

## Board Questions

### Unseen Passage-01

**Read the following text carefully and answer the questions no. 4 and 5: [DB'24]**

Captain Mohiuddin Jahangir was an officer in the Army during the Liberating War of 1971. He was born on 7 March, 1949 at Rahimganj village under Babuganj Thana in Barishal District. He completed his HSC from Barishal BM College. In 1967, he took admission in the department of Statistic in Dhaka University. On October 5, 1967 he joined the armed forces as a cadet in the Pakistan Military Academy. He was Commissioned in the Engineering Corps in 1968. He was promoted to the rank of Captain on August in 1970. He was an officer in sector 7 of the Mukti Bahini. He was given the responsibility to fight at the Chapai Nawabganj border in Rajshahi. On 14 December 1971 he was killed in an attempt to break through the enemy defenses on the bank of the Mahananda River. He was buried near Sona Masjid. In recognition of his valor and sacrifice in the Liberation War. Mohiuddin Jahangir was awarded with the highest state honour of Birshrestho.

**04. Complete the table below with information from the above passage:**

Captain Mohiuddin Jahangir		
Specially Recognition	One of the greatest freedom fighters Birshrestho	
Born	Rahimganj	(i)_____
(ii)_____	Dhaka University	1967
Joined as a cadet	(iii)_____	1967
(iv)_____	In the Engineering coprs	1968
Was killed	On the bank of Mohananda`	(v)_____

**05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.**

### Answer

**04.** (i) on 7 March, 1949

(ii) took admission in the department of Statistics

(iii) the Pakistan armed forces in the Pakistan Military Academy

(iv) was commissioned

(v) on 14 December 1971

**05. Try yourself.**

**Unseen Passage-02**

**Read the following text and answer the questions 4 and 5: [RB 24; Din.B'201**

Abul Kashem Fazlul Huq was born in 1873 at Saturia in Barishal. He received his primary education in a Atllage Maktab. Then he entered the Barishal Zilla School. He passed the Entrance Examination standing first in the Dhaka Division. After that, he went to Calcutta for higher educate the age of twenty de Calcutta. He took his M.Sc degree in Math in 1896. The next year he was appointed as an examiner of M.A he passed the Boxers obtaining honours in Chemistry, Physics and Math from the Presidency College, in Math in Calcutta University. Then he passed B.L Examination. Then he enrolled himself in the Calcutta High Court. He worked with Nawab Sir Salimullah.

He played an important role in founding the All India Muslim League in 1906. Then he became a Deputy Magistrate. But he resigned and again joined the Calcutta High Court. In 1913, he became an elected member of BLC. Three years after, he attended the special joint session of the Congress and the Muslim League in Lucknow. In 1918, he became the General Secretary of the Indian Congress and was the President of All India Muslim League.

**4. Complete the following table with informations from the above text:**

Abul Kashem Fazlul Haq				
His main contribution	Founded the All India Muslim League and became the (i)____ of it			
Who	Event	Time	Place	
Abul Kashem Fazlul Huq	Was born	1873	(ii)_____	
He	(iii)_____	1894	Presidency College	
He	Took M.Sc degree	(iv)_____		
He	(v)	1897	Calcutta University	

**05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.**

**Answer**

**04.** (i) president

(ii) Saturia, Barishal

(iii) passed the B.Sc exam

- (iv) 1896  
(v) was appointed as an examiner

**05. Try yourself.**

**Unseen Passage-03**

**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions no 4 and 5: [Ctg.B'24]**

William Wordsworth was a major English romantic poet. He was born on April 7, 1770 in Cumberland, Lake District of England. His father was an attorney. In 1778, when he was only eight years old, his mother died and in the same year he went to Grammar School. In his childhood he learned poetry of Milton and Shakespeare from his father. But in 1783, his father died. Then he became dependent on relatives. However he continued his study and first wrote a poem in 1787. He went to St. John's College, Cambridge and graduated from that college in 1791. Then he went out with his friend on a walking tour to France and Italy. He spent the next year there. While in France he fell in love with a French women named Annette Vallon. He was greatly influenced by the French Revolution in 1791. He had a close friendship with another romantic poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge. They jointly published a book named "Lyrical Ballads" in 1798. In this book they explained their new poetic theory. They introduced a new poetic idea of poem. Finally he was the poet laureate of England.

**04. Complete the table below with the information from the passage:**

Biography of William Wordsworth			
Speciality: (i)_____			
Who/ What	Event	Time	Place
W. Wordsworth	Born	(ii)_____	
He	Graduate		(iii)_____
(iv)_____	Lyrical Ballads		
French Revolution		(v)_____	

**05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.**

**Answer**

**04. (i)** An English romantic poet

(ii) on April 7, 1770

(iii) from St. John's College, Cambridge

(iv) ST Colleridge & he jointly published

(v) in 1791

#### 05. Try yourself.

#### Unseen Passage-04

**Read the following text carefully and answer the questions no. 4 and 5: [SB'24]**

Sher-E-Bangla is one of the most popular leaders of Bangladesh. He was born in 1873 at Chakhar in Barishal. His father Mohammad Wazed Ali was a famous lawyer. He passed the entrance examination and went to Calcutta for higher studies. At the age of 22, he passed the M. A and was placed in first division. After two years, he obtained B.L. degree with distinction and joined the Bar. At the age of 33, he was appointed Deputy Magistrate. He resigned his post in 1912 due to difference of opinion with govt. In 1913, he became the member of Bengal Council. In 1915, he defeated Khaja Najimuddin miserably in the election of Patuakhali. In 1918, he was made General Secretary of Indian Congress. In the same year he was made President of All India Muslim League. He was the Chief Minister of Bengal. In 1924, he established many educational institutions in Bengal as an Education Minister. He was the Mayor of Calcutta Corporation in 1935-1936. In 1937, he was the first elected Prime Minister of Bengal. On 23rd March, 1940 he proposed his historical Pakistan resolution in Lahore conference of Muslim League. He led the United Front in the general election of East Pakistan until 1958. He died at the age of 89. People of Bangladesh remember him with gratitude.

