JSC Exam, RAJSHAHI BOARD–2016

English First Paper

Time : 3 Hours   Marks : 100

[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.

Shamima's misery started the day she was married. Her husband was a greedy person and he used to abuse her verbally and physically. Within a few months into her marriage, she had to leave her husband Kamal Uddin Joardar.

Now Shamima vows to work with women who are ill-fated like her. She has 43 female members in her organisation working for her. She herself trains the members and then provides them with work. She designs fabrics, makes block-print, brush-paint and hand-embroidered sarees. She also makes three-piece dresses for women, and fatuas for men. She sells these products in her shop and supplies them outside.

Shamima has a dream now, a dream to do something for the helpless people. She wants them to feel useful. They can live with self-respect and dignity. With this in view, she goes out looking for such people.

Shamima finished her story with a smile. Shamima has no complaints, no regrets, no grudges. Her husband could destroy her outward beauty but not the beauty of her mind. All she wants to do is to bring a smile on the faces of those women who are unfortunate. Shamima wants to become a famous designer.

[Total Words : 182]   *[Unit–5; Lesson–3(B)]*

1. **Choose the best answer from the alternatives :**   1 × 5 = 5

    (a) Vow mean —
        i. voluntary   ii. guarantee
        iii. voyage   iv. promise

    (b) The adjective form of the word 'misery' is —
        i. miserly   ii. miserable
        iii. misrably   iv. misering

(c) Who are ill-fated?
   i. Only Shamima
   ii. Shamima and the other women in the text.
   iii. Shamima's mother   iv. Shamima's cousins
(d) Shamima has a dream — do something for the helpless women.
   i. in   ii. in order to
   iii. looking forward to   iv. with a view to
(e) Shamima has no —.
   i. expectation   ii. complement
   iii. dissatisfaction   iv. hope

2. **Give short answers to the following questions :** 2 × 5 = 10
   (a) Why did Shamima take decision to leave her husband?
   (b) What did she do after leaving her husband?
   (c) How does Shamima sell her products?
   (d) How does she help the unfortunate women?
   (e) What lesson have you got from the story?

3. **Read the text in A again. Now, write the summary of it in around 70 words.** 10

Unseen Passage [Marks : 10]

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

Begum Rokeya was born in 1880 at Pairabond, a village in the district of Rangpur. Her family was very conservative. Yet she received her education in English and Bengali from her elder brother, Ibrahim Saber. In 1896, at the age of sixteen, Rokeya was married to Shakhawat Hossain. He was pleased to see the eagerness of his wife for education. In 1909, Shakhawat Hossain died. After the death of her husband, Rokeya started the Shakhawat Memorial Girls' School at Bhagalpur. But the local people opposed it. She, therefore, left Bhagalpur for Calcutta and in 1911, she started the Shakhawat Memorial Girls' School in Calcutta with only 8 female students. In 1917, lady Chamsford, wife of the then Viceroy of India, visited the school. It was then upgraded to a High English School. In 1931, three girl students appeared at the Entrance Examination under the Calcutta University. The school still stands at the heart of the city of Calcutta. In 1916, Begum Rokeya established the Muslim Mahila Samity. Begum Rokeya was a writer also. Through her pen, she tried to awaken the Muslim women of the Indian subcontinent. In 1932, on the 9th December she died at the age of 52. At her death, the country plunged into a deep grief.

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

Who/ What	Event/ Activity	Where/ Institute	When
Begum Rokeya	(i) —	Pairabond	in 1880
Rokeya Shakhawat	married		(ii) —

Who/ What	Event/ Activity	Where/ Institute	When
Chamsford	(iii) —	Shakhawat Memorial Girls' School	in 1917
(iv) —	Entrance Examination	Calcutta University	in 1931
Muslim Mahila Samity	established	(v) —	in 1916

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

(a) Shakhawat was very pleased to see the eagerness of his wife for education.

(b) Rokeya received her education from a well-known school.

(c) With the help of her husband, Rokeya started the Shakhawat Memorial Girls' School at Bhagalpur.

(d) Local people supported Rokeya to establish the school.

(e) The Muslim Mahila Samity was founded by Begum Rokeya.

6. Fill in the gaps with appropriate word :   1 × 5 = 5

Television is the most common and (a) —— source of entertainment. It has both merits and (b) ——. Children and teenagers are getting (c) —— to television. They spend more time in (d) —— television programme than in studies. Addiction to television is a very bad sign for (e) —— generation.

