Set 2

Sample question for JDC examination
Full Marks : 100
Time : 3 Hours
Marks for individual items are mentioned next to the test items.
Sub: English

A : Seen Part

Read the text and answer questions 1 and 2.

Nakshikantha is a kind of embroidered quilt. The name was taken from the Bengali word, *'naksha'* which means artistic pattern. It is a kind of traditional craft and is said to be indigenous to Bangladesh and West Bengal in India. The art has been practised in rural Bengal for centuries. The name *'NakshiKantha'* became popular after the poet Jasimuddin's poem *'NakshiKanthar Math'* was published in 1929.

Traditional kanthas are made for family use. Old or new cloth and thread are used to make these quilts. Mymensingh, Jamalpur, Rajshahi, Faridpur, Bogra and Jessore are most famous for this craft. Now it is produced commercially. You can find them in many expensive handicraft shops in cities. The quilts are now in great demand because of the colourful patterns and designs embroidered on them.

1. Choose the correct answer to each question from the alternatives given and write the corresponding number of the answers in your answer script.   1×7=7

   i)   The word 'NakshiKantha' in line 1 of the text means -------.

         (a) a kind of decorated light coverlet

         (b) a kind of undecorated light coverlet

         (c) a kind of undecorated thick coverlet

         (d) a kind of decorated thick coverlet

   ii)   The word 'demand' in line 9 of the text means -------.

         (a) desire to get

         (b) desire to give away

         (c) desire to damage

         (d) none of the above

   iii) NakshiKantha is a/an ------------- kind of Kantha.

         (a) normal

         (b) special

         (c) ordinary

         (d) simple

   iv)   Where can we find these quilts?

         (a) in many cheap handicraft shops in cities

         (b) in many cheaper handicraft shops in cities

(c) in many costly handicraft shops in cities

(d) in many nice handicraft shops in cities

v)   Why is now a "Nakshi Kantha" made?

(a) For pleasure

(b) For decoration

(c) For monetary

(d) For both for beauty and monetary

vi)   NakshiKantha is a/an ------------- pattern.

(a) stylish

(b) simple

(c) normal

(d) design

vii)   When was the poem 'NakshiKanthar Math' published?

(a) In 1926

(b) In 1927

(c) In 1928

(d) In 1929

2.   Answer the following questions from your reading of the above text.   2×4=8

(a)   What is NakshiKantha?

(b)   What kind of craft is it?

(c)   What districts are famous for NakshiKantha ?

(d)   Who used it at first?

3.   Read the following text and fill in the gaps with appropriate words to make it a meaningful one.   1×5=5

Zara and her parents have been living in London for many years. They have come from London to Bangladesh with a view to (a) ------------- her cousin, Mita and her parents. (b) -------------- visiting some interesting places of Bangladesh, they decided to visit Thailand. Mita's parents could not go with them because of their (c) --------------. Mita is very excited about her first plane journey. Mita, Zara and her parents fill up the immigration (d) ------------- before going through the immigration HazratShahjalal International Airport. The immigration officer will check their passports and stamp them and then they will be ready for (e) -------------.

B : Unseen Part

Read the following text and answer questions 4 and 5.

A comparative study of the demographical features of China, India, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh:

Among the four countries, China has the largest land area (7,600,000 sq km) while Sri Lanka has the lowest (65,600 sq km). India has the second largest land area (3,287,590 sq km). Bangladesh stands third with an area of 1, 44,000 sq km. In terms of population also, we find the same ratio – China tops with 1.33 billion, then comes India (1.15 billion), Bangladesh (150 million) and Sri Lanka (20 million). Quite surprisingly, the density of population in Bangladesh is the highest (1000 people per sq km) whereas India and Sri Lanka has 382 and 332 respectively. China

enjoys the lowest density of population (143). Birth rate is highest in India (22.22) followed by Bangladesh (20.1), Sri Lanka (17.42) and China (12.29). Death rate is highest in India (7.48) followed by China (7.03), Bangladesh (6.1) and Sri Lanka (5.92). If we consider the growth rate, India (1.41%) tops the list followed by Bangladesh (1.40%), Sri Lanka (0.7%) and China (0.5%).

Here we find that Bangladesh is a densely populated country with a comparatively high growth rate.