**04. Complete the table below with the information from the above passage:**

Biography of Sher- E- Bangla					
Known as	One of the greatest leaders of Bangladesh				
Life span	From 1873 to (i)_____				
Who	What	Event/Activity	When/ Time	Where/ Place	Subject/Speciality
Sher-E-Bangla	M.A	Obtained	(ii)____	Calcutta	
He		(iii)____	1915	Patuakhali	
He		Was elected	1937	Bengal	(iv)____
He	(v)____	Proposed	1940	Lahore	

**05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.**

**Answer**



- 04.** (i) 1962  
(ii) 1895  
(iii) defeated Khaja Najimuddin  
(iv) first Prime Minister  
(v) historical Pakistan resolution

**05.** Try yourself.

#### Unseen Passage-05

**Read the passage below and answer the questions no. 4 and 5: [BB'24]**

William Wordsworth was born on 7 April in 1770 at Cockermouth in England. He was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge in 1789. Upon taking his Cambridge degree in 1791, he moved to France where he formed a passionate attachment to a Frenchwoman, Annette Vallon and stayed with her till 1792. Subsequently, he settled down with his sister Dorothy and Coleridge at Alfoxden house near Bristol in 1792. He published 'Lyrical Ballads' in 1798 in collaboration with S T. Coleridge. He married in 1802. He was appointed to a sinecure office in 1817. In 1814, he published his largest poem 'The Excursion'. For the last fifty years of his life, he lived first at Dove cottage, Grasmere and finally at Rydal Mount. Many of his sonnets were written during the years of 1820-1835. He died there on 23 April 1850.

**04. Complete the table below with information from the above passage:**

Who/What	Event/Activity	Place/ Where	Time/ When
William Wordsworth	(i)_____	at Cockermouth	In 1770
He	Went	(ii)_____	1789
He	Lived	in France	(iii)
(iv)_____	Were written	at Grasmere and Rydal Mount	From 1820-1835
William Wordsworth	Breathed his last	(v)_____	in 1950

**05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.**

#### Answer

- 04.** (i) was born  
(ii) to St. John's college, Cambridge.  
(iii) till 1792  
(iv) Many Sonnets  
(v) Rydal Mount

**05.** Try yourself.

### Unseen Passage-06

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 4 and 5: [JB'24: BB'19]**

Charles Babbage was an English Mathematician. He was a mechanical engineer who is best known for originating the concept of computer. He was born on 26 December 1791 in London. He entered Trinity College in October 1810. He was transferred to Peter House, Cambridge. He was the top Mathematician there. He received an honorary degree without examination in 1814. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1816. From 1828 to 1839 Babbage was Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge University. Babbage is famous for inventing the first mechanical computer in 1822 that eventually led to today's computer. He died at his home in London on 18 October 1871.

**04. Complete the table below with the information from above the passage :**

Charles Babbage				
Speciality	The master brain of inventing computer			
Best known	The inventor of the first mechanical computer			
Who/What	Event	Place	Year/ Time	Contributing
Charles Babbage	Was born	London	(i)_____	
He	Was elected a fellow	(ii)_____	in 1816	
He	(iii)_____		In 1814	
His contribution			in 1822	(iv)____
Death			(v)_____	

**05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.**

**Answer**

- 04.** (i) 1791  
(ii) the Royal Society  
(iii) received an honorary degree  
(iv) inventing the first mechanical computer  
(v) 1871

**05. Try yourself.**

### Unseen Passage-07

**Read the following passage on Jibananando Das and then answer questions no. 4 and 5: [CB'24; RB, SB17]**

Jibananando Das was born in a small town of Barishal in 1899. He took his Master's Degree in English the age of 22. The next year, he started his teaching career as a Professor of English at Kolkata City College. He lost his job in on the charge of publishing a poem in the 'Parichaya' Patrika. But two years later, he joined the Ramjash College, Delhi, he returned to his birth place the next year. He got an appointment in Brajamohan College, Barishal in 1935. In 1947, when the partition was made, Jibananando Das left Bangladesh for India. In west Bengal he started editing the 'Swaraj' Patrika. In 1951, he joined the Kharagpur College. He was awarded Rabindra Purashkar in 1953. He met with a tram accident on the 14th October, 1954 and was hospitalized. After a few days, he passed away on October 22, 1954.

**04. Complete the table below with information from the above passage.**

Who/ What	Activities	Where	When
Jibananando	Born	(i)_____	in 1899
He	M. A	English	(ii)_____
Career	(iii)_____	Kolkata city College	in 1922
(v)_____	Migration	(iv)_____	in 1947

**05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.**

**Answer**

- 04.** (i) Barishal  
(ii) in 1921  
(iii) Professor of English  
(iv) India  
(v) Rabindra Purashkar

**05. Try yourself**

**Unseen Passage-08**

**Read the following passage and answer the questions no. 4 and 5: [Din.B 24, 23, Ctg.B'19, 17]**

John Milton was one of the famous poets in English literature. He was born on December 9, 1608 in London. At the age of 17, he went to Cambridge University for study and after seven years there he took MA degree from that university. The next six years he spent at Horton in unprofessional study. In 1638 he started his foreign tour. In 1642, he married Mary Powell, a young girl of seventeen. But his wife died in 1652 leaving him with three daughters. So he married second time in 1656 but two years after his second wife also died. Of all his works 'Paradise Lost' is said to be his greatest. He finished composing this epic in 1663. But it was published four years later. By this time he lost his eyesight. At the age of 66, he died on November 8, 1674

**04.(a) Complete the table with the information from the above passage:**

Who/ What	Year	Event	Where	Whom
Milton	(i)_____	Born	London	
He		MA	(ii)_____	
He	1642	Married		(iii)_____
(iv)_____	1667	Published	London	
Milton	(v)_____	`died		

