

# Model Test of HSC Examination 2016 For All Board

Sub: English 1st Paper

Subj Code 107

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 100

## Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 marks)

**Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 – 4.**

In Bangladesh the retirement age for government employees is 57 years and for university teachers 65 years. In the United Nations the retirement age is 65 years. But this does not mean that after this age people suddenly become useless and unfit to work. These people are an asset to society with knowledge that only experience can bring and needs to feel useful and wanted in society. In the developed countries social security is provided by the government in the form of post-retirement and old age benefits so that these people get free medical facilities and can also be economically independent. In Bangladesh government employees are granted a pension and there are a few facilities at the government hospitals for the old but these are hardly enough. Besides the majority of our female population do not belong to the working class. They are housewives and are not eligible for any pension or gratuity. According to the National Bureau of Statistics about 6% of the population of Bangladesh are aged people which came to about 13.3 million in 2000. This includes male and female elderly people both from the villages and towns. These people have served their nation and their families through the years. In their old age it is their right to expect service from us in return. Their physical health has started deteriorating and they need as much care and consideration as possible. The government still does not have any system to meet the health and economic needs of this large population. We ourselves, however, must ensure that the elderly among us are respected and cared for. After all, can we forget that we ourselves are going to grow old one day?

1. **Choose the best word to complete each sentence: 1×5=5**
  - (a) The United Nations' recognized retirement age is 65 years /60 years /62 years.
  - (b) People even after retirement remain useless/old and weak/active and fit.

- (c) The teachers in universities of Bangladesh can work until they are 60 years old/they are 58 years/they are 65 years old.
- (d) Social security after retirement in developed countries means getting economic independence/getting pension/old age benefits.
- (e) Our housewives do not belong to the working class because they do not get salary from the husband/their economic activities are not recognized/they do not work at all.

**2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.  $1 \times 5 = 5$**

- (a) In Bangladesh, the retirement age for government employees is 65 years.
- (b) The majority of our male population do not belong to the working class.
- (c) Government employees are granted a pension in Bangladesh.
- (d) According to the National Bureau of Statistics, about 6% of the population of Bangladesh are aged people, which came to about 13.3 million people up to the year 2005.
- (e) The government has introduced various systems to meet the health and economic needs of this large population.

**3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.  $1 \times 5 = 5$**

- (a) The government employees (go) — retirement at 57.
- (b) The university teachers (have) — the privilege to work up to the age of 65 years.
- (c) Retirement (not/mean) — that a man becomes invalid.
- (d) Retirement (give) — opportunities to do many things.
- (e) Many men (become) — frustrated after their failure.

**4. Make a list of five things about retirement of government employees in Bangladesh.  $1 \times 5 = 5$**

**Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 – 8,**

Literacy as a skill was first institutionalized in Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt and China soon after the art of writing was

invented. Education then was not for the general people but a privilege for the chosen few who took on strategic roles in the running of the state and in religion. In Greece, education became more widespread in about the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC. The Greeks, however, sent only their male children to school. When Rome was conquered by the Greeks, the Romans under Greek influence developed a strong tradition of literacy. The Romans preferred their children to acquire knowledge about agriculture and warfare. It appears that the course of education is as eventful as the history of man.

The Prophet Muhammad (SM) equated one literate non-believer with ten illiterate believers. Islamic civilization pivoted on literacy and patronage of scholarship. Ibn Sina (called Avicenna in the west), one of the most famous Muslim philosophers of all times, saw the task of education as creating a complete citizen, physically, mentally and morally, and preparing him for a profession whereby he could earn his own livelihood and contribute to the society. In the views of Al-Farabi, another great Muslim philosopher, education was one of the most important social phenomena which made sure that the individual was prepared from an early age to acquire values, knowledge and practical skills within a particular culture.

