.** 1×5=5
- In our country most of the girls fall (a) — to gender discrimination as soon as they are born, even before their birth. Almost all the parents (b) — a male child to a female one. A girl's education life comes to a (c) — with her marriage. Because of discriminatory treatment, throughout her life she suffers from inferiority (d) — which tells upon both her physical and (e) — health.
7. **Summarise five negative effects of gender discrimination on girl children and women in a family.** 1×5=5
8. **Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the position of a girl in the family. (No.1 has been done for you)** 1×5=5



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

device	trained	about	perform	essential	great	abacus
fairly	large	special	recent	sense	refers	called

The computer is a fairly (a) — invention. It has now become an (b) — part of modern life. It has greatly benefited us and brought (c) — revolutionary changes in our life. Any (d) — that helps people perform mathematical calculation may be (e) — a computer. In this sense the (f) — is a simple computer. Today, however, the term computer (g) — to special kind of electronic machine that can perform mathematical calculations and process (h) —

masses of information at a (i) — speed. In a few minutes a computer can perform calculation that (j) — mathematicians would need years to complete.

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

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

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

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

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

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

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

What kind of family do you live in? Extended or nuclear? Why is nuclear family getting popularity nowadays? What are the advantages you find in a nuclear family? What are the disadvantages of it? Do you like nuclear family? If so, why? If not, why?

24.

CHITTAGONG BOARD — 2004

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

[Unit—7; Lesson—5(B)]

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

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

planned development of the city believes that an earthquake resistant building code should be developed to reduce the losses.

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

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

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

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

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

Ayesha Begum is (a) — with three sons and two daughters. Her husband (b) — was a landless farmer used to work on other people's land. They married off their (c) — daughters with great effort. The sons (d) — to work with their father. But now Ayesha Begum and her husband are (e) — of their rights.
7. **Summarise the rights of which Ayesha Begum and her husband are deprived.** 5

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

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

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

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

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

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

For international communication a common language is (a) —. There are many (b) — for which English has achieved the (c) — of being that language. Now English has (d) — the national borders to (e) — people who speak other languages. It is no longer the (f) — possession of British or American or other native speakers, but a language that belongs to (g) — people. This phenomenon has led to a (h) — variety of English around the world. As more and more people speak English, more and more varieties have (i) — which are strongly (j) — by the pronunciation, grammar and idioms of the respective mother tongues.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

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

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

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

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

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

25.

CHITTAGONG BOARD — 2005

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

[Unit—8; Lesson—3(B)]

The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is called a decibel. According to the UN, the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels. When the vibration of sound is at a tolerable, pleasant level, it is simply called sound. But when it is sharp and harsh to the ears, it becomes noise. Serious harm can be caused to people if they are regularly exposed to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. Because of the growth of urban population and the increasing use of machines in our everyday life there has been a general increase in the level of sound around us. On an average, people in the cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 30 to 90 decibels or even more. A study in Japan has found that housewives who live in the city were exposed to almost the same amount of sound that a factory worker was exposed to at his/her work place. The occupations that the study found to be the noisiest were factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching. Many developed countries are trying to control sound pollution by careful town planning and developing public awareness. In Holland schools are not allowed near airports and houses which are situated near airports are provided with special types of insulation to limit the sound heard inside the buildings.

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

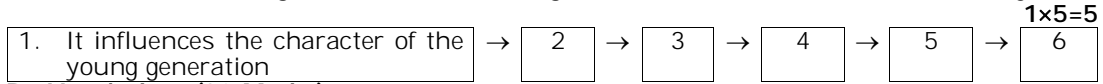
Read the following passage and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—10; Lesson—1(C)]

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

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

Television is a (a) — means of communication and recreation. After day's work, we sit before a television (b) — and enjoy different programmes. Television can educate the people to the current (c) — of the world. Some vulgar programmes destroy the (d) — of the young people. The students become (e) — to watching programmes and lose their valuable time.
7. **Summarise the passage in five sentences.** 1×5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing demerits of watching television. [No. 1 has been done for you.]



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

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

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

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

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

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

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

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

- (i) His friends and disciples could not bear the sight.
- (ii) With eyes full of tears, they bade Socrates a last farewell.
- (iii) A few moments passed, Socrates lay down and covered his face.
- (iv) The cup contained hemlock, a very strong poison.
- (v) At last, the hour of departure had arrived.
- (vi) A moment later, he uncovered his face and looking at Crito, said, "Don't forget the debt, Crito."
- (vii) They burst into tears and cried loudly like children.
- (viii) Socrates met his friends and disciples for the last time.
- (ix) He asked them to let him die in peace.
- (x) At sunset, the Governor of the prison came.
- (xi) Then there came a man with a cup in hand.
- (xii) He argued with them about the immortality of the soul.
- (xiii) He told them that the soul of man cannot die.
- (xiv) Socrates took the cup in his hand, said his prayer and drank the hemlock without any hesitation.

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

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

26.

SYLHET BOARD — 2003

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

[Unit—5; Lesson—6(A)]

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

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** 1x5=5

- (a) Jerry's sense of duty/courtesy/integrity impressed the authoress.
 (b) Jerry wanted to get the axe-handle repair/repared/repairing.
 (c) Jerry's courtesy was formal/artificial/inborn.
 (d) Jerry came to the orphanage at the age of eight/four/twelve.
 (e) The phrase 'Of his own accord' means willingly/at random/freely.

2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** 1x5=5

- (a) Jerry steadied the loose stone for his own use.
 (b) Jerry had been at the orphanage for four years.
 (c) The axe-handle broke because Jerry brought the axe down careless.
 (d) Integrity is embedded on courage.
 (e) Jerry did for me the necessary thing.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the word. Add prepositions if necessary.** 1x5=5

- (a) Jerry (be) — at the orphanage since he was four.
 (b) He took the (responsible) — breaking the axe-handle.
 (c) He chose to work (careful) —.
 (d) He was an orphan boy (live) — the orphanage.
 (e) (Dig) — a deeper hole, Jerry steadied a loose stone.

4. **Make a list of five points describing Jerry's character.** 1x5=5

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

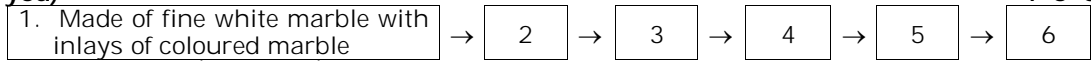
[Unit—16; Lesson—3(B)]

It has been over three hundred years since Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi built the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his wife in Agra. Architecturally, it is still one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. The building is made of fine white marble with inlays of coloured marble. It has eight sides and many open arches. It rests on a platform or terrace of red sandstone. Four slender white towers rise from the corners of the terrace. There is a large dome above the centre of the building. Around the large dome there are four smaller domes. Just inside the outer walls, there is an open corridor from which visitors can look through carved marble screens into a central room. The bodies of Shah Jahan and his wife Mumtaz lie in two graves below this room. The Taj Mahal is surrounded by a beautiful garden and there is a long pool that stretches out in front of the building. One can see the beauty of the Taj Mahal in its reflection in the pool water. Visitors come to see this wonderful building at different times of the day since it assumes a different look at different times. Most people like it best on moonlit nights.

5. **Write short answers to these questions about 'The Taj Mahal'.** 1x5=5

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

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5
 There is a beautiful garden (a) — the Taj and a long pool that (b) — out in front of the building. One can see the beauty of the Taj well when it reflects in the pool water. Visitors come to see this wonderful (c) — building because it (d) — a different look at different times. Most people like it (e) — on moonlit nights.
7. Summarise five important mentionable sides of the Taj Mahal. 1×5=5
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the wonderful design of the Taj Mahal. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1×5=5



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

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

Once upon a time, there was a king who was very fond of (a) — his future from the astrologers. A famous astrologer (b) — to stop at his capital on his way to Benaras. The king called on him to know about his future and the astrologer told him something (c) —. At this the King got (d) — and condemned him to (e) — saying, "Men like you should not live to (f) — the peace of the world". But another thought had crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for (g) —. "How long will you live?" asked the king. With ready (h) — the astrologer said, "The stars (i) — that I shall die only a week before your majesty. So, good-bye." Hearing this, the king turned pale like a dead man and shouted, "Drive this (j) — away, let him not come here again."

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

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

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

A	B	C	D
(i) It	saw	from	a long journey
(ii) Here and there over the grass	came back	desolate	he turned children out
(iii) Every afternoon as they	became	the children playing in the garden	in the giant's garden
(iv) One day the giant	stood	a large, lovely garden	with soft green grass
(v) When he	was	from school, the children used to go and play	like stars
(vi) The garden	were coming	beautiful flowers	soon

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

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

(xiv) Once there lived a young man named Androcles.

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

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

27.

SYLHET BOARD — 2004

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

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

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

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

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

- Our culture has been in a static condition for a long time.
- Football is still very popular in our country.
- Now, folk song is sung by western instrument.
- The importance of entertainment cannot be ignored.
- People have changed their taste both in sports and music.

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

- We are (astonish) — the present rate of change in entertainment.
- People are (hanker) — modern changes.
- Significant changes have (take) — place on the type of entertainment.
- Sports have (turn) — a source of entertainment.
- Now, we can see the (grow) — influence of western music and culture in our life.

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

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

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

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

- How do the village women pass their time?
- Can these village women earn any cash money?
- How can these women be made earning hands?
- What training does Sakhina get from BARI?
- What is ILO doing for these village women?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5
 (a) The condition of village women beggars ——.
 (b) Something —— should be done to change their lot.
 (c) ILO has come forward with a view to —— women's skill.
 (d) They —— training for the rural women.
 (e) Sakhina is also a —— of such project.
7. Summarise five objectives of ILO project. 1×5=5
8. Make short notes to fill in each box in the flow chart showing Sakhina's gradual changes. (The first one is done) 1×5=5
 1. Got ILO project training → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

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

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

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1×10=10
 Atom bomb was first (a) — on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in World War II. When the first bomb (b) —, the world knew for the first time that man (c) — at long last been in possession of a force (d) — in all respects. The atom bomb (e) —. But alas! the superhuman energy has been (f) — against mankind. One single bomb (g) — the (h) — town Hiroshima and another bomb Nagasaki. There had (i) — many children, women and patients not (j) — in the problems of the war.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

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

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14
- (i) He earned a lot of money from his dynamite business.
 (ii) He was an engineer.
 (iii) The 'Nobel Prize' has been being given since 1901.
 (iv) In 1850 Alfred joined his father's company.
 (v) This award was named after Alfred Nobel.
 (vi) Dr. Alfred Nobel was born on 21st October, 1833 at Stockholm, Sweden.
 (vii) He had ammunition business at Leningrad.
 (viii) He undertook a plan to give an award for encouraging the creative work.
 (ix) His father Emanuel Nobel was an architect and researcher.
 (x) After some years Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.
 (xi) The prize is given every year.
 (xii) So it was called the 'Nobel Prize'.

- (xiii) The award was also given for setting up peace in the world.
 (xiv) The prize has immortalised his name.

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

- (a) What is a kitchen garden? (b) Where is your one? (c) When are you busy here? (d) What do you cultivate? (e) How does it help your family?

28.