**04.(b) Complete the table with the information from the above passage:**

John Milton			
Speciality	A famous poet of English literature		
Great work	(i)_____		
Who/What	Year/ Time	Event	Place
Milton	(ii)_____	`studied	(iii)_____
Milton	in 1632	(iv)_____	
	in 1658	(v)_____	
Milton	(vi)_____	died	

**(c) Complete the table below with information from the above passage :- [Ctg.B'19]**

Name of the events	Place	Year/ Time	Achievement
Born		(i)_____	
Studied from 1617-1624	(ii)_____		
(iii)_____		At 24	
Famous work			(iv)_____
Passed away		(v)_____	

**(d) Complete the table below with information from the above passage :- [Ctg.B'17]**

Date	Event



Date	Event
(i) _____	Milton was born
1632-38	(ii) _____
(iii) _____	Married Mary Powell
1665	(iv) _____
(v) _____	Died

**05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words**

**Answer**

**04.(a)** (i) 1608

(ii) Cambridge University

(iii) Mary Powell

(iv) Paradise lost

(v) 1674

**04.(b)** (i) Paradise Lost;

(ii) 1625;

(iii) Cambridge University

(iv) took M.A. degree

(v) death of his second wife

(vi) 1674

(c) (i) 1608 (ii) St. Paul's school (iii) took M.A degree (iv) 'of the Paradise Lost' (v) 1674

(d) (i) 1608 (ii) continued studying at Horton (iii) 1643 (iv) Paradise lost was published (v) 1666

**05. Try yourself.**

### **Unseen Passage-09**

**Read the passage on Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah. Complete the following table with the information from the passage :[MB'24; CB'23; JB'19]**

The great men were born in different places of the world but their activities make them familiar and closer to us. Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was one of those who contributed a lot to Bangla

language and literature. He was one of the Shahidullah waf Bengal of his time. This great scholar was born on July, 1885 at 24 Paragonas in West Bengal, India. He passed his entrance examination in 1904 and obtained his B. A. degree six years later. It took him two years to complete his M. A. and another two years for his Bachelor of Law Degree. He later joined the University of Dhaka in 1921 as a professor of Sangskrit and Bengali. He was awarded the Doctorate Degree from Sorbone University, Paris in 1928. "Bangla Shahitter Kotha" the first well arranged history of Bengali literature was composed by him and it was published in 1953. This great scholar remained busy with his works till he became seriously ill in 1967 and was confined to bed for about two and a half years. Dr. Shahidullah breathed his last on July 13, 1969 in Dhaka.

**04. (a) Complete the table with the information from the above passage:**

Dr . Muhammad Shahidullah			
Speciality	Great contribution to Bengali literature		
Time	Was born (i)_____		
Who/What	Event	When	Where
Dr. Muhammad Shaidullah	Obtained BA Degree	(ii)_____	
He	Joined as a professor	in 1921	(iii)_____
He	(iv)_____	in 1928	Sorbone University
(v)_____	Was published	in 1953	

**04. (b) Complete the table with the information from the above passage:**

Who/ What	Event	Time/ When	Where
Dr. Muhammad Shaidullah	(i)_____	in 1904	
He	Joined as a professor	in 1921	(ii)_____
He	(iii)_____	in 1912	
(iv)_____	Was published	in 1953	
He	Was awarded the doctorate degree	in 1928	(v)_____
He	Died	(vi)_____	

**05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.**

**Answer**

**04. (a)**

- (i) 1885
- (ii) 1910
- (iii) University of Dhaka
- (iv) was awarded the Doctorate Degree
- (v) Bangla Shahitter Kotha

**04. (b)**

- (i) passed his entrance examination
- (ii) in the University of Dhaka
- (iii) Completed M.A.
- (iv) Bangla Shahitter Katha', the first well-arranged history of Bengali literature
- (v) from the Sorborne University
- (vi) on 13 July 1969

**05. Try yourself.****Unseen Passage-10**

**Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5: [RB'23]**

In 1912, an American Shipping Company launched a new ship called "The Titanic" . It was the largest and most luxurious ocean liner of the time. It weighted 52,310 tones and could carry about 3327 passengers. Experts said that nothing could make it sink. On April 10, 1912 the ship sailed on its first voyage across Atlantic . It sailed from Southampton to New York in the United States with 2224 passengers of men, women and children.

On April 15, just before midnight the ship struck the iceberg. The iceberg tore a great hole in the ship's side and the unsinkable Titanic began to sink. There was a great alarm on board. Warning bells rang out. Every one rushed to the life boat but there was not enough room for them all. There was room for only 1178 passengers. The lifeboats took mostly the women and children. It was a terrible scene.

**04. Complete the table below with the information from the above passage:**

Who/ What	Situation	Place	Time/ Yeat
(i)_____	Put a new extraordinary ship into water		in 1912
Titanic	(ii)_____	Southampton	(iii)_____

The ship	Struck a iceberg	Its first voyage	(iv)_____
(v)_____	Began to sink	(vi)_____	on 15 April 1912

**05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.**

#### Answer

**04.** (i) An American shipping company

(ii) sailed on

(iii) on April 10, 1912

(iv) on April 15, 1912

(v) The Titanic

(vi) across the Atlantic

**05. Try yourself.**

#### Unseen Passage-11

**Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5: [Ctg.B'23; Din.B'19]**

Rabindranath Tagore was one of the most leading poets in the history of world literature. He was at the same time a poet, a novelist, a dramatist, a philosopher and a musician. He was born in the renowned Tagore family in March, 1861. After the completion of his house education, he was sent to school. But he did not like institutional education. So, arrangements were made at house for his proper education. In his thirteenth year, Rabindranath along with his father went to visit the Himalayas. At the age of seventeen, he was sent to London to study law. But he studied literature with professor Henry Morley only for a few months and then returned home. Only at the age of eight, he started composing poems. He wrote his poetic novel 'Banaphul' at the age of fifteen. When he was sixteen, his poems and essays were being published in journals. After returning from England, he began to write tirelessly in all branches of literature. In 1911 he translated his poems of "The Gitanjali" into English which brought him the highest honour in the form of the Nobel Prize in 1913.

