



SPECIAL PREPARATION FOR HSC EXAMINATION-2020

English First Paper

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Seen Passage

Read the passage and answer the question A and B.

Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years, but only recently have dreams been subjected to empirical research and concentrated scientific study. Chances are that you've often found yourself puzzling over the mysterious content of a dream, or perhaps you've wondered why you dream at all.

First, let's start by answering a basic question. What is a dream? A dream can include any of the images, thoughts, and emotions that are experienced during sleep. Dreams can be extraordinarily vivid or very vague; filled with joyful emotions or frightening images; focused and

understandable or unclear and confusing.

Why we dream? What purpose do dreams serve? While many theories have been proposed, no consensus has emerged. Considering the enormous amount of time we spend in a dreaming state, the fact that researchers do not yet understand the purpose of dreams may seem baffling. However, it is important to consider that science is still unravelling the exact purpose and function of sleep itself. Some researchers suggest that dreams serve no real purpose while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being.

Answer:

(A):

- (a) (ii) fundamental
(b) (ii) what we experience during sleep
(c) (iii) perplexing
(d) (i) recent
(e) (iv) very clear.

(B):

(a) A dream refers to a series of images, events and feelings that happen in peoples' mind while they are asleep. Dreams are at times very clear while, at other times abstract and ambiguous. Dreams are sometimes pleasant, while sometimes they might be rather spine-chilling and terrifying.

(b) According to some researchers, dreams serve no real purpose, while others believe that dreams help develop physically, mentally and emotionally.

(c) I think a dream is a fulfilment of desires at the unconscious level. It can bring mental, emotional and physical well-being.

(d) Sleep is more important than a dream as dream is experienced during sleep. Besides, sleep removes our fatigue and brings energy.

(e) Some researchers suggest that dreams serve no real purpose, but some others are of the view that dreams bring mental, emotional and physical well-being.



A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

1×5=5

(a) The word 'basic' means?

- (i) main (ii) fundamental
(iii) important (iv) major

(b) A dream is _____.

- (i) sleep (ii) what we experience during sleep
(iii) our intention of future activities (iv) angel's bounty

(c) The word 'puzzling' stands for _____.

- (i) horrifying (ii) terrifying
(iii) perplexing (iv) sneering

(d) Empirical research on dream is _____.

- (i) recent (ii) old
(iii) past (iv) current

(e) The word 'vivid' stands for _____.

- (i) puzzling (ii) interesting
(iii) entertaining (iv) very clear

B. Answer the following question.

2×5=10

- (a) What is dream according to the passage?
(b) Does dream serve any purpose at all?
(c) What do you suggest to be essential for coming to conclusion on the cause(s) and purpose of dream?
(d) Which one is more important: dream or sleep? Why?
(e) What is the opinion of some researchers regarding dream?

pre-modify the verb), she saw some pebbles nearby. She (i) _____ (pre-modify the verb) had a good idea. She started picking up the pebbles one by one, dropping each into the jug. As more and more pebbles filled the jug, the water level kept rising. Soon it was high (j) _____ (post-modify the adjective) for the crow to drink. The crow quenched its thirst and flew away.

5.

Most of the people in (a) _____ (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) country do not know the importance of English. In fact, it is an (b) _____ (use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) language and we are living in a (c) _____ (pre-modify the noun) village. So, if you know English (d) _____ (post-modify the verb with an adverb), you can communicate with (e) _____ (use article to pre-modify the noun phrase) rest of the world. It is surely an important element of your (f) _____ (use a noun adjective to pre-modify the noun) skill. Without the knowledge of English with proper understanding, you cannot complete (g) _____ (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) higher studies because most of the books are written in English in the process of higher education. Poor knowledge of English will also hamper your (h) _____ (use a noun adjective) development. In short, if you do not have a good command of English, you will suffer (i) _____ (post-modify the verb with prepositional phrase/adverbial) of your life. So, don't waste your time and try to learn English (j) _____ (post-modify the verb with an adverb) from today.

6.

Othello, (a) _____ (use an appositive to post-modify the noun) had

risen to become a general. He had shown his bravery in many (b) _____ (use an adjective to pre-modify the noun) battles against the Turks. Everyone praised him (c) _____ (use an adverb to post-modify the verb) and the senate trusted and honoured him. Brabantio, a rich senator of Venice had a daughter named Desdemona (d) _____ (use a relative clause to post-modify the noun). Brabantio (e) _____ (use an adverb to pre-modify the verb) invited Othello to his house where he and his daughter listened in wonder to Othello as he spoke about his adventures. He told them of deserts, of caves and of mountains high (f) _____ (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) to touch the sky. Desdemona had to weep (g) _____ (use a present participle to post-modify the verb phrase) and she never became tired of listening to it. She pitied Othello (h) _____ (use an adverb to post-modify the verb) for the misfortunes and hardships of his life. Her pity (i) _____ (use an adverb to post-modify the verb) turned to love. She refused all the young men (j) _____ (use an infinitive to post-modify the verb) because she loved Othello, a noble Muslim Moor from North Africa.

7.

Television has become the most common and (a) _____ (pre-modify the noun) source of entertainment in the (b) _____ (pre-modify the noun) world. A wide range of programs of (c) _____ (pre-modify the adjective) interest is telecast on (d) _____ (use quantifier to pre-modify the noun) channels. Almost every middle class and even working class families have a television set today. (e) _____ (use a noun-adjective to pre-modify the noun) programs are (f) _____ (pre-modify the adjective) entertaining. They can be (g) _____ (pre-modify the adjective) educative too. Courses (h) _____ (post-modify the noun) by the Open University are shown on BTV. (i) _____ (pre-modify the noun) channels like the Discovery Channel and the National Geographic Channel telecast highly informative programs. However, watching TV has become (j) _____ (use an article) addiction for many.

