



ENGLISH LANGUAGE ZONE

Committed to better teaching

592, North Shahjahanpur, Dhaka. Cell: 01772828790

16 BARISHAL BOARD-2020

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Time : 3 hours Full marks : 100

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

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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

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

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

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

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

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

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

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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