One year after his awarding of the Nobel Prize, he was made a knight by the British Government which he rejected as a protest against the atrocities of British Government at Jallianwalabagh. The University of Oxford honoured him with D.Litt. in 1940. Earlier in 1921, he laid the foundation of Viswa Bharati. At the age of eighty, Rabindranath Tagore breathed his last.

**04. Complete the table below with the information from the above passage:**

Biography of Rabindranath Tagore	
<b>Known as</b>	a poet, a novelist, a dramatist, a philosopher and a musician
<b>Life span</b>	From 1861 to (i)_____



Who	What	Event/ Activity	Time/ When	Place/Where	Subject/Speciality
Rabindranath Tagore	Tour	Went to visit	(ii)____	Himalayas	Accompanied by his father
Rabindranath Tagore	Education	Was sent to study	(iii)____		(iv)____
	(v)____	Brought him the highest honour in the form of the Nobel prize	1913		

**05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.**

**Answer**

**04. (i) 1941**

(ii) in 1874

(iii) 1878

(iv) law

(v) translating the Gitanjali into English

**05. Try yourself.**

### **Unseen Passage-12**

**Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5: [SB'23]**

Albert Einstein, the greatest scientist of the twentieth century and one of the supreme intellects of all time, was born on March 14, 1879 in the city of Ulm in Germany. He attended Ulm high school in Switzerland and became a Swiss Citizen in 1901. He was appointed an examiner at the Swiss patent office in 1902. He served at this post for three years. He received his PhD in 1905 from the University of Zurich, but was unable to find an academic position at that time. However, the same year he began to publish original papers on the theoretical aspects of problems of Physics. Within a few years, these papers, particularly the one on relativity, established his reputation as one of the most brilliant and original scientists in the world. His theories were highly controversial. In spite of this, he was appointed a professor at the University of Berlin. At the same time becoming a member of the Prussian Academy of Science. In 1921 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics. Einstein's situation in Germany became precarious when Hitler rose to power. He moved to Princeton, New Jersey, the USA in 1933 to work at the institute for advanced study and in 1940, he became a United States citizen. Einstein's first marriage ended in divorce, but his second one was quite happy. He had two sons. He died in 1955 in Princeton.

<b>Albert Einstein</b>	
<b>Aims</b>	Propounding his theoretical aspects of problems of physics and some outlying situation of his life to readers
<b>Life span</b>	Born in 1879 and died in 1955 in (i)____

Who/What	Event/ Activity	Place	Time/ When	Why/ How	Speciality
Albert Einstein	Was appointed	(ii)____	1902	As an examiner	
He	Received his PhD	(iii)_____	1905		Unable to find an academic position that time
He	(iv)_____	New Jersey, the USA	1933	(v)_____	Became a US citizen in 1940
His first marriage ended				(vi)_____	

### Unseen passage-13

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5: [DB, RB'20; CB'17]

Neil A. Armstrong commanded The Gemini-8 Mission and became the first human to walk on the moon as commander of Apollo 11. He was born in Wapakoneta, Ohio, on August 5, 1930. He received a Bachelor of Science degree from Purdue University and a Master of Science degree from the University of Southern California. Astronauts Neil A. Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin and Michael Collins launched the mission to the moon with Apollo 11, on July 16 and landed on the moon on July 20, 1969. Neil A. Armstrong first stepped on to the surface and then Aldrin. They explored the surface and gathered moon rocks for over two hours. After exploring the surface they rejoined Collins in the orbiting mothership. Neil A. Armstrong died on August 25, 2012.

4. (a) Complete the table below with information from the above passage: [DB'20]

Event	Year`/ time	Place	Achievement
Born	(i).....		
Received B.Sc		(ii).....	
Left for the moon	(iii).....		
	20 July 1969		(iv).....
Died	(v).....		

(b) Complete the table below with information from the above passage: [RB'20; CB'17]

Event	Year`/ time	Place
Born	5 August	(i).....
Received B.Sc	In 1955	(ii).....
(iii).....	in 1970	University of South California
They landed on the moon	(iv).....	
Started their journey	(v).....	From the moon

05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. [DB, RB'20; CB'17]

Answer : 04. (a) (i) on August 5, 1930 (ii) Purdue University (iii) on July 16, 1969 (iv) first stepped on to the surface of the moon/landed on the moon (v) on August 25, 2012 (b) (i) Wapakoneta, Ohio (ii) from Purdue University (iii) Received M.Sc in Aerospace Engineering (iv) on July 20, 1969 (v) on July 21, 1969

05. Try yourself.

#### Unseen passage-14

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5: [BB'23]

Jasimuddin was a famous Bengali poet. He was also a song writer, prose writer, folklore 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 Kolkata 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 Broadcasting. 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 Rakhali, Nakshi Kanthar Maath, Sojan Badiyer Ghat, Bedder Meya, Madhumala. The major honours and award that he received are President Award for pride performance, Pakistan (1958). D.Lit by Rabindra Bharati University, India (1969), Ekushy Padak (1976), Bangladesh Independence Day Award (1978). He died on 13 March 1976 and was buried near his ancestral home at Gobindapur. 04. Complete the table below with information from the above passage:

Jasimuddin			
Specialty		Pollikobi	
Who/what	Event/activity	Year/when	Place/where
Jasimuddin	(i) .....	(ii) .....	in Faridpur.
He	passed BA	in 1929	(iii) .....
He	joined	(iv) .....	at the University of Dhaka.
Death	(v) .....	(vi) .....	

