

6. Match the parts of the sentences given in column A, B and C to write seven complete sentences.

1×7=7

Column A	Column B	Column C
a) Lockdowns and stay-at-home orders	i) are also driving up child marriage in the Middle East and	i) and putting her at risk for earlier pregnancies and maternal mortality.
b) The resulting spike in household poverty	ii) have had devastating economic consequences for households	ii) disappear from the public eye.
c) Besides economic hardship, a lack of legal protections and decreased access to education	iii) 20 million girls living in low- and middle-income countries, especially in rural parts of these countries,	iii) married early to ease their financial burdens.
d) Child marriage permanently alters the course of a girl's life,	iv) only 1 in 8 countries have taken any gender-sensitive actions to protect women and girls	iv) North Africa, especially among Syrian refugee girls.
e) In the wake of COVID-19 school closings,	v) they are destined to fall behind academically and	v) as the pandemic led to the loss of 255 million jobs worldwide in 2020.
f) With limited access to technology and fewer distanced learning opportunities,	vi) has put a serious economic strain on families, leading many to make the devastating choice of having their daughters	vi) from the social and economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
g) Yet despite all these well-documented impacts over the past year,	vii) halting her education, increasing her chances of experiencing domestic violence,	vii) may never return to their classrooms.

Part-B: Writing Test (50 Marks)

7. Answer the following question to write a paragraph on "Traffic Jam" 14

(a) What is traffic jam? (b) What are the reasons that caused traffic jam? (c) What are the obstacles caused by traffic jam? (d) What initiatives can be taken to improve our transportation movement system? (e) Is any kind of social awareness required?

8. Read the beginning of the story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it. 12

A Fox fell into a well, and though it was not very deep, he found that he could not get out again. After he had been in the well a long time,.....

9. Assume, you have visited one of the historical places of Bangladesh. Now, write an email to your friend describing your experience. 12

10. Air is constantly being polluted every day. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend sharing the potential remedies of minimizing this pollution. 12

BPATC School and College

1st Special Preparatory Assignment-2022

Class-Ten

Subject: English 1st Paper Code: 107

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3 Hours

Part-A: Reading Test (50 Marks)

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented film makers in Bangladesh. He was born on 19 August 1935 in the village Majupur in Feni district. He was an active worker of the language movement. He was one of the ten students to go out in a procession on 21st February 1952 despite a ban on such activities imposed by the authorities. As a result, he and many others were arrested and taken to prison. Raihan was also present at the historical meeting of Amtala on 21st February 1952. He also took part in the mass movement in 1969. In 1971, he joined the Liberation War.

All through his life, Zahir Raihan dreamt of a democratic society, a society that would ensure freedom of speech. He had many dreams about our film industry too. He made a legendary film *Jibon Theke Neya* based on the language movement of 1952. It was a protest against the autocratic government then ruling our country. The family portrayed in that film symbolically represented East Pakistan. The family was ruled by an autocrat who had to go to prison for her conspiracy. During the Liberation war in 1971, this film was shown outside Bangladesh. Celebrated filmmakers like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, and Ritwik Ghatak appreciated the film. Raihan gave all the money the film made to the Freedom Fighter's trust. Besides, his great documentary on Pakistani atrocities, *Stop Genocide*, helped create world sentiment in favour of our Liberation War

On 30 December 1971, someone informs Raihan about an address somewhere at Mirpur where he might find his brother, the famous writer Shahidullah Kaiser, who had gone missing from 14th December 1971. Kaiser was captured and killed by the Pakistani army and the local collaborators during the last days of the war. Accordingly, Raihan left home to get his brother back but he never returned.

Zahir Raihan's dream was fulfilled. But it's a pity that this dreamer could not live to see his dream come true.

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. 1×10=10

(a) What does the expression 'freedom of speech' mean in the passage?

- right to speak against the government
- right to voice one's opinion publicly without fear
- right to speak the mother tongue
- right to speak in the meeting

(b) 'Autocratic' could be replaced by -----.