7. **Re-arrange the following sentences in correct order :** 10
   (a) He wanted to teach him a good lesson.
   (b) So, one day he painted the word 'dumb' on a board.
   (c) So he thought how he could add to his income.
   (d) He could not earn much by begging.
   (e) Once there lived a beggar in a city.
   (f) One day an idea crossed his mind.
   (g) He was very jealous of him.
   (h) Another beggar also lived in the city.
   (i) He hung it round his neck.
   (j) He thought that he would have more money if he pretended to be dumb.

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

many	accidents	roads	injured	one	city
in	invention	safely	cope	the	life

   Road accidents are daily occurrences (a) —— modern city life. Every year (b) —— people lose their lives and many more are (c) ——. Before the (d) —— of automobiles people moved from (e) —— place to another slowly but (f) ——. The real causes of road (g) —— lie with drivers, not with (h) —— transports. In some cities, the (i) —— are narrow. These can hardly (j) —— with the increasing number of traffic.

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 × 5 = 5

Column–A	Column–B
(a) Unemployment	i. remain idle after completing their studies.
(b) It weakens the body and mind	ii. in our country than jobs.
(c) We should change our notion to	iii. secure a comfortable job in an office or bank.
(d) There are more people	iv. is a curse.
(e) Many educated people	v. of our young generation.

Section—B : Writing Test [Marks : 40]

10. Suppose, you are Roddur/ Rodela and your friend is Sayem/ Sayma. Write a dialogue between you and your friend about the way of removing illiteracy from the society.   10

11. Write a paragraph about 'Load-shedding' by answering he following questions. Your paragraph should not exceed 100 words.   10

    (a) What is load-shedding? (b) What are the causes of load-shedding? (c) What problems does load-shedding cause? (d) What are its impact on our economy? (e) What steps can our government take in this regard?

12. Read the beginning of the following story. It is incomplete. Use your imagination and complete it.   10

    There were two friends. They lived in a certain village. They promised that they would help each other at the time of danger. One day they were passing through a deep forest .....

13. Suppose, you are Nabil/ Nabila. You have a friend named Anjan/ Anjana. He/She wants to know how you will spend the summer vacation. Now, write a letter to your friend, describing your plan on how to spend the summer vacation.   10

Answer Sheet

Section—A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. promise (b) ii. miserable (c) ii. Shamima and the other women in the text (d) ii. in order to (e) iii. dissatisfaction

2. (a) As Shamima's husband was a greedy person and he used to abuse her verbally and physically, she took decision to leave her husband.

    (b) After leaving her husband, she vowed to work with ill-fated women like her. She established a shop and started making dresses and sold them.

    (c) Shamima sells her products in her shop and supplies them outside.

    (d) She herself trains the unfortunate women and then provides them with work of designing fabrics, making block print, brush paint, etc. And thus she helps the unfortunate women.

(e) From the story I have got the lesson that strong determination and devotion to work can make a person successful in life.

3. Repression on women is very common in our country. Shamima is a glaring example in this regard. Due to her husband's torture she had to leave her husband within a few months of her marriage. But this could not stop her life. She has established an organization where 43 female members work. She designs fabrics and makes dresses. Now she cherishes a dream of doing something for the helpless women.   [Total Words : 71]

4. (i) was born (ii) in 1896 (iii) visited (iv) Three girl students appeared (v) Muslim Mahila Samity

5. (a) True.
   (b) False. Rokeya received her education from her elder brother.
   (c) False. After the death of her husband, Rokeya started the Shakhawat Memorial Girls' School at Bhagalpur.
   (d) False. Local people opposed to establish the school and so she left Bhagalpur for Calcutta.
   (e) True.

6. (a) popular (b) demerits (c) addicted (d) watching (e) young

7.

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

8. (a) in (b) many (c) injured (d) invention (e) one (f) safely (g) accidents (h) the (i) roads (j) cope

9. (a) + iv   → Unemployment is a curse.
   (b) + v   → It weakens the body and mind of our young generation.
   (c) + iii   → We should change our notion to secure a comfortable job in an office or bank.
   (d) + ii   → There are more people in our country than jobs.
   (e) + i   → Many educated people remain idle after completing their studies.