



Rearranging Sentences According to Sequence (Non-Textual)

[Question No. 06]

[N.B. প্রিয় শিক্ষার্থী, বিগত বছরগুলোতে (2003-2016) সাল পর্যন্ত HSC Board পরীক্ষায় Rearranging-এর জন্য ১৪টি Sentence আসলেও NCTB প্রণীত পরিবর্তিত প্রশ্নকাঠামো অনুযায়ী 2017 সাল থেকে HSC Board পরীক্ষায় Rearranging এর জন্য ১০টি Sentence থাকবে। Board প্রশ্নগুলো চূড়ান্ত পরীক্ষার জন্য খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। তাই বোর্ড প্রশ্নগুলোকে (2003-2016) Rewrite করে ১০ Sentence অনুযায়ী সাজানো হয়েছে। আশা করি তোমরা উপকৃত হবে।]

Rearranging Sentences সম্পর্কে কিছু কথা :

Rearranging-এর ক্ষেত্রে প্রায়-ই শিক্ষার্থীরা সমস্যার সম্মুখীন হয়। তারা অনেকেই এগুলো মুখস্থ করে। কিন্তু কিছু ব্যাপারে যত্নবান হলেই খুব সহজে Rearranging-এ দক্ষতা অর্জন সম্ভব। যেমন :

1. **Reference of pronoun/noun/information** : পূর্ববর্তী বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত noun/information-এর পরিবর্তে পরবর্তী বাক্যে যে pronoun/information ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে Reference of pronoun/noun/information বলে। এটা দুটি বাক্যের মধ্যে সংযোগ স্থাপনে সহায়তা করে। লক্ষ কর :

Nelson Mandela is the most celebrated and undisputed black African leader. **He** fought against racial discrimination all through his life. এখানে **He** শব্দটি Reference of pronoun হিসেবে **Nelson Mandela** এর পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

The villagers were enchanted by a man. His name was Nambi. এখানে **His (name)** শব্দটি Reference of pronoun হিসেবে **a man** এর পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

The axe-handle broke one day. Jerry said the orphanage wood-shop would repair **it**. এখানে **it** শব্দটি Reference of pronoun হিসেবে **the axe-handle** এর পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

A sack fell down on the way when the horse stumbled. Is there anyone to lift **the sack**, please?" the farmer said. But **the sound** vanished in the air. এখানে **the sack** শব্দটি Reference of noun হিসাবে **a sack** এর পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। **the sound** শব্দটি Reference of information হিসাবে **Is there anyone to lift the sack** এই speech-এর পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

2. **Linking words** : একটি বাক্যের সাথে আরেকটি বাক্যের সংযোগ রক্ষার জন্য বা flow of thought রক্ষার জন্য বা কোন passage শুরু বা শেষ করার জন্য linking words ব্যবহার করা হয়। তাই এ সম্পর্কে ধারণা থাকলে তা rearranging-এর ক্ষেত্রে সহায়ক হতে পারে।

গল্প শুরু করতে	one day , once upon a time, long long ago
বস্তুনিষ্ঠ তথ্য প্রদান	generally, usually, naturally
কারো মতামত শুরু করতে	in my opinion, truly speaking, to be honest
কোন বক্তব্যের পক্ষে উদাহরণ	for instance, take for example, namely
পার্থক্য বা তুলনা করতে	in contrast, on the other hand, but, yet, though, however
ধারণা করতে	perhaps, maybe, I suppose
সমগুরুত্বসম্পন্ন আরও কিছু বলতে	and, in addition, moreover, besides, also
কারণ ও ফলাফল বলতে	so, therefore, that is why, thus, because, as a result, consequently, accordingly
ক্রম নির্দেশ করতে	then, later, firstly, secondly, finally.
শেষ করতে	in fine, on the whole, in short

এছাড়াও আরও কিছু বিষয় লক্ষ রাখতে হবে। যদি ঐতিহাসিক ঘটনা বা ব্যক্তির জীবনী ভিত্তিক হয় তবে সাধারণত নিম্নোক্ত ক্রম অনুসারে সাজাতে হয় :

- (1) Name/Title [নাম/উপাধি]
- (2) Birth/parentage [জন্ম/বংশ পরিচয়]
- (3) Profession/marriage [পেশা/বিয়ে]
- (4) Children [সন্তান]
- (5) Extra-ordinary works [অসাধারণ কাজ]
- (6) Old age/death [বৃদ্ধ বয়স/মৃত্যু]
- (7) Homage/tribute/remembrance [শ্রদ্ধা/স্মরণ]

বি: দ্র: [পেশা ও বিয়ে-এর মধ্যে যেটা আগে ঘটবে সেটা আগে লিখতে হবে।]

Abstract idea-এর উপর কোনো rearranging থাকলে সাধারণত নিম্নোক্ত ক্রম অনুসারে সাজাতে হয়:

- (8) Definition/nature [সংজ্ঞা/প্রকৃতি]
- (9) Good sides with examples [উদাহরণসহ ভালো দিকসমূহ]
- (10) Bad sides with examples [উদাহরণসহ খারাপ দিকসমূহ]
- (11) Methods to solve the problem [সমাধানের উপায়]
- (12) Concluding lines [সমাপ্তি]

Example:

- i. The perseverance and tenacity of the spider inspired Bruce very much.
- ii. One day, while he was brooding over his sad lot in a lonely hall, a spider caught his view.
- iii. This happened six times.
- iv. Swearing to do or die, he fought the English for the seventh time and he was successful in driving the English from his kingdom.
- v. But, he spider did not give up the struggle.
- vi. But, he once lost his kingdom to England in a battle with the British forces.
- vii. It was trying to reach the ceiling but, each time it tried, it dropped again.
- viii. He fought with the English for his country for a long time, but he failed.
- ix. Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland and he was a gallant soldier..
- x. It tried again and at last reached its goal.

Answer:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ix	vi	viii	ii	vii	iii	v	x	i	iv

Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland and he was a gallant soldier. But, he once lost his kingdom to England in a battle with the British forces. He fought with the English for his country for a long time, but he failed. One day, while he was brooding over his sad lot in a lonely hall, a spider caught his view. It was trying to reach the ceiling but, each time it tried, it dropped again. This happened six times. But, he spider did not give up the struggle. It tried again and at last reached its goal. The perseverance and tenacity of the spider inspired Bruce very much. Swearing to do or die, he fought the English for the seventh time and he was successful in driving the English from his kingdom.

বঙ্গানুবাদ : রবার্ট ব্রুস স্কটল্যান্ডের রাজা ও একজন সাহসী সৈনিক ছিলেন। কিন্তু, একদা ব্রিটিশ বাহিনীর সাথে লড়াইতে ইংল্যান্ডের কাছে তিনি তাঁর রাজ্য হারিয়েছিলেন। তিনি দেশের জন্য দীর্ঘকাল ইংরেজদের সাথে লড়াই করলেন, কিন্তু ব্যর্থ হলেন। একদিন, দুর্ভাগ্যের কথা একটি নিঃসজ্জা হয়ে যখন ভাবছিলেন তখন হঠাৎ, একটি মাকড়সা তার দৃষ্টি কেড়ে নিল। এটি ছাদে পৌঁছানোর চেষ্টা করছিল কিন্তু যতবারই এটি চেষ্টা করেছিল, ততবারই পড়ে গিয়েছিল। এটি ছয়বার ঘটেছিল। কিন্তু, মাকড়সাটি তার সংগ্রাম বন্ধ করল না। এটি আবার চেষ্টা করল এবং অবশেষে লক্ষ্যে পৌঁছল। মাকড়সাটির অধ্যবসায় ও একাগ্রতা ব্রুসকে খুব উদ্দীপিত করল। করব না হয় মরব-এমন প্রতিজ্ঞা করে তিনি সপ্তমবারের মত ইংরেজদের সাথে লড়াই করলেন এবং তিনি তাঁর রাজ্য থেকে ইংরেজদের তাড়াতে সফল হলেন।

Explanation :

১ম বাক্য হবে ৯ম বাক্যটি। কারণ এটি ঐতিহাসিক ঘটনা যার শুরুটা হয় নাম/ উপাধি দিয়ে। ৯ম বাক্যটি নাম/উপাধি প্রকাশ করে।

২য় বাক্য হবে ৬ষ্ঠ বাক্যটি। এ বাক্যের he পূর্ববর্তী বাক্যের Robert Bruce-এর reference of pronoun. এ বাক্য পূর্ববর্তী বাক্যের বিপরীত ধর্মী বাক্য যা but দিয়ে যুক্ত করা হয়েছে।

৩য় বাক্য হবে ৮ম বাক্যটি। এ বাক্যটি পূর্ববর্তী বাক্যের ব্যাখ্যা।

৪র্থ বাক্য হবে ২য় বাক্যটি। একটি ঘটনার অবতারণা করা হয়েছে। তাই তা one day দিয়ে শুরু হয়েছে।

৫ম বাক্য হবে ৭ম বাক্যটি। এ বাক্যের it পূর্ববর্তী বাক্যের a spider-এর reference of pronoun.

৬ষ্ঠ বাক্য হবে ৩য় বাক্যটি। এ বাক্যের this পূর্ববর্তী বাক্যের reference of information.

৭ম বাক্য হবে ৫ম বাক্যটি। এ বাক্য পূর্ববর্তী বাক্যের বিপরীত ধর্মী বাক্য যা but দিয়ে যুক্ত করা হয়েছে।

৮ম বাক্য হবে ১০ম বাক্যটি। এ বাক্য পূর্ববর্তী বাক্যের ব্যাখ্যা।

৯ম বাক্য হবে ১ম বাক্যটি। এ বাক্যের perseverance and tenacity পূর্ববর্তী বাক্যের tried again and again-এর reference of information

১০ম বাক্য হবে ৪র্থ বাক্যটি। এ বাক্য পূর্ববর্তী বাক্যের ব্যাখ্যা।

উত্তর লেখার কৌশল :

Rearranging-এর ক্ষেত্রে উত্তরপত্রে শুধুমাত্র number লিখতে হবে কোনো sentence লেখার প্রয়োজন নেই। [তবে যদি প্রশ্নে number না থাকে তবে passage আকারে লিখতে হবে]

While answering the question, an examinee does not need to reproduce the text in the answer script. Writing the letters or marks (such as b. d. a. f or v, iii, vi etc) is enough. **NCTB**

❑ The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story.

01. DB '17; BB '17 ■ Ibn Taimiya School & College, Comilla- '16.

- (i) Then he invited applications.
- (ii) The applicants were asked to meet the Sultan one by one.
- (iii) Once/ Long ago there lived a Sultan in a country.
- (iv) Then he found the desired man.
- (v) He wanted to appoint an honest man as his tax collector.
- (vi) A number of people applied for the job.
- (vii) All the applicants blushed and refused except one figure.

- [illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

06. CtgB '17

- (i) He was one of the most renowned linguists of Bangladesh.
- (ii) He died in 1969 and we remember him with respect.
- (iii) He was second to none in Bengali Language and Literature.
- (iv) Dr. Mohammad Shahidullah was born in 24 Porgona, West Bengal in 1885.
- (v) He joined Jessore Zilla School in 1910.
- (vi) He passed the entrance and FA exam in 1904 and 1906.
- (vii) He received some awards and contributed much to Bengali Literature.
- (viii) He passed Hons. and M.A. in 1910 and 1912.
- (ix) He joined Dhaka University as a Lecture of Bengali in 1921.
- (x) He got his Ph.D in 1928.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

07. SB '17 ■ Shamsul Hoque Khan School & College, Dhaka-'16.

- (i) One prize is awarded in each field.
- (ii) The prize is instituted by a man who was the inventor of the science of destruction.
- (iii) Nobel prize is the world's most important prize.
- (iv) He is Alfred Bernard Nobel.
- (v) Though he is a citizen of Sweden, he was educated in Russia.
- (vi) Nobel prizes are awarded every one for outstanding achievements in the field of science, literature and for promoting world's peace.
- (vii) The prize is given to persons with most outstanding contribution.
- (viii) If there are more than one recipient of the prize in one field, the prize money is equally distributed amongst all the winners.
- (ix) Economics was added in the list in 1969 for the first time.
- (x) He was born in Stockholm on 21st October, 1833 and he died on 10th December, 1896.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

08. DB '16 ■ BAF Shaheen College, Jessore-'16; Chittagong Cantonment Public College, Chittagong-'16.

- (i) But he used to tell stories to the people of the village that were of great interest.
- (ii) He never spoke in the rest of his life.
- (iii) He lived in a temple at the edge of the village.
- (iv) Before telling a story, he used to light a lamp in front of the tree.
- (v) He passed his time under the banyan tree in front of the temple.
- (vi) There was a remote village named Somal.
- (vii) One day he could not continue his story.
- (viii) After a few days, he called all the villagers and told them something.
- (ix) He was so ignorant that he could not tell his age.
- (x) The villagers were enchanted by a man whose name was Nambi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

09. RB '16; SB '10; JB '04

- (i) He could not think where to keep the money.
- (ii) He did not find any safe place to keep the bag.
- (iii) He gradually realised that he had money, but no peace of mind.
- (iv) He dug a hole in his hut and kept the money there.
- (v) So, he could not devote himself to his work.
- (vi) Now a thinking took hold of the farmer.
- (vii) The rich man went to the farmer with one thousand rupees in a bag.
- (viii) He always thought that his money could be stolen any time.
- (ix) The farmer took the bag of money from the rich man and thanked him.
- (x) This thought kept him awake and his sleep fled away at night.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

10. DinajB '16; JB'15; CB'11; DB'04 ■ Govt. Fazilatunnesa Mohila College, Bhola-'16.

- (i) The blacks were subjected to all sorts of indignities.
- (ii) But the oppressive rulers could not break his spirit.
- (iii) Nelson Mandela was the greatest leader of South Africa.
- (iv) Eventually, the great leader realised the goal of liberating his people.
- (v) In fact, he was one of the greatest leaders of the world.
- (vi) All his life he struggled against apartheid.