05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Answer 04. (i) was born (ii) on 1 January 1903 (iii) the University of Kolkata (iv) in 1938 (v) was buried near his ancestral home (vi) on 13 March 1976

#### Unseen Passage-15

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5: [JB'23, CB'20]

Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the USA. He is famous for his Gettysburg Address. It was delivered by him during the American Civil War on November 19, 1863. Lincoln was born on February 12, 1809 in Kentucky, the USA. His parents were from Virginia. In 1819, his mother died. Then his father moved to Indiana state. He grew up there. He was a captain in the Black Hawk War. He got the nomination for president in 1860. Then he became the president of the USA in 1861. Lincoln declared a ban on slavery in America on January 1, 1863. He was re-elected President in 1864. On Good Friday, April 14, 1865 he was assassinated at Ford's theatre in Washington.

04. Complete the table below with information from the passage:

Name of Events	Place	Time/Year
Born	(i) .....	
(ii) .....		November 19, 1863
Became the President	the USA	(iii) .....
Ban slavery	(iv) .....	January 1, 1863
Died	(v) .....	(vi) .....

05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Answer

04. (i) Kentucky, the USA (ii) Delivered his Gettysburg Address (iii) in 1861 (iv) America (v) Ford's theatre, Washington (vi) April 14, 1865

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5: [Din.B'23]

Bangladesh is blessed with huge inland open water resources. It has numerous rivers, canals, beels, lakes and vast areas of floodplains. Hakaluki haor is one of the major wetlands of Bangladesh. With a land area of 18,386 hectares, it supports a rich biodiversity and provides direct and indirect livelihood benefits to nearly 1,90,000 people. This haor was declared an Ecologically Critical Area in April 1999 by the government of Bangladesh. Hakaluki is a complex ecosystem, containing more than 238 interconnecting beels and jalmahals. The haor falls under two administrative districts, Maulvibazar and Sylhet. Some 1,90,000 people live in the area surrounding the haor. The haor is a very important resting place for migratory waterfowls flying in from the north. The most interesting species is the Barheaded Goose, which is now hardly seen in fresh water wetlands. Many other important species of waterfowls make the haor their temporary home. Unfortunately, illegal poaching has been a threat to the waterfowl population in this vast wetland. Hakaluki haor is known as a good grazing land in winter. People from villages around the haor and also from distant areas send their herds for grazing. During this time, herders make temporary shelters near the beels and graze their animals for a period of



4 to 5 months. The haor had very dense swamp forests in the past, but deforestation and lack of conservation practices have virtually destroyed this unique forest in the last two decades.

**Complete the table below with information from the passage:**

Who/What	Event/activity	Specialty/ area	Place/time
Hakaluki haor	in a major wetland	with an area of (i) .....	in Bangladesh
The haor	was declared	Ecologically Critical Area	(ii) .....
It	falls	under two districts	(iii) .....
(iv) .....	is seen	which is the most interesting waterfowl	in fresh water.
The haor	(v) .....	as good grazing land	in winter
Herders	make temporary shelters	to graze animals	for (vi) .....

05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Answer:

04. (i) 18,386 hectares (ii) in April 1999 (iii) Maulvibazar and Sylhet (iv) The Barheaded Goose (v) is known (vi) a period of 4 to 5 months

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5: [M.B'23] Stephen Hawking is considered the greatest physicist after Einstein. He was born in England in 1942. He was very skilled in mathematics from an early age. He wrote a book 'A Brief History of Time: From the Big Bang to the present Times' in 1988. In this book, he explains Cosmology for the general public. It became famous and established his reputation as a great scientist. He received his PhD in Cosmology from Cambridge University in 1968. But fortune did not favour him. In 1972, he became a victim of Gehrig's disease. Since then, he had been confined to a wheelchair with no power to control his body. But he continued teaching through the help of computer. In 1974, he won the prestigious Albert Einstein Award for theoretical physics. In 1979, he joined Cambridge University as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics. He carried out his research work using his computer. This great scientist breathed his last on 14 March 2018.

04. Complete the table below with the information from the above passage:

Albert Stephen Hawking			
Aims	Highlighting his glorious works despite his being handicapped		
Lifespan	Spent a life of (i) _____ years		
Who/What	Activities	Name of work/ Achievements	Time/Date
Stephen Hawking	Wrote a book	(ii) _____	1988
He	took a degree	PhD in Cosmology	(iii) _____
(iv) _____	appointed Stephen Hawking	as a Lucasian Professor	1979
He	(v) _____		1972
Stephen Hawking	was awarded	(vi) _____ for theoretical physics	1974

05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Answer: 04. (i) 76 (iii) 1968 (ii) A brief of Time: From the Big Bang to the Present Times (iv) Cambridge University (v) won the prestigious Albert Einstein Award for therotical Physics. (vi) Albert Einstein Award 05. Try yourself.

Practice:

Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1×5=5

Name of Events	Year/Time	Place	Achievement
Born	(i) .....		
(ii) .....	in 1988		
Became Lucasian Professor of Mathematics		(iii) .....	
Received Ph.D	(iv) .....		
	In 1974		(v) .....

*Extra Question :*

Events/Activities	Time/ Year	Place	Achievement

(i) .....	1942	England	
(ii) .....	1988		
Received his Ph.D	1968	(iii) .....	
(iv) .....	1972		
	1974		(v) .....

18

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5: [Ctg.B'20]

Humayun Ahmed was a teacher, author, dramatist, playwright and filmmaker. He was born in Mohongonj, Netrokona, Mymensing on 13 November, 1948. His father, Faizur Rahman Ahmed, a police officer, was killed by Pakistani military during the liberation war of Bangladesh in 1971. He passed SSC Examination from Bogura Zilla School in 1965 and stood second in the merit list in Rajshahi Education Board. He passed his HSC Exam from Dhaka College in 1967. He took his Honours and Masters in Chemistry from the University of Dhaka with first class. He did his Ph.D. from North Dakota State University. He worked as a Professor of Chemistry in Dhaka University. Humayun Ahmed reached his peak of fame with the publication of his novel Nondito Noroke in 1972. He wrote over 200 fiction and non-fiction books all of which were best sellers in Bangladesh. His first television drama was “Prothom Prohor”. It was followed by many dramas and drama serials. He also directed many films based on his own stories. For his outstanding achievements he was honoured with many awards including Bangla Academy Award (1981) and Ekushey Padak (1994). He died on 19 July, 2012 at Bellevue Hospital in New York. He was buried in Nuhash Palli.

