

Tamirul Millat Kamil Madrasah, Dhaka

Half-yearly Online Examination-2020

Class: Nine

Subject: English 1st Paper

Time: 3 hours Full Marks: 100

Part A: Seen comprehension

Read the text and answer question 1 and 2

The pioneer of Bangladeshi modern art Zainul Abedin is widely acclaimed for his Bengal 'Famine Sketches'. Through a series of sketches, Zainul not only documented the harsh famine of 1940 but also showed its sinister face through the skeletal figures of the people destined to die of starvation in a man-made plight. He depicted these extremely shocking pictures with human compassion. He made his own ink by burning charcoal and using cheap ordinary packing paper for sketching. He produced a series of brush and ink drawings, which later became iconic images of human sufferings. Zainul developed a knack for drawing and painting when he was a high school student. After completing high school, he got admission to the Government School of Art, Calcutta (now Kolkata). He graduated with the first position in first class in 1938. He was appointed teacher of the Art School while he was still a student there. He also attended the Slade School of Arts, London in 1951-52.

Zainul Abedin is considered the founding father of Bangladeshi art. He was an artist of outstanding talent and earned international reputation. For his artistic and visionary qualities, he is referred to as Shilpacharya meaning 'great teacher of art' in Bangladesh. He was the first Principal of the first art school in Dhaka in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). He organized the Nabanna (harvest) exhibition in 1969. In the exhibition, a 65-foot long scroll portraying the rural East Pakistan in phases from abundance to poverty. This intensified the already heightened non-cooperation movement against the Pakistan regime. The exhibition was symbolic of the artists' protest and a milestone in demanding cultural and political freedom. Zainul's dynamic style of work is evident in a 30 foot long scroll painting called Manpura, which was done to commemorate the death of hundreds and thousands of people in the devastating cyclone of

1970.

He designed the pages of Constitution of Bangladesh. He founded the Folk Art Museum at Sonargoan, and also Zainul Abedin Shangrahasala, a gallery of his own works in Mymensing in 1975.

The river Brahmaputra plays a predominant role in his paintings and a source of inspiration all through his career. Much of his childhood was spent near the scenic beauty of the river Brahmaputra. A series of water colours that Zainul did as his tribute to the river earned him the Governor's Gold Medal in an all-India exhibition in 1938. This was the first time when he came into spotlight and this award gave him the confidence to create his own visual style.

Zainul was born in Kishoreganj on 29 December 1914 and died on 28 May 1976.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives: 7

- The word "Tribute" Means _____
 - abhor
 - dislike
 - honour
 - reward
- What does the word inspiration means?
 - want
 - greed
 - motivation
 - aspire
- To commemorate the death of hundreds and thousands of people in the devastating cyclone of 1970, a scroll was done named _____
 - Mohabinara
 - Tripura
 - Monipura
 - Monpura
- What does the expression "Famine Sketches" mean?
 - The picture of disaster
 - the picture of cyclone
 - The diagram of starvation
 - The picture of foods
- "Shangrahasala" is the name of _____
 - an art
 - a library
 - an exhibition
 - A gallery
- The word 'Iconic' means?
 - mentionable
 - heroic
 - Symbolic
 - Both ii & iii

- g. He organized the harvest exhibition in _____
 i. 1969 ii. 1986 iii. 1979 iv. 1989

2. Answer the following question. 5×2 = 10

- Why is Zainul widely acclaimed?
- What did he use for Sketching?
- Who intensified the non-co-operation movement against Pakistan regime?
- Where did he found the Folk Art Museum?
- Who is the pioneer of Bangladeshi Modern art?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 5

The republic of Maldives is an island country in the Indian Ocean. It has 1199 islands that are clustered into 26 major atolls. An atoll is a ring-shaped coral reef or a string of closely spaced coral islands. The natural coral reefs of the Maldives are surrounded by the sea all around and stand out as a pearl in the Indian Ocean. The Maldives is the eighty smallest country in the world with an area of 300 square kilometers. It is the smallest Asian country in terms of population and size.

People have been living on the islands of the Maldives for nearly 3000 years. They set sail from different parts of the world-Asia, Arabia, Europe and America- to come to these islands. The earliest settlers of the Maldives were probably from Southern India and Srilanka who came to these island in the fourth and fifth centuries Bc. In the 12th century Ad, sailors from East Africa and Arab countries came to the Maldives. As a result, the Maldivians who were originally Buddhists were converted to Sunni Islam in the mid-12th century. In 1344 Ibn Batuta a famous Arab historian and scholar travelled around the Maldives.

