



ENGLISH LANGUAGE ZONE

Committed to better teaching

592, North Shahjahanpur, Dhaka. Cell: 01772828790

14 CHATTOGRAM BOARD-2020

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Time : 3 hours

Full marks : 100

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

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-50]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

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

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

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

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

Fish is one of the most important resources of food and nutrition. It is the best and easiest source of protein. In the past, the rivers, ponds, lakes, marshes etc. abound with fishes in Bangladesh. There was a popular saying that once Bangladesh was rich in rice and fishes. But now-a-days, fish population in Bangladesh is in serious danger. This means the fish may not grow fully and may have fewer offsprings. Some fishes have already become extinct and some will be extinct in future. There are various reasons behind this danger. The first and foremost reason is the climate change which is causing the increase of the water temperature in rivers, ponds, lakes, seas and every water reservoir. This means there is less food and oxygen available for fish. Again, the random use of pesticides, and harmful fertilizers in the cultivable lands is also causing a great threat to fish population. Secondly, the harmful garbages and wastes of the mills and factories thrown into the rivers and other pools and reservoirs are polluting the water where fishes dwell.

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

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

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

Humayun Ahmed was a teacher, author, dramatist, playwright and filmmaker. He was born in Mohongonj, Netrokona, Mymensingh on 13 November, 1948. His father Faizur Rahman Ahmed, a police officer, was killed by Pakistani military during the liberation war of Bangladesh in 1971. He passed SSC Examination from Bogura Zilla School in 1965 and stood second in the merit list in Rajshahi Education Board. He passed his HSC exam from Dhaka College in 1967. He took his Honours and Masters in Chemistry from the University of Dhaka with first class. He did his Ph.D. from North Dakota State University. He worked as a Professor of Chemistry in Dhaka University. Humayun Ahmed reached his peak of fame with the publication of his novel Nondito Noroke in 1972. He wrote over 200 fiction and non-fiction books all of which were best sellers in Bangladesh. His first television drama was 'Prothom Prohor'. It was followed by many dramas and drama serials. He also directed many films based on his own stories. For his outstanding achievements he was honoured with many awards including Bangla Academy Award (1981) and Ekushey Padak (1994). He died on 19 July, 2012 at Bellevue Hospital in New York. He was buried in Nuhash Palli.

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

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

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

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

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

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