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BARISHAL 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 and answer the questions No. 1 and 2.**

Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented filmmakers in Bangladesh. He was born on 19 August 1935 in the village Majupur in Feni district. He was an active worker of the Language Movement. He was one of the ten students to go out in a procession on 21 February 1952 despite a ban on such activities imposed by the authorities. As a result, he and many others were arrested and taken to prison. Raihan was also present at the historical meeting of Amtala on 21 February 1952. He also took part in the mass movement in 1969. In 1971, he joined the Liberation War.

All through his life, Zahir Raihan dreamt of a democratic society, a society that would ensure freedom of speech and will. He had many dreams about our film industry too. He made a legendary film Jibon Theke Neya based on the Language Movement of 1952. It was a protest against the autocratic government then ruling our country. The family portrayed in that film symbolically represented East Pakistan. The family was ruled by an autocrat who had to go to prison for her conspiracy. During the liberation war in 1971 this film was shown outside Bangladesh. Celebrated film makers like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, and Ritwik Ghatak appreciated the film. Raihan gave all the money the film made to the Freedom Fighters' trust. Besides his great documentary on Pakistani atrocities, Stop Genocide, helped create world sentiment in favour of our liberation war.

On 30 December 1971, someone informed Raihan about an address somewhere at Mirpur, where he might find his brother, the famous writer Shahidullah Kaiser, who had gone missing from 14 December 1971. Kaiser was captured and killed by the Pakistani army and the local collaborators during the last days of the war. Accordingly, Raihan left home to get his brother back but he never returned.

Zahir Raihan's dream was fulfilled. He could see the emergence of an independent Bangladesh though he did not get back his brother. And it's a pity that this dreamer could not live to see his dream come true.

[Unit-10; Lesson-4(B)]

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| (a) Which of the following word describes Zahir best? | |
| i. Brilliant | ii. Polite |
| iii. Energetic | iv. Revolutionary |
| (b) "Stop Genocide" was a —. | |
| i. novel | ii. film |
| iii. documentary | iv. drama |
| (c) In the passage the word 'Inception' means —. | |
| i. end | ii. finish |
| | iii. beginning |
| | iv. conclusion |
| (d) What is the main theme of the passage? | |
| i. About Zahir's last day | ii. About Zahir's activities |
| iii. About Zahir's life | iv. About Zahir's contribution |
| (e) Zahir Raihan — in liberation war. | |
| i. took part | ii. fled away |
| | iii. escaped |
| | iv. avoided |
| (f) The film "Jibon Theke Neya" is a symbol of —. | |
| i. barbarism | ii. autocracy |
| iii. revolt against autocratic government | iv. brutality |
| (g) Jibon Theke Neya is based on —. | |
| i. the mass movement | ii. the freedom fighter |
| iii. the liberation war | iv. the language movement |

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- Who is Zahir Raihan?
- Why did Zahir leave home?
- Who was Shahidullah Kaiser? What happened to him?
- What was the effect of "Stop Genocide"?
- Where did Zahir contribute to all his earning?

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

Mother Teresa was moved by the sight of the sick and dying on the streets of Kolkata. She founded a Home for the dying destitute and named it "Nirmal Hriday", meaning "Pure Heart". She and her fellow nuns gathered the dying people of the streets of Kolkata and brought them to this home. They were lovingly looked after and cared for. Since then men, women and children have been taken from the streets and carried to Nirmal Hriday. These unloved and uncared for people get an opportunity to die in an environment of kindness and love. In their last hours they get human and divine love, and can feel they are also children of God. Those who survive, the Missionaries of Charity try to find jobs for them or send them to homes where they can live happily for some more years in a caring environment. Regarding commitment to family, Mother Teresa said, "May be in our own family, we have somebody, who is feeling lonely, who is feeling sick, who is feeling worried, are we there? Are we willing to give until it hurts in order to be with our families, or do we put our interest first? We must remember that love begins at home and we must also remember that future of humanity passes through the family."

