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JASHORE 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) A Muslim colony founded near the sea-coast in Bagerhat was a — place.
 - i. barbarous
 - ii. desolate
 - iii. crowded
 - iv. welcoming
- (b) The phrase 'Our future generation' means —.
 - i. people who can see the future
 - ii. people who passed away
 - iii. our future activities
 - iv. those who will come after us
- (c) The word 'originally' refers to —.
 - i. gradually
 - ii. ultimately
 - iii. eventually
 - iv. initially
- (d) The word 'habitable' in the context means —.
 - i. livelihood
 - ii. fit for human habitation
 - iii. live on
 - iv. habituated
- (e) What does the expression 'the outskirts of Bagerhat town' in the text mean?
 - i. in the middle of Bagerhat town
 - ii. the closest part of Bagerhat town
 - iii. the furthest part of Bagerhat town
 - iv. at the centre of Bagerhat town
- (f) Which of the followings has made the Shat Gambuj Mosque the most significant?
 - i. Its Turkish design
 - ii. Its being World Heritage site
 - iii. Its combination of Turkish and Mughal architecture
 - iv. Its being an ancient mosque
- (g) The original name of the city of 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' was —.
 - i. Bagerhat
 - ii. Sundarbans
 - iii. Khalifatabad
 - iv. Khulna

2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What do you understand by 'World Heritage'?
- (b) What does the infrastructure of the city reveal?
- (c) Why is the Shat Gambuj Mosque one of the greatest tourist attractions?
- (d) How did Khan Jahan Ali make the city habitable?
- (e) "The vast prayer hall served different purpose."—Explain it in 2/3 sentences.

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

1 × 5 = 5

Many people go to cities and forget their roots knowingly or unknowingly. The specialty of the Islam family is that they are living in their village. Mr. Islam and his brothers are great as they haven't forget their roots. Mainul Islam is a graduate from Bangladesh Agricultural University in Mymensingh. He returned home and began advanced farming. His other two brothers are also graduate in different disciplines. They all are living in their own village in spite of being highly

educated. They could easily move to cities to do attractive official jobs. But city life and official jobs don't attract them. They think that they are the sons of the soil and they have an unavoidable obligation to this soil.

They not only struck to their own roots, they have been example for others to be respectful to their soil. [Unit-12; Lesson-2(D)]

- Mr. Mainul Islam, a graduate from Bangladesh Agricultural University has chosen his career as an (a) — farmer. His two other brothers were not from the same (b) —. All the three brothers are (c) — educated and live in the village. They are unwilling to leave their village and they realize a strong (d) — to the soil and they don't want to be city (e) —.

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

Alessandro Volta was a famous Italian physicist. He is well-known for the invention of the first battery in 1800. He was born in Como, Italy on February 18, 1745. In 1774, he became a professor of Physics at the Royal School in Como. Volta studied the Chemistry of gases from 1776–1778. In November, 1777, he discovered methane in a lake. In 1779, he became a professor of experimental physics at the University of Pavia. In 1794, Volta married an aristocratic lady. In honor of his work, he was made a count by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1801. In 1782, he travelled to France and Germany. In 1815, the Emperor of Austria made him the director of Philosophical Faculty of Padua. In 1819, he retired and settled in his native town where he died in March, 1827.

4. Complete the following table with information from the passage.

1 × 5 = 5

About Alessandro Volta				
Aims	introducing his invention to the readers			
Life span	Born in 1745 and died in 1827 after (i) — years of his retirement.			
Who/What	Event	Year/Time	Place/Country	Work/field
Alessandro Volta	Professor	1774	(ii) —	Physics
He	discovered	(iii) —	methane in a lake	
He	joined as a professor	1779	(iv) —	Experimental Physics
(v) —	made Alessandro Volta director	1815	Padua	Philosophical faculty

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

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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) Patriotism is a great virtue	i. to be ready to fight against	i. themselves to work for the country.
(b) It is such a virtue	ii. to be patriot and to be devoted	ii. all oppressions that can hinder our progress.
(c) Patriotism inspires us	iii. that inspire children to prepare	iii. dream of a developed nation.
(d) So, we all should encourage our children	iv. without which we cannot	iv. to their respective duties and responsibilities.
(e) Radio and television should telecast programmes	v. for which a citizen doesn't hesitate	v. to shed the last drop of his blood.

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

- They got money, made a shelter in a makeshift house and started making 'Nakshi Kantha' with new and old clothes and thread of different colours.
- Yet Nur Banu did not become frustrated and inspired her husband to stand against all odds.
- Her husband was a farmer and they had everything but they became helpless.
- As Nur Banu was good at art in her early age, she could make wonderful design in her Kanthas.
- A few years back Nur Banu lost everything for the river erosion.
- Her husband sold them in the market and became solvent.
- She together with her husband worked hard and made a lot of Kanthas.
- She had an ornament made of gold and she gave it to her husband to sell it.

Part-B : Writing Test [50 Marks]

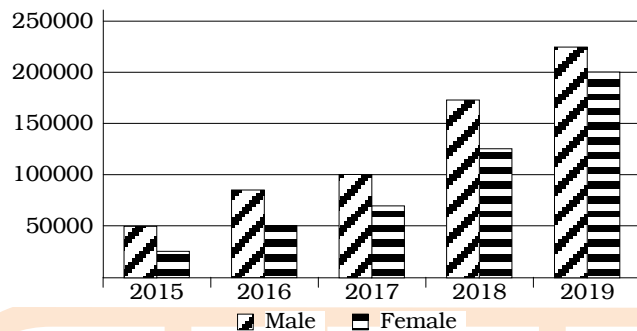
- 8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "The Importance of Early Rising". You should write about 250 words :** 10

(a) What is early rising? (b) How is early rising beneficial to good health? (c) Why is it important for the students? (d) In what other ways early rising helps us? (e) How can we form the habit of early rising?

- 9. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it :** 10
Once a school boy named Talha was returning from school. On the way to his home, he saw a boy of his age. The boy was working in a workshop. His body was covered with dirt, oil and other chemicals. Talha became curious about the boy. He asked the boy

- 10. The graph below shows the number of facebook users by gender in a city named 'T' from the year 2015 to 2019. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.** 10

Facebook users by gender in city 'T' : 2015 – 2019



- 11. Suppose, you are Himel/ Himu and live at the hostel of Vidyamayee Govt. Girls' High School, Mymensingh. Your village home is at Narayankhola, Modhupur. Tangail where your parents live. Now, write a letter to your mother telling her about your hostel life.** 10
- 12. Suppose, you are Labib or Lovely and your friend is Nishat/Nishitha. Your friend is frustrated about the literacy rate of Bangladesh. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about how to remove illiteracy from our country.** 10