04. Complete the table below with information from the above passage:

Who/ What	Event/Activity	Year/When	Place/Where
Humayun Ahmed	Passed SSC	in 1965	(i)_____
Faizur Rahman Ahmed	Was killed	(ii).....	
Nondito noroke	(iii).....	in 1972	
(iv).....	Were wrote by him		During his lifetime
He	Died	In 2012	(v).....

05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Answer: 04. (i) from Bogura Zilla School (iii) was published (ii) in 1971 (iv) over 200 fiction and non-fiction (v) at Bellevue Hospital in New York. 05. Try yourself.

19

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5: [SB'20]

Munshi Abdur Rouf was a Lance Nayek in East Pakistan Rifles during the Bangladesh Liberation War. He was born on 1 May, 1943 at Salamatpur village under Boalmari thana (currently Madhukhali Thana) in Faridpur district. Rouf had to stop his education at his eighth grade. He joined the East Pakistan Rifles on 8 May, 1963. He had to increase his age by three years in order to get the job. After the preliminary training at the EPR camp at Chuadanga, Rouf went to West Pakistan to receive advanced training. He was enlisted in the East Bengal Regiment on 8 May, 1963 and was attached with a regular infantry unit during the War of Liberation on 18 April, 1971 at Kurighat in Chattogram Hill Tracts after causing extensive damage to Pakistan Army with his MG and forcing them to retreat. He was buried at Naniarchor Upazilla in Rangamati District. He was awarded “Bir Sreshtho” which is the highest recognition of bravery in Bangladesh. 04. Complete the table below with information from the above passage:

Who/ What	Event/Activity	Year/When	Place/Where
Munsi Abdur Rouf	(i).....	1943	Faridpur
He	Joined	1963	(ii)....
He	Was enlisted	1963	(iii).....
He	(iv).....	1971	At Kurighat
He	(v)...	1971	Rangamati

05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Answer 04. (i) was born. (ii) the East Pakistan Rifles (iii) in the East Bengal Regiment (iv) was attached with a regular infantry unit (v) was buried 05. Try yourself

Abul Fazal, educationist and writer, was born on 1 July 1903 in the village of Keochia in Satkania upazilla of Chattogram district. His father, Mulavi Fazlur Rahman, was an Imam of Chattogram Jame Masjid. He completed his BA from Dhaka University in 1928. In 1930, he did his BT. from Teachers' Training College, Dhaka. He completed his Masters degree in Bangla Language and Literature from Kolkata University in 1940. He worked as a teacher of Bangla in Krishnanagar College and Chattogram College. In 1973 he was made Vice-chancellor of Chattogram University. In 1975 he joined the Advisory Council of the Government of Bangladesh, but resigned on 23 June 1977. He wrote novels, short stories, plays, memories of travels etc. His contribution to Bangla literature earned him the Bangla Academy Award (1962), the President's Award (1963), the Adamjee Literary Award (1966) etc. He died on 4 May 1983 in Chattogram.

04. Complete the following table with information from the passage:



Biography of Abul Fazal					
Known as	educationist and writer				
Life span	from 1 July 1903 to (i) .....				
Who	What	Event/Activity	Time	Place	Specialty
Abul Fazal	education	(ii) .....	in 1940	Kolkata University	(iii) .....
Abul Fazal	professional life	Vice-chancellor	in 1973	(iv) .....	
Abul Fazal		Joined	(v) .....	Advisory council	of the Government

05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words

Answer: 04. (i) 4 May 1983 (ii) completed Masters degree (iii) Bangla Language and Literature. (iv) Chattogram University (v) in 1975

05. Try yourself

21

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5: [JB'20]

Alessandro Volta was a famous Italian physicist. He is well-known for the invention of the first battery in 1800. He was born in Como, Italy on February 18, 1745. In 1774, he became a professor of Physics at the Royal School in Como. Volta studied the Chemistry of gases from 1776-1778. In November, 1777, he discovered methane in a lake. In 1779, he became a professor of experimental physics at the University of Pavia. In 1794, Volta married an aristocratic lady. In honor of his work, he was made a count by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1801. In 1782, he travelled to France and Germany. In 1815, the Emperor of Austria made him the director of Philosophical Faculty of Padua. In 1819, he retired and settled in his native town where he died in March, 1827.

04. Complete the table below with information from the above passage:

About Alessandro Volta				
Aims	introducing his invention to the readers			
Life span	Born in 1745 and died in 1827 after (i) — years of his retirement.			
Who/What	Event	Year/Time	Place/Country	Work field
Alessandro Volta	Professor	1774	(ii) —	Physics
He	discovered	(iii) —	methane in a lake	
He	joined as a professor	1779	(iv) —	experimental Physics
(v) —	made Alessandro Volta director	1815	Padua	Philosophical faculty

05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Answer: 04. (i) eight (ii) Royal School in Como (iii) in November, 1777 (iv) at the University of Pavia (v) The Emperor of Austria

22

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5: [MB'20]

Subhas Chandra Bose (23 January 1897—18 August 1945) aged 48 was an Indian nationalist whose attempt during World War II was to rid India of British rule with the help of Germany and Japan left a trouble legacy. The honorific Netaji (Hindustani language: Respected leader) first applied to Bose in Germany, by the Indian soldiers of the Indische Legion and by the German and Indian officials in the Special Bureau for India in Berlin, in nearly 1942, was by 1990 used widely throughout India. Earlier, Bose had been a leader of the younger, radical, wing of the Indian National Congress in the late 1920s and 1930s, rising to become Congress President in 1938 and 1939. However, he was ousted from congress leadership positions in 1939 following differences with Mohandas K. Gandhi and the Congress high command. He was subsequently placed under house arrest by the British before escaping from India in 1940.

