

Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 marks)**Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 – 4:**

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal learning at an institution like a school, college or university. It is mental and intellectual training which provides opportunities of growth and helps to meet challenges and overcome obstacles to progress. Again, the purpose of education is to enlighten the individual and develop his/her capacity to the limit. It is also the business of education to train individuals to make the right choices to go ahead. It ennobles our mind and refines our sensibility. It also broadens our outlook and helps us become aware of our rights and responsibilities.

According to Newman, education "gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgements, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them and a force in using them". Therefore, it is often compared to 'light' which removes the darkness of ignorance and helps us distinguish between right and wrong. Ex-President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania way back in 1974 said at an international conference that the primary purpose of education was the liberation of man from the restrictions of habits and attitudes which limit his humanity. He further said education should promote humanity and universal brotherhood and that it could be used as a catalyst for a change for the better. How right he was !

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5**
 - (a) The aim of education is to illuminate/hinder/utilize the individual.
 - (b) Education dispels/dismisses/chases the darkness of ignorance.
 - (c) Education makes us vigilant/conscious/tactful of our rights and responsibilities.
 - (d) The statement of Julius Nyerere was farcical/humorous/appropriate.
 - (e) Education impedes/enhances/perfects one's capacity to the limit.
2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1×5=5**
 - (a) Education makes a man conscious of his rights and responsibilities.
 - (b) Education debases our mind.
 - (c) An uneducated person is not aware of his rights and responsibilities.
 - (d) Education retards progress.
 - (e) Education helps to drive away the darkness of ignorance.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1×5=5**
 - (a) Beside (ennoble) — our mind, education refines our sensibility.
 - (b) Education is essential for the (remove) — darkness of ignorance.

- (c) Education (broad) — our outlook.
- (d) The (enlighten) — an individual is the purpose of education.
- (e) People often make (compare) — illiteracy and darkness.

4. **Make a list of five points about the purpose of education.** 1×5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 – 8:

The last century is over, but it will not be forgotten. Many events have taken place during these years that have embellished and enriched human life. There have been significant advances in scientific achievement and technological development including immense progress in medical science. Lately, a revolution in information technology has taken the world by storm.

In ideological terms, the twentieth century has been marked by the independence of many former European colonies in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The struggle for democracy in different parts of the world including Bangladesh has been momentous. It saw the division of Germany after the Second World War, and its subsequent reunification in the eighties. The process of reunification evident here has also been echoed in other regions. The century also witnessed the rise of socialism, and the creation of super powers opposed in ideologies. However, the end of the cold war and the collapse of socialism have eased the major powers into a unipolar position.

On the other hand, conflict has deepened. The world has experienced some of the worst events in history during this time. Misuse of atomic energy has wreaked destruction. Two World Wars have recorded the worst sufferings in human history— Hiroshima and Nagasaki bear testimony to this. Conflict and strife worldwide has increased. It has seen the Vietnam war, the Gulf war, the war in Lebanon, and in many parts of Africa causing widespread death and destruction. Terrorism too is sadly on the rise.

Indeed several other things have also caused endless human misery. Poverty, hunger, malnutrition, uncontrolled population growth and high mortality rates have been common features in the poorer countries. Environmental pollution, global warming, contaminated drinking water and the AIDS epidemic are many of the major problems that we have inherited from the decades that have gone by. And yet, despite these dark aspects, the last century will remain memorable in terms of positive human achievement.

5. **Give short answers to the these questions about the last century.** 1×5=5

- (a) Why will the last century not be forgotten?
- (b) In which fields were there significant advances in the last century?

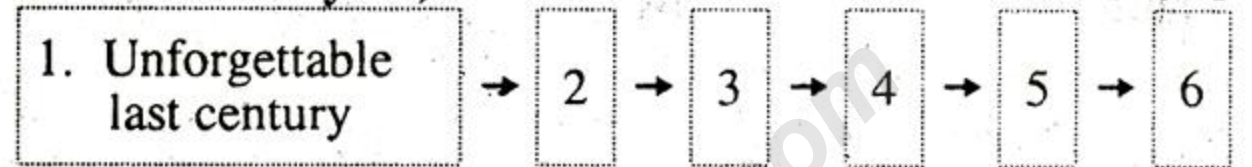
- (c) What are the negative events of the last century?
 (d) What do you know about the war and conflict of the century?
 (e) How will you evaluate the achievements of the 20th century?