SYLHET BOARD — 2005

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

[Unit—9; Lesson—3(C)]

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

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

- (a) Most of the people in Bangladesh do not have the intention/ability/ endeavour to educate their children.
 (b) Comparatively the number of the educational institutions is insufficient/ available/excess in Bangladesh.
 (c) Our budget should give more/less/average facilities for our education.
 (d) Some of our educational institutions are troubled/accomplished/glorified by terrorism.
 (e) The academic progress of our education has been stopped/interrupted/ executed by many obstacles.

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

- (a) Every child of Bangladesh has the opportunity to take primary education.
 (b) We have sufficient finance and resources, but we do not utilise them.
 (c) Though many students drop out of school level, every educational institution of our country is overcrowded.
 (d) Students do not get a standard education because of insufficient facilities in our educational institutions.
 (e) The practice of politics develops the standard of our educational institutions.

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

- (a) Poverty is the main obstacle for most of the people of Bangladesh to be (educate) ____.
 (b) Without (remove) ____ poverty, our population cannot be educated.
 (c) Our nation cannot (progress) ____ education.
 (d) (Corrupt) ____ is prevailing in our educational institutions.
 (e) (Compare) ____ many students of Bangladesh we find that institutions are not enough.

4. Make a list of five reasons why people cannot afford to educate their children. 1×5=5

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

[Unit—21; Lesson—4(B)]

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

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

- (a) Who help to organise the international sporting events?

- (b) Why do companies and business firms sponsor international sporting events?
 (c) How are the events telecast?
 (d) How do the people of different nations come close to each other?
 (e) Do sports play any role for international relationship?

6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.** 1×5=5
 The World Cup Cricket '99 was arranged in England. This event was sponsored by (a) — and (b) —. England became a meeting place of (c) — from different countries. About twelve (d) — participated at this event. This event is (e) — important in growing international relationship.

7. **Write five points on how sports develop international relationship.** 1×5=5

8. **Make a short note in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how multinational companies and business firms are benefited by using the international sports events. (No. 1 has been done for you).** 1×5=5

1. A way for broadcasting → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

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

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

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

Sincerity is the best way for achieving success. One can go a long way if one does anything with sincerity. People who are sincere to their work are (a) — of making anything success. The greatmen are also sincere because they (b) — that sincerity is the (c) — to success. Those who are not (d) — can never (e) — a long way in the world. The poor people are not always sincere, because they do not know the (f) — of sincerity. If they knew it they would (g) — a good use of it. Sincerity (h) — not only to do work properly, but also with dutifulness, honesty, modesty and good behaviour. The people of our country are not still (i) — of the (j) — of sincerity.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

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

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

- (a) The lion laughed and said, "O, you! Are you suitable to help me?"

- (b) The lion said, "You are small in size but worthful."
 (c) While going outside the net, the lion said, "It is a lesson for me."
 (d) In fact, the strong or mighty someone is also dependent to the weak one.
 (e) "Many thanks to you. You have saved my life," said the lion.
 (f) From then the lion was kindhearted to the tiny creatures.
 (g) The mouse was proud of saving the lion.
 (h) The lion caught it and it began to tremble with fear.
 (i) A lion was sleeping in a cave.
 (j) Listening this, the mouse came swiftly and found the lion in a trap.
 (k) At that time, a mouse fell upon its body playing.
 (l) After sometime, the lion fell into a trap and he was crying "Save me, please, save me, please."
 (m) The mouse cut the net into pieces and thereby he was saved.
 (n) The mouse said, "Let me go: sooner or later, I may help you."

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

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

29.

BARISAL BOARD — 2003

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

[Unit—11; Lesson—3(B)]

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

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

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

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

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

[Unit—10; Lesson—1(D)]

A major influence on American children's lives is the television shows they watch. TV viewing statistics are staggering: 96% of US homes have at least one television set, and children aged three to five watch an average of fifty hours of TV every week. By the time these kids graduate

from high school, they will have spent more than 22,000 hours in front of the box but only 11,000 hours in school. Most research on the effects of TV on children centres round whether watching so much violence on TV makes them more aggressive. Many studies show how that it does. Indeed TV watching influences children's learning style too.
(Adapted from : G. Ramson, Preparing to teach reading.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

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

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

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

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

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

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

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

- It continued for a full week.
- The very next day the rain started to fall.
- She wanted to grow some peas before the hot weather set in.
- Last year she started her garden early.
- Mina loves gardening.
- All her seeds washed away.
- Mina started to prepare fresh.
- Then the sun finally came out.
- She now knew the uncertainty that the farmers must endure each year.
- People may have different hobbies.
- Some may have strange habits.

- (xii) It reveals the taste of a person.
 (xiii) It refreshes us.
 (xiv) It gives us new ideas too.

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

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

30.

BARISAL BOARD — 2004

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

[Unit—7; Lesson—5(B)]

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

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

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

- (a) In case of an earthquake the buildings of the Dhaka city will be safe/saved/unsafe.
 (b) Bangladesh is a land lies/lying/lie in an active earthquake zone.
 (c) Experts are differ/difference/divided in their opinions.
 (d) Two schools of experts comprise/comprises/comprising similar categories of experts.
 (e) Experts give an interesting/instant/indirect answer to the question about the result of an earthquake.

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

- (a) Adequate precautions can maximise the losses caused by an earthquake.
 (b) During the recent past, earthquakes recurred in Bangladesh.
 (c) The experts alarm the earthquakes.
 (d) The earthquake zone covering Bangladesh is inactive.
 (e) The opinions of the two schools of experts concerning earthquakes are dissimilar.

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

- (a) It is the (safe) — the buildings that the experts are concerned about.
 (b) An earthquake resistant building code should (follow) — strictly.
 (c) Bangladesh is (lie) — in the active earthquake zone.
 (d) Recurrence of earthquakes is quite (alarm) —.
 (e) Experts call for taking precautions (adequate) —.

4. In the light of the comprehension passage, make a list of five pieces of information about earthquakes. 1×5=5

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

[Unit—8; Lesson—3(B)]

The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is called a decibel. According to the UN, the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels. When the vibration of sound is at a tolerable, pleasant level, it is simply called sound. But when it is sharp and harsh to the ears it becomes noise. Serious harm can be caused to people if they are regularly exposed to sounds exceeding 70 decibels.

Because of the growth of urban population and the increasing use of machines in our everyday life there has been a general increase in the level of sound around us. On an average, people in the cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 30 to 90 decibels or even more. A study in Japan has found that housewives who live in the city were exposed to almost the same amount of sound that a factory worker was exposed to at his/her workplace. The occupations that the study found to be the noisiest were factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching.

Many developing countries are trying to control sound pollution by careful town planning and developing public awareness. In Holland schools are not allowed near airports and houses which

are situated near airports are provided with special types of insulation to limit the sound heard inside the buildings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1×5=5

1. Town planning → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

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

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

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

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

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

A	B	C	D
(i) One day Jerry	to know	of the handle	at his own cost
(ii) The authoress came	broke	the matter	from her
(iii) For repairing it	agreed to	Jerry	suddenly
(iv) But Jerry	said that the wood	to repair it	was defective
(v) The authoress	wanted	accept the money	from Jerry
(vi) Only then he	she offered	the axe handle	some money

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

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

- (xii) He thought that the man had something important to say.
 (xiii) Therefore, he told the man to climb up the stairs with him.
 (xiv) So, he climbed from the roof down the stairs.
13. Write a paragraph of about 150 words based on the following questions. Your paragraph should have a suitable title. 1×14=14
 What is the name of the zoo you visited? When did you visit it? Where is it located? How big is the area of the zoo? How many kinds of birds and animals did you find there? What were the main attractions of the zoo? How long did you stay there? What was your feeling at that time?

31.

BARISAL BOARD — 2005

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

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

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

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

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

[Unit—22; Lesson—2(C)]

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

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1×5=5
- What do scientists do to establish contact with any other living beings out in the space?
 - How did scientists collect details about the planet Mars?
 - Which particular evidence suggests that the atmosphere of Mars is much thinner than that of the Earth?
 - How many seasons does the planet Mars seem to have?
 - Why does the author say 'who knows'?
6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1×5=5
- Scientists are very curious about the (a) — of life somewhere out in the space. They are making efforts in various ways to establish contact with other worlds in the (b) —. A great deal of (c) — has come into the possession of scientists regarding the planet Mars. Mars is similar to Earth in some respects but different from Earth in the (d) — of its sky and soil. These details, however, show no clear (e) — of life on Mars.
7. Summarise the main facts about Mars in five sentences. 1×5=5
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the efforts of the scientists to find out evidence of any life forms out in the space. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1×5=5
1. Efforts of the scientists to find out any life forms out in the space → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

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

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

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

— . But as far as the satellite TV is (h) —, we cannot say this for certainty. The commercial package programmes (i) — by satellite TVs are detrimental to our young generation, pernicious to our societies, threatening to our values and traditions and (j) — beliefs.

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

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

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

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

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

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

- (i) Desdemona was fascinated by his stories and especially by the story of his life.
- (ii) Othello was a brave soldier who had risen to become a general.
- (iii) He told them of deserts, caves and mountains high enough to touch the sky.
- (iv) Brabantio, a rich senator of Venice, had only one child, a daughter named Desdemona.
- (v) Her pity soon turned to love and she confessed to Othello that she loved him.
- (vi) She refused them all because she loved Othello, a noble Moor from North Africa.
- (vii) Othello told them strange stories of battles he had fought in and places he had seen.
- (viii) He had shown his bravery in many bloody battles against the Turks.
- (ix) She pitied Othello for the misfortunes and hardships of his life.
- (x) She was so beautiful that many young men of the best families wished to marry her.
- (xi) Everyone praised him and the senate trusted and honoured him.
- (xii) He also told them of men who ate human flesh and of strange race of people whose heads were under their shoulders.
- (xiii) Brabantio often invited Othello to his house where he and his daughter listened in wonder to Othello as he spoke about his adventures.

(xiv) Hearing it, she had to weep and she never became tired of listening to it.

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

(a) Where is Bangladesh located? (b) Since when has she been independent? (c) What is the language of the people? (d) How many religions are there in Bangladesh? (e) What sort of climate does she have? (f) What is the chief occupation of the people? (g) What are some of the common customs and traditions that people follow?

32. Western College, Dhaka

Test Examination—2013; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

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

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

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. 1x5=5

Population growth is one (a) — the causes (b) — the world's environmental problems. Although the growth rate (c) — the world's population has slowed slightly, since the 1990s, still it increases (d) — 77 million human beings each year. (e) — the increasing number of people, destruction of habitats and the use of additional natural resources are gradually increasing.

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

Newspaper plays (a) — important role in our society. It is (b) — most useful thing in our modern life. We cannot think of (c) — day without it. To read newspaper is (d) — good habit. (e) — more we read newspaper, (f) — more we can acquire knowledge. If we don't read it, we shall be (g) — frogs in (h) — dark well. It is (i) — looking glass of (j) — modern world.

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

look forward to, heart and soul, keep pace with, look down upon, for the sake of, storm in a tea pot, in cold blood.

5. Rewrite the following passage in the reported speech. 1x5=5

A hawker said, "Will you buy any paper? I have all types of newspapers and magazines. Please take one from me." "I buy books but now I need a weekly. Don't you have any weekly magazine?" said Sushmita.

