

# English First Paper

## Dhaka Board-2025

03 Set

English First Paper

Subject Code 

1	0	7
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[According to the Syllabus of 2025]

Time: 3 hours

Total Marks: 100

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

### Part A: Reading Test (50 Marks)

#### Read the passage and answer questions no. 1 and 2.

May Day or International Workers' Day is observed on May 1 all over the world today to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour workday. It is a public holiday in almost all the countries of the world. Since the Industrial Revolution in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries in Europe and the US, the workers in mills and factories had been working a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day.

On May 1<sup>st</sup> in 1886, inspired by the trade unions, half of the workers at the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight-hour workday. Two days later, a workers' rally was held near the McCormick Harvester Machine Company and about 6000 workers' joined it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses. At one point of the rally, some strike breakers started leaving the meeting place. The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly about 200 policemen attacked them with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured.

The events of May 1, 1886 are a reminder that workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives.

#### 1. Choose the best answer from alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- |  |                      |                       |                             |                         |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Where is May Day observed today?   | (i) In Asia          | (ii) In the USA       | (iii) In Europe             | (iv) All over the world |
| (b) The policemen attacked the strikers on —.  | (i) May 1, 1886      | (ii) May 2, 1886      | (iii) May 3, 1886           | (iv) May 4, 1886        |
| (c) Who followed the call of trade unions?   | (i) Farmers          | (ii) Workers          | (iii) Owners                | (iv) Strikers           |
| (d) Who used the clubs and revolvers?  | (i) Workers          | (ii) Strikers         | (iii) Owners of the factory | (iv) Policemen          |
| (e) May Day events occurred in — century.  | (i) 18 <sup>th</sup> | (ii) 19 <sup>th</sup> | (iii) 20 <sup>th</sup>      | (iv) 21 <sup>st</sup>   |
| (f) The word 'commemorate' means —.  | (i) forget an event  | (ii) observe an event | (iii) remember an event     | (iv) honour an event    |
| (g) Which of the following best describes the workers before May 1 <sup>st</sup> , 1886? | (i) deprived         | (ii) benefited        | (iii) honoured              | (iv) privileged         |

#### 2. Answer the following questions.

2 × 5 = 10

- What did the workers struggle for?
- Why is May Day observed now?
- How did the policemen behave with workers during their protest?
- Who addressed the rally and when?
- What have the workers learnt from the events of May 1?

#### 3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.

1 × 5 = 5

Air pollution comes from a wide variety of sources. In Bangladesh poisonous exhausts from industrial plants, brick kilns, old or poorly serviced vehicles and dust from roads and construction sites are some of the major sources of air pollution. We can minimise this type of pollution by making less use of motor vehicles and avoiding the use of vehicles older than 20 years. We may also use proper lubricants to lessen the level of emission and pollutants. We can encourage people to use Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) or Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) for fuelling their cars. The government may relocate hazardous industries like brick kilns to areas away from human habitations.

Air is the most important element of human environment. Man cannot (a) — a single moment without air. But (b) — do not think that it is (c) — who pollute this most vital element. (d) — the prevention of air pollution we (e) — avoid the use of vehicles older than 20 years.

**Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5.**

The great men were born in different places of this world but their activities make them familiar and closer to us. Dr. Muhammed Shahidullah was one of them who contributed a lot towards Bangla language and literature. He was the greatest scholar of Bengal. This great scholar was born on July 10, 1885 at 24 Pargonas in West Bengal, India. He passed his Entrance examination in 1904 and obtained his B.A degree six years later. It took him two years to complete his M.A and another two years for his Bachelor of Law Degree. He later joined the University of Dhaka in 1921 as a Professor of Sanskrit and Bengali. He was awarded the Doctorate Degree from Sorbonne University, Paris in 1928. 'Bangla Shahitter Katha' the first well-arranged history of Bengali literature was composed by him and it was published in 1953. This great scholar remained busy with his work till he became seriously ill in 1967 and was confined to bed for about two and a half years. He breathed his last on July 13, 1969 in Dhaka. We remember him with great respect and gratitude.

**4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.**

$1 \times 5 = 5$

Who/What	Event/Activities	Time/When	Place/Where
Dr. Muhammed	(i) —	in 1904	
He	(ii) —	in 1912	
He	joined as Professor	in 1921	(iii) —
He	was awarded the Doctorate Degree	in 1928	(iv) —
(v) —	was published	in 1953	

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

10

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

$1 \times 5 = 5$

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Patriotism is a great virtue	(i) to be ready to fight against	(i) themselves to work for the country.
(b) It is such a virtue	(ii) to be patriot and to be devoted	(ii) all oppressions that can hinder our progress.
(c) Patriotism inspires us	(iii) that inspire children to prepare	(iii) dream of a developed nation.
(d) So we all should encourage our children	(iv) without which we cannot	(iv) to their respective duties and responsibilities.
(e) Radio and television should telecast programmes	(v) for which a citizen doesn't hesitate	(v) to shed the last drop of his blood.

**7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.**

$1 \times 8 = 8$

- The old woman felt pity for him and quickly gave Taimur a full dish of food.
- Then he disguised himself as a poor traveler and supported himself by begging.
- As a result, he burnt his fingers.
- He came to a house and asked an old woman to give him something to eat.
- Once young Taimur attacked a province but unfortunately his soldiers were all killed.
- The food was very hot.
- One day he became very hungry and could not get anything to eat.
- He hurriedly dug his fingers right at the middle of the dish.

#### Part B: Writing Test (50 Marks)

**8. Write a paragraph on "Your School Magazine" in about 200 words. You should include the answers of the following questions in your paragraph.**

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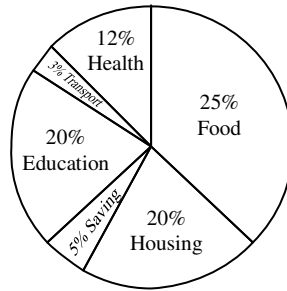
- What is a school magazine?
- What is the name of your school magazine?
- How is the magazine committee formed?
- What does it contain?
- What is the importance of a school magazine?

**9. Read the beginning of the story below. Add at least ten sentences to complete the story and give a suitable title to it.**

10

Once upon a time, there was a king called Midas. He was very rich and he always longed for more riches. Moreover, he was fond of gold though he had a lot of it.....

10. Look at the following pie-chart. It shows the percentage of a family's household expenditure distributed into different categories. Now, describe the pie-chart in your own words in about 150 words. You are advised to highlight and summarize the information given in the pie-chart. 10



11. Suppose, you are Ahnaf Faiaz. You have a friend named Sanjida Rahman. She informed you about her plan after the SSC Examination. Now, write an email to your friend telling her what you intend to do after the SSC Examination. 10
12. Suppose, you are Fardin. You have a friend named Robin. Robin goes to bed late and does not get up early. So, very often he goes to school late and feels drowsy in the classroom. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of early rising. 10

## SOLUTION (Dhaka Board-2025)

- (a) (iv) All over the world; (b) (iii) May 3, 1886; (c) (ii) Workers; (d) (iv) Policemen; (e) (ii) 19<sup>th</sup>; (f) (iii) remember an event; (g) (i) deprived.
- The workers struggled for establishing an eight-hour workday.
  - Now, May Day is observed worldwide to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people for an eight-hour workday.
  - During the protest, the policemen behaved harshly with the workers. They attacked the protesters with clubs and revolvers killing one on the spot and badly injuring another five or six people.
  - The labour leaders addressed the rally which was held on May 3<sup>rd</sup> in 1886.
  - From the events of May 1, the workers have learnt that they will be exploited until they protest and speak out for better working environment, better pay and better lives.
- (a) live; (b) they/we; (c) them/us; (d) For; (e) should/must.
- (i) passed Entrance Exam; (ii) completed M.A.; (iii) University of Dhaka; (iv) Sorbonne University, Paris; (v) Bangla Sahitter Katha.
- Bengali language and literature has been enriched by many great souls and Dr. Muhammed Shahidullah is one of them. On July 10, 1885, this great scholar was born in West Bengal, India. After completing M.A., he invested another two years in obtaining Bachelor of Law Degree. He taught Sanskrit and Bangla in the University of Dhaka. He composed the first well-arranged history of Bengali literature named 'Bangla Sahitter Katha'. He remained terminally for the last two and half years of his life. This polymath died in Dhaka on July 13, 1969.
- (a + iv + iii) Patriotism is a great virtue without which we cannot dream of a developed nation.
  - (b + v + v) It is such a virtue for which a citizen doesn't hesitate to shed the last drop of his blood.
  - (c + i + ii) Patriotism inspires us to be ready to fight against all oppressions that can hinder our progress.
  - (d + ii + iv) So we all should encourage our children to be patriot and to be devoted to their respective duties and responsibilities.
  - (e + iii + i) Radio and television should telecast programmes that inspire children to prepare themselves to work for the country.
- (e) → (b) → (g) → (d) → (a) → (f) → (h) → (c)

For Question No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12, See Composition Part

**Rajshahi Board-2025**

01 Set

**English First Paper**

Subject Code

1 0 7

*[According to the Syllabus of 2025]*

Time: 3 hours

Total Marks: 100

*[N.B. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]***Part A: Reading Test (50 Marks)****Read the passage and answer questions no. 1 and 2.**

'Heritage' is what we inherit from the past, live within the present and then pass on to our children or future generation. Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage. When we speak of 'World Heritage', it indicates places and sites that we inherited from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.

'The Shat Gambuj Mosque' in Bagerhat is such a heritage. It became a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1985.

Originally, the historic Mosque city was known as 'Khalifatabad'. It is situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat town—not very far from the dense Mangrove forest of the Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim colony. It was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many Mosques as well as early Islamic monuments. Baked bricks were used for the construction of the buildings. The planning of the city was dominated by the tradition of Islamic architecture and the decorations were a combination of Mughal and Turkish architecture. Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable. There were about 360 mosques in the city. Among them the most remarkable is the multi-domed Shat Gambuj Mosque. The mosque is unique in the sense that it has 60 pillars that support the roof, with 77 low height domes. The 4 towers at 4 corners have smaller domes at the top as well. The vast prayer hall has 11 arched doorways on the east and 7 each on the North and South for light and ventilation. It has 7 aisles running along the length of the Mosque and 11 deep curves between the slender stone columns. These columns support the curving arches created by the domes. The thickness of the arches is 6 feet and have slightly narrowing hollow and round wall.

