

**Model Question of SSC Examination 2018 for All Board
English (Compulsory) 1st Paper**

Sub Code

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Time : 3 hours

Total Marks : 100

[Answer all the questions. Figure in the margin indicate full marks]

Part A – Reading Test (50 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1&3:

21 February has been observed as ‘Shaheed Dibosh’ every year throughout the country in remembrance of the martyrs of Language Movement of 1952. The occasion begins at the early hours of the day with mourning songs that recall the supreme sacrifices of our language martyrs. People wear black badges and go to the Shaheed Minar barefooted in procession, singing mourning songs. They place wreaths at the Minar. Many of them visit the graves of the martyrs at Azimpur graveyard and pray for them. They also attend various programmes organized in remembrance of the language martyrs. The UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) on 17 November in 1999 proclaimed February 21 as the International Mother Language Day in recognition of the sacrifices of the martyrs for the rightful place of Bangla. The day is now annually observed worldwide to promote awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism. *[Unit-3, Lesson-4]*

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

1×7=7

a. The UNESCO declared 21 February as the International Mother Language Day on —

- i) 17 November 1990 ii) 17 November 1999
iii) 17 November 1991 iv) 17 November 1998

b. On 21 February, we remember the martyrs of —

- i) Liberation War of 1971
ii) Language Movement of 1952
iii) Mass Movement 1969
iv) Sepoy Mutiny of 1857

- c. **The historic Language Movement reflects our —**
 i) hatred towards alien culture
 ii) hatred towards foreign language
 iii) love for mother tongue
 iv) love for democracy
- d. **The mourning songs of 21 February reminds us of the sacrifices of our —**
 i) freedom fighters ii) political leaders
 iii) forefathers iv) language martyrs
- e. **On 21 February, people go to Shaheed Minar in procession singing —**
 i) national anthem ii) mourning songs
 iii) bhatialee iv) patriotic songs
- f. **21 February is known to us as —**
 i) Victory Day ii) Mother Language Day
 iii) Shaheed Dibosh iv) Independence Day
- g. **Shaheed Dibosh is related to the events of —**
 i) 26 March 1971 ii) 21 March 1984
 iii) 21 February 1952 iv) our Liberation War

2. **Write the answers of the following questions:— 2×5=10**

- (a) How are the martyrs of the Language Movement remembered?
- (b) Why did the UNESCO announce 21 February as the International Mother Language Day?
- (c) Why is 21 February called Shaheed Dibosh?
- (d) Why do people go to the Shaheed Minar? How do they go there?
- (e) Why is 21 February observed throughout the world every year?

Read the following passage carefully:

Mother Teresa is a dedicated soul like Sister Nivedita. Both of them were originally foreigners but made India their home. Teresa was born in 1910 at Skopje, a small village in

Yugoslavia. Her earlier name was Agnes. At eighteen she decided to become a nun and so she came to India in 1928 and thereby she became an Indian citizen. Thus though she was an Albanian by chance, she became an Indian by choice. She started her life in Kolkata as a teacher in a convent school, but soon the mother in her cared for the suffering of the poor and the down-trodden in the streets of Kolkata. Her 'Nirmal Hriday' at Khalighat became the shelter of the sufferers. Her activities have now been spread all over the world. In 1979, she was awarded the Nobel Prize for peace. She was awarded 'Bharat Ratna Award' for the year 1980. It is very interesting to note that even at her very ripe old age she did her work on her heels for her selfless service to mankind irrespective of caste and creed. She breathed her last on 15th September, 1997 at the age of 87.

3. **Fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the above passage.** 1×5=5

Mother Teresa was moved to see the (a) — people that spread in the (b) — of Kolkata. She opened a (c) — for the orphans. She and her group stood by the (d) — people. 'Nirmol Hriday' was founded for the (e) — who were dying without care and love.

Read the following passage carefully.

The battle of Palassey is one of the most notable incidents in the history of Bengal. It took place in 1757 and Nawab Sirajuddaula was defeated and consequently the British established their rule in India. In 1763 Meer Kashim tried to bring back the freedom of Bengal but failed. Robert Clive became the governor of Bengal for the second time in 1765. After seven years, Warren Hastings came to Bengal and their British ruler make the Nawab powerless. In 1786 Lord Cornwallis was appointed the governor of Bengal. He tried to

make settlement of land. In 1773 Bengal went under the British rule fully. Then many governors came to Bengal and exploited the people living here. There rose a great Sepoy Mutiny in 1857 but ended in smoke. Thousands of people were killed and hanged brutally. Finally we got back our independence in 1971 through a bloody war.

4. Read the passage and complete the table below with information from the passage. 1×5=5

The Events	Time/Year	Results/Consequences
The battle of Palassey	1757	(a) —
Warren Hastings	(b) —	Governor of Bengal
(c) —	1857	ended in smoke
Lord Cornwallis	1786	(d) —
(e) —	1971	we became independent

5. Write the summary of the above passage in no more than 80 to 100 words. 10
6. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 1×5=5

a. In South America, destruction of the rain forest	i. shipped off to be sold as exotic pets.
b. Beautiful birds like the great green macaw and the golden parakeet	ii. in danger of extinction as well.
c. Thousands of exotic birds die when they are caught and	iii. are these species' greatest enemies.

d. Ocean-dwelling animals are	iv. are also becoming extinct.
e. Whale hunting and pollution	v. threatens many animals.
	vi. to protect these special creatures from becoming extinct.

