

14 ✓ CHATTOGRAM BOARD-2022

English (Compulsory)- First Paper

Time : 2 hours

Full marks : 50

[**N.B.** Answer all the questions. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]

Part-A : Reading Test [30 Marks]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions No. 1 and 2.

Countries of the world rely heavily on petroleum, coal and natural gas for their energy sources. There are two major types of energy sources: renewable and non-renewable. Hydro-carbon or fossil fuels are non-renewable sources of energy. Reliance on them poses real big problems. First, fossil fuels such as oil, coal, gas, etc. are finite energy resources and the world eventually will run out of them. Secondly, they will become too expensive in the coming decades and too damaging for the environment. Thirdly, fossil fuels have direct polluting impacts on earth's environment causing global warming. In contrast, renewable energy sources such as, wind and solar energy are constantly and naturally replenished and never run out.

Most renewable energy comes either directly or indirectly from the sun. Sunlight or solar energy can be used for heating and lighting homes, for generating electricity and for other commercial and industrial uses.

The sun's heat drives the wind and this wind energy can be captured with wind turbines to produce electricity. Then the wind and the sun's heat cause water to evaporate. When the water vapour turns into rain or snow and flows downhill into rivers or streams, its energy can be captured as hydroelectric energy.

Along with the rain and snow, sunlight causes plants to grow. Plants produce biomass which again can be turned into fuels such as fire wood, alcohol, etc. identified as bioenergy.

Scientists have identified Hydrogen as another form of renewable energy source. It is the most abundant element in nature. But it does not exist separately as a gas. It is always combined with other elements, such as with oxygen to make water. Hydrogen, separated from another element can be burned as a fuel to produce electricity.

Our Earth's interior contains molten lava which gives off extreme heat. This heat inside the Earth produces steam and hot water which can be tapped as geothermal energy to produce electricity for heating homes etc.. Ocean energy comes from several sources. Ocean's force of tide and wave can be used to produce energy. The surface of the ocean gets more heat from the sun than the ocean depths. This temperature difference can be used as energy source too.

[Unit-11; Lesson-2(B)]

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

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|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) The word 'rely' stands for in the passage —. | iii. Combine | iv. Help |
| i. Separate | ii. Depend | |
| (b) What will not eventually run out? | iii. Solar power | iv. Petroleum |
| i. Oil | ii. Fossil fuels | |
| (c) Hydrogen and Oxygen help to form —. | iii. ice | iv. gas |
| i. fuel | ii. oil | |
| (d) Which energy is not related with the sunlight? | iii. Hydroelectric energy | iv. Ocean energy |
| i. Geothermal energy | ii. Wind energy | |
| (e) Which is not a renewable energy? | iii. Fossil energy | iv. Geothermal energy |
| i. Wind energy | ii. Solar energy | |

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

2 × 4 = 8

- What is a renewable energy?
- Why is a renewable energy more advantageous than a nonrenewable energy?
- Why is electric energy necessary for us?
- How can the ocean be a source of energy?

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

0.5 × 10 = 5

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 with rallies and processions. There are many cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.

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)]

- 26 March is (a) — important for the Bengali nation. People celebrate the day every year becoming very (b) —. As it is a national holiday, all offices do not remain (c) — on the day. All the higher officials of the state offer wreaths of (d) — at National Mausoleum at Savar. People (e) — of caste and creed proceed with rallies and processions. People show respect to the heroic figures who (f) — their lives in 1971. The audience get (g) — in Bangabandhu National Stadium by the participants. All the offices both govt. and non-govt. (h) — flags on their buildings and (i) — them with colourful lights. Thus, the whole of the country wears a (j) — look.

4. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write four complete sentences.

1 × 4 = 4

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) We celebrate	i. to the martyrs by	i. at the national parade ground.
(b) We pay homage	ii. our independence day	ii. various displays in Bangabandhu Stadium.
(c) We witness	iii. are entertained with	iii. placing wreaths at national mausoleum.
(d) Spectators	iv. a smartly dressed parade	iv. with great enthusiasm and fervour.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 5 and 6 :

Zainul Abedin was born in Kishoregonj on 29 December 1914. He spent most of his childhood near the scenic banks of the Brahmaputra river. The river and the open nature inspired him from his early life. The Brahmaputra later appeared in many of his paintings and remained a great source of inspiration throughout his career. As his tribute to the river Brahmaputra, he drew a series of water colour paintings in this regard. This helped him earn Governor's Gold medal in all India Exhibition in 1938. This was the first time when he came under spot light and this award gave Abedin the confidence to create his own visual style.

Abedin got admitted to the Government School of Art in Calcutta (Now Government College of Art and Craft, Kolkata, India). Here he learned European academic style for five years. Later he joined the faculty of the same school after his graduation. He was the first Muslim student to obtain first class with distinction from the school. In 1951, Zainul went to London to study at Slade School of Art for two years. From the dissatisfaction of oriental style and the limitations of European academic style, he was attracted to realism. After his return from London, he started a new style called 'Bengali Style'. Therefore, he went back to nature, rural life and the daily struggles of men to make art that would be realistic but modern in appearance.

5. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

0.5 × 6 = 3

Who/What	Event/Activity	What/Where/Place	Whom/By whom
Zainul Abedin	enjoyed	the natural beauty of	(i) —
The river	(ii) —	him to draw	a lot of paintings.
(iii) —	helped him to earn	a gold medal	
Zainul Abedin	(iv) —	after he was	awarded the prize.
He	learned European academic style in	(v) —	
(vi) —	attracted	him	as he was dissatisfied with oriental style.

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

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Part-B : Writing Test [20 Marks]

7. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "COVID-19".

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(a) What is COVID-19? (b) What are the symptoms of it? (c) How does it spread? (d) What is the treatment of it? (e) How can we prevent this virus?

8. Suppose, you are Robin/Jerin and you are living in the hostel far away from your home. Your parents are anxious about your preparation for the forthcoming SSC exam. Now, write an email to pacify them regarding your preparation for the exam.

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9. Suppose, you are Tomai/Jessica. Your friend's father has fallen in a road accident recently. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about road accidents and how to prevent it.

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