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**ENGLISH FIRST PAPER**

01

**Special Model Test**  
**Based on Ideal School & College, Motijheel, Dhaka**  
**1st Semester Examination—2022; English : Paper I**

**Part I : Reading (60 Marks)****1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.****[Unit—1; Lesson—2(B)]**

Nelson Mandela guided South Africa from the shackles of apartheid to a multi-racial democracy, as an icon of peace and reconciliation who came to embody the struggle for justice around the world.

Imprisoned for nearly three decades for his fight against white minority rule, Mandela never lost his resolve to fight for his people's emancipation. He was determined to bring down apartheid while avoiding a civil war. His prestige and charisma helped him win the support of the world.

"I hate race discrimination most intensely and in all its manifestations. I have fought it all during my life; I will fight it now, and will do so until the end of my days," Mandela said in his acceptance speech on becoming South Africa's first black president in 1994, ... "The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come."

"We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation."

In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, an honor he shared with F.W. de Klerk, the white South African leader who had freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid.

**A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.****.5×10= 5****(a) The phrase 'shackles of apartheid' refers to —.**

- (i) a sense of emancipation due to apartheid
- (ii) a sense of confinement due to apartheid
- (iii) a sense of flexibility in apartheid system
- (iv) a sense of concord in apartheid system

**(b) How many years did Mandela spend in prison?**

- (i) 30 years
- (ii) 13 years
- (iii) 27 years
- (iv) 23 years

**(c) What do you understand by the term 'apartheid'?**

- (i) socialisation
- (ii) separation
- (iii) purification
- (iv) distraction

**(d) "I hate race discrimination —". Here, the word 'race' functions as —.**

- (i) a verb
- (ii) an adverb
- (iii) a noun
- (iv) an adjective

**(e) "He was determined to bring down apartheid while avoiding a civil war". This statement implies —.**

- (i) Mandela was peace loving
- (ii) Mandela wanted no publicity
- (iii) Mandela helped the black people by excluding the white people
- (iv) Mandela wanted to avoid war among countries

**(f) The word 'reconciliation' is similar to the word —.**

- (i) harmonizing
- (ii) incompatibility
- (iii) distressing
- (iv) purification

**(g) "F.W. de Klerk, the white South African leader — had freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid". From here we get that —.**

- (i) F.W. de Klerk did not feel for the white
- (ii) He was a supporter of racism
- (iii) He was Mandela's best friend
- (iv) He was a participant in the struggle against apartheid

**(h) The Nobel Peace Prize was awarded jointly to Nelson Mandela and F.W. de Klerk. This fact shows —.**

- (i) their mutual efforts to end racial segregation
- (ii) their thoughts regarding the importance of apartheid
- (iii) their contrasting thoughts
- (iv) their power against the white minority

**(i) What does 'multi-racial democracy' mean?**

- (i) a political system ensuring equality among people of different nationalities and cultures
- (ii) a form of democracy directed by a single ruler
- (iii) a form of government involving a dominating monarch
- (iv) a political system barely securing the equality of all the people

**(j) Nelson Mandela wanted —.**

- (i) to find out a cure for AIDS
- (ii) to eliminate disparity

(iii) to uphold apartheid

(iv) to enhance the challenges

**B. Answer the following questions.****3×5=15**

- (a) Who was Nelson Mandela? What did he do for the blacks of South Africa?  
 (b) For how many years, according to the text, was Mandela imprisoned? What did he fight for?  
 (c) What did Mandela abominate and how?  
 (d) Why was Mandela awarded the Nobel Peace Prize? With whom was the prize shared?  
 (e) Why was Mandela resolved? How did he win the support of the world?

**2. Read the above passage and make a flow chart showing the importance of education. (One is done for you.) [Unit—12; Lesson—3(C)]****1×5=5**

Education aims to bring about positive changes in our behavior. It helps us try to change our lives as well as the society we live in. Education that does not illuminate our minds or does not inspire us to work for the community is not complete at all. Education is not all about getting grades or receiving certificates— we use education to make life better. We are expected to apply the knowledge, skills and values that we learn in a classroom in our engagement with the world that lies outside. And we can do so in many different ways. Let's have a look at how education works.

Learners' *civic engagement* is highly appreciated all over the world. Civic engagement means working to make a difference in the civic life (the public life of the citizens as contrasted with private or personal life) of the community using knowledge, skills, values and motivation. Civic engagement promotes the quality of life in a community by contributing to the improvement of health and wellbeing of the people.

Civically engaged individuals recognize themselves as members of a larger social community and are concerned about civic issues. They consider themselves responsible citizens who take action or raise their voices against injustice, discrimination and other forms of social ills.

1. Brings about positive changes in behavior → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

**[Question 2 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**3. Write a summary of the following text. [Unit—6; Lesson—2(2)]****1×10=10**

When a girl gets married, she usually drops out of school and begins full-time work in her in-laws' household. In the in-laws' house, she is marginalized. She becomes vulnerable to all forms of abuse, including dowry-related violence. In Bangladesh, it is still common for a bride's family to pay dowry, despite the practice being illegal. Dowry demands can also continue after the wedding. For an adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, there are greater health risks in terms of pregnancy and childbirth. The majority of adolescent brides and their families are uninformed or insufficiently informed about reproductive health and contraception. The maternal mortality rate for adolescents is double the national rate. When adolescent girls are pulled out of school, either for marriage or work, they often lose their mobility, their friends and social status. The lack of mobility among adolescent girls also curtails their economic and non-formal educational opportunities. Moreover, they lack information about health issues. According to a study, only about three in five adolescents have even heard of HIV. It is also reported that more than 50 percent of adolescent girls are undernourished and suffer from anaemia. Adolescent fertility is also high in Bangladesh. The contribution of the adolescent fertility rate to the total fertility rate increased from 20.3% in 1993 to 24.4% in 2007. Moreover, neonatal mortality is another concern for younger mothers. While the situation for adolescent boys is somewhat better, many are vulnerable and lack the power to make decisions about their own lives. Many boys who are unable to go to school, or are unemployed, remain unaware of social or health issues. They are at considerable risk of being drawn into criminal activities. They are also more likely to get exposed to drugs and alcohol.

**[Question 3 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap. There are more words in the boxes than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.****.5×10=5**

form	pastime	objects	decorate	move	anxieties	high
students	moreover	kind	happily	home	figures	source

People like origami because it is a nice (a) —. As a form of (b) — plaything, origami takes the (c) — of birds, fish, insects, animals, geometrical (d) —, sometimes with flexible parts to imitate the (e) — of real life. (f) —, it is a (g) — of getting pleasure without any care and (h) —. There are many people who like pastime at (i) — origami is such a (j) — of pastime which is done at home.

**[Question 4 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

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

Though the future of a country depends on the children of today, a number of children are (a) — in labour. Even a child from 8 to 12 years has to do (b) — labour. The (c) — class children do various types of works. Many of them work as (d) —. A group of children work mainly in the hotels and restaurants. Again many of them work in ready-made (e) — factories. Sometimes they work in the fields, shops and small factories. They are seen working as (f) — in a bus or railway station. Many (g) — and cruel people take full advantage of their age and (h) —. Sometimes they are not

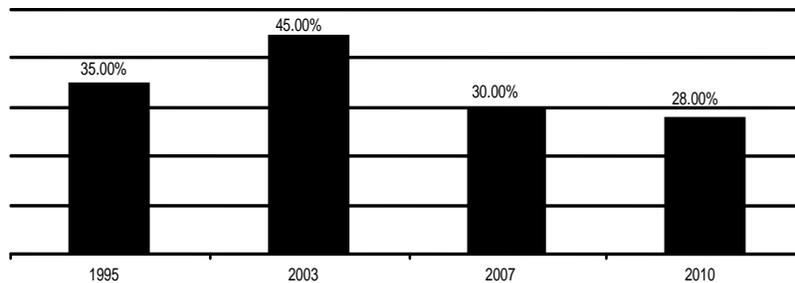
even. (i) — as human beings. They are not offered rich and fresh food. As a result, they are deprived of (j) —. Child labour is a crime. It should be stopped from our society at any cost.

6. **The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in the proper sequence.** 10
- The last words of the speech are : "Government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth".
  - Abraham Lincoln was the President of the United States of America.
  - On the 10th of November 1863, a railway train was carrying him to a place called Gettysburg.
  - In fact, it is one of the finest and the shortest speeches in English language.
  - He was going there to speak at a meeting.
  - On the envelope, it was what he was going to say at the meeting.
  - These words tell us what the best possible way of ruling a country is.
  - He was not writing on a paper, but on the back of an envelope.
  - In the train, he was busy writing something.
  - The speech on the envelope is now famous as "Gettysburg Address".

**Self Practice**

**Part II : Writing (40 Marks)**

7. **The graph below shows the number of people living below the poverty line from 1995 to 2010. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.** 15



[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

8. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** 15
- Once there lived two friends in a village. They were very intimate friends. One day they were passing through a jungle. The jungle was full of ferocious animals. Both of them were afraid but they promised never to part with .....

[Question 8 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

9. **Suppose, you will go for a picnic. Kamal is one of your intimate friends. Now, write a letter to him inviting him to join the picnic.** 10

[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]



**Special Model Test**  
Based on Mirpur College, Dhaka  
1st Term Examination—2022; English : Paper I

**Part I : Reading (60 Marks)**

1. **Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.** [Unit—1; Lesson—3(A)]

Valentina Tereshkova was born in a village in Central Russia on 6 March 1937. Her father was a tractor driver and her mother worked in a textile plant. At the age of eight, she began her schooling but did not enjoy it much. She left the school within a few years. Afterwards, she completed her education through distance learning. She became interested in parachuting from a young age, and trained in skydiving at the local Aeroclub, making her first jump at age 22 on 21 May 1959. It was her expertise in skydiving that led to her selection as a cosmonaut.

After the flight of Yuri Gagarin, the first human being to travel to outer space in April 1961, the Soviet Union decided to send a woman in space. On 16 February 1962, "proletaria" Valentina Tereshkova was selected for this project from among more than four hundred applicants. Tereshkova had to undergo a series of training that included weightless flights, isolation tests, centrifuge tests, rocket theory, spacecraft engineering, 120 parachute jumps and pilot training in MiG-15UTI jet fighters.

Since the successful launch of the spacecraft Vostok-5 on 14 June 1963, Tereshkova began preparing for her own flight. On the morning of 16 June 1963, Tereshkova and her back-up cosmonaut Solovyova were dressed in space-suits and taken to the space shuttle launch pad by a bus. After completing her communication and life support checks, she was sealed inside Vostok 6. Finishing a two-hour countdown, Vostok-6 launched faultlessly.

- A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.** .5×10=5

- (a) **What does the word 'expertise' mean?**

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| (i) proficiency | (ii) ability        |
| (iii) knowledge | (iv) expert opinion |

- (b) **Who was Tereshkova's back-up cosmonaut?**  
 (i) Solovyova (ii) an ordinary pilot  
 (iii) nobody (iv) her cousin
- (c) **When Tereshkova made her first jump, she was an employee —**  
 (i) in a local textile factory (ii) in a sewing factory  
 (iii) in a kindergarten school (iv) in a club
- (d) **How many applicants were there for the project?**  
 (i) 300 (ii) 400 (iii) 450 (iv) 500
- (e) **What does the word 'proletaria' in the passage refer to?**  
 (i) the working class people (ii) people with special needs  
 (iii) common people (iv) people who are sick
- (f) **Tereshkova's mother worked in —**  
 (i) a garment factory (ii) a textile plant  
 (iii) a cottage industry (iv) an office
- (g) **What is the meaning of "faultlessly"?**  
 (i) inappropriately (ii) incorrectly (iii) imperfectly (iv) appropriately
- (h) **The word "parachuting" means —.**  
 (i) jumping with the help of parachute (ii) black out  
 (iii) skydive (iv) sky-leap
- (i) **Where was Tereshkova sealed?**  
 (i) in the textile factory (ii) at a local Aeroclub  
 (iii) inside Vostok-5 (iv) inside Vostok-6
- (j) **When did Tereshkova make her first jump?**  
 (i) in 1959 (ii) in 1961 (iii) in 1962 (iv) in 1963
- B. Answer the following questions. 3×5=15**  
 (a) What do you know about Tereshkova's early life?  
 (b) What led to the selection of Tereshkova as a cosmonaut?  
 (c) What can you say about the trainings Tereshkova took?  
 (d) Briefly discuss Tereshkova's experience in Vostok-6.  
 (e) Who was the first human being to fly to outer space?

- 2. Read the above passage and make a flow chart showing the frequent consumption and effects of junk food. (One is done for you.) [Unit—3; Lesson—3(E)] 1×5=5**

Junk foods are processed foods consisting of high calories, but that is considered only as a broad umbrella. These foods are prepared in a way that they look appealing and are enjoyable so you are chemically programmed to ask for more. According to Dr. Sunali Sharma, a Dietician & Nutritionist, "Commercial products including salted snack foods, chewing gum, candy, sugary desserts, fried fast food, and sweetened carbonated beverages that have little or no nutritional value but are high in calories, salt, and fats may be considered junk foods. Though not all fast foods are junk foods, a great number of them are. For instance, a salad may be fast food, but is definitely not junk food. Some foods like burgers, pizzas and tacos may alternate between junk and healthy categories depending on the ingredients, calories and process of manufacturing."

Frequent consumption of junk food increases the intake of excess fat, simple carbohydrates, and processed sugar which may lead to a higher risk of obesity and cardiovascular diseases, among other chronic health problems. The resulting obesity may begin clogging up the arteries and lay the basis of an impending heart attack. It has also been suggested that eating junk food affects the brain in the same way as consuming addictive drugs. An addiction to junk food may even result in the rejection of healthier food options like fruits, vegetables, salads, etc. leading to further lack of nourishment.

1. Excess fat → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

[Question 2 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

- 3. Summarize the following text. [Unit—8; Lesson—4(2)] 1×10=10**

The streets are now my home. Sometimes I find work. I used to collect trash and sell it to a vendor. I stopped doing that after I had a serious infection and a doctor told me to stay away from the trash dump. Once I worked for an ice cream shop owner and sold ice cream on the beach. But I got no money in return. The owner of the shop gave me something to eat, and let me sleep in his hut at night. The work was difficult and painful. The ice cream box is quite heavy when it is full. I had to walk for hours, offering my ice cream to whoever wanted to buy. There were days when I could not even sell one ice cream. In a way, I am lucky because I am alive.

[Question 3 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

- 4. 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. .5×10=5**

politic	depletion	degrade	policies	consumption	greenhouse
misuse	overuse	activity	environmental	badly	harm

Human (a) — are the major cause of environmental (b) — because most of the activities humans do (c) — the environment in some way. The activities of humans that cause (d) — degradation

are pollution, defective environmental (e) — chemicals, (f) — gases, global warming, ozone (g) —, etc. All these affect the environment (h) —. Besides these, the (i) — of natural resources will create a situation in the future, there will be no resources for (j) —.

**[Question 4 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

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

'The Unfinished Memoirs' is the autobiography by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Father of the Nation. (a) — by his wife, Fazilatunnesa Mujib, Bangabandhu (b) — writing his autobiography in his notebooks during his (c) — in jail as a state (d) — between 1967 and 1969. Later Bangabandhu (e) — the notebooks to Moni to prepare a (f) — copy. But after the assassination of Bangabandhu and Sheikh Fazlul Haq Moni, the notebook slid in (g) — and remained so until one of his relatives (h) — four notebooks in a drawer of Sheikh Moni in 2004. By then, the notebooks pages became (i) — and brittle. In his Memoirs, Bangabandhu portrayed (j) — many aspects of his life in and out of prison.

**[Question 5 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

6. **The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in a proper sequence.** **10**

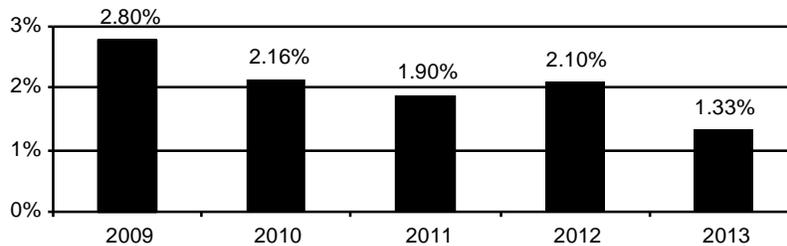
- (i) He died on August 29, 1979 and was buried in the compound of Dhaka University
- (ii) He wrote a lot of poems, songs, gazals, short stories, novels, etc.
- (iii) He lost his father at the age of eight and at the age of eleven, he showed his poetic genius.
- (iv) At the ago of nineteen, he joined the Army as an ordinary soldier to fight in the First World War.
- (v) On his return from the battlefield, he gave up the sword for the pen.
- (vi) It was tragic that he had been suffering from a cruel disease since 1942 and remained paralyzed for the rest of his life.
- (vii) In 1924, he married Promila in Kolkata.
- (viii) Bangladesh became independent in 1971 and he was brought to Bangladesh from Kolkata in 1972.
- (ix) Kazi Nazrul Islam was born in 1899 in the district of Burdwan in West Bengal.
- (x) Then he was declared our national poet by the Government of Bangladesh.

**Self Practice**

**Part II : Writing (40 Marks)**

7. **The graph below shows Population Growth Rate from 2009 to 2013. Describe the graph in 80 words highlighting the information given in it.** **15**

**Population Growth Rate of Bangladesh**



**[Question 7 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

8. **Read the beginning of the following story and complete it in your own way. Give a title to the story :** **15**

Once upon a time, a crow was very thirsty. It flew from place to place in search of water but unfortunately it did not find any water. All of a sudden it saw ... ..

9. **Suppose, you are back from a visit to your friend's house. Now, write a letter thanking your friend for his hospitality.** **10**

**[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**Special Model Test**

**03**

**Based on Vasha Shaheed Abdul Jabber Ansar VDP School & College, Gazipur  
Half-yearly Examination—2022; English : Paper I**

**Part I : Reading (60 Marks)**

1. **Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.** **[Unit—4; Lesson—4(B)]**

Shilpi was only 15 years old when she married Rashid in 2008. Marrying off daughters at an early age is a standard practice for many families living in rural Bangladesh. After her wedding, Shilpi joined a local empowerment group that provides adolescent girls with the tools needed to gradually change cultural practices, particularly those pertaining to early marriage and pregnancy. The group's activities include discussions on how to most effectively change behaviour related to reproductive health as well as one-on-one counselling. It also offers peer-to-peer support and life skills training that help adolescents say no to early marriage. The empowerment group is one of more than 10,000 groups supported by some local Non Government Organizations (NGOs) working all over Bangladesh. These NGOs work through Canada's Adolescent Reproductive Health Project which also aims to increase access to quality health services for

adolescents. During one of the group sessions, Shilpi came to understand the potentially harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy.

**A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. .5×10=5**

- (a) **Shilpi is a — of local empowerment group.**  
 (i) teacher (ii) victim (iii) handler (iv) learner
- (b) **Early marriage is very common in — Bangladesh.**  
 (i) rustic (ii) urban (iii) modern (iv) rural
- (c) **The word 'support' mean —.**  
 (i) invention (ii) negligence (iii) help (iv) binding
- (d) **Early marriage has many — effects on a girl's life.**  
 (i) good (ii) hopeful (iii) positive (iv) harmful
- (e) **We should respond to early marriage —.**  
 (i) positively (ii) affirmatively (iii) negatively (iv) none
- (f) **What does 'offer' mean in this passage?**  
 (i) provide (ii) buy (iii) propose (iv) sacrifice
- (g) **What could be the closest meaning for 'increase'?**  
 (i) large (ii) enhance (iii) extension (iv) spread
- (h) **The word 'aim' in the passage is a/an —.**  
 (i) noun (ii) adjective (iii) adverb (iv) verb
- (i) **What is the meaning of 'access'?**  
 (i) reduce (ii) appoint (iii) right to entry (iv) refusal of entry
- (j) **What does 'potentially' mean?**  
 (i) commonly (ii) probably (iii) gradually (iv) increasingly

**B. Answer the following questions. 3×5=15**

- (a) When and to whom was Shilpi married off? Was Shilpi married off early?  
 (b) Mention some of risks of pregnancy of adolescent girls?  
 (c) What were the activities of Shilpi's empowerment group?  
 (d) Who created obstruction for Shilpi's and Rashid and why?  
 (e) What did Shilpi come to understand and how?

**2. Read the passage and make a flow chart showing the aspects of dreams. (One is done for you.)**

**[Unit—2; Lesson—1(D)] 1×5=5**

Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years, but only recently have dreams been subjected to empirical research and scientific study. Chances are that you've often found yourself puzzling over the content of a dream, or perhaps you've wondered why you dream at all.

First, let's start by answering a basic question : **What is a dream?** A dream can include any of the images, thoughts and emotions that are experienced during sleep. Dreams can be extraordinarily vivid or very vague; filled with joyful emotions or frightening images; focused and understandable or unclear and confusing.

**Why do we dream? What purpose do dreams serve?** While many theories have been proposed about the reason and function of dreams, no consensus has emerged. Considering the time, we spend in a dreaming state, the fact that researchers do not yet understand the purpose of dreams may seem baffling. However, it is important to consider that science is still unraveling the exact purpose and function of sleep itself. Some researchers suggest that dreams serve no real purpose, while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.

1. Fascinating philosophers → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

**3. Summarize the following text. [Unit—1; Lesson—2(B)] 1×10=10**

Nelson Mandela guided South Africa from the shackles of apartheid to a multi-racial democracy, as an icon of peace and reconciliation who came to embody the struggle for justice around the world.

Imprisoned for nearly three decades for his fight against white minority rule, Mandela never lost his resolve to fight for his people's emancipation. He was determined to bring down apartheid while avoiding a civil war. His prestige and charisma helped him win the support of the world. "I hate race discrimination most intensely and in all its manifestations. I have fought it all during my life; I will fight it now, and will do so until the end of my days," Mandela said in his acceptance speech on becoming South Africa's first black president in 1994, ... "The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come." "We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation."

In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, an honour he shared with F.W. de Klerk, the white South African leader who had freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid.

Mandela went on to play a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS.

He formally left public life in June 2004 before his 86th birthday, telling his adoring countrymen : "Don't call me. I'll call you." But he remained one of the world's most revered public figures, combining celebrity sparkle with an unwavering message of freedom, respect and human rights.

"He is at the epicenter of our time, ours in South Africa, and yours, wherever you are," Nadine Gordimer, the South African writer and Nobel Laureate for Literature, once remarked. The years Mandela spent behind bars made him the world's most celebrated political prisoner and a leader of mythic stature for millions of black South Africans and other oppressed people far beyond his country's borders. Charged with capital offences in the 1963 Rivonia Trial, his statement from the dock was his political testimony.

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. You may need to change the form of the words. .5×10=5

poisonous	of	preserve	greatest	be	more
refresh	stern	by	production	contamination	health

Food adulteration is one of the (a) — problems in the recent time in our country. Different food and food products, vegetables, fruits and fishes are being (b) — (c) — the unscrupulous and profit monger businessmen and green grocers. However, we, the general people (d) — the victims (e) — all sorts of pangs and serious diseases. The businessmen use (f) — chemicals such as DDT, Aldrin, Heptaclor just to make their products (g) — attractive or to (h) — them for a long time. So, it is time the authority concerned took (i) — steps to stop such food adulteration. Proper monitoring, supervision and public awareness should be compulsory from (j) — level to consumers.

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

The proper (a) — of study involves regular and proper understanding. In order to (b) — the best benefit from study, we should read (c) — and intelligently. We should not study (d) — for the purposes of (e) — examinations. We should take genuine (f) — in our studies so that we can enjoy what we (g) —. This will give us knowledge and wisdom and (h) — the horizon of our (i) —. We should, therefore, study not for immediate gains, but for lasting (j) — for the mind.

[Question 5 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

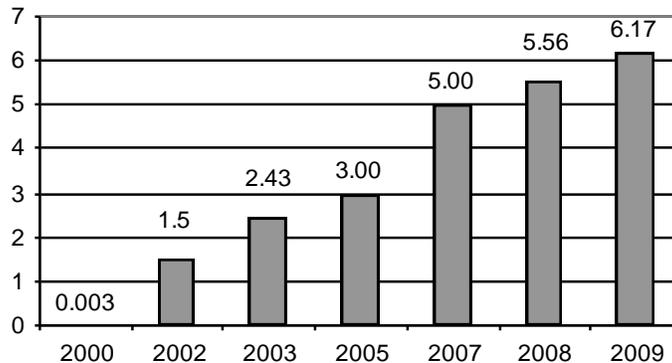
6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10

- (i) All the servants were called and interrogated.
- (ii) In order to find out the thief, the judge chalked out an intelligent plan.
- (iii) Once a gold necklace was lost from a rich man's house.
- (iv) The servants were summoned to the court but they denied having stolen the necklace.
- (v) When the servants came to the court the next day, the thief had already cut off an inch of his stick.
- (vi) But nobody confessed their guilt.
- (vii) So, the owner of the house lodged a complaint in the court.
- (viii) The judge found one of the sticks shorter than the others and in this way he could easily catch the thief.
- (ix) Naturally it was suspected that one of the servants had stolen the necklace.
- (x) He gave each of the suspects a stick of equal length and said that one of the sticks would increase by an inch the next day.

**Self Practice**

**Part II : Writing (40 Marks)**

7. The graph below shows 'The Internet Users' from 2000 to 2009. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph. 15



8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 15  
 It was a bright sunny morning. I was going to college with some of my friends. We were in a happy mood as we were talking about our plan to go on a picnic. Suddenly .....
9. Imagine, you are Fahad, a student of BUET. Write a letter to your younger brother Ahad not to spend much time on Social Media specially on Facebook. 10



**Special Model Test**  
**Based on Abdul Kadir Mollah City College, Narsingdi**  
**Second Semester Examination-2022; English : Paper I**

**Part I : Reading (60 Marks)**

**1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.**

**[Unit—12; Lesson—1(B)]**

Education gives us knowledge and a set of abilities to function meaningfully in life, such as the ability to decide things rationally and make the right choices. As we learn how to read, write and do the basic operations of arithmetic, we gain a degree of self-confidence. We learn to think for ourselves and articulate our thoughts; we pick up skills to communicate with others and manage our affairs well. Education helps us think independently and make our own opinions. As we know more about the world, we appreciate the good things it offers us but also become critical of the deviations from the values it imparts and the rise of hatred or conflict that follows. The first thing education does is to give us an awareness about ourselves which leads to the development of our personality. As we begin school, we feel the need to belong to the class and make friends. We then expand our sense of belonging to include the school at large, our community and finally our country. Education thus prepare every child to become an active member of the community and work for its welfare. Education, it is believed, releases our potentials and our inner strengths. It sharpens our intellect and develops our creativity. As we are taught to reason well and find solutions to the problems of life we become productive members of society. Education by definition is progressive and liberal, teaching us to respect human diversity and cultural and religious differences. It all of us practise these values in life, the world becomes a much happier place. Education also fosters critical thinking and provides us a set of competencies including life skills that enable us to become competitive even in the most challenging of circumstances. Education also teaches us to appreciate beauty and the bounties of nature. School, however, is not the only place where a child gets education. A Bangla poem tells us that nature can be our best teacher. Here are a couple of lines from the poem in English translation:

The sky has taught me to be liberal.

The wind has given me the motto to be industrious.

If we can make nature our friend, philosopher and guide, we can learn lessons about life that, combined with what our schools teach us, will prepare us for the future.

**A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.**

**.5×10=5**

**(a) Which of the following words describes 'education' best?**

- (i) companion                      (ii) weapon                      (iii) light                      (iv) friend

**(b) What does the idiom 'at large' mean?**

- (i) largely    (ii) briefly  
 (iii) independently    (iv) dependently

**(c) Why is education necessary?**

- (i) It makes us respectable in society.                      (ii) It makes us fashionable  
 (iii) It makes us strong in our judgement.                      (iv) It makes us enabled to get good jobs.

**(d) The best teacher of child is —.**

- (i) parents                      (ii) nature                      (iii) neighbors                      (iv) house tutors

**(e) Education teaches us —.**

- (i) mathematics                      (ii) physics                      (iii) chemistry                      (iv) values

**(f) The word 'progressive' stands for —.**

- (i) educated                      (ii) intellectual                      (iii) tolerant                      (iv) atheist

**(g) The wind teaches us to be industrious by —.**

- (i) sweeping over the earth violently  
 (ii) blowing incessantly  
 (iii) turning into violent storm  
 (iv) making the animals and plants feel cool

**(h) The word 'circumstances' stands for —.**

- (i) environment                      (ii) situation                      (iii) surrounding                      (iv) atmosphere

**(i) The idiomatic phrase 'pick up' means —.**

- (i) to answer the phone                      (ii) to increase or improve something  
 (iii) to pick something up                      (iv) to move something on

**(j) The word 'liberal' refers to —.**

- (i) far right                      (ii) far left                      (iii) generous                      (iv) conservative

**B. Answer the following questions.**

**3×5=15**

- (a) What does education do for us?  
 (b) How would the world become a much happier place?  
 (c) Does education appreciate beauty and bounties of nature? Why/Why not?  
 (d) How does education contribute to develop every child and their personality?

(e) "School, however, is not the only place where a child gets education."— What does the author want to mean by this sentence?

2. **Read the passage and make a flow chart showing the activities of Sheikh Kamal during and after the Liberation War. (One is done for you.) [Unit—5; Lesson—1(B)]** 1×5=5

Sheikh Kamal knew that there is no shortcut to success. He groomed himself up as a young man who earned success by dint of perseverance and commitment. When the Pakistan military began its genocide in Bangladesh he joined the liberation war and received military training at Camp Murtee, located at the Himalayan foothills in India. This tall young man who carried himself with dignity and possessed remarkable traits of leadership became the ADC of General Ataul Goni Osmani, the Commander in Chief of Bangladesh Armed Forces during the liberation war. After independence, Sheikh Kamal could easily remain in Bangladesh Army and pass a secure life but he preferred to engage himself in country building and organizing the young forces to that end. Journalist Syed Ishtiaq Reza, in one of his columns "Ekjon Sheikh Kamal" in Bangla Tribune, rightly says that the unique qualities of Sheikh Kamal's character, especially his whole-hearted involvement in sports and culture, are never seen in any son or daughter of any President, Prime Minister or high officials in Bangladesh. This is unfortunate that just after 10 days of his 26 birthday and only after a month of his marriage with Sultana Kamal, a Dhaka University Blue in athletics, his life was cut short by a group of cowardly killers. Both he and his wife along with Bangabandhu, Bangamata and most members of their family were assassinated.

1. Joining the Liberation War → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

3. **Summarize the following text. [Unit—12; Lesson—2 (B)]** 10

A teacher came to give lessons to the bird. He took a pinch of snuff and declared, "This isn't a matter of just a few texts." One of the royal nephews sent for scribes. They made multiple copies of various texts until there was a veritable mountain. "Bravo!" exclaimed those who saw it, "There is no room for any more knowledge." The scribe loaded their wages onto bullocks and merrily headed home. They would never again want for anything. The nephews were constantly busy looking after the expensive cage. Repairs were always under way. Anyone who saw the endless dusting, wiping and polishing had to agree that there was "marked improvement". A large maintenance crew was needed, and more personnel to supervise them. They all got handsome monthly salaries, which they saved in their wooden chests. Even their cousins came to live with them in cushioned comfort. The world is short of many things but not detractors. They said, "The cage looks better no doubt, but has anyone taken notice of the bird?" This was reported to the King. He said to a nephew, "What's this I hear?" "Your Majesty," replied the nephew, "If you wish to hear the truth summon the goldsmiths, the scholars, the scribes, the maintenance crew and their supervisors. Those who haven't got a share of the royal bounty are resorting to slander." Everything became clear to the King and he rewarded his nephew with a gold chain.

4. **Read the text below on the relationship between humans and environment and fill up the gaps with suitable expressions from the options. There are more options than necessary. You may change the form of expression if necessary.** .5×10=5

together	comfortable	complex	example	weather	other
ecological	web	physical	their	spoilt	steady

All things that make up the environment are interrelated. The way in which people, animals and plants are related to each other and to (a) — surroundings is known as ecology. The ecosystem is a (b) — web that links animals, plants and every (c) — life form in the biosphere. All these things hang (d) —. The system is in a (e) — state of dynamic balance which means that by altering any one part of the (f) — you can affect all the other parts. For (g) — the destruction of forests may have serious (h) — consequences on humans and animals. It is the responsibility of human beings to prevent the environment from being (i) —. To make life healthy and (j) —, we should keep the environment clean and danger-free.

[Question 4 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

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

Modern education is liberal, open, and esoteric. It is the (a) — of progress, in every family and in every society. It teaches people to (b) —. It is (c) — on the humanism, freedom, equality, democracy, and human rights. The content of education (d) — pace with the needs of modern society and is a (e) — of its goals, values, and priorities. The present industrial society has (f) — up a plenty of occupations which require people with (g) — skills and knowledge. So, education is a (h) — means of eradicating the (i) — problem. It is able to (j) — poverty in a number of ways.

[Question 5 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

6. **Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.** 10

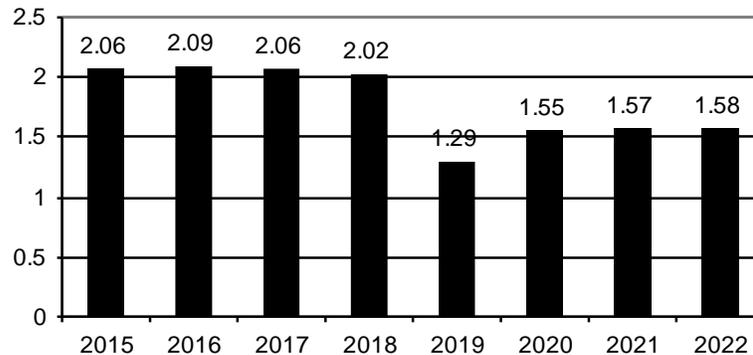
- (i) Seeing the armed forces taking jumbled position, Dr. Zoha came forward.  
 (ii) Finally, Dr. Zoha was shot in the back at 11 in the morning.

