

3<sup>rd</sup> Lesson Evaluation-2021

Class-Ten

Subject: English 1<sup>st</sup> Paper Code: 107

Full Marks: 100

Time: 3.00 Hours

**Part-A: Reading Test (50 Marks)**

**Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.**

‘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 constructions 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 the 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 a court too. Today, it is one of the greatest tourist attractions and one of the best architectural beauties of Bangladesh.

**1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. 1×7=7**

- (a) The Shat Gambuj Mosque was declared World Heritage Site in the -----.
- i. 19<sup>th</sup> Century    ii. late 19<sup>th</sup> Century    iii. 20<sup>th</sup> Century    iv. late 20<sup>th</sup> Century
- (b) What does our cultural and natural heritage indicate?
- i. our war and sacrifice    ii. our history and struggle
- iii. our nature and its beauty    iv. our life and inspiration
- (c) The word ‘slender’ stands for -----.
- i. extensive    ii. dense    iii. modest    iv. lean

- (d) The Muslim colony was founded near the sea coast in Bagerhat which was a -----.
- i. desolate place    ii. barbarous place
- iii. welcoming stranger’s place    iv. inhuman place

- (e) What was the secondary purpose of the mosque?
- i. used for legal affairs    ii. used for saying prayers
- iii. used for giving shelter to the homeless people    iv. used for Muslim fraternity centre

- (f) The closest meaning of ‘heritage’-----.
- i. antiquity    ii. parentage    iii. ancestry    iv. traditional

- (g) How many domes are there in the mosque?
- i. 60    ii. 66    iii. 77    iv. 81

**2. Answer the following questions in your own words. 2×5=10**

- (a) What do you understand by ‘heritage’?
- (b) What dominates the planning of the mosque city?
- (c) How was the interior western wall adorned with?
- (d) “Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage” – how?
- (e) What is a ‘Mihrab’? describe it.

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

21 February has been observed as Shaheed Dibosh every year throughout the country in remembrance of the martyrs of language movement of 1952. The commemoration 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 in barefoot processions, 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 language the 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 now annually observed worldwide to promote awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism.

Bangalees wanted (a)----- establish Bangla language as one of the state language of (b)-----. But the Pakistani rulers didn’t (c)----- it. But when Rafiq, Shafiq, Jabbar and (d)----- others sacrificed their lives in the language movement of 1952, Pakistani rulers (e)----- Bangla as the state language of Bangladesh.

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

London is the capital and largest city of England and the United Kingdom. The city stands on the River Thames in the south-east of England, at the head of its 50-mile (80 km) estuary leading to the North Sea. London has been a major settlement for two millennia. Londinium was founded by the Romans. London is one of the world’s most important global cities and has been called the world’s most powerful, most desirable, most influential, most visited, most expensive, sustainable, most investment-friendly, and most-popular-for-work city. It exerts a considerable impact upon the arts, commerce, education,

entertainment, fashion, finance, healthcare, media, professional services, research and development, tourism and transportation. London's universities form the largest concentration of higher education institutes in Europe, and London is home to highly ranked institutions such as Imperial College London in natural and applied sciences, and the London School of Economics in social sciences. In 2012, London became the first city to have hosted three modern Summer Olympic Games. London has a diverse range of people and cultures, and more than 300 languages are spoken in the region. Its estimated mid-2018 municipal population (corresponding to Greater London) was 8,908,081, the third-most populous of any city in Europe. London contains four World Heritage Sites: The Tower of London; Kew Gardens; the site comprising the Palace of Westminster, Westminster Abbey, and St Margaret's Church; and the historic settlement in Greenwich where the Royal Observatory, Greenwich defines the Prime Meridian (0° longitude) and Greenwich Mean Time. Other landmarks include Buckingham Palace, Piccadilly Circus, St Paul's Cathedral, Tower Bridge and Trafalgar Square. London has numerous museums, galleries, libraries and sporting events. The London Underground is the oldest underground railway network in the world.

London			
Specialty	(i)-----		
Major infrastructures	Tower of London, Kew Gardens, the Palace of Westminster, Westminster Abbey and St Margaret's Church; and the historic settlement in Greenwich where the Royal Observatory		
Who/What	Activities	Where	When
River Thames	leading towards	(ii)-----	
London	hosted three modern Summer Olympic Games		(iii)-----
(iv)-----	defines the Prime Meridian (0° longitude)	in London	
Municipal population	was 8,908,081	in London	(v)-----

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

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

Column A	Column B	Column C
a) Now-a-days, students are getting busy	i) for the better future of	i) in near future.
b) As a result, they cannot	ii) passing their time on Facebook	ii) and indifferent to their studies.
c) The parents who struggle	iii) cut a good figure in the examination	iii) their children are worried about the matter.
d) The students are now seen	iv) with trifling matters and are seen	iv) doing nothing beneficial.
e) Thus, they waste their valuable time	v) and fall in problems	v) which is expected by the parents.

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

- He entered the kingdom of the prince and captured a large village.
- He came with a large army.
- Taimur was one of the greatest conquerors of the world.
- The prince heard the news.
- Taimur's soldiers were killed.
- His soldiers surrounded the village on all sides and a terrible battle took place.
- Once he attacked the province of a powerful prince.
- The village was situated far away from the capital.

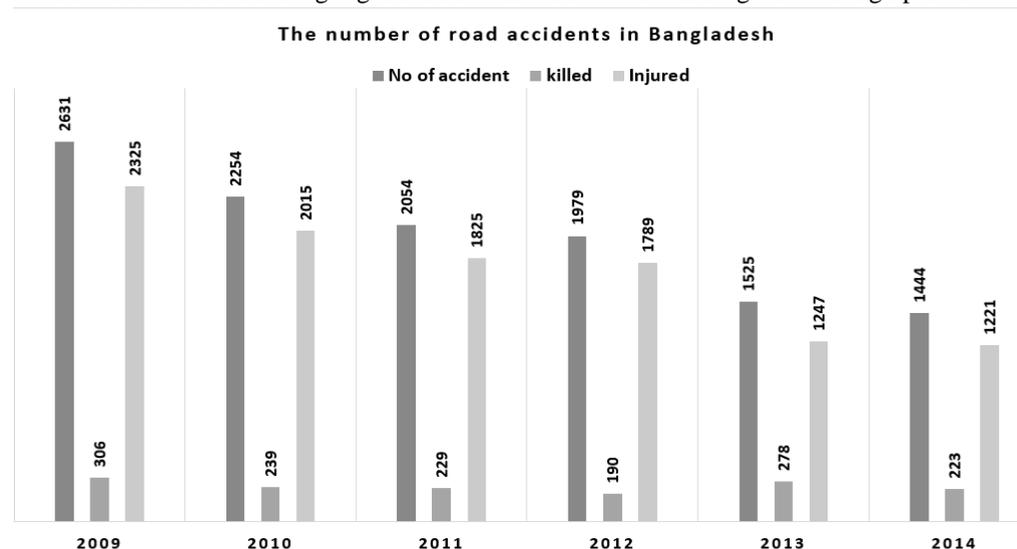
**Part-B: Writing Test (50 Marks)**

8. Write a paragraph on "E-commerce" 10

9. Read the beginning of the story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it. 10

Once an ant was very thirsty. He went to a pond to drink water. When he began to drink water, a wave swept him away. He was about to drown .....

10. The graph below shows the number of road accidents in Bangladesh. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, you are Dipak/ Disha. Now, write a letter to your friend Nafis/ Nafisa about the importance of ICT education. 10

12. Suppose, you are Farhan/ Farhana. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend Musa/Muskan about the importance of keeping good company. 10