- [illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

15. BB '16, '09, 06; DtnajB'14; DB'12, 03; RB'10, 08; JB'09; SB'08; CB'12, 07; CtgB'03

- (i) Enemies invaded his kingdom.
- (ii) One day when he was lying in the cave he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave.
- (iii) This dauntless spider inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of despair.
- (iv) Robert Bruce was a famous king of Scotland.
- (v) The king fought bravely but lost the battle and had to flee from his kingdom to save his life.
- (vi) He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies.
- (vii) The enemies were defeated and Bruce regained his kingdom.
- (viii) Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts.
- (ix) The spider failed again and again to succeed but it did not give up hope.
- (x) He took shelter in a remote cave where he was always in a gloomy state for his unhappy condition.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

16. RB'15; CB'13; DB'11; JB'11

- (i) The grocer sent his son with the fruit seller but the next day the fruit seller came back alone from the town.
- (ii) "Just the same way as mice can eat away the balance and weights," said the fruit seller.
- (iii) Then one day the fruit seller said to the grocer, "I am going to the town to do some shopping. Please send your son with me to carry my things."
- (iv) "You liar, how can a crow carry away such a big boy?" the grocer shouted angrily.
- (v) After a few days, the fruit seller asked the grocer to return his balance and weights.
- (vi) The grocer understood the point and returned the balance and the weights.
- (vii) One day a grocer borrowed a balance and weights from a fruit-seller.
- (viii) The grocer said, "The mice ate away your balance and weights. So, I can't return them."
- (ix) "Where is my son?" asked the grocer and the fruit seller replied, "A crow carried your son away."
- (x) The lame excuse of the dishonest grocer made the fruit seller very angry but he checked his temper.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

17. DtnajB'15, 12; SB'13; RB'12; DB'05 ■ Cantonment Public School & College, Rangpur-'16.

- (i) A good astrologer visited the capital of the king whom the king called to the palace.
- (ii) Once there was a king who was fond of knowing his future from the astrologer.
- (iii) With ready wit he said, 'The stars declare that I'll die only a week before your death!'
- (iv) The king then asked, 'How long would you live?'
- (v) The astrologer told something very unpleasant at which the king got furious and condemned him to death.
- (vi) He then thought for a while for some way of escape.
- (vii) At this the king turned pale.
- (viii) 'Drive this wretch away and let him not come again,' shouted the king.
- (ix) 'I shall wait to receive your majesty where you are sending me.'
- (x) The astrologer was taken to the place of execution.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

18. CB'15; JB'10; CtgB'05 ■ Rajshahi Govt. City College, Rajshahi-'16.

- (i) With eyes full of tears, they bade Socrates a last farewell.
- (ii) A few moments passed, Socrates lay down and covered his face.
- (iii) At last, the hour of departure arrived.
- (iv) A moment later, he uncovered his face and looking at Crito, said, "Don't forget the debt, Crito."
- (v) His friends and disciples burst into tears and cried loudly like children.
- (vi) Socrates met his friends and disciples for the last time.
- (vii) He asked them to let him die in peace.
- (viii) At sunset, the Governor of the prison came and then there came a man with a cup containing hemlock, a very strong poison.
- (ix) He argued with them about the immortality of the soul.
- (x) Socrates took the cup in his hand, said his prayer and drank the hemlock without any hesitation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

19. CtgB'15

- (i) It is honest but it is more than honesty.
- (ii) Then the authoress wanted to pay him money to repair it but he refused to take the money.
- (iii) Thus the authoress convinced him.
- (iv) It was only then that he agreed to take the money.

- (v) Jerry lived in an orphanage.
- (vi) One day the axe handle broke.
- (vii) He has been there since four.
- (viii) He said that he would pay for it because he brought the axe carelessly.
- (ix) But the authoress said that the fault was in the handle of the axe.
- (x) Though he lives in the orphanage, he possesses a great human quality that is integrity—a rare human quality.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

20. SB'15 ■ BAF Shaheen College, Chittagong-'16.

- (i) "Government of the people, by the people, for the people."
- (ii) He was going to Gettysburg to speak at a meeting.
- (iii) Abraham Lincoln was the President of the United States of America.
- (iv) The last words of the speech are—
- (v) On the 10th November 1863, a railway train was carrying him to a place.
- (vi) It is one of the finest and the shortest speeches in the English language.
- (vii) On the envelope, it was what he was going to say at the meeting that is now famous as "Gettysburg Address."
- (viii) These words tell us what the best possible way of ruling a country is.
- (ix) In the train, he was busy writing something.
- (x) He was not writing on a paper, but on the back of an envelope.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

21. BB'15 ■ Lakshmipur Government College, Lakshmipur-'16; BAF Shaheen College, Moulvibazar-'16.

- (i) At last, the fire brigade was called.
- (ii) George took off his jacket and rolled up his sleeves and pushed his right arm through the drain cover.
- (iii) Yesterday I gave my nephew, George, six pence and advised him to save it.
- (iv) A crowd of people gathered round him.
- (v) He could not get his arm out of the drain cover.
- (vi) On the way to the sweetshop, he dropped his six pence and it rolled along the pavement and disappeared down a drain.
- (vii) Instead, he bought himself six pence worth of trouble.
- (viii) He could not find his six pence anywhere.
- (ix) A lady rubbed his arm with soap and butter to get his arm out of the drain cover but in vain.
- (x) Two fire brigade men freed his arm using a special type of grease and George heaved a sigh of relief.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

22. DB'14, 09 ■ Dinajpur Government College, Dinajpur-'16.

- (i) When asked, Cordelia said, "Nothing."
- (ii) Long ago there was a mighty old king of Britain named Lear who had three daughters, Goneril, Regan and Cordelia.
- (iii) But first he wanted to know how much they loved him and at first Lear asked his eldest daughter, "How much do you love me?"
- (iv) Goneril declared, "Sir, I love you more than I can say."
- (v) Lear was satisfied and called for the map of his kingdom and drew his finger round one-third of it.
- (vi) He was tired of ruling and needed rest and so he made up his mind to step down the throne and divide his kingdom.
- (vii) Lear was shocked and said, "Nothing will come out of nothing."
- (viii) Then it was the turn of Cordelia, the youngest and most-loved daughter.
- (ix) When asked, his second daughter, Regan said, "My love for you shall never change."
- (x) Lear was pleased and gave her a third of his kingdom.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

23. RB'14; SB'07

- (i) He saw Fazlul Haq was reading his lessons and tearing off the pages of his book one after another.
- (ii) He thought his son would one day be a great man in the sub continent.
- (iii) "I am not playing. I have already gone through these pages. So, I do not need them at all," said he."
- (iv) He was greatly charmed at the wonderful memory of his son.
- (v) The great leader of our country whom we love and admire is Sher-e-Bangla A.K. Fazlul Haq who from his boyhood was a very meritorious boy.

- (vi) He at once entered the room and said, "O my boy, don't play with your book."
- (vii) His father Kazi Wazed Ali was a renowned pleader in the Barisal Bar.
- (viii) His father wanted to test him and asked him to quote some lines from such and such pages of his book.
- (ix) Fazlul Haq quoted the pieces from memory word for word.
- (x) One day the boy Fazlul Haq was reading in his study when his father was passing by.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

24. JB'14 ■ Govt. M.M City College, Khulna-'16.

- (i) He uses his computer to carry out research work as well as deliver lectures.
- (ii) As a scientist his reputation soared higher and higher.
- (iii) He received the prestigious Albert Einstein Award for theoretical physics in 1974 and in 1979, he joined Cambridge University as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics.
- (iv) As a result, he gradually started losing control over the muscles of his body.
- (v) Now he is confined to the wheel chair with no power to control his body except for some limited movement of his head and hands only.
- (vi) Stephen Hawking is considered the greatest physicist after Einstein who was born in an educated family in 1942.
- (vii) But fate followed with less rewarding things as Stephen became a victim of Gehrig's disease.
- (viii) But such a tremendous physical handicap could not slow him down as he is still a relentless worker.
- (ix) He got married in 1963.
- (x) He got his Ph.D in cosmology from Cambridge University by the time he was 26 years old.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

25. CB'14

- (i) Similar is the case with the Christmas presents of Jim and Della.
- (ii) But it was an irony of fate that their presents became useless.
- (iii) They may call them fools.
- (iv) The Magi were the three wisemen of the East who introduced the custom of giving Christmas presents.
- (v) Out of their true love, they sacrificed their dearest possessions in order to buy Christmas present.
- (vi) But in fact they are the Magi of the day.
- (vii) Della sold her beautiful hair to buy a platinum fob chain for her husband's gold watch and Jim, on the other hand, sold his gold watch to buy a set of beautiful combs for his wife.
- (viii) Being wise their gifts were, no doubt, wise and these proved their love and respect for the baby in manger.
- (ix) They were led by a star to the stable of Bethlehem where Jesus was born and where they brought gift to the infant Jesus.
- (x) The worldly wisemen may think that Jim and Della sacrificed their treasures most unwisely but, actually, Jim and Della are the wisest of all who give and receive gifts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

26. CtgB'14; RB'06 ■ Cantonment Public School & College, Saidpur, Nilphamari-'16; Sonar Bangla College, Comilla-'16; Government City College, Chittagong-'16.

- (i) Socrates joined them in their laughter.
- (ii) Socrates believed that an angry man was more of a beast than a human being.
- (iii) "I know that after thunder comes rain."
- (iv) He quietly remarked, "I am expecting this."
- (v) She tried her utmost to irritate Socrates and began to insult the great scholar of Greece.
- (vi) She went up to him with a bucket full of water and poured much water on him.
- (vii) Socrates went outside and sat on the doorstep of his residence looking out on the path-street.
- (viii) The wife found that her husband was not paying the least heed to her word.
- (ix) He had a wife who used to lose her temper on the slightest excuse and one day the woman became more furious than ever.
- (x) The passers-by in the street were much amused at the incident.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

27. SB'14

- (i) The authority sent an underaged boy named Jerry.
- (ii) The writer had been trying hard to put a finish to an extremely difficult literary work and for this purpose she badly needed a very lonely place.
- (iii) To her utter surprise she saw that a huge pile of wood had been cut which made her say, "You have done as much as a man."

31. DinajB' 13

- (i) His father was a foreigner and then a young merchant.
- (ii) He first settled in Hull, a port city in the eastern coast of England.
- (iii) Robinson Crusoe was born in York, England, in 1632 AD.
- (iv) He ran his own business successfully and became quite a wealthy man.
- (v) Crusoe was the youngest of his parents' three sons.
- (vi) Crusoe went on a trip to London with his friend, the son of a captain of a ship, in 1651.
- (vii) The eldest son joined the army against his father's wishes and the second son disappeared from home.
- (viii) His father's luck was not good.
- (ix) He wanted to build up them as he wished but they did not obey his advice.
- (x) Robinson earned fame as a sailor.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

32. JB'13

- (i) There was a mango tree near the spot where ripe mangoes were hanging from the branches of the tree.
- (ii) A young monkey and a puppy started living in the same house.
- (iii) While they were going through a village, a big dog came to attack them.
- (iv) At that time, both of them were two months old.
- (v) The monkey started to attack the big dog by throwing mangoes from the tree.
- (vi) One day, everything around them was quiet and calm and they came out of home and started walking.
- (vii) They were afraid.
- (viii) The big dog fled away and the puppy was saved.
- (ix) They ate different foods but liked and loved each other and thus their friendship was going on.
- (x) They promised to each other that they would help each other at any cost in time of danger and they would never break their friendship.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

33. BB'13, 09; RB'09; DB'08; SB'03 ■ B.N School & College, Khulna-'16.

- (i) The lion was relieved of his pain.
- (ii) It was unbearable for him and one day he fled from his master's house.
- (iii) He took the lion's paw in his hand and removed a big thorn from it.
- (iv) Unfortunately he was caught by a slave merchant who sold him to a rich man in another country.
- (v) The lion seemed to be wounded as he was groaning.
- (vi) He came near the lion.
- (vii) He took shelter in a cave where a lion lived.
- (viii) In the evening the lion entered the cave.
- (ix) The man was very rude and cruel and he used to inflict heavy torture on him.
- (x) Once there lived a young man named Androcles.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

34. JB'12 ■ Qadirabad Cantonment Sapper College, Natore-'16; Govt M M College, Jessore-'16; Noakhali Government College, Noakhali-'16.

