

Part A : Seen (20 Marks)**Read the text carefully and answer the questions 1 and 2.****[Unit-5; Lesson-4(A)]**

At the farthest corner of Bangladesh there is a village called Tarapur. In this village, there lives a man named Kartik Poramanik. He is a hairdresser by profession, but a nature lover at heart. His passion is to plant saplings, which grow into gigantic trees. He started planting trees when he was only 10 years old. He remembers what his father once told him, "My son, you can earn the blessings of God by planting trees." He has never forgotten what his father told him. At present he is 63 years old. He has planted hundreds of trees in his village. Many of the trees are now 35-40 years old.

Once there were hardly any trees in this village. Kartik used to go to different houses for his job. At times he would get tired in the scorching sun, but there were no trees under which he could sit and rest for a while. Thinking how people suffer in the heat, Kartik began his tree-planting mission.

Occasionally Kartik would wake up early in the morning, take one or two labourers with him and set out to plant trees. He would walk long distances to plant trees, carrying with him some dry food and water. He would pay all the expenses from his own pocket. Kartik has planted trees beside the roads, in and around the bazar, schools and colleges, open fields and many other places.

At times it so happened that Kartik would go to water his plants at 10 or 11 p.m. People asked him, "Kartik, are you mad? What are you doing so late at night?" Kartik would smile and say, "What to do, sir. I have to work hard the whole day to earn money for my family. I don't get time during the day. But my trees would die if I don't water them. So I come late at night to look after them." Even today this old man continues planting trees as many as he can. A man, who can hardly sign his name, is leaving his signature all around in nature.

বঙ্গদ্বান-এর জন্য : See Exclusive Final Suggestions—Seen Passage No. 06; Page No. 36

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.**1×7=7**

- (a) **Kartik Poramanik was a —.**
 (i) farmer (ii) barber (iii) carpenter (iv) woodcutter
- (b) **He loves nature —.**
 (i) less (ii) sometimes (iii) hardly (iv) wholeheartedly
- (c) **What does the word 'hardly' mean?**
 (i) Only just (ii) Not enough
 (iii) Almost not or not quite (iv) All of the above
- (d) **The meaning of the word 'expense' is —.**
 (i) saving (ii) wastage (iii) storing (iv) expenditure
- (e) **The word 'continue' mentioned in the passage means —.**
 (i) stop (ii) put off (iii) carry on (iv) adjourn
- (f) **Even in old age Kartik never stops — trees.**
 (i) to plant (ii) planted (iii) plant (iv) planting
- (g) **People considered Kartik —.**
 (i) foolish (ii) mad (iii) wise (iv) madly

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

- (a) What does Kartik Poramanik do?
 (b) How do you understand that he is a nature lover?
 (c) How did he begin his tree plantation mission?
 (d) What did his father tell him?

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

Shamima finished her story with a (a) —. She has no complaints, no regrets, no (b) —. Her husband could destroy her outward (c) — but not the beauty of her (d) —. All she wants to do is to bring a smile on the faces of those women who are (e) —.

Part B : Unseen (25 Marks)

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

William Shakespeare (1564–1616) was born at Stratford-on-Avon in a house in Henley Street. His mother, Mary Arden, was one of the daughters of Robert Arden, a yeoman farmer of Wilmore; his father, John Shakespeare, was a glover and wool dealer of good standing who held the office of Bailiff of the Borough in 1568. From the age of seven to about 14, he attended Stratford Grammar School receiving an excellent well-rounded education. At the age of 18, Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway, who was seven years his senior. She was of 'yeoman' stock – her family owned a farm one mile west of Stratford in Shottery. He endured her until he could stand it no longer and fled to London in 1592 to become an actor. He then became actor-manager and part-owner in the Black Friars and afterwards the Globe Theatres. Shakespeare's acting career was spent with the Lord Chamberlain's Company, where he was a first-rate actor. The company was renamed the King's Company in 1603 when James succeeded to the throne. Among the actors in the group was the famous Richard Burbage. The partnership acquired interests in two theatres in the Southward area of London, near the banks of the Thames – the Globe and the Black Friars. Shakespeare returned to Stratford for his later years where he died at the age of 52 and now lies at rest in his special grave at Holy Trinity Church.