- (iii) Later, he was bayonet charged too.
- (iv) Meanwhile, the students doused a parked army jeep with kerosene and set it on fire.
- (v) Seeing this, the teachers requested the guards on duty to open the gate.
- (vi) Seeing this, the armed forces started to take up position against the students.
- (vii) He requested the armed forces not to open fire on the students.
- (viii) But they did not pay any heed to him.
- (ix) The situation went beyond control.
- (x) The agitated students of Rajshahi University started to jump over the locked gate and to scale the wall.

Self Practice									
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**Part II : Writing (40 Marks)**

7. The graph below shows the population growth rate of Bangladesh from 2015 to 2022. Describe the graph in at least 150 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph. 15



8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 15  
Once, two rats found a piece of bread. They couldn't agree on how to divide it, because each of them wanted the larger share. They quarrelled for some time. Suddenly, they.....
9. Suppose you are Tabeed/Taha and your friend is Sayem/Sayma living at Banani in Dhaka. Now, write a letter to your friend about the benefits of reading newspaper. 10



**Special Model Test**  
Based on New Govt. Degree College, Rajshahi  
Half-yearly Examination—2022; English : Paper I

**Part I : Reading (60 Marks)**

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B. [Unit—1; Lesson—2(B)]

Nelson Mandela guided South Africa from the shackles of apartheid to a multi-racial democracy, as an icon of peace and reconciliation who came to embody the struggle for justice around the world. Imprisoned for nearly three decades for his fight against white minority rule, Mandela never lost his resolve to fight for his people's emancipation. He was determined to bring down apartheid while avoiding a civil war. His prestige and charisma helped him win the support of the world. "I hate race discrimination most intensely and in all its manifestations. I have fought it all during my life; I will fight it now, and will do so until the end of my days," Mandela said in his acceptance speech on becoming South Africa's first black president in 1994, ... "The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come."

"We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation."

In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, an honor he shared with F.W. de Klerk, the white South African leader who had freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid.

Mandela went on to play a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS.

He formally left public life in June 2004 before his 86th birthday, telling his adoring countrymen : "Don't call me. I'll call you." But he remained one of the world's most revered public figures, combining celebrity sparkle with an unwavering message of freedom, respect and human rights.

"He is at the epicenter of our time, ours in South Africa, and yours, wherever you are," Nadine Gordimer, the South African writer and Nobel Laureate for Literature, once remarked.

The years Mandela spent behind bars made him the world's most celebrated political prisoner and a leader of mythic stature for millions of black South Africans and other oppressed people far beyond his country's borders.

Charged with capital offences in the 1963 Rivonia Trial, his statement from the dock was his political testimony.

"During my lifetime, I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities," he told the court.

"It is an ideal I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

Friends adored Mandela and fondly called him "Madiba", the clan name by which he was known. People lauded his humanity, kindness and dignity.

**A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. .5×10=5**

- (a) **The word 'emancipation' is not synonymous to —.**  
 (i) independence (ii) uncaging (iii) unchaining (iv) shackling
- (b) **The phrase 'bring down' means —.**  
 (i) inspire (ii) support (iii) demolish. (iv) decide
- (c) **In a democratic and free society the minorities are not treated with —.**  
 (i) equal opportunities (ii) special opportunities  
 (iii) good opportunities (iv) humiliation & suppression
- (d) **What does 'chasm' refer to?**  
 (i) exposition (ii) rift (iii) harmony (iv) union
- (e) **What is not the closest meaning of the word 'negotiate'?**  
 (i) talk (ii) discuss (iii) demonstrate (iv) collaborate

**B. Answer the following questions. 3×5=15**

- (a) Why Mandela is called the icon of peace and reconciliation?  
 (b) "The time for the healing of the wounds has come."— Explain.  
 (c) Who was F.W. de Klerk?  
 (d) What do the years '1963' & '2004' refer to?  
 (e) Do you support Mandela's ideal? Why/why not?

**2. Read the passage and make a flow chart showing the situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh. (One is done for you.) [Unit—4; Lesson—2(B-iv & v)] 1×5=5**

When a girl gets married, she usually drops out of school and begins full-time work in her in-laws' household. In the in-laws' house, she is marginalized. She becomes vulnerable to all forms of abuse, including dowry-related violence. In Bangladesh, it is still common for a bride's family to pay dowry, despite the practice being illegal. Dowry demands can also continue after the wedding. For an adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, there are significant health risks in terms of pregnancy and childbirth. The majority of adolescent brides and their families are uninformed or insufficiently informed about reproductive health and contraception. The maternal mortality rate for adolescents is double the national rate.

When adolescent girls are pulled out of school, either for marriage or work, they often lose their mobility, their friends and social status. The lack of mobility among adolescent girls also curtails their economic and non-formal educational opportunities. Moreover, they lack information about health issues. According to a study, only about three in five adolescents have even heard of HIV. It is also reported that more than 50 percent of adolescent girls are undernourished and suffer from anaemia. Adolescent fertility is also high in Bangladesh. The contribution of the adolescent fertility rate to the total fertility rate increased from 20.3% in 1993 to 24.4% in 2007. Moreover, neonatal mortality is another concern for younger mothers.

1. Getting married early → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

**3. Summarize the following text. [Unit— 2; Lesson— 1(D)] 1×10=10**

Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years, but only recently have dreams been subjected to empirical research and scientific study. Chances are that you've often found yourself puzzling over the content of a dream, or perhaps you've wondered why you dream at all.

First, let's start by answering a basic question : **What is a dream?** A dream can include any of the images, thoughts and emotions that are experienced during sleep. Dreams can be extraordinarily vivid or very vague; filled with joyful emotions or frightening images; focused and understandable or unclear and confusing.

**Why do we dream? What purpose do dreams serve?** While many theories have been proposed about the reason and function of dreams, no consensus has emerged. Considering the time, we spend in a dreaming state, the fact that researchers do not yet understand the purpose of dreams may seem baffling. However, it is important to consider that science is still unraveling the exact purpose and function of sleep itself. Some researchers suggest that dreams serve no real purpose, while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.

Next, let's learn more about some of the most prominent dream theories.

Consistent with the psychoanalytic perspective, Sigmund Freud's theory of dreams suggests that dreams are a representation of subconscious desires, thoughts and motivations. According to Freud, people are driven by aggressive and sexual instincts that are repressed from conscious awareness. While these thoughts are not consciously expressed, they find their way into our

awareness via dreams. In his famous book '*The Interpretation of Dreams*' (1899), Freud wrote that dreams are "..... disguised fulfillments of repressed wishes."

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. You may need to change the form of the words. .5×10=5

eloquent	darkness	awareness	learn	intellectual	attain
enlighten	choice	sensibility	purpose	human	parochialism

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal (a) — at an institution. It is mental and (b) — training. It provides opportunities of growth and helps to meet challenges to (c) — success. Moreover, the purpose of education is to (d) — an individual. The aim of education is also to train individuals to make right (e) —. It ennobles our mind and refines our (f) —. It broadens our outlook and removes (g) —. It helps us to be (h) — of rights and responsibilities. Education furnishes us with an (i) — in expressing truth. Therefore, it is compared to light which dispels the (j) — of ignorance.

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

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

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10

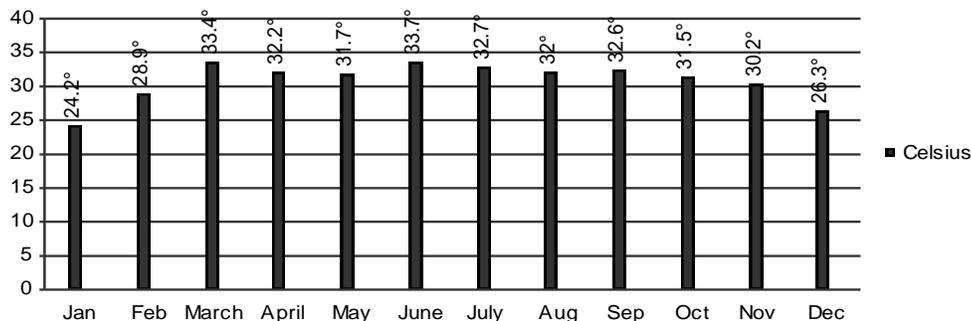
- (i) He was awarded Nobel Prize in 1913 for Gitanjali.
- (ii) In 1880, Rabindranath was called back to India.
- (iii) He returned home without any qualification of distinction.
- (iv) He wrote Gitanjali, a collection of Bangla songs of superior quality.
- (v) Rabindranath Tagore was born in 1861 into a respectable family at Jorasanko in Kalkata.
- (vi) At the age of seventeen, in 1878, he reached London to attend school.
- (vii) The experience had a lasting effect on his later life.
- (viii) He went to school early and wrote his first verse at the age of eight.
- (ix) He gathered much experience from his stay in London.
- (x) However, he never gave up his habit of writing poetry.

**Self Practice**

**Part II : Writing (40 Marks)**

7. The graph below shows the monthly average maximum temperature in Dhaka (in celsius). Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph. 15

Monthly Average Maximum Temperature in Dhaka (in celsius)



[Question 7 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 15  
Once a college student named Shahin was going home after completing his classes. When he was crossing the road, he saw an old woman lying on the road. She was senseless. There was nobody to help her .....
9. Suppose, you have a friend in England. Now, write a letter to your friend highlighting your country. 10



**Special Model Test**  
Based on Rajshahi Govt. City College, Rajshahi  
Half-yearly Examination—2022; English : Paper I

**Part I : Reading (60 Marks)**

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit—1; Lesson—2(B)]

Nelson Mandela guided South Africa from the shackles of apartheid to a multi-racial democracy, as an icon of peace and reconciliation who came to embody the struggle for justice around the world.

Imprisoned for nearly three decades for his fight against white minority rule, Mandela never lost his resolve to fight for his people's emancipation. He was determined to bring down apartheid while avoiding a civil war. His prestige and charisma helped him win the support of the world.

"I hate race discrimination most intensely and in all its manifestations. I have fought it all during my life; I will fight it now, and will do so until the end of my days," Mandela said in his acceptance speech on becoming South Africa's first black president in 1994, ... "The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come." "We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation."

In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, an honor he shared with F.W. de Klerk, the white South African leader who had freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid.

Mandela went on to play a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS. He formally left public life in June 2004 before his 86th birthday, telling his adoring countrymen : "Don't call me. I'll call you." But he remained one of the world's most revered public figures, combining celebrity sparkle with an unwavering message of freedom, respect and human rights.

**A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.**

**.5×10=5**

- (i) **The word 'reconciliation' can be best replaced by —.**  
 (a) retribution (b) conflict (c) recognition (d) rapprochement
- (ii) **In the passage, "..... who came to embody the struggle for justice around the world." can be interpreted as one of the following.**  
 (a) Justice seeking people are instigated by Nelson Mandela.  
 (b) Struggling people get incited by Nelson Mandela.  
 (c) Fighting people for justice are demoralized by Nelson Mandela.  
 (d) Struggling people are spirited by Nelson Mandela.
- (iii) **In the passage, "..... while avoiding a civil war" refers to —.**  
 (a) Mandela wanted to abolish apartheid confronting a civil war  
 (b) Mandela desired to demolish apartheid steering clear of a civil war  
 (c) Mandela hoped to abolish apartheid facing a civil war  
 (d) Mandela wanted to demolish apartheid encountering a civil war
- (iv) **"The time for the healing of the wounds has come." Here 'wounds' best suggests —.**  
 (a) extreme physical pain (b) racial prejudice  
 (c) racial magnanimity (d) racial impartiality
- (v) **The word 'unwavering' in the passage is synonymous with —.**  
 (a) undependable (b) irresolute (c) unshaken (d) unwanted
- (vi) **What does the word resolve in the passage refer to?**  
 (a) stupidity (b) determination (c) centrality (d) arrogance
- (vii) **What does the word 'hate' in the passage refer to?**  
 (a) adore (b) abominate (c) extol (d) laud
- (viii) **The word 'chasm' may be substituted by —.**  
 (a) bridge (b) cleft (c) empty (d) vacant
- (ix) **The word 'advocate' in the passage is synonymous with —.**  
 (a) lawyer (b) promoter (c) barrister (d) councilor
- (x) **"He formally left public life" means —.**  
 (a) Mandela clung to the official post  
 (b) Mandela was reluctant to perform his duty  
 (c) Mandela stepped down from the official position  
 (d) Mandela stood by the formal people

**B. Answer the following questions.**

**3×5=15**

- (a) Why is Nelson Mandela considered as a symbol of the struggle for justice around the world? Write in 2/3 sentences.
- (b) Explain the statement "The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come." in 2/3 sentences.
- (c) What do you understand by the "Don't call me. I'll call you."?
- (d) When was Mandela released from jail? Why?
- (e) What was Mandela's dream? For whom did he fight and how?

**2. Read the passage and make a flow chart showing what the people did after the postponement of the National Assembly. (One is done for you.) [Unit—1; Lesson—1(B)]**

**1×5=5**

After the Assembly's session was prorogued, the people of this country protested. I told them, "Observe the General Strike we have called peacefully." I told them, "Shut down all mills and

factories." Our people responded to my call. They came to the streets spontaneously. They expressed their firm determination to carry out the struggle peacefully.

1. The protestation against the decision to end the National Assembly → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

**3. Summarize the following text. [Unit—4; Lesson—2(B-iv+v)] 1×10=10**

When a girl gets married, she usually drops out of school and begins full-time work in her in-laws' household. In the in-laws' house, she is marginalized. She becomes vulnerable to all forms of abuse, including dowry-related violence. In Bangladesh, it is still common for a bride's family to pay dowry, despite the practice being illegal. Dowry demands can also continue after the wedding. For an adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, there are significant health risks in terms of pregnancy and childbirth. The majority of adolescent brides and their families are uninformed or insufficiently informed about reproductive health and contraception. The maternal mortality rate for adolescents is double the national rate.

When adolescent girls are pulled out of school, either for marriage or work, they often lose their mobility, their friends and social status. The lack of mobility among adolescent girls also curtails their economic and non-formal educational opportunities. Moreover, they lack information about health issues. According to a study, only about three in five adolescents have even heard of HIV. It is also reported that more than 50 percent of adolescent girls are undernourished and suffer from anaemia. Adolescent fertility is also high in Bangladesh. The contribution of the adolescent fertility rate to the total fertility rate increased from 20.3% in 1993 to 24.4% in 2007. Moreover, neonatal mortality is another concern for younger mothers.

**4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. You may need to change the form of the words. .5×10=5**

solve	ensure	in vain	address	work	must	always
paramount	originate	upliftment	balance	harass	call	never

(a) — illiteracy problem is the (b) — task of the hour. We must educate all of our people (c) — our balanced development; otherwise all of our development plans must go (d) —. If we can educate our people, half of our problems will be automatically (e) —. That's why, education is (f) — the nerve of development. All strength and power to (g) — the development of the country (h) — from education. So, we (i) — give topmost priority on education sector if we really want the (j) — of our dear motherland.

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

All things that make up the environment are (a) —. The way in which people, animals and plants are related to each other and to their (b) — is known as (c) —. The ecosystem is a (d) — web that links animals, plants and every other life (e) — in the biosphere. All these things (f) — together. The system is in a steady state of (g) — balance which means that by (h) — any one part of the web you can affect all the other parts. For example, the (i) — of forests may have serious ecological (j) — on humans and animals.

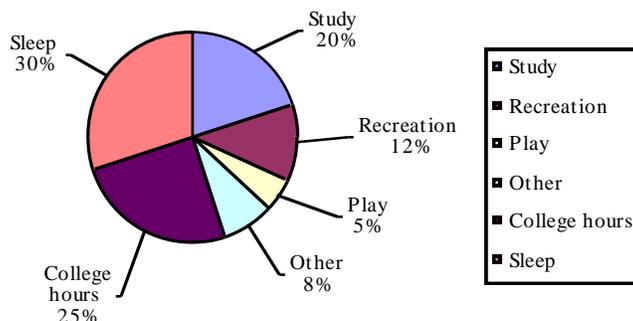
**6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10**

- One said, "I have lost my husband."
- A poor woman once came to a Buddha.
- The sorrowful mother went from door to door seeking the mustard seeds but at every door she met with sad replies.
- She returned with heavy heart to the great teacher and told him the result of her great search.
- He told her that there was only one medicine which could revive her son.
- Another said, "Our youngest child died last year."
- Then Buddha told her affectionately that she must not think much of her own grief since sorrow and death are common to all.
- The holy man was touched by the great sorrow of the woman.
- She asked him whether he could give her any medicine to restore her dead child to life.
- He told her to bring a handful of mustard seeds from a house where death had never entered.

**Self Practice**

**Part II : Writing (40 Marks)**

**7. The pie chart below shows the time allocation of a student's daily activities. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information in the chart. 15**



8. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** 15  
One day a bad man went to a Sadhu who had spiritual knowledge and asked him, "Where is God?".....
9. **Suppose, your friend paid a visit to your village home. Your family members entertained him warmly. Now, write a letter to your friend thanking him for giving you and your family members the opportunity of providing hospitality to him.** 10



**Special Model Test**  
**Based on Nawab Siraj-Ud-Dowla Govt. College, Natore**  
**1st Terminal Examination—2022; English : Paper I**

**Part I : Reading (60 Marks)**

1. **Read the passage carefully and answer the questions (A and B).** [Unit—1; Lesson—2(E & F)]

Mandela was among the first to advocate armed resistance to apartheid, going underground in 1961 to form ANC's armed wing. He left South Africa and travelled the continent and Europe, studying guerrilla warfare and building support for the ANC. Branded a terrorist by his enemies, Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964, isolated from millions of his countrymen as they suffered oppression, violence and forced resettlement under the apartheid regime of racial segregation. He was imprisoned on Robben Island, a penal colony of Cape Town, where he spent the next 18 years before being moved to mainland prisons. The years Mandela spent behind bars made him the world's most celebrated political prisoner and a leader of mythic stature for millions of black South Africans and other oppressed people far beyond his country's borders.

- A. Choose correct answer from the alternatives.** .5×10=5

- (a) **The full form of ANC is**  
(i) African National Congress (ii) African National Committee  
(iii) American National Congress (iv) American National Committee
- (b) **The word 'segregation' in the passage means**  
(i) isolation (ii) dehumanization (iii) oppression (iv) subjugation
- (c) **The word 'advocate' in the passage has been used as**  
(i) noun (ii) adjective (iii) verb (iv) adverb
- (d) **The word 'sentenced' in the passage can be replaced by**  
(i) written (ii) penalized (iii) worded (iv) awarded
- (e) **Which statement is false?**  
(i) Mandela was deemed a pacifist by the South African government  
(ii) Mandela started to work in secret from 1961  
(iii) Mandela learned guerrilla warfare from Europe  
(iv) Mandela remained in Robben Island for 18 years
- (f) **Penal colony means a place where**  
(i) normal people live (ii) convicts live  
(iii) civilians live (iv) players live
- (g) **The word 'bars' in the passage means**  
(i) rods (ii) wine shops (iii) restaurants (iv) prison
- (h) **The antonym of the word 'celebrated' is**  
(i) famous (ii) renowned (iii) hated (iv) noted
- (i) **Which is not a synonym of 'violence'?**  
(i) serenity (ii) cruelty (iii) fierceness (iv) viciousness
- (j) **South Africa is a**  
(i) country (ii) continent (iii) sub-continent (iv) island

- B. Answer the following questions.** 3×5=15

- (a) What is apartheid?  
(b) What does 'armed resistance' mean?  
(c) Who established ANC's armed division and when was it established?  
(d) What was the state of Mandela's countrymen during his imprisonment?  
(e) How did Mandela become a distinguished prisoner and leader?

2. **Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the various phases of Tereshkova's life.**

[Unit—1; Lesson—3(A)] 1×5=5

Valentina Tereshkova was born in a village in Central Russia on 6 March 1937. Her father was a tractor driver and her mother worked in a textile plant. At the age of eight, she began her schooling but did not enjoy it much. She left the school within a few years. Afterwards, she completed her education through distance learning. She became interested in parachuting from a young age, and trained in skydiving at the local Aeroclub, making her first jump at age 22 on 21 May 1959. It was her expertise in skydiving that led to her selection as a cosmonaut.

1. Born in Central Russia → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

3. **Write a summary of the following poem.** [Unit—2; Lesson—2(B)] 1×10=10

Hold fast to dreams →

For if dreams die  
Life is broken-winged bird  
That cannot fly.  
Hold fast to dreams  
For when dreams go  
Life is a barren field  
Frozen with snow.

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. .5×10=5

instinctively	sell	supply	bottom	point
hand	demand	either	standard	judging

My grandparents believed that you are (a) — honest or you are not. There is no middle (b) —. They understood (c) — that integrity involves having a personal (d) — of morality and ethics that does not (e) — out to expediency and that is not relative to the situation at (f) —. Integrity is an inner standard for (g) — your behavior. Unfortunately, integrity is in short (h) — today - and getting scarcer. But it is the real (i) — line in every area of society. And it is something we must (j) — of ourselves.

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

'The Unfinished Memoirs' is the autobiography by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Father of the Nation. (a) — by his wife, Fazilatunnesa Mujib, Bangabandhu (b) — writing his autobiography in his notebooks during his (c) — in jail as a state (d) — between 1967 and 1969. Later Bangabandhu (e) — the notebooks to Moni to prepare a (f) — copy. But after the assassination of Bangabandhu and Sheikh Fazlul Haq Moni, the notebook slid in (g) — and remained so until one of his relatives (h) — four notebooks in a drawer of Sheikh Moni in 2004. By then, the notebooks pages became (i) — and brittle. In his Memoirs, Bangabandhu portrayed (j) — many aspects of his life in and out of prison.

[Question 5 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

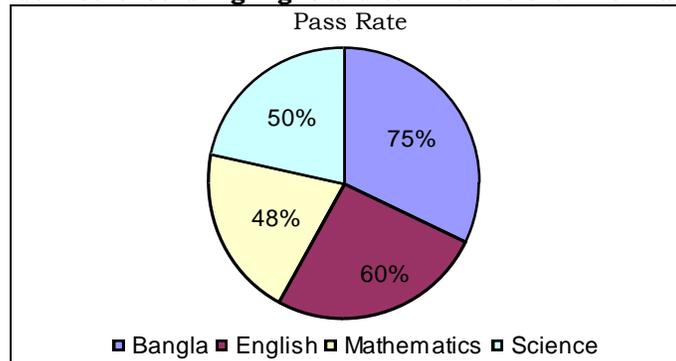
6. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words. 10

- (a) The old sailor sat on a stone outside the church.  
(b) Suddenly he stopped one of the guests.  
(c) He spoke so strangely that the guest stood still.  
(d) The marriage ceremony was over and the guests were all going to the feast.  
(e) He saw people walking past him.  
(f) There was a ship-the old sailor began.  
(g) They gave it food and water and it became tame.  
(h) The old man told him about his last journey on the sea.  
(i) One day they saw an albatross.  
(j) They had sailed away to the south, he said, until they arrived in the cold grey seas.

Self Practice

Part II : Writing (40 Marks)

7. The following pie chart shows the percentage of passing in different subjects in class XI in the first terminal examination of Nawab Siraj-Ud-Dowla Govt. College, Natore. Describe the chart in at least 100 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart. 15



8. Read the beginning of the following story and complete it in your own way. Give a title to it. 15  
Yesterday late at night I was taking preparation for my ensuing exam. All the others in the house were sleeping. Suddenly my phone rang. It was an unknown number. I was very scared .....
9. Write a letter to your younger brother advising him not to spend too much time on Facebook. 10



Special Model Test  
Based on Ibn Taimiya School & College, Cumilla  
First Semester Examination—2022; English : Paper I

Part I : Reading (60 Marks)

**1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B. [Unit—4; Lesson—2(B-iv+v+vi)]**

When a girl gets married, she usually drops out of school and begins full-time work in her in-laws' household. In the in-laws' house, she is marginalized. She becomes vulnerable to all forms of abuse, including dowry-related violence. In Bangladesh, it is still common for a bride's family to pay dowry, despite the practice being illegal. Dowry demands can also continue after the wedding. For an adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, there are significant health risks in terms of pregnancy and childbirth. The majority of adolescent brides and their families are uninformed or insufficiently informed about reproductive health and contraception. The maternal mortality rate for adolescents is double the national rate.

When adolescent girls are pulled out of school, either for marriage or work, they often lose their mobility, their friends and social status. The lack of mobility among adolescent girls also curtails their economic and non-formal educational opportunities. Moreover, they lack information about health issues. According to a study, only about three in five adolescents have even heard of HIV. It is also reported that more than 50 percent of adolescent girls are undernourished and suffer from anaemia. Adolescent fertility is also high in Bangladesh. The contribution of the adolescent fertility rate to the total fertility rate increased from 20.3% in 1993 to 24.4% in 2007. Moreover, neonatal mortality is another concern for younger mothers.

While the situation for adolescent boys is somewhat better, many are vulnerable and lack the power to make decisions about their own lives. Many boys who are unable to go to school, or are unemployed, remain unaware of social or health issues. They are at considerable risk of being drawn into criminal activities. They are also more likely to get exposed to drugs and alcohol.

**A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. .5×10=5**

- (a) **Adolescence is a — period from childhood to adulthood.**  
 (i) transition (ii) transitional (iii) transitory (iv) transient
- (b) **What does the word 'marginalize' mean?**  
 (i) elevate (ii) demean (iii) praise (iv) remove
- (c) **The word 'vulnerable' means —.**  
 (i) liable (ii) secure (iii) tender (iv) unprotected
- (d) **The word 'legal' means —.**  
 (i) appropriate (ii) inappropriate (iii) banned (iv) legitimate
- (e) **The situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is characterized by —.**  
 (i) equality and supremacy within the family and society  
 (ii) inequality and subordination within the family and society  
 (iii) freedom in speech and movement  
 (iv) equality and co-operation within the family and society
- (f) **What does 'fertility' mean?**  
 (i) childlessness (ii) lack (iii) pregnancy (iv) potency
- (g) **What does 'anaemia' mean?**  
 (i) blood affluence (ii) blood deficiency  
 (iii) health (iv) lack of sleep
- (h) **What does the word 'curtail' mean?**  
 (i) limit (ii) ruin (iii) destroy (iv) hold
- (i) **The practice of dowry is — in Bangladesh.**  
 (i) legitimate (ii) irregular (iii) banned (iv) rare
- (j) **What does the word 'study' mean?**  
 (i) lesson (ii) learning (iii) survey (iv) scrutinize

**B. Answer the following questions. 3×5=15**

- (a) How does pulling out of school affect the lifestyle of the adolescent girls?  
 (b) How are the adolescent girls treated in their in-law's house?  
 (c) What are the negative impacts of early marriage of girl?  
 (d) When does a bride's family pay dowry?  
 (e) What is the condition of the uneducated and unemployed boys?

**2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the birth and education of Chawla. (No. 1 has been done for you) [Unit—1; Lesson—3(A)] 1×5=5**

Chawla was born in Karnal, India. She completed her earlier schooling at a local school. She is the first Indian-born woman and the second person in space from this subcontinent. After graduating in Aeronautical Engineering from Punjab Engineering College, Chawla moved to the United States in 1982. She obtained her Master's degree in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Texas. Later she did her PhD in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Colorado.

1. Born in Karnal, India → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

**3. Summarize the following passage. [Unit—3; Lesson—4(D)] 1×10=10**

The act of thinking deeply and calmly about something in a state of heightened awareness is known as meditation. It is an approach to train up the mind, similar to the way that fitness is an approach

to training the body. Voltaire explains, "Meditation is the dissolution of thoughts in eternal awareness or pure consciousness without objectification, knowing without thinking, merging finitude in infinity."

From the ancient times, meditation has been a part of some religious traditions as a way of achieving the body's release from worldly cares, and creating inner harmony.

Meditation in our time is practiced by people to reduce stress and tension, and improve focus. There are trainers who help beginners with some exercises such as improved breathing and progressive relaxation. One of the most common approaches to meditation is concentration.

To develop concentration one needs to focus on a single point. Since focusing the mind is challenging, a beginner might meditate for only a few minutes and then work up to longer durations.

Meditation releases anxiety and brings a state of calmness. It increases the thinking ability of human brain so that people have a better control of their emotions. Those who practice meditation can work tirelessly for a longer period of time. Meditation helps improve blood circulation in the brain and other parts of the body. Finally, meditation improves creativity, self-awareness and tolerance.

**[Question 3 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

4. Read the following text and fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. **.5×10=5**

recur	opine	minimize	compulsory	develop	aware
safe	lie	straight	precaution	possible	loss

It's a matter of great concern that Bangladesh (a) — in the active earthquake zone. Most of the people of Bangladesh are fully (b) — of its severity. Experts are alarmed by the (c) — of quakes during recent years. But they have give no (d) — answer to the question of (e) — about the buildings of Dhaka City. Since there is every (f) — of earthquakes in Bangladesh, experts call for taking adequate (g) — measures to (h) — losses. Rajuk (i) — that an earthquake resistant building code should be (j) —.

5. Fill in the gaps using suitable words. **1×10=10**

Sports are a (a) — form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are organized (b) — time to time. Most of the events are (c) — by multinational manufacturing companies and (d) — firms. They (e) — for the sports events in (f) — for the right to (g) — their products during those events. These events are (h) — worldwide by satellite and people all over the world (i) — them live. As a result, the sponsors' products (j) — maximum media coverage.

6. The sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in a proper sequence. **10**

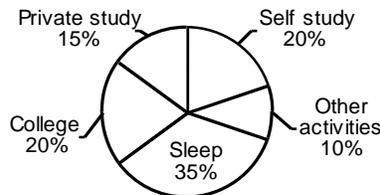
- (i) The king was angry because he wanted that people should like him instead of the wise man.
- (ii) Once there was a foolish king who had a white horse.
- (iii) Before the end of the seven years the foolish king died and the wise man kept the horse.
- (iv) The king also had a wise friend whom everyone liked.
- (v) One day, he called the wise man and asked him to teach his white horse to speak.
- (vi) He told everything to his daughter.
- (vii) The wise man went to the king next day and begged seven years for the job.
- (viii) His daughter advised him to go to the king and beg seven years because teaching a horse to speak needed a long time.
- (ix) The king gave him the horse and also seven years.
- (x) The wise man went home sadly because the king threatened him to kill if he failed.

**Self Practice** \_\_\_\_\_

**[Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**Part II : Writing (40 Marks)**

7. The pie chart below shows the time allocation for students' daily activities. Analyze the chart focusing the main preoccupations. (At least in 80 words) **15**



**[Question 7 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

8. The following is the beginning of story. Complete it in your own words. **15**

Once there lived a happy cobbler .....

9. Write a letter to your friend Rishu describing the adverse effects of drug addiction. **10**

**[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**



**Special Model Test**  
**Based on Cumilla Shikkha Board Govt. Model College, Cumilla**  
**Half Yearly Examination—2022; English : Paper I**

**Part I : Reading (60 Marks)**

**1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.**

[Unit—2; Lesson—1(D)]

Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years, but only recently have dreams been subjected to empirical research and scientific study. Chances are that you've often found yourself puzzling over the content of a dream, or perhaps you've wondered why you dream at all.

First, let's start by answering a basic question : **What is a dream?** A dream can include any of the images, thoughts and emotions that are experienced during sleep. Dreams can be extraordinarily vivid or very vague; filled with joyful emotions or frightening images, focused and understandable or unclear and confusing.

**Why do we dream? What purpose do dreams serve?** While many theories have been proposed about the reason and function of dreams, no consensus has emerged. Considering the time we spend in a dreaming state, the fact that researchers do not yet understand the purpose of dreams may seem baffling. However, it is important to consider that science is still unraveling the exact purpose and function of sleep itself. Some researchers suggest that dreams serve no real purpose, while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.

Next, let's learn more about some of the most prominent dream theories.

Consistent with the psychoanalytic perspective, Sigmund Freud's theory of dreams suggests that dreams are a representation of subconscious desires, thoughts and motivations. According to Freud, people are driven by aggressive and sexual instincts that are repressed from conscious awareness. While these thoughts are not consciously expressed, they find their way into our awareness via dreams. In his famous book '*The Interpretation of Dreams*' (1899), Freud wrote that dreams are "..... disguised fulfillments of repressed wishes."

**A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.**

**.5×10=5**

- (a) **What does the word 'baffling' in the passage refer to?**  
 (i) fruitless (ii) comprehensive  
 (iii) spiny (iv) concrete
- (b) **The word 'unravel' mentioned in the passage means.**  
 (i) taciturn (ii) explain  
 (iii) clear (iv) discover
- (c) **The closest meaning of the word 'consensus' is —.**  
 (i) consent (ii) idea (iii) similarity (iv) agreement
- (d) **The word 'puzzling' stands for —.**  
 (i) perplexing (ii) interesting (iii) entertaining (iv) terrifying
- (e) **We may often find ourselves — during dream.**  
 (i) dilapidated (ii) perplexed  
 (iii) sorry (iv) sad
- (f) **'Perspective' could be best replaced by —.**  
 (i) viewpoint (ii) perception  
 (iii) concept (iv) precept
- (g) **Empirical research on dream is —.**  
 (i) recent (ii) old (iii) past (iv) current
- (h) **The antonym of the word 'vague' is —.**  
 (i) ambiguous (ii) unclear (iii) definite (iv) hidden
- (i) **Theorists are — regarding the purpose of dreams.**  
 (i) unanimous (ii) of different opinions  
 (iii) reluctant (iv) dreary
- (j) **Science is still trying to find out the exact reason of —.**  
 (i) sleep itself (ii) dream  
 (iii) purpose of dream (iv) content of dream

**B. Answer the following questions.**

**3×5=15**

- (a) What is a dream? How does Sigmund Freud interpret dream?  
 (b) What does the expression 'disguised fulfillments of repressed wishes' mean?  
 (c) What do you think how much science has been successful in interpreting dreams?  
 (d) Why do you think dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years?  
 (e) Describe the characteristics of dream in 2/3 sentences.

