

SPECIAL MODEL QUESTION**06****English First Paper****Part-I: Reading Test****1. Read the following text and answer the questions A and B.**

In March 2019, climate campaigners across the world, and inspired by Greta, came together to co-ordinate the first Global Strike for Climate. Over 1.6 million people from 125 countries took part!

Since her strike began, Greta's life has become a whirlwind! She's given rousing speeches to politicians, to the EU parliament, the UK parliament, to protesters and more. She's appeared in documentaries and had loads of books and articles written about her. She's even been nominated for a Nobel Peace Prize!

In August 2019, Greta travelled on a wind and solar-powered boat from Plymouth, UK, to New York, USA — the journey took 15 days. Her passionate "You have stolen my dreams and my childhood with your empty words... We are in the beginning of a mass extinction, and all you can talk about is money, and tales of eternal economic growth. How dare you!" has drawn much attention from all over the world. Thunberg was known for changing how some people think and act about climate change. Her impact is called "the Greta effect."

Greta has named Rosa Parks, the civil rights activist, as one of her greatest inspirations. In the 1950s, Rosa sparked a civil rights movement that improved the lives and treatment of millions of African Americans.

*[Unit-12, Lesson-2(B)]***A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.****1×5 = 5****(a) How many people participated in the first Global Strike for Climate?**

- (i) 1.2 million (ii) 1.6 billion (iii) 1600000 (iv) 1.8 million

(b) How many countries' people participated in the first Global Strike for Climate?

- (i) 100 (ii) 115 (iii) 125 (iv) 135

(c) How did Greta travel from Plymouth to New York in August 2019?

- (i) By airplane (ii) By a wind and solar-powered boat
(iii) By a steamship (iv) By train

(d) What is Greta's impact on people's thinking and actions about climate change called?

- (i) The Climate Change (ii) The Greta Effect
(iii) The Global Effect (iv) The Green Movement

(e) Whom has Greta named as one of her greatest inspirations?

- (i) Rosa Parks (ii) Malala Yousafzai (iii) Marie Curie (iv) Jane Goodall

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

(a) What happened in March 2019 regarding the Global Strike for Climate?

(b) How did Greta's life change after she began her climate strike?

(c) Why did Greta's speech in New York attract worldwide attention?

(d) What does the term "the Greta effect" mean?

(e) Why is Rosa Parks an inspiration to Greta Thunberg?

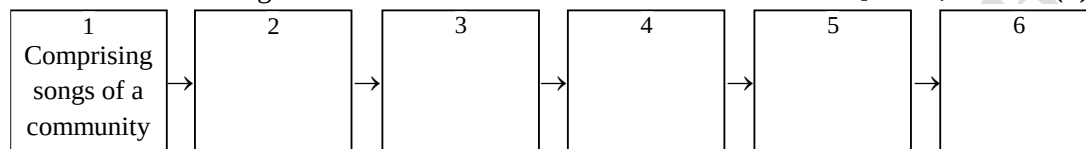
2. Read the following passage and make a flowchart showing the characteristics of folk music. (One is done for you).**2×5 = 10**

Folk music consists of songs and music of community that are not influenced by any sophisticated musical rules or any standard musical styles. Bangladesh has a heritage of rich

folk music which includes both religious and secular songs.

Folk music may be described as the music of ancient times that sprang from the heart of a community, based on their natural style of expression uninfluenced by the rules of classical music and modern popular songs. Any arrangement of sound created by the combination of tune, voice and dance may be described as music. Folk music is, the combination of song, tune dance that originate from the traditional culture or ordinary people (the folk). For example, Baul songs are a combination of tune, music and dance that associated with the Baul tradition in Bengali.

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



3. Summarize the following text.

10

The Final Shot

On the morning of 9 September 1961, after finishing my swim, I had gone to bed. The BBC-TV cameramen filmed me in my bed. Although very tired after swimming for 11 hours and 48 minutes, I could not fall asleep. The thought that I had once again failed my country, friends and fans was disturbing me. After only four hours sleep the following night, I decided to try again – for the sixth time ... I had fixed the tentative date for September 20. On that day I took the ferry to Calais.

Sea Sick

I get, sea-sick in the ferry and also during swimming if there are breakers or waves. This sea-sickness was the main cause of my failure to set a world record on September 8/9 or even in 1960. The night rest at the Cap Gris Nez hotel did me immense good. I felt on top of the world. The weather on September 21 was near perfect. I jumped into the water within 12 days of my 5th swim, a record in itself, after saying a little prayer, asking God to give me good weather all through and to crown me with success. Nearly the whole of Cap Gris Nez village had turned out to wish me luck and see me enter the water for the sixth time....

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

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

0.5×10 = 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 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 purpose 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 (j) — the wealth of our mind.

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

- He asked him where God is.
- He praised him highly.
- Once, a lad went to a famous teacher.
- The teacher thought highly of the boy's understanding.
- The lad replied that he would answer if he would tell where He is not.
- The boy devoted himself in earning knowledge.
- He begged to instruct him in the arts and sciences.
- He agreed to teach the lad.
- He expressed his desire to acquire knowledge.
- The teacher wished to find out the ability of the boy.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 marks)

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on Human Rights. You should write about 150 words. 10

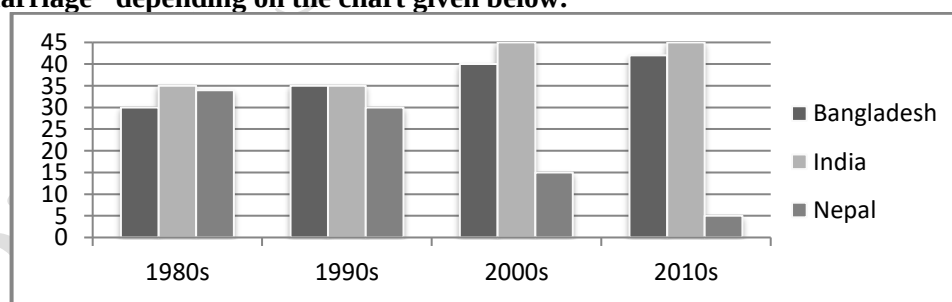
- What do you mean by human rights?
- What are basic human rights?
- What is the status of our basic human rights?
- Who are basically deprived of their basic rights?
- Why is it important to know about our rights?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7

Once there lived a happy cobbler who passed his days in working and singing from morning till night. A rich neighbour of his was a banker who one day said to him, "How much a year do you earn?".....