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

- (a) The Jamuna is one of the biggest rivers in Bangladesh. (Make it Comparative).
 (b) When it is summer, it becomes emaciated. (Make it Simple).
 (c) During the rainy season, it assumes a terrible shape. (Make it Complex).
 (d) Everybody knows it. (Interrogative).
 (e) Tourists from home and abroad visit its shore. (Make it Passive).

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

- (a) Nothing is certain, —?
 (b) Nila knows you better, —?
 (c) Let's have a discussion, —?
 (d) He seldom comes here, —?
 (e) You are right, —?

8. Complete the following sentences. 1x5=5

- (a) The poor man is too hungry to —.
 (b) I came here with a view to —.
 (c) The weather was so cold that —.
 (d) Hasib behaves as if —.
 (e) The higher we fly, the harder —.

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

9. You are a reporter of a daily newspaper. Write a report on the rising of prices of essential commodities in the market. 10

10. Write a short composition on uses and abuses of the wonders of modern science. 15
11. Write an application to the Principal of your college seeking permission to go on a study tour. 10
12. Write a dialogue between two friends stating the causes of failure in English and solution to the problem. 10
13. Complete the following story with the clue below. 15
There was a crow on a tree with a piece of meat in its beak. A hungry fox sat under the tree.....

33. Dr. Mahabubur Rahman Mollah College, Dhaka

Test Examination—2013; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

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

run	be	go	stand	allow	elect	belong
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Democracy (a) — for the welfare of the countrymen. Democracy always (b) — freedom of press. In democracy, the government (c) — to the people is (d) — by the people and formed for the welfare of the people. So democracy (e) — the best system in today's world.

2. Read the following letter and fill in the blanks with suitable preposition. 1×5=5
Man has no (a) — death. Sooner or later, he must die. In other word, he is subject (b) — death. There is no medicine that can present a man (c) — dying. Yet men attempt (d) — escape death. Actually death is inevitable and unavoidable. Man is (e) — no way, free from death. He must take the taste of death.
3. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed. .5×10=5
(a) — pious man is he who is very much religious. He does not run after name and fame. He is different (b) — worldly man. (c) — religious minded people are quite different from (d) — people who want to have much (e) — wealth. (f) — virtuous believe that there lies (g) — eternal life after death. (h) — greedy people give importance to this world. However, (i) — virtuous enjoy much mental (j) — peace.
4. Make meaningful sentences with the following idioms (any five). 1×5=5
ins and outs, good for nothing, by hook or by crook, make fun of, put up with, in a nutshell, slow coach.
5. Rewrite the following in the reported speech. 1×5=5
"What type of behaviour do you expect from me?" the king said to the captive. "The behaviour of a king to a king," was the answer. How can I show you kingly treatment to a criminal?" said the king. "Please, do not forget that you too ascended this throne by committing a more serious crime," the captive said.
6. Read the following sentences and transform them as directed in the brackets. 1×5=5
There was a famous story about a son's devotion to the mother. (a) Bayazid Bostami, a saint, came to Baghdad from Iran (Complex). (b) One night his thirsty mother asked him for a glass of water (Passive). (c) As there was no drinking water in the house, he went out to fetch it (Compound). (d) He came back home and found his mother in deep sleep (Simple). He did not call her up. He stood beside her bed with a glass of water. (e) He was one of the greatest saints of Islam (Positive).
7. Fill in the blanks with tag questions. 1×5=5
(a) Nobody was there, —?
(b) I have a little idea about it, —?
(c) Asad, not Zahid knew the matter, —?
(d) The brave deserve the fair, —?
(e) Let the black cat come out the bag, —?
8. Complete the following sentences. 1×5=5
(a) AIDS is a fatal disease which —.
(b) It is such a disease that —.
(c) The first AIDS patient was a man who —.
(d) The doctors suggest that —.
(e) There is no further remedy that —.

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

9. A huge number of students fail in English in public examination despite studying it as a compulsory subject from class I to honours level. Suppose, you are Akash, a reporter of a daily. Now, write a report on different causes of failures in English. 10
10. Write a short composition on— 15
(a) Unemployment Problem; (b) The Natural Beauties of Bangladesh.
11. Read the following advertisement from The Daily Star. 10

Boishakhi, a private TV channel seeks Marketing Manager.

Qualification :

* M. B. A in Marketing from Chittagong University.

* Having 10 years working experience in the related field.

If you think you are the right person to build up your career in Boishakhi TV channel, please apply with CV and all academic certificates, a recent passport size photograph by post to the address mentioned below within 01.01.2014.

Boishakhi Media Limited

32, Mohakhali C/A (Level-6), Dhaka-1212

12. Suppose, you are Asad, a student of Jahangirnagar University. Zahid is your friend, a business man and a young politician. Our country is now passing through a great crisis on the issue of forming government. Dialogue has become essential for it. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend on "The importance of dialogue" between the two leading parties of Bangladesh. 10
13. Complete the given story following the cue. 15
A long time ago the town of Hamelin was faced with a great problem. It became full of rats. The rats were so big and fierce that they fought with the dogs, killed the rats and bit the babies in cradles. The Mayor of the city was in a fix. Suddenly there came a man hanging a bag on his shoulder. He promised to drive.....

34. Mohammadpur Kendriya College, Dhaka
Test Examination—2013; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

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

deliver	hypnotize	remove	sit	educate	build	play
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A teacher is an architect of a nation. He plays an important role in (a) — up the nation. He (b) — the darkness of ignorance from the lot of a nation. He is an actor while speaking. He has to (c) — his role according to the need of his listeners. Students almost become (d) — when a good teacher (e) — his lecture.

2. Fill in the gaps with appropriate prepositions. 1x5=5
I am fed up (a) — my next door neighbour. His room is adjacent (b) — mine. Always he keeps his TV on. When I try to concentrate (c) — my study, a blaring sound comes (d) — the next door. When I request him not to watch TV on a high volume, he becomes angry (e) — my polite request.
3. Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed. .5x10=5
Newcastle is (a) — town in (b) — north of (c) — England. (d) — Princess lives in a (e) — palace in (f) — London. (g) — Buckingham Palace is where (h) — Queen of England officially lives. People from distant corners of (i) — world visit this place and see this palace with (j) — amazement.
4. Make meaningful sentences with the following idioms (any five). 1x5=5
- | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| instead of | heart and soul | in front of | in order to |
| in the long run | come round | to give up | |
5. Rewrite the following in the reported speech. 5
My father looked at me angrily and said, "What are you doing? Why are you not reading at your table?" "I had been reading my notes since morning. I got much tired and so, I am taking rest for a while," I said. "Your exam is knocking at the door. So, you have to read at least eight hours a day. Follow my advice until the exam starts," he said.
6. Transform the following sentences as directed. 1x5=5
(a) He asked me a difficult question (Negative). I could not understand what to say. (b) He looked at me with anger (Interrogative). He told that I was supposed to know this. (c) I felt ashamed as he made this remark (Simple). (d) I admitted my negligence in my studies (Passive). (e) He told me that this was the most important chapter in my life (Positive).
7. Complete the following sentences. 1x5=5
(a) Is he the man whom —.
(b) None of my friends could understand how —.
(c) We all woke up very early so that —.
(d) If you came to me in time —.
(e) You cannot be loved by people unless —.
8. Fill in the blanks with tag questions. 1x5=5
(a) Every student wants to do well in the examination, —?
(b) But it is not an easy task, —?
(c) A student should read the text again and again, —?
(d) He must not memorize the answer without knowing it, —?

(e) He can render social service, ———?

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

9. Suppose, you are a reporter of a reputed newspaper. Now write a report on Road Accident. 10

10. Write a short composition on "Your First Day at College".
Or, Natural Calamities in Bangladesh". 15

11. Write an application to the Principal of your college for increasing the facilities in the college library. 10

12. Write a dialogue between two friends on uses and abuses of mobile phone. 10

Or, Write a summary of the following passage and give a suitable title to it.

Have you ever wondered why soldiers are always clad in green? This is to enable them to camouflage themselves during wartime. Hiding in the jungles, their green attire blend into the surrounding trees and shrubs, making it difficult for the enemies to spot them.

Long before man make use of camouflaging, insects have already adopted the tactic of disguise to escape from the clutches of their predators. By having body colours close to those of the rocks and dried leaves, they catch less attention from the predators and hence escape from being pursued. However, this kind of disguise works only if the insects remain still in the presence of their predators.

Butterflies and moths have developed a variety of camouflage strategies since they are quite defenseless and their predators – birds are abundant in supply. Many moth caterpillars resemble dead twigs while the young of certain species of butterflies appear like bird droppings. Adult butterflies and moths camouflage themselves too, in attempts to escape from their hunters – birds who are superior gliders. Possessing wings which resemble dried leaves help certain butterflies and moths to hide among heaps of dried leaves when predators are around.

13. Read the following lines and develop them into a complete story. 15

There lived two close friends in a certain village. They were very fond of travelling. One day they went to a forest to see the natural beauty. They were walking along the path of the forest. Suddenly they saw a bear coming towards them.....

35. Mirpur Girls' Ideal Laboratory Institute, Dhaka

Test Examination—2013; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks) [Answer any eight questions out of nine]

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

try	make	be	think	ponder	abide	indulge	mend
-----	------	----	-------	--------	-------	---------	------

We often see young people (a) — in pompous ways of life. They (b) — by the advices of the seniors, not even of their guardians. Even they (c) — to realize the negative aspects of it. Pompous life (d) — them gradually derailed. When they realize the consequence on their lives, they often find it impossible to (e) — the damages.

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

Every year millions of people all (a) — the world die as a result (b) — pollution. These unfortunate deaths are brought (c) — by four specific factors. They are air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution and odour pollution. We should determine action to control these problems and clean (d) — the environment. Moreover, we have to raise awareness (e) — the people.

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

Today women are playing (a) — important role in all spheres of (b) — life. They are no longer confined within (c) — four walls of the kitchens. They have come out of their cocoons and are working hand in hand with (d) — men. They are joining (e) — wide range of professions and making a great (f) — contribution to the economy.

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

either	if	also	of	as	moreover	and
--------	----	------	----	----	----------	-----

English gives us easy access to the ever-expanding knowledge of science and technology, arts and education, innovations and discoveries. (a) — all the books, journals, reports, research findings are available in English. (b) — any important books, papers etc. are (c) — written in English (d) — translated into English immediately after they are published in other languages. You can easily learn about them (e) — you have acquired the reading skills in English.

5. Rewrite the following in the reported speech. 5

The stranger said to the boy, "Will you tell me the way to the nearest hotel?" "Yes, I will. Do you want a residential one in which you can spend the night?" the boy said. "I do not want to stay here, but I only want a meal," the stranger replied. The boy said, "Follow me."

6. **Make meaningful sentences with the following idioms (any five).** 1x5=5
- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| by means of | on the sly | above all | in the long run |
| nip in the bud | on the eve of | take after | |
7. **Read the following passage and transform the underlined sentences as directed.** 1x5=5
- (a) Cox's Bazar sea beach is the longest sea-beach in the world (Complex).
 (b) It is one of the most beautiful sea-beaches in the world (Positive).
 (c) It is called pleasure seeker's paradise (Active).
 (d) The visitors go there for enjoying natural beauties (Compound).
 (e) Those who become tired may go to relax there (Simple).
8. **Form tag questions for the following.** 1x5=5
- (a) What a pity, ———?
 (b) None of you went there, ———?
 (c) Let us have a discussion, ———?
 (d) Our college won the match, ———?
 (e) Those who become tired may go to relax there, ———?
9. **Complete the following sentences.** 1x5=5
- (a) The weather is so cold that ———.
 (b) He was strong enough ———.
 (c) He came here with a view to ———.
 (d) Hasib behaves as if ———.
 (e) You had better ———.