- (i) The crow realised his fault and promised he would never be false or over-ambitious.
- (ii) Then he made up his mind to go to the peacocks and live with them.
- (iii) When he returned to the crows, they also drove him away.
- (iv) He looked at himself and became glad and proud because he was no longer ugly like other crows.
- (v) They attacked him, pulled out the feathers and drove him away.
- (vi) He became very glad.
- (vii) Seeing him, the peacocks understood that he was a crow in the guise of a peacock.
- (viii) One day, the crow found some beautiful feathers of a peacock in a jungle.
- (ix) He took the feathers one by one and struck them in among his own feathers.
- (x) Once a crow got a chance to be beautiful.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

35. CtgB'12

- (i) He would never refuse to assist a neighbour.
- (ii) Rip Van Winkle was born at a village in America.
- (iii) One day he went away into the woods with his gun and his dog Wolf.
- (iv) The sun was about to set and he thought of going home.
- (v) He was simple and good natured.
- (vi) He did not like to work in his own farm.
- (vii) He caught fish all day without murmur.

- [illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

40. SB'11

- (i) Some frogs had made their home in the pond that played and sang there all the time.
- (ii) They began to throw stones into the pond for fun.
- (iii) There was a little pond in a village and one day some boys were going by its side.
- (iv) Many of them were hurt very seriously and killed.
- (v) It was not so deep and its water was not clean and pure.
- (vi) The stones hit the frogs one by one.
- (vii) An old man saw it and forbade the boys to kill them.
- (viii) No one even disturbed them.
- (ix) But the frogs did not know how to save their lives.
- (x) The boys found the playful frogs in the pond.

[illegible]

41. **BB'11** ■ Holy Cross College, Dhaka-'16; New Govt. Degree College, Rajshahi-'16; Govt. Azizul Hoque College, Bogra-'16.

- (i) At that moment the Titanic was sailing across the icy waters of the North Atlantic.
- (ii) It was on April 10, 1912.
- (iii) The Titanic was sailing for New York from Southampton carrying 1316 passengers and a crew of 891.
- (iv) Four days after setting out, a huge iceberg was spotted very close to the ship.
- (v) The captain went down to see what had happened and he realised to his horror that the Titanic was sinking rapidly.
- (vi) The alarm had been given.
- (vii) Five of the ship's sixteen watertight compartments were totally damaged by the collision.
- (viii) Suddenly there was a slight trembling sound from below.
- (ix) The great ship turned sharply to avoid a collision.
- (x) At that time she was the largest ship in the world built in a very special way and that's why she was regarded as unsinkable.

[illegible]

42. *RB'11; SB'05*

- (i) The lion laughed and said, "O you! Are you suitable to help me?"
- (ii) In fact, the strong or mighty one is also dependent on the weak one.
- (iii) "Many thanks to you. You have saved my life," said the lion.
- (iv) From then the lion became kindhearted to the tiny creatures.
- (v) The lion caught the mouse and it began to tremble with fear.
- (vi) Once a lion was sleeping in a cave and a mouse fell upon its body.
- (vii) Listening to this, the mouse came swiftly and found the lion in a trap.
- (viii) After some days the lion fell into a trap and he was crying loudly for help.
- (ix) The mouse cut the net into pieces and let the lion come out.
- (x) The mouse said, "Let me go now; sooner or later, I may help you."

[illegible]

43. DB'10 ■ M.C College Sylhet-'16; Barisal Govt. Women's College, Barisal-'16.

- (i) The grasshopper said, "Brother ant, give me a morsel of food."
- (ii) It was a frosty winter day.
- (iii) A grasshopper, half-dead with hunger, came limping by.
- (iv) Saying this, the prudent ant locked his granary door and the grasshopper went away being sad.
- (v) The ant asked what he was doing during the summer.
- (vi) An ant was taking out of his granary some grains of wheat that the ant had stored them during the summer.
- (vii) The grasshopper saw what the ant was doing.
- (viii) Hearing this, the ant smiled grimly and said, "Since you sang all summer, it seems you have to dance all winter."
- (ix) The grasshopper replied that he was not idle rather he was singing all day long during the summer.
- (x) During summer the ant was gathering the grains.

[illegible]

44. CB'10; 05 ■ Pabna Cadet College-'16.

- (i) The courtier understood his fault and begged pardon to the poet.
- (ii) On his way back home, Sadi again took shelter in the same courtier's house and this time he put on a gorgeous dress.
- (iii) He set out for the emperor's palace in ordinary dress and on the way, he took shelter in a courtier's house.
- (iv) Sadi replied, "My dress deserves this food."
- (v) Sheikh Sadi was a great Persian poet who was simple in his ways of life.
- (vi) Once he was invited to the emperor's palace.
- (vii) The courtier's men were surprised to see this and asked, "Why are you putting the foods in your dress?"
- (viii) The courtier and his men did not show much honour and hospitality to him.
- (ix) Now Sadi began to put his foods in the pockets of his dress.
- (x) The courtier received him cordially and entertained him with rich and delicious foods.

[illegible]

45. *CtgB'*10

- (i) Then he joined the training programme of NHC.
- (ii) Poverty then forced him to look for works and he worked as a labourer.
- (iii) Belal's lot has changed radically.
- (iv) Belal is now an affluent man.
- (v) Then he got a lease of land in his village and applied his new and improved knowledge for cultivating vegetables.
- (vi) He is now very happy to be a self-sufficient man.
- (vii) He has also been raising hy-brid cows for milk as well as to produce manure.
- (viii) Through hard work he has managed to turn the wheels of fortune.
- (ix) Belal studied up to class eight and he was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family.
- (x) Belal first received training in vegetable cultivation.

[illegible]

46. *DinajB'10*

- (i) Professor Dr. Muhammad Yunus was born on 18 June at Bathua village in Hat Hazari of Chittagong.
- (ii) He is the third among fourteen children of his parents.
- (iii) Then he got himself admitted into Collegiate school and passed the Matriculation standing 16th position.
- (iv) After passing the Intermediate Examination, he got himself admitted into the University of Dhaka in the Department of Economics.
- (v) He established Grameen Bank in 1976 and started his micro-credit programme from Jobra village.
- (vi) He completed his primary education from Lama Bazar Primary School and got first place in the scholarship examination.
- (vii) He got M.A. in Economics in 1961 and did his Ph.D in 1969 from the USA.
- (viii) He passed the Intermediate Examination from Chittagong College.
- (ix) Grameen Bank and his micro-credit programmes have been very successful in poverty reduction all over the world.
- (x) He is awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in 2006 for which the Bengali nation is proud of.

[illegible]47. *DinajB'09*

- (i) The first friend climbed up a tree without any second thought.
- (ii) Suddenly a bear came there growling.
- (iii) Who doesn't know the story of two friends passing through a forest?
- (iv) The latter could not climb the tree.
- (v) They were talking about their love for each other.
- (vi) The bear smelt his nose, ears and face.
- (vii) With ready wit, he lay down on the ground and pretended to be dead.
- (viii) Then the bear went away.
- (ix) After that the first friend came down and asked his friend what the bear told him.
- (x) He said that the bear advised him not to trust a man who leaves his friend in danger.

[illegible]

48. SB'09; BB'07

- (i) Kazi Nazrul Islam is a rebel poet and our national poet.
- (ii) Very often he used to flee away from school.
- (iii) He lost his father in his childhood.
- (iv) He was born on the 24th May in 1899 in Bardwan.
- (v) He was fond of adventure, music and Jatra party.
- (vi) He did not like the hard and fast rule of the school.
- (vii) He spent his early life in great hardship.
- (viii) One day he became a great poet.
- (ix) He could sing, dance and compose verses even in his childhood.
- (x) As a boy Nazrul was restless and absent minded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

49. DB'08

- (i) So, one day he crept into a cave and soon fell fast asleep.
- (ii) His master was very cruel as well as unkind.
- (iii) He became very weak and sick for want of food.
- (iv) After a while a lion had entered the cave roaring loudly.
- (v) Once there was a slave in Rome named Androcles.
- (vi) Soon he realized that the lion was crying for pain in his leg.
- (vii) He hid himself in a forest for many days.
- (viii) One day he fled away from his master's house.
- (ix) Androcles removed a thorn from the lion's paws.
- (x) Androcles was very much afraid.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

50. CB'08; SB'04 ■ Ramgorj Model University College, Lakshmipur-16.

- (i) He earned a lot of money from his dynamite business.
- (ii) He was an engineer.
- (iii) In 1850 Alfred joined his father's company.
- (iv) This award was named after Alfred Nobel.
- (v) Dr. Alfred Nobel was born on 21st October, 1833 at Stockholm, Sweden.
- (vi) He had ammunition business at Leningrad.
- (vii) He undertook a plan to give an award for encouraging the creative work.
- (viii) His father Emanuel Nobel was an architect and researcher.
- (ix) After some years Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.
- (x) So it was called the 'Nobel Prize'.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

51. JB'08

- (i) The food was very hot.
- (ii) The old woman felt pity for him and quickly gave Taimur a full dish of food.
- (iii) The area was surrounded on all sides.
- (iv) Taimur's soldiers were all killed, but Taimur escaped with great difficulty.
- (v) He disguised himself as a poor traveller and supported himself by begging.
- (vi) Taimur was so hungry that he hurriedly dug his fingers right at the middle of the dish.
- (vii) Young Taimur once attacked a province of a powerful prince.
- (viii) One day he became very hungry and could not get anything to eat.
- (ix) He came to a house and asked an old woman to give him something to eat.
- (x) As a result, he burnt his fingers.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

52. CtgB'08 ■ Rajdhani Ideal College, Rampura, Dhaka-16; Bangladesh College Teachers' Association (Local Branch), Barisal-16.

- (i) An English boy was making a small boat.
- (ii) "My country is on the other side of the sea".
- (iii) Napoleon, the king of France was a great hero.
- (iv) He won many battles and conquered many countries of Europe.
- (v) Suddenly he noticed a wonderful thing.
- (vi) One day he was walking along the sea shore.

57. JB'06

- (i) As the foxes assembled for the meeting he said, "I have found that we don't need our tails."
- (ii) There lived a very clever fox in a jungle.
- (iii) "So I advise all of you to do away with your tails," he concluded. "You'll look far better without them, I'm sure. Look! I've already cut off mine," he tried to convince the others.
- (iv) The listeners were very confused and were trying to assess the situation.
- (v) "You didn't cut your tail", said he, pointing at the speaker, "May be you've lost it in some way or other, and now you want the others to lose their tails."
- (vi) He called a meeting of all the resident foxes of the jungle.
- (vii) He became envious of the other foxes who obviously looked more handsome, and made a plan to have their tails cut.
- (viii) But an old fox saw through the evil scheme of the fox without a tail.
- (ix) One day while walking through the jungle he fell into a trap and lost his tail.
- (x) "They make you look ugly and dirty but they are of little use", added he.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

58. CB'06

- (i) "Alas"! she cried, "Why should I always have to stay in the kitchen while my sisters dress in silk and satins?"
- (ii) Her mother was dead.
- (iii) Once upon a time there lived a maiden named Cinderella.
- (iv) She had two elder sisters who were unkind to her.
- (v) That is why she was called Cinderella.
- (vi) The two sisters rode away in their fine silk dress.
- (vii) They made her stay among the pots and kettles and do all the hard work about the house.
- (viii) Sometimes, to keep warm, she crept among the cinders.
- (ix) Poor Cinderella who had to stay behind, looked at her old ragged clothes and burst into tears.
- (x) One day the sisters have been invited to the king's ball.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

59. SB '06

- (i) Her husband was a landless farmer.
- (ii) He used to work on other people's land.
- (iii) They started to work with their father in their village.
- (iv) Their sons grew up.
- (v) In the town they began to earn well.
- (vi) At first they used to send money to their parents.
- (vii) But after getting married they could not send money to them.
- (viii) Ayesha Begum had three sons and two daughters.
- (ix) So, they had to pass their days through much hardship.
- (x) One day they came to the town to earn more money.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

60. RB '05

- (i) Bashir milked the cow and drank the milk.
- (ii) Ali was the younger brother and Bashir was the elder.
- (iii) Bashir grew fatter and Ali became thinner day by day.
- (iv) There lived two brothers named Ali and Bashir.
- (v) They inherited a cow that Ali grazed everyday.
- (vi) One day their father died.
- (vii) Bashir had to share the cow's milk with Ali.
- (viii) The clever man whispered something into Ali's ears.
- (ix) Ali attempted to cut the palm tree but Basir requested Ali not to do so.
- (x) A clever man noticed everything.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

61. BB '05 ■ National Ideal College, Khilgaon, Dhaka-'16.

- (i) Desdemona was fascinated by his stories and especially by the story of his life.
- (ii) Othello was a brave soldier who had risen to become a general.
- (iii) Brabantio, a rich senator of Venice, had only one child, a daughter named Desdemona.