8.

The people of Bangladesh have expressed their shock (a) _____ (post-modify the verb) at the reaction of the Pakistan Parliament. Pakistan strongly protested the execution of two (b) _____ (pre-modify the noun) collaborators who committed crimes against humanity on their own people in 1971. There is a demand for apology from (c) _____ (use a noun adjective to pre-modify the noun) government for the crimes of its army during the Liberation War of

English Second Paper

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

1.

0.5×10=5

Ayesha Begum has three sons and two daughters. Her husband was a (a) _____ (pre-modify the noun) farmer who used (b) _____ (post-modify the verb by using infinitive) on other people's land. With great effort they married (c) _____ (use a pronoun) daughters off by the time they reached teenage. Their sons also started (d) _____ (use present participle to modify the verb) with their father as (e) _____ (pre-modify the noun) labourers when they were old enough to help. By the time they were seventeen, they left for towns (f) _____ (use infinitive to post-modify the verb) money. At first they used to send money to their parents (g) _____ (use an adverb to post-modify the verb) but after getting married they barely had enough to support their (h) _____ (pre-modify the noun) families. Out of desperation, Ayesha Begum started (i) _____ (post-modify the verb) in the village to feed her old, (j) _____ (pre-modify the noun) husband and herself.

2.

While eating food, we must remember that we do not eat food just (a) _____ (post-modify the verb with an infinitive phrase). Rather, we eat food so that we can maintain (b) _____ (pre-modify the noun) health. In other words, we must eat only (c) _____ (pre-modify, the noun with a determiner) foods that are conducive to our health. But in our society a large number of people (d) _____ (pre-modify the verb) understand this. They think that good food means (e) _____ (pre-modify the noun) food, which is wrong. Because of this wrong idea many people (f) _____ (pre-modify the noun with present participle) in plenty fail to eat the right food and suffer (g) _____ (pre-modify the verb with a prepositional phrase). If they had the knowledge of health and nutrition and knew how (h) _____ (post-modify the verb with an infinitive) balanced diet, they could live a (i) _____ (pre-modify the noun) life, which is (j) _____ (pre-modify the adjective with an intensifier) important because a healthy citizen is an asset to the nation.

3.

Socrates, (a) _____ (post-modify the noun with an appositive), believed that an angry man was more of a beast than a (b) _____ (use adjective to pre-modify the noun) being. His wife used to lose (c) _____ (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) temper on the slightest excuse. She tried her utmost (d) _____ (use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the noun phrase) Socrates, (e) _____ (use quantifier to pre-modify the noun) day the woman became more furious than ever. She began to insult (f) _____ (use article to pre-modify the noun) great scholar of Greece. Socrates went (g) _____ (post-modify the verb with an adverbial of place). He sat on the (h) _____ (use a noun adjective to pre-modify the noun) step of his residence looking out on the path-street. The wife found that (i) _____ (use possessive to pre-modify the noun) husband was not paying the least heed to her word. She went up to him with a bucket full of water and suddenly she poured much water over him. He (j) _____ (use an adverb to pre-modify the verb) remarked, "I was expecting this. After thunder, comes the rain."

4.

It was a hot (a) _____ (use a noun adjective to pre-modify the noun) day. A (b) _____ (pre-modify the noun) crow flew all over the fields looking for water. For a long time, she could not find any water. She felt (c) _____ (use an intensifier to pre-modify the adjective) weak, almost giving up hope. Suddenly, she saw a water jug below her. She flew (d) _____ (post-modify the verb) to see if there was any water inside. Yes, she could see some water inside the jug. The crow tried (e) _____ (use an infinitive phrase to post-modify the verb). Sadly, she found that the neck of the jug was too narrow. Then she tried to push the jug down for the water to flow out. But she found (f) _____ (use a demonstrative to pre-modify the noun) jug too heavy. The crow thought (g) _____ (use a phrase to post-modify the verb) what to do. (h) _____ (use a participle to



Answers:

1. (a) landless/poor; (b) to work; (c) their; (d) working; (e) day; (f) to earn; (g) occasionally; (h) own; (i) begging; (j) invalid.

2. (a) to fill our belly; (b) good/sound; (c) such/the; (d) hardly; (e) rich/expensive; (f) living; (g) in the long run/from various diseases; (h) to select/to make; (i) healthy; (j) very.

3. (a) a renowned philosopher; (b) human; (c) her; (d) to irritate; (e) one; (f) the; (g) outside; (h) door; (i) her; (j) quietly.

4. (a) summer; (b) thirsty; (c) very; (d) quickly; (e) to drink water; (f) that; (g) for a while; (h) Looking around; (i) finally/then; (j) enough.

5. (a) our; (b) international language; (c) global; (d) well; (e) the; (f) language; (g) your; (h) career; (i) in every stage; (j) properly.

6. (a) a black moor; (b) fearful/dangerous; (c) highly; (d) who loved him; (e) sometimes; (f) enough; (g) listening to his stories; (h) much; (i) finally; (j) to marry.

7. (a) widespread/popular; (b) present/modern; (c) varied; (d) many/numerous/different; (e) Television; (f) not only/very/greatly; (g) highly/equally; (h) run; (i) Several/Different; (j) an.

8. (a) strongly/instantly/immediately; (b) notorious; (c) Pakistan; (d) to blame/to condemn; (e) that; (f) the mostly military ruled country; (g) very; (h) gradually/day by day; (i) very; (j) its.

9. (a) major/serious; (b) alarmingly; (c) mankind's; (d) coastal; (e) in the sea levels; (f) frequently/increasingly; (g) her/its; (h) average; (i) Consequently, one day; (j) living.