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

10. **Write a short report about the devastating consequences of climate change in the context of Bangladesh.** 10
11. **Write a composition on about "Unemployment in Bangladesh Or, "Digital Bangladesh."** 15
12. **Write an application to the honourable Principal of your college requesting him to arrange some extra classes on English for the weaker students.** 10
13. **Suppose you are a student of Mirpur Girls' Ideal Laboratory Institute. You support Bangladesh Cricket Team. But your Team is defeated frequently. Now write a dialogue between you and your friend about the failure of Bangladesh Cricket Team in the international matches.** 10
14. **Complete the following story in your own way.** 15
 Sheikh Saadi was a great poet. He used to put on simple dress. Once he took shelter in the house of a nobleman.....

36. Dr. Maleka College, Dhaka

Test Examination—2013; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

1. **Complete the passage with suitable verbs from the list. Put them in correct tenses. Use the negatives where necessary.** 1x5=5
- | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|--------|------|--------|----------|-------|
| say | read | return | wake | happen | remember | stand |
|-----|------|--------|------|--------|----------|-------|
- After a while, she (a) ——— what (b) ——— at night. She said, "My dear son! Have you (c) ——— the whole night (d) ——— with the glass of water?" The son replied, "Yes, mother I took water from the stream and after (e) ——— home I found you sleeping."
2. **Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.** 1x5=5
- Corruption has led our country (a) ——— complete ruin. The economy of the country is (b) ——— to ruin. There are many ways to get rid (c) ——— corruption but we have to find it out. The government alone cannot cope (d) ——— the corrupted people. We must do something to stop the tendency (e) ——— this evil practice.
3. **Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed.** .5x10=5
- Dhaka stands on (a) ——— Buriganga. It is an old (b) ——— city. It is (c) ——— populous city. People of different religion live in (d) ——— city. Their occupation is not (e) ——— same. There is (f) ——— Engineering University and an Agricultural University in Dhaka. (g) ——— Zoo and (h) ——— National Museum are famous. (i) ——— Engineering University is also famous. The roads of (j) ——— Dhaka city are not so big.
4. **Fill in the blanks with suitable linking words from the list.** 1x5=5
- | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------|-------------|-------------|----------|------|
| first of all | for example | then | last of all | as a result | moreover | when |
|--------------|-------------|------|-------------|-------------|----------|------|
- We do not have enough medical facilities for our people let alone for our animals. (a) ——— about ten percent of our animals die of various diseases every year. (b) ——— lack of proper knowledge of animal diseases and of how to prevent them is also responsible for the loss. (c) ——— a cow dies, (d) ——— the villagers just drag it into a field or a ditch and leave it there.

- Birds, dogs and foxes eat the dead body and (e) — they go to the neighbouring ponds, ditches or marshes and drink water from them.
5. **Make meaningful sentences with the following idioms (any five).** 1×5=5
- | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------|---------------------|--------------|----------|
| look after | come true | as if | at sixes and sevens | bell the cat | for good |
|------------|-----------|-------|---------------------|--------------|----------|
6. **Rewrite the following into reported speech.** 5
 "Where do you like to visit, sir?" said the ticket officer to the passenger. "I want to visit Chittagong," said the passenger. "How many tickets do you need." "I need five tickets." "Here are the tickets. They will cost one thousand taka."
7. **Read the following passage and transform the underlined sentences as directed.** 1×5=5
 (a) I was startled when I saw the bill of fare (Simple). (b) The prices were higher than I had anticipated (Positive). (c) She reassured me that she did not eat anything for luncheon (Compound). (d) I told her not to say that (Passive). (e) She felt happy at my generosity (Negative).
8. **Fill in the blanks with tag questions.** 1×5=5
- : Begging is the result of our poor socio-economic system, —? —?
 : Beggars do not have any social dignity, —? —?
 : Everybody feels pity for them, —? —?
 : Micro-credit organizations can come forward to solve the problem, —? —?
 : Government should have social security belt, —? —?

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

9. **Write a paragraph on your 'Future Plan of Life' by answering the following questions.** 10
 (a) What is your future plan of life? (b) Why have you chosen this plan? (c) How are you preparing yourself to reach your goal? (d) Do you find any difficulty to materialize your plan? (e) What do your parents think about your plan?
10. **Write a short composition on the Wonders of Modern Science.** 15
11. **Make a dialogue between you and your friend on the abuses of mobile phone particularly by the teenagers in the recent times.** 10
12. **Write an application to the Principal of your college to allot you a seat in the college hostel.** 10
13. **Complete the story following the clue.** 15
 There was a shepherd boy. He used to graze to flock a sheep near a forest. It was not far from his village. One day he wanted to make fun of.....

37. Shaikh Burhanuddin College, Dhaka
Test Examination—2013; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

1. **Complete the passage with suitable verbs from the list. Put them in the correct tenses. Use the negatives where necessary.** 1×5=5
- | | | | | | | |
|-----|----|------|--------|-----|-----------|-------|
| can | do | sell | change | eat | diversify | catch |
|-----|----|------|--------|-----|-----------|-------|
- To alleviate poverty, the first step (a) — be diversification of the economy. This may be (b) — on two fronts. First because ours is an agro-based economy. It is imperative to (c) — our agricultural output. At the same time we have to (d) — our habits. Rice is our staple food, but side by side with rice, we have to develop the habit of (e) — potatoes and wheat to reduce the excessive pressure on rice.
2. **Read the following letter and fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.** 1×5=5
 It was very nice of you to have written to me. You will be glad to know that I got the first prize (a) — the debate competition in English of our college (b) — the topic "The Importance of Learning English." I will now tell you (c) — brief what I said there. English is an international language. All that is best in modern civilization is available (d) — English. If we avoid English, we will keep ourselves aloof (e) — the civilized world.
3. **Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed.** .5×10=5
 We know (a) — man is (b) — rational creature. It is (c) — rationality in him which makes him (d) — different species. He can differentiate between (e) — right and (f) — wrong. This is why (g) — man is considered (h) — best creation of (i) — Creator of (j) — universe.
4. **Make meaningful sentences with the following idioms and phrases (any five).** 1×5=5
 look down upon, at random, beggar description, at sixes and sevens, apple of discord, a green horn, in broad day light.
5. **Rewrite the following passage in the reported speech.** 1×5=5
 "Where is my son?" said the grocer. "A crow carried your son away," said the fruit-seller. "You liar. How can a crow carry away such a big boy?" "Just the same way as mice can eat away the balance and weights."
6. **Read the following passage and transform the underlined sentences as directed.** 1×5=5

- (a) Once a cook roasted a duck for his master (Passive). (b) The roast looked so delicious that the cook could not resist the temptation (Simple). (c) When his master sat down to eat he quickly noticed the missing drumstick (Compound). (d) The master enquired of the missing leg (Interrogative). (e) But the cook told him that this duck had only one leg (Negative).
7. **Fill in the blanks with tag questions.** 1x5=5
 (a) Rana as well as his friends enjoyed the film, —?
 (b) Let me be alone, —?
 (c) We ought not to do this, —?
 (d) Everyone welcomed us, —?
 (e) I have the right to get your help, —?
8. **Complete the following sentences.** 1x5=5
 (a) As the poor man was hungry —.
 (b) The weather was so cold —.
 (c) Kaniz behaves as if —.
 (d) Had he been a little careful —.
 (e) A patriot is respected because —.
- Part B : Composition (60 Marks)**
9. **Suppose, you are a reporter of a reputed daily. You have interviewed a number of common people recently about the price hike of daily commodities. Now, write a report on them.** 10
10. **Write a short composition on any one of the following :** 15
 (a) First Day at College; (b) Your Childhood Memories.
11. **Write an application to the Principal of your college requesting him for permission to set up an "English Debating Club" at your college.** 10
12. **Write a dialogue between two friends on causes of failure in English.** 10
13. **Complete the given story following with the cue.** 15
 Once there lived a poor woodcutter in a village. He was very honest. Everyday he went to cut wood in the jungle. One day while cutting wood.....

38. Azimpur Girls' School & College, Dhaka

Test Examination—2013; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

1. **Complete the passage with suitable verbs from the list. Put them in the correct tenses. Use the negatives where necessary.** 1x5=5
- | | | | | | | |
|----------|-------|----|--------|--------|------|-------|
| dare not | visit | be | desire | attain | face | shall |
|----------|-------|----|--------|--------|------|-------|
- Everybody (a) — success in life, but few (b) — it. One of the main reasons for this failure is that many people (c) — take risks. Life (d) — not a bed of roses. It is full of troubles and difficulties. We (e) — them with courage.
2. **Read the following letter and fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.** 1x5=5
 Dear X,
 I want to inform you (a) — my new hostel life. It is adjacent (b) — my college. There is a canteen belonging (c) — the hostel. I have become well acquainted (d) — almost all my classmates. My study is going (e) — well.
 Yours sincerely
 A
3. **Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed.** .5x10=5
 Bangladesh is a land of (a) — scenic beauty. (b) — land, (c) — rivers and the forests are (d) — sources of this beauty. Geographically Bangladesh can be divided into four regions. In many places there are a lot of amazing beautiful spots. There are many historical places too. For this reason, (e) — tourism business can flourish there. (f) — wild animals of (g) — Sundarbans are also (h) — great asset. Tourism can play (i) — vital role in national economy. But it is still in its tender age. So, we have to cross (j) — long way.
4. **Make meaningful sentences with the following phrases and idioms (any five).** 1x5=5
 take after, a black sheep, gala day, on the sly, on the eve of, by means of, well off.
5. **Rewrite the following in the reported speech.** 1x5=5
 Ria said to me, "Have you finished reading the book I gave you yesterday?" "Yes, I have finished reading the book." I replied, "What an interesting book it is! I wish would borrow the book earlier." "Will you return me the book today?" she said.
6. **Read the following passage and transform the underlined sentences as directed.** 1x5=5
 (a) Living in Toronto, Robert Frost was happy (Complex).
 (b) His wife Catherine loves gardening (Negative).
 (c) Toronto is one of the most expensive cities of the world (Positive).
 (d) They don't realize the high cost of living in Toronto (Interrogative).
 (e) However, he loves his relatives a great deal (Passive).

7. **Fill in the blanks with tag questions.** 1×5=5
 : What a brilliant result you have made, —? —?
 : We feel proud of you, —? —?
 : Thanks Hena. All credits go to my parents and teachers, —? —?
 : I am very grateful to them, —? —?
 : Right you are. We ought to remain ever grateful to them, —? —?

8. **Complete the following sentences.** 1×5=5
 (a) When we eat food, we should bear in mind that —.
 (b) We eat so that —.
 (c) If we want to enjoy a good health, —.
 (d) Sometimes it so happens that —.
 (e) As a result, they suffer from various diseases which —.