The west wall in the interior has 11 'Mihrabs' (niche in mosque pointing towards Makkah). These mihrabs are decorated with stone work and terracotta. The floor of the Mosque is made of brick. Besides being used as a prayer hall, Khan Jahan used the Mosque as his court too. Today, it is one of the greatest tourist attractions and one of the best architectural beauties of Bangladesh.

**1. Choose the best answer from alternatives.**

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) The Mosque city was formerly recognized as —.  
 (i) Bagerhat (ii) Islamic colony (iii) Khalifatabad (iv) Turkish colony
- (b) The word 'unique' means —.  
 (i) uncommon (ii) usual (iii) alike (iv) universal
- (c) The Mihrabs in the Mosque are adorned —.  
 (i) with terracotta (ii) with stained glass (iii) with baked bricks (iv) with flowers
- (d) Which of the following is the closest meaning of the word 'infrastructure'?  
 (i) Armature (ii) Structure (iii) Reconstruction (iv) Surroundings
- (e) How is the prayer hall?  
 (i) The prayer hall has 25 doors for light and ventilation (ii) It is decorated with many domes  
 (iii) The arches are horizontal (iv) Prayer hall is nicely adorned with 60 pillars
- (f) Which of the following has made the Shat Gambuj Mosque the most significant?  
 (i) Turkish design (ii) Recognized as World Heritage site  
 (iii) Combination of Turkish and Mughal architecture (iv) Considered as an ancient mosque
- (g) A Muslim colony situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat town was a — place.  
 (i) desolate (ii) welcoming (iii) crowded (iv) barbarous

**2. Answer the following questions.**

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What is World Heritage?  
 (b) What does the infrastructure of the city reveal?  
 (c) How was the mosque used?  
 (d) Why is the mosque unique?  
 (e) What did Khan Jahan do to make the city livable?

**3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.**

1 × 5 = 5

The internet technology has helped design a large number of web sites to facilitate social relations among people around the world. These are known as social networking services or social networks or social media. At present, Facebook is the most popular social media site. Google+, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc. are other frequently used social services. Social network services

arc web-based and hence, provide ways for the users to interact through the internet. These services make it possible to connect people across the borders and thus have made the users feel that they really live in a global village. Why are social networks expanding so fast? The answer is simple. Most of the social services are cost-free. You can make use of them free, paying a very little to your internet service provider.

With the development of internet technology, a number of websites, have been designed to promote the relations (a) — the people of the world. By (b) — these social media, we can share (c) — ideas with each other and feel (d) — the citizen of a global village. (e) — social media are expanding rapidly for their no or low cost.

**Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5.**

Stephen Hawking is considered the greatest physicist after Einstein. He was born in England in 1942. He was very skilled in Mathematics from an early age. He wrote the book 'A Brief History of Time: From the Big Bang to the Present Times' in 1988. In this book, he explained cosmology for the general public. It became famous and established his reputation as a great scientist. He received his Ph.D. in cosmology from Cambridge University in 1968. But fortune did not favour him. In 1972, he became a victim of Gehrig's disease. Since then, he had been confined to a wheel chair with no power to control his body. But he continued his teaching through the help of computer. In 1974, he won the prestigious Albert Einstein award for Theoretical Physics. In 1979, he joined Cambridge University as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics. He carried out his research work using his computer. This great scientist breathed his last on 14 March, 2018.

**4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.**

1 × 5 = 5

**About Professor Stephen Hawking**

Writer	A Brief History of Time		
Born	(i) —		
<b>Who</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Time/Year</b>	<b>Place/Reason</b>
(ii) —	is regarded as the greatest physicist in the world		
Stephen Hawking	was appointed as (iii) —	1979	Cambridge University
He	got the prestigious Albert Einstein Award	1974	(iv) —
He	passed away	(v) —	

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

10

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

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Price hike has added	(i) short supply of commodities	(i) widespread corruption and moral degradation.
(b) Price hike is caused by	(ii) leads to	(ii) to the problems of Bangladesh.
(c) The vast majority are hard hit	(iii) for the fixed income group of people	(iii) of daily necessities.
(d) It is very difficult	(iv) a new dimension	(iv) to meet up the excessive load.
(e) Price hike	(v) by the hike in prices	(v) and inflation.

**7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.**

1 × 8 = 8

- They travelled for twelve days without any trouble.
- Then the leader of the robbers came to Saadi and ordered him to give all he had to him.
- The merchants had their goods and a lot of money.
- He had a bundle of books and some money with him.
- On the thirteenth day, a gang of robbers attacked them and took away all the goods and money from the merchants.
- Sheikh Saadi handed him the bundle of books and also the little money he had without any fear.
- Once Sheikh Saadi was going to Baghdad with a group of rich merchants.
- Saadi then said, "I hope that you will make the good use of these books."

**Part B: Writing Test (50 Marks)**

**8. Write a paragraph in about 200 words on "A Rainy Day" answering the following questions:**

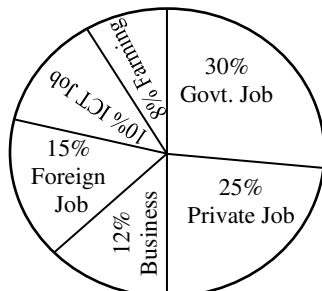
10

- How is a rainy day?
- What can people do on this day?
- How do the animals and birds pass this day?
- What do the children do on this day?
- What is the impact of the day on the poor and the rich?

9. Read the beginning of the story below. Add at least ten sentences to complete the story and give a suitable title to it. 10

One day, Sara was going to school with her younger brother, Juhayer. On their way, they saw a woman sitting on the road, with a baby in her lap and crying loudly.....

10. Look at the following pie-chart. It shows the choice of professions by different educated youths in Bangladesh. Now, describe the pie-chart in about 150 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the chart. 10



11. Suppose, you are Wasif/Wasika. Your friend's name is Asif/Anisha. In your school, you are involved in a good number of co-curricular activities that give you much pleasure as well as develop your creativity. Now, write a letter to your friend about the co-curricular activities of your school. 10
12. Suppose, you are Sami/Suma. Your friend's name is Rahi/Rumi who does not have any interest in reading story books. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of reading story books. 10

## SOLUTION (Rajshahi Board-2025)

- (a) (iii) Khalifatabad; (b) (i) uncommon; (c) (i) with terracotta; (d) (ii) Structure; (e) (i) The prayer hall has 25 doors for light and ventilation; (f) (iii) Combination of Turkish and Mughal architecture; (g) (iii) crowded.
- (a) World Heritage are sites of outstanding universal value recognized by the UNESCO. We inherit them from the past and pass on to the future generation of the whole world.  
(b) The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills that have used in many mosques and early Islamic monuments then.  
(c) The mosque was used as a prayer hall as well as the court of Khan Jahan Ali.  
(d) The mosque is unique for its infrastructure that includes 60 pillars, 77 low height domes, a vast prayer hall, 25 arched doorways for ventilation and light, 7 aisles, 11 mihrabs, etc.  
(e) Khan Jahan constructed a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city livable.
- (a) among; (b) using; (c) our; (d) like; (e) Thus.
- (i) in England in 1942; (ii) Stephen Hawking; (iii) Lucasian Professor of Mathematics; (iv) for Theoretical Physics; (v) 2018.
- Stephen Hawking was a famous physicist. He was good at Math from a young age. In 1988, he wrote "A Brief History of Time", a popular book on cosmology. He earned his Ph.D. from Cambridge in 1968. In 1972, he got Gehrig's disease and was in a wheelchair, unable to move. Still, he continued teaching with the help of a computer. He won the Albert Einstein Award in 1974 and became a professor at Cambridge in 1979. He died on 14 March, 2018.
- (a + iv + ii) Price hike has added a new dimension to the problems of Bangladesh.  
(b + i + v) Price hike is caused by short supply of commodities and inflation.  
(c + v + iii) The vast majority are hard hit by the hike in prices of daily necessities.  
(d + iii + iv) It is very difficult for the fixed income group of people to meet up the excessive load.  
(e + ii + i) Price hike leads to widespread corruption and moral degradation.
- (g) → (c) → (a) → (e) → (b) → (d) → (f) → (h)

For Question No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12, See Composition Part



**Cumilla Board-2025**

03 Set

**English First Paper**Subject Code 

1	0	7
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*[According to the Syllabus of 2025]*

Time: 3 hours

Total Marks: 100

*[N.B. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]***Part A: Reading Test (50 Marks)****Read the passage and answer questions no. 1 and 2.**

Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But they can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this.

The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burnt, it releases carbon dioxide into the air.

Therefore, it is clear that more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. Every year enormous area of forests are destroyed by the people to obtain wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture. This loss of the forest causes dual problems. Trees that are burned up release large volumes of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead, we also destroy an important storehouse of carbon dioxide when we clear forests.

**1. Choose the best answer from alternatives.**

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) The word 'combustion' mentioned in the text refers to —.  
 (i) kindling (ii) burning (iii) consumption (iv) flame
- (b) — are mainly responsible for greenhouse effect.  
 (i) Wild animals (ii) Plants (iii) Humans (iv) Aquatic plants
- (c) Trees are very useful to the congenial atmosphere because they —.  
 (i) absorb greenhouse gases (ii) emit carbon dioxide (iii) absorb carbon dioxide (iv) generate carbon dioxide
- (d) — is the main cause of increasing carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere.  
 (i) Deforestation (ii) The burning of fossil fuels (iii) Destruction of forests (iv) Desertification
- (e) What is contextual meaning of the word 'release'?  
 (i) Free (ii) Give away (iii) Discharge (iv) Dismiss
- (f) Coal is used for — energy.  
 (i) compacting (ii) minimizing (iii) decreasing (iv) generating
- (g) The main theme of the passage is to —.  
 (i) show how humans are responsible for greenhouse effect (ii) show the importance of tree plantation  
 (iii) show the result of deforestation (iv) show how fossil fuels are being used

**2. Answer the following questions.**

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What is the effect of burning fossil fuels?  
 (b) How can trees help save our environment?  
 (c) When did mills and factories begin to increase?  
 (d) "Human beings are responsible for the greenhouse effect." — Do you agree? Why/Why not?  
 (e) What are the causes lying behind deforestation?

**3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.**

1 × 5 = 5

May Day or International Worker's Day is observed on May 1 all over the world today to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight hour workday. It is a public holiday in almost all the countries of the world.

Since the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe and the US, the workers in mills and factories had been working a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day.

On May 1st in 1886, inspired by the trade unions, half of the workers at the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight hour workday. Two days later, about 6000 workers brought out a rally addressed by the labour leaders. Suddenly about 200 policemen attacked them with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured.

The events of May 1, 1886 are a reminder that workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives.

