MODEL QUESTIONS (First Paper) 1-134

প্নিয় শ্বি ার্থী, NCTB প্রণীত সর্বশেষ প্রশ্নকাঠামো ও মানবণ্টন অনুযায়ী 1, 2 ও 3 নং প্রশ্নের জন্য পরীক্ষায় ৩টি Seen Passage থাকবে। সুতরাং পরী ায় একই Passage 1নং বা 2নং বা 3নং প্রশ্নের জন্য Set করা হতে পারে। তাই অনুশীলনের সুবিধার্থে বিশেষজ্ঞ শিক্ষকগণ ও মাস্টার ট্রেইনারদের পরামর্শ অনুযায়ী একই Passage এর অধীনে 1, 2 ও 3 নং এর ওপর প্রশ্ন প্রদান করা হল। এগুলো নিয়মিত অনুশীলন করলে উপকৃত হবে।

[MODEL QUESTION - 01]

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Nelson Mandela guided South Africa from the shackles of apartheid to a multi-racial democracy, as an icon of peace and reconciliation who came to embody the struggle for justice around the world.

Imprisoned for nearly three decades for his fight against white minority rule, Mandela never lost his resolve to fight for his people's emancipation. He was determined to bring down apartheid while avoiding a civil war. His prestige and charisma helped him win the support of the world.

"I hate race discrimination most intensely and in all its manifestations. I have fought it all during my life; I will fight it now, and will do so until the end of my days," Mandela said in his acceptance speech on becoming South Africa's first black president in 1994,"The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come."

"We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation."

In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, an honor he shared with F.W. de Klerk, the white African leader who had freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid.

Mandela went on to play a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS.

He formally left public life in June 2004 before his 86th birthday, telling his adoring countrymen: "Don't call me. I'll call you." But he remained one of the world's most revered public figures, combining celebrity sparkle with an unwavering message of freedom, respect and human rights.

"He is at the epicenter of our time, ours in South Africa, and yours, wherever you are," Nadine Gordimer, the South African writer and Nobel Laureate for Literature, once remarked.

[Govt. M.M College, Jessore- '16; Jalalabad Cantonment Public School & College, Sylhet- '16]

——— Ոি Word-meaning ়ে•(ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ Ոি

Guide (গাইছ)v-পথ দেখানো; show or indicate the way to (someone); syn-direct, lead, point, teach; ant-misguide, mislead. Shackle (শ্লাক্ল)n-শৃঙ্গল; sth that prevents you from doing what you want to do; syn-chain, fetter; antunshackle, unchain. Apartheid (আপা:ট্হেইট)n–বৰ্ণবৈষম্য বা বৰ্ণবাদ; a political system in which people of different races were separated; syn-discrimination, separation; ant-equality, equity. Multi-racial (মাল্টি-রেইশ্ল্)adj-বহুজাতিক; involving people of several different races; syn-interracial, multiethnic; ant-mono-racial, exclusive. Icon (আইক্ন্)n-শূপথাভাজন রক্তি; a very famous person or thing considered as representing a set of beliefs or a way of life; syn-idol, symbol, emblem. Reconciliation (রেকান্সিলিএইশ্ন)n-পুনমিল্টতা বা মীমাংসা; the process of making two opposite beliefs, ideas or situations agree; syn-settlement, ceasefire, adjustment; ant-estrangement, separation. **Embody** (ইম্বডি)v-ভাবনার বাসত্বরূপদান করা; to represent a quality or an idea exactly; syn-symbolize, represent, exemplify. Struggle (শল)n-সংগাম; experiencing difficulty and making a very great effort in order to do sth; syn-battle, strife, tussle, toil; ant-ease, cooperation, submission. **Justice** (জাস্টিস্)n—্রা ায়বিচার; fairness in the way people are dealt with; syn-fairness, impartiality, equity, honesty; ant-injustice, unfairness. **Minority** (মাইনরাটি)n–সংখ্লালঘু; a smaller number or part; syn-marginal; ant-majority. **Resolve** (রিজল্ভ)n –দৃদ্সংকল্প, making a decision formally or with determination; synresolution, tenacity, steadfastness. **Emancipation** (ইম্যান্সিপেইশ্ন্)n –মুক্তি; the process of giving people social or political freedom and rights; syn-liberation, freedom, setting free; ant-enslavement. Charisma (কারিজ্যা)n–মহিমা; a special power which some people have naturally which makes them able to influence other people and attract their attention and admiration; syn-magnetism, personality. **Discrimination** (ডিস্ক্রিমিনেইশ্ন্)n–বৈষম্য; treating a person or a particular group of people differently; syn-bias, favouritism, inequity; ant-equity. Manifestation (ম্যানিফেইস্টেইশ্ন)n—স্পর্টকরণ, প্রকাশ; appearance; syn-appearance, demonstration, revelation, disclosure, exposure. Chasm (ক্লাজাম্)n-গভীর ফাটল বা ৱ বধান; a very deep narrow opening in rock, ice or the ground; syn-abyss, canyon, cavity, cleft, gorge. Negotiate (নিগোউশিএইট্)v– চুক্তির নিমিতে আলোচনা/পরামর্শ করা; to have formal discussions with sb in order to reach an agreement with them; syn-discuss, talk, converse, consult. Prominent (প্ৰমিনান্ট্) adj-গুরুত্বপূর্ণ, সুপুত্র, ; very well known and important; syncelebrated, distinguished, eminent, famous, chief, respected; ant-inconspicuous, unimportant, unknown. Advocate (ক্লাড্ভাকাট্)n–সমর্থক, পুৰক্তা; one who publicly supports or suggests an idea; syn-supporter, campaigner, pleader, upholder, vindicator; ant-critic, opponent. Repression (রিপ্রেশ্ন)n–দমন; controlling severely, especially by

force; syn-suppression, subjugation. **Revered** (রিভিআ(র)ড্)adj– গভীরভাবে শ্রম্পেয়; highly respected; syn-respected, honoured, adored; ant-despised, hated. Sparkle (স্পা:কল্)v-জঞ্জজ্ঞ করা, ঝলমল করা; to shine brightly, syn-beam, twinkle, gleam, fizz, glitter. Epicenter (এপিসেন্টার)n–কেন্দ্রবিন্দু, ভূকম্পন বিন্দু; the point on the Earth's surface directly above an earthquake or atomic explosion. Oppressed (অপ্রেস্ড্)adj-নিপীড়িত; worried and uncomfortable, syn-abused, downtrodden, misused.

ব্**জানবাদ :** নেলসন ম্যান্ডেলা দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকাকে বর্ণবাদের শৃঙ্খল থেকে বহু-জাতিক গণতন্তের দিকে পরিচালনা করেছেন, যিনি বিশু জড়ে শান্তি মীমাংসা এবং ন্যায়ের পক্ষে সংগ্রামের প্রতীক হিসেবে পরিচিত।

সংখ্যালঘ প্রেতাজ্ঞাদের বিরুদ্ধে সংগ্রামের কারণে প্রায় তিন দশক কারারন্ধ থাকার পরও ম্যান্ডেলা কখনো তাঁর লোকজনের মুক্তির জন্য সংগ্রাম করার সিন্ধান্ত থেকে বিচ্যুত হননি। তিনি গৃহযুদ্ধ এড়িয়ে বর্ণবাদ প্রথা বিলুক্ত করার পক্ষে সংকল্পবন্ধ ছিলেন। তাঁর সম্মান এবং নৈপুণ্য তাকে বিশের সমর্থন জয় করতে সাহায্য করেছিল।

"আমি জাতিগত বিভেদ এবং এর সমস্ত ইঞ্জাতসমূহকে ব্যাপকভাবে ঘণা করি। আমি আমার জীবনের সব সময় এর বিরুদ্ধে সংগ্রাম করেছি; আমি এখন সংগ্রাম করব এবং আমার জীবনের শেষ দিন পর্যন্ত তা করব," ম্যান্ডেলা ১৯৯৪ সালে দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার প্রথম কৃষ্ণাঞ্চা রাষ্ট্রপতি হিসেবে তার বক্তৃতায় বলেছিলেন,..... "ক্ষত উপশম করার সময় এসেছে। যে গভীর ফাটল আমাদের বিভক্ত করে রেখেছে তা সংস্কার করার সময় এসেছে।" "অবশেষে, আমরা আমাদের রাজনৈতিক মুক্তি অর্জন করেছি।"

১৯৯৩ সালে ম্যান্ডেলা আফ্রিকান শ্বেতাঞ্চা নেতা এফ.ডব্লিউ.ডি. ক্লার্ক এর সাথে যৌথভাবে নোবেল শান্তি পুরস্কার লাভ করেন যিনি তাকে তিন বছর পূ র্বে জেল থেকে মুক্ত করেন এবং বর্ণবাদ বৈষম্যের বিলুপ্তি ঘটাতে সাহায্য করেন।

ম্যান্ডেলা পৃথিবীর মঞ্ছে রাজনৈতিক নির্যাতন থেকে এইডস মোকাবিলার ক্ষেত্রে মানুষের মর্যাদা রক্ষার সমর্থক হিসাবে অগ্রণী ভূমিকা পালন করেছেন। তিনি আনুষ্ঠানিকভাবে ২০০৪ সালে জুন মাসে ৮৬ তম জন্মবার্ষিকীর পূর্বে জনজীবন থেকে সরে দাঁড়ান, এবং তার দেশপ্রেমিক জনসাধারণের উদ্দেশ্যে বলেন: "আমাকে আহ্বান করো না। আমি তোমাদের আহ্বান করব।" কিন্তু তিনি বিশ্বের সবচেয়ে শ্রাম্পাভাজন ব্যক্তিদের মধ্যে অন্যতম, যিনি স্বাধীনতা, শৃদ্ধা এবং মানবাধিকারের বার্তা প্রেরণে খ্যাতিমান।

দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার লেখক এবং সাহিত্যে নোবেল পুরস্কার বিজয়ী নাদিন গোর্ডিমার একদা মন্তব্য করেছিলেন, "তিনি অবস্থান করেন আমাদের সময়, আমাদের দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকা এবং পৃথিবীর যেখানেই তুমি থাক না কেন তার কেন্দ্রবিন্দুতে।"

ম্যান্ডেলার কারাজীবন তাঁকে পৃথিবীর সবচেয়ে খ্যাতিমান রাজনৈতিক কারাবন্দীর মর্যাদা এনে দিয়েছে এবং দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার লক্ষ লক্ষ কৃষ্ণাঞ্চা আফিষ্ণ্ণন এবং তাঁর দেশের বাইরের অন্যান্য নির্যাতিত লোকজন তাঁকে কিংবদন্তী হিসাবে মনে করে।.....

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

- (a) What does 'justice' refer to in line 3?
 - (ii) corruption (i) impartiality (iii) fair
- (iv) satisfy (iv) Rontgen

(iv) hater

(iv) resolver

(iv) nearly 30 years

- (b) Mandela shared the Nobel Peace Prize with —.
 - (i) Nadine Gordimer (ii) Einstein
- (iii) F.W. de Klerk
- (c) What is the closest meaning of the word 'advocate'? (i) proposition (ii) pleader
- (d) Mandela suffered imprisonment for —.
- (iii) helper
- (i) nearly 15 years (ii) nearly 20 years (iii) nearly 25 years "We have at last achieved our political emancipation."— What does it imply?
 - (i) South Africa was freed
 - (ii) Racial discrimination was abolished
 - (iii) Mandela became the President of South Africa
 - (iv) Mandela drove away the white minorities from South Africa

Extra Questions:

(f) Nelson Mandela is a/ an — of peace and reconciliation.

- (i) embody (ii) maker (iii) thinker
- (g) South Africa is a Black country.
 - (ii) free (iv) controlled (i) dominated (iii) inhabited
- (h) Mandela himself from civil war to bring down apartheid.
 - (iii) escaped (iv) adopted (i) avoided (ii) refrained
- (i) Nelson Mandela vowed to remove —.
- (iii) discrimination (i) white (ii) politicians (iv) oppresors
- Which one of the following sentences is false?
 - (i) Nelson Mandela is a peace maker (ii) Mandela won Nobel Prize after he became president (iv) Nadine Gordimer is a literary figure (iii) Mandela was in prison for nearly 30 years
- (k) South African white minority the black majority.
 - (iii) struggled against (i) was dominated by (ii) destroyed (iv) dominated
- The word 'chasm' means —.
 - (i) breach (ii) discipline (iii) loose (iv) gap
- (m) The word 'shackle' in the text refers to —.
 - (i) hamper (ii) bond (iii) iron (iv) rope
- (n) What does the word 'reconciliation' mean?
- (i) forgive (ii) separation (iii) appeasement (iv) allow (o) The phrase 'bring down' in the text means —.
- (ii) bring something close (iii) fight with (i) abolish (iv) cancel
- "We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation" the line indicates —.
 - (i) end of a political conflict (ii) victory of a election
 - (iii) getting government power (iv) end of a long struggle for political rights

independence of Bangladesh.

		emancipation"?												
		(a) Religious freed	lom				(b) Geo	graphi	ical fre	edom				
		(c) Economic and	social freedo	m			(d) Polit	tical fr	eedon	1				
	(r)	The term "aparth	eid" means –	_										
		(a) anxiety	(b) par				(c) prep	aratio	n	(d) dise	crimin	ation	
	(s)	The word "epicen			s —					-				
	` ,	(a) majestic		cusatior			(c) reur	nion		(d) foca	al poin	ıt	
	(t)	"I have cherished				an			in wh					her in
	/	harmony and wit												
		(a) to ensure a de					(b) all p						lv	
		(c) having equal f					(d) all o						-5	
	(11)	What is the synor		ord dom	ninatio	n?	(4) 411 0	1 0110 0			. •			
	(4)	(a) generosity	•	manity			(c) subi	nissio	n	(d) aut	ocracy	7	
В.	Ans	swer the following		mamey			(6) 5051	1110010		,	a, aac	ocracy		5 = 10
٠.		What is aparthei		nnort it	2 Why	/ W	hy not?						2 ^	0 – 10
		Which words by I					my mot.							
		Why was Mandel												
		What is democrac					emocrati	c worl	d rem	ember	Mand	lela?		
		What is the signif								cinoci	mane	cia.		
		ra Questions :	nearice and n	iipoi tai	icc or	100	0, 1001 (200	1.					
		Who is Nelson Ma	andela? Why	is he fa	mous?	•								
		When did he bec					of South	Africa	2 Wh	at did	he sa	v in h	is ina	เเซนซลโ
	(8)	speech as Preside		Diach i	resia	CIIC	or boutin	7111100	***11	at ara	110 50	y 111 11	10 1114	agarar
	(h)	What was Nelson		ream? F	or wh	om	did he fig	oht an	d how	?				
		Why does the aut								•				
		How many years							rmina	tion?				
		What do you mea									t divi	de us l	has co	me"?
		In which field did						6						
		How did Mandela												
		What does the se						ed our	politi	cal em	ancip	ation"	?	
		Why was Nelson												
	(p)	Why was he well-	known throu	ghout t	he woi	rld a	as an icoi	n of pe	ace a	nd reco	oncilia	ition?		
2.	Rea	d the above text	and make	a flow	chart	sh	owing th	e acti	vities	and a	chiev	ement	s of 1	Nelson
	Maı	ndela. (One has be	en done for y	you.)			_						$2 \times$	5 = 10
	1. 0	Guiding the South	Africans aga	inst		2		3.		4.		5.		6.
	raci	ial discrimination			\rightarrow		.] →	5	\rightarrow	4.	\rightarrow	J.	\rightarrow	0.
Or,	Rea	d the above passa	ge and comp	lete the	table	belo	w with the	he give	en info	ormatic	n.		1×1	0 = 10
		What/ Who	Event/ Na	ume of A	Activity	7	Achie	vemer	nt/W	here	W	ien/Y	rear/	Гime
	Ne	elson Mandela	(i)								who	ole life		
	(ii))					(iii)				in 1	994		
	No	obel Peace Prize	(iv)								(v) .			
	(vi	i)	imprisoned								(vii)		••	
	(vi	iii)					Nobel	Lau	reate	for				
							literatu	re						
	(ix	z)	leaving publ	lic life							(x) .			
3.	Wri	te a summary of t					•							10
4.		ad the following te			nks w	ith	suitable '	word i	from t	he box	. The	re are	more	words
		n needed. Make a												10 = 5
		of	through		on		Bangla	adesh		in			make	e
		the	Bengal	sp	eech		0:	-		ther	1		told	
	Bar	ngabandhu Sheik				uı	ndisputed	d lead	er of	Bangla	adesh	. He	deliver	ed an
		strious and epoch												
		mmoth gathering												

(q) "We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation" What is meant by the 'political

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap. $1 \times 10 = 10$ Civility means polite (a) — or modesty. It also (b) — courteous manner. It is a great virtue (c) — a man. To be well-behaved, or good-natured we (d) — spend money or wealth. We have to (e) — willingness to attain civility. We have to (f) — some code of conduct and (g) — the norms of etiquette of the society. It (h) — from society to society. However, one has to (i) — good manner in one's character from an early age. No expenditure (j) — consciousness is required.

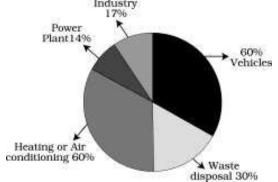
of (d) — past led him to deliver the speech. (e) — his speech he mentioned the history of (f) — as a history of oppression and deprivation. (g) — his speech he inspired the people of (h) — to get ready for Liberation War. He (i) — the people to fight against the rulers (j) — West Pakistan. He declared the

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (a) Anne was sent to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp.
- (b) Her 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) Anne's 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.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Earthquake" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.
 - (a) What is earthquake? (b) Why does it occur? (c) What are the results of an earthquake? (d) What will be the condition of our cities in an earthquake? (e) How can we prepare to protect us from a great earthquake in future? (f) What measures can the govt. take up to minimize the losses?
- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
 Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, fought several battles to regain his country's freedom but was each time defeated. Naturally he was sad.......
- 9. Suppose, you are Rumana, a student of class 11. Recently you have visited Paharpur, a historical place at Naogaon. Now, write an email to your friend Kamal in Chittagong telling him about your recent visit to Paharpur.
- 10. The chart below shows the sources of air pollution in a city. Describe the chart in at least 80 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the chart. $1 \times 10 = 10$



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

All people dream, but no equally,

Those who dream by night in the dusty recesses of their mind
Wake in the morning to find that it was vanity.
But the dreamers of the day are dangerous people,
For they dream their dreams with open eyes.
And make them come true.

Model Question - 02

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

......In 1993, Mandela was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, an honor he shared with F.W. de Klerk, the white African leader who had freed him from prison three years earlier and negotiated the end of apartheid.

Mandela went on to play a prominent role on the world stage as an advocate of human dignity in the face of challenges ranging from political repression to AIDS.

He formally left public life in June 2004 before his 86th birthday, telling his adoring countrymen: "Don't call me. I'll call you." But he remained one of the world's most revered public figures, combining celebrity sparkle with an unwavering message of freedom, respect and human rights.

"He is at the epicenter of our time, ours in South Africa, and yours, wherever you are," Nadine Gordimer, the South African writer and Nobel Laureate for Literature, once remarked.

The years Mandela spent behind bars made him the world's most celebrated political prisoner and a leader of mythic stature for millions of black South Africans and other oppressed people far beyond his country's borders.

Charged with capital offences in the 1963 Rivonia Trial, his statement from the dock was his political testimony.

"During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination."

"I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities," he told the court.

8

10

"It is an ideal I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die." Friends adored Mandela and fondly called him "Madiba," the clan name by which he was known. People [Unit-1; Lesson-1] lauded his humanity, kindness and dignity.

🛨 🖩 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 🗏

Award (আওয়োড্)v–(পুরস্কার ইত্যাদিতে) ভূষিত করা; to give money or a prize following an official decision; syn-prize, honour, gift, reward. Free (ফীড়া–মুক্ত করা; release sb; syn-liberate, unshackle, set free; ant-confine, limit, restrict. Negotiate (নিগোউশিএইট্)v- চক্তির নিমিতে আলোচনা/পরামর্শ করা; to have formal discussions with sb in order to reach an agreement with them; syn-discuss, talk, converse, consult. Prominent (পৃমিনান্ট্) adj-গুরুত্বপূর্ণ, সুপুত্র, ; very well known and important; syn-celebrated, distinguished, eminent, famous, chief, respected; ant-inconspicuous, unimportant, unknown. Advocate (ফ্লাড্ভাকাট্)n–সমর্থক, প্রক্তা; one who publicly supports or suggests an idea; synsupporter, campaigner, pleader, upholder, vindicator; ant-critic, opponent. Repression (রিপ্রেশ্ন)n-দমন; controlling severely, especially by force; syn-suppression, subjugation. Revered (রিভিআ(র)ড্)adj– গভীরভাবে শ্রম্থ্যে; highly respected; syn-respected, honoured, adored; ant-despised, hated. Sparkle (স্পা:কল্)v-জঞ্জঞ করা, ঝলমল করা; to shine brightly; syn-beam, twinkle, gleam, fizz, glitter. Epicenter (এপিসেন্টার)n–কেন্দ্রবিন্দু, ভূকম্পন বিন্দু; the point on the Earth's surface directly above an earthquake or atomic explosion. **Prisoner** (প্রিজনার)n–করেদি, বন্দী; a person who is kept in prison as a punishment; syn-convict, detainee, hostage, inmate. Oppressed (অপ্রেস্ড্)adj-নিপীড়িত; worried and uncomfortable; syn-abused, downtrodden, misused. Trial (টাইআল্)n-আদালতের বিচার; a test, usually over a limited period of time; syn-litigation, enquiry, tribunal. **Dock** (ডক্)n-কাঠগড়া; a stage for trial. **Testimony** (টেস্টিমানি)n–পামাণিক স্বাল; a clear proof of something; syn-affidavit, attestation, evidence. **Dedicate** (ডেডিকেইট্)*v*– উৎসর্গ করা; to give your energy, time, etc. completely ; syn-devote, sacrifice. **Domination** (ডমিনেইশ্ন্)n–শাসন; power or control over other people or things; syn-rule, power, dominion, dominancy. Cherish (চেরিশ্) v-স্যত্নে লালন করা, হুদয়ে পৌষণ করা; to keep hopes, memories or ideas in your mind because they are important to you and bring you pleasure; syn-relish, esteem; ant-neglect.

ব্**জানুবাদ:১৯৯৩** সালে ম্যান্ডেলা আফ্রিকান **শ্বে**তাঞ্চা নেতা এফ.ডব্লিউ.ডি. ক্লার্ক এর সাথে যৌথভাবে নোবেল শান্তি পুরস্কার লাভ করেন যিনি তাকে তিন বছর পূর্বে জেল থেকে মুক্ত করেন এবং বর্ণবাদ বৈষম্যের বিলুপ্তি ঘটাতে সাহায্য করেন।

ম্যান্ডেলা পৃথিবীর মঞ্ছে রাজনৈতিক নির্যাতন থেকে এইডস মোকাবিলার ক্ষেত্রে মানুষের মর্যাদা রক্ষার সমর্থক হিসাবে অগ্রণী ভূমিকা পালন করেছেন। তিনি আনুষ্ঠানিকভাবে ২০০৪ সালে জুন মাসে ৮৬ তম জন্মবার্ষিকীর পূর্বে জনজীবন থেকে সরে দাঁড়ান, এবং তার দেশপ্রেমিক জনসাধারণের উদ্দেশ্যে বলেন: "আমাকে আহ্বান করো না। আমি তোমাদের আহ্বান করব।" কিন্তু তিনি বিশ্বের সবচেয়ে শ্রম্পাভাজন ব্যক্তিদের মধ্যে অন্যতম, যিনি স্বাধীনতা, শ্রদ্ধা এবং মানবাধিকারের বার্তা প্রেরণে খ্যাতিমান।

দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার লেখক এবং সাহিত্যে নোবেল পুরস্কার বিজয়ী নাদিন গোর্ডিমার একদা মন্তব্য করেছিলেন, "তিনি অবস্থান করেন আমাদের সময়, আমাদের দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকা এবং পৃথিবীর যেখানেই তুমি থাক না কেন তার কেন্দ্রবিন্দৃতে।"

ম্যান্ডেলার কারাজীবন তাঁকে পৃথিবীর সবচেয়ে খ্যাতিমান রাজনৈতিক কারাবন্দীর মর্যাদা এনে দিয়েছে এবং দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার লক্ষ লক্ষ কৃষ্ণাঞ্চা আফিষ্ণ্ণ্যন এবং তাঁর দেশের বাইরের অন্যান্য নির্যাতিত লোকজন তাঁকে কিংবদন্তী হিসাবে মনে করে।

১৯৬৩ সালে গ্রতর অপরাধের অভিযোগে তাঁকে রিভনিয়া ট্রায়ালে হাজির করা হয়. সেখানে কাঠগড়ায় দাঁড়িয়ে তিনি যে বক্ততা দেন তা রাজনৈতিক পৃশংসার দাবীদার।

"আমার জীবনকাল আমি আফ্রিকান লোকদের এই সংগ্রামী জীবনের জন্য উৎসর্গ করেছি। আমি সংগ্রাম করেছি শ্বেতাজ্ঞাদের কর্তৃত্বের বিরুদ্ধে, আমি সংগ্রাম করেছি কৃষ্ণাঞ্চাদের কর্তৃত্বের বিরুদ্ধে।"

তিনি আদালতকে বলেন "আমি একটি গণতান্ত্রিক এবং মৃক্ত সমাজের স্বপু দেখেছি যেখানে সকল লোকজন একত্রে মিলেমিশে বাস করবে এবং সমভাবে

"এটি একটি আদর্শ যা অর্জন করার জন্য আমি বেঁচে থাকার আশা করি। কিন্তু যদি প্রয়োজন হয়, এটি এমন আদর্শ যার জন্য আমি মরতেও প্রস্তুত।" বন্ধুরা ম্যান্ডেলাকে প্রশংসা করে এবং পছন্দ করে তাঁকে তাঁর ডাক নাম "মাদিবা" বলে ডাকে। লোকজন তাঁর মানবতা, দয়া এবং সম্মানকে প্রশংসা করে।

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) The word 'prominent' means —.

(i) invisible

(ii) outstanding

(iii) simple

(iii) control

(iv) courageous

(b) The text is about —.

(i) Mandela and his struggle

(iii) Mandela's peace loving attitude

(ii) Mandela's political career (iv) Mandela's activity

(c) The word 'repression' means —. (i) activity (ii) justice

(d) 'He formally left public life' indicates —.

(iv) oppression

(i) Mandela's death (iii) Mandela's retirement from the ministry

(ii) Mandela's retirement from politics (iv) Mandela's cessation of struggle

(e) 'The word 'stature' refers to —.

(i) structure (ii) ability

(iv) attitude (iii) size

Extra Questions:

(f) What is the closest meaning of the word 'negotiate'?

(i) signify (ii) converse

(iii) bargain (iv) broker

(g) What does the word 'revered' mean?

(i) respected (ii) hated (iii) highly respected (iv) pious

(h) What does the phrase 'in harmony' mean?

(i) unanimity (ii) conflict (iii) peace (iv) discord

questions.

about the peace organizations in Bangladesh?

	(i)	What does the phrase 'charged with' mean?	•				_	
	(2)	(i) demanded (ii) attacked	امسما	(iii) blamed	ام طمنطست	(iv) accı		
	(j)	'I have cherished the ideal of a democratic harmony and with equal opportunities.'—			winch ai	person	s live together in	L
		(i) a democratic and free society	vv IIa	(ii) all people	live toge	her in h	armony	
		(iii) all people should have equal opportunit	ies	(iv) all of the				
	(k)	According to Gordimer, Mandela is for —.		. ,				
		(i) the Africans (ii) the blacks		(iii) the deprive	d	(iv) the	whole world	
	(1)	Mandela inspired people — his country's bo	order				_	
	()	(i) across (ii) within		(iii) inside		(iv) arou	ınd	
	(m)	Which of the following has the closest mean (i) clarification (ii) certificate	ung o	oi tne word 'testi (iii) evidence	mony"?	(iv) info	rmation	
	(n)	Mandela's fighting was against —.		(III) EVIGETICE		(10) 11110	illation	
	(11)	(i) white people (ii) black people (iii) white	dom	ination (iv) both	white an	d black	domination	
B.	Ans	swer the following questions.		()			$2 \times 5 = 10$	j
		Who was Nadine Gordimer and what did he	rem	ark about Mand	ela?			
		What made Mandela the world's most rever			blic figui	e?		
		How did friends adore Mandela? Why did po		praise him?				
		What did he say in the court of Rivonia Tria		.40				
		What is the ideal that Mandela was talking ra Questions:	abot	IL;				
		Who was F.W. de Klerk? What did he do?						
		How did Nelson Mandela become the world'	s mo	st revered publi	c figures)		
		"He is the epicenter of our time, ours in Sou					re."– What is the	,
		significance of this line.						
	(i)	What does the author mean to say "He form				"?		
	(j)	How will you evaluate Nadine Gordiner's re				on idea	l for which I am	
	(k)	"It is an ideal I hope to live for and to ac prepared to die" – Explain the remark in 2/3			be, it is	an idea.	i ioi wilicii i aili	L
2.	Rea	ad the above text and make a flow chart sh			f Nelson	Mandela	a. (One has been	ı
		ne for you.)		G GG			$2 \times 5 = 10$	
		Fighting against white minority rule →	2.	\rightarrow 3.	\rightarrow 4.	\rightarrow	$5. \rightarrow 6.$]
3.		te a summary of the above text.					10	
4.		ad the following text and fill in the blanks w			m the bo	x. There		
		n needed. Make any grammatical change if r responsible ahead opportuniti			ref	ino	$0.5 \times 10 = 5$	1
		responsible ahead opportuniti compulsion outlook through	es	business bars	instit		aware enlighten	-
		acation is the process by which our mind de	evelor					J
		ege or university. It is mental or intellectual						
		et challenges and overcome (d) — to progress						
	ma	ke the right choices to go (f) $-$. It ennobles	s our	· mind and (g) –	– our sei	nsibility.	It also broadens	,
_		(h) — and helps us become (i) — of our righ						
5.		in the blanks with appropriate word in each			- £ ·	.144	$1 \times 10 = 10$	
		lnutrition is a great problem in Bangladesh. our (b) — of knowledge of nutrition. Again, th						
		t good and nutritive food means (d) — food.						
		(f) — if they can select the food items (g) — to						
		\dot{x} in mind that we do not (i) — to satisfy hun						
6.		arrange the following sentences to make a co					$1 \times 10 = 10$)
		Ismail first received training on vegetable cu	ıltiva	ition.				
		He studied up to class eight.	fo 0.	nd applied his	and	immuner	ad Imarriadas ta	
	(c)	Then he got a lease of land in his village				improv	ea knowleage to	,
	(d)	cultivating vegetables and earned taka 25,0 Ismail Hossain came of a poor family.	00 a	s pront that year	L •			
	(e)	Finding no other way he joined the training	prog	gramme of the Na	atore Ho	ticultur	e Centre.	
	(f)	Poverty then forced him to look for work.	1 - 6	,				
	(g)	He has also been raising hybrid cows for mi				ıre.		
	(h	Later he bought some land and used it entire				1.0		
	(i)	In the same way he made a profit of taka one	iakh	by cultivating qu	iality cau	liflowers	the next year.	
	(j)	Thus Ismail has changed his lot. Part–II: Writin	o Te	et (40 Marke)				
7.	Wri	ite a paragraph on " Peace Movement " in ab			d on the	answers	s to the following	s

(a) What is a peace movement? (b) What are the ideals to achieve in peace movement? (c) What does peace movement oppose? (d) How did peace organizations help to sustain peace in the world? (e) What

8

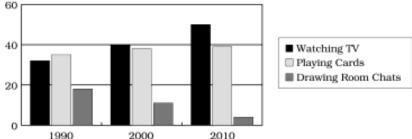
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

There was a little boy. His name was Robul. He was very intelligent. He used to

There was a little boy. His name was Babul. He was very intelligent. He used to play with his playmates after completing his lessons. Once he was playing hide and seek......

- **9.** Suppose, you are Shuvo. You received a letter from your elder brother yesterday. In the letter you were advised not to waste your time browsing the Facebook. **Now, write a reply to the letter.** 5
- 10. The column chart below shows the elderly people's changing attitude to pastimes in a community from the year 1990 to 2010. Now describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph.

Elderly people's changing attitude to pastimes



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

Under the greenwood tree Who loves to lie with me,

And turn his merry note

Unto the sweet bird's throat,

Come hither, come hither, come hither:

Here shall he see

No enemy

But winter and rough weather.

Who doth ambition shun
And loves to live i' the sun,
Seeking the food he eats,
And pleased with what he gets,
Come hither, come hither, come hither:
Here shall he see
No enemy
But winter and rough weather.

(Model Question - 03)

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

My brothers,

I stand before you today with a heart overflowing with grief. You are fully aware of the events that are going on and understand their importance. We have been trying to do our best to cope with the situation. And yet, unfortunately, the streets of Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur are awash with the blood of our brothers. The people of Bengal now want to be free, the people of Bengal now want to live, and the people of Bengal now want their rights.

What have we done that was wrong? After the elections, the people of Bangladesh voted as one for me, for the Awami League. We were to sit in the National Assembly, draft a constitution for ourselves there, and build our country; the people of this land would thereby get economic, political, and cultural freedom. But it is with regret that I have to report to you today that we have passed through twenty-three tragic years; Bengal's history of those years is full of stories of torture inflicted on our people, of blood shed by them repeatedly. Twenty-three years of a history of men and women in agony!

[Faujdarhat Cadet College, Chittagong-'16]

Overflowing (ওউভাফ্লোউইঙ্) adj— ভারাকান্ড; sth (liquid) flooding; syn-teaming, brimming, swarming, ant-empty. Grief (গ্রীফ্)n—দুঃখ, বেদনা, very great sadness, syn-sorrow, trouble, suffering, agony, ant-delight, happiness. Cope with (কোউপ্ উইদ্)v—পেরে ওঠা; to deal successfully with a difficult situation, syn-deal with, content with, struggle with, wrestle with. Awash (আওয়শ্)v—ভেসে যাওয়া; to cover with a liquid, syn-soak, flood, sop. Assembly (আসেম্রি)n—সভা, সমাবেশ; a group of people, especially one that meets regularly for a particular purpose, syn-congregation, convocation, meeting. Regret (রিপ্রেট্)v—অনুভাপ/অনুশোচনা/আক্ষেপ/আফসোস করা; to feel sadness about sth sad or wrong or about a mistake that you have made; syn-deplore, grieve, lament, mourn, repent. Tragic (টাঞ্চিক্)adj—বিয়োগান্ডক; very sad, often involving death and suffering, syn-grievous, deadly, mournful, calamitous, ant-glorious, triumphant. Inflict (ইন্ফলিক্ট)v—(আঘাত ইফ্লাদি) প্দান করা; to force someone to experience sth very unpleasant; syn-afflict, apply, enforce, impose, exact. Agony (ফ্লাগানি)n—তীব্ৰ যন্ত্ৰণা, মৰ্মবেদনা; extreme physical or mental pain or suffering; syn-anguish, misery, torment, woe. Crimson (ক্রিম্জন্)v—লাল করা; having a dark deep red

colour; syn-make red. Victor (ভিক্টা(র))n-বিজেতা; the winner of a game, competition, election, war, etc; syn-winner, champion, conqueror, ant-loser. Launch (লোন্চ্)v—উল্লাপন করা; to begin or introduce sth; syn-initiate, instigate, open, propel. **Declare** (ডিক্লেয়া(র))*v*–ঘোষণা করা; to announce sth clearly, firmly, publicly or officially; syn-announce, claim, pronounce. Assume (আসিউম্)v–দায়িতজ্ঞাহণ করা; to accept sth to be true without question or proof; syn-take over, usurp. Restore (রিস্টোর্)v-পূর্বের অবস্থায় ফিরিয়ে আনা; to return sth to an earlier good condition or position; synrecover, refresh, reinstate, revive; ant-damage, remove, weaken.

বজ্ঞানুবাদ:

ভাইয়েরা আমার.

(i) float

(i) descend

(ii) open

(ii) rise

What does the phrase 'fall from power' mean?

আজ দুঃখ-ভারাক্রান্ত মন নিয়ে আপনাদের সামনে হাজির হয়েছি। আপনারা সবই জানেন এবং বোঝেন। আমরা আমাদের জীবন দিয়ে চেন্টা করেছি। কিন্তু দুঃখের বিষয়, আজ ঢাকা, চউগ্রাম, খুলনা, রাজশাহী, রংপুরে আমার ভাইয়ের রক্তে রাজপথ রঞ্জিত হয়েছে। আজ বাংলার মানুষ মুক্তি চায়, বাংলার মানুষ বাঁচতে চায়, বাংলার মানুষ তার অধিকার চায়।

কী অন্যায় করেছিলাম আমরা? নির্বাচনের পর বাংলাদেশের মানুষ সম্পূর্ণভাবে আমাকে ও আওয়ামী লীগকে ভোট দেন। আমাদের ন্যাশনাল অ্যাসেম্বলি বসবে. আমরা সেখানে শাসনতন্ত্র তৈরি করব এবং এ দেশকে আমরা গড়ৈ তলব: এ দেশের মানুষ অর্থনীতি, রাজনীতি ও সাংস্কৃতিক মক্তি পাবে। কিন্তু দু মু

	ষয়, আজ দুঃখের সাথে বলতে হয় ২৩ বছরের করুণ ইতিহাস বাংলা	র অত্যাচারের, বাংলার মানুষে	র রক্তের ইতিহাস। ২৩ বছরের ইতিহাস
	গারীর আর্তনাদের ইতিহাস।		
	তহাস এ দেশের মানুষের রক্ত দিয়ে রাজপথ রঞ্জিত করার ইতিহাস। ১		
	নতে পারিনি। ১৯৫৮ [°] সালে আইয়ুব খান মার্শাল ল' জারি করে ১০ :		
	। ৭ই জুন আমার ছেলেদের গুলি করে হত্যা করা হয়েছে। ১৯৬৯ সা		
সাহেব সর	কার নিলেন, তিনি বললেন দেশে শাসনতন্ত্র দেবেন, গণতন্ত্র দেবে	ান; আমরা মেনে নিলাম। তার	রপর অনেক ইতিহাস হয়ে গেল, নির্বাচন
হলো ৷		,	,
	oose the correct answer from the alternatives.		$1 \times 5 = 5$
	What is the closest meaning of the word 'grief'?		1 / 0 0
(4)	(i) agony (ii) happy	(iii) worry	(iv) disaster
(P)	What does the phrase 'cope with' mean?	(III) Wolfy	(iv) disaster
(5)	(i) deal in (ii) deal out	(iii) survive	(iv) deal with
(c)	Bengal's history of twenty three years is full of –		(iv) dear with
(0)	(i) oppression (ii) humiliation	(iii) deprivation (ix	v) all of the above
(d)	What is the closest meaning of 'agony'?	(iii) deprivation (iv	y an or the above
(4)	(i) painful (ii) anguish	(iii) miserable	(iv) suffering
(e)	The people of Bengal now want to be free, the p		
(0)	Bengal now want their rights.'— What does it m		vant to nvo and are people of
		(ii) people want to su	ırvive
	(ii) people want independence (iii) people want to have their rights	(iv) all of the above	
Ext	ra Questions:	(iv) all of the above	
	The text starts with "My brothers'. Here 'brother	s' are —.	
(-)	(i) Pak army (ii) People of Bengal		n (iv) Pakistani rulers
(ø)	Which is the closest meaning of the phrase "hea		
•	(i) heart filled with agony	(ii) cheerful moment	'
	(iii) heart full of joy	(iv) happiness	
(h)	The word 'events' in the first line of the text refer		
()	(i) sports	(ii) language moveme	ent.
	(iii) liberation war	(iv) oppressive acts o	
(i)	The word 'awash' means —.	(ii) oppressive acce o	1 1 01110 00111 1 011010
(-)	(i) filled (ii) spotted	(iii) painted	(iv) scattered
(j)	Which one of the following has the closest mean	ing of the word 'crims	
0,	(i) colour (ii) fade	(iii) make	(iv) wash
(k)	Which of the following is synonymous of the wor		(=:, :::::::::
()	(i) unluckily (ii) happily	(iii) with sad	(iv) hardly
(1)	What does the word 'torture' in the text refer to?		(=:, =====
(-)	(i) martyrdom (ii) rack	(iii) pain	(iv) affliction
(m)	The word 'aware' means —.	(, p	(=:, ===================================
(,	(i) informed (ii) sharp	(iii) sensitive	(iv) mindful
(n)	What is the closest meaning of the word 'situation	on'?	
` ,	(i) site (ii) locality	(iii) seat	(iv) state of affairs
(o)	The word 'draft' refers to —.		. ,
(-)	(i) sketch (ii) draw up	(iii) design	(iv) rough
(g)	The closest meaning of the word 'regret' is —.	, , ,	` '
4,	(i) grieve (ii) shame	(iii) remorse	(iv) miss
(a)	The word 'inflict' means —.	• •	
` L	(i) impose (ii) deal	(iii) apply	(iv) lay
(r)	What is the closest meaning of the word 'launch		

(iii) begin

(iii) give up

(iv) propel

(iv) pass

В.

del (Questions >> First Paper	•			51
(t)	The word 'assume' refe	rs to —.			
	(i) believe	(ii) fancy	(iii) adopt	(iv) think	
(u)	The closest meaning of	'restore' is —.	•		
	(i) remove	(ii) fix	(iii) recover	(iv) revive	
(v)	The word 'happen' mea	ns —.			
	(i) appear	(ii) befall	(iii) follow	(iv) result	
Ans	swer the following quest	ions.			$2 \times 5 = 10$
(a)	What is the reason of E	Bangabandhu's	heart being overflowed with gr	rief?	
	What events were going				
(c)	How would the people of	of Bengal get ec	conomic, political and cultural	freedom?	
(d)	Discuss what happened	d in the followir	ng years.		
	1952 1954 1958	1966 1969			
(e)	What happened after th	ne election of 19	954?		
Ext	ra Questions :				
(f)	What characteristics of	the people of B	Bengal do you find from the tex	ct?	
(g)			neikh Mujibur Rahman deliver		h?
_	What did he say about	_	•	•	

- (i) What did he say about the twenty three tragic years of Bengal?
- (j) What would the elected members have to do after the general election?
- (k) Give a short description of the history of Bengal as said by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.
- Who is the speaker of this speech? When did he make this speech?
- (m) What, according to Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, do the people of Bengal want?
- (n) When did Ayub Khan declare Martial Law and why?
- (o) What did Yahya Khan declare?
- (p) How did Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman address the people in his historic speech?
- Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the reference of some incidents with years and dates in our history ending with March 26, 1971. (One has been done for you.) $2 \times 5 = 10$ 2. 3. 1. 1952 Language Movement \rightarrow 4.

Or, Read the above passage and complete the table below with the given information. $1 \times 10 = 10$ Event / Name of Activity W/ho Where Time / vear

44110	Eventy Name of Activity	WILCIC	inne, year
Bangalee	ngalee shedding blood		1952
United front	victors in the elections		(ii)
(iii)	declaration of martial law		(iv)
	Martial law for		(v)
	six point movement		(vi)
	(vii)		7 June
(viii)	falling from power		(ix)
Yahya Khan	assuming the reins of the government		(x)

Write a summary of the above text.

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words

than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$ isolated <u>e</u>xist revolution accelerate disastrous explore gain add noble former communication successful come

We have got many positive things during the last century. We have (a) - tremendous advancement in the field of science. For example man has (b) — landed on the moon. He is going to (c) — other planets. We have achieved (d) — success in the field of information technology. Now we can (e) — to any part of the world in a second. The world has become a (f) — village. No nation is (g) — from other countries. One country (h) — to help other countries during the time of (i) —. Science has certainly (j) — the process of globalisation.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

10

Nelson Mandela was an undisputed leader for the South African black people. He was the embody of the (a) — of the black South Africans. He was in (b) — for almost three decades. The years Mandela spent (c) — bars made him the world's most celebrated political (d) —. He was a leader of mythic stature for (e) — of people of black South Africans and other (f) — people of the world. Charged with capital offences (g) — the Rivonia Trial, his speech from the dock (h) — his political testimony. Althrough his life he fought (i) — the rights of the people who were deprived (j) —. He was against the domination of the both white and black South Africans. He only dreamt of a society where all persons live in harmony.

Re-arrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

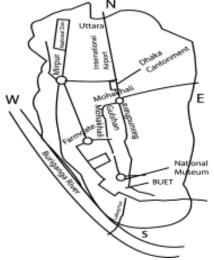
- With eyes full of tears, they bade Socrates a last farewell. (i)
- A few moments passed, Socrates lay down and covered his face. (ii)
- (iii) At last, the hour of departure arrived.
- A moment later, he uncovered his face and looking at Crito, said, "Don't forget the debt, Crito."
- His friends and disciples burst into tears and cried loudly like children.

5

- (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 that 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.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Food Adulteration" on the basis of the answers to the following questions in about 200 words.
 - (a) What is food adulteration? (b) How is food adulterated? (c) Who are responsible for food adulteration? (d) What is the impact of adulterated food in our body? (e) What can be done to stop it?
- 9. Write an email to your friend thanking for sending a birthday gift.
- 10. Look at the map of Dhaka city with important establishments. Now, analyze the city map giving information in at least 80 words:



11. Write down the theme of the following story (Not more than 50 words).

Rokeya is a Bangladeshi girl. She is ten years old. She is beautiful like a rose. She might spread her beauty if she were educated. Instead of going to school, she has to sell flowers in the streets of Dhaka. She repeatedly requests the passers-by to buy flowers. Whenever I go to my college, I see her selling flowers. Sometimes I buy flowers from her. Sometimes I overlook her.

One day I asked her, "Where do you live? Why do you do this? Why don't you go to school?"

What came out was quite pathetic. The girl replied that she lived in a slum. Her father left her mother and married another woman. She did not even know where he lived. But he often came to her mother and claimed money from her. She has one little sister. At present her mother works as a maid.

I asked her, "What's your dream? Do you have any dream?" Yes, she has a dream. She has dreams like everybody else. But her dreams are not very lofty. Her simple dream is to go to school. She wants to study. After completing her studies, she likes to take a small job. She wants to make her mother and younger sister happy. And this is a very simple dream of a little girl.

Model Question - 04

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

......The Assembly has been called into session on the 25th of March. But the blood spilled on our streets has not yet dried. About the 10th of this month, I have told them: Mujibur Rahman won't join the Round Table Conference because that would mean wading over the blood that has been shed. Although you have called the Assembly into session, you'll have to listen to my demands first. You'll have to withdraw Martial Law. You'll have to return all army personnel to their barracks. You'll have to investigate the way our people have been murdered. And you'll have to transfer power to the representatives of the people. It is only then that I'll decide whether we will take our seats in the Assembly or not. I don't want the Prime Minister's office. We want the people of this country to have their rights. I want to state clearly that from this day Bangladesh's courts, magistracies, government offices and educational institutions will be shut down indefinitely. So that the poor don't have to suffer, so that my people don't have to go through hardships, all other things will be exempted from the General Strike from tomorrow. Rickshaws, horse carriages, trains, and launches will be allowed to move. Only the Secretariat, the Supreme Court,

the High Court, Judges' Court, and semi-government organizations such as WAPDA will not be allowed to work. On the 28th employees will go and collect their salaries. If their salaries are not paid, if another bullet is fired, if my people are shot dead again, I request all of you: convert every house into a fort; confront the enemy with whatever you have. And even at the risk of your life, and even if I am not around to direct you, shut down all shops and make sure that traffic on all roads and ports are brought to a standstill. If need be, we will starve to death, but we'll go down striving for our rights.

🗕 🛍 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 🗕

Assembly (আসেম্ব্রি)n—সভা, সমাবেশ; a group of people, especially one that meets regularly for a particular purpose, syncongregation, convocation, meeting. Demand (ডিমা:ন্ড্)n—দাবি; an insistent and peremptory request, made as of right; syn- request, call. Hardship (হা:ড্শিপ্)n—দুর্ভোগ, কফকর পরিস্থিতি; severe suffering or privation; syn- privation, deprivation, destitution; ant-comfort, blessing. Convert (কান্ডাট্)v—বুপাত্তর করা; Change the form, character, or function of something; syn- change, turn, transform; ant-keep. Barrack (রারাক্)n—সৈন্যালয়, ব্যারাক; a place where the army live; syn-camp, garrison, encampment, billet. Investigate (ইনভেস্টি(গেইট্)v—তদত/অনুসন্ধান করা; to examine a crime, problem, statement, etc. carefully; syn-enquire into, examine, explore, probe, look into, inspect. Representative (ব্রেপ্রিজেন্টাটিভ্)n—পৃতিনিধি; sb who speaks or does sth for another person or group of people; syn-agent, councilor, member. Exempt (ইগজেমট্)v—ব্রেহাই/অব্যাহতি দেওয়া; to excuse sb or sth from a duty, payment, etc; syn-discharge, execute, release, spare; ant-arrest, confine. Fort (ফোট্)n—দুর্গ, কেল্লা; a military building consisting of an area surrounded by a strong wall; syn-fortress, camp, castle, citadel. Standstill ৻ লাই ল্)adj—অচল অবস্থা; a condition in which all movement or activity has stopped; syn-deadlock, pause, cessation, stoppage; ant-advance, progress. Suppress (সাপ্রেস্)v—দমিয়ে রাখা; to end sth by force; syn-censor, check, subdue, submerge; ant-encourage, incite.

বঙ্গানুবাদ:২৫ তারিখে অ্যাসেশ্বলি কল করেছে। রক্তের দাগ শুকায় নাই। এ মাসের ১০ তারিখ সম্বন্ধে আমি তাদের বলেছি, ঐ শহীদের রক্তের উপর পাড়া দিয়ে আরটিসিতে মুজিবুর রহমান যোগদান করতে পারে না। অ্যাসেশ্বলি কল করেছেন, আমার দাবি মানতে হবে। প্রথমে সামরিক আইন মার্শাল লজুপুত্র হার করতে হবে। সমস্ত সামরিক বাহিনীর লোকদের ব্যারাকে ফেরত যেতে হবে। যেভাবে হত্যা করা হয়েছে, তার তদন্ত করতে হবে। আর জনগণের প্রতিনিধির হাতে ক্ষমতা হস্তান্তর করতে হবে। তারপর বিবেচনা করে দেখব, আমরা অ্যাসেশ্বলিতে বসতে পারব কি পারব না। এর পূর্বে অ্যাসেশ্বলিতে বসতে আমরা পারি না।

আমি প্রধানমন্ত্রিত্ব চাই না। আমরা এ দেশের মানুষের অধিকার চাই। আমি পরিষ্কার অক্ষরে বলে দেবার চাই যে, আজ থেকে এই বাংলাদেশে কোর্ট-কাচারি, আদালত-ফৌজদারি, শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান অনির্দিষ্টকালের জন্য বন্ধ থাকবে। গরিবের যাতে কফ না হয়, যাতে আমার মানুষ কফ না করে, সেজুল সমসত অন্যান্য যে জিনিসগুলো আছে, সেগুলোর হরতাল কাল থেকে চলবে না। রিকশা, গরুর গাড়ি, রেল চলবে, লঞ্চ চলবে শুধু সেক্রেটারিয়েট, সুপ্রিমকোর্ট, হাইকোর্ট, জজকোর্ট, সেমি-গভর্নমেন্ট দশ্তর, ওয়াপদা কোনো কিছু চলবে না। ২৮ তারিখে কর্মচারীরা গিয়ে বেতন নিয়ে আসবেন। এরপর যদি বেতন দেওয়া না হয়, আর যদি একটা গুলি চলে, আর যদি আমার লোককে হত্যা করা হয় তোমাদের কাছে অনুরোধ রইল, প্রত্যেক ঘরে ঘরে দুর্গ গড়ে তোল। তোমাদের যা কিছু আছে, তাই নিয়ে শত্রুর মোকাবিলা করতে হবে এবং জীবনের তরে রাস্ক্রাঘাট যা যা আছে সবকিছু আমি যদি হুকুম দিবার নাও পারি, তোমরা বন্ধ করে দেবে। প্রয়োজনে আমরা না খেয়ে মরব, আমাদের অধিকার আদায়ের চেষ্টায় আত্মাহুতি দেব।

তোমরা আমার ভাই, তোমরা ব্যারাকে থাকো, কেউ তোমাদের কিছু বলবে না। কিন্তু আর আমার বুকের উপর গুলি চালাবার চেস্টা করো না। ৭ কোটি মানুষকে দাবায়ে রাখতে পারবা না। আমরা যখন মরতে শিখেছি, তখন কেউ আমাদের দাবাতে পারবে না।......

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

- (a) What is the closest meaning of the phrase 'wade over'?
 - (i) to walk with an effort through water
- (ii) to walk with an effort through mud
- (iii) to walk with an effort through water or something else
- (iv) to enter into an argument
- (b) What did Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman tell the Pakistani army not to do?
 - (i) stay in the barracks

(ii) aim bullet at the people

(iii) parade on the streets (iv) all of the above

(c) The word 'convert' means —

(i) change (ii) remodel

lel (iii) adapt

(iv) opposite

(d) Bangabandhu didn't want to join the Round Table Conference because of —.

(i) anger (iii) killing mission of Pak army (ii) election

(iv) interrogation of murders

(e) How many demands are mentioned in the text?

(i) four (ii) three

(iii) six

(iv) five

Extra Questions:

(f) What does the word 'standstill' mean?

(i) stay

(ii) rest

(iii) blockage

(iv) deadlock

(g) What does the word 'spilled' refer to —.

(i) upset (ii) shed

(iii) fell (iv) flow

(h) Which of the following is true?

- (i) Bangabandhu wanted power
- (ii) Pakistani rulers asked for demands
- (iii) Bangabandhu asked for some demands
- (iv) Pakistani government listened to Bangabandhu

							
	(i)		dship' means —.		(iii) namarrasian	(izz) zmios	
	(1)	(i) trail	(ii) hat didn't want —.	ru	(iii) persuasion	(iv) mise	ery
	(j)	(i) freedom	didir t want —.		(ii) Prime Ministe	er's office	
		(iii) emancipati	ion		(iv) human right		
	(k)		phrase 'listen to	o' mean?	(iv) irainair rigire	S	
	()	(i) attend		e ear to	(iii) hear	(iv) notic	ce
	(1)		aning of 'withdr		()	()	
	•	(i) take away	(ii) dep		(iii) repair	(iv) drop	out
	(m)	What is the clo	osest meaning of		stigate'?	_	
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	(n)		esentative' refer				
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	(o)		ut down' means		(:::) 114	(:) -14	
	(m)	(i) terminate	(ii) clos		(iii) halt	(iv) shut	. up
	(P)	(i) baptise	(ii) tur		(iii) save	(iv) remo	ndel
	(a)		front' means —.	11	(III) save	(IV) ICIII	ouci
	(Q)	(i) face	(ii) add	iress	(iii) brave	(iv) evad	le.
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	(s)	The closest me	aning of 'strive'	is —.	_		
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			s did he give to		rmy?		
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4.					h suitable word fron	n the box. There	
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			ith her some rea			7111U11.	
	(c)		came to King So				
	(d)		o there lived a k				
	(e)		re beautiful and				

- (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 met him personally.

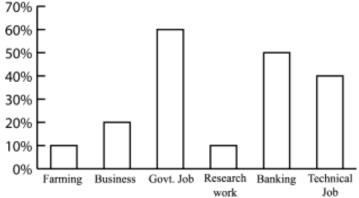
Part-II: Composition (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Human Rights" on the basis of the answers to the following.

 (a) What is the definition of human rights? (b) What are the basic and lawful rights of an individual? (c) What rights does a person deserve to enjoy as a citizen of a country? (d) How does the violation of human rights stand in the way of human development? (e) How can human rights be protected?
- 8. Complete the following story:

 Nahid Hasan studied at Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka. He was in class eleven. One day while he was attending a class, he felt a shake. He thought that.......
- 9. Suppose, your friend participated in an international photography exhibition and won the first prize. Write an e-mail congratulating him/her on his/her success.
- 10. The graph below shows the choice of profession by educated people in our country in recent times. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph.

The choice of profession by educated people in our country in recent times (%)



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

I died for beauty, but was scarce Adjusted in the tomb, When one who died for truth was rain In an adjoining room. He questioned softly why I failed? "For beauty", I replied. "And I for truth"— the two are one;
We brethren are", he said.
And so, as kinsman met a-night,
We talked between the rooms.
Until the moss had reached our lips,
And covered up our names.

Model Question - 05

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

......And as for our martyrs and those who have been wounded, we in the Awami League will do everything we can to assist them and their loved ones. If you have the means, please give what little you can to our Relief Committee. To owners of factories whose workers had participated in the General Strike the last seven days I have this to say: make sure that they are paid wages for those days. To government employees I have this to tell: you'll have to listen to my directives. Till our country is liberated, taxes and custom duties won't be collected. No one will pay them either.

Remember: the enemy is amidst us to create chaos and confusion, to create anarchy and to loot. In our Bengal Hindus and Muslims, Bengalis and non-Bengalis are all brothers. We are responsible for their safety; let us not taint ourselves in any way.

Remember those of you who work for radio and television: if the people running the radio station aren't ready to listen to us, no Bengali will report for work there. Banks will be open for two hours every day so that people can collect their salaries. But we won't allow even a single poisha to be transferred from East Bengal to West Pakistan. Telephones and telegram services will continue as before in our East Bengal; if we have to transmit news abroad you will see to that. But if any attempt is made to exterminate our people all Bengalis must take appropriate action.

Form Revolutionary Committees under the leadership of the Awami League in every village, every community. Be prepared to act with whatever you have in your possession. (L 116)

Remember: since we have already had to shed blood, we'll have to shed a lot more of it; by the Grace of God, however, we'll be able to liberate the people of this land.

The struggle this time is a struggle for freedom–the struggle this time is a struggle for emancipation.

Long live Bengal! [Unit-1; Lesson-2]

8

💳 🖩 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🗎 💳

Assist (আসিস্ট্)v–সহায়তা করা; help by providing money or information; syn- facilitate, aid, ease; ant-hurt, harm. Owner (ওউনা(র))n–মালিক; a person who owns something; syn- possessor, holder, proprietor; ant-leaser, renter. Participate (পা:টিসিপেইট্)v—অংশ নেওয়া; be involved; take part; syn-take part, engage, cooperate, perform; anthinder. Wage (ওয়েইজ্)n–বৈতন, মজুরি; a fixed regular payment earned for work or services, typically paid on a daily or weekly basis; syn-pay, payment, remuneration, salary. Directive (ডিরেক্টিভ্)n–সাধারণ বা বিস্তারিত নির্দেশ; an official or authoritative instruction; syn- instruction, direction, command, order. Chaos (কেইঅস্)n–নৈরাজ্য, বিশৃঙ্খলা; complete disorder and confusion; syn- disorder, disarray, confusion; ant-order, calm, harmony. **Anarchy** (স্থানাকি)n–নৈরাজ্য, অরাজকতা; a situation in which there is no organization and control, syn-chaos, disorder, riot, apostasy; ant-control, order, rule. Taint (টেইন্ট্)v-দৃষিত/অুটিযুক্ত করা; to spoil sth, especially food or blood, by adding a harmful thing, synblacken, blemish, corrupt, foul, pollute, defile, tarnish. Exterminate (ইক্স্টামিনেইট্)v-শেষ/ধ্বংস করা; to kill all the animals or people, syn-abolish, massacre, annihilate. **Possession** (পজেশ্ন)n–স্বত্ঞঅধিকার; to have or own sth; synownership, tenure, belongings, assets.

ব্**জানবাদ:**আর যে সমস্ত লোক শহিদ হয়েছে, আঘাতপ্রাপ্ত হয়েছে, আমরা আওয়ামী লীগের থেকে যদ্দুর পারি, তাদের সাহায্য করতে চেন্টা করব। যারা পারেন আমার রিলিফ কমিটিকে সামান্য টাকা-পয়সা পৌছে দেবেন। আর এই ৭ দিনের হরতালে যে সমস্ত শ্রমিক ভাইয়েরা যোগদান করেছে, প্রত্যেক শিল্পের মালিক তাদের বেতন পৌঁছে দেবেন। সরকারি কর্মচারীদের বলি, আমি যা বলি তা মানতে হবে। যে পর্যন্ত আমার এই দেশের মুক্তি না হচ্ছে, তত দিন খাজনা-ট্যাক্স বন্ধ করে দেওয়া হলো– কেউ দেবে না।

শুনুন, মনে রাখবেন, শত্রবাহিনী ঢুকেছে, নিজেদের মধ্যে আত্মকলহ সৃষ্টি করবে, লুটতরাজ করবে। এই বাংলায় হিন্দু-মুসলমান, বাঙালি, অ-বাঙালি যারা আছে তারা আমাদের ভাই. তাদের রক্ষার দায়িত আপনাদের উপর. আমাদের যেন বদনাম না হয়।

মনে রাখবেন, রেডিও-ট্রেলিভিশনের কর্মচারীরা যদি রেডিওতে আমাদের কথা না শোনে, তাহলে কোনো বাঙালি রেডিও স্টেশনে যাবেন না। যদি টেলিভিশনে আমাদের নিউজ না দেয়, কোনো বাঙালি টেলিভিশনে যাবেন না। ২ ঘণ্টা ব্যাংক খোলা থাকবে, যাতে মান্য তাদের মাইনেপত্র নিতে পারে। পূর্ব-বাংলা থেকে পশ্চিম পাকিস্তানে এক পয়সাও চালান হতে পারবে না। টেলিফোন, টেলিগ্রাম, আমাদের এই পূর্ব বাংলায় চলবে এবং বিদেশের সাথে দেয়া-নেয়া চলবে না।

কিন্তু যদি এই দেশের মানুষকে খতম করার চেম্টা করা হয়, বাঙালিরা বুঝেসুঝে কাজ করবেন।

প্রত্যেক গ্রাম, প্রত্যেক মহল্লায় আওয়ামী লীগের নেতৃতে সংগ্রাম পরিষদ গড়ে তোল এবং তোমাদের যা কিছ আছে, তাই নিয়ে প্রস্তুত থাকো।

মনে রাখবা, রক্ত যখন দিয়েছি, রক্ত আরো দেব। এই দেশের মানুষকে মুক্ত করে ছাড়ব, ইনশাল্লাহ।

এবারের সংগ্রাম আমাদের মক্তির সংগ্রাম, এবারের সংগ্রাম স্বাধীনতার সংগ্রাম।

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) What is the closest meaning of 'anarchy'? (i) control (ii) order (iii) lawless (iv) disorder (b) "The struggle this time is a struggle for freedom, a struggle for emancipation"—What does it imply? (i) political freedom (ii) economic freedom (iii) freedom from want and illiteracy (iv) all of the above (c) What was the order for the factory owners? (i) to participate in strike (ii) to pay workers' wages (iii) to run their factories(iv) to stop production (d) Banks were ordered to be opened for — salaries only. (ii) collect (iii) collection (iv) collected (i) collecting (e) Which of the following is synonymous to 'liberate'? (i) deliver (ii) emancipate (iii) discharge (iv) rason Extra Questions: (f) What is the closest meaning of the word 'wounded'? (ii) injured (iii) hit (iv) insulted (i) trauma (g) The word 'confusion' means — (i) disorder (ii) composure (iii) chaos (iv) shame (h) Which one is the synonym of the word 'safety'? (iii) jeopardy (iv) protection (i) shelter (ii) secure The word 'revolutionary' refers to -(i) rebel (ii) novel (iii) mutinous (iv) drastic The word 'exterminate' stands for -(i) remove (ii) eradication (iii) abolish (iv) annihilate (k) What is the closest meaning of the word 'appropriate'? (iv) belonging (i) apt (ii) suitable (iii) opportune

The word 'taint' means -(1)

(i) soil

(ii) muddy (iii) ruin

(m) The word 'collect' means

(ii) amass

(iv) stain

(i) heap

(iii) gather

(iv) raise

(n) The synonym of the word 'continue' is —.

(ii) prolong

(iii) stop

(iv) last

(o) The word 'grace' means (ii) favour (i) mercy

(i) carry on

(p) The word 'assist' means — (i) benefit (ii) help (iii) virtue (iii) relieve (iv) courtesy (iv) enable

(q)	The synonym of partic	ipate' is —.		
_	(i) engage	(ii) join	(iii) share	(iv) take part
(r)	The closest meaning of	'wage' is —.		
	(i) salary	(ii) stipend	(iii) allowance	(iv) reward
(s)	The word 'directive' refe	ers to —.		
	(i) notice	(ii) charge	(iii) command	(iv) ruling
(t)	What is the closest mea	aning of 'chaos'?		
	(i) order	(ii) disorder	(iii) lawless	(iv) confuse
(u)	The word 'responsible':			
	(i) accountable	(ii) steady	(iii) adult	(iv) sober
(v)	The word 'transmit' is s	•		
	(i) receive	(ii) dispatch	(iii) transfer	(iv) broadcast
(w)	The word 'appropriate'			
	(i) apposite	(ii) suitable	(iii) relevant	(iv) meet
(x)	The synonym of 'posses			
	(i) custody	(ii) title	(iii) tanner	(iv) ownership
(y)	The word 'struggle' refe			
	(i) contest	(ii) agony	(iii) tussle	(iv) submission
(z)	The word 'emancipation	• •		
_	(i) enslavement	(ii) release	(iii) freedom	(iv) discharge
Ans	swer the following quest	ions.		$2 \times 5 = 10$

B.

- (a) What did Bangabandhu mean by saying "The struggle this time is a struggle for freedom- the struggle this time is a struggle for emancipation"?
- (b) What did Bangabandhu mean by saying "Since we have already had to shed blood; we'll have to shed a lot more of it"?
- (c) Why is Bangabandhu's 7 March speech an unforgettable history?
- (d) What directives did he give to the office employees?
- (e) What do 'struggle for freedom' and 'struggle for emancipation' mean?
- (f) What direction did Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman give to the radio and television workers?
- (g) How long will the Banks remain open and why?
- (h) What are the two main parts of his speech?
- (i) Which features of the speech do you appreciate most and why?
- (j) How do you differentiate between the 'struggle for freedom' and the 'struggle for emancipation?
- Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the points that Bangabandhu advised to **remember.** (One has been done for you.) $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. The presence of enemy to create chaos and \rightarrow 2. \rightarrow 3. \rightarrow 4. \rightarrow 5. \rightarrow 6			1	White a gramma of the above tout	,
	$ \rightarrow $ 2. $ \rightarrow $ 3. $ \rightarrow $ 4. $ \rightarrow $ 5. $ \rightarrow $ 6.	2.	\rightarrow	1. The presence of enemy to create chaos and confusion	

Write a summary of the above text.

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

shrimps	of	mixing	chromate	members	The
that	in	times	were	food	than

In Bangladesh, we are accustomed to eating adulterated food. A recent survey conducted by NFSL found (a) — around half of the vegetables and more (b) — a quarter of fruits contain unsafe levels (c) -- pesticides. The team was comprising of 15 (d) -. The amounts of pesticide in these samples (e) found to be harmful. Turmeric powder contains (f) — which is fatal if we swallow it. (g) — samples contained lead at 20 to 50 (h) — above safety limit. Coriander, mango and fresh (i) — were identified contaminated with adulteration. Poultry feed (j) — the country had also been identified contaminated. They are found contaminated with traces of antibiotics.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Our liberation is the (a) — achievement in our national life. It was (b) — in 1971. We had been (c) — Pakistani rule for twenty-five years. But the discrimination, (d) — and suppression of the West Pakistani rulers (e) — us to wage the Liberation War. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman led the struggle for (f) —. But soon he was (g) — by the Pakistani rulers. However, people from all (h) — of life took part in the war responding to the call and order of Bangabandhu. This war (i) — a great protest against all forms of wrong doing. Now, we observe our independence with due (j) — and solemnity.

Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

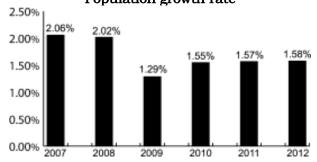
10

- (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.
- Her second space mission (STS107) began in 2003.
- (j) After getting US citizenship she started her career as a NASA astronaut.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- Write a paragraph on "Adolescence" on the basis of the answers to the following questions in about 200 words.
 - (a) What do you mean by adolescence? (b) What age group do the adolescents belong to? (c) What are the changes they experience? (d) What type of potential health and psychological risks they may face? (e) Do you think they are old enough to face the world?
- The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. Once two very intimate friends were passing through a jungle where many wild beasts lived. After walking for a while they saw.....
- Suppose, you are Snigdha. You received an e-mail from your friend yesterday asking forgiveness for her not being able to attend your birthday party. Now, write a reply to her email.
- 10. The graph below shows the population growth rate of Bangladesh. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph. 10 Population growth rate



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

O father and mother if buds are nipped, And blossoms blown away; And if the tender plants are stripped Of their joy in the springing day,

By sorrow and care's dismay,-

How shall the summer arise in joy, Or the summer fruits appear? Or how shall we gather what griefs destroy,

8

Or bless the mellowing year,

When the blasts of winter appear?

Model Question - 06

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Valentina Tereshkova was born in the village Maslennikovo, Tutayevsky District, in Central Russia. Tereshkova's father was a tractor driver and her mother worked in a textile plant. Tereshkova began school in 1945 at the age of eight, but left school in 1953 and continued her education through distance learning. She became interested in parachuting from a young age, and trained in skydiving at the local Aeroclub, making her first jump at age 22 on 21 May 1959. At that time she was employed as a textile worker in a local factory. It was her expertise in skydiving that led to her selection as a cosmonaut.

After the flight of Yuri Gagarin (the first human being to travel to outer space in 1961), the Soviet Union decided to send a woman in space. On 16 February 1962, "proletaria" Valentina Tereshkova was selected for this project from among more than four hundred applicants. Tereshkova had to undergo a series of training that included weightless flights, isolation tests, centrifuge tests, rocket theory, spacecraft engineering, 120 parachute jumps and pilot training in MiG-15UTI jet fighters.

Since the successful launch of the spacecraft Vostok-5 on 14 June 1963, Tereshkova began preparing for her own flight. On the morning of 16 June 1963, Tereshkova and her back-up cosmonaut Solovyova were dressed in space-suits and taken to the space shuttle launch pad by a bus. After completing her communication and life support checks, she was sealed inside Vostok 6. Finishing a two-hour countdown, Vostok-6 launched faultlessly.

Although Tereshkova experienced nausea and physical discomfort for much of the flight, she orbited the earth 48 times and spent almost three days in space. With a single flight, she logged more flight time than the combined times of all American astronauts who had flown before that date. Tereshkova also maintained a flight log and took photographs of the horizon, which were later used to identify aerosol layers within the atmosphere.

Vostok-6 was the final Vostok flight and was launched two days after Vostok-5, which carried Valery Bykovsky into a similar orbit for five days, landing three hours after Tereshkova. The two vessels approached each other within 5 kilometers at one point, and from space Tereshkova communicated with Bykovsky and the Soviet leader Khrushchev by radio.

Much later, in 1977 Tereshkova earned a doctorate in Engineering from Zhukovsky Air Force Academy. Afterwards she turned to politics. During the Soviet regime she became one of the presidium members of the Supreme Soviet. Now this living legend is a member in the lower house of the Russian legislature. On her 70th birthday when she was invited by the Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, she expressed her desire to fly to Mars, even if for a one-way trip. [Unit-1; Lesson-3]

[Feni Girls' Cadet College, Feni-'16]

——— 🛍 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 🚃 —

Applicant (ত্লাপ্লিকন্ট্)n–আবেদনকারী, প্রার্থী; a person who makes a formal application for something, especially a job; syninterviewee, competitor, contestant, contender, entrant; ant-boss, manager. Legend (লেজান্ড্)n–কিংবদাতী; an extremely famous person, especially in a particular field; syn- star, superstar, icon, famous person, great, genius; ant-common, ordinary. Expertise (এক্স্পাটীজ্)n–বিশেষ জ্ঞান বা দক্ষতা; a high level of knowledge or skill; syn-dexterity, mastery, cleverness; ant-inexperience. Cosmonaut (কজ্মনোট্)n-নভোচারী; a person who travels into space; synastronaut. Undergo (আন্ডাগো)v-কোনো কিছুর অভিজ্ঞতা লাভ করা, ভোগ করা; to experience sth which is unpleasant or which involves a change; syn-experience, withstand, suffer. **Isolation** (আইসালেইশ্ন্)n-বিচ্ছিন্নতা; the condition of being alone; syn-alienation, detachment, exile, solitude; ant-populated, crowdy. Launch (লোন্চ্)v-প্রেরণ করা, চালু করা; to begin or introduce sth; syn-initiate, commence, start. Seal (সীল্)v-নিশ্চিত করা, to confirm sth; syn-confirm, make sure. Faultlessly (ফোল্টলেস্লী)adv–নিখুঁতভাবে, ত্রুটিহীনভাবে; to do sth perfectly; syn-flawlessly, correctly, appropriately; antincorrectly, inappropriately. **Discomfort** (ডিস্কাম্ফাট্)n–অম্বন্ধিত, আরামহীনতা; a feeling of being uncomfortable physically or mentally; syn-ache, annoyance, distress; ant-comfort, ease, luxury. Orbit (ওবিট্) v-কক্ষপথে ভ্রমণ করা; in a curved path in space to move around a planet or star; syn-circle, circumnavigate, resolve. Vessel (ভেস্ল্)n–মহাশুন যান, জাহাজ; a large boat or a ship. Approach (আপ্রৌচ্)v-নিকটবর্তী হওয়া; to come near or nearer; syn-advance, apply to, commence. Doctorate (ডক্টারাট্)n–্যে ডিগ্রী অর্জন করলে ডক্টর হওয়া যায়; the highest degree from a university. Regime (রেইজীম্)n–শাসনকাল; ruling period of a particular govt.; syn-rule, command, government. Express (ইক্স্প্রেস্)v-পূকাশ করা, ব্ল ক্ত করা; to show a feeling, opinion or fact; syn-articulate, utter, state; ant-hide

বঙ্গানুবাদ: ভেলেন্তিনা তেরেসকোভা মধ্য রাশিয়ার টাটাভস্কি জেলার মাসলোনিকোভা গ্রামে জন্প্রহণ করেন। তেরেসকোভার বাবা ছিলেন একজন ট্রাকটর চালক আর তার মা একটি টেক্সটাইল কারখানায় কাজ করতেন। ১৯৪৫ সালে আট বছর বয়সে তেরেসকোভা বিদ্যালয়ে যান, কিন্তু ১৯৫৩ সালে স্কুল ত্যাগ করেন এবং দূরশিক্ষণের মাধ্যমে তার পড়াশোনা চালিয়ে যান। অল্প বয়স থেকেই তিনি প্লারাশূট চালনায় আগ্রহী হয়ে উঠেন, এবং স্থানীয় একটি এরোক্লাবে স্কাইডাইভিঙের প্রশিক্ষণ নেন, ১৯৫৯ সালের ২১ মে ২২ বছর বয়সে প্রথম অভিযান শুরু করেন। ঐ সময় তিনি একটি স্থানীয় কারখানায় টেক্সটাইলের কর্মী হিসাবে কাজ করতেন। স্কাইডাইভিঙে তার নৈপুল তাকে নভোচারী হিসাবে নির্বাচিত হওয়ার পক্ষে সুযোগ তৈরি করে। ইউরি গ্যাগরিনের মহাকাশ অভিযানের পর প্রথম মানব যিনি ১৯৬১ সালে মহাকাশ ভ্রমণ করেন), সোভিয়েত ইউনিয়ন মহাশূন্যে একজন মহিলা পাঠানোর সিম্পান্ত নেয়। ১৯৬২ সালের ১৬ ফেব্রুয়ারি "প্রলিটারিয়া" ভেলেন্তিনা তেরেসকোভাকে চারশত আবেদনকারীদের মধ্যে বাছাই করা হয়। তেরেসকোভাকে অনেকগুলো প্রশিক্ষণ নিতে হয় সেগুলোর মধ্যে রয়েছে ওজনবিহীন উড্ডয়ন, নির্জনতার পরীক্ষা, তরল পদার্থে বস্তুকণিকাকে ঘূর্ণনগতির দ্বারা পরস্পর থেকে পৃথক করার পরীক্ষা, রকেট চালানোর বিদ্যা, মহাকাশযান প্রকৌশলবিদ্যা, ১২০ প্যারাশ্ট উূ য়ন এবং মিগ-15UTI জেট বিমান চালনার প্রশ্বিণ ।

১৯৬৩ সালের ১৪ জুন মহাকাশযান ভস্টক-৫ এর সফলজনক অভিযানের পর, তেরেসকোভা তার নিজের অভিযানের প্রস্তুতি নেন। ১৯৬৩ সালের ১৬ জুন সকালে, তেরেসকোভা এবং তার সহযোগী নভোচারী সলোভাইওভা নভোচারীর পোশাক পরিধান করেন এবং একটি বাসে করে তাকে মহাকাশযান উড্ডয়নের মঞ্ছে নিয়ে যাওয়া হয়। তার যোগাযোগ এবং জীবন রক্ষাকারী সরঞ্জামের পরীক্ষা সম্পূর্ণ করার পর, তাকে ভস্টক-৬ এর মধ্যে নিয়ে যাওয়া হয়। দুই-ঘণ্টা উন্টো গণনার পর, ভস্টক-৬ ত্রিটিহীনভাবে যাত্রা শুরু করে।

যদিও বিমানে উড্ডয়নের ফলে তেরেসকোভার বমি বমি ভাব হয়েছিল এবং শারীরিকভাবে অশ্বস্থিত অনুভব করেছিলেন, তিনি ৪৮ বার পৃথিবীকে প্রদক্ষণ করেছিলেন এবং মহাশূন্যে প্রায় তিনদিন অতিবাহিত করেন। মাত্র একবার উড্ডয়ন করে, তিনি ঐ তারিখের পূর্বে সকল আমেরিকান নভোচারীরা যে সময় ব্যয় করেছিল তার চেয়ে বেশি সময় অতিবাহিত করেন। তেরেসকোভা উড্ডয়নের একটি সময় তালিকা বজায় রাখতেন এবং দিগন্তের ছবি তুলতেন, যা প্রবর্তীতে জলবায় এরোসলের স্তর সনাক্তকরণে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

ন্ত্র ক-৬ হচ্ছে সর্বশেষ ভস্টক ফ্লাইট যা ভস্টক-৫ উড্ডয়নের দুই দিন পর চালু হয়, যা ভ্যালারি ভাইকভস্কিকে একই পথে পাঁচদিনের জন্য বহন করে, এবং তেরেসকোভা মাটিতে অবতরণের তিন ঘণ্টা পরে অবতরণ করেন। মহাকাশযান দুইটি এক সময় পাঁচ কিলোমিটারের মধ্যে পৌছে যায়, এবং মহাকাশযান থেকে তেরেসকোভা ভাইকভস্কি এবং সোভিয়েত নেতা খরুসচেঙ এর সাথে রেডিওর মাধ্যমে যোগাযোগ করেন।

অনেক পরে, ১৯৭৭ সালে তেরেসকোভা জুকোভস্কি এয়ারফোর্স একাডেমি থেকে ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং এর উপর ডক্টরেট ডিগ্রী অর্জন করেন। এরপর, তিনি রাজনীতিতে যোগদান করেন। সোভিয়েত শাসনের সময়কালে তিনি সুপ্রীম সোভিয়েতের একজন প্রেসিডিয়াম সদস্য হোন। এখন এই জীবন্ত কিংবদন্তী রাশিয়ান পার্লামেন্টের নিম্নকক্ষের একজন সদস্য। তার ৭০তম জন্মদিনে যখন রাশিয়ান পৃধানমন্ত্রী ভ্লাদিমির পুতিন তাকে নিমন্ত্রণ জানিয়েছিল, তিনি মঞ্চাল গ্রহে যাওয়ার ইচ্ছা ব্যক্ত করেন। এমনকি যদি তিনি সেখান থেকে ফিরে আসতে নাও পারেন তবও।

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) Valentina Tereshkova was born in —.