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

9. **Suppose, you are a reporter of a national daily. Write a report on the rising of prices of essential commodities in the market.** 10
 10. **Write a short composition on any one of the following.** 15
 (a) Importance of Reading Newspaper; (b) Female Education.
 11. **Write an application to the Principal of your college for an English newspaper for the college common room.** 10
 12. **Write down the summary of the following passage. Give a suitable title to it.** 10
 Most of our students cannot write their examination papers fairly. As they cannot understand the questions properly, they beat about the bush and cram their answer with irrelevant and unnecessary details. Sometimes they also fail to arrange their answer neatly and systematically. Although the teacher suggests that their answer should be brief, they often lengthen them unnecessarily, where the size does not matter at all. They have a silly notion that the more they write, the more marks they will get. The reality is just the opposite. Their long answers generally become disgusting and unsavory. Such answers always earn unhappy marks.
 Or, **Write a dialogue between two friends about the ways of keeping good health.**
 13. **Complete the story following the cue.** 15
 Long long ago there lived a shepherd boy who used to graze a flock of sheep near a forest. It was not far from his village. One day he wanted to make a fun.....

39. Narayanganj Govt. Mohila College, Narayanganj

Pre-Test Examination—2013; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks) [Answer any eight questions out of nine]

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

make	be	impose	acquire	appreciate
------	----	--------	---------	------------

Education is the backbone of a nation. So (a) — education is a must for everybody. But to many of us the definition of true education is not clear. Most of us think that education (b) — a man able to know something more than reading. However, both the present age and the past age (c) — remarkable for writing good articles. But the duty (d) — upon the reader is to differentiate between the true and the false. However, correct and meaningful writing (e) — always.

2. **Fill in the gaps with appropriate prepositions.** 1×5=5
 We should not hanker (a) — money. We also should remember that money is the root (b) — all evils. But this should not mean that we can survive (c) — money. We should have dignity (d) — earning money. Money (e) — any cost should not be our target.

3. **Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (X) where an article is not needed.** 1×5=5
 It is (a) — known fact that English is (b) — international language. (c) — language used by international community is important. Statistics show that 350 million people speak English as (d) — first language and another 300 million use it as (e) — second language. It is (f) — official language in more than 60 countries of the world. Once it was also (g) — official language of our country. Most of (h) — books of science and technology are written in English. So (i) — importance of learning English beggars description. It is (j) — must.

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

hence	as	who	when	that	if	so
-------	----	-----	------	------	----	----

Students are the future leaders of a country (a) — are to lead a nation. (b) — they must seek to fulfil their potential. They possess the art (c) — can lead to their success story. (d) — leaders, they can decide our fates (e) — they discharge their responsibilities with great efficiency.

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

- in a nutshell, take after, to catch sight of, on the sly, vary from, beggars description, apple of one's eye.
6. Rewrite the following in the reported speech. 1×5=5
The traveller said, "Can you tell me the way to the nearest inn?" "Yes," said the peasant. "Do you want one in which you can spend the night?" "No," replied the traveller. "I only want a meal."
7. Transform the underlined sentences as directed in brackets. 1×5=5
(a) Cricket is a very exciting game (Complex). (b) People all over the world enjoy this game (Passive). (c) At present cricket is one of the most popular games in our country (Positive). (d) Though it is a very costly game, young men and children get a great deal of delight playing it (Simple). (e) No country considers Bangladesh as an easy opponent at present (Affirmative).
8. Add tag question to the following questions. 1×5=5
(a) An empty vessel sounds much, —?
(b) Let a sleeping dog sleep, —?
(c) Nothing comes out of nothing, —?
(d) She has little idea about it, —?
(e) Bangladesh will change into a desert without trees, —?
9. Complete the following sentences. 1×5=5
(a) I don't like people who —.
(b) Do you know where —.
(c) It was long since —.
(d) You will not prosper unless —.
(e) Had I been proposed to go —.
- Part B : Composition (60 Marks)
10. Write a report on a vote centre that you have visited. 10
11. Write a composition on "Common Fruits of Bangladesh". 15
12. Write an application to the Principal of your college for arranging extra classes in English. 10
13. Write a dialogue between two friends on the preparation for the coming HSC Examination. 10
14. Complete the following story with the clue. 15
Sheikh Saadi was a great poet. He used to put on simple dress. Once he took shelter in the house of a nobleman. The nobleman could not recognize him and treated him as an ordinary man.....

40. Madhupur College, Tangail

Test Examination—2013; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

1. Complete the following passage using the correct form of the verbs in the box. Put them in the correct tenses. Use negatives where necessary. 1×5=5
- | | | | | | | |
|------|--------|-----|------|-----|------|---------|
| hunt | appear | eat | find | fly | seem | educate |
|------|--------|-----|------|-----|------|---------|
- A penguin is a strange bird. It (a) — in many parts of the world. It (b) — to be dignified. When a penguin walks, it (c) — funny to us. A penguin can (d) — like any other bird. But nowadays penguins (e) — by men. So, necessary laws should be made to protect them.
2. Use suitable prepositions in the gaps to complete the following passage. 1×5=5
A good student is fond (a) — books. He adheres (b) — his studies. He always tries to cut a brilliant figure (c) — the examination. He never deviates (d) — his duties because he knows that success depends (e) — hard work.
3. Use suitable articles in the gaps. Put a cross (∞) where an article is not needed. .5×10=5
Once (a) — school boy named (b) — Ahsanullah was going home after completing his classes. When he was crossing the road, he saw (c) — old woman lying on the road. She was (d) — senseless and it was impossible for her to cross (e) — road. People came and passed but no one looked at her. The boy felt (f) — strong sense of sympathy for her. He rushed to (g) — lying helpless woman and somehow managed to rescue her from (h) — accident. The boy also helped her to go to her residence. Last but not (i) — least, the woman prayed to the Almighty for (j) — his betterment.
4. Make sentences of your own with any five of the following idioms. 1×5=5
- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|
| take pity on | all on a sudden | at the top of | bring to book |
| big guns | on the instant | of one's own accord | |
5. Rewrite the following in the reported speech. 1×5=5
"Why were you absent?" said the teacher. "The Headmaster is very angry with you. Go to him at once." "I was seriously ill," said Salam. "Let me show my medical certificate, sir."
6. Rewrite the following passage and transform the underlined sentences as directed. 5

- (a) The effects of deforestation are too many to describe (Complex). (b) This destruction disturbs our ecological balance (Interrogative). (c) It causes serious damage to the soil (Passive). If we cut down trees at random, the country will one day turn into a great desert. The temperature will rise. (d) The greenhouse effect will be caused by it (Active). (e) Ultimately the country will be unsuitable for living (Affirmative).
7. **Add appropriate tag questions to the following statements.** 1×5=5
- (a) Life is full of troubles and difficulties, ———?
 (b) They have to be overcome if we are to succeed in life ———?
 (c) So, we should face them with courage, ———?
 (d) We may fail at first, ———?
 (e) But we must not lose heart, ———?
8. **Complete the following sentences.** 1×5=5
- (a) We should say 'no' to corruption because ———.
 (b) Corrupt persons are not only dishonest but also ———.
 (c) Now it is high time ———.
 (d) We should work together if ———.
 (e) But we are so self-centered that ———.

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

9. **Suppose, you are the reporter of the Daily Sun. Write a report on food adulteration.** 10
10. **Suppose, you are a second year student of M.M College. Your college common room lacks sufficient amenities for the students. Now write an application to your Principal for increasing facilities in the college common room.** 10
11. **Write a composition on 'Blessings of Modern Science.'** 15
12. **Write a dialogue about necessity of reading newspaper.** 10
- Or, **Write a summary of the following passage.**

An intellectual is one who is an enlightened person. He has to give light to others who are in need of it. In every society we find intellectuals such as philosophers, scientists, scholars, writers and critics, and they, as enlightened men, have a great responsibility towards society. In a society all cannot be intellectuals. If a time comes when all are intellectuals, it would be a blessed time indeed; but at present, at any rate, all are not intellectuals and those who are intellectuals have the great responsibility of guiding others on to the right path.

If today we have our civilization and culture, if we have order and security in life, and if our life is better than that of our primitive ancestors, it is because the intellectuals, from time to time, have been guiding humanity on the path of felicity and amity. An intellectual should come out of his ivory tower and try to elevate others to his level. This is the theme of Tennyson's famous poem, 'The Palace of Art'. An intellectual has the duty of seeing the truth and teaching it to others. An intellectual contemplates on the eternal laws of the universe to explore the truth. The perception of the truth is almost the same as the perception of beauty, and the duty of an intellectual is to see this truth or beauty and to reveal it to others.

13. **Read the following story. It is not complete. Use your imagination and complete it.** 15
- Once there lived a boy named Abul Khair in a certain village. He was a very brave and intelligent boy. One day while grazing the cattle by the railroad, he noticed some part of the track broken.....

41. Santhia Degree College, Pabna

Test Examination—2013; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks) [Answer any eight questions out of nine]

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

be	require	estimate	try	get	take
----	---------	----------	-----	-----	------

Man (a) ——— curious to know different things. He (b) ——— to discover the things and incidents that happen everyday. He (c) ——— other's viewpoint, attitude and behaviour. But to know one's oneself (d) ——— different from knowing others. It (e) ——— the quest of finding beyond the material capacity.

2. **Read the following passage and fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.** 1×5=5
- Everyone desires (a) ——— wealth. But a few attain it. Some people hanker (b) ——— riches. Some are content (c) ——— what they have. True happiness lies (d) ——— contentment. It is high time we gave (e) ——— the habit of covetousness.
3. **Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) where an article is not needed.** .5×10=5
- A brilliant student is (a) ——— asset. One day he may be (b) ——— engineer or (c) ——— M. B. B. S doctor. He makes (d) ——— best use of time. He makes a proper division of time and does his

duties accordingly. He knows that youth is (e) — golden period of (f) — life. He has (g) — aim in life. He knows that (h) — life without (i) — aim is like (j) — ship without a rudder.

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

so that	if	as if	that	as	in order to	although	in lieu of
---------	----	-------	------	----	-------------	----------	------------

Most of our students cannot write their examination paper fairly well. (a) — they cannot understand the questions properly, they often beat about the bush and cram their answers with irrelevant and unnecessary details. (b) — their teachers suggest (c) — their answers should be brief and precise, they often lengthen these unnecessarily. (d) — get expected marks, you all should understand the questions well and answer them to the point. Don't worry (e) — your answers are fairly short.

5. **Make meaningful sentences with the following phrases and idioms (any five).** 1×5=5
at length, catch sight of, apple of one's eye, get by heart, big guns, come round, a man of letters.

6. **Rewrite the following passage in the reported speech.** 1×5=5
Once I asked a little girl, "What is your mother's name?" She replied cleverly, "I know my mother's name but I won't tell you that." I said, "What a clever girl you are! May you prosper in life."

7. **Read the following passage and transform the underlined sentences as directed.** 1×5=5
(a) Cricket is a very exciting game (Complex). (b) People all over the world enjoy this game very much (Passive). (c) At present cricket is one of the most popular games in our country (Comparative). (d) Though it is a very costly game, young men and children get a great deal of delight playing it (Compound). (e) It is a matter of sorrow that the performance of Bangladesh Cricket Team is not up to the mark (Exclamatory).

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

- (a) Nothing is certain, —?
(b) Nila knows you better, —?
(c) Let's have a discussion, —?
(d) He seldom comes here, —?
(e) You are right, —?

