

Model Question 02

English (Compulsory) First Paper

Part I: Reading Test (60 marks)

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

The history of Bengal is the history of a people who have repeatedly made their highways crimson with their blood. We shed blood in 1952; even though we were the victors in the elections of 1954 we could not form a government then. In 1958 Ayub Khan declared Martial Law to enslave us for the next ten years. In 1966 when we launched the six point movement our boys were shot dead on 7 June. When after the movement of 1969 Ayub Khan fell from power and Yahya Khan assumed the reins of the government, he declared that he would give us a constitution and restore democracy; we listened to him then. A lot has happened since and elections have taken place.

I've met President Yahya Khan. I've made a request to him not only on behalf of Bengal but also as the leader of the party which has the majority in Pakistan; I said to him: "You must hold the session of the National Assembly on 15 January". But he did not listen to me. He listened to Mr. Bhutto instead. At first he said that the meeting would take place in the first week of March. We said, "Fine, we will be taking our seats in the Assembly then". I said we will carry out our discussions in the Assembly. I went so far as to say that if anyone came up with an offer that was just, even though we were in the majority we would agree to that offer.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

1×5=5

a. What does the word *crimson* refer to?

- i) clean ii) glorify iii) red iv) fulfill

b. What does the word *enslave* mean in the passage?

- i) support ii) favour iii) offer iv) subjugate

c. What is *Martial Law*?

- i) the rules and regulation of a country set by a man called 'Martial'
ii) the control of a city, country, etc. by the army
iii) the regime of a leading political party
iv) none of them

d. The six point movement was launched — years after Ayub Khan had declared Martial Law.

- i) 11 ii) 12 iii) 10 iv) 08

e. Which of the followings is a correct statement?

- i) This speech was made by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
ii) Ayub Khan assumed the reigns after Yahya Khan
iii) Mr. Bhutto listened to what Sheikh Mujibur Rahman said
iv) Yahya Khan held the session on 15 January

B. Answer the following questions:

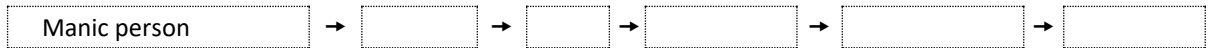
2×5=10

- a. Why do you think Ayub Khan declared Martial Law? Explain in brief.
b. "We shed blood in 1952"-why did Bangabandhu say this?
c. Why did Sheikh Mujibur Rahman refer to the history of East Pakistan in the first paragraph?
d. Which qualities of a leader did you find in Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman? Explain in brief from your reading of the last paragraph of the passage.

e. Yahya Khan followed the footsteps of Ayub Khan – Do you agree with that? Why/Why not? Explain in 2/3 sentences.

2. Read the following passage and make a flow chart showing the characteristics of Antonis Pikrocholos. (one is done for you.) 2×5=10

The persona of a traffic policeman has always been a curious one. It has often found important space and close treatment in literature and other arts. Besides the many poems about this fascinating character, there is at least one movie where the central character is a traffic policeman. In 1963, Greek film maker Filippos Fylaktos made this film named *My Brother, the Traffic Policeman*. It featured a slightly manic traffic policeman, Antonis Pikrocholos, who is utterly devoted to service and duty, and applies the traffic code with unyielding severity. Tickets rain down upon law-breakers-in particular taxi-drivers and especially Lampros, who happens to be in love with Pikrocholos' sister Fofo. In his turn, the traffic policeman is in love with a businessman's daughter, Kiki, who is afraid to reveal her feelings to her father. Besides, Antonis has given lots of traffic tickets to a bus belonging to her father's company. For all these reasons, the road to marriage for both couples is long and strewn with obstacles, but the outcome is a happy one for everyone involved.



3. Summarize the following text. 10

The cost of Dhaka's traffic congestion is estimated at \$3.8 billion a year, and that's just the delays and air pollution, not the less-tangible losses in quality of life. Paradoxically, the poor infrastructure is one of the reasons why the city is growing so fast. Without roads or trains to whisk them to the suburbs, Dhaka residents have no choice but to crowd into the middle, set up slums between high-rises, and walk to work. Then there are the users of the roads. Besides pedestrians, the narrow lanes are shared by bicycles, rickshaws, scooters, motorcycles, CNGs, buses, and cars. All these modes take up a different amount of space and have different top speeds. Most people you talk to in Bangladesh blame the traffic jams on the rickshaws. There are too many of them, they say, and they drive so slowly that they trap the cars, buses, and CNGs behind them. The government is under pressure to designate some lanes as car-only, to build wider roads and overpasses, to take the slow traffic out from in front of the fast. And this brings us to the third reason why the traffic problem is so difficult to solve. All of these fixes sound easy and obvious, but they come at a cost. One and a half million people drive rickshaws for a living, plus another few hundred thousand own and repair them.

