

**Syllabus for Preparatory Test
Class IX English First Paper**

Seen Passage

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|------------------------------|--------|
| 1. MCQ (From a seen passage) | 1x7= 7 |
| 2. Answering questions | 2X5=10 |
| 3. Gap Filling without clues | 1X5= 5 |

Unseen Passage

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 4. Information transfer | 1X5= 5 |
| 5. Summarizing | 10 |
| 6. Matching | 1X5=5 |
| 7. Rearranging | 1X8=8 |
| Total Marks: | 50 |

Preparatory Test (1) – 2020

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| Class – IX | English First Paper | Subject Code: 107 |
| Time: 1 Hour 30 Minutes | | Full Marks: 50 |

Read the passage. Then answer the questions no. 1 and 2. (Unit: Three, Lesson: 5)

26 March, our Independence Day, is the biggest state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with a 31 gun salute.

Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then other leaders, political parties, diplomats, social and cultural organizations, educational institutions and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs. People from all walks of life also go there in rallies and processions. There are many cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.

In Bangabandhu National Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organize their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organized on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga. In the evening, all major public buildings are illuminated with colourful lights. Bangla Academy and other socio-cultural organizations hold cultural functions. Similar functions are also arranged in other places in the country.

1. Choose the correct answer from the following alternatives. 1X7=7

a. What does the word 'illuminate' mean?

- (i) Put out. (ii) Put off. (iii) Put on. (iv) Light.

b. What does the word 'enthusiasm' mean?

- (i) Ambition (ii) Celebration (iii) Zeal (iv) Dedication

c. Cultural programmes are arranged to ---

- (i) display our culture. (ii) highlight the heroic struggle and sacrifice of 1971
(iii) entertain people. (iv) to show the skill of the participants.

d. Which of the following phrases describe 26 March best?

(i) Special Day. (ii) Public Day. (iii) Independence Day. (iv) Memorable Day.

e. How does the celebration of the Independence Day begin with? It begins with

(i) a procession. (ii) placing wreaths at the National Mausoleum.

(iii) a parade by defence forces. (iv) 31 gun salute.

f. What does the expression 'all walks of life' mean?

(i) People of all categories. (ii) All the ordinary people. (iii) All the poor people. (iv) All the rich people.

g. The National Mausoleum of Bangladesh is at (i) Gazipur (ii) Narayanganj (iii) Uttara (iv) Savar

2. Answer the following questions.

2X5=10

a. How is the Independence Day celebrated in our country?

b. What do the President and the Prime Minister do at the first hour of the day?

c. Who take part in the displays and why?

d. How and why do people go to the National Memorial?

e. Which organizations hold cultural functions?

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

1X5=5

21 February is observed as Shaheed Dibos 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 the language martyrs.

People of Bangladesh observe the Shaheed Dibos in order to (a)_____ the language martyrs of 1952. They go on in processions (b)_____ black badges and (c)_____ the mourning songs as they proceed. They place wreaths of flowers at the Minar for (d)_____ respect to those who (e)_____ their lives for the love of their mother tongue.

Read the following text and answer question numbers 4 and 5.

Begum Sufia Kamal, a poetess, litterateur, social activist and feminist was born on 20 June 1911 in a land owning family of Sayestabad in Barishal. She was the daughter of Abdul Bari, a lawyer and Sabera Banu. In accordance with aristocratic social practice of the time, Begum Sufia Kamal was given education at home. She learnt Urdu, Arabic and Persian from family tutors. She got lessons on Bangla from her mother and maternal uncle, Syed Mohammad Hossain. In 1918, Sufia went to Kolkata accompanied by her mother. Here young Sufia met Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain. In 1923 she wrote her first story 'Sainik Bahadur' which was published in the 'Tarun'. Her first book of poems "Sanjher Maya" was published from Kolkata in 1938. Kazi Nazrul Islam wrote the foreword of the book. Rabindranath Tagore also read the book and praised her highly. Authoress of more than a dozen volume of poetry, Sufia Kamal also wrote several volumes of short stories and an autobiography named "Ekale Amader Kaal". Sufia Kamal received nearly fifty major awards including Bangla Academy Award (1962), the Ekushey Padak (1976) and the Independence Award (1997). She died in Dhaka on 20 November, 1999.

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

1X5=5

| Who/What | Event/Activity | Year/When | Place/Where |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| Begum Sufia Kamal | was born | in 1911 | (i)----- |
| She | went | (ii)----- | to Kolkata |
| (iii)----- | was published | 1923 | in the Tarun. |
| “Sanjher Maya” | was published | (iv)----- | |
| Begum Sufia Kamal | (v) ----- | in 1962 | |

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

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6. Match the parts of the sentences in columns A, B and C to write five complete sentences.

5

| Column A | Column B | Column C |
|---------------------------|------------------|---|
| (a) Over population | (i) need | (i) a vow to control population growth. |
| (b) No development | (ii) is | (ii) many more additional things. |
| (c) The additional people | (iii) can be | (iii) made aware to check population growth. |
| (d) Common people | (iv) should take | (iv) possible if the country is over populated. |
| (e) We all | (iv) should be | (v) an obstruction to any kind of development. |

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.

1X8=8

- a. On the way, he took shelter in a courtier's house.
- b. On his way back home, Sa'di again took shelter in the same courtier's house.
- c. Sheikh Sa'di was a great Persian poet.
- d. He set out for the emperor's palace in ordinary dress.
- e. The courtier and his men did not show much honour and hospitality to him.
- f. This time he put on gorgeous dress.
- g. He was simple in his ways of life.
- h. Once he was invited to the emperor's palace.