9. Write a letter to your friend condoling him on his father's death. 5

10. The following bar chart shows the percentage of early marriage in Bangladesh, India and Nepal in different decades. Now, write a paragraph on "Statistics of Early Marriage" depending on the chart given below. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (not more than 50 words). 8

Fair daffodils, we weep to see
You haste away so soon;
As yet the early-rising sun
Has not attain'd his noon.
Stay, stay,
Until the hasting day
Has run

We have short time to stay, as you,
We have as short a spring;
As quick a growth to meet decay,
As you, or anything.
We die
As your hours do, and dry
Away,

But to the even-song;
And, having pray'd together, we
Will go with you along.

Like to the summer's rain;
Or as the pearls of morning's dew,
Ne'er to be found again

SPECIAL MODEL QUESTION

07

English First Paper

Part-I: Reading Test

1. Read the following text and answer the questions A and B.

In Bangladesh folk music has great variety, with songs being composed on the culture, festivals, views of life, natural beauty, rivers and rural and riverine life. These songs are also about social inequality and poverty, about the material world and the supernatural. Mystical songs have been composed using the metaphors of rivers and boats. Since the country is basically riverine, the Bhatiyali forms an important genre of folk music. Folk music is formed and develop according to the environment. Differences in the natural environment are reflected in the people of the different regions. The dialects too vary across the different regions. Bangladeshi folk music therefore varies from region to region. Thus there are the northern Bhawaiya, the eastern Bhatiyali and the southwestern Baul songs.

The culture and the lifestyle of the different tribes have also influenced folk music. Tribes like the Santal, Garo, Hajong, Chakma, Manipuri, Tripuri, Marma etc. have interacted with ethnic Bengali culture and lifestyle over the years. The interaction has been clearly reflected in the richness of folk music.

Folk songs may be sung individually or in chorus. Folk songs sung individually include Baul, Bhatiyali, Murshidi, Marfati, while songs sung in chorus include Kabigan, Leto, Alkap and Gambhira. Some songs are regional in character, but others are common to both Bangladesh and West Bengal. Similarly, some songs belong distinctively to one religious community, Hindu or Muslim; others cross religious boundaries. Some songs belong exclusively to men, others to women, while some are sung by both men and women. Thus only women compose and sing Bratagan and Meyeli Git, but both men and women participate in the 'roof-beating' songs that are sung while beating down and firming rooftops.

[Unit-2, Lesson-2(B)]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1×5 = 5

(a) The closest meaning for 'dialect' is —.

- (i) national language (ii) alphabet (iii) writing style (iv) local language

(b) The word 'region' refers to —.

- (i) zone (ii) variety (iii) sign (iv) regiment

(c) 'Individually' hardly means —.

- (i) singly (ii) separately (iii) collectively (iv) personally

(d) The antonym for 'supernatural' is —.

- (i) genuine (ii) fake (iii) false (iv) ordinary

(e) Folk music is full of —.

- (i) similarity (ii) diversity (iii) sameness (iv) likeness

B. Answer the following questions.

2×5 = 10

(a) What does folk music reflect?

(b) What are the varieties of folk music?

- (c) What is the relationship between folk music and environment?
 (d) What are the songs of women?
 (e) How is folk music different from modern music?

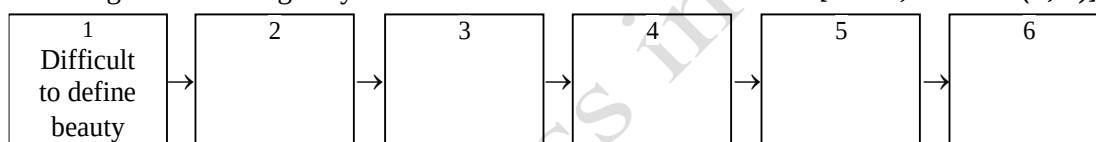
2. Read the text above and make a flowchart showing the difficulties we face when we are asked in respect of beauty. (One is done for you) **2 × 5 = 10**

Beauty is easy to appreciate but difficult to define. As we look around, we discover beauty in pleasurable objects and sights- in nature, in the laughter of children, in the kindness of strangers. But when asked to define it, we run into difficulties. Does beauty have an independent, objective identity? Is it universal, or is it shaped by individual perceptions? Does it fully lie in the eye of the beholder? -we ask ourselves.

Throughout history, poets and artists have described beauty in different ways. Poets make use of words to paint images of beauty, while artists create representations of beauty using their creative faculties.

Once there was a young artist in a remote village in Bangladesh. His name was Rabbi. He was asked by his mentor to draw the most beautiful object in the world. But Rabbi was confused about what that most beautiful thing could be. Every morning, he would rise early, go out, and roam the streets, shops, playgrounds, schools, and the nearby orchards and river, searching for something truly beautiful.

[Unit-2; Lesson-1 (A, D)]



3. Summarize the following text.

10

An artwork bears the signature of its creator, and the value of a painting, graphic art or sculpture depends on the stature of the artist. No such thing happens in case of craftwork. The maker of a terracotta doll or a shatranji (cotton floor mat) remains anonymous but the work retains a personal touch. When we look at a thirty-year old nakshikantha we wonder at its motifs and designs that point to the artistic talent of its maker. The fact that we don't know her name or any other details about her doesn't take anything away from our appreciation of the maker's skill. Indeed, the intimate nature of the kantha and the tactile feeling it generates animate the work and make it very inviting.

A craftwork is a dynamic object-always evolving and always abreast of changing tastes and needs. Changes in lifestyle and material conditions have an impact on craftworks and their production. But certain forms, motifs, styles and aesthetic preferences change little over time, suggesting that a craftwork can function as a stable signifier of community values and preferences over time.

[Unit-2; Lesson-4(A)]

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 change if necessary. **0.5×10 = 5**

waste	community	sphere	women	family	return
educate	develop	children	welfare	mother	sector

Education is the greatest equalizer for human beings. Education for girls is essential for the development in all (a) — of the society. So, investments in the education of (b) — will bring in greater (c) — in the field of economic and social (d) —. Educated woman can contribute more to the family (e) — than those who have no schooling. Educated (f) — are more likely to send their (g) — to school and look after their health and nutrition. Thus, (h) — women can contribute to the (i) — development. On the other hand, failure to educate women is a

tremendous (j) — of human resource.