(i) 1936 (ii)

(ii) 1937

(iii) 1939

(iv) 1935

(b) She studied in school for —.

(i) 7 years (ii) 8 years

(iii) 9 years

(iv) 6 years

(c) Tereshkova is the — to have flown in space.

(i) third woman (ii) first man

(iii) last woman

(iv) first woman

(iv) fixed

(d) Tereshkova was a textile factory worker before her — as a cosmonaut.

(i) cancellation

(ii) recruitment

(iii) coming

(iv) beginning

(e) After the flight of Yuri Gagarin, the Soviet Union — to send a woman in space.

(i) came up with the idea (ii) marched (iii) finalized

Extra Questions:

f) Valentina had —.

(i) low social status

- (ii) high social status
- (iii) minimum education (iv) sufficient education

B.

		Tibe communicativ	e English Model gaestions
(g)	Tereshkova was — when she made her first flig	ht to space.	
<i>a</i> >	(i) 26 years old (ii) upset	(iii) sick	(iv) 20 years old
(h)	Which of the following statement is false?	(;;) Vestals Corres laves	ob od b oform Voctoby E
	(i) Tereshkova left school at an early age(iii) Valentina was selected from among more th	(ii) Vostok-6 was laun aan 400 applicants	ched before vostok-5
	(iv) Soviet Union recruited Valentina for their m	nission	
(i)	The word 'regime' means —.		
	(i) command (ii) establishment	(iii) rule	(iv) system
(j)	What does the word 'legislature' means?	(···)1···	(**)
(J-)	(i) house (ii) respected Vostok-6 was launched on —.	(iii) politician	(iv) parliament
(A)	(i) 16 June 1963 (ii) 15 June 1963	(iii) 14 June 1963	(iv) 16 June 1964
(1)	Tereshkova left school when she was —.	(m) 110 dire 1000	(11) 10 0 0 110 1
	(i) 15 years old (ii) 16 years old	(iii) 17 years old	(iv) 9 years old
(m)	Tereshkova was selected for Soviet Union's spa		
()	(i) 22 (ii) 25	(iii) 21	(iv) 26
(II)	Tereshkova maintained a — during her orbittin (i) a register book (ii) record	g the earth. (iii) diary	(iv) time schedule
(O)	Which of the following is synonymous to 'horizo		
(0)	(i) prospect (ii) vertical	(iii) skyline	(iv) scope
(p)	What is the closest meaning of 'employ'?		() ===F
_	(i) service (ii) engage	(iii) spend	(iv) use
(q)	What does the phrase 'expertise in skydiving' m	nean?	X 44 .4
()	(i) expertness in skydiving (ii) expert skydiver	(iii) skydiving trainer (iv) all the above statements
(r)	What is the meaning of 'faultlessly'? (i) inappropriately (ii) incorrectly	(iii) imperfectly	(iv) appropriately
(s)	This living legend is a member in —.	(iii) imperfectiv	(iv) appropriately
(5)	(i) the lower house of the Russian legislature	(ii) the upper house of	the Russian legislature
	(iii) the Supreme Soviet	(iv) Russian Air Force	
(t)	'Vostok-6 was the final Vostok flight and was		
	mean?		
	(i) Vostok-6 orbited for 5 days	(ii) Vostok-5 orbited fo	
(11)	(iii) Vostok-6 made the last space flight Tereshkova's father was a —.	(iv) none of the above	statements
(u)	(i) bus driver (ii) truck driver	(iii) can driver	(iv) tractor driver
(v)	Tereshkova's mother worked in a/ an —.	(iii) carr arrver	(iv) tractor arriver
	(i) textile plant (ii) gas plant	(iii) electricity plant	(iv) jute plant
(w)	She made her first skydiving at the age of —.		2
	(i) 20 (ii) 21	(iii) 22	(iv) 23
(x)	She was selected for space flight —.	(:::) 14 02 1002	() 10 00 1000
(22)	(i) 10.02.1962 (ii) 12.02.1963 The word 'nausea' means —.	(iii) 14.03.1962	(iv) 16.02.1962
(y)	(i) aversion (ii) sickness	(iii) vomiting	(iv) disgust
(z)	The synonym of 'communicate' is —.	(iii) voimenig	(iv) disguse
•	(i) announce (ii) correspond	(iii) fax	(iv) notify
(aa) Tereshkova orbited the earth — times.		
~ .	(i) 40 (ii) 44	(iii) 46	(iv) 48
(bt	Tereshkova earned a doctorate in Engineering		
An	(i) 1877 (ii) 1927 swer the following questions.	(iii) 1977	(iv) 2000 $2 \times 5 = 10$
	What is distance learning?		2 ^ 0 = 10
	What do you mean by "proletaria"? Why is Vale	ntina Tereshkova said a	'proletaria"?
(c)			1
	What do you know about Vostok-6?		
	Which record did Tereshkova make during her	flight?	
	tra Questions:	the learned of Vestels C	
(f) (g)	Describe the preparation that was taken before Explain Tereshkova's flight in 2/3 sentences.	the launch of vostok-6.	•
	What do you mean by 'living legend'? Is Valen	itina Tereshkova a 'livir	ng legend'? Describe in 2/3
(11)	sentences.	101001111074 4 11VII.	-3 -38 ·································
(i)	Give an account of Valentina Tereshkova's early	y life.	
(j)	What do you know about Valentina Tereshkova	's education before joini	
	Which trainings did Valentina have to take afte		
(1)	What is the central idea of the passage relating	to Valentina Tereshkov	a?
	What do you know about Vostok-5? Who is Valentina Tereshkova? Where was she b	oorn?	
1111	- wind is vaicining telestinova! Whele was SHC I	45.41.41.1	

(n) Who is Valentina Tereshkova? Where was she born?

(o) Who is Vladimir Putin? What did Tereshkova desire to do on her 70th birthday?

	8	1				
2.	(i) Read the abov (One has been do 1. Coming from a	one for you.)			activities of Valer $\rightarrow \boxed{4.} \rightarrow $	ntina Tereshkova. $ \begin{array}{c c} 2 \times 5 = 10 \\ \hline 5. & \rightarrow & 6. \end{array} $
	Extra Questions:		, <u> </u>	, 0.	, <u>1.</u> , , [0. , 0.
(ii)	Read the above		flow chart show	wing the incident	ts happened in o	different vears of
	Tereshkova's life.				The second secon	$2 \times 5 = 10$
	1. 1937 : Valentii	na Tereshkova's b	oirth → 2	. → 3.	\rightarrow 4. \rightarrow	$5. \rightarrow 6.$
(iii)	Read the above	text and make a	flow chart show	ring the series of	training that Te	ereshkova had to
	undergo. (One ha			J	J	$2 \times 5 = 10$
	1. Weightless flig	hts	\rightarrow	$2. \rightarrow 3.$	\rightarrow 4. \rightarrow	$5. \rightarrow 6.$
3.	Write a summary	of the above text	-		<u> </u>	10
4.	Read the following	ng text and fill in	the blanks with	suitable word fro	m the box. There	e are more words
	than needed. Mal	ke any grammatio	cal change if nece	essary.		$0.5 \times 10 = 5$
	adequacy	an	factory	kill	staircase	incident
	constant	emergency	because	for	sufficient	garments
	A newspaper is a					
	to the (b) — safet					
	(f) — exits. In add				training (h) — fii	re safety. At least
	104 garment emp	oloyees were (i) —	in fire related (j)			

(h) — of the Taj beggars description. The Taj Mahal (i) — very beautiful in a moonlit night. Many visitors from home and (j) — come to watch its beauty.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order. (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.

Everybody knows about the fame of the Taj Mahal. It is one of the most (a) — buildings in the world. Emperor Shahjahan built it as a (b) — of his (c) — for his wife Mumtaz in Agra. The building is (d) of fine white marbles. Its inlays are made of coloured marbles. There are a large dome at the centre and four smaller domes (e) — it. The (f) — of the emperor and his wife (g) — in the central room. The

- (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.
- They were locked in a clash with police in front of Rajshahi Medical College. (f)
- (g) The students joined the protest and took out a procession.
- (h) On February 17, section 144 was imposed in Rajshahi city.
- A flame of protest spread out after Sergeant Zohurul Haque was killed. (i)
- Dr. Shamsuzzoha, a prominent teacher in Rajshahi University attained martyrdom in the preliberation period.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- Write a paragraph on "The uses and abuses of Facebook" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10
- (a) What is a Facebook? (b) Who use it? (c) What are the uses of it? (d) What are the abuses of it? The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

Once I with my friends went out for a long journey during our vacation. We went to a nearby forest one day. With extreme curiosity we all went inside the forest when the sun was about to set in......

- Suppose, you are Anuradha. You have a friend named Tahini living in Canada. She wants to come to Bangladesh. Now, write an email inviting her to visit the Sundarbans. 5
- 10. The graph below shows the major reasons for not taking treatment. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph. 10 Major reasons for not taking treatment (in percentage)

Male ■Female 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0 Lack Disease was Disease was Inconvenience Often absence not serious tolerable of medical of money of transport personnel in hospital

11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

It was a sunny day, but the climate was enjoyable. Everyone in the railway station was waiting for the train to arrive. Among the crowd there was a group of friends, youngsters who were on board for vacation.

It was a busy station with juice shop, mobile restaurants, Coffee and tea stalls, newspaper shop etc. The announcement regarding the arrival of the train was made and everyone prepared to get into the train to their appropriate places.

The group of friends made loud noise to welcome the train as it entered the station. They ran to get their reserved seats before anyone could get into the train.

The empty seats were filled and the train whistled to move. An old man with a young boy aged around 15 years came running to catch the train. They entered the train and the train started to move. They had their seats just adjacent to the friends' group.

The young boy was so surprised to see everything.

He acclaimed at his father, "Dad the train is moving and the things are moving backwards." His father smiled and nodded his head. As the train started moving fast the young boy again screamed, "Dad the trees are green in colour and run backward very fast". His father said "Yes, dear" and smiled. Just like a kid, he was watching everything with great enthusiasm and happiness loaded with tons of surprises.

A fruit seller passed selling apples and oranges. The young boy asked his dad, "I want to eat apples." His father bought him apples. He said. "Oh" apple looks so sweet than it tastes. I love this colour." The group was watching all the activities of this boy and asked the boy's father, "Is your son having any problem? Why is he behaving very differently?"

A friend from the group made fun of him and shouted, "His son is mad I think."

The father of the young boy, with patience, replied to the friend group.

'My son was born blind. Only a few days before he was operated and got the vision. He is seeing various things in his life for the first time."

The young friends became very quiet and apologized to his father and son.

Model Question - 07

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Chawla was born in Karnal, India. She completed her earlier schooling at Tagore Baal Niketan Senior Secondary School, Karnal. She is the first Indian-born woman and the second person in space from this sub-continent. After graduating in Aeronautical Engineering from Punjab Engineering College, India, in 1982, Chawla moved to the United States the same year. She obtained her Master's degree in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Texas in 1984. Later she did her Ph.D. in Aerospace Engineering in 1988 from the University of Colorado.

Determined to become an astronaut even in the face of the Challenger disaster 1986 that broke apart 73 seconds into its flight, leading to the deaths of its seven crew members, Chawla joined NASA in 1988. She began working as a Vice President where she did Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) research on vertical take-off and landing. In 1991 she got U.S citizenship and started her career as a NASA astronaut in 1995. She was selected for her first flight in 1996. She spoke the following words while travelling in the weightlessness of space, "You are just your intelligence." She had travelled 10.67 million miles, as many as 252 times around the Earth.

Her first space mission (Mission STS 87) began on 19 November 1997 with six other astronauts on the Space Shuttle Columbia. On her first mission that lasted for 15 days, 16 hours, 34 minutes and 4 seconds, she travelled 6.5 million miles. She was responsible for deploying the Spartan Satellite which however malfunctioned, necessitating a spacewalk by Winston Scott and Tako Doi, two of her fellow astronauts, to retrieve the satellite.

In 2000 she was selected for her second space mission STS 107. This mission was repeatedly delayed due to scheduling conflicts and technical problems. On 16 January 2003, Kalpana Chawla finally started her new mission with six other space crew on the ill-fated space shuttle Columbia. She was one of the mission specialists. Chawla's responsibilities included the microgravity experiments, for which the crew conducted nearly 80 experiments studying earth and space science, advanced technology development, and astronaut health and safety.

After a 16 day scientific mission in space, on 1 February 2003, Columbia disintegrated over Texas during its re-entry into the Earth's atmosphere. All the crew in Columbia including Chawla died only 16 minutes prior to their scheduled landing. Investigation shows that this fatal accident happened due to a damage in one of Columbia's wings caused by a piece of insulating foam from the external fuel tank peeling off during the launch. During the intense heat of re-entry, hot gasses penetrated the interior of the wing, destroying the support structure and causing the rest of the shuttle to break down. [Unit-1; Lesson-3]

[Baroiyahat College, Chittagong-'16; MC College, Sylhet-'16]

—_____ 🏛 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 🚃

Obtain (অব্টেইন্)v–অর্জন করা; to get sth; syn-achieve, earn, attain, acquire, gain; ant-lose. Determined (ডিটামিন্ড্)adj–দুদুসংকল্প; wanting to do sth very much; resolute; syn-dogged, gritty; ant-resolute, wavering. Astronaut (আস্ট্রানোট্)n–নভোচারী; a person who has been trained for travelling in spacecraft; syn-cosmonaut. Disaster (ডিজা:স্টা(র্))n-দুর্যোগ, বিপর্যয়; an event which results in great harm or difficulty; syn-calamity, catastrophe, hazard; ant-success, triumph. **Crew** (কু)n-জাহাজ/বিমানকর্মী; a group of people who work together in a ship, aircraft, etc.; syn-team, squad. **Take off** (টেইক্ অফ্)v-টু য়ন করা; (aircraft) to begin to fly; syn-depart, beat it, disappear. Responsible (রিস্পন্সাবল্) adj-দায়ী বা দোষী; having the job or duty of doing sth or taking care of sb/ sth; synaccountable, liable, chargeable; ant-irresponsible, unreliable. Malfunction (ম্লাল্ফাজ্প্ন)৩–ষাভাবিকভাবে কাজ করতে না পারা; to fail to work or operate correctly; syn-go wrong, act up, break down. Retrieve (রিটাছ) ৩-ফিরে আসা; to find and bring back sth; syn-recall, recover, regain, save; ant-lose. Delay (ডিলেই)v-বিলয়/দেরি/কালক্ষেপ করা; to make sth happen at a later time than originally planned or expected; syn-holdup, wait, set back. Ill-fated (ইল্ফেইটিড্)adj-অভিশাপগ্রহত, অপুভ, অপুয়া; unlucky and unsuccessful; syn-unfortunate, unlucky, miserable, luckless; ant- lucky, fortunate. Conduct (ক্ডাক্ট্)v-পরিচালনা করা; to organize and perform a particular activity; syn-direct, supervise, regulate, act. Disintegrate (ডিসিনটিগ্রেইট্)৩–খর্মিত করা বা হওয়া; to become weaker or be destroyed by breaking into small pieces; syn-break up, crumble, apart, separate; ant-combine, merge, unite, join. Intense (ইনটেন্স্)adj-তীব্ধ extreme and forceful; syn-acute, deep, severe, extreme; ant-mild, weak, moderate, light. Penetrate (পেনিট্রেইট্) v-কোনো কিছুর মধ্যে ঢোকানো; to move into or through sth; syn-enter, get through to, infiltrate. Break down (ব্রেইক্ডাউন্)v– ভেঙ্কে পড়া; syn-collapse, crash, break.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: চাওলা ভারতের কারনালে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন। সে কারনালের ট্যাগোর বাল নিকেতন সিনিয়র স্কুলে প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা সম্পন্ন করেন। তিনি হচ্ছেন ভারতে জন্মগ্রহণকারী প্রথম মহিলা এবং এই উপমহাদেশ থেকে মহাকাশন্ত্রমণকারী নারীদের মধ্যে দ্বিতীয়। ১৯৮২ সালে ভারতের পাঞ্জাব ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং কলেজ থেকে অ্যারোনটিক্ল্ ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং থেকে স্নাতক পাস করার পর, চাওলা একই বছর যুক্তরাস্ট্রে চলে যান। ১৯৮৪ সালে টেক্সাস ইউনিভার্সিটি থেকে তিনি অ্যারোস্পেস ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং এর উপর স্নাতকোত্তর ডিগ্রী অর্জন করেন। পরবর্তীতে তিনি ১৯৮৮ সালে কলোরাডো বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় থেকে মহাকাশযান প্রকৌশল বিদ্যার উপর পি.এইচ.ডি. ডিগ্রী অর্জন করেন।

১৯৮৬ সালে চ্যালেঞ্জার এর দুর্যোগের সময় ৭৩ সেকেন্ডে ফ্লাইটটি ভেঙে যাওয়ার পর, এর সাতজন বৈমানিকের মৃত্যুর পর, চাওলা ১৯৮৮ সালে নাসায় যোগদান করে। তিনি একজন ভাইস প্রেসিডেন্ট হিসাবে কাজ করেন যেখানে তিনি লম্বালম্বিভাবে উড্ডয়ন এবং অবতরণের উপর কম্পিউটেশান্ল ফ্লুইড ডিনামাকস গবেষণা করেন। ১৯৯১ সালে তিনি যুক্তরাস্ট্রের নাগরিকত্ব লাভ করেন এবং ১৯৯৫ সালে নাসার একজন নভোচারী হিসাবে চাকরিজীবন শুরু করেন। ১৯৯৬ সালে তাকে প্রথম ফ্লাইটের জন্য নির্বাচন করা হয়। ওজনহীন মহাকাশযানে ভ্রমণের সময় তিনি বলেন "তোমার বুম্বিমন্তাই হচ্ছে তুমি"। তিনি ১০.৬৭ মিলিয়ন মাইল ভ্রমণ করেন, যা পৃথিবীর চারিদিকে ২৫২ বার ঘুরে আসার সমান।

তার পৃথম মহাকাশ অভিযান (মিশন STS 87) শুরু হয়েছিল ১৯৯৭ সালের ১৯ নভেম্বর অন্য ছয়জন নভোচারীর সাথে মহাকাশ্যান কলম্বিয়ায়। তার প্রথম অভিযানে তিনি ১৫ দিন, ১৬ ঘণ্টা, ৩৪ মিনিট এবং ৪ সেকেন্ড, ৬.৫ মিলিয়ন মাইল ভ্রমণ করে। তাকে স্পাটান স্যাটেলাইট চালনার জন্য নিয়োগ করা হয় যা অবশ্য অকেজো হয়ে পড়েছিল, তার দুইজন সহকারী নভোচারী উইনসটন স্কট এবং টাকো দুই এর সাহায্যের প্রয়োজন হয়েছিল স্যাটেলাইট উম্বারের জন্য।

২০০০ সালে তাকে দ্বিতীয় মহাকাশ অভিযান এসটিএস ১০৭ এর জন্য বাছাই করা হয়। এই মিশনটি বার বার বিলম্বিত হয়েছিল সিডিউল বিপর্যয় এবং যান্ত্রিক সমস্যার কারণে। ২০০৩ সালের ১৬ জানুয়ারি, কল্পনা চাওলা অবশেষে তার নতুন অভিযান শুরু করেছিল অন্য ছয়জন মহাকাশ নাবিক এর সাথে মহাকাশযান কলম্বিয়ার মাধ্যমে যা দুর্ভাগ্যের শিকার হয়েছিল। তিনি ছিলেন অভিযান বিশেষজ্ঞদের মধ্যে অন্যতম। চাওলার দায়িত্বসমূহের মধ্যে রয়েছে সুক্ষ্ম অভিকর্ষ পরীক্ষা, যে কারণে তিনি পৃথিবী এবং মহাকাশ বিজ্ঞান গবেষণার উপর প্রায় ৮০টি পরীক্ষা চালানো হয়, উনুত প্রযুক্তিগত উনুয়ন এবং নভোচারীদের স্বাস্থ্য ও নিরাপত্তা।

২০০৩ সালের ১ ফেব্রুয়ারি, মহাকাশে ১৬ দিন বৈজ্ঞানিক অভিযানের পর, কলম্বিয়া পৃথিবীর পরিবেশে পুনরায় প্রবেশের পর টেক্সাসের উপর এসে নানা খড়ে বিভক্ত হয়ে পড়ে। চাওলাসহ কলম্বিয়ার সকল নাবিক ভূ-পৃষ্ঠে অবতরণের নির্ধারিত সময়ের ১৬ মিনিট পূর্বে মৃত্যুবরণ করে। তদন্তে দেখা যায় যে, এই মর্মান্তিক দুর্ঘটনা ঘটেছিল কলম্বিয়ার একটি ডানার ত্রুটি থাকার কারণে যা যাত্রা শুরুর সময় বাইরে স্থাপিত একটি তেলের ট্যাঙ্কে অবস্থিত বিচ্ছিনুকরণ বস্তু খুলে ফেলার সময় ঘটেছিল। পুনরায় প্রবেশের সময় প্রচন্ড তাপ থাকার কারণে, ডানার ভেতরে উত্তপ্ত গ্যাস প্রবেশ করেছিল, যা সাহায্যুকারী কাঠামোকে ধ্বংস করে দিয়েছিল এবং মহাকাশ্যানের অবশিক্ষাংশকে ভেঙে পড়তে বাধ্য করেছিল।

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) Chawla graduated in —.

(i) 1985

(ii) 1982

(iii) 1983

(iv) 1972

(b) In — Chawla moved to the United States.

(i) 1982

(ii) 1992

(iii) 1980

(iv) 1983

(c) After — of going to the United States, she obtained her master's degree.

(i) one year

(ii) three years

(iii) two years

(iv) four years

(d) Kalpana Chawla started her career as —.

(i) an engineer in NASA

(ii) a pilot

(iv) an astronaut

(e) The word 'disaster' means —.

(iii) a Vice President in NASA

(i) accident (ii) ruin

(iii) trouble

(iv) creation

Extra Questions :

(f) The word 'crew' refers to —.

(i) organization

(iii) workers

(iv) lot

g) 'Her first space <u>mission</u> began on 19 November 1997' here the closest meaning of the underlined word is —.

(i) job

(ii) assignment

(iii) business

(iv) campaign

В.

-			1150 communicative	English Model guestions
	(h)	Chawla's first mission ended on —.		
	` ,	(i) 19 November 1997 (ii) 31 November 1997	(iii) 4 December 1998	(iv) 4 December 1997
	(i)	"She was responsible for deploying the Spartan S		ng' means —.
			(iii) setting up	(iv) disposing
	(j)	Which is the closest meaning of the word 'malfur		
			(iii) breakdown	(iv) slip
	(k)	'Retrieve' means —.	()	(,) t.
	a)		(iii) recover	(iv) dispose
	(1)	After — of her fist mission, Kalpana started her		(:-) <u> </u>
	()	(i) 4 years (ii) 3 years	(iii) 7 years	(iv) 5 years
	ш	"Columbia <u>disintegrated</u> over Texas during closest meaning of the underlined word is —.	its reentry into the earth	n's aunosphere. Here the
			(iii) mould	(iv) rot
	(n)	The word 'intense' means —.	(iii) iiiodid	(17) 101
	(11)	(i) mild (ii) acute	(iii) major	(iv) moderate
	(o)	— died by the disintegration of Columbia.	(,	(11) 1110 00 1 0100
	` '	(i) 6 people (ii) 9 people	(iii) 6 men	(iv) 7 people
	(p)	What does the phrase 'take off' mean?		•
	_	(i) imitate (ii) accept	(iii) depart	(iv) acquire
	(q)	On her first space mission Kalpana Chawla trave		
		(i) 6 million miles (ii) 6.5 million miles	(iii) 7 million miles	(iv) 7.5 million miles
	(r)	What does the word 'ill-fated' mean?	()	
		(i) fortunate (ii) lucky	(iii) miser	(iv) unlucky
	(s)	What is the closest meaning of 'peeling off?	(:::) +- f:	المام : (د ـ :)
	(+)	(i) moderate (ii) to remove something "You are just your intelligence."— What does it m		(iv) light
	(t)		(ii) she was very intellige	ant
			(iv) all of the above state	
	(11)	Chawla was born in Karnal, —.	(iv) an or the above state	incircs
	(4)		(iii) India	(iv) Middle East
	(v)	She did her Ph.D in Aerospace Engineering in 19		
	` ,		(iii) New York	(iv) Dallas
	(w)	The Challenger disaster took place in —.		
			(iii) 1982	(iv) 1991
	(x)	Chawla joined — in 1988.	()	(,) cmc - c =
			(iii) WASA	(iv) STS107
	(y)	The synonym of 'intelligence' is —.	(:::)	(:-) :+-11+
	(z)	(i) foolishness (ii) advice She started her career as a NASA astronaut in —	(iii) capacity	(iv) intellect
	(Z)		 (iii) 1995	(iv) 1996
	(ຂອ)	The word 'mission' means —.	(11) 1333	(17) 1330
	(uu,	(i) errand (ii) aim	(iii) goal	(iv) task
	(bb)	She was selected for her — space mission STS1		(,
		(i) first (ii) second	(iii) third	(iv) none
	(cc)	The word 'schedule' refers to —.		
		(i) agenda (ii) form	(iii) plan	(iv) time table
	(dd)	What is the synonymous word of 'malfunction'?		<i>4.</i> 3
	, ,	(i) go (ii) fail	(iii) break down	(iv) wrong
	(ee)	All the crew in Columbia including Chawla died		
	A === =	(i) 10 (ii) 13	(iii) 16	(iv) 18 $2 \times 5 = 10$
•		wer the following questions. What do you know about Kalpana's education?		$2 \times 5 = 10$
		How did Chawla join NASA?		
		What did Chawla do at NASA when she first join	ed there?	
		Why was Columbia disintegrated?	ed there.	
		What happened in 2000?		
		ra Questions :		
	(f)	What do you know about Kalpana Chawla?		
	(g)	What do you know about Kalpana Chawla's first		
	(h)	When did she make her second space mission ar		
		What was she determined to become and how?		
		What is Columbia? What has happened to it?		ti 0
		Where was Kalpana Chawla born? Where did she		cau0II <i>?</i>
		What do you know about Kalpana Chawla's seco Who was Kalpana Chawla? When did she start h		ronaut?
	(TTT)	wito was isaipana Chawia: wilth ulu sht stalt h	ici caicci as a indod dsli	ondut:

(m) Who was Kalpana Chawla? When did she start her career as a NASA astronaut?

2.	(i) Read the above text and make a flor astronaut. (One has been done for you.)	w cha	ırt she	owing	the a	ıctiviti	es of	Kalpa	na Ch		as an 5 = 10
	1. Determining to become an astronaut	\rightarrow	2.	\rightarrow	3.	\rightarrow	4.	\rightarrow	5.	\rightarrow	6.
	Extra Question :	•			,					•	
(ii)	Read the above text and make a flow cha	art sh	iowing	Kalpa Kalpa	ana C	hawla	's edu	cation	and	profes	sional
	career. (One has been done for you.)		_							2×1	5 = 10
	1. Earlier schooling from Tagore Baal		2	\rightarrow	2		1		Б		6.
	Miketan Senior Secondary School	\rightarrow	۷.	\rightarrow	ა.	\rightarrow	4.	\rightarrow	J.	\rightarrow	Ο.

	2		
Or,	Read the above passage and comp	olete the table below with the given information	n. $1 \times 10 = 10$
	Event/ Name of Activity	Subject/ Name of spaceship/ Degree	Year/ Time
	(i)	Aeronautical Engineering	(ii)
	Move to USA		(iii)
	(iv)	Master's degree	(v)
	(vi)	in Aerospace Engineering	(vii)
	(viii)		19 November 1997
	(ix)	for second mission	(x)

Write a summary of the above text.

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$ enter change establish acknowledge opt presence recognized reliance education social unnecessary cocoons

One very conspicuous (a) — in our society is the (b) — of working women outside home. Of course it has to be (c) — that women have always worked within the household but this (d) — is not counted as 'work'. It is unfortunate that women's roles in agricultural societies have not been (e) — either whether it is due to economic necessity or the urge to (f) — an individual identity or both. Nowadays many women are (g) — the outside workforce. They are joining in a wide range of professions. Moreover, it is not only (h) — women who are (i) — to work but women with little or no education have come out of their (j) — to earn and become self-reliant.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap. When the incident happened the writer was living in Paris. The (a) — of the writer was barely enough and he (b) — in a tiny apartment. The writer received a (c) — of admiration from a woman who wanted to (d) — him. The woman also asked him whether he (e) — invite her for a lunch at Foyot's. The (f) agreed to meet her at Foyot's and offer (g) — a modest luncheon. The writer expected her to (h) young and beautiful. But he was not satisfied (i) — he saw her. When the bill of fare (j) — brought, the writer was startled.

Re-arrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

10

- (a) This is why human brain is called sophisticated machine.
- (b) For all these reasons, human brain is compared with the CPU of a computer.
- (c) Maintaining traffic rules is very important while driving.
- (d) His body works visibly.
- (e) As conditions in the traffic keep invariable changing, one's brain must be at work while driving.
- A driver has to think a lot of things in a single moment.
- (g) It is able to operate on ever-changing condition and standards of judgments.
- (h) He has to hold steering and the horn in hands, to keep his legs on the brake and accelerator.
- (i) But his brain works unseen and naturally.
- (j) And then, he must keep his eyes open looking ahead, right and left.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

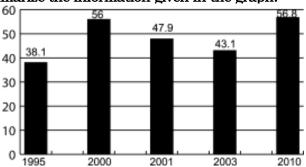
Complete the following story and add a moral.

7

Once a hungry fox was searching for food in the forest. After a while he came to a vineyard. He was.... Write a paragraph on "An Ideal Student" answering the following questions. 10 (a) Who is an ideal student? (b) What are his/ her duties and responsibilities? (c) What makes his/ her different from other students? (d) Why should he/ she be polite in his/ her behaviour? (e) Do you want to be an ideal student? How?

Suppose, you have a friend in India named Diba. You have just visited India and had a great time with her at her place in Kolkata. Write an email to Diba thanking her for hospitality offered to you in India.

10. The graph below shows the literacy rate from 1995 to 2010. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. 10



8

11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

Turning and turning in the widening gyre
The falcon cannot hear the falconer;
Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold;
Mere anarchy is loosed and everywhere
The blood-dimmed tide is loosed, and everywhere
The ceremony of innocence is drowned;
The best lack all conviction, while the worst
Are full of passionate intensity.
Surely some revelation is at hand;
Surely the Second Coming is at hand.

Model Question - 08

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

When you are in the driving seat of a car, you have the steering and the horn in your hands, the brake and accelerator under your feet, eyes open looking ahead, left and right. The same can be said about a motorcycle rider, with some modifications. These are all very visible. But, behind all, there is something that keeps working unseen. And that is the Central Processing Unit (CPU), your brain. CPUs are artificially intelligent machines that are programmed to do specific jobs under fixed conditions and judgements. But the human brain is intelligent by nature. It is the most sophisticated machine that is able to operate on ever-changing conditions and standards of judgement. As conditions in the traffic keep invariably changing, this virtue of sophistication of your brain must be at work when you are driving. The difference between traffic in the roads and highways and racing circuit must not be blurring inside you. Never imagine yourself to be a Michael Schumacher driving an F-1 at 300 mph. Leave no room for fantasy. You must always be ready to encounter unexpected behavior from any vehicle or pedestrian. 'Keep your cool' is easy to advice but difficult to maintain. Still you must always restrain yourself because, at the end of the day, you don't want to be regarded as a killer. Now you see, the last thing that differentiates you from a computer is your conscience.

[Unit-2; Lesson-1]

[BAF Shaheen College, Shamshernagar, Moulvibazar-'16]

Accelerator (আক্সেলারেইটা(র্))n–যন্তের গতিনিয়ন্ত্রক; a machine which makes move sth very fast; syn-facilitator, precipitator, stimulator; ant-decelerator. **Modification** (মডিফিকেইশন)n–পরিবর্তন সাধন; a change to sth usually to improve it; syn-alteration, change, variation. Visible (ভিজাব্ল) adj-দুশ্যমান, প্রত্যক্ষ; able to be seen; syn-apparent, clear, obvious, noticeable; ant-hidden, indiscernible, invisible. Artificially (আ:টিফিশালি)adv-কৃত্রিম উপায়ে; not naturally; syn-falsely, synthetically, unnaturally; ant-naturally. Intelligent (ইন্টেলিজান্ট্)adj-বুন্ধিমান; having or showing intelligence, especially of a high level; ant-unintelligent. Invariably (ইন্ভেআরিআব্লি)adv–সর্বদা; in every case or on every occasion; always; syn-always, regularly, constantly, every time, each time, on every occasion, at all times; ant-never. Blur (রা(র))v-অস্পর্ট বা ঝাপসা করা/ হওয়া; make or become unclear or less distinct; syn-darken, unclear, dim, obscure; ant-clear, brighten. Condition (কান্ডিশ্ন্)n- শর্ত, যোগতো; a rule or decision that one must agree to; syn-case, situation, terms. **Judgement** (জাজ্মান্ট্)n- বিচার; the decision of a court or a judge; synassessment, decree, estimate; ant-misjudgement. Sophisticated (সাফিস্টিকেইটিড্)adj-অফ্লাধুনিক; clever in a complicated way and therefore able to do complicated tasks; syn-advanced, cultivated, cultured; ant-artless, naive, simple, unsophisticated. **Operate** (অপারেইট্)v–চালানো, চালু থাকা; to (cause to) work, be in action or have an effect ; syn-act, run, utilize. Fantasy (ফু ান্টাসি)n–অলীক কথনা; a pleasant situation that you enjoy thinking about, but which is unlikely to happen; syn-delusion, fancy, dream, hallucination; ant-reality, practicality. Encounter (ইন্কাউন্টা(র্))v-বিপদের মুখোমুখি হওয়া; to meet sb or sth unexpectedly; syn-confront, meet. Pedestrian (পিডেস্ট্রিআন্)n-পথচারী, পথিক; a person who is walking, especially in an area where vehicles go; syn-foot-traveller, walker. **Restrain** (রি ইম্)৩–নিয়ন্ত্রণে রাখা; to control the actions or behaviour of sb by force; syn-bind, chain, detain, keep, tie, subdue; ant-encourage, liberate. Differentiate (ডিফারেন্শিএইট্)v-পার্থক্ল করা; to show or find the difference between things; syn-alter, change, contrast, distinguish; ant- assimilate, associate, link. Conscience (কন্শান্স)n-বিবেক; the part of your mind that judges how moral your own actions are; syn-ethics, morals, principles, scruples. Central (সেন্ট্রাল্) adj- কেন্ট্রায়; in the centre of an area or object; syn-chief, focal, fundamental, main; ant-minor, peripheral, secondary. **Process** (প্রাসেম্)n- পুরিষ়া; a method of doing or making something; syn-action, course, means, system. Vehicle (ভীইক্ল্)n– যান, যানবাহন; a thing that can be used for transporting people or goods; synconveyance, medium. **Maintain** (মইন্টেইন্)v– বজায়/ অক্ষুণ্ন রাখা; to support sb or sth for a long period of time; syn-care for, conserve, look after; ant-neglect, deny.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: যখন তুমি কোনো গাড়ির চালক আসনে বসে থাকবে গাড়ির স্টিয়ারিং ও হর্ন তোমার হাতে থাকবে আর গাড়ির গতিরোধক ও গতিবর্ধক তোমার পায়ের নিচে থাকবে, সামনে থাকা লুকিং গ্লাসে বামে ডানে নজর রাখবে। কিছু পরিবর্তনসহ একই কথা মোটরসাইকেল আরোহীর ক্ষেত্রেও বলা যায়। এগুলো সবই দৃশ্যমান। কিন্তু সব কিছুর পেছনে অদৃশ্য কিছু একটা কাজ করে যায়। আর তা হচ্ছে সেন্ট্রাল প্রোসেসিঙ ইউনিট (সিপিইউ), তোমার মিস্তিষ্ক। CPU হলো কৃত্রিম বুন্দিমত্তা সম্পন্ন যন্ত্র যা সুনির্দিষ্ট কিছু শর্তের অধীনে বিশেষ কিছু কাজ করতে প্রস্তুত করা হয়। কিন্তু মানব মিস্তিষ্ক প্রকৃতি প্রদত্ত

(i) believe

(ii) suppose

বুন্দ্বিমন্তা সম্পন্ন। এটা অত্যন্ত পরিশীলিত যন্ত্র যা যেকোনো ধরনের পরিবর্তনশীল শর্ত ও বিচার-বিবেচনার মান নিরূপণ করতে সক্ষম। যানজটের পরিস্থিতি যেহেতু পরিবর্তনশীল,গাড়ি চালানোর সময় তাই তোমার মস্তিক্ষের কার্যক্ষমতাকে সক্রিয় রাখতে হবে। সড়ক ও মহাসড়কে গাড়ির পার্থক্য এবং প্রতিযোগিতা করার মনোভাব যেন তোমার মধ্যে জাগ্রত না হয়। নিজেকে কখনো মাইকেল শুমাখার ভেবে ফর্মুলা-১ অনুযায়ী ঘণ্টায় ৩০০ মাইল বেগে গাড়ি চালাতে যেও না। মনে অলীক কল্পনার স্থান দিও না। অন্য কোনো যানবাহন বা পথচারের যেকোনো ধরনের অপ্রত্যাশিত আচরণ সামাল দেয়ার জন্য তোমাকে প্রস্তুত থাকতে হবে। 'মাথা ঠাণ্ডা রাখ' বলা সহজ কিন্তু মানা কঠিন। তোমাকে অবশ্যই সংযত থাকতে হবে কারণ, দিন শেষে তুমি একজন খুনী হিসাবে বিবেচিত হতে চাও না। এখন দেখ, শেষ জিনিসটি যা তোমাকে কম্পিউটার থেকে আলাদা করে তা হলো তোমার বিবেক।

হিসাবে	বিবেচিত হতে চাও না। এখন দেখ, শেষ জিনিসটি যা তোমা	কে কম্পিউটার থেকে আলাদা করে তা হলো	তোমার বিবেক।				
А. (Choose the correct answer from the altern	atives.	$1 \times 5 = 5$				
	a) In time of driving what should be the						
•	(i) eyes open	(ii) eyes open looking	g ahead				
	(iii) eyes open looking ahead, left and i						
ď	b) In the text 'central processing unit" (C		115111				
	(i) eyes (ii) human bra		(iv) computer's CPU				
((iv) computer s er o				
U	c) The word 'specific' in the text means -		(:-)				
,	(i) definite (ii) special	(iii) vocal	(iv) unique				
(·	d) The word 'blurring' in the text means						
_	(i) obscuring (ii) vague	(iii) confusing	(iv) unclear				
(-	e) 'Leave no room for <u>fantasy</u> '. Here the v						
	(i) invention (ii) vision	(iii) reality	(iv) daydream				
F	Extra Questions :						
	f) For what should you be ready to face	always?					
(-	(i) accident (ii) sudden tra		aviour (iv) pedestrian				
(` ′ ±	(iv) pedestrian				
Ų	g) Which of the following has the closest						
	(i) appearance	(ii) noticeable					
	(iii) hidden	(iv) indiscernible					
(.	h) "Human brain is intelligent by nature.						
	(i) Man is an intelligent being	(ii) Man has an intel					
	(iii) Man is a rational being	(iv) Man is not born	with intelligence				
(:	i) What does the phrase 'leave no room';	mean?					
	(i) remain as a result	(ii) deal with someth	ing				
	(iii) remaining at a place (iv) having no	scope	_				
(-	i) Michael Schumacher was driving an -						
`	(i) F-I at 200 mph	(ii) F-II at 300 mph					
	(iii) F-I at 300 mph	(iv) F-I at 250 mph					
ſ	k) Which of the following words describe						
	(i) vehicles	(ii) policemen					
	(iii) pedestrians	(iv) jam					
ď	l) Which of the following has the closest	ion!?					
(,							
	(i) variation (ii) notification		(iv) moderation				
(:	m) What does the word 'pedestrian' mean		(,)				
	(i) pedestal (ii) pediatrics	(iii) pediatrician	(iv) passerby				
(:	n) 'Keep your cool' — What does it mea						
	(i) to leave your emotions	• •	ven in a bad situation				
	(iii) to become cool	(iv) to become excite	(iv) to become excited in any situation				
(o) The word 'restrain' means —.						
	(i) encourage (ii) retain	(iii) subdue	(iv) return				
(p) Programmes of specific jobs are done	by —.					
`	(i) CPU (ii) human bra		(iv) the accelerator				
(q) What is a steering used for?	` ,	,				
•	(i) speeding (ii) directing	(iii) stopping	(iv) controlling				
(-	r) The word 'visible' is associated with —		(iv) controlling				
(.	(i) hands (ii) ears	(iii) nose	(iv) eyes				
6		(III) HOSC	(IV) Cycs				
G	s) The function of the accelerator is —.	attama (iii) atanning	(iv) anhancing anad				
	(i) controlling (ii) charging b	attery (iii) stopping	(iv) enhancing speed				
ľ	t) The word 'artificial' means —.	(···) C 1	(,) (1				
	(i) natural (ii) unnatural	(iii) forced	(iv) fake				
(u) The synonymous word of 'sophisticate						
	(i) refined (ii) primitive	(iii) complex	(iv) modern				
(v) The word 'judgement' refers to —.						
	(i) decision (ii) award	(iii) opinion	(iv) result				
(w) — is a German racing driver.	_					
•	(i) Michael Swan	(ii) Michael Madhusi	udan Dutta				
	(iii) Michael Schumacher	(iv) Michael Johnson	1				
(:	x) The word 'imagine' is synonymous to -						

(iii) guess

(iv) conceive

(with the cue).

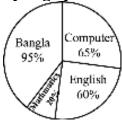
and carried it -----.

	(y) CPU stands for —.		
	(i) Central Processing Unit	(ii) Chief Process	
	(iii) Central Processing Union	(iv) Cheap Proce	essing Unit
	(z) What is the synonymous word of 'behaviour'?		
	(i) action (ii) habit	(iii) conduct	(iv) manner
В.	Answer the following questions.		$2 \times 5 = 10$
	(a) Why is a human brain called a 'sophisticated m	achine'?	
	(b) What does 'keep your cool' mean?		
	(c) What must not be blurring inside a driver?		
	(d) What type of situation may a driver face in the	street?	
	(e) What things should one remember while driving		
	Extra Questions :	5	
	(f) What does 'leave no room for fantasy' mean?		
	(g) What is the difference between a racing circuit	and roads and his	ghways?
	(h) What do you know about Michael Schumacher		- - √ -
	(i) There are some differences between human bra		you agree? Give arguments.
	(j) What can differentiate us from a computer and		ou agreer arre argumentes.
	(k) What is the difference between a computer and		?
	(I) What is a CPU? What are its functions?	010 110111011 010111	•
	(m) What is a racing circuit?		
	(n) What are the main challenges that a driver has	to face?	
	(o) What should a driver do while driving a vehicle		
2.	(i) Read the above text and make a flow chart sho		that one must think about while
	driving. (One has been done for you.)	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	$2 \times 5 = 10$
	1. Maintaining traffic rules \rightarrow 2	. → 3	\rightarrow 4. \rightarrow 5. \rightarrow 6.
	Extra Question: $\rightarrow $		$\rightarrow \boxed{4.} \rightarrow \boxed{5.} \rightarrow \boxed{6.}$
(44)		a the personner th	hings that should be remembered
ш	Read the above text and make a flow chart showing	g uie necessary u	lings that should be remembered $2 \times 5 = 10$
	while driving. (One has been done for you.) 1. Holding steering and horn in hands → 2	. → 3	
9			$\rightarrow \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
_	Write a summary of the above text.	arritable record from	
4.	Read the following text and fill in the blanks with		
	than needed. Make any grammatical change if nece		$0.5 \times 10 = 5$
	emerge famed outspoken	foremost	column significant
	manaticious marralisticm american auticulate		
	prestigious revolutionary articulate	spanning	reactionary humanism
	Shamsur Rahman was born in Dhaka. Shamsur	Rahman was u	inquestionably one of the (a) $-$
	Shamsur Rahman was born in Dhaka. Shamsur Bengali poets. His poetry outstandingly (b) — varie	Rahman was u d urban issues, r	inquestionably one of the (a) — omanticism, politics, liberal (c) —
	Shamsur Rahman was born in Dhaka. Shamsur Bengali poets. His poetry outstandingly (b) — varie and personal alienation. Among his (d) — works	Rahman was u d urban issues, r are 'Roudro Kor	inquestionably one of the (a) — omanticism, politics, liberal (c) — otite', 'Biddhasta Nilima', 'Bondi
	Shamsur Rahman was born in Dhaka. Shamsur Bengali poets. His poetry outstandingly (b) — varie and personal alienation. Among his (d) — works Shibir Theke' and so others. Besides poetry, he co	Rahman was u d urban issues, r are 'Roudro Kor atributed essays,	inquestionably one of the (a) — omanticism, politics, liberal (c) — otite', 'Biddhasta Nilima', 'Bondi, stories, translations and (e) — .
	Shamsur Rahman was born in Dhaka. Shamsur Bengali poets. His poetry outstandingly (b) — varie and personal alienation. Among his (d) — works Shibir Theke' and so others. Besides poetry, he co Though career (f) — over six decades, he wrote nu	Rahman was u d urban issues, r are 'Roudro Kor ontributed essays, merous poems an	inquestionably one of the (a) — omanticism, politics, liberal (c) — otite', 'Biddhasta Nilima', 'Bondi, stories, translations and (e) — . nd published over 100 books. He
	Shamsur Rahman was born in Dhaka. Shamsur Bengali poets. His poetry outstandingly (b) — varie and personal alienation. Among his (d) — works Shibir Theke' and so others. Besides poetry, he co Though career (f) — over six decades, he wrote nu received many (g) —awards in his lifetime. The process of the standard of th	Rahman was ud urban issues, rare 'Roudro Korontributed essays, merous poems an (boet became an (l	inquestionably one of the (a) — omanticism, politics, liberal (c) — rotite', 'Biddhasta Nilima', 'Bondi, stories, translations and (e) — . nd published over 100 books. He h) — liberal intellectual in 1990s
	Shamsur Rahman was born in Dhaka. Shamsur Bengali poets. His poetry outstandingly (b) — varie and personal alienation. Among his (d) — works Shibir Theke' and so others. Besides poetry, he co Though career (f) — over six decades, he wrote nu received many (g) —awards in his lifetime. The pagainst all kinds of religious, fundamentalism are	Rahman was ud urban issues, rare 'Roudro Korontributed essays, merous poems an (boet became an (l	inquestionably one of the (a) — omanticism, politics, liberal (c) — rotite', 'Biddhasta Nilima', 'Bondi, stories, translations and (e) — . nd published over 100 books. He h) — liberal intellectual in 1990s
E	Shamsur Rahman was born in Dhaka. Shamsur Bengali poets. His poetry outstandingly (b) — varie and personal alienation. Among his (d) — works Shibir Theke' and so others. Besides poetry, he co Though career (f) — over six decades, he wrote nu received many (g) —awards in his lifetime. The pagainst all kinds of religious, fundamentalism ar literacy scene in the latter half of the 20th century.	Rahman was ud urban issues, rare 'Roudro Korontributed essays, merous poems an ooet became an (lad (i) — politics is	inquestionably one of the (a) — omanticism, politics, liberal (c) — rotite', 'Biddhasta Nilima', 'Bondi, stories, translations and (e) — . nd published over 100 books. He h) — liberal intellectual in 1990s in our country. He (j) — on the
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Once there lived a poor farmer who worked very hard to maintain his big family. But he could hardly manage two square meals a day. One day while working in the field, he found a bag. He picked it up

5

- 9. Write a letter about the celebration of Pahela Baishakh.
- 10. The pie chart below shows the passing rate of different Subjects in class XI in the 2^{nd} terminal exam of 2016 in Rajdhani Ideal College. Write a paragraph on the pie chart and give a title to it. $1 \times 10 = 10$



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

Because I could not stop for Death-He kindly stopped for me-The carriage held but just ourselves-And Immortality. We slowly drove, drove- He knew no haste And I had put away My labor and my leisure too, For his Civility.

Model Question - 09

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

I am in a tiny steel cage attached to a motorcycle, stuttering through traffic in Dhaka, Bangladesh. In the last ten minutes, we have moved forward may be three feet, inch by inch, the driver wrenching the wheel left and right, wriggling deeper into the wedge between a delivery truck and a rickshaw in front of us.

Up ahead, the traffic is jammed so close together that pedestrians are climbing over pickup trucks and through empty rickshaws to cross the street. Two rows to my left is an ambulance, blue light spinning uselessly. This is what the streets here look like from seven o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night. If you're rich, you experience it from the back seat of a car. If you're poor, you're in a rickshaw, breathing in the exhaust.

I'm sitting in the back of a CNG, a three-wheeled motorcycle shaped like a slice of pie and covered with scrap metal. I'm here working on a human rights project, but whenever I ask people in Dhaka what they think international organizations should really be working on, they tell me about the traffic.

[Motijheel Model School & College, Dhaka-'16]

Attach (আটু াচ্)v–সংযুক্ত করা; to fasten, join or connect; to place or fix in position; syn-adhere, affix, associate, connect; ant-detach, unfasten, loose. Stutter (টার্))v-তোতলানো; to speak or say sth repeating it several times ; synstammer, falter, stumble ; ant-Wrench (রেন্চ্)v-প্রচড় মোচড় বা টান দেওয়া; to pull and twist sth; syn-distort, jerk, pull, rick, twist, yank. Wriggle (রিগুল) ৩-মোচড়ানোর ভঞ্জিতে চলা বা অগ্রসর হওয়া; to twist your body, or move part of your body, with small, quick movements; syn-crawl, dodge, manoeuvre, waggle. Wedge (ওএজ্)n-কাঠের বা ধাতুর গোঁজ, কীলক; a piece of metal, wood, rubber, etc. with a pointed edge at one end and a wide edge at the other; syn-block, chock, chunk, lump, wodge. **Pedestrian** (পিডেস্ট্রিআন্)n–পথচারী, পথিক; a person who is walking, especially in an area where vehicles go; synfoot-traveller, walker passer-by. Empty (এম্পটি)adj-শুর, খালি; containing nothing; not filled or occupied; syn-vacant, unoccupied, uninhabited, untenanted, clear, free, bare; ant-filled, full. **Uselessly** (ইউস্লেস্লি)adv–অকার্যকরভাবে, অর্থহীনভাবে; to do sth fruitlessly; syn-fruitlessly, impractically; ant-usefully, effectively. Exhaust (ইক্জোস্ট্)n–ইনজিন বা মেশিন থেকে অনাবশ্যক বাষ্পাদির নির্গমপথ; waste gases that come out of a vehicle or engine; syn-emission, exhalation. Alleviate (আলীভিএইট্)v-লাঘৰ বা উপশম করা; to make sth bad such as pain or problems less severe; syn-deaden, diminish, lessen, mitigate; ant-aggravate. Congestion (কান্জেসান্)n–ভিড়, গাদাগাদি অবস্থা; the state of being crowded; syn-jam, mass, overcrowding; ant-separation. Estimate (এস্টিমেইট্)v-মূল্ল বিচার করা, আনুমানিক হিসাব করা; to guess the cost, size, value, etc. of sth; syn-assess, guess, gauge, think. **Proportion** (প্রাপোন) n–অনুপাত; the number or amount of a group or part of sth; syn-fraction, share, percentage, part.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: বাংলাদেশের ঢাকায় আমি মোটরসাইকেলে সংযুক্ত স্টীলের একটি ছোট খাঁচায় যানজটে বাকরুন্ধ হয়ে পড়ছিলাম। গত দশ মিনিটে ইঞ্চি ইঞ্চি করে হয়ত তিন ফুট সামনে য়েতে পেরেছিলাম, চালক বামে-ডানে চাকা ঘুরাচ্ছিল, একটি পণ্যবাহী ট্রাক ও একটি রিক্সা আমাদের সামনে ছিল। সামনের গাড়িগুলো এতটাই কাছাকাছি ছিল যে পথচারীরা পিকআপ ট্রাকের উপর দিয়ে বেয়ে ওঠে ফাঁকা রিক্সার মধ্য দিয়ে রাস্তা পার হচ্ছিল। আমার বামে দিতীয় সারিতে একটি এম্বুলেন্স ছিল যাতে অযথা নীল বাতি ঘুরছিল। এখানে সকাল ৭.০০ টা থেকে রাত ১০.০০ টা পর্যন্ত রাস্তার একই চিত্র দেখা যায়। তুমি যদি ধনী হয়ে থাক তবে তুমি কোনো গাড়ির পেছনের আসনে বসে এর অভিজ্ঞতা লাভ করবে। যদি তুমি গরিব হও, রিক্সায় বসে ইনজিন হতে নির্গত বাস্পে নিশাস নিবে।

8

A.

আমি একটি CNG এর পিছনের আসনে বসেছিলাম, এটি ছিল এক ফালি পিঠার মত দেখতে তিন চাকা বিশিষ্ট মোটরসাইকেল যা স্ক্র্যাপ মেটাল দিয়ে আবৃত ছিল। আমি এখানে মানবাধিকার প্রকল্প নিয়ে কাজ করছি, কিন্তু যখনই আমি ঢাকায় লোকজনকে জিজ্ঞাসা করি যে আন্তর্জাতিক সংস্থাগুলোর সত্যিকার অর্থে কোন জিনিসের উপর কাজ চালিয়ে যাওয়া উচিত, তারা আমাকে যানজট সম্পর্কে বলে।

আমাদের এই সময়ে যানজট দূরীকরণ প্রধান উনুয়ন চ্যালেঞ্জসমূহের মধ্যে অন্যতম একটি। বিশ্বের অর্ধেক মানুষ শহরে বাস করেত্মআর জাতিসংঘের হিসাব অনুযায়ী ২০৫০ সালে তা প্রায় ৭০ শতাংশ হবে। সমীক্ষায় দেখা যায় বিশ্বের সবচেয়ে ঘনবসতিপূর্ণ ও দুত বর্ধনশীল শহর ঢাকায় কীভাবে এই

` মস	ণ আ <u>র</u> গা আর	গও খারাপ হচ্ছে আর কেন এটি সমাধান করা কঠিন।	1941 (1959) (1111)	
١		oose the correct answer from the alternatives.		$1 \times 5 = 5$
•		The word 'wriggling' in the text refers to —.		1 / 3 3
	(4)	(i) crawl (ii) glide	(iii) snake	(iv) turn
	(b)	The word 'wedge' in the text means —.	(III) STICTIC	(iv) talli
	(~)	(i) keystone (ii) block	(iii) chock	(iv) lump
	(c)	Which is the closest meaning of the word 'pedes'		(iv) ramp
	(0)	(i) boring (ii) commonplace	(iii) basement	(iv) foot-traveller
	(d)	The closest meaning of the word 'exhaust' is —.	(iii) sassificite	(iv) foot traveller
	()	(i) fume (ii) bankrupt	(iii) dry	(iv) tire out
	(e)	The word 'alleviating' refers to —.	(iii) diff	(iv) the out
	(-)	(i) aggravating (ii) highten	(iii) removing	(iv) suppressing
	Ext	ra Questions :	(,	(,
		The word 'congestion' means —.		
	(-)	(i) full (ii) mass	(iii) fullness	(iv) clogging
	(g)	'Estimate' in the last paragraph means —.	(,	()868
	ω.	(i) asses (ii) consider	(iii) ques	(iv) calculate
	(h)	What does the word 'proportion' in the text mean		,
	()	(i) distribution (ii) balance	(iii) fraction	(iv) quota
	(i)	What does the phrase 'move forward' mean?	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	() 4
	((i) accomplish (ii) achieve	(iii) to advance	(iv) to enlarge
	(j)	The word 'challenge' means —.	` ,	, ,
	יט	(i) claim (ii) dare	(iii) protest	(iv) confrontation
	(k)	Which of the following has the closest meaning of		` '
	` `	(i) disconnected (ii) connected	(iii) connect	(iv) connection
	(1)	The word 'wrench' means —.	, ,	
		(i) twist (ii) chunk	(iii) lump	(iv) wodge
	(m)	' breathing in the exhaust.' What does it imply	? · ·	
		(i) taking rest sitting in a rickshaw	(ii) taking in fumes from	the vehicles
		(iii) feeling bored sitting in a rickshaw	(iv) leaving fumes from t	he vehicles
	(n)	What does the word 'uselessly' mean?	_	
		(i) usefully (ii) fruitlessly	(iii) importantly	(iv) effectively
	(o)	The proportion of traffic congestion in Dhaka wi		
		(i) nearly 60 percent (ii) nearly 70 percent	(iii) nearly 75 percent	(iv) nearly 80 percent
	(p)	The elaborate form of CNG is —.		
		(i) Concentrated Natural Gas	(ii) Compressed Nitrogen	
		(iii) Compressed Natural Gas	(iv) Cautious Natural Ga	ıs
	(q)	The synonymous word of stuttering is —.		
		(i) stammering (ii) hesitate	(iii) stumble	(iv) mumble
	(r)	The word 'spinning' refers to —.		
		(i) turning (ii) revolving	(iii) twisting	(iv) narrating
	(s)	The word 'experience' means —.	()	
		(i) test (ii) sustain	(iii) feel	(iv) undergo
	(t)	The word 'problem' refers to —.	()	(c.) 1.1
		(i) difficulty (ii) problematic	(iii) danger	(iv) dilemma
	(u)	— is the world's densest and fastest growing city		(,) =
		(i) Chittagong (ii) California	(iii) Dhaka	(iv) Beijing
	(u)	The word 'tiny' means —.	(11)	(1)
	6.3	(i) not so big (ii) very small	(iii) small	(iv) not so small
	(W)	The proportion of city dwellers will rise upto — I		دام من ما ما م
	Α	(i) fifty (ii) sixty	(iii) seventy	(iv) eighty
5.	Ans	swer the following questions.		$2 \times 5 = 10$
		How does the author describe the CNG?	of the major develor	at challenges?
		Why is the alleviation of traffic congestion is one	e of the major developmen	n chanenges?
	(C)	What does the UN estimate?		

- В.
 - (c) What does the UN estimate?
 - (d) "This is what the streets here look like from seven o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night."- What does this sentence imply?
 - (e) What does the narrator of this passage do?

Extra Questions:

- (f) How is the experience of the speaker on the busy roads in Dhaka?(g) What do the pedestrians do to cross the streets?(h) How long do the streets of Dhaka city remain busy?

- (i) Write down some reasons why traffic jam is so acute in Dhaka city.
- (j) Why does the author think Dhaka's traffic congestion is difficult to solve?
- (k) Why doesn't Dhaka's infrastructure match the scale of its population?
- (l) What is unrealistic and why?
- (m) What are the reasons of traffic jam in our cities?
- 2. Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the experience of the speaker on the busy road of Dhaka City. (One has been done for you.) $2 \times 5 = 10$

	1. Finding the city congested with traffics	\rightarrow	2.	\rightarrow	3.	\rightarrow	4.	\rightarrow	5.	\rightarrow	6.	i
3.	Write a summary of the above text.	_									j	10

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

		9			
and	made	died	space	first	with
she	education	second	and	graduation	takeoff

Kalpana Chawla was the first Indian woman to travel to the space. This South Indian lady successfully completed her (a) — in Aero-space Engineering from both India (b) — the USA. She started working for NASA (c) — a view to be an astronaut. She (d) — her first space mission in 1997. (e) — in 1988 she began working at the NASA, where (f) — did Computational Fluid Dynamics research on Vertical (g) — and landing concepts. She made her second (h) — mission in 2003. Due to misfortune she (i) — along with her fellow astronauts in the (j) — voyage. Kalpana showed enormous courage to take a second attempt to go to the outer space despite knowing the risk.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap. $1 \times 10 = 10$ For international communication a common language is (a) —. There are many (b) — for which English has achieved the (c) — of being that language. Now English has (d) — the national borders to (e) — people who speak other languages. It is no longer the (f) — possession of British or American or other native speakers, but a language that belongs to (g) — people. This phenomenon has led to a (h) — variety of English around the world. As more and more people speak English, more and more varieties have (i) — which are strongly (j) — by the pronunciation, grammar and idioms of the respective mother tongues.

6. Re-arrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

10

- (a) Only 7 percent of the city is covered by roads.
- (b) They say that the rickshaw drivers pull their rickshaws so slowly that they trap the other vehicles behind them.
- (c) There are some mega cities in the world.
- (d) So, the obvious solution is to separate the rickshaws from other vehicles and give each of them lanes and lights according to their top speed.
- (e) Narrowness of the roads is one of the reasons of traffic jam.
- (f) Dhaka is one of them.
- (g) Most of the people of Bangladesh blame the traffic jam on the rickshaws.
- (h) It doesn't match the scale of its population.
- (i) Besides, different sorts of vehicles ply on the same road.
- (j) The infrastructure of the city is very poor.

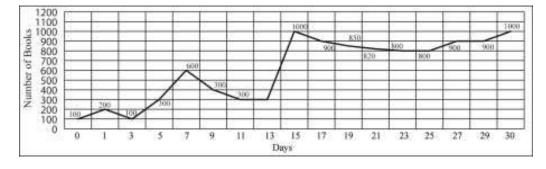
Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Female Education in Bangladesh" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.
 - (a) What is the condition of female education in our country? (b) What are the barriers to the way of female education? (c) What are the reasons behind this barriers? (d) Why is female education important? (e) How can this problem be solved?
- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

 Once the house of a rich man was infested with rats. The house became the house of Hamelin. There were rats everywhere. They made holes here and there. They tore papers......
- 9. Suppose, you are Mohan/Mohona living at Shahi Eidgah, Sylhet and a student of Scholarshome. Your friend Rony/Rasa lives at Baridhara, Dhaka-1201. He/She wants to know about the co-curricular activities of your college. Now, write a letter to your friend describing the co-curricular activities of your college.

 5
- 10. The graph below shows the number of books sold from the 1st day to the 30th day in a book fair.

 Now, describe the graph focusing the main aspects. (At least in 80 words)



8

11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

Fair Daffodils, we weep to see You haste away so soon;
As yet the early-rising sun Has not attained his noon.
Stay, stay,
Until the hasting day
Has run
But to the even-song;
And, having pray'd together, we Will go with you along.

We have short time to stay, as you, We have as short a spring; As quick a growth to meet decay, As you, or anything.
We die
As your hours do, and dry
Away,
Like to the summer's rain;
Or as the pearls of morning's dew,
Ne'er to be found again.

Model Question - 10

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

......Dhaka's infrastructure doesn't match the scale of its population. Just 7 percent of the city is covered by roads, compared with around 25 percent of Paris and Vienna. Dhaka also suffers from the absence of a planned road network. There are 650 major intersections, but only 60 traffic lights, many of which don't work. That means the police force isn't enforcing driving or parking rules; they're in the intersections, directing traffic.

The cost of Dhaka's traffic congestion is estimated at \$3.8 billion a year, and that's just the delays and air pollution, not the less-tangible losses in quality of life. Paradoxically, the poor infrastructure is one of the reasons why the city is growing so fast. Without roads or trains to whisk them to the suburbs, Dhaka residents have no choice but to crowd into the middle, set up slums between high-rises, and walk to work.

Then there are the users of the roads. Besides pedestrians, the narrow lanes are shared by bicycles, rickshaws, scooters, motorcycles, CNGs, buses, and cars. All these modes take up a different amount of space and have different top speeds. Most people you talk to in Bangladesh blame the traffic jams on the rickshaws. There are too many of them, they say, and they drive so slowly that they trap the cars, buses, and CNGs behind them. The government is under pressure to designate some lanes as car-only, to build wider roads and overpasses, to take the slow traffic out from in front of the fast.

And this brings us to the third reason why the traffic problem is so difficult to solve. All of these fixes sound easy and obvious, but they come at a cost. One and a half million people drive rickshaws for a living, plus another few hundred thousand own and repair them. Government efforts to get people out of rickshaws and into buses and trains are going to attract huge opposition.

Even increasing bus capacity is more complicated than it sounds. A 2009 World Bank analysis found 60 separate bus companies in Dhaka. Since the bus companies compete with one another, the drivers have every incentive to drive aggressively and take more passengers than the buses can hold. What's more, the public transport isn't all that public. Many of the bus companies are owned or linked to political parties or powerful trade unions. Government efforts to unify or regularize the system would amount to a hostile takeover of all of these small companies.

💳 🛍 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 💳 👚

Infrastructure (ইনফাচ্চ্টাক্চা(র))n–অবকাঠামো; the basic systems and services. Compare (কামপেআ(র))v–তলনা করা; to examine or look for the difference between two or more things; syn-contrast, match, balance. Intersection (ইন্টাসেক্শ্ন)n–ছেদন, ছেদবিন্দু; the place where two or more roads join or cross each other; syn-junction, crossroad, traffic circle. **Enforce** (ইন্ফোস্)v–আরোপ করা, জোরদার করা; to make people obey a law; syn-administer, coerce, compel, execute. Tangible (ট্ৰান্জাব্ল্) adj-ধরাছোঁয়া যায় এমন, বাসতব; real or not imaginary; syn-actual, concrete, objective, real; ant-abstract, intangible. Paradoxically (প্লারাডক্স্কি) kadv-শ্ববিরোধী হলেও সত্য; seemingly contradictory but possibly true; syn-ambiguously, illogically, incongruously; ant-logically. Whisk (উইস্ক্)v-দুত বা অকসাৎ (চোখের বাইরে) নিয়ে যাওয়া; to take sth or sb somewhere else suddenly and quickly; syn-beat, brush, dart, dash, shoot, scoot. Suburb (সাবাব)n—উপশহর; an area on the edge of a large town; sun-colony, village, town. Slum (াম)n–বিষ্ণিত; a very poor and crowded area; syn-shanty. Designate (ডেজিগ্নেইট্)v-চিহ্নিত/নির্দেশ করা; to choose sb officially to do a particular job; syn-allot, assign, deem, earmark. Overpass (ওউভাপাস্)n-রাজপথ বা মহাসড়কের উপর দিয়ে সেতুর আকারে নির্মিত পথ বা সড়ক; overbridge; syn-flyover; ant-underpass. Obvious (অব্ভিআস্)adj—স্পর্মত, প্রতীয়মান; clear; easy to see, recognize or understand; syn-apparent, clear, distinct, patent; ant-obscure, unclear. Repair (রিপেআ(র্))v-মেরামত করা; restore a damaged tool to previous condition ; syn-mend, heal, retrieve, renovate. Capacity (কাপ্লাসাটি)n-ধারণু মতা; the total amount that can be contained or produced; syn-range, room, scope, size, space. Separate (সেপ্রাট্) adj-পৃথক, আলাদা; in a different physical space; syn-detach, diverge, divide, isolate, part; antcombine, join, unite . Compete (কম্পীট্)v-প্রতিদ্বন্ধিতা করা; to try to be more successful than sb or sth else; syn-battle, challenge, contest, duel. Aggressively (আশ্রেসিভ্লি)adj—আগ্রাসীভাবে; with aggression; syn-boldly, forcefully, ruthlessly; ant-friendly, mildly, peacefully, submissively. Own (ওউন্)v—অধিকারী হওয়া; belonging to or done by a particular person or thing; syn-possess, have, keep, enjoy; ant-disown. Incentive (ইন্সেন্টিভ্)n—উত্তেজক; sth which encourages a person to do sth; syn-bait, enticement, impetus, impulse; ant-deterrent, disincentive. Unify (ইউনিফাই)v—এক বন্ধ করা; to bring together; combine; syn-amalgamate, bind, join, unite, merge; ant-divide, separate, split. Regularize (রেগিটেলারাইজ্)v—নিয়মানুগ করা; to change a situation or system so that it obeys laws or is based on reason; syn-legalise, normalise. Take over (টেইক্ওউভার্)v—দিয়িতজ্ঞা মালিকানা গৃহণ করা; to assume control management or responsibility; syn- capture, conquest, invasion; ant-surrender. Crucially (কুশ্লি)adv—গুরুত্প্ র্ভাবে; in an important way; syn-essentially, vitally, importantly; ant-trivially, merely. Unrealistic (আন্রিআলিস্টিক্)adj—অবায়কব; having a wrong idea of what is likely to happen; syn-idealistic, romantic, impractical; ant-realistic, pragmatic, practical. Influential (ইন্ফ্লুএনশ্ল্)adj—পঞ্জাবশালী; having a lot of influence on sb or sth; syn-authoritative, controlling, dominant; ant-ineffective, unimportant.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: ঢাকার জনসংখ্যার সাথে অবকাঠামোর মিল নেই। এই শহরে মাত্র ৭ শতাংশ রাস্তা রয়েছে যেখানে প্যারিস ও ভিয়েনায় রয়েছে ২৫ শতাংশ। ঢাকা পরিকল্পিত সড়ক ব্যবস্থার অভাবেও এ সমস্যায় ভূগছে। ৬৫০ টি প্রধান আড়াআড়ি সড়ক রয়েছে কিন্তু ট্র্যাফিক লাইট রয়েছে মাত্র ৬০টি যার অনেকগুলোই কাজ করে না। এর মানে পুলিশ বাহিনী গাড়ি চালানো ও গাড়ি পার্কিং এর নিয়মগুলো যথাযথ প্রয়োগ করছে না; তারা আড়াআড়ি রাস্তাগুলোতে যানবাহন নির্দেশনার কাজ করে।

ঢাকা শহরে যানজট নিরসনে প্রতি বছর ৩.৮ বিলিয়ন ডলার বরাদ্দ দেয়া হয় আর এর পরিণতি হচ্ছে শুধু বিলম্ব ও বায়ু দৃষণ, জীবন মানের কোনো ছোটখাটো ক্ষতি নয়। সত্যিকার অর্থে, শহর দুত বৃদ্ধি পাওয়ার অন্যতম কারণ হল দুর্বল অবকাঠামো। রাস্তাঘাট ও ট্রেন ছাড়া তাদেরকে উপশহরে পাঠানো অসম্ভব, তাই ঢাকাবাসীরা অন্য কোনো উপায় না প্রয়ে শহরের মধ্যে ভীড় জমায়, বড় বড় দালানগুলোর মাঝে ও হাঁটার রাস্তায় বিস্তি স্থাপন করে।

তারপর, রাস্তা ব্যবহারকারীরাও রয়েছে। তাছাড়া পথচারীরা, সরু রাস্তাগুলো সাইকেল, রিক্সা, স্কূটার, মোটরসাইকেল, সিএনজি, বাস ও গাড়ির সাথে ভাগাভাগি করে। সবগুলো গাড়িরই আলাদা পরিমাণ জায়গা প্রয়োজন হয় এবং সবগুলোরই ভিন্ন ভিন্ন গতিসীমা রয়েছে। তুমি যদি যানজট নিয়ে বাংলাদেশের লোকদের সাথে কথা বল, তাদের অধিকাংশই রিক্সাকে দায়ী করবে। অনেকেই আছে, যারা বলে, যে তারা রিক্সা এত ধীরে চালায় যে তাদের পিছনে গাড়ি, বাস ও সিএনজি আটকা পড়ে। সরকার শুধু গাড়ির জন্য কিছু রাস্তা তৈরি, প্রশস্ত রাস্তা ও উড়াল পথ নির্মাণ এবং ধীর গতির যানবাহনগুলোকে দুত গতির যানবাহনের সামনে থেকে সরিয়ে নেয়ার নকশা বাস্তবায়নের জন্য চাপে আছে।

আর এ থেকেই আসে তৃতীয় কারণ যানজট সমস্যা সমাধান কেন এত কঠিন। সবগুলো কারণই সহজ ও পরিষ্কার শোনায়, কিন্তু এগুলোতে ব্যয় অনেক বেশি। প্রায় দেড় মিলিয়ন লোক জীবন বাঁচানোর তাগিদে রিক্সা চালায়, আরও শত-সহস্ত লোক এগুলোর মালিক এবং এগুলো মেরামত করে। মানুষকে রিক্সা বিমুখ করে বাস ও ট্রেনমুখী করার সরকারের প্রচেষ্টা প্রচুর বিরোধিতার সম্মুখীন হচ্ছে।

এমনকি বাসের ধারণ ক্ষমতা বাড়ানো অনেক জটিল কাজ। ২০০৯ সালে বিশ্ব ব্যাংকের বিশ্লেষণে পাওয়া গেছে ঢাকায় বাসের ৬০টি আলাদা কোম্পানি রয়েছে। যেহেতু বাস কোম্পানিগুলো একে অপরের সাথে প্রতিযোগিতা করে, চালকরা আগ্রাসী মনোভাব নিয়ে গাড়ি চালানোর উৎসাহ পায় এবং গাড়ির ধারণক্ষমতার চেয়ে অধিক যাত্রী বহন করে। অধিকন্তু, সরকারি পরিবহনগুলোও সম্পূর্ণ সরকারি নয়। অধিকাংশ বাস কোম্পানি কোনো রাজনৈতিক দল বা ক্ষমতাধর ব্যবসা ইউনিয়নের মালিকানাধীন বা এদের সাথে সম্পৃক্ত। এ পম্বতিকে একীভূত ও নিয়মিত করার সরকারের যে প্রচেষ্টা তা ছোট সব কোম্পানিগুলোকে জোর করে দখল করার প্রবণতা বাড়বে।

গাড়ি ও সিএনজি থেকে রিক্সাকে আলাদা করার সহজ উপায় হলো প্রত্যেককে আলাদা রাস্তা করে দেয়া এবং তাদের সর্বোচ্চ গতি অনুযায়ী বাতি নির্ধারণ করে দেয়া এবং বিশেষ করে রাস্তায় চালকরা প্রয়োজনের তুলনায় বেশি জায়গা নেয়ার কারণে জরিমানার ব্যবস্থা করা। কিন্তু রাজনৈতিকভাবে বললে তা অবাস্তব। গাড়ির মালিকরা হচ্ছে জনগণের একটি ক্ষুদ্র অংশ, কিন্তু তারাই সর্বাধিক প্রভাবশালী। প্রতি বছর ঢাকায় এই রাস্তায় চলাচল করা মাত্রাতিরিক্ত যানবাহনের সাথে আরও ৩৭,০০০ গাড়ি যোগ হচ্ছে।......

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) What does the word 'infrastructure' mean?

(i) rivers and seas

(iii) forests and marshlands

(b) What is the elaborated form of CNG? (i) Concentrated Natural Gas

(iii) Cautious National Group

(c) The word 'pedestrian' means —.
(i) one who rides a byke (ii) one who rides a rickshaw

(iii) one who walks on roads

(iv) one who runs a race

(ii) buildings and roads

(ii) Compressed Natural Gas

(iv) Compressed Nitrogen Gas

(iv) air and water

(d) What do you mean by 'paradoxically'?

(i) certainly (ii) undoubtedly

(iii) ambiguously

(iv) paranormally

(iv) 3.8 billion dollar

(e) How many major intersections are there in Dhaka.

(i) 350 (ii) 250 (iii) 650

(iv) 450

Extra Questions :

(f) How many traffic lights are there in Dhaka?

(i) 20 (ii) 40

(iii) 60

(iv) 80

(g) How much Dhaka's traffic congestion costs per year?

(i) 2.5 billion dollar (ii) 1.8 billion dollar (h) What is the meaning of the word 'congestion'?

(i) being crowded and full of traffic (iii) hue and cry

(ii) full of din and bustle(iv) indisciplined situation

(iii) 4.2 billion dollar

(i) What percent area of Vienna is formed of roads?

(i) 20 (ii) 15

What percent of Dhaka is covered by roads?
(i) 4 (ii) 7

(iii) 11

(iv) 30

(iv) 15

(iii) 25 (iv)

	— 115C Communicative	English Woder Guestions
(k) Most people in Bangladesh blame for traffic jam	the —.	
(i) private cars (ii) local buses (l) Which vehicles are not there in Dhaka?	(iii) CNGs	(iv) rickshaws
(i) bicycles (ii) scooters	(iii) underground trains	(iv) tricycles
(m) Which of the following is synonymous to 'overcr	owded'?	•
(i) congested (ii) filled	(iii) packed	(iv) overflow
(n) What percent of Paris is covered by roads? (i) 10 (ii) 15	(iii) 20	(iv) 25
(o) The meaning of the word 'designate' is —.	(111) 20	(11) 20
(i) conjecture (ii) ban	(iii) identify	(iv) honour
(p) What do you mean by 'suburb'? (i) a town	(ii) a neighbourhood	
(iii) a slum	(iv) a small town near a	big town
(q) Which vehicles the government wants to take or	ut from in front of the fas	: ?
(i) fast (ii) slow	(iii) overloaded	(iv) broken
(r) How many rickshaw pullers live in Dhaka? (i) about 1,500000 (ii) about 500000	(iii) about 1,000000	(iv) about 2,500000
(s) The government wants to make people use —.	(iii) about 1,000000	(iv) about 2,500000
(i) rickshaws (ii) bicycles	(iii) no vehicle	(iv) buses and trains
(t) Increasing bus capacity is —.	()	(c.)
(i) difficult (ii) prohibited (u) There are — bus companies in Dhaka.	(iii) complicated	(iv) easy
(i) 40 (ii) 50	(iii) 60	(iv) 70
(v) The government should separate the — of differ		(11)
(i) colours (ii) lanes	(iii) lights	(iv) both ii & iii
(w) Car owners are a — part of the population of Dh		(iv) majority
(i) large (ii) small (x) What is the meaning of the word 'influential'?	(iii) huge	(iv) majority
(i) rich (ii) large in number	(iii) powerful	(iv) ruler
(y) Which organization has made a survey on Dhak		
(i) UNESCO (ii) World Bank	(iii) UNICEF	(iv) United Nations
(z) What do you mean by 'overpass'? (i) bridge (ii) zebra crossing	(iii) flyover	(iv) subway
(aa) Which of the following has the closest meaning		
(i) crossroad (ii) highway	(iii) port	(iv) station
(bb) The word 'tangible' refers to —.	(;;;) touchable	(iv) intensible
(i) abstract (ii) unreal (cc) What does the word 'complicated' mean?	(iii) touchable	(iv) intangible
(i) easy (ii) difficult	(iii) completed	(iv) compelled
(dd) Many of the bus companies are owned by—.	•	•
(i) political parties	(ii) powerful trade union	s
(iii) either political parties or powerful trade uni- (iv) neither political parties no powerful trade un		
(ee) ' according to their top speed.'—What does	it imply?	
(i) at their lowest speed	(ii) at their highest speed	
(iii) at their average speed (ff) The word 'whick' means	(iv) at their slightest spe	ed
(ff) The word 'whisk' means —. (i) hasten (ii) sweep	(iii) speed	(iv) tear
(gg) The word 'slum' refers to —.	(, =p===	(=:, 00012
(i) hut (ii) poor habitat	(iii) shanty	(iv) none
(h) The cost of Dhaka's traffic congestion is estima		(iv) \$4.8 billion
(i) \$3.8 million (ii) \$3.8 billion (ii) The synonym of the word 'obvious' is —.	(iii) \$3.9 million	(iv) \$4.8 billion
(i) obscure (ii) invisible	(iii) unclear	(iv) conspicuous
(jj) How many people in Dhaka city drive rickshaws	s for a living?	-
(i) 1 million (ii) 1.5 million	(iii) 2 million	(iv) 1.5 billion
(kk) What is the synonymous word of 'hostile'? (i) inimical (ii) friendly	(iii) kind	(iv) sympathetic
(II) Dhaka adds an extra — cars to its already crow		(2., ojiipatiiotio
(i) 3700 (ii) 37000	(iii) 370000	(iv) 38000
(mm) What percent area of Paris is formed of roads?		(iv) 25
(i) 10 (ii) 15 Answer the following questions	(iii) 20	(iv) 25 $2 \times 5 = 10$
Answer the following questions. (a) Does Dhaka have a planned road network?		$Z \times S = 10$

B.

