

DHAKA BOARD—2019
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part I : Reading (60 Marks)

I. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

[Unit—9; Lesson—2-B(v & vi)]

When adolescent girls are pulled out of school, either for marriage or work, they often lose their mobility, their friends and social status. The lack of mobility among adolescent girls also curtails their economic and non-formal educational opportunities. Moreover, they lack information about health issues. According to a study, only about three in five adolescents have even heard of HIV. It is also reported that more than 50 percent of adolescent girls are undernourished and suffer from anaemia. Adolescent fertility rate increased from 20.3% in 1993 to 24.4% in 2007. Moreover, neonatal mortality is another concern for younger mothers.

While the situation for adolescent boys is somewhat better, many are vulnerable and lack the power to make decisions about their own lives. Many boys who are unable to go to school, or are unemployed, remain unaware of social or health issues. They are at considerable risk of being drawn into criminal activities. They are also more likely to get exposed to drugs and alcohol causing irreparable damage to their health and life.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1×5=5

- (a) The word 'mobility' means —.
- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| (i) ability | (ii) creativity | (iii) movement | (iv) activity |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
- (b) The phrase 'exposed to' may best be replaced by —.
- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| (i) to remove something | (ii) make public | (iii) report | (iv) shocking news |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------|
- (c) The closest meaning of 'study' is —.
- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| (i) skipping | (ii) omitting | (iii) reporting | (iv) learning |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
- (d) The word 'anaemia' refers to —.
- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) blood pressure | (ii) blood sugar | (iii) shortage of blood | (iv) blood contamination |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
- (e) The 'neonatal' is closely related to —.
- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|
| (i) a newborn baby | (ii) a mother | (iii) an adolescent | (iv) a disease |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|

B. Answer the following questions.

2×5=10

- Why are adolescent girls the worst sufferers?
- What happens to a girl when she loses mobility?
- Who, do you think, are more vulnerable to adolescent health problems— boys or girls? Why?
- What major problems do boys face during adolescence?
- Why should all of us say 'no' to drugs?

2. Read the following text and make a flow chart highlighting the different aspects of sociocultural life as reflected in folk music. (One is done for you.) [Unit—2; Lesson—2(B)] 2×5=10

In Bangladesh folk music has great variety, with songs composed on culture, festivals, views of life, natural beauty, rivers and rural and riverine life. These songs are also about social inequality and poverty, about the material world and the supernatural. Mystical songs have been composed using the metaphors of rivers and boats. Since the country is basically riverine, the Bhatiyali forms an important genre of folk music. Folk music is formed and develops according to the environment. Differences in the natural environment are reflected in the people of different regions. The dialects too vary across the different regions. Bangladeshi folk music, therefore, varies from region to region. Thus, there are the northern Bhawaiya, the eastern Bhatiyali and the southwestern Baul songs.

1. Songs reflecting rural and riverine life

→ 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 → 6

3. Write a summary of the following text.

10

The term 'diaspora' is used to refer to people who have left their homelands and settled in other parts of the world, either because they were forced to do so or because they wanted to leave on their own. The word is increasingly used for such people as a collective group and/or a community. The world has seen many diasporas but scholars have been studying the phenomenon with great interest only in recent decades.

Among the great diasporas of history is that of the Jewish people, who were forced to leave their lands in ancient times. The movement of Aryans from Central Europe to the Indian subcontinent thousands of years ago is also a noteworthy diaspora, although the causes of this diaspora are unclear. In twentieth century history, the Palestinian diaspora has attracted a lot of attention and been a cause of concern for world leaders because of the plight of Palestinians. There have been massive diasporas in Africa, too, over the centuries, either because of war or because of the ravages of nature. But the chief reason why the phenomenon of diaspora is attracting so much attention now is globalisation.

[পাঠ্যমুচি বহির্ভূত]

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box. There are more words than needed. You may change the form of the words if necessary. 5×10=50

result	dump	creature	odour	dispose	waterborne
avert	microphone	toxic	avoid	fume	determine

Every year, millions of people all over the world die unnecessarily as a result of pollution. These unfortunate and (a) — deaths are brought about by four specific factors. Firstly, air pollution from factories, burning trash, and vehicle (b) — cause pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases. Then, water pollution from industrial discharge, the indiscriminate (c) — of toxic chemicals, and the (d) — of human waste into rivers and canals causes poisoning and (e) — diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea. The next factor is the noise pollution from vehicle horns and (f) — that might cause aggression and damage hearing. And finally, (g) — pollution from dumped or untreated human waste causes serious discomfort to our sense of smell, and attracts disease-bearing (h) — such as rats and flies. We should take (i) — action to control these problems and clean up the environment to (j) — these unnecessary diseases.