People all over the world observe May 1, as International Workers' Day to (a) — the historical struggle and sacrifice made by the working class people. For their great (b) —, now the workers can enjoy an eight hour workday. It was a historical struggle (c) — the employers and employees. This day reminds that the (d) — will be exploited until they raise their (e) — for their rights and privileges.

**Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5.**

William Wordsworth was one of the most influential Romantic poets. He was born on April 7, 1770 at Cockermouth, Lake District of England. When he was eight years old, his mother died and in the same year he was sent to Grammar School of Hawkshead. Wordsworth's father died five years after his mother's death. His father was a lawyer. As a young man, Wordsworth developed a love of nature, a theme reflected in many of his poems. In 1787, he entered into St. John's College at the University of Cambridge where he studied for four years until he took his B.A Degree. In 1786, two sets of his verses were published and in 1789 he finished writing the 'Evening Walk'. While studying at Cambridge University, he undertook the walking tour in France and Switzerland in 1790 with his friend Robert Jones. In 1795, Wordsworth received a legacy from a close relative and he and his sister Dorothy went to live in Dorset. Two years later, they moved to Somerset, to live near the poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge, who was an admirer of Wordsworth's work. They collaborated on "Lyrical Ballads", published in 1798. In 1799, after a visit to Germany with Coleridge, Wordsworth's most famous poem, 'I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud' was written at Dove Cottage in 1804. In 1842, he was given a government pension and the following year became a poet laureate. Wordsworth died on 23 April 1850 and was buried in Grasmere Churchyard.

**4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.**

1 × 5 = 5

William Wordsworth			
Speciality	A great English romantic poet		
Who/What	Event/Activity	Where/Place	Year/When
William Wordsworth	was sent to Grammar School	Hawkshead	(i) —
He	(ii) —	St. John's College at the University of Cambridge	1791
(iii) —	undertook the walking tour	France and Switzerland	1790
He	wrote his most famous poem	(iv) —	1799
He	became a poet laureate		(v) —

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

10

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

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Good manner is	(i) has been given	(i) in every sphere of life.
(b) A man of good manners	(ii) this invaluable virtue	(ii) and is a great virtue.
(c) In all religions, a great importance	(iii) this great virtue	(iii) is an ideal of humanity in all eras.
(d) A person who possesses	(iv) achieves success	(iv) from the early stage of life.
(e) So, all of us should cultivate	(v) the best quality of a human being	(v) to good manners.

**7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.**

1 × 8 = 8

- Returning home from England in 1913, he took over his father's enterprise after his father's death.
- He did his B.Sc in Chemistry from Presidency College in 1911.
- Sukumar Roy, a famous children's writer was born in Kolkata in 1887.
- He then went to England to study photography and printing technology.
- Sukumar Roy passed away in 1923 in Kolkata, India.
- His family was originally from Masua in Mymensingh.
- He passed the Entrance examination from City School, Kolkata.
- His prominent writings are Abol-Tabol, Ha-Ya-Ba-Ra-La, Pagla Dashu and Bahurupi.

**Part B: Writing Test (50 Marks)**

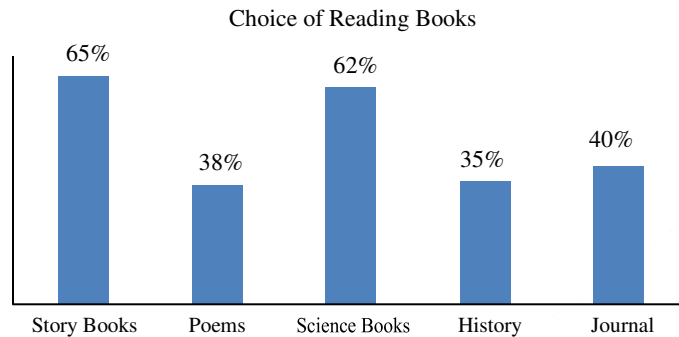
**8. Answers the following questions to write a paragraph on "The Importance of Learning English".**

10

- What are the benefits of learning English?
- What will happen if you do not learn English?
- Why is English globally used?
- How can you learn English effectively?



9. Read the beginning of the story below. Add at least ten sentences to complete the story and give a suitable title to it. 10  
Once there lived a poor woodcutter in a village near a jungle. He used to cut woods from the forest and sell it in the market. But one day, while cutting wood.....
10. The graph below shows the percentage of the students' choice of reading books from the library of ABC Model High School, Dhaka in the academic session 2023. Now, describe the graph in about 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Abid/Abida. You are going to celebrate your birthday next week. Kabir/Kabita is your friend who lives in Cumilla. Now, write an email to invite him/her to attend your birthday party. 10
12. Suppose, you are Shipon/Shilpi. Nabil/Nabila is your friend. Both of you have some hobbies. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about your favourite hobby. 10

## SOLUTION (Cumilla Board-2025)

- (a) (ii) burning; (b) (iii) Humans; (c) (iii) absorb carbon dioxide; (d) (ii) The burning of fossil fuels; (e) (iii) Discharge; (f) (iv) generating; (g) (i) show how humans are responsible for greenhouse effect.
- (a) Burning fossil fuels releases harmful gases like carbon dioxide, which causes air pollution and global warming.  
(b) Trees can help save our environment by absorbing carbon dioxide from the air and releasing oxygen instead.  
(c) At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, mills and factories began to increase.  
(d) Yes, I agree. Human beings are responsible for making the greenhouse effect deadlier. This happens mainly because we burn fossil fuels, which release carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the air. These gases trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere and make the planet warmer.  
(e) Deforestation happens due to a number of human activities. Cutting trees for wood, clearing lands for farming, building infrastructures, mining, etc. are some of the major reasons.
- (a) commemorate; (b) sacrifice; (c) between; (d) workers; (e) voices.
- (i) 1778; (ii) took his B.A. Degree; (iii) William Wordsworth and his friends; (iv) Dove Cottage; (v) 1843.
- William Wordsworth was a famous Romantic poet. He lost both of his parents when he was young. He loved nature, which became a main theme in his poems. While studying in Cambridge University, he traveled in France and Switzerland. His poems were first published in 1786. He lived with his sister Dorothy and worked with Coleridge. They published "Lyrical Ballads" in 1798. His well-known poem 'I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud' was written in 1804. He died in 1850 and was buried in Grasmere.
- (a + v + ii) Good manner is the best quality of a human being and is a great virtue.  
(b + iv + i) A man of good manners achieves success in every sphere of life.  
(c + i + v) In all religions, a great importance has been given to good manners.  
(d + ii + iii) A person who possesses this invaluable virtue is an ideal of humanity in all eras.  
(e + iii + iv) So, all of us should cultivate this great virtue from the early stage of life.
- (c) → (f) → (g) → (b) → (d) → (a) → (h) → (e)

**For Question No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12, See Composition Part**

**Jashore Board-2025**

01 Set

**English First Paper**Subject Code 

1	0	7
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*[According to the Syllabus of 2025]*

Time: 3 hours

Total Marks: 100

*[N.B. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]***Part A: Reading Test (50 Marks)****Read the passage and answer questions no. 1 and 2.**

'Heritage' is what we inherit from the past, live with in the present and then pass on to our children or future generation. Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage. When we speak of 'World Heritage', it indicates places and sites that we inherited from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.

The 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' in Bagerhat is such a heritage. It became a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1985. Originally, the historic Mosque City was known as 'Khalifatabad'. It is situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat town – not very far from the dense mangrove forest of the Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim colony. It was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments. Baked bricks were used for the construction of the buildings. The planning of the city was dominated by the tradition of Islamic architecture and the decorations were a combination of Mughal and Turkish architecture.

Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable. There were about 360 mosques in the city. Among them the most remarkable is the multi-domed Shat Gambuj Mosque. The mosque is unique in the sense that it has 60 pillars that support the roof, with 77 low height domes. The 4 towers at 4 corners have smaller domes at the top as well. The vast prayer hall has 11 arched doorways on the east and 7 each on the north and south for light and ventilation. It has 7 aisles running along the length of the mosque and 11 deep curves between the slender stone columns. These columns support the curving arches created by the domes. The thickness of the arches is 6 feet and have slightly narrowing hollow and round wall.

The west wall in the interior has 11 'Mihrabs' (niche in mosque pointing towards Makkah). These Mihrabs are decorated with stonework and terracotta. The floor of the mosque is made of brick.

Besides being used as a prayer hall, Khan Jahan used the mosque as his court too. Today, it is one of the greatest tourist attractions and one of the best architectural beauties of Bangladesh.

**1. Choose the best answer from alternatives.**

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) A Muslim colony founded near the sea-coast in Bagerhat was a — place.  
 (i) barbarous (ii) desolate (iii) crowded (iv) welcoming
- (b) The original name of the city of 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' was —.  
 (i) Bagerhat (ii) the Sundarbans (iii) Khalifatabad (iv) Khulna
- (c) When was the mosque declared as the World Heritage site?  
 (i) in 1885 (ii) in 1985 (iii) in 1887 (iv) in 1987
- (d) The decoration of the mosque represents the mixture of —.  
 (i) Islamic and Mughal architecture (ii) Mughal and Arabic architecture  
 (iii) Mughal and Turkish architecture (iv) Turkish and Arabic architecture
- (e) What does 'heritage' imply?  
 (i) Inherited sights and scenery (ii) Inherited source of wealth  
 (iii) Inherited places and sites (iv) Inherited technical skills
- (f) The closest meaning of the word 'outskirts' is —.  
 (i) outer edge (ii) very far (iii) obscure (iv) nearby
- (g) What is the main purpose of the author of the text?  
 (i) To show the heroism of Khan Jahan Ali (ii) To show the infrastructure of Bagerhat town  
 (iii) To represent the Shat Gambuj Mosque (iv) To introduce Khan Jahan Ali to the readers

**2. Answer the following questions.**

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What do you mean by 'World Heritage'?
- (b) What did Khan Jahan Ali do to make the city habitable?
- (c) What are the things that make the Shat Gambuj Mosque so special?
- (d) How was the mosque used?
- (e) Where is the Shat Gambuj Mosque located?

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

Fish population is in serious danger from global warming. Climate change is increasing the water temperature in rivers, lakes and seas. This means there is less food and Oxygen available for fish. It also means the fish may not grow fully and may have fewer fish fries. Some fishes will become extinct if temperatures rise even by one or two degrees Celsius.

Climate change increases the pressure on fish population. Fishes are one of the world's most valuable biological assets. Forty percent of people in the world eat fish as their main source of protein. If we fail to reduce greenhouse, gas emissions, we will increase the pressure on fish. As a result, people who depend on fish will suffer from hunger and poverty.

