INSTRUCTION FOR CANDIDATES

1. This test booklet contains five sections with a total of 39 questions.

2. All sections are compulsory.

3. Each section has individual number of questions carrying marks as follows:

   A. Research Methodology: 8 questions (8×5) = 40 marks

   [N.B. Candidates for the Faculties of the Theology and Islamic Studies and Humanities and Social Sciences may, however, be allowed to answer section A in English/Bengali/Arabic].

   B. Functional English/Arabic/ Bangla language:

   i. Short answer
   (ii) Vocabulary type
   (iii) Translation (Bengali to English)
   (iv) Grammar items

   5 questions (5×2) = 10 marks
   5 questions (5×1) = 05 marks
   1 question (1×10) = 10 marks
   5 questions (5×1) = 05 marks

   C. Functional Knowledge of Computer:

   D. Bangladesh and Global Studies:

   E. Mathematical Reasoning and Analytical Ability:

   5 questions (5×2) = 10 marks
   5 questions (5×2) = 10 marks

5. No clarification of the Question Paper can be sought. Answer the questions as they are.

6. Answers are to be written only in the blank space after each question. No additional sheets will be provided. Rough work can be done in the question paper itself.

7. Calculators /mobile phones and /or any types of electronic devices are not allowed.
Section A. Research Methodology: 8 questions (8×5) = 40 marks

1. Why is research necessary, and what are its benefits?

2. What do you mean by motivational research?

3. What is a literature review in research?

4. What is a review of the literature and why is it important?

5. Differentiate between research methods and methodology.

6. What are the different types of research reports?
7. What is Plagiarism?

8. How will you write a research proposal for an M Phil application? Mention only the main points.

Section B. Functional English/Arabic/Bangla language: 30 marks.
(i) Short answer 5 questions (5×2) =10 marks
(ii) Vocabulary type 5 questions (5×1) = 05 marks
(iii) Translation (Bengali to English) 1 question (1×10) = 10 marks
(iv) Grammar items 5 questions (5×1) = 05 marks

English language

1. Read the passage and then answer the questions that follow.

Energy is the driving force of this world. The world relies heavily on petroleum, coal and natural gas for energy. Sources of energy can be divided into major options: renewable and nonrenewable. Mineral hydrocarbon or fossil fuels are non-renewable sources of energy. Reliance on them poses real big problems. First, fossil fuels such as oil, coal, gas etc, are finite energy resources and the world eventually will run out of them. Secondly, they will become too expensive in the coming decades and too damaging for the environment to repair. Thirdly, fossil fuels have direct polluting impacts on earth’s environment causing global warming. In contrast, renewable energy sources such as, wind, water and solar energy are constantly and naturally replenished and never run out.

Most renewable energy comes either directly or indirectly from the sun. Sunlight or solar energy can be used for heating and lighting homes, for generating electricity and for other commercial and industrial uses.

The sun’s heat drives the wind and this wind energy can be captured with wind turbines to produce electricity. Then the wind and the sun’s heat cause water to evaporate. When this water vapour turns into rain or snow and flows downhill into rivers or streams, its energy can be captured as hydroelectric energy. Along with the rain and snow, sunlight causes plants to grow. Plants produce biomass which again can be turned into such as firewood, alcohol etc. identified as his energy.

(a) What is the passage about?
(b) Why will fossil fuels be too expensive?

(c) What are the positive features of renewable energy sources?

(d) Why do renewable energy sources never run out?

(e) Do you support the idea that we should use renewable energy to save our environment? Explain briefly.

2. Read the passage and then write the synonym or antonym of the words below as directed.

21 February is a memorable day in our national history. We observe the day every year as International Mother Language Day. The day is a national holiday. On this day, we pay tribute to the martyrs who laid down their lives to establish Bangla as a state language in undivided Pakistan in 1952. This is known as the Language Movement.

The seed of the Language Movement was sown on 21 March 1948 when Mohammad Ali Zinnah, the then Governor General of Pakistan, at a public meeting in Dhaka declared that Urdu would be the only official language of Pakistan. The declaration raised a storm of protest in the eastern part of the country. The protest continued non-stop, gathering momentum day by day. It turned into a movement and reached its climax in 1952. The government outlawed all sorts of public meetings and rallies to prevent it.

The students of Dhaka University defied the law and they brought out a peaceful protest procession on 21 February 1952. When the procession reached near Dhaka Medical College, the police opened fire on the students, killing Salam, Rafiq, Barkat and Jabbar. This enkindled the sparks of independent movement of Bangladesh.

a. (i) Memorable (synonym):
     (ii) Movement (antonym):

b. (i) Observe (synonym):
     (ii) Protest (antonym):

c. (i) Lay down (antonym):
     (ii) Momentum (synonym):

d. (i) Storm (synonym):
     (ii) Climax (antonym):

e. (i) Provoke (antonym):
     (ii) Procession (synonym)
3. Translate the following passage into English:
পিয়ার জাতিকে যেন দেখতে। পিয়ার ছাড়া কেন জাতি উদ্দেশ্য করতে পারে না। অজ্ঞতা অক্ষরকে সামরিক। তাই সমাজের জন্য ইয়ামান পিয়ার আলো, সেকারে এই সেক্স উপস্থাপন করতে হবে। ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের তাদের দায়িত্ব সম্পর্কে সচেতন হইবেন। অন্যদিকে আজ্ঞা জন্য কেন আলো ব্যবহার না।

4. (a) Change the following into the indirect form of speech:
She said, "Where shall we be after 1000 years?"