- (a) Does Dhaka have a planned road network?
 (b) Why is Dhaka city growing so fast?
 (c) How many people are involved with rickshaws in Dhaka?
 (d) Why is the traffic problem in Dhaka difficult to solve?
 (e) What is unrealistic? Why?

Extra Questions:

- (f) What are Dhaka residents compelled to do?
- (g) Why doesn't Dhaka's infrastructure match the scale of its population?
- (h) How much dollar is estimated for a year as the cost of Dhaka's traffic congestion?
- (i) 'The poor infrastructure is one of the reasons why the city is growing so fast.'- Do you agree with this statement? Give arguments to justify your answer.
- (j) Why do the most people of Bangladesh blame the traffic jam on the rickshaws?
- (k) Why do the bus drivers have every incentive to drive aggressively and take more passengers than the capacity of their buses?
- (l) What are the arguments for banning rickshaws?
- (m) What does the author say about the traffic police?
- (n) What is the condition of roads in Dhaka at present?

2.	(i) Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the causes that are respossible for	or traffic jam
	(One has been done for you.)	$2 \times 5 = 10$

1. Insufficiency of roads **Extra Questions**:

(ii) Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the causes of traffic jam in Dhaka city. (One has been done for you.) $2 \times 5 = 10$

Or, Read the above passage and complete the table below with the given information. $1 \times 10 = 10$ Place/ Who Name of Activity Year Amount/ Percentage Dhaka (i) 7% (ii)<u>....</u> (iii) covering road area Dhaka's traffic (iv) costing driving rickshaw (v) (vi) Rickshaw repairer (vii) (viii) _____ analysing bus companies (x) competing with one another

3. Write a summary of the above text.

10

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

found	function	declaration	monastery	discover	outstanding
artist	influence	far away	perfect	single	renown

This passage is about Buddhist Vihara. It is situated at Paharpur and was (a) — in the 7^{th} century. It is the largest (b) — Buddhist (c) — in the Indian sub-continent and is also known as the Somapur Mahavihara, the great monastery. It was a (d) — intellectual centre from the 7^{th} century until the 17^{th} century. Its layout is (e) — adapted to its religious (f) —. This monastery-city represents a unique (g) — achievement which has (h) — Buddhist architecture as (i) — as Cambodia. It was (j) — a World heritage Site in 1985 at the 9^{th} session of the 21 members international committee.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1\times10=10$

The British eating habit is different from others. They have a (a) — for keeping their (b) — private and for being (c) — in their public (d) —. There are some (e) — things that people from (f) — notice in British behaviour. For example, on public transport, people do not usually talk to other passengers. (g) — meeting, people do not (h) — and often (i) — shake hands on a first (j) —.

. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (a) The fox was very much delighted and thought of satisfying his hunger with grapes.
- (b) One day a fox was very hungry and it was passing through a jungle.
- (c) He took several jumps upwards.
- (d) He went away saying that grapes were sour.
- (e) He couldn't get at them.
- (f) After sometime he came to a vineyard laden with ripe grapes.
- (g) They were hanging high up.
- (h) The fox stood upon his hind legs, but failed to reach them.
- (i) He thought of eating something so he was looking for something to eat.
- (j) He found no chicken around there and became very tired because of hunger.

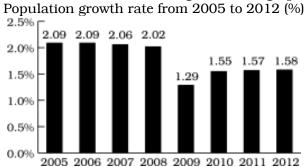
Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "Higher education" in about 200 words.

10

- 8. Complete the following story following the cue.
 - From the very boyhood Bayazid Bostami was very helpful to his mother. He was also very obedient. An interesting event took place one night. He was studying.....
- 9. You want to become a member of the British council library. Now, write an e-mail to the manager of the library.

10. The graph below shows 'Population growth rate from 2005 to 2012'. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph. $1 \times 10 = 10$



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

Hold fast to dreams
For if dreams die
Life is a broken-winged bird
That cannot fly.
For when dreams go
Frozen with snow

Model Question - 11

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

The persona of a traffic policeman has always been a curious one. It has often found important space and close treatment in literature and other arts. Besides the many poems about this fascinating character, there is at least one movie where the central character is a traffic policeman. In 1963, Greek film maker Filippos Fylaktos made this film named *My Brother, the Traffic Policeman*. It featured a slightly manic traffic policeman, Antonis Pikrocholos, who is utterly devoted to service and duty, and applies the traffic code with unyielding severity. Tickets rain down upon law–breakers in particular taxi-drivers and especially Lampros, who happens to be in love with Pikrocholos' sister, Fofo. In his turn, the traffic policeman is in love with a businessman's daughter, Kiki, who is afraid to reveal her feelings to her father. Besides, Antonis has given lots of traffic tickets to a bus belonging to her father's company. For all these reasons, the road to marriage for both couples is long and strewn with obstacles, but the outcome is a happy one for everyone involved. [Unit-2; Lesson-4]

[IBN Taimiya School & College, Comilla-'16]

🗏 🛍 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 💳 👚

Persona (পাসোউনা)n–কতনার বহি:প্রকাশ; the particular type of character that a person seems to have; syn-front, image. Fascinating (ফ্যাসিনেইটিঙ) adj–মনোমুপ্পকর; extremely interesting; syn-charming, attractive, interesting; ant-boring, dull, irritating. Devote (ডিভৌট্)v-একান্তভাবে নিয়োজিত করা; to give all of sth; syn-allot, dedicate, sacrifice. Severity (সিভেরাটি)n-তীবস্থা; state or quality of being intense; syn-harshness, cruelty, brutality; ant-humbleness, calmness. Reveal (রিভীল্)v-প্রকাশ করা, ফাঁস করা; to make known ; syn-disclose, express, divulge, expose; antconceal, hide, close. Belonging (বিলঙ্গিঙ্)n–সম্পত্তি; the thing that one owns which can be moved; syn-goods, possession, things. **Obstacle** (অব্স্টাক্ল্)n–বাধা; sth that blocks one's movement; syn-barrier, hindrance, restriction. **Outcome** (আউট্কাম্)n–ফলাফল, পরিণতি; a result or an effect of an action, situation, etc ; syn-result, conclusion, effect, upshot. **Curious** (কিয়ুআরিআস্)adj— উৎসুক; having notable interest to know something; synenthusiastic; ant-apathetic. Space (স্পেইস্)n- স্থান; an amount of an area or of a place; syn-capacity, accommodation, place. Fascinate (ফ্যাসিনেইট্)v- মোহিত করা, মুপ্প করা; to attract or interest sb very much; syncaptivate, charm, delight; ant-bore, repel. Manic (মানিক)adj- অবসাদগ্ৰমত; full of activity, excitement and anxiety; syn-crazy, frenzied, mad, psychotic; ant-sane. Feature (ফীচা(র))v- লক্ষণীয়ভাবে উপস্থাপিত করা; to include a particular person or thing as a special feature; syn-emphasis, highlight, present; ant-ignore, neglect. Apply (আপ্লাই)v- প্রয়োগ করা; to use sth in a particular situation; syn-use, utilise, wield, place; ant-unuse, detach. Unyielding (আন্সল্ডিঙ্)adj- অনবনত; not willing to yield or surrender to anybody; syn-unconceding, disagreeing, unretaining; ant-yielding, conceding, surrendering. **Strewn** (লে) ০ ছড়ানো; a surface covered with things; syn-scattered; antgathered. Involve (ইন্ভল্ড্)৩– সম্পুক্ত করা/ জড়িত করা; to make somebody take part in sth; syn- embrace, associate; ant-exclude.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: একজন ট্রগাফিক পুলিশের ভাবনার অভিব্যক্তি সর্বদা কৌতৃহলী। সাহিত্য ও অন্যান্য শিল্পকলার ক্ষেত্রে প্রায়ই এটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ জায়গায় পাওয়া যায়। এছাড়া এই আকর্ষণীয় চরিত্র নিয়ে অনেক কবিতার পাশাপাশি একজন ট্র্যাফিক পুলিশ প্রধান চরিত্রে অভিনয় করেছেন এমন অন্তত একটি চলচ্চিত্র রয়েছে। ১৯৬৩ সালে গ্রীক চলচ্চিত্র নির্মাতা ফিলিপ্পো ফাইলাকটোস "My Brother, the Traffic Policeman" নামে চলচ্চিত্রটি নির্মাণ করেন। চলচ্চিত্রটি এন্টোনিজ পিক্রোকোলজ নামে একজন সামান্য উন্মাদ ট্র্যাফিক পুলিশকে নিয়ে, যে তার দায়িত্ব ও সেবায় নিয়োজিত, আর কঠোরভাবে ট্রগাফিক আইন প্রয়োগ করত। আইন ভঞ্জাকারীদের বিশেষ করে ট্যাক্সি চালকদেরকে বৃষ্টির ন্যায় জরিমানার নোটিশ দেওয়া হয়েছিল, বিশেষভাবে

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ল্যাম্প্রোসকে, যে কি-না পিক্রোলোজের ছোট বোনের প্রেমে পড়েছিল। ট্র্যাফিক পুলিশ এক ব্যবসায়ীর কন্যার প্রেমে পড়ে যার নাম কিকি, সে তার অনুভূতিগুলো তার বাবার নিকট প্রকাশ করতে ভয় পায়। তাছাড়া, তার বাবার কোম্পানির একটি বাসকে এন্টোনিজ অনেকগুলো ট্র্যাফিক জরিমানার নোটিশ দিয়েছিল। এ সকল কারণে, উভয় জুটির বিয়ের পথ দীর্ঘায়িত হয় এবং অনেক বাধা বিপত্তিতে ঢাকা পড়ে; কিন্তু একটি খুশির বিষয় যে এর সাথে সংশ্রিষ্ট সকলের জন্য সফল বয়ে আনে।

A.		oose the correct answer fr		6.1	1 × 5 =
	(a)	Which of the following ha			
	(P)	(i) inquisitive What does the expression	(ii) curiosity	(iii) indifferent	(iv) inquire
	(D)			(iii) fooling love	(iv) hating love
	(0)		(ii) felling in love	(iii) feeling love	(iv) flatflig love
	(C)	The meaning of the word		(;;;) howeing	(iv) non comparation
	(4)		(ii) stimulant	(iii) barrier	(iv) non-cooperation
	(d)	Tickets rain down upon		pry.	
		(i) raining cats and dogs			. 1
		(iii) to beat somebody exc		(iv) to charge somebody	excessively
	(e)			()	
	_		(ii) involved	(iii) divided	(iv) dedicated
		ra Questions :			
	(1)	What does the word 'pers		6	
			(ii) exposure	(iii) psyche	(iv) smartness
	(g)	Literature is a/ an —.			
			(ii) social science	(iii) craftwork	(iv) art
	(h)	The word 'manic' means	—.		
			(ii) crazy	(iii) haughty	(iv) funny
	(i)	What do you mean by 'yi	eld'?		
			(ii) lose	(iii) surrender	(iv) rebuke
	(j)	Kiki's father was a —.			
			(ii) lawyer	(iii) serviceman	(iv) businessman
	(k)	What was Pikrocholos?			
		(i) army officer	(ii) police officer	(iii) traffic policeman	(iv) volunteer
	(1)	Pikrocholos was devoted	to —.	_	
		(i) family	(ii) music	(iii) service	(iv) a friend
	(m)	As a girl, Kiki was —.			
			(ii) terrific	(iii) bold	(iv) morbid
	(n)	Antonis gave lots of traffi	c tickets to a —.		
			(ii) pedestrian	(iii) truck	(iv) bus
	(o)	Whose marriage had obs	tacles?		
		(i) Pickrocholos and Fofo		(ii) Lampros and Kiki	
		(iii) both couples		(iv) neither of them	
	(p)	Whose affair had a happy	y ending?		
			(ii) Lampros & Fofo	(iii) Fofo & Kiki	(iv) both (i) & (ii)
	(q)	The film My Brother, the		directed by —.	
			(ii) Filippos Fylaktos	(iii) Steven Spillberg	(iv) Akira Kurosawa
	(r)	Fylaktos was a/an —.		1 0	, ,
	` `		(ii) Italian	(iii) French	(iv) Greek
	(s)	He made the film in the		, ,	•
			(ii) 1943	(iii) 1963	(iv) 1973
	(t)	What is the meaning of t	he word 'fascinating'?	, ,	, ,
			(ii) crazy	(iii) funny	(iv) enchanting
	(u)	What do you mean by th		•	
	` ′		(ii) uncompromising	(iii) unsteady	(iv) unknown
	(v)	Who was Pikrocholos' sis			•
	` '		(ii) Fofo	(iii) Lampros	(iv) none of them
	(w)	Who had a company?	•	. , 1	•
	(,		(ii) Pikrocholos	(iii) Fofo's father	(iv) Kiki's father
	(x)	What is the meaning of t		,	•
	•		(ii) fragility	(iii) sternness	(iv) cowardice
	(v)	The word 'outcome' mean		(11) 50011111055	(11) 00 1101 0100
	0,		(ii) result	(iii) success	(iv) suffering
	(z)	What is a synonym of the			(ii) sumsing
	(2)		(ii) group	(iii) office	(iv) organization
	(22	Which of the following ha			(1.) Organization
	,uu,	(i) habits of a person	are crosses meaning ((ii) aspects of a person's	character
		(iii) characteristics of an	animal	(iv) characteristics of a t	
	(hh	The word 'reveal' in the c			
	,20		(ii) close	(iii) conceal	(iv) open

78	——————————————————————————————————————
	(as) I the used to meaning of Wilhot does it imply?
	(cc) ' the road to marriage' — What does it imply?
	(i) way of celebrating marriage ceremony (ii) street of going to marry
	(iii) way of getting married of a couple (iv) way of getting devorce of a couple
	(dd) Antonis Pikrocholos is utterly devoted to—.
_	(i) service (ii) duty (iii) traffic code (iv) all the above statements
В.	G I
	(a) What is the name of the film mentioned in the passage? Who is the central character of this film?
	(b) Why does Antonis have to face troubles in his life?
	(c) How many female characters do you find in the passage? Write down their names.
	(d) What is meant by 'giving tickets' in the passage?
	(e) How does the film end?
	Extra Questions :
	(f) What do you know about the film My Brother, the Traffic Policeman?
	(g) How is Antonis Pikrocholos as a traffic policeman?
	(h) Write about the two loving couples in the film.
	(i) Why did the two couple's affair face trouble?
	(j) How is traffic policeman treated in literature and other arts?
	(k) What idea of the central character have you formed?
	(l) What is meant by 'the road to marriage'?
	(m) With whom does Antonis fall in love?
	(n) Why is Kiki afraid to reveal her feelings to her father?
2.	Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the characteristics of Antonis Pikrocholo
	according to the context. (One has been done for you.) $2 \times 5 = 10$
	1. Slightly manic in nature \rightarrow 2. \rightarrow 3. \rightarrow 4. \rightarrow 5. \rightarrow 6.
3.	Write a summary of the above text.
4.	Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words
	than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

4.

Address work always solve ensure in vain must upliftment paramount originate Balance harass call never

- illiteracy problem is the (b) - task of the hour. We must educate all of our people (c) balanced development; otherwise all of our development plans must go (d) — . If we can educate our people, half of our problems will be automatically (e) - . That's why, education is (f) - the nerve of development. All strength and power to (g) — the development of the country (h) — from education. So, we (i) — give topmost priority on education sector if we really want the (j) — of our dear motherland.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap. $1 \times 10 = 10$ In Bangladesh, tertiary education faces many deep-rooted challenges. There are 35 public and 79 private universities in our country. These institutions are (a) — with various types of problems. Every year a (b) — number of students struggle hard to get admitted (c) — public universities. But due to limited number of (d) — in public universities, students' hard struggle ends in (e) —. Between public and private universities, a student chooses (f) — universities. Public universities offer more subjects than private (g) —. Offering low tution fees is one of the (h) — reasons behind this choice. On the other hand, (i) — universities offer less number of subjects. They also (j) — high tuition fees for which students of middle class family hardly intend to get admitted into a private university.

Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

10

- At that moment the Titanic was sailing across the icy waters of the North Atlantic. (i)
- (ii) It was on April 10, 1912.
- The Titanic was sailing for New York from Southampton carrying 1316 passengers and a crew of 891. (iii)
- (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.
- 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.
- At that time she was the largest ship in the world built in a very special way and that's why she (x)was regarded as unsinkable.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

Write a paragraph on the basis of answers to the following questions: (a) What is the first place you visited away from home? (b) Who were there with you during the visit? (c) What was special of the place? (d) What happened there? (e) What kind of influence did it have on your mind?

Read the opening of the following story and complete it: One fine day, Akbar lost his ring. When Birbal arrived in the court, Akbar told him, "I have lost my ring. My father had given it to me as a gift. Please help me find it." Birbal said, "Do not worry your Majesty, I will find your ring right now."

- Suppose, you are required to withdraw your transcripts and testimonial from the college. Write an email to the Principal of your college requesting him for the release of the documents on a given date.
- 10. Check the following graph on the climate of Dhaka city. Now analyze the graph focusing on the main aspects. (Min 80 words) 05



11. Following is a poem of Robert Blake named Nurse's Song. Write the theme of the poem after your reading (not more than 50 words).

When voices of children are heard on the green,

And laughing is heard on the hill,

My heart is at rest within my breast,

And everything else is still.

Then come home, my children, the sun is gone Well, well, go and play till the light fades away,

And the dews of night arise;

Come, come, leave off play, and let us away.

Till the morning appears in the skies.'

'No, no, let us play, for it is yet day,

And we cannot go to sleep;

Besides, in the sky the little birds fly,

And the hills are all covered with sheep.'

And then go home to bed.'

The little ones leaped, and shouted, and laughed,

And all the hills echoed.

Model Question - 12

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Unsafe levels of pesticides are present in around half of the vegetables and more than a quarter of fruits sold in the capital's markets, a recent survey has found. A 15-member team of the National Food Safety Laboratory, with support from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), came up with the findings after collecting and testing food samples from the capital's Gulshan, Karwanbazar and Mohakhali markets.

The survey report, a copy of which was acquired by the Dhaka Tribune, read that nearly 40% of 82 samples of milk, milk products, fish, fruits and vegetables contained banned pesticides such as DDT, Aldrin, Chlordane and Heptachlor. The amounts of pesticide in these samples were found to be 3 to 20 times greater than the limits set by the European Union. Around 50% vegetables and 35% fruits were found to be contaminated with unsafe level of pesticides.

Analysing more than 30 samples of turmeric powder (branded, packaged and open), the team also found that nearly 30% of the samples contained traces of lead chromate, which can be fatal if swallowed or inhaled. These samples also contained lead at 20 to 50 times above the safety limit of 2.5 parts per million set by the Bangladesh Standard Testing Institute (BSTI). Arsenic and chromium above safety limits were detected in a total of 5 out of 13 rice samples.

Using a sensitive High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) method developed by the Food Safety Lab, 66 samples were analysed for the presence of formaldehyde. Adulteration was thereby detected in samples of coriander, mango and fresh shrimps.

The tests indicated that poultry feed in the country had also been contaminated, as samples of chicken and fish contained traces of antibiotics. High microbial populations were found in several samples of pasteurised milk, indicating poor processing procedures by the manufacturers. Samples of cucumber and street foods also showed high microbial populations, suggesting widespread contamination in the water supply. The Director of Institute of Public Health (IPH), told the *Dhaka Tribune* that the survey report has been submitted to the Health Ministry. Further tests of different products were being carried out at the [Unit-3; Lesson-1]

[Govt. Shaheed Bulbul College, Pabna-'16; National Ideal College, Dhaka-'16; Dr. Abdur Razzak Municipal College, Jessore-'16; Principal Kazi Faruky School & College, Raipur, Lakshimpur-'16; Cox's Bazar Govt. College, Cox's Bazar-'16]

🗖 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 💳

Pesticide (পেস্টিসাইড্)n–কীটনাশক; a chemical substance used to kill harmful insects; syn-insect killer, insect repellent. Sample (ক্লাম্প্ল্)n-নমুনা; a small amount of sth that shows you what the rest is or should be like; synexample, model, pattern, specimen. **Acquire** (আকোআইআ(র্))*v*—অর্জন করা; to get something; syn-achieve, attain, obtain, gain, earn, procure; ant-forfeit, forgo, relinquish. Contain (কান্টেইন্)v-ধারণ করা; to have sth inside or include sth as a part; syn-embody, have, comprise, enclose, include; ant-exclude, release. Ban (ব্লান্)v-নিষিশ্ব করা; to forbid; syn-banish, bar, exclude, forbid, prohibit, outlaw; ant-allow, authorize, permit. Contaminate (কান্ট্যামিনেইট্)v–দূষিত করা; to make sth less pure or make it poisonous; syn-pollute, adulterate, corrupt, defile, infect, taint; ant-purify, cleanse, filter, distil. Unsafe (আন্সেইফ্)adj-অনিরাপদ; not safe; syn-insecure, risky, perilous, vulnerable, uncertain; ant-safe, secured, certain. Analyse (ত্লানালাইজ্)v-বিশ্লেষণ করা; examine (something) methodically and in detail, typically in order to explain and interpret it; syn-examine, inspect, survey, scan, study, scrutinize; ant-neglect, ignore. **Trace** (টুইস্)n-চিহ্ন; a mark, object, or other indication of the existence or passing of something; syn-bit, dash, evidence, footmark, hint, spot, sign. Swallow (সোআলো) v-গিলে ফেলা, গলাধ:করণ করা; to cause food, drink, pills, etc. to move from your mouth into your stomach by using the muscles of your throat; syn-absorb, assimilate, consume, devour, drink, eat, gulp. Inhale (ইন্হেইল্)v–নিশ্বাস নেওয়া; to breathe air, smoke, or gas into your lungs; syn-breathe in, draw in, suck in, whiff. Detect (ডিটেক্ট্)v-সনাক্ত করা, খুঁজে বের করা; to notice sth that is partly hidden or not clear; syn-catch, ascertain, find, track down, expose; ant-leave, abandon. Method (মেথাড়)n–পাশ্বতি; a particular procedure for accomplishing or approaching something, especially a systematic or established one; syn-procedure, technique, system. Adulteration (আডাল্টারেইশন্)n-ভেজাল; poor in quality; syncontamination; ant-pureness, purity. **Procedure** (পুসীজা(র্))n–ক্রিয়াবিধি, কার্যপূণালী; a set of actions which is the official or accepted way of doing sth; syn-action, course, method, custom, formula, policy. Submit (সার্মিট্)v-পেশ/ দাখিল করা; present (a proposal, application, or other document) to a person or body for consideration or judgement; syn-put forward, present, set forth, offer; ant-deny, withdraw, retreat.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: সম্প্রতি একটি জরিপে পাওয়া গেছে যে রাজধানীর বাজারগুলোতে বিক্রিত শাকসবজির প্রায় অর্ধেকে এবং ফলমূলের এক চতুর্থাংশে ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ মান্টায় কীটনাশক বিদ্ধ মান। রাজধানীর গুলশান, কারওয়ানবাজার এবং মহাখালী বাজার থেকে খাদ্যের নমুনা সংগ্রহ করে জাতীয় খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা গবেষনার ১৫ জন সদস্যের একটি দল খাদ্য ও কৃষি সংস্থা (FAO) এর সহায়তায় পরীক্ষা করে এসব খুঁজে বের করেছে।

ঢাকা ট্রিবিউন কর্তৃক সংগৃহিত এই জরিপ প্রতিবেদনের একটি প্রতিলিপিতে দেখা যায় দুধ, দুপ্ধজাত পণ্য, মাছ, মাংস, ফল ও সবজির নমুনার ৮২ টির প্রায় ৪০ শতাংশ নির্দিষ্ট কীটনাশক যেমন ডিডিটি, অলড্রিন, ক্লোরডেন ও হেণ্টাক্লোর ধারণ করে। এইসব নমুনাতে কীটনাশকের পরিমাণ ইউরোপীয় ইউনিয়ন কর্তৃক নির্ধারিত মাত্রার চেয়ে ৩-২০ গুণ বেশি। প্রায় ৫০% শাকসবজি ও ৩৫% ফল ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ মান্টার কীটনাশক সরা বিষাক্ত পাওয়া গিয়েছিল। প্রায় ৩০টিরও বেশি হলুদ গুড়ার (ব্রান্ডেড, প্যাকেটজাত ও খোলা) নমুনা নিয়ে পর্যালোচনা করে দলটি প্রায় ৩০% নমুনার মধ্যেই ধারণকৃত লেড ক্রোমেট এর চিহ্ন প্রয়েছে যা কিনা প্রাণঘাতী হতে পারে যদি গলাধঃকরণ করা হয় বা নিশ্বাসের সাথে নেওয়া হয়। এই নমুনাগুলোও বাংলাদেশ মান পরী া প্রতিষ্ঠান (বিএসটিআই) কর্তৃক নির্ধারিত সুরক্ষণ মাত্রা প্রতি মিলিয়নে ২.৫ অংশ হতে ২০ থেকে ৫০ গুণ বেশি লেড ধারণ করে। ১৩ টি চালের নমুনা থেকে ৫টির মধ্যেই আর্সেনিক ও ক্রোমিয়ামের সহনীয় মাত্রার চেয়ে বেশি মাত্রা খুঁজে পাওয়া গেছে।

খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা গবেষণাগার কর্তৃক উচ্চ ক্ষমতাসম্পন্ন তরল ক্রোমেটোগ্রাফির (এইচ.পি.এল.সি) স্পর্শকাতর এক পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করে ৬৬টি নমুনা পর্যালোচনা করেছিল ফরমালিডহাইডের উপস্থিতি চিহ্নিত করার জন্য। ধনিয়া, আম ও সতেজ বাগদা চিংড়ির নমুনার মধ্যেও ভেজাল মিশ্রণের উপস্থিতি লুকরা যায়।

পরী াগুলো নির্দেশ করে যে দেশটির হাঁস-মুরগির খাবারও ভেজালযুক্ত, যেহেতু মুরগি ও মাছের নমুনায় জীবাণুনাশক পদার্থের উপস্থিতি লক্ষ করা যায়। বেশ কিছু জীবাণুমুক্ত দুধের নমুনায় উচ্চ মাত্রার অনুজীবের আধিক্য পাওয়া যায় যা উৎপাদনকারী শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠানে প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণের দুর্বলতা নির্দেশ করে। শসা ও রাস্তার খাবারেও উচ্চ মাত্রার অনুজীবের আধিক্য দেখা যায় যা পানি সরবরাহের মধ্যে বহুবিস্তৃত দূষিত পানির উপস্থিতি নির্দেশ করে। জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রতিষ্ঠানের (আই.পি.এইচ) পরিচালক ঢাকা ট্রিবিউনকে বলেন যে, জরিপের ফলাফল স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্রণালয়ে জমা দেয়া হয়েছে। খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা গবেষণাগারে আরো বিভিন্ন পণ্যের পরীক্ষা চলছিল।

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) What does 'pesticide' mean?

(i) insect killer (ii) b

(ii) biological food

(iii) fertilizer

(iv) cosmetics

(b) The word 'acquire' refers to —.

(i) forgo

(ii) achieve

(iii) forfeit

(iv) relinquish

(c) High microbial populations are found in —.

(i) samples of cucumber (ii) street foods

(iii) samples of cucumber and street foods

(iv) water supply

(d) What does the word 'contaminated' mean?

(i) safe (ii) pure

(iii) polluted

(iv) nice

- (e) 'The tests indicated that poultry feed in the country had also been contaminated.'— What does it imply?
 - (i) chicken contained traces of antibiotics
 - (ii) fish contained traces of antibiotics
 - (iii) both fish and chicken contained traces of antibiotics
 - (iv) neither fish nor chicken had traces of antibiotics

Extra Questions:

(f) What is the elaborated form of FAO?

(i) Food Adulteration Organisation

(ii) Foreign Agents' Organisation

(iv) Food and Agriculture Organisation

(iii) Friends' Associated orbit(g) NFSL collected food samples from — market.

(i) Tejgaon (ii) Mohakhali

(iii) Dhanmondi

(iii) study

(iv) Banani

(h) What is the nearest meaning of the word 'survey'?

(i) scrutiny (ii) witness

(iv) review

(i) The survey was done by —.

(i) AMNESTI

(ii) National Food Safety Laboratory

(iii) Dhaka city corporation (iv) Dhaka Tribune

(1)	TTT		11:1 1: 7: 1
(j)	What percentage of food items contained pesti <i>Tribune?</i>	icides according to the s	urvey published in <i>Dhaka</i>
	(i) 15% (ii) 20%	(iii) 40%	(iv) 35%
(k)	Which is a banned pesticide?		
(I)	(i) DDT (ii) Aldrin	(iii) Chlordane	(iv) All the above
(1)	What is the synonym of the word 'sample'? (i) instance (ii) specimen	(iii) sign	(iv) criterion
(m)	What percentage of fruits were found to be con-		
	(i) 5% (ii) 15%	(iii) 25%	(iv) 35%
(n)	30% samples of turmeric powder contained —.	(···) DDT	(:) (01-11
(O)	(i) Aldrin (ii) lead chromate There is a limit of pesticides in foods fixed by the	(iii) DDT ne —	(iv) Chlordane
(0)	(i) United Nations	(ii) UNICEF	
	(iii) European Union	(iv) World Health organ	isation
(p)	What does 'standard' mean? (i) ordinary (ii) below the mark	(iii) up to the mark	(iv) exceptional
(q)	The HPLC method was developed by —.	(iii) up to the mark	(iv) exceptional
(-D	(i) Food and Agriculture Organisation	(ii) Food Safety Lab	
	(iii) Institute of Public Health	(iv) BSTI	
(r)	What is microbe? (i) virus (ii) antibiotic	(iii) bacteria	(iv) poison
(s)	BSTI is an organization from —.	(iii) bacteria	(iv) poisoii
	(i) India (ii) Bangladesh	(iii) Brazil	(iv) Japan
(t)	The elaborated form of BSTI is —.	(::) Dua -: 1 Calar Tarlara	1 T
	(i) Bangladesh Subway Transit Incorporation (iii) Bangladesh Standard Testing Institute	(ii) Brazil Solar Techno(iv) Bangladesh Selling	
(u)	What is the elaborated form of HPLC?	(iv) Bangiadosii Soming	and mude modeled
	(i) Highly Powerful Labour Class		iquid Chromatography
(44)	(iii) Huge Perfumed Living Chamber What is the elaborated form of IPH?	(iv) Highly Pessimistic 1	Literary Creation
(۷)	(i) Institute of Public Health	(ii) Insurance of Public	Health
	(iii) Institute of Public Hygiene	(iv) Insurance of Public	
(w)	What is formaldehyde?	()	(,)
(v)	(i) a liquid (ii) a fluid Turmeric is a —.	(iii) a gas	(iv) an acid
(A)	(i) vegetable (ii) fruit	(iii) leaf	(iv) spice
(y)	What is Dhaka Tribune?		-
(m)	(i) newspaper (ii) TV channel	(iii) club	(iv) organization
(Z)	What do you mean by 'antibiotic'? (i) medicine that removes septic	(ii) drug that kills germ	s
	(iii) food that provides vitamins	(iv) drink that gives end	
(aa)	The word 'Ban' refers to —.	(···)	(·) C- 11
(hh	(i) allow (ii) authorize HPLC is a sensitive method developed by —.	(iii) permit	(iv) forbid
(00)	(i) Food and Agriculture Organisation	(ii) Bangladesh Standa	rd Testing Institute
	(iii) Food Safety Laboratory	(iv) United Nation	
(cc)	What is the closest meaning of the word 'unsafe (i) safe (ii) risky	e'? (iii) secured	(iv) cortain
(dd	(i) safe The amounts of pesticide in these samples v		(iv) certain 20 times greater than the
\	limits.' — What does it imply?		g g
	(i) milk and milk products contain banned pest	icides	
	(ii) fish contains banned pesticides(iii) fruits and vegetables contain banned pestic	rides	
	(iv) all the above foods contain banned pesticide		
(ee)	What does the phrase 'carried out' mean?		
æ	(i) took away (ii) attained	(iii) obtained	(iv) executed
(11)	Food adulteration is a — for us. (i) boon (ii) blessing	(iii) benediction	(iv) malediction
(gg)	What has the recent survey found?	(,	(),
	(i) The vegetables and fruits are safe (ii)	The vegetables and fruits	
(hh	(iii) Pesticides are not used to kill pests (iv) Pasteurised milk is processed by —.	The capital's markets ar	e tree trom adulteration
ш	(i) poor methods (ii) standard procedure	es (iii) safetv methods	(iv) contained traces
(ii)	The word 'manufacturer' mentioned in the pass		. ,
	(i) architect (ii) builder	(iii) producer	(iv) designer

 $2 \times \underline{5} = 10$

done for you.)

1. Fruits

02			— HSC Communicative	English Model Guestions
	(ii)	The word 'ensure' mentioned in the passage m	eans.	
	w	(i) guarantee (ii) avert	(iii) pervade	(iv) prevail
	(kk	The word 'sensitive' in the passage stands for-		() [
		(i) calm (ii) responsive	(iii) fragile	(iv) sagacious
	(11)	Lead Chromate—.		
		(i) is safer than DDT, Aldrin, Chlordane and He		(ii) is not detrimental
		(iii) may result in illness	(iv) can cause death	
	(mr	n) What does 'read' in the passage mean?	(::) ala ann tha a man and af a	
		(i) copy, transfer, or interpret a data (iii) hear and understand the words of someone	(ii) show the record of s	omeumg
		(iv) look at and comprehend the meaning of wr		
	(nn) Chlordane, Heptachlor, DDT and Aldrin are —		
	((i) antibiotics (ii) food items	(iii) perfumes (iv) forbio	lden pesticides
	(00)	Which authority collects and tests the sample		F 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04
	, ,		Food Safety Laboratory	
		(iii) Food Ministry (iv) NGO		
	(pp	How many samples in total are examined by the		
	, ,	(i) 65 samples (ii) 46 samples		(iv) 178 samples
	(qq)	The safety limit of 2.5 parts per million is sugg		C - C-t- I - I
	()		(iii) FAO (iv) Food and	Salety Lab
	(II)	Give the meaning of the word 'pasteurize'. (i) sterilize		(ii) sterilize by heating
		(iii) sterilize by heating after method of pasteur	(iv) all of these	(ii) Sternize by freating
	(ss)	Lead chromate was detected in —.	(iv) all of these	
	(,	(i) rice (ii) vegetables	(iii) milk products	(iv) turmeric powder
	(tt)	Which of the following pollutants are used in r		. ,
		(i) Lead and chromate	(ii) Arsenic and chromi	um
_	_	(iii) Chlordane and aldrin	(iv) Lead and heptarch	
В. А	Ans	swer the following questions.	NIDGI	$2 \times 5 = 10$
		What does NFSL stand for? What findings did	NFSL come up with?	
		What does the survey find? What does Dhaka Tribune report say?		
		What is the amount of pesticide in the samples	27	
		What does BSTI stand for? What are the duties		
		ra Questions :		
		What do the dairy products contain?		
	(g)	What is the condition of poultry feed? Explain	in 2/3 sentences.	
		What did the Food Safety Lab develop? What w		
	(i)	What is the survey report for turmeric powder?		
	(j)	Which poisonous things are found in the rice s		4- bt
	(k)	What is the percentage of vegetables and fine pesticides?	ruits loulid in the surve	y to be contaminated by
	(1)	What type of adulteration was detected in san	nnles of coriander mange	and fresh shrimps? How
	(1)	was it detected?	inpres of contained, mange	o and fresh shimps. How
	(m)	Name some of the banned pesticides used in m	nilk, milk products, fish, f	ruits and vegetables?
	(n)	What is needed for stopping food adulteration?	? Write your answer in two	sentences.
		What do you mean by unsafe level of pesticides		
		From your reading of the passage, what do you	ı think the goal of the sur	vey?
		Who launched the survey?		
	(r)	Give your suggestion to stop food adulteration.		
		Which method did the Food Safety Lab develop Who supported the team of the National Food		report?
		From where the food samples were collected?	Salety to make the survey	report:
		How can lead chromate be fatal?		
		What does Dhaka Tribune report say?		
		Which products contain banned pesticides? V	What is the pesticide use	limit set by the European
		Union?	_	-
2.		Read the above text and make a flow chart s	showing the condition of	
		intry. (One has been done for you.)		$2 \times 5 = 10$
		Presence of pesticides in vegetables and fruits		$4.] \rightarrow [5.] \rightarrow [6.]$
(++)		ra Question : ad the above text and make a flow chart show	ting the foods that are a	dulterated (One has been
(ii)	T/CO	ia are above ical and make a now chart show	mig uic 1000s ulat alt al	ilibbu epit bito) iomatoria

3.

2.

Or, (i) Read the above passage and complete the table below with the given information. $1 \times 10 = 10$

Food Item	What contains	Amount/ Reason
Dairy products	(i)	(ii)
(iii)	pesticides	(iv)
Fruits	(v)	(vi)
(vii)	lead chromate	20 to 50 times above safety
		level
Rice	(viii)	not mentioned
(ix)	microbial populations	(x)

(ii) Read the above passage and complete the table below with the given information. $1 \times 10 = 10$

Which	Activity	How much	Types
Milk, milk products fish, fruits,	(i)	40% of 82	banned pesticide like-
vegetables			DDT, Aldrin etc.
Vegetables and fruits	contaminated	(ii)	
(iii)	contained	30% of 30 samples	(iv)
Fresh shrimps, coriander, mango	(v)		adulteration
(vi)	contained	(vii)	antibiotics
Pasteurized milk	(viii)	high	microbial population
(ix)	showed	high	(x)

3. Write a summary of the above text.

10

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

made	live	ways	constitute	occasion	objects	vary
cultural	improper	considered	friendly	during	behaviour	conduct

A society's culture is made up of its ideas and mode of behaviour. Language, music, ideas about bad and good, (a) — of playing and working, tools and other (b) — used by people (c) — the culture of a society. Patterns of behaviour (d) — from individual to individual, class to class and country to country. These differences are called (e) — differences. What is an appropriate (f) — in one culture may be considered very (g) — in another culture. Standing very close to each other (h) — conversation is considered (i) — in Latin America and Arab countries. But it is (j) — inappropriate in British and American societies.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Everybody desires success in life but a few attain it. One of the main (a) — that can be attributed to this failure is that we (b) — take risks. Life is full of troubles and difficulties. They are to be (c) — if we want success in life. We should bear the courage to (d) — against the misfortunes of life. Our first attempt may not bring us any fruitful result but we should keep in mind that failure is the pillar of success. It is (e) — which inspires a man to struggle hard. If we (f) — our eyes at the explorers of land and sea, we will see that they have (g) — their lives. A man (h) — courage cannot take any risk and (i) — nothing. But risks should be taken carefully, otherwise it will (j) — to disaster.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (a) Her parents have decided to marry her off because they think that educating a girl is wastage of time and money.
- (b) Rokeya is a Bangladeshi girl who is about to finish school but has no hopes of going to a college.
- (c) Her dream was to become a doctor but now all day long she remains busy helping her mother with household chores and looking after her younger brothers and sisters.
- (d) Rokeya used to worry about her lessons and text but now she worries more about getting married and about her imminent life.
- (e) Her parents have stopped paying the fees, so Rokeya does not go to school any more.
- (f) There is no way that she could protest her parents' decision.
- (g) Her dream of being educated and leading a respectable life has been shattered.
- (h) So she is going to marry against her own will.
- (i) And, therefore accepts her fate helplessly.
- (j) This is how the dreams of millions of Bangladeshi girls come to an end.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph in about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer should give as much detail as possible.

(a) What's your idea about leisure? (b) How do village and city people spend their leisure time? (c) What are the common sports and pastimes? (d) What do you know about the late winter activities of the people? (e) How do you evaluate travelling?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

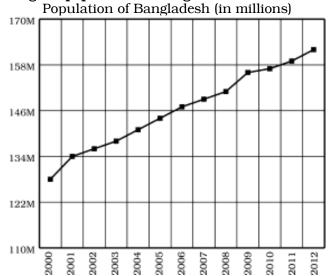
7

There was an old house in a village. There lived a number of mice in that house. The master of the house was very annoyed and made a plan to get rid of them. He brought a cat to kill the mice. The mice were......

- 9. Suppose, you are Nafiul and your friend is Tahmid. You are going to celebrate your birthday ceremony next week. Now, write an e-mail to your friend inviting him to attend your birthday ceremony.
- 10. Write a paragraph describing the population of Bangladesh.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

8



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

"He prayeth best, who loveth best All things both great and small; For the dear God who loveth us, He made and loveth all."

(Model Question - 13)

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

I caught sight of her at the play, and in answer to her beckoning, I went over during the interval and sat down beside her. It was long since I had last seen her, and if someone had not mentioned her name I hardly think I would have recognized her.

She addressed me brightly.

"Well, it's many years since we first met. How time does fly! We're none of us getting any younger. Do you remember the first time I saw you? You asked me to luncheon."

Did I remember?

It was twenty years ago and I was living in Paris. I had a tiny apartment in the Latin quarter overlooking a cemetery, and I was earning barely enough money to keep body and soul together. She had read a book of mine and had written to me about it. I answered, thanking her, and presently I received from her another letter saying that she was passing through Paris and would like to have a chat with me; but her time was limited, and the only free moment she had was on the following Thursday; she was spending the morning at the Luxembourg and would I give her a little luncheon at Foyot's afterwards? Foyot's is a restaurant at which the French senators eat, and it was so far beyond my means that I had never even thought of going there. But I was flattered, and I was too young to have learned to say no to a woman.... I had eighty francs (gold francs) to last me the rest of the month, and a modest luncheon should not cost more than fifteen. If I cut out coffee for the next two weeks I could manage well enough.

I answered that I would meet my friend-by correspondence— at Foyot's on Thursday at half-past twelve. She was not so young as I expected and in appearance imposing rather than attractive. She was, in fact, a woman of forty... and she gave me the impression of having more teeth, white and large and even, than were necessary for any practical purpose. She was talkative, but since she seemed inclined to talk about me I was prepared to be an attentive listener.

I was startled when the bill of fare was brought, for the prices were a great deal higher than I had anticipated. But she reassured me.

"I never eat anything for luncheon," she said.

"Oh, don't say that!" I answered generously.

[Rangpur Cadet College, Rangpur-'16; Adamjee Cantonment College, Dhaka-'16; Shamsul Hoque Khan School & College, Dhaka-'16; Cantonment Public School & College, BUSMS, Dinajpur-'16; Suja Memorial College, Shamshernagar, Moulvibazar-'16; Govt. College of Commerce, Chittagong-'16]

🗕 🖩 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🗎 🚃

Beckon (বেকান্)v-ইশারা করা; to move hand or head in a way that indicates sth; syn-hint, indicate. Interval (ইন্টা(র্)ভাল্)n–বিরতি; a period of time separating parts of a theatrical or musical performance; syn-intermission, pause; ant-continuation. Recognise (ব্লেকাগ্নাইজ্) v-চিনতে পারা, স্বীকৃতি দেওয়া; to know sb or sth whom you have seen; synacknowledge, identify, approve; ant-deny. Cemetery (সেমাট্রি)n–সমাধিক্ষেত্র, গোরস্তান; an area of ground in which dead bodies are buried; syn-graveyard, burial ground. Barely (বেআ(র্)লি)adv-নামমান্ট, স্কা; by the smallest amount; almost not; syn-hardly, scarcely, just; ant-sufficiently, adequately. Flatter (ফুঞ্চা(র্))v-তোষামোদ করা; to praise sb in order to make them feel attractive; syn-adulate, better up, praise, wheedle; ant-criticise, oppose. Expect (ইক্সপেক্ট্)v-পুক্লাশা করা, অনুমান করা; to think or believe sth will happen; syn-anticipate, assume, hope for, presume; antfrustrate. Imposing (ইম্পোউজিঙ্) adj–আকর্ষণীয়; having an appearance which looks important or causes admiration; syndistinguished, grand, impressive; ant-modest, unimposing. Attractive (আটুগক্টিভ্)adj- আকর্ষণীয়; very pleasing in appearance or sound; syn-charming, beautiful, striking, lovely; ant-repellent, unattractive. Talkative (টোক্যাটিভ্)adj–বাচাল; talking a lot; syn-garrulous, chatty, expansive, wordy; ant-quiet, reserved, taciturn. Startle ্ৰ া:ট্ল্)v- আকস্মিক চমকে ওঠা; to surprise sb suddenly in a way that slightly shocks them; syn-surprise, shock, amaze, astonish; ant-bore, calm. Anticipate (আন্টিসিপেইট্)৩–পুত্ৰ শা করা; to imagine or expect that sth will happen; syn-expect, hope, predict, forecast. Reassure (রীআশুআ(র্)) v-পুনরায় নিশ্চিতকরা; to comfort sb and stop them from worrying; syn-support, encourage, comfort; ant-discourage. Generously (জেনারাস্লি)adv-উদারভাবে; giving sth in a liberal way; syn-kindly, charitably, liberally; ant-unkindly, rudely.

বচ্চানবাদ : একটি নাটক দেখতে গিয়ে আমি তাকে দেখেছিলাম এবং তার ইশারায় সাড়া দিয়ে বিরতির সময় তার পাশে বসেছিলাম। তার সাথে আমার দেখা ইয়েছে অনেক বছর আগে এবং যদি না কেউ তার নাম ধরে ডাকতো আমি তাকে হয়ত চিনতে পারতাম না। সে প্রফল্লতার সাথে আমাকে সম্বোধন করল।

"আচ্ছা, আমাদের প্রথম দেখার পর অনেক বছর হয়ে গেছে। সময় কত দ্রত যায়! আমরা কেউই এখনও যুবক নই। আমি প্রথম যেদিন তোমাকে দেখেছিলাম তা কি তোমার মনে পড়ে? তুমি আমাকে দুপুরের খাবারের জন্য আমন্ত্রণ করেছিলে।"

বিশ বছর আগের কথা এবং আমি প্যারিসে বাস করতাম। সমাধিক্ষেত্রের সম্মুখবর্তী ল্যাটিন কোয়ার্টারে আমার একটি ছোট অ্যাপার্টমেন্ট ছিল; এবং কোনোক্রমে খেয়ে পড়ে বেঁচে থাকার জন্য আমি যথেষ্ট আয় করতাম। সে আমার একটি বই পড়েছিল এবং সে সম্পর্কে আমাকে লিখেছিল। আমি তাকে ধন্যবাদ জানিয়ে একটি উত্তর লিখেছিলাম এবং সম্প্রতি আমি তার কাছ থেকে আরেকটি চিঠি প্রেয়েছিলাম যাতে সে লিখেছিল যে, সে প্যারিসের পাশ দিয়ে যাচ্ছিল এবং আমার সাথে কথা বলতে চায়় কিন্তু তার সময় সংক্ষিপ্ত এবং তার একমাত্র অবসর সময় ছিল পরবর্তী বৃহস্পতিবার: সে সকালে লুক্সেমবার্গে থাকবে এবং ফয়ট্'সে অল্প কিছু দুপুরের খাবারের জন্য যদি আমি তাকে আমন্ত্রণ করব কিনা? ফয়ট'স হচ্ছে একটি রেস্তোরা যেখানে ফ্রান্সের উচ্চতম রাফ্রীয় পরিষদের সদস্যরা খায় এবং এটি আমার সাধ্যের এত বাহিরে ছিল যে, আমি কখনো সেখানে যাবার কথা চিন্তা করতে পারি নি। কিন্তু আমাকে তোষামোদ করা হয়েছিল এবং আমি এত যবক ছিলাম যে কোনো মহিলাকে না বলতে শিখিনি আমার কাছে সারা মাস চলার জন্য আশি ফ্রাঙ্ক ছিল (সোনার ফ্রাঙ্ক) এবং একটি পরিমিত দুপুরের খাবার পনের ফ্রাঙ্কের বেশি হওয়ার কথা না। যদি আমি পরবর্তী দু'সপ্তাহ কফি বাদ দিয়ে দিই তাহলে ভালোভাবেই চালিয়ে যেতে পারব।

আমি চিঠির মাধ্যমে জানিয়ে দিলাম যে আমি আমার বন্ধুর সাথে পরের বৃহস্পতিবার সাড়ে বারোটার সময় ফয়ট্'সে সাক্ষাৎ করব। আমি যেমনটা আশা করেছিলাম সে ততটা যুবতী ছিল না এবং তার চেহারা আকর্ষণীয় অপেক্ষা বিসম্মকর ছিল। সে ছিল প্রকৃতপক্ষে চল্লিশ বছরের এক মহিলা...... এবং তার ছিল অনেক বেশি. সাদা ও বড় বড় দাঁত যা বাস্তব ক্ষেত্রে প্রয়োজন হয় না। সে ছিল বাঁচাল, কিন্তু যখনই সে আমার সম্পর্কে কিছ বলা শর করেছিল আমি মনোযোগী শ্রোতা হবার প্রস্তৃতি নিয়েছিলাম।

যখন খাবারের তালিকা নিয়ে আসা হলো আমি অবাক হয়েছিলাম কারণ খাবারের মূল্য আমার প্রত্যাশার চেয়ে অনেক বেশি ছিল। কিন্তু সে আমাকে আশুস্ত করেছিল।

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(iv) modest

(iv) prose writer

(a) What does the word 'essential' mean? (ii) inessential

(i) minor (b) The word 'playwright' refers to —.

(ii) dramatist (i) novelist

(iii) important

(iii) poet (c) 'I was startled when the bill of fare was brought.'— What does it imply?

(i) the writer got panicked

- (ii) the bill of fare was very high
- (iii) the writer was seized with panic to see the bill of fare
- (iv) the writer was aware of the bill of fare

(d) Foyot's is an expensive restaurant in —.

(ii) London (iii) Paris (iv) Monaco (i) Amsterdam

(e) What does the phrase 'to keep body and soul together' mean?

(iv) to survive (i) to repeat (ii) to lose (iii) to win

Extra Questions:

(f) The word 'beckon' in the text means —.

(i) draw (iii) wait (iv) gesture (ii) call

Where did the writer live?

(i) Paris (ii) Vienna (iii) Berlin (iv) London

[&]quot;আমি দুপুরের খাবারে কিছু খাই না," সে বলেছিল।

[&]quot;ওহ, এভাবে বলবেন না!" আমি ভদুভাবে বললাম।

[&]quot;আমি একটার বেশি কিছু কখনো খাই না। আমি মনে করি লোকজন আজকাল খুব বেশি খাবার খায়। অল্প মাছ, হয়তো তাদের কাছে যদি কোনো স্যামন মাছ থাকে।".....

(h)	Where was the apartment that the writer lived in	1?	
	(i) Picadilly Street, London	(ii) Red Square, Moscow	
	(iii) Latin Quarter, Paris (iv) Coventry Street, Lon		
(i)	What did the lady want to have with the writer?		
(-)	(i) secret meeting (ii) a ride	(iii) a chat	(iv) a river cruise
(j)	The writer's apartment was —.	(iii) a chat	(iv) a river craise
W		(iii) waru larga	(iv) tiny
(1-)	(i) spacious (ii) not so large	(iii) very large	(iv) tiny
(K)	What did the apartment overlook?	()	(;) 1:1
~	(i) a garden (ii) a cemetery	(iii) a playground	(iv) a kiln
(1)	The lady wrote that she was free on —.		
	(i) Sunday (ii) Saturday	(iii) Thursday	(iv) Friday
(m)	What was Foyots'?		
	(i) a club (ii) a market	(iii) a theatre	(iv) a restaurant
(n)	Who eat at Foyot's?	•	
` ,	(i) senators (ii) labourers	(iii) writers	(iv) common people
(a)	How was the lady?	(111) 11110110	(iv) common people
(U)	(i) reticent (ii) reserved	(iii) talkative	(iv) dumb
(m)		(III) tarkative	(iv) ddiiib
(P)	How much money did the writer have?	(:::) a: «lata- face a a	(:-)t f
	(i) forty francs (ii) sixty francs	(iii) eighty francs	(iv) seventy francs
(q)	The probable age of the lady was —.	() 10	(,) 05
	(i) 18 years (ii) 27 years	(iii) 40 years	(iv) 35 years
(r)	The bill of fare — the writer.		
	(i) mocked (ii) startled	(iii) infuriated	(iv) annoyed
(s)	The writer planned to cut out coffee for —.		
	(i) two months (ii) two seasons	(iii) two weeks	(iv) two days
(t)	What did the lady seem to have more than usua	1?	-
	(i) hair (ii) teeth	(iii) fingers	(iv) pimples
(u)	What is the meaning of 'beckon'?	. , ,	
()	(i) to light a torch	(ii) meat of pigs	
	(iii) to call someone with visual expression	(iv) to call one with loud	voice
(v)	What do you mean by 'interval'?	(11) 00 0011 0110 111011 10010	
(*)	(i) usual time	(ii) night	
	(iii) off-time	(iv) time for playing gam	ec
(227)	What does the word 'anticipate' mean?	(iv) time for playing gain	103
(w)	(i) conjecture (ii) believe	(iii) recall	(iv) suspect
()		(III) Tecan	(IV) suspect
(x)	'Correspondence' means —.	(;;) communication by la	ttowa
	(i) conspiracy	(ii) communication by le	
	(iii) confirmation	(iv) contact through pho	ones
(y)	The word 'generously' actually means —.	() 1 1 1	(,)]
	(i) gorgeously (ii) greatly		(iv) kindly
(z)	The writer met the lady for the second time at a		<i>A</i> . S
	(i) football match (ii) music concert	(iii) play	(iv) movie theatre
(aa)	The word 'expensive' means —.		
	(i) cheap (ii) costly	(iii) available	(iv) of reduced price
(bb	The writer possessed a tiny —.		
	(i) house (ii) apartment	(iii) hotel	(iv) ground
(cc)	What is the closest meaning of the word 'irony'?		
	(i) riddle (ii) joke	(iii) fun	(iv) paradox
(dd	The phrase 'take someone to task' means —.		
	(i) to praise (ii) to admire	(iii) to flatter	(iv) to rebuke
(ee)	"She was not so young as I expected and in app	pearance imposing rathe	er than attractive."- What
	does it mean?		
	(i) the exceptional beauty of the guest	(ii) unexpected appearan	nce of the guest
	(iii) the notable personality of the guest	(iv) all of them	8
	This the hotable bersonanty of the guest	. ,	
(ff)			
(ff)	Why did the writer accept the lady's proposal?	(ii) he was blandished	
(ff)	Why did the writer accept the lady's proposal? (i) he was compelled	(ii) he was blandished	, no to her
	Why did the writer accept the lady's proposal? (i) he was compelled (iii) he wanted to spend the money	(iv) he was too old to say	y no to her
	Why did the writer accept the lady's proposal? (i) he was compelled (iii) he wanted to spend the money What does the word flatterer in the passage refer	(iv) he was too old to say r to?	
(gg)	Why did the writer accept the lady's proposal? (i) he was compelled (iii) he wanted to spend the money What does the word flatterer in the passage refer (i) extol (ii) laud	(iv) he was too old to say r to? (iii) adulator	y no to her (iv) defile
(gg)	Why did the writer accept the lady's proposal? (i) he was compelled (iii) he wanted to spend the money What does the word flatterer in the passage refer (i) extol (ii) laud) The word impression mentioned in the passage	(iv) he was too old to say r to? (iii) adulator means —.	(iv) defile
(gg) (hh	Why did the writer accept the lady's proposal? (i) he was compelled (iii) he wanted to spend the money What does the word flatterer in the passage refer (i) extol (ii) laud) The word impression mentioned in the passage (i) choice (ii) liking	(iv) he was too old to say r to? (iii) adulator	
(gg) (hh	Why did the writer accept the lady's proposal? (i) he was compelled (iii) he wanted to spend the money What does the word flatterer in the passage refer (i) extol (ii) laud) The word impression mentioned in the passage (i) choice (ii) liking The term 'Latin quarter' refers to —.	(iv) he was too old to say r to? (iii) adulator means —. (iii) idea	(iv) defile
(gg) (hh	Why did the writer accept the lady's proposal? (i) he was compelled (iii) he wanted to spend the money What does the word flatterer in the passage refer (i) extol (ii) laud) The word impression mentioned in the passage (i) choice (ii) liking The term 'Latin quarter' refers to —. (i) a posh area (ii) an ordinary place who	(iv) he was too old to say r to? (iii) adulator means —. (iii) idea here common people live	(iv) defile (iv) manner
(gg) (hh (ii)	Why did the writer accept the lady's proposal? (i) he was compelled (iii) he wanted to spend the money What does the word flatterer in the passage refer (i) extol (ii) laud The word impression mentioned in the passage (i) choice (ii) liking The term 'Latin quarter' refers to —. (i) a posh area (ii) an ordinary place who is to possible to the passage who is a section of Paris popular with students and	(iv) he was too old to say r to? (iii) adulator means —. (iii) idea here common people live	(iv) defile
(gg) (hh	Why did the writer accept the lady's proposal? (i) he was compelled (iii) he wanted to spend the money What does the word flatterer in the passage refer (i) extol (ii) laud The word impression mentioned in the passage (i) choice (ii) liking The term 'Latin quarter' refers to —. (i) a posh area (ii) an ordinary place who is a post of Paris popular with students and the word 'modest' stands for —.	(iv) he was too old to say r to? (iii) adulator means —. (iii) idea here common people live writers	(iv) defile(iv) manner(iv) a busy area
(gg) (hh (ii)	Why did the writer accept the lady's proposal? (i) he was compelled (iii) he wanted to spend the money What does the word flatterer in the passage refer (i) extol (ii) laud The word impression mentioned in the passage (i) choice (ii) liking The term 'Latin quarter' refers to —. (i) a posh area (ii) an ordinary place who is to possible to the passage who is a section of Paris popular with students and	(iv) he was too old to say r to? (iii) adulator means —. (iii) idea here common people live	(iv) defile (iv) manner

	(kk			we learned to sa	y no to								by thi	is?
				her proposal				did no				7		
	(11)		nted to mee	t ner		(1	v) He	had er	nougn	mone	y			
	(11)	A play is – (i) a game	-			(i	i) a ni	cture						
			re performa	nce			(ii) a picture (iv) activities of children							
	(mr			stands for —.		(1	v) act	ivitics	OI CIII	idicii				
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4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

and needed. Mane dry grammaties energe is needestary.						
compared	The	always	open	now	But	
though	human	naturally	as	sophisticated	that	

During driving a car one has to think a lot of things at a moment. He must have to be conscious (a) — . He has to keep his eyes (b) — looking ahead. A human brain is (c) — to a CPU of a computer. (d) — there are some differences between them. (e) — difference is that human brain works (f) — but a CPU is programmed so (g) — it can perform following it. The (h) — brain is also called a (i) — machine. Some drivers consider the road (j) — racing circuits and drive recklessly

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

The narrator of the passage works in Dhaka on a human rights project. He has experienced a bad (a) — on the roads while travelling here. He has (b) — acute traffic jam when he is on board. (c) — cross the road the pedestrians were climbing pickup, (d) — and empty rickshaws. The CNG carrying the narrator (e) — move only three feet in the last ten (f)—. This is common scene in Dhaka city. Alleviating (g) — jam is one of the major development challenges (h) — the big cities like Dhaka. But it is (i) — an easy task. All of us should be (j) — and come forward to help the authority so that the problem can be minimized.

6. Re-arrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

10

- (a) To implement the project no serious attempt has been taken place because of economical and technical problem.
- (b) Then man dreamt to set up human habitation in space.
- (c) But now NASA has declared a plan to implement by 2024.
- (d) But with the blessing of science man fulfilled this dream.
- (e) Japan and India will also able by 2030.
- (f) European Space Agency has made plan to construct a moon base by 2025.
- (g) Once it was a dream for man to step down on the moon.
- (h) All these would be possible if the problem of money is solved.
- (i) Because it was thought that the moon would be the first object to be colonised for its closeness to earth.
- (j) In 1969, man walked first on the moon.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Female Education" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.
 - (a) What is the condition of female education in our country? (b) What are the barriers on the way of female education? (c) What are the reasons behind these barriers? (d) Why is female education important? (e) What should we do to encourage female education?
- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

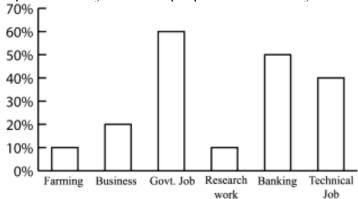
 One day Shahin was going to college. On the way to college, he saw a crowd. Going there, he found
- Write an e-mail congratulating him/her on his/her success.

 5

 10. The graph below shows the choice of profession by educated people in our country in recent times. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main

features given in the graph.

The choice of profession by educated people in our country in recent times (%)



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

I died for beauty, but was scarce Adjusted in the tomb, When one who died for truth was rain

In an adjoining room.

He questioned softly why I failed? "For beauty", I replied.

"And I for truth"– the two are one; We brethren are", he said. And so, as kinsman met a-night, We talked between the rooms. Until the moss had reached our lips, And covered up our names.

Model Question - 14

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

.......Well, it was early in the year for salmon and it was not on the bill of fare, but I asked the waiter if there was any. Yes, a beautiful salmon had just come in, it was the first they had had. I ordered it for my guest. The waiter asked her if she would have something while it was being cooked.

"No," she answered, "I never eat more than one thing unless you have a little caviare, I never mind caviare."

My heart sank a little. I knew I could not afford caviare, but I could not very well tell her that. I told the waiter by all means to bring caviare. For myself I chose the cheapest dish on the menu and that was a mutton chop.

"I think you are unwise to eat meat," she said. "I don't know how you can expect to work after eating heavy things like chops. I don't believe in overloading my stomach." Then came the question of drink.

"I never drink anything for luncheon," she said.

"Neither do I," I answered promptly.

"Except white wine," she proceeded as though I had not spoken.

"These French white wines are so light. They're wonderful for the digestion."

"What would you like?" I asked, hospitable still, but not exactly effusive.

She gave me a bright and amicable flash of her white teeth.

"My doctor won't let me drink anything but champagne."

I fancy I turned a trifle pale. I ordered half a bottle. I mentioned casually that my doctor had absolutely forbidden me to drink champagne.

"What are you going to drink, then?"

"Water."

She ate the caviare and she ate salmon. She talked gaily of art and literature and music. But I wondered what the bill would come to. When my mutton chop arrived she took me quite seriously to task.

"I see that you're in the habit of eating a heavy luncheon. I'm sure it's a mistake. Why don't you follow my example and just eat one thing? I'm sure you'd feel ever so much better for it."

Bill of fare (বিল্ অভ্ ফোর্নার) phr.— রেস্ভোরার খাদ্য তালিকা; a menu (list of food) in a restaurant; syn-menu, carte du jour. Afford (আফোড্) v—সামুগ্র থাকা, সমর্থ হওয়া; to be able to buy or do sth because you have enough money or time; syn-provide, supply, grant, generate. Cheap (চিপ্) adj—সম্কতা; costing little money or less than usual or expected; syn-low-priced, inexpensive, economical; ant-costly, expensive, pricey. Promptly (প্মপ্ট্লি) adv—তাড়াতাড়ি, দুত; quickly, without delay; syn-quickly, swiftly, hurriedly, rapidly; ant-late, slowly, gradually. Wonderful (ওআন্ডা(র্)ফুল্) adj—চমৎকার; extremely good; syn-fantastic, superb, magnificent, splendid, great, fabulous; ant-appalling, dreadful, ordinary, poor. Hospitable (হস্পিটাব্ল্) adj—অতিথপরায়ণ, অতিথিপ্রা; friendly and welcoming to guests and visitors; syn-amicable, friendly, genial, cordial ant-hostile, unfriendly. Effusive (ইফিউসিভ্) adj—আবেগপ্রবণ: expressing welcome, approval or pleasure in a way that shows very strong feeling; syn-emotional.

appaining, dreaditin, ordinary, poor. **Hospitable** (হ্ণ্যাগান্ধ্য)day—আভাবসায়াৰ, আভাব্যুর, I freedity dra welcoming to guests and visitors; syn-amicable, friendly, genial, cordial ant-hostile, unfriendly. **Effusive** (ইফিউসিভ্)ady—আবেগপ্রবণ; expressing welcome, approval or pleasure in a way that shows very strong feeling; syn-emotional, ebullient, gushing; ant-quiet, reserved, introvert. **Amicable** (আমিকাবল্)ady—শান্তিপূর্ণ, বে ৣভর্জুণ; relating to behaviour between people that is pleasant and friendly; syn-amiable, hospitable, genial, cordial; ant-hostile, unfriendly. **Unwise** (আন্তআইজ্)ady—আনিভজ্ঞ; not wise or sensible; foolish; syn-injudicious, ill-advised, imprudent, foolish, silly; ant-wise, careful, cautious. **Expect** (ইক্স্পেক্ট্)v—পৃক্ত শা করা; regard (something) as likely to happen; syn- anticipate, await, look for, hope for; ant- disregard. **Overload** (ওউভালোউড্)v—অতিরক্ত বোঝাই করা; load with excessive amount of things (like food); syn- overburden; ant- empty, free. **Proceed** (প্রসিভ্)v—চালিয়ে যাওয়া; carry on or continue; syn- advance, continue; ant- cease, stop. **Digestion** (ডাইজেশ্চান্)n—পরিপাক, হজম; the process of digesting food. **Flash** (ফাল্ক্)n—চমক, ঝলকানি; a sudden brief burst of bright light; syn- flare, blaze, burst, glare, pulse, blast; ant- dullness, darkness. **Pale** (প)ady—মিলিন, বিবর্ণ; light in colour or shade; containing little colour or pigment; syn- light; ant- bright. **Mention** (মেন্শ্ন্)v—উল্লেখ করা;

ব্জানুবাদ:আচ্ছা, এটা স্যামন মাছের মৌসুমের শুরুর সময় ছিল এবং এটা খাবারের তালিকায় ছিল না, কিন্তু আমি পরিবেশককে বললাম যদি থাকে। হাঁা একটি স্যামন মাছ মাত্র এসেছে, যা তারা প্রথমবারের মত প্রয়েছে। আমি আমার অতিথির জন্য তা অর্ডার করলাম। পরিবেশক তাকে জিজ্ঞেস করল স্যামান মাছটি রান্রা হতে হতে তিনি অন্য কিছ খাবেন কিনা।

refer to (something) briefly and without going into detail; syn- allude to, refer to; ant- conceal, hide.

"না," সে উত্তর করল, "আমি কখনো একটার বেশি খাই না যদি না তোমার কাছে সামুদ্রিক মাছের ডিম থাকে, আমি সামুদ্রিক মাছের ডিম খেতে পারি।" আমার হুদয় খানিকটা দমে গেল। আমি জানতাম আমি সামুদ্রিক মাছের ডিমের খরচ বহন করতে পারব না। কিন্তু আমি তাকে তা বলতে পারছিলাম না। আমি পরিবেশককে বললাম যেভাবেই হোক সামুদ্রিক মাছের ডিম নিয়ে আসতে। আমার জন্য আমি মূল্ল তালিকা থেকে সবচেয়ে কম মূল্যের খাবার খাসির মাংসের চপ পছন্দ করলাম।

"আমি মনে করি, মাংস খেতে চেয়ে তুমি অনভিজ্ঞের কাজ করলে", সে বলল। "আমি জানি না চপের মত ভারী জিনিস খাবার পর তুমি কীভাবে কাজ করার আশা কর। আমি পেট ভরে খাবার বিষয়টি বিশ্বাস করি না।" তারপর পানীয়র বিষয়টি আসল।

[&]quot;আমি দপরের খাবারে কোনো পানীয় পান করি না." সে বলল।

[&]quot;আমিও না." আমি অবিলয়ে উত্তর করলাম।

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"হোয়াইট ওআইন ছাড়া." সে বিষয়টি এগিয়ে নিল যেহেতু আমি কথা বলছিলাম না।
"এসব ফরাসি ওয়াইট ওআইনগুলো খুবই হালকা। এগুলো হজমের জন্য খুব সহায়ক।"
"আপনি কি নেবেন!" আমি তখনও অতিথিপরায়ণতার সাথে জিঞ্জেস করলাম কিন্তু ততটা উচ্ছ্যাসের সাথে নয় ।
সে তার সাদা দাঁতের একটি উজ্জল ও সৌহার্দ্যপূর্ণ হাসি দিল।
আমার ডাক্তার আমাকে শ্যাম্পেন ছাড়া কিছই পান করার অনুমতি দেবেন না।
আমি সম্ভবত খানিকটা ফ্যাকাসে হয়ে গিয়েছিলাম। আমি অর্ধেক বোতল অর্ডার করলাম। আমি আকস্মিকভাবে উল্লেখ করলাম যে আমার ডাক্তার
আমাকে শ্যামপেইন পান করতে একেবারে নিষেধ করেছেন।
"তাহলে তুমি কী পান করতে যাচ্ছ?"
"পানি।"
সে সামদিক মাছের ডিম খেল এবং সে স্যামন মাছ খেল। সে সাহিত্য, সঞ্জীত ও কলা নিয়ে উল্লাসের সাথে কথা বলল, কিন্তু আমি ভাবছিলাম কী
ধরনের বিল আসতে পারে তা নিয়ে। যখন আমার খাসির মাংসের চপ আসল সে আমাকে কিছটা তিরম্কার করল।
"আমি দেখছি তোমার দুপুরের খাবারে ভারী জিনিস খাবারের অভ্যাস রয়েছে। আমি জানি যে এটা ভুল। কেন তুমি আমার উদাহরণ অনুসরণ কর না
এবং শুধু মাত্র একটি জিনিস খাও না? আমি নিশ্চিত যে তুমি এতে খুব ভালো অনুভব করবে।"
"আমি শুধুমাত্র একটি জিনিসই খাচ্ছি।" আমি বললাম, যেহেতু পরিবেশক আবারও মূল্য তালিকা নিয়ে আসছিল। সে পরিবেশককে হাত নেড়ে ইশারা
করে এক পাশে নিয়ে গেল।....
    Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.
                                                                                                          1 \times 5 = 5
    (a) What does the word 'early' mean in this passage?
                                   (ii) quickly
                                                              (iii) after
                                                                                         (iv) initial
    (b) The lady guest expressed her view about the writers having the habit of heavy —.
        (i) weight
                                   (ii) dress
                                                              (iii) breakfast
                                                                                         (iv) luncheon
    (c) What does the word 'promptly' mean?
        (i) quickly
                                   (ii) costly
                                                              (iii) unkindly
                                                                                         (iv) slowly
    (d) The phrase 'by all means' refers to —.
        (i) at any cost
                                (ii) in a simple way
                                                              (iii) in fair
                                                                                   (iv) in terms and conditions
    (e) What fish did the lady choose?
        (i) salmon
                                   (ii) cat fish
                                                              (iii) dolphin
                                                                                         (iv) eel
    Extra Questions:
    (f) What was the cheapest dish on the menu?
        (i) caviare
                                   (ii) coffee
                                                              (iii) mutton chop
                                                                                         (iv) peach
    (g) What drink did the lady choose for herself?
        (i) scotch
                                   (ii) champagne
                                                              (iii) water
                                                                                         (iv) tea
    (h) The colour of champagne is —.
        (i) red
                                   (ii) green
                                                              (iii) white
                                                                                         (iv) blue
    (i) The flash of her teeth was —.
                                   (ii) amicable
        (i) dazzling
                                                              (iii) unattractive
                                                                                         (iv) ugly
    (j) What is true about the writer?
        (i) He ate asparagus a lot (ii) He wanted to eat those but avoided for their high cost
        (iii) His doctor advised him to eat them
                                                              (iv) He didn't like asparagus
    (k) What does the word 'afford' mean here?
        (i) to have courage enough to buy
                                                              (ii) to have doubt to buy
        (iii) to have the ability to buy
                                                              (iv) to buy for others
    (l) What does 'amicable' mean?
        (i) hostile
                                                              (iii) fearsome
                                                                                         (iv) friendly
                                   (ii) funny
    (m) A synonym of 'mistake' is —.
                                                                                         (iv) foul
        (i) fault
                                   (ii) folly
                                                              (iii) fun
    (n) The lady made —.
                                                              (iii) rude expression
                                                                                         (iv) foolish behaviour
        (i) cool exposure
                                   (ii) airy gesture
    (o) What do you mean by nostril?
                                                              (iii) nasal hole
        (i) nose
                                   (ii) ear
                                                                                         (iv) face
    (p) Smell is a sense of —.
        (i) ears
                                   (ii) eyes
                                                              (iii) nose
                                                                                         (iv) skin
    (q) What did the lady not eat at the luncheon?
                                                              (iii) mutton chop
        (i) asparagus
                                   (ii) salmon
                                                                                         (iv) peach
    (r) What food the writer considered good for digestion?
                                                              (iii) white wine
                                                                                         (iv) mutton chop
        (i) ice-cream
                                   (ii) coffee
    (s) The word 'anticipate' means —.
        (i) expect
                                   (ii) allow
                                                              (iii) approve
                                                                                         (iv) permit
    (t) What does the word 'casually' mean?
        (i) deliberately
                                   (ii) formally
                                                              (iii) irregularly
                                                                                         (iv) friendly
    (u) "When my mutton chop arrived, she took me quite seriously to task." What does it imply?
        (i) say something appreciating
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(ii) said some negative comments about eating habit

(iii) say some encouraging comments to eat

(iv) all the above

	(v) What is s		::) ficals	(:::) d	ui-n1-	(izz) zzakatal	h1a
	(i) meat (w) What is	·	ii) fish	(iii) d	ПІК	(iv) vegetal	ble
	(i) fruit	(2	ii) vegetable	(iii) fi	sh	(iv) fish-eg	g
	(x) Champag	gne is a —.	ii) hard drink	(iii) sa	oft drink	(iv) chocol	ate milk
		the lady talk of		(III) 50	oft driffik	(IV) CHOCOL	att IIIIK
	(i) art	(1	ii) literature	(iii) m	usic	(iv) everyth	ning
		ch champagne d			ao bottlo	(iv) bolf o	hattla
В.	(i) 1 litre Answer the fe	ں Ollowing question	ii) half litre 18 .	(111) (1	ne bottle	(iv) half a	$2 \times 5 = 10$
٠.		you know about		irst choice at F	`oyot's?		2 % 0 10
		n of food did the			d why?		
		the woman expr					
	• •	the woman talk both the writer			octors' suggest	ion?	
	Extra Question		and the lady if		octors suggest	1011.	
		you think the rea	son of the lady's	s being unhapp	y at the writer's	selection of mu	utton chop?
		the writer descri		eth?			
		the lady advise			ala Gan Inna ala a	0	
		ny times did the the writer avoid			iucii ior iunche	:011?	
2.	•	ve text and mal			ood items wha	t the lady took	and what she
		One has been do			ood Itoliis Wild	t are rady toors	$2 \times 5 = 10$
	1. Took salm	on fish		\rightarrow 2. \rightarrow	$3. \rightarrow$	4. → 5	. → 6.
3.	Write a sum	nary of the abov	e text.				10
4.		owing text and f			e word from th	e box. There a	
							~ = 1 ~ =
		Make any gram					$0.5 \times 10 = 5$
	capability	value	dutiful	know	means	important	punctuality
	capability achieve	value aware	dutiful sincere	know helps	think	know	punctuality key
	capability achieve Sincerity is i	value aware mportant to get	dutiful sincere success. In fac	know helps ct, it is the be	think st way of (a) —	know success. One	punctuality key can go a long
	capability achieve Sincerity is i way if one d anything a s	value aware mportant to get oes anything wi uccess. The great	dutiful sincere success. In facth sincerity. Peat men are als	know helps ct, it is the be eople who are o sincere beca	think st way of (a) — sincere to the tuse they (c) —	know - success. One ir work are (b) - that sincerity	punctuality key can go a long — of making y is the key to
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7. Write a paragraph of about 200 words based on the following. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

(a) What is meant by premature marriage? (b) Who are victims of it? (c) What are the causes of such marriage? (d) What problems does this marriage create in society? (e) What suggestions do you have to solve this problem?

9. Write a letter to your father telling him about your progress of studies.

10. Look at the chart below. It is about the change of economic condition of a certain area. Now, describe the chart in our own words. $1 \times 10 = 10$

Time	Lower class	Middle class	Higher class
2001	70%	20%	10%
2011	60%	25%	15%

11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

I died for beauty, but was scarce Adjusted in the tomb, When one who died for truth was lain In an adjoining room. He questioned softly why failed? 'For beauty,' I replied. 'And I for truth, the two are one; We brethren are,' he said. And so, as kinsmen met a-night, We talked between the rooms, Until the moss had reached our lips, And covered up our names.

Model Question - 15

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

......"No. no. I never eat anything for luncheon. Just a bite, I never want more than that, and I eat that more as an excuse for conversation than anything else. I couldn't possibly eat anything more unless they had some of those giant asparagus. I should be sorry to leave Paris without having some of them."

My heart sank. I had seen them in the shops, and I knew that they were horribly expensive. My mouth had often watered at the sight of them.

"Madame wants to know if you have any of those giant asparagus." I asked the waiter.

I tried with all my might to will him to say no. A happy smile spread over his broad, priest-like face, and he assured me that they had some so large, so splendid, so tender, that it was a marvel.

"I'm not in the least hungry," my guest sighed, 'but if you insist I don't mind having some asparagus.' I ordered them.

"Aren't you going to have any?"

"No, I never eat asparagus."

"I know there are people who don't like them. The fact is, you ruin your palate by all the meat you eat." We waited for the asparagus to be cooked. Panic seized me. It was not a question now of how much money I should have left over for the rest of the month, but whether I had enough to pay the bill.

The asparagus appeared. They were enormous, succulent, and appetizing. The smell of the melted butter tickled my nostrils......

"Coffee?" I said.

"Yes, just an ice cream and coffee," she answered.

I was past caring now. So I ordered coffee for myself and an ice cream and coffee for her.

"You know, there's one thing I thoroughly believe in," she said, as she ate the ice cream. "One should always get up from a meal feeling one could eat a little more."

"Are you still hungry?" I asked faintly.

"Oh, no, I'm not hungry; you see, I don't eat luncheon. I have a cup of coffee in the morning and then dinner, but I never eat more than one thing for luncheon. I was speaking for you."

Then a terrible thing happened. While we were waiting for the coffee, the head waiter, with an ingratiating smile on his false face, came up to us bearing a large basket full of huge peaches. They had the blush of an innocent girl; they had the rich tone of an Italian landscape. But surely peaches were not in season then? Lord knew what they cost.

"You see, you've filled your stomach with a lot of meat"– my one miserable little chop- "and you can't eat any more. But I've just had a snack and I shall enjoy a peach."