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

- (a) They went to college after they —.
(b) This poem is too difficult for —.
(c) No sooner had she seen me —.
(d) He speaks as if —.
(e) It is high time we —.

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

10. You are a reporter of a daily newspaper. Write a report on a road accident you have witnessed. 10
11. Write a short composition on "Duties and Responsibilities of Students". 15
12. Write an application to the Principal of your college requesting him to change one of your elective subjects. 10
13. Write a dialogue between two HSC candidates about their preparation for the final examination. 10
14. Complete the following story with the cue. 15
There was a shepherd boy. He used to graze a flock of sheep near a forest. It was not far from his village. One day, he wanted to make fun of.....

42. Belkuchi Degree College, Sirajganj

Test Examination—2013; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks) [Answer any eight questions out of nine]

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

import	export	earn	increase	get	earn	do
--------	--------	------	----------	-----	------	----

In the global age, a country specially a developing country (a) — without foreign currency. As an emerging country, there are many ways for Bangladesh (b) — foreign currency, she (c) — many items every year. She also (d) — foreign currency in the form of grant and loans. Remittance from people working abroad has (e) — our foreign exchange earning.

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

Dear Ripon,

I am delighted to give you a pen-picture of St. Martin's Island. It is one of the rare areas (a) — the world where coralatage communities dominate rocky reefs. This unique sight (b) —

— environmental conditions, biotic and abiotic has no parallel in Bangladesh. The island also supports significant breeding are as (c) — globally threatened marine turtle species. Nature seems to have lavishly bestowed (d) — this island all her beauty and bounties. The bewitching beauty of the island, the transparent water and coconut trees make the island a romantic sight (e) — the travellers.

Yours loving friend,
Rina

3. **Use articles where necessary put a cross (x) where an article is not needed.** .5x10=5
Life is (a) — challenge, meet it. (b) — adventure, dare it. (c) — affliction, overcome it, (d) — duty, perform it, (e) — mystery, unfold it, (f) — opportunity, take it, (g) — tragedy, accept it. (h) — agreement, fulfil it, (i) — endeavour, fight it and (j) — puzzle, solve it.

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

because	but	that	which	although	however	where
---------	-----	------	-------	----------	---------	-------

The power of character (a) — we call moral courage, sometimes instead of being respected makes us the object of ridicule. This is because men do not think (b) — follow the fashion. They follow the ideas which prevail in the world or in that small part (c) — they happen to live. The consequence is (d) — any new thing which does not accord with the thought of the time is commonly however good, simple (e) — it is new.

5. **Make meaningful sentences with the following phrases and idioms (any five).** 1x5=5
at stake, a black sheep, learn by heart, at a glance, jump at an offer, cope with.

6. **Rewrite the following in the reported speech.** 1x5=5

Suddenly a voice called out, "Good morning gentlemen. Where are you going and what are you doing here?" "Oh, nowhere and nothing." "But you look so pensive, why?" "Yes, you are right. We are looking for something," replied the six blind men. "Who are you, sir?"

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

- (a) Vidyasagar came of a very poor family (Complex).
(b) He could not collect the small amount of money to buy oil for his lamp (Passive).
(c) At night he sat down under the lamp post beside the road for reading (Compound).
(d) As economic condition of his father was not sound, he had to acquire learning in great hardship (Simple).
(e) He is one of the most blazing examples of the poor in the society (Positive).

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

He used to play football in the stadium, (a) —.
Nobody could believe a cheat like him, (b) —.
Barking dogs seldom bite, (c) —?
Let Simu take a decision, (d) —?
If it rains, we will not play, (e) —?

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

- (a) The day before yesterday Rita had an accident while —.
(b) No sooner had we heard the news —.
(c) We took her to an expensive hospital —.
(d) As it was a private hospital —.
(e) The doctors were so experienced that —.

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

10. **Write a paragraph on Gender Disparity' by answering the questions below.** 10

What does gender disparity mean? What is the main cause of gender disparity? When does it start? How long does it continue? What are effects of gender discrimination in developing countries including Bangladesh?

11. **Write a short composition on "Merits and Demerits of Satellite Channels".** 15

12. **Write an application to the Principal of your college for 2 (two) Bangla newspapers and an English daily in the college library.** 10

13. **Write a dialogue between Rana and Sona about student's, involvement in active politics.** 10

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

One day at a scorching noon the king of beast was in a deep sleep. Suddenly a tiny mouse appeared there running. It did not notice the sleeping lion. It was running and playing happily. By chance it ran over the face of the king of the beast.....

43. **Muktijodha College, Jessore**

Test Examination—2013; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

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

attain	reach	do	fail	appreciate	ruin	achieve
--------	-------	----	------	------------	------	---------

The United Nations earlier (a) — Bangladesh's "noteworthy progress" in (b) — Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of all UN member country i.e. 192 countries saying Bangladesh (c) — remarkably and may well (d) — several of the MDG targets before the stipulated time of 2015. For this achievement Bangladesh (e) — reward from UN.

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. 1x5=5

A growing child is virtually amazed (a) — the vastness, variety and vibrancy of the world. His/her inquisitive mind is always preoccupied (b) — interrogative words, such as what, which, when, where and how. (c) — soon as a child starts communicating, these words become a vital part (d) — his vocabulary and thus initiate his quest (e) — knowledge.

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

(a) — Teesta which has its source in Sikkim flows through (b) — northern part of West Bengal in India before entering Bangladesh, where after crossing through about 45 km of irrigable land, merges with (c) — Brahmaputra (or Jamuna river when it enters Bangladesh). In 1983, (d) — ad-hoc water sharing agreement was reached between India and Bangladesh, whereby both countries were allocated 39% and 36% of (e) — water flow respectively. (f) — new bilateral treaty expands upon this agreement by proposing (g) — equal allocation but now it comes to a head in (h) — dispute over sharing resources. Both countries need to develop (i) — well thought out, balanced treaty of river's water, thereby enhancing bilateral ties and reducing (j) — possibility of water conflict.

4. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate linking words from the list below. 1x5=5

that	but	who	that	which	both	why
------	-----	-----	------	-------	------	-----

Dreaming is a form of mental activity (a) — occurs during sleep. Many studies have been done to understand (b) — a person dreams. Some of the studies have shown (c) — dreams are perceptual in nature. Some psychoanalysts opine (d) — our dreams are the expressions of our unfulfilled wishes. Aristotle (e) — was of the opinion pointed that dreams originated from within the dreamer's heart.

5. Rewrite the following in the reported speech. 1x5=5

Malala Yousufzai, the Pakistani girl shot by the Taliban for advocating education for girls said to Ban Ki-moon and nearly 1000 students from around the world, "Education is the only way to improve lives."

"Let us pick up our books and pens. They are our most powerful weapons," she said. "One child, one teacher, one pen, one book can change the world," said she in the Youth Assembly.

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

(a) Iron contains a huge quantity of carbon (Passive). (b) Because of the presence of carbons, iron tends to crack (Complex). (c) When carbon is removed from iron, it becomes steel (Compound). (d) Steel is one of the most important materials for making modern equipments (Comparative). (e) Steel is a metal that does not rust (Simple).

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

- (a) Time and tide wait for none, —?
 (b) But many of us waste our time, —?
 (c) None can prosper in life without utilising time properly, —?
 (d) Everybody should realise this truth, —?
 (e) Let's make the best use of time, —?

8. Complete the following sentences. 1x5=5

- (a) They are so poor that —.
 (b) No sooner had she seen me, —.
 (c) Since the day was cold, —.
 (d) He talks too much as if —?
 (e) If you had studied hard, —?

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

9. Write a report on a devastating fire which gutted a garment factory. 10

10. Write a short composition on Your Childhood Memories. 15

Or, Write a short composition on Danger of Drug Addiction.

11. Write an application to the Principal of your college for testimonial. 10

12. Write a dialogue between you and your friend about adverse effect of satellite channel. 10

13. Complete the following story with the cue. 15

Once there lived a poor man in a village. He had a wonderful goose which laid a golden egg everyday. The poor man earned his livelihood by.....

Test Examination—2013; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

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

be	reach	work	come	confine	dominate	succeed
----	-------	------	------	---------	----------	---------

Today women play an important role in all spheres of life. Once they were (a) — by men. They (b) — no longer (c) — within the four walls. They have (d) — out of kitchens and are (e) — hand in hand with men.

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

I think you should avail yourself (a) — this opportunity. Do attend (b) — your study. Pay heed (c) — your parents. Try to have an authority (d) — English. Do not deviate (e) — the path of truth. Then success must await you.

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

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

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

reach a climax, by fits and starts, find fault with, up and doing, come off, yellow dog, a hard nut to crack.

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

"Have you finished the book that I gave you last night?" Kamal said to me. "Yes, I have," I replied, "What an interesting book it is! I wish I would borrow the book earlier," I said. "Will you return the book to me tomorrow?" he asked.

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

(a) Once there was a king named Lear (Make complex). (b) He had a daughter whom he loved very much (Make compound). (c) One day she went to countryside and she was accompanied by her friends (Make simple). (d) She saw a young man playing on his flute. (Make complex). (e) How nice the music was! (Make assertive).

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

- (a) Time is very valuable in man's life, —?
 (b) It always passes onward, —?
 (c) Time and tide wait for none, —?
 (d) None can get back the lost time, —?
 (e) So, let's be punctual from now, —?

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

- (a) We can collect rainwater in order to —.
 (b) Though rainwater is arsenic free, it should be collected in a —.
 (c) You can't remove arsenic by —.
 (d) Unless you filter the water from a red tube well, you can't —.
 (e) One can prevent arsenicosis by —.

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

9. Food adulteration has terribly increased in your locality. As a reporter of a reputed daily make a report on it. 10

10. Write a short composition on "The Effects of Climate Change."
 Or, "Empowerment of Women". 15

11. Write an application to the Principal of your college seeking permission to set up a consciousness raising camp in your college premises to make the students aware of earthquake. 10

12. Write a dialogue between two friends about the causes of failure in English and solution to the problem. 10

13. Complete the given story following the clue. 15

Once there lived a poor woodcutter. But he was very honest. He earned his livelihood by selling wood in the market. One day while he was cutting wood beside a river.....

45. Keshabpur College, Keshabpur, Jessore

Test Examination—2013; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

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

seek	establish	be	set up	organize	delight	have
------	-----------	----	--------	----------	---------	------

The students (a) — in want of a canteen for a long time. One day a number of students, (b) — permission, entered the Principal's chamber and applied for the purpose of (c) — a canteen for the students. The Principal reassured that he (d) — a canteen within a month. The students, feeling (e) —, left the chamber.

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

My dear Sumi,

You'll be happy to know that my hobby is gardening. Though very usual (a) — people, it goes a long way to give me energy and enthusiasm (b) — my work. The morning or evening air scented (c) — the sweet smell of various flowers keeps my heart dancing. I can sit to read with a fresh mind. The very happy flowers call me to enter the garden and pass some time (e) — their midst. So fresh, so innocent, nice things are nowhere in the world, I think.

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

Education is (a) — must for all human beings to know their position in (b) — universe. It is (c) — quality that can differentiate them from all (d) — other species. But it is unfortunate that (e) — large number of (f) — girls are still deprived of (g) — light of education. Quite undeniable that educated women can present a noble nation. Hence (h) — education imparted to women should be most practical, realistic and productive. Educated women can easily add to (i) — family income and greatly help their husband to lead (j) — family happily and peacefully.