7. **The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the right order.** 1×8 = 8

- a) Socrates could not tolerate this.
- b) One day, the woman became more furious than ever.
- c) She thought that her husband was not paying the least heed to her.
- d) She began to insult him.
- e) Socrates' wife used to lose her temper on the slightest excuse.
- f) So, he went out of his room.
- g) She went up to him with a bucket full of water and poured much water on him.
- h) This made his wife much furious.

Part B – Writing Test (50 marks)

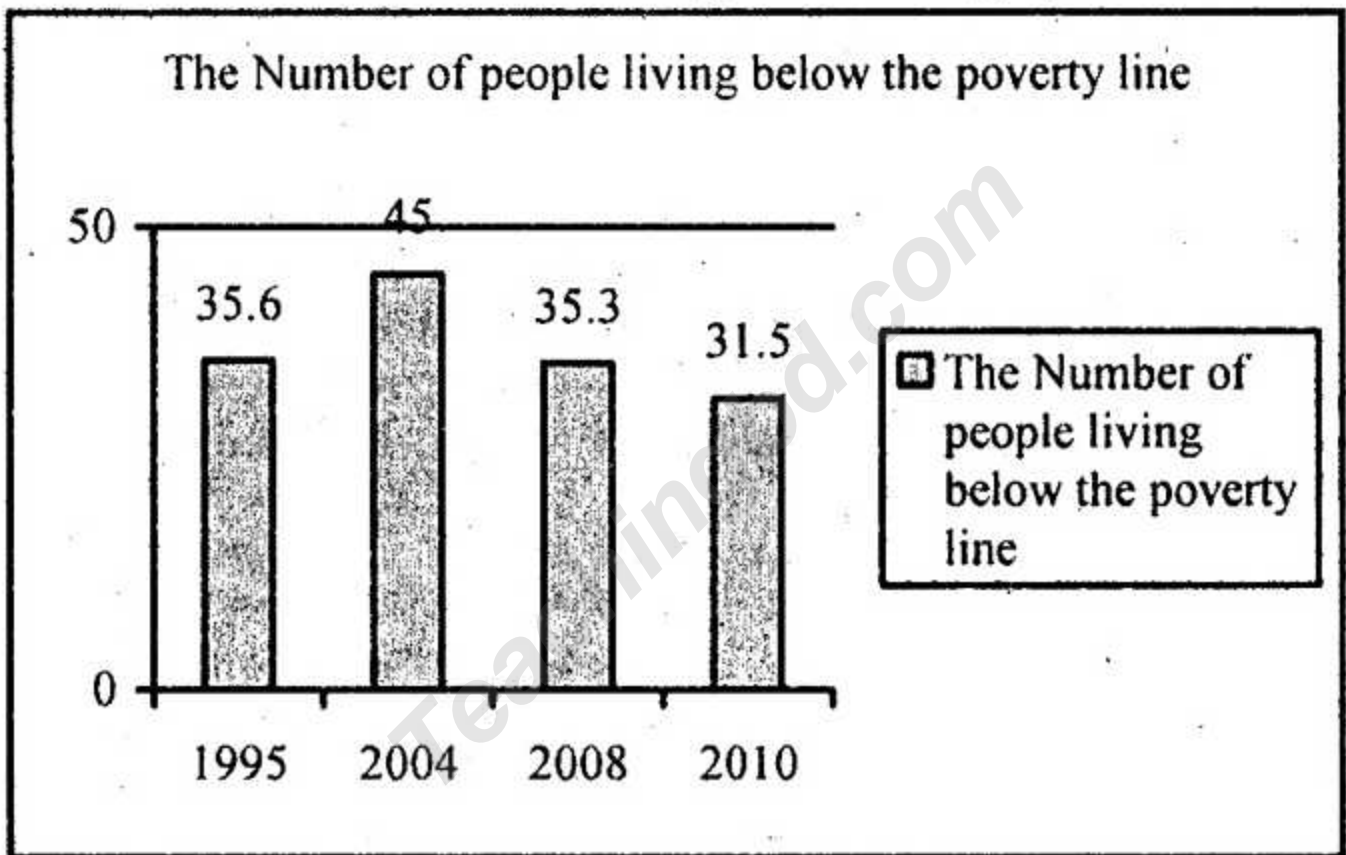
8. **Write a paragraph on 'The Importance of Learning English'.** 10

- (a) Why is English so important?
- (b) What are the different advantages of learning English?
- (c) What will happen if we do not know English well?
- (d) What is its academic value?
- (e) What is its practical utility?

9. **Read the beginning of a story and write ten sentences to complete the story.** 10

Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, fought several battles to regain his country's freedom but.....

10. **This graph below shows 'the number of people living below the poverty line' from 1995 to 2010. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.** 10



11. Suppose, your friend Shuvo sent a present on your birthday, since he couldn't attend the party. **Now, write a message thanking him for the present using his email address.** 10
12. Suppose, you are Ashiq. Your class teacher Mr. Shubendu has taught you a lot of things about an internet connection with computer. **Now, write a dialogue between you and your teacher about the use of internet in computer.** 10