5. Fill in the gaps using suitable words.

1×10=10

We all know what a dream is. Generally, we dream during our sleep. Some dreams are sweet or (a) —. When we dream something extremely bad, we call it a (b) —. Dreams have no (c) —. They are soft and (d) —. The dream we have during the daytime is called (e) —. Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousand of years, but none could (f) — specifically what dream actually is. Dreams can be extraordinarily (g) — or very vague. While many theories have been proposed no consensus has emerged. It is important to consider that science is still (h) — the exact purpose and function of sleep itself. Some researchers suggest that dreams have no (i) — purpose, while others believe that (j) — is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.

6. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rearrange them in a proper order.

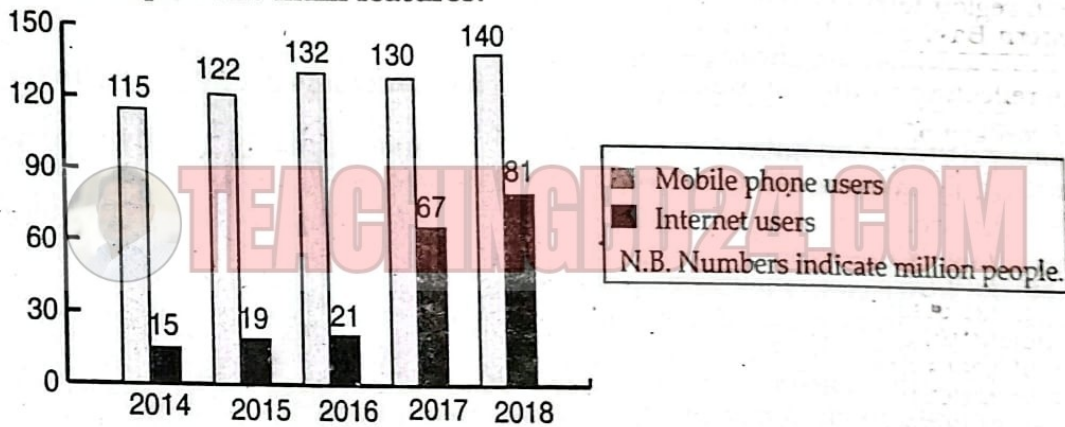
1×10=10

- All the servants were called and interrogated.
- In order to find out the thief, the judge chalked out an intelligent plan.
- Once a gold necklace was lost from a rich man's house.
- The servants were summoned to the court but they denied having stolen the necklace.
- When the servants came to the court the next day, the thief had already cut off an inch of his stick.
- But nobody confessed their guilt.
- So, the owner of the house lodged a complaint in the court.
- The judge found one of the sticks shorter than the others and in this way he could easily catch the thief.
- Naturally, it was suspected that one of the servants had stolen the necklace.
- He gave each of the suspects a stick of equal length and said that one of the sticks would increase by an inch the next day.

Self Practice

Part II : Writing (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on 'Food Adulteration' in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10
 (a) What do you mean by food adulteration? (b) How does food get adulterated? (c) Who are responsible for food adulteration? (d) What is the impact of adulterated food on our body? (e) What can be done to stop it?
8. Read the beginning of the following story and complete it in your own way. Give a title to the story. 7
 Once upon a time, a crow was very thirsty. It flew from place to place in search of water but unfortunately it did not find any water. All of a sudden, it saw
9. Suppose, you are Ratul. Write an email to your younger brother narrating the benefits of reading newspapers daily. 5
10. The graph below shows the number of mobile phone and Internet users in Bangladesh from the year 2014 to 2018. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem. (Not more than 50 words) 8
 [Unit—12; Lesson—3(B)]

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
 And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made;
 Nine bean-rows will I have there, a hive for the honeybee
 And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow,
 Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;
 There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow,
 And evening full of the linnet's wings

I will arise and go now, for always night and day
 I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore;
 While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements grey,
 I hear it in the deep heart's core.