**2. Read the above passage and complete the table below with the given information.**

**1×5=5**

[Unit—5; Lesson—5(B)]

The success of Kalsindur girls reads like an epic. They started their journey with practically nothing. They didn't have any boots or jerseys to wear. Initially, they played wearing *salwar* and *kamij*. They also suffered from malnutrition. What made them win against all adversities then? What was the magic behind? Mohammad Mafiz Uddin was an assistant teacher at Kalsindur Government Free

Primary School where Minati Rani Sheel was the head teacher. They observed the girls' interests in football and decided to help. It was however not that easy. Girls playing football is still not a common picture in Bangladesh. Guardians were not convinced as they were used to seeing girls helping mothers with household chores. A farmer, an auto-rickshaw driver, a tea-shop owner or a housemaid mother couldn't be that ambitious either. But Minati Rani Sheel and Mohammad Mafiz Uddin persuaded them to allow their daughters to play. Being great motivators, the two teachers supported the girls in their effort to overcome the odds. They inspired them, created opportunities for them and took personal care of them. Soon the girls could prove themselves, shaking off their inhibition. Their success has also persuaded the villagers to come to their support.

What/Who	Event/Occurrence	Why/How	Where
Kalsindur girls	played football wearing salwar and kamij	(i) .....	
(ii) .....	was not a common picture		Bangladesh
Guardians	did not want the girls to play football	(iii) .....	
(iv) .....	persuaded the guardians	to allow girls to play	
The girls	overcame all odds	(v) .....	

[Question 2 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

3. Summarize the following passage. [Unit—3; Lesson—3(E)] 1×10=10

**What Is Junk Food? Why Is It Bad For You?**

A plate of hot French fries and a huge burger with hot cheese oozing out of it, with a carbonated drink: looks like a treat! This calorie-rich junk food does look mouthwatering but is known to be nutritionally poor. Junk food or fast food has become an increasingly popular food choice. Ideally, junk foods are defined as processed foods with negligible nutrient value and are often high in salt, sugar and fat. But we often confuse fast foods with junk foods. How are they different? Or what is junk food really?

Junk foods are processed foods consisting of high calories, but that is considered only as a broad umbrella. These foods are prepared in a way that they look appealing and are enjoyable so you are chemically programmed to ask for more. According to Dr. Sunali Sharma, a Dietician & Nutritionist, "Commercial products including salted snack foods, chewing gum, candy, sugary desserts, fried fast food, and sweetened carbonated beverages that have little or no nutritional value but are high in calories, salt, and fats may be considered junk foods. Though not all fast foods are junk foods, a great number of them are. For instance, a salad may be fast food, but is definitely not junk food. Some foods like burgers, pizzas and tacos may alternate between junk and healthy categories depending on the ingredients, calories and process of manufacturing."

Frequent consumption of junk food increases the intake of excess fat, simple carbohydrates, and processed sugar which may lead to a higher risk of obesity and cardiovascular diseases, among other chronic health problems. The resulting obesity may begin clogging up the arteries and lay the basis of an impending heart attack. It has also been suggested that eating junk food affects the brain in the same way as consuming addictive drugs. An addiction to junk food may even result in the rejection of healthier food options like fruits, vegetables, salads, etc. leading to further lack of nourishment.

[Question 3 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

4. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. There are more words in the box than you need. Make any grammatical change if necessary. .5×10=5

fundamentally	atmosphere	deplete	fall	accumulate	eventual
endanger	give	inundate	primary	grow	coal

Scientists have recently reported that the polar ice caps are melting. This is due to a rise in (a) — temperatures known as the 'Greenhouse Effect'. Carbondioxide is (b) — responsible for temperature rise in atmosphere. The carbondioxide is (c) — off when coal and oil are burnt. This gas is (d) — in the air and the ice caps in the North and South poles are melting. This may (e) — lead to a rise in the sea levels which could (f) — many areas of the globe. The 'Greenhouse Effect' is just one of the many (g) — changes which are taking place in the environment. Tropical rain forests, which took fifty million years (h) — are being (i) — at the rate of fourteen acres per minute. The total area of the world's deserts is increasing every year. Many species of animals and plants are (j) — with the threat of extinction.

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

Earthquake is a dangerous natural calamity. Most of the Bangladeshis (a) — that our motherland (b) — in the active earthquake zone. Experts are alarmed by the recurrence of the (c) — in the recent years. But they do not give any direct answer to the question (d) — the (e) — of the buildings in Dhaka city. As there is every (f) — of earthquakes in Bangladesh, experts (g) — for

taking adequate precautionary (h) — to reduce the losses. RAJUK opines that an earthquake (i) — building code should be (j) — to avoid natural disaster.

[Question 5 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

6. The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in a proper sequence. 10

- (i) Then came the turn of the Sun.
- (ii) And so the Sun won the competition.
- (iii) The Wind agreed.
- (iv) One day, the Sun and the Wind had an argument.
- (v) He blew with all his might upon the poor traveller, but the traveller held his cloak fast, and the Wind failed.
- (vi) Each of them claimed that he was the stronger.
- (vii) "Let us try our strength on him," said the Sun.
- (viii) They were wondering how they could settle the question, when they saw a traveller coming, with a cloak wrapped round his body.
- (ix) 'He who can compel him to take off the cloak will be the winner.'
- (x) The Sun began to pour his rays upon the traveller, so that he felt warmer and warmer, until at last he took off his cloak.

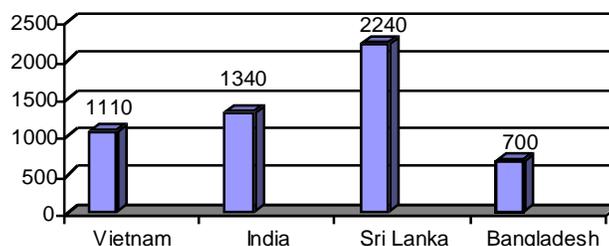
Self Practice

[Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

Part II : Writing (40 Marks)

7. Check the following graph on the national income per capita of some Asian countries. Now, analyze the graph focusing on the main aspects. (80 words) 15

National Income Per Capita  
US\$ in 2010



[Question 7 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

8. Complete the following story following the cue. Give a title to it. 15  
Once a boatman was plying on a boat. There was a scholar in the boat as a passenger .....
9. Write a letter to your younger brother advising him not to waste his valuable time surfing facebook. 10

10

Special Model Test

Based on Brahmanbaria Government College, Brahmanbaria  
Half Yearly Examination—2022; English : Paper I

Part I : Reading (60 Marks)

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B. [Unit—3; Lesson—2(C)]

Once upon a time, there was a strange man who was highly bothered to see others' happiness. His own personal interest was at any cost important to him. Neither was he a polite man, nor did he like other people to be polite to each other. In fact, he hated the courteous and polite people around him and thus he hated a few expressions like please, thank you, don't mention it, etc. It troubled him a lot when people around were smiling to use these expressions.

The man considered all these expressions extravagant. So, he took a mission to invent a device that would steal these polite words. He calculated two benefits from his efforts. One, people won't use these words and thus he would be relieved of his apathy to people's polite behaviour and the second one was earning money by selling the words stolen by the machine to somebody else. He took great caution so that nobody would understand his secret plan. After a few months' hard work, he succeeded in inventing the machine he desired for a long long time.

The machine started working and it gave the man complete satisfaction. People from their long practice would try to say — thank you, so kind of you, my pleasure, don't mention it, etc. as to appreciate others or express gratitude. But their tongue could not produce these words. The machine caught them. It resulted in a huge change in people's behaviour and attitudes. Gradually people became rough and tough, they lost their mental cool, they were blaming each other or fighting with each other. They became so selfish that they started refusing to help others without having a return for their service. Love, respect, affections, fellow feelings became some unknown words and, eventually, they were missing from people's practices.

The man was terribly happy with his success, but he didn't count on two little girls of special needs. They had speech difficulty and so they used to communicate using sign language. Since the machine couldn't steal gestures, these girls continued their previous practices of being kind and polite. Soon they realised the difference between them and other people which led them to investigate the reason. After much toil, they could discover the wicked man, who was in a hide out on the top of a hill next to the sea with his enormous machine busy in capturing people's polite words and separating them into letters. The girls found the man taking a nap when they crept up to the machine and rewind it so that people could get back to their normal behaviour.

As a result, the machine exploded, scattering all the letters it had gathered into the sky. After some moments, the letters started coming down, like rain, and ended up in the sea. After that, everyone became polite and respectful to each other again. The anger and the arguments stopped, proving that good manners are very useful for keeping people together in a spirit of happiness.

**A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. .5×10=5**

- (a) **What could be the closest meaning for 'extravagant'?**  
 (i) excessive (ii) ecstatic (iii) extant (iv) rapturous
- (b) **The word 'apathy' refers to —.**  
 (i) esteem (ii) homage (iii) disgust (iv) keenness
- (c) **The word 'selfish' could be replaced by —.**  
 (i) altruistic (ii) fanatic (iii) benevolent (iv) egoistic
- (d) **The girls found the man —.**  
 (i) snoozing (ii) working (iii) relaxing (iv) exercising
- (e) **The synonym of 'top' is —.**  
 (i) step (ii) apex (iii) footsie (iv) base
- (f) **The strange man was extremely — at the sight of others' happiness.**  
 (i) annoyed (ii) overjoyed (iii) jealous (iv) zealous
- (g) **The man considered all these expressions extravagant. — What is the synonym of the word underlined?**  
 (i) thrifty (ii) moderate (iii) wasteful (iv) useful
- (h) **The man invented a device —.**  
 (i) in a short time (ii) overnight (iii) toiling much (iv) spending a few days
- (i) **What happened to the machine when the girls crept up to the machine and rewound it?**  
 (i) The machine expanded. (ii) The machine broke down.  
 (iii) The machine blew up. (iv) The machine worked well.
- (j) **Why are good manners very useful?**  
 (i) for making people live in peace and communal harmony  
 (ii) for making people live in pomp and pleasure  
 (iii) for keeping people together in a spirit of competition  
 (iv) for making people aware of social behaviour

**B. Answer the following questions. 3×5=15**

- (a) What is the story about? Set a title of the story.  
 (b) What made the strange man to invent a machine which would destroy all the good words?  
 (c) How did the machine change people's attitudes?  
 (d) Why did the girls rewind the machine?  
 (e) What according to you are the significance of being kind and polite?

**2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing the experiences and activities of Valentina Tereshkova in her first flight. (No 1 has been given for you). 1×5=5**

**[Unit—1, Lesson—3(A)]**

Although Tereshkova experienced nausea and physical discomfort for much of the flight, she orbited the earth 48 times and spent almost three days in space. With a single flight, she logged more flight time than the combined times of all American astronauts who had flown before that date. Tereshkova also maintained a flight log and took photographs of the horizon, which were later used to identify aerosol layers within the atmosphere.

Vostok-6 was the final Vostok flight and was launched two days after Vostok-5, which carried Valery Bykovsky into a similar orbit for five days, landing three hours after Tereshkova. The two vessels approached each other within 5 kilometers at one point, and from space Tereshkova communicated with Bykovsky and the Soviet leader Khrushchev by radio.

1. Experienced Nausea  →  2 →  3 →  4 →  5 →  6

**3. Summarize the following text. [Unit—5; Lesson—5(B)] 1×10=10**

In a traditional society like ours, little boys and girls are given separate sets of toys. While toys for boys include cars, guns or footballs, girls have to be satisfied with dolls (often Barbie dolls) and doll-houses or miniature cooking utensils. The underlying assumption is that boys are active and full of vigour, but girls are naive and lack the intelligence or energy to match their male counterparts.

This false assumption has been shattered plenty of times in the recent decades as girls began to show their power and women began competing with men in almost all areas of life. It has been conclusively proved wrong most recently by the girls of Kalsindur, a village in a remote area in Dhobaura upazila in Mymensingh district. The villagers are mostly low-income but hardworking

people. Even a few years ago, there was no electricity in the village. But some girls have illuminated the village — both literally and metaphorically — with their belief in themselves and their skill in the game of football. The village has emerged now as a footballer factory and a symbol of girl power. And in recognition of their success, the village was provided electricity by the government.

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words form the box. There are more words than necessary. You may change the form of the words, if necessary. .5×10=5

plight	sympathetic	despondency	spare	who	sail
water	arrest	generosity	rigour	savage	banish

The recent (a) — of the Rohingya Muslims from the state of Arakan has (b) — the attention of the world people. This tragedy of the Rohingya Diaspora has resulted from the wholesale (c) — displayed by the Myanmar armed forces along with the so-called Buddhist priests (d) — brutality and racial hatred have not (e) — even the innocent children. Finding no other way, these Arakani Muslims have fled to Bangladesh. While (f) — across the river Naf by country boats or rafts, many women and children received (g) — graves. The (h) — experience of the survivors has moved the people of Bangladesh with (i) — and many Bangladeshi people have extended their (j) — hands for the welfare of these worst victims of racism.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each of the gaps. 1×10=10

Email has brought (a) — a revolution in modern (b) —. Messages can be transmitted from one country to another within (c) —. It is far cheaper than telephone calls. Trade and commerce has become greatly (d) — on this speedy mode of communication. It has (e) — not reached everyone, especially in (f) — countries like ours as most of the people cannot (g) — to have personal computer. But (h) — here people have started (i) — commercially operated email for important (j) —.

[Question 5 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

6. The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in proper sequence. 10

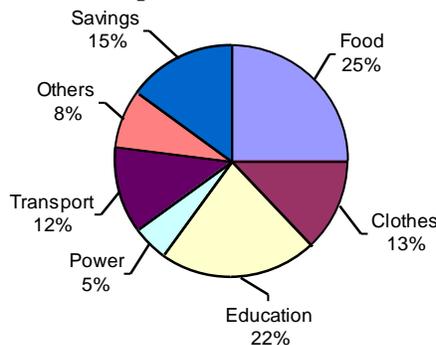
- (i) The police officer again inquired, "Have you any objection if we take you under the custody of the police?"
- (ii) There lived a dull-headed man who wanted to learn English.
- (iii) After returning to village, he used those three words whenever somebody asked him about anything.
- (iv) One night, a theft took place and police was informed to inquire the matter.
- (v) So, he went to a teacher, but could only learn 'Yes', 'No' and 'Very well' without knowing their meaning.
- (vi) When the police officer asked the man if he was the thief. The man then and there said, "Yes."
- (vii) Then the police officer said to him, "We will arrest you now."
- (viii) He answered, "No."
- (ix) Thus, he was arrested and put to jail.
- (x) The man proudly said, "Very well."

**Self Practice**

[Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

**Part II : Writing (40 Marks)**

7. Look at the chart below. It shows the percentage of family's household income distribution into different categories. Describe the pie chart in 150 words. 15



[Question 7 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 15  
 There was a boy who hailed from an obscure background. But he was brilliant, diligent and innovative. He .....

9. Write a letter to your friend telling him about the possible risks of selfie mania. 10

[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]



**1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.****[Unit—3; Lesson—3(E)]**

A plate of hot French fries and a huge burger with hot cheese oozing out of it, with a carbonated drink : looks like a treat! This calorie-rich junk food does look mouth-watering but is known to be nutritionally poor. Junk food or fast food has become an increasingly popular food choice. Ideally, junk foods are defined as processed foods with negligible nutrient value and are often high in salt, sugar and fat. But we often confuse fast foods with junk foods. How are they different? Or what is junk food really?

Junk foods are processed foods consisting of high calories, but that is considered only as a broad umbrella. These foods are prepared in a way that they look appealing and are enjoyable so you are chemically programmed to ask for more. According to Dr. Sunali Sharma, a Dietician & Nutritionist, "Commercial products including salted snack foods, chewing gum, candy, sugary desserts, fried fast food, and sweetened carbonated beverages that have little or no nutritional value but are high in calories, salt and fats may be considered junk foods. Though not all fast foods are junk foods, a great number of them are. For instance, a salad may be fast food but is definitely not junk food. Some foods like burgers, pizzas and tacos may alternate between junk and healthy categories depending on the ingredients, calories and process of manufacturing."

Frequent consumption of junk food increases the intake of excess fat, simple carbohydrates and processed sugar which may lead to a higher risk of obesity and cardiovascular diseases, among other chronic health problems. The resulting obesity may begin clogging up the arteries and lay the basis of an impending heart attack. It has also been suggested that eating junk food affects the brain in the same way as consuming addictive drugs. An addiction to junk food may even result in the rejection of healthier food options like fruits, vegetables, salads etc. leading to further lack of nourishment.

**A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.****.5×10=5****(a) Mouthwatering means**

- (i) disgusting (ii) unsavory (iii) alluring (iv) bitter

**(b) What is the meaning of the term, "negligible"?**

- (i) sufficient (ii) adequate (iii) significant (iv) trivial

**(c) Junk foods are prepared in a way that they look —.**

- (i) gross (ii) delicious (iii) tempting (iv) dull

**(d) The word, 'chronic' mentioned in the text means —.**

- (i) temporary (ii) futile (iii) lasting (iv) infrequent

**(e) Frequent consumption of junk foods causes —.**

- (i) heart-attack (ii) tuberculosis (iii) diarrhoea (iv) fistula

**(f) Eating junk food is comparable to —.**

- (i) smoking cigarette (ii) taking drug  
(iii) drinking alcohol (iv) taking heroin

**(g) Junk food comprises —.**

- (i) excessive calorie (ii) low calorie  
(iii) moderate calorie (iv) limited calorie

**(h) Salad is an example of —.**

- (i) junk food (ii) fast food (iii) spicy food (iv) ideal food

**(i) The antonym of confuse is —.**

- (i) baffle (ii) bewilder (iii) clarify (iv) confound

**(j) The opposite meaning of nourishment is —.**

- (i) nutrition (ii) fatness (iii) alimentation (iv) malnutrition

**B. Answer the following questions.****3×5=15**

- (a) What is junk food? Mention at least 5 examples.  
(b) What is the difference between junk food and fast food?  
(c) Junk foods are increasingly becoming popular now—describe the reasons behind it.  
(d) Describe the bad effects of consuming junk-food frequently.  
(e) What may lead to further lack of nourishment?

**2. Read the passage and make a flow chart showing the problems of adolescence which many adolescents face at this stage. (One is done for you.) [Unit—4; Lesson—1(B-iv)]****1×5=5**

Many adolescents face pressure to use alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs and to initiate sexual relationships putting themselves at high risk for intentional and unintentional injuries, unintended pregnancies, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Many also experience a wide range of adjustment and mental health problems. Behaviour patterns that are established during this period such as the use or avoidance of drugs and taking or abstaining from sexual risk can have long-lasting negative and positive effects on future health and well-being. As a result, adults have unique opportunities to influence adolescents.

1. To face the pressure to use alcohol → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

**3. Summarize the following text. [Unit—2; Lesson—2(B)]****1×10=10**

All people dream, but not equally.

Those who dream by night in the dusty recesses of their mind



becoming South Africa's first black president in 1994, ... "The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come." "We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation." In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, an honour he shared with F.W de Klerk, the white South African leader who had freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid.

Mandela went on to play a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS. He formally left public life in June 2004 before his 86th birthday, telling his adoring countrymen : "Don't call me. I'll call you." But he remained one of the world's most revered public figures, combining celebrity sparkle with an unwavering message of freedom, respect and human rights.

**A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. .5x10=5**

- (a) **Klerk freed Mandela from prison in —.**  
 (i) 1993 (ii) 1994 (iii) 1990 (iv) 1986
- (b) **The word "apartheid" refers to?**  
 (i) discrimination (ii) distance (iii) social norm (iv) conversation
- (c) **Mandela was determined to — apartheid.**  
 (i) establish (ii) bring (iii) eradicate (iv) succeed
- (d) **The word "emancipation" stands for —.**  
 (i) participation (ii) succession (iii) bondage (iv) liberation
- (e) **The word "manifestation" means —.**  
 (i) presentation (ii) hatred (iii) suppression (iv) domination
- (f) **Mandela was the first to advocate —.**  
 (i) fighting for independence (ii) the violation of unity among all  
 (iii) unarmed resistance to apartheid (iv) the reign of apartheid around the world
- (g) **Mandela was prisoner for nearly —.**  
 (i) 20 years (ii) 36 years (iii) 30 years (iv) 93 years
- (h) **Mandela tried not to — a civil war.**  
 (i) shun (ii) escape (iii) fight shy of (iv) meet
- (i) **Mandela guided South Africa to a — state.**  
 (i) better (ii) neutral (iii) advanced (iv) brooder
- (j) **Mandela hated most —.**  
 (i) political emancipation (ii) black domination  
 (iii) racial discrimination (iv) white domination

**B. Answer the following questions. 3x5=15**

- (a) Who was Nelson Mandela? Why was he famous for?  
 (b) What is apartheid? Do you support it? Why/Why not?  
 (c) Who is FW de Klerk? What do you know about him?  
 (d) What does this expression mean, "Don't call me. I'll call you"?  
 (e) Do you think "color discrimination" is still prevailing in our country? How?

**2. Read the passage and make a flow chart showing the problems caused by junk food. (One is done for you.) [Unit—3; Lesson—3(E)] 1x5=5**

Junk foods are processed foods consisting of high calories, but that is considered only as a broad umbrella. These foods are prepared in a way that they look appealing and are enjoyable so you are chemically programmed to ask for more. According to Dr. Sunali Sharma, a Dietician & Nutritionist, "Commercial products including salted snack foods, chewing gum, candy, sugary desserts, fried fast food, and sweetened carbonated beverages that have little or no nutritional value but are high in calories, salt, and fats may be considered junk foods. Though not all fast foods are junk foods, a great number of them are. For instance, a salad may be fast food but is definitely not junk food. Some foods like burgers, pizzas, and tacos may alternate between junk and healthy categories depending on the ingredients, calories and process of manufacturing."

Frequent consumption of junk food increases the intake of excess fat, simple carbohydrates, and processed sugar which may lead to a higher risk of obesity and cardiovascular diseases, among other chronic health problems. The resulting obesity may begin clogging up the arteries and lay the basis of an impending heart attack. It has also been suggested that eating junk food affects the brain in the same way as consuming addictive drugs. An addiction to junk food may even result in the rejection of healthier food options like fruits, vegetables, salads etc. leading to further lack of nourishment.

1. Leads to heart attack → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

**3. Summarize the following text. [Unit—6; Lesson—3(C)] 10**

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 bedded on courage, but it is more than brave. It is honest, but it is more than honesty. The ax handle broke one day - Jerry said the woodshop at the orphanage would repair it. I brought money to pay for the job and he refused it.

"I'll pay for it," he said. "I broke it. I brought the ax down careless."

"But no one hits accurately every time," I told him. "The fault was in the wood of the handle. I'll see the man from whom I bought it"  
 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.

[Question 3 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

4. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. Make any grammatical change if necessary. There are more words in the boxes than you need. .5×10=5

available	again	person	medicine	uniform	attends	after
hospital	time	hard	noble	doctor	emergency	duty

A nurse (a) — patients in hospitals and clinics. A nurse is generally a female (b) —. She is trained to look (c) — people who are ill or injured. She wears a (d) — white in colour. She gives (e) — and injection to the patients. She takes the temperature, blood pressure, weight, pulse rate, etc. of the patients. It is also her (f) — to give diet to the patients on (g) —. Moreover, she is always (h) — to the patients in any (i) —. Nursing, indeed, is a (j) — profession.

[Question 4 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

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

Electricity is (a) — a part of our everyday (b) — that we rarely think twice about its importance and necessity. When we switch (c) — the light and the fan or turn on our television and computer, we enjoy (d) — blessings of electricity. Even when we turn off the bedside lamp and are fast asleep, (e) — remains working for us driving our fans, heating or cooling our rooms and running our refrigerators. Unfortunately, in most areas across the country, we (f) — enjoy the uninterrupted blessings of electricity. There is some (g) — in the generation (h) — electricity in Bangladesh. (i) — load-shedding or suspension of the supply of electricity has (j) — a regular programme of the Power Development Board.

[Question 5 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10

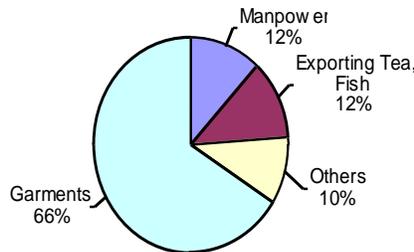
- (a) For over 1500 years, no games were held.
- (b) But their purpose would be different.
- (c) At last, they succeeded and the first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens, the capital of Greece.
- (d) The Olympic Games went on in Greek and Roman times.
- (e) His suggestion was not immediately accepted.
- (f) But in 394 AD, the Roman Emperor stopped the games.
- (g) Towards the end of nineteenth century, a Frenchman called Baron Pierre de Coubertin suggested the ancient Olympic Games should be revived.
- (h) He and his supporters tried for years to hold the games.
- (i) He hoped that athletes and sportsmen competing against one another would make them friendly to one another.
- (j) They would be held as contest not among the Greeks but among the nations of the world.

**Self Practice**

[Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

**Part II : Writing (40 Marks)**

7. The pie chart below shows the export sectors in Bangladesh that earn foreign currency. Analyze the chart at least in 80 words. 15



[Question 7 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 15  
 Ratul was a brilliant student of Dhaka University. After completing his study he tried heart and soul to manage a government job but failed to get.....
9. Suppose, you are a student of class XII. Now, write a letter to your friend about your feelings after reading 7th March Speech. 10

**Part I :Reading (60 Marks)****1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.****[Unit—1; Lesson—3(A)]**

Valentina Tereshkova was born in a village in Central Russia on 6 March 1937. Her father was a tractor driver and her mother worked in a textile plant. At the age of eight, she began her schooling but did not enjoy it much. She left the school within a few years. Afterwards she completed her education through distance learning. She became interested in parachuting from a young age, and trained in skydiving at the local Aeroclub, making her first jump at age 22 on 21 May 1959. It was her expertise in skydiving that led to her selection as a cosmonaut.

After the flight of Yuri Gagarin, the first human being to travel to outer space in April 1961, the Soviet Union decided to send a woman in space. On 16 February 1962, "proletaria" Valentina Tereshkova was selected for this project from among more than four hundred applicants. Tereshkova had to undergo a series of training that included weightless flights, isolation tests, centrifuge tests, rocket theory, spacecraft engineering, 120 parachute jumps and pilot training in MiG-15UTI jet fighters.

Since the successful launch of the spacecraft Vostok-5 on 14 June 1963, Tereshkova began preparing for her own flight. On the morning of 16 June 1963, Tereshkova and her back-up cosmonaut Solovyova were dressed in space-suits and taken to the space shuttle launch pad by a bus. After completing her communication and life support checks, she was sealed inside Vostok 6. Finishing a two-hour countdown, Vostok-6 launched faultlessly.

**A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.****.5×10= 5****(a) What could be the closest meaning for 'parachuting' in the fourth line?**

- (i) to jump from a plane (ii) to dive down from a helicopter  
(iii) to descend by means of a parachute (iv) to fall down with the help of a big cloth

**(b) The word 'expertise' in line 6 refers to —.**

- (i) proficiency (ii) capability (iii) knowledge (iv) expert opinion

**(c) 'Cosmonaut' in line 6 could be best replaced by —.**

- (i) pilot (ii) space-expert (iii) astronaut (iv) aerial engineer

**(d) The word 'isolation' can be best explained as —.**

- (i) to be exclusive (ii) to be concerned (iii) to stand aside (iv) segregation

**(e) Tereshkova continued her education —.**

- (i) in local educational institution (ii) in a reputed school  
(iii) under a house tutor (iv) by dint of distance learning

**(f) Who was Tereshkova's back-up cosmonaut?**

- (i) Solovyova (ii) an ordinary pilot (iii) nobody (iv) her cousin

**(g) How many applicants were there for the project?**

- (i) 300 (ii) 400 (iii) 500 (iv) 550

**(h) What does the word 'proletaria' in the passage refer to?**

- (i) the working class people (ii) people with special needs  
(iii) common people (iv) people who are sick

**(i) The first human being to travel to outer space was —.**

- (i) Valentina Tereshkova (ii) Neil Armstrong  
(iii) Yuri Gagarin (iv) Edway Aldrin

**(j) The word 'undergo' stands for —.**

- (i) execute (ii) experience (iii) discontinue (iv) reject

**B. Answer the following questions.****3×5=15**

- (a) What kind of family background did Tereshkova have?  
(b) What led to the selection of Tereshkova as a cosmonaut?  
(c) What do you know about Vostok-5?  
(d) What can you say about the training Tereshkova took?  
(e) Who was the first human being to fly to outer space?

**2. Read the following text and make a flow chart showing some features of the Chinese culture regarding dining, gift and greeting. (One is done for you.)****1×5=5**

Dining : Sit where you are instructed to sit. Be graceful and polite when taking food with chopsticks. Don't make much noise when eating or drinking soup. Don't play with chopsticks or point at anyone with them.

Gift : Do present and receive things with both hands. Politely refusing a gift before accepting it is the norm in Chinese culture, so don't be discouraged when someone initially refuses your gift. White flowers are not good as they symbolize death.

Greetings : Shake hands softly as a firm handshake could be considered a sign of aggression. It may make your Chinese friends feel uncomfortable. Greet the most senior first and gradually others. Children are expected to greet you rather than you greeting the children.

1. Sitting where instructed while having dinner → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

**3. Write a summary of the following text. [ Unit—2; Lesson—3(B)]****1×10=10**

I have a dream today. I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, "and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together." This is our hope. This is the faith that I will go back to the South with.

With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day.....And if America is to be a great nation, this must become true.

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical changes if necessary. .5×10=5

rescue	bogus	story	be	tells	usual
vile	complete	making	cheat	face	keep

Keeping promise given to anyone is a must though it takes much perseverance to keep promise honestly. Since (a) — promise is a matter of remembrance, we should be careful whenever we (b) — promises. While (c) — an unavoidable danger, people (d) — make any promise only to be (e) — from the situation without perfect thought. After (f) — rescued most people (g) — forget the promises given. A (h) — about the Pied Piper of Germany (i) — how the piper was deliberately (j) — by the Mayor, who had made promises to give the piper one thousand guilders for his work.

[Question 4 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

5. Fill in the blanks with 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 in 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 means not only to do work (h) — but also with dutifulness, honesty, modesty and good behavior. If all of us (i) — sincere, our country will (j) — be prosperous.

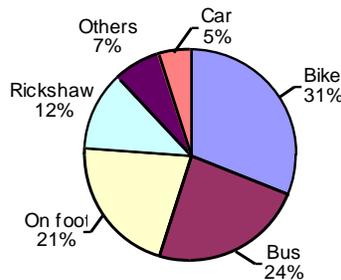
6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10

- (i) Socrates joined them in their laughter.
- (ii) One day, the woman became more furious than ever.
- (iii) She began to insult the great scholar of Greece.
- (iv) He quietly remarked, " I am expecting this. I know that after thunder comes rain."
- (v) The wife found that her husband was not paying the least heed to her word.
- (vi) She went up to him with a bucket full of water and poured much water on him.
- (vii) Socrates went outside.
- (viii) He sat on the doorstep of his residence looking out on the path street.
- (ix) Socrates had a wife who used to lose her temper on the slightest excuse.
- (x) The passers-by in the street were much amused at the incident.

**Self Practice**

**Part II : Writing (40 Marks)**

7. The pie chart below shows the percentages of transportation used by 800 students to come to college. Analyze the chart in 150 words. 15



[Question 7 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Now, complete it in your own words. 15

Once there lived a king who was very crazy of gold. He had much of gold but he was not satisfied with what gold he had. He always craved for more and more gold. He .....

[Question 8 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

9. Write a letter to your friend inviting him/her to spend a week with you at your village home during the ensuing Eid vacation. 10



**1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B. [Unit—4; Lesson—2(B-v & vi)]**

When adolescent girls are pulled out of school, either for marriage or work, they often lose their mobility, their friends and social status. The lack of mobility among adolescent girls also curtails their economic and non-formal educational opportunities. Moreover, they lack information about health issues. According to a study, only about three in five adolescents have even heard of HIV. It is also reported that more than 50 percent of adolescent girls are undernourished and suffer from anaemia. Adolescent fertility is also high in Bangladesh. The contribution of the adolescent fertility rate to the total fertility rate increased from 20.3% in 1993 to 24.4% in 2007. Moreover, neonatal mortality is another concern for younger mothers.

While the situation for adolescent boys is somewhat better, many are vulnerable and lack the power to make decisions about their own lives. Many boys who are unable to go to school, or are unemployed, remain unaware of social or health issues. They are at considerable risk of being drawn into criminal activities. They are also more likely to get exposed to drugs and alcohol.

**A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. .5×10=5**

- (a) **The word 'anaemia' refers to —.**  
 (i) blood pressure (ii) blood sugar  
 (iii) shortage of blood (iv) blood contamination
- (b) **What does the word 'pull out' in the passage refer to?**  
 (i) keep (ii) continue (iii) keep in (iv) quit
- (c) **What does the word 'curtail' in the passage refer to?**  
 (i) increase (ii) raise (iii) lift up (iv) cut back
- (d) **What is the antonym of the word 'irreparable'?**  
 (i) irrecoverable (ii) correctable (iii) incorrigible (iv) unredeemable
- (e) **Why do adolescent girls leave their school?**  
 (i) for marriage (ii) to work (iii) for poverty (iv) both i & ii
- (f) **The word 'mobility' means —.**  
 (i) ability (ii) creativity (iii) movement (iv) activity
- (g) **The phrase 'exposed to' may best be replaced by —.**  
 (i) to remove something (ii) make public  
 (iii) experience something harmful (iv) shocking news
- (h) **The 'neonatal' is closely related to —.**  
 (i) a newborn baby (ii) a mother (iii) an adolescent (iv) a disease
- (i) **The condition of adolescent girls in our country is —.**  
 (i) satisfactory (ii) improving (iii) wretched (iv) standard
- (j) **Many adolescent boys remain unaware of social or health issues because of their —.**  
 (i) being illiterate (ii) lack of money  
 (iii) being exposed to drugs and alcohol (iv) lack of opportunities

**B. Answer to the following questions. 3×5=15**

- (a) What happens to the adolescent girls after being pulled out of school?  
 (b) What happens to the adolescent girls after losing mobility?  
 (c) Who suffer from anaemia?  
 (d) What kind of risk do the adolescent girls face?  
 (e) How are the health and life of adolescent boys damaged?