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. 0.5×10=5

harm	in	besides	atmosphere	outlets	consumption
public	served	chronic	level	Foods	involve

In Bangladesh, most of the foodstuffs are unsafe for consumption or adulterated in varying degrees. This problem persists at every (a) — of food from preparation to (b) —. Food manufacturers, processors, restaurants, fast-food (c) — and so forth are all (d) — in one way or another (e) — this corrupt practice of adulteration. (f) — are adulterated by using various (g) — chemicals and toxic artificial colours. (h) —, rotten foods are stored, sold and (i) — to consumers in an unhygienic(j) —. These practices are contributing to the public health seriously with numerous chronic and non-chronic diseases.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap. 1×10=10

When a girl gets married, she usually drops out of school and begins full-time work in her in-laws' household. In the in-laws' house, she is marginalized. (a) — becomes vulnerable to all forms of abuse, (b) — dowry-related violence. In Bangladesh, it is still (c) — for a bride's family to pay dowry, (d) — the practice being illegal. Dowry demands can (e) — continue after the wedding. For an adolescent (f) —, even if her in-laws are supportive, there (g) — greater health risks in terms of (h) — and childbirth. The majority of adolescent (i) — and their families are uninformed or insufficiently (j) — about reproductive health and contraception. The maternal mortality rate for adolescents is double the national rate.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. 10

- (a) Mandela became a lawyer and joined ANC that resisted racism.
- (b) From his early years he was deeply shocked at the oppression of the white against the black.
- (c) South Africa had a long history of racial discrimination between the white and the black people.
- (d) Nelson Mandela appeared as a pioneer to free the black people.

- (e) So Mandela was charged with treason and sentenced to life imprisonment in 1964 through a mock trial.
- (f) He united all the black people and struggled against the white govt to establish their legal right and to stop all discriminations.
- (g) At last in 1990 the white govt. was compelled to release him due to international pressure.
- (h) But nothing could deviate him from the path of freedom and his strong determination and great sacrifice inspired the people of the globe.
- (i) No head of state at present can be compared with him and he has become a living legend.
- (j) Then he was an elected President but he also gave up presidency.

Part II: Writing Test (40 marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Etiquette and Manners" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.** 10

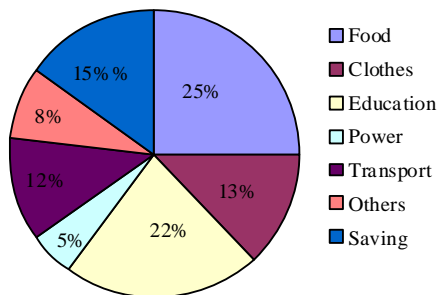
(a) What do 'etiquette' and 'manners' mean? (b) What is the difference between 'manner' and 'manners'? (c) What are the features of a bad mannered person? (d) What are the ideas of 'etiquette' and 'manners'? (e) What are the institutes of learning 'etiquette' and 'manners'? (f) How do social occasions vary?

- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.** 7

Once there was a small boy named Bayazid. His mother was ill. One night he was studying by the side of the bed of his mother. All on a sudden, his mother woke up, raised her head and told her son to give her a glass of water.....

- 9. Suppose you are Karim. You received an e-mail from your friend, Rudro, yesterday. In the e-mail, your friend invited you to the marriage ceremony of his elder sister. Now write a reply to the e-mail.** 5

- 10. The pie chart below shows the percentage of a family's household income distributed into different categories. Describe the pie-chart in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the pie-chart.** 10



- 11. Write down the theme of the following story (Not more than 50 words)** 8

A large number of mice lived in a farm. Once, an old cat arrived at the place. It spread terror among the mice. None dared to come outside in fear of death. All the mice of the mouse-colony decided to hold a conference to seek a solution.

Taking advantage of the cat's absence, one day mice of all ages got together in a conference. Each one put forward a suggestion, but none of the ideas was really practical.

"Let's make a big trap," one mouse suggested. This idea was turned down and, another said, "What about poisoning her?" But nobody knew which poison could kill cats. One young widow, whose husband has fallen a prey to the ferocious cat, angrily proposed, "Let's cut her claws and teeth, so that she can do no more harm." But the conference did not approve of the widow's idea. At last, a mouse, wiser than others, waving a bell, called for silence. "We'll tie this bell to the cat's neck, so we'll always know where she is! We'll have time to escape."

All of the mice clapped at the wise mouse's words and everyone congratulated him on his good idea.

However, the wise mouse rang the bell again for silence. "We must decide who's going to bell the cat," he said. There was no sound except a faint murmur: "I can't because"

Nobody was brave enough to come forward to materialise the idea and the conference ended in smoke.