- free
- bondage
- imperious
- democratic

(c) The film *Jibon Theke Neya* is a symbol of -----.

- i. barbarism ii. restriction iii. reservation iv. revolution

(d) What kind of society did Zahir Raihan aspire?

- i. despotic ii. tyrannical iii. oppressive iv. autonomous

(e) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word ‘atrocities’ used in the passage?

- i. geniality ii. civility iii. asperity iv. cruelty

(f) What does the phrase ‘Local collaborators’ mean?

- i. local eminent person ii. local spies
iii. local authority iv. both (i) & (ii)

(g) ‘Stop Genocide’ is -----

- i. a film on Liberation War ii. a short film
iii. a documentary iv. a feature film

(h) Zahir Raihan was ----- informed about his missing brother.

- i. mistakenly ii. unexpectedly iii. elaborately iv. anonymously

(i) Which one of the following doesn’t get hindrance in a democratic society?

- i. freedom of speech ii. movement iii. imperialism iv. atrocities

(j) The word ‘ban’ is-----.

- i. adjective ii. verb iii. noun iv. adverb

2. Answer the following questions in your own words. 2×6=12

- (a) How can Zahir Raihan’s contribution in our Language Movement be evaluated?
 (b) How does Zahir Raihan secure the world’s support in favor of Bangladesh during the Liberation War?
 (c) What kind of government isn’t anticipated by any freedom loving nation? Give your reason in 2/3 sentences.
 (d) What urged Zahir Raihan making the film *Jibon Theke Neya*?
 (e) In which context did the author write, ‘Zahir Raihan’s dream was fulfilled’?
 (f) What was the cause of Zahir Raihan’s disappearance?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1×5=5

Everyone must play a part in protecting the environment. There are many things you can do on your own everyday to help save the planet. Really, the best thing we can do for the planet is to use its resources properly. Our consumer society is mainly responsible for the environmental crisis.

Unfortunately, we are encouraged to buy a new ‘improved’ item even if the one we have can be repaired or reused. When we buy things, we should buy items which are durable, we should use them properly and have them repaired when necessary. If you practice this, many things can not only last a life-time, but also be passed on for future use. However, if something is truly unusable for its original purposes, try to be more creative and think of how it might be used. When you’re done with it, think of whether someone else might be able to use it. You can donate some of the things to the poor.

The duty to protect the environment lies in everybody. What we should do is (a) ----- aware of how we should act to help save the planet. Our consumer society (b) ----- to the environment crisis and if we are a bit conscious about the (c) ----- use of every ordinary thing, we can keep the environment safe to some extent. If its original purpose is not served, we should (d)----- creative in using it otherwise. Finally, we should think whether it’s (e) ----- is possible or not.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage. 1×6=6

Your hair and every cell in your body contain your own unique DNA. It can tell you about your family, health and personality. DNA was discovered by a German scientist, Friedrich Miescher in 1869, but nobody realized its importance then. Other scientists thought that it was too simple to contain the map of how we are made! In 1953, a group of British scientists of Cambridge University finally discovered the structure of DNA and how it worked. They were given the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1962. Gradually, scientists learned to read more and more of the information in DNA. In 1986, for the first time DNA test was used by the police. Some DNA is usually left by a criminal at the place where the crime was committed. This can be matched with DNA from a suspect. The test shows if the suspect is guilty.

Discovery of DNA					
Main focus	DNA carries all biological information of human body and moreover it is used to detect (i)				
Who/What	Event	Year	Identity/Reason	When/Where	Specialty
Friedrich Miescher	(ii)	1869	a German scientist		but nobody realized its importance
(iii).....	discovered the structure of DNA	1953		Cambridge University	
They	were given the Nobel Prize	(iv).....	For medicine		scientists learned to read more and more about in DNA
(v).....	Used DNA	1986		(vi).....	The suspect is guilty or not

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.