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

People's interest in birds goes way back into the past when some birds were actually (a) — as messengers of gods in ancient Egypt as well as in other cultures. Bird watching these days is done for the fun of finding out more about our feathered friends and to (b) — our knowledge about them. In recent years, birds have become the barometers of (c) — change 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) —. Bird watching requires a lot of (g) — and might cover days, months or years. Real (h) — even go to (i) — islands to observe a queer variety of birds. Bird watching has become well known almost all over the world and many travel agencies can also provide necessary information on (j) — which are suitable for bird watching.

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

- (i) According to the US Navy, the triangle does not exist.
- (ii) In a 2013 study, the World Wide Fund for Nature identified the world's 10 most dangerous waters for shipping, but the Bermuda Triangle was not among them.
- (iii) A number of aircrafts and ships are said to have disappeared there under mysterious circumstances.
- (iv) Documented evidence indicates that a significant percentage of the incidents were false or inaccurately reported.
- (v) The place is also known as the Devil's Triangle.
- (vi) Neither the name is recognized by the US Board on Geographic names.
- (vii) Later on, these stories were further embellished by mystery authors.
- (viii) The Bermuda Triangle is by far credited as the biggest mystery of the world.
- (ix) Popular culture has attributed various disappearances to the paranormal or activity by extra-terrestrial beings.
- (x) It is a loosely defined region in the western part of the North Atlantic Ocean.

Part–II: Writing Test (40 marks)

7. Write a paragraph answering the following questions in about 200 words. Your answers to the questions should give as much details as possible. 10

Write a paragraph answering the following questions.

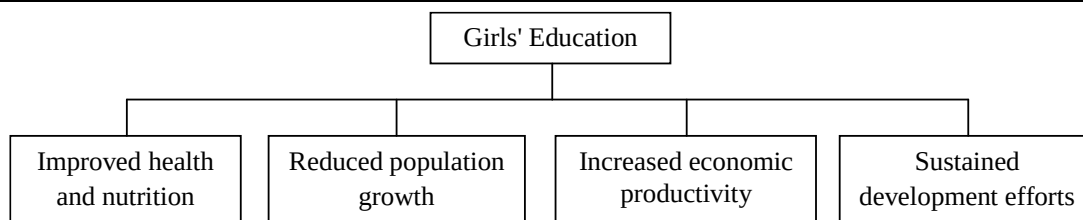
- (a) How was your childhood?
- (b) Do you recollect your childhood days?
- (c) Where did you stay in your childhood period?
- (d) Which events make you sad?
- (e) Do you want to go back to your childhood? Why?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7

It was not a good day for him. He had tried a lot to sell the toys the whole day but couldn't sell any. He was afraid to go back home where everybody was waiting for him.....

9. Suppose, you have a friend in India. Recently, while visiting India, you had a great time with her at her place in Kolkata. Write an email to your friend thanking her for her hospitality offered to you in India. 5

10. Look at the chart. It shows the benefits of girls' education. Now, analyze the chart focusing on the main aspects (at least 120 words). 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (not more than 50 words)

8

Time, you old gypsy man
Will you not stay,
Put up your caravan
Just for one day?

All things I'll give you,
Will you be my guest?
Bells for your jennet
Of silver the best.
Goldsmiths shall beat you
A great golden ring;
Peacocks shall bow to you.
Little boys sing.

Oh, and sweet girls will
Festoon you with may,
Time, you old gypsy,
Why hasten away?

Last week in Babylon,
Last night in Rome,
Morning, and in the crush
Under Paul's dome;

Under Pauls' dial
You tighten your rein
Only a moment,
And off once again;
Off to some city
Now blind in the womb,
Off to another
Ere that's in the tomb.

Time, you old gypsy man,
Will you not stay,
Put up your caravan
Just for one day?

SPECIAL MODEL QUESTION

08

English First Paper

Part-I: Reading Test

1. Read the following text and answer the questions A and B.

Nishat Mazumder, a Bangladeshi woman in her early forties, is a sports icon. She comes of a modest background; her father is a businessman and her mother is a housewife. She is the second of four siblings. She is not very tall or well built, or does not have a charming princess look; but this apparently ordinary girl has three things that she can be proud of. These are: she has extraordinarily supportive parents who accepted her dreams as real; her father was a freedom fighter in the Liberation War of Bangladesh in 1971, and she scaled the highest peak in the world as the first Bangladeshi girl in 2012. Nishat's life presents an inspirational story that the youth in Bangladesh needs to know.

Nishat was born on 5 January 1981 in a village called Teori, which is situated in Ramganj upazila in Lakshmipur District. She completed her schooling from Bottomley Home Girls' High School in 1997, and passed HSC from Shahid Anwar Girls' College in 1999. She earned her bachelor's and master's degrees in Accounting from Dhaka City College, and currently works for Dhaka WASA as an accountant. She is also interested in different languages and cultures of the world, and has enrolled for her MA in Japan Studies at Dhaka

University. For us, Nishat's life comes across as especially significant because it tells us how the influence of one person can motivate someone to dream big. As the daughter of a freedom fighter, Nishat had to face many obstacles in her life, but her mother, her role model, gave her courage and determination to overcome them and pursue her dreams. Ashura Mazumder, Nishat's mother, is a hardworking and understanding woman, who has been a pillar of support for her family in the direst of situations. Nishat learned from her mother how to keep mental strength in calamitous moments of life. Learning from her, Nishat began her dream of conquering mountains.

[Unit-7; Lesson-2(B)]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1×5 = 5

- (a) **As an ordinary Bangladeshi girl Nishat can be proud of —.**
 (i) two things (ii) three things (iii) four things (iv) all of these
- (b) **What is the closest meaning of the word 'modest' -----.**
 (i) plain (ii) ordinary (iii) extra ordinary (iv) moderate
- (c) **The word 'inspirational' mentioned in the passage refers to -----.**
 (i) encouraging (ii) discouraging (iii) deadening (iv) tedious
- (d) **The word 'obstacles' mentioned in the passage refers to —.**
 (i) passages (ii) hurdles (iii) openings (iv) all of the above
- (e) **The word 'calamitous' mentioned in the passage rarely stands for —.**
 (i) disastrous (ii) dreadful (iii) convenient (iv) catastrophic

B. Answer the following questions.

2×5 = 10

- (a) Write down about the birth and parentage of Nishat Mazumder.
- (b) What are the three things Nishat Mazumder can be proud of?
- (c) Describe the educational life of Nishat Mazumder.
- (d) Why is the life of Nishat Mazumder of special significance for us? Explain with reference to the text?
- (e) What is the importance of Ashura Mazumder in shaping her daughter's life?

