



EXCLUSIVE MODEL TEST 2020 ON ENGLISH FIRST PAPER

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PART-I: READING

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

A vast mangrove forest shared by Bangladesh and India that is home to possibly 500 Bengal tigers is rapidly being destroyed by erosion, rising sea levels and storm surges, according to a major study by the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) and others.

The Sundarbans forest took the brunt of the super cyclone Sidr in 2007, but new satellite studies show that 71% of the forested coastline is retreating by as much as 200 meters a year. If erosion continues at this pace, already threatened tiger populations living in the forests will be put further at risk.

Natalie Pettorelli, one of the report's authors, said: 'Coastline retreat is evident everywhere. A continuing rate of retreat would see these parts of the mangrove

disappear within 50 years. On the Indian side of the Sundarbans, the island which extends most of the Bay of Bengal is preceded by an average of 150 meters a year, with a maximum of just over 200 meters. This would see the disappearance of the island in about 20 years.

The Sundarbans are known for vanishing islands but scientists say the current retreat of the mangrove forests on the southern coastline is not normal. "The causes for increasing coastline retreat, other than direct anthropogenic ones, include increased frequency of storm surges and other extreme natural events, rises in sea-level and increased salinity which increases the vulnerability of mangroves," said Pettorelli.

Our results suggest a rapidly

retreating coastline that cannot be accounted for by the regular dynamics of the Sundarbans. Degradation is happening fast, weakening this natural shield for India and Bangladesh. "As human development thrives, and global temperatures continue to rise, natural protection from tidal waves and cyclones is being degraded at alarming rates. This will inevitably lead to species loss in this richly biodiverse part of the world if nothing is done to stop it."

"The Sundarbans is a critical tiger habitat; one of only a handful of remaining forests is large enough to hold several hundred tigers. To lose the Sundarbans would be a step closer to the extinction of these majestic animals," said ZSL tiger expert Sarah Christie.

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

(a) Sidr is termed as _____.

- (i) the burnt of a super cyclone (ii) the burnt of storm surges
(iii) super cyclone (iv) the storm surges

(b) What could be the closest meaning of 'vulnerability' in the fourth paragraph?

- (i) In bad taste (ii) very shrewd
(iii) apprehending by understanding (iv) not protected against attack

(c) What is the adobe of Bengal tigers?

- (i) A vast forest (ii) Bangladesh and India
(iii) Bangladesh (iv) The Sundarbans

(d) Which of the following is not true in respect of the Sundarbans?

- (i) It is a vast mangrove forest (ii) It is home to exactly 500 Bengal Tigers
(iii) It is in Bangladesh and India (iv) It is being rapidly destroyed by erosion

(e) The best synonym of 'extinction' is _____.

- (i) annihilation (ii) attrition
(iii) fortification (iv) recurrence

B. Answer the following questions.

- (a) What are the reasons behind the destruction of the Sundarbans?
(b) What is the present state of the tigers of the Sundarbans?
(c) What is abnormal about the current coastline retreat?
(d) Which factors will lead to species loss in the Sundarbans?
(e) "The Sundarbans is a critical tiger habitat." Why do you think so?

2. Write a summary of the following text.

Universities should never be made into mechanical organizations for collecting and distributing knowledge. Through them, the people should offer their intellectual hospitality, their wealth of mind to others, and earn their proud right in return to receive gifts from the rest of the world. But in the whole length and breadth of India, there is not a single university established in the modern time where a foreign or an Indian student can properly be acquainted with the best products of the Indian mind. For that, we have to cross the sea and knock at the doors of France and Germany. Educational institutions in our country are India's alms-bowl of knowledge; they lower our intellectual self-respect; they

encourage us to make a foolish display of decorations composed of borrowed feathers.

Man's intellect has a natural pride in its own aristocracy, which is the pride of its culture. Culture only acknowledges the excellence whose criticism is in its inner perfection not in any external success. When this pride succumbs to some compulsion of necessity or lure of material advantage, it brings humiliation to the intellectual man. Modern India, through her very education, has been made to suffer this humiliation. Once she herself provided her children with a culture which was the product of her own ages of thought and creation. But it

has been thrust aside, and we are made to tread the mill of passing examinations, not for learning anything, but for notifying that we are qualified for employment under organizations conducted in English. Our educated community is not a cultured community, but a community of qualified candidates. Meanwhile, the proportion of possible employment to the number of claimants has gradually been growing narrower, and the consequent disaffection has been widespread. At last, the very authorities who are responsible for this are blaming their victims. Such is the perversity of human nature. It bears its worst grudge against those it has injured.

3. The following sentences are jumbled. Rearrange them in a logical sequence.

- (a) He also told them of men who ate human flesh and of a strange race of people whose heads were under their shoulders.
(b) Brabantio, a rich senator of Venice, had only one child, a daughter named Desdemona.
(c) He had shown his bravery in many bloody battles against the Turks and everyone praised him and the senate trusted and honoured him.
(d) Her pity soon turned to love and she admitted to Othello that she loved him.
(e) She was so beautiful that many young men wished to marry her but she refused them all because she loved Othello.
(f) Brabantio often invited Othello to his house where he and his daughter listened in wonder to Othello as he spoke about his adventures.
(g) Othello told them strange stories of battles he had fought in and places he had seen.
(h) Othello was a brave soldier who had risen to become a general.
(i) Desdemona was fascinated by his stories and especially by the story of his life.
(j) She pitied Othello for the misfortunes and hardships of his life.

A N S W E R S



Answer to the question number 1:

1(A):

- (a) (i) the brunt of super cyclone
(b) (iv) Not protected against attack
(c) (iv) The Sundarbans
(d) (iv) it is home to exactly 500 Bengal tigers
(e) (i) annihilation

1(B):

- (a) The reasons behind the destruction of the Sundarbans are erosion, rising sea-levels, storm surges, environmental pollution, global warming, etc.
(b) The tigers of the Sundarbans are in the threat of extinction as the forest is being rapidly destroyed by erosion, rising sea levels and storm surges.
(c) The current retreat of the mangrove forest on the southern coastline is abnormal as 71% of the forested coastline is retreating by as much as 200 meters a year.
(d) Human activities, rising global temperature, degradation of natural protection from tidal waves, etc will lead to species loss in the Sundarbans.
(e) The Sundarbans is a critical tiger habitat because it is one of the only a handful of remaining forests big enough to hold several hundred tigers.

Answer to the question number 2:

Universities should not be such institutions that will borrow knowledge and distribute it to others. They should foster people's intellect so that they can contribute to the world. Unfortunately, in the whole of India, there is not a single quality university for people. Therefore, they go overseas for higher education.

Answer to the question number 3:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
h	c	b	e	f	g	a	i	j	d

Othello was a brave soldier who had risen to become a general. He had shown his bravery in many bloody battles against the Turks and everyone praised him and the senate trusted and honoured him. Brabantio, a rich senator of Venice, had only one child, a daughter named Desdemona. She was so beautiful that many young men wished to marry her but she refused them all because she loved Othello. Brabantio often invited Othello to his house where he and his daughter listened in wonder to Othello as he spoke about his adventures. Othello told them strange stories of battles he had fought in and places he had seen. He also told them of men who ate human flesh and of a strange race of people whose heads were under their shoulders. Desdemona was fascinated by his stories and especially by the story of his life. She pitied Othello for the misfortunes and hardships of his life. Her pity soon turned to love and she admitted to Othello that she loved him.