It is (a) — from the passage that global warming is (b) — great threat for fish population. (c) — global warming, food production and oxygen (d) — in water decreases. As a result, some fishes may be extinct (e) —.

- Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5.

The great men were born in different places of this world but their activities make them familiar and closer to us. Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was one of those who contributed a lot to Bangla Language and Literature. He was the greatest scholar of Bengal. This great scholar was born on July, 1885 at 24 Pargonas in West Bengal, India He passed his Entrance Examination in 1904 and obtained his BA degree six years later. It took him two years to complete his MA and another (two years for his Bachelor of Law degree.

He later joined the University of Dhaka in 1921 as a professor of Sanskrit and Bangla. He was awarded the Doctorate degree from Sorbonne University, Paris in 1928. "Bangla Shahitter Katha", the first well-arranged history of Bangla literature, was composed by him that was published in 1953. This great scholar remained busy with his work till he became seriously ill in 1967 and was confined to bed for about two and a half years. Dr. Shahidullah breathed his last on 13 July 1969 in Dhaka. We remember him with great respect and gratitude.

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.  $1 \times 5 = 5$

Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah			
Speciality	Great contribution to Bangla Literature		
Time	Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was born in (i) —		
Who/What	Event/Activity	When	Where
Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah	passed Entrance Examination	(ii) —	
He	joined as Professor	in 1921	(iii) —
He	(iv) —	in 1928	Sorbonne University, Paris
(v) —	was published	in 1953	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.  $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) A freedom fighter is	(i) their valuable lives	(i) sons in that war.
(b) But he fights for a noble	(ii) our heroic	(ii) in every country.
(c) Freedom fighters sacrifice	(iii) cause that is to	(iii) for the cause of motherland.
(d) The people of Bangladesh	(iv) honored everywhere	(iv) defend his country.
(e) We have lost	(v) fought a glorious war	(v) against the Pak Army in 1971.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.  $1 \times 8 = 8$

- The applicants were asked to meet the Sultan one by one.
- He wanted to appoint an honest man as his tax collector.
- Once there lived a Sultan in a country.
- Accordingly, he invited applications and a number of people applied for the job.
- All the applicants blushed and refused to dance except one.
- They came through a passage where gold coins were kept.
- Then he found the desired man.
- When they all arrived, the Sultan asked them to dance.

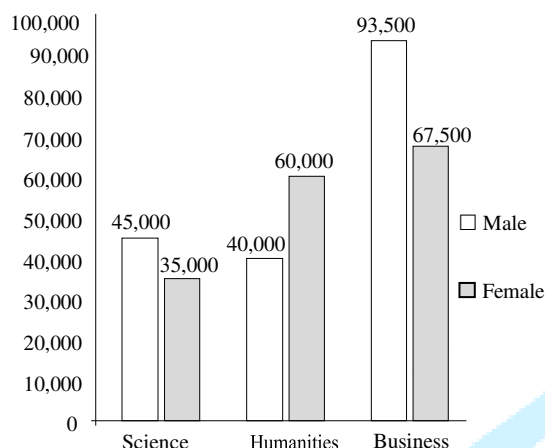
#### Part B: Writing Test (50 Marks)

8. Write a paragraph on "Traffic Jam" answering the following questions: 10

- What is traffic jam?
- When and where does it take place?
- What are the sufferings of traffic jam?
- Why does a traffic jam occur?
- How can traffic jam be reduced?

9. Read the beginning of the story below. Add at least ten sentences to complete the story and give a suitable title to it. 10  
One day, a boy of class ten was going to school. Suddenly he saw a money bag dropped by someone on the road. He was quite at a loss.....
10. The graph below shows the percentage of total candidates in the SSC Examination in 2024. Describe the graph in about 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10

Total candidates in the SSC Examination, 2024



11. Suppose, you are Swapan/Swapna. You have a friend named Joy/Joya who lives at Shiroil, Rajshahi. He/She does not read the newspaper regularly. Now, write a letter to him/her describing the importance of reading newspaper regularly. 10
12. Suppose, you are Noha and your friend is Mahin. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the merits and demerits of using mobile phone at teenage. 10

## SOLUTION (Jashore Board-2025)

- (a) (iii) crowded; (b) (iii) Khalifatabad; (c) (ii) in 1985; (d) (iii) Mughal and Turkish architecture; (e) (iii) Inherited places and sites; (f) (i) outer edge; (g) (iii) To represent the Shat Gambuj Mosque.
- (a) World Heritage are sites of outstanding universal value recognized by the UNESCO. We inherit them from the past and pass on to the future generation of the whole world.  
(b) Khan Jahan Ali made the city habitable by building a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs.  
(c) 60 pillars that support the roof, 77 low height domes, 4 smaller domes at the 4 corners of the 4 towers and the decoration of mihrabs with stone work and terracotta make the Shat Gambuj Mosque so special.  
(d) The mosque was used as a prayer hall. It was also used as a court of Khan Jahan Ali.  
(e) The Shat Gambuj Mosque is located at the outer edge of Bagerhat town.
- (a) obvious/evident; (b) a; (c) For/Because of/Due to; (d) supply; (e) soon.
- (i) 1885; (ii) in 1904; (iii) University of Dhaka; (iv) was awarded the Doctorate degree; (v) "Bangla Sahitter Katha".
- Bengali language and literature has been enriched by many great souls and Dr. Muhammed Shahidullah is one of them. On July 10, 1885, this great scholar was born in West Bengal, India. After completing M.A., he invested another two years in obtaining Bachelor of Law Degree. He taught Sanskrit and Bangla in the University of Dhaka. He composed the first well-arranged history of Bengali literature named 'Bangla Sahitter Katha'. He remained terminally for the last two and half years of his life. This polymath died in Dhaka on July 13, 1969.
- (a + iv + ii) A freedom fighter is honored everywhere in every country.  
(b + iii + iv) But he fights for a noble cause that is to defend his country.  
(c + i + iii) Freedom fighters sacrifice their valuable lives for the cause of motherland.  
(d + v + v) The people of Bangladesh fought a glorious war against the Pak Army in 1971.  
(e + ii + i) We have lost our heroic sons in that war.
- (c) → (b) → (d) → (a) → (f) → (h) → (e) → (g)

For Question No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12, See Composition Part

**Chattogram Board-2025**

01 Set

**English First Paper**Subject Code 

1	0	7
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*[According to the Syllabus of 2025]*

Time: 3 hours

Total Marks: 100

*[N.B. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]***Part A: Reading Test (50 Marks)****Read the passage and answer questions no. 1 and 2.**

Mother Teresa was moved by the sight of the sick and dying on the streets of Kolkata. She founded a home for the dying destitute and named it 'Nirmol Hriday', meaning 'Pure Heart'. She and her fellow nuns brought the dying people off the streets of Kolkata to this home. They were lovingly looked after and cared for. Since then many men, women and children have been taken from the streets and carried to Nirmol Hriday. These unloved and uncared for people get an opportunity to die in an environment of kindness and love. In their last hours they get human and divine love, and can feel they are also children of God. The Missionaries of charity try to find jobs for those who survive, or send them to homes where they can live happily for some more years in a caring environment. Regarding commitment to family, Mother Teresa said, "May be in our own family, we have somebody, who is feeling lonely, who is feeling sick, who is feeling worried. Are we there? Are we willing to give until it hurts in order to be with our families, or do we put our interest first? We must remember that love begins at home and we must also remember that future of humanity passes through the family."

"Mother Teresa's work has been recognised throughout the world and she received a number of awards. These include the Pope John XXIII Peace Prize (1971), the Nehru Prize for promotion of international peace and understanding (1972), the Balzan Prize (1978), the Nobel Peace Prize (1979) and the Bharat Ratna (1980).

Mother Teresa died at the age of 87, on 5 September 1997. The world salutes her for her love and compassion for humanity. She has taught us how to extend our hand towards those who need our love and support irrespective of creed, caste and religion. The picture of Mother Teresa, draped in a white and blue-bordered Sari, with a wrinkled face, ever soft eyes and a saintly smile, lives on in our mind.

**1. Choose the best answer from alternatives.**

1 × 7 = 7

- |   |                              |                                    |                        |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) What did Teresa and her fellow nuns do?           |                              |                                    |                        |
| (i) gathered the healthy people                       | (ii) sent them to their home |                                    |                        |
| (iii) gathered the dying people and looked after them | (iv) give them food only     |                                    |                        |
| (b) She got Nobel Prize for peace in —.               |                              |                                    |                        |
| (i) 1971  | (ii) 1972                    | (iii) 1978                         | (iv) 1979              |
| (c) Mother Teresa is a symbol of —.                   |                              |                                    |                        |
| (i) love  | (ii) kindness                | (iii) jealousy                     | (iv) love and kindness |
| (d) Nirmol Hriday is a home for —.                    |                              |                                    |                        |
| (i) healthy people                                    | (ii) rich people             | (iii) sick and the dying destitute | (iv) insane people     |
| (e) 'Commitment to family' means —.                   |                              |                                    |                        |
| (i) hatred of family                                  | (ii) indifference to family  | (iii) promise to family            | (iv) linking to family |
| (f) The word 'moved' stands for —.                    |                              |                                    |                        |
| (i) touched   | (ii) placed                  | (iii) replaced                     | (iv) trouble           |
| (g) Teresa served the ill-fated people with —.        |                              |                                    |                        |
| (i) hatred  | (ii) no love                 | (iii) human and divine love        | (iv) self-interest     |

**2. Answer the following questions.**

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Why was Mother Teresa moved?
- (b) Why do you think Mother Teresa won so many awards?
- (c) What is the general image of Mother Teresa in your mind?
- (d) Why does the world salute her?
- (e) What did Mother Teresa say about commitment to family?

**3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.**

1 × 5 = 5

Lipi, a 14 years old girl, was in class 9 in a rural school in Rangpur. Lipi is the eldest of five children three daughters and two sons. Their father is a day labourer working on other people's land and mother is a homemaker and a part-time worker at other people's homes. The parents, particularly the mother, found it really difficult to raise five children on the small income

the father could earn. Perhaps that is why Lipi's father wanted to marry her off. But Lipi was not ready to accept what her parents wanted to impose on her. She wanted to pursue her education. When her father arranged her marriage with Tara Mia, the only son of a farmer in the same village, she became greatly upset. The marriage seemed to be inevitable.

Lipi is a 14 years old girl. She is the eldest child of her parents. She has two younger sisters and two (a) —. Her father is a day labourer (b) — works on other people's land. Her (c) — is a housewife who is also (d) — part time worker at other people's houses. (e) — their poor income, they find it really hard to raise their children. So her father wanted to marry her off.

**Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5.**

Jasimuddin was a famous Bangalee poet. He was also a songwriter, folklore collector and radio personality. He is known as 'Pollikabi' because through his poems, he depicted the Bengali rural life. He was born in the village of Tambulkhana in Faridpur district on January 1903. He received his early education at Faridpur Welfare School. He obtained BA degree in Bangla from the University of Kolkata in 1929 and MA in 1931.

Jasimuddin joined the University of Dhaka in 1938 as a Lecturer of Bangla. He left the university in 1944 and joined the Department of Information and Broadcasting. He worked there till his retirement in 1962 as Deputy Director.

Jasimuddin collected more than 10,000 folk songs. He wrote poems, novels, memories, music etc. His major works are Rakhali, Nakhsi Kanther Math, Sojan Badiar Ghat, Beder Meye and Madhumala. The major honours and awards that he received are President's Award for Pride of Performance (1958), D. Litt by Rabindra Bharati University, India (1969), Ekushey Padak (1976) and Independence Day Award (1978). He died on 13 March 1976 and was buried ancestral home at Gobindapur.

**4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.**

$1 \times 5 = 5$

Who	Event/Activity	When	Where
Jasimuddin	born	1903	(i) —
He	obtained BA degree	1923	(ii) —
He	(iii) —	1938	the University of Dhaka
He	(iv) —	1958	Pakistan
He	buried	(v) —	at Gobindapur, Faridpur

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

10

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

$1 \times 5 = 5$

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) A really educated mother	(i) is	(i) her children will be educated naturally.
(b) A child	(ii) is educated	(ii) therefore largely indebted to its educated mother.
(c) An educated mother	(iii) grows up always	(iii) to build up an educated nation.
(d) So if the mother	(iv) knows well how to bring up	(iv) in contact with its mother.
(e) An educated nation	(v) plays a vital role	(v) and nurture her children to make them worthy citizen of the country.

**7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.**

$1 \times 8 = 8$

- Penicillin is the life-saving medicine.
- He passed his boyhood with his parents.
- It was discovered by Dr. Alexander Fleming.
- He was the seventh of the eight brothers and sisters.
- He was never absent from school up to the age of twelve.
- He was sent to London at the age of fourteen for higher study.
- Fleming was born in a poor family in Scotland.
- Fleming was a very regular and attentive student.

#### Part B: Writing Test (50 Marks)

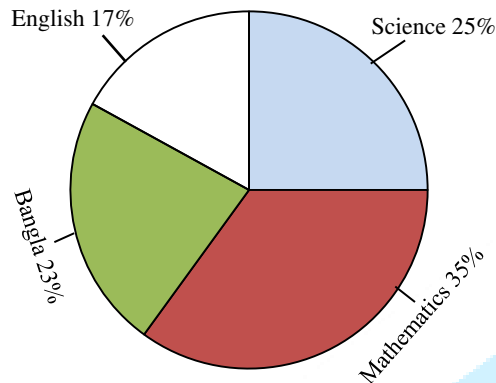
**8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Tree Plantation". You should write it in about 200 words.**

10

- What is tree plantation?
- Why should we plant trees?
- When and where can we plant trees?
- How can we take care of trees?
- What should the government do in this regard?



9. Read the beginning of the story below. Add at least ten sentences to complete the story and give a suitable title to it. 10  
Adib is a brilliant student. Though he wants to make a good result, he does not attend classes regularly. Rather going to a coaching center, he memorizes answer from guide books and sheets and finds that he cannot cut a good figure in the exams. One day his class teacher called him.....
10. The pie chart below shows the interest of the students of a secondary school in different subjects. Describe the chart in about 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart. 10



11. Suppose, you are Zahir/Zahra. You have a friend called Anik/Anika who informed you about his/her plan after the SSC Exam. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him/her what you intend to do after the SSC Examination. 10
12. Nowadays, computer is used in different sections. It has become very essential to learn computer. Your friend Adil/Adila has little knowledge about it. Now, write a dialogue between you and your, friend about the importance of learning computer. 10

## SOLUTION (Chattogram Board-2025)

- (a) (iii) gathered the dying people and looked after them; (b) (iv) 1979; (c) (iv) love and kindness; (d) (iii) sick and the dying destitute; (e) (iii) promise to family; (f) (i) touched; (g) (iii) human and divine love.
- Mother Teresa was moved by the sight of the sick and dying people on the street of Kolkata.
  - Mother Teresa won so many awards because of her unconditional love for the sick and dying people on the streets of Kolkata and her dedication to helping them.
  - Mother Teresa brings to mind a small, humble woman in a simple white sari with blue borders, always radiating compassion. She is a symbol of selfless service—someone who gave everything to care for the poor, the unwanted and the forgotten.
  - The world salutes her because of her love and compassion for humanity.
  - Mother Teresa spoke often about the importance of family and saw it as the foundation of peace, love, and commitment in the world. She believed that love begins at home and loving families create the conditions for a more compassionate society.
- (a) brothers; (b) who; (c) mother; (d) a; (e) Due to/Because of.
- (i) Tambulkhana, Faridpur; (ii) University of Kolkata; (iii) joined; (iv) received President's Award for Pride of Performance; (v) 1976.
- Jasimuddin was a famous Bengali poet, songwriter and folklore collector. He was known as 'Pollikabi' for his poems about village life. He was born in 1903 in Faridpur and studied at Kolkata University. He taught at Dhaka University. He collected over 10,000 folk songs and wrote many poems and novels. His famous works include Nakhshi Kanther Math and Sojan Badiar Ghat. He died in 1976.
- (a + v + iii) A really educated mother plays a vital role to build up an educated nation.
  - (b + iii + iv) A child grows up always in contact with its mother.
  - (c + iv + v) An educated mother knows well how to bring up and nurture her children to make them worthy citizen of the country.
  - (d + ii + i) So if the mother is educated her children will be educated naturally.
  - (e + i + ii) An educated nation is therefore largely indebted to its educated mother.
- (a) → (c) → (g) → (d) → (b) → (h) → (e) → (f)

For Question No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12, See Composition Part

**Sylhet Board-2025**

03 Set

**English First Paper**Subject Code 

1	0	7
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*[According to the Syllabus of 2025]*

Time: 3 hours

Total Marks: 100

*[N.B. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]***Part A: Reading Test (50 Marks)****Read the passage and answer questions no. 1 and 2.**

Countries of the world rely heavily on petroleum, coal and natural gas for their energy sources. There are two major types of energy sources: renewable and non-renewable. Hydro-carbon or fossil fuels are non-renewable sources of energy. Reliance on them poses real big problems. First, fossil fuels such as oil, coal, gas etc. are finite energy resources and the world eventually will run out of them. Secondly, they will become too expensive in the coming decades and too damaging for the environment. Thirdly, fossil fuels have direct polluting impacts on earth's environment causing global warming. In contrast, renewable energy sources such as, wind and solar energy are constantly and naturally replenished and never run out.

Most renewable energy comes either directly or indirectly from the sun. Sunlight or solar energy can be used for heating and lighting homes, for generating electricity and for other commercial and industrial uses.

The sun's heat drives the wind and this wind energy can be captured with wind turbines to produce electricity. Then the wind and the sun's heat cause water to evaporate. When the water vapour turns into rain or snow and flows downhill into rivers or streams, its energy can be captured as hydroelectric energy.

Along with the rain and snow, sunlight causes plants to grow. Plants produce biomass which again can be turned into fuels such as firewood, alcohol, etc. that are called bioenergy.

Scientists have identified hydrogen as another form of renewable energy source. It is the most abundant element in nature. But it does not exist separately as a gas. It is always combined with other elements, such as with oxygen to make water. Hydrogen, separated from another element, can be burned as a fuel to produce electricity.

Our Earth's interior contains molten lava which gives off extreme heat. This heat inside the earth produces steam and hot water which can be used as geothermal energy to produce electricity for heating homes, etc.

Ocean energy comes from several sources. Ocean's force of tide and wave can be used to produce energy. The surface of the ocean gets more heat from the sun than the ocean depths. This temperature difference can be used as energy source too.

**1. Choose the best answer from alternatives.**

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) What is the major problem with fossil fuels?
- (i) They are constantly replenished. (ii) They cause global warming.  
(iii) They are free of cost. (iv) They do not pollute air.
- (b) What is produced when water vapour turns into rain or snow and flows downhill?
- (i) Solar energy (ii) Geothermal energy (iii) Hydroelectric energy (iv) Wind energy
- (c) What is the most abundant element in nature identified as a renewable energy source?
- (i) Carbon (ii) Oxygen (iii) Hydrogen (iv) Nitrogen
- (d) What does 'finite' mean in the context of energy resources?
- (i) Unlimited (ii) Limited (iii) Renewable (iv) Constant
- (e) What does 'replenished' mean regarding renewable energy sources?
- (i) Depleted (ii) Restored (iii) Destroyed (iv) Washed
- (f) What is a direct polluting impact of fossil fuels on the environment?
- (i) Decreased global temperatures (ii) Increased air pollution  
(iii) Enhanced solar energy (iv) Reduced geothermal activity
- (g) What does 'geothermal' refer to in the passage?
- (i) Solar energy (ii) Wind energy (iii) Earth's internal heat (iv) Ocean waves

**2. Answer the following questions.**

2 × 5 = 10

- What can sunlight be used for?
- What is biomass, and how is it turned into bioenergy?
- Why is reliance on fossil fuels problematic?
- How can the ocean's force of tide and wave be used to produce energy?
- Explain in 2 or 3 sentences why fossil fuels are considered finite energy resources.

**3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.**

1 × 5 = 5

Yoga is a kind of posture and breathing exercise. It brings together physical and mental disciplines to achieve peace of body and mind, helping you relax and manage stress and anxiety. Traditional yoga puts emphasis on behaviour, diet and meditation. But if you're just looking for better stress management and not an entire lifestyle change—yoga can still help. Yoga trainers gradually choose easier to complex activities for practitioners. However, all practitioners do not necessarily need the same kinds of practice.

Yoga is a form of exercise (a) — includes specific body positions and breathing methods. It combines physical and mental (b) — to help achieve harmony between body and mind. This practice is effective in reducing stress and (c) —. Traditional yoga places importance on diet, (d) — and meditation. However, not every (e) — requires the same type of practice.

**Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5.**

Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the USA. He is renowned for his Gettysburg Address, delivered during the American Civil War on November 19, 1863. Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809 in Kentucky, USA. His parents hailed from Virginia. In 1819, his mother passed away, prompting his father to move the family to Indiana, where Lincoln grew up. He served as a captain in the Black Hawk War. In 1860, he was nominated for the presidency and was elected as the President of the USA in 1861. Lincoln famously issued the Emancipation Proclamation, declaring a ban on slavery in America on January 1, 1863. He was re-elected in 1864. Tragically, on Good Friday, April 14, 1865, he was assassinated at Ford's theatre in Washington D.C.

**4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.**

1 × 5 = 5

Name of Events	Place	Year/Time
Born	(i) —	February 12, 1809
(ii) —	Gettysburg	November 19, 1863
Declared ban on slavery	the USA	(iii) —
Became the President	(iv) —	1861
(v) —	Washington D.C.	April 14, 1865

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

10

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

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Truthfulness	(i) tomorrow it will	(i) the respect of others.
(b) We must	(ii) will never win	(ii) all human virtues.
(c) Otherwise, we	(iii) cultivate the habit	(iii) come to light.
(d) We know that a lie	(iv) is the greatest of	(iv) of speaking the truth.
(e) Today or	(v) never lies	(v) hidden for long.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

- (a) Saadi set out for the palace wearing an ordinary dress and stopped at a courtier's house on the way to spend the night.
- (b) On his way back, Saadi again stopped at the same house but this time he wore a rich dress.
- (c) The courtier realized his mistake and apologized to him.
- (d) One day, the emperor invited him to his palace.
- (e) Instead of eating Saadi started to put the food into his pockets, saying that his dress deserved it.
- (f) Sheikh Saadi was a great Persian poet who would lead a simple life.
- (g) The courtier then welcomed him warmly and served him delicious food.
- (h) The courtier considered him as an ordinary person and did not treat him well.

**Part B: Writing Test (50 Marks)**

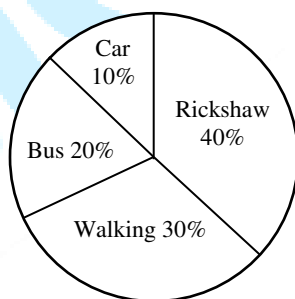
8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "The Importance of Co-curricular Activities in a School". 10

- (a) What are the co-curricular activities?
- (b) Why are they important in a school?
- (c) How do they help with learning?
- (d) How do they help students grow personally?
- (e) How do they prepare students for the future?

9. Read the beginning of the story below. Add at least ten sentences to complete the story and give a suitable title to it. 10

Once upon a time there lived a poor boy in a village. He was very meritorious. The boy completed his primary education and wanted to continue his studies but his poor parents were unable to send him high school. The boy had a dream to.....

10. The pie-chart below shows the percentage of transportation used by the students to come to their school. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart. 10



11. Suppose, you are Arpita/Arpon living in Chattogram. Your friend Nafis who lives in the USA is very much concerned about the frequent road accidents in Bangladesh. Now, write an email to your friend describing the causes and effects of road accidents in Bangladesh. 10
12. Students have great responsibilities to their parents, their family, their teachers and the society where they live. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend, Himel about the duties and responsibilities of students. 10

## SOLUTION (Sylhet Board-2025)

1. (a) (ii) They cause global warming; (b) (iii) Hydroelectric energy; (c) (iii) Hydrogen; (d) (ii) Limited; (e) (ii) Restored; (f) (ii) Increased air pollution; (g) (iii) Earth's internal heat.
2. (a) Sunlight can be used for heating and lighting homes, for generating electricity and other commercial and industrial uses.  
 (b) Biomass is plant or animal waste that we can use to make energy. We turn biomass into bioenergy by burning it to produce heat or electricity.  
 (c) The reliance on fossil fuels is problematic because these are limited and will eventually run out. Also, these will become very expensive in the coming decades and causing global warming.  
 (d) The ocean's tides and waves have a lot of energy because of the movement of water. We can use special machines like turbines to turn that movement into electricity.  
 (e) Fossil fuels such as oil, coal, gas, etc. are non-renewable energy they cannot be replenished and eventually, will run off from the earth. That's why they are considered finite energy resources.
3. (a) which; (b) disciplines; (c) anxiety; (d) behaviour; (e) practitioner.
4. (i) Kentucky, USA; (ii) Delivered a historic speech; (iii) 1863; (iv) the USA; (v) Was assassinated.
5. Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the USA. He was born in Kentucky on February 12, 1809. He grew up in Indiana after his mother died. He was a captain in the Black Hawk War. He became the President in 1861 and is known for the Gettysburg Address and the Emancipation Proclamation. He was re-elected in 1864. Sadly, he was assassinated on April 14, 1865, at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C.
6. (a + iv + ii) Truthfulness is the greatest of all human virtues.  
 (b + iii + iv) We must cultivate the habit of speaking the truth.  
 (c + ii + i) Otherwise, we will never win the respect of others.  
 (d + v + v) We know that a lie never lies hidden for long.  
 (e + i + iii) Today or tomorrow it will come to light.
7. (f) → (d) → (a) → (h) → (b) → (g) → (e) → (c)

**For Question No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12, See Composition Part**

**Barishal Board-2025**

03 Set

**English First Paper**Subject Code 

1	0	7
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*[According to the Syllabus of 2025]*

Time: 3 hours

Total Marks: 100

*[N.B. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]***Part A: Reading Test (50 Marks)****Read the passage and answer questions no. 1 and 2.**

Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But they can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this.

The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air.

Therefore, it is clear that more and more greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. Every year enormous areas of forests are destroyed by the people to obtain wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture. This loss of the forest causes dual problems. Trees that are burned up release large volumes of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead, we also destroy an important storehouse of carbon dioxide when we clear forests.

**1. Choose the best answer from alternatives.**

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) Every moment fossil fuels are burnt and they release —.  
 (i) carbon dioxide                      (ii) nitrogen                      (iii) hydrogen                      (iv) oxygen
- (b) Coal is one of the fossil fuels used for — energy.  
 (i) compacting                      (ii) lessening                      (iii) reducing                      (iv) generating
- (c) What is the contextual meaning of the word 'radiation'?  
 (i) accumulation                      (ii) radio  
 (iii) emission of energy as electromagnetic wave                      (iv) redemption
- (d) Greenhouse effect is increased by —.  
 (i) melting ice                      (ii) cutting down trees                      (iii) planting trees                      (iv) growing or increasing forest
- (e) What is the similar meaning of the word 'absorb'?  
 (i) take up                      (ii) take in                      (iii) take out                      (iv) take over
- (f) To produce electricity or to heat our houses, we use —.  
 (i) coal, mineral oil and natural gas                      (ii) sunlight                      (iii) renewable energy                      (iv) none of the above
- (g) Which thing can human being never change?  
 (i) the enormous increase of carbon dioxide                      (ii) the design of a structure  
 (iii) the effect of fossil fuels                      (iv) the moving or rotation of the earth

**2. Answer the following questions.**

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) How can trees help us in maintaining ecological balance?
- (b) What is the impact of fossil fuels on atmosphere?
- (c) What are out of humans control?
- (d) What things can human being do for a congenial atmosphere?
- (e) What lesson do you get from the passage? Write the answer within two or three sentences.

**3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.**

1 × 5 = 5

Zainul Abedin (29 December, 1914 – 28 May, 1976) was a Bangladeshi painter. He had an extraordinary talent and was internationally recognized for his paintings. He became well-known in 1944 through his series of paintings on the great man-made famine in Bengal during British Colonial rule.



He played a vital role in the art movement in Bangladesh and was the founding Principal of the Government Institute of Arts (Now Faculty of Fine Arts) at University of Dhaka. His paintings on Bengal famine are considered as his most characteristic works. His homeland honoured him with the title 'Shilpacharya' or the great teacher of arts for his artistic and visionary qualities. He was a pioneer of the modern art movement and was rightly considered as the founding father of Bangladeshi modern arts.

Zainul Abedin is considered as a (a) — of Bangladeshi modern art. He was an (b) — of outstanding talent. He gained international (c) — through his series of paintings on famine in 1944. In his paintings he showed his (d) — and visionary qualities. Even today he is (e) — Shilpacharya.

**Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5.**

Charles Babbage was an English mathematician. He was also a mechanical engineer who is well-known for originating the concept of computer. He was born on 26 December 1791 in London. He entered Trinity College in October 1810. He was transferred to Peterhouse, Cambridge. He was the top mathematician there. He received an honorary degree without examination in 1814. He was elected a fellow of the Royal University in 1816. Babbage is famous for inventing the first mechanical computer in 1822 that eventually led to today's computer. He died at his home in London on 18 October 1871.

**4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.**

1 × 5 = 5

Charles Babbage			
Lifespan (i) —			
Who/What	Activities	Time/Year	Place
Charles Babbage	(ii) —	1810	Trinity College
He	was elected a fellow	1816	(iii) —
(iv) —	was invented	1822	
He	received honorary degree	(v) —	

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

10

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

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) The moon	(i) the moon reflects	(i) on the gift of the sun.
(b) She	(ii) has an appeal	(ii) of her own.
(c) The sun	(iii) has no light	(iii) on poets and artists.
(d) To illuminate the earth	(iv) light depends	(iv) vast flood of light.
(e) The moon's	(v) pours forth a	(v) a small fraction of brightness.

**7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.**

1 × 8 = 8

- People praised him more than their king.
- The guest praised the king.
- The name of that man was Hatem Tai.
- But the guests praised Hatem Tai also.
- One day, the king gave a dinner.
- He was not rich but very hospitable.
- So, the king felt happy and proud.
- Long, long ago, there lived a very kind and generous man in Yemen.

#### Part B: Writing Test (50 Marks)

**8. Write a paragraph on "Water Pollution" answering the following questions:**

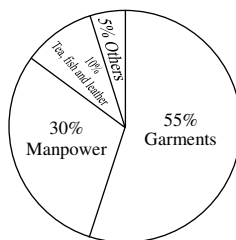
10

- What is water pollution?
- Why is water called life?
- How is water polluted?
- What are the effects of water pollution?
- What measures should we take to prevent water pollution?

9. Read the beginning of the story below. Add at least ten sentences to complete the story and give a suitable title to it. 10

Once there was a small boy named Bayazid. He was very brilliant and devoted to his mother. One night he was studying by the side of the bed of his mother who was ill. Suddenly his mother woke up and told him to give her a glass of water. But.....

