Govt. Ainuddin College

Madhukhali, Faridpur

HSC Half Yearly Examination 2021

Sub: English(Compulsory) 1st & 2nd Papers

Time: 03 hours Full Marks: 100

[*NB.Marks are shown in the right hand margin*]

First Paper [Marks: 50]

1.Read the the following passage carefully and answer the questions (A & B):

Hakaluki Haor is an important source of fisheries resources for Bangladesh. Kalibaus, Boal, Rui, Ghagot, Pabda and Chapila are the main fish species found here. From the Kushiara there are frequent upstream movement of fish towards the beels and tributaries of Hakaluki. The beels in Hakaluki haor provide winter shelter for the mother fisheries. In early monsoon these mother fisheries produce millions of fries for the entire downstream fishing communities. Floodplains are also an important source of fisheries resources within the area. However, many of the beels have lost their capacity to provide shelter for mother fisheries because of sand deposits from upstream rivers and canals, use of complete dewatering technique for fishing and lack of aquatic plants to provide feed and shelter for parent fish.

The haor is a very important resting place for migratory waterfowls flying in from the north. The most interesting species is the Barheaded Goose, which is now hardly seen in fresh water wetlands. Many other important species of waterfowls make the haor their temporary home. Unfortunately, illegal poaching has been a threat to the waterfowl population in this vast wetland.

Hakaluki haor is known as a good grazing land in winter. People from villages around the haor and also from distant areas send their herds for grazing. During this time, herders make temporary shelters near the beels and graze their animals for a period of 4-5 months. The haor had very dense swamp forests in the past, but deforestation and a lack of conservation practices have virtually destroyed this unique forest in the last two decades.

Two small patches of swamp forests still exist in the area of which one is in Chatla beel and the other near the village of Kalikrishnapur. With the exception of these two swamp forest patches, the vegetation surrounding Hakaluki haor is unique. It includes both swamp forest as well as mixed evergreen rain forest. Thatching material is the most useful natural wetland product of the area. The haor system provides a wide range of economic and non-economic benefits to the local people as well as to the people of Bangladesh. These include fish production, rice production, cattle and buffalo rearing, duck rearing, collection of reeds and grasses, and collection of aquatic and other plants. The haor system also protects the lower floodplains from flash floods occurring in the months of April-May, maintains the supply of fish in other lower water bodies and provides habitat for migratory and local waterfowls. The unique haor system contributes to the beauty of the landscape both during the monsoon and the dry season. In monsoon, its unique scenic beauty makes it a huge natural bowl of water and in the dry season it becomes a vast green grassland with pockets of beels serving as resting places for migratory birds. This unique natural system can be a major attraction for tourists.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives: 0.5 x10=05

a)Illegal poaching has been a threat to the waterfowl. Here **poaching** means……

(i) catching, (ii) driving (iii) throwing (iv)hunting

(b) In the past the haor was full of…….

(i) floodplains, (b) thick swamp forests, (iii) natural resources, (iv) wetland

(c) The dense swamp forests have taken…….years to be destroyed.

(i) twenty, (ii) ten, (iii) thirty, (iv) forty

(d) The word **herds** in the passase stands for……

(i) goats, (ii) cows, (iii) a group of domestic animals, (iv) a group of cow boys

(e) Which one of the following phrases canbe used in place of **in a wide range of** in line 22.

(i) in collaboration with, (ii) a little of, (iii) a great deal of, (iv) in pursuit of

(f) An important source of fisheries resources as mentioned in the passage is……

(i) beel, (ii) river, (iii) haor, (iv) canal

(g) Mother fisheries produce millions of fries during the……..

(i) dry season, (ii) winter, (iii) monsoon, (iv) summer

(h) The word **monsoon** used in the passage means to say……..

(i) the rainy season, (ii) the winter, (iii) the autumn, (iv) the spring

(I) The Hakaluki Haor has already lost much of her depth because of …….

(i) erosion, (ii) sand, (iii) swamp forest, (iv) pollution

(j) Sand depositing by the upstream rivers is……for Hakaluki Haor.

(i) helpful, (ii) suffocating, (iii) a cause of losing depth, (iv) no matter

B. **Answer the following questions. 2x5=10**

a)Why is the Hakaluki haor economically important to the surrounding people?

b)What is flash flood? When does it occur?

c)What is the most interesting species among the waterfowls in the haor? Is it available now?