**5. Write short answers to these questions.** 1×5=5

- (a) What do you understand by literacy?
- (b) For whom was education meant in the past?
- (c) Why is the 5th century BC important in the history of education?
- (d) What was the effect of war between the Greeks and the Romans?
- (e) In the Middle Ages what contributions did Islamic thinkers make towards the idea of literacy?

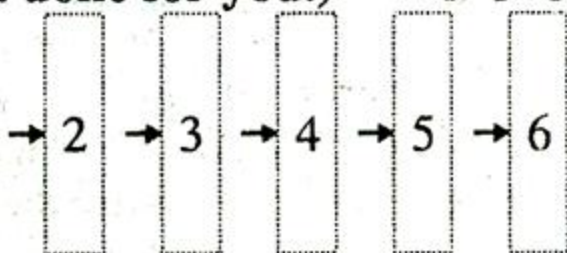
**6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.** 1×5=5

After the (a) — of art of writing literacy spread in various places. At that time education was (b) — for some chosen people who played roles in religions and activities of the state. The Greek male children got the (c) — of acquiring literacy. The Roman children (d) — knowledge in agriculture and warfare. The holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (SM) put the greatest (e) — on literacy.

**7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.** 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the importance of education according to Muslim philosophers. (No. 1 has been done for you.)  $1 \times 5 = 5$

1. One literate non believer is equivalent to ten illiterate believers according to the Prophet Mohammad (SM)



**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 :  $1 \times 10 = 10$

matter	different	benefit	ways
used	receive	possible	world
personally	which	correspondence	cheaper

We are (a) — from a fax in different (b) —. It is (c) — for transmitting and (d) — any kind of printed (e) — within a very short time which is not (f) — in any other telecommunications. It plays an important role for (g) — the (h) — of business, trade and commerce. It is also used for many different types of (i) — and official correspondence. It is (j) — than using telephone.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap:  $1 \times 10 = 10$

The Taj Mahal is one of the most (a) — buildings in the world. Emperor Shahjahan built it as (b) — of his (c) — for his wife Mumtaj in Agra. The building is (d) — fine white marbles. Its inlays are made of coloured marble. There is a large dome at the centre and four smaller domes (e) — it. The (f) — of the emperor and his wife (g) — in the central room. The (h) — of the Taj beggars description. The Taj Mahal (i) — very beautiful in a moonlit night. Many visitors from home and (j) — come to watch its beauty.

**Part C: Guided Writing (40 marks)**

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.  $6 \times 2 = 12$

A	B	C	D
i) Water	is	harmful	we need clean water
ii) It	wish	in	of the environment
iii) If we	is very	to preserve good health	for health
iv) Polluted water	is	a healthier and	a happier life
v) And by drinking pure clean water we	is polluted	an important element	animal and plant life
vi) Water	can live	essential for human being	many ways.

**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 Sadhu took up a lump of earth and flung it at the head of the questioner.
- (ii) The Sadhu replied, "The blow he received with the lump was an answer to his question."
- (iii) "Why is man punished for crime, since he is not a free agent, but made to do as God wished?"
- (iv) The man went to the judge and complained against the Sadhu for having inflicted a severe pain in his head.
- (v) A person once went to a Sadhu and asked two questions.
- (vi) The complainer left the court being a sadder but a wiser man.
- (vii) He dismissed the case.
- (viii) "And why does he complain against me, for what I did was, according to him, an act of God?"
- (ix) "Why do people say God is everywhere?"
- (x) The judge was pleased with the Sadhu's defence.
- (xi) The judge had arrested the Sadhu and brought up for trial.
- (xii) "I see him nowhere therefore, show me where he is."
- (xiii) "He has told you that there is a pain in his head. Let him show me the pain, and I shall show him God."
- (xiv) As the accused stood in the dock, the judge said, "Why, instead of answering the complainer's questions, did you throw a lump of earth at him?"

**13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.**

- Have you ever visited a slum?
- If so, where is it?
- How many people live there?
- What are the conditions of the rooms there?
- Is there electricity available?
- Have you found there sanitary facilities?