



## SPECIAL PREPARATION FOR HSC EXAMINATION-2020

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### Seen Passage:

### 1st Paper

#### Read the passage and answer the question A and B

Beauty is easy to appreciate but difficult to define. As we look around, we discover beauty in pleasurable objects and sights in nature, in the laughter of children, in the kindness of strangers. But asked to define, we run into difficulties. Does beauty have an independent objective identity? Is it universal, or is it dependent on our sense perceptions? Does it lie in the eye of the beholder? We ask ourselves. A further difficulty arises when beauty manifests itself not only by its presence but by its absence as well,

as when we are repulsed by ugliness and desire beauty. But then ugliness has as much a place in our lives as beauty, or maybe more as when there are widespread hunger and injustice in society. Philosophers have told us that beauty is an important part of life but isn't ugliness apart of life too? And if art has the beauty as an important ingredient, can it confine itself only to a projection of beauty? Can art ignore what is not beautiful? Poets and artists have provided an answer by incorporating both into

their work. In doing so, they have often tied beauty to truth and justice, so that what is not beautiful assumes a tolerable proportion as something that represents some truth about life. John Keats, the romantic poet, wrote in his celebrated 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty,' by which he means that truth, even if it's not pleasant, becomes beautiful at a higher level. Similarly, what is beautiful forever remains true. Another meaning, in the context of the Grecian Urn an art object-is that truth is a condition of art.

### Dear Students,

Today we will practise Multiple Choice Questions and Open-ended questions of question number 1 of Part one of English First Paper. With a view to evaluating your comprehensive aptitude, questions will be provided. 15 (5+10) marks will be allotted for this question. Let's practise.

#### A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1×5=5

- (a) The best synonym of 'ingredient' is \_\_\_\_?
- (i) integral (ii) integrated  
(iii) factor (iv) constitute
- (b) Philosophers have told us that \_\_\_\_.
- (i) life is not endless (ii) beauty is an important part of life  
(iii) beauty is not ever lasting (iv) Beauty attracts everybody
- (c) The best synonym for 'beholder' is \_\_\_\_.
- (i) watcher (ii) runner  
(iii) holder (iv) sender
- (d) What does the word 'manifest' mean?
- (i) bewilder (ii) form  
(iii) express (iv) endure
- (e) We run into difficulties \_\_\_\_.
- (i) when you are told to write a poem (ii) when you are told to define truth  
(iii) when you are told to amuse other people (iv) when we are asked to define beauty



#### B. Answer the following questions.

2×5=10

- (a) Where can we discover beauty?
- (b) When does 'ugliness' occupy a place in our lives?
- (c) Why is it difficult to define beauty?
- (d) What is the relation between ugliness and beauty?
- (e) 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty' -explain in 2/3 sentences.



### Answers:

#### (A):

- (a) (iii) factor  
(b) (ii) Beauty is an important part of life  
(c) (i) watcher  
(d) (iii) express  
(e) (iv) When we are asked to define beauty

#### (B):

- (a) We can discover beauty in pleasurable objects and sights in nature, in the laughter of children, and in the kindness of strangers.
- (b) Ugliness occupies a place in our lives when there are widespread danger and injustice in society.
- (c) It is difficult to define beauty because it is an abstract concept. It is also relative. A thing may appear beautiful to one person but ugly to another person. So it has no definite definition.
- (d) There is a good relation between beauty and ugliness. We can appreciate beauty well when we see ugliness around us.
- (e) There is a relation between beauty and truth. A beautiful thing has truth in it while truth has beauty simultaneously.

### Modifiers:

### 2nd Paper

#### Read the following text and use modifiers as directed in the blank spaces.

### Dear Students,

Today we will practise using modifiers of question number 7 of English Second Paper. With a view to evaluating your aptitude in using appropriate modifiers, a text having 10 gaps will be provided. 5 marks will be allotted for this question. Let's practise.