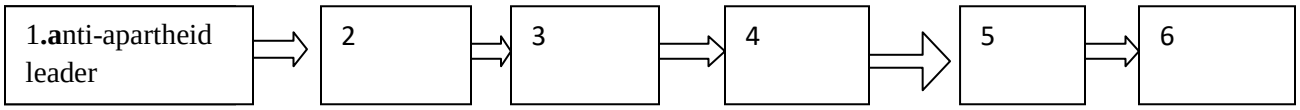
d)What are the economic importances of the Hakaluki haor? Mention any five.

e)Why are the waterfowls of the haor under threat?

2.Read the passage below and provide five important information in the ongoing flow chart showing the greatness of Nelson Mandela.One is done for example. 10

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) - Nelson Mandela guided South Africa from the shackles of apartheid to multi-racial democracy, as an icon of peace and reconciliation who came to embody the struggle for justice around the world.Imprisoned for nearly three decades for his fight against white minority rule, Mandela emerged determined to use his prestige and charisma to bring down apartheid while avoiding a civil war.“The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come,” Mandela said in his acceptance speech on becoming South Africa’s first black president in 1994.“We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation.”In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, an honor he shared with F.W. de Klerk, the white Afrikaner leader who freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid.Mandela went on to play a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging

from political repression to AIDS.He formally left public life in June 2004 before his 86th birthday, telling his adoring countrymen: “Don’t call me. I’ll call you”. But he remained one of the world’s most revered public figures, combining celebrity sparkle with an unwavering message of freedom, respect and human rights.Whether defending himself at his own treason trial in 1963 or addressing world leaders years later as a greying elder statesman, he radiated an image of moral rectitude expressed in measured tones, often leavened by a mischievous humor.“He is at the epicenter of our time, ours in South Africa, and yours, wherever you are,” Nadine Gordimer, the South African writer and Nobel Laureate for Literature, once remarked.Mandela’s years behind bars made him the world’s most celebrated political prisoner and a leader of mythic stature for millions of black South Africans and other oppressed people far beyond his country’s borders.Charged with capital offences in the 1963 Rivonia Trial, his statement from the dock was his political testimony.“During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination.“I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities,” he told the court.“It is an ideal I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die.”



3.Read the passage and write down the summary. **10**

Shilpi was only 15 years old when she married Rashid in 2008. Marrying off daughters at an early age is a standard practice for many families living in rural Bangladesh. After her wedding, Shilpi joined a local empowerment group that provides adolescent girls with the tools needed to gradually change cultural practices, particularly those pertaining to early marriage and pregnancy. The group's activities include discussions on how to most effectively change behaviour related to reproductive health as well as one-on-one counselling. It also offers peer-to-peer support and life skills training that help adolescents say no to early marriage. The empowerment group is one of more than 10,000 groups supported by some local Non Government Organizations (NGOs) working all over Bangladesh. These NGOs work through Canada’s Adolescent Reproductive Health Project which also aims to increase access to quality health services for adolescents. During one of the group sessions, Shilpi came to understand the potentially harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy. While maternal mortality in Bangladesh has declined by nearly 40 percent since 2001, the rate remains high with 194 maternal deaths per 100,000, live births in 2010-dropping from 322 in 2001 with a projected decrease to 143 by 2015. Girls who get pregnant are at risk of serious health complications. These include dangerous hemorrhage and fistula, a painful internal injury caused by obstructed childbirth that commonly leads to serious maternal morbidities and social exclusion. When Shilpi heard about those risks, she invited her husband, Rashid, to discuss pregnancy with a counsellor. After hearing about the risks, Rashid agreed to delay having children for five years despite pressures from his parents and neighbours to produce an offspring. Together, the couple met with a female health care provider, who informed them about the various family planning options available. Shilpi’s mother-in-law and neighbours continued to pressurize the newlyweds. Deeply rooted cultural practices and traditions caused a rift between Shilpi and Rashid and their extended family, some of whose members insulted and criticized the couple. Unable to convince their close

relatives of the risks, Shilpi and Rashid returned to the counsellor. They took the help of a parent peer who has been trained to speak to other parents about adolescent issues. Shilpi's mother-in-law and neighbours eventually came to understand the harmful effects of early pregnancy on mother and child. Today, the village no longer pressurizes the couple; their parents and neighbours now support them and speak out against early marriage and pregnancy.

4.Read the following text and fill the blanks with suitable words from the box.Make grammatical changes if necessary. 0.5 x10=05

internet	**introduce**	**of**	**as**	**watch**
it	**real**	**that**	**grant**	**in**

Today we take for **(a)**----- that we have one machine **(b)**------allow us to access**(c)**--------.With the help of internetwe can do word processing,use a calculator**,(d)**------TV,play games and a host of other things.But the personal computer only became available to consumers**(e)**-------1948.Things took off when Microsoft widows was**(f)**-------in1985 and it's good that**(g)**--------was since without the prevalence**(h)**------personal computers.The internet wouldn't have had nearly as big an impact**(i)**--------it has ever since**(j)**------.