- (iv) Her pity soon turned to love and she confessed to Othello that she loved him.
- (v) She refused them all because she loved Othello, a noble Moor from North Africa.
- (vi) He had shown his bravery in many bloody battles against the Turks.
- (vii) She pitied Othello for the misfortunes and hardships of his life.
- (viii) She was so beautiful that many young men of the best families wished to marry her.
- (ix) Brabantio often invited Othello to his house where he and his daughter listened in wonder to Othello as he spoke about his adventures.
- (x) Hearing it, she had to weep and she never became tired of listening to it.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

62. JB '04

- (i) She was glad to have a meal.
- (ii) He told his wife about a poor helpless Beduin woman.
- (iii) The Caliph offered her food which they had brought with them.
- (iv) On hearing the fact, his wife expressed her eagerness to set out immediately for helping the fellow woman.
- (v) After a while they reached the house of the Beduin woman.
- (vi) His wife was still up waiting for her husband's return.
- (vii) It was past midnight when the Caliph returned home.
- (viii) When they went, they took with them some food.
- (ix) She expressed her feelings towards them.
- (x) The Beduin restlessly walked up and down.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

63. CtgB '04 ■ Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka-'16; Mirkadim Hazi Amjad Ali University College, Munshigory-'16.

- (i) The guests praised the king.
- (ii) People loved him.
- (iii) The king ordered the man to kill Hatem Tai and bring his head.
- (iv) So the king wanted to kill him.
- (v) There lived a very kind man named Hatem Tai in Yemen.
- (vi) The king felt happy and proud.
- (vii) On the following day he sent one of his men to Hatem Tai.
- (viii) One day the king gave a dinner.
- (ix) They praised him more than their king.
- (x) The guests also praised Hatem Tai.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

64. DB '03

- (i) Hazrat Abdul Quader Jilani was born in Jilan in Iraq.
- (ii) His mother decided to send him to Baghdad with a view to educating him there.
- (iii) His father died even before his birth.
- (iv) The boy left for Baghdad with a caravan of merchants, but on their way a gang of robbers fell upon them and looted their money.
- (v) At the time of sending, his mother sewed forty gold coins in his shirt and advised him never to tell a lie.
- (vi) The boy said, "Mother has advised me never to tell a lie even in danger."
- (vii) The leader felt surprised and said, "You might not have disclosed the fact."
- (viii) Boy Abdul Quader spoke out, "No, no, I have forty gold coins sewed in my shirt."
- (ix) The robbers felt ashamed of their deeds and gave up robbery.
- (x) The gang leader said that perhaps the boy had nothing with him.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

65. JB '03 ■ Police Lines School & College, Rangpur-'16.

- (i) Rabindranath was the fourteenth child of Debendranath and Sarada Devi Tagore.
- (ii) Away from his brother's home he was lucky to find a friendly English family of Dr and Mrs. Scott.
- (iii) Though he was full of admiration for English society yet he was called back to India in 1880.
- (iv) He often visited the Houses of Parliament and listened to Gladstone and John Bright's debates on Irish Home Rule.
- (v) He joined his brother's family at Brighton and attended school there.
- (vi) At the age of seventeen, in 1878, he arrived in London.

- (vii) Young Tagore joined London University, where he attended Henry Morley's lectures on English literature.
- (viii) But soon his brother sent him to London to benefit from the education in the West.
- (ix) But the girls' parents in fact treated him like a son.
- (x) Their two daughters were taken aback with the presence of a 'blackie' in the house.

[illegible]

66. RB '03 ■ Rajshahi Cadet College, Rajshahi-'16; Milestone College, Dhaka-'16; Govt. Begum Rokeya College, Rangpur-'16.

- (i) They looked for him here and there for some time.
- (ii) Once the queen of Belgium invited him to Brussels.
- (iii) So they went back to the queen and informed her that Einstein had not come by train.
- (iv) But understandably, they failed to find him out.
- (v) Einstein, the great scientist, was simple in his ways of life.
- (vi) He travelled to Brussels by train and got down at the station.
- (vii) They never imagined that this shabby man would be Einstein himself.
- (viii) Einstein, however walked the whole way with a suitcase in one hand and a violin in the other.
- (ix) The officials also expected to see somebody who was rich and aristocratic.
- (x) But he could not think that many gorgeously dressed officials had come to receive him at the station.

[illegible]

67. BB '03

- (i) It continued for a full week.
- (ii) The very next day the rain started to fall.
- (iii) She wanted to grow some peas before the hot weather set in.
- (iv) Last year she started her garden early.
- (v) Mina loves gardening.
- (vi) All her seeds washed away.
- (vii) Then the sun finally came out.
- (viii) She now knew the uncertainty that the farmers must endure each year.
- (ix) People may have different hobbies.
- (x) It reveals the taste of a person.

[illegible]

68.

- (a) Many of them lost their lives.
- (b) They felt extremely happy when they stood there.
- (c) Mount Everest is the highest peak in the Himalayas.
- (d) Thus they went down in the history as the conquerors of Everest.
- (e) They set out on March 10, 1953.
- (f) Many people tried to conquer the mountain but could not.
- (g) At last Hillary and Tenzing led an expedition.
- (h) It is over 29000 feet high.
- (i) After two months of difficult climbing they were able to reach the top.
- (j) It was named after George Everest, an Englishman.

[illegible]

69. Joypurhat Girl's Cadet College, Joypurhat-'16.

- (a) The Americans remember him with homage.
- (b) He had a strong desire to study.
- (c) He used to work all day long in the forest cutting down trees.
- (d) He spent his childhood doing all sorts of jobs as a log chopper, boatman and village post master.
- (e) Abraham Lincoln was the 16th president of America.
- (f) He was born in 1809.
- (g) When he reached the age of twenty one, his father sent him on a journey to New Orleans which was two thousand miles away from his home town.
- (h) He was elected to the Legislature of Illinois at the age of twenty five.
- (i) Lincoln and his friend went on the journey together by a boat.
- (j) He became the president of the USA in 1860.

[illegible]

70. Ispahani Public School & College, Comilla-'16.

- (a) It was held at the foot of Mount Olympus.
- (b) After that, the games were held after every four years until 394 A.D.
- (c) The first Olympic Games were held in 776 B.C.
- (d) Then it was not held for a long time.
- (e) That is why it is called Olympic Games.
- (f) But during the two World Wars the games could not be held.
- (g) At the beginning it was only meant for the men.
- (h) So the modern Olympic Games began in 1896.
- (i) Again, De-Cubartin a French nobleman, planned to restart the games among world communities.
- (j) Later, gradually women were allowed to participate in the games.

[illegible]

71.

- (a) Next moon he lit up a lamp and the villagers thought that the story teller had got his power back.
- (b) The audience rose without a word.
- (c) Seeing the light, the villagers could know that the story teller was ready with a story.
- (d) The villagers gathered under the banyan tree when they saw the light.
- (e) The villagers were surprised and remained silent.
- (f) But Nambi said, He had lost the power to make up stories.
- (g) A new moon rose over the hillock and the old man lighted a lamp in the niche of the tree.
- (h) His efforts to restart the story failed.
- (i) Nambi tried to have a fresh beginning.
- (j) He started, "When Vikramadittya was the king—" but paused and could not continue.

[illegible]

72.

- (a) But the sound vanished in the air. Meanwhile, he saw a man coming towards him.
- (b) The nobleman was so kind-hearted. He lifted up the heavy sack and placed on the horse's back.
- (c) Once a farmer was taking some sacks of wheat to a mill.
- (d) "You can do that easily, friend," said the nobleman.
- (e) A sack fell down on the way when the horse stumbled.
- (f) If I asked him to help me, it would become an insult to him, thought the farmer.
- (g) "My Lord, how can I thank you" the farmer said cordially.
- (h) Help someone while he is in danger. It will be thanking me.
- (i) The farmer could recognize him.
- (j) "Is there anyone to lift the sack please?" the farmer said indefinitely.

[illegible]

73. Comilla Cadet College-'16.

- His father was a musician and scholar. Galileo himself played the organ and the flute but it was his contribution to science that made him famous.
- He also observed that the planet Venus has phases like the moon. This could only mean that Venus travels round the sun.
- At the time, the Christian church thought that any idea that the Earth was not the centre of the universe went against the Bible.
- At first, young Galileo had a tutor at home in Pisa. Then he went to school monastery in Florence.
- He left Pisa without finishing the medical course, but in 1589 at the age of 25 he became a Professor of Mathematics.
- In 1609, Galileo made a small telescope.
- Galileo was born in 1564 at Pisa in Italy. He was the eldest of seven children.
- A book published by the astronomer, Copernicus in 1543, setting out such a theory was officially banned by the church.
- When he turned his telescope on the sky, he gradually discovered four moons circling the planet Jupiter, Craters on the moon, spots on the sun and rings round Saturn.
- Galileo became convinced that the earth and all other planets orbit the sun.

[illegible]

74.

- (a) He travelled for more than thirty years visiting many Asian and African countries.
- (b) He boarded on a ship for Chittagong. It took him almost six months to reach Chittagong.
- (c) Outside the town of Sylhet two persons met him.
- (d) Ibn-E-Batuta became very pleased hearing it.
- (e) They said that they were sent by Shah Jalal to receive him.
- (f) From there he had to walk for another month to reach Sylhet.
- (g) Ibn-E-Batuta was a great Muslim explorer.
- (h) Once on a voyage to China he lost his way and found himself in the Maldives Islands.
- (i) He wrote down all that he saw.
- (j) He heard the name of Shah Jalal of Sylhet and decided to visit him.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

75.

- (a) At the age of 26 he got Ph D in cosmology from Cambridge University.
- (b) At the age of thirty-two, he received the prestigious Albert Einstein Award for theoretical physics.
- (c) Stephen Hawking was born in 1942.
- (d) He wrote the book "A Brief History of Time: From the Big Bang to the Present Time".
- (e) He became very famous for this.
- (f) In it he explained cosmology for the general public which established him as a great scientist.
- (g) He made investigations into the origins of the universe.
- (h) He is considered to be the greatest physicist after Einstein.
- (i) He was very skilled in mathematics from an early age.
- (j) In 1979 he joined Cambridge University.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

76.

- (a) His father allowed him to continue his studies at Horton from 1632 to 1638.
- (b) In the succeeding year Milton entered Christ's College in Cambridge.
- (c) Milton was a great poet after Shakespeare.
- (d) He became blind in 1652 and after his blindness, the idea of 'Paradise Lost' developed.
- (e) He took his M. A. degree at the age of 24 and went to his father's house in the village of Horton.
- (f) He studied at ST. Paul's School till 1624, but he could not pay attention to his studies in his school.
- (g) Nine years after its publication the great artist in English Literature died.
- (h) In 1642 he met Mary Powell in an occasion and married her.
- (i) In the year 1667, 'Paradise Lost' saw the light of the day.
- (j) He was born in London on December 9, 1608.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

77.

- (a) Next day all the servants submitted their sticks to the judge.
- (b) The judge also told that the stick of the thief would increase by an inch.
- (c) One stick was found shortened by an inch and the thief was easily detected and sent to jail thereby.
- (d) He made a complaint before the judge.
- (e) He gave all of them a stick of equal length and asked to submit the sticks on the following day.
- (f) He thought that the purse had been stolen by someone of his servants.
- (g) The judge summoned all the servants and all of them denied the charge.
- (h) One day a rich man lost his purse.
- (i) The judge then hit upon a plan to detect the thief.
- (j) All the servants went home and everyone kept his stick as it was but the servant who stole the purse reduced the length of his stick by an inch.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

78. Comilla Residential College, Comilla-16.

- (a) One of the charges was that he was educating the traitors.
- (b) The men in authority were jealous of the great popularity of Socrates among people.
- (c) These young people learned from the great teacher such knowledge as is remembered even today all over the world.

