

JSC Exam. BARISAL BOARD-2016

English First Paper

Subject Code

Time : 3 Hours

Marks : 100

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[N.B. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]

Section-A : Reading Test

Seen Passage [Marks : 25]

Read the text and answer questions 1, 2 and 3.

The ethnic people in Bangladesh hold a very important place in the culture of the country. The majority of these people live in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The others live in the regions of Mymensingh, Rajshahi and Sylhet. They live in forest areas, in the hills and in rural areas. They practise Jhum cultivation. They clear a piece of land in the forest, prepare it and sow seeds in it. They are mostly farmers. By religion they are Hindus, Christians or Buddhists. They speak their own mother tongues. Some of them are the Chakmas, the Marmans, the Tipperas and the Moorangs who live in the Hill Tracts. The Santals live in Rajshahi. The Khasias and the Monipuries live in Sylhet and the Hajangs and the Garos in Mymensingh. Most of these ethnic people living in Bangladesh have some common characteristics. They have their own lifestyles. They build their houses on bamboo or wooden platforms called 'machang'. Rice is their staple food. They eat vegetables, maize and fish, poultry and meat. Their kitchen utensils are bamboo, wooden and earthen pots which they make themselves. Men wear lungis and women wear thamis or sarongs and angis. Women weave their own clothes.

Hunting and fishing are their favourite pastimes. They are fond of songs, music, dances, theatre and fair. Traditional musical instruments used are bugles made from buffalo horns, drums and bamboo flutes. Wrestling is a popular sport for them.

1. **Choose the best answer from the alternatives : $1 \times 5 = 5$**
- (a) The word 'wear' means —.
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| i. stop | ii. follow |
| iii. put on | iv. hold |
- (b) The ethnic people in Bangladesh play a significant role in the culture of the country. Here the word 'ethnic' means —.
- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| i. rural | ii. aboriginal |
| iii. urban | iv. folk |
- (c) The ethnic people are mainly —.
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| i. tillers | ii. teachers |
| iii. potters | iv. carpenters |
- (d) The ethnic people use — language.
- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| i. foreign | ii. global |
| iii. native | iv. international |
- (e) Most of them do the job of —.
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| i. cleaning | ii. office |
| iii. house | iv. farming |

2. **Give short answers to the following questions : $2 \times 5 = 10$**

- (a) Where do the ethnic people live?
(b) Where and how do they do the Jhum cultivation?
(c) Where do the ethnic people contribute?
(d) What are their traditional musical instruments?
(e) What is 'machang'?

3. **Read the text in A again. Now, write the summary of it in around 80 words.** 10

Unseen Passage [Marks : 10]

Read the following text carefully and answer the questions no. 4 and 5.

Jibananda Das was born in a small town of Barisal in 1899. He took his master's Degree in English at the age of 22. The next year he started his teaching career as a professor of English at the Cutcutta City College. He lost the job in 1928 on the charge of publishing a poem in the Parichaya Patrika. But two years after he joined the Ramjash College, Delhi but returned to his place of

birth the next year. He got an appointment in Brajamohan College, Barisal in 1935. In 1947 when the partition was made, he left Bangladesh for India. In West Bengal he started editing the Swaraj Patrika. In 1951 he joined the Kharagpur College. He was awarded Rabindra Purashkar in 1953. He met with a tram accident on the 14th October, 1954. He was hospitalized. After a few days he passed away on October 22, 1954.

4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage. 1 × 5 = 5

Who/ What	Event/ Activity	Where	When
Jibanananda Das	born	(i) —	in 1989
Jibanananda Das	M.A	English	(ii) —
Career	(iii) —	Calcutta City College	in 1922
He	Migration	(iv) —	in 1947
(v) —	award		in 1953

5. Read the passage again and write True or False beside the following statements. Give answers for the false statements. 1 × 5 = 5

- Jibanananda Das got an appointment at Dhaka College, Dhaka in 1935.
- He left Bangladesh before partition in 1947.
- He started editing the Swaraj Patrika in New Delhi.
- He joined Kharagpur College in 1951.
- Rabindra Purashkar was awarded to Jibanananda Das in 1953.

6. Fill in the gaps with appropriate words : 1 × 5 = 5
 Truthfulness is a noble virtue. It is (a) — to be the noblest of all virtues. It denotes the man's (b) — of speaking the truth. This virtue (c) — a man nothing but it earns him a lot. For example, it crowns a man with (d) — and dignity. Besides, everybody believes him and shows him (e) — respect.

