

15 ✓ SYLHET 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.

Let's save our planet!

Everyone must play a part in protecting the environment. There are many things you can do on your own every day to help save the planet. Here are some suggestions.

Reduce!

Really, the best thing we can do for the planet is to use its resources properly. Our consumer society is mainly responsible for the environmental crisis. Here are some questions you can ask yourself before buying something, "Do I really need this?" or "Is there another product which would do the same thing but more sustainable?" Or ask the question, "Will this last a long time?" Some other questions may be, "Do I know how this item was made, how it will be used and how it will be disposed of?"

Reuse!

What do you think of using your own ceramic cup or mug at your school or local club? It means there are no plastic cups to throw away. You can wash it and reuse it every day. Unfortunately, we are encouraged to buy a new "improved" item even if the one we have can be repaired or reused. When we buy things, we should buy those that are durable; we should use them properly, and have them repaired when necessary. If we practise this, many things will not only last a life-time, but also be passed on for future use. However, if something is truly unusable for its original purposes, try to be more creative and think of how else it might be used. When you're done with it, think of whether someone else might be able to use it. You can donate some of the things to the poor. You may also sell some of your used items through personal ads in a local newspaper.

Recycle!

Rather than throwing an item out when neither you nor anyone else can make use of it, have it recycled. And if recycling is not possible, it is better to send goods to a landfill or have them burned up. Find out what types of materials can be recycled in your area. Clean and sort the materials before putting them out in the bin. Recycling your drink and food cans means there will be less trash in a resource recovery facility or landfill. Moreover, a company can use the old cans to make new ones.

[Unit-5; Lesson-5]

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) The word 'recovery' refers to —.
 - i. get back
 - ii. achieve
 - iii. getting
 - iv. find
- (b) We should try to be more creative and think of —.
 - i. how else it might be used
 - ii. where it may be used
 - iii. how it was made
 - iv. when it is used
- (c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'encouraged'?
 - i. disheartened
 - ii. discussed
 - iii. made interested
 - iv. barred
- (d) What is the purpose of reduce, reuse, recycle?
 - i. to buy best things
 - ii. to save the earth
 - iii. to use things properly
 - iv. to save the money and energy
- (e) If recycling is impossible —.
 - i. we should donate it
 - ii. we should sell it
 - iii. we should preserve it
 - iv. we should send it to a landfill or burn up

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

2 × 4 = 8

- (a) Whom does the author blame for the environmental crisis?
- (b) How many questions can you ask yourself before buying the things?
- (c) Why is it necessary to save our planet?
- (d) Do you think recycling can contribute to the development of our country? How?

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 3 and 4 :

May Day or International Workers' Day is observed on May 1 all over the world today to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour workday. It is a public holiday in almost all the countries of the world.

Since the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe and the US, the workers in mills and factories had been working a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day.

On May 1st in 1886, inspired by the trade unions⁽²⁾, half of the workers at the McCormic Harvester Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight-hour workday. Two days later, a workers' rally was held near the McCormic Harvester Machine Company and about 6000 workers joined it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses. At one point of the rally, some strikebreakers started leaving

the meeting place. The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly about 200 policemen attacked them with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured.

The events of May 1, 1886 are a reminder that workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives. [Unit-3; Lesson-2(B)]

3. **Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information from the text.** $0.5 \times 10 = 5$
 The world observes the May Day in (a) — of the struggle and great (b) — of the working people on May 1, 1886. For their great struggle and sacrifice workers now can (c) — an eight-hour workday. May 1, 1886 has been (d) — as a public holiday in (e) — all the countries of the world. The workers had to work (f) — hours or more a day (g) — the May 1, 1886. It (h) — the workers that they cannot get rid of (i) — if they do not stand up and speak out to gain their (j) —.

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

$$1 \times 4 = 4$$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) May Day	i. had to work	i. and went on strike on 1 May 1886.
(b) The workers	ii. them and so	ii. as International Workers' Day.
(c) They demanded	iii. is known	iii. one striker was killed instantly.
(d) The police attacked	iv. an eight-hour workday	iv. fourteen or more hours a day at that time.

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

It was late summer 26 August 1910. A little girl was born to a rich Catholic merchant's family of Albanian descent in a small town called Skopje, Macedonia. She was the youngest of the three siblings and was named Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. Who could imagine at the time that this, little girl would one day become the mother of humanity, loving and serving the poorest of the poor. Yes, we are talking about none other than Mother Teresa.

At the age of 12, she heard a voice from within that urged her to spread the love of Christ. She decided that she would be a missionary. At the age of 18 she left her parental home. She then joined an Irish community of nuns called the Sisters of Loreto, which had missions in India.

After a few months of training at the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Dublin, Mother Teresa came to India. On May 24, 1931, she took her initial vows as a nun. From 1931 to 1948, Mother Teresa taught geography and theology at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata (then Calcutta). However, the widespread poverty in Kolkata had a deep impact on Mother Teresa, and in 1948 she received permission from her superiors to leave the convent and devote herself to caring for the poorest of the poor in the slums of Kolkata. [Unit-7; Lesson-4(A)]

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

$$0.5 \times 6 = 3$$

Mother Teresa — the mother of humanity			
Aims : loving and (i) — the poorest of the poor.			
Who/What	Activities	When/Year	Place/Subject
Mother Teresa	was born	in 1910	(ii) —
She	heard a voice within herself		at the age of 12 .
Then she	(iii) —		an Irish community of nuns.
(iv) — and (v) —	were taught		by her at St. Mary's High School.
She	(vi) —	on May 24, 1931.	

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 "A Village Fair You Experienced".** 8
 (a) Where and when is a village fair usually held? (b) Who come to the fair and why? (c) When did you visit a fair and who were with you? (d) What did you do there? (e) Who enjoyed the most and why? (f) What is the role of a village fair in our economy?
8. **Imagine, you are Salam/Salma. Robin/Runa is your best friend. You are going for a picnic. Now, write an email to your friend inviting him/her to join the picnic with you using his/her email address.** 7
9. **Suppose, you are Limon/Lima. Your friend Milon/Maliha wants to know about Digital Bangladesh. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about Digital Bangladesh.** 5