1. Bangladesh is a (a) \_\_\_\_ (pre-modify the noun) country. Though it is a small country, it has a (b) \_\_\_\_ (pre-modify the noun) population. People (c) \_\_\_\_ (pre-modify the verb) depend on agriculture. They grow different kinds of crops (d) \_\_\_\_ (post-modify the verb). We earn (e) \_\_\_\_ (pre-modify the noun with a noun-adjective) currencies by exporting some of these crops. We are also rich in (f) \_\_\_\_ (pre-modify the noun) resources. Now, we are able (g) \_\_\_\_ (post-modify the adjective with an infinitive) natural gas from underground. Our industries are also rising (h) \_\_\_\_ (post-modify the verb). We export (i) \_\_\_\_ (pre-modify the noun with a noun-adjective)

products to the developed countries. In this regard, we have already earned a (j) \_\_\_\_ (pre-modify the noun) name.

2. Sher-e-Bangla A.K. Fazlul Huq, (a) \_\_\_\_ (post-modify the noun with an appositive), was very meritorious from his boyhood. His father Kazi Wazed Ali was a (b) \_\_\_\_ (use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) pleader in the Barishal Bar. (c) \_\_\_\_ (use quantifier to pre-modify the noun) day the boy Fazlul Huq was reading (d) \_\_\_\_ (post-modify the verb with a prepositional phrase). His father was passing by. He was reading his lessons and tearing off (e) \_\_\_\_ (use article to pre-modify the noun) pages of his book one after another. He (f) \_\_\_\_ (use an adverb to pre-modify the verb) entered the room and said, "O my boy, do not play with your book." "I am not playing. I have already gone through (g) \_\_\_\_ (use a demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) pages. So, I don't need them at all," said he (FH). (h) \_\_\_\_ (use possessive to pre-modify noun) father wanted to test him. He asked him to quote (i) \_\_\_\_ (use quantifier to pre-modify the noun) lines from such and such pages of his book. Fazlul Huq quoted the pieces from memory word for word. He was (j) \_\_\_\_ (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) charmed at the wonderful memory of his son.

3. The newspaper, (a) \_\_\_\_ (post-modify the noun with an appositive), is a printed record of current events. It gives us (b) \_\_\_\_ (use determiner to pre-modify the noun phrase) the important news of home and abroad. In a word, the newspaper is like (c) \_\_\_\_ (use article to pre-modify the noun) "mirror" of the world. The newspaper was first introduced in China. The "Indian Gazette" was the (d) \_\_\_\_ (use determiner to pre-modify the noun phrase) newspaper of the subcontinent. "The Samachar Darpon" was the first (e) \_\_\_\_ (use a noun-adjective to pre-modify the noun) newspaper. A newspaper is (f) \_\_\_\_ (use an adverb to pre-modify the adjective) useful to us. We cannot think of (g) \_\_\_\_ (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) morning without it. (h) \_\_\_\_ (use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) people have different tastes. So, a newspaper supplies us with (i) \_\_\_\_ (use of determiner to pre-modify the noun phrase) sorts of news, for example, business, games and sports, entertainment, literature, etc. It keeps us well-informed and makes us intelligent. So, we all should read newspapers (j) \_\_\_\_ (post-modify the verb with adverb).

4. Students are the (a) \_\_\_\_ (pre-modify the noun) leader of a country. The development of a country depends (b) \_\_\_\_ (post-modify the verb) on how the students prepare themselves to face (c) \_\_\_\_ (use a noun adjective to pre-modify a noun) challenges. But unfortunately, many students are not serious (d) \_\_\_\_ (use a prepositional phrase to post-modify the adjective). They spoil their (e) \_\_\_\_ (pre-modify the noun) time. Some of them do not go to school (f) \_\_\_\_ (use noun phrase functioning as adverb). Again, some remain inattentive (g) \_\_\_\_ (use a prepositional phrase functioning as adverb of place). But they have to be attentive and struggle hard (h) \_\_\_\_ (use an infinitive) in life. They should remember that success is equal to (i) \_\_\_\_ (use an adjective) work plus determination. So, all students should work hard (j) \_\_\_\_ (use an infinitive) in life.