2. Read the text above and make a flowchart showing the development of Kalsindur village through football. (One is done for you)

2 × 5 = 10

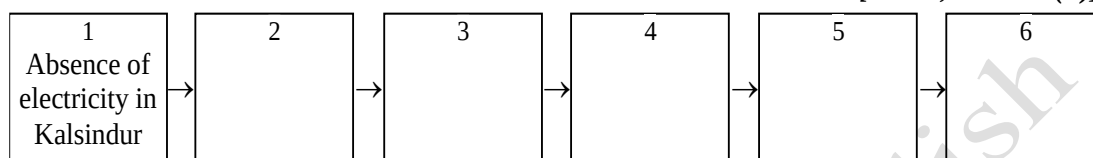
In a traditional society like ours, little boys and girls are given separate sets of toys. While toys for boys include cars, guns or footballs, girls have to be satisfied with dolls (often Barbie dolls) and doll-houses or miniature cooking utensils. The underlying assumption is that boys are active and 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.

Sabina Akhter, Sanjida Akhter (7th under 16 promising female player of Asia in 2014), Shiuli Azim, Mariya Manda (Captain, Under 15 Female Football Team 2017), Shamsunnahar senior (who scored the solitary goal against India which ensured SAFF Under 15 Women Championship in 2017), Shamsunnahar junior (Captain of Under 15

National Football Team 2019), Tahura Khatun (who scored 40 goals in international matches till 2021), Marzia Khatun, Mahmuda Khatun, Nazma Akhter, Sajeda Akhter, Rozina Khatun, Taniya Akhter, Rupa Akhter, Kalpana Akhter, Purnima Vaskar are names of some bright stars in Bangladesh Women's National Football Team. They all are from Kalsindur village. Their talent and determination have brought them to where they are now.

[Unit-7; Lesson-3(B)]



3. Write a summary of the following text.

10

He became intimate, of course, with my pointer, Pat. There is a strange communion between a boy and a dog. Perhaps they possess the same singleness of spirit, the same kind of wisdom. It is difficult to explain, but it exists. When I went across the state for a weekend, I left the dog in Jerry's charge.... My return was belated and fog filled the mountain passes so treacherously that.... it was Monday noon before I reached the cabin. The dog had been fed and cared for that morning. Jerry came early in the afternoon, anxious.

"The superintendent said nobody would drive in the fog," he said. "I came.... last night and you hadn't come. So I brought Pat some of my breakfast this morning. I wouldn't have let anything happen to him."

.... I gave him a dollar in payment, and he looked at it and went away. But that night he came in the darkness and knocked at the door.

"Come in, Jerry," I said, "if you're allowed to be away this late."

"I told maybe a story" he said, "I told them I thought you would want to see me." "That's true," I assured him, and I saw his relief. "I want to hear about how you managed with the dog."

He sat by the fire with me.... and told me of their two days together. The dog lay close to him and found a comfort there that I did not have for him.... "He stayed right with me," he told me, "except when he ran in the laurel.... There was a place where the grass was high and I lay down in it and hid. I could hear Pat hunting for me.... When he found me he acted crazy, and he ran around and around me, in circles."

We watched the flames.

[Unit-8; Lesson-3(C)]

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. 0.5×10 = 5

study	lifespan	enthusiasm	mentor	infused	already
polyglot	proficient	by	perceive	education	endeavour

Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was a versatile genius. By the time Muhammad Shahidullah was old enough to begin his secondary (a) —, he (b) — knew five languages. Besides his mother tongue, he not only learnt Urdu, Persian and Arabic which are (c) — to be the languages of Muslims but he also became (d) — in Sanskrit, the primary liturgical language of Hinduism. While (e) — in Howrah Zilla School, Shahidullah met Harinath Dey, his teacher and (f) —. Harinath Dey was a legendary (g) — who learnt 34 languages, 20 European and 14 Indian ones, in a very short (h) — of 34 years. He successfully (i) — his passion for learning new languages into Shahidullah. (j) — the end of his life, Shahidullah knew 24 languages. However, Shahidullah developed a special interest in learning a particular language which is Sanskrit.

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

Kuakata is truly a (a) — beach and it is (b) — as a sanctuary for the (c) — winter birds. Fishing boats (d) — in the Bay of Bengal with colourful sails. The lines of coconut tree contribute to (e) — the beauty of Kuakata. The (f) — culture of the Rakhaine community indicates the (g) — old tradition and cultural (h) — of this area. Kuakata is also (i) — a remarkable place for the Hindus and the Buddhists. Each year, the place is (j) — by thousands of devotees.

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

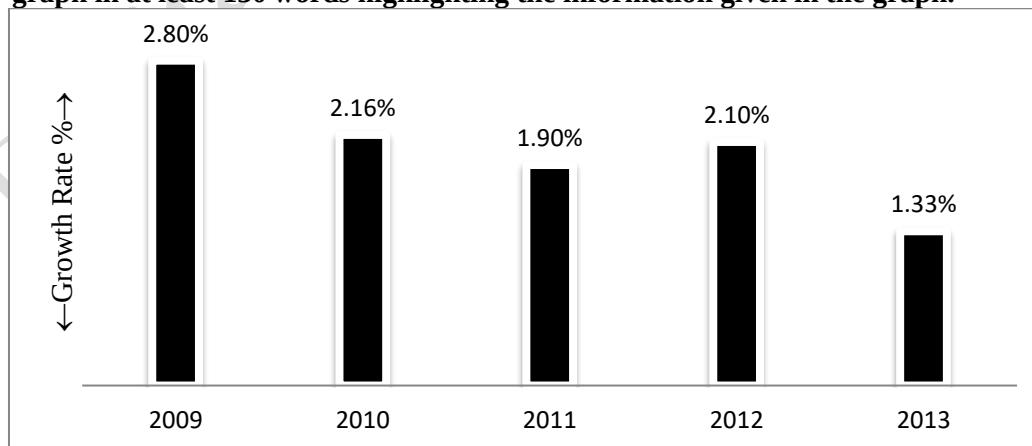
- As a result, he studied under a great thinker Plato.
- He also wrote books on Biography, Literature, Economics and Comparative Politics.
- Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way.
- Aristotle was born in Greece.
- His father wanted him to be a physician but he never cherished to be so.
- Later on, Aristotle took the pen to write on topics suitable for human civilization.
- He is called the Father of Biology because of his creativity.
- 'Politics' is one of his famous books which exposes fullest development of his wisdom.
- He was the son of a royal physician.
- He wanted to be a free thinker.