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

although	but	that is why	on the other hand	so	yet	similarly
----------	-----	-------------	-------------------	----	-----	-----------

Many a man always runs after money, thinking that it will bring them pleasure and peace (a) — money cannot necessarily bring happiness. (b) — money has got something to do with happiness; it may, instead of bringing happiness, become the cause of unhappiness and anxiety. (c) — we see that the richest men of our society are not the happiest ones. They lead a life burdened with cares and anxieties and pass sleepless nights. (d) —, there are a number of poor men who are happy and enjoy a sound sleep. The fact is that only those who are honest and virtuous lead a simple life happily. They do not have to suffer from the anguish of the soul. (e) — the saying that money cannot buy happiness is really justified.

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

brown study, beggar description, a white elephant, in the event of, big guns, an apple of discord, look forward to.

6. **Rewrite the following in the reported speech.** 1×5=5

"How much did the book take you?" said Salam.

"Taka 150," said Nasima.

"O surprise! It took me Tk 185."

"The fact is, the book sellers do not follow any rule."

"Only the book sellers? Nobody in the country follows any rule."

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

'Communicative competence' refers to the ability to use language appropriately in different circumstances. (a) There are two ways of developing communicative competence in a language (Make it complex). (b) The first is acquisition which is similar to the way to develop ability in their mother tongue (Make it simple). (c) It is natural, subconscious process in which users are not usually aware of acquiring a language (Make it compound). They are aware of the fact that (d) they are using the language to communicate (Make it passive). (e) It may be called 'implicit' learning (Make it active).

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

(a) He ran fast lest —.

(b) Had I been there, —.

(c) It is time you —.

(d) No sooner had he arrived at the station —.

(e) He cannot pass even if —.

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

9. **Suppose, you are a reporter of a reputed daily. You have interviewed a number of common people recently about the price hike of day to day commodities. Now, write a report on your interview.** 10

10. **Write a short composition on the following.** 15
Empowerment of Women Or, Your Childhood.

11. **Write an application to the Principal of your college for a seat in the college hostel.** 10

12. **Write a dialogue between two students about their preparation for the ensuing examination.** 10

13. **Complete the following with the cue below.** 15

Kalam was a poor cultivator. He always thought how he could improve the condition of his family. One day he was returning from his work in the field. Suddenly the words from a loud-speaker, "Lottery! lottery!" reached his ears.....

46. Phultala M. M. College, Khulna

Test Examination—2013; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks) [Answer any eight questions out of nine]

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

walk	get	leave	know	take	give up	think
------	-----	-------	------	------	---------	-------

One day two friends were passing through a forest. After (a) — for sometime, they saw a bear coming towards them. Both of them (b) — afraid. One of them climb up a nearby tree (c) — his friend alone. The other (d) — how to climb a tree. He (e) — the hope of his life.

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

Dear Rajib,
I have just received your letter. In your letter you have wanted to know (a) — the far that has ended recently in our village.
You know every year (b) — the occasion of Nabanna Festival a fair is held in our village. This year the festival was held as usual (c) — the age old banyan tree situated in our village. I felt tempted to visit the fair. I went to the fair (d) — some of friends at 4 in the afternoon. The whole place was full (e) — joy and busy activities. There were shops of different types.
Yours ever,
Amin

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

In (a) — last 25 years (b) — world has lost one-third of its natural wealth, according to (c) — international conservation organization World Wildlife Fund (d) — earth's before. Forests are being cut down. Moreover they are being burnt indiscriminately resulting in (e) — increase in carbon dioxide and ultimately in (f) — water level rising as a consequences of global warming. It is anticipated that (g) — new century will face (h) — overwhelming environmental (i) — catastrophe.

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

regardless of	generally	usually	at present	nowadays	in the beginning	in time
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(a) — Tazneen Karim has been working in SMC Bank for the last eleven years. (b) —, there were a few women in the various positions. (c) —, there were a lot of changes. (d) — many more women enjoy much more opportunities in different departments of the bank. Every year, the Bank takes in new management trainees, with 50% men and 50% women. Here men and women are treated equally, (e) — gender.

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

by the by, one by one, in contrast, epoch-making, fair play, let alone.

6. Rewrite the following in the reported speech. 1x5=5

"Mr Fox's very clever," the other foxes said, "What's he going to tell us?" Mr Fox said, "Listen to me my friends. I've made an important discovery. Do you want to know about it?"

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

(a) She was not so young as I expected (Comparative). (b) She did not look attractive (Affirmative). (c) She gave me the impression of having more teeth (Complex). (d) She seemed inclined to talk about me (Interrogative). (e) I pretended that I was an attentive listener (Simple).

8. Complete the following sentences. 1x5=5

- (a) Though Khan Jahan Ali was a powerful leader of the people, —.
(b) He wished, —.
(c) On the other hand, he did many things for the people of Bagerhat so that —.
(d) It was his sincere effort for people that —.
(e) Khan Jahan Ali was not monarch but —.

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the list. 1x5=5

role	devoted	probably	court	warrior	tradition
remote	saint	famous	early	court	became

Many of you have (a) — heard about Khan Jahan Ali of Bagerhat. He was a staunch (b) —, a powerful ruler and a (c) — preacher. Many people regard him as a great (d) —. He is most (e) — for his piety and philanthropic activities. Nothing is definitely known about the (f) — life of Khan Jahan Ali. Historical evidences say that he had served for several years in the (g) — of Delhi during the Tughlaq period. Even in the (h) — he was regarded as a

pious man. According to one (i) — that intrigues and atrocities at the court compelled him to leave Delhi. According to another tradition the court commissioned him to preach Islam in some (j) — places of southern Bangladesh.

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

10. Write a paragraph about "Corruption" by answering the questions below. 10
 (a) What do you mean by corruption? (b) Who are related with corruption? (c) What are the causes of corruption? (d) What are the effects of corruption? (e) How can corruption be checked?
11. Write a short composition on 'The Seasons of Bangladesh.' 15
12. Write an application to the UNO for relief for the cyclone affected people of your area. 10
13. Suppose, you are a student of XI class. Suddenly you have been attacked with fever. So, you want to leave school early. Now, write a dialogue between you and your Principal. 10
14. Complete the following story following the cue. 15
 Robert Bruce was the King of England. His army was defeated again and again against King Edward I of England. Being defeated for six times, he lost all hope.....

47. Shyamnagar Govt. Mohsin Degree College, Satkhira

Test Examination—2013; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks) [Answer any eight questions out of nine]

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

not		re	in			
-----	--	----	----	--	--	--

Everybody (a) — success in life, but few (b) — it. One of the main reasons for this failure is that many people (c) — take risk. Life (d) — not a bed of roses. It is full of troubles and difficulties. We (e) — them with courage.

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

Thanks for your letter. I have learnt that you are keen (a) — learning English. I appreciate your interest. You can listen (b) — BBC, CNN and such other news programmes. You should go (c) — English newspapers, story books etc. You can maintain a diary and write your feelings (d) — English. You should communicate (e) — other in English. Go ahead. I hope you will be successful.

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

Patriotism is (a) — noble virtue. It inspires (b) — man to shed last drop of blood to defend (c) — freedom of his country. (d) — man without patriotism is no better than (e) — beast. (f) — true patriot is honoured by all. He thinks for (g) — welfare of his country. On (h) — other hand, (i) — unpatriotic man thinks for his own interest. Those who die for (j) — country are true patriots.

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

so	thus	as	if	who	besides	even	because
----	------	----	----	-----	---------	------	---------

Honesty is a noble virtue. The man (a) — possesses this rare quality is the happiest person in the world. To be honest, man should have trustworthiness (b) — nobody trusts a liar (c) — Allah helps the honest people. (d) — children should be taught honesty from the very beginning of life (e) — children should be developed among the honest people.

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

big guns, catch sight of, gala day, in the event of, nip in the bud, read between the lines, so far as.

6. Rewrite the following in the indirect speech. 5

"I've come to chop wood," said Jerry to the authoress. "But I've a boy coming from the orphanage," answered the authoress. "I am the boy." "You?" "You're too small to chop wood." "Size don't matter chopping wood," he said.

7. Read the passage below and transform the following sentences as directed. 1x5=5

- (a) I went back to work closing the door (Compound).
 (b) At first the sound of the boy drugging brush annoyed me (Passive).
 (c) The blows that he made were more rhythmic and steady (Simple).
 (d) The sound of his blow was more rhythmic than a constant rain (Positive).
 (e) Having forgotten the boy, I went back to sleep (Interrogative).

8. Complete the following sentences. 1x5=5

- (a) The poor man is too hungry to —.
 (b) The boy is strong enough —.
 (c) The weather is so cold that —.
 (d) It is high time — for the country.

- (e) The more you read, the more ____.
9. **Fill in the blanks with tag questions.** 1×5=5
 (a) One lie begets hundred lies, ____?
 (b) Morning entertains us with fresh air, ____?
 (c) I would go if I had the time, ____?
 (d) Barking dogs seldom bite, ____?
 (e) I admit your father can manage it if he wishes, ____?

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

10. **Suppose, you are Tahsin Mahmud, a reporter of a reputed daily. Recently you visited a cultural programme on 'Nazrul Jayanti' held at Shyamnagar Govt. Mohsin College. Now, write a report on it.** 10
11. **Write a short composition on.** 15
 "Dirty Student Politics" Or, "Our Victory Day."
12. **Write an application to the Principal of your college for arranging some extra classes on English for H.S.C 2nd year students.** 10
13. **Write a dialogue between two friends Rahman and Kamal about the benefits of "Early Rising".** 10
14. **Complete the following story following the cue.** 15
 Once upon a time, there was a king in England. He had three daughters. One day he made up his mind to divide his kingdom among them. So he called them in the court and asked each of them how much they loved him.....

**48. Meherpur Govt. Mohila College, Meherpur
 Test Examination—2013; English : Paper II**

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks) [Answer any eight questions out of nine]

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

have	work	know	see	sacrifice	do	follow	to be
------	------	------	-----	-----------	----	--------	-------

Love for one's country (a) ____ as patriotism. Every person (b) ____ great love for his country. Many of our freedom fighters (c) ____ their lives in 1971 for the sake of our country due to this noble virtue. At present, still there are some people who (d) ____ relentlessly for the sake of our country because they love our country. We should (e) ____ their footprint.

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

Dear Hasan,
 Hope you are fine. Today I shall write you about corruption of our country. You know it is a great obstacle (a) ____ the development of our country. So, we must get rid (b) ____ this problem. We must find a remedy (c) ____ it. Those who are involved in corruption are void (d) ____ patriotic feelings, but we should not yield (e) ____ their evil practice.

3. **Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (X) where article is not needed.** 5

We know (a) ____ man is (b) ____ rational creature. It is (c) ____ rationality in him which makes him (d) ____ different species. He can differentiate between (e) ____ right and (f) ____ wrong. This is why (g) ____ man is considered (h) ____ best creation of (i) ____ Creator of (j) ____ universe.

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

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

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

5. **Make meaningful sentences with the following phrases (any five).** 5

at stake, bring to book, go through, off and on, scapegoat, better half, French leave.