10. Look at the following pie-chart. It shows export sectors in Bangladesh that earn foreign currency. Now, describe the pie-chart in around 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the pie-chart. 10



11. Suppose, you are Samin/Samia. Recently you have celebrated your 16<sup>th</sup> birthday party. You have a best friend named Habib/Habiba who has sent a nice gift for you on the occasion of your birthday. Now, write a letter to your friend thanking him/her for sending the gift. 10
12. Suppose, you are Ahnaf/Ahona and your friend is Mohon/Mohona who is weak in English. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the ways of improving English. 10

## SOLUTION (Barishal Board-2025)

- (a) (i) carbon dioxide; (b) (iv) generating; (c) (iii) emission of energy as electromagnetic wave; (d) (ii) cutting down trees; (e) (ii) take in; (f) (i) coal, mineral oil and natural gas; (g) (iv) the moving or rotation of the earth.
- Trees can help us in maintaining ecological balance by taking in carbon dioxide from the air and releasing oxygen instead.
  - Fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas pollute the air and change the climate. When we burn fossil fuels, they release carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, causing global warming.
  - To change the sun's radiation and the earth's orbit around the sun are out of the control of humans.
  - By using renewable energy and planting more trees instead of cutting down trees, human being can contribute for a congenial atmosphere.
  - From the passage, we learn that humans are mainly responsible for the rise in carbon dioxide by burning fossil fuels and cutting down trees. To protect the Earth, we must reduce pollution and save forests.
- (a) pioneer; (b) artist; (c) recognition; (d) artistic; (e) called.
- (i) 1791 to 1871; (ii) entered; (iii) the Royal University; (iv) The first mechanical computer; (v) 1814.
- Charles Babbage was an English mathematician and mechanical engineer. He is known as the father of the computer for inventing the first mechanical computer in 1822. He studied at Trinity College and Peterhouse, Cambridge. He became a top mathematician. He received an honorary degree in 1814 and was elected a fellow of the Royal University in 1816. He passed away on October 18, 1871.
- (a + iii + ii) The moon has no light of her own.
  - (b + ii + iii) She has an appeal on poets and artists.
  - (c + v + iv) The sun pours forth a vast flood of light.
  - (d + i + v) To illuminate the earth the moon reflects a small fraction of brightness.
  - (e + iv + i) The moon's light depends on the gift of the sun.
- (h) → (c) → (f) → (a) → (e) → (b) → (g) → (d)

For Question No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12, See Composition Part

**Dinajpur Board-2025**

01 Set

**English First Paper**Subject Code 

1	0	7
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*[According to the Syllabus of 2025]*

Time: 3 hours

Total Marks: 100

*[N.B. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]***Part A: Reading Test (50 Marks)****Read the passage and answer questions no. 1 and 2.**

May Day or International Workers' Day is observed on May 1 all over the world today to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour workday. It is a public holiday in almost all the countries of the world.

Since the Industrial Revolution in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries in Europe and the US, the workers in mills and factories had been working a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day.

On May 1<sup>st</sup> in 1886, inspired by the trade unions, half of the workers at the McCormick Harvester Machine Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight-hour workday. Two days later, a workers' rally was held near the McCormick Harvester Machine Company and about 6000 workers' joined it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses. At one point of the rally, some strike breakers started leaving the meeting place. The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly about 200 policemen attacked them with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured.

The events of May 1, 1886 are a reminder that workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives.

**1. Choose the best answer from alternatives.**

1 × 7 = 7

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>(a) May Day signifies —.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(i) the observance of holiday</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(iii) the aggressiveness of the working class people</p> <p>(b) May Day is observed —.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(i) in America and Europe</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(iii) all over the world</p> <p>(c) The phrase 'Stand together' means —.</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(i) to stand straight                      (ii) to be united</p> <p>(d) Which of the following best describes the workers before May 1<sup>st</sup>?</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(i) Benefited                      (ii) Privileged</p> <p>(e) What is the synonym of the word 'inspire'?</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(i) Struggle                      (ii) Movement</p> <p>(f) Whom does trade union represent?</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(i) Farmers                      (ii) Teachers</p> <p>(g) What did the workers want to establish?</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(i) An eight-hour workday</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(iii) Both (i) and (ii)</p> | <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(ii) the rights of working class people</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(iv) the movement of the workers</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(ii) in Asia and America</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(iv) all the countries of Africa continent</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(iii) to raise hands together    (iv) to be powerful</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(iii) Solvent                      (iv) Deprived</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(iii) Strike                      (iv) Motivate</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(iii) Workers                      (iv) Businessman</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(ii) A fourteen hour workday</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">(iv) To make 'May Day' a public holiday</p> |
|---|---|

**2. Answer the following questions.**

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Why is May Day observed today?
- (b) When and where a rally was held?
- (c) What was the demand of the strikers?
- (d) What do the events of May 1, 1886 remind?
- (e) What did the labour leaders call the workers to do? How were they involved in a clash?

**3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.**

1 × 5 = 5

Water pollution can occur in oceans, rivers, lakes, ponds and underground reservoirs. As different water sources flow together, the pollution can spread easily and quickly. Causes of water pollution include:

- \* increased sediment from soil
- \* erosion
- \* improper waste disposal and littering
- \* leakage of soil pollution into water supplies
- \* organic materials that decay in water supplies

In fact, polluting the land means polluting the water. Throwing away a toxic substance on the ground near a water source means it eventually reaches the body of water. As a result, the water is polluted. Industrial wastes must not be disposed in rivers or lakes. We need to be more careful about disposing household wastes too. Use of pesticides means that when it rains, chemicals used in the lawn or garden wash into the water bodies. Therefore, we must be aware of the dangers of using pesticides as they may pollute our rivers, canals and lakes.

Water is all (a) — us. Everything on the planet needs water to survive. It is really (b) — to our lives. But water is being (c) — in different ways. People do unwise work and pollute water. To save ourselves we must take (d) — to stop water pollution. All walks of people should be careful about the use of water. We should not waste water too. All water (e) — are in the threat of pollution or already polluted.

**Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5.**

SAARC is a regional organization for mutual co-operation, friendship and development. The full form of SAARC is "South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation". At the initial stage, there were only seven developing nations to form the organization. Later, Afghanistan was included as one of its member countries. SAARC started its journey through holding its first conference in Dhaka on 8 December 1985. At present, the member countries of this organization are Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Maldives, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. The secretariat of this organization is situated in the capital of Nepal. Its head is called Secretary General. There is a deep relationship between Bangladesh and SAARC. It was Bangladesh that took the first initiative to form SAARC. As the initiator of SAARC, Bangladesh has been playing a significant and strong role in its different activities. As one of the member countries it has also been making every effort to expand the trade among the member countries and to solve the regional conflicts and existing crises among the neighboring countries.

**4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.**

$1 \times 5 = 5$

Aim	Mutual co-operation		
Time	Officially started (i) —		
Who/What	Event/Activity	When	Where
Bangladesh	(ii) —	1985	
Secretariat	situated		(iii) —
(iv) —	included as the last member country		
(v) —	is trying to expand trade		in South Asia

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

10

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

$1 \times 5 = 5$

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) Global warming	(i) is the increase of	(i) desert due to global warming.
(b) The main reason of global warming	(ii) are rapidly melting in both	(ii) gradually and the lower parts of the world are going under water.
(c) Many green parts of the world	(iii) is alarmingly rising up	(iii) carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
(d) The icecaps	(iv) has already become a great threat	(iv) the poles for global warming.
(e) The sea level	(v) are turning into	(v) to the living beings of the world.

**7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.**

$1 \times 8 = 8$

- This distinguished woman breathed her last in 1932.
- She was born in 1880 in the village Pairabond, Rangpur.
- In 1908, she composed her famous writing named 'Sultana's Dream'.
- In 1902, she started her writing career.
- A tragic moment came to her life in 1909 when her husband died.
- She was married to Khan Bahadur Sakhawat Hossain in 1898.
- All of you have heard the name of Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain.
- After five months of her husband's death, she established a school named 'Sakhawat Memorial Girls' High School' with five students.

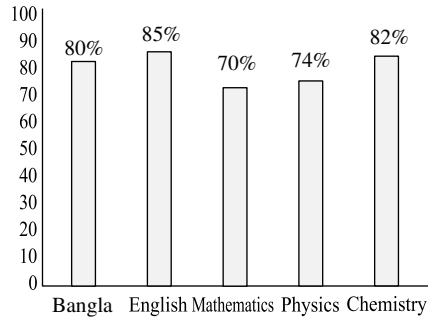
**Part B: Writing Test (50 Marks)**

**8. Write a paragraph on "Our National Flag" answering the following questions:**

10

- What does a national flag symbolize?
- What is the measurement of our national flag?
- What are the colours of our national flag and what do they refer to?
- When do we fly our national flag at half-mast?
- How do you feel for your national flag?

9. Read the beginning of the story below. Add at least ten sentences to complete the story and give a suitable title to it. 10  
In his boyhood, Hazrat Abdul Quadir Zilani (R.) was going to Baghdad for education. On the eve of his departure from home, his mother said to him, "My son, never tell a lie and don't get frightened in danger." .....
10. Look at the following graph chart. It shows obtained marks of Tapan, a student of class ten in different subjects. Describe the graph in about 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given below. 10



11. Suppose, you are Shuvo/Shova. You have a friend named Jayed/Jayeda who wants to know about the importance of learning English. Now, write a letter to him/her informing about the importance of learning English. 10
12. Imagine, you are Reza/Rosy. Your friend, Raiyan/Rina is eager to know about the benefits of reading newspaper. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the benefits of reading newspaper. 10

## SOLUTION (Dinajpur Board-2025)

- (a) (ii) the rights of working class people; (b) (iii) all over the world; (c) (ii) to be united; (d) (iv) Deprived; (e) (iv) Motivate; (f) (iii) Workers; (g) (i) An eight-hour workday.
- (a) May Day is observed today to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people for an eight-hour workday.  
(b) The rally was held near the McCormick Harvester Machine Company on 3<sup>rd</sup> May, 1886.  
(c) The demand of the strikers was an eight-hour workday.  
(d) The events of May 1, 1886 remind that workers will be exploited until they protest and speak out for better working environment, better pay and better lives.  
(e) The labour leaders called the workers to stand together and continue their struggles without giving in to their employers. While bringing back some of the strikers from the street, about 200 policemen attacked them. This is how they got involved in a clash.
- (a) around; (b) important/vital; (c) polluted/contaminated; (d) measures/steps/actions; (e) sources.
- (i) 8 December 1985; (ii) took the first initiative to form SAARC; (iii) in the capital city of Nepal; (iv) Afghanistan; (v) Bangladesh.
- SAARC is a regional organization in the South Asia established on 8 December 1985. At the initial stage, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Maldives, Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka formed the organization to promote mutual co-operation, friendship and growth. Afghanistan was added to the list as the last member country. The secretariat of SAARC is located in the capital city of Nepal. As the initiator country, Bangladesh is playing a key role in expanding trade and commerce among the member countries.
- (a + iv + v) Global warming has already become a great threat to the living beings of the world.  
(b + i + iii) The main reason of global warming is the increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.  
(c + v + i) Many green parts of the world are turning into desert due to global warming.  
(d + ii + iv) The icecaps are rapidly melting in both the poles for global warming.  
(e + iii + ii) The sea level is alarmingly rising up gradually and the lower parts of the world are going under water.
- (g) → (b) → (f) → (d) → (c) → (e) → (h) → (a)