Part–II: Writing Test (40 marks)**7. Write a paragraph answering the following questions in about 200 words. Your answers to the questions should give as much details as possible. 10**

- What is globalization?
- What are the positive aspects of globalization?
- What are the negative sides of globalization for the people of the poor countries?
- How can globalization make the world a better place?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7

Once there was a selfish giant who had a beautiful garden. The garden was full of soft green grass. Here and there all over the grass stood many colourful flowers like stars. The garden was a nice playground for the beautiful children.....

9. Suppose, you are Roktim. Now, write a letter to your friend advising him not to waste his time in surfing Internet. 5**10. The graph below shows 'Population Growth Rate' from 2009 to 2013. Describe the graph in at least 130 words highlighting the information given in the graph. 10**

11. Write down the theme of the following poem.**8**

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
 And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made;
 Nine bean rows will I have there, a hive for the honey bee
 And live alone in the bee loud glade.

And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow
 Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;
 There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,
 And evening full of the linnet's wings

I will arise and go now, for always night and day
 I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore;
 While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements grey,
 I hear it in the deep heart's core.

SPECIAL MODEL QUESTION**09****English First Paper****Part-I: Reading Test****1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.**

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 Organization (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 a widespread practice of child marriage, marginalisation or exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities, and a 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 greater health risks in terms of pregnancy and child birth. 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.

*[Unit-9, Lesson-2(B)]***A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.****1×5 = 5**

(a) Adolescence is a — period from childhood to adulthood.

- (i) transition (ii) transitional (iii) transitory (iv) transient
- (b) **The word 'mortality' could be best replaced by —.**
- (i) impermanence (ii) birth (iii) natal (iv) ethical
- (c) **Dowry demands can also continue —.**
- (i) after marriage (ii) after death (iii) up to death (iv) in childhood
- (d) **The synonym of the word 'affluent' is not —.**
- (i) rich (ii) prosperous (iii) wealthy (iv) destitute
- (e) **Which of the following word is the correct antonym of 'illegal'?**
- (i) illegitimate (ii) authorised (iii) rightful (iv) permitted

B. Answer the following questions.

2×5 = 10

- (a) How does World Health Organization define adolescence?
- (b) When does a girl drop out of school?
- (c) What are the effects of female inequality?
- (d) What are the negative impacts of early marriage of a girl?
- (e) How do wealth and education influence a girl's marriage?

2. Read the text above and make a flowchart showing the nature and effects of sexual harassment. (One is done for you)

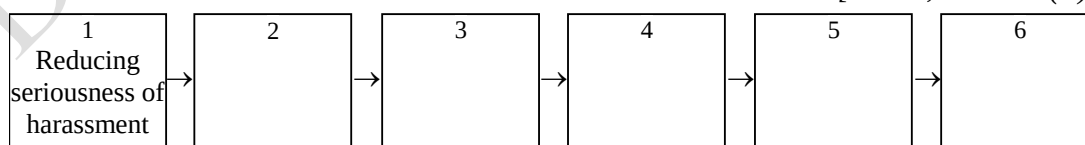
2 × 5 = 10

Like many other South Asian countries, in Bangladesh, the gravity of sexual harassment in public space has been diluted and almost “normalised” through calling it ‘eve-teasing’. ‘Eve teasing’ is just another term for sexual harassment in public space or street harassment in Bangladesh and other South Asian countries. By using a benign word such as ‘teasing’ to express a behaviour that is grossly inappropriate, it reduces the extent of the action, therefore, we should use the word sexual harassment instead of “eve-teasing” in order to address this deep-seated problem of our society.

Although late, policymakers in Bangladesh are also finally realising that eve-teasing constitutes sexual harassment. There is no estimate on national prevalence of sexual harassment in public spaces in Bangladesh. However, Action Aid found, that 84% of women they surveyed (of 800 women and girls) in 2015 reported experiencing sexual harassment in the public. According to Ain O Salish Kendra (ASK), a legal aid organisation, 108 women were sexually harassed in Bangladesh between January and October 2018, of which eight women attempted suicide, and seven men were murdered when they protested these harassments.

To allow social change regarding sexual harassment to take place in Bangladesh, it is imperative that we as a society listen more to the survivors, rather than blaming them. Starting from school-level interventions, public and private stakeholders must immediately begin to reframe the messaging around socialization of boys and girls and stop the propagation of stereotypical mind-set from parents, teachers and community to their children.

[Unit-9; Lesson-4(C)]



3. Write a summary of the following poem.

10

I died for beauty, but was scarce
Adjusted in the tomb,
When one who died for truth was lain

In an adjoining room.
 He questioned softly why I failed?
 'For beauty, I replied.
 'And I for truth- the two are one;
 We brethren are, 'he said.
 And so, as kinsmen met a-night,
 We talked between the rooms.
 Until the moss had reached our lips,
 And covered up our names.

[Unit-2, Lesson-1(A)]

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 change if necessary. 0.5×10 = 5

shortage	evil	enable	educated	choice	important
healthy	know	develop	need	education	ability

Education is one of the basic (a) — of a human being. It is (b) — for the (c) — of mind. Many illiterate people do not have any (d) — of health. If they were (e) —, they could live a (f) — and planned life. (g) — teaches us how to live well. It (h) — us to make the right (i) — in life. It enhances our (j) — to face everyday problems.

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

After a (a) — nine-month war, Bangladesh was born. Men and women from all (b) — of life participated in the war. We have not been (c) — to show deserved respect to those women who (d) — everything in the war. In 1971, from March 26 until December 16, women courageously (e) — in the Liberation War. In addition, to directly (f) — in street protests and in the battlefield, they (g) — support to the freedom fighters; provided food, (h) — and medical services; and (i) — cultural activities, all the while looking (j) — their families.

