

**Model Question of SSC Examination 2019 for All Board
English (Compulsory) 1st Paper**

Sub Code

1	0	7
---	---	---

Time : 3 hours

Total Marks : 100

[Answer all the questions. Figure in the margin indicate full marks]

Part A – Reading Test (50 Marks)

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below (1-2):

Lake Baikal is the deepest and one of the biggest and most ancient lakes of the world. It is situated almost in the centre of Asia. Lake Baikal is a gigantic bowl set at 445 metres above sea level. This grand, enormous, unusual and charming miracle of nature is located in the South of Eastern Siberia, in the Buryat Autonomous Republic and region of Irkutsk, Russia. The lake covers 31,500 sq. km. It is 636 km long and an average of 48 km wide. The widest point of the lake is 79.4 km. The water basin occupies 557,000 sq. km. and contains 23,000 cu.km. of water, which is about one fifth of the world's reserves of fresh surface water. The average water level in the lake is never higher than 456m. The average depth of Lake Baikal is 730 m., and its maximum depth in the middle is 1,620 m. It would take about one year for all the rivers of the world to fill Baikal's basin, and would take four hundred years for all the rivers, streams and brooks now flowing into Siberian Lake-sea to do the same. There are hot springs in the surrounding area of Lake Baikal. The quality of the water of these springs is excellent. The lake acts as a powerful generator and bio filter producing this water.

Baikal is a stormy lake. Autumn is the most stormy time. The wind blows in various directions. The weather depends on the wind. If it is blowing from the north, the weather is bright and sunny. The water of the lake looks green and dark blue. But if the winds get stronger, Baikal turns black, waves rising high with white crest. The beauty of Lake Baikal is exceptional.

[Unit-8, Lesson-4]

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives:

1×7=7

- a. The passage highlights —**
- i) the lake Baikal
 - ii) the length of the Baikal
 - iii) the enormities of the Baikal
 - iv) all the above
- b. Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'ancient' used in line 1?**
- i) Magnificent
 - ii) Contemporary
 - iii) Antique
 - iv) Stormy
- c. The lake is —**
- i) calm and quiet
 - ii) gusty
 - iii) tranquil
 - iv) sober
- d. In the passage, the phrase, 'miracle of nature' stands for —**
- i) the scenario around Lake Baikal
 - ii) Lake Baikal itself
 - iii) the hot springs around Lake Baikal
 - iv) wonderful creation of nature

e. **Gigantic means —**

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| i) tiny | ii) enormous |
| iii) little | iv) short |

f. **The water of the lake looks —**

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| i) green and blue | ii) black and white |
| iii) green and black | iv) blue and white |

g. **Lake Baikal is a — lake.**

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| i) new | ii) recent |
| iii) pre-historic | iv) traditional |

2. **Answer the following questions:** 2×5=10

- (a) What type of lake is Baikal?
- (b) When does sunny and bright weather remain in the lake?
- (c) Where is the Lake Baikal situated?
- (d) What does the water of the lake look and what does the weather depend on?
- (e) What surrounds Baikal Lake?

3. **Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.** 1×5=5

Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit round the sun. But they can control the increase in the amount of green-house gases and its effect on the atmosphere. The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses,

run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Now-a-days, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air. We are strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. An important carbon dioxide storehouse is destroyed with the forests as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead. [Unit-5, Lesson-3]

Questions:

Human beings are (a) — responsible for climate change. They are (b) — the environment by (c) — greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, CFC etc. Combustion of coal, burning of fossil fuels, deforestation are the (d) — causes of pollution. Climate change (e) — natural disasters.