Mother Teresa's work has been recognised throughout the world and she has received a number of awards. These include the Pope John XXIII Peace Prize (1971), the Nehru Prize for Promotion of International Peace and Understanding (1972), the Balzan Prize (1978), the Nobel Peace Prize (1979) and the Bharat Ratna (1980). Mother Teresa died at the age of 87, on 5 September 1997. The world salutes her for her love and compassion for humanity. She has taught us how to extend our hand towards those who need our love and support irrespective of creed, caste and religion. The picture of Mother Teresa, draped in a white and blue-bordered sari, with a wrinkled face, ever soft eyes and a saintly smile, lives on in our mind.

[Unit-7; Lesson-5(A)]

- Mother Teresa is still alive in our (a) — though she expired almost 16 years back. She spent her entire life for the (b) — of the poor people. She has taught us that helping the needy is the greatest work that a man can do. She lived a very poor life (c) — the poorest (d) — all pleasure and comfort. She loved all people irrespective of caste, creed and religion. That's why she has become (e) — to all people of the world.

Read the following passage and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Charles Babbage was an English mathematician. He was also a mechanical engineer who is well-known for originating the concept of computer. He was born on 26 December 1791 in London. He entered Trinity College in October 1810. He was transferred to Peterhouse, Cambridge. He was the top mathematician there. He received an honours degree without examination in 1814. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1816. From 1828 to 1839 Babbage was Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University. Babbage is famous for inventing the first mechanical computer in 1822 that eventually led to today's computer. He died at his home in London on 18 October, 1871.

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

Name of Events	Place	Year/ time	Contribution
Born	(i) —	(ii) —	
Received honours degree		(iii) —	
(iv) —		1816	
Death	(v) —		

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) The moon	i. has no light	i. the gift of the sun.
(b) She	ii. the moon reflects	ii. a small fraction of brightness.
(c) The sun	iii. has an appeal	iii. vast flood of light.
(d) To illuminate the earth	iv. light depends on	iv. of her own.
(e) The moon's	v. pours forth a	v. on poets and artists.

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. $1 \times 8 = 8$

- Mandela joined the African National Congress in 1942.
- In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
- For 20 years he directed a campaign of peaceful nonviolent defiance against the South African government and its racist policies.
- Mandela died at his home in Johannesburg on December 5, 2013 at the age of 95.
- In 1993, South African President F.W. de Klerk was also awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
- In 2009, Mandela's birthday was declared "Mandela Day" to promote global peace.
- Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, in South Africa.
- In 1994, Mandela was celebrated as South Africa's first black President.

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-50]

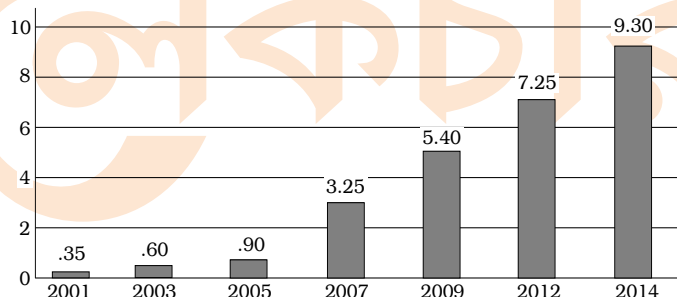
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "A Winter Morning". You should write it in about 150 words : 10

(a) How is "A Winter Morning"? (b) Why can't people see the things from distance in a winter morning? (c) What do the old people and children do to make themselves warm? (d) What are the interesting foods of people in a winter morning? (e) Do you like winter morning? Why?

9. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it. 10

One day a crow became very thirsty. He flew from place to place in search of water. But he found no water. He continued his search for water.....

10. The graph below shows "The Number of Telephone and Mobile Users" from 2001 to 2014. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Fahim/ Fariha. You have a friend called Arafat/ Irin. Arafat/ Irin informed you about his/ her plan after the SSC Exam. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him/ her what you intend to do after the SSC Examination. 10

12. Suppose you are Limon. Your friend is Tousif. Your school arranged the annual prize giving ceremony. Your friend wants to know about it. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend describing the annual prize giving ceremony of your school. 10