**2. Read the above passage and make a flow chart showing how meditation can be picked up. (One is done for you.) [Unit—3; Lesson—4(D)] 1×5=5**

The act of thinking deeply and calmly about something in a state of heightened awareness is known as meditation. It is an approach to train up the mind, similar to the way that fitness is an approach to training the body. Voltaire explains, "Meditation is the dissolution of thoughts in eternal awareness or pure consciousness without objectification, knowing without thinking, merging finitude in infinity."

From the ancient times, meditation has been a part of some religious traditions as a way of achieving the body's release from worldly cares, and creating inner harmony.

Meditation in our time is practiced by people to reduce stress and tension, and improve focus. There are trainers who help beginners with some exercises such as improved breathing and progressive relaxation. One of the most common approaches to meditation is concentration.

To develop concentration one needs to focus on a single point. Since focusing the mind is challenging, a beginner might meditate for only a few minutes and then work up to longer durations.

Meditation releases anxiety and brings a state of calmness. It increases the thinking ability of human brain so that people have a better control of their emotions. Those who practice meditation can work tirelessly for a longer period of time. Meditation helps improve blood circulation in the brain and other parts of the body. Finally, meditation improves creativity, self-awareness and tolerance.

1. Improved breathing → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

[Question 2 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

**3. Summarize the following text. [Unit—1; Lesson—2(B)] 1×10=10**

In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, an honour he shared with F.W. de Klerk, the white African leader who had freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid. Mandela went on to play a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS. He formally left public life in June 2004 before his 86th birthday, telling his adoring countrymen : "Don't call me. I'll call you." But he remained one of the world's most revered public figures, combining celebrity sparkle with an unwavering message of freedom, respect and human rights. "He is at the epicenter of our time, ours in South Africa, and yours, wherever you are," Nadine Gordimer, the South African writer and Nobel Laureate for Literature, once remarked. The years Mandela spent behind bars made him the world's most celebrated political prisoner and a leader of mythic stature for millions of black South Africans and other oppressed people far beyond his country's borders. Charged with capital offences in the 1963 Rivonia Trial, his statement from the dock was his political testimony. "During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities," he told the court. "It is an ideal I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die." Friends adored Mandela and fondly called him 'Madiba', the clan name by which he was known. People lauded his humanity, kindness and dignity.

**4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. Make any grammatical change if necessary. .5×10=5**

sound	balanced	rules	need	regular
pure	observe	below	costly	free

Good health means (a) — of body and mind. It keeps one fit and (b) — from diseases. By observing certain (c) —, one can keep good health. One is to take a (d) — diet, drink (e) — water, take (f) — exercise and rest, etc. He is also to (g) — the rules of cleanliness. Since most of the people of our country live (h) — the poverty level, they do not get the food they (i) — for good health. They do not take a balanced diet because they think that (j) — food means a nutritive food.

**5. Fill in the blanks with suitable word in each gap. 1×10=10**

In recent years, there have been many (a) — reports that the world's climate is undergoing a (b) — change. All these reports provide (c) — evidence that world temperatures are (d) — day by day. This increase is known as global (e) — caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the earth. Most climatologists (f) — that the greenhouse effect is the most likely cause of this global warming. Climatologists (g) — that by midway through the next century temperatures may have risen by as (h) — as 4°C. This could catastrophically reduce mankind's (i) — to grow food, destroy or severely damage wildlife and wilderness. Raise sea levels and thereby (j) — coastal areas and farmland.

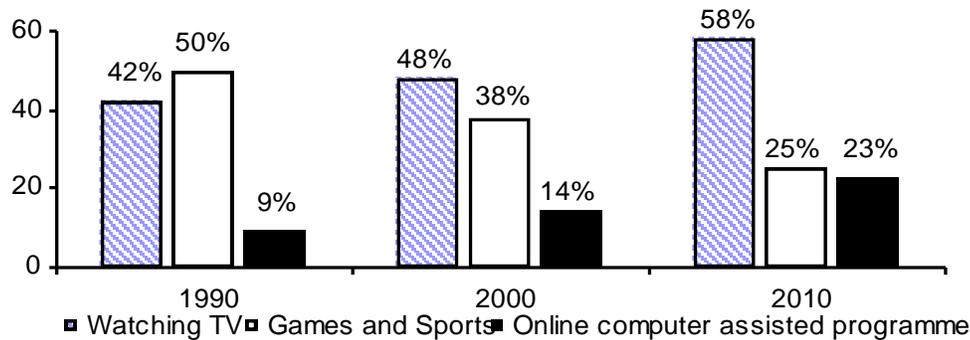
**6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10**

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

Self Practice									
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**Part II : Writing (40 Marks)**

**7. The bar chart below shows the young people's changing attitude to pastimes. Describe the bar chart in at least 80 words. You should highlight and analyze the information given in the graph. 15**



[Question 7 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 15  
Parul was a school girl whose parents were landless. They were unable to bear her educational expenses. But Parul was determined .....
9. Suppose, you participated in an essay-writing competition in observance of Mujib Year—20 where you have won the first prize. Now, write a letter to your father informing him of your success in the competition. 10

[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

15

Special Model Test  
Based on Islamia College, Chattogram

First Year Half-yearly Examination—2022; English : Paper I

Part I : Reading (60 Marks)

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B. [Unit—4; Lesson—1(B-i-iii)]

Children must pass through several stages in their lives to become adults. For most people, there are four or five such stages of growth where they learn certain things: infancy (birth to age 2), early childhood (3 to 8 years), later childhood (9 to 12 years) and adolescence (13 to 18 years). Persons 18 and over are considered adults in our society. Of course, there are some who will try to act older than their years. But, for the most part, most individuals have to go through these stages irrespective of their economic or social status. World Health Organisation (WHO) identifies adolescence as the period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood. This phase represents one of the critical transitions in one's lifespan and is characterised by fast paced growth and change which are second only to those at infancy. Biological processes drive many aspects of this growth and development with the onset of puberty marking the passage from childhood to adolescence. The biological determinants of adolescence are fairly universal; however, the duration and defining characteristics of this period may vary across time, cultures, and socio-economic situations. This period has seen many changes over the past century—puberty for example, comes earlier than before, people marry late, and their sexual attitudes and behaviours are different from their grandparents, or even parents. Among the factors responsible for the change are education, urbanization and spread of global communication. The time of adolescence is a period of preparation for adulthood during which one experiences several key developments. Besides physical and sexual maturation, these experiences include movement toward social and economic independence, development of identity, the acquisition of skills needed to carry out adult relationships and roles and the capacity for abstract reasoning. While adolescence is a time of tremendous growth and potential, it is also a time of considerable risks during which social contexts exert powerful influences.

- A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. .5×10=5

- (a) To become adults, children have —.  
(i) to get proper education (ii) to have good intelligence  
(iii) to be social (iv) to pass several stages of life
- (b) What could be the closet meaning for "transition"?  
(i) translation (ii) occurrence (iii) stage (iv) changeover
- (c) The word 'individuals' could be replaced by —.  
(i) individuality (ii) individualize (iii) independent (iv) persons
- (d) The word 'critical' means —.  
(i) easy (ii) noticeable (iii) complex (iv) common
- (e) The word 'onset' refers to —.  
(i) set on (ii) setting (iii) settled (iv) arrival
- (f) Adolescence usually starts at the age of —.  
(i) eight (ii) nine (iii) twelve (iv) thirteen
- (g) Adolescence is actually a period of —.  
(i) maturity (ii) transitions

- (iii) critical physical condition (iv) stability  
**(h) The term closest in meaning to adolescence is —.**  
 (i) infancy (ii) childhood (iii) puberty (iv) adulthood  
**(i) The pace of growth at adolescence is fast, but less fast than that at —.**  
 (i) infancy (ii) early childhood  
 (iii) later childhood (iv) adulthood  
**(j) "The biological determinants of adolescence are fairly universal." Here the word 'fairly' means —.**  
 (i) finely (ii) forcefully  
 (iii) to some extent (iv) completely

**B. Answer the following questions. 3x5=15**

- (a) What things occur during adolescence?  
 (b) Which significant developments do the adolescents experience?  
 (c) Why is adolescence the time for preparation?  
 (d) How is adolescence a period of considerable risks?  
 (e) Why do some people try to act older than their age?

**2. Read the passage and make a flow chart showing the demands of the people of Bengal. (One is done for you.) Unit—1; Lesson—1(B) 1x5=5**

My brothers,  
 I stand before you today with a heart overflowing with grief. You are fully aware of the events that are going on and understand their import. We have been trying to do our best to cope with the situation. And yet, unfortunately, the streets of Dhaka, Chattogram, Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur are awash with the blood of our brothers. The people of Bengal now want to be free, the people of Bengal now want to live, and the people of Bengal now want their rights. What have we done that was wrong? After the elections, the people of Bangladesh voted as one for me, for the Awami League. We were to sit in the National Assembly, draft a constitution for ourselves there, and build our country; the people of this land would thereby regret that I have to report to you today that we have passed through twenty-three tragic years; Bengal's history of those years is full of stories of torture inflicted on our people, of bloodshed by them repeatedly. Twenty-three years of a history of men and women in agony!

1. Want to be free → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

**3. Summarize the following text. [Unit—2; Lesson—3(B)] 10**

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, "and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together."  
 This is our hope. This is the faith that I will go back to the South with.  
 With this faith, we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith, we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood.  
 With this faith, we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day....  
 And if America is to be a great nation, this must become true. So, let freedom ring from the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire. Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York. Let freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania.....  
 Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill of Mississippi. From every mountainside, let freedom ring.  
 And when this happens, and when we allow freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!"

**4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. You may need to change the form of the words. .5x10=5**

communicate	be	different	convey	message	through
based	same	distribute	form	contrary	direct

Electronic mail or 'email' is the communication of textual messages via electronic means. Another mode of electronic (a) — is telex. Telex communication (b) — terminal to terminal. 'Email' (c) — from telex as it (d) — messages user to user (e) — using the computer. Destined (f) — are sent to the (g) — terminal where an operator (h) — it in a printed (i) — in telex. On the (j) —, 'email' delivers its messages directly in an individual's electronic mail boxes based in computer.

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

Traffic jam is one of the major problem of our time. It is a very (a) — affair in big cities and towns. Our population has (b) — very fast over the last fifty years or so. The (c) — of vehicles has also gone up. But our roads are not broad (d) — to accommodate so many buses, trucks and cars. Slow-moving vehicles (e) — rickshaws and baby-taxis have added complications to the problem. On top of that our drivers are not very willing to (f) — traffic rules. They often (g) — impatient and look

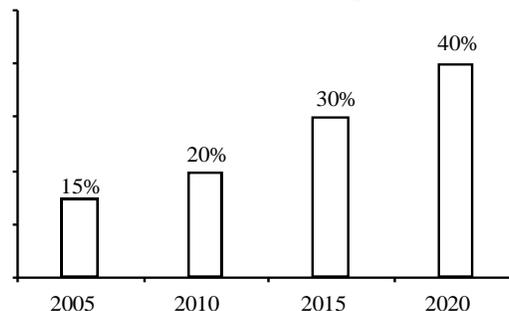
to go (h) — of one another using traffic signals. Sometimes they (i) — traffic signals. Sometimes they (j) — recklessly and meet horrible road accident.

6. **Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.** 10
- (i) They were aliens in their own country and were subjected to all sorts of indignities.
  - (ii) The blacks were treated cruelly.
  - (iii) The great leader vowed to an end put the inhuman practice.
  - (iv) They were denied all basic human rights.
  - (v) Even dogs received a much better treatment than the blacks.
  - (vi) Eventually, the great leader realized the goal of liberating his own people.
  - (vii) He was thrown behind the prison bar.
  - (viii) Nelson Mandela was the greatest leader of South Africa.
  - (ix) But the oppressive rulers could not break the spirit.
  - (x) In fact, he was one of the greatest leaders of the world, who struggle against apartheid throughout his life.

**Self Practice**

**Part II : Writing (40 Marks)**

7. **The graph below shows the user of Internet. Describe the graph in at least 80 words.** 15
- Internet Users in Bangladesh**



8. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** 15
- Once there lived a poor woodcutter. But he was very honest. He earned his livelihood by seling wood in the market. One day, while he .....
9. **Suppose, you are Rafi. Write a letter to your father for asking money to buy books.** 10



**Special Model Test**  
**Based on Rangamati Government College, Rangamati**  
**Mid-Term Examination—2022; English : Paper I**

**Part I : Reading (60 Marks)**

1. **Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.** [Unit—4; Lesson—2(B-i+ii+iii+iv)]

Adolescents constitute a nation's core resource for national renewal and growth. Adolescence is a period in life when transition from childhood to adulthood takes place and behaviours and lifestyles are shaped. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), adolescence is the period which shapes the future of girls' and boys' lives. There are 28 million adolescents in Bangladesh; 13.7 million of them are girls and 14.3 million boys.

The situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is characterised by inequality and subordination within the family and society. This inequality leads to widespread practice of child marriage, marginalisation or exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities, and vulnerability to violence and sexual abuse.

In Bangladesh, the legal age of marriage is 18 for girls and 21 for boys. However, 33 percent of adolescent girls are married before the age of 15 and 60 percent become mothers by the age of 19. Research finds that adolescents with higher level of education and from more affluent families tend to marry at a later age. Boys, however, become ready for marriage only after several years of adolescence and young adulthood.

When a girl gets married, she usually drops out of school and begins full-time work in her in-laws' household. In the in-laws' house, she is marginalized. She becomes vulnerable to all forms of abuse, including dowry-related violence. In Bangladesh, it is still common for a bride's family to pay dowry, despite the practice being illegal. Dowry demands can also continue after the wedding. For an adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, there are significant health risks in terms of pregnancy and childbirth. The majority of adolescent brides and their families are uninformed or insufficiently informed about reproductive health and contraception. The maternal mortality rate for adolescents is double than the national rate.

- A. **Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.** .5×10=5
- (a) **What could be the closest meaning of the word 'core' in line 1?**
- (i) alternative                      (ii) subsidiary                      (iii) central                      (iv) minor
- (b) **The word 'economic' can be replaced by —.**
- (i) monetary                      (ii) economical                      (iii) cheap                      (iv) financed

- (c) **Adolescence is a — period from childhood to adulthood.**  
 (i) transition (ii) transitory (iii) transitional (iv) transient
- (d) **The phrase 'take place' in line 2 stands for —.**  
 (i) occur (ii) recur (iii) go to a place (iv) all of them
- (e) **The synonym of 'affluent' is —.**  
 (i) destitute (ii) poor (iii) poverty (iv) well off
- (f) **The transition from childhood to adulthood takes place in life —.**  
 (i) during childhood (ii) in adolescence  
 (iii) at various stages to growth (iv) when they get maturity
- (g) **The word 'inequality' means —.**  
 (i) disparity (ii) indomitable (iii) equality (iv) indulgent
- (h) **WHO works for —.**  
 (i) mass education (ii) public health (iii) accommodation (iv) housing
- (i) **In which time the shapes of future of boys' and girls' lives are developed?**  
 (i) in the period of childhood (ii) in the period of adolescence  
 (iii) in the period of old age (iv) both i & ii
- (j) **What is supposed to be the gateway between childhood and adulthood?**  
 (i) family (ii) society (iii) adolescence (iv) adolescent

**B. Answer the following questions. 3×5=15**

- (a) When does a girl usually drop out of school?
- (b) 'The situation of adolescent girls is characterized by inequality and subordination within the family and society.' — Explain the statement in 2/3 sentences.
- (c) What are the effects of female inequality in Bangladesh?
- (d) Which factors influence a girl's marriage?
- (e) What is the condition of adolescent girls in Bangladesh?

**2. Read the passage and complete the table below with the given information. 1×5=5 [Unit—6; Lesson—3(C)]**

The orphanage is high in the Carolina mountains. I was there in the autumn. I wanted quiet, isolation, to do some troublesome writing. I wanted mountain air to blow out the malaria from too long a time in the subtropics. I was homesick too, for the flaming of maples in October, and for corn shocks and pumpkins and black-walnut trees.... I found them all living in a cabin that belonged to the orphanage, half a mile beyond the orphanage farm. When I took the cabin, I asked for a boy or man to come and chop wood for the fireplace....  
 I looked up from my typewriter one late afternoon, a little startled. A boy stood at the door and my pointer dog, my companion, was at his side and had not barked to warn me. The boy was probably twelve years old, but undersized. He wore overalls and a torn shirt, and was barefooted. He said, "I can chop some wood today."

What/Who	Event/Occurrence	Why/When	Where
The authoress	stayed		(i) .....
She	was homesick too	for the flaming of maples (ii) .....	
Taking a cabin, she	asked for someone (iii) .....	(iv) .....	
(v) .....	had not barked	to warm her	

**3. Summarize the following text. [Unit—1; Lesson—1(B)] 1×10=10**

To those in the armed forces I have this to say : you are my brothers; stay in your barracks and no one will bother you. But don't try again to aim your bullets at our chests. You can't suppress seventy million people forever. Since we have learned to sacrifice ourselves, no one can suppress us anymore.  
 And as for our martyrs and those who have been wounded, we in the Awami League will do everything we can to assist them and their loved ones. If you have the means, please give what little you can to our Relief Committee. To owners of factories whose workers had participated in the General Strike the last seven days I have this to say : make sure that they are paid wages for those days. To government employees I have this to tell : you'll have to listen to my directives. Till our country is liberated, taxes and custom duties won't be collected. No one will pay them either.

**4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. .5×10=5**

lacked	soft	bring up	bread-winners	masculine	protector
Bangladesh	protection	feminine	preparing	mother	given

What are the roles of men and women in our society? The common answer would be that a man is the guide, (a) —, provider for his wife and children. A woman's role is that of wife, (b) — and homemaker. It was a common early belief that men should be the (c) — and women should be busy at home (d) — food. In addition, women would give birth to and (e) — children. A woman had to be (f) — which meant she had to be (g) —, weak, submissive and dependent on men for her care and (h) —. More than anything else, it was believed that

women (i) — competency and efficiency. But women have proved this otherwise throughout the world, including (j) —.

**5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words in each gap. 10**

People's interest in birds goes way back into the past when some birds were actually (a) — as messengers of gods in ancient Egyptian as well as in other cultures. Bird watching these days is done for the fun of finding out more about our feathered friends and (b) — to our knowledge about them. In recent years, birds have become the barometers of (c) — changes around us. Bird watchers have made important contributions towards (d) — information about which birds have (e) — from which areas or become extinct altogether or what factors are having bad effects on their (f) —. Birdwatching requires a lot of (g) — and might cover days. Real (h) — even go to (i) — islands to observe a queer variety of birds. Birdwatching has become well known almost all over the world and many travel agencies can also provide necessary information on (j) — which are suitable for birdwatching.

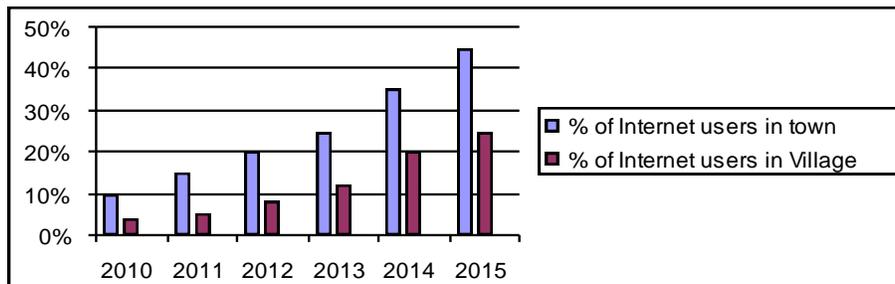
**6. The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in proper sequence. 10**

- They were aliens in their own country and were subjected to all sorts of indignities.
- The blacks were treated cruelly.
- The great leader vowed to put an end to the inhuman practice.
- They were denied all basic human rights.
- Even dogs received a much better treatment than the blacks.
- Eventually, the great leader realized the goal of liberating his own people.
- He was thrown behind the prison bar.
- Nelson Mandela was the greatest leader of South Africa.
- But the oppressive rulers could not break the spirit.
- In fact, he was one of the greatest leaders of the world who struggled against apartheid throughout his life.

**Self Practice**

**Part II : Writing (40 Marks)**

**7. The graph below shows 'The number of Internet users in town and village from 2010 to 2015'. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 15**



**8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 15**

Once the house of a rich man was infested with rats. The house became like the town of Hamelin. There were rats everywhere.....

**9. Write a letter to your younger brother advising him to follow the rules of health and maintain personal hygiene to keep safe from COVID-19. 10**

17

**Special Model Test**  
Based on Quaisch Burischar Sheikh Mohammed City Corporation College, Chattogram  
Half Yearly Examination—2022; English : Paper I

**Part I : Reading (60 Marks)**

**1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B. [Unit-2; Lesson - 1(D)]**

Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years, but only recently have dreams been subjected to empirical research and scientific study. Chances are that you've often found yourself puzzling over the content of a dream, or perhaps you've wondered why you dream at all.

First, let's start by answering a basic question : **What is a dream?** A dream can include any of the images, thoughts and emotions that are experienced during sleep. Dreams can be extraordinarily vivid or very vague; filled with joyful emotions or frightening images; focused and understandable or unclear and confusing.

**Why do we dream? What purpose do dreams serve?** While many theories have been proposed about the reason and function of dreams, no consensus has emerged. Considering the time we spend in a dreaming state, the fact that researchers do not yet understand the purpose of dreams may seem baffling. However, it is important to consider that science is still unraveling the exact purpose and function of sleep itself. Some researchers suggest that dreams serve no real purpose, while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.

Next, let's learn more about some of the most prominent dream theories.

Consistent with the psychoanalytic perspective, Sigmund Freud's theory of dreams suggests that dreams are a representation of subconscious desires, thoughts and motivations. According to Freud, people are driven by aggressive and sexual instincts that are repressed from conscious awareness. While these thoughts are not consciously expressed, they find their way into our awareness via dreams.

**A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. .5×10= 5**

- (a) **The word 'basic' means—.**  
 (i) main (ii) fundamental (iii) important (iv) major
- (b) **Empirical research on dreams is —.**  
 (i) recent (ii) old (iii) past (iv) current
- (c) **A dream is —.**  
 (i) sleep (ii) our intention of future activities  
 (iii) what we experience during sleep (iv) what we want to be
- (d) **The word 'puzzling' stands for —.**  
 (i) horrifying (ii) terrifying (iii) perplexing (iv) sneering
- (e) **The word 'emotions' could be replaced by —.**  
 (i) desire (ii) wish (iii) feelings (iv) anger
- (f) **The word 'vivid' stands for —.**  
 (i) puzzling (ii) interesting (iii) entertaining (iv) very clear
- (g) **The antonym of the word 'vague' is —.**  
 (i) ambiguous (ii) confused (iii) hidden (iv) definite
- (h) **The word 'fascinated' means —.**  
 (i) invited (ii) attracted (iii) benefited (iv) agitated
- (i) **The word 'baffling' stands for—.**  
 (i) confusing (ii) clear (iii) orderly (iv) comforting
- (j) **We may often find ourselves — during dream.**  
 (i) perplexed (ii) sorry (iii) sad (iv) sure

**B. Answer the following questions. 3×5=15**

- (a) Why do we often find ourselves puzzled about dreams?
- (b) Why are dreams now a subject to study?
- (c) What has fascinated philosophers for many years?
- (d) Why are dreams essential?
- (e) What is dream according to the passage?

**2. Read the passage and complete the table below with the given information. 1×5=5**

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

My name is Amerigo. I am 13 years old and I live on the street, alone. My mother, who is separated from my father, doesn't want me. She told me to go away ..... Now she is married to another man. My father lives very far away. I want to go to him, but he won't take me either. I begged him to send me some money so that I could buy a bus ticket. I am still waiting. He hasn't answered. The streets are now my home. Sometimes I find work. I used to collect trash and sell it to a vendor. I stopped doing that after I had a serious infection and a doctor told me to stay away from the trash dump. Once I worked for an ice cream shop owner and sold ice-cream on the beach. But I got no money in return. The owner of the shop gave me something to eat, and let me sleep in his hut at night. The work was difficult and painful. The ice cream box is quite heavy when it is full. I had to walk for hours, offering my ice cream to whoever wanted to buy. There were days when I could not even sell one ice cream. In a way, I am lucky because I am alive. My friends who work sorting rubbish in dumps often suffer from serious diseases. One of them was recently killed after he fell into a hole that opened up in the pile of trash. Many of us work for 10 to 12 hours, and get so little in return that we can't even buy food. Shoe-shining is very popular among the street kids. A few of my friends also work in factories and workshops. A boy I know lost one of his eyes after a piece of hot glass flew into his eye at the glass factory where he worked. The owner refused to pay for medical help and fired him. For me, like all other children on the street, it is very hard. I am always hungry, and I don't know where I will sleep the next night. I would like to live in my own home and sleep there in peace. The nights are very cold in the winter. You can die of cold in the street.

What/who	Event/Activity	Place	When/How long
Amerigo	lives	(i) .....	
(ii) .....	lives	very far away	since the separation
Amerigo	sold ice cream	(iii) .....	
(iv) .....	let him go sleep	in his hut	at night
He	would like to live	(v) .....	

**3. Summarize the following text. [Unit-1; Lesson-1(B)] 1×10=10**

The history of Bengal is the history of a people who have repeatedly made their highways red with their blood. We shed blood in 1952; even though we were the victors in the elections of 1954 we could not form a government then. In 1958 Ayub Khan declared Martial Law to enslave us for the next ten years. In 1966 when we launched the Six Point movement our boys were shot dead on 7 June. When after the movement of 1969 Ayub Khan fell from power and Yahya Khan assumed the

reins of the government, he declared that he would give us a constitution and restore democracy; we listened to him then. A lot has happened since and elections have taken place. I've met President Yahya Khan. I've made a request to him not only on behalf of Bengal but also as the leader of the party which has the majority in Pakistan; I said to him: "You must hold the session of the National Assembly on 15 February." But he did not listen to me. He listened to Mr. Bhutto instead. At first he said that the meeting would take place in the first week of March. We said, "Fine, we will be taking our seats in the Assembly then."

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. **.5×10=5**

spirit	carried	urge	and	knowledge	great
which	inspired	unbound	satisfied	discover	discovery

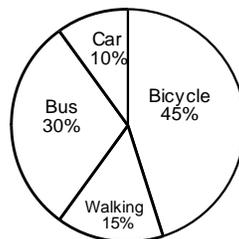
Man has an inborn thirst for (a) —. He is no more (b) — with what he knows (c) — sees. He feels a (d) — urge to know and (e) —. This curiosity to know gets coupled with his indomitable (f) — of adventure. It has (g) — him to undertake and (h) — out dangerous tasks bravely (i) — eventually resulted in epoch making (j) — and inventions and led him in his long and arduous journey from his helpless state of living in a cave to this present position of power and progress.

5. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. **1×10=10**  
Language plays a very (a) — role in our life. We use language from the (b) — we wake up in the morning till we go to bed at night. We use language not only during our (c) — hours but also in our dreams. We use language to (d) — what we feel and to say (e) — we like or (f) —. We also use language to (g) — information. In short, language is ever (h) — in our life. It is an (i) — part of what we do, (j) — and believe.
6. The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in a proper sequence. **10**
- The king called him to the palace.
  - At this, the king got furious and condemned him to death.
  - A good astrologer visited the capital of the king.
  - Once there was a king.
  - With ready wit he said, "The stars declare that I'll die only a week before your death".
  - But another thought had crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for execution.
  - The king was fond of knowing his future from the astrologer.
  - The king then asked him, "How long would you live?"
  - The astrologer told something very unpleasant.
  - He then thought for a while for some way of escape.

**Self Practice**

**Part II : Writing (40 Marks)**

7. The pie chart below shows the percentages of types of transportation used by 800 students to come to college. Describe the chart in 150 words. **15**



[Question 7 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. **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.....
9. A letter to your younger brother advising him to refrain from smoking. **10**

**18**

**Special Model Test**  
**Based on Sylhet Govt. College, Sylhet**  
**Half-yearly Examination—2022; English : Paper I**

**Part I : Reading (60 Marks)**

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B. **[Unit—1; Lesson—3(A)]**

Valentina Tereshkova was born in a village in Central Russia on 6 March 1937. Her father was a tractor driver and her mother worked in a textile plant. At the age of eight, she began her schooling but did not enjoy it much. She left the school within a few years. Afterwards, she completed her education through distance learning. She became interested in parachuting from a young age, and trained in skydiving at the local Aeroclub, making her first jump at age 22 on 21 May 1959. It was her expertise in skydiving that led to her selection as a cosmonaut.

After the flight of Yuri Gagarin, the first human being to travel to outer space in April 1961, the Soviet Union decided to send a woman in space. On 16 February 1962, "proletaria" Valentina Tereshkova was selected for this project from among more than four hundred applicants. Tereshkova had to undergo a series of training that included weightless flights, isolation tests, centrifuge tests, rocket theory, spacecraft engineering, 120 parachute jumps and pilot training in MiG-15UTI jet fighters.

Since the successful launch of the spacecraft Vostok-5 on 14 June 1963, Tereshkova began preparing for her own flight. On the morning of 16 June 1963, Tereshkova and her back-up cosmonaut Solovyova were dressed in space-suits and taken to the space shuttle launch pad by a bus. After completing her communication and life support checks, she was sealed inside Vostok 6. Finishing a two-hour countdown, Vostok-6 launched faultlessly.

**A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. .5×10=5**

- (a) **What does the word 'expertise' mean?**  
 (i) proficiency (ii) ability  
 (iii) knowledge (iv) expert opinion
- (b) **Who was Tereshkova's back-up cosmonaut?**  
 (i) Solovyova (ii) an ordinary pilot (iii) nobody (iv) her cousin
- (c) **When Tereshkova made her first jump, she was an employee —**  
 (i) in a local textile (ii) in a sewing factory  
 (iii) in a school (iv) in an aerospace company
- (d) **How many applicants were there for the project?**  
 (i) 300 (ii) 400 (iii) 450 (iv) 500
- (e) **'Proletaria' refers to —.**  
 (i) the working class people (ii) common people  
 (iii) people with special needs (iv) people who are sick
- (f) **'Cosmonaut' in line 7 could be best replaced by —.**  
 (i) pilot (ii) astronaut (iii) engineer (iv) advocate
- (g) **The reason of Tereshkova's being selected as a cosmonaut was —.**  
 (i) skill in high jump (ii) skill in skydiving  
 (iii) skill in parachuting (iv) expertise in long jump
- (h) **The first human being to travel to outer space was —.**  
 (i) Valentina Tereshkova (ii) Neil Armstrong  
 (iii) Yuri Gagarin (iv) Edway Aldrin
- (i) **Tereshkova started her space mission in —.**  
 (i) Vostok-5 (ii) Vostok-6 (iii) Vostok-7 (iv) Vostok-8
- (j) **What could be the closest meaning of 'faultlessly'?**  
 (i) readily (ii) sincerely (iii) perfectly (iv) disastrously

**B. Answer the following questions. 3×5=15**

- (a) What do you know about Tereshkova's early life?  
 (b) What led to the selection of Tereshkova as a cosmonaut?  
 (c) What can you say about the trainings Tereshkova took?  
 (d) Who was the first human being to fly to outer space?  
 (e) Briefly discuss Tereshkova's experience in Vostok-6.

**2. Read the passage and complete the table below with the given information. 1×5=5**

[Unit—3; Lesson—5(B)]

We spend money for different reasons. We buy foods, clothes or everyday essentials, pay for different services, entertain people, travel to places, help others in need or invest in business and thus spend money every day. In fact, spending is a part of our life.

Spending may make us happy or unhappy depending on how and why we spend. When we spend money on things that we need and within our limit, it is good. When it becomes a compulsive behaviour, it makes life stressful. Unnecessary spending or spending beyond one's means has some bad effects. For one thing, it may lead to financial ruin or debt, and for another, it may create unhappiness within families. People who overspend are never satisfied with what they have. They always rush for brands, fashion items, designer clothes, etc. Over a period of time it becomes an addiction which may eventually create psychological problems.

What/Who	Event/Occurrence	Why/How	Where/When
People	(i) .....	to meet their daily needs	
Spending	makes us happy		(ii) .....
Overspending	creates unhappiness	(iii) .....	within families
The prodigal	are not happy	(iv) .....	
The habit of overspending	(v) .....		over a period of time

[Question 2 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

**3. Summarize the following text. [Unit—1; Lesson—2(2)] 10**

Nelson Mandela guided South Africa from the shackles of apartheid to a multi-racial democracy, as an icon of peace and reconciliation who came to embody the struggle for justice around the world. Imprisoned for nearly three decades for his fight against white minority rule, Mandela never lost his resolve to fight for his people's emancipation. He was determined to bring down apartheid while avoiding a civil war. His prestige and charisma helped him win the support of the world. "I hate race discrimination most intensely and in all its manifestations. I have fought it all during my life; I will fight it now, and will do so until the end of my days," Mandela said in his acceptance speech on becoming South Africa's first black president in 1994,... "The time for the healing of the wounds has

come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come. "We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation." In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, an honour he shared with F. W. de Klerk, the white African leader who had freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid.

[Question 3 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

4. 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. .5×10=5

porticoes	external	substitute	arrange	internal	evolve
fury	facade	architect	architecture	scale	protect

The design of our Parliament Building, made by the famous (a) — Professor Louis I. Kahn, was (b) — from the basic human requirement of protection from the glare and (c) — of nature. This has been achieved through the overall (d) — of the complex in different groups of buildings in which normal (e) — lines are deeply recessed by (f) — with huge geometric openings on its outer (g) — forming the visual characteristics of the building. Thus conventional methods of (h) — external windows have been effectively (i) —, resulting in the compositional effect of these huge openings, befitting the (j) — of the building.