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

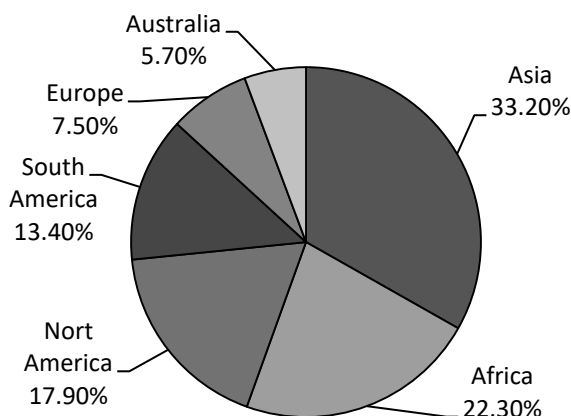
- He lost his job in 1928 on the charge of publishing a poem in the 'Parichaya Patrika'.
- But in 1930 he joined the Ramjash College, Delhi but returned to his place of birth the next year.
- Jibanananda Das was born in a small town of Barishal in 1899.
- In 1922 he started his teaching career as a tutor in English department of Calcutta City College.
- He got an appointment in Brajmohon College, Barishal in 1935.
- He was awarded Rabindra Puroshkar in 1953.
- In West Bengal, he started editing the Swaraj Patrika.
- In 1947 when the partition was made, Jibanananda Das left Bangladesh for India.
- In 1951 he joined the Kharagpur College.
- He took his Master's Degree in English at the age of 22.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 marks)

7. Write a paragraph on 'Brain Drain' on the basis of the answers to the following questions in about 200 words: 10

- What is brain drain?
- Why does it occur?
- What are the disadvantages of brain drain?
- How can we stop brain drain?
- Why should government prevent this problem?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your words. 7
One day two friends were passing through a dense forest.....
9. Write a letter to your friend describing the co-curricular activities of your college. 5
10. The total area of Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Europe and Australia is 134 million square kilometers. The pie chart below shows the percentages of each continent. Describe the chart in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph: 10



Area Per Continent

11. Write down the theme of the following poem (not more than 50 words): 8
- | | |
|--|--|
| Life is an opportunity, benefit from it. | Life is a song, sing it. |
| Life is beauty, admire it. | Life is a struggle, accept it. |
| Life is a dream, realize it. | Life is a tragedy, confront it. |
| Life is a challenge, meet it. | Life is an adventure, dare it. |
| Life is a duty, complete it. | Life is luck, make it. |
| Life is a game, play it. | Life is too precious, do not destroy it. |
| Life is a promise, fulfill it. | Life is life, fight for it. |
| Life is sorrow, overcome it. | |

SPECIAL MODEL QUESTION

10

English First Paper

Part-I: Reading Test

1. Read the following text and answer the questions A and B.

Water, water, everywhere,
And all the boards did shrink;
Water, water, everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink.

Coleridge's poem, a ballad, narrates the harrowing sea-voyage of an old mariner who at one point of his journey didn't have any water to drink because of a curse. Cursed or not, we know how important drinking water is in our life. We know we cannot survive without it. In

fact two-thirds of our body is made up of water. Not for nothing it is said that the other name of water is life. Is there a crisis in our time with regard to access to clean drinking water? The United Nations in a meeting on the eve of the new millennium identified the drinking water problem as one of the challenges for the future. But do we need to worry about the problem as ours is a land of rivers and we have plenty of rainfall? Besides, we have a sea in our backyard too.

One of the sources of water in our country are the rivers. Rivers are everywhere in our life, literature, economy and culture. But are the rivers in good shape? Unfortunately, they are not. A few are already dead and several are going through the pangs of death. The river Buriganga is an example of a dying river. A report published in the Daily Sun describes what has happened to the river Buriganga and why its water is polluted and a perpetual stench fills the air around it. But that is not what it was like before. [Unit-12, Lesson-1(B)]

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. **1×5 = 5**

- (a) The word 'curse' mentioned in the passage means—.
 (i) vow (ii) pledge (iii) imprecation (iv) blessing
- (b) The word 'pang' mentioned in the passage means—.
 (i) ovation (ii) cheer (iii) jubilation (iv) agony
- (c) The word 'worry' mentioned in the passage means—.
 (i) annoy (ii) irritate (iii) upset (iv) tease
- (d) The word 'death' mentioned in the passage means—.
 (i) lean (ii) demise (iii) thin (iv) emaciated
- (e) The word 'perpetual' mentioned in the passage means—.
 (i) thriving (ii) temporary (iii) short lived (iv) eternal

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

- (a) Who wrote the poem, "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner"? What is the poem about?
- (b) Why is drinking water important in our life? Can you mention the other name of water?
- (c) "Rivers are everywhere in our life." Do you agree with the statement? Give reason for your answer.
- (d) What is the condition of our rivers? Write your answer in the context of the last part of the text.
- (e) Give an example of a dying river. What was the report published in the Daily Sun about the river?

2. Read the text above and make a flowchart showing Greta's climate protest movement. (One is done for you) **2 × 5 = 10**

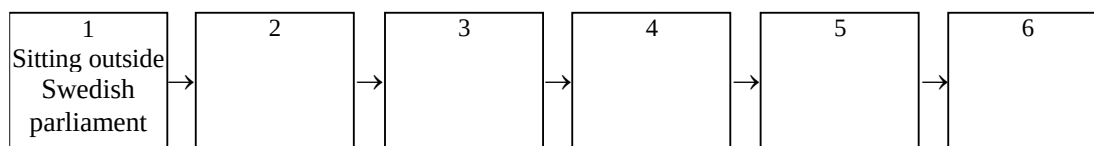
Greta Thunberg is an environmental activist. She was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 2003. When she was eight, she started learning about climate change. The more she learned, the more baffled she became as to why so little was being done about it. At the age of 11, Greta became so sad about climate change that she temporarily stopped speaking!

Greta has Asperger syndrome, a condition that affects how people socialise. But Greta views her condition as a positive, calling it her "superpower"! She says it helps her see the world in black and white, and that there are "no grey areas when it comes to climate change."

In August 2018, Greta decided to take action. Instead of going to school, she made a large sign that read 'Skolstrejk för Klimatet': SCHOOL STRIKE FOR CLIMATE', and calmly sat down outside the Swedish parliament. Her aim? To make politicians take notice and act to stop global warming.

Greta's strike was picked up by the Swedish media, and the word started to spread. Soon enough, tens of thousands of students from around the world joined her #FridaysforFuture

strikes — skipping school on Fridays to protest against climate change. [Unit-12, Lesson-2(B)]



3. Summary the following text.

10

Yuval Noah Harari's *Unstoppable Us: How Humans Took Over the World*

One example of modern gatherers is the Nayaka people, who live in the jungles of southern India. When a Nayaka comes across a dangerous animal such as a tiger, snake or elephant in the jungle, the Nayaka might talk directly to the animal: 'You live in the forest, and I live in the forest too. You came here to eat, and I came here to gather roots and tubers. I didn't come to hurt you, so please don't hurt me.'

