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Assignment-1

Class: Nine

Subject: English 1ST Paper

Part-A: Reading Comprehension

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions following it.

Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented film makers in Bangladesh. He was born on 19 August 1935 in the village Majupur, in Feni district. He was an active worker of the Language Movement. He was one of the ten students to go out in a procession on 21 February 1952 despite a ban on such activities. As a result, he and many others were arrested and taken to prison. Zahir was also present at the historical meeting of Amtala on

February 21, 1952. He also took part in the mass movement in 1969. In 1971, he joined the Liberation War. All through his life, Zahir dreamt for a democratic society, a society that will ensure freedom of speech and will. He had many dreams about our film industry too. He made a legendary film *Jibon Theke Neya* based on the Language Movement of 1952.

It was a revolt against the then autocratic government. The family presented in that film was a miniature East Pakistan ruled by an autocrat who had to go to the prison for her conspiracy. During the liberation war this film was shown outside Bangladesh. Critics like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, and Ritwik Ghatak appreciated this film. Zahir gave all his money to the Freedom Fighters' trust that he got from his film shows. Besides, his great documentary on Pakistani atrocities, *Stop Genocide*, helped create world sentiment in favour of our liberation war.

On 30 December 1971, someone informed Zahir about an address somewhere at Mirpur, where he might find his brother, the famous writer Shahidullah Kaiser. Shahidulla was captured and killed by the Pakistani army and the local collaborators during the last days of the war. Accordingly Zahir left home to get his brother back and he never returned. Zahir's dream was fulfilled. He could see the inception of a free independent Bangladesh though he did not get back his brother. And it's a pity that this dreamer was missing at such a time when his dream came true.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

- i) The film 'Jibon Theke Neya' is a symbol of -----
a) baribarism b) sutocracy c) revolt against autocracy d) brutalism
- ii) In the Passage the word 'Inception' means-----.
a) End b) cunning c) beginning d) conclusion
- iii) Zahir Raihan engaged himself in the mass movement in -----.
a) 1969 b) 1996 c) 1959 d) 1952
- iv) 'Disappearance' stands for -----
a) Existence b) arrival c) vanishing d) exhibition
- v) The main theme of the passage about-----
a) Zahir's last day b) Zahir's activities
c) Zahir's life d) Zahir's contribution
- vi) What does 'the then autocratic Government' imply?
a) The Martial Law Government b) The Pakistani Ruler
c) The Ruling Party d) The Ruler of East Pakistan
- vii) The critics ----- the film.
a) chose b) liked c) praised d) disliked

2. Answer the following questions.

- a) Who is Zahir Raihan?
- b) What did Zahir Raihan dream all through his life?
- c) Why did Zahir leave home?
- d) What was the effect of 'Stop Genocide'?
- e) Who was Shahidullah Kaiser? What happened to him?

3. Read the following text and fill in the gaps with appropriate word based on the information of the text.

Paharpur is an important archaeological site situated in a village named ‘Paharpur’ in Naogaon district of northern Bangladesh. Naogaon is mainly plain land but in the middle of it stood a hill covered with jungle. When the jungle was cleared and the hill excavated, there emerged a lofty ruin of an ancient temple. The temple is about 24 metre high from the surrounding level. ‘Pahar’ means hill. Hence is the name Paharpur.

The Paharpur site has been excavated and re-excavated a number of times by archaeologists. Sir Alexander visited the place in 1879. Cunningham intended to carry out an extensive excavation but was prevented by the land owner. Nevertheless, he was satisfied with whatever excavation he was permitted to carry on. He discovered the ruins of a square tower of 22 feet side with a projection in the middle of each side from the top of the central hill. The site was declared to be protected by the Archaeological Survey of India in 1919 under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904.

The Paharpur Site is a place which has archeological value. It is a plain land with hill. This site (a) ----- excavated and re-excavated many times. Cunningham was interested to continue this project. But the land owner was (b) ----- to carry on. The next time the land owner satisfied and (c) ----- the excavation. The Department of Archaeology of Bangladesh did the (d) ----- in two phases and ended (e) -----.

Part-B: Unseen Comprehension

Read the following text and answer questions 4 and 5.

