

**Part A : Seen (20 Marks)****Read the passage carefully and answer questions 1 and 2.****[Unit-1; Lesson-3(B) & 4(A)]**

The ethnic people in Bangladesh hold a very important place in the culture of the country. The majority of these people live in the Chattogram Hill Tracts. The others live in the regions of Mymensingh, Rajshahi and Sylhet. They live in forest areas, in the hills and in rural areas. They practise Jhum cultivation. They clear a piece of land in the forest, prepare it and sow seeds in it. They are mostly farmers. By religion they are Hindus, Christians or Buddhists. They speak their own mother tongues. Some of them are the Chakmas, the Marmans, the Tipperas and the Moorangs, who live in the Hill Tracts. The Santals live in Rajshahi. The Khasias and the Monipuries, live in Sylhet and the Hajangs and the Garos in Mymensingh.

Most of these ethnic people living in Bangladesh have some common characteristics. They have their own lifestyles.

They build their houses on bamboo or wooden platforms called 'machang'. Rice is their staple food. They eat vegetables, maize and fish, poultry and meat. Their kitchen utensils are bamboo, wooden and earthen pots which they make themselves. Men wear lungis and women wear thamis or sarongs and angis. Women weave their own clothes.

Hunting and fishing are their favourite pastimes. They are fond of songs, music, dances, theatre and fairs. Traditional musical instruments used are bugles made from buffalo horns, drums and bamboo flutes. Wrestling is a popular sport for them.

বঙ্গবন্ধু-এর জন্য : See Exclusive Final Suggestions—Seen Passage No. 03; Page No. 30

1. 'Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script. 1×7=7

- (i) The ethnic people in Bangladesh play a significant role in the culture of the country. Here the word 'ethnic' means —.
- (a) urban (b) rural (c) aboriginal (d) original
- (ii) The ethnic people live in —.
- (a) rural area (b) urban area  
(c) some particular regions of Bangladesh (d) hilly area
- (iii) They do Jhum cultivation —.
- (a) in the plain land (b) in the forest  
(c) beside a river (d) in the hill
- (iv) Most of them do the job of —.
- (a) cleaning and clearing forest (b) maintaining forest area  
(c) growing and collecting crops (d) fishing in the river
- (v) They use — language.
- (a) foreign (b) global (c) native (d) international
- (vi) The word "weave" refers to —.
- (a) knit (b) create (c) invent (d) paint
- (vii) 'Bugle' is a —.
- (a) kitchen utensil (b) sport item  
(c) farming tool (d) musical instrument

2. Answer the following questions from your reading of the above text. 2×4=8

- (a) Mention four districts where the ethnic people live.  
 (b) What do the ethnic people do for their living?  
 (c) Do you think the lifestyle of the ethnic people is different from ours? How is it different?  
 (d) What do you know about their dress?



3. Read the following text and fill in the gaps with appropriate words to make it a meaningful one. 1×5=5

Shamima was 15 years old. She got (a) — to class 8. Shamima had all the (b) — of an adolescent. She wanted to (c) — about a change in her life. She wanted to see (d) — in her family too. She knew she could fulfil her dream by (e) — her education and getting a good job.

**Part B : Unseen (25 Marks)**

Read the following text carefully and answer questions 4 and 5.

Born on December 9, 1608 in London, Milton spent most of his boyhood in this city. At the age of seventeen, he went to Cambridge for study and spent there seven years. He took MA from that university. Leaving Cambridge, when he was twenty three, Milton entered no profession and spent six years at Horton in unprofessional study. In 1638, he started his foreign tour which helped in moulding his cultured and poetic mind. In the year 1642, Milton married Mary Powell, a young girl of seventeen. His wife died leaving him with three daughters in 1652. He married a second wife in 1656 but two years after she also died.

Of all his poems 'Paradise Lost' is said to be his greatest epic. He finished the composition in 1664 which was published three years later. This great genius left us on November 8, 1674.

**বন্দানুবাদ** মিল্টন ১৬০৮ সালের ৯ই ডিসেম্বর লন্ডনে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন এবং শৈশবের প্রায় সবটুকুই এই শহরে অতিবাহিত করেন। সাতেরো বছর বয়সে তিনি পড়াশোনার জন্য ক্যামব্রিজে যান এবং সেখানে সাত বছর কাটান। ওই বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় থেকে তিনি এমএ ডিগ্রি লাভ করেন। ক্যামব্রিজ ত্যাগ করার পর তেইশ বছর বয়সেও মিল্টন কোনো পেশা গ্রহণ করেননি এবং হরটনে আরো ছয় বছর অপেশাদারি পড়াশোনায় সময় যাপন করেন। ১৬৩৮ সালে তিনি তার বিদেশ ভ্রমণ শুরু করেন— এটি তার পরিশীলিত ও কাব্যিক মন গঠনে সাহায্য করে। ১৬৪২ সালে মিল্টন মেরি পাওয়েল নামক ১৭ বছর বয়স্কা এক তরুণীকে বিয়ে করেন। ১৬৫২ সালে তার স্ত্রী তিন কন্যা রেখে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন। ১৬৫৬ সালে তিনি দ্বিতীয় স্ত্রী গ্রহণ করেন, কিন্তু দুই বছর পরে তারও মৃত্যু হয়।