5. English gives us (a) \_\_\_\_ (pre-modify the noun) access to the ever expanding knowledge of science and technology, arts and education, innovations and discoveries. Moreover, all the books, journals, reports, research findings are available in English. As many important books, papers, etc. are either (b) \_\_\_\_ (post-modify the noun) in English or translated into English (c) \_\_\_\_ (post-modify the verb) after they are published in other languages. You can (d) \_\_\_\_ (post-modify the verb) learn about them if you have acquired the (e) \_\_\_\_ (use a participle to pre-modify the noun) skills in English. (f) \_\_\_\_ (use an infinitive phrase to pre-modify the verb), you have to get a deep and (g) \_\_\_\_ (pre-modify the noun) time experience of reading different texts, books or articles, etc. Moreover, correct listening from others will also promote your (h) \_\_\_\_ (pre-modify the noun) mastery on reading English. At first, when you desire to speak in English, you might get (i) \_\_\_\_ (post modify the noun) to release any word from (j) \_\_\_\_ (use a determiner) mouth as it won't come out smoothly.

6. Most of (a) \_\_\_\_ (use a possessive to pre-modify the noun) students cannot write out their examination papers fairly. As they cannot understand the questions (b) \_\_\_\_ (post-modify the verb), they often beat about the bush and cram their answers with irrelevant and unnecessary details. Sometimes they also fail to arrange their answer neatly, clearly and systematically. Although the teacher suggests that their answer should be brief and precise, they (c) \_\_\_\_ (pre-modify the verb) lengthen them unnecessarily. Therefore, their (d) \_\_\_\_ (pre-modify the noun) answers generally become disgusting and unnecessary. Such answers always earn (e) \_\_\_\_ (pre-modify the noun) marks. In order to get expected marks, all you should do, is to understand the questions (f) \_\_\_\_ (post-modify the verb) and answer them just to the point. Don't worry, if (g) \_\_\_\_ (use a possessive to pre-modify the noun) answers are fairly short. You should make your presentation neat and clean (h) \_\_\_\_ (use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb). To answer the short comprehensive questions, you should not copy anything (i) \_\_\_\_ (post-modify the verb) from the passage. Make your sentences (j) \_\_\_\_ (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) short and simple.

7. Hercules (a) \_\_\_\_ (use an appositive to post-modify the noun) was noted for super-human energy. He had to undergo some difficult tasks (b) \_\_\_\_ (use an adjective clause to post-modify the noun). The valley of Namea was being disturbed by a (c) \_\_\_\_ (pre-modify the noun) lion and so Eurystheus ordered Hercules (d) \_\_\_\_ (use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the noun) and bring him (e) \_\_\_\_ (use a possessive) skin. At first, Hercules tried to fight the lion with his club and arrows but (f) \_\_\_\_ (use a demonstrative) took him nowhere. Then Hercules attempted a (g) \_\_\_\_ (pre-modify the noun) tactic, he decided he would use his hands. He thus managed to slay the animal on his own, (h) \_\_\_\_ (use a participle phrase to post-modify the noun). Victorious, he returned to Mycenae carrying the (i) \_\_\_\_ (pre-modify the noun) lion on his shoulders, (j) \_\_\_\_ (use a determiner) sight that terrified the king.

### Answers:

- 1: (a) small; (b) vast/huge; (c) mainly/largely; (d) round the year; (e) foreign; (f) natural; (g) to use; (h) rapidly; (i) garment; (j) good.
- 2: (a) a renowned politician of Bangladesh; (b) renowned/noted; (c) One; (d) in his room; (e) the; (f) instantly; (g) those; (h) His; (i) some; (j) very.
- 3: (a) the third parliament/the storehouse of knowledge; (b) all; (c) a; (d) first; (e) Bengali/Bangla; (f) very; (g) our; (h) Different; (i) all; (j) everyday/regularly/ carefully.
- 4: (a) future; (b) largely/entirely; (c) future; (d) in this respect; (e) valuable; (f) because of poverty; (g) to their study; (h) to be successful/to shine; (i) hard; (j) to succeed.
- 5: (a) easy; (b) written; (c) immediately/soon; (d) also; (e) required; (f) To learn English; (g) long;
- 6: (a) our; (b) properly; (c) often; (d) long; (e) poor; (f) properly; (g) your; (h) to get good marks; (i) directly; (j) fairly.
- 7: (a) the son of Zeus and Alemena; (b) which are known as the Twelve Labours of Hercules; (c) terrible; (d) to kill the lion; (e) his; (f) this; (g) different; (h) relying/depending on his immense strength; (i) dead; (j) a.