4. **Read the passage on Stephen Hawking. Complete the following table with information from the passage.** 1×5=5

Stephen Hawking is the greatest physicist after Einstein. He was born in 1942 in an educated family in the UK. He got married in 1963. He was very skilled in mathematics from his boyhood. He got his Ph.D in Cosmology from Cambridge University by the time he was 26. He wrote the book "A Brief History of Time: From the Big Bang to the Present Times." He became famous for his investigations into the origins of the universe. At the age of thirty, he was attacked by Gehrig's diseases. He started losing control over the muscles of the body except

his head and hands and was confined to the wheelchair. But such a tremendous physical handicap has not managed to dishearten him. He continues his work with a computer and a voice synthesizer. At the age of thirty two he received Albert Einstein Award for Theoretical Physics. In 1979, he joined Cambridge University as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics. At present, under twenty four hour nursing by an American organization this invincible man is continuing his work.

Who/ What	Place	Time/ Age	Event	Name of the Disease	Achievement
Stephen Hawking	UK	1942	(i)		
He	Cambridge University	(ii) (year)	Ph.D		
He		in 1972	(iii)	Gehrigs	
He		in 1974	(iv)		Albert Einstein Award
He	Cambridge University	(v)	joined		

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10
6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A', 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1×5=5

Column A	Column B	Column C
a) We should say 'No' to corruption	i) should work together and raise	i) unitedly stand against corruption
b) If we want to cope with	ii) so self-centered that we	ii) but also harmful in our society
c) In order to control corruption, we	iii) because it is a serious social crime and	iii) do not think of the welfare of our country
d) But we are	iv) are not only dishonest	iv) obstructs the development of the society
e) People who are corrupted	v) the development of the world, we should	v) awareness among the people

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. 1×8=8

- a) Of Shakespeare's education, little is known.
- b) William Shakespeare was born on April 23, 1564 in Stratford on Avon.
- c) His mother Mary Arden was the daughter of a prosperous family.
- d) When he was 14, his father lost his property and fell into debt.
- e) She was eight years older than he.
- f) His father John Shakespeare was a farmer's son.
- g) In 1582, Shakespeare married Anne Hathway, the daughter of a peasant family.
- h) His real teachers were men and women and the natural influences which surrounded him in Stratford.

Part B – Writing Test (50 Marks)

8. Answer the following questions to write a paragraph on "Global Warming." 10

- a) What is global warming?

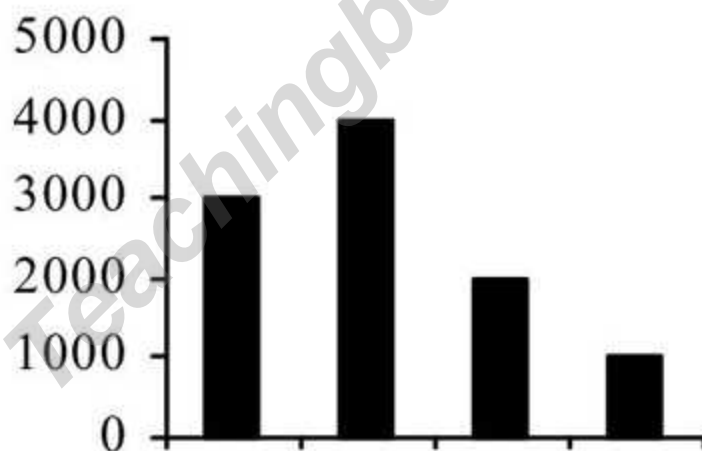
- b) What are the causes of global warming?
- c) What are the effects of it?
- d) How can we prevent global warming?
- e) If we fail to prevent it, what may happen in near future?

9. Read the beginning of the following story. Write at least ten new sentences to complete the story. 10

Once the house of a rich man was infested with rats. The house became the town of Hamelin. There were rats everywhere

10. Look at the following graph. The graph shows a comparative selling rates of four types of books in Ekushey Boi Mela 2017. Now describe the graph in 150 words. 10

Sale of Books in Ekushey Boi Mela 2017



Science fiction Novel History Poetry

- 11. Suppose, you are Siam. You are an examinee of the SSC examination, 2018. After your examination you have about two months leisure time. Now, write a letter to your friend telling about what you intend to do after your SSC examination. 10**
- 12. Suppose, you are Pranto. Your friend Diganto wants to know about the importance of "Tree Plantation." Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about it. 10**