- (d) Another charge was that he was corrupting young men of the city of Athens.
- (e) Socrates soon became very popular.
- (f) Young men gathered round him.
- (g) These people brought charges against Socrates.
- (h) Socrates was never tired of teaching them.
- (i) So, Socrates was arrested and put on trial.
- (j) Some of the youths became very devoted to him.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

79. Moulvibazar Govt. College, Moulvibazar-'16.

- (a) She started her life in Calcutta as a teacher in a convent school.
- (b) Mother Teresa was a dedicated soul.
- (c) She came to India in 1928 for serving the people.
- (d) At eighteen she decided to become a nun.
- (e) She was born in 1910 at Skopje, a small village in Yugoslavia.
- (f) She was an Albanian by birth but she became an Indian.
- (g) She began to render service to the downtrodden.
- (h) She was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1979.
- (i) She established Nirmal Hriday at Kalighat in Calcutta.
- (j) Her activities spread all over the world.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

80. Amrita Lal Dey College, Barisal-'16.

- (a) She did not like easy and pleasant occupations of society and instead of going out to parties, she visited London hospitals.
- (b) In the history of nursing the name of Florence Nightingale is written in golden letters.
- (c) She was shocked by the roughness and stupidity of nurses in those hospitals.
- (d) That was done by Florence Nightingale.
- (e) She went to Germany and France and learnt everything about nursing.
- (f) Florence went to Crimea with about forty nurses.
- (g) She returned to England and devoted herself to the hard task of improving the hospitals.
- (h) Just then the Crimean War broke out.
- (i) And in a few months she brought order and comfort into what had been utter chaos and unspeakable misery.
- (j) Everybody felt that something heroic must be done to put a stop to the sufferings of the brave soldiers.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

81. Lalmonirhat Govt. College, Lalmonirhat-'16.

- (a) She complained to the Quazi against the Sultan for justice.
- (b) His capital was at Sonargaon near Dhaka.
- (c) He was a very kind and just ruler.
- (d) He was the only son of a widow.
- (e) By chance it pierced a boy standing in the jungle and the boy instantly died.
- (f) The widow was very much shocked.
- (g) Long ago there was a Sultan named Giasuddin Balban in Bengal.
- (h) The Quazi Summoned the Sultan to his court for trial.
- (i) He shot an arrow aiming at a fawn.
- (j) One day he was hunting deer in a jungle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

82.

- (a) The battle took place in time.
- (b) Gazi Salahuddin was a great warrior and a great ruler.
- (c) Jerusalem was a holy place for Muslims and Christians.
- (d) But Richard still continued fighting on foot.
- (e) A crusade took place between the Muslims and the Christians.
- (f) Suddenly an arrow hit Richard's horse and it gave a piercing neigh and died on the spot.
- (g) Both the Muslims and the Christians were fighting fiercely.
- (h) On the other hand, Richard, the king of England, led the Christian side.

- (i) He led the Muslims.
- (j) He was a General and great warrior, too.

[illegible]

83.

- (a) The armed forces were deployed in front of the university main gate.
- (b) Next morning on Friday 18, tension grew on the campus and the students were preparing to violate section 144 again.
- (c) Dr. Zoha, a Professor of Chemistry and Proctor of the university heard this.
- (d) As a result, many students were injured.
- (e) He rushed to the spot and took the injured students to hospital.
- (f) They were locked in a clash with police in front of Rajshahi Medical College.
- (g) The students joined the protest and took out a procession.
- (h) On February 17, section 144 was imposed in Rajshahi city.
- (i) A flame of protest spread out after Sergeant Zohurul Haque was killed.
- (j) Dr. Shamsuzzoha, a prominent teacher in Rajshahi University attained martyrdom in the pre-liberation period.

[illegible]

84. Government Suhrawardy College, Pirojpur-'16.

- (a) The Queen of Sheba heard about the name and fame of King Solomon.
- (b) She brought with her some real and artificial flowers.
- (c) So, the queen came to King Solomon's palace.
- (d) Many years ago there lived a king named Solomon.
- (e) The flowers were beautiful and looked alike.
- (f) At once he realized those flowers to be real.
- (g) He was very wise and helped people in many ways.
- (h) She could not believe that he was so wise and wealthy.
- (i) King Solomon watched some bees flying over some flowers.
- (j) She decided to visit his country and meet him personally.

[illegible]

85.

- (a) Ismail first received training on vegetable cultivation.
- (b) He studied up to class eight.
- (c) Then he got a lease of land in his village and applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivating vegetables and earned taka 25,000 as profit that year.
- (d) Ismail Hossain came of a poor family.
- (e) Finding no other way he joined the training programme of the Natore Horticulture Centre.
- (f) Poverty then forced him to look for work.
- (g) He has also been raising hybrid cows for milk as well as to produce manure.
- (h) Later he bought some land and used it entirely to cultivate cauliflowers.
- (i) In the same way he made a profit of taka one lakh by cultivating quality cauliflowers the next year.
- (j) Thus Ismail has changed his lot.

[illegible]

86.

- (a) The King was pleased with the second blind man and wanted to help him.
- (b) He returned to the palace and called one of his servants.
- (c) One day while the king was going along the street, he heard them saying so.
- (d) You will find a blind man shouting, "The king can alone help a man."
- (e) The servant went out to find out the blind man.
- (f) There were two blind men in Rome who sat by the street and asked for alms.
- (g) One cried, "Allah alone can help a man" and the other cried saying, "The king alone can help a man."
- (h) "Give him the bread and say that the king has sent it for you."
- (i) When somebody gave them a coin the first would say, "May Allah bless you" and the second would say, "May the king be pleased with you."
- (j) He then handed over a bread filled with gold coins to the servant and said, "Go down this road."

[illegible]

- (a) "I'll pay for it," he said. "I brought the axe down careless."
- (b) The axe-handle broke one day and Jerry said the orphanage woodshop would repair it.
- (c) There, of his own accord, he put wood so that I might always have dry fire material ready in case of sudden wet weather.
- (d) And he did for me the unnecessary thing, the gracious thing that we find done only by the greatness of heart.
- (e) I brought money to pay for the job but he refused it.
- (f) "But no one hits accurately every time," I told him.
- (g) Things no training can teach, for they are done on the instant, with no predicated experience.
- (h) "The fault was in the wood of the handle" and it was only then that he would take the money.
- (i) He found a cubbyhole beside the fireplace that I had not noticed.
- (j) He was a freewill agent and he chose to do careful work, and if he failed, he took the responsibility without subterfuge.

88.

- [illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

91.

- (a) They were India and Pakistan.
- (b) Our Bangladesh was then East Pakistan as a province of Pakistan.
- (c) The Pakistani rulers tried to establish Urdu as the state language from the first but the East Pakistanis did not accept it.
- (d) The subcontinent broke into two states in 1947.
- (e) They started movement to make Bangla a state language which unsettled the rulers.
- (f) The West Pakistanis had been dominating the central government from the very beginning.
- (g) They made the supreme sacrifice for the language on this day and it is called "Shaheed Dibosh" (Martyrs Day).
- (h) Pakistan had two parts- East Pakistan and West Pakistan.
- (i) As a result, a few students and common people embraced martyrdom by the firing of police on 21 February in 1952.
- (j) Some of them were Salam, Jabbar, Barkat, Rafiq and Shafiur.

[illegible]

92.

- (a) "This little jackal is the only food I could find for you today," said the lion.
- (b) In the evening, as he was returning home, he found a baby jackal, picked it up and took it to the lioness.
- (c) Everyday a lion went hunting and brought home enough food.
- (d) "He shall be my third son." And so the lioness looked after the baby jackal.
- (e) The three little animals were always together.
- (f) One day, however, he could not find any animal to kill.
- (g) He lived with her two cubs and the three babies all grew up together.
- (h) "I am the mother of two babies that are just like him, so, I shall do him no harm."
- (i) "My dear," replied the lioness, "If you did not like to kill him because he is only a baby, how you think I can kill him?"
- (j) "I did not kill him because he is only a baby." "Kill him and eat him."

[illegible]

93.

- (a) He saw a big place on the top of the tree.
- (b) The mother got furious to see it and threw away the pea-nuts out of the window.
- (c) One day, the widow told him to sell the calf which was their only asset.
- (d) Once upon a time, there lived a poor widow who had a son.
- (e) Next morning, the boy saw a big nut tree beside the window.
- (f) In the evening the boy returned home with those pea-nuts.
- (g) The son was foolish.
- (h) The boy took the calf to the market but could not sell it.
- (i) An old man took the calf for three pea-nuts.
- (j) He climbed up the tree.

[illegible]

94.

- (a) A stone was loose in the rough walk to the cabin where he dug a deeper hole and steadied it.
- (b) The word that comes to me is 'integrity' and it is embedded on courage, but it is more than bravery, it is honest, but it is more than honesty.
- (c) His name was Jerry who had been in the orphanage since he was four.
- (d) 'But no one hits accurately every time,' I told him, 'the fault was in the wood of the handle.'
- (e) It was only then that he would take the money.
- (f) The axe-handle broke one day and Jerry said that the orphanage woodshop would repair it.
- (g) He was standing back of his own carelessness and he was a free will agent, to chose to do careful work.
- (h) Things no training can teach, for they are done on the instant, with no predicated experience.
- (i) I brought money to pay for the job but he refused it and said, 'I broke the axe down carelessly,' 'I'll pay for it'.
- (j) He found the cubbyhole beside the fireplace that and put wood so that I might have dry fire materials ready in case of sudden wet weather.

[illegible]

- (a) Both housing and food are costly in the capital.
- (b) The day to day expenses are pretty high in Dhaka.
- (c) But good schools are very expensive and he is not sure how much he'll be able to help them.
- (d) Ahmed Musa is a school teacher and his salary is okay.
- (e) So, his wife, Halima, who loves gardening, can't grow anything.
- (f) Of course it does not have a garden.
- (g) He has great hopes for his children and would like to send them to a good school.
- (h) He has rented an apartment but it is really too small for his family.
- (i) She cannot go out to work either because there's no one else in the house to look after the children.
- (j) So the whole family depends on his income alone.

96.

- (a) So to surprise the fox with his voice he opened wide his mouth and down dropped the piece of cheese.
- (b) A fox saw him and wished to have the cheese for his supper.
- (c) The cunning fox snatched the cheese before it touched the ground and walked away.
- (d) One day a crow had stolen a piece of cheese and sat on a tree to enjoy it.
- (e) So going under the tree the fox began to praise him.
- (f) The crow especially liked what the fox said about his voice.
- (g) The fox said, "Mr. Crow, how nice you are looking today!"
- (h) The crow believed every word of the fox.
- (i) The vain crow was pleased by all this flattery.
- (j) Finally the fox praised the voice of the crow.

97.

- (a) He returned to Ibadan in 1960.
- (b) His first novel and "Idanre and Other Poems" were published in 1964.
- (c) In this comedy he showed the western civilization as a threat to individuality.
- (d) His play 'A Dance of the Forests' was formed after his return.
- (e) He was educated in Ibadan University, Nigeria and later in Leeds University, England.
- (f) Wole Soyinka, a Nigerian playwright and poet was born in Abelkoto in 1934.
- (g) He became the director of the drama at the University of Ibadan in 1969.
- (h) He studied the theatre in London.
- (i) His play "The Invention" was produced in London.
- (j) 'The Lion and the Jewel' a satirical comedy was published in 1963.

98. Mohanagar Mohila College, Dhaka-'16.

- (a) So arrangements were made at home for his proper education.
- (b) He was at the same time a poet, a novelist, a dramatist, a philosopher and a musician.
- (c) After the completion of his home education he was sent to school, but he did not like institutional education.
- (d) At the age of seventeen he was sent to London to study law, but he studied literature with Professor Henry Morley.
- (e) Only at the age of eight, he started composing poems.
- (f) Rabindranath Tagore was one of the most leading poets in the history of world literature.
- (g) He was born in the renowned Tagore family in May, 1861.
- (h) In his thirteenth year, Rabindranath along with his father went to visit the Himalayas.
- (i) When he was sixteen, his poems and essays were being published in journals.
- (j) He wrote his poetic novel 'Ganadhul' at the age of fifteen.

[illegible]

99. Mymensingh Girls' Cadet College, Dhaka-'16.

- (a) 'Good day, my corporal. Next time when you have too few men for this kind of work, send for the Commander-in-Chief.
- (b) There were few men for the work.
- (c) Presently an officer, not in uniform, rode up. 'Hello,' he said to the corporal, 'Why don't you lend your men a hand to get that beam up?'
- (d) 'Don't you know that I am a corporal?' was the reply.
- (e) 'And I shall be happy to help you again.' It was Washington himself.
- (f) When the beam had been put to its place, he made a low bow to the corporal.
- (g) He joined the men and worked till the sweat came down his face.
- (h) As the corporal was full of dignity, he did nothing but stood by and shouted orders.
- (i) In the American War of Independence, a corporal and a party of soldiers were sent to raise a heavy beam for a battery.
- (j) 'Are you?' said the officer.