তার কবিতা সম্ভারের মধ্যে Paradise Lost-কে সর্বশ্রেষ্ঠ বলে গণ্য করা হয়। তিনি ১৬৬৪ সালে এটির রচনা সমাপ্ত করেন এবং তিন বছর পরে এটি প্রকাশিত হয়। এই অসাধারণ প্রতিভাবান ব্যক্তি ৮ নভেম্বর ১৬৭৪ সালে মৃত্যুবরণ করেন।

4. Complete the grid below with appropriate information. 1×5=5

Activity/Event	Institution/Place	Year
Milton was born	(i) .....	1608
Took admission	Cambridge	(ii) .....
Left	Cambridge	(iii) .....
Tour	(iv) .....	1638
(v) .....		1658

5. Read the passage again and write, whether the statements are true or false. Give correct answer, if the statement is false. 1×5=5

- (a) Milton spent most of his boyhood in London.  
 (b) He spent 6 years of Horton in professional study.  
 (c) Milton married Mary Powell at the age of 32.  
 (d) 'Paradise Lost' is a great elegy.  
 (e) 'Paradise Lost' was published in 1667.

6. Read the text below and fill in the gaps using the clues from the box. There are more words than you need. .5×10=5

development	population	constitute	progress	mission	imparted
possess	uplift	nation	dark	enjoy	would

Women are nowadays as important as men in society. They (a) — nearly half of our total (b) —. So, there can be no denying the fact that they too (c) — equal rights and duties as men (d) —. They have noble (e) — to fulfil as men. No nation can make real (f) — keeping half of its population in the (g) —. So, education should be (h) — to our womenfolk. Without the (i) — of women the progress of the (j) — is not possible at all.

7. Fill in the gaps using suitable words to make it a meaningful text. 1×5=5

Sincerity is the key to success. (a) — who are sincere in performing their (b) — become successful. On the other hand, (c) — people always lag behind. Sincerity is, therefore, (d) — must to attain (e) —.

8. Match the part of sentences from columns 'A' and 'B' to make five complete sentences. 1×5=5

Column A	Column B
(a) Almost all of us	(i) remain only dream
(b) One's ambition may	(ii) will lag behind
(c) Sometimes it will	(iii) successful in life if one sits idly
(d) One can never be	(iv) cherish a particular ambition
(e) Otherwise, one	(v) desire to achieve something
	(vi) be materialized and sometimes hindered

**Part C : Grammar (25 Marks)**

9. Read the text below and fill in the gaps with the root words in the brackets adding suitable suffix, prefix or both. .5×10=5

(a) — (violate) of traffic rules is not an (b) — (common) sight in our country. The (c) — (violate) go (d) — (punish). So, nobody cares for the traffic rules. Very often an (e) — (ethnic) competition is found in the street. Most of our drivers are (f) — (illiterate). They are very much (g) — (care) about what is going to happen. The loss of life is caused due to fast (h) — (drive). Accidents are also caused due to (i) — (proper) (j) — (implement) of traffic rules.



10. Fill in the gaps in the following text with appropriate articles. Put a cross (x) for zero article.

.5×10=5

Science has been making newer discoveries and inventions. A computer is (a) — ultramodern invention. It is (b) — electronic device for sorting and analyzing (c) — information. It is (d) — unique device as it can process a large (e) — amount of data at a high speed. It works on (f) — basis of commands given by (g) — operator. It has taken (h) — important seat in every (i) — organization. Today, it is (j) — must everywhere.

11. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets.

1×5=5

Birds are a beautiful gift of nature. (a) Who does not love birds? (Make it Assertive) (b) We must be kind to them. (Make it Negative) (c) They help keep ecological balance. (Make it passive). In winter many birds come to our country. (d) They are called migratory birds. (Make it Active) (e) We all ought to take care of these birds. (Make it Interrogative)

12. Rewrite the following passage changing the form of speech.

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"What's a puppet show?" Mita said to her father. "Let's go inside and you can see yourself." Inside the tent Mita said, "How strange! A doll is dancing and talking." Father said, "A man behind the screen is moving the doll. My daughter, our world is a great puppet show."

13. Use capital letters and punctuation marks as needed in the following text.

.5×10=5

have you ever been to coxs bazar no ive never said labib to me

**Part D : Writing (30 Marks)**

14. Suppose, you are Lina reading in class-VIII. Your exam is knocking on the door. Your mother is worried about your preparation for the half-yearly exam. Now, write a dialogue between you and your mother about your exam preparation.

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15. Suppose, you are Areeba. Your friend, Aunnesha has made a good result in her school exam. Now, write an email to your friend congratulating her on her brilliant result.

10

16. Write a paragraph in 150 words on 'Your School Library'. Your writing should address the following questions :

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(a) What is a school library? (b) Where is it situated? (c) What is the condition of the library? (d) How do you borrow books? (e) Why do you think it important?