For Question No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12, See Composition Part

**Mymensingh Board-2025**

01 Set

**English First Paper**Subject Code 

1	0	7
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*[According to the Syllabus of 2025]*

Time: 3 hours

Total Marks: 100

*[N.B. The figures in the right margin indicate full marks.]***Part A: Reading Test (50 Marks)****Read the passage and answer questions no. 1 and 2.**

Eid is the main religious festival of the Muslims in Bangladesh. Eid means happiness. Everyone wants to share this happiness with near and dear ones. So most of the people, who are living outside their homes for different reasons have a strong desire to get back home during the Eid vacation. As a result, there is a mad rush to board buses, trains or launches for going home. This often causes transport accidents that take away many lives. However, these cannot stop people from going home to meet their family, in-laws or friends. What makes people rush for their homes in spite of serious hazards? This is nothing but people's desire to return to the roots. Do human beings have roots like the trees? The answer is 'yes' but unlike the roots of the trees they are invisible, they lie in our minds. It's these roots that make a bond between us and family members, in-laws, friends, neighbours or even between us and the land where we were born and grew up. In that sense our families, our land of birth, relatives, our culture, traditions or surroundings are our roots. And wherever we stay, we feel the power of our roots. It's our roots that develop our identity making us what we are. When we lose that bond, we become rootless. Human beings who do not have any roots are a non-entity. In other words, they do not have an identity. They don't know where they are from, and/or where they are heading to. This often makes them feel empty and lost.

**1. Choose the best answer from alternatives.**

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) What does the word 'Eid' mean in the text?  
(i) Sorrow (ii) Travel (iii) Journey (iv) Pleasure
- (b) Why do most people rush to go home during the Eid vacation?  
(i) To avoid transport accidents (ii) To return to their roots (iii) To start a new job (iv) To attend school
- (c) What type of transport is mentioned as commonly used during the Eid rush?  
(i) Airplanes (ii) Bicycles (iii) Buses, trains and launches (iv) Motor cycles
- (d) What does the word 'entity' mean in the text?  
(i) A known object (ii) A living being with identity (iii) A financial transaction (iv) A group of people
- (e) According to the text, which one is related to roots?  
(i) Physical strength (ii) A person's identity (iii) Communication skills (iv) Academic success
- (f) What does the word "bond" mean in the context of the text?  
(i) To break (ii) To argue (iii) To divide (iv) To connect
- (g) What is the most suitable title for the passage?  
(i) The importance of Eid festivities. (ii) The connection between people and their roots.  
(iii) Transportation issues during Eid. (iv) Religious celebrations in Bangladesh.

**2. Answer the following questions.**

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What does Eid symbolize in the text?
- (b) Why do most people rush to go home during the Eid vacation?
- (c) How are human roots different from the roots of tree?
- (d) According to the passage who is a non-entity?
- (e) "This is the pull of roots"—Explain it in 2/3 sentences.

**3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.**

1 × 5 = 5

"Today there are many jobs where you need English. This is because the world has become smaller. Vast distances are shortened by speedy transports. We can talk to a person thousands of kilometers away on the phone on the internet. So we can communicate with the whole world easily. English has made this communication easier.

There are many countries in the world with many languages but to communicate with them, you cannot use all the languages. So you need a common language that you can use with more or less all the people in the world. English is that common language. You can talk to a Chinese toy maker, a French artist, an Arab ambassador or a Korean builder in one language—English.

English, for us in Bangladesh, is all the more important. As we have seen earlier, we are too many people in a small country. So if you learn English, you have the best opportunity to find a good job, both within and outside the country. And that is good news for millions of our unemployed youth."



"But Miss, we learn English for 12 or 14 years, yet we do not find good jobs," says Rumi. She then tells the class about what happened to her brother. "Could you please tell us why?" Rumi asks.

"This is a very important question, Rumi. We should learn how to use English both orally and in writing for doing things as needed in our work, such as communicating with others at personal, social, national and international levels. But unfortunately, at the moment we are learning English mainly for our exams," continues Ms Choudhury. "Remember, English can greatly help you become skilled workers." "But where and how can we learn such kind of English, Miss?" asks Ratan. Ms Choudhury says, "We can learn English both in and outside the classroom. Besides your textbooks, the radio, television, newspapers, magazines, computers and other supplementary materials will greatly help you. During our classroom activities, we'll see how we can learn English."

Globalization has made the world smaller and so it requires a (a) — language for international communication. The Lingua Franca of the world is (b) —. English provides us with the (c) — to pursue a good job. Being a densely (d) — country, Bangladesh is cursed with unemployment. Proficiency in English may help (e) — unemployment problem and bring economic development.

**Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5.**

Nelson Mandela was born in Transkei, South Africa, on 18 July, 1918. He joined the African National Congress in 1944 and was engaged in resistance against the ruling National Party's apartheid policies. In November 1962 he was sentenced to five years in prison and started serving his sentence at Robben Island Prison in 1963. From 1964 to 1982 he was again imprisoned at Robben Island Prison and then later moved to Pollsmoor prison, during which his reputation as a potent symbol of resistance to the anti-apartheid movement grew steadily. Released from prison in 1990, Mandela won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993 and was inaugurated as the first democratically elected president of South Africa in 1994. He is the author of the international best seller book named 'Long Walk to Freedom' and 'Conversations with Myself'. Mandela was the first black president of South Africa. He retired in 1999. He spent 27 years in the prison for trying to overthrow the pro-apartheid government. After he left prison, he worked to achieve human rights and a better future for everyone in South Africa. Nelson Mandela died on 5 December 2013 following a lung illness.

**4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.**

1 × 5 = 5

Who/What	Activity/Event	Where/Place	Time/Year
Nelson Mandela	born	(i) —	1918
He	joined	the African National Congress	(ii) —
He	(iii) —		1993
He	was president	(iv) —	1994-1999
He	died	in Africa	(v) —

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

10

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

1 × 5 = 5

Column A	Column B	Column C
(a) There are many	(i) a remarkable place,	(i) in our country in respect of the natural beauty.
(b) Cox's Bazar sea beach	(ii) nice places	(ii) one of them.
(c) It is	(iii) come to visit	(iii) this place every year.
(d) It is	(iv) is	(iv) sea beach in the world.
(e) Many people	(v) the longest	(v) in Bangladesh.

**7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.**

1 × 8 = 8

- One day, he was walking along the sea-shore.
- An English boy was making a small boat.
- Then he made all arrangements to send the boy to his mother.
- Suddenly, he noticed a wonderful thing.
- The boy said, "I shall cross the sea and go home."
- The King asked him why he was making such a small boat.
- Napoleon, the King of France, was a great hero.
- Hearing this Napoleon became affectionate to the boy.

**Part B: Writing Test (50 Marks)**

**8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Dengue Fever".**

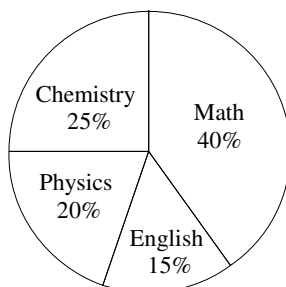
10

- What is dengue fever and how is it caused?
- How does dengue fever spread from person to person?
- What are the common symptoms of dengue fever?
- Is there any vaccine available to prevent dengue fever?
- How can people protect themselves from dengue fever?

9. Read the beginning of the story below. Add at least ten sentences to complete the story and give a suitable title to it. 10

One day while crossing the bridge at New Market, I saw a poor family seeking shelter. I approached to them and asked about their problem. Then they said that flood had destroyed their.....

10. The pie-chart below shows the percentage of Ahmed's improvement of the following subjects in the Pre-Test Examination in this year. Now, describe the chart in your own words in about 150 words. You should highlight the information given in the pie-chart. 10



11. Suppose, you are Sumon/Sumona. Your friend is Rana/Rani. He/she is indifferent to games and sports. Now, write an email to your friend about the importance of games and sports. 10
12. Suppose, you are Shakir/Shakira and your friend is Talha/Tania. Your friend does not get up early in the morning. For this reason he/she faces many problems. Now, write dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of early rising. 10

## SOLUTION (Mymensingh Board-2025)

- (iv) Pleasure; (b) (ii) To return to their roots; (c) (iii) Buses, trains and launches; (d) (ii) A living being with identity; (e) (ii) A person's identity; (f) (iv) To connect; (g) (ii) The connection between people and their roots.
- In the text, Eid symbolizes happiness.
  - Most people rush to go home during the Eid vacation to share happiness with their near and dear ones.
  - Human roots are invisible unlike the roots of trees. They lie in our mind and make a bond between us and our family members, in-laws, friends, neighbours and the land where we were born and grew up.
  - According to the passage, people who do not have any roots are a non-entity.
  - The statement refers to the strong attachment a person feels towards their homeland, family or cultural background. It suggests that no matter where someone stays, they are often drawn back to their origins. It highlights the power of one's heritage and identity.
- common; (b) English; (c) opportunity/chance; (d) populated; (e) reduce.
- Transkei, South Africa; (ii) 1944; (iii) won the Nobel Peace Prize; (iv) South Africa; (v) 2013.
- Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, 1918, in Transkei, South Africa. He joined the African National Congress in 1944 and fought against apartheid. In 1962, he was sentenced to prison and hence, he served 27 years at Robben Island. He became a symbol of resistance. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993. He became South Africa's first black president in 1994. He retired in 1999 and passed away on December 5, 2013. His book 'Long Walk to Freedom' is a global bestseller.
- (a + ii + v) There are many nice places in Bangladesh.
  - (b + iv + ii) Cox's Bazar sea beach is one of them.
  - (c + v + iv) It is the longest sea beach in the world.
  - (d + i + i) It is a remarkable place, in our country in respect of the natural beauty.
  - (e + iii + iii) Many people come to visit this place every year.
- (g) → (a) → (d) → (b) → (f) → (e) → (h) → (c)

For Question No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12, See Composition Part