04. Complete the table below with information from the above passage:

Who/What	Event/Activity	Time/Place
Subhas Chandra Bose	(i) —	in India in 1897.
World War-II	took place	(ii) —.
He	Congress President	(iii) —.
(iv) —	placed Bose under house arrest	
Subhas Bose	died at the age of	(v) —.

05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Answer:

04. (i) was born(ii) in 1939 (iii) in 1938 and 1939 (iv) the British rulers/the British (v) 48

05. Try yourself.

23

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5: [SB'19]

SAARC is a regional organization for mutual cooperation, friendship and development. The full form of SAARC is "South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation". At the initial stage, there were only seven developing nations to form the organization. Later, Afghanistan was included as one of its member countries. SAARC started its journey through holding its first conference in Dhaka on 8 December 1985. At present, the member countries of this organization are Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. The

secretariat of this organization is situated in the capital of Nepal. Its head is called Secretary General. There is a deep relationship between Bangladesh and SAARC. It was Bangladesh that took the first initiative to form SAARC. As the initiator of SAARC, Bangladesh has been playing a significant and strong role in its different activities. As one of the member countries it has also been making every effort to expand the trade between the member countries and to solve the regional conflicts and existing crisis between the neighbouring countries.

04. Complete the table below with information from the above passage:-

Aim	Mutual cooperation		
Time	Officially started in (i) .....		
Who/What	Event/Activity	When	Where
(ii) .....	Initiator of SAARC	1985	
Secretariat	located		(iii) .....
(iv) .....	Included as the last member country		
First conference	(v) .....		Dhaka

05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Answer: 04. (i) 8 December 1985 (ii) Bangladesh (iii) Capital of Nepal/Kathmandu, Nepal (iv) Afghanistan (v) was held

05. Try yourself

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5: [CB'19]

Altaf Mahmud was a musician, cultural activist, and martyred freedom fighter of the Bangladesh Liberation War. He was born on 23 December, 1933. He was also a language activist of the Language Movement and composer of 'Amar Bhaier Rokte Rangano', the famous song written by Abdul Gaffar Chowdhury, a famous journalist. In 1950, he sang gonoshongit in many places to inspire the activists of Language Movement. Along with his singing Mahmud continued to support the movement. He tuned the song 'Amar Bhaier Rokte Rangano' in 1969, in Zahir Raihan's film 'Jibon Theke Neya'. Altaf Mahmud took part in the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971. He created a secret camp inside his house for the freedom fighters. But as the secret revealed, Pakistani Army caught him on August 30, 1971. He was tortured by them. A lot of other guerrilla war fighters like Shafi Imam Rumi were also captured by the Pak Army on that day. Along with most of them, he was lost ever since. His patriotic songs which were then broadcast at the "Swadhin Bangla Betar Kendra" also inspired the war fighters at that time. In 1977, Altaf Mahmud was awarded the Ekushey Padak for his valuable contribution to Bengali culture and the War of Liberation.

04. Read the passage on Altaf Mahmud. Complete the following table with information from the passage.

Altaf Mahmud			
Role	Musician, cultural activist and freedom fighter		
Life time	From 1933 to (i) —		
Who/What	Activities	Type of work/name	Time
Altaf Mahmud	sang	(ii) —	1950' s
(iii) —	was tuned	song	1969
Altaf Mahmud	(iv) —		1971
Bangladesh Government	awarded him	Ekushey Padak	(v) —

05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

Answer: 04. (i) August 30, 1971 (ii) gonoshongit (iii) Amar Bhaier Rokte Rangano (iv) was caught by Pakistani Army / created a secret camp inside his house (v) 1977

05. Try yourself.

Practice:

25

Dr. Muhammad Yunus is a renowned Bangladeshi economist, social entrepreneur, and Nobel Peace Prize laureate. He is best known as the founder of Grameen Bank, which pioneered the concept of microcredit—providing small, collateral-free loans to impoverished individuals, particularly women, to help them start small businesses and achieve financial independence. Born in 1940 in Chattogram, Bangladesh, Yunus studied economics at the University of Dhaka before earning a Ph.D. from Vanderbilt University in the United States.

In 1976, he launched the Grameen Bank project, which revolutionized the banking sector by proving that the poor are creditworthy and capable of repaying loans. His efforts significantly contributed to poverty reduction and women's empowerment in Bangladesh and beyond. In recognition of his contributions to economic and social development, Dr. Yunus and Grameen Bank jointly received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006. He has also been an advocate for social business, promoting enterprises that prioritize social good over profit. Despite facing challenges in later years, his legacy in the field of microfinance and social entrepreneurship remains influential worldwide.

04. Complete the table below with information from the above passage:

Who	Event	Where	When
Dr. Muhammad Yunus	Was born	(i)_____	(ii)_____
He	Studied Economics	(iii)-_____	



He	Obtained nobel Prize		(iv)_____
He	Obtained PhD		(v)_____

05. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

26

**Read the passage and answer the questions 4 and 5 :**

Hazrat Ali (R) was born on 20 September 601 AD in Makkah. He was the cousin and son-in-law of the Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Sm). The Holy Prophet (Sm) took Ali (R) in his childhood from his father and brought him up like his son. Hazrat Ali was the first child to accept Islam. He accepted Islam at the age of ten. He ruled the Islamic Caliphate from 655 to 661. In 622, the year of Muhammad's migration to Madina, Ali risked his life by sleeping in Muhammad's bed to evade an assassination plot so that Muhammad could escape safely. Ali (R) was attacked one morning while praying in the mosque of Kufa and died two days later on 27 January 661.

**4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1×5=5**

Who/What	Event/Activity	Where/Place	When
Hazrat Ali (R)	born	(i).....	601 AD
He	accepted	Islam	(ii) ....
He	ruled	(iii) .....	655– 661
(iv) ....	migrated	Madina	622 AD
Ali (R)	was attacked	in the mosque of Kufa	(v) ....