In the 16th century, the Portuguese conquered the Maldives and ruled the country for 15 years. Although governed as an independent Islamic sultanate for most of its history from 1153 to 1968, the Maldives was a British colony from 1887 to 1965. Following independence from Britain in 1965. The Sultanate continued to operate for another 3 years. On November 11, 1968, the Sultanate was abolished and replaced by a republic and the country assumed its present name.

The Maldives (a) _____ in the Indian Ocean is the smallest country in Asia. Travellers are (b) _____ by its natural beauty. It also attracted the Arabian (c) _____ who came to this country in the 12th century. And they introduced (d) _____ in this country. It was under Britain from 1887 to 1965. The Maldivians gained their (e) _____ from Britain in 1965.

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions following it.

Hazrat Mohammad (Sm) is the greatest Prophet. He is the leader of all other prophets. At the age of forty. He was given order by Allah to preach Islam. Though he was a member of the most powerful family of Arab, he had to endure a lot of outrage from the people of Makkah when he started to preach Islam. At last, he left Makkah for Medina. There he founded a strong Islamic country. The strength of Islam was increasing day by day. In his life time, Muhammad (Sm) established a vast Muslim empire which was ruled according to the Principles of Quran. As a result, the whole empire enjoyed divine peace and progress. Thus Muhammad (Sm) was a ruler, a prophet a social reformer in the same time. He established Islam on a strong basis not with the sword but with the principles of peace and love, harmony and friendship. He is the most powerful leader of all. Ages. Though he is not physically present now, his ideal inspires all Muslims heart and mind even today. Here lies the success of his teaching.

4. Complete the following table with the information given in the passage. 5

What/Who	Event
Hazrat Muhammad (Sm) is the greatest	i.
ii.	Allah ordered him to preach islam
The first Islamic state was	iii.
iv.	Was established with principles of peace and love
His	v.

5. Write a summary of the passage in not more than 90 to 100 words. 10

6. Match the Parts of Sentences given in Column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
a. Kazi Nazrul Islam	i. at churulia in the district of Burdwar	i. from his boyhood
b. He was born on 24 may 1899	ii. was the son of the couple	ii. greatest Bengali poets
c. Nazrul	iii. he could not go on	iii. with his studies after class ten
d. Because of poverty	iv. in the field of singing songs and composing them	iv. in West Bengal
e. His genius was evident	v. is one of the	v. Kazi Fakir Ahmed and Jaheda khatun

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. 1×8 = 8

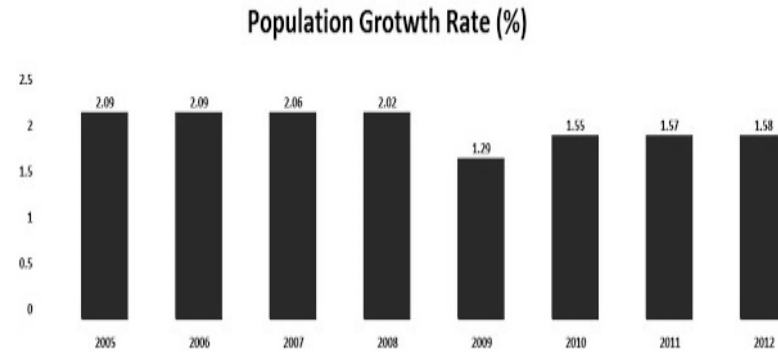
- The first friend climbed up a tree but the latter could not climb up a tree.
- Suddenly a bear came there.
- Once upon a time two friends were passing by a forest.
- They were talking about their love for each other.
- Finding no other way. He later one laid down on the ground and feigned death.
- The bear smelt his ears, nose and face.
- Then the bear went away.
- He thought him to be dead.

8. Write a Paragraph on "Environment Pollution." 10

9. Read the beginning of the following story and complete it in your own way. Give it a title. 10

Once a lion was sleeping in a forest. Suddenly a mouse came there. It did notice the sleeping lion. It was-----

10. The graph below shows "Population Growth Rate" from 2005 to 2012. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



11. Suppose, your younger brother Foysal giving up his studies, has been mixing with bad companies. Now, write a letter to him advising him to be attentive to his studies avoiding bad companies. 10
12. Write a dialogue between Helal and Belal about the benefits of early rising. 10