[illegible]

100.

- (a) His home was the little temple at the very edge of the village Somal.
- (b) On the first day Nambi would open the story with a question.
- (c) And the story telling would continue throughout the month and thus Nambi went on for prayers.
- (d) Nambi was a great story teller.
- (e) Then one day he invited his audience again for another story, but the story would not come as Nambi struggled and stammered.
- (f) The audience felt frustrated and left in silence.
- (g) On the nights he had a story to tell, he would lit a lamp in the niche of a banyan tree.
- (h) On the day the story was finished, the villagers went to the temple and prayed.
- (i) Nambi realised that the goddess had taken away his gift of storytelling.
- (j) As the moon slipped behind the trees, Nambi would stop for the day and abruptly rise and go home.

[illegible]

101.

- (a) He had a strange mad look in his eyes.
- (b) The old sailor sat on a stone outside the church watching people walking past him.
- (c) Suddenly he stopped one of the guests and began to tell a story, there was a ship.
- (d) The marriage ceremony was over and the guests were all going to the feast.
- (e) The feast began but the guest stood still and listened to the story, because he spoke the story very strangely.
- (f) They gave it food and water and it became tame.
- (g) The old man told him about his last journey on the sea.
- (h) One day they saw a big sea bird albatross.
- (i) Even the sea was frozen and ice was all around them.
- (j) They had sailed away to the south, he said, until they arrived in the cold grey seas.

[illegible]

102.

- (a) He thought that it might have been dropped by a passer-by.
- (b) He showed it to his greedy wife.
- (c) With that he supported his family.
- (d) One day he was walking through the fields when he came across a purse of gold.
- (e) She advised him to use it or at least a part of it for themselves.
- (f) There lived a farmer in a village who had a few acres of land.
- (g) But he was more than honest and so he began to find out the owner of the purse instead of using it.
- (h) He was thinking how he could add to his income.
- (i) However he picked it up and carried it home.
- (j) The lands yielded him some crops.

[illegible]

103.

- (a) Bayazid went to his mother but she was asleep.
- (b) Bayazid was at a loss what to do when he found not a drop of water in the house.
- (c) He took a jar and went there all alone.
- (d) One night Bayazid was studying beside his sick mother who was lying in her bed.
- (e) Bayazid stood up and went to fetch water.
- (f) The night was too dark and still and the entire locality was in deep sleep.
- (g) At about mid-night she raised her head and asked for water.
- (h) Suddenly he remembered a spring which was at the other end of the locality.
- (i) Filling the jar with water he returned home.
- (j) So he decided to go there for water.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

104.

- (a) The banker said, "I will put an end to your toiling."
- (b) One day the banker asked the cobbler, "How much a year do you earn?"
- (c) He took the money, hurried back home and buried it in the earth, but alas! he buried his happiness with it too.
- (d) There lived a happy cobbler who passed his days working and singing from morning till night.
- (e) The cobbler replied, "How much a year, Sir?"
- (f) Take this money and keep them carefully and use them in the time of need.
- (g) He had a rich neighbour who was a banker.
- (h) I have never counted in that way.
- (i) The cobbler had never seen so much money at a time in life before.
- (j) As you can see, I live from hand to mouth but somehow I manage to have three meals everyday and I am happy."

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

105. *Government Bangabandhu College, Gopalganj-16.*

- (a) Shakespeare was married at eighteen to a woman of twenty one.
- (b) There he became an actor and a playwright.
- (c) But he never attended any college.
- (d) By this time he was thirty.
- (e) He received a sound basic education.
- (f) During the next ten years he composed his greatest plays.
- (g) William Shakespeare was born on the 23rd April, 1564 at Stratford on Avon in England.
- (h) He had three children before he was twenty one.
- (i) A few years later he went to London.
- (j) He had become prosperous before he reached the age of thirty-four.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

106.

- (a) He was defeated by his enemies.
- (b) Robert Bruce was a brave king.
- (c) So he was hiding in a cave in the jungle.
- (d) It was trying hard to weave a web.
- (e) As he was lying in the cave, a spider drew his attention.
- (f) That was not an easy job for the spider.
- (g) It tried several times but failed.
- (h) He decided to fight the enemy once again.
- (i) It did not lose heart and give up and at last it weaved the web successfully.
- (j) The king thought, "This little creature did not give up. How could I?"

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

107.

- (a) He wanted to teach him a good lesson.
- (b) So one day he painted the word "dumb" on a board.
- (c) So he thought how he could add to his income.
- (d) He could not earn much by begging.
- (e) Once there lived a beggar in a city.

- (f) One day an idea crossed his mind.
- (g) He was very jealous of him.
- (h) Another beggar also lived in the city.
- (i) He hung it round his neck.
- (j) He thought that he would have more money if he pretended to be dumb.

[illegible]

108.

- (a) Columbus went to King Ferdinand for help but in vain.
- (b) Queen Isabella helped him.
- (c) Columbus is an important name in the history of discovery.
- (d) He saw a vast sheet of unlimited water and wished to have voyage there.
- (e) He became a sailor in his boyhood.
- (f) There he came in contact with many people.
- (g) Then he went to the Queen of Spain.
- (h) He went to many parts of Europe and Africa.
- (i) But such voyage would require good ships.
- (j) He also went to the British island, Iceland etc.

[illegible]

109. *Ispahani Public School and College, Chittagong-'16.*

- (a) So, he drew pictures secretly.
- (b) Joynul Abedin was born at a village in Kishoregonj in 1914.
- (c) He breathed his last on May 28, 1976.
- (d) He drew a lot of pictures of famine during 1943.
- (e) He is the pioneer of modern art in Bangladesh.
- (f) At the age of nineteen he got himself admitted into Kolkata Govt. Art college.
- (g) He did not like the hard and fast rules of school.
- (h) Those pictures earned him a worldwide fame.
- (i) At the age of fifteen he went to Kolkata.
- (j) In 1938, he became first class first in the Art College.

[illegible]

110. Chittagong Govt. Mohila College, Chittagong-'16.

- (a) The angel took down his request and went away.
- (b) His name was Abu Ben Adhem.
- (c) Abu then requested him to put his name in the list because he loved mankind and his fellow brothers.
- (d) He again appeared the next night and showed Abu that his name was at the top of the list.
- (e) The Angel was writing the names of persons who loved God.
- (f) Once upon a time there was an honest and pious man.
- (g) Abu asked the angel if his name was there.
- (h) He was once sleeping peacefully.
- (i) In reply the angel said that his name was not there.
- (j) Suddenly he woke up and saw an angel.

[illegible]

111. *Lutfor Rahman Matin Mohila Degree College, Tangail-'16.*

- The Nobel Prize has been given since 1901.
- In 1850 Alfred Nobel joined his father's company.
- He earned a lot of money from dynamite business.
- He was an engineer and chemist.
- Dr Alfred Nobel was born in 1833 at Stockholm in Sweden.
- This award was named after Alfred Nobel and it was called "Nobel Prize".
- His father Emanuel Nobel was an architect and researcher.
- He had ammunition business at Leningrad.
- He undertook a plan to give an award for encouraging the creative work for setting up peace in the world.
- After some years Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.

[illegible]

112. *Jhenidah Cadet College, Jhenidah-'16.*

- (a) In 1914 when the First World War broke out, he wanted to join the army.
- (b) At the age of eleven, he showed his poetic genius.
- (c) On his return from the battle field, he gave up his sword for the pen and began to write poems.
- (d) In 1972 he was brought to Bangladesh from Kolkata and was declared our national poet.
- (e) His poems inspired our freedom fighters in the Liberation War of Bangladesh.
- (f) At last at the age of 19 he joined the army as an ordinary soldier.
- (g) He wrote a lot of poems, songs, short stories, gajals and novels.
- (h) Our national poet Kazi Nazrul Islam was born in 1899 AD at Churulia in the district of Bardwan.
- (i) He died on 29 August, 1976.
- (j) His famous poem "Bidrohi" stirred the whole nation.

[illegible]

113. Baroiyahat College, Chittagong-'16.

- He rose to a high position in the army by his good work and courage.
- France under him was very powerful.
- More than 170 years ago there lived in France one of the greatest soldiers called Napoleon Bonaparte.
- When he was young, he joined the French Army as an ordinary soldier.
- He fought several wars with the neighbouring countries and won victories over them.
- Yet the Frenchmen remember him with due respect.
- He was born in 1769.
- He died in 1821.
- In 1804 he proclaimed himself to be the emperor.
- He grew very powerful and soon became the greatest man in the country.

[illegible]

114. *Birshreshtha Noor Mohammad Public College, Dhaka-'16.*

- (a) One said, "I have lost my husband."
- (b) A poor woman once came to Buddha.
- (c) The sorrowful mother went from door to door seeking the mustard seeds but at every door she met with sad replies.
- (d) She returned with a heavy heart to the great teacher and told him the result of her great search.
- (e) He told her that there was only one medicine which could revive her son.
- (f) Another said, "Our youngest child died last year."
- (g) Then Buddha told her affectionately that she must not think much of her own grief since sorrow and death are common to all.
- (h) The holy man was touched by the great sorrow of the woman.
- (i) She asked him whether he could give her any medicine to restore her dead child to life.
- (j) He told her to bring a handful of mustard seeds from a house where death had never entered.

[illegible]

115.

- He had not much education.
- He ascended the throne of Delhi at the age of 13.
- His full name was Jalaluddin Mohammad Akbar.
- He was skilled in warfare.
- Akbar was born in 1542 at Amarkoat in Sindh.
- He won the 2nd Panipath battle in 1556.
- His father was Humayun.
- It was the greatest victory in his life.
- He ruled over 50 years in India.
- He was the grandson of Babur.

[illegible]

116.

- (a) It can kill a deer in two or three minutes.
- (b) A tiger kills to eat and kills swiftly.
- (c) But they do not kill any animal that comes their way.
- (d) The victim does not have the slightest warning of the tiger's approach.
- (e) Tigers are known as ferocious animals.
- (f) It always charges from the side.
- (g) As the paws are cushioned, a big tiger can walk through the driest leaves without a single crackle.
- (h) With a quick leap, it topples the victim instantly and breaks its neck.
- (i) Sometimes it charges from the rear too.
- (j) It can kill a big animal like a buffalo in five minutes.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

117.

- (a) Once he was sold to a farmer who was lazy.
- (b) But the master became very angry and gave him a bag of barley.
- (c) He was famous for his fables on moral lessons.
- (d) He woke his master but he would not leave his bed.
- (e) Once there was a man named Aesop in Greece.
- (f) On the first day, Aesop found that his master did not say his morning prayer but slept till sunrise.
- (g) He asked Aesop to go to the field to work for him.
- (h) He was a slave in his early days but he was very religious minded.
- (i) Aesop woke his master the next day too.
- (j) He told him to go to the field and sow the seeds.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

118.

- (a) A wise god granted his wish promptly.
- (b) He wished for the golden touch.
- (c) He could hardly believe his eyes.
- (d) One day Midas was sleeping under an apple tree.
- (e) The apple turned into gold as soon as he touched it.
- (f) There was a king called Midas.
- (g) He picked up the apple.
- (h) He wanted more though he had a lot of it.
- (i) He was fond of gold.
- (j) A ripe apple fell beside him.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

119.

- (a) Penicillin is a life saving medicine.
- (b) He went to school and came back home on foot.
- (c) It was discovered by Mr. Alexander Fleming.
- (d) He was the seventh of eight brothers and sisters.
- (e) He was never absent from school up to the age of twelve years.
- (f) The school was four miles away from his home.
- (g) Fleming was born in a poor family of Scotland.
- (h) He was sent to London at the age of fourteen for higher education.
- (i) Fleming was a very regular and attentive student.
- (j) He passed his boyhood with his parents.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

120. Notre Dame College, Dhaka-'16.

- (a) She ordered her huntsman to kill Snow White.
- (b) She went to the prince's palace to kill Snow White.
- (c) But the huntsman, instead of killing Snow White, left her in the forest.
- (d) They took her to their house and brought her up.
- (e) While she was running in the forest out of fear, seven dwarfs found her.

- [illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]



125. [Unit-01; Lesson-01]

- He was accused of capital offences in the Rivonia Trial.
- He dreamt of gaining freedom for the black South Africans from the grip of apartheid.
- He made an epoch making statement from the court bearing his political testimony.
- Nadine Gordimer remarked him as the epicentre of their time.
- Nelson Mandela is the most celebrated and undisputed black African leader.
- He carried on a non-violent movement by avoiding a civil war.
- He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize shared by F.W. de Klerk.
- He fought against racial discrimination all through his life.
- He lived for an ideal of a democratic and free society.
- He was imprisoned for nearly three decades.