6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.** 1×5=5

The (a) — of many events that have occurred during the last century will remain clear in mind for many years. Among the bright (b) — science and technology have made a great leap forward. Independence of many former European colonies, success of democratic (c) — in many parts of the world and the end of cold war have also been great (d) — during this time. On the other hand, wars, environmental pollution, poverty and malnutrition are some of the (e) — aspects of the decades gone by.

7. **Summarise the above passage in five sentence.** 1×5=5

8. **Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the remarkable incidents of the last century. (No. 1 has been done for you.)** 1×5=5



Part B: Vocabulary (20 marks)

9. **Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (Make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.** 1×10=10

| | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------|------------|
| live | pour | heavily | decrease |
| gravity | heartbeat | conditions | sprinkling |
| sick | enhance | experiment | adjust |

Scientists have been (a) — with the idea of living in space for a long time. But it is not easy to live in space. There is no (b) — and the body needs a lot of (c) — to do. One of the scientists reported that his (d) — had become slower, and bones and muscles had felt weaker as calcium had been (e) — from them. His head had felt (f) — as there was no gravity to keep blood down in the legs and there was also a feeling of space (g) — which is like travel sickness. Doing everyday jobs also becomes difficult. Water cannot be (h) — because it stays in one place like a big ball. If you want to drink you must do it with a straw from a closed container. If you (i) — salt it spreads all around you and heavy objects can be moved with one finger as they have no weight. Astronauts therefore need months of training to be able to adjust to (j) — in space.

10. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate words in each gap:** 1×10=10

The British have a (a) — for keeping their emotions private and for being (b) — in their public behaviour. There are some (c) — things that people from overseas notice in British behaviour. For example, on public

transport, people do not usually talk to other passengers. On meeting, people do not (d) — and often simply shake hands on a first introduction. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas, audiences are (e) — during performances and (f) — are often restrained. None of these behaviour traits, however, need to be (g) — by visitors as unfriendliness and in general, if a visitor makes the first move to start a (h) —, they will find the British people are friendly and very (i) —. On the other hand, some aspects of British behaviour might seem too (j) — for foreigners.

Part C: Guided Writing (40 marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full. 2×6=12

| A | B | C | D |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Bertrand Russel was an outstanding | in 1872 in an | a perfect knowledge | family. |
| (ii) He was born | educated and he acquired | aristocratic | Autumn of 1895. |
| (iii) He was privately | a fellow of his | of study, teaching and writing | with distinction. |
| (iv) In 1890 he went to | in 1914 he led a simple quiet life | where he graduated | in a suburb of London. |
| (v) He was appointed | philosopher and perhaps | college in the | of the present times. |
| (vi) From 1895 to the outbreak of the World War | Trinity College, Cambridge | the greatest thinker | of French and German. |

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 14

- (i) The food was very hot.
- (ii) The old woman felt pity for him and quickly gave Taimur a full dish of food.
- (iii) It was situated far away from the capital.
- (iv) When the news reached the Prince, he came with a large army.
- (v) The area was surrounded on all sides.
- (vi) Taimur's soldiers were all killed, but Taimur escaped with great difficulty.
- (vii) He disguised himself as a poor traveler and supported himself by begging.
- (viii) Taimur was so hungry that he did not wait.
- (ix) He hurriedly dug his fingers right at the middle of the dish.
- (x) Young Taimur once attacked a province of a powerful prince.
- (xi) One day he became very hungry and could not get anything to eat.
- (xii) He came to a house and asked an old woman to give him something to eat.
- (xiii) As a result he burnt his fingers.
- (xiv) Taimur was one of the greatest conquerors of the world.

13. Write a paragraph of about 150 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) What is meant by climate change?
- (b) How are climate change and weather pattern related?
- (c) What factors are mainly responsible for climate change?
- (d) How are we greatly affected by climate change?
- (e) What steps need to be taken to check climate change?
- (f) Why has Bangladesh to work with the world community?