[Unit-3; Lesson-2]

| Word-meaning | (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ |

Horribly (হরাব্লি)adv–ভয়ানকভাবে, ভয়াবহভাবে; extremely, especially in a very bad or unpleasant way; syn- awfully, dreadfully, shockingly, terribly, fearfully; ant- pleasantly, agreeably, attractively. Splendid (স্পুন্ডিড্)adjজমকালো; beautiful and impressive; syn- fantastic, excellent, glorious, grand; ant- drab, ordinary, squalid. Enormous (ইনোমাস্)adj-পূচ্র, বিশাল; extremely large; syn- huge, mammoth, great, gigantic, massive; ant- tiny, small, meagre. Succulent (সাক্লিট্ট লন্ট্)adj-রসালো, সুয়াদু; full of juice; syn- fleshy, juicy, luscious, lush, mellow; ant- dry, arid, waterless. Appetizing (ক্লাপিটাইজিঙ্)adj-রুচিকর, ক্ষুধাবর্ধক; food that smells or looks attractive; syn-delicious, appealing, mouthwatering, succulent, tasty, tempting; ant- disgusting, distasteful, repugnant. Melt (মেল্ট্)v-গলে যাওয়া; to turn from sth solid into sth soft or liquid; syn- fuse, dissolve, liquefy, thaw; ant- freeze, harden, solidify. Tickle (টিক্ল্)v-কাতুকুত্ দেওয়া, সুড়সুড়ি দেওয়া; to touch sb lightly with your fingers, making them slightly uncomfortable and often making them laugh; syn- amuse, cheer, enchant, excite. Terrible (টেরাব্ল্)adj-ভয়াবহ, ভীষণ; very unpleasant or serious or of low quality; syn- awful, bad, dreadful, horrible, vile, disgusting, appalling, shocking; ant- great, pleasant, superb, wonderful. Ingratiate (ইন্টেইশিএইট্)v-অনুগৃহভাজন হওয়া; to make sb like you by praising or trying to please them; syn- carry favour, fawn, flatter, grovel. Miserable (মিজারাব্ল্)adj-শোচনীয়; very

unhappy; syn- wretched, dejected, distressed, sad; ant- cheerful, happy, glad. Conversation (কন্ভাসেইশ্ন)n-আলাপ-আলোচনা; a talk, especially an informal one, between two or more people, in which news and ideas are exchanged; syn- discussion, talk, chat, gossip; ant- silence. Assure (আশুআ(র্)) v-নিশ্চয়তা দেওয়া, আশুস্ত করা; tell someone something positively to dispel any doubts; syn- convince, satisfy, persuade, guarantee, promise; ant- hesitate. Ruin (রুইন্)v-ধ্বংস করা; cause great and usually irreparable damage or harm to; have a disastrous effect on; syn- wreck, destroy, devastate; ant- building, construction, creation. **Innocent** (ইনাসন্ট্)adj–নিম্পাপ; free from moral wrong; not corrupted; syn- faultless, pure, sinless, spotless, decent, righteous; ant-guilty, immoral, sinful.

ব্রজানুবাদ:"না, না। আমি দুপুরের খাবারে কিছু খাই না। শুধুমাত্র এক কামড়, এর বেশি কখনও চাই না, এবং আমি অন্য কিছুর চেয়ে এটি বেশি থৈতে চাই আলোচনার সুবিধার জন্য। যদি তাদের কাছে সামান্য পরিমাণে বড় আকারের অ্যাসপারাগাস না থাকে তাহলে আমি অন্য কিছু খেতাম না। এগুলো কিছু না খেয়ে প্যারিস ত্যাগ করলে আমি কফ্ট পাব।

আমার হুদয় দমে গেল। আমি এগুলো দোকানে দেখেছিলাম এবং আমি জানতাম যে, এগুলো ভীষণ দামী, এগুলো দেখে আমার মুখে প্রায়ই পানি চলে আসত।

আমি পরিবেশককে জিজ্ঞেস করলাম, "ভদু মহিলা জানতে চাচ্ছে তোমাদের কোনো বড় অ্যাসপারাগাস আছে কিনা।"

আমি আমার সর্বাত্মক চেস্টা দিয়ে তাকে রাজি করানোর চেস্টা করলাম যেন সে না বলে। তার রাজকীয় ও বড় চেহারায় একটি সুখের হাসি ছেয়ে গেল, এবং সে নিশ্চিত করল যে, তাদের কাছে সেরকম কিছু বড়, জমকালো, নরম অ্যাসপারাগাস আছে যা বিসয়কর।

"আমি ততটা ক্ষুধার্ত নই," আমার অতিথি দীর্ঘশ্বাস ছাড়ল, 'কিন্তু যদি তুমি জোর কর তাহলে আমি কিছু অ্যাসপারাগাস খেতে পারি।" আমি তাকে অর্ডার করলাম।

"তুমি কি কিছু খাচ্ছ না?"

"না. আমি কখনো অ্যাসপারাগাস খাই না।"

"আমি জানি কিছু লোক আছে যারা এগুলো পছন্দ করে না। সত্য হচ্ছে, মাংস থেয়ে তুমি তোমার আস্বাদন নফ্ট করে ফেলেছ।"

অ্যাসপারাগাস তৈরি হওয়ার জন্য আমরা অপেক্ষা করলাম। আমি ব্যথায় জর্জরিত হচ্ছিলাম। সারা মাস চলার জন্য কত টাকা থাকরে সেটা এখন আর বিষয় ছিল না, কিন্তু প্রশু ছিল বিল দেওয়ার জন্ল পর্যাম টাকা আমার থাকবে কিনা।

অ্যাসপারাগাস আসলো। সেগুলো বিশাল আকৃতির সৃষ্বাদু ও রুচিকর ছিল, এবং গলা মাখনের ঘ্রাণ আমার নাকে সুরসুরি দিচ্ছিল।

"কফি?" আমি বললাম।

"হ্যা, শুধু একটি আইসক্রিম ও কফি," সে উত্তর করল।

আমি আগের বিষয়গুলো ভাবছিলাম। তাই আমি আমার জন্য কফি ও তার জন্য আইসক্রিম ও কফি অর্ডার করলাম।

"তুমি জান, আমি একটা জিনিস সম্পূর্ণভাবে বিশ্বাস করি"— সে বলল, যেহেতু সে আইসক্রিম খাচ্ছিল। "প্রত্যেকের সবসময় উচিত খাবার ছেড়ে তখন উঠে পড়া যখন সে অনুভব করবে যে সে আরো খেতে পারবে।"

"আপনি কি এখনও ক্ষধার্ত?" আমি তাকে অস্পষ্টভাবে জিজ্ঞেস করলাম।

"ওহ না, আমি ক্ষুধার্ত নই; তুমি দেখ আমি দুপুরের খাবার খাই না। আমি সকালে এক কাপ কফি খাই এবং তারপর রাতের খাবার খাই, কিন্তু আমি কখনোও দুপুরের খাবারে একটির বেশি কিছু খাই না। আমি তোমার জন্য কথা বলছি।"

"ওহ, আচ্ছা!"

তারপর এক ভয়াবহ ঘটনা ঘটল। যখন আমরা কফির জন্য অপেক্ষা করছিলাম প্রধান পরিবেশক তার মুখে মিথ্যা অনুরাগভাজন হাসিসহ এক বড় ঝুড়ি ভর্তি বড় বড় পীচফল নিয়ে আমাদের কাছে আসল। এগুলোর মধ্যে নির্মল বালিকার লজ্জার আভা ছিল: এদের মধ্যে ইতালিয়ান ভূমির বৈশিষ্ট্য ছিল। কিন্তু নিশ্চিতভাবে পীচফলগুলো সে সময়কার ফল ছিল ন। ঈশ্বর জানে, এগুলোর কত দাম?

"তুমি দেখ. তুমি তোমার পেঁট অনেক মাংস দিয়ে ভরে নিয়েছ।"— আমার অভাগা ছোট এক চপ—"এবং তুমি আর কিছু খেতে পারবে না। কিন্তু আমি শুধু হালকা নাস্তা করেছি এবং আমি এ পীচফল খাব।"

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) 'The smell of melted butter tickled my nostrils' — what does the sentence imply? (ii) getting tempted (iii) getting annoyed (iv) being dissatisfied (i) getting bored (b) The meaning of the word 'conversation' is —. (iii) talks (iv) argument (i) merriment (ii) quarrel (c) What is an asparagus? (iii) vegetable (iv) leaf (i) fruit (ii) herb (d) The lady repeatedly said that she was going to eat — thing(s). (iii) three (ii) two (iv) six (e) What does the word 'enormous' mean? (i) small (ii) not so big (iii) very big (iv) tiny Extra Questions: (f) The meaning of 'succulent' is —.

(iii) nice (iv) scent (i) nutritious (ii) delicious

The word 'appetizing' means —.

(i) food, the sight of which creates hunger (ii) tasty (iii) lovely (iv) having good flavour

(h) What did the head waiter bring?

(i) asparagus (ii) peach (iii) salmon (iv) champagne

(i) By eating meat the writer ruined his —.

(iii) palate (iv) book (i) dress (ii) shoes

The word 'expensive' means —.

(i) costly (ii) cheap (iii) available (iv) valuable

(k) The asparagus were —

(i) small (iii) big (iv) sliced (ii) tiny

(l) The lady took coffee — a day.

about 200 words.

	, ,	(i) once	(ii) twi		(iii) thrice	(iv) man	y times
	(m)		nad the blush of (ii) bo		(iii) girl	(iv) lady	
	(n)	(i) baby The writer cor	npares the waite		(III) giri	(IV) lauy	
	(11)	(i) doctor	(ii) act		(iii) lover	(iv) pries	st
	(o)	The writer ate	a — chop.				
		(i) beef	(ii) mu	ıtton	(iii) chicken	(iv) pota	to
	(p)	The writer had		h.t	(;;;) mlaaassaa	(irr) noni	
	(a)	(i) pain The word 'mis	ii) do: erable' means		(iii) pleasure	(iv) pani	C
	ιqυ	(i) laughable		rrowful	(iii) fierce	(iv) irrita	nting
	(r)		of 'faintly' is —.		()	()	6
		(i) mildly	(ii) bo	ldly	(iii) falsely	(iv) loud	ly
	(s)	What does 'pa		•	(11)	(.)	
ъ	Λ	(i) digestion	(ii) dis	sh	(iii) hunger	(iv) taste	
В.		swer the follow	ing quesuons. vriter describe as	enarague?			$2 \times 5 = 10$
					nd again? Did she	speak the truth?	
		How did the p		iay bara agairi ar	ia agaiii. Dia siic	spean the train.	
				comment that his	s chop was misera	ble?	
			riter describe th	e peaches?			
		tra Questions :	1		1. 1.1		
			ns, according to writer seized witl		did the woman enj	oy?	
			did the lady gue				
	(i)		the lady choose				
	(j)		lid the writer ord				
2.	Řea				bing how the asp	aragus looked like	e. (One has been
		ne for you.)					$2 \times 5 = 10$
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Part–II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "War of Independence" on the basis of the answers to the following questions in

celebrate our independence? (g) What is your comment about the War of Independence?

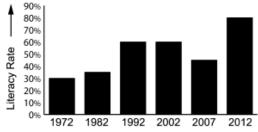
(a) What does the War of Independence stand for? (b) What was the background behind it? (c) When did our War of Independence occur? (d) What happened in the War? (e) When did we get free? (f) How do we

7

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

Yesterday I was going to college. When I crossed the bus stand at Lalbagh, I witnessed that a huge crowd was standing in a circle. Out of curiosity, I went there and peeped through the crowd to see what was happening

- 9. Suppose, you are Kasmir Jahan Tawoz. You have seen a job opportunity in ABC Company Ltd. The company has asked to submit a detailed CV along with a cover letter to the Managing Director for the post of Management Trainee at job@abccompany.com. Now, apply for the post with a CV through the mentioned email.
- 10. Look at the following graph. It shows the literacy rate of Bangladesh in different years. Now describe the graph in not more than 150 words.



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

There is no Frigate like a Book To take us Lands away Nor any cursers like a page Of prancing PovertyThis Traverse may the poorest take Without oppress of Toll-How frugal is the Chariot That bears the Human Soul-

Model Question - 16

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

As a child you must have been told to greet your elders and visitors to your home according to your culture and tradition. You must also have been taught to be polite in company and keep quiet while others, especially your elders, spoke. Possibly, you at times grudged such schooling. Possibly, at times you even protested such disciplining. Now, certainly you know that you can't always behave the way you want specially in the presence of others. There are rules of behaviour you have to follow in a company. We are social beings and have to consider the effect of our behaviour on others, even if we are at home and dealing with our family members.

We have two terms to describe our social behaviour—'etiquette' and 'manners.' 'Etiquette' is a French word and it means the rules of correct behaviour in society. The word 'manners' means the behaviour that is considered to be polite in a particular society or culture. Manners can be good or bad. For example, it is a bad manner to speak with food in one's mouth. No one likes a bad-mannered person. Remember that etiquette and manners vary from culture to culture and from society to society.

We learn etiquette and manners from our parents, families and various institutions, such as schools, colleges or professional bodies. There are rules of behaviour for all kinds of social occasions and it is important to learn them and practise them in everyday life. The manners that are correct in a wedding reception will not do in a debating club. Therefore, we have to be careful about etiquette and manners. We know how important it is to say 'please' and 'thank you' in everyday life. A few more polite expressions such as 'pardon me,' 'excuse me,' 'may I,' are bound to make your day smooth and pleasant.

[Unit-4: Lesson-1]

[Dania University College, Dhaka-'16; Mirkadim Hazi Amzad Ali University College, Munshigonj-'16; Govt. Azizul Hoque College, Bogra-'16; Cantonment College, Jessore-'16; Military Collegiate School & College, Khulna -'16; Ispahani Public School & College, Comilla-'16; Sonar Bangla College, Comilla-'16;Ramganj Model University College, Lakshmipur-'16]

Greet (গিন্ধ)v–সক্তাষণ জ্ঞাপন করা; to say hello to sb or to welcome them; syn-address, hail, welcome, hallo; ant-ignore, insult. Polite (পালাইট)adj–সুশীল, বিনয়ী; having or showing good manners and respect for the feelings of others; syngentle, courteous, cultured, gracious, well behaved; ant-impolite, rude, uncultured, uncivilized. Quiet (কুআইআট)adj–শান্ড, নীরব; without many people or much noise or activity; syn-silent, calm, gentle, placid; ant-loud, noisy, chaotic. Possibly (পসিব্লি)adv–সক্তবত, যথাসক্তব; used to say that sth might happen; syn-perhaps, probably, hopefully, may be, very likely; ant-certainly, surely. Grudge (গান্ধ্য)v–কোনো কিছু দিতে বা মেনে নিতে অনিচ্ছুক হওয়া; to do or give sth unwillingly; syn-dislike, envy, mind, object; ant-applaud, approve, celebrate. Protest (প্রটেস্ট্)v–পচ্চিবাদ করা; to say or do sth to show that you disagree with or disapprove of sth, especially publicly; syn-argue, assert, disagree, oppose, object; ant-accept. Discipline (ডিসিপ্লিন্)v–নিয়মানুবর্তী করা; to train sb, especially a child, to obey particular rules and control the way they behave; syn-castigate, chasten, chastise, check; ant-free. Behave (বিহেইড্)v–আচরণ করা; to do things in a particular way; syn-conduct, react, act, respond. Consider (কান্সিডা(রু))v-

8

বিবেচনা করা; to think of sb/sth in a particular way; syn-think, consult, deem, ponder; ant-ignore, neglect. Deal with (ভীল্ উইদ্)v–মেলামেশা/সম্পর্ক রক্ষা করা; to take appropriate action in a particular situation; syn-attend to, relate with, cope with. Etiquette (এটিকেট্)n–আদবকায়দা, নমক্ষাচরণ; the formal rules of correct or polite behaviour in society; syncode, civility, courtesy, manner, politeness; ant-misbehaviour, impoliteness. Manners (মু ানা(র্)স্)n-আচার-আচরণ; the habits and customs of a particular group of people; syn-behaviour, conduct, demeanour, way. Particular (পাটিকিউলা(র্))adj-বিশিষ্ট, নির্দিষ্ট; detailed and exact; syn-marked, specific, distinct, exact; ant-general, usual. Various (ভেআরিআস্)adj-বিভিন্ন, ভিন্ন ভিন্ন; several, different; syn-different, diverse, varied. Wedding (ওএডিঙ্)n-বিয়ে, বিয়ের অনুষ্ঠান; a marriage ceremony, and the meal or party that usually follows it; syn-bridal, marriage, matrimony; ant-divorce. Reception (রিসেপ্শ্ন্)n–অভ্ন র্থনা; a formal social occasion to welcome sb or celebrate sth; synacceptance, greeting, receipt, welcome. **Debate** (ডিবেইট্)n-বিতর্ক; an argument or discussion expressing different opinions; syn-argument, dispute, discussion; ant-agreement. Pardon (পা:ড্ন্) v্ৰ মা বা মার্জনা করা; to forgive sb for sth they have said or done; syn-excuse, forgive, free, acquit, release; ant-punish, rebuke. Pleasant (প্রজন্ট্)adj-মনোরম, সুখকর; enjoyable, pleasing or attractive; syn-amiable, amusing, charming, cheerful, pleasing; antdistasteful, nasty, unpleasant.

ব্**জানিবাদ :** একজন শিশু হিসেবে তোমাকে অবশ্যই তোমার বড়দের এবং বাড়িতে আসা মেহমানদের তোমার সংস্কৃতি এবং ঐতিহ্য অনুযায়ী শুভেচ্ছা জ্ঞাপন করার কথা বলা হয়েছে। সজ্ঞীদের সজ্ঞো থাকার সময় তোমাকে অবশ্যই ভদ্র থাকার এবং যখন অন্যরা, বিশেষ করে যখন তোমার বড়রা কথা বলে তখন চুপ করে থাকার শিক্ষা দেয়া হয়েছে। সম্ভবত শুরুতে তুমি এমন শিক্ষা মেনে নাও নি। সম্ভবত, এমনকি শুরুতে তুমি এমন শৃঙ্খলার বিরোধীতা করেছো। কিন্তু এখন তুমি অবশ্যই জানো যে, তুমি যেভাবে চাও সবসময় সেইভাবে আচরণ করতে পারো না বিশেষ করে অন্যদের উপস্থিতিতে। সজ্ঞীদের সজ্ঞো থাকা অবস্থায় কিছু আচার আচরণ তোমাকে অনুসরণ করতে হবে। আমরা সামাজিক জীব এবং আমাদেরকে অন্যদের উপর এমনকি বাড়িতে আমাদের পরিবারের সদস্যদের উপর আমাদের আচরণের প্রভাব বিবেচনা করতে হবে।

আমাদের সামাজিক আচরণের বর্ণনা দিতে গিয়ে আমরা দু'টি শব্দ ব্যবহার করতে পারি- 'etiquette' বা শুশিফীচারত্মএবং 'manners' বা শুমাচার-আচরণত্ম 'Etiquette' একটি ফরাসি শব্দ এবং এর অর্থ হচ্ছে সমাজে সঠিক আচরণের নিয়ম কানুন। 'Manners' শব্দটির অর্থ হচ্ছে একটি বিশেষ সমাজ বা সংস্কৃতিতে যে ব্যবহারকে ভদ বলে বিবেচনা করা হয়। আচার-আচরণ ভালো কিংবা খারাপ হতে পারে। উদাহরণস্বরপ, মখে খাবার নিয়ে কথা বলাটা একটা খারাপ আচরণ। খারাপ আচরণের ব্যক্তিকে কেউ পছন্দ করে না। মনে রাখবে যে শিফীচার এবং আচার-আচরণ এক সংস্কৃতি থেকে অন্য সংস্কৃতিতে এবং এক সমাজ থেকে অন্য সমাজে ভিনু হয়।

আমরা আমাদের পিতামাতা, পরিবার এবং বিভিন্ন প্রতিষ্ঠান যেমন স্কুল, কলেজ এবং পেশাগত প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে শিষ্টাচার এবং আচার-আচরণ শিখে থাকি। সবধরনের সামাজিক অনুষ্ঠানের জন্য কিছু আচার-আচরণ রয়েছে এবং সেগুলোর শিক্ষা লাভ করা এবং দৈনন্দিন জীবনে সেগুলো অনুশীলন করা আমাদের জন্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। একটি বিবাহোত্তর সংবর্ধনা অনুষ্ঠানে যে আচরণ সঠিক একটি বিতর্কে সংঘে তা সঠিক নয়। সুতরাং আমাদেরকে শিফীচার এবং আচার-আচরণ সম্পর্কে যত্নবান হতে হবে। আমরা জানি দৈনন্দিন জীবনে 'please' এবং 'thank you' বলাটা কত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। এই রকম আরো

(k) What do you mean by 'schooling'?

(m) In the presence of others, one has to be —.

The word 'protest' means —. (i) opposing something

(i) founding a school

(iii) avoiding something

(i) impudent

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

কিছু অভিব্যক্তি যেমন 'pardon me,' 'excuse me,' 'may I,' এগুলোর ব্যবহার তোমার জীবনকে মসূণ এবং আনন্দদায়ক করে। Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. (a) The word 'greet' refers to —. (i) dishonour (ii) welcome (iii) ignore (iv) avoid (b) From our parents, families and various institutions we can learn —. (i) etiquette and manners (ii) knowledge and power (iii) habit of dream (iv) none of these (c) The phrase 'according to' means —. (i) before (ii) on the basis of (iii) after (iv) ignoring something (d) The word 'grudge' refers to —. (i) envy (ii) unwillingness to allow (iii) anger (iv) hatred (e) Which of the following is a bad manner? (i) say please to others (ii) to speak with food in one's mouth (iii) to speak mildly (iv) say pardon me to others Extra Questions : (f) What is the meaning of the word 'visitor'? (i) intruder (ii) guest (iii) investigator (iv) hawker (g) The word 'culture' best means —. (i) personality (ii) lifestyle (iii) language (iv) music and dance (h) What do you mean by 'tradition'? (i) riches (ii) status (iii) heritage (iv) legend The word 'quiet' means -(i) gentle (ii) speechless (iii) mild (iv) melancholy (j) The meaning of 'polite' is —. (ii) honest (i) religious (iii) well-mannered (iv) cool

(iii) sports at school

(iii) careless

(ii) supporting something

(iv) accepting something

(iv) school-life

(iv) polite

(ii) study at school

(ii) insolent

(n)	Our behaviour has — o					
	(i) spell	(ii) effect	(iii) load	d	(iv) control	
(o)	The word 'etiquette' orig	ginates from —.				
	(i) Italian	(ii) German	(iii) Frei	nch	(iv) Spanish	
(p)	'Etiquette' means —.				_	
_	(i) callous behaviour wit	th people	(ii) the r	rules of correct be	ehaviour	
	(iii) showing insolence b		(iv) hon	nesty in one's care	eer	
(q)	The meaning of the wor			•		
•	(i) aggressive behaviour					
	(iii) insulting others		(iv) poli	te behaviour		
(r)	A bad-mannered person	n is liked by —.				
` `	(i) all	(ii) teachers	(iii) non	ne	(iv) servants	
(s)	Etiquette varies in —.				` '	
` ,	(i) families	(ii) persons	(iii) orga	anizations	(iv) cultures	
(t)	We learn manners from		` , 8		` '	
(-)	(i) parents	(ii) families	(iii) scho	ool	(iv) all of them	
(u)		there is different etiquet			()	
()	(i) class	(ii) debating club		lding reception	(iv) all of them	
(v)	Which is an impolite ex		()	8 333	()	
(-,	(i) Please	(ii) Get out	(iii) Paro	don me	(iv) May I	
(w)	Which is a polite expres		(,		(=-, =-====	
(,	(i) Get lost	(ii) Damn you	(iii) Tha	nk vou	(iv) Go to hell	
(x)	What is a synonym of 'c		(111)	Jou	(1.) 6.0 00 11011	
()	(i) express	(ii) analyse	(iii) dep	oict	(iv) narrate	
(v)	A synonym of 'presence	' is —.	(11) dop.		(11) 11411440	
0,	(i) absence	(ii) appearance	(iii) atte	endance	(iv) abstinence	
(z)	The word 'wedding' mea		(,		(=1) 000000000000000000000000000000000000	
(-)	(i) marriage anniversary					
	(iii) marriage registratio		(iv) post	t-marital receptio	on	
(aa)	The word 'Etiquette' der		() P			
(,	(i) Russian word	(ii) German word	(iii) Frei	nch word	(iv) English word	i
(bb)	The word 'smooth' mean		` ,		` ,	
	(i) smile	(ii) smell	(iii) easy	v	(iv) equal	
(cc)	The phrase 'bound to' n		()	J	() -1	
` ′	(i) obligatory	(ii) oblivion	(iii) obvi	rious	(iv) obey	
(dd	The word 'pleasant' refe		` '		. , ,	
	(i) joy	(ii) sorrow	(iii) grie	ef	(iv) agony	
(ee)	What does the word 'ca		` , 0		. , 8 3	
` ′	(i) doubtful	(ii) carefree	(iii) awa	are	(iv) strength	
(ff)		rious' mean in the passa			() == - 8-	
` ′	(i) resembling	(ii) different	(iii) unii	form	(iv) combined	
(gg)	Which of the following s	statement in true?	` ,		` ,	
'00	(i) Manner is more impo					
		ons talk with the food in	the mou	ıth		
	(iii) 'Please is an impolit					
		rill make one's day wonde	erful			
Ans	swer the following questi				2	× 5
		ur behaviour before the ϵ	elders? W	Vrite in 2/3 sente	ences.	
	What are working behin					

B.

5 = 10

- (b) What are working behind our grudges against our seniors?
- (c) Can you mention some traits of our behaviours that seem to be protestable to you? Describe.
- (d) What is 'manners'? Can you mention some bad manners?
- (e) How do you differentiate between 'manners' and 'etiquette'?

Extra Questions:

- (f) What are the institutions that we learn etiquette from?
- (g) What do you mean by the line "The manners that are correct in a wedding reception will not do in a debating club"?
- (h) "Possibly, you at times grudged such schooling."- What do you mean by this saying? Explain in 2/3 sentences.
- (i) How does a child become acquainted with its culture? Write in detail.
- (j) How do you react to the expressions like 'pardon me', 'excuse me'? Do they demean oneself or not? Write in 2/3 sentences.
- (k) Why do the manners differ in places? Explain in 2/3 sentences.
- (l) Why do we need to be careful regarding our manners & etiquette? Answer in detail.
- (m) Do you think that 'pardon me' is a polite expression? Why/or why not?
- (n) 'Manners depend on culture and tradition.' Describe in your own words.
- (o) Different situation demands different behaviours? Do you agree?
- (p) What types of expressions are very important to make your day smooth and pleasant?

						J	Ü
2.	(i) Read the ab			art showing tl	ne etiquette an	d manners tha	•
	follow. (One ha						$2 \times 5 = 10$
		spect to the eld	ers	\rightarrow 2. \rightarrow	$3.$ \rightarrow	$4. \rightarrow 5$	$.$ \rightarrow 6.
	Extra Question						
(ii)						becomes acqu	
	culture/ mann		(One has been	don <u>e for y</u> ou.)			$2 \times 5 = 10$
	1. Learning fro			\rightarrow 2. \rightarrow	$3.$ \rightarrow	$4. \rightarrow 5$	$.$ \rightarrow 6.
Or,	Read the above						$1 \times 10 = 10$
	Who		vity/ Event	When	e/ Whom	Meanir	ng/ What
	We	(i)				social being	S
	(ii)	have to co	nsider the effe	ct on others			
		of our beh	aviour				
	Etiquette	is a				(iii)	
	(iv)	can be				good or bad	
	Manners	(v)		in a partic	ular society	(vi)	
	(vii)	likes		(viii)	••	bad manner	red
	We	(ix)	•	our paren	ts	etiquette an	d manners
	We	should sa	y	(x)		'please' and	'thank you'
3.	Write a summa	ary of the above	e text.				10
4.	Read the follow	ving text and f	ill in the blank	s with suitable	e word from th	e box. There a	re more words
	than needed. M	lake any gram	matical change	if necessary.			$0.5 \times 10 = 5$
	place	significant	gradually	interest	sing	old	interest
	appeal	west	new	with	get	exist	
	Changes are f						
	entertainment.						
	forms of entert						
	the existence of						
	Now we see the						
	generation is				In case of spo	orts entertainn	nent our most
_	popular footba						
5.	Fill in the blan				-1 1 337	4 December 1 17	$1 \times 10 = 10$
	This passage						
	matriculation a						
	(e) — his Hono						
	his Ph. D and I						

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (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.

Urdu very (j) —

- (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.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph answering the following questions. Your answer should give as much as detail as possible.

(a) What is internet? (b) What is the function of internet? (c) What is the benefit of it to the students? (d) What is the benefit of it to any office? (e) What is the condition of its uses in our country? (f) How do you evaluate internet?

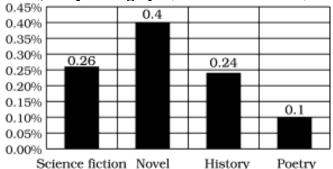
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

7

A poor girl, named Rina worked in a rich man's house. The house master was kind to her but the mistress was very cruel.....

9. Write a letter to your mother describing your hostel life. 5
Or, Your friend has borrowed one of your important books. Your examination is near. So you need the book badly. Now write an email to your friend asking him to return the book.

10. Look at the following graph. It shows a comparative selling rates of four types of books in Ekushey Boi Mela 2014. Now, describe/analyze the graph (At least in 80 words).



11. Write down the theme of the following poem. (Not more than 50 words).

Because I have seen Bengal's face I will seek no more;

The world has not anything more beautiful to show me.

Waking up in darkness, gazing at the fig-tree, I behold

Dawn's swallows roosting under huge umbrella-like levees. I look around me.

And discover a leafy dome-Jam, Kanthal, Bat, Hijol and Aswatha trees-

All in a hush, shadowing clumps of cactus and zedoary bushes.

When long, long ago, Chand came in his honeycombed boat

To a blue Hijal, Bat and Tamal shade near the Champa, he too sighted

Bengal's incomparable beauty. One day, alas. In the Ganguri,

On a raft, as the waning moon sank on the river's sandbanks,

Behula too saw countless aswaths bats beside golden rice fields

And heard the thrush's soft song. One day, arriving in Amara,

Where gods held court, when she danced like a desolate wagtail,

Bengal's rivers, fields, flowers, wailed like strings of bells on her feet.

Model Question - 17

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

I was ten years old. My grandmother sat on the string bed, under the mango tree. It was late summer and there were sunflowers in the garden and a warm wind in the trees. My grandmother was knitting a woollen scarf for the winter months. She was very old, dressed in a plain white sari; her eyes were not very strong now, but her fingers moved quickly with the needles, and the needles kept clicking all afternoon. Grandmother had white hair, but there were very few wrinkles on her skin.

I had come home after playing cricket on the maidan. I had taken my meal, and now I was rummaging in a box of old books and family heirlooms that had just that day been brought out of the attic by my mother. Nothing in the box interested me very much, except for a book with colourful pictures of birds and butterflies. I was going through the book, looking at the pictures, when I found a small photograph between the pages. It was a faded picture, a little yellow and foggy; it was a picture of a girl standing against a wall and behind the wall there was nothing but sky; but from the other side a pair of hands reached up, as though someone was going to climb the wall. There were flowers growing near the girl, but couldn't tell what they were; there was a creeper too, but it was just a creeper.

I ran out into the garden. "Granny!" I shouted. "Look at the picture! I found it in the box of old things. Whose picture is it"?

I jumped on the bed beside my grandmother and she walloped me on the bottom and said, "Now I've lost count of my stitches, and the next time you do that I'll make you finish the scarf yourself. She took the photograph from my hand, and we both stared at it for quite a long time. The girl had long, loose hair, and she wore a long dress that nearly covered her ankles, and sleeves that reached her wrists, and there were a lot of bangles on her hands; but, despite all this drapery, the girl appeared to be full of freedom and movement; she stood with her legs apart and her hands on her hips, and she had a wide, almost [Unit-4; Lesson-3] devilish smile on her face.....

💳 🛍 Word-meaning ∳ (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 💳

Knit (নিট্)v-সূতা বুনা; to form (yarn or thread) into fabric by intertwining; syn-weave, interlace, tie; ant-tear. Quickly (কুইক্লি)adv-দুত, তাড়াতাড়ি; in rapid and energetic way; syn-rapidly, fast, speedily, swiftly, hastily, promptly; antslowly, sluggishly. Wrinkle (রিংক্ল)n–ভাজ; a line or small fold in your skin, especially on your face, that forms as you get older; syn-fold, crinkle, rumble, crease; ant-smooth. Maidan (ময়দান্)n-সবুজ খোলা জায়গা, খোলা মাঠ; syn-field. Rummage (রামিজ্) v-কিছু খুঁজতে গিয়ে জিনিসপত্র তছনছ করা; to move things around carelessly while searching for sth; synsearch, grope, delve, fumble. Heirloom (এআলুম্)n–উম্লুরাধিকারসূত্রে পাওয়া সম্পত্তি; a valuable object that has belonged to the same family for many years. Attic (ক্লাটিক্)n-চিলেকোঠা; a room or space just below the roof of a house, often used for

8

storing things; syn-upper floor, garret. Fade (ফেইড্)v-বিবর্ণ করা/হওয়া; to become or to make sth become paler or less bright; syn-blanch, decline, bleach, dim, discolour, darken; ant-colour, brighten. Foggy (ফগি) adj-কুয়াশাচ্ছন্ন; not clear because of fog; syn-hazy, misty, murky, smoggy; ant-clear, crystal. Wallop (ওঅলাপ্)v-সজোরে আঘাত করা; to hit sb/sth very hard; syn-hit, punch, whack. **Stare** (স্ট্আ(র))v-স্থির দৃষ্টিতে তাকানো; to look at sb/sth for a long time; syn-gaze, gape, gawk, glare, goggle; ant-glance, ignore. Bangle (ব্ল ঙ্গ্ল্)n-চুড়ি; a piece of jewellery in the form of a large ring of gold, silver, etc. worn loosely around the wrist; syn-bracelet, armlet, wristlet. Despite (ডিস্পাইট্)pre.-সত্ত্বেণ্ড; in spite of; syn-in spite of, regardless of, notwithstanding. Drapery (ড্রেই্পারি)n–পর্দা; cloth or clothing hanging in loose folds; syn-textile, fabric curtain. Appear (আপিআ(র))v-দুর্ফিগোচর হওয়া, মনে হওয়া; to give the impression of being or doing; syn-come into sight, emerge, seem, turn out; ant-disappear, vanish. Freedom (ফীজ্ঞাস্)n-স্বাধীনতা; the right to do or say what you want without anyone stopping you; syn-liberty, independence, openness; antcaptivity, dependence, restriction. **Devilish** (ডেভালিশ্)adj-শয়তানোচিত, অতি মন্দ; morally bad, but in a way that people find attractive; syn-hellish, infernal, satanic, wicked; ant-angelic, godly, divine.

বজ্ঞানবাদ : আমার বয়স ছিল দশ বছর। আমার দাদি আম গাছের নিচে একটি দড়ির বিছানার উপর বসে ছিলেন। এটি ছিল গ্রীমের শেষ দিক। বাগানে সূর্যমখী ফল ফটেছিল এবং গাছে গাছে ছিল উষ্ণ বাতাস। আমার দাদি শীতের জন্য পশমের তৈরি স্কার্ফ বনছিলেন। তিনি খব বয়স্ক ছিলেন. একটি সাধারণ সাদা শাড়ি পড়ে ছিলেন, তার দৃষ্টিশক্তি তেমন প্রখর ছিল না, কিন্তু সুঁই সঙ্গো তার আঞ্চালগলো খব দূত চলে এবং সুঁইগলো পুরোটা বিকেল এভাবে চলতে থাকল। দাদির চলগলো সাদা, কিন্তু তার চামড়ায় ভাঁজের সংখ্যা খব অল্প। আমি মাঠে ক্রিকেট খেলে বাড়িতে ফিরেছিলাম। খাবার খেয়ে আমি বই এবং পারিবারিক জিনিসপত্তের একটি পুরাতন বাক্স যেটা মা কয়েকদিন আগে

চিলেকোঠা থেকে নিয়ে এসেছেন তার মধ্যে তছনছ করে খোঁজা শুরু করলাম। পাখি এবং প্রজাপতির রঙিন ছবিতে পরিপূর্ণ একটি বই ছাড়া বাক্সের আর কোনোকিছই আমাকে আকৃষ্ট করেনি। আমি বইটি দেখছিলাম, এর ছবিগুলো দেখছিলাম, তখন পৃষ্ঠাগুলোর মাঝে আমি ছোউ একটি ছবি দেখতে পেলাম। এটা ছিল একটি বিবর্ণ, সামান্য হলুদ এবং ঝাপসা ছবি: ছবিটি ছিল দেয়ালে হেলান দিয়ে দাঁড়ানো একটি মেয়ের এবং দেয়ালটির পেছনে আকাশ ছাড়া কিছই ছিল না: দেয়ালের অন্যপাশ থেকে একজোডা হাত উঠে আসছিল, দেখে মনে হচ্ছিল কেউ যেন দেয়াল বেয়ে উঠে আসছে। মেয়েটির পাশে ফল ছিল, কিন্তু বলতে পারবো না সেগলো কী ফল ছিল; সেখানে একটি লতাও ছিল, কিন্তু এটি শুধ একটি লতাই ছিল।

আমি দৌড়ে বাগানে এলাম। 'দাদি' আমি চিৎকার করলাম। 'ছবিটি দেখুন! আমি এটা পুরাতন জিনিস-পত্রের বাক্সে পেয়েছি। এটা কার ছবি?" আমি দাদির পাশে বিছানার উপর লাফিয়ে উঠে পড়লাম এবং তিনি আমার পশ্চাৎদেশে চাপড়ে দিয়ে বললেন. "আমি আমার সেলাই গণতে ভলে গিয়েছি. তুমি যদি পরবর্তীতে আবার এমন কর তাহলে এই স্কার্ফটি আমি তোমাকে দিয়ে তৈরি করাবো। তিনি ছবিটি আমার হাত থেকে নিলেন, এবং আমরা দুজনেই রেশ কিছু সময় এর দিকে তাকিয়ে থাকলাম। মেয়েটির চুল দীর্ঘ, খোলা এবং সে একটি লম্বা পোশাক পড়ে আছে যা তার গোড়ালি প্রায় ঢেকে আছে, জামার হাতাগুলো কব্ধি পর্যন্ত গিয়েছে, তার হাতে অনেক চুড়ি; কিন্তু এই সমস্ত পোশাক থাকা সত্ত্বেও, মেয়েটিকে দেখে পুরোপুরি স্বাধীন এবং চঞ্জল মনে হচ্ছে। সে তার পা দটো ছড়িয়ে দাঁড়িয়ে আছে এবং তার হাত দটো কোমরের উপর এবং তার চেহারায় একটি বড় এবং দইটমিপর্ণ

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 5 = 5$ (a) The meaning of the word 'warm' is —. (iii) chill (ii) hot (iv) drought (b) The word 'drapery' means —. (i) droop (ii) attire (iv) cloth or clothing having loose folds (iii) drake (c) The word 'rummage' refers to —. (ii) to check & durable check (iii) to search for (i) to find out (iv) to move things around carelessly while searching for something (d) The writer played — on the maidan. (iii) baseball (iv) badminton (i) football (ii) cricket "Grandmother had white hair, but there were few wrinkles on her skin"— What does the sentence imply? (ii) Grandmother was very old (i) Grandmother was not very old (iii) Grandmother was young (iv) Grandmother was middle aged Extra Question: What is the closest meaning of the word 'appear'? (iii) realize (i) practice (ii) look (iv) happen (g) The meaning of the word 'devilish' —. (ii) angelic (iii) godlike (iv) moral (i) fiendish (h) What does the word 'Granny' refer to? (i) grandfather (ii) grandson (iii) grandmother (iv) granddaughter

What is the meaning of the word 'heirloom'?

(iv) recoil (i) reward (iii) recession

(ii) patrimony What does 'faded picture' mean?

(i) shiny picture (ii) fair picture (iii) discoloured picture (iv) effulgent picture

(iv) He was walking beside the book

(k) In the passage "I was going through the book" refer to —.

(i) He was reading the book carefully (ii) He was searching the book

(l) What is the synonym of the word 'attic'?

(iii) He was going across the book

(i) underground (ii) vault (iii) furnace (iv) roof space

(m) What was interesting to the narrator of the story?

(i) long hair of the girl (ii) heirlooms of the family

(iii) the book with colourful picture (iv) none of these

	(n)		jumped		ed beside his g						_
	(a)	(i) calm	following	ii) tir) Setetem	ed ents is correct?		excited		(iv) une	nthuse	d
	(O)	(i) The picture			ents is correct.		The narrato	r was 10)		
		(iii) The grand			old old		None of the				
	(p)	How old was	the write						() =		
	(~)	(i) 7		(ii) 10		(iii)	15		(iv) 9		
	(q)	The bed was (i) jackfruit	under a,	(ii) ap	_	(iii)	mango		(iv) gua	7 2	
	(r)	The book had	l picture	\mathbf{s} of $\mathbf{-}$.	pic	(111)	mango		(IV) gua	va	
		(i) flowers		(ii) bir	ds and animals	s (iii)	fishes		(iv) birds	and b	utterflies
	(s)	The writer us (i) cricket	sed to pla	ı y —. (ii) foc	thall	(;;;)	tennis		(iv) bovi	ກຕ	
	(t)	The grandmo	ther was			(111)	termis		(iv) boxi	ng	
	(-)	(i) sweater		(ii) sca		(iii)	katha		(iv) woo	llen sca	arf
	(u)	The picture w	vas —.	() 1		()	C 1 1		(t.)		
	(22)	(i) fresh What was/ w	ere ther		ninated oirl's hands?	(111)	faded		(iv) torn		
	(۷)	(i) watch	cic uici		akhas	(iii)	ornaments		(iv) ban	gles	
	(w)	The girl's hai	r was —								
	(22)	(i) white	70. 0	(ii) cu	rly	(iii)	blond		(iv) long	and lo	ose
	(X)	The season w (i) summer	as —.	(ii) ma	onsoon	(iii)	autumn		(iv) wint	er	
	(y)	The girl was	full of —		71100011	(222)			(21)221	.01	
	(_)	(i) wickedness		(ii) fre		(iii)	obedience		(iv) drov	vsiness	3
	(Z)	What is a syr (i) divine	ionym oi	t ne wor (ii) foo		(;;;)	satanic		(iv) helis	sh	
	(aa)		here on t		lmother's skin?		Satarne		(IV) IICII	511	
		(i) wrinkles		(ii) sep	otics		pimples		(iv) mar	ks	
	(bb) The grandmo (i) slept	other —	on the bo (ii) lay		(;;;)	sat		(iv) drov	wood	
В.	Ans	swer the follow	ing ques	stions.		(111)	sat		(IV) GIO		$2 \times 5 = 10$
	(a)	Describe the	nature o	f the boy	y in your own w						
	(b)	Describe the	surroun	ding of the	he garden in br	ief.					
		Give a description What did the			what did he do	after co	ming home?	?			
					he picture was						
		ra Question :	1 . 1 .1				6.13				
					aph drew the a ne picture? Wha						
					saying "the ne				100n"?		
	(i)	Where did the	e grandn	nother si	t?						
		Write about t			-11 41	0 1171-		1.0			
					all in the pictur flow chart sho				the photo	ogranh.	(One has
		n done for you		mano u		<u></u>					$2 \times 5 = 10$
		aded picture			\rightarrow		,	\rightarrow 4.	\rightarrow	5.	\rightarrow 6.
Or,	Rea	id the above pa Who	assage a		lete the table b ity/ Events		ith the given nere/ What	intorma		n/ Wha	× 10 = 10
	Ī	WIIO		(i)			ars old		WIIC	11/ 1/11/2	<u>11 </u>
	M	y grandmothe	r	sat		(ii)					
	(ii	i)		was kn		(iv)			the winte	r mont	hs
	I	::)		(v)		come					
	I I	ii)		found ran out	-	(ix)	en the pages	(VIII	i)		
	Tł	ne girl		had	,	(x)		lot	of bangle	<u> </u>	
3.	Wri	ite a summary	of the a	bove tex	t.						10
					the blanks wit			om the b	ox. There		
	ша	n needed. Mai roads		rammau sible	cal change if ne complete		y. or		<u></u> а		$\frac{5 \times 10 = 5}{\text{mmon}}$
		the		nts	insufficient		pull		her		of

The traffic problem in Bangladesh is very difficult to solve. But it is not impossible. It may be (a) — at a high cost. About 15 lac people (b) — rickshaws to earn their livelihood. Another few thousands (c) — people own and repair the rickshaws. Besides, the (d) — of our cities and towns are narrow and (e) —. Moreover, many of the bus companies are owned (f) — linked to political parties or powerful trade unions. (g) — obvious solution is to separate the rickshaws from (h) —vehicles and give each of them lanes and (i) — according to their top speed. Moreover consciousness of (j) —people is also mandatory.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

It is found that the levels of pesticides used in around half of the vegetables and more than a quarter of fruits sold in the capital's market are unsafe. A (a) — published in Dhaka Tribune says that nearly 40% of 82 (b) — of milk, milk products, fish fruits and vegetables contain banned (c) — such as DDT, Aldrin, Chlordane and Heptachlor. It is found (d) — the amounts of pesticide used in these samples were found (e) — be 3 to 20 times greater than the limit. 50% (f) — and 35% fruits were to be found contaminated. The team (g) — found that nearly 30% of the samples contained traces of (h) — which is fatal if swallowed or inhaled. The lead contained (i) — the samples is at 20 to 50 times above the (j) — limit. BSTI conducted. the survey. The survey found arsenic and chromium above safety limits.

6. Re-arrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

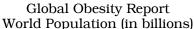
10

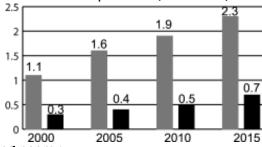
- (a) Thus adults have unique opportunities to influence adolescents.
- (b) Many adolescents experience a wide range of adjustment and mental health problems.
- (c) It may make them vulnerable to sexual exploitation and risky behaviours.
- (d) For example, laws and policies often restrict unmarried adolescents' access to reproductive health information.
- (e) Family and other social institutions should promote adolescent development and interfere for any problem.
- (f) Many adolescents face pressure to use drugs, cigarettes and alcohol and even get infected by `STIs and HIV.
- (g) Adolescents depend on their families, communities, schools, health services and workplaces to learn a wide range of skills.
- (h) Even in the time of services, provider attitudes pose a significant barrier.
- (i) These skills help them to successfully transit from childhood to adulthood.
- (j) These are the storm and stress of adolescence.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph of about 200 words on the basis of your answers to the following questions. 10 What does your father do? How old is he? How does he look? What type of a person is he? Is he friendly to you? Is he a busy person? What is his favourite food? What is his favourite pastime?
- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

 Lima works for a private firm in Dhaka. She lives alone in a small apartment near her office. Last Friday when she was cooking chicken curry for a leisurely holiday lunch, her phone rang. She rushed to her bed room to receive the phone. It was her boss. He told her to turn up immediately. Lima got dressed and went out in a hurry. She took a rickshaw to her office. As she was about to get into her boss's room she remembered that she had not turned off the gas stove before leaving for office
- 9. Suppose one of your cousins, who is the same age as you, did badly in the first terminal examination. Write a letter of consolation to him/ her.
- 10. In today's world, people are getting fatter and fatter consuming fast food, using labour-saving machines and following sedentary lifestyle. The graph below shows a steady increase of overweight and obese people. Describe it in 80-100 words:





11. Give the theme of the following poem:

Twinkle, twinkle, little, star, How I wonder what you are! Up above the world so high, Like a diamond in the sky.

When the blazing sun is gone, When he nothing shines upon, Then you show your little light, Twinkle, twinkle, all the night.

Then the traveller in the dark, Thanks you for your tiny spark; He could not see which way to go, If you did not twinkle so. In the dark blue sky you keep, And often through my curtains peep, For you never shut your eye, Till the sun is in the sky.

As your bright and tiny spark Lights the traveller in the dark, Though I know not what you are, Twinkle, twinkle, little star. 8

Model Question - 18

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B

Children must pass through several stages in their lives to become adults. For most people, there are four or five such stages of growth where they learn certain things: infancy (birth to age 2), early childhood (3 to 8 years), later childhood (9 to 12 years) and adolescence (13 to 18 years). Persons 18 and over are considered adults in our society. Of course, there are some who will try to act older than their years. But, for the most part, most individuals have to go through these stages irrespective of their economic or social status.

World Health Organisation (WHO) identifies adolescence as the period in human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood. This phase represents one of the critical transitions in one's life span and is characterised by fast paced growth and change which are second only to those at infancy. Biological processes drive many aspects of this growth and development with the onset of puberty marking the passage from childhood to adolescence. The biological determinants of adolescence are fairly universal; however, the duration and defining characteristics of this period may vary across time, cultures, and socio-economic situations. This period has seen many changes over the past century-puberty for example, comes earlier than before, people marry late, and their sexual attitudes and behaviours are different from their grandparents, or even parents. Among the factors responsible for the change are education, urbanization and spread of global communication.

The time of adolescence is a period of preparation for adulthood during which one experiences several key developments. Besides physical and sexual maturation, these experiences include movement toward social and economic independence, development of identity, the acquisition of skills needed to carry out adult relationships and roles and the capacity for abstract reasoning. While adolescence is a time of tremendous growth and potential, it is also a time of considerable risk during which social contexts exert powerful influences.

Many adolescents face pressure to use alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs and to initiate sexual relationships putting themselves at high risk for intentional and unintentional injuries, unintended pregnancies, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Many also experience a wide range of adjustment and mental health problems. [Unit-5; Lesson-1] [SB'17; Govt. MM College, Jessore-'16; Baroijahat College, Chittagong-'16; MC College, Sylhet-'16]

Infancy (ইন্ফান্সি)n–বাল্ল কাল; the state or period of babyhood or early childhood; syn- babyhood, early childhood; antadulthood. Adolescence (আডালেসন্স্)n–বয়ঃসন্ধি, কৈশোর; the period following the onset of puberty during which a young person develops from a child into an adult.; syn- teenage years, teens, youth; ant- adulthood, infancy. Consider (কন্সিডা(র্)) v-বিবেচনা করা; think carefully about (something), typically before making a decision; syn- contemplate, regard, acknowledge; ant- disregard, forget, ignore. **Individual** (ইন্ডিভিজ্ঞাল্)n-র জি; Single; separate; syn- single, separate, discrete, independent; ant- combined, common, general. Irrespective (ইরেস্পেক্টিভ)adj-নির্বিশেষে; not taking (something) into account; regardless of. Status (৻ ইটাস্)n-কোনো ব্যক্তির সামাজিক বা পেশাগত অবস্থান, পদমর্যাদা; relative social or professional position; standing; syn- standing, rank, ranking, position, social position. Identify (আইডেন্টিফাই) ৩–শনাক্ত বা চিহ্নিত করা; establish or indicate who or what (someone or something) is; syn- determine, establish, ascertain, find out, discover, learn; ant- confuse, overlook, mistake. Phase (ফেইজ্)n-পর্যায়, ধাপ; a distinct period or stage in a series of events or a process of change or development; syn- stage, period, chapter, episode, part, step, point, time; ant- whole. Represent (রেপ্রিজন্ট) ৩–পৃতিনিধিতজ্জরা; be entitled or appointed to act or speak for (someone), especially in an official capacity; syn- serve, designate, show. Critical (ক্রিটিকল্) adj-সঙ্কটপূর্ণ; expressing adverse or disapproving comments or judgements; syn- censorious, curicial; ant- uncritical, complementary. **Transition** (ট্ৰাম্ক্রিশন্)n-ক্রান্তিকাল; the process or a period of changing from one state or condition to another; syn- change, move, passage, transformation, conversion; ant- stagnation, stoppage. **Puberty** (পিউবাটি)n–বয়ঃস**ি**; the period during which adolescents reach sexual maturity and $become \ capable \ of \ reproduction; \ syn-adolescence, \ pubescence; \ ant-adulthood.$ **Determinant** (ডিটামিনান্ট্)adj–নির্ধারক; afactor which decisively affects the nature or outcome of something; syn-factor, issue, point, concern, item, matter, element, detail, aspect, facet, feature. Factor (ফ্লাক্টা(র্))n-উপাদান, কারণ,হেতু; a circumstance, fact, or influence that contributes to a result; syn- element, part, component, ingredient; ant- whole. **Urbanization** (আবানাইজেইশন্)n-নগরায়ণ; the process of making an area more urban. Maturation (ম্যাটিউরেইশন্)n-পরিপকজ্ঞা, পূর্ণতা পামি; the action or process of maturing. Acquisition (আকেইজিশন্)n–গৃহন, অর্জন; the learning or developing of a skill, habit, or quality; syn- gain; antloss. Capacity (রু পাসাটি)n–ধারণু মতা, সাম্প্র; the ability or power to do or understand something; syn- ability, power, potential, potentiality, competence, capability; ant- inability, incapability. **Tremendous** (ট্রিমেন্ডাস্)adj–অসাধারণ; extremely good or impressive; excellent; syn- excellent, wonderful, marvellous, magnificent, superb, splendid, glorious; ant- bad, ordinary, insignificant. **Potential** (পাটেন্শল্)n—সজ্ঞাবনা; latent qualities or abilities that may be developed and lead to future success or usefulness; syn- possibilities, potentiality, prospects; ant- impotence, inability. Considerable (কান্সিভারাবল্)adj-বিবেচনাযোগ্য, গুরুত্বপূর্ণ; notably large in size, amount, or extent; syn- sizeable, substantial, appreciable, significant; ant- inconsiderable, insignificant. Exert (ইণ্জাট্) v-প্রয়োগ করা, প্রদর্শন করা; apply or bring to bear (a force, influence, or quality); syn- bring to bear, apply, bring into play, exercise, employ, use, make use of, utilize, deploy; antconceal, hide.

ব্**জানবাদ:** প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক হতে শিশুদের অবশ্যই তাদের জীবনে একাধিক পর্যায় অতিক্রম করতে হবে। অধিকাংশ মানুষের ক্ষেত্রে, রেড়ে ওঠার এমন চার বা পাঁচটি পর্যায় রয়েছে, যে পর্যায়গুলোতে তারা বিশেষ কিছু বিষয় শেখে : নবজাতকের পর্যায় (জন্ম থেকে ২ বছর বয়স), শৈশবের প্রথমাবস্থা (৩ থেকে ৮ বছর), শৈশবের পরবর্তী অবস্থা (৯ থেকে ১২ বছর) এবং বয়ঃসন্ধিকাল (১৩ থেকে ১৮ বছর)। আঠারো ও ততোধিক বছর বয়সের ব্যক্তিদের আমাদের দেশে প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক বলে গণ্য করা হয়। অবশ্যই কিছু লোক আছে যারা তাদের বয়সের চেয়ে রেশি বয়সী লোকের মতো আচরণ করার চেষ্টা করবে। কিন্তু অধিকাংশ ক্ষেত্রে অধিকাংশ ব্যক্তিকে তাদের অর্থনৈতিক বা সামাজিক মর্যাদা যাই হোক না কেন, এসব পর্যায়ের মধ্য দিয়ে যেতে হয়।

বিশু স্বাস্থ্য সংস্থা (হু) বয়ঃসন্ধিকালকে মানুষের বেড়ে ওঠার এমন একটি পর্যায় বলে চিহ্নিত করেছে যা শৈশবকালের পর এবং প্রাপ্তবয়স্কতা প্রাপ্তির পূর্বে ঘটে থাকে। এই পর্যায় একজনের জীবনকালে গরতপূর্ণ পালাবদলগলোর একটি এবং দুত বৃদ্ধি ও পরিবর্তন দ্বারা চিহ্নিত হয় যার মাত্রা কেবল শৈশবে ঘটা পরিবর্তনের পর সর্বাধিক। জৈবিক প্রক্রিয়াগুলো প্রজনন ক্ষমতা অর্জনের শুরুর দিকে এই দৈহিক বৃদ্ধির বহু দিককে তাড়িত/ প্রভাবিত করে। যা একজনের শৈশব থেকে বয়ঃসন্ধিকালে উত্তরণকে চিহ্নিত করে। বয়ঃসন্ধিকালের জৈবিক নির্ণায়কগুলো মোটামুটি সার্বজনীন; যা হোক, এ পর্বের ব্যাপ্তি ও নির্ণায়ক বৈশিষ্ট্যগুলো কাল, সংস্কৃতি ও আর্থসামাজিক পরিস্থিতি ভেদে ভিনু হতে পারে। গত শতাব্দী জুড়ে কিশোরদের এ বয়সপর্ব বহু পরিবর্তন দেখেছে— য়েমন, এখন মানুষ প্রজননক্ষমতা দুত অর্জন করে, মানুষ দেরিতে বিয়ে করে, আর তাদের যৌনতা সম্পর্কিত দৃষ্টিভঞ্জা ও আচরণ তাদের দাদা-দাদি, এমন কি মা-বাবার থেকে ভিন্ন। এ পবিরর্তনের কারণগুলোর মধ্যে আছে শিক্ষা, নগরায়ণ ও বৈশ্বিক যোগাযোগ বৃদ্ধি।

বয়ঃসন্ধিকাল হচ্ছে প্রাপ্তবয়স্কতা অর্জনের প্রস্তৃতির সময় যখন একজন উল্লেখযোগ্য অগ্রগতি লাভ করে। শারীরিক ও যৌন বয়ংপ্রাপ্তির পাশাপাশি, এসব অভিজ্ঞতার ভেতর রয়েছে সামাজিক ও আর্থিক স্বাধীনতা লাভের জন্য আন্দোলন, পরিচিতির অগ্রগতি, প্রাপ্তবয়স্কদের মধ্যে সম্পর্ক এগিয়ে নিতে প্রয়োজনীয় দক্ষতা অর্জন এবং বিমর্ত চিন্তার রীতিনীতি ও সক্ষমতা। যখন বয়ঃসন্ধিকাল বিস্ময়কর বন্ধি ও সম্ভাবনার সময়, এটি ব্লাপক বঁকিরও সময় যখন সামাজিক ব্যাপারগুলো শক্ত প্রভাব রাখে।

অনেক তরণই অ্যালকোহল, সিগারেট কিংবা অন্যান্য মাদকদব্য ব্যবহার করতে এবং যৌন সম্পর্কে জড়িয়ে পড়তে চাপের সম্মখীন হয় আর সেজন্য তারা ই G

					ମୁର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନୁସାନ ବ୍ୟ ଆୟ ଅଞ୍ଜା ବାୟା
					ভি. ইত্যাদিতে নিজেদেরকে ঝুঁকিতে
			ানিয়ে চলা ও মানসিক স্বাস্থ্যগত স	মস্যার অভিজ্ঞতা লাভ করে।	
A.		oose the correct answer			$1 \times 5 = 5$
	(a)	The word 'critical' mear	ns —.		
		(i) easy	(ii) noticeable	(iii) complex	(iv) common
	(b)	The best synonym of 'o			
		(i) passes	(ii) commits	(iii) does	(iv) happens
	(c)	Adolescence is —.			
		(i) a part of life		(ii) last stage for beco	ming an adult
		(iii) a grooming period o	of life	(iv) last stage of life	
	(d)	— is characterized by fa	ast paced growth.		
		(i) Adolescence		(ii) Adulthood	
		(iii) From 30-40 years		(iv) Later childhood	
	(e)	Duration of each stage			
		(i) are static	(ii) may vary	(iii) is same everywhe	re (iv) is universal
		ra Questions :			
	(f)	'Infancy' means —.			
		(i) early childhood	(ii) adolescence	(iii) pregnancy	(iv) birth to age 2
	(g)	Early childhood covers			
		(i) birth to age 2	(ii) 3 to 8 years	(iii) 9 to 12 years	(iv) 13 to 18 years
	(h)	'Later childhood' means		()	4. 3. 4
		(i) 13 to 18 years	(ii) 9 to 12 years	(iii) 3 to 8 years	(iv) birth to 2 years
	(i)	Adolescence covers —.	(11) 0 1 10	()	(,) 10
		(i) birth to 2 years		(iii) 3 to 8 years	(iv) 12 to 18 years
	(j)	WHO is a/an — organis		()	(a.) 1
	<i>a</i> \	(i) political	(ii) regional	(iii) economic	(iv) health
	(K)	Adolescence comes bety		(1) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
		(i) infancy and childhoo		(ii) childhood and adult	
	(1)	(iii) adulthood and mide		(iv) childhood and teena	ıge
	(1)	During one's —, one tal	kes preparation for adult	cnood.	(.)
	, ,	(i) childhood	(ii) infancy	(iii) adolescence	(iv) teenage
	(m)	Adolescence is a time of		()	(:-) 11- 1
	()	(i) illness	(ii) growth	(iii) decay	(iv) break down
	(n)	The word 'individual' m		(···)	(:-) :- (! + : - 1
	(-)	(i) unique	(ii) person	(iii) intelligent	(iv) influential
	(0)	'Status' means —.	(::) -t-t:-	(:::) 10 000 0000	(:-)
	()	(i) state	(ii) static	(iii) honour	(iv) stunning
	(b)	The best meaning of 'tra		(iii) shanga	(ix) referm
	(a)	(i) transparency	(ii) tranquility	(iii) change	(iv) reform
	ιψ	'Puberty' means the per		(iii) property	(iv) several meta-ration
	(r)	(i) poverty Here 'tremendous' best	(ii) purity	(iii) property	(iv) sexual maturation
	Ή	mere demendous pest	means —.	()	(,) , , ()

(iii) extraordinary

(iii) protective

Answer the following questions.

(s) What does 'potential' mean?

(i) terrifying

(i) powerful

 $2 \times 5 = 10$

(iv) trifling

(iv) omnipotent

(a) How does World Health Organization (WHO) identify adolescence?

(ii) promising

(ii) tentative

(b) What do most of the people do in the stages of growth?

- (c) Who are treated adults in our country?
- (d) What special rights can an adult experience?
- (e) Why does the duration of adolescence differ in different places?

Extra Questions:

- (f) What stages children have to pass before having adulthood?
- (g) What is WHO?
- (h) What changes have adolescence seen over the past century?
- (i) What are the factors responsible for this change?
- (j) What developments one experiences during adolescence?
- 2. Read the following text and make flowchart showing the major characteristies of adolescence. (No. 1 has been done for you) [SB '17] $2 \times 5 = 10$ 1. Physical and sexual maturation \rightarrow 2. \rightarrow 3. \rightarrow 4. \rightarrow 5. \rightarrow 6.

3. Write a summary of the following text in your own words.

10

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$ interact distinguish generate imply apply remain apt determine present buy extract appreciate imagine

A craftwork is an (a) — form of art, a social and cultural product reflecting the inclusive nature of folk (b) —. A craftwork, which usually doesn't bear the (c) — of its maker, retains a personal touch. When we look at a thirty year old *nakshikantha* we wonder at its motifs and designs that point to the artistic ingenuity and the (d) — of the maker in it. The fact that we don't know her name or any other details about her doesn't take anything away from our (e) — of the artist. Indeed, the intimate nature of the *kantha* and tactile feeling it (f) — animate the work and make it very inviting. A craftwork is shaped by the (g) — of individual creativity and community aesthetics, utility functions and human values. It (h) — by its maker's desire to locate himself or herself in the wider and ever-changing cultural aspirations of the community, and subsequently of the market. But even when the market is an important factor, community aesthetics remains the factor (i) — the form and content of the craftwork. The exquisite terracotta dolls from Dinajpur dating back to early 1940s that form a part of the Bangladesh National Museum's collection mostly (j) — from village fairs by some patron.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Accessibility to higher education (a) — that students get the opportunity to get university education and sufficient support from educational institutions. Increasing enrolment at the secondary and higher secondary level (b) — pressure on higher educational institutions. But due to (c) — capacity, only a small number of students may be (d) — in universities. Thus, each year a large number of students are denied access to higher education. Also, due to poverty and (e) — in educational expenses, students of the lower middle class do not get easy access to higher education. Moreover, those who get places in the universities have limited access to higher education. Moreover, those who get places in the universities have limited access (f) — all kinds of diversified educational facilities relating to their study fields. Only about 12 percent of graduates (g) — higher educational institutions. More than 80 percent of these students are (h) — to NU affiliated colleges. Others are absorbed by the public and private universities. In the last two decades, there (i) — a substantial rise in the number of students in private universities. According to the UGC Annual Report 2010, the number rose (j) — 88,669 in 2005 to 2,00,752 in 2010.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

10

- (a) The story of Gazi Pir has been preserved in folk literature as well as art and has been performed in indigenous theatre.
- (b) According to some stories, he also fought crocodiles who threatened the people of a region full of canals and creeks, indeed, a kind of watery jungle bordering the Bay of Bengal.
- (c) He was credited with many miracles.
- (d) In fact, some Gazir paat scrolls are part of the collection of the British Museum.
- (e) According to some myths and legends, Gazi Pir was a Muslim saint who is said to have spread Islam in the parts of Bengal close to the Sundarbans.
- (f) He is usually depicted in *paats* of scroll paintings riding of fierce-looking Bengal tiger, a snake in his hand, but in no apparent danger.
- (g) Consequently, people of these regions would pray to him for protection.
- (h) It was also believed that he enabled villagers to live close to forests and jungles and cultivate their lands.
- (i) For example, he could supposedly calm dangerous animals and make them docile.
- (j) Because of his alert and vigilant presence, all predatory animals were said to have been kept within bounds.

Part-B: Writing Test (40 Marks)

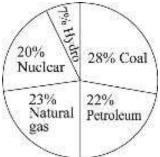
7. Write a paragraph on "Earthquake" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.

(a) What is an earthquake? (b) Why does it occur? (c) What are the results of an earthquake? (d) What will be the conditions of our cities in an earthquake? (e) What will you do during a tremor? (f) What type of measures can the government take up to minimize the losses?

8. Complete the following story using your own imagination.

Once there was a little boy named Bayazid. One night he was studying by the side of the bed of his mother. His ailing mother was sleeping. All on a sudden, she woke up, raised her head and told her son to give her a glass of water

- 9. Suppose you are Samin/Samina living at Zindabazar, Sylhet and a student of SCHOLARSHOME. Your friend Mahin/ Mahi is a rural student living at Chatak, Sunamganj. He/ She wants to know about the co-curricular activities of your college. Now, write a letter to your friend describing the co-curricular activities of your college.
- 10. The chart below shows the classified production of electricity. Describe the pie chart in your own language.



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

I died for beauty, but was scarce
Adjusted in the tomb.
When one who died for truth was lain
In an adjoining room
He questioned softly why I failed?
'For beauty, 'I replied.
'And I for truth-the two are one.
We brethren are', he said.
And so, as kinsmen met a-night.
We talked between the rooms,
Until the moss had reached our lips.
And covered up our names.

Model Question - 19

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Many adolescents face pressure to use alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs and to initiate sexual relationships putting themselves at high risk for intentional and unintentional injuries, unintended pregnancies, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Many also experience a wide range of adjustment and mental health problems. Behaviour patterns that are established during this period such as the use or avoidance of drugs and taking or abstaining from sexual risk can have long-lasting negative and positive effects on future health and well-being. As a result, adults have unique opportunities to influence adolescents.

Adolescents are different both from young children and adults. Specifically, adolescents are not fully capable of understanding complex concepts, or the relationship between behaviour and consequences, or the degree of control they have or can have over health decision-making, including that related to sexual behaviour. This inability may make them particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation and high-risk behaviours. Laws, customs, and practices may also affect adolescents differently than adults. For example, laws and policies often restrict adolescents' access to reproductive health information and services, especially when they are unmarried. In addition, even when services do exist, provider attitudes about adolescents often pose a significant barrier to the use of those services.

Adolescents depend on their families, their communities, schools, health services and their workplaces to learn a wide range of skills that can help them to cope with the pressures they face and make a successful transition from childhood to adulthood. Parents, members of the community, service providers, and social institutions have the responsibility to both promote adolescent development and adjustment and to intervene effectively when problems arise. [Unit-5; Lesson-1]

[Govt. M.M. College, Jessore-'16; Baroijahat College, Chittagong-'16]

—— ı́m Word-meaning ᢤ (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দাৰ্থ ı́m ———

Initiate (ইনিশিএইট) v-চালু/পূবর্তিত করা; to make sth begin; syn-begin, commence, institute, launch, start; ant-finish, end. Intentional (ইন্টেন্শান্ল্) adj—ইচ্ছাকৃত, উদ্দেশ্যমূলক; done deliberately; syn-deliberate, designed, planned, premeditated; ant-accidental; Adjustment (আজাস্ট্মান্ট্)n—সমন্বয়; a small change made to sth in order to correct or improve it; syn-fitting, fixing, setting, settlement. Vulnerable (ভাল্নারাবল্) v—ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হতে পারে এমন; weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally; syn-defenseless, unprotected, exposed; ant-guarded, protected, strong. Affect

08

(আফেক্ট্) $v_{\overline{q}}$ তিগ্নত করা; to produce a change in sb/sth; syn-harm, perturb; ant-enrich, strengthen. Reproductive (রীপ্ডাক্টান্ত্)adj-পুনরুৎপাদনশীল; connected with reproducing babies, young animals or plants; syn-generative, genital, sexual; ant-destructive. Pose (পোউজ্)v-অবস্থান করা; to sit or stand in a particular position in order to be painted, drawn or photographed; syn-model, impersonate, act; ant-support. Significant (সিগ্নিফিকান্ট্)adj-গুরুত্পূর্ণ; large or important enough to have an effect or to be noticed; syn-vital, essential, important, crucial; ant-trivial, insignificant, unimportant. Barrier (রারিআ(র্))n-পিছবে ক, বাধা; a problem, rule or situation that prevents sb from doing sth, or that makes sth impossible; syn-restriction, obstacle, blockade. Successful (সাক্সেস্ফুল্)adj-সফল; achieving your aims or what was intended; syn-winning, triumphant, victorious; ant-failed, abortive, unsuccessful. Promote (প্রমোট্)v-পদোরতি দান করা; to move sb to a higher rank or more senior job; syn-develop, advance, upgrade; ant-degrade. Effectively (ইফেক্টিভ্লি)adv-কার্যকরভাবে; in a way that produces the intended result or a successful result; syn-actively, impressively, usefully; ant-ineffectively, uselessly.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: অনেক তরুণই অ্যালকোহল, সিগারেট কিংবা অন্যান্য মাদকদ্রব্য ব্যবহার করতে এবং যৌন সম্পর্কে জড়িয়ে পড়তে চাপের সমুখীন হয় আর সেজন্য তারা ইচ্ছাকৃত ও অনিচ্ছাকৃত আহতাবস্থা, অপরিকল্পিত গর্ভধারণ, এবং যৌন সংক্রমণ, যার ভেতর আছে এইচ.আই.ভি. ইত্লাদিতে নিজেদেরকে ঝুঁকিতে ফেলে দেয়। অনেকে আবার ব্যাপক মাত্রায় মানিয়ে চলা ও মানসিক স্বাস্থ্যগত সমস্যার অভিজ্ঞতা লাভ করে। এ কালপর্বে গড়ে ওঠা আচরণগত ভিনুতা, যেমন— মাদকদ্রব্য গ্রহণ কিংবা পরিহার এবং যৌন ঝুঁকি গ্রহণ বা এ থেকে বিরত থাকা ইত্যাদির দীর্ঘস্থায়ী নেতিবাচক ও ইতিবাচক পৃভাব পড়তে পারে ভবিষ্যৎ স্বাস্থ্য ও সুস্থতার উপর। ফলে, প্রাশ্তবয়স্ক লোকদের কিশোরদের প্রভাবিত করার অধিক সুযোগ রয়েছে।

কিশোররা ছোট শিশু ও প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক উভয় থেকেই ভিন্ন। সুনির্দিউভাবে, তরুণরা জটিল ধারণা কিংবা আচরণ ও এর পরিণামের ভেতরকার সম্পর্ক, কিংবা স্বাস্থ্য সম্পর্কে সিম্বান্ত নেওয়ায় নিজেকে নিয়্তবণের মাত্রা সম্পর্কে (য়ৌন আচরণের সাথে সম্পৃক্ত বিষয়পুলো যার অন্তর্ভুক্ত) অনুধাবনে পুরোপুরি সমর্থ নয়। এ অক্ষমতা তাদেরকে বিশেষত যৌন নির্যাতন ও উচ্চ ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ আচরণের ব্যাপারে নমনীয় করে তোলে। আইন, প্রথা ও রীতিও প্রাপ্তবয়্বস্কদের থেকে কিশোরদের ভিনুভাবে প্রভাবিত করতে পারে। উদাহরণস্বরূপ, আইন ও নীতি প্রায়ই প্রজননগত স্বাস্থ্য তথ্য ও সেবায় তরুণদের প্রবেশাধিকারকে সীমিত করে, বিশেষত তারা অবিবাহিত থাকাকালে। অধিকন্তু এমন কি যখন সেবাদান চালু করে, কিশোরদের সম্পর্কে সেবাদানকারীদের মনোভাব সেসব সেবাদান কার্যের ফললাভের ক্ষেত্রে তাৎপর্যপূর্ণ প্রতিবন্ধকতা সৃষ্টি করে।

তরুণরা ব্যাপক মাত্রার দক্ষতা আয়ত্ত করতে তাদের পরিবার, সম্প্রদায়, স্কুল, স্বাস্থ্য সেবা ও কর্মক্ষেত্রগুলোর উপর নির্ভর করে, যেসব দক্ষতা তারা যেসব চাপের সমুখীন হয় সেগুলোর সাথে খাপ খাইয়ে নিতে তাদের সাহায্য করে। মা-বাবা, সম্প্রদায়ের সদস্য, চাকরিদাতা ও সামাজিক প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলোর দায়িত্ব রয়েছে কিশোরদের অগ্রগতি ও সমন্বয়সাধনকে এগিয়ে নেওয়ায় এবং সমস্যা দেখা দিলে ফলপ্রসূর্পে হসতক্ষেপ করার।

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 5 = 5$ (a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word "adolescent"? (iv) infant (ii) adult (iii) teenager (b) The word "intentional" means —. (i) unknown (ii) premeditated (iii) unplanned (iv) accidental (c) — have unique opportunities to influence adolescents. (ii) Children (iii) Adults (iv) Teen aged boys (i) Boys (d) "Adolescents are different both from young children and adults." — What does the sentence (i) Adolescents have their own characteristics (ii) Adolescents are like children (iii) Adolescents are like the old (iv) Adolescents are like the young (e) The closest meaning of the word "effect" is —. (i) origin (ii) source (iii) problem (iv) consequence Extra Questions: (f) The word 'unintended' refer to —. (i) intentional (ii) expected (iii) unwilled (iv) planned (g) What is the closest meaning of 'influence'? (ii) discourage (iii) prevent (iv) deter (h) 'relationship' refers to -(i) division (ii) disconnection (iii) kin (iv) antagonism (i) What is the meaning of 'unique'? (ii) incomparable (iii) common (iv) normal (j) The meaning of 'initiate' is —. (i) finish (ii) expel (iii) conclude (iv) start (k) 'responsibility' refers to — (i) irresponsibility (ii) inability (iii) incompetence (iv) liability (l) Which one is not negative for an adolescent? (i) pressure to use alcohol or drugs (ii) unintended pregnancies (iii) mental health problem (iv) to learn a wide range of skills (m) What is the closest meaning of the word 'community'? (i) isolation (ii) disagreement (iii) society (iv) dissimilarity

(iii) stoppage

(iv) perspective of service giver

(iii) utilization

(ii) manners of menial

(iv) decline

(iv) habit

(n) What is the proper meaning of 'transition'?

(o) The phrase provider attitude refers to -

(i) behaviour of employee

(iii) manners of worshipper

(ii) stagnation

(p) What could be the closest meaning for use in the passage (line 15)?

(ii) apply

(i) change

(i) employ

- (q) Put the four stages of growth in chronological order.
 - (i) Infancy, adolescence, early childhood, later childhood.
 - (ii) Infancy, early childhood, adolescence, later childhood.
 - (iii) Infancy, early childhood, later childhood, adolescence.
 - (iv) Later childhood, adolescence, infancy, early childhood.
- (r) Which of the followings is the positive development of an adolescent?
 - (i) Consumption of alcohol (iii) Development of skills

(ii) Initial of sexual relation

(iv) Experience of physical and mental problems.

Answer the following questions.

(a) What pressures do the adolescents face?

- (b) What are the elaborated forms of STI and HIV?
- (c) What restrict adolescents' access to reproductive health information?
- (d) What do the adolescents depend on to know about sexual problems?
- (e) What may the adolescents be vulnerable to?

Extra Questions:

- (f) Who can influence adolescents and how?
- (g) Who can help adolescents to ensure their successful transition and how?
- (h) Why is adolescence regarded as a critical period in human life?
- (i) Why are adolescents different both from young children and adults?
- (j) How are the adolescents different from the children and the adults?
- (k) Do you think you are getting enough support from your family and society?
- (l) How does society affect adolescence?
- (m) Who can help ensure smooth transition of adolescence?

2.	Read the above text and make a flow	chart	shov	ving t	he ph	ysical	and	social	probl	ems o	of the
	adolescents. (One has been done for you.)									2×5	5 = 10
	1. Facing pressure to use alcohol,	\rightarrow	2	\rightarrow	3.	 	4	\rightarrow	5.	\rightarrow	6
	cigarettes, drugs etc	,	ے.	,	0.	'	1.	'	0.	,	٥.

Or, 1	Read the above passage and comp	olete the table below with	n the given inform	ation. $1 \times$
	7771 4 / 7771	A - 4 !- ! 4 / T3 4	T3.0C 4	D / B

What/ Who	Activity/ Event	Effect	Purpose/ Function
Many adolescents	(i)		a wide range of
-			adjustment
(ii)	have	(iii)	unique opportunities
Laws, customs and practices	(iv)	adolescents	
(v)	depend		their families
Adolescents	(vi)		their communities
(vii)	face pressure to use		(viii)
Adolescents	(ix)		complex concepts
Social institutions	have	(x)	the responsibility

Write a summary of the above text.

 $2 \times 5 = 10$

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

aidii iiccaca. Ma	ic any granimant	an change if fice	bbary.		0.0 × 10 = 0
requiring	provide	interesting	importance	extinction	habitat
enthusiast	factors	ecology	worship	season	do

Bird-watching has been a favourite pastime for many nature-lovers. In the past, some birds (a) — as messengers of the gods. Bird watching these days is (b) — for the fun of finding out more about our feathered friends. In recent years, birds have become the barometers of (c) — changes around us. Bird-watchers have made (d) — contributions towards (e) — information about which birds have vanished from which areas or become (f) — altogether. They even are trying to find out the factors which are having bad effects on their (g) —. Bird-watching (h) — a lot of perseverance and might cover days, months or years, through summer or winter, heat or rain to observe (i) — habits of birds. Real (j) — have even gone to remote islands to observe birds. Bird-watching is quite well-known in many countries of the world.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

There are many challenges for the people of Bangladesh. (a) — the ever growing population is a big challenge for Bangladesh in the coming (b) —. The major challenge for the country is to (c) — the current level of agricultural (d) —. The task is (e) — especially when the country loses about 80 thousand hectares of (f) — land annually due to excessive pressure on land for human (g) — as well as the building of (h) — such as roads and bridges. Moreover, river (i) — and other non-agricultural uses contribute to the (j) — of agricultural land.

Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

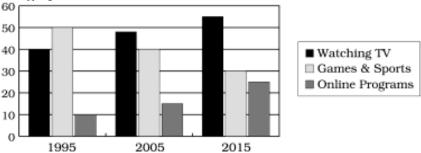
- (a) She started her life in Calcutta as a teacher in a convent school.
- (b) Mother Teresa was a dedicated soul.
- (c) She came to India in 1928 for serving the people.
- (d) At eighteen she decided to become a nun.
- (e) She was born in 1910 at Skopje, a small village in Yugoslavia.

8

- (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.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Folk Music" on the basis of the following questions in about 200 words. 10 (a) What are the characteristics of folk music? (b) How many types of folk music are available in Bangladesh? (c) What are the subject matter of folk song? (d) What are the instruments of the folk music? (e) What is the present folk condition in Bangladesh?
- 9. Suppose, you are Rana/Rina. Your father sent you a letter advising not to waste valuable time using Facebok. Now, write a reply to the letter.
- 10. The graph below shows the percentage of the pastime activities of the students in Bangladesh. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph. $1 \times 10 = 10$



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

I died for beauty, but was scarce Adjusted in the tomb,

When one who died for truth was lain In an adjoining room.

He questioned softly why I failed? 'For beauty,' I replied.

'And I for truth- the two are one;

We brethren are,' he said.

And so, as kinsmen met a night, We talked between the rooms, Until the moss had reached our lips, And covered up our names.

Model Question - 20

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Adolescents constitute a nation's core resource for national renewal and growth. Adolescence is a period in life when transition from childhood to adulthood takes place and behaviours and life styles are shaped. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), adolescence is the period which shapes the future of girls' and boys' lives. There are 28 million adolescents in Bangladesh; 13.7 million of them are girls and 14.3 million boys.

The situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is characterised by inequality and subordination within the family and society. This inequality leads to widespread practice of child marriage, marginalisation or exclusion from health, education and economic opportunities, and vulnerability to violence and sexual abuse.

[DinajB'17; Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka-'16; Gulshan Commerce College, Dhaka-'16; Shachindra College, Habiganj-'16]

\Xi 🟛 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড়-মীনিঙ)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 💳

Constitute (কর্ টিউট্) v-গঠন/স্থাপন করা; to be the parts that together form sth; syn-establish, form, make up, comprise. Core (কো(র্))n–কোনোকিছুর সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অংশ; the most important or central part of sth; syn-centre, crux, gist, heart, nucleus; ant-exterior, perimeter, surface. Renewal (রিল্লি উআল্)n–নবায়ন; a situation in which sth is replaced, improved or made more successful; syn-recreation, reconditioning, reconstruction, renovation. Inequality (ইনিকোআলিটি)n–অসমতা, বৈষম্য; the unfair difference between groups of people in society, when some have more wealth, status or opportunities than others; syn-bias, disparity, diversity; ant-equality. Subordination

(ii) wedding gift given by the groom to the bride

(iv) power and domination

(সাবোডিনেইশ্ন্)n–অধীনতা, গৌণতা; state of treating sb/sth as less important than sb/sth else; syn-dependence, inferiority, minority; ant-superiority, liberty. Widespread (ওআইড্স্প্রেড্)adj–ব্যাপক, বিস্তৃত; existing or happening over a large area or among many people; syn-broad, extensive, far-reaching, pervasive, prevailing, unlimited; antlimited. Exclusion (ইক্স্কুজ্ব্)n–বর্জন; the act of preventing sb/sth from entering a place or taking part in sth; synbarring, omission, elimination; ant-inclusion. Vulnerability (ভাল্নারাবিলাটি)n–আক্রম্যতা, ঘাতোপযোগিতা; state of being weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally; syn-weakness, defenselessness, openness, exposure, liability; ant-resistance, strength. Abuse (আবিউস্)n–অপুর বহার, অমর্যাদা; the use of sth in a way that is wrong or harmful; syndefame, harm, ill-treat, maltreat, misuse, molest; ant-care for, cherish, praise. Affluent (ফ্লাফ্লুআন্ট্)adj-বিম্লবান, পাচুর্যময়; having a lot of money and a good standard of living; syn-moneyed, opulent, prosperous, rich, wealthy, well-off; ant-poor, impoverished. **Transition** (টাৰ্ছাজ্যন্)n-পরিবর্তন, রূপান্তর; the process or a period of changing from one state or condition to another; syn-change, move, passage, transformation, conversion, antbeginning, end.

বঙ্গান্বাদ : কিশোর-কিশোরীরা জাতীয় নবায়ন ও প্রবৃদ্ধির ক্ষেত্রে একটি জাতির মূল সম্পদ। বয়ঃসন্ধিকাল জীবনের এমন একটি পর্ব যখন শৈশব থেকে প্রাপ্তবয়স্কতায় রপাশ্তর ঘটে এবং মানুষের আচার-আচরণ ও জীবনধারার রপলাভ ঘটে। বিশু স্বাস্থ্য সংস্থা (WHO) এর মতে, বয়ঃসন্ধিকাল হচ্ছে সে' সময় যা ছেলে-মেয়েদের ভবিষ্যৎ জীবনকে রূপায়িত করে। বাংলাদেশে ২৮ মিলিয়ন তরুণ তরুণী রয়েছে। তাদের ভেতর ১৩.৭ মিলিয়ন মেয়ে ও ১৪.৩ মিলিয়ন ছেলে।

বাংলাদেশের পরিবারে ও সমাজে কিশোরীদের অবস্থা অসমতা ও দাসতু দারা চিহ্নিত। এ অসমতা ব্যাপক বাল্য বিবাহ, প্রান্তিক অবস্থান কিংবা স্বাস্থ্য, শিক্ষা ও অর্থনৈতিক সুযোগ-সুবিধা থেকে বঞ্চনা এবং সহিংসতা ও যৌন নির্যাতনের শিকার হওয়ার দিকে চালিত করে।

বাংলাদেশে মেয়েদের জন্য বিয়ের আইনসম্মত বয়স ১৮ এবং ছেলেদের জন্য ২১। যা হোক, ৩৩ শতাংশ কিশোরীর ১৫ বছর বয়সের আগেই বিয়ে হয় রবারের F ত হয়ে য

এবং ৬	90 s	ণতাংশ কিশোরী ১৯ বছর বয়সের মধ্যে মাতৃত্ব লাভ করে। গবেষণা		
কিশো	র-বি	নশোরীরা বেশি বয়সে বিয়ে করে। যা হোক্, ছেলেরা বয়ঃসন্ধিকাল	ও প্রাপ্তবয়স্কতা প্রাপ্তির রেশ কিছ	বছর পরই বিয়ের জন্য প্রস্তৃত হয়ে
				(· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		oose the correct answer from the alternatives.		$1 \times 5 = 5$
		Which of the following has the closest meaning	of the word "constitute"?	
•	()	(i) add (ii) undo	(iii) form	(iv) remove
- ((h)	Adolescence is the period of — from childhood t		(iv) remove
,	(~)	(i) reduction (ii) transition	(iii) increase	(iv) decay
- ((c)	The word "behaviour" refers to —.	(111) 11101 04100	(11) accay
`	,	(i) talks (ii) thoughts	(iii) conduct	(iv) belief
((d)	The closest meaning of the word "violence" is —		(2., 10.0000
`	,	(i) unrest (ii) peace	(iii) procession	(iv) protest
((e)	"— the legal age marriage is 18 for girls and 21		
	,	(i) Boys and girls under 18 cannot get married	(ii) Boys and girls under	
		(iii) Girls are married before the age of 15	(iv) Boys are married be	
1	Ext	ra Questions :		3
		The word 'abuse' refers to —.		
		(i) insult (ii) misuse	(iii) care	(iv) torture
((g)	'Legal' could be the best replaced by —.		
	•	(i) appropriate (ii) expected	(iii) legitimate	(iv) actual
((h)	Girls and boys under 18 and 21 cannot get —.	G	
		(i) job (ii) married	(iii) money	(iv) none of these
	(i)	What is the best synonym of subordination?		
		(i) domination (ii) supremacy	(iii) principality	(iv) obedience
	(j)	What is the meaning of the word 'characterized'	'?	
		(i) narrated (ii) mentioned	(iii) categorized	(iv) described
((k)	What is the meaning of the word 'inequality'?		
		(i) disparity (ii) alikeness	(iii) impartiality	(iv) parity
((1)	What is the meaning of the word 'research'?		
		(i) ignorance (ii) silliness	(iii) inactivity	(iv) experiment
((m)	What is the closest meaning of the word 'margin		
		(i) to treat someone who is exceptional	(ii) to treat someone wh	
		(iii) to treat someone as if he is not important	(iv) to treat someone wh	10 is bad
((n)	What is the doorway between childhood and ad		
		(i) adolescence (ii) youth	(iii) community	(iv) family
((o)	Where do the girls feel weightless?		
		(i) in the school or college	(ii) in the family	
	, .	(iii) in the community	(iv) in the in-laws' hous	e
	(p)	'Dowry' stands for —?	(**) 1.1;	

(iv) the money or property demanded by the bridegroom from the bride's family (q) By which words is the situation of adolescent girls characterized in Bangladesh? (i) equality and cooperation (ii) understanding and admiration

(i) collection of girls for a marriage

(iii) inequality and subordination

(iii) wedding gift given by the groom to the bridegroom

	(r)		of adolescent girls su	ıffer from —	-				
		(i) diarrhoea	(ii) typhoid		(iii) malnutrition	n ((iv) an	aemia	
	(s)		derstand by 'materna	al mortality'		_			
		(i) death of the p			(ii) death of the		baby		
		(iii) marriages of			(iv) death of the	sons			
	(t)		onym of the word 'ma	ijority"?	()	,	(.) 11	C 13	
		(i) multiplicity	(ii) minority		(iii) inferiority			of these	
	(u)		passage 'in the in-la					,	
		(i) independence		nent	(iii) comfort	((iv) fel	icity	
	(v)		lowry should be—		()		·	,	
_		(i) stated	(ii) banned		(iii) improved	((iv) ind	creased	5 10
В.	Ans	swer the following	g questions.	:la 1: C -	0			2	\times 5 = 10
			eriod is adolescence		?				
			on of WHO toward ad		11714:- 41		. 41	~ dO	
			escents are there in E				uieir	gender?	
			l age of marriage for						
		t ra Questions :	nt girls tend to marry	at a later a	ger				
			sons of inequality and	Laubardinat	ion of adolescent	girle in ou	ır fom	ilw and soci	iotro?
			on play a vital role in			giris iii ot	паш	ny and soci	icty:
			s get married only aft			nce?			
	(i)		nditions of in-laws' ho						
	(i)		e of adolescence in a						
	(k)		nstitute a nation's co				grow	th." Do voi	ı agree?
	(11)	Why/Why not?	ionicate a nation 5 co	re resource	ioi iladioilai ioi	iewai aiia	S-5	20 you	a agree.
	(1)		the reasons of inequ	alitv and su	abordination of	adolescen	t girls	in the fan	nilv and
	(-)	society?					- 6		
	(m)		ght of adolescent girls	s in their in	-laws' houses in	2/3 sente	ences.		
			lescent girls at high						
			to do in her in-laws' l						
			om of dowry in Bangl		G				
			oductive health servi						
	(r)	Give two negativ	re impact of early man	rriage of a g	irl?				
			dition of the illiterate						
2 .			ext and make a flow			of adolesc	ents i		
			scence. (One has been	<u>n done for y</u>			•	2	\times 5 = 10
		13.7 million girls		\longrightarrow 2.	\rightarrow 3.	\rightarrow 4.	\rightarrow	$5.$ \rightarrow	6.
		tra Question :							
(ii)			t and make a flow		wing the situat	ion/ cond	lition		
			as been done for you.				ı		\times 5 = 10
_		28 million adoleso				\rightarrow 4.	\rightarrow	<u>5</u> . →	
Or,	Rea		age and complete the			informati			10 = 10
		What/ Who	Event/Activity	Hov	v/Where			'ime	
	A	dolescents	(i)			a nation			
	(ii	i)	refers	adolescen	ce			oing the fu	ture of
						girls and	l boys		
		i)	is characterised			inequalit	ty and	subordina	ation
	(iv	v)	is	18 and 21	respectively	(v)			
	A	dolescent girls	(vi)	33%		before th	ie age	of 15	
	A	dolescent girls	become mother	(vii)	•	at the ag	ge of 1	9	
	В	oys	(viii)	for marria	ge	(ix)	•••		
		dolescence	is	28 million		(x)			
3.	Wri	ite a summary of	the above text.						10
4.	Rea	ad the following t	ext and fill in the bla			m the box	t. The	re are mor	e words
			any grammatical cha						× 10 = 5
		the	the	in	producer	Не		filı	m
		a		press	a	with		to	
	'Mv	Brother the Traf	ffic Policeman' is the	name of a	film. It was film	ed by Filir	pos F	vlaktos. H	le was a

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap. $1 \times 10 = 10$ When the incident happened the writer was living in Paris. The (a) — of the writer was barely enough and he (b) — in a tiny apartment. The writer received a (c) — of admiration from a woman who wanted to (d) — him. The woman also asked him whether he (e) — invite her for a lunch at Foyot's. The (f) —

— his respective duties. As (i) — traffic policeman he follows (j) — traffic code strictly.

Greek film (a) —. He made this film (b) — 1963. The film deals (c) — the love affair of (d) —policeman. The policeman is (e) — main character of the (f) —. His name is Antonis. (g) — is too much devoted (h)

agreed to meet her at Foyot's and offer (g) — a modest luncheon. The writer expected her to (h) — young and beautiful. But he was not satisfied (i) — he saw her. When the bill of fare (j) — brought, the writer was startled.

6. Re-arrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

10

- (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.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

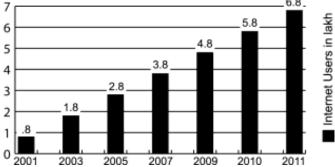
- 7. Write a paragraph on "Street Children in Bangladesh" on the basis of the answers to the following questions in about 200 words.
 - (a) Who are the street children? (b) Where do they live? (c) How do they earn their livelihood? (d) What are they deprived of? (e) What steps should we take for their proper rehabilitation?
- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

7

8

One day I was going to college to sit for the terminal exam at 2 pm. I, along with some friends, was walking along the footpath towards college, when suddenly one of my friends fell fainting on the ground...........

- **9.** Suppose, you are Nasima/ Irfan. You received a letter from your father yesterday. In the letter, you were advised not to kill your precious time surfing the internet. **Now, write a reply to the letter.** 5
- 10. The graph below shows the "The increasing trend in Internet Users in Bangladesh from 2001 to 2011." Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and the main features given in the graph.



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

What is this life if, full of care,

We have no time to stand and stare? No time to stand beneath the boughs And stare as long as sheep or cows.

No time to see, when woods we pass,

Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass. No time to see, in broad daylight, Streams full of stars, like skies at night. A poor life this if full of care, We have no time to stand and stare.

Model Question - 21

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

......When a girl gets married, she usually drops out of school and begins full-time work in her in-laws' household. In the in-laws' house, she is marginalized. She becomes vulnerable to all forms of abuse, including dowry-related violence. In Bangladesh, it is still common for a bride's family to pay dowry, despite the practice being illegal. Dowry demands can also continue after the wedding. For an adolescent bride, even if her in-laws are supportive, there are greater health risks in terms of pregnancy and child birth. The majority of adolescent brides and their families are uninformed or insufficiently informed about reproductive health and contraception. The maternal mortality rate for adolescents is double the national rate.

When adolescent girls are pulled out of school, either for marriage or work, they often lose their mobility, their friends and social status. The lack of mobility among adolescent girls also curtails their economic and non-formal educational opportunities. Moreover, they lack information about health issues. According to a study, only about three in five adolescents have even heard of HIV. It is also reported that more than 50 percent of adolescent girls are undernourished and suffer from anaemia. Adolescent fertility is also high in Bangladesh. The contribution of the adolescent fertility rate to the total fertility rate increased from 20.3% in 1993 to 24.4% in 2007. Moreover, neonatal mortality is another concern for younger mothers.

While the situation for adolescent boys is somewhat better, many are vulnerable and lack the power to make decisions about their own lives. Many boys who are unable to go to school, or are unemployed, remain unaware of social or health issues. They are at considerable risk of being drawn into criminal activities. They are also more likely to get exposed to drugs and alcohol. [Unit-5; Lesson-2]

[Govt. M.M. College, Jessore-'16; Chittagong Cantonment Public College, Chittagong-'16]

💳 🛍 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 💳

Vulnerable (ভালনারাবল্)v-ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হতে পারে এমন; weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally; syn-defenseless, unprotected; ant-guarded, protected, strong. Illegal (ইলীগ্ল্)adj-অবৈধ, বেআইনি; not allowed by the law; synunlawful, illicit, prohibited; ant-legal, lawful. Supportive (সাপোটিভ্)v-সমর্থক, সহায়ক; giving help, encouragement or sympathy to sb; syn-caring, helpful, encouraging, attentive; ant-discouraging. Majority (মজুরাটি)n–সংখ্লাগরিদ; the largest part of a group of people or things; syn-bulk, mass, preponderance; ant-minority Insufficiently (ইন্সাফিশনট্লি)adv—অপর্যাপ্তভাবে; without being enough; syn-inadequately, deficiently, sparsely; ant-sufficiently, adequately, excessively. Contraception (কন্ট্রাসেপ্শ্ন)n-গর্ভনিরোধ; the practice of preventing a woman from becoming pregnant; ant-delivery. Mobility (মোউবিলাটি)n-সচলতা, গতিময়তা; the ability to move easily from one place, social class, or job to another; syn-agility, flexibility, motion, portability; ant-immobility, rigidity, inflexibility. Curtail (কাটেইল্)v-কাটছাঁট করা; to limit sth or make it last for a shorter time; syn-abbreviate, abridge, decrease, lessen, reduce, shorten; ant-extend, lengthen, prolong. Fertility (ফাটিলাটি)n-উর্বরতা; the state of being fertile; synfecundity, lushness, productiveness; ant-infertility, fruitlessness barrenness. Unable (আন্এইব্ল্) adj-ত্ব ম, অপারগ; not having the skill, strength, time, knowledge, etc. to do sth; syn-impotent, incapable, powerless, unfit; ant-able, capable, powerful. Expose (ইক্স্পোউজ) v–অনাবৃত করা, অসংরক্ষিত রাখা; to show sth that is usually hidden; synbring to light, reveal, show, uncover; ant-conceal, cover hide.

বঙ্গানবাদ:যখন একটি মেয়ে বিবাহ-বন্ধনে আবন্ধ হয়, তখন সাধারণত তার স্কুল-জীবনের সমাপ্তি ঘটে এবং সে শূশর-বাড়িতে প র্ণকালীন দায়িত্ব পালন শুরু করে। শুশুর-বাড়িতে সে কোণঠাসা হয়ে পড়ে। সে যৌতুক নিয়ে নির্যাতনসহ সব ধরনের অত্যাচারের শিকার হয়। অবৈধ হওয়া সত্ত্বেও বাংলাদেশে এখনও সচরাচর কনের পরিবারকে যৌতুক দিতে হয়। বিয়ের পরও যৌতুকের দাবি চলতে পারে। এমনকি শুশুর-বাড়ির লোকেরা সমর্থন জুগিয়ে গেলেও গর্ভধারণ ও শিশুজনের সময় কিশৌরীদের ব্যাপকতর স্বাস্থ্য ঝুঁকি রয়েছে। অধিকাংশ কিশোরী বধু ও তাদের পরিবার প্রজননগত স্বাস্থ্য ও জন্ম-নিয়ন্ত্রণ সম্পর্কে হয় অজ্ঞ নয়তো অপর্যাপ্তরূপে জ্ঞাত। কিশোরীদের মাতৃত্বকালীন মৃত্যুহার জাতীয় হারের দ্বিগুণ। যখন বিয়ে কিংবা কাজের স্বার্থে কিশোরীদের স্কুল থেকে ছাড়িয়ে নেয়া হয়, তারা প্রায়ই চলাচলের স্বাধীনতা, তাদের বন্ধু-বাে ব ও সামাজিক মর্যাদা হারায়। কিশোরীদের যাতায়াতের স্বাধীনতার স্কল্পতার কারণে তাদের অর্থনৈতিক ও অপ্রাতিষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষাপ্রাপ্তির সযোগ কমে যায়। তদপরি, তাদের স্বাস্থ্য বিষয়ক জ্ঞানের অভাব থাকে। একটি সমীক্ষা অনুযায়ী, প্রতি পাঁচ জন কিশোরীর মধ্যে মাত্র প্রায় তিন জন কেবল এইচআইভির নাম শুনেছে। এমন প্রতিবেদনও দেয়া হয় যে কিশোরীদের মধ্যে ৫০ শতাংশেরও বেশি অপুষ্টিতে ভূগে এবং রক্তশূন্যতায় আক্রান্ত হয়। বাংলাদেশে কিশোরীদের প্রজনন হারও উচ্চ মাত্রার। সামগ্রিক প্রজনন হারে কিশোরীদের প্রজনন হারের অবদান ১৯৯৩ সালে ২০.৩% থেকে ২০০৭ সালে ২৪.৪% এ উন্নীত হয়েছে। তার উপর, কিশোরী মায়েদের জন্য নবজাতক সন্তানের মৃত্যু আরেকটি দশ্চিন্তার বিষয়।

যখন কিশোর ছেলেদের অবস্থা কিছুটা ভালো, অনেকেই নমনীয় মূভাবের এবং নিজেদের জীবন সম্পর্কে তাদের অনেকেরই সিম্বান্ত নেওয়ার ক্ষমতা কম। অনেক ছেলে যারা স্কুলে যেতে অপারগ কিংবা অনিয়োগপ্রাপ্ত তারা সামাজিক কিংবা স্বাস্থ্যগত বিষয়ে অজ্ঞ থাকে। তাদের অপরাধমূলক কার্যে জড়িয়ে পড়ার ব্যাপক ঝুঁকি থাকে। তাদের মাদক ও পানাসক্ত হওয়ারও সম্ভাবনা বেশি থাকে।

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) The word "married" refers to —. (ii) received (iii) wedded (iv) recognised (i) registered (b) More than 50 percent of adolescent girls suffer from—. (iii) malnutrition (iv) anaemia (i) diarrhoea (ii) typhoid (c) What does the word "uninformed" refer to? (i) not being informed (iii) unavailable (iv) inspired (ii) unknown (d) The word 'status' means —. (iv) honour (i) riches (ii) merit (iii) education (e) " —, only about three in five adolescents have even heard of HIV"— what does the sentence mean? (i) Adolescents are ignorant of HIV (ii) Adolescents are aware of HIV (iii) Adolescents do not want to know about HIV (iv) Adolescents are afraid of HIV Extra Question: (f) In the passage 'common' refers to —. (iii) usual (i) simple (ii) excessive (iv) shared (g) The phrase 'pull out' means —. (ii) take away (i) remain (iii) go away (iv) stay (h) What is the meaning of the word 'wedding'? (i) culture (iv) widow (ii) marriage (iii) tradition (i) What do you understand by 'maternal mortality'? (i) death of the pregnant women (ii) death of the new born baby

(iii) marriages of the girls (iv) death of the sons

(j) What is the synonym of the word 'majority'?

(iv) all of these (i) multiplicity (ii) minority (iii) inferiority

(k) According to the passage, in the in-laws' house many girls fall a victim to —

(i) independence (ii) maltreatment (iii) comfort (iv) felicity

	(1)		sest meanin	ng of the word 'mobili				
		(i) development		prosperity	(iii) uplift	(:	iv) movem	ient
	(m)			tory for a bride's fam				
		(i) To take care			(ii) To pay down		toom.	
	(n)	(iii) To behave we The practice of			(iv) To educate	tile bridegi	00111	
	(11)	(i) stated		banned	(iii) improved	(-	iv) increas	ed
	(o)	Which statemer		barrica	(iii) iiiproved	(-	iv) increas	cu
	(0)	(i) Adolescents a		Bangladesh	(ii) Dowry is no	t a curse ir	n Banglad	esh
		(iii) Girls are de			(iv) Dowry is a			
	(p)			ir study due to —.	· ·	0 1		
	_	(i) marriage	(ii)	cookery	(iii) work	(i	v) i & iii	
	(q)	An adolescent g	girl has — ri	isks.				
		(i) civil		political	(iii) health	(i	v) mental	
	(r)	The word 'mater			()			
		(i) mortality		motherhood	(iii) marriage	(i	v) morbid	ity
	(S)	What is anaemi		*	(:::) f	- (:		
	(+)	(i) pollution		germ death during —.	(iii) forgetfulnes	is (1	v) disease	,
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	` '	(i) concentration		compression	(iii) pregnancy	(iv) obstr	ucting chi	ld-birth
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				y in Bangladesh?				
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	101	In Bangladesh t	why is the r			mothers s	o high?	
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results from an integrated approach to community (i) —. Thus failing to educate girls results in a

tremendous waste of powerful (j) — resources.

8

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (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.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

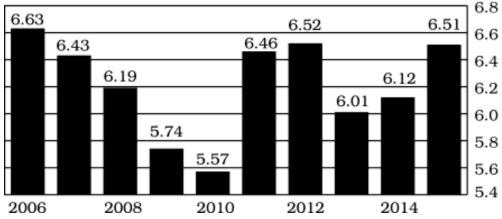
7. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

Once Rafik was having a launch journey on the river Meghna. The river became turbulent

Once Rafik was having a launch journey on the river Meghna. The river became turbulent because of the sudden stormy weather as the launch reached the middle. Then......

8. The following bar graph shows the annual growth of GDP in Bangladesh from the fiscal year 2006 to 2015. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph. $1 \times 10 = 10$





9. Write a paragraph on "**Folk music and modern music**" on the basis of the following questions. Your paragraph should not exceed 200 words.

(a) What do you understand by folk music and modern music? (b) What are the major characteristics of folk music? (c) What are the major characteristics of modern music? (d) What musical instruments are used with folk and modern music? (e) Why is modern music becoming more and more popular gradually?

10. Suppose, you are Rony. Your friend borrowed a book from you. Now, write an e-mail asking him to return the book he borrowed from you.

11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

Fair Daffodils, we weep to see You haste away so soon;

As yet the early-rising sun

Has not attained his noon.

Stay, stay,

Until the hasting day

Has run

But to the even-song;

And, having pray'd together, we

Will go with you along.

We have short time to stay, as you,

We have as short a spring;

As quick a growth to meet decay,

As you, or anything.

We die

As your hours do, and dry

Away,

Like to the summer's rain;

Or as the pearls of morning's dew,

Ne'er to be found again.

Model Question - 22

Part-I: Marks 60

Children's right to education also implies that the school they go to will have a pleasant and learning-friendly environment where everyone will have an enjoyable time. Teachers will be kind, caring and supportive and children will feel relaxed. No harsh words will be spoken to them and special care will be taken of children with learning disabilities.

That, unfortunately is not the general picture in our schools. The system of education in our part of the world does not allow children much freedom, and classrooms look more like cages where they are pent up for hours. Rabindranath Tagore (read his "An Eastern University" in Unit Six) found it unacceptable; so did William Blake (1757-1857), an English poet and painter, whose favourite subjects included children. In his poem "The School Boy" Blake writes about a young boy who is unhappy with his school where dour-faced teachers give joyless lessons. He would rather like to be outdoors and enjoy the summer day. He pleads with his parents to rescue him from the drudgery of school. [Unit-5; Lesson-3]

[Mirzapur Cadet College, Tangail-'16]

🚃 🛍 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 🖃

Right (রাইট্)n–অধিকার; a moral or legal entitlement to have or do something; syn- entitlement, prerogative, privilege, advantage, due to, birthright, liberty, authority; ant-disadvantage, injustice. Imply (ইম্পলাই) v-ইজ্ঞাত করা; suggest (something) as a logical consequence; syn- suggest, hint, involve, entail. Pleasant (প্লেজন্ট্) adj-সুখকর, মনোরম; giving a sense of happy satisfaction or enjoyment; syn- enjoyable, pleasurable, nice, satisfying; ant-unpleasant, boring. Supportive (সাপোটিভ্)adj-সহায়ক; providing encouragement or emotional help; synencouraging, caring, sympathetic, reassuring, understanding ant-discouraging. Harsh (হা:শ্)adj-রুড়, কর্কশ; unpleasantly rough or jarring to the senses; syn-rough, bitter; ant-soft, pleasant. Disability (ডিসাবিলিটি)n–ত্ম মতা; a physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses, or activities; syn-defect, restriction; antability. Pent up (পেন্ট্ আপ্)v–আবন্ধ বা বন্ধ করে রাখা; keeping closed; syn-confine, close; ant-free, release. Plead (প্লীড্)v–অনুনয়বিনয় করা; make an emotional appeal; syn- beg, pray to, request, implore, appeal to; ant-order, command. Rescue (রেস্ক্ইউ)v-উদ্ধার করা, পুনরুদ্ধার করা; save (someone) from a dangerous or difficult situation; synsave, recover, retrieve; ant-harm, hurt, injure. Drudgery (ডাল্কারি)n-নিরস একঘেয়ে খাটুনি বা পরিশ্রম; hard menial or dull work; syn-hard work, menial work, toil; ant-entertainment, fun.

বচ্চানবাদ : শিশদের শিক্ষার অধিকার এও ইঞ্চিত করে যে তাদের স্কলে আনন্দময় ও শিক্ষা বান্ধব পরিবেশ থাক্বে যেখানে প্রত্যেকে উপভোগ্য সময় কাটাবে। শিক্ষকরা হবেন সদয়, যত্নশীল ও সহায়তাপূর্ণ এবং শিশুরা স্বাচ্ছন্দ্য বোধ করবে। তাদেরকে কোনো রুঢ় বাক্য বলা হবে না আর দুর্বল শিক্ষার্থীদের বিশেষ যত্ন নেয়া হবে।

দর্ভাগ্যজনকভাবে এটি আমাদের স্কলের সাধারণ চিত্র নয়। বিশ্বের এ প্রান্তের শিক্ষা-ব্যবস্থায় শিশুরা যথেফ স্বাধীনতা পায় না, আর শ্রেণিকক্ষণলোকে মনে হয় খাঁচার মত যেখানে তারা ঘণ্টার পর ঘণ্টা দীর্ঘপাস ফেলে। রবীন্দনাথ ঠাকর (ইউনিট ছয়-এ তাঁর "প্রাচ্যীয় বিশুবিদ্যালয়" নামের প্রবন্ধ পড়) একে অগ্রহণযোগ্য বলে ধরে নিয়েছিলেন; অনুরূপ চিন্তা করেছিলেন ইংরেজ কবি ও চিত্রশিল্পী উইলিয়াম ব্লেইক (১৭৫৭-১৮৫৭), যাঁর প্রিয় বিষয়গুলোর অন্তর্ভুক্ত ছিল শিশুরা। ব্লেইক তাঁর "এথ্যব ঝপ্যড়ড়ষ ইছু" কবিতায় একজন কিশোরের কথা লিখেছেন যে তার স্কুল নিয়ে অসুখী, যেখানে কঠোর চেহারা ধারণ করা শিক্ষকরা আনন্দহীন পাঠদান করেন। সৈ বরং ঘরের বাইরে গ্রীষ্মের দিন উপভোগ করতে চাইবে। স্কুলের একঘেয়েমি থেকে মুক্তি

দিতে সে তার মা-বাবাকে অনুরোধ জানাচ্ছে। A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 5 = 5$ (a) Children should have a — environment at school. (ii) serious (iii) challenging (iv) friendly (i) strict (b) Teachers should be —. (iii) supportive (i) strict (ii) harsh (iv) joking (c) — words should be spoken to children. (iii) Mild (i) Harsh (ii) Study-related (iv) Funny (d) Blake's "school-boy" is — with his school.

(i) angry (ii) happy (iii) unhappy (iv) excited (e) Teachers usually give — lectures in class.

(i) inspiring (iii) ridiculous (iv) terrifying (ii) joyless

Extra Questions:

(f) Education is a/an — for children. (i) obligation (ii) right (iii) burden (iv) game

(g) Children need to be — in class. (i) relaxed (ii) disobedient (iii) pressurized (iv) captive

(h) The word 'enjoyable' best means —. (i) happy (ii) mocking (iii) irritating (iv) encouraging

(i) The meaning of 'supportive' is —. (ii) helpful (iii) disturber (iv) voter

(j) What is the synonym of 'harsh'? (i) handsome (ii) hard (iii) cruel (iv) pleasing

(k) What does the word 'disability' mean? (i) inability (ii) difficulty (iii) laziness (iv) i & ii

'Dour-faced' means —. (i) friendly (ii) amicable (iii) caring (iv) harsh

(m) The word 'plead' best means —. (i) interrogate (ii) plot (iii) ask (iv) please

(n) What is a synonym of 'drudgery'? (ii) hard work (iii) dreadful work (iv) monotonous work (i) toil

(a) What does children's right to education imply?

(b) What did Rabindranath find our education system to be?

(c) Who was William Blake?

Answer the following questions.

(d) What do you know about his poem "The School Boy"?

(e) What should the teachers be?

Read the following text and make a flow chart showing how the schools should be for children. (No. 1 $2 \times 5 = 10$ has been done for you)

1. A friendly and pleasant environment \rightarrow 2. \rightarrow 3. \rightarrow 4. \rightarrow 5.

3. Write a summary of the above text in your own words.

 $2 \times 5 = 10$

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

man needed. Wane any grammatical change in needebary.						
brand	support	move	study	apartheid	isolate	
leave	imprison	advocacy	regime	move	oppress	

Mandela, the South African leader (a) — for armed resistance to (b) —. (c) — his country, he travelled the continent and Europe, (d) — guerilla warfare and building (e) — for the African National Congress. He (f) — a terrorist by his enemies and was sentenced to life (g) — in 1964. He (h) — from millions of his countrymen as they suffered (i) —, violence and forced resettlement under the apartheid (j) —.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Bangladesh is blessed with huge inland open water resources. It has (a) — river canals, beels, lakes, (b) — vast areas of floodplains. Hakaluki (c) — is one of the major (d) — of Bangladesh. With a land (e) — of 18,386 hectres, it supports (f) — rich biodiversity and provides (g) — and indirect livelihood benefits to (h) — 190,000 people. This haor was (i) — an Ecologically Critical Area (j) — April 1999 by the government of Bangladesh.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

lυ

- (a) They looked for him here and there for some time but understandably, they failed to find him out.
- (b) Einstein, however, walked the whole way with a suitcase in one hand and a violin in the other.
- (c) The officials also expected to see somebody who was rich and aristocratic.
- (d) Once the queen of Belgium invited Einstein to Brussels.
- (e) "I did not think that anybody would send a car for me," replied the great scientist with a smile.
- (f) So, they went back to the queen and informed her that Einstein had not come by train.
- (g) He travelled to Brussels by train and got down at the station.
- (h) They never imagined that this shabby man would be Einstein himself.
- (i) But he could not think that many gorgeously dressed officials had come to receive him at the station.
- (j) When he reached the destination the queen said to him, "I sent a car for you Dr. Einstein."

Part-B: Composition (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "Diaspora" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.

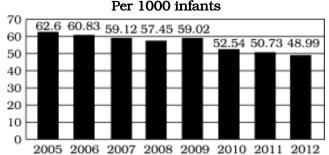
10

(a) What is diaspora? (b) What are the causes of diaspora? (c) When has the study of diaspora started to attract scholars? (d) What were the major diasporas in the past? (e) What is the relation between diaspora and globalization?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. Give a suitable title to your story.

We had a neighbour named Md. Abdul Gofur. He was a very honest person. But Mrs. Gofur was always in favour of discovering ways to quick success. One day their eldest son bought a goose from the nearby hut. Next morning they were astonished to find that the goose had laid a golden egg.......

- 9. Suppose, you are Disha. Now, write a letter to your friend Ritu telling her about the co-curricular activities of your college.
- 10. The graph below shows 'Infant Mortality Rate' in Bangladesh from 2005 to 2012. Now describe and analyze the graph in around 80 words.



2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

O father and mother if buds are nipped, And blossoms blown away; And if the tender plants are stripped Of their joy in the springing day, By sorrow and care's dismay,-

How shall the summer arise in joy,
Or the summer fruits appear?
Or how shall we gather what griefs destroy,
Or bless the mellowing year,
When the blasts of winter appear?

8

Model Question - 23

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Shilpi was only 15 years old when she married Rashid in 2008. Marrying off daughters at an early age is a standard practice for many families living in rural Bangladesh. After her wedding, Shilpi joined a local empowerment group that provides adolescent girls with the tools needed to gradually change cultural practices, particularly those pertaining to early marriage and pregnancy. The group's activities include discussions on how to most effectively change behaviour related to reproductive health as well as one-on-one counselling. It also offers peer-to-peer support and life skills training that help adolescents say no to early marriage. The empowerment group is one of more than 10,000 groups supported by some local Non Government Organizations (NGOs) working all over Bangladesh. These NGOs work through Canada's Adolescent Reproductive Health Project which also aims to increase access to quality health services for adolescents. During one of the group sessions, Shilpi came to understand the potentially harmful effects of early marriage and pregnancy.

While maternal mortality in Bangladesh has declined by nearly 40 percent since 2001, the rate remains high with 194 maternal deaths per 1,00,000, live births in 2010- dropping from 322 in 2001 with a projected decrease to 143 by 2015. Girls who get pregnant are at risk of serious health complications. These include dangerous hemorrhage and fistula, a painful internal injury caused by obstructed childbirth that commonly leads to serious maternal morbidities and social exclusion.

When Shilpi heard about those risks, she invited her husband, Rashid, to discuss pregnancy with a counsellor. After hearing about the risks, Rashid agreed to delay having children for five years despite pressures from his parents and neighbours to produce an offspring. Together, the couple met with a female health care provider, who informed them about the various family planning options available.

Shilpi's mother-in-law and neighbours continued to pressurize the newlyweds. Deeply rooted cultural practices and traditions caused a rift between Shilpi and Rashid and their extended family, some of whose members insulted and criticized the couple. Unable to convince their close relatives of the risks, Shilpi and Rashid returned to the counsellor. They took the help of a parent peer who has been trained to speak to other parents about adolescent issues. Shilpi's mother-in-law and neighbours eventually came to understand the harmful effects of early pregnancy on mother and child.

Today, the village no longer pressurizes the couple; their parents and neighbours now support them and speak out against early marriage and pregnancy. [Unit-5; Lesson-4]

[Motijheel Model School & College, Dhaka- '16; Ghatail Cantt. School & College, Tangail- '16; Baroiyahat College, Chittagong- '16]

————— ⋒ Word-meaning ♣ (ওয়াড়-মীনিঙ)-শব্দার্থ ⋒ ————

Effectively (ইফেক্টিভলি)adv-কার্যকরভাবে; in a way that is successful and achieves what you want; syn- actively, impressively, usefully; ant- ineffectively, uselessly. Increase (ইন্কীস্)v-বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া; to (make sth) become larger in amount or size; syn- add to, raise, enlarge, amplify, boost; ant- decrease, lessen, reduce, shrink, decline. Harmful (হা:মফুল্) adj্ৰ তিকৰ; causing harm; syn- damaging, detrimental, injurious, hurtful, dangerous; antuseful, helpful, handy, constructive. **Decrease** (ডিক্রীস্)v–কমা, হচ্চ পাওয়া; to become less; syn- lessen, reduce, shrink, decline; ant- add to, raise, enlarge, amplify, boost increase. **Offspring** (অফস্পিড)n–সন্তান; a person's children; syn- progeny, children, brood, litter. Pressurize (প্রশারাইজ্) v-চাপ সৃষ্টি করা; to strongly persuade sb to do sth they do not want to do; syn- force, compel, press, coerce. Insult (ইন্সাল্ট্)v-অপমান/অমর্যাদা/ অবমাননা করা; to sau or do sth that offends sb; syn- abuse, offned, slur, slight, affront; ant- praise, eulogize, extol. Criticize (ক্রিটিসাইজ্)v-সমালোচনা করা; to express disapproval of sb/sth; syn- condemn, censure, disparage, carp; ant- praise, eulogize, extol. Convince (কান্ভিন্স)v-কাউকে বোঝানো; to persuade sb or make them certain; syn- induce, encourage, persuade, sway; ant- dissuade, deter, discourage. Eventually (ইভেন্চুআলি)adv-অবশেষে, পরিণামে; in the end; synfinally, ultimately; ant- primarily, initially. Neighbourhood (নেইবা(র্)হুড্)n– পার্শ্ববর্তী বা নিকটবর্তী এলাকা; a district or an area of a town; syn- locality, area. **Empowerment** (ইম্পাউআ(র)মান্ট)n-্ব মতায়ন; the process of giving sb the authority or power to do something; syn- strengthening; ant- weakening. Potential (পটেনশ্ল)adi- সভ্জার; that can develop into sth or be developed in the future; syn- probable, promising, imaginable; ant- unimaginable, unpredictable. Counsel (কাউন্সূল্)v– উপদেশ/ পরামর্শ দান করা; to give support or professional advice to sb who needs help; syn- advise, direct, guide, suggest. Reproductive (রীপাডাক্টিভ্)adj- পুনরুৎপাদনশীল; connected with reproducing babies, young animals or plants; syn- generative, genital, sexual. **Decline** (ডিক্লাইন্) v_- ্ব ীণতর হওয়া/ হাচ্চ পাওয়া; to become smaller, fewer, weaker etc; syn- lessen, wane, worsen; ant- improve, rise. Complication (ক্মপ্লিকেইশ্ন্)n– জটিলতা; a thing that makes a situation more complicated or difficult; syn- difficulty, complexity; ant- clarity, advantage. Violence (ভাইআলান্স্)n- সহিংসতা; violent behaviour intended to hurt or kill sb; syn- bloodshed, ferocity, fury; ant- passivity, peacefulness. Peer (পীআ(র্))n- স্তর, মেধা ও গুণপনায় সমকক্ষ; a person who is the same age or who has the same social status as you; syn- equal, fellow, match; ant- unequal, unmatch. Morbidity (মোবিডাটি)n– বিষণ্ণতা; a strong interest in sad or unpleasant things; syn- sadness, melancholiness; ant- happiness, pleasure. Advocate (ফ্লাডভাকট্)v-সমর্থন/ পূচার করা; to support sth publicly; syn- patronise, support, promote; ant- deprecate.

ব্রজানুবাদ: ২০০৮ সালে রশিদকে বিয়ে করার সময় শিল্পীর বয়স ছিল মাত্র ১৫ বছর। গ্রাম বাংলায় বসবাসকারী বহু পরিবারের জন্য কম বয়সে মেয়ে বিয়ে দেওয়া একটি নিয়মিত অভ্যাস হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে। বিয়ের পর শিল্পী একটি স্থানীয় ক্ষমতায়ন গ্রুপে যোগদান করেন যা সাংস্কৃতিক রীতিনীতি, বিশেষ করে যেগুলো বাল্যবিবাহ ও অকালে গর্ভধারণের সাথে সম্পৃক্ত, সেগুলো ক্রমান্বয়ে পরিবর্তন করতে কিশোরীদের প্রয়োজনীয় জিনিসের যোগান দেয়। এ গ্রপের কার্যাবলির মধ্যে রয়েছে, প্রজননগত স্বাস্থ্য ও এককভাবে পরামর্শদানের সাথে সম্পুক্ত আচরণ কীভাবে সবচেয়ে কার্যকরভাবে পরিবর্তন করা যায় তার উপর আলোচনা। এটি পারস্পরিক সমর্থন ও বাস্তব জীবনে দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধিরও প্রশিক্ষণ দেয় যা কিশোর-কিশোরীদের বাল্য-বিবাহকে 'না' বলতে সাহায্য করে। ক্ষমতায়ন গ্রুপটি ১০,০০০ এর চেয়ে বেশি সংখ্যক গ্রুপের একটি যেগুলো সারা বাংলাদেশে কাজ করা কিছু স্থানীয় বেসরকারি উনুয়ন সংস্থা (এনজিও) দ্বারা সমর্থিত। এসব এনজিও কানাডার Adolescent Reproductive Health Project এর মাধ্যমে কাজ করে যার আরও একটি লক্ষ্য হচ্ছে কিশোর-কিশোরীদের মানসমত স্বাস্থ্য সেবা দান। দলীয় আলোচনার একটিতে শিল্পী বাল্ল -বিবাহ ও অকালে গর্ভধারণের সম্ভাব্য ক্ষতিকর প্রভাব অনুধাবনে সক্ষম হলেন।

যখন বাংলাদেশে মাতৃ-মৃত্যুহার ২০০১ সাল থেকে প্রায় ৪০ শতাংশ কমে এসেছে, ২০১০ সালে প্রতি ১,০০,০০০টি জীবিত শিশুর ভেতর ১৯৪টি নিয়ে মাতৃ-মৃত্যুহার এখনও উচ্চই আছে, ২০০১ সালের ৩২২ থেকে নেমে ২০১৫ সালে পরিকল্পনা অনুযায়ী যা ১৪৩ এ হ্রাস পেয়েছে। গর্ভবতী মেয়েরা মারাত্মক স্বাস্থ্যগত জটিলতার ঝুঁকিতে আছে। এগুলোর মধ্যে আছে ভয়াবহ রক্তক্ষরণ ও ফিস্টুলা, যা সন্তান জন্ম প্রতিরোধ থেকে সৃষ্ট শরীরের ভেতরের এক ব্যথাপূর্ণ আহতাবস্থা যা সাধারণভাবে মারাত্মক মাতৃমূত্য ও সামাজিক বিচ্ছিনুতার দিকে চালিত করে।

যখন শিল্পী এসব ঝুঁকির কথা শুনলেন, তিনি তার স্বামী রশিদকে একজন পরামর্শকের সাথে গর্ভধারণ নিয়ে কথা বলতে বললেন। ঝুঁকিগুলোর কথা শোনার পর সন্তান নিতে পরিবার ও প্রতিবেশীদের চাপ সত্ত্বেও রশিদ সন্তান নিতে পাঁচ বছর দেরি করতে সমত হলেন। একসাথে সে দম্পতি এক নারী স্বাস্থ্য সেবা দানকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানে গেলেন, যারা তাদের বিভিন্ন সহজলভ্য পরিবার পরিকল্পনা নীতির কথা বললেন।

শিল্পীর শাশুড়ি ও প্রতিবেশীরা নববিবাহিত দম্পতিকে চাপ প্রয়োগ অব্যাহত রাখলেন। গভীরভাবে প্রোথিত সাংস্কৃতিক কার্যকলাপ ও ঐতিহ্য শিল্পী ও রশিদ ও তাদের সম্প্রারিত পরিবারের মধ্যে ব্যবধান সৃষ্টি করল, যাদের ভেতর কয়েকজন সদস্য দম্পতিকে অপমান ও সমালোচনা করল। নিকটাত্মীয়দের এসব ঝুঁকি সম্পর্কে বোঝাতে ব্যর্থ/ অসমর্থ হয়ে শিল্পী ও রশিদ পরামর্শকের কাছে ফিরে গেলেন। তারা মা-বাবার সমত্ল্য একজনের সহায়তা নিলেন যিনি অন্যের মা-বাবাদের বয়ঃসন্ধিকালের বিভিন্ন বিষয় সম্পর্কে বলতে প্রশিক্ষণপ্রাপত। শিল্পীর শাশুড়ি ও প্রতিবেশীরা অবশেষে মা ও শিশুর ওপর অকালে গর্ভধারণের ক্ষতিকর প্রভাব বুঝতে পারলেন।

এখন আর গ্রামবাসীরা ঐ দম্পতির ওপর চাপ সৃষ্টি করে না; তাদের মা-বাবা ও প্রতিবেশীরা এখন তাদের সমর্থন করেন এবং বাল্য-বিবাহ ও অকালে গর্ভধারণের বিরুদ্ধে উচ্চ কণ্ঠে কথা বলেন।

$1 \times 5 = 5$ Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. (a) The word "standard" refers to —. (ii) over-estimated (iii) bad (iv) accepted (i) good (b) The closest meaning of the word "wedding" is —. (i) birthday (iii) funeral (iv) marriage anniversary (ii) marriage (c) Most of the families living in the — marry off their daughters at an early age. (iii) village (iv) slums (i) town (ii) city (d) The word "pressurize" means —. (i) request (ii) force (iii) ask (iv) order (e) "Shilpi was only 15 years old when she married Rashid in 2008"— What does it indicate? (i) Shilpi was married off early (ii) Shilpi was married off at an exact (iii) Shilpi was 15 in 2008 (iv) None of the above Extra Questions: (f) What is the meaning of the word 'empowerment' used in the text? (iii) blessing (iv) authorization (i) refusal (ii) veto (g) The word 'adolescent' means —. (i) mature (ii) juvenile (iii) support (iv) boyish (h) The word 'reproductive' in the text refers to —. (iii) production (i) generative (ii) birth (iv) destroy 'peer to peer' means — (i) one end to another (ii) everyone (iii) mutual (iv) social (j) What is the meaning of the word 'potentially'? (iii) capability (iv) talent (ii) possibility (k) The phrase 'health complication' means —. (i) health related complexity (ii) health issues (iii) dieting (iv) health security The word 'morbidity' refers to —. (i) animation (ii) lively (iii) depression (iv) death (m) Shilpi decided to have children after reaching – (ii) 25 years (iii) 20 years (iv) 26 years (i) 15 years (n) What is the meaning of the word 'counsellor'? (i) representative (ii) advisor (iii) conductor (iv) thinker (o) The phrase 'parent peer' means —. (i) parents like arbitrator (ii) make someone understand (iii) a counselor (iv) a guide for parents (p) Shilpi's in-laws at last understand —.

(i) harmful effects of immature pregnancy

(ii) in the beginning

(q) The word 'eventually' in the text means —.

(iii) effects of being pregnant

(i) finally

(ii) harmful effects of pregnancy

(iv) carefully

(iv) late pregnancy

(iii) all on a sudden

them.

		TTT . 1 C.11 C.11			. 6.11	10	
	(r)	Which of the follo					
		(i) outlet		proach	(iii) exit	(iv) skill	
	(s)	What is the most					
		(i) old	(ii) ch		(iii) adult	(iv) teen	ager
	(t)	Shilpi joined a —					
		(i) national	(ii) loc		(iii) internation	al (iv) triba	al
	(u)	What does the wo	ord 'return' m	iean?			
		(i) come again	(ii) go	again	(iii) come back	(iv) com	e twice
	(v)	The word "offspri	ng" refers to	—.			
		(i) child	(ii) be	ginning of spring	(iii) end of sprir	ng (iv) fami	ily
	(w)	Fistula is —.					
		(i) internal injury	(ii) ext	ernal injury	(iii) food poison	ing (iv) a sin	nple disease
	(x)	The closest mean		rd 'rift' is —.	•		•
		(i) prick	(ii) blo		(iii) tear	(iv) cleft	
B.	Ans	swer the following			, ,	` ,	$2 \times 5 = 10$
		"Marrying off day		n early age is a	standard practice	for many familie	es living in rural
	` ,	Bangladesh"- exp			1	3	8
	(b)	How does the loc			effectively change	behaviour related	d to reproductive
	()	health?	ar emperient	ione Stock most	oncourrery endings		a to reproductive
	(c)	What did Shilpi o	ome to unde	rstand and how?			
		What are the acti					
		What do you kno			nt group.		
		ra Questions :	w about the i	.1005:			
		Write about mate	rnal mortalit	77			
		What is fistula?	mai mortant	у.			
		What is the outlo	olz of the will	ndere in the eter	r now?		
		What is the stand				dech2	
						uesii	
	(j)	What health com				oorly marriage or	nd programmy
		What are the pas				early marriage ar	id pregnancy:
	(l)	When did Rashid				rolativos and naid	hhaura
		What happened t					indours?
		What is the reason				lf	
9		Why did Shilpi an				of the NCOs in B	landladach (One
2.		Read the above te		a now chart sir	ownig the works	of the MGOS III B	
		s been done for you				. [4] . [$2 \times 5 = 10$
		Supporting empov	werment grou	$ps \rightarrow 2$	$2.$ \rightarrow $3.$	\rightarrow 4. \rightarrow \downarrow	$5. \rightarrow 6.$
(**)		ra Questions :				-1 O1-11 £	. 4 4 1
(ii)		ad the above text			lowing what pro	olems Sniipi iace	
		rcame them. (One		ne for you.)			$2 \times 5 = 10$
		Became married a		$e \longrightarrow 2$	$2.$ \rightarrow $3.$	$\rightarrow $ $4.$ $\rightarrow $	$5.$ \rightarrow $6.$
(111)	Rea	ad the above text	and make a	flow chart show	ing how Shilpi s	ucceeded to conv	
		out the bad sides o					$2 \times 5 = 10$
		Joining a local em				\rightarrow 4. \rightarrow \downarrow	$5. \rightarrow 6.$
Or,	Rea	d the above passa	ige and comp				$1 \times 10 = 10$
		Who/ What		Event/ Activ	ity	Where/When	Time/ Year
	Sh	ıilpi	(i)				(ii)
	Sh	nilpi	joining			(iii)	(iv)
			working a	rea		(vi)	
		aternal mortality	(vii)				(viii)
		ıshid	(ix)				(*===, *********************************
				elatives of the ris	lze.	at last	
9					ons	at last	10
3.		ite a summary of t				4b - b 7b	10
4.		ad the following te				om the box. There	
	una	n needed. Make a				.11	$0.5 \times 10 = 5$
		vehicles	roads	safety	return	will	ear
	Ļ	much	because	can	many	has	journey
			1:1: f			10 dans 4 la - (-)	
					nd towns. We see		
	uno	certain. None (b) -	—predict proj	perly how the da	y (c) —be. In any	weather, he (d) -	-to do his duty.
	uno His		predict proj is head aches	perly how the da s (f) —of the sour	y (c) —be. In any nd of the (g) —. H	weather, he (d) - e always cares for	—to do his duty. our (h) —on the

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap. $1 \times 10 = 10$ Adolescence means the teenage years between 13 and 19. Adolescents (a) — different both from young children and adults. (b) —, adolescents are not fully capable of understanding (c) — concepts. They don't even understand the relationship (d) —behaviour and consequences, nor they have the (e)

— to take decisions over health issues. It (f) — make them vulnerable to sexual exploitation and (g) — risk behaviours. Laws and customs may also (h) — adolescents. These issues often restrict adolescents' access (i) — reproductive health information and services. Parents, community (j) — social institutions should intervene effectively when problems arise.

6. Re-arrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

10

- (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-Cuobertin a French nobleman, planned to restart the games among world communities.
- (j) Later, gradually women were allowed to participate in the games.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Female Education" answering the following questions in about 200 words. 10 (a) What is the state of female education in Bangladesh? (b) What is the percentage of female literacy? (c) Why is female education necessary? (d) What are the obstacles women face in receiving education? (e) Why are the women of our country lagging behind? (f) What are the advantages of female education?
- 9. Write an email to your pen friend asking him/her to visit Bangladesh.

10. The chart below shows the flow of remittance in Bangladesh during the period 2009-2012. Now describe the chart in your own words.

Year	Amount of remittance (in millions)	Number of Immigrants
2009	\$ 3,177.85	2,54,110
2010	\$ 4,561.62	2,70,550
2011	\$ 4,255.19	2,52,000
2012	\$ 5.001.20	3.80.710

11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

Fair Daffodils, we weep to see

You haste away so soon;

As yet the early-rising sun

Has not attain'd his noon.

Stay, stay,

Until the hasting day

Has run

But to the even-song;

And, having pray'd together we

Will go with you along.

We have short time to stay, as you

We have as short a spring;

As quick a growth to meet decay,

As you, or anything.

We die

As your hours do, and dry

Away,

Like to the summer's rain;

Or as the pearls of morning's dew,

Ne'er to be found again.

Model Question - 24

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

At the age of nine, Dylan Mahalingam became the co-founder of Lil' MDGs, a nonprofit international development and youth empowerment organization. Lil' MDGs' mission is to use the power of the digital media to engage children in the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). His organization has mobilized more than 3 million children around the globe to raise 780,000 US dollars for tsunami relief, and more than 10 million dollars for hurricane relief. He has built a dormitory in Tibet, a mobile hospital in India, and a school playground serving AIDS orphans in Uganda. Dylan is a youth speaker for the United Nations.

Alexandra 'Alex' Scott was born in Connecticut in 1996, and was diagnosed with neuroblastoma, a type of Childhood cancer, shortly before she turned on. In 2000, just after turning four, she informed her mother that she wanted to start a lemonade stand to raise money for doctors to help children. Her first lemonade stand raised 2,000 dollars and led to the creation of the Alex's Lemonade Stand Foundation. Alex continued her lemonade stands throughout her life, ultimately raising over one million dollars toward cancer research. She passed away in August 2004 at the age of eight. Today, Alex's Lemonade Stand sponsors a national fundraising weekend in the United States which is popularly known as Lemonade Days. Each year, as many as 10,000 volunteers at more than 2,000 Alex's Lemonade Stands make a difference for children with cancer.

8

— 🏥 🛍 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 🚃

Engage (ইন্গেইজ্)v-নিয়োগ করা; to employ sb; syn-employ, appoint, connect, take on; ant-sack, fire. Tiny (টাইনি)adj-অতি্ব ুদ্ধextremely small; syn-minute, little, small, petite, miniature; ant-big, huge, titanic, gigantic, large. Donate (ডোনেইট্)v-দান করা; to give money or goods to help a person or organization; syn-give, contribute, bestow; ant-receive. Numerous (নিউমারাস্)adj-বিপুল সংশ্ল ক, অসংশ্ল ; many; syn-many, plentiful, several, abundant; ant-few, little, hardly any. Dormitory (ডোমিট্রি)n-বহু শ্লাবিশিন্ট ক্ ; a large room containing many beds. Ultimately (আলটিমাট্লি)adv-অবশেষে; finally; syn-eventually, finally; ant-primarilly, initially. Pass away (পাস্ আওয়েই)v-মারা যাওয়া; die; syn-die, pass on; expire ant-survive, live. Weekend (উসকেন্ড্)n-সমা হিক ছুটি; a holiday; syn-holiday, vacation; ant-weekday, workday. Popularly (পিপিউলা(র্)লি) adv-জনপ্রিয়ভাবে; likedly/ supportedly; syn-commonly, widely, universally. Determination (ডিটামিনেইশ্ন্)n-দৃঢ়সংকল্প; the ability to continue trying to do sth; syn-resolution, willpower; ant-unwillingness, reluctance.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: নয় বছর বয়সে দিলান্ মহালিজাম্ লিল্ এমডিজি'র সহ প্রতিষ্ঠাতা হন, যা একটি অলাভজনক আন্তর্জাতিক উনুয়ন ও যুব ক্ষমতায়ন সংস্থা। লিল এমডিজি'র লক্ষ্য হচ্ছে ডিজিটাল মিডিয়ার শক্তিকে জাতিসংঘ মিলেনিয়াম উনুয়ন লক্ষ্য (এমডিজি)-তে ছেলেমেয়েদের সম্পৃক্ত করার কাজে লাগানো। তাঁর সংস্থা সুনামিতে ত্রাণ হিসেবে ৭৮০,০০০ মার্কিন ডলার এবং হারিকেনে ত্রাণ হিসেবে ১০ মিলিয়ন ডলার তুলতে ৩ মিলিয়নের বেশি শিশুকে নিযুক্ত করেছে। তিনি তিব্বতে একটি আশ্রম, ভারতে একটি ভ্রাম্যমান হাসপাতাল এবং উগাভায় এইড্স্ আক্রান্ত অনাথ শিশুদের জন্য একটি স্কুলের খেলার মাঠ/প্রাজ্ঞাণ প্রতিষ্ঠা করেছেন। দিলান্ জাতিসংঘের একজন যুব বক্তা।

আলেক্জান্দ্রা 'আলেক্স' স্কট্ কানেক্টিকাটে ১৯৯৬ সালে জন্মগ্রহণ করেন, এবং এক বছর বয়স হওয়ার কিছুদিন পরই নিউরোব্লাস্টোমা নামে শিশুদের এক প্রকার ক্যান্সারে আক্রান্ত বলে সনাক্ত হন। ২০০০ সালে চার বছর বয়স হওয়ার পর তিনি তার মাকে জানান যে তিনি শিশুদের সাহায্য করার উদ্দেশ্যে ডাক্তারদের জন্য অর্থ তুলতে চেয়ে একটি লেমনেইড্ স্ট্যান্ড চালু করতে চান। তার প্রথম লেমনেইড্ স্ট্যান্ড ২০০০ ডলার অর্থ তুলে এবং আলেক্স লেমনেইড ফাউন্ডেশন সৃষ্টির দিকে চালিত করে। আলেক্স সারা জীবন ধরে তার লেমনেইড স্ট্যান্ড চালিয়ে যান, যা চূড়ান্তভাবে ক্যান্সার গবেষণার জন্য এক মিলিয়ন ডলারের বেশি অর্থ তুলে। তিনি ২০০৪ সালের আগস্ট মাসে আট বছর বয়সে মারা যান। এখন আলেক্সের লেমনেইড্ স্ট্যান্ডের অর্থদাতারা যুক্তরান্ত্রে একটি জাতীয় অর্থ তহবিল গঠনকারী সম্ভাহের অর্থ সরবরাহ করে যেসব দিন লেমনেইড দিবস বলে লোকমুখে প্রচারিত। প্রতি বছর ১০,০০০ এর মত শ্বেচ্ছাসেবক ২০০০টি আলেক্স লেমনেইড স্ট্যান্ডে ক্যান্সার-আক্রান্ত শিশদের পথক সেবাদান করে।

১৯৯৮ সালে ছয় বছর বয়সী রায়ান রেল্জাক্ জেনে শঙ্কিত হন যে আফ্রিকার শিশুদের প্রতিদিন বহু কিলোমিটার হেঁটে পানি আনতে হয়। রায়ান সিন্ধান্ত নিলেন যে আফ্রিকার এক গ্রামে তার একটি কূপ খনন করা দরকার। গৃহস্থালির কাজ ও পরিষ্কার পানি নিয়ে জনসভায় বক্তৃতা দিয়ে রায়ান্ প্রচুর অর্থ তুললেন যে অর্থ দ্বারা উগান্ডার উত্তরাঞ্চলের একটি গ্রামের অ্যাঞ্চোলো প্রাইমারি স্কুলে ১৯৯৯ সালে তাঁর প্রথম কূপ নির্মিত হয়। রায়ানের দৃঢ়তা রায়ান ওয়েল ফাউন্ডেশন প্রতিষ্ঠার দিকে চালিত করে, যা ১৬টি দেশে ৬৬৭টি প্রকল্প সম্পূর্ণ করেছে, যা ৭১৪,০০০ এর বেশি লোকের জন্য বিশুন্ধ পানি ও স্বাস্থ্যসন্মত পায়খানা লাভ করিয়েছে।.....

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

	dobe are correct ariswer.			1 ^ 0				
(a)) What does the word 'nonprofit' mean?							
	(i) fruitful		(iii) gainful	(iv) less profit				
(b)	A 'dormitory' is a/ an -	–.						
	(i) bedroom	(ii) sleeping room	(iii) rest house	(iv) living quarter				
(c)	The word 'diagnose' in							
	(i) analyze	(ii) distinguish	(iii) disease	(iv) identify				
(d)	Which of the following	has the closest meaning	of the word 'research'?					
	(i) study		(iii) ignorance	(iv) search				
(e)	The word 'sanitation' re	efers to —.						
	(i) sanitary	(ii) genuine	(iii) cleanliness	(iv) hygienic				
	ra Questions :							
(f)	The word 'mobilize' in t	he text means —.						
	(i) assess	(ii) catalyze	(iii) ready	(iv) organize				
(g)	Which of the following i	is synonymous to 'missio	n'?					
	(i) plan	(ii) goal	(iii) technique	(iv) skill				
(h)	What is the synonym of	f 'sponsor'?						
	(i) maker		(iii) patron	(iv) examiner				
(i)	The word "development							
	(i) prosperity		(iii) sterility	(iv) fertility				
(j)	Dylan Mahalingam was							
	(i) founder		(iii) chairman	(iv) secretary				
(k)		has the closest meaning						
	(i) assistance		(iii) aid	(iv) food				
(1)	The word "determination							
	(i) accelerate		(iii) conserve	(iv) conviction				
(m)			eight"— Here the phrase					
	(i) born	(ii) died	(iii) went abroad	(iv) left homeland				

(i) clean water

(i) In 2008

thereby.

(d) He made a complaint before the judge.

(i) The judge then hit upon a plan to detect the thief.

purse reduced the length of his stick by an inch.

(h) One day a rich man lost his purse.

(i) 667 countries

(n) Ryan's Well Foundation works on bringing access to —.

(o) Ryan's Well Foundation has contribution in —.

(p) In which year Ryan was six-years old?

(ii) clean air

(ii) In 1998 (q) Delivering public speaking on clean water issues, Ryan raised —.

(ii) 167 countries

(iv) clean water and sanitation

(iv) In 2014

(iv) None of these

_	(i) enough mo			igh clothes	(iii) enough too	d (iv) enou	igh sponsor
В.	B. Answer the following questions. $2 \times 5 = 10$						
	(a) What things has Dylan built?						
	(b) How many children have been mobilized by Lil' MDGs? How is Dylan associated with United						ited with United
	Nations?	77 1.	1 1 10	2			
	(c) Why was Rya				1 , 1 1	1 1 (
					onade stand whe	n sne was only i	our? How much
	money did he					C11 1 10	
			you iinc	i among the thi	ree young charact	ers of the text?	
	Extra Questions:						
	(f) What is Lil' MDGs? (g) What is Lil' MDGs' mission?						
	(g) What is Lil' M(h) What is Dyla			ntribution in o	ountries?		
	(i) What type of				ountiles:		
				n's Well Founda	ation?		
2.					ctivities of the th	ree child activists	(One has been
2.	done for you.)	nart Snown	ig uic i	idilalitarian a	cuvides of the th	ice ciliu acuvisu	$2 \times 5 = 10$
	1. Humanitarian	activities d	one by t	he			
	child activists	activities a	one by t	$\rightarrow \mid 2$	$2. \mid \rightarrow \mid 3. \mid$	$\rightarrow \mid 4. \mid \rightarrow \mid$	$5. \rightarrow 6.$
	Extra Question :						
(ii)		xt and mak	e a flow	chart showing	Alex's activities.	One has been do	ne for you.)
(,							$2 \times 5 = 10$
	1. Planning to for	ınd a lemor	nade sta	\rightarrow 2	$2. \rightarrow 3.$	\rightarrow 4. \rightarrow	5. → 6.
Or.					ow with the given		$1 \times 10 = 10$
_ ,	Who/ W			Event/ A		Place	Time/ Year
	Dylan Mahaling		(i)		•		(ii)
	(iii)		youth	speaker		(iv)	
	Alexandra Alex	Scott	(v)	•••••		Connecticut	(vi)
	Alex's Lemonad		(vii)			(viii)	
	Ryan Hreljac		built fi	irst well		(ix)	
	(x)		has co	mpleted 667 pi	ojects	16 countries	
3.	Write a summary	of the abo	ve text.		-		10
4.					suitable word fro	m the box. There	
	than needed. Ma	ke any gran	nmatica	l change if nec	essary.		$0.5 \times 10 = 5$
	get	great		rely	meaningless	root	dull
	be	dynam		types	romantic	law	change
					— essential for al		
					sity and pleasure		
					—. Evolution and		
					hange, our life w		
_					acity for change a	ınd readjustment.	
5.							
	This passage is about unemployment. Unemployment means to go (a) — a job. It is getting more (b) — in Bangladesh day (c) — day. By establishing more industries in the country, (d) — problem can be (e)						
					— that (g)— atte	mpts wm (n) — m	smoke (1) — our
6	population can b				ent order		$1 \times 10 = 10$
o.	Rearrange the fol (a) Next day all t						$1 \times 10 = 10$
	iui iiuxi uav all l	are our variti	JUUDIII	tica aich sach	o to the juuge.		

(b) The judge also told that the stick of the thief would increase by an inch.

(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.

(c) One stick was found shortened by an inch and the thief was easily detected and sent to jail

All the servants went home and everyone kept his stick as it was but the servant who stole the

(e) He gave all of them a stick of equal length and asked to submit the sticks on the following day.

(iii) sanitation

(iii) in 1988

(iii) 16 countries

8

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

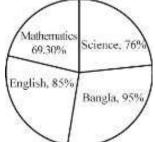
7. Write a paragraph on "Load Shedding" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.

10
(a) What do you mean by load-shedding? (b) What problems does it create? (c) How does it affect our

students? (d) When does it occur? (e) How does it occur? (f) How can we stop it?

- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

 One day a crow became very thirsty. He flew from place to place in search of water. But he found no water. He continued his search for water......
- 9. Suppose, you are Tamim of Pabna. Now, write an e-mail to your father about your preparation for the HSC examination.
- 10. Look at the following pie-chart. It represents the passing rates of different subjects of a school. Now, analyze the chart focusing the main aspects. (At least in 80 words.)



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

Life is a gift- accept it.

Life is an adventure- dare it.

Life is a sorrow- overcome it.

Life is a tragedy- accept it.

Life is a duty- perform it.

Life is a game- play it.

Life is a mystery- unfold it.

Life is a song- sing it.

Life is an opportunity- take it.

Life is a promise-fulfill it.

Life is a struggle- fight it.

Life is a puzzle- solve it.

Model Question - 25

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

......In 2008, 9-year old Katie Stagliano brought a tiny cabbage seedling home from school. As she cared for her cabbage, it grew to 40 pounds. Katie donated her cabbage to a soup kitchen where it helped to feed more than 275 people. Moved by the experience of seeing how many people could benefit from the donation of fresh produce to soup kitchens, Katie decided to start vegetable gardens and donate the harvest to help feed people in need. Today, Katie's Krops donates thousands of pounds of fresh produce from numerous gardens to organizations that help people in need.

Anne Frank is perhaps the most well-known victim of the Nazi Holocaust of World War II. Anne, born on 12 June 1929, was given a diary at the age of 13, in which she chronicled her life from 1942 to 1944. During this time, Anne spent two years in hiding with her family in Nazi-occupied Amsterdam in a secret annex with four other Jews. Betrayed and discovered in 1944, Anne was sent to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, where she died of typhus in 1945. Anne's father, Otto Frank, was the only occupant of the secret annex to survive the war. In 1947, he published Anne's diary as *The Diary of a Young Girl*. Anne's account of her internment, as well as her deep belief in humanity has become one of the world's most widely read books. [Unit-5; Lesson-5]

Produce (পাডিউস্)৩-উৎপন্ন করা, উৎপাদন করা; to make sth or bring sth into existence; syn-create, make, fabricate, construct, generate; ant-destroy, unmake. Secret (সীক্রিট্)adj-গোপনীয়; hidden; syn-clandestine, covert; ant-open. Survive (সাভাইভ্)৩-বেঁচে/টিকে থাকা; to continue to live or exist; syn-live, exist; ant-die, perish. Widely (ওআইড্লি)adv-ব্যাপকভাবে; including a lot of different places, people, subjects, etc; syn-extensively, commonly, broadly, far and wide extensively; ant-narrowly. Adult (ফ্লাডাল্ট্)adj- প্রাপ্নক; original and showing the ability to think about; syn-dreamer, idealist; ant-pragmatist. Generous (জেনারাস্)adj- উদার, স্ব দয়; giving or willing to give freely; syn-kind, liberal, broadminded; ant-frugal, narrow-minded, conservative, selfish. Humanity (হিউদ্লানাটি)n- মনুত্র তক্তমানবতা; the quality of being kind to people; syn-benevolence, compassion, kindness; ant-cruelty, animosity inhumanity. Mission (মিশ্ন)n- লুল; an important job that a person or group of people is given to do; syn-assignment, task, duty. Mobilize (মৌউবিলাইজ্)v- ব্যবহার বা দায়িত্বে নিয়োজনের জন্য একত্র করা; to work together or organize a group of people to achieve a particular aim; syn-assemble, organize; ant-disorganize. Relief (রিলীফ্)n- ফ্লাণ; food, money, medicine etc. that is given to help people; syn-help, aid, support. Sponsor (স্পন্সা(র্))n- যে ব্যক্তি

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

(s) What do you mean by 'typhus'?

(iv) an attack of diarrhoea and fever

(i) typhoid fever

(t) Anne died of —. (i) jaundice

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

অন্যের দায়িতৃ গ্রহণে প্রতিশুতিবন্ধ হয়; a person who agrees to be officially responsible for another person; syn-godparent, backer, patron. Lemonade (লেমানেইড্)n– লেবুর শ্বাদযুক্ত পানীয়; a sweet drink with a lemon flavour; syn-lemon juice. Account (আকাউন্ট্)n– বিবরণ; a written or spoken description of sth that has happened; syn-chronicle, description, report. Internment (ইন্টান্মান্ট্)n– অন্তরায়ন; putting sb in prison during a war or for political reasons. Holocaust (হলাকোস্ট্)n– ব্যাপক ধ্বংস ও হত্যাযজ্ঞ; situation in which many things are destroyed and many people are killed; syn-annihilation, devastation, genocide, massacre; ant-peace, humanity. Leverage (লীভারিজ্)v– কিছু করার সামর্গ্র; to use to obtain a desired effect or result. Chronicle (ক্রনিক্ল্)n– কালানুক্রমিক ঘটনাপঞ্জি; a written record of events in the order in which they happened; syn-history, record. Concentration camp (কন্স্ন্ট্ইশ্ন্ ক্যাম্প্)phrase– যুম্বন্দি কিংবা অসামরিক ব্যক্তিদের আটক রাখার স্থান; a type of prison where war-prisoners or political persons are kept. Testament (টেস্টামান্ট্)n–পুমাণ; something that serves as tangible proof or evidence.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: ২০০৮ সালে ৯ বছর বয়সী কেটি স্ট্যাগলিয়ানো স্কুল থেকে বাঁধাকপির একটি ছোট চারা বাড়িতে নিয়ে আসেন। যত্ন নেওয়ায় বাঁধাকপিটির ওজন ৪০ পাউন্ড হয়ে উঠল। কেটি একটি স্যূপ কিচেন্কে তাঁর বাঁধাকপিটি দান করেন যা ২৭৫ এর বেশি লোকের খাবার যোগান দেয়। সূ ত্রপ কিচেনে এমন টাটকা জিনিস দানের ফলে কতাে লোক উপকৃত হয়, সে অভিজ্ঞতা থেকে কেটি সবজি বাগান শুরু করতে আর অভাবী লোকদের সাহায্য করার উদ্দেশ্যে উৎপাদিত ফল দিতে সিন্ধান্ত নিলেন। বর্তমানে 'কেটি'স ক্রপস্' নানা বাগান থেকে হাজার হাজার পাউন্ড টাটকা সবজি অভাবী লোকদের সহায়তা করার উদ্দেশ্যে বিভিন্ন সংস্থাকে দান করে।

আনা ফ্রাঁ সম্ভবত দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুন্ধের নাৎসি গণহত্যার সর্বাধিক পরিচিত শিকার। ১২ ই জুন ১৯২৯ তারিখে জন্দ্র্যহণ করা আনাকে ১৩ বছর বয়সে একটি ডায়েরি দেয়া হয়, যাতে তিনি ১৯৪২ থেকে ১৯৪৪ সাল পর্যন্ত তাঁর জীবনের ইতিহাস বিবৃত করেন। আনা নাৎসি অধিকৃত আমস্টারডামের একটি গুগত অ্যানেস্কে অন্য চার জন ইহুদীর সাথে তাঁর পরিবারকে নিয়ে দুই বছর কাটান। ১৯৪৪ সালে বিশ্বাসঘাতকতার শিকার ও ধৃত হওয়ার পর আনাকে বার্গেন-বেলসেন নির্যাতন ক্যান্দ্পে পাঠানো হয়, যেখানে তিনি ১৯৪৫ সালে টাইফাস রোগে মারা যান। আনার পিতা অটো ফ্রাঁ ছিলেন গুগত অ্যানেক্সের একমাত্র বন্দী যিনি যুদ্ধে বেঁচে যান। ১৯৪৭ সালে তিনি The Diary of a Young Girl নামে আনার ডায়েরি প্রকাশ করেন। আনার বন্দীতের বিবরণ ও মানবতায় তাঁর গভীর আস্থা নিয়ে লেখা ওই বইটি বিশ্বের সর্বাধিক পঠিত বইগলোর একটি।

A.		oose the correct answer	nom me anemauves.		1 × 3
	(a)	What is a cabbage?			
		(i) herb	(ii) fruit	(iii) vegetable	(iv) tree
	(b)	What does 'seedling' m			
		(i) seed	(ii) small plant	(iii) root	(iv) branch
	(c)	What does the word 'do	onate' mean?		
		(i) contribute	(ii) award	(iii) lend	(iv) fine
	(d)	What is 'pound'?			
			(ii) a scale of weight	(iii) a scale of depth	(iv) a unit of density
	(e)	Katie brought the seed			
		(i) a nursery	(ii) a garden	(iii) a shop	(iv) her school
		tra Questions :			
	(f)	Whom did Katie donate			
		(i) her school	(ii) a nursery	(iii) a poor man	(iv) a soup kitchen
	(g)	How many people did t			
	<i></i> .	(i) more than 175	• •	(iii) more than 275	(iv) more than 325
	(h)	Katie started a/ an —.			
		(i) hatchery	(ii) orchard	(iii) vegetable garden	(iv) flower garden
	(i)	The meaning of 'organi		()	(.)
	(1)	(i) office	(ii) academy	(iii) club	(iv) association
	(j)	The word 'perhaps' me	ans —.	()	(,) (, 1 , 1
	<i>a</i> \	(i) certainly	(ii) truly	(iii) probably	(iv) falsely
	(K)	Anne Frank died durin		()	(.) (. 16777
	a.	(i) World War I	(ii) World War II	(iii) Vietnam War	(iv) Gulf War
	(1)	What is the full meaning	ng of 'Nazi'?	()	(,) > 1
	()	(i) National Democrat		(iii) National Socialist	(iv) National Liberal
	(m)	Anne was born in the -		(:::) 1010-	(:) 1040-
	()	(i) 1920s	(ii) 1930s	(iii) 1910s	(iv) 1940s
	(11)	Anne chronicled life in		(iii) arramaiga baala	(ir) diam
	(0)		(ii) notebook	(iii) exercise book	(iv) diary
	(O)		nne spend as a prisoner i (ii) 3		(÷-) =
	(m)	(i) 2	ws were kept in by the Na	(iii) 4	(iv) 5
	(P)	(i) prison	(ii) jail	(iii) annex	(iv) torture-cell
	(a)	The word 'betray' signif		(III) aililex	(iv) torture-cen
	ιų)	(i) loyalty	(ii) breach of trust	(iii) insincerity	(iv) enmity
	(r)	The meaning of the wo		(III) IIISIIICCIILY	(iv) Cimincy
	(1)	(i) invent	(ii) find out	(iii) make	(iv) recover
		(1) 1111/0110	լոյ ոոս օսւ	(III) IIIanc	(11) 1000101

(ii) one kind of fever

(ii) typhoid

(iii) disease causing spots and weakness

(iv) typhus

(iii) cholera

	(u) What is the m							
	(i) detainee	(ii) pri	isoner	(iii) convic	t	(iv	7) guil	ty
	(v) The word 'secr			(:::)	11	(:-	.)1.	1: -: 4
	(i) open (ii) restricted (w) Anne's diary was published in —.			(iii) concea	uea	(1)	/) pub	licized
	(i) 1945	vas published ili (ii) 19		(iii) 1952		(ix	7) 195	6
	(x) What was the			(111) 1902		(1)	/) 193	O
		ography of Anne		(ii) The Me	moir	of an Occu	nant	
		of a Young Girl	Tuin			Days of a C		
	(y) In the book, A		er —.	(11) 1110 110	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	2 ay 5 01 a 6		
	(i) childhood		ernment	(iii) parent	s	(iv) sick	ness
	(z) What did Ann			` ' 1		`		
	(i) Nazism		daism	(iii) Panthe	eism	(iv	/) hun	nanity
	(aa) Which one is t	the appropriate	meaning of the v	vord "tiny"?				·
	(i) large	(ii) hu	ige	(iii) small		(iv	/) very	small
	(bb) Anne Frank di							
	(i) 1940	(ii) 19		(iii) 1945		vi)	7) 194	4
	(cc) What does the	e word 'victim' m	ean?	()				
	(i) dead	1	1	(ii) sick				
		d to torture or m	urder	(iv) blessed	1			
	(dd) The word "sec		nagad	(iii) doolor	.d	(;-	n) 00 m	naignad
	(i) concealed (ee) Bergen-	(ii) ex		iii) declard)			/) Cam	paigned
		ere full attention				เยเ กร์licting tort	ure	
	(iii) a refugee o		15 required			mountain c		* \$
В.	Answer the following			(iv) a camp	, 101	inountain c		$2 \times 5 = 10$
٠.	(a) What inspired		egetable gardens	?				2 / 0 10
	(b) What do you k							
	(c) Write about A							
	(d) How did Anne		luring the Secon	d World War	?			
	(e) Do you think	Katie was a phila	anthropist? Just	ify your answ	er in	i 2/3 senter	ices.	
	Extra Questions :							
	(f) What did Katio		ere?					
	(g) What is Katie's							
	(h) Who was Anno		0					
	(i) What did Ann							
2.	(j) Why has Anne (i) Read the above	e's diary become	laillous:	ring Votio St	، جازی	nola potiviti	· (O	aa haa baan dana
۷.	for you.)	text and make a	t now chart show	vilig Naue Su	agnai	ilo s activitio	.s. (OI	$2 \times 5 = 10$
	1. Bringing a seed	ling from school	\rightarrow	$2.$ \rightarrow $\boxed{3}$		\rightarrow 4.	→ [$ \begin{array}{c c} \hline 5. & \rightarrow & 6. \end{array} $
	Extra Question:	inig irom school		2. / 0	•	, 1.	´ L	0. / 0.
(ii)	Read the above to	ext and make a	flow chart show	ing Anne Fra	ank's	chronicles	of life	e. (One has been
()	done for you.)							$2 \times 5 = 10$
	1. Born on 12 Jun	ne 1929	\rightarrow	$2. \rightarrow \boxed{3}$		\rightarrow 4.	\rightarrow	$5. \rightarrow 6.$
Or,	Read the above pa					information	ı	$1 \times 10 = 10$
	Who/ What		Event/ Activity	•		Place		Time/ Year
	Katie Stagliano	(i)			sch			
	(iii)	(iv)			sou	ıp kitchen		
	(v)	thousands of	pounds of fresh	produce		_		
	(vi)	victim of the N	Nazi Holocaust				(vii)	
		(viii)					from	1942 to 1944
		sent to concer	ntration		(ix)			
	(x)	published An					in 19	947
3.	Write a summary							10
4.	Read the following	g text and fill in	the blanks with		d fro	m the box.	There	are more words
	than needed. Mak		cal change if nec					$0.5 \times 10 = 5$
	a	about	this	sell		strict		poisoned
	on	preserve	the	are		found		items

The theme of the lesson is food adulteration. In Bangladesh, it has become a matter of threat. (a) recently conducted survey found that sample of various food (b) - are contaminated with highly poisonous chemicals. The contaminated items (c) — very unsafe for our health. Almost every person of (d) — sector from root level to the top level are (e) — involved in adulteration of food. People use pesticides to (f) — the food for a long time. Besides they also (g) — stale foods. This evil practice has a negative impact (h) — our health. We should be aware about food adulteration. (i) — government should take necessary steps to stop food adulteration. (j) — law should be enforced against the dishonest businessman.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Adolescents constitute a nation's core resource for national renewal and growth. (a) — adolescence, transition from childhood to adulthood takes place. (b) — shapes the future of girl's and boys' lives. (c) — girls are victim of inequality and subordination within (d) — family and society. It leads to widespread practice (e) — child marriage. They are also marginalised or excluded (f) — health, education and economic opportunities. And they are (g) — to violence and sexual abuse. In fact, young (h) — have a right to quality education, decent work (i) — comprehensive health services. Government should focus on the (j) — of the adolescents.