[illegible]

126. [Unit-01; Lesson-02]

- (a) He gave a clarion call to the people to fight the Pakistani junta with what they possess.
- (b) The Awami League won a landslide victory in the general election of 1970.
- (c) He declared independence saying the struggle this time is a struggle for freedom and a struggle for emancipation.
- (d) Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is called the father of the nation, Bangladesh.
- (e) He was imprisoned in the Agartala conspiracy case.
- (f) He took part in the Language Movement of 1952.
- (g) Ayub Khan declared Martial Law in 1958 to enslave the Bangalees.
- (h) After the fall of Ayub Khan, Yahya Khan held the reins of the govt. and assured the declaration of general election.
- (i) He delivered an epoch making speech on March 7 at the Race Course Maidan.
- (j) The conspirators did not allow him to form government.

[illegible]

127. [Unit-01: Lesson-03]

- (a) She was determined to become an astronaut.
- (b) She did her graduation in Aeronautical Engineering.
- (c) She joined NASA and began working as a Vice-President.
- (d) She obtained her Master's degree in Aerospace Engineering.
- (e) Kalpana Chawla was the first Indian born astronaut.
- (f) Her first space mission (STS 87) began in 1997.
- (g) She did her Ph.D in Aerospace Engineering.
- (h) After a 16 day scientific mission in space, the space shuttle Columbia broke down and all the crew including Kalpana Chawla died.
- (i) Her second space mission (STS107) began in 2003.
- (j) After getting US citizenship she started her career as a NASA astronaut.

[illegible]

128. [Unit-02: Lesson-04]

- (a) Once he falls in love with a beautiful daughter of a rich businessman.
- (b) But she is afraid to reveal her feelings to her father because Antonis has given lots of traffic tickets to a bus belonging to her father's company.
- (c) He is very sincere to his duty.
- (d) The film was made by Eilippos Fylaktos, a Greek film maker.
- (e) Her name was Kiki.
- (f) It was made in 1963.
- (g) In this film, Antonis is a devoted traffic police.
- (h) Though this event makes Antonis' life complicated, the movie ends with a happy outcome for everyone involved in the society.
- (i) Antonis Pikrocholos is the central character of the film 'My Brother the Traffic Policeman'.
- (j) He enforces traffic laws very strictly.

[illegible]

129. [Unit-05; Lesson-02]

- (a) A married girl usually loses her mobility, her friends and social status.
- (b) It is now known that 50 percent of adolescent girls are undernourished and suffer from anemia.
- (c) Dowry demands continue even after marriage.
- (d) Most girls and their families do not have any idea of contraception.
- (e) She is marginalized in her in-laws' house.
- (f) Adolescent fertility is high in Bangladesh.
- (g) The contribution of adolescent fertility rate to the total fertility rate has also increased.
- (h) After getting married, a girl's education ends.
- (i) A study tells that only about three in five adolescents have even heard of HIV.
- (j) Neonatal mortality is another concern for younger mothers.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

130. [Unit-05; Lesson-04]

- (a) Shilpi's mother-in-law and neighbours continued to pressurize the couple.
- (b) Now the villagers no longer disturb this couple.
- (c) Shilpi was married off while she was only 15.
- (d) The couple met with a female health care provider.
- (e) Her parents just preserved the rural tradition of marrying off daughters at an early age.
- (f) She joined a local empowerment group.
- (g) She informed them about the various family planning options.
- (h) Some of them insulted and criticized them.
- (i) A parent peer them convinced them of the problem.
- (j) She married in 2008.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

131. [Unit-05; Lesson-05]

- (a) Anne was sent to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp.
- (b) Anne Frank's father, Otto Frank, was the only occupant of annex to survive.
- (c) She was born on 12 June 1929.
- (d) Unfortunately she was betrayed and discovered in 1944.
- (e) She hid for two years in a secret annex.
- (f) Anne Frank is perhaps the most well-known victim of the Nazi Holocaust.
- (g) In that diary, she chronicled her life from 1942 to 1944.
- (h) Her diary was published by her father as *The Diary of a Young Girl*.
- (i) She died of typhus in 1945.
- (j) Anne's diary is regarded as one of the world's most widely read books.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

132. [Unit-07; Lesson-02]

- (a) In these cases no one has right to interfere with others emotions and thoughts.
- (b) We need to preserve the human rights.
- (c) It is known as a curse for a country.
- (d) Human right is being violated in many ways.
- (e) In order to preserve the human rights United Nations has set up a declaration.
- (f) It makes a man self-independent and self-reliant.
- (g) So, we all should be aware of these.
- (h) From public service sectors to the government the will of people is mandatory.
- (i) The declaration includes the rights of social, economical, political, national, geographical along with the basic human rights.
- (j) As a human being all men should have all the rights.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

133. [Unit-07; Lesson-03]

- (a) The basic human needs are- food, clothing, housing and medical facilities.
- (b) Besides these, motherhood and childhood deserve special care and assistance.
- (c) As human beings are the creation of the same God, all are equal in enjoying human rights.
- (d) So it should be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages.
- (e) The things which are necessary to survive are known as human rights.
- (f) It works for the development of human personality.

- (g) Not only that in any kind of difficulty like- unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood man has the right of security.
- (h) Parents have the prior right to choose a better kind of education for their children.
- (i) The importance of education as human right is remarkable.
- (j) Elementary, technical, professional, higher education should be provided.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

134. [Unit-08; Lesson-02]

- (a) This unique haor can be a major attraction for tourists.
- (b) Above all, the haor system provides a wide range of economic and non-economic benefits to the local people as well as to the people of Bangladesh.
- (c) Hakaluki Haor is one of the largest marshlands of Bangladesh.
- (d) It is a part of the sonal-Bardal river.
- (e) During this time, herders make temporary shelters near the beels and graze their animals for a period of 4-5 months.
- (f) It is a dwelling place of numerous fish and a shelter for various migratory birds.
- (g) In addition to that Hakaluki Haor turns into a vast grazing land in the dry season as well as people from villages around the Haor and also from distant areas send their herds for grazing.
- (h) In winter, it becomes a resting place for many migratory birds.
- (i) For instance, fish like Kalibaus, Boal, Rui, Ghagot, Pabda and Chapila are available there.
- (j) Hakaluki contains more than 238 beels along with a huge land area of 18,386 hectares.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

135. [Unit-08; Lesson-02]

- (a) It is also an important source of fisheries resources for Bangladesh.
- (b) Sand deposit is a cause of it.
- (c) Hakaluki Haor is a complex ecosystem.
- (d) These mother fisheries produce millions of fries.
- (e) Illegal poaching should be prohibited.
- (f) But many of the beels have lost their capacity to provide shelter.
- (g) Govt. must take necessary steps to solve the problem.
- (h) It contains many interconnecting beels and jalmahals.
- (i) The beels in the haor provide winter shelter for mother fisheries.
- (j) Besides, lack of aquatic plants may also be a cause.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

136. [Unit-08; Lesson-04]

- (a) Besides, it will destroy the biodiversity to a great extent.
- (b) We have to think again and again how to save our animals.
- (c) Coastline retreat occurs due to extreme natural disasters.
- (d) Last of all, it will be a great disaster for us.
- (e) Research shows that the Sundarbans shared by both Bangladesh and India is slowly getting destroyed by erosion, rising of sea levels and storm surges.
- (f) It is telling why population of the tigers of the Sundarbans is declining in an alarming rate.
- (g) It is utterly said, that these types of events are nothing but threats to the survival of the majestic animals of our dear Sundarbans.
- (h) According to Natalie Pettorelli rapid coastline retreat is the main cause of the forest.
- (i) Hence the existence of the tigers is at stake.
- (j) The text has given importance on tiger population.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

137. [Unit-08; Lesson-05]

- (a) The other name of Kuakata is Sagar Kannya.
- (b) It is also a holy place for the Hindus and Buddhists.
- (c) Above all, tourists are so much attracted visiting Kuakata.
- (d) It is a place of scenic natural beauty.
- (e) It has sandy beaches, blue sky and the Shimmering expanse of the Bay of Bengal.
- (f) Thousands of devotees come here to celebrate two festivals.
- (g) The lines of coconut trees add to the vibrant colours of Kuakata.
- (h) It is a safe home of migratory winter birds.

- (i) The indigenous culture of the Rakhaine community and hundred year old Buddhist temples indicate the age-old tradition and cultural heritage of this area.
- (j) Fishing boats with colourful sails ply in the Bay of Bengal.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

138. [Unit-12; Lesson-02]

- (a) Power conflict occurs when the parties involved intend to maximize what influence they have in social setting.
- (b) Intergroup conflict happens between individuals within a team.
- (c) Value conflict concerns with varied ideologies.
- (d) And intergroup conflict takes place when a misunderstanding arises among teams within an organization.
- (e) According to an American psychologist, conflicts are basically of three types.
- (f) Interpersonal conflict is between two individuals.
- (g) Economic conflict deals with the resources available in a society or the world.
- (h) Conflicts are also classified into four other types.
- (i) It is a type of psychological problem.
- (j) Intrapersonal conflict occurs within an individual.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

139. [Unit-12; Lesson-05]

- (a) Then, the United Nations was founded.
- (b) Among these organizations, 'Olive Leaf Circles' was formed by a group of 15 to 20 British women.
- (c) A noteworthy work of the United Nations is the nuclear non-proliferation treaty between many countries of the world.
- (d) Peace movement is an all-encompassing "anti-war movement".
- (e) The primary objective of the United Nations is to maintain peace and resolve inter-state conflicts in the world.
- (f) To materialize this purpose, many peace organizations have been set up.
- (g) It is basically a social movement.
- (h) The New York Peace Society, the Massachusetts Peace Society, the London Peace Society, Olive Leaf Circles etc are some of the Peace Organizations.
- (i) Its first purpose is to bring peace in the society.
- (j) The first International Peace Congress was held in London in 1843.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

140. [Unit-13; Lesson-02]

- (a) It is caused by the bacteria Mycobacterium Leprosy.
- (b) Current Leprosy programs are focused on detection and treatment, not on prevention.
- (c) According to IDRI they are developing both rapid diagnostic tests for primary leprosy diagnosis and new tools for the objective assessment of treatment.
- (d) Everyday more than 1300 new cases of leprosy are found.
- (e) Scientists are developing a vaccine to provide long term protection for those who are most at risk.
- (f) It is a chronic infectious disease.
- (g) Leprosy is endemic in 130 countries worldwide.
- (h) Due to leprosy about 4 to 5 million people are suffering or having deformities.
- (i) Leprosy is perhaps one of the most ancient diseases known to humans.
- (j) It is estimated that the delay between onset of the first discernible symptom to clinical diagnosis is anywhere from 1-3 years.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

141. [Unit-13; Lesson-03]

- (a) It saves us from the harmful effects of environment pollution.
- (b) Different methods of clean energy such as wind, solar, geothermal, tidal, hydropower, nuclear and bio-fuel are being used now.
- (c) The method of clean energy is one of them.
- (d) Besides big oil companies are against this clean energy.
- (e) But as we spent 150 years depending on oil, it would be difficult to get the habit of clean energy.
- (f) We are waiting for many breakthroughs of science.
- (g) Clean energy is heat and electricity which is produced from renewable sources.

- (h) Because we use fossil fuels which create a threat for environment.
- (i) And it creates little pollution or emissions.
- (j) In spite of their unwillingness many European countries have started to produce clean energy.

[illegible]

142. [Unit-13; Lesson-04]

- (a) Microscopic robots could be used to perform ultra-delicate surgeries and to repair damaged tissues.
- (b) Moreover, there may be new problems such as Martian weather.
- (c) These are the upcoming scientific breakthroughs in modern times.
- (d) Putting men on Mars has been an idea in Science fiction.
- (e) The applications of nanotechnology in medicine will help destroy cancer cells.
- (f) Man's landing on the moon has encouraged him to explore Mars.
- (g) A journey to the centre of the Earth is much more difficult.
- (h) Another scientific breakthrough is the invention of nanotechnology.
- (i) But landing on Mars is much more difficult than stepping on the moon.
- (j) It can ensure radical change in medicine.

[illegible]

143. [Unit-14: Lesson-01]

- (a) Which reflects her inner goodness and grace.
- (b) It is written by Emily Dickinson.
- (c) We get a vivid description of the beauty by reading the poem 'She Walks in Beauty'.
- (d) He associates her with night and starry skies.
- (e) 'I Died For Beauty' is another poem about beauty and truth.
- (f) It is a poem written by 'Lord Byron'.
- (g) The compared night is clear and cloudless.
- (h) It is about a women's exceptional beauty.
- (i) This kind of beauty produces a scene of purity.
- (j) He was an American poet who wrote about the human scene love and death.