Jasimuddin was a famous Bengali poet. He was also a song writer, prose writer, folk lore collector and radio personality. He is known as Pollikobi because through his poems he depicted the Bengali rural life, He was born in the village of Tambulkhana in Faridpur District on 1 January 1903. He received his early education at Faridpur Welfare School. He obtained BA degree in Bangla from the University of Calcutta in 1929 and MA in 1931. Jasimuddin joined the University of Dhaka in 1938 as a lecturer. He left the university in 1944 and joined the Department of Information and Broad Casting. He worked there until his retirement in 1962 as Deputy Director. Jasimuddin collected more than 10,000 folk songs. He wrote many poems, dramas, novels, memoirs music etc. His major works are Rakhaki, Nakshi kanthar Maath, Sojan Badiyar Ghat, Bedher Meye, Madhumala etc. The major awards and honors that he received are President Award for Pride performance (1958), Bangladesh and Independence Day Award (1978). He died on 13 March 1976 and was buried near his ancestral home at Gobindopur.

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

Who/What	Event/Activity	Year/When	Place/Where
Jashimuddin	born	1903	(i) _____
He	obtained BA degree	(ii) _____	the University of Calcutta
He	(iii) _____	1938	the university of Dhaka
He	joined	(iv) _____	department of Information and Broad Casting
he	got president award for pride performance	1958	(v) _____

5. Write a summary of the passage in no more than 90 to 100 words.

6. Match the part of sentences given in the column A, B and C to make five complete sentences.

Column-A	Column-B	Column-C
a. 21 February is a red letter day	i) the whole world is observing 21 st February	i) for its language except we, the Bengalis.
b. It is our pride because	ii) for the language martyrs who	ii) recognized as the International Mother Language Day.
c. The recognition of the day	iii) no nation of the world has ever fought	iii) as the International Mother Language Day.

d. From the beginning of 21 st century	iv) as the International Mother Language Day by UNESCO	iv) laid down their lives for outstanding Bangla as State Language.
e. This recognition is the best award	v) in our national history and this day has been	v) has ushered in a new era in our national history.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to re-write the whole story.

- The first friend climbed up a tree but the later couldn't.
- 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, the 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.

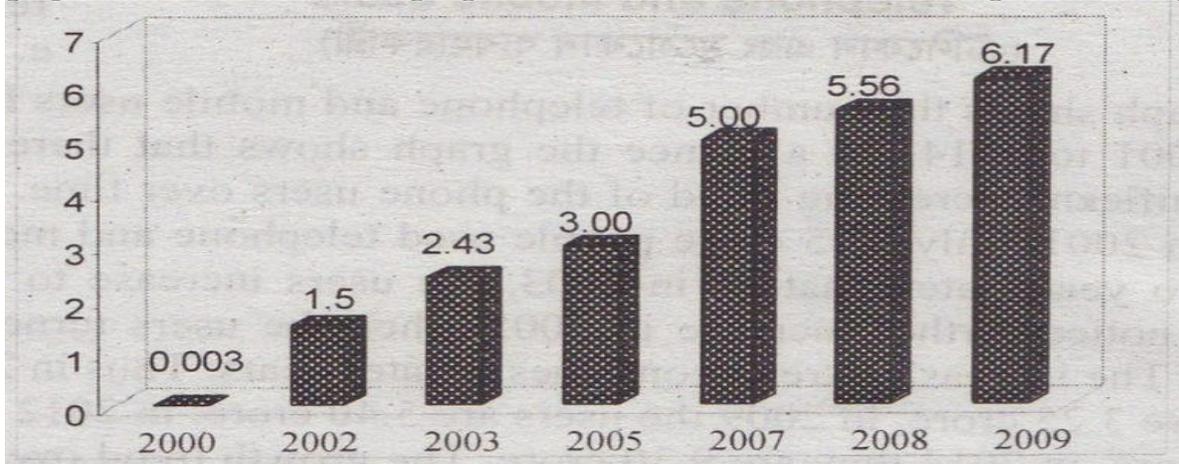
8. Write a paragraph on 'Load Shedding' answering the following questions.

- What is load shedding?
- What are the causes of Load Shedding?
- How do people suffer during it?
- What are its effects on economy of the country?
- How can we minimize load shedding?

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

One a farmer had a goose. It used to lay a golden egg every day. The farmer used to sell -----

10. The graph below shows the Internet Users in Bangladesh from 2000-2009. Now describe the graph below. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.



11. Suppose, your friend Rezoan wanted to know what you will do after your annual exam. Now write a letter to him about your plan.

12. Suppose, you are Amin. Your Annual Exam is at your hand. Your friend Taib meets you. Now write a dialogue between you and Taib about your preparation for the exam.