6. Re-arrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

10

- (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) The boy 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.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Female Education" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.
 - (a) What is the condition of female education in our country? (b) What are the barriers on the way of female education? Or, What are the obstacles on the way of female education? (c) What are the reasons behind these barriers? (d) Why is female education important? Or, Why is female education important in our country?
- 8. Complete the given story following the cue:

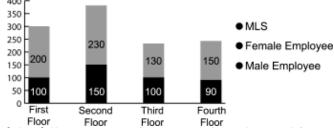
1

It was a fine sunny day. Almost all the workers were busy with their daily activities in a factory. Suddenly there was a crashing sound

9. Write an email to a friend who is lying under treatment in a hospital.

5

10. The bar chart below shows the information of the workers in a garment factory. Write a paragraph using the following information given in the chart:



11. Write down the theme of the following story (Not more than 50 words).

۶

There lived a shepherd boy in a certain village. He used to graze a flock of sheep near a forest. It was not very far from his village. Besides his usual duty, he sang and played on flute. But the boy had a bad habit. He used to tell a lie to make fun with people. He often cried out, "Wolf! Wolf!" The kind-hearted villagers heard his cry and rushed to the spot with sticks to save the cowboy. But when they came near, they found no wolf and the cowboy laughed at them. After a few days, the boy made the same fun. The villagers again ran to the field but they found no wolf and the boy laughed at them. The villagers became very angry and advised the boy not to make that kind of fun in future. But one day a wolf really came and it started to kill the sheep one by one. The shepherd boy was frightened and started shouting. "Wolf! Wolf! Help!" But none came to help him though the villagers heard him. They thought that the boy was again making fun to them. The wolf killed a number of his sheep and then killed the shepherd boy. So we should never make fun by telling lies.

Model Question - 26

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Universities should never be made into mechanical organizations for collecting and distributing knowledge. Through them the people should offer their intellectual hospitality, their wealth of mind to others, and earn their proud right in return to receive gifts from the rest of the world. But in the whole length and breadth of India there is not a single University established in the modern time where a foreign or an Indian student can properly be acquainted with the best products of the Indian mind. For that we have to cross the sea, and knock at the doors of France and Germany. Educational institutions in our country are India's alms-bowl of knowledge; they lower our intellectual self-respect; they encourage us to make a foolish display of decorations composed of borrowed feathers....

Man's intellect has a natural pride in its own aristocracy, which is the pride of its culture. Culture only acknowledges the excellence whose criticism is in its inner perfection, not in any external success. When this pride succumbs to some compulsion of necessity or lure of material advantage, it brings humiliation to the intellectual man. Modern India, through her very education, has been made to suffer this humiliation. Once she herself provided her children with a culture which was the product of her own ages of thought and creation. But it has been thrust aside, and we are made to tread the mill of passing examinations, not for learning anything, but for notifying that we are qualified for employments under organizations conducted in English. Our educated community is not a cultured community, but a community of qualified candidates. Meanwhile the proportion of possible employments to the number of claimants has gradually been growing narrower, and the consequent disaffection has been widespread. At last the very authorities who are responsible for this are blaming their victims. Such is the perversity of human nature. It bears its worst grudge against those it has injured.... [Unit-6; Lesson-1]

[Mymensingh Girls' College- '16; Syed Shah Mostafa College, Moulvibazar- '16; Shachindra College, Habiganj- '16; Jhalokathi Govt. College, Jhalokathi- '16; Qadirabad Cantonment Sapper College, Natore- '16] 🗄 🖩 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🟛

Distribute (ডিস্টিম্বিউট্) v-বিতরণ করা, বণ্টন করা; to give sth out to several people, or to spread or supply sth; syn-allocate, give away, dispense. **Properly** (পুপার্লি) adv–যথার্থভাবে; correctly, or in a satisfactory way; syn-exactly, appropriately, accurately, correctly, suitably; ant-improperly, incorrectly. Acquainted (আকোয়েইন্টিড্) adj-পরিচিত; knowing or being familiar with a person; syn-familiar, known, introduced; ant-unfamiliar, unknown. Encourage (ইন্কারিজ্)v–উৎসাহিত করা; to make sb more likely to do sth;syn-inspire, support, egg on, cheer; ant-discourage, dissuade. Foolish (ফুলিশ্)adj–বোকামিপূর্ণ; unwise, stupid or not showing good judgment; syn-stupid, idiotic, silly, imprudent; ant-wise, clever, intelligent. Borrow (বরৌ)v-ধার বা কর্য করা; to get or receive sth from sb with the intention of giving it back after a period of time; syn-scrounge, sponge; ant-lend. Excellence (এক্সালান্স্)n—উৎকর্মতা, প্রেষ্ঠতা; the quality of being excellent; syn-brilliance, distinction, merit, superiority; ant-mediocrity, poorness, weakness, inferiority. Criticism (ক্রিটিসিজাম্)n-সমালোচনা; the act of expressing disapproval of sb; Succumb (সাকাম্)v-কশীভূত হওয়া, মারা যাওয়া; not to be able to fight an attack or illness; syn-give away, submit, surrender, die; antovercome live. Advantage (আড্ভা:নটিজ্)n–সুবিধা, সুযোগ; a condition giving a greater chance of success; syn-gain, lead, profit; ant-disadvantage. Humiliation (হিউমিলিএইশ্ন্)n-অবমাননা, অফ্লাচার; act of making sb feel ashamed;syndisgrace, dishonour, shame, mortification; ant-glorification, dignity. Tread (ট্রেড্)v-মাড়ানো, অনুসরণ করা; to put your foot on sth or to press sth down with your foot; syn-step, tramp, stride. Notify (নোটিফাই)v-অবহিত/বিদিত করা, ৰিজ্ঞপ্তি দেওয়া; to tell sb officially about sth; syn-inform, tell, report, let know. Qualified (কুঅলিফাইড্)adj–যোগ্য; having finished a training course, or having particular skills, etc; syn-fit, capable, skilled, eligible; ant-unfit, incapable. Gradually (গ্লাজ্মালি)adv-ক্রমশ, ক্রমাগত; step by step syn-steadily, progressively, regularly; ant-rapidly. Consequent (কন্সিকোআন্ট্)adj- ফলস্করুণ; happening as a result of sth; resulting, following; Widespread (ওআইড্স্প্রেড্)adj–ব্যাপকভাবে বিস্তৃত; existing or happening in many places; syn-extensive, pervasive, prevalent; antlimited, inadequate. Victim (ভিক্টিম্)n–বলি, শিকার; sb/sth which has been hurt; syn-sufferer, prey, wounded. Perversity (পাভাসাটি)n–সত্যন্ত্রফতা, বিকৃতি; state of having an effect that is not regarded as normal, good or proper; synwilfulness, contrariness.

বঙ্গানুবাদ : জ্ঞান সংগ্রহ ও বিতরণের উদ্দেশ্যে বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়গুলোকে যান্ত্রিক প্রতিষ্ঠানে রূপান্তরিত করা উচিত নয়। তাদের মাধ্যমে মানুষের উচিত তাদের বিশ্বভিত্তিক অতিথিপরায়ণতা, অন্যের প্রতি তাদের মানসিক সম্পদ এবং অবশিষ্ট বিশ্বের প্রতি তাদের রাখা অবদানের প্রতিদান হিসেবে তাদের গর্বিত অধিকার আদায় করা। কিন্তু ভারতের সমগ্র পরিসরে বর্তমান সময়ে কোনো একটি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়নি যেখানে একজন বিদেশী অথবা একজন ভারতীয় ছাত্র ভারতীয় চেতনার সাথে সুপরিচিত হতে পারে। সেজন্য আমাদের সমূদ পার হয়ে ফ্রান্স ও জার্মানীতে কড়া নাড়তে হয়। আমাদের দেশের শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলো ভারতবর্ষের জ্ঞানের দান-পত্র; তারা আমাদের বুদ্ধিভিত্তিক আত্ম-সম্মানকে খাটো করে; তারা আমাদেরকে ধার করা পালক নিয়ে সুসজ্জিত হয়ে বোকার মতো নিজেদের উপস্থাপন করতে উৎসাহিত করে।.....

মানুষের বৃন্ধিজগতের নিজস্ব আভিজাত্যের এক প্রাকৃতিক মহিমা রয়েছে যা এর সংস্কৃতির প্রকাশক। সংস্কৃতি শুধু সেই শ্রেষ্ঠতা প্রকাশ করে যার সমালোচনা অভ্যন্তরীণ যথার্থতায় নিহিত এবং যার কোনো বাহ্যিক সফলতা নেই। যখন এই গর্ব কিছু প্রয়োজনীয়তার অথবা বস্তুগত সুবিধার প্রলোভনে পড়ে যায়, এটা বৃদ্ধিজীবীদের জন্য অপমান বয়ে নিয়ে আসে। আধুনিক ভারতবর্ষ তার শিক্ষার মাধ্যমে অপমানিত হয়েছে। এক সময় সে তার সন্তানদের একটি সংস্কৃতি উপহার দিয়েছিল যা নিজ্স চিন্তা ও মহিমায় মহিমায়িত। কিন্তু তা থেকে সরিয়ে নেওয়া হয়েছে এবং আমাদেরকে পরীক্ষা পাসের ঘানি টানতে হয়েছে, কোনো কিছ জানার জন্য নয়, কিন্তু এটা নিশ্চিত করার জন্য যে, আমরা ইংরেজি দ্বারা পরিচালিত প্রতিষ্ঠানে চাকরির জন্য যোগ্য। আমাদের শিক্ষিত সম্প্রদায় কোনো সংস্কৃতিবান সম্প্রদায় নয় বরং যোগ্য প্রার্থীর সম্প্রদায়। ইতোমধ্যে দাবিদারদের সংখ্যার চেয়ে সম্ভাব্য চাকরির পরিমাণ দিনে দিনে কমে যাচ্ছে এবং অনানুগত্য বৃদ্ধি পাচ্ছে। অবশেষে, যেসব কর্তৃপক্ষ এসব কিছুর জন্য দায়ী তারা তাদের ভুক্তভোগীদের দোষারোপ করছে। মানুষের স্বভাব এতটাই বিকৃত। এটি ক্ষতিগ্রস্তদের বিরুদ্ধে বিদ্বেষী মনোভাব বহন করে..........

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) What is the meaning of the word 'outstanding'? (i) ordinary

(ii) normal (b) What does the word 'extensively' refer to?

(ii) briefly

(iii) common

(iv) excellent

(iv) sadly

(i) widely

(iii) rarely

(ii) to pass examination

(c) Most of our students read —.

(i) to gain knowledge (iii) to get a job

(iv) to earn money

(d) What does the word 'offer' refer to? (i) apply (ii) change

(iii) support

(iv) propose

(e) Educational institutions in our country are India's alms-bowl of knowledge" – what does it mean? (ii) The purpose of education is to gain knowledge (iii) The purpose of education is to be more money (iii) The purpose of education is to be fit for job. Extra Questions : (iii) The purpose of education is to be fit for job.	ici &	guestions W Prist raper		123				
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(d) What is the pride of human culture?(e) With what has Tagore compared Indian education?

В.

Extra Questions:

- (f) Why did Rabindranath criticize Indian university?
- (g) What does man's intellect have?
- (h) What does culture acknowledge?
- (i) What do the students of our universities study for?
- 'Man's intellect has a natural pride in its own aristocracy' what does it mean?
- (k) "Such is the perversity of human nature' What is the human nature according to the text?
- (i) Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the expected characteristics of a university. (One has been done for you.) $2 \times 5 = 10$ 1. Not to be mechanical organizations 2. 3. 6.

Extra Question:

(ii) Read the above text and make a flow chart showing about Tagore's idea of Indian university. (One has been done for you.)

3.

1. India's alms bowl of knowledge

Write a summary of the above text.

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

maintain	hold	fellow-feelings	live	be	involved
activities	leave	refer	respect	motto	attitude
m1		C . 1 1 (· · · ·	1 1. 6 1 1 .	

This passage is about social values. Social values (a) - to customs, beliefs, behaviourial patterns and (b) — of a particular social community. In the past, people (c) — very much strict about (d) — social values. 'Honesty is the best policy' was the (e) — of the day. The dishonest criminals were (f) — in great contempt. But today, youngers do not (g) — the elders, people have no (h) —, they are getting involved with bribery, corruption and many other anit-social (i) —. We should preserve our past social values to make a better world for (j) —

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

The students of Bangladesh often fail in English. There are a good number of (a) — why students in Bangladesh fail in English. That English is a foreign (b) — is the main reason. In other words students have no good feelings (c) — English. Very few of them are earnest in (d) — English. What the students seek is to (e) — the stairs of (f) —. To most of them, learning is unpleasant and (g) — is fearful. Secondly, teaching a foreign language becomes very (h) — when learners are not mentally keen (i) — the subject. In that situation, a teacher of English can hardly (j) — out a technique suitable to all.

Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (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.
- In the year 1667, 'Paradise Lost' saw the light of day.
- He was born in London on December 9, 1608.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

Write a paragraph on "Diaspora" or "21st February" in about 100 words.

10

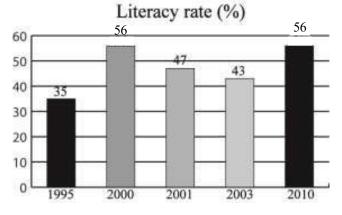
The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. Once there was a king whose fame spread far and wide. He was very famous for his ready wit and wisdom. Soon the Queen of Sheba came to know about him. She wanted.....

9. Write an email to your friend about the importance of learning English.

5

Or, Write a letter to your friend telling him about the plan after the examination.

10. The graph below shows 'Literacy Rate' from 1995 to 2010. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.



11. Write a critical appreciation of the poem "I Died for Beauty". Identify the genre, theme, subject-matter, and interpret the content.

I died for beauty, but was scarce Adjusted in the tomb, When one who died for truth was lain In an adjoining room.

He questioned softly why I failed? 'For beauty,' I replied. 'And I for truth- the two are one; We brethren are,' he said.

And so, as kinsmen met a-night, We talked between the rooms, Until the moss had reached our lips, And covered up our names.

Model Question - 27

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

......Man[†]s intellect has a natural pride in its own aristocracy, which is the pride of its culture. Culture only acknowledges the excellence whose criticism is in its inner perfection, not in any external success. When this pride succumbs to some compulsion of necessity or lure of material advantage, it brings humiliation to the intellectual man. Modern India, through her very education, has been made to suffer this humiliation. Once she herself provided her children with a culture which was the product of her own ages of thought and creation. But it has been thrust aside, and we are made to tread the mill of passing examinations, not for learning anything, but for notifying that we are qualified for employments under organizations conducted in English. Our educated community is not a cultured community, but a community of qualified candidates. Meanwhile the proportion of possible employments to the number of claimants has gradually been growing narrower, and the consequent disaffection has been widespread. At last the very authorities who are responsible for this are blaming their victims. Such is the perversity of human nature. It bears its worst grudge against those it has injured....

Excellence (এক্সালান্স্)n-উৎকর্মতা, শ্রেষ্ঠতা; the quality of being excellent: syn-brilliance, distinction, merit, superiority; ant-mediocrity, poorness, weakness. Criticism (ক্রিটিসিজাম্)n-সমালোচনা; the act of expressing disapproval of sb; Succumb (সাকাম্)৩–বশীভূত হওয়া, মারা যাওয়া; not to be able to fight an attack or illness; syn-give away, submit, surrender, die; ant-overcome live. Advantage (আড্ভা:নটিজ্)n-সুবিধা, সুযোগ; a condition giving a greater chance of success; syn-gain, lead, profit; ant-disadvantage. Humiliation (ইউমিলিএইশ্ন্)n–অবমাননা, অঞ্লাচার; act of making sb feel ashamed; syn-disgrace, dishonour, shame, mortification; ant-glorification, dignity. Tread (ট্রেড্)v–মাড়ানো, অনুসরণ করা; to put your foot on sth or to press sth down with your foot; syn-step, tramp, stride. Notify (নোটিফাই)v–অবহিত/বিদিত করা, বিজ্ঞপ্তি দেওয়া; to tell sb officially about sth; syn-inform, tell, report, let know. Qualified (কুঅলিফাইড্)adj-যোগ্য; having finished a training course, or having particular skills, etc; syn-fit, capable, skilled, eligible: ant-unfit, incapable. Gradually (গ্লাজুআলি)adv-ক্রমশ, ক্রমাগত; step by step syn-steadily, progressively, regularly; ant-rapidly. Consequent (কন্সিকোআন্ট) adj- ফলম্বরপ; happening as a result of sth; resulting, following. Widespread (ওআইড্স্পেড্)adj-ব্যাপকভাবে বিস্তৃত; existing or happening in many places; syn-extensive, pervasive, prevalent; ant-limited, inadequate. Victim (ভিক্টিম্)n–বলি, শিকার; sb/sth which has been hurt; syn-sufferer, prev, wounded. **Perversity** (পাভাসাট্)n–সত্যন্ত্রউতা, বিকৃতি; state of having an effect that is not regarded as normal, good or proper; syn-wilfulness, contrariness. Maxim (ম্নাকসিম্)n-বাণী, প্ৰচন; a short statement of a general truth, principle or rule for behaviour; syn-adage, proverb, aphorism, dictum. **Ulterior** (আল্টিআরিআ(র))adj–অপুদ্ধ ; a secret purpose or reason for doing sth; syn-hidden, concealed, ant-transparent. Unfortunately (আন্ফোচুনাট্লি)adv-দুর্ভাগ্জনকভাবে; used to say that sth is sad, disappointing or has a bad effect; syn-sadly, regrettably, unhappily, unluckily, antfortunately, happily, luckily. Initiative (ইনিশাটিভ) adj-পদক্ষেপ; a new action or movement, often intended to solve a problem;syn-enterprise, plan, scheme. **Implication** (ইম্প্লিকেইশ্ন্)n– সংসৃফীকরণ; when you seem to suggest sth without saying it directly; syn-insinuation, inference. Cast (কা:স্ট্)v-নিক্ষেপ করা, পড়তে দেওয়া, ছোড়া; to choose actors to play particular parts in a play, film or show; syn-throw, shed, direct, shine. Trample (ট্রন্মপল্) v–পায়ে মাড়ানো; to step heavily on sth/sb, causing damage or injury; syn-walk on, step on. Recoup (রিকুপ্)v-পুষিয়ে দেওয়া/নেওয়া; to get back money that you have spent or lost; syn-compensate, recover, regain, ant-lose. Proficiency (প্রাফিশিআন্সি)n-কুশলতা, ঘুতা; speciality about sth; syn-skill, ability, talent, expertise. Clatter (ক্লঞ্জার) ৩-ঠনঠন শক করা; to make continuous

loud noises by hitting hard objects against each other; syn-rattle, bang, clank.

Α

ব্**জানুবাদ:**মানুষের বুন্ধিজগতের নিজস্ব আভিজাত্যের এক প্রাকৃতিক মহিমা রয়েছে যা এর সংস্কৃতির প্রকাশক। সংস্কৃতি শুধু সেই শ্রেষ্ঠতা প্রকাশ করে যার সমালোচনা অভ্যন্তরীণ যথার্থতায় নিহিত এবং যার কোনো বাহ্যিক সফলতা নেই। যখন এই গর্ব কিছু প্রয়োজনীয়তার অথবা বস্তুগত সুবিধার প্রলোভনে পড়ে যায়, এটা বুম্বিজীবীদের জন্য অপমান বয়ে নিয়ে আসে। আধুনিক ভারতবর্ষ তার শিক্ষার মাধ্যমে অপমানিত হয়েছে। এক সময় সে তার সন্তানদের একটি সংস্কৃতি উপহার দিয়েছিল যা নিজস্ব চিন্তা ও মহিমায় মহিমান্বিত। কিন্তু তা থেকে সরিয়ে নেওয়া হয়েছে এবং আমাদেরকে পরীক্ষা পাসের ঘানি টানতে হয়েছে, কোনো কিছু জানার জন্য নয়, কিন্তু এটা নিশ্চিত করার জন্য যে, আমরা ইংরেজি দ্বারা পরিচালিত প্রতিষ্ঠানে চাকরির জন্য যোগ্য। আমাদের শিক্ষিত সম্প্রদায় কোনো সংস্কৃতিবান সম্প্রদায় নয় বরং যোগ্য প্রার্থীর সম্প্রদায়। ইতোমধ্যে দাবিদারদের সংখ্যার চেয়ে সম্ভাব্য চাকরির পরিমাণ দিনে দিনে কমে যাচ্ছে এবং অনানুগত্য বৃদ্ধি পাচ্ছে। অবশেষে, যেসব কর্তৃপক্ষ এসব কিছুর জন্য দায়ী তারা তাদের ভুক্তভোগীদের দোষারোপ করছে। মানুষের স্বভাব এতটাই বিকৃত। এটি ক্ষতিগ্রস্তদের বিরুদ্ধে বিদ্বেষী মনোভাব বহন করে..... বাংলা ভাষায় একটি আধুনিক প্রবাদ আছে "পড়ালেখা করে যে গাড়ি-ঘোড়া চড়ে সে।" ইংরেজিতে একই অর্থের একটি প্রবাদ আছে, "জ্ঞানই শক্তি"। এটি শিক্ষার্থীদের নিকট একটি আকর্ষণীয় উৎকোচের প্রলোভন বা ভবিষ্যতের এক পুরস্কারের প্রতিজ্ঞা যা জ্ঞানের চেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ..... দুর্ভাগ্ন বশত, আমাদের শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থা আমাদের বাস্তবিক উদ্যোগ ও চিন্তার ক্ষেত্রে সাহস দেখানো থেকে বঞ্চিত করতে সফল হয়েছে। আমাদের বিদ্যালয়গলো থেকে প্রাপ্ত পশিক্ষণ আমাদের মধ্যে স্থিরভাবে বাস্তবায়ন হয়েছে যা আমাদের ধার করা শিখার ক্ষেত্রে অনপেরণা দিয়েছে স্থিটির দিকে নয় াুল্ল হীন থে বন্ত ও ক বা

				करन अर्जेल्ययं । । । वर्षे हर्ने के किया । वर्ष
				পদদলিত শস্যচারা পাশের গম ক্ষেত
				র্জনের জন্য বিদেশে তৈরি মূল্ল হীন
ানোকি	ছুর ওপর নির্ভর করার চেয়ে আমা	দের নিজেদের পায়ের পেশী শক্ত	করা ভালো যদিও সেগুলো ঠনঠন	আওয়াজ করে এবং যদি জীবন্ত ও
স্তব হ	তো আমাদের দক্ষতাই হার মেনে ৫	যত।	·	
. Ch	oose the correct answer	from the alternatives.		$1 \times 5 = 5$
(a)	Man's intellect has a —	- .		
	(i) benevolence	(ii) cruelty	(iii) vanity	(iv) dishonesty
(b)	The word 'excellence' m	neans —.		
	(i) perfection		(ii) something extraordi	nary
	(iii) greatness		(iv) merit	
(c)	The word 'humiliation'	means —.		
	(i) honour	(ii) failing	(iii) fun	(iv) disgrace
(d)	The word 'blame' mear	ns —.		
	(i) to impose some guilt		(ii) to acquit one from a	
	(iii) to release one from	detention	(iv) to punish one for or	ne's guilt
(e)				
	(i) idiom	(ii) proverb	(iii) phrase	(iv) sentence
Ex	tra Questions :			
(f)	Carriage is a —.			
	(i) carpet	(ii) cabbage	(iii) vehicle	(iv) cart
(g)	The word 'prospective':	means —.		
	(i) uncertain	(ii) anticipated	(iii) future	(iv) promise
(h)	The word 'deprive' mea			
	(i) to make one get som		to make one lose someth	ning that one deserves
	(iii) to make one win a) to be disqualified	
(i)	What do you mean by '			
	(i) final steps	(ii) intermediary steps	(iii) negligence	(iv) primary steps
(j)	'Implication' means —.			
	(i) implying	(ii) application	(iii) use	(iv) misuse
(k)	What does the word 'tra			
(1)	(i) neglected	(ii) insulted	(iii) trodden by one's fee	et (iv) persecuted
(1)	'Recouping' denotes —.		()	
,	(i) fining	(ii) punishment	(iii) compensation	(iv) returning
(m	The word 'proficiency' r		(***)	(-)
()	(i) perfection	(ii) skill	(iii) merit	(iv) creativity
(n)	The meaning of 'clatter	ıs —.	(ii) to male a naige	
	(i) to keep silent	cound	(ii) to make a noise	
(0)	(iii) to create a rattling		(iv) to beat a drum	
(0)	A synonym of the word (i) anger	(ii) remorse	(iii) malice	(iv) mocking
(n)	The closest meaning of	• •	(iii) mance	(IV) IIIOCKIIIg
(P)	(i) pride	(ii) abhorrence	(iii) enmity	(iv) remoteness
(a)		the word- 'Natural' is —		(iv) remoteriess
(y)	(i) sharp	(ii) flat	· (iii) regular	(iv) artificial
(r)	The closest meaning of		(m) regular	(iv) ai unciai
(1)	(i) accepting	(ii) taking	(iii) catching	(iv) realizing
(s)			(m) catering	(iv) realizing
(S)	System of the WO			

(iii) brisk

(iv) the economy of India

(iv) recent

(ii) prompt

(t) In the text, 'The trampled plants of Indian corn' means —.
(i) the labourers of India(ii) the agriculture of India

(iii) the students of India

Answer the following questions.

 $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Why did Tagore call our educated community a community of qualified candidates?
- (b) What do you mean by "Man's intellect has a natural pride in its own aristocracy"?
- (c) What humiliation has India suffered through her education, as Tagore says in this essay?
- (d) What does 'Knowledge is power' mean?
- (e) Why is the disaffection becoming widespread?
- What does bring humiliation to the intellectual man? (f)
- "Modern India, through her very education, has been made to suffer this humiliation" Justify this statement according to the given text.
- Read the above text and make a flow chart showing different aspects of our education. (One has been done for you.) $2 \times 5 = 10$ 1. Not for learning anything 6.
- Write a summary of the above text.

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

shrimps	of	mixing	chromate	members	The
that	in	times	were	food	than

In Bangladesh, we are accustomed to eating adulterated food. A recent survey conducted by NFSL found (a) — around half of the vegetables and more (b) — a quarter of fruits contain unsafe levels (c) – - pesticides. The team was comprising of 15 (d) —. The amounts of pesticide in these samples (e) — found to be harmful. Turmeric powder contains (f) — which is fatal if we swallow it. (g) — samples contained lead at 20 to 50 (h) — above safety limit. Coriander, mango and fresh (i) — were identified contaminated with adulteration. Poultry feed (j) — the country had also been identified contaminated. They are found contaminated with traces of antibiotics.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

The situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is not good. After (a) — pulled out of school, the adolescent girls often (b) — their mobility, their friends and social status. The (c) — of this mobility curtails their economic and non-formal (d) — opportunities. They even lack information about health issues. (e) — study reveals that only about three in five (f) — have even heard of contraception. Most of the (g) — girls are undernourished and suffer from anemia. Adolescent (h) — is also high in Bangladesh. However, the condition (i) — adolescent boys in our country is not good (j) — somewhat better than the girls. The boys, who don't go to school or unemployed, are unaware of the social and health issues.

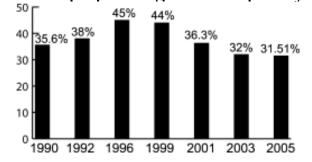
Re-arrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

10

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

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- Write a paragraph on "Diaspora" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10 (a) What is diaspora? (b) What do you know about the process of diaspora in the history of human civilization? (c) What are the main reasons of disapora? (d) What are the sceneries of Bangladeshi diaspora? (e) What has globalization to do with diasporas?
- The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. Give a title to it. There lived a woodcutter in a village. One day he was cutting wood near a pond. Suddenly, his axe fell into the pond. The pond was very deep.....
- Suppose, you are Afsan. Your friend does not know how to open a bank account. Now, write an email to your bosom friend telling him about how to open a bank account.
- 10. The graph below shows the number of people living below the poverty line. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph. 10 The number of people living below the poverty line (%)



11. Write down the theme of the following story (Not more than 50 words).

According to some Myths and legends, Gazi Pir was a Muslim saint who is said to have spread Islam in the parts of Bengal close to the Sundarbans. He was credited with many miracles. For example, he could supposedly calm dangerous animals and make them docile. He is usually depicted in paats or scroll paintings riding a fierce-looking Bengal tiger, a snake in his hand but in no apparent danger. According to some stories, he also fought crocodiles who threatened the people of a region full of canals and creeks, indeed a kind of watery jungle bordering the Bay of Bengal. Because of his alert and vigilant presence, all predatory animals were said to have been kept within bounds. It was also believed that he enabled villagers to live close to forests and jungles and cultivate their lands. Consequently, people of these regions would pray to him for protection. The story of Gazi Pir has been preserved in folk literature. In fact, some Gazir Paat scrolls are part of the collection of the British Museum.

Model Question - 28

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

......But when we go to borrow help from a foreign neighbourhood we overlook the fact.... that among the Europeans the living spirit of the University is widely spread in their society, their parliament, their literature, and the numerous activities of their corporate life. In all these functions they are in perpetual touch with the great personality of the land which is creative and heroic in its constant acts of selfexpression and self-sacrifice. They have their thoughts published in their books as well as through the medium of living men who think those thoughts, and who criticise, compare and disseminate them. Some at least of the drawbacks of their academic education are redeemed by the living energy of the intellectual personality pervading their social organism. It is like the stagnant reservoir of water which finds its purification in the showers of rain to which it keeps itself open. But, to our misfortune, we have in India all the furniture of the European University except the human teacher...

A most important truth, which we are apt to forget, is that a teacher can never truly teach unless he is still learning himself. A lamp can never light another lamp unless it continues to burn its own flame. The teacher who has come to the end of his subject, who has no living traffic with his knowledge, but merely repeats his lessons to his students, can only load their minds; he cannot quicken them. Truth not only must inform but inspire. If the inspiration dies out, and the information only accumulates, then truth loses its infinity. The greater part of our learning in the schools has been waste because, for most of our teachers, their subjects are like dead specimens of once living things, with which they have a learned [Unit-6; Lesson-1]

Widely (ওআইড্লি)adv–ব্যাপকভাবে; including a lot of different places, people, subjects, etc; syn-extensively, commonly, broadly, far and wide; ant-narrowly. Numerous (নিউমারাস্) adj-বিপুল সংখ্লা ক, অসংখ্লা; many; syn-many, plentiful, several, abundant; ant-few, little, hardly any. Perpetual (পাপেচিউআল্)adj-অনন্ত, চিরন্তন; continuing forever in the same way;syn-eternal, everlasting, permanent; ant-temporary, momentary. Great (প্রাইট্) adj-মহৎ; large in amount, size or degree; syn-grand, respected, distinct. Criticize (ক্রিটিসাইজ্)v-সমালোচনা করা; to express disapproval of sb/sth; syn-condemn, censure, disparage, carp; ant-praise, eulogize, extol. Compare (কামপেআ(র))v-তুলনা করা; to examine or look for the difference between two or more things; syn-contrast, match, vie, balance. Disseminate (ডিসেমিনেইট্)v–ধারণা বা তমুজ্ঞাচার করা; to spread or give out sth, especially news, information; syn-propagate, circulate, publish, publicize. **Drawback** (জ্ঞাক)n-অসুবিধা, বাধা; a disadvantage or the negative part of a situation; synimpediment, hindrance, obstacle, demerit, disadvantage; ant-merit, advantage. **Redeem** (রিডীম্)v-পুনরুম্পার করা; to get sth back; syn-regain, buy back. Pervade (পাভেইড্)v–ব্যাপকভাবে ছড়িয়ে পড়া; spread extensively; syn-permeate, saturate, suffuse, infuse. Stagnant এ লাগ্নান্ট্) adj—িম্বার, নিশ্চল; not flowing or moving; syn-standstil, inactive; ant-active, running. Reservoir (রোজাভওআ:(র))n-জলাধার, পানির ট্লাংক; a place for storing liquid; , syn-tank, pool. Misfortune (মিস্ফোচুণ্)n–দুর্ভাগ্ল; bad luck, or an unlucky event; syn-trouble, bad luck, calamity; ant-luck, fortune, good luck. **Merely** (মিআ(র্)লি)adv-শুর্, স্রেফ; used to emphasize that you mean exactly what you are saying and nothing more; syn-just, simply, only. Repeat (রিপীট্) v-পুনরায় বলা বা করা; to say or tell people sth more than once; syn-recur, reiterate, do again. Inspire (ইনস্পাইআ(র্))v-উস্কুপ করা; to make sb feel that they want to do sth and can do it; synmotivate, stir, encourage; ant-discourage. Accumulate (আকিউমিউলেইট্)v-জমানো; to collect a large number of things over a long period of time; syn-collect, gather, hoard, amass; ant-disperse. Infinity (ইন্ফিনাটি)n–অসীমতা; intimacy; syn-endlessness. **Specimen** (স্পেসিমিন্)n–নমুনা; sth shown or examined as an example; syn-example, sample, case.

বঙ্গানবাদ: কিন্তু প্রতিবেশী দেশগুলো থেকে সাহায্য নেওয়ার বেলায় আমরা তা এড়িয়ে যাই..... ইউরোপীয় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়গুলোর প্রাণবন্ত উচ্ছাস তাদের সমাজ, আইনসভা, সাহিত্য ও তাদের জীবনের নানামুখী কর্মকান্ডে ব্যাপকভাবে বিস্তৃত। এসব কার্যক্রমে তারা সবসময় তাদের নিজেদের মহৎ ব্যক্তিবর্গের সংস্পর্শে থাকেন যা আত্ম-অভিব্ল ক্তি ও আত্ম-উৎসর্গের স্থায়ী কর্মে সূজনশীল ও বীরত্বসূচক। তারা তাদের চিন্তা-চেতনা বইয়ে এবং যেসব জীবিত ব্যক্তিবর্গ সেসব চিন্তাকে ধারণ করেন, সমালোচনা করেন এবং সেগুলোর বিস্তার ঘটিয়ে থাকেন তাদের মাধ্যমে প্রকাশ করে থাকেন। প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষার অপূর্ণতার অন্তঃত কিছু জায়গায় সামাজিক কাঠামোতে পরিব্যপ্ত বুদ্বিজীবী ব্যক্তিত্বের ক্ষমতা দ্বারা রক্ষা পেয়েছে। এটা বন্ধ জলাধারের মতো যা বৃষ্টির ঝরণাধারার মধ্যে তার পরিশোধন খুঁজে যেখানে এটি নিজেকে মুক্ত রাখতে পারে। কিন্তু আমাদের দুর্ভাগ্য আমাদের ভারতবর্ষের ইউরোপীয় বিশুবিদ্যালয়গলোর সব রকম সবিধা আছে. শর্ম অভিজ্ঞ শ্রিক ছাড়া।

A.

একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সত্য, যা আমাদের ভূলতে সক্ষম করে যে, একজন শিক্ষক নিজের পড়াশোনা চালু না রেখে কখনও পরিপূর্ণভাবে শিক্ষা দিতে পারে না। একটি বাতি নিজের শিখা না জ্বালালে অন্য বাতিকে আলো দিতে পারে না। যে শিক্ষক তার বিষয়ে জানার অন্তিম পর্যায়ে এসেছে, যার জ্ঞানের সাথে সংশ্লিষ্টতা নেই, কিন্তু বার বার একই বিষয় শিক্ষার্থীদের কাছে উপস্থাপন করেন তিনি শুধু তাদের মনের ওপর চাপ প্রয়োগ করতে পারেন, তাদেরকে প্রাণবন্ত করতে পারেন না। সত্য শুধু জানানো হয় না অনুপ্রেরণাও যোগায়। যদি অনুপ্রেরণা শেষ হয়ে যায়, তথ্য শুধু জমা হয়, তখন সত্য তার অসীমতা হারিয়ে ফেলে। আমাদের স্কল শিক্ষার বেশির ভাগ অপচয় হয়েছে কারণ আমাদের অধিকাংশ শিক্ষকের নিকট তাদের বিষয়গলো এক সময়ের জীবন্ত বিষ

CH C4.	त्वा । आसारमञ्जूषा । मन्यात्र स्याना	म जाग जगण्य रहत्रहरू कामग जा	मिरियतं व्यापसारमा । मा सर्वस्त्र । सम्बर्ध	गरमञ्जापमञ्जूष्या अपूरं रामदेशस्य आप अ
			, কিন্তু জীবন ও ভালোবাসার সাথে ৫	
	oose the correct answer			$1 \times 5 = 5$
(a)	A teacher can never tea			
	(i) maintaining students	s (ii) drawing attention		
<i>(</i> 1)	(iii) learning himself	11 1 0	(iv) none of these	
(d)	What does the phrase 'a		()	(a.) 1
	(i) moreover	(ii) actually	(iii) and	(iv) but
(c)			the furniture of the Euro	pean university except the
	human teacher" – what		(ii) having last of proper t	- aa ah ar
	(i) our teachers are not (iii) teachers are unable		(ii) having lack of proper t(iv) having lack of proper	
(d)	The word 'neighbourhoo		(iv) flaving fack of proper	cudeauve chvironinent
(u)	(i) locality	(ii) region	(iii) area	(iv) town
(e)	The meaning of 'overloo		(iii) area	(IV) towii
(0)	(i) concentrate	(ii) ignore	(iii) stress	(iv) damage
Ext	ra Questions :	(ii) ignore	(m) seress	(iv) damage
(f)	The word 'numerous' m	eans —.		
•	(i) several	(ii) some	(iii) many	(iv) infinite
(g)	The synonym of the wor	rd 'corporate' is —.	•	
_	(i) government	(ii) collaborative	(iii) joint	(iv) federal
(h)	The meaning of the wor	d 'perpetual' is —.		
	(i) general	(ii) eternal	(iii) usual	(iv) daily
(i)	The meaning of 'function			
4.5	(i) work	(ii) duty	(iii) fluctuation	(iv) notion
(j)	Here the word 'personal		()	(a.) .
(1-)	(i) popular	(ii) celebrity	(iii) unknown	(iv) important
(K)	'Criticise' means —	(;;)	الما الما (نننا)	(:-) d:-1
(I)	(i) evaluate	(ii) praise	(iii) tell bad	(iv) dishonour
(1)	What is the meaning of (i) contrast	(ii) spread	(iii) ignore	(iv) stress
(m)	The meaning of 'drawba		(iii) ignore	(17) 311 633
(111)	(i) withdrawal	(ii) look back	(iii) disadvantage	(iv) to draw by hands
(n)	The word 'academic' me		(iii) disdavarrage	(iv) to draw sy manus
()	(i) personal	(ii) joint	(iii) collegiate	(iv) institutional
(o)	The word 'redeem' mean		. , 3	,
	(i) recover	(ii) rescue	(iii) recall	(iv) response
(p)	'Pervade' means —.			_
	(i) spread through	(ii) persecute	(iii) invade	(iv) breakthrough
(q)	The actual meaning of '	social organism' is —.		
			iewed as a living organism	
(.)	(iii) social movement	(iv) different organs		
(r)	The meaning of 'stagnar		(:::) -+:1	(:) -4:11
(a)	(i) unhygienic	(ii) dirty	(iii) stinky	(iv) still
(s)	'Flame' means —. (i) smoke	(ii) fog	(iii) vanour	(iv) fire
(t)	The living spirit of a Eu		(iii) vapour	(IV) III e
(4)	(i) literature	(ii) society	(iii) parliament	(iv) all of them
(11)				in the showers of rain to
(4)	which it keeps itself ope			III wie bilowelb el lami te
	(i) importance of knowle		(ii) greatness of educat	ional institution
	(iii) building of importar		(iv) importance of educ	
(v)	What is the duty of 'Tru			
	(i) to inform		ii) to inform and inspire	(iv) none of these
(w)	Universities of India ha	ve all the furniture of.		
	(i) the European Univer	sity	(ii) the Asian University	
	(iii) the Indian Universit	.y	(iv) University of Asia F	Pasific
Δns	ower the following questi	ons		$2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What do the Indian universities lack?
- (b) How should be a teacher?
- (c) Why has the greater part of our learning in the school been wasted?

- (d) What do you mean by 'human teacher'?
- (e) Do you agree with Tagore when he says that the training we get in our schools makes us believe that we must borrow rather than produce?

Extra Questions:

- (f) When can a teacher truly teach a student?
- (g) When can a lamp light another lamp?
- (h) When does the truth lose its infinity?
- 2. Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the effects of teaching of a European university. (One has been done for you.) $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. The living spirit of university

Write a summary of the above text.
 Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

didii iicodca: ma	no any granimaan	our critarige ir ricee	booting.		0.0 × 10 = 0
right	freedom	fight	took	respect	take
sacrifice	be	pride	proud	honoured	times

People of all sectors contributed in our Liberation War. The people who (a) — part in the war of independence are called freedom fighters. They (b) — in all lands and in all (c) —. Freedom is the birth (d) — of man and it (e) — the sweetest above everything. Our freedom fighters (f) — for long nine months and many of them (g) — their lives to bring (h) — for our nation. They are our (i) —. We all should show proper (j) — to them.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Many events took place in the last century. The most (a) — event for Bangladesh in the last century has been its birth as an (b) — nation. Prior to that, it experienced British (c) — rule until 1947, followed by an (d) — existence as East Pakistan from 1947 to 1971. The life of our people has often been shaped by tragedy. Floods have (e) — our land and tidal waves from the sea have (f) —away thousands of lives. (g) — has been an ever-present spectre. As a result, nearly seventy percent of the population suffer from various degrees of (h) — . Rapid population growth has added to this problem. Although the growth rate has slowed down to some extent, the population has almost (i) — since independence. On the other hand, turbulent politics and (j) —, and the rise of terrorism and crime are adversely affecting society.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (a) At the age of 26 he got PhD 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 Black Holes".
- (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 origin 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.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "Folk Music" on the basis of the answers to the following questions given below.

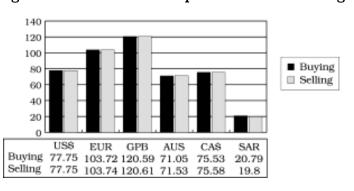
(a) What is Music? (b) What is Folk Music? (c) What are the features of folk music? (d) What are the different genres of folk music? (e) What are the subject matters of folk music? (f) What different folk music is there for different regions?

8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

1

Once there lived a poor man in a village. He had a peculiar goose which laid a golden egg every day. The poor man earned his livelihood by

- 9. Suppose, one of your friends has made a brilliant result in the final examination. Now, congratulate him on his brilliant success by using email.
- 10. The graph below shows the Foreign Money Exchange Rate in Bangladesh in 2014. Describe the graph. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph.



10

11. Write the theme of the following text. (Not more than 50 words).

... ... (T)he Negro is still not free... ... the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination... (T)he Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of the vast ocean of material prosperity... (T)he Negro is still languishing in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land. So we have come here today to dramatize a shameful condition...

I say to you today, my friends, so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is dream deeply in American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal."

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

Model Question - 29

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

......A most important truth, which we are apt to forget, is that a teacher can never truly teach unless he is still learning himself. A lamp can never light another lamp unless it continues to burn its own flame. The teacher who has come to the end of his subject, who has no living traffic with his knowledge, but merely repeats his lessons to his students, can only load their minds; he cannot quicken them. Truth not only must inform but inspire. If the inspiration dies out, and the information only accumulates, then truth loses its infinity. The greater part of our learning in the schools has been waste because, for most of our teachers, their subjects are like dead specimens of once living things, with which they have a learned acquaintance, but no communication of life and love.

The educational institution, therefore, which I have in mind has primarily for its object the constant pursuit of truth, from which the imparting of truth naturally follows. It must not be a dead cage in which living minds are fed with food artificially prepared. It should be an open house, in which students and teachers are at one. They must live their complete life together, dominated by a common aspiration for truth and a need of sharing all the delights of culture. In former days the great master-craftsmen had students in their workshops where they co-operated in shaping things to perfection. That was the place where knowledge could become living - that knowledge which not only has its substance and law, but its atmosphere subtly informed by a creative personality. For intellectual knowledge also has its aspect of creative art, in which the man who explores truth expresses something which is human in him - his enthusiasm, his courage, his sacrifice, his honesty, and his skill. In merely academical teaching we find subjects, but not the man who pursues the subjects; therefore the vital part of education remains incomplete. [Unit-6; Lesson-1]

[Jhenidah Cadet College, Jhenidah-'16]

🗰 🛍 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 🚃

Merely (মিআ(র)লি)adv-শুধু, মেফ; used to emphasize that you mean exactly what you are saying and nothing more; synjust, simply, only. Repeat (রিপীট্)v-পুনরায় বলা বা করা; to say or tell people sth more than once; syn-recur, reiterate, do again. **Inspire** (ইনস্পাইআ(র্))*v*–উসুশ্ব করা; to make sb feel that they want to do sth and can do it; syn-motivate, stir, encourage; ant-discourage. Accumulate (আকিউমিউলেইট্) v—জমানো; to collect a large number of things over a long period of time; syn-collect, gather, hoard, amass; ant-disperse. Infinity (ইন্ফিনাটি)n-অসীমতা; intimacy; synendlessness. **Specimen** (স্পেসিমিন্)n–নমুনা; sth shown or examined as an example; syn-example, sample, case. Primarily (প্রাইমারালি)adv-প্রথমত, প্রাথমিকভাবে; firstly; syn-initially, first and foremost, firstly; ant-finally, lastly. Impart (ইম্পাট্) ৩–তথ্ন বা জ্ঞান ইফ্লাদি পূদান করা; to communicate information to sb; syn-inform, report, teach, instruct. Artificially (আ:টিফিশিআলি)adv–কৃত্রিমভাবে; not naturally; syn-synthetically, unnaturally; ant-naturally, genuinely. Master-craftsman (মা ার-কাফট্স্মান্)n-দ্ব কারিগর; syn-expert. Subtly (সাট্লি)adv-সূন্ধভাবে; in a delicate way; syndelicately, finely, cleverly. Creative (ক্রীএইটিভ্)adj-সূজনশীল; producing or using original and unusual ideas; synartistic, inventive, innovative, ingenious. Aspect (আস্পেক্ট)n-বিশেষ অংশ বা দিক; one part of a situation, problem, subject, etc; syn-feature, facet, characteristic. Express (ইক্স্প্রেস্)v-পলাশ করা, ব্ল ক্ত করা; to show a feeling, opinion or fact; syn-say, articulate, reveal; ant-hide, conceal. Pursue (পান্ধি উ)v-উদ্দেশ্য বা লক্ষ্য হিসেবে নেওয়া; to follow sb/sth; syn-chase, hunt, track. Vital (ভাইটাল্)adj-অপরিহার্য, গুরুত্বপূর্ণ; extremely important; syn-important, crucial, essential, central; ant-unimportant, insignificant. Incomplete (ইন্কাম্প্লীট্) adj–অসম্পূর্ণ; not having some parts, or not finished; syn-unfinished, partial; ant-complete, whole, finished.

বঙ্গানুবাদ:একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সত্য, যা আমাদের ভুলতে সক্ষম করে যে, একজন শিক্ষক নিজের পড়াশোনা চালু না রেখে কখনও পরিপূর্ণভাবে শিক্ষা দিতে পারেন না। একটি বাতি নিজের শিখা না জ্বালালে অন্য বাতিকে আলো দিতে পারে না। যে শিক্ষক তার বিষয়ে জানার অন্তিম পর্যায়ে এসেছেন, যার জ্ঞানের সাথে সংশ্লিউতা নেই, কিন্তু বার বার একই বিষয় শিক্ষার্থীদের কাছে উপস্থাপন করেন তিনি শুধু তাদের মনের ওপর চাপ প্রয়োগ করতে পারেন, তাদেরকে প্রাণবন্ত করতে পারেন না। সত্য শুধু জানানো হয় না অনুপ্রেরণাও যোগায়। যদি অনুপ্রেরণা শেষ হয়ে যায়, তথ্য শুধু

জমা হয়, তখন সত্য তার অসীমতা হারিয়ে ফেলে। আমাদের স্কুল শিক্ষার বেশির ভাগ অপচয় হয়েছে কারণ আমাদের অধিকাংশ শিক্ষকের নিকট তাদের বিষয়গুলো এক সময়ের জীবন্ত বিষয়ের মৃত নমুনার মতো যার সাথে তাদের শিক্ষা বিষয়ক পরিচিতি রয়েছে, কিন্তু জীবন ও ভালোবাসার সাথে কোনো যোগাযোগ নেই।

সুতরাং, আমার মনে যে শিক্ষাপ্রতিষ্ঠানের ছবি রয়েছে, তার মুখ্য উদ্দেশ্য হচ্ছে সত্যের সার্বক্ষণিক অনুসন্ধান যা সত্যকে স্বাভাবিকভাবেই অনুসরণ করে। এর মৃত খাঁচা হওয়া ঠিক না যেখানে প্রাণবন্ত মনগুলোকে কৃত্রিমভাবে তৈরি খাবার খেতে দেওয়া হয়। এর একটি খোলা বাড়ি হতে হবে যেখানে শিক্ষার্থী ও শিক্ষক এক হয়ে যাবে। সত্যের প্রতি সাধারণ আকাজ্জা এবং সংস্কৃতির সকল আনন্দ ভাগাভাগির আকুলতা নিয়ে তারা একত্রে বাস করবেন। আগের দিনে মহৎ কারিগরেরা নিখুঁতভাবে জিনিস তৈরি করতে শিক্ষার্থীদের কর্মক্ষেত্রে সাহায্য করতেন। যে স্থানেই জ্ঞান প্রাণবন্ত হয়ে উঠত— সেই জ্ঞান যেখানে শুধু উপাদান ও নিয়মই ছিল না। জ্ঞান আহরণের পরিবেশটিও একজন সৃজনশীল ব্যক্তিত্বের দ্বারা সুক্ষ্মভাবে নির্ধারণ করা হতো। বুম্বিবৃত্তিক জ্ঞানের সৃজনশীল শিল্পের দিকটিও থাকে যেখানে লোকটি সত্যকে অনুসন্ধান করে এমন কিছু প্রকাশ করেন যা তার মধ্যে বিদ্যমান তার উদ্দীপনা, তার সাহস, তার ত্যাণ, তার সততা এবং তার দক্ষতা। প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক শিক্ষায় আমরা বিষয় খুঁজে পাই কিন্তু সে ব্যক্তিকে পাই না য়ে বিষয়টিকে অনুসরণ করে; কাজেই শিক্ষার এক গরতপূর্ণ অংশ অসমপূর্ণ থেকে যায়।

কাৰে	সই শি	ক্ষার এক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অংশ অসম্পূর্ণ থেকে যায়।						
A.	Cho	oose the correct answer from the alternatives.		$1 \times 5 = 5$				
	(a)	What is the meaning of the word 'apt'?						
		(i) skilled (ii) accustomed	(iii) reluctant	(iv) willing				
	(b)	What is the meaning of 'accumulate'?						
		(i) add (ii) split	(iii) gather	(iv) destroy				
	(c)	The word 'infinity' means —.						
		(i) endlessness (ii) fixation	(iii) eternity	(iv) insanity				
	(d)	The meaning of 'acquaintance' is —.						
		(i) unity (ii) familiarity	(iii) identity	(iv) introduction				
	(e)	'Constant' means —.						
		(i) continuous (ii) contrast	(iii) conjecture	(iv) conspicuous				
		ra Questions :						
	(f)	The word 'impart' means —.	()	(a.). da d				
		(i) lend (ii) give	(iii) take	(iv) divide				
	(g)	The word 'artificially' means —.	(···) (· 1 1	(.)				
	<i>(</i> 1.)	(i) unnaturally (ii) technically	(iii) falsely	(iv) scientifically				
	(h)	The word 'dominated' in the text means —.	(···) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(,) .				
	<i>(</i> 1)	(i) ruled (ii) repressed	(iii) influenced	(iv) imposed				
	(i)	The meaning of 'aspiration' is —.	(;;;) -1;	داني المراني				
	(4)	(i) dream (ii) hunger	(iii) choice	(iv) desire				
	(j)	What does the word 'delight' mean?	(:::) d:ff:1t	(in) disturbance				
	(1-)	(i) pleasure (ii) disgrace	(iii) difficulty	(iv) disturbance				
	(k)	What is the meaning of 'perfection'? (i) uniqueness (ii) flawless	(iii) proportion	(iv) crude				
	(I)	(i) uniqueness (ii) flawless 'Substance' means —.	(iii) proportion	(iv) crude				
	(1)		(;;;) acryl	(iv) materials				
	(m)	(i) summary (ii) virtue	(iii) soul	(iv) materials				
	ш	The word 'aspect' means —. (i) parts (ii) feature	(iii) soul	(iv) body				
	(m)	What do you mean by 'explore'?	(III) Sour	(IV) body				
	(11)	(i) search (ii) invent	(iii) detect	(iv) lose				
	(a)	The word 'enthusiasm' means —.	(iii) detect	(IV) 103C				
	(0)	(i) warmth (ii) desire	(iii) curiosity	(iv) passion				
	(n)	According to Tagore, an Indian university does r		(iv) passion				
	(P)	(i) curriculum (ii) prospects	(iii) human teacher	(iv) cultural activities				
	(a)	What does 'intellectual knowledge' have?	(112) 1101111011 00001101	(iv) carearar accivities				
	(4)	(i) traditional curriculum	(ii) certificate					
		(iii) creative art	(iv) assurance of a job					
	(r)	What does the phrase 'dead specimen' refer to?	3					
	` ,	(i) something unusual	(ii) a thing of less interes	st				
		(iii) something dead	(iv) highly interesting					
	(s)	Open house should be a characteristics of —.						
		(i) European University	(ii) human teacher					
		(iii) educational institution	(iv) German University					
	(t)	What does the phrase 'the vital part of education' in the context express?						
		(i) the major portion of our education	(ii) the minor portion of our education					
		(iii) the main aim of our education	(iv) the vision of our edu					
	(u)	Which is the closest meaning of the word 'pursu						
		(i) trace (ii) demand	(iii) search	(iv) follow				
	(v)	What is the antonym of the word 'pursue'?						
		(i) follow (ii) demand	(iii) trace	(iv) diminution				
D	۸	rever the fellowing avections		٠. ١٥				

B. Answer the following questions.

 $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What is the nature of truth?
- (b) How are the educational institutions of our country?
- (c) What do you mean by 'a teacher can never truly teach unless he is still learning himself?

- (d) 'Intellectual knowledge has also its aspect of creative art' what does the sentence mean?
- (e) Why the greater part of our learning in the schools has been wasted?
- (f) How does the vital part of education remain incomplete?
- (g) 'The teachers of our country only teach their students; they do not inspire' do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer with limited words.
- Read the above text and make a flow chart showing different aspects of a successful teacher. (One 2. has been done for you.) $2 \times 5 = 10$ 1. Creativity 3. 6.

Write a summary of the above text.

10 Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

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prose	to	luncheon	who	that	flatter
from	rather	young	but	restaurant	got

The lesson contains the famous short story "The Luncheon" by William Somerset Maugham. The story is about a (a) —writer and an old lady (b) —was gluttonous. The young writer (c) —a letter full of admiration (d) —the lady who asks him (e) —meet her. The writer became (f) —and invited her for a (g) —at Foyot's, the most expensive (h) —in Paris. The writer thought (i) —the lady would be beautiful (j) —he became disappointed seeing her.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Shilpi was being pressurized for having children by her in-laws. She took Rashid, her (a) —, to discuss pregnancy with a counselor. Rashid agreed to (b) — having children for five years despite pressures from his (c) — and neighbours to produce an offspring. The couple met (d) —a female health care provider, who informed them about (e) — various family planning options available. Shilpi's mother-in-law and neighbours (f) — to pressurize the newlyweds. Deeply rooted cultural practice and (g) — caused a rift between the couple, and their family (h) — and criticized them. But at last Shilpi's mother-in-law and (i) — came to understand the harmful effects of early pregnancy (j) — mother and child.

Re-arrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

10

- (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.
- Elementary, technical, professional, higher education should be provided.

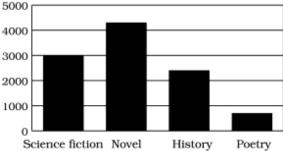
Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

Write a paragraph on "Gender Disparity".

10

5

- The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words and give a title to it. There lived a king in a country. His name was Robert Bruce. His kingdom was invaded by enemies. The king fought bravely but lost the battle. He wished to regain his kingdom at any cost. He made six attempts one after another to curb his enemies but failed.....
- Suppose, your name is Sumona. Write a letter to your friend Muna describing a picnic you enjoyed. Or, Write an email to your pen-friend asking him to visit Bangladesh.
- 10. The graph below shows a comparative selling rates of four types of books in Ekushey Boi Mela-2016. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. 10



11. Write down the main theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

She walks in beauty, like the night Of cloudless climes and starry skies; And all that's best of dark and bright Meet in her aspect and her eyes; Thus mellowed to that tender light Which heaven to gaudy day denies.

8

Model Question - 30

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Tertiary education in Bangladesh comprises two categories of institutions: degree awarding universities and college affiliated with the National University (NU). There were only 4 universities in Bangladesh at the time of independence in 1971. All of those universities were publicly financed autonomous entities. At present, there are 35 such universities. Private universities are a relatively new phenomenon in this country. In the early 1990s, the private sector came forward to establish universities. Since then the country has experienced a spectacular growth in private universities-mostly in and around Dhaka and couple of other large cities. At present, there are 79 private universities. The number of colleges providing tertiary level education is around 1,400. Most of them offer BA (pass) education of three year duration; only one-third of them offer B.A (Honors) courses and some offer MA degrees as well. All of these colleges are affiliated with the National University.

Accessibility to higher education implies that students get the opportunity to get university education and sufficient support from educational institutions. Increasing enrolment at the secondary and higher secondary level puts pressure on higher educational institutions. But due to limited capacity, only a small number of students may be enrolled in universities. Thus, each year a large number of students are denied access to higher education. Also, due to poverty and increase in educational expenses, students of the lower middle class do not get easy access to higher education. Moreover, those who get places in the universities have limited access to avail all kinds of diversified educational facilities relating to their study fields.

—_____ Ոি Word-meaning ♣ (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দাৰ্থ Ոি

Tertiary (টাশারি)adj-বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় পর্যায়ের শিক্ষা; relating to education in colleges and universities; Comprise (কাম্প্রাইজ্)v-অংশ সহযোগে গঠিত হওয়া; to have as parts or members; syn-consist of, contain, encompass, cover; ant-exclude. Affiliate (আফিলিএইট্) v–অধিভুক্ত হওয়া; to cause a group to become part of or form a close relationship with another; synassociate, connect, incorporate, link. Autonomous (ওটনামাস্)adj-স্বায়ম্নশাসিত, স্বশাসিত; independent and having the power to make your own decisions; syn-independent, self-ruling, sovereign; ant-dependent. Entity (अन्छिणि)n-অমিতত্ত্ব sth which exists apart from other things; syn-existence, thing—ant-non-entity. Spectacular (স্পেক্ট্যাকিউলা(র))adj-জমকালো; very exciting to look at; syn-fantastic, fabulous, wonderful, brilliant, amazing, magnificient; ant-ordinary, normal. Imply (ইম্পলাই)v-সূচিত করা; to initiate sth; syn-initiate, entail. Sufficient (সাফিশন্ট)adj-পর্যা ; enough for a particular purpose; syn-enough, adequate, ample, plenty; ant-inadequate, scarce, insufficient. Increase (ইঙ্কীস্)v-বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া; to (make sth) become larger in amount or size; syn-add to, raise, enlarge, amplify, boost; ant-decrease, lessen, reduce, shrink, decline. **Enrollment** (ইনরোউল্মান্ট্)n–তালিকাভুক্তি; to enlist sth;syn-staffing, conscription. **Pressure** (প্রাণারে) n-চাপ; the force you produce when you press sth;synemphasis, stress. Capacity (কপ্লাসাটি) $n_{\overline{q}}$ মতা; the total amount that can be contained or produced; syn-range, ability, power. Deny (ডিনাই) v–অম্বীকার করা; to say that sth is not true; syn-refuse, reject, refute, disagree with; antconfess, receive, welcome. Access (আক্সেস)n-প্রবেশাধিকার; the method or possibility of getting near to a place or person; sun-right of entry. Diversify (ডাইভাসিফাই)v-বিচিন্ট করা; to become more varied or different; syn-vary;antspecialize, specify. Avail (আভেইল্)v–সুযোগ কাজে লাগানো; to help or be useful to sb/sth;syn-gain, take advantage. Absorb (আব্সোব্)*v*–আত্মীভূত করা; to take sth in; syn-soak up, take up, suck up. Substantial (সাব্সটু ান্শল্)adj–মজবুত; large in size, value or importance; syn-durable, ample, strong; ant-vulnerable, risky.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: বাংলাদেশে তৃতীয় ধাপের পড়াশোনা দু'ধরনের প্রতিষ্ঠানের সমন্বয়ে অনুষ্ঠিত হয়: ডিগীপুদানকারী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়গুলো এবং জাতীয় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের অধিভুক্ত কলেজসমূহ। ১৯৭১ সালে স্বাধীনতা যুন্ধের সময় বাংলাদেশে মাত্র চারটি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ছিল। সেসব বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় স্বায়ম্লশাসিত এবং সরকার অর্থায়ন করেছেন। বর্তমানে এরকম ৩৫টি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় রয়েছে। রেসরকারি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়গুলো এই দেশে তুলনামূলকভাবে এক নতুন ঘটনা। ১৯৯০ সালের শুরুর দিকে ব্যক্তিমালিকানাধীন খাতগুলো বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় প্রতিষ্ঠার জন্য এগিয়ে আসে। তখন থেকে দেশটি বেসরকারি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের দৃষ্টিনন্দন ক্রম-বৃন্ধির অভিজ্ঞতা অর্জন করেছে— অধিকাংশ ঢাকার ভিতরে বা আশেপাশে অবস্থিত এবং দুএকটি অন্যান্য বড় শহরে অবস্থিত। বর্তমানে ৭৯টি বেসরকারি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় রয়েছে। তৃতীয় ধাপের পড়াশোনার ব্যবস্থা করছে এমন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের সংখ্যা ১৪০০। তাদের বেশির ভাগ তিন বছর মেয়াদী বিএ (পাস) ডিগ্রী প্রদান করে; এদের মধ্যে মাত্র এক-তৃতীয়াংশের মধ্যে বিএ (অনার্স) কোর্স আছে এবং এদের কিছু এম.এ ডিগ্রীও পুদান করে। এসব কলেজ জাতীয় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের অধিভুক্ত।

উচ্চশিক্ষার দিকে অভিগম্যতা বলতে শিক্ষার্থীদের বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে শিক্ষার সুযোগ ও শিক্ষাপ্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে পর্যাপ্ত সহায়তা পাওয়াকে বুঝায়। মাধ্যমিক ও উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক পর্যায়ে তালিকাভুক্ত শিক্ষার্থীদের সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি উচ্চশিক্ষার প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলোতে চাপ সৃষ্টি করছে। কিন্তু সীমিত ধারণক্ষমতার কারণে খুব কম সংখ্প ক শ্বি ।থী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে তালিকাভুক্ত হতে পারে। এভাবেই, প্রতি বছর অনেক সংখ্যক শিক্ষার্থীরা উচ্চশিক্ষার সুযোগ থেকে বঞ্চিত হচ্ছে। দারিদ্রা ও শ্বি ।র ব্ল যুক্তির কারণেও নিম্ন মধ্যবিত্ত পরিবারের ছেলেমেয়েরা উচ্চশিক্ষার সহজ সুযোগ পায় না। অধিকন্তু যারা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে পড়ার সুযোগ পায়, তারা তাদের লেখাপড়ার বিষয়ের সাথে সম্পুক্ত বিভিন্ন সুযোগ সুবিধা সীমিতরূপেই পায়।

শুধু ১২ শতাংশ স্নাতক উচ্চশিক্ষার প্রতিষ্ঠানে প্রবৈশ করে। তাদের মধ্যে ৮০ শতাংশের বেশি শিক্ষার্থী জাতীয় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় অধিভুক্ত কলেজগুলোতে ভর্তি হয়। অন্যরা সরকারি ও বেসরকারি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়গুলোতে নিয়োজিত থাকে। গত দুদশকে বেসরকারি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়গুলোতে শ্বি ।থী সংখ্লা উল্লেখযোগ্য হারে বেড়েছে। ২০১০ সালে ইউজিসি এর বার্ষিক প্রতিবেদন অনুযায়ী ২০০৫ সালে এ সংখ্যা ৮৮,৬৬৯ থেকে বেড়ে ২০১০ সালে ২,০০,৭৫২ এ দাঁড়িয়েছে।......

(c) Why can't most of the students get admitted in Universities? (d) How many categories of higher educational institution are there in Bangladesh? What are they? (e) How many universities were there in Bangladesh at the time of independence war in 1971 and how were they financed? Extra Questions: (f) Write about private universities of Bangladesh in 2/3 sentences. (g) What does accessibility to higher education mean? (h) Why are a large number of students deprived of higher education? (i) 'The number of private university should decrease but their quality should increase'- comment on this statement. Do you think that Bangladeshi universities are playing vital role in case of imparting quality tertiary education? 2. (i) Read the above text and make a flow chart showing some points about private universities of Bangladesh. (One has been done for you.) $2 \times 5 = 10$ 1. Relatively new phenomenon Extra Question: (ii) Read the text above and make a flow chart showing the drawbacks of public and private universities.

(One has been done for you.) $2 \times 5 = 10$ 1. Less number of public universities \rightarrow 2. \rightarrow 3. \rightarrow 4. \rightarrow 5. \rightarrow 6.

Or, Read the above passage and complete the table below with the given information. $1 \times 10 = 10$

What	Activity	When/ Where	Number
Tertiary education	comprising of categories of institutions		(i)
University		1971	(ii)
(iii)	exist	(iv)	35
Private university	(v)	1990s	
Private university		now	(vi)
(vii)			around 1,400
Graduates	(viii)	higher education	12%
(ix)	admitted	(x)	2,00,752

3. Write a summary of the above text.

lΟ

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$ need win evil impress be won have decide luxury take live smart

This passage is about Antonio and Bassanio. They (a) — two friends. They (b) — in Venice. Bassanio was a (c) — young man. He liked to lead a (d) — life. This is why, he was always in (e) — of money. Once he fell in love with Portia, a lady of great beauty, wisdom and wealth. He wanted to (f) — her for his wife. He needed some money to (g) — Portia. He asked Antonio to lend him three thousand ducats. But Antonio (h) — such a great sum at the moment. So Antonio (i) — to borrow the money from Shylock, a money lender, offering his ships as a security. Shylock had an (j) — plan and offered the money to them with a condition.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Climate change is one of the most complex challenges of this century which (a) — by most of the countries of the world. With the (b) — of the planet and change in climatic patterns, densely populated countries with long coastal belts like ours are most (c) —. This global warming will cause the rise of sea level and (d) — coastal areas. People will be homeless and become (e) — refugees. These are the reasons for which our Prime Minister has demanded a special (f) — fund for the (g) — of these refugees. It is really alarming that Bangladesh may be the worst victim of climate change. Its huge people living along the coastal line are poverty stricken and (h) —. Besides, all our development activities (i) — to income generation may be (j) — affected by this climate change.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (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.

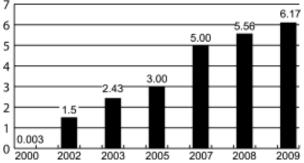
Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on **Diaspora** answering the following questions. Your answer should give as much as detail as possible.
 - (a) What do you understand by "diaspora"? (b) How many diasporas can you find in the history of human civilization? (c) Mention a few of them in brief. (d) What is the main reason behind diaspora? (e) What is your opinion about diaspora?
- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

7

Once the house of a rich man was infested with rats. The house became like a house of Hamelin. There were rats everywhere. They tore papers,

- 9. Suppose, you're Meena. You've booked an air-ticket to visit India. But for some personal problems you want to cancel the booking. Now, write an email to the Director of the Travel Agency to cancel the ticket. 5
- 10. The graph below shows "The Internet Users" from 2000 to 2009. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.



8

11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

Fair daffodils, we weep to see You haste away so soon; As yet the early-rising sun Has not attained his noon Stay, stay Until the hasting day Has run But to the even song; And, having prayed together, we Will go with you along.

We have short time to stay, as you We have as short a spring;
As quick a growth to meet decay,
As you, or anything.
We die.
As your hours do, and die
Away
Like to the summer's rain,
Or as the pearls of morning's dew,
Ne'er to be found again.

Model Question - 31

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

.....Accessibility to higher education implies that students get the opportunity to get university education and sufficient support from educational institutions. Increasing enrolment at the secondary and higher secondary level puts pressure on higher educational institutions. But due to limited capacity, only a small number of students may be enrolled in universities. Thus, each year a large number of students are denied access to higher education. Also, due to poverty and increase in educational expenses, students of the lower middle class do not get easy access to higher education. Moreover, those who get places in the universities have limited access to avail all kinds of diversified educational facilities relating to their study fields.

Only about 12 percent of graduates enter higher educational institution. More than 80 percent of these students are admitted to NU affiliated colleges. Others are absorbed by the public and private universities. In the last two decades, there has been a substantial rise in the number of students in private universities. According to the UGC Annual Report 2010, the number rose from 88,669 in 2005 to 2,00,752 in 2010.

Public Universities are the first choices of most students. The public universities offer a wide range of subjects in Science. Commerce, Liberal Arts, Humanities, Engineering and Technology, Law, Education and Medicine. Public universities attract the best minds to teaching although monetary compensation for teachers is anything but attractive. Library, laboratory, Internet and research facilities are much better there than anywhere else in the country. Seminars, symposiums, lectures, workshops, debates, and exhibitions are often held in these institutions and there is ample scope for national and international exposure for promising young knowledge seekers. Moreover, public universities offer residential and boarding facilities at low cost/subsidized rates. [Unit-6; Lesson-2]

[Cantonment College, Jessore- '16]

Imply (ইম্পলাই)v–সূচিত করা; to initiate sth;syn-initiate, entail. Sufficient (সাফিশন্ট্)adj–পর্যাম ; enough for a particular purpose; syn-enough, adequate, ample, plenty; ant-inadequate, scarce, insufficient. Increase (ইঙ্কীস্)v-বৃন্ধি পাওয়া; to (make sth) become larger in amount or size; syn-add to, raise, enlarge, amplify, boost; ant-decrease, lessen, reduce, shrink, decline. **Enrollment** (ইনরোউল্মান্ট্)n–তালিকাভুক্তি; to enlist sth;syn-staffing, conscription; Pressure (প্রশার))n-চাপ; the force you produce when you press sth; syn-emphasis, stress. Capacity (কপ্লাসাটি)n-্ব মতা; the total amount that can be contained or produced; syn-range, ability, power. Deny (ডিনাই)v-অম্বীকার করা; to say that sth is not true; syn-refuse, reject, refute, disagree with; ant-confess, receive, welcome. Access (আক্সেস)n-প্রবেশাধিকার; the method or possibility of getting near to a place or person; syn-right of entry. Diversify (ডাইভাসিফাই)v–বিচিন্ট করা; to become more varied or different; syn-vary; ant-specialize, specify. Avail (আভেইল্)v–সুযোগ কাজে লাগানো; to help or be useful to sb/sth; syn-gain, take advantage. Absorb (আব্সোব্)v–আত্মীভূত করা; to take sth in; syn-soak up, take up, suck up. Substantial (সাব্সট্টান্শল্)adj-মজবুত; large in size, value or importance; syndurable, ample, strong; ant-vulnerable, risky. Compensation (ক্ম্পেন্সেইশন্)n তিপুরণ; money that is paid to sb in exchange for sth that has been lost or damaged; syn-recompense, reparation. Attractive (আট্নাঞ্চাট্ড) adj- আকর্ষণীয়; very pleasing in appearance or sound, or causing interest or pleasure; syn-charming, beautiful, striking, lovely; ant-repellent, unattractive. Ample (ক্লাম্পল্) adj-পশমত, পর্যা; more than enough; syn-broad, sufficient, abundant, full; ant-narrow, insufficient.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: উচ্চশিক্ষার দিকে অভিগম্যতা বলতে শিক্ষার্থীদের বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে শিক্ষার সুযোগ ও শিক্ষাপ্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে পর্যাপত সহায়তা পাওয়াকে বুঝায়। মাধ্যমিক ও উচ্চ মাধ্যমিক পর্যায়ে তালিকাভুক্ত শিক্ষার্থীদের সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি উচ্চশিক্ষার প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলোতে চাপ সৃষ্টি করছে। কিন্তু সীমিত ধারণক্ষমতার কারণে খুব কম সংখ্যক শ্বি ার্থী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে তালিকাভুক্ত হতে পারে। এভাবেই, প্রতি বছর অনেক সংখ্যক শিক্ষার্থীরা উচ্চশিক্ষার সুযোগ থেকে বঞ্চিত হচ্ছে। দারিদ্রা ও শ্বি ার ব্ল যু বৃদ্ধির কারণেও নিম্ন মধ্যবিত্ত পরিবারের ছেলেমেয়েরা উচ্চ শিক্ষার সহজ সুযোগ পায় না। অধিকন্তু যারা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে পড়ার সুযোগ পায়, তারা তাদের লেখাপড়ার বিষয়ের সাথে সম্পুক্ত বিভিন্ন সুযোগ সুবিধা সীমিতরপেই পায়।

শুধু ১২ শতাংশ স্নাতক উচ্চশিক্ষার প্রতিষ্ঠানে প্রবেশ করে। তাদের মধ্লে ৮০ শতাংশের বেশি শিক্ষার্থী জাতীয় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় অধিভুক্ত কলেজগুলোতে ভর্তি হয়। অন্যরা সরকারি ও বেসরকারি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়গুলোতে নিয়োজিত থাকে। গত দুদশকে বেসরকারি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়গুলোতে শিক্ষার্থী সংখ্যা উল্লেখযোগ্য হারে বেড়েছে। ২০১০ সালে ইউজিসি এর বার্ষিক প্রতিবেদন অনুযায়ী ২০০৫ সালে এ সংখ্যা ৮৮,৬৬৯ থেকে বেড়ে ২০১০ সালে ২.০০.৭৫২ এ দাঁড়িয়েছে।

পাবলিক বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়গুলো অধিকাংশ শিক্ষার্থীর প্রথম পছন্দ। পাবলিক বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়গুলোতে বিজ্ঞান, বাণিজ্য, সাহিত্যকলা, মানবিক, প্রকৌশল ও প্রযুক্তি, আইন, শিক্ষা ও চিকিৎসাবিদ্যা ইত্যাদি নানাবিধ বিষয় থাকে। পাবলিক বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়গুলো সবচেয়ে মেধাবী লোকদের শিক্ষকতার দিকে টেনে নেয় যদিও তাদের আর্থিক দিকটি ততটা আকর্ষণীয় নয়। দেশের অন্যান্য জায়গার তুলনায় সেখানে লাইব্রেরী, গবেষণাগার, ইন্টারনেট এবং গবেষণার সুবিধা অনেক বেশি। সেমিনার, আলোচনা সভা, বক্তুতা, কর্মশিবির, বিতর্ক এবং প্রদর্শনী এসব প্রতিষ্ঠানে প্রায়ই অনুষ্ঠিত হয় এবং সেখানে সম্ভাবনাময় তুরুণ অ

		নুদান দিয়ে থাকা খা				•	8	গালরগুলো শ্বন্ধ বরচে বা
					e alternatives.			$1 \times 5 = 5$
	(a)	Most of the s	tudents prefe	er —.				
		(i) Private Uni				(ii) Public Unive		
		(iii) National 1				(iv) World Unive	ersities	
	(b)	What is the n						
		(i) public			n-government	(iii) official	(iv) uni	versal
	(c)				ord 'residential'?			
		(i) suburban			siness	(iii) industrial		nufactured
	(d)				ail to get admitted			
		(i) 30%		ii) 809		(iii) 65%	(iv) 90%	ó
	(e)				the word 'promis			
		(i) discouragi		ii) hop	peful	(iii) inauspiciou	ıs (iv) unl	ikely
		tra Questions :						
	(f)	Synonym of 's				(111)	(,) 1.1	
		(i) disability			ccessibility	(iii) availability	(iv) abil	ity
	(g)	What does th				(···) ·	(,)	
	<i>a</i> ,	(i) ample			icient	(iii) insufficient	(iv) spa	cious
	(n)				the word 'exposi		(,)	1
	(+)	(i) disclose			blicize	(iii) revelation	(iv) mai	ke known
	(i)				ope for' mean?	(:::)	(:)	
	(÷)	(i) enough op				(iii) no opportu		igre on." What does it
	(j)		ear a large ii	iumb	er of students ar	e demed access	to mgner educau	on. what does it
		imply?	dente de net	got h	enefit of tertiary	education		
		(ii) lack of sea				Education		
		(iii) all the stu						
		(iv) both i & i		iance				
	(k)			t min	ds' mean in the g	tiven nassade?		
	(II)	(i) best stude			ent students	(iii) decent teac	hers (iv) best	teachers
	(II)	Synonym of 'i		i, acc	cite stadeites	(III) decerte tedes	(17) 5050	ceachers
	(-)	(i) connotates		i) offe	ers	(iii) pays	(iv) don	ates
В.	Ans	swer the follow				() p-55 -	(=-, =====	$2 \times 5 = 10$
		Why is higher			tant?			
	(b)) Which are the NU affiliated colleges?						
						s the Annual Re	eport 2010 of UC	GC about private
		universities?					•	•
	(d)	What are the	differences	betw	een public and p	orivate universiti	es in Bangladesh	? Give your own
		view briefly.						
	(e)	Why are publ	lic universitio	es the	e first choice of m	ost students?		
	Ext	tra Questions :						
	(f)				lic university?			
	(g)		U affiliated c	ollege	es provide tertiar	y level education	? What courses o	of studies do they
		offer?				_		
					higher education			
	(i)						ın important role	in case of higher
_	_				support of your a		C	
						ing the problem	s of tertiary edu	cation system of
	Bangladesh. (One has been done for you.) $2 \times 5 = 10$							
		insufficient opp			\rightarrow 2	$.$ \rightarrow 3.	\rightarrow 4. \rightarrow 1	$5.$ \rightarrow $6.$
		ite a summary					.11 1 271	10
	Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$							
	una						å	$0.5 \times 10 = 5$
		winter	luncheon	.1	mind	was	in	give

The writer saw her at the play and answered to her beckoning. He met her at the time of (a) - and took a seat beside her. It (b) — twenty years ago since the writer had (c) — her last. The writer used to live (d) — a tiny apartment and earned barely enough (e) — to keep body and soul together. The (f) wrote a letter of admiration to the (g) -. The woman asked him if he would (h) - inviting her at Foyot's for lunch. Being (i) —, the writer agreed to offer her a (j) — at Foyot's restaurant.