[illegible]

144. [Unit-14: Lesson-02]

- (a) It expresses human joys and sorrows in a natural way.
- (b) Bangladeshi culture is undoubtedly enriched with folk music.
- (c) Folk songs tell the various aspects of our life.
- (d) That's why, it becomes so natural and spontaneous.
- (e) Folk music is uninfluenced by the rules of classical music and modern popular songs.
- (f) They compose and sing from their heart.
- (g) Both religious and secular songs are included in folk songs.
- (h) It is an essential part of our culture.
- (i) The composer and singer of folk songs do not need to be educated.
- (j) Bangladesh is a country of rich culture.

[illegible]

145. [Unit-14: Lesson-03]

- It is used for making small statues, vases etc.
- Besides the market demand it always retains its aesthetic value as well.
- These were collected from Dinajpur in 1940.
- Some terracotta dolls are displayed in the Bangladesh National Museum.
- A handmade craftwork is the reflection of the ordinary people and culture of a community.
- Nakshikantha, terracotta, wood craft etc. are different kinds of craftwork.
- These are the heritage of our culture.
- It represents a way of life and a cultural flavour.
- Terracotta is one kind of hard pottery of brownish red colour.
- So it is an important part of the society and culture.

[illegible]

146. [Unit-14; Lesson-03]

- (a) A craftwork is one kind of art.
- (b) But the mechanical production of craftwork is a challenge to the preservation of its authenticity.
- (c) Government should also come forward in this regard.
- (d) Branding and marketing are the best solution of this problem.
- (e) Due to lower demand for handicrafts some of them are disappearing day by day.
- (f) The aesthetics of crafts remain natural although the desires and preferences have been changed.
- (g) This will help to create a strong attraction and demand for hand crafts.
- (h) It is our duty to preserve these cultural heritage.
- (i) A craftwork has great importance on our cultural heritage.
- (j) After industrial development consumers are more and more getting attracted to the machine produced product.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

147. Chowmuhany Govt. SA College, Noakhali-'16.**[Unit-15; Lesson-02]**

- (a) She thought the way people lived in India was almost as nice as being rich.
- (b) She formed some idea about India from other passengers' conversation.
- (c) A young English woman Elizabeth decided to travel to India.
- (d) She hoped to have much enjoyment in India.
- (e) They sailed into Colombo through green glassy waters.
- (f) She travelled to Burmah by a ship on summer.
- (g) She tasted the charming atmosphere of clubs in India.
- (h) She also learnt some Hindustani phrases.
- (i) As soon as the ship reached Colombo, two Sampanwallahs quarrelled to have them as their passengers.
- (j) The ship sailed across the Mediterranean and reached the Indian ocean.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

148. [Unit-15; Lesson-03]

- (a) About two weeks after Gulliver had obtained his freedom, a high official came to see him.
- (b) He said that the kingdom is being threatened by a foreign empire.
- (c) Tramecksan is the most agreeable to the ancient constitution but Slamecksan is appointed in the administration.
- (d) Gulliver visited the island of Lilliput.
- (e) He began his conversation with compliments on his liberty.
- (f) He experienced that human nature is full of bigotry and prejudice.
- (g) He also said that without his support Gulliver might not have gained freedom so soon.
- (h) Their thinking is also narrow.
- (i) He claimed merit in it.
- (j) He remarked that the Empire is divided into two rival parties.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

149. [Unit-15; Lesson-04]

- (a) A special kind of house is built for this purpose.
- (b) Varieties of flowers, green plants and fruit trees grow in it.
- (c) Deer are kept in the park and the walks in it are lined with shady walnut trees.
- (d) The exterior of the king's palace of England is not gorgeous but the interior is very excellent and attractive.
- (e) The road in front of the Queen's palace is very broad and charming.
- (f) The king's garden looks charming.
- (g) In the cold season stoves are lit in the house for heat.
- (h) Indian flower and fruit trees are also grown in a special method.
- (i) There is a park with a pond on one side of the road.
- (j) The Queen's palace is very handsome.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

150. [Unit-13; Lesson-04]

- (a) She desired to travel to the Mars even at her old age.
- (b) She was selected from among more than four hundred applicants.
- (c) She experienced nausea and physical discomfort for much of the time.

- (d) Tereshkova continued her education through distance learning.
- (e) After the flight of Yuri Gagarin, the Soviet Union decided to send a woman in space.
- (f) Being interested in parachuting she took training in skydiving at the local Aero club.
- (g) On June 16, 1963, she and her back-up cosmonaut Solovyova were dressed in space suits and taken to the space shuttle launch pad.
- (h) She orbited the earth 48 times and spent almost three days in space.
- (i) In 1977, she received a doctorate in Engineering from Zhukovsky Air Force Academy.
- (j) She had to undergo a series of training including weightless flights, isolation tests, centrifuge tests and pilot training in MiG-15UT1 jet fighters.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

151. [Unit-02; Lesson-02]

- (a) Because there is far difference between traffic in roads and racing circuit.
- (b) Racing circuit is only for racing cars.
- (c) But a professional driver cannot think of driving at such type of speed.
- (d) Here the drivers must be alert of the other vehicles plying in the roads.
- (e) Michael Schumacher is a F-1 racing driver.
- (f) He must be conscious while driving.
- (g) But the roads and highways are for all types of vehicles.
- (h) For this, he must leave fantasy.
- (i) Moreover, he must always keep his brain cool to drive safely.
- (j) He can drive at 300mph.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

152. [Unit-02; Lesson-02]

- (a) Sitting in the back of the CNG he looks ahead, right and left.
- (b) He also sees that the blue light of the ambulance is spinning uselessly.
- (c) Here he is working on a human rights project.
- (d) He finds himself stacked in traffic jam from all around.
- (e) Michael Hobbes is an NGO worker.
- (f) He can see that the traffic is so close together that the pedestrians are climbing over the vehicles to cross the road.
- (g) The project includes the study of traffic congestion in the big city and town areas.
- (h) He has come from a foreign country.
- (i) Now he is on board a slice of pie shaped three-wheeled motorcycle.
- (j) Now, he is in Dhaka.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

153. [Unit-02; Lesson-04]

- (a) It was made in 1963.
- (b) His name is Antonis Pikrocholos.
- (c) Once he falls in love with a beautiful girl named Kiki.
- (d) Filippas Fylaktos is a Greek citizen.
- (e) The central character of this film is a traffic policeman.
- (f) This is why he has to face many troubles in his life.
- (g) He is a film maker.
- (h) However, the film ends with a happy outcome.
- (i) 'My Brother the Traffic Policeman' is one of his films.
- (j) Antonis is too much devoted to his duty.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

154. [Unit-03; Lesson-02]

- (a) The woman was forty years old.
- (b) The writer was living in Paris in a tiny apartment.
- (c) The prices were a great deal higher than his expectation.
- (d) She wanted to meet him.
- (e) A woman read a book of him and praised it.
- (f) The writer became surprised when he saw the bill of fare.
- (g) The writer agreed to meet her at Fotoy's and offer a luncheon.
- (h) The woman assured that she never eat more than one thing for lunch.

159. [Unit-14; Lesson-02]

- (a) It is a particular type of folk song.
- (b) The musical instruments used in Baul sungeet are ektara, dotara etc.
- (c) It is classified into different subgenres.
- (d) It is full of mysticism.
- (e) Jari, Sari, Bhatiyali, Bhawaia etc are also folk songs.
- (f) Lalon Fakir is considered to be the greatest of all bauls.
- (g) It is simple in words and structure.
- (h) It is the heart of Bangladeshi music.
- (i) Bangladeshi music comprises a long tradition of folk music.
- (j) The music of the Bauls is known as Baul sangeet.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

160. [Unit-13; Lesson-04]

- (a) A lesson to Mars would be similar to the moon landings but much more difficult.
- (b) But it is much more difficult than it sounds.
- (c) The lesson is about some scientific breakthroughs that have not yet happened.
- (d) This may prove to be the biggest achievement in modern science.
- (e) After walking on the moon, man decided to explore Mars.
- (f) The applications of nanotechnology in medicine will help us to destroy cancer cells.
- (g) One of them is manned mission to Mars.
- (h) Nanomedicine is another dream we are cherishing.
- (i) Both NASA and ESA have plans to launch manned Mars mission by the 2030s.
- (j) A journey to the center of the Earth will be another scientific achievement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

161. [Unit-15; Lesson-04]

- (a) Indian buildings have high ceilings and large doors and windows.
- (b) The walls of Indian houses are thick.
- (c) In England, there is extreme cold, frost and snow.
- (d) There are many differences between the houses and housing materials used in India and England.
- (e) The bricks in the walls are laid with a mixture of dust stones.
- (f) The roofs of Indian houses are flat.
- (g) The buildings are made with low ceilings and small doors and windows.
- (h) A soothing flow of air can easily pass through Indian houses.
- (i) The walls are thin and the frame is covered with tiles of fired clay.
- (j) The roofs are shaped like a camel's hump.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

162. [Unit-06; Lesson-02]

- (a) Most students prefer public universities for higher education.
- (b) As a result, a large number of students are deprived of access to higher education.
- (c) University education in Bangladesh consists of two categories of institutions.
- (d) There are also library, laboratory, internet and research facilities in Public universities.
- (e) There were only 4 universities in Bangladesh in 1971.
- (f) But most of the students cannot get themselves admitted due to limited capacity.
- (g) They are degree awarding universities and colleges affiliated with the National University.
- (h) But at present there are 35 public universities along with 79 private universities.
- (i) Public universities attract the most talented minds to teaching profession.
- (j) They offer a wide range of subjects in different disciplines.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

163. [Unit-07; Lesson-04]

- (a) He worked for an ice cream shop owner and sold ice cream on the beach.
- (b) Amerigo is a boy of 13 years old.
- (c) His mother divorced his father and married to another man.
- (d) He lives on the street.
- (e) He stopped the job after getting a serious infection.
- (f) Once he used to collect trash and sell it to a vendor.
- (g) The owner of the shop gave him only food and let him sleep in his hut at night.

- [illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

168. [Unit-08: Lesson-04]

- (a) It is also seen that the forest is getting destroyed by erosion.
- (b) Moreover, rising sea-level and storm surges are also responsible for it.
- (c) Talking about storm surges, a super cyclone namely Sidr hit the Sundarbans.
- (d) The report again says 71% coastline retreat happens a year.
- (e) Besides, the destruction of forest by coastline retreat, the population of the tigers is also at risk.
- (f) It means that, if we lose forestland, we will lose animals.
- (g) It will destroy the bio-diversity to a great extent.
- (h) Zoological Society of London and others make a study on it.
- (i) It finds that there are only 500 tigers left in the forest.
- (j) The Sundarbans is a vast mangrove forest.

[illegible]

169. [Unit-13: Lesson-01]

- (a) The first trans-Atlantic flight was made by Charles Lindbergh in 1927.
- (b) Human beings do not like to remember what they have achieved in a relatively short period of time.
- (c) The personal computer is a machine that allows us to access the Internet, do word processing, use a calculator, watch TV, play games and do a host of other things.
- (d) In 1870s electricity was first used to light the house.
- (e) It has become available to consumers in 1974.
- (f) Cars have become available 100 years ago.
- (g) People from all social strata from street vendors to business executives are using mobile phones.
- (h) After World War II, televisions have become available.
- (i) It was designed by Robert Jarvik.
- (j) Dr. Barney Clark was the first person to implant with the Jarvik-7.

[illegible]

170. [Unit-13; Lesson-01]

- (a) Electricity has been used to light our house in the 1870s.
- (b) With the help of computer, we are now performing a lot of necessary activities.
- (c) Human beings tend to forget past.
- (d) People are using cell phones widely now in Bangladesh.
- (e) In 1927 the first trans-Atlantic flight was made by Charles Lindbergh.
- (f) Robert Jarvik designed the artificial heart Jarvik-7.
- (g) They do not remember what they achieved in recent times.
- (h) Most of the people are using televisions after World War II.
- (i) The use of cars became available 100 years ago.
- (j) The artificial heart was invented in 1982.

[illegible]

171. [Unit-13: Lesson-01]

- (a) A team at Bell Telephone Laboratories in the USA invented the satellite.
- (b) The microchip used in electronic goods was invented in 1959.
- (c) Satellites are being used for GPS, TV, radio, weather tracking, military surveillance, space exploration and global communications.
- (d) The first invented satellite started its journey on 10 July 1962.
- (e) The first Internet, the ARPANET was invented in 1969.
- (f) It carried the first live trans-Atlantic TV broadcasts.
- (g) Buzz Aldrin followed him only minutes later.
- (h) It incorporated many innovations such as the transistor and the 3600 solar panels.
- (i) It had the capacity to carry 600 voice calls and one black and white TV channel from an egg shaped orbit.
- (j) Neil Armstrong first landed on the moon in 1969.

[illegible]