A Nayaka was once killed by a male elephant they called 'the elephant who always walks alone. People from the Indian government then came to capture the elephant, but the Nayaka refused to help the government officials. They explained that the elephant had a good reason to be violent: he used to have a very close friend, another male elephant, and the two always roamed the forest together. One day, some bad people shot the second elephant and took him away. 'The elephant who always walks alone had been very lonely ever since and was very angry at humans. 'How would you feel if your partner was taken away from you?' the Nayaka asked. 'That's exactly how this elephant felt. The two elephants sometimes went their separate ways at night, but in the morning, they always came together again. On that terrible day, the elephant watched his buddy fall to the ground. If two creatures are always together and then you shoot one, how's the other one going to feel?'

Scientists have invented a special word for people who believe that animals can talk and that there are spirits who live in rocks and rivers: animists.

[Unit-12; Lesson-3(F)]

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. 0.5×10 = 05

even	run	watch	enjoy	become	see
distance	show	information	vary	source	numerous

Television has (a) — the most common and widespread (b) — of entertainment of the present world. A wide range of programmes of (c) — interest is telecast on (d) — channels. Almost every middle class and (e) — working class families have a television set today. Television programmes are not only (f) — but also highly educative. For example, television is used for (g) — learning. Courses (h) — by the Open University are (i) — on BTV. Several channels like the Discovery and The National Geographic channels telecast highly (j) — programmes.

5. Fill in the blanks using suitable words:

1×10 = 10

The streets are now my home. Sometimes I find work. I used to (a) — trash and (b) — it to a vendor. I stopped doing that after I had a serious (c) — and a doctor told me to stay (d) — from the trash (e) —. Once I worked for an (f) — shop owner and sold ice-cream on the beach. But I got no (g) — in return. The (h) — of the shop gave me something to (i) — and let me sleep in his hut at (j) —.

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

10

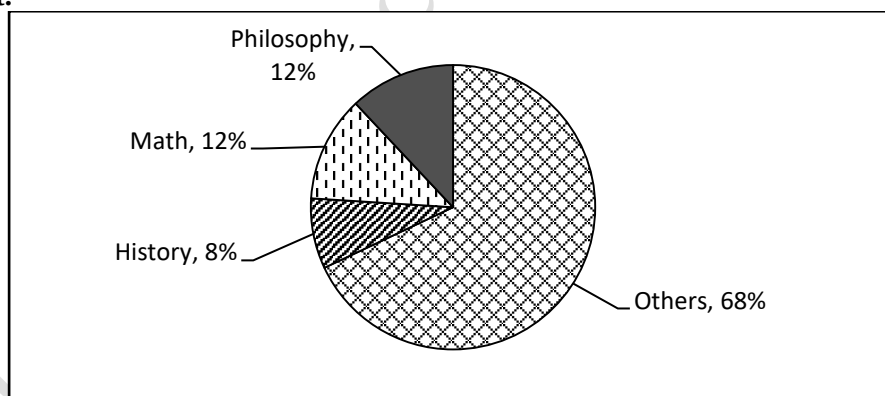
- The king was fond of knowing his future from the astrologers.
- The king called him to the palace.
- At this, the king got furious and condemned him to death.

- (d) A good astrologer visited the capital of the king.
- (e) Once there was a king.
- (f) With ready wit he said, "The stars declare that I will die only a week before your death."
- (g) But another thought crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for execution.
- (h) The king then asked, "How long would you like to live?"
- (i) The astrologer then thought for a while some ways of escape.
- (j) The astrologer told something very unpleasant.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 marks)

7. **Write a paragraph on 'Craftwork' by answering the following questions.** 10
 - (a) What is craftwork?
 - (b) What are our major craftworks?
 - (c) How does a craftwork reflect community aesthetics?
 - (d) Is craftwork stable?
 - (e) What are the problems faced by craftwork artists?
 - (f) How can we safeguard our craftworks?
8. **The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your words.** 7

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 has become the 'Champion of Champions' getting three first prizes in the annual sports competition of your college. Now, write an e-mail congratulating him/her.** 5
10. **Look at the pie chart below. It shows the percentage of the types of books in a college library. Suppose, there are total ten thousand books in the library. Now, describe the chart.** 10



11. **Write down the theme of the following poem (not more than 50 words).** 8

I died for beauty, but was scarce Adjusted in the tomb, When one who died for truth was lain In an adjoining room. He questioned softly why I failed? 'For beauty,' I replied.	'And I for truth - the two are one; We brethren are,' he said. And so, as kinsmen met a-night, We talked between the rooms, Until the moss had reached our lips, And covered up our names.
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[Unit-2, Lesson-1(A)]

SPECIAL MODEL QUESTION**11****English First Paper****Part-I: Reading Test****1. Read the passage and answer the question A and B.**

World Health Organisation (WHO), identifies adolescence is 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 life span 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 making 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. 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.

[Unit-9, Lesson-1(B)]**A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.****1×5 = 5****(a) 'Adolescence' refers to —.**

- (i) a stage of life
- (iii) last stage of life

- (ii) last stage for becoming adult
- (iv) early stage of life

(b) 'Transition' —.

- (i) Change over
- (ii) Escalation

- (iii) Occurrence
- (iv) Acceleration

(c) 'Economic independence' refers to —.

- (i) when one earns
- (iii) when one gets married

- (ii) when one inherits a property
- (iv) when one attains puberty

(d) 'Social independence' refers to —.

- (i) right to family
- (iii) adult relationship

- (ii) decisions in relation to socialization
- (iv) right to marriage

(e) What does the word 'abstain' signify in the passage?

- (i) indulge in
- (ii) luxuriate in
- (iii) refrain

- (iv) participate in

B. Answer the following question**2×5 = 10**

- "The biological determinants of adolescence are fairly universal." -Explain.
- Besides mental and physical changes what other changes adolescents face?
- Discuss the statement- "It is also a time of considerable risks during which social contexts exert powerful influences".
- Why do adolescents put themselves at sexual and high risk of behaviour?
- Why do adolescents experience a wide range of problems regarding adjustment and mental health?