(b) Choose the right preposition to fill in the gaps:
I said --- him that it was our custom--- Bangladesh to ride cars - the left

(c) Change the following sentence as directed.
He is quite indifferent to his neighbours (Present perfect)

(d) Turn the following sentence into Passive Voice:
Don't insult the weak.

(e) Rewrite the following sentence using 'too'
The shirt is very dirty; I cannot wear it.
(গ) ১টি করে মুক্ত রপমুল ও বদ্ধ রপমুলের দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি দাও।

(ঘ) সত্তিক উচ্চারণের পাঠ্য ব্যাক্তি, দেশপ্রেম:

(ঙ) কোন জাতীয় শব্দকে বাংলা ভাষায় 'নিজস্ব শব্দ' বলা হয়?

খ বিভাগটি শব্দভাগ্য (৫×১=৫)

২। (ক) শব্দার্থ লেখা প্রবন্ধ, স্মৃতিবদ্ধ, মানুষকরী

(খ) মিডি, মহুমিক-কোন ভাষা থেকে আগত শব্দ?

গ বিভাগটি ভাষাপ্রসারণ (১×১০=১০)

১। ভাষ-সম্প্রসারণ করে আমি কী তা জ্ঞানে সাধন সিদ্ধি হয়।
য বিভাগট ব্যাকরণ (৫ × ১ = ৫)

১। (ক) 'কৃষ্ণকোমল' কোন সমাস?

২। (খ) 'এ হেফিং আমরা ঘটনাটি ঘটিয়েছি' বাক্যের অর্থ কী?

৩। (গ) 'যালে কোলে অধ্যায় বাণীগুলির অর্থ কী?' মন্তব্য রিপোর্ট

৪। (ঘ) এক কথায় প্রকাশ করুন 'যে পুরুষের মাতা কৃষ্ণারি'

৫। (ঙ) বাংলা পরিভাষা লেখা Omniscient Narrator, Round Character

নবীন দত্ত

বিষয়শ্রেষ্ঠত্ব, প্রণয়ন বিষয়ক
أحب من الأسلحة العصرية إلا تسمية باللغة العربية

(الحربة المختلطة)

{المتحركة في النطق}

لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
২. কুঁড়িতলা দুঃখে নন্দের পরীক্ষায় প্রথম দিনে প্রথম প্রাপ্তি।
৩. মায়া চোখের মিথ্যা বিশ্বাস ঘটিয়ে প্রথম দিনে প্রথম প্রাপ্তি。
৪. এই সোনার তাঁতের কাজের মাঝে অস্ত্রের কর্মরত নানাপ্রকার অস্ত্রর কাজ।

৪. মাত্র মুদ্রার কোলার অনেক বৃত্তে একটি ছোট বৃত্তের নামে সংবরণ (৫) ( বিণ = ৫ )

রূপান্তরণ -
রূপের বিশ্লেষণ -
রূপের ক্রিয়া -
রূপের ধারণা -
রূপের সংযোগ -
C. Functional Knowledge of Computer: 5 questions (5×2) = 10 marks
1. What is Computer? Give some example of output devices in Computer.

2. How many types of commonly used computers are available nowadays?

3. Write the function of Mouse in computer.

4. Write the basic parts of a laptop computer.

5. Write the full forms of the following:
   PC, LAN, WAN, SMS, e-mail

D. Bangladesh and Global Studies: 5 questions (5×2) = 10 marks
1. Write in brief about Mujibnagar Government.
2. Complete the chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>What happened</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. What do you mean by GI? Mention the GI product of Bangladesh.

4. How many fundamental states policy are there in original constitution of 1972?

5. Describe the main points that Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman gave as the National Assembly on 25th March, 1971.

E. Mathematical Reasoning and analytical Ability:

1. A Z B Y D W G T? Explain which two letters should replace the question marks?

2. Four students about to purchase concert tickets for TK18.50 for each ticket discover that they may purchase a block of 5 tickets for TK 80.00. How much would each of the 4 save if they can get a fifth person to join them and the 5 people equally divide the price of the 5-ticket block?
Answer questions 3 to 5 based on the following data:

The letters A, B, C, D, E, F and G, not necessarily in that order, stand for seven consecutive integers from 1 to 10.
D is 3 less than A.
B is the middle term.
F is as much less than B as C is greater than D.
G is greater than F.

3. The fifth integer is –

4. A is as much greater than F as which integer is less than G?

5. If A = 7, the sum of E and G is -