5.Complete the following story and give a suitable title. 10

We had a very peculiar neighbor named Abdul Gafur.He was very poor and simple minded but a clever one to quicken his success.He was lucky enough to have a good wife named Safura.She helped him much by rearing a miraculous goose……..He couldn't keep patience to have the eggs each a day.So he cut …….

Second Paper [Marks: 50]

6. Use the right form of verb in the bracket. 0.5x14= 07

Education is the backbone of a nation.It **(a)** — (mean) mental and moral training. It is the light that **(b)** — (remove) the darkness of ignorance from our mental horizon. The development of a nation totally **(c)** — (depend) on its system of education. The percentage of literacy of our country (**d)** — (be) not yet satisfactory. It is very painful that though the government has already taken steps to increase the development of education, it gradually **(e)** — (decrease). The students **(f)**--(not concentrate) their mind on studies. Violence takes place in the educational institutions. Those who have passed the exam during this critical period **(g)** — (be) not well educated. There is lack of proper planning in our education system. The educational institutions are planless. Even on some cases some teachers (**h)** — (not give) proper attention to their classes; rather they give more attention to coaching center. As a result, quality education is not **(i)—(**ensure) to our promising youths. We must try our best **(j)---(**provided) qualitiive education to our beloved students otherwise, they will not be properly **(k)**-------- (educate).It **(l)**---------**(**be) high time for us to **(m)**---------**(**taken) appropriate initiatives (**n)**-------(to enlighten) the students.

7. Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank space. 0.5×10=5

Bangladesh is a country of **(a)** _____ (Pre-modify the noun with an adjective) harmony. Everybody irrespective of caste and creed lives in **(b)** _____ (Use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) freedom. An atmosphere of brotherhood is prevalent **(c)** _____ (Use an adverbial to post-modify the adjective). (**d)** _____ (Use an infinitive to pre-modify the noun) fraternity we have to work together. (e) _____ (Pre-modify the noun with a determiner) Muslims, the Hindus and the people of other communities live here **(f)** _____ (Post-modify the verb with a prepositional phrase). Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, (**g)** _____ (Post-modify the noun with an appositive) led the **(h)** _____ (Use a noun-adjective to pre-modify the noun) war. He dreamt for the cultural, economic and **(i)** _____ (Pre-modify the noun) emancipation of the country. We must adhere to his dream **(j)** _____ (Use an intensifier to pre-modify the adverb) strongly to make our nation great throughout the world.

08. Complete the text with suitable prepositions. 0.5×10=5

Corruption is an evil. It originates **(a)** _____ greed and triumphs **(b)** _____ evil chance. Naturally we human beings are ambitious **(c)** _____ material prosperity. But we shouldn't be over ambitious and indulge **(d)** _____ unfair activities. If we make a check and balance of our desires, corruption may be nipped **(e)** _____ the bud, if not, it may be **(f)** _____the rise. We should not yield **(g)** _____ greed, rather we should check the beast **(h)** _____ us. We should not hanker **(i)** _____ money, rather we should have control **(j)** _____ vicious desires.

09. Capitalize the alphabet and use appropriate punctuation mark where necessary. 0.5x14=07

Bangladesh is a small country But has a huge population she is densely populated today she has around 170 million people in fact she is over populated many of the people of the country are farmers and they live under the poverty line they earn their livelihood by cultivation the soil sons of the country live from hand to mouth.

10.Read the passage and write synonym or antonym of the words as directed below. 0.5x10=05

Hazi Mohammad Mohsin was a generous person. He donated money to the <u>poor</u> <u>lavishly</u>. He was much <u>kind</u> than we can imagine about him. He is a <u>renowned</u> person to us all and is credited for his giving away money for spreading <u>education</u>. There is no <u>ambiguity</u> regarding his charity. We are <u>proud</u> of him. He was not only very <u>courageous</u> but also <u>humorous</u> towards thieves. He was not <u>much</u> educated but contributed much to education.

(a) poor (antonym), (b) lavishly (antonym), (c) kind (synonym), (d) renowned (antonym), (e) education (synonym), (f) ambiguity (antonym), (g) proud (antonym), (h) courageous (antonym), (i) humorous (synonym), (j) much (antonym).

11. Write a paragraph on ' Global Warming based on the following questions. 12

a).What is global warming? **b**).What are the causes of global warming?

c).What are the after affects of global wrming? **d**).Which countries are mainly responsible for global warmong? **e**).How can we reduce global warming?

12.Write a letter to your mother giving a description of your hostel life. 09