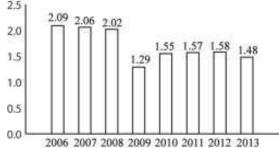
Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

In Bangladesh, tertiary education faces many deep-rooted challenges. There are 35 public and 79 private universities in our country. These institutions are (a) — with various types of problems. Every year a (b) — number of students struggle hard to get admitted (c) — public universities. But due to limited number of (d) — in public universities, students' hard struggle ends in (e) —. Between public and private universities, a student chooses (f) — universities. Public universities offer more subjects than private (g) —. Offering low tution fees is one of the (h) — reasons behind this choice. On the other hand, (i) — universities offer less number of subjects. They also (j) — high tuition fees for which students of middle class family hardly intend to get admitted into a private university.

Re-arrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (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 Sonai-Bardal river.
- (e) During this time, herders make temporary shelters near the beels and graze their animals for a period of 4-5 months.
- 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 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.
- For instance, fish like Kalibaus, Boal, Rui, Ghagot, Pabda and Chapila are available there. (i)
- Hakaluki contains more than 238 beels along with a huge land area of 18,386 hectares.

- Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)
 Write a paragraph on "Scientific Achievements" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.
 - (a) What advantages have science and technology brought to everyday life? (b) How do science and technology make life better? (c) When have the most amazing achievements been invented? (d) What are the amazing achievements? (e) What more do you expect from science?
- The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. Once the house of a rich man was infested with rats. The house became like the town Hamelin. There
- were rats everywhere..... Suppose, you are Nazia. Nafisa is your best friend. You are going for a picnic. Now, write a message to your friend inviting her to go for the picnic with you using her email address.
- 10. The graph below shows 'Population Growth Rate' from 2006 to 2013. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,

And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made; Nine bean rows will I have there, a hive for the honey bee And live alone in the bee loud glade.

And I shall have some peace there; for peace comes dropping slow Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings; There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow, And evening full of the linnet's wings

Model Question - 32

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Many educators believe that one of the functions of education today should be to impart 21st century skills that are indispensible for participation, achievement and competitiveness in the global economy. Beyond the assessment of reading, mathematics and science, it is now necessary to train other essential skills that are in demand in the $2\bar{1}^{st}$ century. All people, not just an elite few, need 21^{st} century skills that will increase their ability, employability and readiness for citizenship. Such skills include:

Thinking critically and making the best use of the barrage of information that comes their way every day on the Web, in the media, in homes, workplaces and everywhere else. Critical thinking empowers people to assess the credibility, accuracy and value of information, analyze and evaluate information, make reasoned decisions and take purposeful action.

8

Solving complex, multi-disciplinary problems that all workers in every kind of workplace encounter routinely. The challenges workers face don't come in a multiple-choice format and typically don't have a single right answer. Nor can they be neatly categorized as 'math problems,' for example, or passed off to someone at a higher pay grade. Businesses expect employees at all levels to identify problems, think through solutions and alternatives, and explore new options if their approaches don't work. Often, this work involves groups of people with different knowledge and skills who, collectively, add value to their organizations.

Creativity and entrepreneurial thinking skills are always associated with job creation. Many of the fastest-growing jobs and emerging industries rely on workers' creative capacity-the ability to think unconventionally and produce astonishing work. Students should develop the ability to recognize and act on opportunities and the willingness to embrace risks, for example.

Communicating and collaborating with teams of people across cultural, geographic and language boundaries is a necessity in diverse and multinational workplaces and communities. Mutually beneficial relationships are important in achieving goals everywhere, not just in business.

Making innovative use of knowledge, information and opportunities which create new services, processes and products. The global marketplace rewards organizations that rapidly and routinely find better ways of doing things. Companies want workers who can contribute to this environment.

These skills will prepare everyone to prepare for the challenges of the 21st century and contribute meaningfully to the country's development.

[Unit-6; Lesson-3]

Word-meaning & (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🗎 ______

Believe (বিলীভূ) v-বিশ্বাস রাখা; to think that sth is true, correct or real; syn-trust; ant-disbelieve, doubt, suspect. Impart (ইম্পাট্)v–তথ্ন বা জ্ঞান ইফ্লাদি পূদান করা; to communicate information to sb; syn-inform, teach, instruct. Indispensable (ইন্ডিস্পেন্সব্ল্) adj—অপরিহার্য; sth very vital; syn-fundamental, crucial, vital, essential; ant-unimportant, insignificant. **Assessment** (আসেস্মান্ট্)n–মুল্ল নির্ধারণ; an opinion or a judgement about sb/sth that has been thought about very carefully; syn-appraisal, evaluation, judgement. Essential (ইসেন্শ্ল)adj-অপরিহার্য; necessary; needed; syncrucial, vital, important, key, main; ant-minor, inessential. Accuracy (ড্লাকিউরাসি)n-যথার্থতা, নির্ভুলতা; being exact or correct; syn-exactness, correctness, precision. **Evaluate** (ইভালিউএইট্) v-মুল্লায়ন করা; to judge or calculate the quality; syn-assess, judge, appraise. Purposeful (পাপাস্ফুল্)adj—উদ্দেশ্যমূলক; showing that you know what you want to do; synpreplanned, firm, decisive ant-purposeless. **Encounter** (ইন্কাউন্টা(র্))v–বিপদের মুখোমুখি হওয়া; a meeting, especially one that happens by chance; syn-meet, confront. Typically (টিপিক্লি)adv-নমুনা বা আদর্শস্বরূপ; in a way that shows all the characteristics that you would expect from the stated person; syn-classically, characteristically, naturally; antnormally, in general. Neatly (নীট্লি)adv-পরিচ্ছ্রভাবে; in a tidy way; syn-cleanly, tidily, precisely, smartly; anthazardously. Expect (ইক্সপেক্ট) ৩–পুত্ৰ শা করা, অনুমান করা; to think or believe sth will happen; syn-anticipate, assume, hope for, presume. Collectively (কালেক্টিভ্লি)adv-যৌথভাবে; as a group; syn-jointly, together, as a group; antindividually. Emerge (ইমা:জ্)৩-পন্ধাশিত হওয়া; to appear by coming out of sth or out from behind sth; syn-come out, appear, publish. Unconventionally (আন্কান্ডেন্শানালি)adv–অগতানুগতিকভাবে; not traditionally; syn-originally, eccentrically; ant-conventionally, traditionally. **Astonishing** (আস্টনিশিঙ্)adj–বিষয়কর; very surprising; surprising, amazing, shocking; ant-predictable. Willingness (উইলিঙনেস্)n–ইচ্ছা, sb eagerness to for sth; synreadiness, eagerness; ant-reluctance, unwillingness. **Diverse** (ডাইভাস্)adj-বিভিন্ন, একাধিক; varied or different; —synvarious, varied, different, unlike;—ant-alike, similar. Mutually (মিউচুআলি)adv-পারস্পরিকভাবে; felt or done by two or more people or groups in the same way; syn-jointly, reciprocally, cooperately; ant-individually. Beneficial (বেনিফিশাল্)adj–লাভজনক, হিতকর, উপকারী; helpful, useful or good; syn-helpful, useful, valuable; ant-harmful, injurious. Rapidly (ব্লাপিড্লি)adv-দুত; in a quick manner; syn-swiftly, promptly, quickly; ant-slowly, gradually. Contribute (ক্লান্টিপ্লিউট্)v–অবদান রাখা; to give sth; syn-give, donate.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: অনেক শিক্ষাবিদ বিশ্বাস করেন যে আজ শিক্ষার অন্যতম ভূমিকা হওয়া উচিত ২১ শতকের গুণাবলি/ জ্ঞান/ দক্ষতা আয়ত্ত করানো যেগুলো বৈশ্বিক অর্থনীতিতে অংশগ্রহণ, অর্জন ও প্রতিযোগিতামূলক মনোভাবের জন্য অপরিহার্য। বর্তমানে পড়াশোনা, গণিত ও বিজ্ঞানের মূল্যায়নের বাইরেও ২১ শতকের চাহিদা অনুযায়ী অন্যান্য প্রয়োজনীয় দক্ষতার ওপর প্রশিক্ষণ নেওয়া জরুরি। শুধু কিছু সংখ্যক অভিজাত শ্রেণিরই নয়, বরং সব মানুষেরই ২১ শতকের দক্ষতা প্রয়োজন যা তাদের সক্ষমতা, নিয়োগযোগ্যতা, নাগরিকতের জন্য তৎপরতা বৃদ্ধি করবে। এরকম দক্ষতা সংযক্ত হয়েছে:

গভীরভাবে ভেবে এবং তাদের নিত্যদিনের চলার পথে ওয়েব, মিডিয়া, বাড়ি, কাজের জায়গা এবং অন্যান্য সব জায়গা থৈকে আসা অসংখ্য তথ্য সঠিকভাবে কাজে লাগানো। গভীরভাবে চিন্তা মানুষকে বিশ্বাসযোগ্যতা, যথার্থতা, তথ্যমূল্য, তথ্যের বিশ্লেষণ ও মূল্যায়ন, যুক্তিযুক্ত সিম্পান্ত নিতে এবং উদ্দেশ্যমূলক কর্মোদ্যোগ নিতে স্ব ম করে।

বহুমুখী পীড়াদায়ক সমস্লা যা শ্রমিকরা নিয়মিত কাজের জায়গায় সম্মুখীন হয় তার সমাধান। শ্রমিকরা য়েসব প্রতিযোগিতার সম্মুখীন হয় তা বহুমুখী পছন্দের কার্যবিধি থেকে আসে না এবং তাদের বৈশিষ্ট্যসূচক কোনো সঠিক উত্তরও তাদের জানা নেই। উদাহরণস্বরূপ তাদেরকে সুবিন্যাস্তভাবে 'নিয়মমাফিক সমস্যার আওতায়ও অত্তর্ভুক্ত করা যায় না। অথবা অধিক পারিশ্রমিকের বিনিময়ে তাদের অন্য কোথাও স্থানাত্বরিত করা যায় না। ব্যবসা ক্ষেত্রে সকল শ্রমিকদের কাছ থেকে আশা করা যায় যে তারা সমস্যা চিহ্নিত করবে, তার সমাধান এবং ব্যতিক্রম চিত্তা করবে এবং নতুন পম্প্রতি আবিষ্কার করবে যদি তাদের তৎপরতা কাজে না আসে। প্রায়ই এই কাজে বিভিন্ন জ্ঞান ও দক্ষতার লোকজন নিয়োজিত হয় যারা সমষ্টিগতভাবে তাদের প্রতিষ্ঠানের মৃল্যু বন্ধি করে।

সূজনশীলতা এবং উদ্যোগগ্রহণজনিত চিন্তা সবসময় চাকুরির জন্য প্রযোজ্য। অনেক দ্রুত বর্ধিষ্ণু চাকুরি ও প্রতিষ্ঠিত শিল্পকারখানাগুলো শ্রমিকের সূজনশীল কর্মদক্ষতার ওপর নির্ভর করে— যা হচ্ছে অগতানুগতিকভাবে চিন্তা করার এবং চমকপ্রদ কাজ করার সক্ষমতা। উদাহরণস্বরূপ শিক্ষার্থীদের উচিত সুযোগ চিহ্নিত করে কাজ করার সক্ষমতা বাড়ানো এবং ঝুঁকি মোকাবিলায় স্বেচ্ছাপ্রণোদিত হওয়া। সাংস্কৃতিক, ভৌগোলিক এবং ভাষার সীমা ছাড়িয়ে জনসমষ্টির সংযোগসাধন ও সহযোগিতা করা বিভিন্ন রকম ও বহুমুখী কাজের জায়গা ও সম্প্রদায়ের জন্য জরুরি। পারস্পরিক হিতকর সম্পর্ক সর্বক্ষেত্রে লক্ষ্য অর্জনের জল্ল প্রয়োজন, শুধু ব্যবসার ক্ষেত্রে নয়। নতুন নতুন জ্ঞান, তথ্য এবং সুযোগের ব্যবহার করা যা নতুন চাকুরি, প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ ও উৎপাদন সৃষ্টি করবে। যেসব প্রতিষ্ঠান দ্রুত ও নিয়মমাফিক নতুন কিছু করার উপায় বের করে তাদের বৈশ্বিক বাজার ব্যবস্থা পুরস্কৃত করে। কোম্পানীগুলো সে ধরনের শ্রমিক চায় যারা এই পরিবেশে অবদান রাখতে পারবে। এসব যোগ্যতা প্রত্যেককে ২১ শতকের চ্যালেঞ্জ মোকাবিলায় এবং দেশের উনুয়নে অর্থপূর্ণভাবে অবদান রাখতে প্রস্তুত করে তুলবে। Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 5 = 5$ (a) Which is the closest meaning of the word 'indispensable'? (i) dispensable (ii) important (iii) essential (iv) significant (b) What does the word 'assessment' mean? (i) evaluation (ii) evaluate (iii) judge (iv) estimate (c) Competence is always associated with the —. (iii) advance level (i) work place (ii) job creation (iv) home (d) What does the word 'unconventional' refer to? (i) conventional (ii) unorthodox (iv) traditional (iii) orthodox (e) Many fastest-growing jobs and emerging industries depend on workers' creative capacity. What does the sentence refer? Working sectors search -(i) creativity of a man (ii) ability to work (iii) managing ability (iv) none Extra Questions: (f) What is the meaning of 'readiness' in the passage? (i) unwillingness (ii) delay (iii) preparation (iv) slowness (g) What is the meaning of the word 'increase'? (ii) minimize (i) reduce (iii) curtail (iv) enhance (h) According to many educators which should be to impart in 21st century? (i) functions of education (ii) product (iv) culture (iii) citizenship (i) What is the meaning of 'skills' in the passage? (iv) none of these (i) avocations (ii) efficiency (iii) incapacities (j) In the passage 'skill' is a/ an —. (ii) Adverb (i) Adjective (iii) Noun (iv) Verb (k) Synonym of 'prepare' is -(ii) demolish (i) destroy (iii) break (iv) ready (l) Meaning of 'beneficial' is —. (i) profitable (ii) unproductive (iii) incapable (iv) unhelpful (m) What is the synonym of the word 'purposeful'? (ii) faltering (iii) indecisive (iv) determined (i) aimless (n) What does the word 'identify' refer to? (i) detect (ii) let go (iii) pass by (iv) miss (o) What is the closest meaning of the word 'critical'? (ii) favourable (iii) complimentary (iv) faultfinding (i) stable (p) In the passage 'innovative' is a/ an —. (i) noun (ii) adjective (iii) adverb (iv) verb (q) The word 'development' is a/ an —. (i) noun (ii) adjective (iii) verb (iv) adverb (r) What is the antonym of 'elite'? (iii) good (iv) downcast (i) prime (ii) pick (s) 'Companies want workers who can contribute to this environment' – which companies? (i) good companies (ii) national companies (iii) international companies (iv) innovative companies $2 \times 5 = 10$ Answer the following questions. (a) What, according to many educators, should be one of the functions of today's education? (b) What is meant by the term global marketplace? (c) What are the other areas of involvement of global marketplace as referred, in the passage? (d) What are the qualities that graduates of 21st century need to develop? (e) How does critical thinking help us? Extra Questions: (f) Where do mutually beneficial relationships are important? (g) Why are creativity and enterprising thinking skills always connected with job creation? (h) What should be done for the students according to the passage? (i) Write the name of few skills that the students learn from their books. Why do the companies need workers of innovative intelligence? Read the above text and make a flow chart emphasizing the 21st century skills in receiving education. (One has been done for you.) $2 \times 5 = 10$ 1. Thinking critically

Or, Read the above passage and complete the table below with the given information. $1 \times 10 = 10$

What/ Who	Event/Activity	Purpose/ Place	Time
All people	increasing ability and readiness	(i)	(ii)
(iii)	empowers people	(iv)	
Complex and multi	(v)	(vi)	
disciplinary problems			
(vii)	associated with job creation		
Mutually beneficial	are important	(viii)	
relationship			
These skills	create new services, process and products	(ix)	(x)

3. Write a summary of the above text.

10

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

useful
modern
live
age
be
read

vital
storehouse
read
wonders
role
help

We live in an (a) — of science. We can see the (b) — of science in every sphere of life. Newspaper (c) — one of the wonders of modern science. It is a (d) — of knowledge. It plays a (e) — role in modern civilization. It (f) — us to acquire general knowledge. Though it is not always an unmixed blessing yet it is the most (g) — thing in modern life. (h) — newspaper is a good habit. If we (i) — newspaper, we will be like a frog in a narrow well. It is a looking glass of the (j) — world.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

To have a good health, everybody has to maintain some (a) — of health. For everyone it is essential to (b) — a good health. Whenever we (c) — weak, we are to go to a doctor. Every doctor will (d) — us to take physical exercise because it is an (e) — medicine for many of the diseases. Regular exercise is (f) — for us in many ways. It helps our (g) — and nerves to work properly. It helps us to (h) — more deeply and the blood (i) — to all the parts of the body. If anybody takes regular exercise he should take rest properly and sleep as well, and he should (j) — proper food regularly.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (a) The last words of the speech are—Government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.
- (b) He was going there to speak at a meeting.
- (c) Abraham Lincoln was the president of the United States of America.
- (d) On the 10th November 1863, a railway train was carrying him to a place called Gettysburg.
- (e) It is one of the finest and the shortest speeches in the English language.
- (f) On the envelope, it was what he was going to say at the meeting.
- (g) These words tell us what the best possible way of ruling a country is.
- (h) In the train, he was busy writing something.
- (i) In fact, the speech on the envelope is now famous as "Gettysburg Address".
- (j) He was not writing on a paper, but on the back of an envelope.

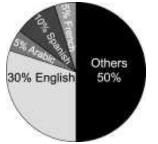
Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Street Children" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.
 - (a) What is the condition of the street children? (b) Where do they sleep? (c) How do they earn their livelihood? (d) Why don't they live with their parents? (e) What are they deprived of? (f) What should we do for them?
- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

An old farmer had four sons. They had to quarrel with one another. One day the farmer called his sons......

9. Suppose, you want to wish your friend on the occasion of the new year. You are Mahima and your friend is Monalisa. Now, write an email to your friend wishing him happiness in the New Year.

10. Write a paragraph describing the pie chart about different languages.



11. What is the central idea/ theme of the following extract?

Model Question - 33

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.

This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from nonpolitical crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Everyone has the right to a nationality.

political elections.

No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.

No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.

Everyone has the right to equal access to public service in his country.

The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

[Unit-7; Lesson-2]

🚃 🛍 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 🚃 Subject to (সার্জেক্ট টু)v-নিয়ন্ত্রণে আনা, অধীন করা, to bring a country or group of people under your control, especially by using force; syn-control, govern; ant-free. Arbitrary (আ:বিটাৰ্ম্ম)adj-অযৌক্তিক, স্বেচ্ছাচারী; not seeming to be based on a reason, system or plan and sometimes seeming unfair; syn-illogical, capricious, unfair, indiscriminate; antreasonable, logical, democratic, fair. Interference (ইন্টাফিআরন্স)n-অনাহত হস্তক্ষেপ, অনধিকারচর্চা; act of getting involved in and try to influence a situation that does not concern you; syn-meddling, intrusion, intervention. Correspondence (কারিস্পন্ডান্স)n-পন্ট, the letters a person sends and receives. Reputation (রেপিয়টেইশ্ন)n-শ্লাভি; the opinion that people have about what sb/sth is like, based on what has happened in the past; syn-repute. Seek (সীক্)v-খোঁজা, চাওয়া; to try to obtain or achieve sth; syn-ask for, get, request; ant-neglect. Asylum (আসাইলাম্)n-আশুয়, নিরাপমা; protection that a government gives to people who have left their own country; syn-protection, shelter. **Persecution** (পাসিকিউশন)n-যন্ত্রণা প্রদানের ঘটনা; act of treating sb in a cruel and unfair way; syn-harassment, oppression, maltreatment, torture; ant-protection. Invoke (ইন্ভোউক্) v-কারণ হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা; to mention or use a law, rule, etc. as a reason for doing sth; syn-cite, quote, use, refer, mention. **Prosecution** (প্ৰসিকিউশ্ন্)n-মামলা; the process of trying to prove in court that sb is quilty of a crime; syn-trial, action, suit. Deprived of (ডিপ্লাইভ্ড অভ্)adj-বিভি ত; without all the things that are necessary for people; deprive: syn-without, lacking, wanting, short of, starved of; ant-privileged. Entitle (ইন্টাইট্ল্)v-অধিকার পূদান করা; to give sb the right to have or to do. Dissolution (ডিসালূশ্ন্)n-অবসান; the act of officially ending a marriage, a business agreement; syn-closure, disbanding, termination, ending; antinauguration. Consent (কান্সেন্ট্)n-সজ্জি, agreement about sth; syn-agreement, accord, consensus; ant-refusal. Conscience (কন্শান্স)n-বিবেক; the part of your mind that tells you whether your actions are right or wrong. Manifest (ম্যানিফেস্ট্)v, n-সুস্পইতাবে দেখানো বা প্রকাশ করা; syn-establish, demonstrate, reveal, express. **Interfere** (ইন্টাফিআ(র))v-অন্ধিকারচর্চা করা, ব্লাহত করা; restrict, hinder, obstruct. Impart (ইম্প্লারট্)n-করা, প্রদান করা; to pass information, knowledge, etc. to other people; syn-pass on, communicate, inform. Through (প্ৰাপ্তান) Regardless of (রিগা:ডলেস অভ)prep-চিন্তা বা বিবেচনা না করে; paying no attention to sth/sb; syn-irrespective of, despite, heedless of; antconsidering. Compel (কাম্পেল্) v- বাধ্ৰ করা; to force sb to do sth; compelling (adj); syn-force, induce, require, coerce, oblige. Belong to (বিলঙ্ টু) ৩-অংশস্বরূপ হওয়া; to be part or member of a particular group type, or system. Take part (টেইক পা:ট)v-অংশগৃহণ করা; to be involved in sth: sun-participate, cooperate; ant-opt out. Access to (আ্যাকসেস ট্)n-প্রবেশাধিকার; the opportunity or right to use sth or to see sb/sth. Will (উইল্)n,v-ইচ্ছা; what sb wants to happen in a particular

situation; syn-desire, wish, inclination, longing, determination. Suffrage (সাফ্রিজ্)n- ভোটাধিকার; the right to vote in

(iii) without obstruction (iv) with work

(i) without effort

ব্**জানবাদ :** কারও গোপনীয়তা, পরিবার, বাড়ি বা পত্রযোগাযোগ ইত্যাদি বিষয়ে অযৌক্তিক অন্যায় হস্তক্ষেপ করা বা তার সম্মান এবং খ্যাতিকে আক্রমণ করা যাবে না। প্রত্যেকেরই এ ধরনের অন্যায় হস্তক্ষেপ বা আক্রমণ প্রতিহত করার অধিকার আছে। প্রত্যেকেরই নির্যাতন/ নিপীড়ন হতে রক্ষার জন্য অন্যান্য দেশে আশ্রয় চাওয়া এবং উপভোগ করার অধিকার আছে। এই অধিকারকে অরাজনৈতিক অপরাধ হতে অকৃত্রিমভাবে বা জাতিসংঘের উদ্দেশ্য ও আদর্শ পরিপন্থী কাজে অত্তর্ভুক্ত করা যাবে না। প্রত্যেকেরই নাগরিকত লাভের অধিকার আছে। কাউকে অযৌক্তিকভাবে তার নাগরিকত হতে বঞ্চিত করা যাবে না কিংবা তার নাগরিকত পরিবর্তনের অধিকার অশ্বীকার করা যাবে না। জাতি, নাগরিকত্ব বা ধর্মের কারণে সৃষ্ট কোনো সীমাবন্ধতা ছাড়াই পূর্ণবয়স্ক পুরুষ এবং মহিলারা বিবাহ বন্ধনে আবন্ধ হওয়ার ও পরিবার গঠনের অধিকার রাখে। বিবাহ, বিবাহের সময় এবং বৈবাহিক সম্পর্কের অবসানের সময় তাদেরকে সমান অধিকার দেওয়া হয়েছে। আগৃহী স্ক্রামী বা স্ক্রাীর স্ক্রাধীন ও পূর্ণ সম্মতিতেই বিবাহ অনুষ্ঠিত হবে। পরিবার হচ্ছে সমাজের স্বাভাবিক ও মৌলিক অংশ এবং তা সমাজ এবং রাষ্ট্র দারা সংরক্ষণের অধিকার রাখে। প্রত্যেকেরই চিন্তা, বিবেক এবং ধর্মের স্বাধীনতার অধিকার আছে। তার ধর্ম বা বিশ্বাস পরিবর্তনের অধিকার এর অন্তর্ভুক্ত। একাকী বা অন্যের সংগে দলবন্ধভাবে, প্রকাশ্যে বা গোপনে স্বাধীনতা উপভোগ, তার ধর্মবিশ্বাস নিয়ে শিক্ষাদান, চর্চা, উপাসনা ও উদ্যাপনের অধিকারও এর মধ্যে পড়ে। প্রত্যেকেরই মত প্রকাশের স্বাধীনতার অধিকার আছে। অন্যায় হস্তক্ষেপ ছাডাই মত প্রকাশের স্বাধীনতা এবং যেকোনো মিডিয়ার মাধ্যমে কোনো বাধার চিন্তা না করে তথ্য এবং মতামত চাওয়া ও পাওয়ার অধিকার আছে। প্রত্যেকেরই শান্তিপর্ণ সমাবেশ এবং সমিতি করার স্বাধীনতা আছে। কাউকে কোনো সমিতিতে অত্তর্ভুক্ত করতে বাধ্য করা যাবে না। প্রত্যেকেরই সরাসরি বা স্বাধীনভাবে বাছাইকৃত প্রতিনিধির মাধ্যমে তার দেশের সরকারে অংশগ্রহণের অধিকার আছে। প্রত্যেকেরই তার দেশে সরকারি চাকরি লাভে সমান প্রবেশাধিকার আছে। জনগণের ইচ্ছাই হবে সরকারের বিধিসম্মত ক্ষমতার উৎস: এই ইচ্ছা নিয়মিত ব্যবধানে সার্বজনীন ও সমান ভোটাধিকারের দ্বারা পুনঃপুনঃ সংঘটিত অকৃত্রিম নির্বাচনের মাধ্যমে প্রকাশিত হবে এবং তার গোপন ভোট বা অবাধ ভোট প্রক্রিয়া দ্বারা অনুষ্ঠিত হবে। Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 5 = 5$ (a) The right to change one's nationality should not be —. (iii) derided (i) decayed (ii) denied (iv) deceived (b) The word 'persecution' means —. (ii) oppression (iii) adoration (iv) acclaim (i) praise (c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'equivalent'? (iv) discriminate (i) similar (ii) different (iii) positive (d) What does the phrase 'without any limitation' mean? (ii) having no control (i) out of control (iii) having no boundary (iv) within a boundary (e) Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression. What is the meaning of this sentence? (i) everyone can say what he/she wants (ii) everyone suggests anything (iii) everyone collects opinion (iv) everyone is free Extra Questions: (f) What is the meaning of 'dissolution' in the passage? (ii) connection (iii) unification (iv) combination (i) divorce (g) The word 'entitled' refers to —. (i) barred (ii) abandonment (iii) desertion (iv) denominated (h) What is the closest meaning of 'equal'? (i) different (ii) equivalent (iii) unsuitable (iv) insufficient (i) What do you understand by 'fundamental rights'? (i) political rights (ii) basic rights (iii) birth rights (iv) marriage rights (j) What is the closest meaning of 'freely'? (i) parsimoniously (ii) difficulty (iii) liberally (iv) slowly (k) What do you understand by 'public service'? (i) Job in private sectors (ii) Job in population sectors (iii) Job in Government sectors (iv) Job in city area (l) What is the adjective form of 'marriage'? (i) marry (ii) married (iii) marriage (iv) merrier (m) In the passage the word 'genuine' refers to —. (i) authentic (ii) artificial (iii) false (iv) truthfulness (n) What is the synonym of the word 'authority'? (i) administration (ii) authoress (iii) powerlessness (iv) prohibition (o) What is the synonym of the word 'universal'? (iv) none of these (i) limited (ii) worldwide (iii) confined (p) Which one has the closest meaning of the word "dissolution"? (i) outstanding (ii) break up (iii) differing (iv) distract (q) Belonging to an association everyone may not be —. (iii) compelled (iv) habituated (i) compromised (ii) comprised (r) The best meaning of the word "representative" is —. (i) agent (ii) account (iii) utter (iv) craft (s) What does the phrase "through freely chosen" mean?

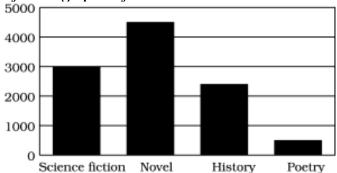
(ii) with hard labour

	(t) "The family is entitled to pro (i) society and state are com	pelled to give prote		hat does it imply	?
	(ii) family is essential but no	ot sate	(iv) family is no	t protected	
В.	(iii) family is a limited place Answer the following questions.		(iv) family is no	t protected	$2 \times 5 = 10$
D .	(a) What should not man interf	ere according to hi	ıman rights?		2 × 0 = 10
	(b) What is meant by the right				
	(c) What do you know about th		ty according to hu	ıman rights?	
	(d) How are the rights of marria			_	
	(e) What do you know about th	e right of opinion a	nd expression?		
	Extra Questions:				
	(f) What is the violation of hum				
	(g) What are the causes of mar.(h) What are the basic human in				
	(i) Write your own view about to		f Bangladesh exce	ent hasic rights	
	(j) What is entitled as the natu			opt basic rights.	
	(k) What do you know about th			cience and religio	on?
	(l) Who are entitled to equal rig			<u> </u>	
	(m) What shall be the basis of the				
_	(n) What is the right for everyor				
2.	(i) Read the above text and mal		wing the declarat	ion of human rig	
	passage. (One has been done for		$2. \rightarrow 3.$. [4] . [$ \begin{array}{c c} 2 \times 5 = 10 \\ \hline 5. & 6. \end{array} $
	1. Having the right to public ser Extra Question :	$VICC$ \rightarrow \downarrow 2	$2.$ \rightarrow $0.$	→ <u>4.</u> → [$5.$ \rightarrow $\boxed{6.}$
(44)	Read the above text and make	a flow chart showi	nd some of the b	osio human ridhi	ts (One has been
(ii)	done for you.)	a now chart showi	ing some or the ba	asic ilulilali ligil	2 × 5 = 10
	1. Freedom of speech		$2. \rightarrow 3.$	$\rightarrow \boxed{4.} \rightarrow $	$ \begin{array}{c c} \hline 5. & \rightarrow & 6. \end{array} $
3.	Write a summary of the above to		2. 7 0.	7 1. 7	10
	Read the following text and fill		suitable word fro	m the box. Ther	
1.	than needed. Make any gramma			m the box. Ther	$0.5 \times 10 = 5$
	anticipate eat	intention	question	champagne	the
	<u> </u>				
	was capacity	the	the	food	then
	was capacity The writer was surprised to see	1			
	The writer was surprised to see woman at first wanted to eat sa	the bill of fare. The dimon. (b) — waiter	ne prices of food asked the woma	items were beyon In if she wanted	nd his (a) —. The to (c) — anything
	The writer was surprised to see woman at first wanted to eat sa else while the salmon was bein	the bill of fare. The the bill of fare. The limon. (b) — waited g cooked. (d) — the	ne prices of food asked the woma woman wanted	items were beyon in if she wanted to eat a little cav	nd his (a) —. The to (c) — anything viare. (e) — writer
	The writer was surprised to see woman at first wanted to eat sa else while the salmon was bein chose the mutton chop for him	e the bill of fare. The dimon. (b) — waited g cooked. (d) — the aself which (f) — the	ne prices of food asked the woma woman wanted he cheapest dish	items were beyon in if she wanted to eat a little cav on the menu. W	nd his (a) —. The to (c) — anything viare. (e) — writer When the (g) — of
	The writer was surprised to see woman at first wanted to eat sa else while the salmon was bein chose the mutton chop for him drink came, the woman wanted	the bill of fare. The dimon. (b) — waiter g cooked. (d) — the aself which (f) — the to drink (h) —. The	he prices of food asked the woma woman wanted he cheapest dish e woman took the	items were beyon in if she wanted to eat a little cav on the menu. We writer to task w	nd his (a) —. The to (c) — anything viare. (e) — writer When the (g) — of
5	The writer was surprised to see woman at first wanted to eat sa else while the salmon was bein chose the mutton chop for him drink came, the woman wanted chop arrived. Again, the woman	the bill of fare. The dimon. (b) — waited g cooked. (d) — the self which (f) — the to drink (h) —. The expressed her (j) —	he prices of food asked the woma woman wanted he cheapest dish e woman took the to eat asparagus	items were beyon in if she wanted to eat a little cav on the menu. We writer to task w	nd his (a) —. The to (c) — anything viare. (e) — writer When the (g) — of when (i) — mutton
5.	The writer was surprised to see woman at first wanted to eat sa else while the salmon was being chose the mutton chop for him drink came, the woman wanted chop arrived. Again, the woman Fill in the blanks with appropria	e the bill of fare. The dimon. (b) — waiter g cooked. (d) — the aself which (f) — the to drink (h) —. The expressed her (j)—ate word in each games.	he prices of food asked the woma woman wanted he cheapest dish woman took the to eat asparagus	items were beyon if she wanted to eat a little cay on the menu. We writer to task was.	nd his (a) —. The to (c) — anything viare. (e) — writer when the (g) — of when (i) — mutton $1 \times 10 = 10$
5.	The writer was surprised to see woman at first wanted to eat sa else while the salmon was bein chose the mutton chop for him drink came, the woman wanted chop arrived. Again, the woman	e the bill of fare. The dimon. (b) — waited grooked. (d) — the aself which (f) — the to drink (h) —. The expressed her (j)—ate word in each gasic. It (a) — both residuant.	he prices of food asked the woma woman wanted he cheapest dish woman took the to eat asparagus p. ligious and secul	items were beyon if she wanted to eat a little cay on the menu. We writer to task was.	nd his (a) —. The to (c) — anything viare. (e) — writer When the (g) — of when (i) — mutton $1 \times 10 = 10$ deshi culture has
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The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

Sheikh Saadi was a great poet. He used to put on simple dress. Once he took shelter in the house of a nobleman. The nobleman could not recognize him and treated him as an ordinary man......

- 9. Suppose, you are Joy/Joyee and your friend is Abir. Now, write an e-mail to your friend inviting him to join a picnic.
- 10. Look at the following graph. It shows a comparative selling rates of four types of books in Ekushey Boi Mela 2016. Now analyze the graph in your own words.



Selling rates of Different Types of Books

11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

I wandered lonely as a Cloud That floats on high o'er vales and Hills When all at once I saw a crowd, A host of golden daffodils; Beside the lake, beneath the trees, Fluttering and dancing in the breeze. Continuous as the stars that shine And twinkle in the milky way, They stretched in never-ending line Along the margin of a bay: Ten thousand saw I at a glance, Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

Model Question - 34

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of oneself and of one's family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond one's control.

Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

I think my country has been able/not been able to comply with this because.....

Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

I think my country has been able/not been able to comply with this because....

[Unit-7; Lesson-3]

Word-meaning ♣ (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দাৰ্থ ⋒

■

Adequate (আডিকোআট্) adj-পর্যম ; enough in quantity, or good enough in quality, for a particular purpose or need; adequacy, adequateness; syn-sufficient, ample, enough, plenty; ant-insufficient. Well-being (ওএল্-বীইঙ্)n-কল্লাণ; general health and happiness; syn-happiness, comfort, welfare. **Including** (ইনকুডিঙ্) prep-সহ; having sth as part of a group or set; sun-counting, as well as, with, together with; ant-excluding. Disability (ডিসাবিলাটি)n-ডু মতা; the state of not being able to use a part of your body completely or easily; disabled (adj), disable; syn-incapacity, infirmity. Widowhood (উইডোহ্নড্)n-বৈধব্য; the state or period of being a widow or widower. Lack (ক্লাক্)n, v-অভাব, ঘাটতি; the state of not having sth or not having enough of sth; syn-lack, shortage, deficiency, deficit, want, dearth; ant-excess, plenty, surplus. Circumstances (সাকাম্স্টান্স)n-পারিপার্শ্বিক অবস্থা; the conditions of a person's life, especially the money they have; synconditions, situation, setting. **Protection** (প্রাটেক্শ্ন)n-সুর া; the act of making sure that sb/sth is not harmed, injured, damaged, etc; syn-defense, guard, shield, fortification, safeguard. Comply (কাম্প্লাই)v-মত দেয়া, মেনে চলা; to obey a rule, an order, etc; compliance (n); syn-obey, fulfill, observe, conform, abide by; ant-disobey, ignore. Elementary (এলিমেন্ট্রি)adj-প্রাথমিক; in or connected with the first stages of a course of study; elementariness (n); syn-basic. Fundamental (ফান্ডামেন্ট্ল্)adj- মৌলিক; serious and very important; affecting the most central and important parts of sth; syn-important, central, essential, vital; ant-advanced. Available (আভেইলাব্ল্) adj-পানি সাধ্ন, লচ্ছ্ৰ; (of things) that you can get, buy or find; syn-obtainable, accessible, existing; ant-scarce. Accessible (আক্সেসাব্ল)adj-অভিগ্না; that can be reached, entered, used, seen, etc; syn-nearby, available, reachable; ant-inaccessible. Merit (মরিট্)n- মেণা; the quality of being good and of deserving praise, reward or admiration; syn-value, worth, quality, excellence, distinction; antworthlessness. **Strengthen** (স্ট্রেংথন্)v- জোরালো করা; to make sb/sth stronger; syn-reinforce, fortify; ant-weaken. Promote (প্রামোট্)v-অগ্রগতিসাধনে সহায়তা করা; to help sth to happen or develop; promotion (n); syn-endorse, encourage, help, sponsor, stimulate; ant-suppress, demote. Tolerance (টলারান্স্)n-সহনশীলতা; willingness to accept or tolerate sb/sth, especially opinions or behaviour; syn-broad-mindedness, lenience, acceptance, forbearance, ant-intolerance, narrowmindedness. Maintenance (মেইন্টানান্স্)n-রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ, সমর্থন; the act of making a state or situation continue; synpreservation, upholding, protection, continuation, safeguarding; ant-destruction, neglect. Prior (পাইআ(র্))adj-পূর্ববর্তী; happening or existing before sth else or before a particular time; syn-previous, preceding, former, erstwhile; ant-subsequent, later.

ব্**জানবাদ** : প্রত্যেকের নিজের এবং তার পরিবারের জন্য ভাল খাদ্য, বস্ত্র, বাসস্থান, চিকিৎসা সেবা ও প্রয়োজনীয় সমাজ সেবার জন্য মানসম্মত জীবন যাত্রার অধিকার আছে এবং বেকারতু, অসুস্থতা, পঞ্জাতু, বৈধব্য, বার্ধক্য কিংবা কারও নিয়ন্ত্রণের বাইরে চলে যাওয়া পরিস্থিতির জুল্ল জীবনযান্টায় কিছুর অভাব হল নিরাপত্তা লাভের অধিকার।

মাতৃত্ব ও শৈশবকাল বিশেষ যত্ন ও সহায়তার অধিকারের দাবিদার। বিবাহ বর্জিত বা বিবাহজাত যেভাবেই জন্মগ্রহণ করুক না কেন, প্রত্যেক শিশুই সমান সামাজিক নিরাপত্তা উপভোগ করবে।

আমি মনে করি আমার দেশ এই বিষয়ে সমর্থ হয়েছে/ সমর্থ হয়নি কারণ.....

প্রত্যেকেরই শিক্ষা লাভ করার অধিকার আছে। শিক্ষা অন্তত প্রাথমিক ও মৌলিক পর্যায় পর্যন্ত অবৈতনিক হওয়া উচিত। পাথমিক শ্রি া বাধ্ল তামূলক হওয়া উচিত। প্রযুক্তিগত ও বৃত্তিগত শিক্ষা হওয়া উচিত সার্বজনীন এবং উচ্চ শিক্ষা মেধার ভিত্তিতে অবশ্যই সবার কাছে সমানভাবে প্রবেশযোগ্য হওয়া উচিত। মানুষের ব্যক্তিত্বের পূর্ণ উনুয়ন এবং মানবাধিকারের সম্মান বৃদ্ধিতে এবং মৌলিক স্বাধীনতায় শিক্ষা হওয়া উচিত নির্দেশনাস্বরূপ। এটি সকল জাতি, অথবা ধর্মীয় সম্প্রদায় গোষ্ঠীর ভেতর সমঝোতা, সহিষ্ণুতা ও বন্ধুত্ব বাড়াবে এবং শান্তি রক্ষার্থে জাতিসংঘের কার্যক্রমকে এগিয়ে নৈবে।

পিতামাতা তাদের সন্তানকে কী ধরনের পড়াশোনা করাবে তার ধারা/রূপ পছন্দ করার অধিকার তাদের আছে। আমি মনে করি ঐ বিষয়ে মত দিতে আমার দেশ সমর্থ হয়েছে/ হয়নি কারণ..... Choose the correct answer from the alternatives $1 \times 5 = 5$ (a) Special care and assistance are needed at the period of —. (i) motherhood and childhood (ii) motherhood and widowhood (iii) childhood and livelihood (iv) youth and motherhood (b) What does the word 'fundamental' mean? (iii) furnished (iv) basic (i) advanced (ii) hasten (c) Which one has the closest meaning of the word 'accessible'? (iii) involved (iv) slender (i) available (ii) remote (d) The phrase 'comply with' means -(iii) differed (iv) conflicted (i) refused (ii) agreed (e) What does the word 'elementary' mean? (iii) basic (iv) simple (i) original (ii) primary Extra Questions: (f) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'standard'? (iii) stamina (iv) grade (i) staple (ii) unusual (g) What does the word 'adequate' mean? (i) insufficient (ii) sufficient (iii) inadequate (iv) adept (h) The word 'necessary' means -(i) essential (ii) valueless (iii) precious (iv) valuable The word 'security' has the closest meaning to -(i) insecurity (ii) safety (iii) danger (iv) secret The phrase 'in the event of unemployment' refers to -(i) the state of having a job (ii) the state of leaving a job (iii) the state of without a job (iv) the state of searching a job (k) What does the word 'entitled' mean? (iv) enabled (i) rejected (ii) designated (iii) degraded (l) The word 'assistance' means — (iii) union (i) add (ii) hindrance (iv) help (m) The word 'wedlock' refers to -(i) the state of being married (ii) the state of widowhood (iii) the state of before marriage (iv) the state of getting divorce (n) What does the word 'compulsory' mean? (i) optional (ii) non-major (iii) mandatory (iv) persistent (o) The word 'available' means —. (iv) rare

(i) accessible (ii) inaccessible (iii) unusable (p) Higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of —.

(ii) after

(i) later

(i) result (ii) ability (iii) study (iv) talent

(q) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'development'? (i) degradation (ii) benefit (iii) betterment (iv) employment

(r) The word 'tolerance' means —. (i) intolerance (ii) patience (iii) enmity (iv) clearance (s) What does the word 'maintenance' mean?

(ii) carelessness (iii) take after (iv) curiosity The word 'prior' has the closest meaning to —.

(iii) earlier

(iv) recent

	(u) In the el (i) tolera		ntary and	l fundan (ii) ge		cation shall be — (iii) free		accessible			
	(v) What do	es th		beyond	one's control' m	ean?					
			f one's co			(ii) to lead some					
			sis to fol			(iv) coming son	iething unde	r one's control			
			as the cic		aning of the word		(:)	gon out 1			
	(i) ethnic		following		scrimination	(iii) minor of the word 'disa		general			
	(i) aggres		TOHOWITE	ii) fer		(iii) resilient		incapacity			
			e a n ri or					ven to their children."			
			e refers t		choose the kind	or caucadon dia	it shan be giv	ven to then emarch.			
					ild their childrer	is career					
					each their childre						
					how the way of n						
					nake them indus						
B.	Answer the							$2 \times 5 = 10$			
	(a) What do				an rights?						
	(b) What are										
	(c) How are										
					cational rights?						
			untry co	mply wit	h human rights a	about education?	If yes or no,	discuss why?			
	Extra Questi										
						in this passage?	Describe it.				
	(g) Why is e						. 11	21-1- 4 110 II 0			
						v available and eq		ible to all? How?			
						ldren's education	. .				
					tion of Human ri _? ? Where is it use						
					given according t						
	(m) What is					o maman right.					
	(n) Why is t										
2.						showing some p	oints about	the human rights of			
	education. (_		$\phantom{aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa$			
	1. Having th		nt of edu	cation	\rightarrow 2	$2.$ \rightarrow $3.$	\rightarrow 4.	\rightarrow 5. \rightarrow 6.			
	Extra Questi										
(ii)					low chart showin	g the information	n of human r	ights in this passage.			
	(One has bee							$2 \times 5 = 10$			
_	1. Right to a				\longrightarrow \bigcirc 2			\rightarrow $\boxed{5.}$ \rightarrow $\boxed{6.}$			
Or,						ow with the given	<u>iniormation.</u>				
	Standard of			for all	ent/Activity		(;;)	Purpose			
	Standard of					(i)	(ii)				
	Security	111111	.ıg	(iii) for all	•••••	(izr)	(v)	are and assistance			
	Education			for all		(iv) (vi)	(vii)				
	Education			(viii)		(V1)		ening of respect for			
	Education			(VIII)	••••		human r	<u> </u>			
	Peace			for all		(ix)	(x)				
3.	Write a sum	marv	of the al		<u> </u>	(121)	(21)	10			
4 .	Read the fol	lowin	g text ar	nd fill in	the blanks with	suitable word fro	om the box. T	There are more words			
					cal change if nece			$0.5 \times 10 = 5$			
	assume		wh		think	gleam	be	see			
	sunset		the		noon	reflection	say	make			
	The Taj Mah	ial is	one of t	he sever	wonders of the	world. It has alv	vays (a) — fa	vourite to the beauty			
	loving people	e. So	me peopl	le (b) —	that it is most be	eautiful at (c) —.	At this time,	the marble (d) — the			
								jewels. Others like it			
	hest at (g) —	- whe	n the bri	ght sun	(h) — the marble	shine pure white	e. But the oth	ners (i) — it should be			
						(i) — by moonlit night					

5. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.**1 × 10 = 10

The population of Bangladesh is growing very rapidly. So, feeding the ever (a) — population is a big challenge for Bangladesh in the coming (b) —. The major (c) — for the country is to (d) — the current level of agricultural production. The task is daunting, especially when the country (e) — about 80 thousand hectares of (f) — land annually due to excessive pressure on land for human (g) — as well as the (h) — of infrastructure such as roads and bridges. Moreover, river erosion and other non-agricultural uses (i) — to the diminishing of agricultural land. Although the total number of farm holdings have increased by 18 percent, the cultivated area has (j) — greatly.

8

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (a) 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.
- (b) He also observed that the planet Venus has phases like the moon. This could only mean that Venus travels round the sun.
- (c) At the time, the Christian church thought that any idea that the Earth was not the centre of the universe went against the Bible.
- (d) At first, young Galileo had a tutor at home in Pisa. Then he went to school monastery in Florence.
- (e) He left Pisa without finishing the medical course, but in 1589 at the age of 25 he became a Professor of Mathematics.
- (f) In 1609, Galileo made a small telescope.
- (g) Galileo was born in 1564 at Pisa in Italy. He was the eldest of seven children.
- (h) A book published by the astronomer, Copernicus in 1543, setting out such a theory was officially banned by the church.
- (i) 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.
- (j) Galileo became convinced that the earth and all other planets orbit the sun.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Food Adulteration" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.
 - (a) What is an adulterant? (b) What is food adulteration? (c) What is the reason behind adulterating food? (d) Who adulterates food? (e) Which foods are being adulterated? (f) What is the effect of consuming adulterated food? (g) What is the role of the government in this regard?
- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. Give a little to it. 7

 One day a crow stole a piece of meat. It flew away and sat on the branch of a tree. Suddenly a fox.......
- 9. Suppose, you have recently taken Chinese food in a restaurant. Now, write an email expressing your experience of taking Chinese food.
- 10. The graph below shows the main reasons for study according to different age groups of the students. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph.
- 11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

Hold fast to dreams
For if dreams die
Life is a broken – winged bird
That cannot fly.

Hold fast to dreams For when dreams go Life is a barren field Frozen with snow.

Model Question - 35

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

My name is Amerigo. I am 13 years old and I live on the street, alone. My mother, who is separated from my father, doesn't want me. She told me to go away ... Now she is married to another man. My father lives very far away. I want to go to him, but he won't take me either. I begged him to send me some money so that I could buy a bus ticket. I am still waiting. He hasn't answered.

The streets are now my home. Sometimes I find work. I used to collect trash and sell it to a vendor. I stopped doing that after I had a serious infection and a doctor told me to stay away from the trash dump. Once I worked for an ice cream shop owner and sold ice cream on the beach. But I got no money in return. The owner of the shop gave me something to eat, and let me sleep in his hut at night. The work was difficult and painful. The ice cream box is quite heavy when it is full. I had to walk for hours, offering my ice cream to whoever wanted to buy. There were days when I could not even sell one ice cream.

In a way, I am lucky because I am alive. My friends who work sorting rubbish in dumps often suffer from serious diseases. One of them was recently killed after he fell into a hole that opened up in the pile of trash. Many of us work for 10 to 12 hours, and get so little in return that we can't even buy food.

Shoe-shining is very popular among the street kids. A few of my friends also work in factories and workshops. A boy I know lost one of his eyes after a piece of hot glass flew into his eye at the glass factory where he worked. The owner refused to pay for medical help and fired him.

For me, like all other children on the street, it is very hard. I am always hungry, and I don't know where I will sleep the next night. I would like to live in my own home and sleep there in peace. The nights are very cold in the winter. You can die of cold in the street.

[Unit-7; Lesson-4]

[CB '17; Rajshahi Cadet College- '16; Rajuk Uttara Model College, Dhaka- '16; Viqarunnisa Noon School & College, Dhaka- '16; Government Bangabandhu College, Gopalganj- '16; Rajshahi College- '16; BIAM Model School & College, Bogra- '16; Bogra Cantonment Public School College- '16; IBN Taimiya School & College, Comilla- '16; Bangladesh College Teachers' Association, Barisal- '16; Amanullah Degree College, Pirojpur- '16]

A.

——— 🏛 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🏛 🚃 —

Beg (বেগ্)v- কোনোকিছু চাওয়া; to ask sb for sth especially because you want or need it very much; syn-ask for, request, plead, solicit, entreat. **Trash** (ট্রান্সা)n-আবর্জনা; things that you throw away because you no longer want or need them; syn-garbage, waste, refuse, rubbish. Vendor (ভেন্ড(র্))n-বিক্রেতা; a person who sells things usually outside on the street; Vendee (n); syn-seller, retailer, hawker. Serious (সিআরিআস্)adj-গুরুতর; bad or dangerous; seriousness (n); syn-dangerous, acute, life-threatening, critical, severe, worrying; ant-minor, light. **Dump** (ডাম্প্)n-আবর্জনা ফেলার স্থান; a place where waste or rubbish / garbage is taken and left; syn-junkyard, rubbish heap. Quite (কুআইট্)adv-পরিপূর্ণভাবে, খুব; to the greatest possible degree; syn-very, completely, entirely, totally, utterly, absolutely, extremely; ant-slightly. **Sort** (সোট্) v-ভাগে-ভাগে সাজানো; to arrange things in groups or in a particular order according to their type; syn-arrange, organize, classify; ant-mix up. Pile (পাইল্)n-মহূপ; a number of things that have been placed on top of each other; syn-mound, mass, heap. Fire (ফাইআ(র্))v-বরখায়ত করা; to force sb to leave their job; syn-dismiss, sack; ant-appoint, take on. Separated (সেপারেইটিড্)pt, pp– বিচ্ছিন্ন; no longer living with one's spouse; syn-apart, disconnected, isolated; ant-attached, together. Abandoned (আর ান্ডান্ড্) adj- পরিক্ল ক্ত; left and no longer wanted; syn-left, forsaken; ant-accepted, taken. Similarity (সিমাল্লারাটি)n- সাদৃশ্য, সমধর্মিতা; the state of being like sth/ sb; syn-similitude, afinity; ant-dissimilarity difference. Stale (স্টেইল্)adj- শুকনা, বাসি; no longer fresh and therefore unpleasant to eat; syn-rotten; ant-fresh. **Delicious** (ডিলিশাস্)adj- সুষাদু, তৃপ্তিকর; having a very pleasant taste or smell; syn-tasty, sweet-flavoured; ant-pungent.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: আমার নাম ড্লামেরিগো। আমার বয়স ১৩ বছর এবং আমি রাস্তায় একাকী বসবাস করি। আমার মা, যে আমার পিতা থেকে পৃথক থাকে, আমাকে চান না। তিনি আমাকে চলে যেতে বলেছিলেন..... এখন তিনি অন্য একজনকে বিয়ে করেছেন। আমার পিতা অনেক দূরে বাস করেন। আমি তার কাছে যেতে চাই, কিন্তু তিনি আমাকে নেবেন না। আমি কিছু টাকা পাঠানোর জন্য তাকে অনুরোধ করেছিলাম এজন্য যে আমি যাতে একটি বাস টিকিট কিনতে পারি। এখনও পর্যন্ত আমি অপেক্ষা করছি। তিনি কোনো উত্তর দেননি।

রায়তা-ই এখন আমার বাসা। মাঝে মাঝে আমি কাজ পাই। আমি আবর্জনা সংগ্রহ করি এবং এটি ব্রিকতোর কাছে বিক্রয় করি। আমার ভয়ানক একটি সংক্রমণ হওয়ায় একজন ডাক্তার আমাকে আবর্জনা স্তূপ থেকে দূরে থাকতে বলায় আমি এগুলো করা বন্ধ করেছিলাম। একদা আমি একটি আইসক্রীমের দোকান মালিকের হয়ে কাজ করতাম এবং সমুদ্রতীরে আইসক্রীম বিক্রি করতাম। কিন্তু বিনিময়ে আমি কোন টাকা পেতাম না। দোকানের মালিক আমাকে কিছু খেতে দিতেন এবং রাতে তার কুঁড়েঘরে ঘুমাতে দিতেন। কাজটি খুবই কঠিন এবং বেদনাদায়ক ছিল। আইসক্রীম বক্সটি খুবই ভারী হত যখন এটি পূর্ণ থাকত। যারা আইসক্রীম নিতে চাইতো তাদের দেওয়ার জন্য আমাকে ঘণ্টার পর ঘণ্টা হাটতে হত। এমনও দিন গেছে যেদিন আমি একটা আইসক্রীমও বিক্রি করতে পারতাম না।

এভাবে আমি ভাগ্যবান যে আমি রেঁচে আছি। আমার বন্ধুরা যারা আবর্জনা আলাদা করার কাজ করে তারা প্রায়ই মারাত্মক রোগে ভোগে। তাদের মধ্যে একজন কিছুদিন আগে একটি গর্তে পড়ে মারা গিয়েছিল যা ময়লার স্তূপে ভরা ছিল। আমাদের অনেকেই ১০ থেকে ১২ ঘন্টা কাজ করি এবং বিনিময়ে খব কম মূল্য পাই যা দিয়ে আমরা এমনকি খাবারও কিনতে পারি না।

প্রথশিশুদের জন্য জুতা পালিশ করা খুবই জনপ্রিয়। আমার কিছু বন্ধু কলকারখানা ও ওয়ার্কশপ-এ কাজ করে। তার কারখানায় এক টুকরা গরম কাচের টুকরা উড়ে এসে চোখে পড়ায় আমার পরিচিত এক ছেলে একটি চোখ হারিয়েছিল। মালিক তাকে কোনো চিকিৎসা সেবা দিতে অস্বীকার করে এবং চাকরি হতে বরখাস্ত করে।

আমার মতো রাস্তার অন্যান্য শিশুদের জল্ল এটি খুবই কঠিন কাজ। আমি সর্বদা ক্ষুধার্ত থাকি এবং আমি এটি জানি না যে পরবর্তী রাতে আমি কোথায় ঘুমাব। আমি আমার নিজের ঘরে থাকতে এবং শান্তিতে ঘুমাতে পছন্দ করতাম। শীতকালের রাত খুবই ঠাভা। তুমি ঠাডাতে রাস্তায় মারা যেতে পার।

াব। আ	াম আমার ানজের ঘরে থাকতে এব	াং শান্ততে ঘুমাতে পছন্দ করতাম	। শাতকালের রাত খুবহ ঠান্ডা। তাুম	া ঠাড়াতে রাস্তায় মারা যেতে পার।
Cho	oose the correct answer	from the alternatives.	•	$1 \times 5 = 5$
(a)	What is the meaning of	the word 'separate'?		
	(i) waste	(ii) divide	(iii) serious	(iv) busy
(b)	The word 'vendor' refers	s to —.		
	(i) dealer	(ii) suffer	(iii) friend	(iv) relative
(c)	Amerigo's present resid	lence is —.		
	(i) hill	(ii) forest	(iii) slum	(iv) street
(d)	Which word describes t	the word 'refuse' best?		
	(i) accept	(ii) decline	(iii) serious	(iv) important
(e)	The expression ' can	die of cold' in the conte	ext means —.	
	(i) may die because of c	old weather	(ii) may be sick because	of cold weather
	(iii) may get cold		(iv) may suffer from feve	r
	ra Questions :			
(f)	The phrase 'far away' re	efers to —.		
	(i) field	(ii) close	(iii) afar	(iv) nearby
(g)	Amerigo's parents are -	- .		
	(i) egocentric	(ii) selfless	(iii) benevolent	(iv) self-centered
(h)	Where did Amerigo sell	ice cream?		
	(i) sea shore	(ii) sea beach	(iii) coast	(iv) all the above
(i)	Amerigo is a/ an —.			
	(i) adult	(ii) teenager	(iii) child	(iv) all of the above
(j)		e' mean in the passage?		
	(i) flame	(ii) force out from job	(iii) fuel	(iv) both (i) and (ii)
(k)	Amerigo begged money			
	(i) buying food	(ii) arranging a shelter (iii) buying bus ticket	(iv) all the above
(1)	Which statement is not			
	(i) a street urchin	(ii) does odd jobs	(iii) lives in streets	(iv) works in a factory

		1		
	(m)	What is more popular among the street kids? (i) working in factories (ii) collecting trash	(iii) shining-shoes	(iv) selling ice-cream
	(n)	The streets are considered as — to Amerigo. (i) working place (ii) school	(iii) home	(iv) workshop
	(o)	The street children work almost —.		•
	(a)	(i) half of the day (ii) two third of the day Which work causes infection?	(iii) the whole day	(iv) one third of the day
		(i) selling ice-cream (ii) collecting trash	(iii) shoe-shining (iv) wo	
	(q)	"I am always hungry, and I don't know where to —.	I will sleep the next night	t."— this statement refers
		(i) the uncertainty of Amerigo's life	(ii) the certainty of Amer	rigo's life
		(iii) the predictability of Amerigo's life	(iv) none of the above	
	(r)	What did he get by selling ice-cream?		
		(i) money and food (ii) money and shelter	(iii) food and shelter	(iv) money, food and
	(a)	shelter		
	(8)	What do you understand by "trash dump"? (i) waste-yard (ii) garbage	(iii) dung	(iv) beach
	(t)	The word "owner" refers to —.	(iii) durig	(IV) BCACII
	(5)	(i) a person who owes (ii) a person who owns	(iii) a person who buys	(iv) all the above
	(u)	"But I got no money in return'- here 'return' me	eans—	
		(i) come back (ii) repeat	(iii) result	(iv) exchange
	(v)	According to the passage the closest meaning of		
	()	(i) tranquility (ii) comfort	(iii) rest	(iv) trouble
	(W)	"Whoever" is more close to — (i) whatever (ii) who	(iii) whosoever	(iv) another
	(x)	What is the meaning of the word 'trash'?	(III) WHOSOEVEI	(iv) another
	(22)	(i) divide (ii) part	(iii) waste	(iv) hawker
	(y)	Amerigo considers himself lucky because he is		
		(i) dead (ii) meritorious	(iii) intelligent	(iv) alive
	(z)	Which of the following words describes the wor		(1.)
	(00)	(i) sting (ii) serious	(iii) divide	(iv) garbage
	(aa)	What does the expression 'refused to pay' in the (i) did not agree to pay	(ii) agree to pay	
		(iii) gave loan	(iv) wanted to give loan	on interest
	(bb)	"I would like to live in my own home and sleep	there in peace." What doe	es it imply?
	` '	(i) home is the most peaceful place to live	(ii) home is the safe place	
		(iii) everyone wants to have a home of their own	i (iv) all of the above	
В.		swer the following questions.	1	$2 \times 5 = 10$
		What do you know about Amerigo? Describe in What was Amerigo's first job? What made him s		
		How was one of Amerigo's friends killed?	stop doing that job?	
		How many hours do the street children work fo	or and how do they earn?	
		What does Amerigo desire now? Should he dese		Vhy not?
		ra Questions :		
	(f)	Why does Amerigo live in street?		
		Why Amerigo's parents do not accept him? How was he paid for selling ice-cream?		
		Who are street children?		
	٠,,	What do the street children long for?		
		What are the popular jobs among the street chi	ildren?	
	(1)	What is the reason behind Amerigo's sufferings	?	
		"I am lucky because I am alive." – What do you		
		Do the street children get hygienic atmosphere to	live in? Write the reasons	supporting your answer.
		What can happen at the nights of winter? Who is Amerigo and where does he live?		
		How was the condition of Amerigo's parents?		
		Why did Amerigo stop collecting trash?		
		How was Amerigo's experience of selling ice-cre		
_		What happened to the boy who worked in a fac		
2 .		Read the above text and make a flow chart show		
		fer to survive. (One has been done for you.) ICB' Homeless \rightarrow 2		$ \begin{array}{ccc} 2 \times 5 = 10 \\ $
		ra Question:	·· / [0·] → [4·	
(ii)		nd the above text and make a flow chart giving	g information about Ame	rigo's life. (One has been
	don	ne for you.)		$2 \times 5 = 10$
	1. P	Amerigo' a street child \rightarrow 2	$2.$ \rightarrow $\boxed{3.}$ \rightarrow $\boxed{4.}$	

(iii)	Read the above text and make a flow char	t shov	ving th	ne stor	y of Aı	merigo	's life.	(One	has b	een do	ne for
	you.)									2×5	5 = 10
	1. Boy of 13 years old	\rightarrow	2.	\rightarrow	3.	\rightarrow	4.	\rightarrow	5.	\rightarrow	6.

Or, Read the above passage and complete the table below with the given information.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

What/ Who	Activity	How/ Time	Where/ When
Amerigo's mother	is separated		(i)
Amerigo	(ii)		to his father
Amerigo's doctor	told to stay away		(iii)
(iv)	worked	once	an ice-cream shop owner
Amerigo's friend	worked	(v)	in dumps
Many of Amerigo's friends	worked	(vi)	
Amerigo	(vii)		in own house
Amerigo	(viii)		on street
The nights	(ix)	cold	(x)

3. Write a summary of the above text.

10

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

and	l	behaviours	the	risk	appearance	influences
transi	tion	of	characterised	time	to	considerable

Adolescence describes the teenage years between 13 and 19. It is a period of life when (a) — from childhood to adulthood takes place and (b) — and lifestyle are shaped. WHO identifies adolescence (c) — be a period which shapes the future (d) — girls' and boys' lives. Adolescence is a (e) — of tremendous growth, potential as well as (f) — risk during which social contexts exert powerful (g) —. There are 28 million adolescents in Bangladesh. (h) — situation of adolescent girls in Bangladesh is (i) — by inequality and subordination within the family (j) — society. This inequality leads to widespread practice of child marriage, marginalisation or exclusion from society.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Bangladeshi folk music has a great variety. (a) — varieties of folk songs have come from (b) — variation. Besides the culture and lifestyle of (c) — tribes of our country have influenced folk (d) —. Folk songs may be sung individually or (e) — chorus. Chorus is the group of people (f) — sing and dance together. Kabigan, Leto, Alkap (g) — Gambhira etc are performed in chorus. Some (h) — cross religious boundaries and some do not. (i) — are also some folk songs on which (j) — can only participate. Bratagan and Meyeli Git are such kind of songs.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

10

- (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.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.
 - (a) What is the state of female education in Bangladesh? (b) What is the percentage of female literacy?
 - (c) Why is female education necessary? (d) What are the obstacles women face in receiving education?
 - (e) Why are the women of our country lagging behind? (f) What are the advantages of female education?
 - (q) How can educated women contribute to the socio-economic development of our country.

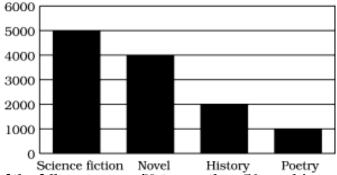
8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

.

Once there lived a happy cobbler who passed his days in working and singing from morning till night. A rich man was his neighbour who asked him one day "How much a year do you earn?" The cobbler laughed and said......

9. Suppose, you are Ifti. Write an e-mail to your friend Rabbi asking him to give up the habit of taking drugs.

10. Look at the following graph. It shows a comparative selling rates of four types of books in Ekushey Boi Mela 2014. Now analyze the graph at least 80 words.



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

Alone, alone, all, all alone, Alone on a wide wide sea! And never a saint took pity on My soul in agony. The many men, so beautiful!
The they all dead did lie
And a thousand thousand slimy things
Lives on; and so did I.

Model Question - 36

Part-I : Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Water, water, every where, And all the boards did shrink; Water, water, every where, Nor any drop to drink.

Coleridge' poem, a ballad, narrates the harrowing sea-voyage of an old mariner who at one point of his journey didn't have any water to drink because of a curse. Cursed or not, we know how important drinking water is in our life. We know we cannot survive without it. In fact two-thirds of our body is made up of water. Not for nothing is it said that the other name of water is life. Is there a crisis in our time with regard to access to clean drinking water? The United Nations in a meeting on the eve of the new millennium identified the drinking water problem as one of the challenges for the future. But do we need to worry about the problem as ours is a land of rivers and we have plenty of rainfall? Besides, we have a sea in our backyard too.

[SB '17; Rajshahi Cadet College- '16; Shamsul Hoque Khan School & College, Dhaka- '16; Dania University College, Dhaka- '16; Dinajpur Govt. Women's College- '16; Cox's Bazar Govt. College- '16]

Word-meaning & (ওয়াড-মীনিঙ)-শব্দার্থ 🏛

Harrowing (হারোউইঙ্)adj-মর্যবিদারী; very shocking or frightening and making you feel very upset; syn-upsetting, traumatic, distressing, tormenting, dreadful, worrying; ant-relaxing. Sea-voyage (গী-ভইজ্)n-সমুদৰ্শন্ট; an act of travelling by sea. Mariner (ম্লারিনার্))n-নবিক; a man who serves as a sailor; syn-sailor, seafarer. Curse (কাস্)n-অভিশাপ; something that causes harm or evil. Survive (সাভাইভ্)v- বেঁচে থাকা; to continue to live or exist; syn-sustain; ant-die. Make up of (মেইক্ আপ্ অভ্)phrase- কোনো কিছুর সমন্তরে গঠন করা; the different things, people, etc. that combine to form sth: syn-form, comprise, constitute. On the eve of (অন্ দি ঈভ্ অভ্)phrase-প্রাক্তাল; the day or evening before an event, especially a religious festival or holiday; syn-on the day before. Worry (ওয়ারি)v-উদ্বিগ্ন বোধ করা; to keep thinking about unpleasant things that might happen or about problems that you have; syn-concern, apprehension, anxiety, fear. Plenty (প্রন্টি)n-পূচ্র; a large amount; syn-abundance, copiousness, bounty; ant-insufficiency, scarcity. Several (প্রভ্রাল)adj-কিছু; more than two but not very many. Pang (প্লাঙ্চ)n- ফর্লাল; a sudden strong feeling of physical or emotional pain. Perpetual (পাপেচিউআল)adj-চিরস্থায়ী, অত্থীন; continuing for a long period of time without interruption; syn-continuous, everlasting, uninterrupted, lasting, unending; ant-temporary. Stench (প্রভ্রান্ত)n-দুর্গাং; a strong, very unpleasant smell; syn-stink, reek; ant-perfume. Glorious (গ্রোরিআস্)adj-চমৎকার, গৌরবায়িত; very beautiful and impressive; syn-magnificent, wonderful, splendid, celebrated, superb, outstanding; ant-shameful, poor. Tributary (টিনিইউটারি)n-শাখা; a river or stream that flows into a larger river or a lake; syn-branch,

8

stream. Flow (ফ্লো)৩-প্ৰাহিত হওয়া; to move steadily and continuously in one direction; syn-run, flood. Marvel (মা:ভ্ল্)৩-অত্যন্ত বিসিত হওয়া; to be very surprised or impressed by sth; marvelous (adj); syn-be amazed, be surprised, wonder, be impressed; ant-deride. **Tide** (টাইড্)n- জোয়ার-ভাটা; a regular rise and fall in the level of the sea. **Found** (ফাউন্ড্)v-ভিত্তিস্থাপন করা; establish; syn-institute, establish; ant-close. Chronic (ক্রনিক্)adj-দীর্ঘস্থায়ী, কঠিন;—syn-continuing, lasting, prolonged; ant-occasional.

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বজ্ঞানবাদ:
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পানি, পানি, সর্বল্ট/ সব জায়গায়,

এবং সবগুলো জাহাজ সজ্ঞ্চিত হয়েছিল;

পানি, পানি, সর্বল্ট/ সব জায়গায়,

পান করার জন্য এক ফোঁটাও নয়।

কলরিজ এর কবিতা, একটি গীতিকবিতা, যা এক বৃষ্প নাবিকের হুদয় বিদারক সমুদ্রযাত্রার বর্ণনা দিচ্ছে যে অভিশাপের কারণে ভ্রমণের এক পর্যায়ে পান করার পানিও পায়নি। অভিশপ্ত হই বা নাই হই, আমরা জানি আমাদের জীবনে পানীয় জল কত গুরুত্পূর্প। আমরা জানি, আমরা এছাড়া বাঁচতে পারি না। প্রকৃতপক্ষে, আমাদের শরীরের দুই-তৃতীয়াংশ পানির সমন্বয়ে গঠিত। অকারণে বলা হয় না যে পানির অপর নাম জীবন। আমাদের সময়ে পরিষ্কার পানীয় প্রাপ্তির ব্যাপারে কোনো সংকট আছে কি? নতুন সহস্রান্দের প্রাক্কালে জাতিসংঘ এক সভায় পানীয় জলের সমস্যা ভবিষ্যতের অন্যতম হুমকি হিসেবে চিহ্নিত করেছে। কিন্তু এ সমস্যার ব্যাপারে আমাদের কি দুষ্ঠিনতা করা প্রয়োজন আছে যেহেতু আমাদের দেশটি নদীমাতৃক এবং আমাদের এখানে প্রচুর পরিমাণে বৃষ্টিপাত হয়? তাছাড়া, আমাদের পেছনের দিকে একটা সাগরও রয়েছে।

আমাদের দেশের পানির অন্যতম উৎস হচ্ছে নদী। নদী আমাদের জীবন, সাহিত্য, অর্থনীতি এবং সংস্কৃতির সর্বত্রই বিরাজমান। কিন্তু নদীগুলো কি ভালো অবস্থায়/ আকৃতিতে আছে? দুর্ভাগ্যবশত তা নেই। কিছু নদী ইতোমধ্যে মৃত এবং অনেক নদী মৃত্যু যন্ত্রণার মধ্য দিয়ে চলছে। বৃড়িগঞ্জা নদী একটা মৃত প্রায় নদীর উদাহরণ। ডেইলি সান পত্রিকায় প্রকাশিত এক প্রতিবেদনে বৃড়িগঙ্গা নদীর এমন দশা কেন হয়েছে তার বর্ণনা দিয়েছে। এর পানি দৃষিত এবং একটা অন্তহীন দুর্গন্ধে এর চারিদিকের বাতাসপূর্ণ। কিন্তু এটা আগে যেমন ছিল তার মত নয়।

প্রতিবেদনে বলা হয়েছে যে নদীটির একটি গৌরবময় অতীত ছিল। একসময় এটা প্রমত্তা গঙ্গার শাখানদী ছিল এবং ধলেশুরী নদীর মাধ্যমে বজ্গোপসাগরে প্রবাহিত হত। ধীরে ধীরে এটা গজ্ঞানদীর সংগে সংযোগ হারিয়ে ফেলে এবং বুড়িগজ্ঞা নাম ধারণ করে। মুঘলরা বুড়িগজ্ঞার জোয়ার ভাটার উচ্চতায় বিস্মিত হতেন এবং ১৬১০ সালে তারা এর তীরে তাদের রাজধানী জাহাঙ্গীরনগর প্রতিষ্ঠা করেন। নদীটি পানীয় জল সরবরাহ এবং ব্যবসা বাণিজ্যে সহায়তা করত। জাহাজ্ঞীরনগরের পুনঃনামকরণ ঢাকা করা হয়েছিল যা তীব্র স্থানাভাবে মারাত্মক জনবহুল নগরীতে পরিণত

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

(i) Dhaleshwari

(i) 17th century

(i) rapidly

(o) Buriganga lost its link with Ganges —.

(iii) mid of the 16th century

(p) Capital Jahangirnagar was founded in —.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) What could be the closest meaning for 'ballad' in the first paragraph? [SB'17] (ii) mock-epical song (i) epical poem (iv) simple narrative poem (iii) parody (b) The word 'curse' in the first paragraph refers to --. [SB'17] (ii) devilish act (i) discharge (iii) divine decree of destruction (iv) angel's bounty (c) 'Survive' in the first paragraph could be best replaced by —. [SB '17] (ii) attend (iv) revive (i) exist (iii) appear (d) The old mariner had a very — sea-voyage. [SB '17] (ii) agonizing (iii) wonderful (iv) memorable (i) pleasant (e) The best synonym of perpetual is —. [SB '17] (i) continuous (ii) stable (iii) entire (iv) temporary Extra Questions: (f) What does the word 'mariner' mean? (iv) bus driver (ii) tailor (iii) pilot (i) sailor (g) The word 'harrowing' in the passage refers to -(ii) enjoyable (iii) awesome (iv) attracting (i) bitter (h) Once Buriganga flowed into the Bay of Bengal through —. (iii) Dhaleshwari (i) Karnaphuli (ii) Tista (iv) Padma Guess the meaning of the word 'perpetual' used in the passage —. (ii) temporary (iii) transient (i) eternal (iv) floating ".... the other name of water is life." What does it imply? (i) life without water is impossible (ii) water is an unnecessary thing (iii) water has no importance in life (iv) none of the above (k) Who is the writer of the four lines mentioned in the passage? (i) Keats (ii) Coleridge (iii) Shelley (iv) Shakespeare (l) Ballad is close to —. (i) verse (ii) prose (iii) epic (iv) sonnet (m) Water is mostly important for our —. (i) economy (ii) literature (iii) life (iv) culture (n) Which is an example of dying river?

(iii) Buriganga

(ii) 16th century

(iv) early of the 17th century

(iii) swiftly

(iv) all the above

(iv) both (ii) and (iii)

(ii) Ganges

(ii) slowly

The farmer could recognize him.