[Question 4 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

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

There goes a saying that child is (a) — of the man, today's child is the (b) — of a nation. He will (c) — the country. The whole (d) — depends on their proper (e) —. It is our fundamental (f) — to rouse their (g) — talent. A sound environment is (h) — both in the family and society so that a child can (i) — up physically, mentally and spiritually. Only then it will be (j) — to build up a beautiful and developed country.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10

- One prize is awarded in each field.
- The prize is instituted by a man who was the inventor of the science of destruction.
- Nobel prize is the world's most important prize.
- He is Alfred Bernhard Nobel.
- Though he was a citizen of Sweden, he was educated in Russia.
- Nobel prizes are awarded every year for outstanding achievements in the fields of physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and for promoting world's peace.
- The prize is given to persons with most outstanding contribution.
- If there are more than one recipient of the prize in one field, the prize money is equally distributed amongst all the winners.
- Economics was added in the list in 1969 for the first time.
- He was born in Stockholm on 21st October 1833 and he died on 10th December 1896.

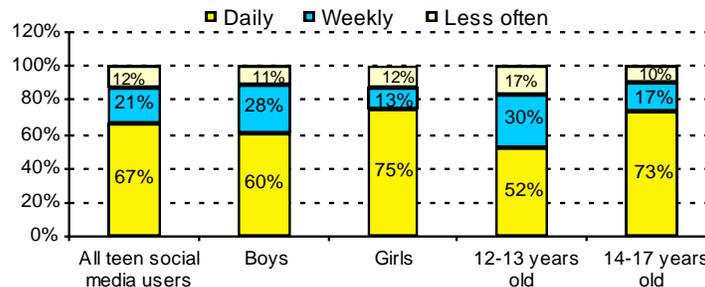
#### Self Practice

#### Part II : Writing (40 Marks)

7. The graph below shows the use of social media by teenagers. Describe the graph in about 80 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 15

Daily use of social media

% of teen social media users who visit social networking sites by frequency



[Question 7 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 15

Once an ant was very thirsty. He went to a river to drink water. When he began to drink water, a wave .....

9. Suppose, your friend Rafi has become a smoker. You know smoking is a bad habit. It causes many dangerous diseases. Now, write a letter to him describing the bad effects of smoking. 10

[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]



Special Model Test  
Based on Sylhet Commerce College, Sylhet  
Half-yearly Examination – 2022; English : Paper I

#### Part I : Reading (60 Marks)

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B. [Unit—4; Lesson—4(B)]

Shilpi was only 15 years old when she married Rashid in 2008. Marrying off daughters at an early age is a standard practice for many families living in rural Bangladesh. After her wedding, Shilpi joined a local empowerment group that provides adolescent girls with the tools needed to gradually change cultural practices, particularly those pertaining to early marriage and pregnancy. The group's activities

include discussions on how to most effectively change behaviour related to reproductive health as well as one-on-one counselling. It also offers peer-to-peer support and life skills training that help adolescents say 'no' to early marriage. The empowerment group is one of more than 10,000 groups supported by some local Non Government Organizations (NGOs) working all over Bangladesh. These NGOs work through Canada's Adolescent Reproductive Health Project which also aims to increase access to quality health services for adolescents. During one of the group sessions, Shilpi came to understand the potentially harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy.

While maternal mortality in Bangladesh has declined by more than 40 percent since 2001, the rate remains high with 173 maternal deaths per 100,000, live births in 2017— dropping from 322 in 2001. Girls who get pregnant are at risk of serious health complications. These include dangerous hemorrhage and fistula, a painful internal injury caused by obstructed childbirth that commonly leads to serious maternal morbidities and social exclusion.

**A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.**

**.5×10=5**

- (a) **Which of the following is the closest meaning of the word 'complication'?**  
 (i) danger-free (ii) humiliation (iii) pollution (iv) complexity
- (b) **The word 'counselling' refers to —.**  
 (i) recommend (ii) caution (iii) giving advice (iv) enjoying
- (c) **Which of the following is the correct meaning of 'particularly' used in the passage?**  
 (i) specifically (ii) wholly (iii) regularly (iv) clearly
- (d) **What kind of practice is early marriage?**  
 (i) unusual (ii) non-traditional (iii) unconventional (iv) normal
- (e) **Which one of the following statements is true?**  
 (i) Maternal mortality in Bangladesh is increasing.  
 (ii) Shilpi came to know the risk of pregnancy from her in-laws.  
 (iii) Early marriage has nothing to do with health-related complications.  
 (iv) There are many potentially harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy.
- (f) **In Bangladesh, many people have a tendency to marry their daughter off —.**  
 (i) when they are adult (ii) prematurely  
 (iii) timely (iv) when they reach maturity
- (g) **Health complications in the passage are related to —.**  
 (i) women (ii) girls  
 (iii) teenage bridegroom (iv) adolescent bride
- (h) **"Marrying off daughter at an early age is a standard practice for many families living in rural Bangladesh." — What does it imply?**  
 (i) Early marriage is forbidden there.  
 (ii) The concerning parents are penalized.  
 (iii) Early marriage is a common phenomenon.  
 (iv) No early marriage is available there.
- (i) **What is the main idea of the passage?**  
 (i) to focus on social change  
 (ii) to highlight on the change of cultural practices  
 (iii) to put emphasis on the harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy  
 (iv) to stress on maternal mortality in Bangladesh
- (j) **The adolescent mothers are particularly more — to serious diseases.**  
 (i) addicted (ii) vulnerable (iii) devoted (iv) delayed

**B. Answer the following questions.**

**3×5=15**

- (a) How old was Shilpi when she got married and what was her post-marriage occupation?  
 (b) What are the functions of a local empowerment group as mentioned in the passage?  
 (c) Discuss the harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy in your own words.  
 (d) Where did Shilpi join after her wedding? Describe it in 2 or 3 sentences.  
 (e) Who pressurized Shilpi to have a child?

**2. Read the passage and make a flow chart showing the different types of dreams. (One is done for you.) [Unit— 2; Lesson—3(B)]**

**1×5=5**

...(T)he Negro is still not free...the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination...(T)he Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. ..(T)he Negro is still languishing in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land. So, we have come here today to dramatize a shameful condition....

I say to you today, my friends, so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed : "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal."

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of 'interposition' and 'nullification', that one day right down in Alabama little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.

1. Sitting together at the table of brotherhood → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

**3. Summarize the following text. [Unit—3; Lesson—3(E)] 1×10=10**

A plate of hot French fries and a huge burger with hot cheese oozing out of it, with a carbonated drink: looks like a treat! This calorie-rich junk food does look mouthwatering but is known to be nutritionally poor. Junk food or fast food has become an increasingly popular food choice. Ideally, junk foods are defined as processed foods with negligible nutrient value and are often high in salt, sugar and fat. But we often confuse fast foods with junk foods. How are they different? Or what is junk food really?

Junk foods are processed foods consisting of high calories, but that is considered only as a broad umbrella. These foods are prepared in a way that they look appealing and are enjoyable so you are chemically programmed to ask for more. According to Dr. Sunali Sharma, a Dietician & Nutritionist, "Commercial products including salted snack foods, chewing gum, candy, sugary desserts, fried fast food, and sweetened carbonated beverages that have little or no nutritional value but are high in calories, salt, and fats may be considered junk foods. Though not all fast foods are junk foods, a great number of them are. For instance, a salad may be fast food, but is definitely not junk food. Some foods like burgers, pizzas and tacos may alternate between junk and healthy categories depending on the ingredients, calories and process of manufacturing."

Frequent consumption of junk food increases the intake of excess fat, simple carbohydrates, and processed sugar which may lead to a higher risk of obesity and cardiovascular diseases, among other chronic health problems. The resulting obesity may begin clogging up the arteries and lay the basis of an impending heart attack. It has also been suggested that eating junk food affects the brain in the same way as consuming addictive drugs. An addiction to junk food may even result in the rejection of healthier food options like fruits, vegetables, salads, etc. leading to further lack of nourishment.

**4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. You may need to change the form of the words. .5×10=5**

communicate	be	different	convey	message	through
based	same	distribute	form	contrary	direct

Electronic mail or 'email' is the communication of textual message via electronic means. Another mode of electronic (a) — is telex. Telex communications (b) — terminal to terminal. 'Email' (c) — from telex as it (d) — messages user to user (e) — using the computer. Destined (f) — are sent to the (g) — terminal where an operator (h) — it in a printed (i) — in telex. On the (j) — 'email' delivers its messages directly in an individual's electronic mailboxes based in computer.

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

English is called an (a) — language. In almost all countries, there are people who can (b) — English. No other language than English serves the (c) — of a common language through which people can (d) — with one another across the national border. We should, learn English for a great (e) — of purposes. English is a skill-based (f) —. We should therefore, learn the (g) — skills of speaking, listening, reading and writing. The communicative approach to learning English does not (h) — one to know or learn definitions of grammar (i) —. Traditional grammar has little or no place in learning English through the (j) — approach.

**[Question 5 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10**

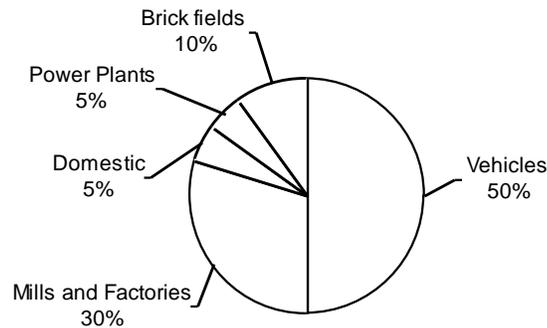
- One prize is awarded in each field.
- The prize is instituted by a man who was the inventor of the science of destruction.
- Nobel Prize is the world's most important prize.
- He is Alfred Benherd Nobel.
- Though he was a citizen of Sweden, he was educated in Russia.
- Nobel Prizes are awarded everyone for outstanding achievements in the field of science, literature and for promoting world peace.
- The prize is given to person with most outstanding contribution.
- If there are more than one recipient of the prize in one field, the prize money is equally distributed amongst all the winners.
- Economics was added in the list in 1969 for the first time.

- (j) He was born in Stockholm on 21<sup>st</sup> October 1833 and he died on 10<sup>th</sup> December 1896.

**Self Practice**

**Part II : Writing (40 Marks)**

7. Look at the pie chart. It shows the air pollution of Narayanganj city from different sources. Analyse the chart focusing the following main points (about 100 words). **15**



[Question 7 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. **15**  
It was a hot day in summer. There was scorching heat of the sun. On that day a crow became very thirsty. It wanted to drink but there was no water around. So, it began to.....
9. Suppose, you are Dhruvo/Diya, you have just received a letter from your penfriend Rawda who lives in the UK. She wants to know about your country. Now, write a reply to the letter. **10**



**Special Model Test**  
Based on Scholarshome, Sylhet

**First Year First Term Examination—2022; English : Paper I**

**Part I : Reading (60 Marks)**

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit—2; Lesson—3(B)]

I have a *dream* today.

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, "and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together."

This is our hope. This is the faith that I will go back to the South with.

With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood.

With this faith, we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day....

And if America is to be a great nation, this must become true. So, let freedom ring from the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire. Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York. Let freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania.....

Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill of Mississippi. From every mountainside, let freedom ring.

And when this happens, and when we allow freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!"

- A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

.5×10=5

- (a) The word 'crooked' in the text refers to —.

- (i) parallel (ii) having bends and curves  
(iii) straight (iv) smooth

- (b) The phrase 'mountain of despair' suggests —.

- (i) being in an isolated mountain (ii) hopelessness  
(iii) climbable rocky mountain (iv) hopeless mountain in the world

- (c) "And the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together."

What does it imply?

- (i) equality of human being (ii) glory of nature  
(iii) difference between black and white (iv) all the above

- (d) 'Jangling discord' refers to —.

- (i) harsh attitudes (ii) lack of faith  
(iii) deadlock of relationship (iv) noticeable disagreement

- (e) 'Let freedom ring' means —.

- (i) freedom should make sound (ii) freedom should make people alert  
(iii) freedom should appear (iv) people may achieve freedom

- (f) The speaker expresses — through his speech.

- (i) optimism (ii) pessimism (iii) despair (iv) greed
- (g) **The word 'exalted' in the text means —.**  
 (i) humble (ii) elevated (iii) humiliated (iv) bewildered
- (h) **What does the phrase 'symphony of brotherhood' suggests?**  
 (i) unity among same blood relations  
 (ii) brothers living apart  
 (iii) harmonious relationship among citizens  
 (iv) citizens living in isolation
- (i) **The word 'prodigious' refers to —.**  
 (i) average (ii) huge (iii) mediocre (iv) humble
- (j) **The writer thanks God because —.**  
 (i) they will soon become independent (ii) they are free at last  
 (iii) America is a great nation (iv) the rough places have been made free

**B. Answer the following questions.**

**3×5=15**

- (a) What type of dream did Martin Luther King Jr. dream?  
 (b) According to Luther King Jr., how could America be a great nation?  
 (c) How will the speaker transform discordant relationships into peaceful brotherhood?  
 (d) What did Martin Luther King Jr. want to mean by "Let freedom ring"?  
 (e) "Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!"— Who will be free? From what will he be free?

**[Question 1 (B) has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**2. Read the above passage and make a flow chart highlighting the traits of the strange man. (One is done for you.) [Unit—3; Lesson—2(C)]**

**1×5=5**

Once upon a time, there was a strange man who was highly bothered to see others' happiness. His own personal interest was at any cost important to him. Neither was he a polite man, nor did he like other people to be polite to each other. In fact, he hated the courteous and polite people around him and thus he hated a few expressions like please, thank you, don't mention it, etc. It troubled him a lot when people around were smiling to use these expressions.

The man considered all these expressions extravagant. So, he took a mission to invent a device that would steal these polite words. He calculated two benefits from his efforts. One, people won't use these words and thus he would be relieved of his apathy to people's polite behaviour and the second one was earning money by selling the words stolen by the machine to somebody else. He took great caution so that nobody would understand his secret plan. After a few months' hard work, he succeeded in inventing the machine he desired for a long long time.

The machine started working and it gave the man complete satisfaction. People from their long practice would try to say — thank you, so kind of you, my pleasure, don't mention it, etc. as to appreciate others or express gratitude. But their tongue could not produce these words. The machine caught them. It resulted in a huge change in people's behaviour and attitudes. Gradually people became rough and tough, they lost their mental cool, they were blaming each other or fighting with each other. They became so selfish that they started refusing to help others without having a return for their service. Love, respect, affections, fellow feelings became some unknown words and, eventually, they were missing from people's practices.

1. Highly bothered to see others' happiness → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

**[Question 2 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**3. Summarize the following text. [Unit—1; Lesson—1(B)]**

**1×10=10**

My brothers,

The Assembly has been called into session on the 25th of March. But the blood spilled on our streets has not yet dried. About the 10th of this month, I have told them: Mujibur Rahman won't join the Round Table Conference because that would mean wading over the blood that has been shed. Although you have called the Assembly into session, you'll have to listen to my demands first. You'll have to withdraw Martial Law. You'll have to return all army personnel to their barracks. You'll have to investigate the way our people have been murdered. And you'll have to transfer power to the representatives of the people. It is only then that I'll decide whether we will take our seats in the Assembly or not. I don't want the Prime Minister's office. We want the people of this country to have their rights. I want to state clearly that from this day Bangladesh's courts, magistracies, government offices and educational institutions will be shut down indefinitely. So that the poor don't have to suffer, so that my people don't have to go through hardships, all other things will be exempted from the General Strike from tomorrow. Rickshaws, horse carriages, trains, and launches will be allowed to move. Only the Secretariat, the Supreme Court, the High Court, Judges' Court, and semi-government organizations such as WAPDA will not be allowed to work. On the 28th, employees will go and collect their salaries. If their salaries are not paid, if another bullet is fired, if my people are shot dead again, I request all of you : convert every house into a fort; confront the enemy with whatever you have. And even at the risk of your life, and even if I am not around to



them? You need not be shocked (d) — their criticism, because they are envious (e) — you and your good action or are accustomed (f) — continuing this practice. Therefore, a man (g) — sound wisdom will not discontinue his benevolent activities seeing others finding fault (h) — him. On the contrary, he will derive a lesson (i) — their criticism and thereby stick (j) — his plan even more passionately.

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

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

- (a) There is a bad smell in the room. — it — opening the window?  
 (b) We — educate all and work hard to develop our country.  
 (c) He cannot tell my name, — my address. He is lying.  
 (d) — the earth —? It's not completely round.  
 (e) — I reached the station, the train left. Really I was lucky.  
 (f) Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was a great linguist. He — in 1885 AD.  
 (g) You look sick. You — go home immediately.  
 (h) — was a boy at the door. He wanted to talk to me.  
 (i) — skiing —? It's the sport or activity of moving over snow on skis.  
 (j) — is a long time since I saw him. So, I cannot recognize him.

**3. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. 1×10=10**

- (a) A railway station is the place where —.  
 (b) No sooner had he reached the station —.  
 (c) He is satisfied with what —.  
 (d) The car made in Japan —.  
 (e) He behaved as if —.  
 (f) What is lotted —.  
 (g) My purse has been lost where —.  
 (h) My friend, Ripon, appeared before the interview board. As he was smart —.  
 (i) You are a liar. You cannot eat a mango let alone —.  
 (j) I am very hungry today. I had better —.

**4. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct forms of verbs as per subject and context. .5×14=7**

Once there (a) — (live) an idle king. He (b) — (not undergo) physical labour. As a result, he (c) — (get) bulky and could not move from one place to another. He (d) — (call) in a doctor. The doctor (e) — (be) clever and wise. He did not (f) — (prescribe) any medicine for the king. He asked the king to buy a club and (g) — (move) it in the air till his hands (h) — (get) moistened. The king started (i) — (follow) the prescription. Thus the king (j) — (relieve) of his problem. The story (k) — (teach) us that if we are devoid of (l) — (exert) ourselves in doing physical labour, we (m) — (infect) by diseases easily. In fact, our religion also put emphasis on (n) — (do) physical labour.

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

"Follow my example," she said as we shook hands, "and never eat more than one thing for luncheon!" "I'll do better than that," I retorted. "I'll eat nothing for dinner tonight." "Humorist, quite a humorist!" she cried gaily, jumping into a cab, "But I have had my revenge at last." I felt.

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

A student, (a) — (use appositive), should attend his class (b) — (prepositional phrase). He should not waste his time (c) — (post-modify the verb). He cannot succeed in life (d) — (present participle phrase). If he wastes time, he will have to expiate (e) — (prepositional phrase). As he is the (f) — (use a noun-adjective) leader, he must prepare himself (g) — (post-modify the verb). If he fails, the whole nation will fail. Moreover, he must prepare himself as a (h) — (pre-modify the noun) citizen. He should remember that he will have (i) — (infinitive phrase). So, he must develop (j) — (possessive pronoun) career properly not only for himself but also for the whole nation.

[Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

**7. Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage. .5×14=7**

Life is a struggle. (a) —, it is a mixture of success and failure. A person (b) — loses heart after failure, is a lost soul. He (c) — can be successful. (d) — a person who takes failure in its own stride (e) — continues his efforts for success, does succeed in the long run. (f) — he keeps trying, he knows how to overcome his faults. (g) —, he endeavours to attain his dreams. (h) —, one poet said, "It is a lesson you should heed. Try, try again!" A man may fail in one particular profession, but he can succeed in some other field simply (i) — he goes on trying to know (j) — his real aptitude lies. And (k) — a time comes (l) — he gets success in almost all ventures. (m) —, all starts admiring him. (n) —, if a man works consistently, success is more likely to follow.

**8. Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5×14=7**

Honesty is the antonymous use of dishonesty. An honest man is never harmful to anybody. He never does injustice to other. When he does anything immoral he feels uncomfortable. He never tells a lie. He is always responsible to his duty. We should not perform any job with insincerity and it's better to leave the path of dishonesty and falsehood.

- (a) honesty (synonym); (b) harmful (antonym); (c) injustice (antonym); (d) immoral (synonym); (e) uncomfortable (antonym); (f) lie (antonym); (g) responsible (synonym); (h) duty (synonym);

(i) perform (synonym); (j) insincerity (antonym); (k) better (antonym); (l) leave (synonym); (m) path (synonym); (n) falsehood (synonym).

[Question 8 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

9. There are fourteen errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5×14=7

Marie : Youre really fit Paul. do you exercise very much  
 Paul : Well I almost always get up early and I lift weight for an hour.  
 Marie : Youre kidding  
 Paul : No. And then go swimming  
 Marie : Wow how often do you exercise like that  
 Paul : About five times a week. What about you  
 Marie : Oh I hardly ever exercise. I usually just watch TV in my free time. Often my mom says marie darling, dont be a potato couch.

[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

**Part B : Composition (40 Marks)**

10. Suppose, British Council is offering IELTS course. You want to participate in this course. Now, write a letter to the course co-ordinator asking for detailed information about the course. 10  
 11. Write a paragraph on 'Ekushey Book Fair' within 200 words. 15  
 [Question 11 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]  
 12. Write a paragraph on 'The Causes and Effects of Climate Change.' 15



**Special Model Test**  
**Based on Govt. Laboratory High School & College, Dhaka**  
**Preparatory Test—2022; English : Paper II**

**Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)**

1. Complete the following text with suitable prepositions. .5×10=5

What are the qualities of a good student? A good student is always attentive (a) — his studies. He is never indifferent (b) — his studies. He does not learn things (c) — note. He is curious and innovative. He does not hunt only (d) — traditional guidebooks. His thirst (e) — knowledge knows no bounds. He does not confine himself (f) — the traditional studies. He is aware (g) — the current affairs (h) — the world. He listens (i) — his teachers and abides (j) — their advice.

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

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

- (a) — it — flying in the sky? I think you will enjoy a lot.  
 (b) — was a king named Robert Bruce. He was very famous.  
 (c) I — and brought up in Bangladesh. This is a very beautiful country.  
 (d) Bangladesh is an emerging power in the world cricket. But we — struggle more to win the World Cup.  
 (e) He can not tell my name, — my address. He is really a liar.  
 (f) — the earth —? It is not completely round.  
 (g) We — walk fast than get on the train. The train is very crowded.  
 (h) The class started — I reached my college. I was really lucky.  
 (i) You look so weak. You — go home as early as possible.  
 (j) — is very hot today. Load-shedding is aggravating the situation.

3. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. 1×10=10

- (a) John is fond of reading. Whenever he goes to the book fair, —. He has a good collection of books now.  
 (b) Smoking is detrimental to health. It is high time you —.  
 (c) The students saw the teacher. No sooner had the teacher entered the classroom than —.  
 (d) Birds fly in the sky. I wish I —.  
 (e) My mother was philanthropist. She loved to live among the poor villagers so that —.  
 (f) We are late. The class will start soon. Walk fast lest —.  
 (g) We are a free nation. 1971 is the year when —.  
 (h) English is an international language. — you can not get a good job.  
 (i) I was really in a great danger. He came here with a view to —.  
 (j) I can't recall his name. It is long since —.

4. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct forms of verbs. .5×14=7

Man is a social and rational being. He (a) — (have) freedom of choice, thought and expression. But everybody should (b) — (consider) that he is not the only person in a society. There (c) — (be) many persons in the society and they (d) — (have) the same right that one (e) — (expect) from one's society. So, to (f) — (form) a peaceful society one should be watchful to see that other's rights are not violated. Every citizen must (g) — (cultivate) the habit of obeying the rules and regulations of the society. Selfishness (h) — (not help) the society. Rather it (i) — (destroy) the peace and happiness of others. So, we all (j) — (think) of the greater interest of the society. By (k) — (work)

selflessly for the people and society, we (l) — (make) the world a peaceful habitation. This (m) — (expect) from a true human being who (n) — (render) selfless service for the welfare of people.

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

"Have you saved something for the future?" said the rich man. "No" said the cobbler. "I am happy with the present and think little about tomorrow." "No, that would not do," said the rich man. "I like to see you above want. Have this money and keep it." "What a great amount of money it is! Where will I keep so much money?" whispered the cobbler to himself.

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

In Bangladesh, the (a) — (pre-modify the noun) age of marriage is 18 for girls and 21 for boys. However 33% of (b) — (pre-modify the noun) girls are married before the age of 15. Research finds that adolescent girls with (c) — (pre-modify the noun) education and from more (d) — (pre-modify the noun) families tend to marry at a later age. However, boys become ready (e) — (post-modify the adjective with infinitive) after some years of adolescence and young adulthood. When a girl gets married, she (f) — (pre-modify the verb) drops out of school and begins full time work in (g) — (pre-modify the noun phrase with a possessive) in-laws' household. She becomes (h) — (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) vulnerable to all forms of abuse. It is still common for a bride's family (i) — (post-modify the adjective with an infinitive phrase), despite the practice being illegal in Bangladesh. For an adolescent bride, there are (j) — (pre-modify the noun phrase) health risks during pregnancy and child birth.

**[Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**7. Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage. .5×14=7**

Honesty is a noble virtue. The man (a) — possesses this uncommon quality, is the happiest man in the world. Truly speaking, a man should have trustworthiness (b) — nobody believes a liar. A liar may prosper for the time being, (c) — ultimately he goes to the dogs. (d) —, we should be honest in our life. It is believed that honesty is the best policy (e) — dishonesty is the sign of downfall. God helps those who are honest. (f) —, dishonest people are cursed. Childhood is the best time (g) — children should be taught honesty. It is seen that children follow their parents, (h) — parents should be honest. (i) —, they should be allowed to mix with those friends who are really honest. (j) —, parents should tell stories of honest people to children. (k) —, they can tell the story of our Prophet (sm). (l) —, parents should teach children how to distinguish between right and wrong. (m) —, children build up their character. (n) —, parents can show the path of honesty to children.

**8. Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5×14=7**

Travel can be imaginary as well. Authors would sometimes make imaginary voyages to strange places and draw pictures of people and places, manners and morals. Jonathan Swift's (1667-1745) Gulliver's Travels (1726) is an example of imaginary travel. Swift created a fictional traveller named Lamuel Gulliver, a ship doctor who visited the lands of the Lilliputs and Brobdingnags and the island of Laputa. These are all fictitious places inhabited by imaginary people. The travels here, however, carry a serious purpose. They reveal truths about human nature. For example, even today human life is poisoned by many an evil such as racism, religious extremism, bigotry, etc.

(a) travel (synonym); (b) author (synonym); (c) imaginary (antonym); (d) strange (synonym); (e) moral (synonym); (f) created (synonym); (g) fictional (synonym); (h) inhabited (antonym); (i) serious (antonym); (j) reveal (synonym); (k) evil (synonym); (l) racism (synonym); (m) extremism (synonym); (n) bigotry (synonym).

**[Question 8 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**9. There are fourteen errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5×14=7**

I suppose you are our niece Elizabeth? We are so pleased to see you she said, and kissed her Mr. Lackersteen peered over his wifes shoulder in the torchlight He gave a half whistle exclaimed Well, Ill be damned And then seized Elizabeth and kissed her more warmly than he need have done she thought She had never seen pither of them before

**Part B : Composition (40 Marks)**

**10. Suppose, you are Tahsin Hossain. You want to get admitted into Cambridge University, UK. Now, write a formal letter to the Admission section of the university asking them about admission procedure for overseas students. 10**

**11. Write a paragraph within 200 words on 'Etiquette and Manners'. 15**

**[Question 11 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**12. Write a paragraph comparing and contrasting the pastime activities of the village people and the city people. Use 200 words. 15**



**Special Model Test**  
Based on Bhawal Badre Alam Govt. College, Gazipur  
Preparatory Examination—2022; English : Paper II

**Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)**

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

Patriotism is the quality inherent (a) — a man. This is why, he feels a natural attachment (b) — his native land. Love (c) — motherland is necessary for the betterment of a nation. The people who are patriotic are noted (d) — their patriotism. They are different (e) — other people. Their contribution does not sink (f) — oblivion. They are worthy (g) — praise. They lay down their lives for the good of the country. They are not unaware (h) — their status in the society. They are celebrated (i) — their patriotism. They should not be looked down (j) — in any way.

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

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

- (a) In modern times, — has been a great change in the attitude of man regarding superstitious belief.
- (b) Our learners develop a very poor writing skill. They cannot write fairly well even in Bangla, — in English.
- (c) I have never travelled by air. — it — flying in the sky?
- (d) Riaz : — the frozen mountain peak —? Purnima : It looks like a white dome.
- (e) Sheela is suffering from tooth-ache. She — see a dentist.
- (f) Play is delayed due to rain. It will resume — the rain stops.
- (g) Sohel is a very good natured boy. He — stay at home than mix with bad companies.
- (h) Milton was a poet of versatile genius. He — in 1608 in England. He used to believe that one should start a profession after taking necessary preparations.
- (i) We have discussed for quite a long time. We can't take much time any more. We — come to a conclusion.
- (j) I could not sleep well last night. — was a dark and stormy night.

**3. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. 1×10=10**

- (a) Honesty is the best policy. If you maintain honesty, —.
- (b) Patriotism is a noble virtue. It is high time —.
- (c) English is an international language. I wish —.
- (d) If I had much money, —.
- (e) There goes a proverb that —. So, you have to make friendship with a gentleman.
- (f) Hardly had he seen his friend —.
- (g) It is a long time since we —.
- (h) All of us have to work hard with a view to —.
- (i) I was too young to —.
- (j) A student has to be punctual. He has to study regularly lest he —.

**4. Read the text and fill in the gaps with correct forms of verbs as per subject and context..5×14=7**

Road mishap (a) — (happen) in our country almost everyday. Recently it (b) — (rise) to an alarming rate (c) — (take) a heavy toll of human lives. The members of a family remain anxious if someone (d) — (travel) in a bus. In most cases, reckless driving (e) — (cause) road accidents. The drivers are in the habit of (f) — (violate) traffic rules. Road accidents can be (g) — (lessen) if the drivers drive their vehicles carefully. People should be conscious in this respect. While (h) — (cross) the road, they should be careful. Some people travel (i) — (climb) on the roof of the buses and trains. Traffic rules must be maintained strictly with a view to (j) — (control) road accidents. It is very shocking that road accidents (k) — (claim) lives very often. The law enforcement agencies (l) — (take) vigorous drive and the defaulters (m) — (take) under severe punishment for (n) — (ensure) safe journey.

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

"Have you saved something for the future?" said the rich man. "No" said the cobbler. "I am happy with the present and think little about tomorrow." "No, that would not do," said the rich man. "I like to see you above want. Have this money and keep it." "What a great amount of money it is! Where will I keep so much money?" whispered the cobbler to himself.

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

Nasima is a Bangladeshi girl (a) — (post-modify the noun with adjective clause) but has no hopes (b) — (use a prepositional phrase to post-modify the noun). Like millions of (c) — (use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) parents, Nasima's parents think that (d) — (use a present participle phrase) is waste of time and money. They have decided that they will (e) — (use an adverb to pre-modify the verb) marry her off and use their (f) — (pre-modify the noun) resources for their son's education. Nasima used to worry about lessons and tests but now she worries more (g) — (use a prepositional phrase) and having children. She used to dream about being a doctor but now faces a life of household chores and a life of (h) — (use a gerund). She used to be happy (i) — (use a participle as post-modifier) a girl but now wishes if she were a boy. If she had been a boy, she could have gone top college and university (j) — (use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb).

**[Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**7. Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blanks spaces of the following passage. .5×14=7**

There is no denying the fact that anger is man's worst enemy. It is often compared to fire. (a) — it spoils one's good qualities. (b) — fire burns and destroys our valuable things, houses, mills and factories. (c) — a man can get angry facing any objectionable situation.

(d) — he loses his temper, he loses his reasoning too; (e) — ends up doing things for which he remorse later. (f) — if his anger goes beyond control, it becomes destructive. (g) — anger causes harm to the individual, to his family and to his society. (h) —, anger is one of the gates of hell. (i) — anger causes destructive situation, we should control it. (j) — we should control it to have sound mind in a sound body. It is because an angry man cannot enjoy good mental health. An angry man is also avoided by others. (k) — he is excommunicated. (l) — we should control our emotions. (m) — being angry, we should handle every situation calmly and reasonably. (n) — we will fail to adjust ourselves to existing society.

8. **Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below.** .5×14=7

Anne Frank is perhaps the most well-known victim of the Nazi Holocaust of World War II. She chronicled her life from 1942 to 1944 in the diary given by her family. During this time, she spent two years in hiding with her family with four other Jews. Betrayed and discovered in 1944, Anne was sent to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. In 1947, Anne's father published the diary. Anne's account of her internment, as well as her deep belief in humanity has made the book world famous.

(a) perhaps (synonym); (b) well-known (antonym); (c) holocaust (synonym); (d) chronicle (synonym); (e) given (antonym); (f) hide (synonym); (g) with (antonym); (h) betray (antonym); (i) discovered (synonym); (j) sent (antonym); (k) diary (synonym); (l) account (synonym); (m) internment (synonym); (n) belief (antonym).

[Question 8 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

9. **There are fourteen errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors.** .5×14=7

Myself : Good morning Rana. How are you

Rana : I am so so and you

Myself : I am well. But why arent you completely well.

Rana : In every examination Im cutting a sorry figure.

Myself : Whats the reason Dont you utilize your time properly

Rana : I spend most of the time in watching TV.

Myself : Recreation is necessary But spending too much time on this has no good side.

Rana : I don't feel bored in watching TV.

Myself : But as a student you should study more and more.

Rana : Thank you for your good advice.

Myself : Welcome.

[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

**Part B : Composition (40 Marks)**

10. **Write an application to the Principal of your college for increasing the number of books in the college library.** 10
11. **Write a paragraph describing 'The Advantages and Disadvantages of Facebook' in about 200 words.** 15
12. **Write a paragraph within 200 words showing the causes and effects of greenhouse effect.** 15

[Question 12 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]



**Special Model Test**  
**Based on Gazipur Govt. Mohila College, Gazipur**  
**Preparatory Examination—2022; English : Paper II**

**Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)**

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

Life of common people is beset (a) — a number of troubles. Price spiral has added a new suffering (b) — our life. Indeed, price of daily commodities has gone (c) — the ability of the common a people. Lack (d) — supervision is responsible (e) — it. Some dishonest businessmen devoid (f) — morality hoard goods (g) — quick profit. The govt. should take punitive action (h) — those people. People from all walks (i) — life should also co-operate (j) — government.