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

"Will you buy my hair?" asked Della. "I buy hair," said Madame. "Take your hat off and let's have a sight at the look of it?" "Twenty dollars," said madame. Give it to me quick," said Della.

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

Success will not come to one's life automatically. (a) Do you know it? (Passive). (b) An industrious boy will shine in life (Complex). (c) A life with an assignment is an actual life (Negative). (d) None can receive any reward unless he works hard (Simple). (e) It is evident that industry is one of the greatest virtues (Positive).

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

(a) Everyone is allowed to come, ____?

- (b) Every mother loves her child, —?
 (c) Fahim needs a pen, —?
 (d) The bird sings sweetly, —?
 (e) Fire burns, —?
9. Complete the following sentences. 10
- (a) Read attentively or -----
 (b) Had I been there -----
 (c) There goes the proverb that -----
 (d) It was long since -----
 (e) Do what -----

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

10. You are a reporter of a reputed daily newspaper. Now, write a report on a devastating fire on a garment factory. 10
11. Write a short composition on "Unemployment Problem in Bangladesh". 15
12. Write an application to the Principal of your college for an English newspaper for the college common room.
13. Make a dialogue between you and your friend on the abuses of mobile phone particularly by the teenagers in the recent times. 10
14. Complete the following story and give a suitable title to it. 15
 Sheikh Saadi was a great poet. He used to put on simple dress. Once he took shelter in the house of a nobleman. The nobleman could not recognise him and treated him as an ordinary man.....

49. Meherpur Govt. College, Meherpur

Test Examination—2013; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks) [Answer any eight of the following questions]

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

feel	lead	make	inspire	create	imply	devote
------	------	------	---------	--------	-------	--------

Patriotism is a noble virtue. It (a) — a man to do everything just and fair for his country and people. Actually it (b) — those qualities which make a person (c) — his/her life for the well being of his country. Patriotic zeal (d) — a person dutiful, energetic and enthusiastic. On the other hand, those devoid of patriotic zeal (e) — any scruple to plot against the country.

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

My dear Rana,

I have received your letter just now and am very anxious (a) — your studies because your HSC Exam. is knocking (b) — the door. How have you prepared yourself? Here is a piece of advice (c) — you. Make a routine, dividing the days allotting (d) — each subject. At least, write one broad and two short answers a day (e) — practice or you will forget them and will not be able to reproduce them in the exam.

Your Jamal

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

A brilliant student is (a) — asset. One day he may be (b) — engineer or (c) — M.B.B.S. doctor. He make (d) — best use of his time. He makes a proper division of his time and does his duties accordingly. He knows that youth is (e) — golden period of (f) — life. He has (g) — aim in life. He knows that (h) — life without (i) — aim is like (j) — ship without a rudder.

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

thus	so	as	if	besides	who	even	because
------	----	----	----	---------	-----	------	---------

Honesty is a noble virtue. The man (a) — possesses this rare quality is the happiest person in the world. To be honest, man should have trustworthiness (b) — nobody trusts a liar. (c) — Allah helps the honest people. (d) — children should be taught honesty from the very beginning of life. (e) — children should be developed among the honest people.

5. Make meaningful sentences with the following phrases and idioms (any five). 5

Once for all, take after, far and wide, a black sheep, at the sight of, beggar description, in the long run.

6. Rewrite the following in the reported speech. 1×5=5

"Where are you from?" said the teacher. "I am from Nepal," said the student. "How did you find Dhaka when you first arrived?" said the teacher. "Well, I like it. I think the city is very beautiful," said the student.

7. Read the following passage and transform the sentences as directed in the brackets.

- (a) Once a cook roasted a duck for his master (Passive). (b) The roast looked so delicious that the cook could not resist the temptation (Simple). He ate one of the drumsticks. (c) When his master sat down to eat, he quickly noticed the missing drumstick (Compound). (d) The master inquired of the missing leg (Interrogative). (e) But the cook told him that his duck had only one leg (Negative). 1×5=5
8. **Fill in the blanks with tag questions.** 1×5=5
 (a) You need not come here tomorrow, —? (b) Let's help the poor boy, —? (c) Nobody phoned me that day, —? (d) She has little idea about it, —? (e) He reads newspapers everyday, —?
9. **Complete the following sentences.** 5
 (a) It is easy to say but —.
 (b) Five years passed since —.
 (c) A graveyard is a place —.
 (d) She insisted that —.
 (e) Unless you work hard, —.

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

10. **Suppose, you are a reporter of a daily newspaper. You have witnessed a terrible road accident. Now, write a report on it.** 10
11. **Write a short composition on any one of the following.** 15
 (a) Population Problem of Bangladesh; (b) Satellite Channels.
12. **Write an application to the Principal of your college seeking permission to set up a computer club.** 10
13. **Write a dialogue between two friends on the choice of career.** 10
14. **Complete the following story with the clue.** 15
 Once there lived a poor woodcutter. But he was very honest. He earned his livelihood by selling wood in the market. One day while he.....

50. Comilla Govt. Women's College, Comilla

Test Examination—2013; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks) [Answer any eight questions out of nine]

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

dare	desire	attain	be	may	should	assist
------	--------	--------	----	-----	--------	--------

Everyone (a) — success in life but very few can (b) — it. One of the main reasons for this failure is that many people (c) — take risks. We must remember that life (d) — not a bed of roses. It is full of troubles and problems. We (e) — face.

2. **Read the following letter and fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.** 1×5=5
 Mr. M.R. Khan applied (a) — the post of a Lecturer. Being pleased (b) — his performance, the authority appointed him (c) — the post. Actually, he had authority (d) — English. Moreover, he had a great zest (e) — music.
3. **Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (x) mark where an article is not needed.** .5×10=5

(a) — ant is (b) — industrious insect. Bees are also (c) — industrious insects. If we observe the life of (d) — successful man, we will find that he is also (e) — industrious. (f) — industrious are appreciated by all. On the other hand, (g) — idle are disliked by all. So, industry is (h) — must to prosper in (i) — life. We all know that industry is the key to success and laziness leads us to (j) — misfortune.

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

because of	healthy	also	later	at the age	fever	but
------------	---------	------	-------	------------	-------	-----

Hellen Keller was born in 1880 at Tashcambia in America. She was born as a (a) — and normal child (b) — lost her eyesight later. (c) — of one and a half she was attacked by brain (d) —. This disease took away her power of seeing. She (e) — lost her power of hearing.

5. **Make meaningful sentences with the following idioms (any five).** 1×5=5
 ins and outs; go through; instead of; above all; for good; to catch sight of; to give up; by all means.
6. **Rewrite the following passage in the reported speech.** 5
 "Please give me your English Grammar Book," said Ali. "I cannot give it," said Karim, "I have to take it with me in the class." "I shall return the book before starting your class," said Ali. "Take it," said Karim. "Thanks," said Ali.
7. **Read the following passage and transform the underlined sentences as directed.** 1×5=5
 (a) The fox is the most cunning of all animals (Comparative). (b) One day a crow stole a piece of meat from a stall (Passive). (c) He flew away with it in its beak and sat on a branch of a

tree (Simple). A fox saw the crow with the piece of meat in its beak. He began to praise the crow and cried loudly saying that it had a very beautiful voice. (d) The crow was very pleased to hear it and began to sing loudly (Complex). (e) But as soon as the crow opened the mouth to sing, the meat fell from its beak (Negative).

8. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate tag questions.** 1×5=5
 (a) Let's have a walk outside the farm, —?
 (b) I'm in the habit of walking every morning, —?
 (c) Morning entertains us with fresh air, —?
 (d) No one should miss this opportunity, —?
 (e) Have a try to form this habit of morning walk, —?
9. **Complete the following sentences.** 1×5=5
 (a) A graveyard is a place where —.
 (b) I am not sure whether —.
 (c) The old man is walking carefully lest —.
 (d) Do you mind if —.
 (e) Unless you work hard, —.

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

10. **Write a paragraph on Price Hike.** 10
 11. **Write a short composition on Students and Social Service.** 15
 12. **Write an application to the Principal of your college for a study tour.** 10
 13. **Write a dialogue between two friends about the importance of early rising.** 10
 14. **Complete the following story.** 15
 Once there lived a poor woodcutter. But he was very honest. He earned his livelihood by selling wood in the market. One day while he.....

51. Govt. Zia Mohila College, Feni
Test Examination—2013; English : Paper II

Part A : Grammar (40 Marks)

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

reach	be	work	come	confine	dominate	succeed
-------	----	------	------	---------	----------	---------

Today women play an important role in all spheres of life. Once they (a) — by men. They (b) — no longer (c) — within the four walls. They (d) — out of kitchens and (e) — hand in hand with men.

2. **Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.** 1×5=5
 An honest man is true (a) — his word. He does not deviate (b) — his path of honesty. He knows that true happiness consist (c) — honesty. So he does not fall victim (d) — greed. He does not hanker (e) — money too.
3. **Use articles where necessary. Put a cross (X) where an article is not needed.** 5
 You must have heard (a) — name of Kazi Nazrul Islam. He is our National poet. He is known as (b) — rebel poet. He was born in (c) — poor family. When (d) — First World War broke out, he joined (e) — army. After (f) — war, he began to write poems. He wrote specially for (g) — oppressed and down trodden people. He is called (h) — Shelley of Bangla Literature. But actually he was greater than (i) — Shelley as (j) — poet.
4. **Make meaningful sentences with the following idioms and phrases (any five).** 1×5=5
 nip in the bud, for good, a maiden speech, apple of discord, hard and fast, in full swing, epoch-making.
5. **Rewrite the following in the reported speech.** 5
 "Follow my example," she said, as we shook hands "and never eat more than one thing for luncheon."
 "I'll do better than that," I said. "I'll eat nothing for dinner tonight."
6. **Read the following passage and transform the underlined sentences as directed.** 1×5=5
 (a) Once a cook roasted a duck for his master (Passive). (b) The roast looked so delicious that the cook could not resist the temptation (Simple). He ate one of the drumsticks. (c) When his master sat down to eat, quickly noticed the missing leg (Compound). (d) The master enquired of the missing leg (Interrogative). (e) But the cook told him that this duck had only one leg (Negative).
7. **Fill in the blanks with tag questions.** 1×5=5
 (a) I'd meet the Prime Minister, —?
 (b) Belinda has little idea about it, —?
 (c) How sweetly the birds sing, —?
 (d) Let them do their work, —?
 (e) Everybody wants to succeed in life, —?
8. **Complete the following sentences.** 1×5=5
 (a) One day while I was walking —.

- (b) Had he been a little careful —.
- (c) Though Bangladesh is blessed with rivers —.
- (d) Love is divine which —.
- (e) The train had left the station before —.

Part B : Composition (60 Marks)

9. Suppose, you are a reporter of a daily newspaper. You have witnessed a massive fire on a garment factory. Write a report on it. 10
10. Write a short composition on any one of the following. 15
(a) Female Education in Bangladesh; (b) The Value of Time.
11. Suppose, you are Tania, a student of Chittagong City College. Write an application to your Principal seeking his permission to set up an English Debating Club in your college. 10
12. Write a dialogue between two friends after visiting a book fair. 10
13. Complete the story following the clue. 15
There was an old house in a village. A number of mice lived in that house. They were doing a lot of mischief of that house. The master of the house was very annoyed and made a plan.....