বঙ্গানুবাদ-এর জন্য : See Exclusive Final Suggestions—Unseen Passage No. 02; Page No. 71

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

Event/Activity	Where/Whom	When
William Shakespeare was born	Stratford	(i)
Married	(ii)	1582
(iii)	London	1592
Died	(iv)	1616
James came to power	England	(v)

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) William Shakespeare was not a successful actor.
 (b) He is famous worldwide for his literary works.
 (c) William Shakespeare was born in the 15th century.
 (d) His grandfather Robert Arden was a sharecropper.
 (e) Anne Hathaway was seven years inferior to him.

6. Fill in the gaps using the clues given in the box. There are more words than necessary. .5×10=5

administrative	certainly	interfere	vote	right	property
established	certain	when	speak	state	natural

A citizen has (a) — rights and privileges. For example, he has a (b) — to the security of life and (c) — and protection of law (d) — necessary. The (e) — is bound to give him such protection. He has right to (f) — as he pleases and the state should not (g) — with his freedom of speech. But he must not say anything that goes against the (h) — laws of his land. He has a (i) — right to take a hand in the (j) — affairs of his country.

7. Fill in each gap with appropriate words. 1×5=5

Man cannot (a) — death. Sooner or later he will die. Many people die (b) — diseases and many die (c) — accidents. But those who die (d) — the country, are called (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) Man has an inborn curiosity to see	(i) quest of finding something beyond the material capacity
(b) He can do many things	(ii) out the things around him
(c) So, he usually tries to find	(iii) the unseen and to know the unknown
(d) Thus, he acquires knowledge throughout	(iv) his lifetime leaving himself unknown
(e) To know thyself is an abstract	(v) to fulfil his indomitable desire

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

Greenhouse effect is a serious (a) — (globe) problem. It is a process by which thermal (b) — (radiate) from earth's surface is absorbed by (c) — (atmosphere) greenhouse effect. (d) — (deforest) and destroying forests, rapid (e) — (grow) of unplanned industries overpopulation, pollution, increase of temperature, etc. are the (f) — (contribute) to greenhouse effect. Too many people need (g) — (add) things for their (h) — (survive). They cut down trees to build their houses, furniture, boats, etc. It brings natural (i) — (balance). We must be (j) — (care) to reduce it.

10. Fill in the gaps in the following text with appropriate articles (a, an or the). Put a cross (x) where no article is used. .5×10=5

'Digital Bangladesh' is (a) — integral part of the government's vision 2021 where (b) — ICT is the key driver of Bangladesh. It is (c) — new concept, a new dream. It means (d) — ICT-based modern country. It refers to (e) — e-state where all its activities of (f) — governance, commerce, education, agriculture, etc. will be powered by computer and laptop. To cherish such (g) — dream is easy, but it is too much difficult to materialize this dream. Broadly speaking, (h) — digital society ensures all (i) — ICT driven knowledge-based Bangladesh. And (j) — present government is working to establish an ICT-based Bangladesh.

11. Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets. 1×5=5

- (a) Pollution is a very serious problem. (Exclamatory)
- (b) But nobody is aware of it. (Interrogative)
- (c) It causes many fatal diseases. (Passive)
- (d) Only man is responsible for pollution. (Negative)
- (e) There is nobody but needs fresh air. (Affirmative)

12. Rewrite the following passage changing in form of speech. 5

"Where are you going?" said the merchant. "I was just coming to see you." "What do you want?" "I want to earn my bread by the labour of my hands," said the youth. "Do you really want work?" said the merchant.

13. Use capital letters and punctuation marks as needed in the following passage. .5×10=5

apj abdul kalam remarked dream is not what you see in your sleep but dream is what cant make you sleep

Part D : Writing (30 Marks)

14. Suppose, you are Afsan/Afsana and your friend is Nayan/Nayana. You and your friend feel the importance of planting trees. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the necessity of tree plantation. 10

15. Suppose, you are Asif/Asifa. Your friend is Shamol/Shamoly. Your friend wants to know about the bad effects of smoking. Now, write an email to your friend about the bad effects of smoking. You may send the email to shamol/shamoly2019@yahoo.com. In your email you should— 10

- write the subject line.
- use proper salutation/greetings.
- give a brief description of the dangers of smoking.
- tell him/her how injurious smoking is for our health.
- write a closing remark.
- write your name, address and mobile no.

16. Write a paragraph of 150 words on 'Load-shedding' by answering the following questions. 10

(a) What do you mean by load-shedding? (b) Why does it occur? (c) What problems does load-shedding cause? (d) What are its impacts on our economy, domestic and social activities? (e) What steps can our government take in this regard?