**5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10**

27

**Read the passage and answer the questions 4 and 5 :**

Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. It is over 29,000 feet above the sea level. It was named after George Everest, an Englishman who first surveyed the Himalayas in 1841. Many expeditions had been led to conquer Mount Everest. Some of them were abandoned. Many climbers who took part in them lost their lives. Sir Edmund Hillary from New Zealand and his companion Tenzing Norkay from Nepal led an expedition in 1953. The expedition was set out on March 10. As the climbers were going up, they set up camps at different places. They left some of their men and supplies in those camps.

The highest camp was set up at 27,000 feet. Only Hillary and Tenzing reached that height on March 25. But the top was still 2000 feet away. They went up and up. After two months of difficult and dangerous climbing, they succeeded in reaching the top on May 10. They must have felt excited when they stood there. They have gone down in history as the conquerors of the highest mountain in the world. They were given hearty welcome in 1954. Hillary went to Britain with Tenzing in 1955. There they were given tribute in 1956. In 1956 they were recorded in the Guinness book. In 1958 both of them were given the honour of world hero.

**4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1×5=5**

Who/what	Events	Time/Year
George Everest	first surveyor of the Himalayas	(i) .....
Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norkay	led an expedition	(ii) .....
(iii) .....	set out on	March 10
Hillary and Tenzing	(iv) .....	1956

(v) .....	recorded in the Guinness book	1956
-----------	-------------------------------	------

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

28

**Read the passage and answer the questions 4 and 5 :**

Florence Nightingale was born in Florence, Italy on 12 May 1820. She was the second daughter of wealthy parents. However, Florence was a devoted Christian and when she was only seventeen, she felt God was calling her to serve the humanity. So, she decided to nurse the sick. She was determined to sacrifice herself. In 1851 she went to Kaiserwerth in Germany to learn nursing. Then in 1853, she was given her first post reorganizing a small hospital in Harvey Street, London. It was an institution for the care of sick gentlewomen in distressed circumstances. Florence Nightingale did an excellent job of reorganizing of the hospital. As a result of her work, Sidney Herbert, the Secretary of War invited her to go on a mission to serve the soldiers fighting the Russians. Florence Nightingale Sailed with 38 nurses to Turkey on 21 October 1854. At that time, Britain, France and Turkey were fighting Russia. They arrived in Turkey in November 1854. Florence found military hospitals were dirty and bare and a great number of soldiers were dying of disease. She worked very long hours to bring order and cleanliness to the hospitals and she became a heroine to the British public. She is known as the lady with the lamp for serving the humanity.

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1×5=5

Name of event	Place	Year/Time	Contribution
Born	(i) .....	(ii) .....	(iii) .....
Went to Germany		(iv) .....	
Sailed to Turkey		(v) .....	

5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10

### Unseen Comprehension-29

**Read the passage and answer the questions 4 and 5 :**

Nobel Prizes are awarded every year for outstanding achievements in the fields of science, literature and for promoting world peace. Under these prizes, the prize winner gets a gold medal, a certificate and a large sum of money.

The Nobel Prize is the world's most important prize. This prize is given to persons with most outstanding contributions in six fields, namely physics, chemistry, literature, physiology or medicine, peace and economics. Economics was added in the list in 1969 for the first time. One prize is awarded in each field. If there are more than one recipient of the prize in one field, the prize money is equally distributed amongst all the winners.

This prize was instituted by a man who was the inventor of the science of destruction. This scientist was Alfred Bernard Nobel. He was born in Stockholm on 21st October, 1833 and he died on 10th December, 1896. Though he was a citizen of Sweden, he was educated in Russia. He invented dynamite. This material is widely used for breaking rocks, digging petrol wells and in wars. For his valuable discovery, Nobel became famous all over the world. He earned a huge sum of money from selling it. At the time of his death in 1896, he left behind a fabulous sum of 90,00,000 dollars. He left a will indicating that the interest on this money should be given as prizes to persons for their outstanding contributions to physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and peace. This prize was named as Nobel Prize. The first Nobel Prize was given to Rontgen on 10<sup>th</sup> December 1901 for his outstanding research in X-rays. The prize money was 40,000 dollars.

4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1×5=5

Name of people/thing	Description
----------------------	-------------

The prize winner	(i) .....
(ii) .....	instituted the Nobel Prize
Dynamite	(iii) .....
(iv) .....	got the first Nobel Prize
His prize money	(v) .....

**Extra Question :**

Name of events	Place	Year/Time	Achievement
Alfred Nobel born	(i) .....		
Nobel Prize instituted		(ii) .....	
Economics added to the list		(iii) .....	
Alfred educated	(iv) .....		
Since		In 1901	(v) .....

**5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words. 10**

30

**Read the passage and answer the questions 4 and 5 :**

Nelson Mandela was born in Transket, South Africa, on 18 July 1918. He joined the African National Congress in 1944 and was engaged in resistance against the ruling National Party's apartheid policies. In November 1962 he was sentenced to five years in prison and started serving his sentence at Robben Island Prison in 1963. From 1964 to 1982 he was again imprisoned at Robben Island Prison and then later moved to Pollsmoor Prison, during which his reputation as a potent symbol of resistance to the anti-apartheid movement grew steadily. Released from prison in 1990, Mandela won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993 and was inaugurated as the first democratically elected President of South Africa in 1994. He is the author of the international best seller 'Long Walk to Freedom and Conversations with Myself'. Nelson Mandela was the first black President of South Africa. He was in prison from 1962 to 1990. He became President of South Africa in 1994 and retired in 1999. He spent 27 years in prison for trying to overthrow the pro-apartheid government. After he left prison, he worked to achieve human rights and a better future for everyone in South Africa. Nelson Mandela died on 5 December 2013 following a lung illness.

**4. Complete the table below with information from the above passage. 1×5=5**

Who/What	Event/Activity	Where/Place	When
Nelson Mandela	born	(i) .....	1918
He	joined	the African National Congress	(ii) .....
He	(iii) .....		1993
He	was President	(iv) .....	(1994-99)
He	died	in Africa	(v) .....