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

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

- (a) Today is a rainy day. You — not go to college today.  
 (b) We — educate all and work hard to develop our country.  
 (c) Once — lived a king named Solomon.  
 (d) Hasan cannot write a sentence, — write a novel.  
 (e) — is no good playing mobile games.  
 (f) I have never seen the national memorial at Savar. — it —?  
 (g) I — fail than copy in the exam.  
 (h) Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman — in 1920

- (i) — it — living in Gazipur? Gazipur is a metropolitan city.  
 (j) — the gate was opened, the spectators entered into the auditorium.
- 3. Complete the sentences using suitable phrases/clauses. 1×10=10**
- (a) If I had huge money —.  
 (b) A museum is a place —.  
 (c) Scarcely had I closed my eyes —.  
 (d) Happiness lives in simplicity. It is said that —.  
 (e) Many years have passed since —.  
 (f) Over burden of responsibility never brings happiness. So people say, "Uneasy lies the head —."  
 (g) Yesterday he had an accident while —.  
 (h) Don't say anything unless you —.  
 (i) I will not let you go home until and unless —.  
 (j) A student has to be punctual. He has to study regularly lest he —.
- 4. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs. .5×14=7**  
 The Padma Multipurpose Bridge (a) — (consider) as a mega project for Bangladesh. The people of Bangladesh (b) — (cherish) the dream since the independence. Many governments (c) — (think) of it but the present Awami League government (d) — (take) the real initiative. The founding stone of the bridge (e) — (lay) in 2014 by the Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. Then the construction work (f) — (go) on for long eight years. Finally, the bridge (g) — (open) on 25 June 2022. The bridge (h) — (list) as one of the longest bridges of the world. It (i) — (connect) the south-western part with the north-eastern part of Bangladesh. The bridge (j) — (open) the door to new possibilities. Everyone (k) — (hope) that the Padma Bridge (l) — (change) the country's economy and improve people's living conditions. Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina really (m) — (make) the dream true for the people of Bangladesh. We (n) — (be) proud of the Padma Multipurpose Bridge.
- 5. Change the narrative style by using indirect speeches. 7**  
 "Whose picture is it?" I asked. "A little girl's of course," said Grandmother. "Can't you tell?" "Yes, but did you know the girl?" "Yes, I knew her," said Granny, "But she was a very wicked girl and I shouldn't tell you about her. But I'll tell you about the photograph. It was taken in your grandfather's house, about sixty years ago and that's the garden wall, and over the wall there was a road going to town."
- 6. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. .5×10=5**  
 Iqra, (a) — (use an appositive to post-modify the noun), never misses her (b) — (use a noun-adjective to pre-modify the noun) prayer (c) — (pre-modify the noun phrase using a present participle) an early riser. Moreover, she can start for her college early (d) — (use an infinitive to pre-modify the noun phrase) traffic jam. So, she can attend (e) — (use a possessive to pre-modify the noun) classes in (f) — (use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) time. Besides, she prepares her lessons (g) — (use a prepositional phrase as a post-modifier). She (h) — (pre-modify the verb) helps the weak students to prepare their lessons. (i) — (use a quantifier to pre-modify the noun) students should be like (j) — (use a demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) girl.  
 [Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]
- 7. Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage. .5×14=7**  
 Racism is a great problem in the United States of America. (a) — it is the burning question of the day. (b) — almost all the countries of the world suffer from the curse of racism. (c) — America is the worst sufferer (d) — creator of this so called problem (e) — nowhere in the world this problem is so acute as in America. (f) — there are many reasons behind it. (g) — America is a developed country. (h) — the Americans believe in material gain only. (i) — the education system is not morality based. (j) — it has little provision for ethics. (k) —, negative attitudes and views on racial or ethnical differences are so conspicuous in the United States. The white Americans (l) — have got all the advantages but also have enjoyed legally or socially sanctioned privileges. (m) —, racism has reached an extreme level here. (n) —, nowadays sensible Americans want to work unitedly eliminating the vice of racism.
- 8. Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5×14=7**  
 New evidence is emerging that the green tea can help dieters. In November 1999, the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition published the results of a study at the University of Geneva in Switzerland. Researchers found that men who were given a combination of caffeine and green tea extract burned more calories than those given only caffeine or a placebo. Green tea can even help prevent tooth decay! Just as its bacteria destroying abilities can help prevent food poisoning, it can also kill the bacteria that cause dental plaque.  
 (a) evidence (synonym); (b) emerge (synonym); (c) help (synonym); (d) journal (synonym); (e) published (synonym); (f) study (synonym); (g) researcher (synonym); (h) combination (antonym); (i) extract (synonym); (j) prevent (antonym); (k) decay (synonym); (l) destroy (antonym); (m) poison (synonym); (n) kill (antonym).  
 [Question 8 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]
- 9. There are fourteen errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5×14=7**

The Superintendent said nobody would drive in the fog Jerry said I came just before bed time last night and you hadn't come So I brought part some of my breakfast this morning I wouldn't have let anything happen to him I was sure of that I didn't worry replied the authoress.

[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

**Part B : Composition (40 Marks)**

10. Write of formal letter to the Principal of your college seeking information about the final examination result of the HSC-2020. 10
11. Write a paragraph of about 200 words about 'Your Neighbours'. 15
- [Question 11 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]
12. Write a paragraph on Road Accident (Within 200 words). 15



**Special Model Test**  
Based on Narayanganj College, Narayanganj  
Preparatory Examination—2022; English : Paper II

**Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)**

1. Complete the text with suitable prepositions. .5×10=5  
The ship sailed out (a) — the icy waters (b) — another sea. Day after day the sailors stayed (c) — that silent sea. It was like a painted ship (d) — a painted ocean. There was no cloud in the sky to guard them (e) — the burning sun. The other sailors were very angry (f) — the old man. They blamed him (g) — their sufferings. So, they hung the dead albatross (h) — his neck. They were filled (i) — fear and there was not a breath (j) — wind.
2. Complete the sentences with the suitable phrases/words given in the box. .5×10=5
- |                   |            |          |              |                          |
|-------------------|------------|----------|--------------|--------------------------|
| let alone         | had better | there    | it           | what does .... look like |
| what's ..... like | have to    | was born | would rather | as soon as               |
- (a) It is very hot today. — is certainly the possibility that the weather may cause more damage.  
(b) Don't you think you — do a job? It's six months since you finished university.  
(c) He loves his garden very much. He does not allow his sons to pluck any flower, — other children.  
(d) She pays less attention to her job. She — enjoy playing with her kids.  
(e) The thief ran away — he saw the police.  
(f) Albert Einstein was a great scientist of physics. He — in 1879 and breathed his last in 1955.  
(g) — simplicity —? It is really a rare quality in life.  
(h) A : — a shed—?  
B : It looks like an umbrella.  
(i) I — to go now. I'm meeting my friend for lunch.  
(j) — is very important for a student to know the rules of his institution.  
If he does not know them, he might be in trouble.
3. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. 1×10=10
- (a) Environment is the part and parcel of our life. We should keep the environment free from pollution so that —.  
(b) We must follow the rules of hygiene in order to be safe from diseases. Without following the rules of hygiene, we —.  
(c) I was very optimistic about winning the game. I — before I took part in the competition.  
(d) He had a street accident and his sister injured herself falling on the stairs. In fact, misfortunes —.  
(e) You have got GPA 4.94. If — more seriously, you would have got GPA 5 in the exam.  
(f) A teacher tries to discover the latent talents of the students so that —.  
(g) If we, the students, follow the advice of our teacher, —.  
(h) Really, the moments spent in this college —.  
(i) A student should be polite in behaviour so that —.  
(j) Really, there are some memories in our life —.
4. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context. .5×14=7
- Email (a) — (bring) about revolution in modern communication. Messages (b) — (transmit) from one country to another within seconds. It is far cheaper than telephone calls. Trade and commerce (c) — (become) greatly dependent on this speedy mode of communication. It (d) — (have), however (e) — (not, reach) every one, especially in developing countries like ours, as most people (f) — (afford) to have a personal computer. But even here people (g) — (start) using commercially (h) — (operate) email for important purposes. (i) — (have) an email account is a common necessity for every person nowadays. Whether for (j) — (apply) for any job or (k) — (register) for any social service, email is a must now. Email has already (l) — (be) an effective and popular form of marketing medium in Bangladesh. It (m) — (make) our life easy and we (n) — (communicate) with people through it around the globe.
5. Change the narrative style by using direct speeches. 7

I asked my friend if he would come to my house the following day. I also added that we could discuss the term and condition then. He gave me assurance and added that he would be very happy to meet me at my house. I thanked him. He told me that it was ok.

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

Much before the British (a) — (pre-modify the noun with an adjective) rule, India was involved in (b) — (use an article to pre-modify the noun) global slave trade that included Arabia, East Africa, the Persian Gulf, Mauritius, Indonesia and South Africa, although after the East India Company gained a foothold (c) — (post-modify the verb with an adverbial phrase), the company itself legitimized and took part in the (d) — (use a noun-adjective to pre-modify the noun) trade. For example, take Governor General Lord Auckland's argument against legislation banning slavery that provides "mutual advantages" to (e) — (use a quantifier to pre-modify the noun) the slaves and the masters. (f) — (pre-modify the adverbial phrase with another adverb) in the 1840s, a decade after Britain's much-touted Slavery Abolition Act of 1833. Conservative estimates suggest that there were half a million slaves in the British territories (g) — (place an adverbial phrase after the noun). Slaves were transported from (h) — (pre-modify the noun with an adjective) distances into Bengal including Coffrees and Habshis (African slaves); however (i) — (pre-modify the noun with a quantifier) slaves were indigenous people, mostly war captives, abducted children, or the rural poor (j) — (post-modify the noun with a relative clause).

**[Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**7. Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following. .5×14=7**

(a) — students have to sit for exams frequently to prove their knowledge of different subjects. (b) — they do not feel comfortable with their exams. The students wishing to do well in the examination should give importance to several things (c) — they cannot reap a good harvest. (d) — they must listen to their teachers (e) — act on their advice and suggestion. (f) — the students do so, they won't be able to utilize the teachers' wisdom in real life. (g) —, they must be more attentive to their study. They should bear in mind (h) — they should be highly educated. (i) — they remain indifferent to their studies, their future will be insecure. (j) — they are passing exams with GPA-5, they may not get any job at all. (k) — they should never keep a bad company and waste a single moment. They should rather get themselves involved in creative activities (l) — just browse on the Facebook. They must follow a daily routine (m) — they might miss what to do a day. (n) — they should make the best use of the time.

**8. Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5×14=7**

Conflict can be described as disagreement among groups or individuals characterized by antagonism and hostility. This is usually fueled by the opposition of one party to another in an attempt to reach an objective different from that of the other party. The elements involved in the conflict have varied sets of principles and values, then allowing a conflict to arise. Conflict can be defined in many ways but one of the simplest is that it pertains to the opposing ideas and actions of different entries, resulting in an antagonistic state.

(a) conflict (antonym); (b) disagreement (antonym); (c) hostility (antonym); (d) usually (synonym); (e) fueled (synonym); (f) opposition (antonym); (g) attempt (synonym); (h) objective (synonym); (i) varied (synonym); (j) principles (synonym); (k) many (synonym); (l) simple (antonym); (m) different (antonym); (n) state (synonym).

**[Question 8 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**9. There are fourteen errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5×14=7**

Two travellers seeking respite from the searing heat of the midday sun took shelter under a leafy tree They soon felt cool and refreshed What sort of tree is this Does it produce edible fruits asked one of the men to the other. "Its a plane tree" said his companion. "Dont waste your time looking for fruits. It produces neither edible fruits nor good wood Its one of the most useless trees around. "How can you say that when you are enjoying my shade at this very moment" snapped the tree.

**[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**Part B : Composition (40 Marks)**

**10. Suppose, you have just completed your HSC with GPA 5. Now, write a letter to the Registrar of Cambridge University to seek information for obtaining a scholarship. 10**

**11. Write a paragraph on 'Load-shedding'. 15**

**12. Write a paragraph within 200 words comparing and contrasting presidential form and parliamentary form of government. 15**

**[Question 12 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**



**Special Model Test**  
**Based on Gazaria Govt. College, Munshiganj**  
**Preparatory Examination—2022; English : Paper II**

**Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)**

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

Smoking is a bad habit. The danger of smoking is (a) — description. All know that smoking is injurious (b) — health. People addicted (c) — smoking suffer (d) — many diseases. But many people do not abstain (e) — smoking. They are not careful (f) — their health. It is hoped that smokers should give (g) — smoking. (h) — the long run, smokers succumb (i) — many diseases. So, we should campaign (j) — smoking.

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

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

- (a) The room appears to be suffocating. — it — opening the windows?  
 (b) It is raining outside. You — take an umbrella.  
 (c) He cannot read newspaper — edit a newspaper.  
 (d) — lived a wise man but he was not well known to all.  
 (e) You look tired. — appears to me that you have worked hard.  
 (f) Rahman is a symbol of versatile genius. He — in a needy family.  
 (g) — a dinosaur —? Have you ever seen it?  
 (h) Manners make a man. Students — practise good manners in everyday life.  
 (i) Panic seized me — I heard the roaring voice.  
 (j) Though I am in dire need of money, I — die than seek any financial help from him.

**3. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. 1×10=10**

- (a) Success depends on the proper use of time. You will surely succeed provided that —.  
 (b) Fresh air is good for health. So, I get up early and go for a morning walk so that —.  
 (c) Boys, I am going to discuss an important topic today. Be attentive to my lecture, otherwise —.  
 (d) I could not recognize you at first. It was five years since —.  
 (e) You should avoid bad companies, because a person is known —.  
 (f) The boy was playing when —. He stopped his playing at once.  
 (g) I feel a very bad headache. If —, I would continue my classes.  
 (h) She came to my room while —. He didn't wake me up.  
 (i) There are many helpless people. I wish —.  
 (j) I usually avoid —. It is boring to drive now.

**4. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context. .5×14=7**

Normally I (a) — (be) not in the habit of going to market. But last Sunday as father was away, I had to go the market. I made a list of items (b) — (be) asked by mother to (c) — (buy). (d) — (go) to market, I became astonished as the prices of some items (e) — (be) higher than I (f) — (expect). Eggs (g) — (sell) at 140 taka per dozen. I found the price of fruits and milk (h) — (increase) every day. I had to start (i) — (bargain) with the shopkeepers there. But they mostly had to (j) — (reject) my bid. The result was that I could buy only half of the listed items. The going up of prices should (k) — (control) at any cost. Otherwise, the poor (l) — (survive). I did not see such alarming prices before. The traders have lost all honesty with a view to (m) — (make) money. If we stand united, price hike can (n) — (keep) within our reach.

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

"Why are you loitering here and there now? Are you in trouble?" said the school teacher. "I am loitering because I have none to take care of me," said the boy. The school teacher said, "Do you feel hungry?" "Yes, I am very hungry now," said the boy. "Take this money and go to hotel to eat to your heart's content. And after the breaking, meet the Headmaster and me so that we can help you."

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

Othello, (a) — (use an appositive to post-modify the noun) had risen to become a general. He had shown his bravery in many (b) — (use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) battles against the Turks. Everyone praised him (c) — (use an adverb to pre-modify the verb) and the senate trusted him. Brabantio, a rich senator of Venice had a daughter named Desdemona (d) — (use a relative clause to post-modify the noun). Brabantio (e) — (use an adverb to pre-modify the verb) invited Othello to his house where he and his daughter listened in wonder to Othello as he spoke about his adventures. He told them of deserts, of caves and of mountains high (f) — (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) to touch the sky. Desdemona had to weep (g) — (use present participle phrase to post-modify the verb) and she never became tired of listening to it. She pitied Othello (h) — (Use an adverb to post-modify the verb) for the misfortunes and hardships of his life. Her pity (i) — (use an adverb to post-modify the verb) turned to love. She refused all the young men (j) — (use an infinitive to post-modify the verb) because she loved Othello, a noble Muslim Moor from North Africa.

[Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

7. Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage. .5×14=7  
 We must be aware of the dangers of smoking. It is harmful to us in various ways. It causes various diseases (a) — blood pressure, heart attack, bronchitis, cancer, etc. (b) — it pollutes air. (c) — smoking causes harm to (d) — the smokers (e) — the non-smokers who remain by them. (f) —, we should give up smoking. (g) — it is (h) — a great addiction to get rid of. (i) — nothing is impossible for us. (j) —, we have to realize (k) — it only damages our health. (l) —, we have to leave the company of those (m) — smoke. (n) —, we must be determined to give it up.
8. Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5×14=7  
 Steve Jobs was abandoned at birth. Paul and Clara loved Steve very much. They made him feel that he was chosen and very special. One of his colleagues, Del Yocam said about Steve, "I think his desire for complete control of whatever he makes derives directly from his personality and the fact that he was abandoned at birth." Job's mother taught him how to read and write before he went to the elementary school. So when he went to the school, he found out that he knew everything that the teachers were teaching. He got bored and played pranks to keep him busy. This continued for the first few years. It was clear from his behaviour that he could not accept other people's authority.  
 (a) abandoned (synonym); (b) birth (antonym); (c) special (antonym); (d) complete (antonym); (e) directly (antonym); (f) fact (synonym); (g) before (antonym); (h) elementary (synonym); (i) teach (antonym); (j) bored (antonym); (k) continued (antonym); (l) few (antonym); (m) accept (antonym); (n) authority (synonym).

[Question 8 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

9. There are fourteen errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5×14=7  
 Della : Jim you wont find my hair here. I sold it Its gone. Its Christmas Eve be nice to me. I sold my hair for you. You can count the hair on my head. But you cannot count my love for you.  
 Jim : You dont understand. Nothing can make me love you less. Take your present and youll see why Im surprised.  
 Della : Oh what a beautiful comb My hair grows fast Jim.  
 Jim : Oh Della. Open your present.

[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

**Part B : Composition (40 Marks)**

10. Suppose, you are Shamim Hossain and you have recently passed your HSC exam. You would like to get admitted in a foreign university. Now, write a letter to the Admission Section of Cambridge University asking them about the admission procedure for the overseas students.10  
 Or, Write an application to the Principal of your college to provide sound system in large classrooms.
11. Write a paragraph on 'The Role of Internet during Corona Period' in around 200 words. 15  
 [Question 11 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]
12. Write a paragraph on 'Cause and Effects of Road Accidents'. 15  
 Or, Write a paragraph on 'City Life vs Rural Life'.



**Special Model Test**

**Based on Durgapur Mohila Degree College, Netrakona  
 2nd Year Preparative Examination—2022; English : Paper II**

**Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)**

1. Complete the text with appropriate prepositions : .5×10=5  
 Susang Durgapur is famous (a) — selection sands. The colour (b) — this sand is brown. The sand comes (c) — Meghalay (d) — India. Thousands (e) — trucks come (f) — Durgapur for this sand. It is transport all (g) — the country. Many tourists visit here (h) — enjoy the scenery. Besides, most of the tourists go (i) — Bijoypur for watching the Garo hills. In fact, the heritage (j) — Susang Durgapur is unforgettable.
2. Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words in the box : .5×10=5
- |         |                          |            |            |                   |
|---------|--------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| there   | would rather             | as soon as | let alone  | what's ..... like |
| have to | what does .... look like | it         | had better | was born          |
- (a) He cannot buy a bicycle, — a bike. Actually, he is now at hard times.  
 (b) — lived an old man in this village. He had no house to live.  
 (c) — it— sleeping in the classroom while the teacher is giving lessons? It is a very bad habit.  
 (d) I — starve than beg. I must maintain my prestige.  
 (e) Keats is a romantic poet. He — in a respectable family.  
 (f) — he came, I stood up because he is my teacher.  
 (g) You — learn English. It is an international language.  
 (h) — was a very cold night. People were sleeping. Suddenly Mohsin heard a sound and found a man standing alone.

- (i) — a dwarf —? This is because I have never seen a dwarf before.  
 (j) You — get up early in the morning. Early rising is good for health.
- 3. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. 1×10=10**
- (a) Trees are important for our existence. So, we should —.  
 (b) English is an international language. Unless you work hard —.  
 (c) Corruption is a curse. It is high time to —.  
 (d) Education is the backbone of a nation. None can prosper —.  
 (e) Wait here until —.  
 (f) Corruption is the main hindrance to development. It is high time we —.  
 (g) I went to the book fair. Had you requested me, —.  
 (h) My mother woke me up. She told me that I would miss the train unless —.  
 (i) My childhood was full of happiness. Would that —.  
 (j) I think you are not punctual in studies. Be punctual lest —.
- 4. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context. .5×14=7**
- Many events of great importance (a) — (take) place during the last century. Significant advances (b) — (make) in the field of science and technology. Our life (c) — (become) easier. Many European colonies (d) — (gain) independence. The movement for democracy (e) — (become) prominent in many parts of the world. Two World Wars (f) — (break) out in this century. It also (g) — (witness) the misuse of atomic energy. Two cities of Japan (h) — (be) complete (i) — (destroy) as a result of the (j) — (drop) of atom bombs. However, the emergence of Bangladesh as an independent nation (k) — (become) a momentous event. After a bloody war of nine months Bangladesh (l) — (bear). We (m) — (gain) an independent country. Now, we (n) — (hold) our heads high in the community of nations.
- 5. Change the narrative style of the following text. 7**
- "Where did you go last week?" said Lipi. "I went to Dhaka to see my uncle," said Mina. "He has been suffering from high blood pressure." "Is he sound now?" "Yes," said Mina. Tell your uncle to follow the prescription his doctor has given," said Lipi. Mina said, "Sure, I'll tell him."
- 6. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. .5×10=5**
- The roads (a) — (use an adjective phrase to post-modify the noun) are beset with problems. (b) — (pre-modify the noun) driving is one of them. Most of the drivers are not (c) — (pre-modify participle) trained. They are not well educated. They can (d) — (use an adverb to pre-modify the verb) put their signature and read Bengali. They are indifferent to (e) — (use a noun-adjective) life. They do not realize that life is (f) — (use a determiner) valuable than time. They drive (g) — (post-modify the verb). They do (h) — (use an adverb to pre-modify the verb) drive consciously. Even they themselves are not conscious of (i) — (use a possessive) own lives. They drive (j) — (use an adverb phrase to post-modify the verb) and try to overtake others.
- [Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**
- 7. Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage. .5×14=7**
- Time (a) — tide waits for none. (b) — it gets lost can never be recovered. (c) — no one can stop the onward march of time. (d) — we waste it thoughtlessly. (e) —, we should not waste a single moment in vain. (f) — we should make proper use of every single moment of time. (g) — the students should understand the value of time. (h) — it is a matter of great sorrow (i) — some of the students pass their valuable time in Facebook. (j) — they kill their time. (k) — they can get involved in creative activities to utilize their time. They should make a daily routine (l) — they don't waste any time. (m) — maintaining daily routine, they need to plan what they will do throughout the year to reach their dreams. (n) — the students are truly aware of the misuse of their lifetime, they will be much more active in their lifestyle.
- 8. Read the text and write the antonyms or synonyms of the words as directed below the text. .5×14=7**
- Once there was a beautiful princess called Psyche. Men thought her more of a goddess than a mortal. They admired her, but none of them dared to propose to her. Desperate, the king consulted Apollo, the god of prophecy and truth. Apollo advised him to leave Psyche alone at the top of a mountain, and said that before daybreak, a serpent would come and marry her. The king obeyed, and the princess waited, terrified and freezing, for her husband to arrive but she ended up falling asleep. As she woke up next morning, she found herself in a luxurious palace. There, invisible servants attended her all day. And at nightfall her husband came. He said he would come every night, but Psyche had to follow one condition : she must never attempt to see his face. Psyche agreed and she lived happily for a long time. Once in a while, however, she was afraid of being married to a horrible serpent as Apollo predicted. Curiosity overpowered her in the end. One night, while her husband slept, she illuminated their bed with a lantern and found Cupid, the god of love, beside her. The light woke up Cupid, who was deeply disappointed at Psyche's faithlessness. On the spur of the moment, he left Psyche swearing never to come back.
- (a) admire (synonym); (b) truth (antonym); (c) top (antonym); (d) daybreak (synonym); (e) obey (antonym); (f) terrified (synonym); (g) luxurious (synonym); (h) invisible (antonym); (i) attempt

(synonym); (j) horrible (synonym); (k) curiosity (antonym); (l) illuminate (antonym); (m) disappointed (synonym); (n) faithlessness (antonym).

[Question 8 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

9. There are fourteen errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5×14=7

Student : What is meant by deforestation sir.

Teacher : Being a student of class XII you do not know this.

Student : No sir my conception is not clear

Teacher : OK what is your conception.

Student : If we go on cutting down our trees a day will come when there will be no trees left this is called deforestation

Teacher : Well done you are correct your conception is absolutely clear I see.

[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

**Part B : Composition (40 Marks)**

10. Write an application to the Principal prayer for the post of an English Lecturer in your college. 10  
 11. Write a paragraph about "Covid-19". 15  
 12. Write a paragraph within 200 words on Natural Calamities mentioning its causes, effect and consequence. 15

[Question 12 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]



**Special Model Test**  
**Based on Bogura Cantonment Public School & College, Bogura**  
**Preparatory Examination—2022; English : Paper II**

**Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)**

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

The food we eat seems to have profound effects (a) — our health. Although science has made enormous steps (b) — making food more fit to eat, it has (c) — the same time made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that eighty percent (d) — all human diseases are related (e) — diet. People (f) — different culture are more prone (g) — contact certain illness because (h) — the characteristics (i) — the foods they consume. So, we should give (j) — the habit of taking bad foods.

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

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

- (a) Life is full of struggles. Certainly, it has ups and downs. A man — face innumerable barriers in his life.  
 (b) Punctuality is the habit of doing things exactly in time. — is, of course, a good habit.  
 (c) Education is the backbone of a nation. It is the crying need of our country. We — educate our children than keep them illiterate.  
 (d) Self-employment is a possible solution to the unemployment problem. The Government — explore avenues for self-employment.  
 (e) I frequently visit library to read books on different subjects. But nowadays many students do not attend the class regularly, — visit library.  
 (f) A major influence on American Children's lives is the television shows they watch. TV viewing statistics are staggering —.  
 (g) Punctuality is the key to success. A student can do good result — he becomes punctual.  
 (h) Sadaf : — a desert —?  
 Samin : A desert looks like a sea of sand. People use ships for travelling by the sea. In the same way for the travelling through desert, camel is used.  
 (i) Shakespeare is the greatest dramatist of all times. He — in 1564 in England.  
 (j) — it — trying to abstain from evil deeds? It is great because evil deeds bring about ruins.

3. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. 1×10=10

- (a) The job market is getting bad to worse day by day. If you don't work hard in your student life, —.  
 (b) Trees are most important for our survival. They supply oxygen without which —.  
 (c) My HSC exam is knocking at the door. I have to study attentively so that —.  
 (d) I have lost my cell phone. Would you mind — so that I can talk to my mother?  
 (e) Last week, my friend Hasan met with an accident. No sooner had I heard the news than —.  
 (f) Flower is a symbol of beauty, love and purity. There is hardly anyone who —.  
 (g) Walk fast lest—.  
 (h) Jui is studying medicine. She wants —.  
 (i) During the recent years, most teenagers have become facebook freak. They waste time for nothing. They should know that —.  
 (j) He came to my room while —. He did not wake me up.

- 4. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context. .5×14=7**  
 Most of the people who (a) — (appear) most often and most gloriously in the pages of history (b) — (be) great conquerors and generals and soldiers, whereas the people who really (c) — (help) civilization forward, are often never (d) — (mention) at all. We do not know who first (e) — (set) a broken leg or launched a sea worthy boat or (f) — (calculate) the length of a year, but we (g) — (know) all about the killers and destroyers. People think a great deal of them, so much so that on all the highest pillars in great cities of the world you (h) — (find) figures of a conqueror or a general or a soldier. And I think that most people (i) — (believe) that the greatest countries are those that (j) — (beat) in the battle the greatest number of countries and ruled over them as conquerors. We are proud of (k) — (have) also the legacy of a glorious history and our freedom fighters (l) — (be) the real heroes who (m) — (present) us that glory by (n) — (snatch) away the independence of the country.
- 5. Rewrite the following in the indirect speech. 7**  
 He said, "I can chop some wood today." She said, "But I have a boy coming from the orphanage." "I am the boy." "You! But you are small." "Size does not matter chopping wood." Jerry said. "Some of the big boys don't chop good. I've been chopping wood at the orphanage for a long time." "Well, there's the axe. See what you can do."
- 6. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. .5×10=5**  
 Mother is an (a) — (use an adjective phrase to pre-modify the noun) blessing in the world. Mother's Day is a (b) — (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) significant day observed as a (c) — (use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) occasion in honour of mothers. The day was for the first time, announced as a formal holiday in the United States of America. Mothers' Day is now observed (d) — (use an adverbial phrase to post-modify the verb) as elsewhere around the world. The sons and daughters (e) — (use an adverb to pre-modify the verb) wait for this day. They buy some special presents for their (f) — (use a superlative degree to pre-modify the noun) mother. When they offer the presents, the mother becomes very happy. It brings the (g) — (use superlative degree to pre-modify the noun) happiness for a mother and (h) — (use a possessive to pre-modify the noun) children. The bond of relationship between mother and children becomes everlasting. The mother (i) — (use an adverb to pre-modify the verb) draws her children with her motherly affection. In this way, we pay a (j) — (use a participle to pre-modify the noun) tribute to our dear mothers.  
**[Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**
- 7. Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage. .5×14=7**  
 Soil is necessary for life (a) — most of our foods come from soil. It is true (b) — some of us eat meat. (c) — meat comes from animals that live on plants (d) — again grow on soil. (e) — we do not give food to soil, plants will become weak. (f) —, natural and inorganic manure are necessary for cultivation. (g) — compost manure is widely used in cultivation. (h) —, agriculture scientists discourage the farmers to use pesticides, (i) — they opt for a method of catching pests in a traditional way. (j) — it is not so popular. (k) — promote its popularity, we have to make the farmers aware of the adverse effects of using too much pesticides in their crop-lands. (l) — they can be prevented from polluting soil. (m) — education is essential in all respects. So, we must educate our children (n) — they can become good citizens of the country.
- 8. Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5×14=7**  
 The justice of nature is inevitable. Be it an iota of truth or falsehood, it will come to light ultimately. Nature never fails in its dispensation of justice. Whatever, we try to resist it, it exposes itself. Some foolish people try to sweep their evil deeds under the carpet. They put on sham modesty and religiosity to hide their evil deeds. But nature is never unfaithful in unearthing their hypocrisy, devilry and masquerading. They are condemned to infamy, brought to justice and put to pillory. And the common people heave a sigh of relief.  
 (a) justice (antonym); (b) inevitable (synonym); (c) falsehood (synonym); (d) ultimately (synonym); (e) never (antonym); (f) dispensation (synonym); (g) resist (antonym); (h) expose (antonym); (i) foolish (antonym); (j) sham (synonym); (k) modesty (antonym); (l) unearth (synonym); (m) hypocrisy (antonym); (n) pillory (synonym).  
**[Question 8 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**
- 9. There are fourteen errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5×14=7**  
 Good morning where are you going said the merchant. I was just coming to see you said the youth. "What do you want" Please help me to earn my bread by the labour of my hands. "Do you really want work" said the merchant. Yes if you have any. Then follow me and carry the box from the shop to my house. "By Allah I'm really grateful to you," said the youth.  
**[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**Part B : Composition (40 Marks)**

10. Suppose, you are Kamal, a student of class 12 at City College, Chattogram. Now, on behalf of the students of your college, write an application to the Principal for setting up Multimedia Classrooms in your college. 10
11. Write a paragraph on 'Positive Measures to Stop Violence Against Women in Bangladesh' within 200 words. 15  
[Question 11 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]
12. Write a paragraph within 200 words comparing and contrasting 'Village Life and City Life'. 15



**Special Model Test**  
**Based on Govt. Akbar Ali College, Ullapara, Sirajganj**  
**Preparatory Examination—2022; English : Paper II**

**Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)**

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

Ours is a riverine country. Rivers are everywhere (a) — our life—literature, economy, and culture. But are the rivers (b) — good shape? Unfortunately, they are not. A few are already dead and several are going (c) — the pangs of death. The river Buriganga is an example (d) — a dying river. A report published in 'The Daily Sun' describes what has happened (e) — the river Buriganga and why. Its water is polluted and a perpetual stench fills the air (f) — it. The report says that the river had a glorious past. Once it was a tributary (g) — the Ganges and flowed (h) — the Bay of Bengal (i) — the river Dhaleswari. Gradually, it lost its link (j) — the Ganges and got the name Buriganga.

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

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

- (a) Shamsur Rahman — in Dhaka in 1929. He is famous both as a poet and a novelist.  
 (b) — was a pious man named Abdul. He always followed the rules of Islamic religion strictly.  
 (c) You — apply to the Principal of your college for granting you a stipend. He will surely see on it.  
 (d) We — hire a bus than a microbus. We are not a few in number.  
 (e) I have never seen a ghost. — a ghost —?  
 (f) — the cat saw the rat, it rushed to it. But it failed to catch it.  
 (g) — beauty —? It is honoured everywhere.  
 (h) He is very poor. He cannot buy an ordinary watch — a costly one.  
 (i) — is a good idea to walk in the morning. Morning walk is very healthful.  
 (j) A good citizen — perform a lot of things. These things will enable him to become a true patriot.

3. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. 1×10=10

- (a) He talks too much while doing his works. I don't like people who —.  
 (b) I am looking for Sayem's address. Do you know where —.  
 (c) He came to me for some monetary help. As I did not have enough money, —.  
 (d) Pure water is called life. We will not survive unless —.  
 (e) Nobody told me to go there. Had I been proposed to go —.  
 (f) The boy lost his mother in the crowds. No sooner had he seen his mother than —.  
 (g) There is no college in our upazila. Had I possessed a vast property, —.  
 (h) Unless we leave now, —. Please, hurry up.  
 (i) Simeen scored GPA-5 in the HSC Examination because —. We should congratulate her.  
 (j) There is a proverb that —. So, we must make the best use of time.

4. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context. .5×14=7

Computer (a) — (bring) about a revolutionary change in the world. But it was not (b) — (invent) overnight. It (c) — (take) a long time to invent computer. Many votaries of science (d) — (work) hard for years and finally (e) — (come) out successful. At present, almost every work (f) — (depend) on computer. Now, it is a machine that (g) — (allow) its users to access the Internet, (h) — (do) word processing, watch TV, play games and (i) — (do) a host of other things. The countries of the world are (j) — (get) closer because of computer. In our country, people have started (k) — (use) computer. But it is very costly and all people cannot afford to (l) — (buy) a computer. Besides, all people are not capable of (m) — (operate) computer. Government (n) — (provide) easy loan among people to buy computer to materialize the dream of Digital Bangladesh.

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

The teacher asked of the student where he was from. He replied that he was from Japan. He further asked how he (s) had found Cambridge when he had arrived first. He (s) replied that he liked it there and opined that the city was beautiful. Then the teacher said that he (s) was welcome there.

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

One day Robert Bruce, (a) — (postmodify the noun with appositive), was lying in the cave. He was thinking of (b) — (use possessive to premodify the noun) misfortune. He thought that he would not be able (c) — (use an infinitive phrase to postmodify, the verb). Suddenly, he saw a spider (d) — (postmodify the verb with a prepositional/an adverbial of place). The spider was trying to reach (e) — (use determiner to premodify the noun) ceiling of the cave. It almost got to the point (f) — (use quantifier to premodify the noun) times, but fell down at the last moment. It did not lose hope. It was trying (g) — (postmodify the verb with an adverbial). On the seventh attempt it reached the ceiling. Robert Bruce became very much amazed (h) — (use an infinitive phrase to postmodify the verb) the success of the spider. He felt encouraged and came out of the cave and began to gather soldiers again. He remembered the small spider and prepared (i) — (postmodify the verb with an adverb) for the battle. He fought hard with the English and (j) — (use a demonstrative to premodify the noun) time, he came out successful. Strong will and perseverance made Robert Bruce the king of Scotland again.

**[Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**7. Use appropriate connectors in the blank spaces of the following text. .5×14=7**

Soil is necessary for life (a) — most of our foods come from soil. It is true (b) — some of us eat meat. (c) — meat comes from animals that live on plants (d) — again grow on soil. (e) — we do not give food to soil, plants will become weak. (f) —, natural and inorganic manure are necessary for cultivation. (g) — compost manure is widely used in cultivation. (h) —, agriculture scientists discourage the farmers to use pesticides, (i) — they opt for a method of catching pests in a traditional way. (j) — it is not so popular. (k) — promote its popularity, we have to make the farmers aware of the adverse effects of using too much pesticides in their crop-lands. (l) — they can be prevented from polluting soil. (m) — education is essential in all respects. So, we must educate our children (n) — they can become good citizens of the country.

**8. Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5×14=7**

There are two schools of experts regarding earthquake. One school comprising 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 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 areas comprising Bangladesh, none of them is active enough to pose a major threat. But whatever may be the prediction of the experts, Bangladesh must take precautions against earthquake. It is because most of the buildings of the megacities are constructed in an unplanned way and any major earthquake may create a great disaster here.

(a) school (synonym); (b) expert (antonym); (c) comprise (synonym); (d) view (synonym); (e) recurrence (synonym); (f) major (antonym); (g) similar (antonym); (h) believe (antonym); (i) active (antonym); (j) pose (synonym); (k) prediction (synonym); (l) precaution (antonym); (m) create (antonym); (n) disaster (synonym).

**[Question 8 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**9. There are fourteen errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5×14=7**

Arif : Hello How are you Zakia  
 Zakia : Fine. What about you  
 Arif : Well I was a bit sick.  
 Zakia : Really What happened?  
 Arif : Stomach upset. I had outside food. It troubled my stomach.  
 Zakia : Thats why I always try to avoid outside food they are unhygienic.  
 Arif : Im not going to have it any more.  
 Zakia : Anyway you take care, bye.  
 Arif : Bye.

**[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**Part B : Composition (40 Marks)****10. Suppose, you want to go abroad on holidays. Now, write a letter to the manager of a travel agency asking him to send you details of holidays abroad. 10****11. Write a paragraph within 200 words on 'Patriotism'. 15**

**[Question 11 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**12. Write a paragraph on the causes of flood and its devastating effects on public life in about 200 words. 15**



**Special Model Test**  
**Based on Singra Damdama School & College, Singra, Natore**  
**Preparatory Model Examination—2022; English : Paper II**

**Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)**

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

On a dark night, the people living in villages come (a) — of their houses to enjoy the beauties (b) — nature. They look (c) — to see the bright stars twinkling (d) — their heads. Some people like to sit (e) — a river, some like to sit (f) — the open sky while some to wander (g) — the dreamy areas. Poets collect pleasure and peace (h) — such a night. (i) — fact, the beauty of such a night is (j) — one's imagination.

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

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

- (a) John Milton was a poet of versatile genius. He — in 1608 in England.
- (b) You look tired. — appears to me that you have worked hard.
- (c) Bangladesh is a land of natural beauty. — are many beautiful spots here.
- (d) An ideal student — face hardship than adopt luxurious life.
- (e) We aren't being able to save the trees, — our forest.
- (f) It is raining outside. You — take an umbrella.
- (g) We — change our society. It is inevitable.
- (h) Onu : — it — walking alone at dark night?  
Tonu : It is thrilling.
- (i) Panic seized me — I heard his roaring voice.
- (j) — a dinosaur —? Have you ever seen it?

**3. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. 1×10=10**

- (a) When we arrived at Sajek Valley, many people —.
- (b) Hardly had he taken his breakfast before he —.
- (c) A section of dishonest traders is creating artificial crisis of essentials. It is right time govt. —.
- (d) At present, we can't think of a day without mobile phone —.
- (e) Since it was dark cloud outside, we —.
- (f) There is no good doctor in my village. If I lived in a town, —.
- (g) The students remained quiet for a long time. Scarcely had the teacher completed the lecture —.
- (h) Five years have passed since —. Since then there is no communication between us.
- (i) Rupa talks as if —. I don't like her such attitude.
- (j) If she catches a cold, —. She is very careful about cold.

**4. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context. .5×14=7**

Freedom fighters (a) — (be) the supreme sons of our country. They (b) — (contribute) a lot in the Liberation War. They (c) — (fight) bravely and (d) — (emancipate) our people from Pakistani oppression. Many of them (e) — (succumb) their lives to the bullets of Pakistani army and many went (f) — (miss). Those who (g) — (manage) to survive remained either crippled or impoverished. For many years, they had not (h) — (be) cared for by the succeeding government. But now, for their great contribution, they (i) — (honour) highly. The freedom fighters have (j) — (give) different facilities in various sectors. Now they (k) — (provide) with an allowance per month. In fact, they are happy with (l) — (have) their allowance. Now the insolvent freedom fighters can (m) — (support) their family. They (n) — (lead) a happy and solvent life now.

**5. Change the narrative style by using indirect Speeches. 7**

Heaving a sigh and looking at me in despair the old man said to me, "I need some money now. I have no food in my home. Can you help me?" "You may get any help from me any time," I said to him with an emotional voice. Being glad the old man said, "Thank you, dear. God bless you." "Please feel free to ask for anything you need," said I with a smile.

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

Morning walk is a good exercise. An early-riser can be a regular (a) — (use a noun adjective to pre-modify the noun) walker. The benefits of morning walk are manifold. Everything looks fresh and fair early (b) — (post-modify the verb with an adverbial of time). The atmosphere remains pleasant and calm (c) — (use article to pre-modify the noun) morning walker breathes pollution free air. He enjoys (d) — (use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) sights and sounds of nature, (e) — (use quantifier to pre-modify the noun) soothe his soul. Regular morning walk keeps one fit. It helps us (f) — (use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb) a sound health. Science says that morning walk controls (g) — (use a noun-adjective to pre-modify the noun) pressure, lessens stress and strain and energizes one to work (h) — (post modify the verb with an adverb). Nowadays we are to live a very fast life. We are to work round the clock. We hardly have time (i) — (use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb) for our health. If the habit of morning walk is formed right from (j) — (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) early days, we can be sure of a sound body and a sound mind.

**[Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

7. Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage. .5×14=7  
Road accidents have become a regular phenomenon (a) —, (b) —, reckless driving is the main cause of these accidents. (c) —, most of the drivers are unskilled and untrained. (d) —, they do not follow traffic rules. They compete in overtaking one another, (e) — may happen to themselves or the passengers. (f) —, our narrow roads and highways are a cause of the accidents. The roads are so narrow (g) — vehicles often get stuck causing huge suffering to the public. (h) —, vehicles without fitness are also responsible for the mishaps. (i) — accidents take place, many people succumb to their injuries (j) — many become crippled. (k) — many families lost their only earning member. (l) — they been careful, such incidents would not have occurred. (m) —, necessary initiatives should be taken to prevent the road accidents. (n) —, later it will be harder to check the increasing road accidents.
8. Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5×14=7  
Many people think that 7th March speech is an unprecedented example in the political history of the world. After this, the united people took active part in the non-cooperation movement and spontaneously took part in the fight for the freedom of the nation. These are termed as the freedom fighters, the people of this country helped those. Schools, colleges, offices, mills and factories of the whole country were stopped at the order of Bangabandhu. There was no collection of tax and revenue and situation of the country was going beyond the control of the Pakistani rulers. Realizing the gravity of that, Yahya Khan arrived in Dhaka on 15th March and proposed negotiations with Bangabandhu. But in the name of discussion and negotiations they were making conspiracy against Bangabandhu.  
(a) unprecedented (antonym); (b) example (synonym); (c) united (antonym); (d) active (antonym); (e) non-cooperation (antonym); (f) spontaneously (antonym); (g) freedom (antonym); (h) fighters (synonym); (i) stopped (synonym); (j) order (synonym); (k) control (antonym); (l) gravity (synonym); (m) proposed (synonym); (n) conspiracy (synonym).
- [Question 8 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]
9. There are fourteen errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5×14=7

Once while tending cattle in the field a cowboy noticed a hole in the railway track The hole was created by the last nights torrential rain. Just at that time he noticed a train coming towards that hole point at a great speed. What can I do now to save the train from immediate collapse he said to himself. All of a sudden he got an idea. He had a red shirt on. Without wasting any time he tore his red shirt and made something which looked like a red flag as he knew that red signals indicate danger While the train came very near he hoisted that self-made red flag and seeing this red flag the driver slowly stopped the train. Thus the train was saved by a small but witty cowboy.

[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

**Part B : Composition (40 Marks)**

10. Suppose, you are Protik studying at Sylhet MM College. Now, write an application to the Principal of your college for setting up a computer club on the college campus. 10
11. Write a paragraph on "Uses and Abuses of Mobile Phone". 15
12. Social networking services like Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, etc. occupy a great part in our everyday life. Consequently, people become less aware of the real life day by day. Now, write a paragraph on 'Ways to a Healthy Balance between Virtual and Real Life' within 200 words. 15
- [Question 12 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]



**Special Model Test**  
**Based on Rayermahal College, Khulna**  
**Preparatory Examination—2022; English : Paper II**

**Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)**

1. Complete the text with suitable prepositions. .5×10=5  
A good student is never indifferent (i) — his studies. He always adheres (ii) — his studies. He does not learn things (iii) — rote. He does not hunt (iv) — traditional guidebooks. Moreover, he has great thirst (v) — keen knowledge. For this, he does not confine himself (vi) — the traditional studies. He is always aware (vii) — the current affairs (viii) — the world. He abides (ix) — his teacher's advice and jots (x) — their lectures.
2. Complete the sentences with phrases/words given in the box. .5×10=5
- |            |                 |                       |            |           |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------|
| it         | have to/has to  | would rather          | had better | let alone |
| as soon as | what's ... like | what does...look like | there      | was born  |
- (a) — are ups and downs in human life. This is the fact of life.  
(b) I — walking barefooted in the field on soft grasses.  
(c) Our leaders — love the country first. One cannot be a leader unless s/he becomes a patriot.  
(d) My younger sister — when I was six years old. I can still remember the incident.  
(e) Student : Sir, — a white elephant —?  
Sir : A white elephant is not white. It is an idiom.

- (f) I — starve than earn illegal money.
- (g) — admiration —? It works like a tonic.
- (h) She never could manage to travel by AC bus, — by air.
- (i) I could manage the expenditure well enough — I cut out coffee.
- (j) — is very difficult to cut a good figure in all examinations. A student has to study widely for this.

**3. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. 1×10=10**

- (a) I have missed the 8 o'clock train. Do you know when —?
- (b) The thief stole my watch and I saw it. As soon as I saw him —.
- (c) As he is unwilling to work, he cannot get rid of poverty. He must work if —.
- (d) — she should fail in the examination.
- (e) As it is a difficult work —. He is not very skilled in doing such work.
- (f) Though she was late, —.
- (g) The film ended very fantastically. If you saw it, —.
- (h) There are many obstacles in life. We must work hard so that —.
- (i) Vehicles are hardly seen after midnight. We have to wait until —.
- (j) Your health seems affected by fever. You had better —.

**4. Fill in the gaps with the right form of verbs. .5×14=7**

Cramming (a) — (be) a crime. It (b) — (smash) the creativity of a student. The arena of learning by heart has (c) — (shrink). Our students have (d) — (grow) habituated to a gadget life i.e. copying and pasting, not (e) — (learn) by themselves from life and nature. They do not try to analyze anything and rather (f) — (quote) from memory. Thus they (g) — (turn) into copycats. In the real life they can hardly (h) — (make) the use of their lessons. Our education system (i) — (be) able to bring all students into the bower of creative education. New ideas (j) — (borrow) from a certain corner of the world are tested on them. Our students cannot but (k) — (act) as just guinea pigs for the malpractice. Consequently, our creative minds in some respects are wasted. It is high time we (l) — (renounce) such a malpractice to save our creative minds. So, our very education system needs to (m) — (upgrade) with options for the students (n) — (visualize) the dawn of a new beginning.

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

"Coffee?" I said. "Yes, just an ice cream and coffee," she answered. I ordered for her and for myself. "You know, there's one thing I thoroughly believe in," she said, as she ate the ice cream. "One should always get up from a meal feeling one could eat a little more." "Are you still hungry?" I asked faintly. "Oh, no, I'm not hungry. I was speaking for you." "Oh, I see!"

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

There lived a (a) — (pre-modify the noun) fox in a jungle. The fox was once feeling (b) — (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) hungry. He roamed here and there (c) — (use prepositional phrase to post-modify the verb), but he could not find anything to eat. He became (d) — (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) tired. (e) — (use infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb), he sat under a (f) — (use a noun adjective to pre-modify the noun) tree. When he looked up, he saw a crow (g) — (use a participle to post-modify the noun) on one of the branches of the tree. The crow was holding a piece of meat (h) — (use prepositional phrase to post-modify the verb). (i) — (use a participle phrase to pre-modify the verb), the mouth of the fox began to water and he wished to have (j) — (use a demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) piece of meat.

**[Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**7. Use appropriate connectors in the blank spaces of the following text. .5×14=7**

We earned our independence in nine months. There were many reasons that made our victory easier. (a) —, we all were united at one point. (b) — it was a question of our survival and dignity. (c) —, our freedom fighters were committed. They fought valiantly in the war fields. (d) —, we had huge international support. (e) —, the Pakistani soldiers didn't have any noble reason before them. They were killers. They were not natives of this country. (f) —, they didn't have sufficient ideas about the communication systems, weather, or people's sentiment in this country. (g) —, they had two superpowers behind them. (h) —, these superpowers could do very little directly for them. (i) —, only in nine months, the Pakistani soldiers had to accept the worst defeat the world had ever experienced. (j) — it can be said, the War of Independence proved that no power can suppress the desire of the mass people. From the very beginning of the war, the Pakistani army had a wrong notion (k) — the Bangladeshis are timid by nature. (l) — some people were butchered at random, others would remain under their control. (m) — the Bangladeshis rightly proved that the Pakistani army's notion was totally wrong. (n) — no individual, no nation should underestimate others in their way of life.

**8. Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5×14=7**

Most trees prepare for winter by allowing their leaves to fall before the season of storms comes upon them. During the long summer sunshine, the leaves have been busy making food for the tree, but in autumn the tree begins to use up the food stored in them. Each leaf is then sealed with a tiny layer of cork and gradually it turns to the yellow or golden-brown colour which makes our woods so beautiful in that season. Then when winter comes, or even sooner, the leaves drop off or are scattered by the wind. Through the months of snows and frosts and gales, the trees stand with branches bare and cold, like great ships that have furled their sails in the face of the storm and are resting until the fair weather comes again.

(a) prepare (synonym); (b) allow (synonym); (c) season (synonym); (d) long (antonym); (e) busy (antonym); (f) stored (synonym); (g) seal (antonym); (h) tiny (antonym); (i) gradually (synonym); (j) sooner (antonym); (k) scattered (antonym); (l) bare (synonym); (m) cold (antonym); (n) fair (synonym).

[Question 8 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

9. There are fourteen errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5×14=7

Wolf : You're a naughty lamb I see.

Lamb : Naughty for what?

Wolf : You're making my water dirty can't you see

Lamb : Well its really amusing.

Wolf : Is it looking funny to you

Lamb : Yes of course. You're standing upstream. Its you who are making my water dirty.

Wolf : OK. Leave it. You'd been rude to me a year ago.

Lamb : Oh my goodness! I was not even born a year ago.

Wolf : Perhaps it wasn't you. It was your father.

Lamb : Whats my fault

Wolf : You're ill-mannered.

[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

**Part B : Composition (40 Marks)**

10. Write an application to the Mayor of your City Corporation complaining about insufficient water supply in your locality. 10
11. Write a paragraph of about 200 words about Empowerment of Women. 15

[Question 11 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

12. Write a contrast and comparison paragraph on 'School life versus College Life'. 15



**Special Model Test**  
Based on Amla Govt. College, Mirpur, Kushtia  
Preparatory Examination –2022; English: Paper II

**Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)**

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

An honest man is true (a) — his word. He does not deviate (b) — the path of honesty. He knows that true happiness consists (c) — honesty. So, he does not fall a victim (d) — greed. He does not hanker (e) — money. An honest man abstains himself (f) — corruption. He does not associate (g) — corrupt people. He derives pleasure (h) — good activities. He does not aspire (i) — wealth and always keeps himself aloof (j) — greedy people.

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

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

- (a) I — walk than get on the bus. This time, the bus is very crowded.  
 (b) — the teacher entered the classroom, the students stood up.  
 (c) — it — swimming in the sea? It seems to be very heroic to me.  
 (d) I — consult a doctor. I feel very weak.  
 (e) John cannot buy a smart phone, — a laptop. He comes of a poor family.  
 (f) Daughter : Mother, — a meteor —?  
 Mother : Sorry dear, I have no idea. I had never seen a meteor.  
 (g) Kazi Nazrul Islam is our national poet. He — in a very poor family.  
 (h) I have an important business. I — say goodbye to you now.  
 (i) — stands a beggar at the door. He wants some food.  
 (j) — is unfortunate that many students spoil their time by using Facebook.

3. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. 1×10=10

- (a) Rimin had been admitted to a hospital. She had an accident yesterday while —.  
 (b) Scarcely had we reached the station —. We had to wait for the next bus.  
 (c) He told the matter as if —. But, I know, he was not there when it occurred.

- (d) Whenever she speaks English, —. But it is natural as we learn through mistakes.
- (e) I wish —. Then I could take care of the helpless poor people.
- (f) I shall stay here until —. I do not want to take any risk.
- (g) The shoes were so expensive that —. I did not have sufficient money with me.
- (h) Her voice was too low for the people at the back to —. The organizers should have arranged sound system.
- (i) London was a new city for us. We hired a bus so that —.
- (j) As I've already completed my studies, —. I need money.
- 4. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context. .5×14=7**
- Bangladesh (a) — (consider) a mid-level income generating country. It (b) — (be) no longer a poor country. Our per capita income (c) — (increase) day by day. All the economic variables (d) — (function) very well. If we want to (e) — (continue) the economic flow, our internal management should be (f) — (develop). Political stability in this connection is (g) — (need). With a view to (h) — (ensure) our onward march, foreign investment is very crucial. It is high time we (i) — (understand) the fact. Besides, we should (j) — (develop) our tourism sector. We can earn foreign currency more by (k) — (export) the traditional handicrafts made by our indigenous people. We cannot be a powerful nation unless our agricultural sector is (l) — (modernize). (m) — (train) our unemployed youths how to earn online using international digital platforms or media can also add to our economy a lot. For (n) — (build up) a prosperous Bangladesh, wholehearted efforts are the demand of present time.
- 5. Change the narrative style by using direct speeches. 7**
- The Principal asked Rubina what she wanted. Rubina replied that she needed four days leave. The Principal asked why she wanted leave. Rubina replied that the marriage ceremony of her elder sister would be held on the next Saturday. The Principal asked her if she had written any application. Rubina replied positively that she had.
- 6. Use modifiers in the blank spaces as per directions given in brackets. .5×10=5**
- The Amazon rainforest, (a) —, (post-modify the noun with an appositive) produces more than 20% of the world's oxygen. This is why, scientists call it 'the lungs of the earth'. In size, the forest is twice (b) — (post-modify the noun with an equative/adjective phrase) India. It is the world's (c) — (pre-modify the noun with a superlative) biological reservoir, containing several million species of plants and animals. It is home to a (d) — (pre-modify the noun with adjective) variety of insects and birds. (e) — (use a demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) area of immense natural beauty plays a/an (f) — (use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) role in limiting climate change. Its rich vegetation takes carbon dioxide out of the air and releases oxygen. Unfortunately, the Amazonian rainforest is shrinking. And in the recent years, it has shrunk (g) — (post-modify the verb with a comparative) than ever before. About 17% of the forest has been destroyed over the past 50 years. In the 20th century, Brazil's (h) — (use an adverb to pre-modify the verb) growing population settled major areas of the Amazon rainforest. Fires have also become (i) — (use an intensifier to modify the adjective) frequent. Some 75,000 fires occurred in the Brazilian Amazon during the first half of 2019. Environmentalists, (j) — (use a participle phrase to post-modify the noun) the destruction in the region, have called for more effective conservation efforts.
- [Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**
- 7. Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage. .5×14=7**
- Time and tide wait for none. (a) —, no one can stop the onward march of time. (b) —, we should not waste a single moment in vain. (c) —, we should make the proper use of every single moment of our life. (d) —, the students should understand the value of time. It is a matter of great regret that some of the students pass away their valuable time in Facebook. (e) —, they kill their time. (f) —, they cannot prepare their lessons well. (g) —, they always have a poor preparation for the examination. (h) —, they cannot do well in the exam. (i) —, they don't stop wasting time. (j) —, they continue to waste their time using cell phone and Facebook till it is too late for them. (k) — parents have a great role. (l) —, they can make their children realize (m) — they should use time properly. (n) —, they should not allow their children to use cell phone all the time.
- 8. Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5×14=7**
- An intellectual is one who is an enlightened person. Literate persons give light to others. In every society, we find intellectuals such as philosophers, scientists, scholars, writer, and critics. As they are reputed persons, they feel 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, all are not intellectuals and those who are intellectuals, have the great responsibility of guiding others on the right path. If today 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.

- (a) intellectual (synonym); (b) enlightened (synonym); (c) literate (antonym); (d) light (antonym); (e) reputed (antonym); (f) responsibility (antonym); (g) blessed (synonym); (h) guiding (synonym); (i) security (synonym); (j) primitive (antonym); (k) ancestors (synonym); (l) humanity (synonym); (m) felicity (synonym); (n) amity (synonym).

**[Question 8 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

9. There are fourteen errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. **.5×14=7**

The Christmas I remember best from my childhood happened when I was about five just after my younger sister was born Lots of people came to our house with presents for us I was given the job of taking the gifts and saying thank you as each guest arrived I was handed boxes or bags which were filled with things that were wrapped in Christmas paper I was told which ones were for me and which ones had to be placed in a pile for my new sister So many presents were brought for us I will never forget the experience of being given so much It really was a very special Christmas Ah how significant those days were Ill remember that very special day in my future course of life.

**[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**Part B : Composition (40 Marks)**

10. At present, some anti-social activities are on the rise in your locality. Write a letter of complaint to the Superintendent of Police to take steps against the anti-social activities. **10**
11. Write a paragraph on 'The International Mother Language Day'. Use 200 words. **15**
- [Question 11 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**
12. You like country life but friend likes city life. Now, write a paragraph of comparison and contrast on City Life and Country Life with in 200 words. **15**



**Special Model Test**

**Based on Agrabad Mohila College, Chattogram  
Phoenix/Preparatory—2022; English : Paper II**

**Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)**

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

There are some people in the society who always criticize others. These people mock (a) — you without considering whether your work is conducive (b) — society. Should you pay heed (c) — them? You need not be shocked (d) — their criticism. Because they are envious (e) — you and your good action are accustomed (f) — continuing this practice. Therefore, a man (g) — sound wisdom will not discontinue his benevolent activities seeing others finding fault (h) — him. On the contrary, he will derive a lesson (i) — their criticism and thereby stick (j) — his plan even more passionately.

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

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

- (a) I am not allowed to come back home late. I — go now.
- (b) He is a diabetic patient. He — eat more vegetables.
- (c) Corruption is a great sin. I — die than become corrupt.
- (d) He cannot write a simple poem, — a sonnet.
- (e) — we reached school, it began to rain.
- (f) — a deer —? Have you ever seen a deer?
- (g) My younger sister — in the month of Boishakh. That is why, her name is Boishakhi.
- (h) — was a little rain yesterday. If it rained heavily, I would stay at house.
- (i) A : — truthfulness —?  
B : Oh, it's really a good practice.
- (j) — is 11 pm. I cannot talk to you anymore. I feel sleepy.
3. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. **1×10=10**
- (a) I have no pen with me. I would lend him if I —.
- (b) I am an early riser. I am used to —.
- (c) I was really in a great danger. He came here with a view to —.
- (d) There goes a proverb that —. So, we must be careful about choosing a friend.
- (e) Death is inevitable. There is nobody —.
- (f) As W.B. Yeats is fed up with the business of city life, —.
- (g) Sylhet is the first area in Bangladesh from where —.
- (h) — unless love and friendship are exchanged.
- (i) Though Alexandra 'Alex' Scott was born as a normal child, —.

(j) In our country, girls can be married off legally when —.

**4. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context. .5×14=7**

A mother is a supreme gift (a) — (bestow) upon us by Allah. She (b) — (exercise) an undeniable influence in (c) — (mould) the character of a child and also in (d) — (shape) its future destiny. A mother (e) — (regard) as the best teacher, guide and protector. An educated mother can manage the family in a far better way than a mother who has (f) — (have) no schooling. She (g) — (be) more interested in (h) — (get) her children educated. So, it is often said that the hand that (i) — (rock) the cradle, (j) — (rule) the world. Everyone (k) — (owe) to his mother because it is tough for a child (l) — (survive) without her help. If she (m) — (not teach) us how to take small steps in childhood, we (n) — (not learn) how to take big steps in life.

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

Jerry said to me, "I'll pay for it. I broke it. I brought down the axe careless." "But no one hits accurately every time, said I. "The fault was in the wood of the handle. I'll see the man who I bought it from," I added. "I will take the money after you have talked to the seller," said Jerry. "Still you are standing back of your own carelessness," said I.

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

Poverty is the (a) — (pre-modify the noun with an adjective) problem in our country. Many poor people do not try (b) — (use an infinitive to post-modify the verb) their condition by hard labour. They only curse (c) — (use a possessive to pre-modify the noun) fortune. By working (d) — (use an adverb to post-modify the verb), they can improve their condition. They should remember that man is the maker of his (e) — (pre-modify the noun) fate. It is (f) — (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) possible to overcome poverty. (g) — (use an adverb as pre-modifier) education can help them. The government should take steps (h) — (post-modify the verb with an infinitive) education among the poor people. If they become educated, they can be (i) — (pre-modify the noun) persons. (j) — (pre-modify the verb with a present participle phrase), they can change their lot.

**[Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**7. Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage. .5×14=7**

Time is a special resource that you cannot store or save for future use. (a) —, it is managed properly to gain success. The skills of managing time properly are called time management skills, (b) — these skills are necessary for job hunting and career success. (c) —, it is essential to improve these skills. (d) —, there are several useful strategies that can be used to improve your time management skills. (e) — have a clear goal in mind. (f) —, set up your priorities. (g) —, block out time for your high priority activities first and protect that time from interruptions. (h) —, set a deadline to do them and try your best to stick to it. (i) — your skills will help you avoid stress in completing any work successfully. (j) —, managing time is a great skill. (k) — doing any work in time is very important. (l) — you cannot develop this skill, you cannot do any work in time. (m) — your stress will increase (n) — interrupt your work.

**8. Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5×14=7**

The ancient Olympic Games were abolished by the Roman Emperor Theodosius in 393 AD, after Greece had lost its independence. But the idea never died and the Frenchman Baron Pierre de Coubertin, an educator and scholar, founded the modern Olympics. His aim was to bring together, once every four years, athletes from all countries on the friendly fields of amateur sport. No account was to be taken of national rivalries, nor politics, race, religion, wealth or social status.

(a) ancient (synonym); (b) abolish (antonym); (c) lost (antonym); (d) independence (synonym); (e) idea (synonym); (f) educator (antonym); (g) scholar (synonym); (h) found (synonym); (i) aim (synonym); (j) together (antonym); (k) friendly (antonym); (l) rivalry (antonym); (m) race (synonym); (n) status (synonym).

**[Question 8 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**9. There are fourteen errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5×14=7**

Writer : Would you like to have some coffee  
 Lady Guest : Yes just an ice cream and coffee, you  
 Writer : Ill have coffee.  
 Lady Guest : You know theres one thing I thoroughly believe in. I say one should always get up from a meal feeling one could eat a little more.  
 Writer : Are you still hungry  
 Lady Guest : Oh no Im not hungry, you see, I dont eat luncheon. I have a cup of coffee in the morning and then dinner but I never eat more than one thing for luncheon. I was speaking for you  
 Writer : Oh I see

**[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**Part B : Composition (40 Marks)**

10. Suppose, you have seen an advertisement in National Daily that AMC College will be appointed an IT expert. Now, write a letter asking for detailed information about the job. 10
11. Write a paragraph on 'The World Heritage Sites of Bangladesh' within 200 words. 15  
[Question 11 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]
12. Write a paragraph on the 'Cause and effects of failure in English'. 15



**Special Model Test**  
Based on Hazera-Taju Degree College, Chattogram  
Evaluation Test—2022; English : Paper II

**Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)**

1. Complete the text with suitable prepositions. .5×10=5  
Parents have desire (a) — bright future (b) — their children. They are ready to do anything which may be congenial (c) — the success (d) — their children. Every success (e) — their children makes them happy and they become sanguine (f) — their bright future. But then the children do not pay heed (g) — the suggestions (h) — their parents and fail to move forward as the parents want. All their hopes end (i) — smoke. So, children must be cautious (j) — it.
2. Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words given in the box. You can use one phrase/word more than once. .5×10=5
- |            |              |                          |               |                |
|------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| had better | let alone    | what does .....look like | was born      | have to/has to |
| there      | would rather | as soon as               | what's...like | it             |
- (a) Daughter : Mom, — a chess board —?  
(b) I'm not working tomorrow. So, I don't — get up very early in the morning.  
(c) All the students kept quiet — the teacher entered the classroom.  
(d) You will have to drive more than 500 km today. You — start now without further delay.  
(e) The educated people are not conscious in our country — the common masses.  
(f) I — go home now than wait for him any more. Nobody knows when he will come.  
(g) Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is the Father of our Nation. He — in 1920 in Tungipara of Gopalganj district.  
(h) Long ago, — lived a mighty warrior named Kubla Khan. He was the grandson of Genghis Khan.  
(i) — seems that he is very happy with the life in the village. Actually, he likes the countryside very much.  
(j) A : — danger —?  
B : The possibility of injure, harm or kill.
3. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. 1×10=10
- (a) It is a common scenario before an exam that —.  
(b) Industry never goes —.  
(c) Had I had a lot of money —.  
(d) Scarcely had I got the message —.  
(e) He is walking very carefully lest —.  
(f) Corruption is everywhere. It is high time —.  
(g) HSC Exam result plays a vital role in a student's life because —.  
(h) We had to wait since —.  
(i) Students had better know that suggestions help them make a good result but —.  
(j) It has been a couple of years since —.
4. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context. .5×14=7  
Would you mind (a) — (receive) my letter? I am very sorry for (b) — (be) late. Had I had any information about your illness, I (c) — (visit) you. Believe me, since my getting back from England, I have got myself (d) — (engage) in raising awareness among people regarding (e) — (send) their daughters to school. In this country, girls (f) — (deprive) of proper education. For lack of education, they (g) — (not know) what they (h) — (need). For years, they (i) — (neglect) in society. So, they should (j) — (teach) that they are equal to men. Now, our garment industries (k) — (play) a vital role in our economy because a huge number of women (l) — (work) in this sector. Thus, it is a proven fact that if we (m) — (not ensure) the participation of women in socio-economic sectors, our progress (n) — (be) hindered.
5. Change the narrative style by using indirect speeches. 7  
"What are you writing?" The angel looked up and replied in a sweet tone, "The names of those who love the Lord." "and is mine one?" asked Abu. "No, your name is not included here," replied the angel. Then Abu said, "please write down my name as one who loves his fellow men." The next night when the angel came, Abu asked, "have you put my name in your book." "Yes, your name has topped the list."
6. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. .5×10=5

Drug addiction is a curse of modern civilization. Frustration is the cause of (a) — (use a demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) addiction. When there is no hope left for the young people, they want (b) — (use infinitive to post-modify the verb) relief in drug. Drugs have a (c) — (pre-modify the noun) effect on human body. People feel drowsy and lose appetite. The poisonous effect of drug is (d) — (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) dangerous. It may damage the brain and all internal functions of the body (e) — (post-modify the verb with an adverb). The persons (f) — (use a past participle to post-modify the noun) to drug feel intensive pain in the body. The treatment of the drug addicts is expensive and difficult. They are also a great burden to (g) — (use a possessive to pre-modify the noun) family. A family (h) — (use a prepositional phrase to post-modify the noun) face problems in the society. The remedy for drug addiction is not (i) — (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) easy. Drug business is punishable and the highest punishment is death sentence in Bangladesh. This law must be enforced (j) — (post-modify the verb with an adverb).