4. **Complete the grid below with appropriate information.** 1×5=5

Country	Population	Growth Rate
China	1.33 billion	(i) -------------
India	(ii)-------------	(iii)-------------
(iv) -------------	20 million	0.7%
Bangladesh	(v) -------------	1.40%

5. **Read the passage again and write, whether the statements are true or false. Give correct answers, if the statement is false.** 1×5=5

   (a) China has the largest population among all the four countries.

   (b) India has larger land area than China.

   (c) Death rate is lowest in Sri Lanka.

   (d) China has the lowest density of population.

   (e) Growth rate is highest in Bangladesh.

6. **Read the text below and fill-in the gaps using the clues given in the boxes. There are more words than necessary. One word can be used once only.** $\frac{1}{2}$ ×10=5

took	their	day	many	night	time
useless	friends	destroy	nocturnal	birds	not only

Owls are familiar (a)-------. Many people think that they are (b)-------- harmful but also useless. They might be ugly but are not (c)--------. In fact, they are the farmer's (d) -------- because they eat mice and rats that (e)-------- his grains. Owls are known as (f)-------- birds. They sleep in the day (g)-------- and hunt their food at (h)------ . Mice and rats hunt for (i) -------- food at night, too. That is why, owls can eat so (j)------ mice and rats.

7. **Read the text below and fill-in the gaps using suitable words to make it a meaningful text.** 1×5=5

   AwaisKarni (a) -------- in Yemen. As a (b) ------------- he is known to (c) -------- . His mother was (d) --------- and lame. He tried his (e)-------- to help his mother.

8. **Match the part of sentences from columns A and B to make five complete sentences.** 1×5=5

Column A	Column B
(i) Herbal medicines are	(a) by using turmeric, marigold or aloe vera on it.

(ii) Moreover, they have	(b) to cure cold.
(iii) Honey and tulsi leaves are used	(c) no side effect.
(iv) A minor cut or wound can be cured	(d) are used to cure skin problem.
(v) Garlic, neem or turmeric	(e) easily available and cheap.

C : Grammar Part

9. **Read the text below and fill in the gaps with the root words in the brackets adding suitable suffix, prefix or both.** $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$

The (a) <u>important</u> of television is too many to describe. It is like a stage where (b) <u>perform</u> are seen and heard. It gives us news on (c) <u>nation</u> and international matters. Television has a great educative value. It teaches the (d) <u>literate</u> and students. It (e) <u>large</u> our knowledge. It has broken the wall between the educated and the (f) <u>educated</u>. Television has some (g) <u>merits</u> too. So television programmes should be (h) <u>careful</u> produced so that it can never be (i) <u>harm</u> to us. People who has the (j) <u>involve</u> with production of programs must be rational.

10. **Fill in the gaps in the following text with appropriate articles (a, an or the). Put a cross (×) where no article is used.** $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$

(a) ---------- educated (b) ---------- man is an asset for (c) ---------- undeveloped country. He can teach (d) ---------- ignorant man an important (e) ------------ matter without facing (f) ---------- obstruction. For this there is difference between (g) ------------ educated and (h) ---------- uneducated. (i) ---------- role played by (j) -------- learned is beyond description.

11. **Change the following sentences as directed in the brackets.** 1×5=5

(a) <u>Tarek is the best student in the class.</u> (postive) (b) <u>He is attentive to his studies.</u> (negative) (c) <u>He does not keep bad company.</u> (affirmative) (d) <u>He helps the weaker students.</u> (passive) (e) <u>Everybody loves him.</u> (interrogative)

12. **Rewrite the following passage changing the form of speech.** 5

"Pintu came to my house yesterday," said Sam. "Why did he come?" I asked.

"He did not tell me anything," Sam replied, "But he was only talking about his mother."

"His mother is an affectionate lady. I still remember how kindly she talked to me a year ago!" said I.

13. **Use capital letters and punctuation marks as needed in the following passage.** $\frac{1}{2} \times 10 = 5$

we live in bangladesh almost all of us speak in bangla most of the people of the country are muslims besides hindus buddhists and Christians also live here about 80 per cent people live in the villages.

D : Writing Part

14. Suppose you are Zaman and chatting with your cousin, Hasan. Make a dialogue with him about the importance of learning English. **10**

15. You are the manager of Sayem Mobile Shop. You need to buy mobile phones. Now, send an e-mail to the sales officer of Nokia cellular company. The e-mail can be sent to symobile@gmail.com. **10**

16. Write a paragraph on Our National Flag. You have to write what it symbolize, what its colours, what the colours indicate, when the national flag is kept half-mast and how you uphold its honour. **10**