7. **Re-arrange the following sentences in correct order : 10**
- He had not much education.
 - He ascended the throne of Delhi at the age of 13.
 - His full name was Jalauddin Mohammad Akbar.
 - He was skilled in warfare.
 - Akbar was born in 1542 at Amorkot in Sindh.
 - He won the Second Panipath battle in 1556.
 - His father was Humayun.
 - It was the greatest victory in his life.
 - He ruled 50 years in India.
 - He was the grandson of Babur.

8. **Fill in the gaps using clues from the boxes. There are more words than necessary : $0.5 \times 10 = 5$**

back	once	away	duties	one	fall
some	well	lost	prosper	best	opportunity

Time and tide wait for none. No (a) — can call it back. One can get his (b) — money and health but cannot get (c) — his lost time. Time (d) — lost is lost forever. So we should make the (e) — use of time. We should do your (f) — properly. If we put off our work for tomorrow, we may not get an (g) — to do it at all. There are (h) — people who idle (i) — their time for nothing. They cannot (j) — in life.

9. **The phrases in column A are the beginnings of some sentences. The phrases in column B are the endings. Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B to make complete sentences : $1 \times 5 = 5$**

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Trees are our	i. existence without trees.
(b) They are essential	ii. vitamins and furniture.
(c) We cannot think of our	iii. related to our life.
(d) Trees are closely	iv. best friends.
(e) They are a great source of food	v. for our existence.

Section-B. Writing Test [Marks : 40]

10. Suppose, you are Abi or Abida, your friend is Jim or Jinia. Now, make a dialogue between you and your friend on taking physical exercise. 10
11. Write a paragraph on 'A Street Accident' by answering the following questions. Your paragraph should not exceed 100 words : 10
(a) How does the accident take place? (b) Who is/ are the victim/ victims? (c) What are the main causes of street accident? (d) What is your feeling? (e) What should we do to protect it?
12. Read the beginning of a story. Now, complete it in about 150 words. 10
Once upon a time on a hot summer, a crow felt very thirsty. It flew to and fro in search of water. But it could not find water anywhere
13. Suppose, you are Moni/ Monira. You have a friend, named Nayeem/ Nayeema who has made a brilliant result in the JSC Examination. Now, write a letter to your friend congratulating him/ her on the brilliant success. 10

Answer Sheet

Section-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. put on (b) ii. aboriginal (c) i. tillers (d) iii. native (e) iv. farming
2. (a) Most of the ethnic people live in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The other regions where the ethnic people live are Mymensingh, Rajshahi and Sylhet.
- (b) They do Jhum cultivation in the hilly forest area. First they clear a piece of land in the forest and prepare it. Then they sow seeds in it. Thus they do Jhum cultivation.
- (c) The ethnic people contribute to the culture of the country.
- (d) Their traditional musical instruments are bugles made from buffalo horns, drums and bamboo flutes.
- (e) 'Machang' is a bamboo or wooden platform on which the ethnic people in our country build their houses.

3. Most of the ethnic people of Bangladesh live in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Mymensingh, Rajshahi and Sylhet. Forests, hilly and rural areas are their common living places. They practise their unique lifestyle reflected from their own history, culture and heritage. They are mostly farmers and practise a unique type of cultivation named Jhum. They are Hindus, Christians or Buddhists by religion. They live in houses build on bamboo or wooden platforms called machang. Their common food items are rice, vegetables, fish and meat. They like hunting, fishing, cultural programmes and sports. They contribute to our cultural heritage.

[Total Words : 95]

4. (i) Barisal (ii) in 1921 (iii) professor of English (iv) India (v) Rabindra Purashkar

5. (a) False. He got an appointment at Brajamohan College, Barisal in 1935.

(b) False. He left Bangladesh after the partition in 1947.

(c) False. He started editing the Swaraj Patrika in West Bengal

(d) True.

(e) True.

6. (a) supposed (b) habit (c) costs (d) position/ honour (e) profound

7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e	c	g	j	b	a	d	f	h	i

8. (a) one (b) lost (c) back (d) once (e) best (f) duties (g) opportunity (h) some (i) away (j) prosper

9. (a) + iv → Trees are our best friends.

(b) + v → They are essential for our existence.

(c) + i → We cannot think of our existence without trees.

(d) + iii → Trees are closely related to our life.

(e) + ii → They are a great source of food, vitamins and furniture.