**[Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

7. **Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage. .5×14=7**

Water is a vital element of the environment. (a) — this element is polluted in many ways. (b) —, farmers use chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their field. (c) — rain and flood wash away these chemicals, they get mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds (d) — pollute it. (e) —, mills and factories throw their poisonous chemicals and waste product into water. (f) —, water vehicles also pollute water by dumping food waste and human waste into it. (g) —, insanitary latrines and unsafe drains also contribute to water pollution. Water is called life. (h) —, we cannot allow this pollution to continue. We have to raise an awareness about it. (i) —, laws should be enforced strictly. (j) — we fail to check water pollution, we will suffer. (k) —, it will be the reason of the spread of many diseases. (l) —, some diseases may turn into epidemic. (m) —, they can breed a threat to the existence of mankind. (n) —, it is evident that it is vital to curb water pollution.

8. **Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5×14=7**

The rapid advancement of science has made life easy and less complicated. The inventions made by science are many. Computer is the latest addition to them. It has now become an essential part of modern life. Any device helping people perform mathematical calculation may be called a computer. It is a special kind of electronic machine that can perform mathematical calculation and process large masses of information at a great speed. Computer is now used in all sectors of life. It is widely used in the field of space administration, telecommunication, air traffic control, navigation of ship and aircrafts. In fact, computer is doing a great job by substituting human brain and thus preventing misuse of time and energy.

(a) advancement (synonym); (b) complicated (antonym); (c) latest (synonym); (d) essential (antonym); (e) perform (synonym); (f) special (antonym); (g) large (antonym); (h) sectors (synonym); (i) widely (synonym); (j) ship (synonym); (k) great (antonym); (l) substituting (synonym); (m) prevent (antonym); (n) misuse (synonym).

**[Question 8 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

9. **There are fourteen errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5×14=7**

Dont you go with him, Missie! Not with him Bad wicked man he not fit taking Missie!  
Don't you listen him lies, Missie! Nasty low fellow Nasty low tricks him playing. Nasty native tricks  
Ha, ha He is not native himself Oh no Him European man, white skin all same Missie. Ha ha!

**[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**Part B : Composition (40 Marks)**

10. **Write a letter to the Ward Councilor complaining about the Mosquito Menace in your locality. 10**
11. **Write a paragraph within 200 words on 'Your Hobby'. 15**
- [Question 11 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**
12. **Write a paragraph showing Causes and Effects of Road Accident. 15**

**Special Model Test**



**Based on Hathazari Govt. College, Chattogram  
HSC Evaluation Examination—2022; English : Paper II**

**Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)**

1. **Complete the text with suitable prepositions. .5×10=5**  
Mr. Abedin works (a) — a govt. college. (b) — an English teacher, he is very popular (c) — his pupils (d) — his majestic mastery. He has great influence (e) — his disciples. He has hardly any influence (f) — the Principal. The remarks of his colleagues have little influence (g) — his teaching. He always labors (h) — his dictionary. After retiring (i) — his service, he will retire (j) — his private life.
2. **Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words given in the box. .5×10=5**

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

- (a) I — consult an experienced doctor than take your prescribed medicines. I cannot depend on you.
- (b) Panna was a criminal. So, he was always on his toes. — he saw the police, he hid himself.
- (c) Some adolescents even don't know the pros and cons of Internet, — Cyber Security Act.
- (d) As the man lacks eye-sights, he uses Braille system. In fact, he — blind.
- (e) No one is happy with her result. She — understand it.
- (f) — are many beautiful places in our country. Tourists from home and abroad come to visit these places.
- (g) Suffice — to say that they are dedicated, serious personalities.
- (h) I am very tired. I — take rest.
- (i) Teacher : Learners, — the national flower of Bangladesh —?
- (j) A : — asparagus —?  
B : I have heard of it but never got a chance to see or eat it.

**3. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. 1×10=10**

- (a) Industrialization and urbanization are simultaneously increasing throughout the world. In order to cope with the fast growing world, Bangladesh —.
- (b) Unless you know the ins and outs of virtual world like social networking sites, —.
- (c) Nuraj missed being the champion in the race. Had he had more stamina, —.
- (d) We must grow the habit of getting up early. The sooner we get up —.
- (e) It is not good to keep bad company. On no account —.
- (f) Chess is a popular game. I wish —.
- (g) The bag is too heavy for the young boy to —.
- (h) Walk fast lest —.
- (i) The boy is a fool. He behaves as if —.
- (j) I used to take an English newspaper daily so that —.

**4. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct forms of verbs as per subject and context. .5×14=7**

To err is human. If a man commits crimes any time and repents truly for his misdeed, he may (a) — (forgive). But the man who (b) — (not, give up) the wrong, (c) — (suffer) surely. In the long run, he (d) — (will take) to the land of death. The old sailor (e) — (be) a wrong-doer in his long journey. He committed a crime (f) — (kill) a sea bird (g) — (call) Albatross. That crime ultimately (h) — (bring) bad luck to them. The ship (i) — (leave) in the icy sea. The sun shone over their head. The wind (j) — (drop) down. It was a great disaster. The old sailor (k) — (curse) for (l) — (kill) the albatross. But as soon as he (m) — (appreciate) the snakes, the creations of God, all the sailors (n) — (relieve) of the curse.

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

"Have you saved something for the future?" said the rich man. "No" said the cobbler. "I am happy with the present and think little about tomorrow." "No, that would not do," said the rich man. "I like to see you above want. Have this money and keep it." "What a great amount of money it is! Where will I keep so much money?" whispered the cobbler to himself.

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

Renewable energy sources or RES capture their energy from existing flows of energy, from ongoing natural processes, such as sunshine, wind, flowing water, biological processes, and geothermal heat flows. The most (a) — (pre-modify the noun) definition is that renewable energy is from an (b) — (pre-modify the noun with a noun adjective) resource that is replaced (c) — (post-modify the verb with an adverb) by a natural process such as power generated from the sun or from the wind. Most renewable forms of energy, other than geothermal and tidal power, ultimately come (d) — (post-modify the verb with a prepositional phrase). (e) — (use determiner to pre-modify the noun) forms are stored as solar energy such as rainfall and wind power which are considered short-term (f) — (use noun phrase as post-modifier), whereas the energy in biomass is accumulated (g) — (post-modify the verb with an adverbial phrase of time), as in straw, or through many years as in wood. (h) — (pre-modify the noun phrase with a participle) renewable energy by plants, animals and humans does not permanently deplete the resource. Fossil fuels, while theoretically renewable on a very long time-scale, are exploited at rates that may deplete these resources in the (i) — (pre-modify the noun) future. Renewable energy resources may be used directly, or used (j) — (use infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb).

**[Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**7. Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage. .5×14=7**

Mobile phone has become an essential gadget for everybody (a) — it has become very popular. (b) — it has created a number of problems. It has (c) — advantages (d) — disadvantages. (e) —, it helps to connect people. (f) —, it helps to exchange information. (g) —, it can be used for various purposes. (h) — it has a few disadvantages (i) — can cause a lot of troubles. (j) —, many students are getting addicted to it. (k) —, they spend more time using it. (l) —, most of them cannot do well in the examinations. (m) —, many of them are getting involved in criminal activities through it. (n) —, its advantages are more than its disadvantages.

**8. Read the passage and then write the synonym or antonym of the words as directed below. .5×14=7**

The present age is marked not only by the importance of the family as an economic and welfare institution but also by its increasing importance as an arrangement for socializing and raising children and for the psychological support of adults. There has been a wide disintegration of large kin groups and an intensification of relationships within the nuclear family. Moreover, the world is seeing an increasing association of women with earning and out of home activities.

- (a) present (synonym); (b) importance (synonym); (c) economic (synonym); (d) welfare (antonym); (e) increase (antonym); (f) arrangement (antonym); (g) raise (synonym); (h) support (synonym); (i) wide (antonym); (j) disintegration (antonym); (k) intensification (antonym); (l) relationship (synonym); (m) nuclear (antonym); (n) association (synonym).

[Question 8 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

**9. There are fourteen errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5×14=7**

Aryan : Do you read newspaper regularly Farhan  
 Farhan : Yes I do whats about you?  
 Aryan : To tell you frankly I do not read newspaper regularly.  
 Farhan : Why you get enough time during the break at college  
 Aryan : Yes I do get but I do not like Moreover I think it is a wastage of time  
 Farhan : Remember, newspaper is called the "storehouse of knowledge". The more you read newspaper the more you will learn.  
 Aryan : Then, from today, I will start reading newspaper.  
 Farhan : Yes that's like a good friend.

[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

**Part B : Composition (40 Marks)**

- 10. On behalf of the people of your locality, write an application to the OC for taking action against anti-social activities in your area. 10**  
**11. Write a paragraph about 'Covid-19 Pandemic' Use 200 words. 15**  
**12. Write a paragraph within 200 words showing the bad effects of smoking. 15**

[Question 12 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]



**Special Model Test**  
**Based on Islamia College, Chattogram**  
**Test Examination—2022; English : Paper II**

**Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)**

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

A good boy is always attentive (a) — his studies. He concentrates (b) — his studies very much. He listens (c) — his teachers' advice. He is respectful (d) — his superiors. He does not quarrel (d) — his superiors. He does not quarrel (e) — anyone. He behaves well (f) — everyone. Nobody is annoyed (g) — his behaviour. He is true (h) — his words. He is dear (i) — all. Everybody prays (j) — him.

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

as soon as	what does .... look like	there	what's ..... like	have to/has to
let alone	it	had better	there	would rather

- (a) To tell a lie is a great sin. We — die than tell a lie.  
 (b) — swimming in the sea —? It seems to be very heroic to me.  
 (c) — your institution —?  
 (d) He is seriously ill. He — go to a doctor.  
 (e) All the students stood up — the teacher entered the classroom. The teacher became very pleased with them.  
 (f) You — apply to the Principal of your college for granting you a stipend. He will surely see on it.  
 (g) — lived a man in a village. He was very wise.  
 (h) He cannot walk, — run. He is very sick.

- (i) You seem to be very nervous. Is — any problem?  
 (j) — may rain today. You should go out with an umbrella.
- 3. Complete the sentences using suitable classes/phrases. 1×10=10**
- (a) He studies medicine with a view to —.  
 (b) I found a box in the room. The box was too heavy —.  
 (c) Unity is strength. United we stand —.  
 (d) If he studied well —.  
 (e) We saw a snake while we —.  
 (f) He described the incident as though —.  
 (g) Had he had sense —.  
 (h) Despite playing well, —.  
 (i) Since he was careless, —.  
 (j) Work sincerely lest —.
- 4. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context..5×14=7**
- A proverb (a) — (go) that a man without an aim (b) — (be) like a ship without a rudder. Similarly, a man without an aim (c) — (not reach) his goal. He (d) — (stumble) in his way of life. So, every man should (e) — (have) a definite aim. But nothing is more difficult than the choice of a profession. Students (f) — (find) it very difficult (g) — (choose) a suitable profession. Choosing a profession (h) — (become) very difficult because there (i) — (be) many paths and courses open to them. So, students (j) — (should) be more careful here. If a person (k) — (take) a profession for which he is inappropriate, he (l) — (live) the life of sorrow, inability and despair. Life (m) — (become) a burden to him. Consequently, he (n) — (not be) successful in his profession.
- 5. Change the narrative style by using indirect speeches. 7**
- The Mayor said, "How much do you want?" "A thousand guilders," said the Pied Piper. "All right," said the Mayor. "We'll pay you a thousand guilders as you wish. When will you set to work?" "Now," said the Pied Piper. On ridding the town of the rats, the Pied Piper came to the Mayor and said, "Now give me the promised guilders." How funny! We cannot give you one thousand guilders. Take fifty," said the Mayor.
- 6. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. .5×10=5**
- Mudslides (a) — (post-modify the verb) ensue in hilly areas, for an example, when there was a mudslide in Bangladesh (b) — (use an adverbial phrase), it killed many people at Chattogram. Mudslides occur when a portion of a (c) — (use a noun-adjective to pre-modify the noun) side becomes too weak to hold up its own weight. This is (d) — (post-modify the verb) caused by an (e) — (pre-modify the noun) amount of rainfall. With all the new water introduction into the slope the content of liquid makes it (f) — (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) heavy that gravity pulls it (g) — (post-modify the verb). Although water remains a (h) — (pre-modify the noun) factor in creating the mud (i) — (use a relative clause to post-modify the noun), the real reason that the land begins to slide is gravity. What happens is mudslides redistribute soil and sediments in a process that can be in sudden collapses or in (j) — (pre-modify the adjective) gradual slides.
- [Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**
- 7. Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage. .5×14=7**
- Honesty is a noble virtue. The man (a) — possesses this uncommon quality, is the happiest man in the world. Truly speaking, a man should have trustworthiness (b) — nobody believes a liar. A liar may prosper for the time being, (c) — ultimately he goes to the dogs. (d) —, we should be honest in our life. It is believed that honesty is the best policy (e) — dishonesty is the sign of downfall. God helps those who are honest. (f) —, dishonest people are cursed. Childhood is the best time (g) — children should be taught honesty. It is seen that children follow their parents, (h) — parents should be honest. (i) —, they should be allowed to mix with those friends who are really honest. (j) —, parents should tell stories of honest people to children. (k) —, they can tell the story of our Prophet (sm). (l) —, parents should teach children how to distinguish between right and wrong. (m) —, children build up their character. (n) —, parents can show the path of honesty to children.
- 8. Read the following passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5×14=7**
- My favourite subject of study is poetry. By true poetry, I mean poetry that touches my mind, that stirs me and sends me to another world of bliss. I am not satisfied with jingling rhymes of musical languages. Poetry must not please; it must inspire, enlighten, and even widen our mental horizon. Moreover, poetry helps us to realize that we are not as different as we think. And despite our differences, we are not alone in our grief, pain, joy or happiness. It rebuilds and forges a more connected and caring world.

(a) favourite (antonym); (b) true (synonym); (c) touch (synonym); (d) stir (synonym); (e) bliss (antonym); (f) satisfied (antonym); (g) inspire (synonym); (h) enlighten (antonym); (i) widen (antonym); (j) horizon (synonym); (k) realize (antonym); (l) alone (synonym); (m) rebuild (antonym); (n) forge (synonym).

[Question 8 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

9. There are fourteen errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5×14=7

Tourist : How old is the edifice guide  
 Guide : Madame its a 15th century edifice  
 Tourist : What a wonderful edifice it is  
 Guide : It was built by Akbar the then emperor of India.  
 Tourist : Oh I see  
 Guide : Madame we should move now. The sun is about to set It would be dark soon.  
 Tourist : Isnt the place safe  
 Guide : It is But the security does not allow anybody after the sunset.

[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

**Part B : Composition (40 Marks)**

10. An application to the Principal seeking her permission seat in the college hostel. 10  
 11. Write a paragraph within 200 words on 'Extra-curricular Activities'. 15

[Question 11 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

12. Write a paragraph on 'Road Accident'. 15



**Special Model Test**  
**Based on Rangamati Government College, Rangamati**  
**Preparatory Examination– 2022; English: Paper II**

**Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)**

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

University should never be made (a) — mechanical organization (b) — collecting and distributing knowledge. (c) — them, people should offer their intellectual hospitality, their wealth (d) — mind to others, and earn their proud right (e) — return to receive gifts (f) — the rest of the world. But, (g) — the whole length and breadth (h) — India, there is not a single university established (i) — the modern time where a foreign or an Indian student can properly be acquainted (j) — the best product of Indian mind.

2. Complete the sentences with suitable phrase/words given in the box. .5×10=5

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

- (a) — a Leopard —? It is a large animal of the cat family.  
 (b) You — be cautious than go to a doctor. Prevention is better than cure.  
 (c) Altaf Muhammad is a freedom fighter. He — on the 23rd March 1933.  
 (d) Fog covers the greenish field in winter season. It vanishes — the morning wears on.  
 (e) It was a terrible ship. — was no crew in the ship of death.  
 (f) In our country, rainy season is very different. During this season, very often — rains heavily without any gap.  
 (g) — living in Bangladesh —? You seem to be very happy with your life in Bangladesh.  
 (h) Some people in Bangladesh cannot afford three meals a day — nutritious food.  
 (i) The library is open for all. None — pay to use the library.  
 (j) No one is happy with their result. She — understand it.

3. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/Phrases. 1×10=10

- (a) She is very sincere. She reads a lot so that —.  
 (b) She has told me to wait. I will wait here till —.  
 (c) I have an urgent piece of work in the college. Before he comes —.  
 (d) He was very kind to me. But for his help —.  
 (e) Rina is reading in the library. If you want to talk to her —.  
 (f) We were lucky. No sooner had we —.  
 (g) She was very clever. She availed —.  
 (h) I am an early riser. I am used to —.  
 (i) Everybody should have a future plan. Tell me what —.  
 (j) I missed her a lot. It was long —.

4. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct forms of verbs as per subject and context. .5×14=7

Jerry is an orphan. He (a) — (come) to the orphanage at the age of four. He (b) — (lose) his parents in his infancy. Then, he (c) — (commit) to the care of the orphanage. He could hardly (d) — (recollect) his parent's memory. In spite of (e) — (be) an orphan, he had developed a strong

fabric of morality. His inimitable morality (f) — (draw) him close to the writer. The writer (g) — (impress) with him. She started (h) — (show) affection for him. Jerry (i) — (take) her for his mother. He fabricated a lie (j) — (win) her heart. The orphan boy (k) — (come) closer to her. She also (l) — (love) him like her son. Once she (m) — (leave) the place. But she (n) — (cherish) the memory of the boy till her old age.

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

7

"Have you seen your mother, Jerry?" "I see her every summer. She sends for me." I wanted to cry out, "Why are you not with her? How can she let you go away again?" He said, "She comes up here from Mannville whenever she can. She does not have a job now. She wanted to give me a puppy, but they can't let anyone boy keep a puppy."

**6. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.**

.5×10=5

The people of Bangladesh have expressed their shock (a) — (post-modify the verb) at the reaction of the Pakistan Parliament. Pakistan strongly protested the execution of two (b) — (pre-modify the noun) collaborators who committed crimes against humanity on their own people in 1971. There is a demand for apology from (c) — (use a noun adjective to pre-modify the noun) government for the crimes of its army during the Liberation War of Bangladesh. Recently Pakistan's National Assembly may be within its rights (d) — (use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb) for the execution of two collaborators. But it is quite clear to us that Pakistan always tries to erase its past history. To erase (e) — (use a demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) history is not easy because history continues to follow all of us. Pakistan, (f) — (post-modify the noun with an appositive), cannot come out of its military influence. As a result, the country has become (g) — (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) barbarous. So, Pakistan is going down (h) — (use an adverb to post-modify the verb). The founder of Pakistan Mr. Jinnah was physically (i) — (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) weak and so, the state always tried to show its physical strength since (j) — (use a possessive to pre-modify the noun) birth.

[Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

**7. Fill in the blanks with suitable linking words/sentence connectors.**

.5×14=7

Trees are a vital part of our environment. (a) —, they bear a great impact on the climate. (b) —, we are not kind and careful about them. (c) —, we destroy trees at random. (d) —, one day the country will bear the consequence of greenhouse effect. (e) — ours is an agricultural country, our economy depends on agriculture. (f) —, trees play a vital role on our climate. (g) —, trees keep the soil strong and protect it. (h) —, trees save us from flood and many other natural calamities. (i) —, trees provide us timber which is of great use specially in construction works and for making furniture. (j) —, they provide us with oxygen (k) — is essential for all living being to survive. (l) —, we depend on trees in many ways. (m) —, trees are our best friends. (n) —, we must not destroy trees indiscriminately.

**8. Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below.**

.5×14=7

Scientists have recently reported that the polar ice caps are melting. This is due to rise in atmospheric temperatures known as the 'Greenhouse Effect'. According to Melvin Calvin, who won a Nobel Prize for the earlier research, the carbon dioxide is primarily responsible for temperature rise in atmosphere. The carbon dioxide is given off when coal and oil are burnt. This gas accumulated in the North and South Poles is melting and may eventually lead to rise in sea levels which could flood many areas of the world. Even if we take measures to stop the ice-melting, it may take years to control the rise in sea levels. The 'Greenhouse Effect' is just one of many fundamental changes which are taking place in the environment. Tropical rainforests, which took fifty million years to grow, are being reduced. Geometrically the total area of the world's deserts is increasing every year. Many species of animals and plants are endangered with the threat of extinction.

(a) recently (synonym); (b) rise (antonym); (c) accumulated (synonym); (d) melting (antonym); (e) flood (antonym); (f) measure (synonym); (g) fundamental (synonym); (h) tropical (synonym); (i) reduce (antonym); (j) total (synonym); (k) desert (synonym); (l) endanger (antonym); (m) threat (synonym); (n) extinction (synonym).

[Question 8 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

**9. There are fourteen errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors.**

.5×14=7

According to many students the future leaders of our country must not get themselves involved in politics but another group of people opine the opposite The second school of thought instead of discouraging encourage students to take part in politics They opine that students who will rule the country tomorrow must know what is what in politics otherwise they will never be good leaders In such a situation we must make a balance Students will take part in politics, but not and never actively so that their main duty of studying is not disturbed

[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

**Part B : Composition (40 Marks)**

10. Suppose, you are a student of Rangamati Govt. College. There is no multimedia facility in your classrooms. Now, write an application to the Principal of your college for providing multimedia facilities in the classrooms. 10
11. Write a paragraph in about 200 words on 'Rohingya Exodus' by using descriptive method. 15  
 [Question 11 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]
12. Write a paragraph on Environment Pollution. 15



**Special Model Test**  
**Based on Saikat Government College, Noakhali**  
**Test Examination—2022; English : Paper II**

**Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)**

1. Complete the text with suitable prepositions. .5×10=5  
 Industry is the key (a) — success. Nobody can succeed (b) — life (c) — industry. You have to work hard either (d) — earning money or for acquiring knowledge. Those who work hard can move (e) — prosperity. Success (f) — success makes them famous. They can change the lot (g) — a nation. (h) — the other hand, those who are idle always lag (i) —. Prosperity remains (j) — of their reach.
2. Complete the sentences with suitable phrases/words given in the box. .5×10=5
- |          |              |                         |            |            |
|----------|--------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|
| was born | have to      | what does.....look like | there      | as soon as |
| it       | would rather | what's ..... like       | had better | let alone  |
- (a) My father landed at the airport. — he met us, he burst into joy.  
 (b) Long ago — lived a king named Solomon.  
 (c) — is really dangerous to drive with sleepiness. It may cost your life at any time.  
 (d) We — remain unfed than beg in the street. Begging is certainly a great curse.  
 (e) Ruma cannot speak Bengali fluently, — English.  
 (f) Begum Sufia Kamal is one of the greatest poetesses of Bangla literature. She — in 1911 in Barishal.  
 (g) Dengue is spreading all around the country. You — use a mosquito net before going to bed.  
 (h) Alexander was a great king. — it — to be a king like him?  
 (i) Spending time in idleness does no good to us. We — be industrious to succeed in life.  
 (j) Have you ever been to Cox's Bazar? — the nature around it —?
3. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. 1×10=10
- (a) Time flies very fast. Five years have passed since —.  
 (b) Rana was the first boy of our class. He studies attentively so that —.  
 (c) Higher education is impossible without English. It is high time we —.  
 (d) He scored GPA 5 in the HSC examination because —. We should congratulate him.  
 (e) Hardly had we started to eat —.  
 (f) As it is a difficult task, —. He is not very skilled in doing such works.  
 (g) The film ended very fantastically. If you saw it, —.  
 (h) There are many obstacles in our way to success. We must work hard so that —.  
 (i) Vehicles are hardly seen after midnight. We have to wait to start the journey until —.  
 (j) Your health seems affected by fever. You had better —.
4. Read the following text and fill in the gaps with the right forms of verbs as per subject and context. .5×14=7
- (a) — (Teach) is a noble profession. A teacher (b) — (teach) his students from the core of his heart. He teaches his students with a view to (c) — (give) the light of education. By (d) — (get) the light of education, students can (e) — (enlighten) their inside. The students (f) — (learn) their lessons now as their teachers (g) — (instruct) them. But the students nowadays act as though they (h) — (know) everything. They are not (i) — (pay) heed to their teachers' advice. But the students must be careful in their studies lest they (j) — (fail) to secure good marks. If they (k) — (fail) to secure good marks, their future life (l) — (be) uncertain. Therefore, they had better (m) — (follow) the instructions of their teachers with a view to (n) — (succeed) in life.
5. Change the narrative style by using indirect speeches. 7  
 "Have you offered your prayer today?" I said to my mother. "No, I have forgotten." she said. "That's bad," I said. "We must pray every day." My mother said to me, "My child, I was actually testing your sincerity. You passed my test. I replied, "Wow! What a surprise!!"
6. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces. .5×10=5  
 On February 21, people get up (a) — (post-modify the verb) in the morning remembering the memory of the martyrs. They walk (b) — (post-modify the verb with a phrase) to the Shaheed Minar. Most of them put on black badges (c) — (post-modify the noun with a prepositional phrase). They go to the Shaheed Minar (d) — (use a participle to post-modify the verb) the most cherished

song "Amar viayer rokte rangano...". They pay homage and tribute to the memory of the martyrs. Offering the flowers, they pray for (e) — (use a possessive to pre-modify the noun) souls. They also gather in the mosque, temple and other (f) — (pre-modify the noun) institutions and pray for the salvation of the martyrs' (g) — (pre-modify the noun) souls. Different social and (h) — (pre-modify the noun) organizations arrange (i) — (pre-modify the noun with an adjective) programmes on (j) — (use a demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) day.

[Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

**7. Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage. .5×14=7**

We must be aware of the dangers of smoking. It is harmful to us in various ways. It causes various diseases (a) — blood pressure, heart attack, bronchitis, cancer, etc. (b) — it pollutes air. (c) — smoking causes harm to (d) — the smokers (e) — the non-smokers who remain by them. (f) —, we should give up smoking. (g) — it is (h) — a great addiction to get rid of. (i) — nothing is impossible for us. (j) —, we have to realize (k) — it only damages our health. (l) —, we have to leave the company of those (m) — smoke. (n) —, we must be determined to give it up.

**8. Read the passage and write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5×14=7**

Television has been the most common and widespread source of entertainment of the present world. A wide range of programmes of various interests is telecast on numerous channels. Almost every middle class and even working class families have a television set today. Television programmes are not only enjoyable but also highly educative. For example, television is used for distant learning. Courses run by the Open University are shown on BTB. Several channels like the Discovery and the National Geographic Channels telecast highly informative programmes.

(a) common (antonym); (b) entertainment (synonym); (c) various (antonym); (d) numerous (synonym); (e) enjoyable (antonym); (f) highly (antonym); (g) example (synonym); (h) distant (antonym); (i) run (synonym); (j) show (synonym); (k) several (synonym); (l) discover (antonym); (m) telecast (synonym); (n) informative (antonym).

[Question 8 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

**9. There are fourteen errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors. .5×14=7**

Husband : Cant you cook food properly  
 Wife : I cook food properly the problem is with you  
 Husband : Really these foods are crap they taste pathetic  
 Wife : I spend time in the kitchen from morning till afternoon I work hard. I take care of two children at home what do you do  
 Husband : I work hard and earn money that you spend lavishly  
 Wife : How dare you say that  
 Husband : Well that is the truth

[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

**Part B : Composition (40 Marks)**

**10 Write an application to the principal of your college for increasing library facilities. 10**

**11. Write a paragraph about The Importance of Learning English. 15**

**12. Deforestation is one of the causes of climate change. Write a paragraph describing the effects of deforestation within 200 words. 15**

[Question 12 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]



**Special Model Test**  
**Based on Moulvibazar Govt. Women's College, Moulvibazar**  
**Preparatory Examination—2022; English : Paper II**

**Part A : Grammar (60 Marks)**

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

We got our freedom (a) — the sacrifice of hundreds and thousands (b) — lives. The patriots (c) — our land fought (d) — the oppression of the West Pakistani rulers. Finally, the oppressors were bound to surrender (e) — our freedom fighters. But a great number (f) — the sons of the land died (g) — the war. Soon (h) — the war. The government (i) — Bangladesh founded the National Memorial (j) — memory of the martyrs.

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

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

- (a) The rules of our college are very strict. — the bells ring, the students have to attend the class.  
 (b) We suspected, — was Akram who took away money from the box.  
 (c) — was a king named Solomon. He was powerful and intelligent.  
 (d) His income was very limited. He could not buy a motorbike — a luxury car.  
 (e) — it — living in English style? You seem to be happy with your life in London.  
 (f) Mr. Habib is very honest. He — resign the post than earn money in a dishonest way.

- (g) Lost time never comes back in life. So you — not waste time in unprofitable work.  
 (h) Kazi Nazrul Islam is a rebel poet. He — in West Bengal.  
 (i) Paradise lies under parent's foot. So, we all — obey our parents.  
 (j) I can't remember my father's face because I lost him in my very tender age. — he — ?

**3. Complete the sentence using suitable clauses/phrases. 1×10=10**

- (a) Scarcely had we reached the station —.  
 (b) Air is an important element which —.  
 (c) He couldn't obtain A+ unless —.  
 (d) Had we got the invitation, —.  
 (e) — I would help the poor.  
 (f) I have lost my cell phone. Would you mind — so that I can talk to my mother?  
 (g) Now waterborne diseases have increased dramatically. Drink pure water lest —.  
 (h) Hardly had we started to eat —. It was an unexpected knock.  
 (i) Air is polluted in many ways. It is high time —.  
 (j) The martyrs laid down their lives in 1971. They did it so that —.

**4. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context. .5×14=7**

Coronaviruses are a family of viruses that (a) — (cause) respiratory infections. COVID-19 (b) — (be) the disease caused by a new coronavirus. COVID-19 (c) — (diagnose) first in December 2019 in Wuhan city of China. The outbreak quickly (d) — (spread) around the world and it turned into a pandemic as it (e) — (take away) millions of lives and (f) — (infect) millions of people. In Bangladesh, the first COVID-19 patient (g) — (identify) on March 08, 2020 in Dhaka. The coronaviruses cause illness (h) — (range) from the common cold to more severe diseases. The symptoms (i) — (show) within 14 days of exposure to the virus. Common signs of infection (j) — (include) fever, sore throat, body ache, coughing and breathing difficulties. To (k) — (prevent) the spread of this virus, we should wear mask in public. (l) — (maintain) a safe distance from others and cleaning hands with soaps can be (m) — (recommend) for the situation. (n) — (get) vaccinated can also be very useful in improving personal safety.

**5. Change the narrative style of the following text. 7**

"Open the door, mom", the beggar said. "I have been starving for two days". From within the house, Mrs. Rupa said, "Why do you beg? Can't you work?" "No, Mom. I am blind. I can walk only with a stick and talk" Opening the door, Mrs. Rupa looked at him and said, "O, my God! You are very old too".

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

Drug addiction among the young generation has become a (a) — (pre-modify the noun) concern. Drug is usually used as medicine (b) — (use an infinitive) diseases and an excess of taking drug for no disease is called drug addiction. It has grasped the young generation (c) — (post-modify the verb). They take drugs to forget (d) — (use a possessive) sadness. (e) — (pre-modify the noun) people take various drugs (f) — (post-modify the verb). Drug addiction causes (g) — (use an adjective) harms to human body. (h) — (use a participle phrase), we can remove this curse from our society. All concerned should take initiatives (i) — (use an infinitive) it. The criminals should be punished (j) — (use an adverb).

[Question 6 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]

**7. Use appropriate sentence connectors in the blank spaces of the following passage. .5×14=7**

Happiness lies in the mind of a man (a) — beauty lies in the eyes of a beholder. (b) — we can say (c) — happiness comprises a state of mind. One thousand taka can give happiness to a poor man (d) — it has no importance to a millionaire. (e) — the source of happiness lies within our ourselves. (f) — we do some good work (g) — gives happiness to others, our own happiness also increases by leaps and bounds. One way of doing this is to find out (h) — go out to those (i) — may be in need of our help. The highest form of happiness is derived (j) — we help others (k) — give happiness to them. (l) — in every religion great importance is given to service of the poor and the needy. (m) — we all should be trying to be happy with what we have, (n) — we will never get satisfaction.

**8. Read the passage and then write the antonym or synonym of the words as directed below. .5×14=7**

Those who are industrious can prosper in life. It means that industry is the key to success. The idle are always unsuccessful. It is sheer foolishness to think that success comes automatically as it is given by the Almighty. Passing time in idleness brings about adversity in life. But the industrious

can remove the hindrances by dint of continuous hard work and perseverance. A farmer is a real hard worker.

(a) industrious (antonym); (b) prosper (synonym); (c) key (synonym); (d) idle (antonym); (e) unsuccessful (antonym); (f) foolishness (antonym); (g) automatically (synonym); (h) adversity (antonym); (i) hindrance (synonym); (j) continuous (synonym); (k) perseverance (synonym); (l) farmer (synonym); (m) real (synonym); (n) worker (synonym).

**[Question 8 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

9. **There are fourteen errors in the use of punctuation marks in the following text. Rewrite the text correcting the errors.** **.5×14=7**

A : Whats solar energy

B : Its one of the renewable energy sources

A : Why is it called green energy.

B : Well its green energy because it helps us keep the earth green I mean it doesnt emit any pollutant in the atmosphere when we produce and use it.

A : I see then it must be a clear source of energy

B : Exactly And thats why its called clean energy.

**[Question 9 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

**Part B : Composition (40 Marks)**

10. **Write a formal letter to the Principal of your college complaining against the unavailability of necessary reference books in the college library.** **10**
11. **Write a paragraph within 200 words describing your visit to a historical place.** **15**

**[Question 11 has been added according to the revised syllabus and marks distribution.]**

12. **Write a paragraph on causes and effects of road accident.** **15**