2. Read the text again and make a flowchart showing the events leading to Icarus's tragic death. (One is done for you)

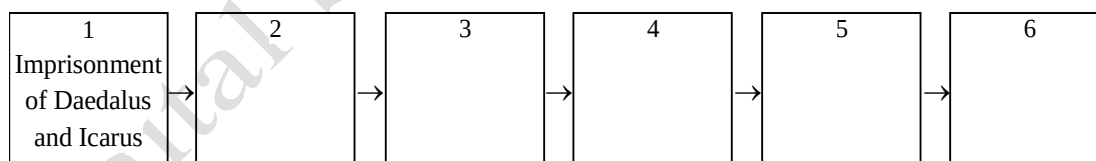
2 × 5 = 10

On the island of Crete, the fearsome Minotaur, a creature that was half-man and half-bull, terrorized the inhabitants. To contain the beast, King Minos enlisted the help of Daedalus, a masterful architect and inventor. Daedalus constructed an intricate labyrinth so complex that escape was nearly impossible. Once the Minotaur was imprisoned within the maze, King Minos believed he had the perfect trap for his enemies, who would be sent into the labyrinth to meet a gruesome end.

However, King Minos, no longer needing Daedalus, cruelly imprisoned the inventor and his son, Icarus, within the same labyrinth. Yet, Daedalus, familiar with the labyrinth's design, managed to escape with Icarus. After fleeing, they found themselves stranded on the island with no means of escape by sea.

Observing the birds flying above, Daedalus was inspired to craft wings from feathers and wax for himself and his son. He warned Icarus to fly at a moderate height—too close to the sea, and the wings would become heavy with moisture; too close to the sun, and the wax would melt.

Initially, Icarus heeded his father's advice, but soon, overwhelmed by the excitement of the flight, he soared higher and higher, forgetting the warning. As he ascended, the sun's heat melted the wax binding his wings. Helplessly, Icarus plummeted into the sea and drowned, leaving Daedalus to fly on alone, devastated by his son's tragic fate. He eventually reached Sicily, where he mourned Icarus and named the sea where his son fell the Icarian Sea in his memory.

[Unit-3, Lesson-2(B)]**3. Write a summary of the following text in your own words.****10**

According to some myths and legends, Gazi Pir was a Muslim saint who is said to have spread Islam in the parts of Bengal close to the Sundarbans. He was credited with many miracles. For example, he could supposedly calm dangerous animals and make them docile. He is usually depicted in paats or scroll paintings riding a fierce-looking Bengal tiger, a snake in his hand, but in no apparent danger. According to some stories, he also fought crocodiles who threatened the people of the region full of canals and creeks, indeed, a kind of watery jungle bordering the Bay of Bengal. Because of his alert and vigilant presence, all predatory animals were said to have been kept within bounds. It was also believed that he enabled villagers to live close to forests and jungles and cultivate their lands. Consequently, people of these regions would pray to him for protection. The story of Gazi Pir has been preserved in folk literature as well as art and has been performed in indigenous theatre.

Some Gazir paat scrolls are part of the collection of the British Museum. [Unit-3, Lesson-3(B)]

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. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

introduce	make	remain	noticing	friend	embrace
noticeable	keep	usual	interpret	control	reputation

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

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

At present Rohingya issue is a (a) — question in the context of Bangladesh. The (b) — attack of Myanmar authority has compelled the Rohingyas (c) — flee from their country. Everyday they are entering Bangladesh (d) — borders. About 3,70,000 Rohingyas have (e) — entered Bangladesh. Our people have stretched their helping hands (f) — these distressed people. (g) — envoys visited different (h) — centres and appreciated Bangladesh government for giving (i) — to the Rohingyas. They assured us to solve the problem (j) —.

6. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rearrange them in a proper order: 10

- The king was fond of knowing his future from the astrologer.
- 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 crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for execution.
- The king then asked, "How long would you like to live?"
- The astrologer told something very unpleasant.
- He then thought for a while some ways of escape.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 marks)

7. Write a paragraph on 'Bullying' by answering the following questions in about 200 words: 10

- What is bullying?
- Where does bullying take place?
- What types of cyber bullying exists? Explain.
- How does cyber bullying occur?
- How can a victim of bullying get help?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7

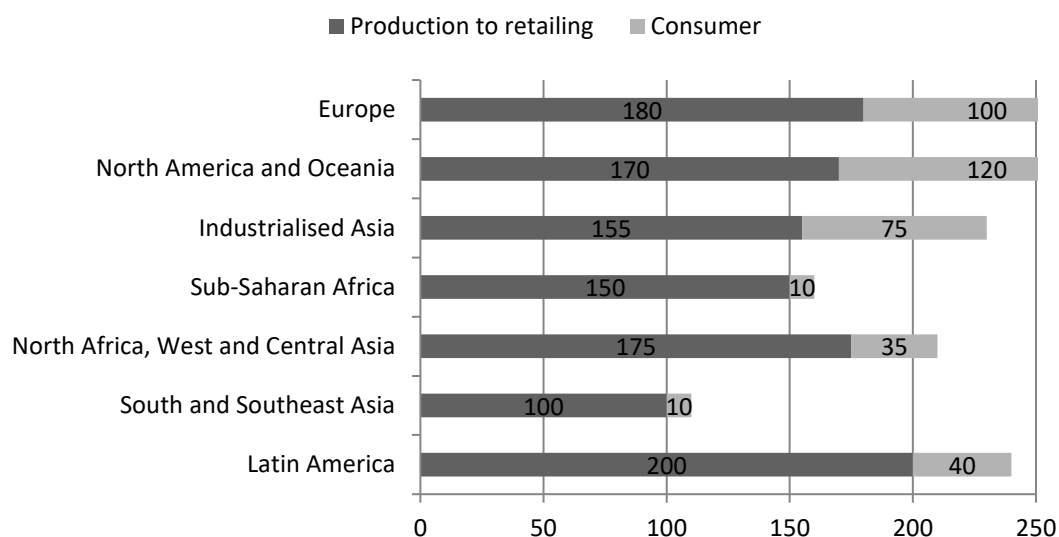
Sheikh Saadi was a great poet in Iran. He used to lead a very simple life. Once on his way to the court of the king, he took shelter in a nobleman's house for a night.

9. Suppose, you are Saja. Write an e-mail to your younger brother for reading English daily. 5

10. Look at the graph below. It is about waste of food in global perspective. Now describe the chart in your own word. 10

Which regions waste the most food?

Per capita food losses and waste, kg/year



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (in 50 words):

8

Hold fast to dreams
For if dreams die
Life is a broken-winged bird
That cannot fly.

Hold fast to dreams
For when dreams go
Life is a barren field
Frozen with snow.

Use this QR-Code to get the solutions to QR-Code Special Model Tests (6-11):