



ENGLISH LANGUAGE ZONE

Committed to better teaching

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07 SYLHET BOARD-2019

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 in 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 National 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) How is the parade conducted on the Independence Day?
i. challenging ii. enchanting iii. risky iv. competitive
- (b) How does the celebration of the Independence Day begin with?
i. a procession ii. a gun shot
iii. placing wreaths at the National Mausoleum iv. parade by the defence forces
- (c) What do the President and the Prime Minister do at the first hour of the day?
i. attend seminars with the freedom fighters ii. highlight the heroic struggle of the martyrs
iii. pay homage to the martyrs by placing wreaths at the National Mausoleum
iv. attend different cultural programmes

- (d) "Freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs" means that they —.
i. highlight the sacrifice of the martyrs ii. praise highly of the martyrs
iii. maintain silence iv. show due respect and gratitude to the martyrs
- (e) Which of the following activities is done on the Independence Day?
i. organising cultural programmes by different persons only
ii. organising debating programmes only
iii. illuminating all the major public buildings iv. arranging fairs only
- (f) What is the purpose of the author of writing the passage?
i. focus on the importance of the sacrifice of the martyrs
ii. show the importance of the freedom fighters
iii. highlight the significance of the day iv. to show due respect and gratitude to the martyrs
- (g) Where is the National Parade held on the Independence Day?
i. at the National Parade ground ii. in a decorated hall
iii. on the streets iv. in the Bangabandhu Stadium

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What are the main features of the day?
(b) Why do people from all walks of life go to the National Mausoleum according to the text?
(c) What are the most spectacular events of the day?
(d) What kind of programmes are held other than the parade?
(e) Which leading organisations of our country organise cultural programmes on this day?

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

As human beings, we have ability to bring about a great change in our social, national and international life. But we cannot change everything. For examples, we can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But we can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. It is a matter of great sorrow that only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this.

Carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is increasing due to burning of fossil fuels. Since the 19th century, industrial activities and the number of industries have been increased. So, for energy combustion of coal increased. Natural gas and oil are also burnt for different purposes. Thus, we are generating more and more greenhouse gases worldwide. [Unit-5; Lesson-3(A)]

- So, it is our duty to stop cutting down trees indiscriminately. We should also inspire the general mass to plant more and more trees for our existence on earth. There are several reasons why the carbon dioxide concentration has been (a) — in the atmosphere. Our mills and factories burn coal, mineral oil, natural gas etc. with a view to (b) — energy. We also burn these materials to (c) — our everyday needs. But for our own safety, we have to encourage (d) —. Otherwise our existence on earth will be at (e) —.

Read the passage on SAARC and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

SAARC is a regional organization for mutual cooperation, friendship and development. The full form of SAARC is 'South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation'. At the initial stage, there were only seven developing nations to form the organization. Later, Afghanistan was included as one of its member countries. SAARC started its journey through holding its first conference in Dhaka on 8 December 1985. At present, the member countries of this organization are Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. The secretariat of this organization is situated in the capital of Nepal. Its head is called Secretary General.

There is a deep relationship between Bangladesh and SAARC. It was Bangladesh that took the first initiative to form SAARC. As the initiator of SAARC, Bangladesh has been playing a significant and strong role in its different activities. As one of the member countries it has also been making every effort to expand the trade between the member countries and to solve the regional conflicts and existing crisis between the neighbouring countries.

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

Aim	Mutual cooperation		
Time	Officially started in (i) —		
Who/ What	Event/ Activity	When	Where
(ii) —	initiator of SAARC	1985	
Secretariat	located		(iii) —
(iv) —	included as the last member country		
First conference	(v) —		Dhaka

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

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

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Sonargaon was	i. had a reputation for	i. dwelling place in the 19th century.
(b) The importance of the city	ii. many beautiful buildings on	ii. during the Sultani period.
(c) The place at that time	iii. the capital of Bengal	iii. both sides of the road.
(d) Many businessmen selected	iv. declined during	iv. the manufacture of 'Maslin Saree'.
(e) They built	v. Sonargaon as their	v. the next Mughal period.

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) But his heart was not in medicine and he felt that he was born to be a poet.
 (b) This great poet met a premature death on February 23, 1821.
 (c) Finally he abandoned surgery for literature.
 (d) John Keats was born on October 31, 1795.
 (e) He lost his father in 1804 and his mother in 1810.
 (f) His finest poems like 'Ode to a Nightingale', 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' etc were published in 1820.
 (g) In 1811 Keats became an apprentice to a surgeon at Edmonton.
 (h) He was the eldest son of his parents.