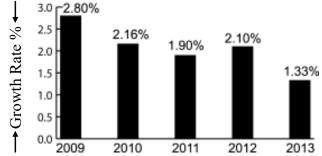
"Is there anyone to lift the sack please?" the farmer said indefinitely.

(i)

(ii) Bay of Berigal (ii) Ganges (iii) Dhaleshwari (iv) Both (i) and (ii) (?) The closest meaning of survive is — (ii) endure (iii) develop (iii) live (iv) success (s) in the passage 'tributary' is used as — (ii) a branch of a sea (iii) a branch of a river (iii) a branch of a city (iv) both (i) and (ii) (?) the passage 'tributary' is used as — (iii) hearth (iii) weak (iv) beth (i) and (ii) (?) powerful (ii) deprive (iii) deprive (iii) harshiy (iv) slowly (iv) confused (iv) free word 'gradually' means — (iii) harshiy (iv) slowly (iv) confused (ii) amazed (iii) amazed (iii) amazed (iii) amazed (iv) ama		(q)	At past Buriganga flowed into —.		
(ii) endure (ii) a branch of a sea (iii) depulsed (iii) depulsed (iii) depulsed (iii) depulsed (iv) slender (iv) confused (iv) confused (iv) confused (iv) confused (ivi) candidate (ivi) confused ((i) Bay of Bengal (ii) Ganges	(iii) Dhaleshwari	(iv) Both (i) and (ii)
(8) In the passage 'tributary' is used as —. (1) a branch of a sea (ii) a branch of a river (1) The word 'mighty' refers to —. (1) powerful (ii) dignified (iii) weak (iv) slender (1) The word 'gradually' means —. (1) gently (iii) lightly (iii) harshly (iv) slowly (v) The closest meaning of the word 'marveled' is —. (1) gassed (iii) amazed (iii) angry (iv) confused B. Answer the following questions. (a) What according to you, are the significance of water? SB 17] (b) Why have the United Nations Identified drinking water problem as a challenge? SB 17] (c) Narrate the conditions of the rivers in Bangladesh in your own words. SB 17] (d) What has been depicted in a report published in the Daily Sun? SB 17] (e) Do you think the Buriganga rivers is dying? If so, why? SB 17] (e) Do you think the Buriganga rivers is dying? If so, why? SB 17] (d) What has been depicted in a report published in the Daily Sun? SB 17] (e) Do you think the Buriganga rivers is dying? If so, why? SB 17] (f) What does the four lines of the poem describe? (g) What does the passage deal with? (g) What does the passage and with? (g) What does the passage and with? (g) Describe the past condition of the river Buriganga. (g) What is your suggestion to save our rivers from pollution? (h) Why does Buriganga need a monster's stomach? (g) What do we learn from the old mariner's sea-voyage? (m) Why is water called the other name of life? (n) What will be the challenge for the future according to the United Nations? (o) How do we realize the presence of rivers in our life? (p) What is the present condition of most of our rivers? Give an example from the passage. (q) How was river Buriganga gloitous in the past? Describe in 2/3 sentences. (r) How is Buriganga polluted everyday? (s) According to experts which areas are responsible for river pollution? (l) How was river Buriganga gloitous in the past? Describe in 2/3 sentences. (r) How is water important in our life? (a) How was river Buriganga gloitous in the past? Describe in 2/3 sentences. (r) H		(r)	The closest meaning of 'survive' is —.	(iii) livo	(iv) success
(i) The word "nighty" refers to — (i) powerful (ii) The word "gradually" means — (i) gently (iii) lightly (iii) harshly (iv) slowly (v) The closest meaning of the word "marveled" is — (i) gassed (iii) amazed (iiii) angry (iv) confused B. Answer the following questions. (a) What, according to you, are the significance of water? ISB 177 (b) Why have the United Nations identified drinking water problem as a challenge? ISB '177 (c) Narrate the conditions of the rivers in Bangladesh in your own words. ISB '177 (d) What has been depicted in a report published in the Daily Sun? ISB '177 (e) Do you think the Burjagnag river is dying? If so, why? ISB '177 (e) Do you think the Burjagnag river is dying? If so, why? ISB '177 (e) Do you think the Burjagnag river is dying? If so, why? ISB '177 (f) What do the four lines of the poem describe? (g) Why do we need water? (g) Why do we need water? (h) What to see the past condition of the river Burjagnag. (j) What is your suggestion to save our rivers from pollution? (k) Why does Burjagnaga need a monster's stomach? (l) What do we learn from the old mariner's sea-voyage? (m) Why is water called the other name of life? (l) What do we learn from the old mariner's sea-voyage? (m) Why is water called the other name of life? (l) How do we realize the presence of rivers in our life? (l) How was river Burjagnag glorious in the past? Describe in 2/3 sentences. (l) How is Burjagnag polluted everyday? (s) According to experts which areas are responsible for river pollution? (l) How is water important in our life? 2. Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the glorious past of river Burjagnag. (One has been done for you.) 1. Tributary of the Ganges 2. × 5 = 10 1. Tributary of the Ganges 3. **Actional of the word of the swarm ordinary magnificent preserve who huge enable memory We have a national memorial at Savar. Our National Memorial is a (a) — monument founded in (b)— 1. **Actional of the swarm of the swarm ordinary magnificent preserve who huge enable memory We have a n		(s)		(III) IIVE	(IV) Success
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(ii) gently (iii) lagssed (iii) amazed (iii			(i) powerful (ii) dignified	(iii) weak	(iv) slender
(ii) amazed (iii) amazy (iv) confused Answer the following questions. (a) What, according to you, are the significance of water? [SB 17] (b) Why have the United Nations identified drinking water problem as a challenge? [SB 17] (c) Narrate the conditions of the rivers in Bangladesh in your own words. [SB 17] (d) What has been depicted in a report published in the Dally Sun? [SB 17] (e) Do you think the Buriganga river is dying? If so, why? [SB 17] (g) Why do we need water? (g) Why do we need water? (h) What does the passage deal with? (l) What does the passage deal with? (l) What is your suggestion to save our rivers from pollution? (k) Why does Buriganga need a monster's stomach? (l) What will be the challenge for the future according to the United Nations? (l) What will be the challenge for the future according to the United Nations? (l) How do we realize the presence of rivers in our life? (l) What is the present condition of most of our rivers? Give an example from the passage. (q) How was river Buriganga glorious in the past? Describe in 2/3 sentences. (r) How is buriganga polluted everyday? (s) According to experts which areas are responsible for river pollution? (l) How is water important in our life? 2. Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the glorious past of river Buriganga. [One has been done for you.] (a) Tributary of the Ganges (b) A cording text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. (a) Ex S = 10 (b) Write a summary of the above text. 4. Read the above text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. (a) Ex S = 10 (b) A grammary of the changes of every way and proper than our validation of the world. There is a plan to build a (g) — complex in several stages of development. The whole complex (h) — an area of 126 acres which will include a mosque, a library and a museum. The relie			(i) gently (ii) lightly		(iv) slowly
B. Answer the following questions. (a) What, according to you, are the significance of water? [SB 17] (b) Why have the United Nations identified drinking water problem as a challenge? [SB 17] (c) Narrate the conditions of the rivers in Banglagdesh in your own words. [SB 17] (d) What has been depicted in a report published in the Daily Sun? [SB 17] (e) Do you think the Burganga river is dying? [f so, why? [SB 17] Extra Questions: (f) What do the four lines of the poem describe? (g) Why do we need water? (g) Why do we need water? (h) What does the passage deal with? (l) Describe the past condition of the river Buriganga. (l) What is your suggestion to save our rivers from pollution? (k) Why does Buriganga need a monster's stomach? (l) What will be the challenge for the future according to the United Nations? (l) What will be the challenge for the future according to the United Nations? (l) How do we realize the presence of rivers in our life? (l) What is the present condition of most of our rivers? Give an example from the passage. (g) How was river Buriganga glorious in the past? Describe in 2/3 sentences. (r) How was river Buriganga polluted everyday? (s) According to experts which areas are responsible for river pollution? (t) How is water important in our life? 2. Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the glorious past of river Buriganga. (One has been done for you.) 1. Tributary of the Ganges		(v)			(iv) confused
(a) What, according to you, are the significance of water? [SB 177] (b) Why have the United Nations identified drinking water problem as a challenge? [SB 177] (c) Narrate the conditions of the rivers in Bangladesh in your own words. [SB 17] (d) What has been depicted in a report published in the Daily Sun? [SB 177] (e) Do you think the Buriganga river is dying? If so, why? [SB 177] Extra Questions: (f) What do the four lines of the poem describe? (g) Why do we need water? (h) What does the passage deal with? (l) Describe the past condition of the river Buriganga. (l) What is your suggestion to save our rivers from pollution? (k) Why does Buriganga need a monster's stomach? (l) What doe learn from the old mariner's sea-voyage? (m) Why awater called the other name of life? (l) What will be the challenge for the future according to the United Nations? (e) How do we realize the presence of rivers in our life? (g) What is the present condition of most of our rivers? Give an example from the passage. (g) How was river Buriganga glorious in the past? Describe in 2/3 sentences. (l) How is Buriganga polluted everyday? (s) According to experts which areas are responsible for river pollution? (l) How is water important in our life? 2. Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the glorious past of river Buriganga. (One has been done for you.) 2. x 5 = 10 1. Tributary of the Ganges 3. Write a summary of the above text. 4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. (a) Word as a national memorial at Savar. Our National Memorial is a (a) — monument founded in (b) — of our valiant freedom fighters (c) — fought for our liberation and (d) — their lives. Their mission was to (c) — us to stand unright in honour and (f) — with other nations of the world. There is a plan to build a (g) — complex in several stages of development. The whole complex (h) — an area of 126 acres which will include a mosque, a l	B.	Ans		(III) aligry	
(c) Narrate the conditions of the rivers in Bangladesh in your own words. ISB '17] (d) What has been depicted in a report published in the Daily Sun? ISB '17] (e) Do you think the Buriganga river is dying? If so, why? ISB '17] Extra Questions: (f) What do the four lines of the poem describe? (g) Why do we need water? (h) What does the passage deal with? (l) Describe the past condition of the river Buriganga. (l) What is your suggestion to save our rivers from pollution? (k) Why does Buriganga need a monster's stomach? (l) What is your suggestion to save our rivers from pollution? (k) Why does Buriganga need a monster's stomach? (l) What do we learn from the old mariner's sca-voyage? (m) Why is water called the other name of life? (l) What will be the challenge for the future according to the United Nations? (l) How do we realize the presence of rivers in our life? (l) What is the present condition of most of our rivers? Give an example from the passage. (l) How was river Buriganga golorious in the past? Describe in 2/3 sentences. (r) How is Buriganga polluted everyday? (s) According to experts which areas are responsible for river pollution? (t) How is water important in our life? 2. Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the glorious past of river Buriganga. (One has been done for you.) 1. Tributary of the Ganges 3. Write a summary of the above text. 4. Read the following text and flil in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. 10.5 × 10 = 5 1 aly down dignity small cover warn ordinary magnificent preserve who huge cnable memory We have a national memorial at Savar. Our National Memorial is a (a) — monument founded in (b) — of our vallant freedom fighters (c) — fought for our liberation and (d) — their lives. Their mission was to (e) — us to stand upright in honour and (f) — with other nations of the world. There is a plan to build a (g) — complex in several stages of development. The whole complex (h) — an are		(a)	What, according to you, are the significance		
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 (r) How is Buriganga polluted everyday? (s) According to experts which areas are responsible for river pollution? (t) How is water important in our life? 2. Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the glorious past of river Buriganga. (One has been done for you.) 1. Tributary of the Ganges → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6. 3. Write a summary of the above text. 10 4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. 0.5 × 10 = 5 lay down dignity small cover warn ordinary magnificent preserve who huge enable memory We have a national memorial at Savar. Our National Memorial is a (a) — monument founded in (b) — of our valiant freedom fighters (c) — fought for our liberation and (d) — their lives. Their mission was to (e) — us to stand upright in honour and (f) — with other nations of the world. There is a plan to build a (g) — complex in several stages of development. The whole complex (h) — an area of 126 acres which will include a mosque, a library and a museum. The relics of the Liberation War (i) — in the museum will remind its visitors the supreme sacrifices of our valiant freedom fighters. It will simultaneously give all a (j) — that the oppressors will always be defeated. 5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap. 1 × 10 = 10 Over pollution is a threat to the environment. The world is getting (a) — because of pollution. Every year millions of people all over the world die (b) — as a result of pollution. In recent years, there have been many (c) — reports that the world's (d) — is undergoing a significant (e) — All these reports provide strong (f) — that world temperatures are (g) — day by day. Climatologists (h) — that mid way through the next century temperature may have (i) — as much as 4 centigrade. This could raise sealevels and thereby (j) — coastal areas and farmlands. 6. Rearrange t					
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Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Dowry" on the basis of the answers to the following questions in about 200 words.
 - (a) What is dowry? (b) What is the main reason of dowry? (c) Who take dowry and who are the victims of dowry? (d) How does if affect the whole society? (e) How can this vice be eliminated?
- 9. Suppose, one of your friends borrowed a book from you. Send a message to him through email to return your book.
- 10. The following is a graph on population growth in Bangladesh over the past few years. Examine it and write a paragraph on it. $1 \times 10 = 10$



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

Hold fast to dreams For if dreams die Life is a broken-winged bird That cannot fly. Hold fast to dreams For when dreams go Life is a barren field Frozen with snow.

Model Question - 37

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

......One of the sources of water in our country are the rivers. Rivers are everywhere in our life, literature, economy and culture. But are the rivers in good shape? Unfortunately, they are not. A few are already dead and several are going through the pangs of death. The river Buriganga is an example of a dying river. A report published in the Daily Sun describes what has happened to the river Buriganga and why. Its water is polluted and a perpetual stench fills the air around it. But that is not what it was like before.

The report says that the river had a glorious past. Once it was a tributary of the mighty Ganges and flowed into the Bay of Bengal through the river Dhaleshwari. Gradually, it lost its link with the Ganges and got the name Buriganga. The Mughals marveled at the tide level of the Buriganga and founded their capital Jahangirnagar on its banks in 1610. The river supplied drinking water and supported trade and commerce. Jahangirnagar was renamed Dhaka which grew into a heavily populated city with a chronic shortage of space.

The city paid back the bounty of the river by sucking life out of it! According to newspaper report, the Buriganga is dying because of pollution. Huge quantities of toxic chemicals and wastes from mills and factories, hospitals and clinics and households and other establishments are dumped into the river every day. The city of Dhaka discharges about 4500 tons of solid waste every day and most of it is directly released into the Buriganga. According to the Department of the Environment (DoE), 20,000 tons of tannery waste, including some highly toxic materials, are released into the river every day. Experts identified nine industrial areas in and around the capital city as the primary sources of river pollution: Tongi, Tejgaon, Hazaribagh, Tarabo, Narayangani, Savar, Gazipur, Dhaka Export Processing Zone and Ghorashal.

The river would need a monster's stomach to digest all the wastes mentioned above. There is a limit up to which it can put up with its cruel and thoughtless treatment. We the humans have successfully killed one of our rivers. There are other rivers in the country that are being subjected to similar thoughtless treatment. Unless we take care of our rivers there may come a time when we will cry 'water, water' and find it nowhere.

[Unit-8; Lesson-1]

Pang (প্লাঙ)n- যন্ত্ৰণা; a sudden strong feeling of physical or emotional pain. Perpetual (পাপেচিউআল) adj-চিরস্থায়ী, অন্তহীন; continuing for a long period of time without interruption; syn-continuous, everlasting, uninterrupted, lasting, unending; ant-temporary. Stench (স্টেন্চ্)n-দুর্গ ; a strong, very unpleasant smell; syn-stink, reek; ant-perfume. Glorious (প্লারিআস্) adj-চমৎকার, পৌরবারিত; very beautiful and impressive; syn-magnificent, wonderful, splendid, celebrated, superb, outstanding; ant-shameful, poor. Tributary (টিম্মিইউটারি)n-শাখা; a river or stream that flows into a larger river or a lake; syn-branch, stream. Flow (ফ্লো)v-প্রাহিত হওয়া; to move steadily and continuously in one

8

direction; syn-run, flood. Marvel (মা:ভ্ল্)v-অত্যন্ত বিস্মিত হওয়া; to be very surprised or impressed by sth; marvelous (adj); syn-be amazed, be surprised, wonder, be impressed; ant-deride. **Tide** (টাইড্)n- জোয়ার-ভাটা; a regular rise and fall in the level of the sea. Found (ফাউন্ড্)v- ভিক্তিস্থাপন করা; establish ; syn-institute, establish; ant-close. Chronic (ক্রনিক্)adj-দীর্ঘস্থায়ী, কঠিন;—syn-continuing, lasting, prolonged; ant-occasional. Bounty (বাউন্টি)n-উদারতা, অকৃত্রিম দান; generous actions; syn-reward, gift. Suck (সাক্) v-শুমে নেওয়া; to take liquid, air, etc. out of sth; syn-extract, draw, pull, force, take out. **Toxic** (টক্সিক্)adj-বিষাক্ত; containing poison; syn-poisonous, deadly; ant-harmless. **Waste** (ওএইস্ট্)n-আবর্জনা; materials that are no longer needed and are thrown away; syn-litter, rubbish, garbage, trash. Dump (ডাম্প্)v- ফেলে দেওয়া; to get rid of sth you do not want, especially in a place which is not suitable; syn-disharge, ditch; ant-keep load. **Discharge** (ডিস্চা:জ্) v-নির্গত করা; to release something; syn-emit, release. **Thoughtless** (থোট্লেস্) adj -অবিবেচনাপৃসূত; syn-careless, heedless, reckless, inconsiderate; ant-prudent.

বঙ্গানুবাদ :আমাদের দেশের পানির অন্যতম উৎস হচ্ছে নদী। নদী আমাদের জীবন, সাহিত্য, অর্থনীতি এবং সংস্কৃতির সর্বত্রই বিরাজমান। কিন্তু নদীগলো কি ভালো অবস্থায়/ আকৃতিতে আছে? দুর্ভাগ্যবশত তা নেই। কিছু নদী ইতোমধ্যে মৃত এবং অনেক নদী মৃত্যু যন্ত্রণার মধ্য দিয়ে চলছে। বড়িগজ্ঞা নদী একটা মত প্রায় নদীর উদাহরণ। ডেইলি সান পত্রিকায় প্রকাশিত এক প্রতিবেদনে বড়িগজ্ঞা নদীর এমন দশা কেন হয়েছে তার বর্ণনা দিয়েছে। এর পানি দৃষিত এবং একটা অশ্তহীন দুর্গন্ধে এর চারিদিকের বাতাসপূর্ণ। কিন্তু এটা আগে যেমন ছিল তার মত নয়। প্রতিবেদনে বলা হয়েছে যে নদীটির একটি গৌরবময় অতীত ছিল। একসময় এটা প্রমত্তা গঙ্গার শাখানদী ছিল এবং ধলেশুরী নদীর মাধ্যমে বজ্গোপসাগরে প্রবাহিত হত। ধীরে ধীরে এটা গজ্ঞানদীর সংগে সংযোগ হারিয়ে ফেলে এবং বুড়িগজ্ঞা নাম ধারণ করে। মুঘলরা বুড়িগজ্ঞার জোয়ার ভাটার উচ্চতায় বিস্মিত হতেন এবং ১৬১০ সালে তারা এর তীরে তাদের রাজধানী জাহাঙ্গীরনগর প্রতিষ্ঠা করেন। নদীটি পানীয় জল সরবরাহ এবং ব্যবসা বাণিজ্যে সহায়তা করত। জাহাজ্ঞীরনগরের পুনঃনামকরণ ঢাকা করা হয়েছিল যা তীব্র স্থানাভাবে মারাত্মক জনবহুল নগরীতে পরিণত হয়েছে। নদীটির জীবন শোষণ করে নগরী তার প্রাচর্যের ঋণ পরিশোধ করেছে! সংবাদপত্রের প্রতিবেদন অনুযায়ী, দুষণের কারণে বুড়িগঙ্গা মরে যাচ্ছে। বিশাল পরিমাণে বিষাক্ত রাসায়নিক দ্রব্যাদি এবং কল-কারখানা, হাসপাতাল, ক্লিনিক, ঘরবাড়ি ও অন্যান্য স্থাপনা হতে বর্জ্য পদার্থ প্রত্যেকদিন নদীতে ফেলা হয়। ঢাকা শহর প্রত্যেকদিন প্রায় ৪৫০০ টন কঠিন বর্জ্য ত্যাগ করে এবং এর অধিকাংশই সরাসরি বডিগঙ্গা নদীতে ফেলা হয়। পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তরের মতে. কিছু অতি মাত্রায় বিষাক্ত পদার্থসহ ২০.০০০ টন ট্যানারি বর্জ্য প্রত্যেকদিন নদীতে ফেলা হয়। বিশেষজ্ঞগণ রাজধানীর ভিতরে ও আশেপাশের টজ্ঞী, তেজগাঁও, হাজারিবাগ, তারাব, নারায়ণগঞ্জ, সাভার, গাজীপুর, ঢাকা রপ্তানী প্রক্রিয়াজাত অঞ্চল এবং ঘোড়াশালকে নদী দৃষণের প্রাথমিক উৎস

উপরে উল্লেখিত সমস্ত বর্জ্য হজম করতে নদীটির একটা দৈত্যের পাকস্থলি প্রয়োজন হবে। এটা এই নিষ্ঠর ও বিবেচনাহীন আচরণ কতটুকু সহ্য করতে পারে তার একটা সীমা আছে। আমরা মানুষেরাই সফলভাবে আমাদের একটি নদীকে মেরে ফেলেছি। দেশে অন্যান্য নদীগলোও অনুরপ বিবেচনাহীন আচরনের শিকার হতে যাচ্ছে। যদি আমরা আমদের নদীগুলোর যত্ন না নেই তাহলে একটা সময় আসবে যখন আমরা পানি, পানি বলৈ চিৎকার করব কিন্তু কোথাও পানি পাব না।

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. (a) The word 'tributary' refers to —. [DB '17] (ii) territory (iii) stream (iv) kingdom (i) fountain (b) The Buriganga water fills the air with —. [DB '17] (ii) fragrance (iii) stink (iv) scent (i) aroma — founded their capital on the bank of the Buriganga. [DB '17] (i) The British (ii) The Mughals (iii) The Indians (iv) The Bangladeshi (d) Which of the following statements is false? [DB '17] (i) Buriganga is a river (ii) Our rivers are not in a good shape (iii) Jahangirnagar was once called Dhaka (iv) Water is being contaminated (e) The best synonym of 'toxic' is —. [DB '17] (i) Poisonous (ii) Hygienic (iii) Healthy (iv) Useful Extra Questions: (f) What could be the closest meaning for 'shape'? [JB '17] (ii) Form (iii) Model (iv) Body (g) Which one of the following statements is false? [JB '17] (i) The rivers are the only sources of water in our country. (ii) The tide-level of the Buriganga was surprising. (iii) It was connected with the river Dhaleshwari. (iv) The humans are responsible for pollution.

(h) How are the rivers related to 'literature'? They are related to "literature' as they —. [JB '17] (i) are being polluted

(ii) are a very important water source

(iii) can inspire the poets, novelists, etc.

(iv) constitute two-thirds of our country

(i) Buriganga is on deathbed due to —. [JB '17]

(i) water vehicles (ii) pollutions

(iii) the Mughals (iv) the report published in the newspaper

(j) The Buriganga — the Ganges. [JB '17]

(ii) has nothing to do with (i) has a link with (iii) was a branch of (iv) was once called

(k) The word 'tributary' mentioned in the passage means. [BB '17]

(i) rivulet (ii) lake (iv) estuary (iii) pond

The word 'marvelled' mentioned in the passage means. [BB '17]

(iv) hurt (i) offended (ii) grief-stricken (iii) overwhelmed

B.

city? [BB '17]

J 1		1100 commandative	English Woder gaestions
	The word 'toxic' mentioned in the passage mean (i) tasty (ii) healthy	(iii) moderate	(iv) poisonous
(n)	How did Dhaka city pay back the bounty of the	river? <i>[BB '17]</i>	
	(i) By cleaning the river (ii) By polluting the river		
	(iii) By purifying its water	(iv) By making it gloriou	ıs
(o)	The word 'identified' in the passage means. [BB'		
(0)			(iv) topood
()	(i) excluded (ii) traced out	(iii) carried out	(iv) teased
(p)	Water of the river Buriganga is —.	() A	()
	(i) fresh (ii) polluted	(iii) clean	(iv) safe
(q)	The word in the passage 'discharge' means —.		
	(i) include (ii) attach	(iii) release	(iv) fill
(r)	What do you understand by "dying river"?		
(-)	(i) the river which is dead	(ii) the river which is en	dangered
	(iii) the river which is alive	(iv) all of the above state	
(a)		(iv) an or the above state	cincins
(5)	Buriganga river's past was —.	(:::) d:= ~ £ -1	(i)iti
(1)	(i) splendid (ii) stigmatic	(iii) disgraceful	(iv) majestic
(t)	Which are mostly responsible for river pollution		
	(i) residential area	(ii) commercial area	
	(iii) non-residential area (iv) manufacturing area	L	
(u)	Which are the industrial area from the following	ς?	
	(i) Tarabo, Tongi, Mohakhali	(ii) Uttara, Savar, Tongi	
	(iii) Dhaka EPZ, Tongi, Narayagonj	(iv) Both (i) and (iii)	
(v)	The Dhaka city discharges solid waste —.	() == () == ()	
(•)	(i) constantly (ii) occasionally	(iii) rarely	(iv) seldom
(22)	The Dhaka city discharges — of solid waste ever		(iv) sciaoni
(w)			(iv) 20 000 les
()		(iii) 20,000 tons	(iv) 20,000 kg
(X)	Our treatment towards the rivers is —.	(···) C	(;) 1 +1 (;) 1 (;)
	(i) cruel (ii) thoughtless	(iii) soft	(iv) both (i) and (ii)
(y)	— throw toxic chemicals and wastes into the riv		
	(i) Schools and colleges	(ii) Colleges and factorie	
	(iii) Factories and mills	(iv) Schools and factorie	es
(z)	In the passage "commerce" refers to —.		
	(i) business studies (ii) business	(iii) market	(iv) traffic
(aa	Which word is close to "bounty"?		
,	(i) benevolence (ii) adversity	(iii) malevolence	(iv) charity
(bb) The word "chronic" is used in the passage as $-$, ,
((i) incurable (ii) curable	(iii) acute	(iv) much
(cc	"Tannery" is related to —.	(III) deate	(iv) iliaeli
(00)	(i) river (ii) chemical	(iii) skin	(iv) water
(44	The word "thoughtless" refers to —.	(III) SKIII	(IV) water
lan		(iii) careful	(iv) boodful
	(i) negligence (ii) unwise	(iii) careiui	(iv) heedful
(ee	The word 'toxic' refers to —.	(11)	(1.)
	(i) venom (ii) antidote	(iii) preventive	(iv) veto
(11)	In the passage 'stench' means —.		
	(i) perfume (ii) niff	(iii) aroma	(iv) scent
(gg	"Jahangirnagar was renamed Dhaka". What	does it indicate?	
	(i) previous name of Dhaka	(ii) previous name of Ja	hangirnagar
	(iii) past name of Dhaka (iv) all of the above		
. An	swer the following questions.		$2 \times 5 = 10$
(a)	What do you think is the condition of the rivers	of our country? IDB '171	
	What is the commercial value of the river Buriga		
	Why is the Buriganga described as an example of		sons for your answer.
(0)	will is the Bullgariga described as all example.	or a dying river. Give rea	[DB '17]
(d)	How is the Buriganga polluted? [DB '17]		(BB 17)
	What did the Mughals marvel at? What was the	outcome of it? IDB 1171	
		outcome of it: [DB 17]	
	ra Questions :		
(f)	Do you think rivers attract people to urbanization		
(g)	In what sense rivers are going through the pang		
	What should we do to bring back the glorious pa		
(i)	Do you think industrialization is responsible for	river pollution? [JB '17]	
(j)	We, the people are responsible for the catastrop	he of our rivers. Do you a	agree? Why/why not?
_	· ·	,	[JB '17]
(k)	According to the passage, what happened in the	year 1610 ? [BB '17]	-
(1)	What, according to the experts, are the primary		ion in and around Dhaka
	city? [BB '17]		

(m) What amount of solid waste is produced in Dhaka city and where does it go? [BB'17]

- (n) What does DoE say? [BB'17]
- (o) What may happen if we do not take care of our rivers? [BB'17]
- (p) Describe the present condition of the river Buriganga.
- (q) How did Buriganga get its name?
- (r) What do the experts identify as the primary sources of river pollution?
- (s) What will happen if we do not take care of our rivers?
- (t) Describe some measures to save our rivers.
- Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the past and present condition of the river Buriganga. (One has been done for you.) $2 \times 5 = 10$ 2. 3.

1. Having a glorious past

Write a summary of the above text.

10

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words $0.5 \times 10 = 5$ than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

bride	even	uninformed	must	always	house
it	birth	parents	maternal	to	dowry

After marriage, a girl usually drops out of school. She begins to work in in-laws' (a) —where she is marginalized. In Bangladesh, (b) —is still prevalent. This dowry demand (c) —continues after wedding and the bride's (d) —have to pay dowry or she (e) —suffer indescribable torture. She becomes victim (f) —all forms of abuse. An adolescent (g) —has risks during pregnancy and child (h) —. Most brides and their relatives are (i) —of reproductive health and contraception. The (j) —mortality rate for adolescents is threatening.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Craftwork is an applied form of art. There are (a) —kinds of craftworks such as wood craft, (b) —, pottery, embroidery and etc. Wood craft is (c) —artistic work which is designed on wood (d) —made by woods. It includes all kinds (e) —designs, statues, shapes etc. Many people in (f) —country are engaged in producing wooden goods. (g) —products are made for both aesthetic beauty (h) —practical use. This artistic work is a (i) —of our social and cultural heritage. In (j) —spheres of our life, we use these products.

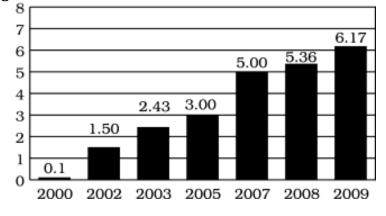
Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

10

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

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- Write a paragraph on "Dream" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10 (a) What is dream? (b) How many types of dreams are there in our life? (c) Which dream is dangerous? (d) What are the benefits of dreaming? (e) Do you have any dream in life?
- The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. It was twenty years ago when I was living in an apartment overlooking a cemetery. I was just living from hand to mouth. At that time a lady wrote a letter to me.....
- Write an e-mail to a friend describing how you celebrated the previous Pohela Baishakh.
- 10. The chart/graph below shows the gradual rise in the internet users in Bangladesh. Now, write a paragraph analyzing the graph and give a suitable title to it. 10



8

11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

O wild West Wind, thou breath of Autumn's being, Thou from whose unseen presence the leaves dead Are driven, like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing, Yellow, and black, and pale, and hectic red, Pestilence-stricken multitudes; O thou, Who chariotest to their dark wintry bed The winged seeds, where they lie cold and low.

Each like a corpse within its grave, until Thine azure sister of the Spring shall blow Her clarion o'er the dreaming earth, and fill (Driving sweet buds like flocks to feed in air) With living hues and odours plain and hill; Wild Spirit, which art moving everywhere; Destroyer and preserver; hear, oh, hear!

Model Question - 38

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Bangladesh is blessed with huge inland open water resources. It has numerous river canals, beels, lakes, and vast areas of floodplains. Hakaluki Haor is one of the major wetlands of Bangladesh. With a land area of 18,386 hectares, it supports a rich biodiversity and provides direct and indirect livelihood benefits to nearly 190,000 people. This haor was declared an Ecologically Critical Area in April 1999 by the government of Bangladesh.

Hakaluki is a complex ecosystem, containing more than 238 interconnecting *beels* and *jalmahals*. The most important beels are Chatla, Pinlarkona, Dulla, Sakua, Barajalla, Balijhuri, Lamba, Tekonia, Haorkhal, Tural, Baghalkuri and Chinaura.

Hakaluki Haor is bounded by the Kushiara river as well as a part of the Sonai-Bardal river to the north, by the Fenchuganj-Kulaura railway to the west and to the south, and by the Kulaura-Beanibazar road to the east. The haor falls under two administrative districts, Maulvibazar and Sylhet. Some 190,000 people live in the area surrounding the haor.

Blessed (ব্লেস্ড্) adj-আশীর্বাদপুইট; syn-welcome, providential, lucky, fortunate; ant-unfortunate. Inland (ইন্লান্ড্) n—অন্তর্দেশীয়; situated away from an area's coast or border; syn-interior, internal, upcountry; ant-coastal. Numerous (নিউমারাস্) adj-অনেক, অসংখ্য; amounting to a large indefinite number; syn-many, much, plentiful; ant-some, little, scanty. Biodiversity (বাইওডাইভাসাটি) n—জীর্নেচিত্র্য; the diversity of plant and animal life in a particular habitat. Fall (ফোল্) v—পতিত হওয়া; descend in free fall under the influence of gravity; syn-decline, defeat, spill, drop. Upstream (আপ্র শ্রী) adv—উজান; in the direction against streams current. Destroy (ডেস্ট্রেয়) v—ধ্বংস করা; to damage sth. so badly that it does not exist; syn-pull down, annihilate, subvert; ant-build, save. Evergreen (এভারগ্নীন) adj—চিরসবুজ; always remaining fresh; syn-perennial, ageless; ant-stale, old. Cattle (ক্লাট্ল্) n—গ্রাদি পশু; large farm animals kept for their milk or meat; syn-livestock. Unique (ইউনিক) adv —অনুর; radically distinctive and without equality; syn-sole, supreme, singular; ant-common. Tributary (টিক্টেউটারি) n—উপনদী; a branch that flows into the mainstream. Monsoon (মন্সূন্) n—বর্ষাকাল; the season of heavy rain during the summer in hot Asian countries; syn-rainy season. Aquatic (আকোডাটিক) adj— জলজ; living or growing in water; syn-marine.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: বাংলাদেশ বিস্তীর্ণ অন্তর্দেশীয় উন্মুক্ত পানি সম্পদে আশীর্বাদপুঊ। এর অসংখ্রা নদী, খাল, বিল, হন্ধ্যএবং বিস্কৃতীর্ণ ব্রুনা প্লাবন এলাকা আছে। হাকালুকি হাওর বাংলাদেশের প্রধান আর্দ্র ভূমিগুলোর অন্যতম। ১৮,৩৮৬ হেক্টর জায়গা জুড়ে এটা একটি সমৃন্ধ জীববৈচিত্রকে ধারণ করে এবং প্রায় ১৯০,০০০ লোকের প্রত্যক্ষ বা পরোক্ষ জীবিকার সুযোগ দান করে। বাংলাদেশ সরকার ১৯৯৯ সালের এপ্রিলে এই হাওরকে পরিবেশ দৃষণ সংক্রান্ত সংকটপূর্ণ অঞ্জল হিসেবে ঘোষণা দিয়েছিলেন।

হাকালুকি ২৩৮টিরও বেশি পরস্পর সংযোগকারী বিল ও জলমহল এর সমন্বয়ে গঠিত একটি জটিল বাস্তব্যবিদ্যা সংস্থান। সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিলগুলো হচ্ছে চাতলা, পিন্লারকোনা, দুল্লা, সাকুয়া, বড়জালা, বালিঝুড়ি, লাষ্কা, টেকনিয়া, হাওরখাল, তুরাল, বাঘালকুড়ি এবং চিনাউড়া।

হাকালুকি হাওর উত্তর দিকে কুশিয়ারা নদী ও সোনাই-বড়দালনদী দ্বারা, পশ্চিম ও দক্ষিণ দিকে ফেঞ্ছুগঞ্জ- কুলাউড়া রেলপথ দ্বারা এবং পূর্বদিকে কুলাউড়া বিয়ানীবাজার সড়ক দ্বারা বেফিত। হাওরটি মৌলভীবাজার ও সিলেট এই দুইটি প্রশাসনিক জেলায় অবস্থিত। হাওরের চারিদিকে প্রায় ১.৯০.০০০ জন লোক বাস করে।

হাকালুকি হাওর বাংলাদেশের মৎস্য সম্পদের এক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ উৎস। এখানে কালিবাউস, বোয়াল, রুই, ঘাগট, পাবদা এবং চাপিলা প্রভৃতি প্রধান মৎস্য প্রজাতি পাওয়া যায়। কুশিয়ারা হতে হাকালুকির বিল ও শাখাগুলোর উজানের দিকে মাছের ঘন ঘন চলাচল আছে। হাকালুকি হাওরের বিলগুলো শীতকালে মা মৎস্যদের আশ্রয়ের ব্যবস্থা করে। বর্ষার প্রথমদিকে এ সমস্ত মা মাছ ভাটির মৎস্যজীবি সম্প্রদায়ের জন্য লক্ষ লক্ষ মাছের পোনা উৎপাদন করে। প্লাবন সমতল ভূমিগুলোও এ অঞ্চলের মধ্যে মৎস্য সম্পদের এক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ উৎস। যা হোক উজানের নদী ও খালগুলো হতে আসা বালির স্তর, মাছ ধরার জন্য সম্পূর্ণ পানি শুকানোর কলাকৌশলের ব্যবহার এবং মা মাছের খাবার ও আশ্রয়ের জন্য জলজ উল্ভিদের অভাবের কারণে বিলগুলোর অনেকগুলোই মা মাছের আশ্রয় দেয়ার ক্ষমতা হারিয়ে ফেলেছে।......

1,10		9	- Taper			10.
A.	Cho	oose the correct a	nswer from the alternative	s.		$1 \times 5 = 5$
			lessed with" refers to-			10
	` ,	(i) Bangladesh is		(ii) Banglades	h is lucky to hav	e
		(iii) Bangladesh i	s beset with	(iv) Banglades		
	(b)	The best synony	m of "tributaries" is–		•	
		(i) Tribute	(ii) Branches	(iii) Water	(iv) Fl	lood
	(c)		d be best replaced by-			
		(i) Way of life		(ii) stage after		
		(iii) Source of life		(iv) Source of	income	
	(d)	The word "nume		()	(r.)	
		(i) namely	(ii) numberless	(iii) many	(iv) n	umbered
	(e)		luki Hoar provide to nearly		L C4	
		(i) A good commu		ii) Livelihood l		
	E a et	(iii) Irrigation fac	inty	(iv) Safe water	ſ	
		ra Questions : What is the mean	ning of the word 'aquatic'?			
	(1)	(i) terrestrial	(ii) small	(iii) big	(iv) w	ater-born
	(ơ)	The word 'source		(III) DIE	(IV) W	ater born
	S	(i) origin	(ii) sink	(iii) submerge	(iv) m	erge
	(h)		produce millions of fries d		(11) 112	
	()	(i) late monsoon	(ii) early monsoon	(iii) pre-monso	oon (iv) po	ost-monsoon
	(i)		live in the area surroundin		` ' 1	
		(i) 18,386	(ii) 1,90,000	(iii) 1999	(iv) 23	38
	(j)	The ecosystem of	f Hakaluki is —.			
		(i) facile	(ii) ordinary	(iii) intricate	(iv) sł	ırewd
	(k)	Haorkhal is a —.				
		(i) jalmahal	(ii) khal	(iii) beel	(iv) ha	aor
	(1)	The word 'comple		(111)	(·)	1.
		(i) simple	(ii) facile	(iii) tangled	(iv) or	dinary
	(m)		ord 'inland' mean?	(:::) 1:4410	(نیز) م	~~~
	(n)	(i) internal Hakaluki Haor is	(ii) some	(iii) little	(iv) ar	ly
	(11)	(i) Sylhet and Ho		(ii) Maulvihaz	ar and Sunamga	ni
		(iii) Sylhet and M			ar and Sunaniga nj and Hobiganj	11)
В.	Ans	swer the following		(iv) Suriamgor	ij and mooiganj	$2 \times 5 = 10$
			Haor an important source	of fisheries?		0 10
			n the surrounding area of I			
			of the beels lost their capa		er for mother fisl	heries?
			ecologically critical area"-			
			ains and how are they prot	tected from flashfloo	od?	
		ra Questions :				
			r fisheries'? What do they	do?		
		What do mother		1.11 0		
			omic importance of Hakalı	uki Haor?		
	(i)	When and by wh	aluki Haor belong to? .om was Hakaluki Haor de	olored on Foological	ly Critical Area?	
	(j) (k)	How many heels	and jalmahals do intercon	ciaitu ali Ecologicai meet Hakaluki? Nar	ne some of them	
	(1)	Give a description	n of geographical area of H	lakaluki.	ne some or them	•
	` '		in fish species found here?			
2.			ext and make a flow cha		names of the	heels which are in
۷.			has been done for you.)	ar describing some	maries of the	$2 \times 5 = 10$
		Chatla	$\frac{1}{1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1}$	$2. \rightarrow 3.$	\rightarrow 4. \rightarrow	$5. \rightarrow 6.$
		ra Question :	,		,,	, ,
(ii)			nd make a flow chart descri	ibing Hakaluki Haor.	(One has been de	one for you.) $2 \times 5 = 10$
	1. <i>F</i>	A complex ecosyst	em →	$2. \rightarrow 3.$	\rightarrow 4. \rightarrow	$5.$ \rightarrow $6.$
Or,			age and complete the table	below with the give	n information.	$1 \times 10 = 10$
		What/ Who	Event/Acti	vity	Place/ Whom	Time/ Amount
		akaluki Haor	major wetlands		(i)	(ii)
	H	akaluki Haor	was declared an Ecologica	ally Critical Area		(iii)
			live		(iv)	190,000 people
)	produce million of fries			(vi)
		erders	(vii)		near the beels	(viii)
	H	akaluki Haor	had dense swamp			(ix)
	(x))	destroyed swamp forest			last two decades

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
enjoy	peace	one	lot	bring	be
thatched	money	relative	coin	crown	vary

Everyone runs after happiness. Happiness is a (a) — term. A person with a (b) — living in a palace may not (c) — happy. A day labourer may (d) — happiness living in a (e) — hut. Again happiness (f) from person to person. (g) — may be happy finding a (h) —. A businessman may be happy getting (i) - of money. Complete happiness or (j) — of mind is a blessing of Allah.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Jagadish Chandra Bose is a great scientist of Bengal. The birth place of Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose (a) — Bikrampur. After (b) — his Bachelor degree (c) — the University of Calcutta, he (d) — to London to complete his B.Sc. He (e) — Presidency College as an Assistant Professor of Physics (f) — returning from London. He was the first man to (g) — that plants have feelings (h) — humans. He wrote a book on the (i) — of life in trees. He proved it. This discovery (j) — him much fame.

Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (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 that 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.
- Nambi tried to have a fresh beginning.
- (j) He started, "When Vikramadittya was the king—but paused and could not continue."

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

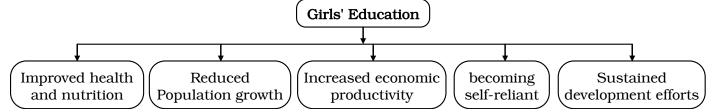
Write a paragraph on any one of the following.

(b) Your Homeland

10

8

- (a) Good Health The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it with your own words, give a title of it. 7 There was an old farmer. He had four sons, They were all grown up. But they had no good relation with one another. They were disobedient and always quarrelled
- Suppose, you are Sopna of Dhamrai, Dhaka. Now, write a letter to your friend telling him about how you have prepared yourself for the ensuing HSC Examination.
- 10. The chart below shows the benefits of girl's education. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart.



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

This life is not jolly.

Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,

That dost not bite so night

As benefits forgot;

Thought thou the waters warp,

thy sting is not so sharp

As friend remembered not.

Most friendship is feigning, more loving mere folly. Then heigh-ho! the holly

Blow, blow, thou winter wind,

Although thy breath be rude.

Thou arn't not so unkind

As man's ingratitude, Thy tooth is not so keen,

Model Question - 39

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Heigh-ho! sing heigh-ho! unto the green holly!

......Hakaluki haor is a very important resting place for migratory waterfowls flying in from the north. The most interesting species is the Barheaded Goose, which is now hardly seen in fresh water wetlands. Many other important species of waterfowls make the Haor their temporary home. Unfortunately, illegal poaching has been a threat to the waterfowl population in this vast wetland. Hakaluki haor is known as a good grazing land in winter. People from villages around the Haor and also from distant areas send their herds for grazing. During this time, herders make temporary shelters near the beels and graze their animals for a period of 4-5 months. The Haor had very dense swamp forests in the past, but deforestation and a lack of conservation practices have virtually destroyed this unique forest in the last two decades.

Two small patches of swamp forests still exist in the area of which one is in Chatla beel and the other near the village of Kalikrishnapur. With the exception of these two swamp forest patches, the vegetation surrounding Hakaluki Haor is unique. It includes both swamp forest as well as mixed evergreen rain forest. Thatching material is the most useful natural wetland product of the area.

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. These include fish production, rice production, cattle and buffalo rearing, duck rearing, collection of reeds and grasses, and collection of aquatic and other plants. The haor system also protects the lower floodplains from flash floods occurring in the months of April-May, maintains the supply of fish in other lower water bodies and provides habitat for migratory and local waterfowls.

The unique haor system contributes to the beauty of the landscape both during the monsoon and the dry season. In monsoon, its unique scenic beauty makes it a huge natural bowl of water and in the dry season it becomes a vast green grassland with pockets of beels serving as resting places for migratory birds. This unique natural system can be a major attraction for tourists. [Unit-8; Lesson-2]

💳 🖩 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 🗏

[Chittagong College-'16; Blue Bird College, Sylhet-'16; Sonar Bangla College, Comilla-'16]

Resource (রিসোস্)n–সম্পদ; a stock or supply of money, matrial or other assets; syn-asset. Species (স্পীশীজ্)n–পূজাতি; a group of plants or animals having similar appearance; syn-type, kind, class; ant-whole. Frequent (ফ্রীকোআন্ট্)adj-পায়শ সংঘটিত, বারবার; occurring or done many times at short intervals; syn- recurrent, recurring, repeated; antceasing, ending. Shelter (শেল্টা(র))n–আশ্রমস্থল; a place giving temporary protection from bad weather or danger; syn-

habitat, protection. Capacity (কাপ্লাসাটি)n-ধারণ মতা; the maximum amount that something can contain; syn-volume, cubic measure; ant-limitation. Dewater (ডীওয়োটা(র্))v-পানি শুকিয়ে ফেলানো; process of removing water. Migratory (মাইণ্রেট্রি)adj-ক্রমণশীল; connected with or having the habit of regular migration; syn-travelling, seasonal; ant-regular. Threat (প্রাট)n –হুমকি; something that is a source of damage; syn-danger, warning. Illegal (ইলীগল্)adj–অবৈধ; forbidden by law; syn- unlawful, illicit, illegitimate; ant-legal, lawful. Poach (পৌচ্)v-বেআইনিভাবে মাছ বা অন্যান্ন পশু চুরি করা; illegal hunt or catch of fish or other animals. Scenic (সীনিক্)adj- নৈসর্গিক শোভামন্ডিত; having beautiful scenary; syn-

ব্**জানুবাদ:**হাকালুকি হাওরটি হচ্ছে উত্তর দিক হতে উড়ে আসা অতিথি জলচর পাখিদের একটি গুরুতুপূর্ণ বিশ্রামের জায়গা। সবচেয়ে মজার প্রজাতি হচ্ছে বারহেডেড রাজহাঁস যেগলো এখন মিঠা পানির জলাশয়ে কদাচিৎ দেখা যায়। জলচর পাখিদের আরও অনেক প্রজাতি হাওরটিকে তাদের অস্থায়ী আবাস স্থল বানিয়েছে। দূর্ভাগ্যবশত, অবৈধ পাখিশিকার এই বিস্তীর্ণ জলাশয়ে জলচর পাখিদের জন্য হুমকি হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে। শীতকালে খুব ভালো বিচরণ ক্ষেত্র হিসেবে হাকালুকি হাওর পরিচিত। হাওরের চারপাশের গ্রাম ও দূরবর্তী এলাকার জনগণ তাদের গরু ছাগল বিচরণের

জন্য এখানে পাঠিয়ে দেয়। এ সময়, পশপালকেরা বিলগলোর নিকটে অস্থায়ী আশ্রয় নির্মাণ করে এবং ৪-৫ মাস ধরে তাদের প্রাণীগলো এখানে চডায়/ বিচরণ করায়। অতীতে হাওরটিতে অত্যত ঘন জলাশয় বন ছিল, কিন্তু বন নিধন এবং সংরক্ষণ অভ্যাসের ঘাটতি বিগত দুই দশকে এই দুর্লভ বনকে কার্যত ধ্বংস করেছে।

এ অঞ্চলে এখনো জলাশয় বনভূমির দৃটি ছোট অংশ বিদ্যমান আছে যাদের একটি চাতলা বিলে এবং অপরটি কালিক্ষপুর গ্রামের নিকটে। এই দুইটি ক্ষুদ্র জলাশয় বনভূমি ব্যাতিরেকে হাকালুকি হাওরের চারিদিকের উচ্ভিদসমূহ অনুপম। এটা জলাশয় বন ও মিশ্র চিরসবুজ বৃষ্টি প্রধান ক্রান্তীয় অঞ্চলের জঞ্চাল উভয়কে অত্তর্ভুক্ত করে। খড় দিয়ে ছাওয়ার উপকরণ এই অঞ্চলের সবচেয়ে উপকারী প্রাকৃতিক আর্দুভূমির উৎপুন দব্য।

হাওর ব্যবস্থা আঞ্চলিক ও বাংলাদেশের জনগণকে অর্থনৈতিক ও অর্থনৈতিক নয় এমন বিস্তীর্ণ সবিধা প্রদান করে। মৎস্য উৎপাদন, ধান উৎপাদন, গর, ছাগল ও মহিষ পালন, হাঁস পালন, নলখাগড়া ও ঘাস সংগ্রহ এবং জলজ ও অন্যান্য উচ্ছিদ সংগ্রহ এদের অত্তর্ক্ত। হাওর ব্যবস্থা এপ্রিল-মে মাসে সংঘটিত আকস্মিক বন্যার হাত থেকে নিচু প্লাবন সমভূমিকে রক্ষা করে, অন্যান্য নিচু জলাশয়ের মাছের সরবরাহ বজায় রাখে এবং অতিথি ও স্থানীয় জলচর পাখিদের বাসস্থানের যোগান দেয়।

অনুপম হাওর ব্যবস্থা বর্ষা ও শুকনো উভয় ঋতুতে স্থলভাগের দৃশ্যের সৌন্দর্য বর্ধনে অবদান রাখে। বর্ষাকালে এর অপর্প সৌন্দর্য একে একটি বিশাল প্রাকৃতিক জলাধারে পরিণত করে এবং শুক্নো মৌসুমে এটা বিলের ছোট ছোট অংশসহ একটি বিস্তীর্ণ সবুজ ঘাসজঁমিতে পরিণত হয় যা অতিথি পাখিদের বিচরণ ক্ষেত্র। এই অপূর্ব প্রাকৃতিক ব্যবস্থা ভ্রমণকারীদের জন্য একটি প্রধান আকর্ষণ হতে পারে।

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) Hakaluki Haor has lost its dense swamp forests because of —.

(ii) afforestation (i) plantation (b) What does the word 'virtually' mean?

(iii) water (iii) lately

(iv) later

(iv) deforestation

(i) practically (ii) gloriously

picturesque, beautiful, attractive, lovely; ant-ugly, normal.

(c) Guess the meaning of the word 'evergreen' used in the passage — (i) stale (ii) perennial

(iii) old

(iv) aged

(d) The word 'landscape' refers to -

(i) countryside (ii) foreign (iii) beside sea

(iv) water

"The haor is a very important resting place for migratory waterfowls flying from the north." – What does it imply?

(i) safe place for migratory waterfowls (iii) danger place for migratory waterfowls (ii) unsafe place for migratory waterfowls

(iv) none of the above

Extra Questions:

The word 'unique' means —.

(ii) exceptional (i) common

(iii) general

(iv) usual

(iv) decompose

Guess the meaning of the word 'protect' —.

(ii) destruct (i) defend

(h) The word 'lower' means -

(i) bottom (ii) raise (iii) increase

(iii) defy

(iv) rise

	(i)	The word 'habitat' refers		() 1		<i>(</i> ,)	_
	(j)	(i) dwelling "It includes both swamp	(ii) breedingforest as well as mi	(iii) sleep xed evergree n		(iv) comin i s line ind	
	0,	(i) The haor has both swa					
		(ii) The haor has only sw		(iii) The l	haor has only ra	in forest	
	(J~)	(iv) The haor has none of Who graze their animals					
	(k)		(ii) fishermen	(iii) shep	herds	(iv) farme	rs
	(1)	"Barheaded Goose are ha					
		(i) usually	(ii) often	(iii) almo	st	(iv) almos	
	(m)	The haor turns into a hu			ason.	(:)	
	(n)	(i) summer The landscape of the Hal	(ii) spring kaluki Haor looks b	(iii) dry eautiful in —		(iv) rainy	
	(11)		(ii) dry season		er season	(iv) both (i) and (ii)
	(o)	Hakaluki Haor is a — for	r migratory birds.				
		(i) temporary abode	(ii) permanent resid	ence (iii) fixed	l abode	(iv) perma	ment habitat
	(p)	Which has been a threat (i) legal poaching	(ii) prohibited poach	ning (iii) form	al noaching	(iv) legitin	nate poaching
	(q)	In winter Hakaluki haor		inig (iii) ioiiii	ar poacining	(iv) legitiii	nate poacining
	·ъ		(ii) grazing	(iii) graze	ed	(iv) all of t	the above
	(r)	The closest meaning of t				(1.) 1	
	(a)	(i) lucid The word "graze" means	(ii) thick	(iii) clear	1	(iv) dirty	
	(8)		—. (ii) leave	(iii) tour		(iv) travel	
	(t)	The word "poaching" me		(III) total		(iv) daver	
		(i) interfere	(ii) occupy	(iii) both	er	(iv) negleo	et
	(u)	The word "illegal" refers		(;;;) nuch	:h:+ad	(izi) logol	
	(v)	(i) judicial The word 'destroy' refers	(ii) legitimate	(iii) proh	ibited	(iv) legal	
	(*)		(ii) save	(iii) cons	truct	(iv) devas	tate
В.		wer the following questio					$2 \times 5 = 10$
		What bird species are se			1-0		
		What economic benefits Describe the natural bea			us?		
	(d)	Why do the people of dis	tant areas make sh	elters there?			
	(e)	How is the haor unique i					
		ra Questions :	1 0				
		What does happen in the What do you know about					
		What is the reason behir		e swamp fores	st?		
	(i)	Where are the two swam	p forests that still e	xist?			
2 .		Read the above text and n	nake a flow chart sh	nowing the na	tural beauty of	Hakaluki	
		n done for you.) Iaving a rich hub of biodi	vorcity		$3. \rightarrow 4.$	\rightarrow 5	$2 \times 5 = 10$
		ra Question :	versity \rightarrow	$2.$ \rightarrow \square	$3. \rightarrow 4.$	_ → <u>_ </u> _ <u></u>	<u>o.</u>
(ii)		d the above text and ma	ake a flow chart sh	owing the va	rious sides of H	lakaluki I	Haor. (One has
		n done for you.)				_	$2 \times 5 = 10$
_		roviding shelter for birds		$2.$ \rightarrow	$3. \rightarrow \boxed{4.}$	\rightarrow 5	
3. 4.		te a summary of the abov d the following text and		ith cuitable w	ord from the bo	v There	10
1.		n needed. Make any gran			ord nom the bo	x. Hiere e	$0.5 \times 10 = 5$
				having	offspring		health
				heard	continued		to
	Afte	er marriage, Shilpi joined regarding early marriage	a local empowerme	ent group. The	e group provides	adolesce	nt girls with (a)
		cuss pregnancy with a c					
	chil	dren for five years. His pa	arents (f) — neighbo	ours pressuriz	ed them to prod	luce an (g)	—. The couple
		with a female (h) — car					
		l neighbours (j) — to pres		d's couple. Cu	ultural practices	and tradi	itions caused a
	IIII	between Shilpi and Rash	ıu.				

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap. $1 \times 10 = 10$ Craftwork has a great appeal to the people of all walks of life. It is called (a) — object because it keeps with the changing tastes and (b) —. But certain forms, shapes, styles and aesthetic preferences change (c) — over time. Mechanical and mass production have a very (d) — impact on handmade crafts. Though mechanically produced products are (e) — goods but they do not have of their aesthetic (f) —. Handmade crafts have to compete on price and design (g) — modern mechanical products. To revive handmade crafts, crafts men (h) — be trained better. Government should help them financially. Great (i) — work should be done to catch the attraction of (j) — international buyers.

10

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

- (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.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Globalization" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.
 - (a) What is globalization? (b) What is the impact of technological development? (c) What changes have been brought in the media world? (d) How can we hope for a better world?
- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

 Asad is a first year college student. He studies at a government college. He walks to college everybody. One day while he was going to college.......
- 9. Suppose, you are Rupa and your younger brother is Tahsin. Now, write an email to your younger brother advising him to be punctual and sincere to studies.
- 10. Look at the chart. It shows the percentage of types of transportation used by 800 students to come to college. Now analyze the chart focusing the main aspects (At least in 80 words).



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

When you are old and grey and full of sleep,
And nodding by the fire, take down this book,
And slowly read, and dream of the soft look
Your eyes had once, and of their shadows deep;
How many loved your moments of glad grace,
And loved your beauty with love false or true,
But one man loved the pilgrim soul in you,
And loved the sorrows of your changing face;

And bending down beside the glowing bars, Murmur, a little sadly how Love fled And paced upon the mountains overhead And hid his face amid a crowd of stars.

Model Question - 40

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Though they are one of the most beloved animal species on Earth, pandas aren't safe from the devastating effects of climate change. According to a new study, projected temperature increases in China over the next century will likely seriously hinder bamboo, almost the sole source of food for endangered pandas. Ninety-nine per cent of a panda's diet is bamboo and an adult panda needs around 38 kilograms of bamboo every day. Only if bamboo can move to new habitats at higher elevations will pandas stand a chance of survival, the researchers said.

However, if conservation programs wait too long, human inhabitants and activities could claim all of the new habitats capable of supporting bamboo in a warming world.

"It is tough, but I think there's still hope, if we take action now," said research team member Jianguo Liu... "If we wait, then we could be too late."

The researchers used various climate-change models to project the future for three bamboo species relied on by pandas in the Qinling Mountain region of China, which represents about a quarter of the total remaining Panda habitat. These models varied in their specific predictions, but each forecasted some level of temperature rise within the coming century.

The results suggest that if the bamboo is restricted to its current distribution area, between 80 and 100 percent of it will disappear by the end of the 21st century, because it won't be able to grow under the increased temperatures.

8

If, however, bamboo can move into new, cooler areas (which will reach the same temperatures as current bamboo habitats due to warming), then there is hope. However, all depend on the extent to which humans can curtail climate change by limiting greenhouse-gas emissions in the future.

Many pandas in the wild currently live in nature reserves protected from human encroachment. However, almost all of the land encompassed by those reserves will be unsuitable for the bamboo if the temperatures rise as predicted. But if conservationists plan ahead now to move those reserves in line with changing bamboo habitats, then it may be possible to preserve the land the pandas will need.

And climate change is not the only challenge facing giant pandas, one of the most endangered species in the world, researchers say. Human activities have already severely limited the animal's habitats, and their dependence on a single source of food, one that is not that nutrient-or energy-rich, doesn't help.

In addition to their native habitats in China, pandas live around the world in zoos and breeding centers. But Liu doesn't predict a bright future for the bears if they lose their wild habitats. "To really protect pandas, you cannot just stick [them] into a breeding center or a zoo," he said, noting that the animals' genetic diversity would suffer, among other issues. "That's not a long-term solution." [Unit-8; Lesson-3] [Cantonment Public School & College, Saidpur, Nilphamari-'16]

— 🗮 🛍 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 💳 👚

Species (স্পীশীজ)n–পূজাতি; a group whose members can interbreed; syn-kind, family, class. Climate (কাৰ্ম্বমিট্)n–জলবায়ু; the general weather condition usually found in a particular place. Devastating (ভেভাস্টেইটিঙ্)adj-বিধ্বংসী; capable of wreaking complete destruction; syn-destructing, demolishing. Temperature (টেম্প্রাচারে))n–তাপমান্ট্র; the measured amount of heat in a place. **Habitat** (হ্লাবিট্না ট্ৰ)n–আবাসভূমি; the type of environment in which an organism or group normally lives or occurs; syn-home, dwelling, residence. **Elevation** (এলিভেইশ্ন)n—উনুয়ন; the event of something being raised upward; syn-rise; ant-downfall, degradation. Conservation (কনসাভেইশ্ন্)n–সংব্ধ ণ; an occurrence of improvement by virtue of preventing loss; syn-preservation, protection, save; ant-destruction. Region (রীজান্)n-অভ ল/এলাকা; the extended spatial location of something; syn-territory, place, space. **Prediction** (পিডিক্শ্ন)n-ভবিষ্ণাণী; the statement made about the future; syn-prognosis, prophecy. Curtail (কাটেইল্)v-সংকোচন করা; to reduce or limit sth; syncompress, constrict; ant-increase, add. Emission (ইমিশ্ন)n-নির্গমন; when gas, heat, light etc is sent out; synejection, discharge. **Encroachment** (ইন্ক্রোইচ্মান্ট্)n–অবৈধভাবে কোনো কিছু লাভ; the act of taking away someone's rights; syn-violation, intrusion. **Encompass** (ইন্কাম্পাস্)*v*-বেইন করা; include as part of something; syn-surround, enclose. Endangered (ইন্ডেইন্জা(র)ড্) adj–বিপন্ন; facing a threat; syn-calamitous, imperilled; ant-safe, free. Bamboo (ব্লাম্ব্)n- বাঁশ; the stems of a kind of plant. Wild (ওআইল্ড্)adj- ব্ল; uncontrolled, violent or extreme; syn-silvan, savage, barbaric; ant-domestic, tame. Nutrient (নিউটিজ্বান্ট্)adj- পুর্ফিদায়ক; any substance that can be metabolized by an animal to give energy and build tissue. **Solution** (সলুশ্ন)n- সমাধান; the answer to a problem; syn-result, answer, key. Genetic (জেনেটিক)adj– সৃষ্টিসম্বন্ধীয়; pertaining to or referring to organ.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: যদিও পাভা পৃথিবীর সবচেয়ে প্রিয় প্রাণি প্রজাতির অন্যতম, তারা জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের ক্ষতিকর প্রভাব থেকে নিরাপদ নয়। একটি নতুন গবেষণা অনুসারে, আগামী শতাব্দীতে চীনদেশে সম্ভাব্য তাপমাত্রা বৃদ্ধি বিপন্ন পাভাদের খাদ্যের একমাত্র উৎস বাঁশের মারাত্মক ক্ষতিসাধন করতে পারে। একটি পাভার নিরানব্বই শতাংশ খাদ্য হচ্ছে বাঁশ এবং একটি বয়স্ক পাভার দৈনিক প্রায় ৩৮ কিলোগ্রাম বাঁশ প্রয়োজন। গবেষকরা বলেন, কেবলমাত্র যদি বাঁশকে উচ্চতর স্থানে নতুন বাসস্থানে স্থানান্তর করা যায় তবেই পাভাদের অস্তিত্বের একটা সুযোগ থাকবে।

যা হোক, যদি সংব্ধ ণ কার্যক্রমসমূহ গ্রহণ করতে দেরি হয়ে যায়, তাহলে উষ্ণ বিশ্বে বাঁশের প্রতিপালনে সক্ষম সমস্ত নতুন বাসস্থান মানুষের বসতি ও কার্যক্রম দারা নিঃশেষ হয়ে যাবে।

"এটা যদিও কঠিন কিন্তু আমি মনে করি এখনও আশা আছে যদি আমরা এখনই যথাযথ ব্যবস্থা নেই," বলেন গবেষক দলের সদস্য জিয়াংগু লিউ। "যদি আমরা অপেক্ষা করি তাহলে আমাদের অনেক বিলম্ব হবে।"

গবেষকগণ চীনের কিনলিঙ্ পার্বত্য অঞ্চলের নির্ভরশীল পান্ডাদের তিনটি বাঁশ প্রজাতির ভবিষ্যৎ নির্ণয়ে বিভিন্ন জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের মডেল ব্যবহার করেছিলেন যা সমগ্র অবশিষ্ট পান্ডাদের বাসস্থানের প্রায় এক-চতুর্থাংশ। এই মডেলগুলোতে তাদের নির্দিষ্ট ভবিষ্যৎবাণীতে পার্থক্য ছিল কিন্তু প্রত্যেকেই আগামী শতান্দীর মধ্যে তাপমাত্রা বৃদ্ধির মাত্রার ব্যাপারে পূর্বাভাস দিয়েছিলেন।

ফলাফল ইঞ্চিত দেয় যে যদি বাঁশকে তার বর্তমান বিতরণ অঞ্চলে সীমাবদ্ধ রাখা হয় তাহলে একবিংশ শতাব্দীর শেষে এর শতকরা ৮০ ও ১০০ অংশ বিলীন হয়ে যাবে কারণ এটা বর্ধিত উষ্ণতায় জন্মতে সমর্থ হবে না।

যা হোক, যদি বাঁশ নতুন, অধিকতর শীতল অঞ্চলে (যেগুলো উষ্ণতার কারণে বর্তমান বাঁশের বাসস্থানের সমান উষ্ণতায় পৌঁছাবে।) স্থানান্তর করা যায় তাহলে আশা আছে। যা হোক, সবকিছু নির্ভর করছে ভবিষ্যতে গ্রীনহাউস গ্যাস নির্গমন সংযত করে মানুষ কতটুকু জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন সংকোচন করতে পারবে।

বনাঞ্চলের অনেক পাভাই বর্তমানে মানুষের বলপূর্বক দখল থেকে নিরাপদে প্রাকৃতিক সুরক্ষিত অঞ্চলে বাস করছে। যা হোক, সুরক্ষিত অঞ্চলগুলো দ্বারা বেষ্টিত প্রায় সমস্ত ভূমিই বাঁশের জন্য অনুপযুক্ত হয়ে যাবে যদি তাপমাত্রা ভবিষ্যদ্বাণী অনুসারে বৃদ্ধি পায়। যদি এখন সংরক্ষণশীল ব্ল ক্তিগণ এ সমস্কত সুরক্ষিত অঞ্চলকে পরিবর্তনশীল বাঁশের বাসস্থানের সংগে সংগতিপূর্ণ রেখে আগাম পরিকল্পনা করে তাহলে পাভাদের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় ভূমি সংরক্ষণ করা সম্ভব হতে পারে।

গবেষকরা বলেন, বিশ্বের সবচেয়ে বিপন্ন প্রজাতির অন্যতম বিশাল পান্ডা শুধু জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের চ্যালেঞ্জের মুখোমুখিই হচ্ছে না। মানুষের কার্যকলাপ ইতোমধ্যে প্রাণিদের বাসস্থানকে মারাত্মকভাবে সীমিত করেছে এবং একমাত্র খাদ্যের উৎসের উপর তাদের নির্ভরতা যা ততটা পুফিকর কিংবা শক্তিপ্রদানকারী নয়, তা সাহায্য করে না।

চীনে তাদের আদি বাসস্থানের অতিরিক্ত পাণ্ডারা বিশ্বের সর্বত্র চিড়িয়াখানা এবং প্রজনন কেন্দ্রে বাস করে। কিন্তু লিউ ভালুকদের জন্য উজ্জ্বল ভবিষ্যৎ সম্বন্ধে ভবিষ্যদ্বানী করেননা যদি তারা তাদের বন্য বাসস্থান হারিয়ে ফেলে। তিনি বলেন, "পাণ্ডাদেরকে সত্যিকারভাবে রক্ষা করতে হলে তুমি কোন মতেই তাদেরকে প্রজনন কেন্দ্রে বা চিড়িয়াখানায় আবন্ধ রাখতে পার না। উল্লেখ্য তাতে প্রাণিদের জন্ম ও উৎপত্তি বিষয়ক বৈচিত্র্য অন্যান্য প্রসংগের মত ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হবে। "সেটা একটা দীর্ঘস্থায়ী সমাধান নয়।"

A.		oose the correct answer What does the word 'en	compass' mean?		1 × 5 = 5
	(b)	(i) aid Pandas, the most belov	(ii) assist ed animal species, are in	(iii) comfort a threat of extinction beca	(iv) encircle ause of —.
		(i) climate change The word 'predict' mean	(ii) globalization	(iii) discrimination	(iv) pollution
		(i) direct Guess the meaning of t	(ii) incite	(iii) prophesy	(iv) build
		(i) incomplete What does the word 'ch	(ii) whole	(iii) faulty	(iv) unfinished
	(e)	(i) possibility	(ii) impossibility	(iii) entire	(iv) satire
	Ext	ra Questions :			
	(f)	What does the author r	nean by saying "pandas :	aren't safe"?	
		(i) they are endangered		(ii) they don't save them	iselves
		(iii) they are dangerous		(iv) both (i) and (iii)	
	(g)	— put the pandas in da	anger.	(1) 5	
		(i) Rising temperature		(ii) Decreasing temperat	ture
	<i>a</i> >	(iii) Reducing temperatu	are	(iv) Afforestation	
	(h)	Panda's are from —.	(11) (21)	(111) D 111	(,) 11 (, 1 1
	(s)	(i) Qinling Mountain	(ii) China	(iii) Beijing	(iv) all of the above
	(i)		is — for an adult panda		(iv) mood
	(4)	(i) needing	(ii) needs	(iii) needed	(iv) need
	(j)	(i) tropical	ere is suitable for pandas (ii) hot	sr (iii) warm	(iv) soothing
	(Iz)	Liu's prediction about p		(III) wariii	(iv) sootiling
	(IX)	(i) certain	(ii) splendid	(iii) bright	(iv) alarming
	m		ury — percent of bambo		(iv) diarining
	(-)	(i) 80	(ii) 80 to 100	(iii) 100	(iv) 90
	(m)		ot — to its current distril		(11)
	()	(i) unrestricted	(ii) prevented	(iii) closed	(iv) confined
	(n)	Janguo Liu is a —.	. , 1	•	•
			(ii) researcher	(iii) teacher	(iv) scholar
	(o)	In the passage "curtail"			
		(i) extend	(ii) exaggerate	(iii) enhance	(iv) lessen
	(p)	"— giant pandas, one c	of the most endangered s	pecies in the world." In t	his line "giant" is used as
		_ .	(··) C	() 1	(·) .
	()	(i) monster	(ii) ferocious	(iii) big	(iv) great
	(q)		ury the bamboo — disap		(in) will month.
	()	(i) obviously	(ii) surely	(iii) may be	(iv) will partly
	(r)	There is a chance of su (i) if the pandas can mo			
		(ii) if the bamboo can m			
			pandas both can move to	a new habitats	
		(iv) none of the above	saridas socii cari move to	a new masitats	
	(s)		of the most — species in t	the world.	
	(-)	(i) vexed	(ii) common	(iii) expensive	(iv) imperilled
	(t)	What have compelled the	ne pandas to depend on		•
		(i) insufficiency of bamb	000	(ii) climate change	
		(iii) human activities		(iv) deforestation	
	(u)	The word "hinder" refer			
		(i) involve	(ii) break	(iii) hamper	(iv) obstruct
	(v)	Which word is more clo			
		(i) safeguard	(ii) preservation	(iii) save	(iv) jeopardy
	(w)	The word "inhabitant" i		(11)	(1) 1 (1) (2) 1 (11)
		(i) migratory	(ii) resident	(iii) non-resident	(iv) both (i) and (iii)
	(X)	"Prediction" refers to —		(:::)l	(i-) f - h
	()	(i) count	(ii) warning	(iii) prophecy	(iv) none of above
	(y)	The closest meaning of		(iii) angalring	(iv) garring
	(m)	(i) discharge The word 'beloved' mea	(ii) throw	(iii) speaking	(iv) saying
	(z)	(i) dear	ii) hated	(iii) problematic	(iv) wise
	(ee)	What does the word 'de	• •	(m) problemade	(IV) WISC
	(aa)	(i) comforting	(ii) subversive	(iii) consolatory	(iv) pacific
	(hh)	The word 'endangered':		(iii) consolutory	(i., paeme
	(~.0)	(i) imperilled	(ii) successful	(iii) density	(iv) famous
		** I		• •	• •

(cc) The main food item of Pandas is —.

	(cc) The main food item		-•	()			(·)		
	(i) bamboo	(ii) meat			fish		(iv) vegetabl		
	(dd) " Pandas aren't sa	te from the de	evastati	ng effects o	i climate char	ige." Wr	at does it in	iply?	
	(i) Pandas are in saf				Pandas are re				
_	(iii) climate change l		ipact or	ı the existei	nce of pandas		(iv) all of the		_
В.	Answer the following qu							$2 \times 5 = 10$)
	(a) When might the Qin								
	(b) What role bamboos	play for the ex	xistence	e of pandas	?				
	(c) What is the potentia	l threat to pa	ndas?	_					
	(d) What is the probable	e impact of co	nserva	tionist's pla	n on land pre	servatio	n?		
	(e) What will happen to								
	Extra Questions:				3				
	(f) Why is Panda's exist	ence endange	ered?						
	(g) Why is bamboo disa		01001						
	(h) Why should we save								
	(i) How does bamboo s								
				ha aaid thia	Carder base				
	(j) "If we wait, then we								
	(k) Why do not the pane	ias get enoug	n nutri	ent or energ	gy?				
	(l) Why are the Panda's								
	(m) What will happen if				long?				
	(n) How human being c								
	(o) Why have the panda								
	(p) What do you know a								
	(q) Why would the Qinl	ing Mountain	s bamb	oo disappea	ar?				
	(r) How would you defi					an opt	imist/ a pes	ssimist? Why	7
	do you think so?			S		•		•	
	(s) How do climate char	nge models he	elp to pr	rotect the p	andas?				
2.	(i) Read the above text					f extinc	tion of pand	as (One has	2
۷.	been done for you.)	ara mane a n	iow ciic	ar bhowing	, are eaubeb o	i czidnic	don or pand	$2 \times 5 = 10$	
		£ ~ l	~	\rightarrow 2.	\rightarrow 3.	. 4	— . 		_
		u greennouse	gas	\rightarrow 1 2.	\rightarrow 1.5. 1	$\rightarrow 14$	$ \rightarrow 5.$	$1 \rightarrow 16$.	7
	1. Excessive emissions of	8	8	J ' L=:_	,	·			
(11)	Extra Question :								
(ii)	Extra Question: Read the above text and							las. (One has	
(ii)	Extra Question: Read the above text and been done for you.)	l make a flow		showing the	e life and livin	ng condi	tion of pand	las. (One has $2 \times 5 = 10$	
(ii)	Extra Question: Read the above text and	l make a flow	chart :	showing the		ng condi		las. (One has	
	Extra Question: Read the above text and been done for you.) 1. One of the beloved and	l make a flow	chart	showing the \rightarrow 2.	e life and livin $\rightarrow 3$	ng condi	ition of pand $\rightarrow 5$.	las. (One has $2 \times 5 = 10$)
	Extra Question: Read the above text and been done for you.) 1. One of the beloved an Read the above passage	l make a flow imal species and complete	chart :	showing the \rightarrow 2.	e life and living $\rightarrow 3$.	ng condi 4. nformat	ition of pand	las. (One has $2 \times 5 = 10$ $3 \times 5 = 10$ $3 \times 10 = 10$)
	Extra Question: Read the above text and been done for you.) 1. One of the beloved an Read the above passage Who	make a flow imal species and complete Activit	chart :	showing the	e life and livin $\rightarrow 3$	ng condi 4. nformat	ition of pand	las. (One has $2 \times 5 = 10$ $3 \times 5 = 10$ $3 \times 10 = 10$)
	Extra Question: Read the above text and been done for you.) 1. One of the beloved and Read the above passage Who Panda's	make a flow imal species and complete Activit	chart :	showing the \rightarrow 2.	e life and living $\rightarrow 3$.	ng condi 4. nformat Will on Ear	ition of pand	las. (One has $2 \times 5 = 10$ $3 \times 5 = 10$ $3 \times 10 = 10$)
	Extra Question: Read the above text and been done for you.) 1. One of the beloved an Read the above passage Who Panda's Pandas	make a flow imal species and complete	chart :	showing the	e life and living \rightarrow 3. \rightarrow ith the given in the gorized	ng condi 4. nformat	ition of pand	las. (One has $2 \times 5 = 10$ $3 \times 5 = 10$ $3 \times 10 = 10$)
	Extra Question: Read the above text and been done for you.) 1. One of the beloved an Read the above passage Who Panda's Pandas Ninety nine percent of	make a flow imal species and complete	chart :	showing the	e life and living \rightarrow 3. \rightarrow ith the given in the gorized	ng condi 4. nformat Will on Ear	ition of pand	las. (One has $2 \times 5 = 10$ $3 \times 5 = 10$ $3 \times 10 = 10$)
	Extra Question: Read the above text and been done for you.) 1. One of the beloved an Read the above passage Who Panda's Pandas Ninety nine percent of a panda's	make a flow imal species and complete	chart :	showing the → 2. Die below wi (ii)	e life and living \rightarrow $\boxed{3.}$ \rightarrow ith the given in a gorized	g condi 4. nformat Wi on Ear (ii)	ation of pand \rightarrow 5. ion. here/ When, th	las. (One has $2 \times 5 = 10$ $3 \times 5 = 10$ $3 \times 10 = 10$)
	Extra Question: Read the above text and been done for you.) 1. One of the beloved an Read the above passage Who Panda's Pandas Ninety nine percent of a panda's (iv)	imal species and complete Activit are aren't safe diet is needs	chart :	showing the 2. Die below with Cate (i)	e life and living \rightarrow 3. \rightarrow ith the given in a gorized.	ag condi 4. nformat Wi on Ear (ii)	ition of pand 5. ion. here/ When, th	las. (One has $2 \times 5 = 10$ $\rightarrow \qquad 6.$ $1 \times 10 = 10$ / Whom)
	Extra Question: Read the above text and been done for you.) 1. One of the beloved an Read the above passage Who Panda's Pandas Ninety nine percent of a panda's (iv) The	make a flow imal species and complete	chart :	showing the 2. Dele below with the cate Cate	e life and livir.	ag condi 4. nformat Wi on Ear (ii)	ition of pand 5. ion. here/ When, th	las. (One has $2 \times 5 = 10$ $\rightarrow \qquad 6.$ $1 \times 10 = 10$ / Whom)
	Extra Question: Read the above text and been done for you.) 1. One of the beloved an Read the above passage Who Panda's Pandas Ninety nine percent of a panda's (iv)	imal species and complete Activit are aren't safe diet is needs	chart :	showing the 2. Die below with Cate (i)	e life and livir.	ag condi 4. nformat Wi on Ear (ii)	ition of pand 5. ion. here/ When, th	las. (One has $2 \times 5 = 10$ $\rightarrow \qquad 6.$ $1 \times 10 = 10$ / Whom)
	Extra Question: Read the above text and been done for you.) 1. One of the beloved an Read the above passage Who Panda's Pandas Ninety nine percent of a panda's (iv) The	imal species and complete	chart s	showing the 2.	e life and livir.	ag condi 4. nformat Wi on Ear (ii)	ition of pand 5. ion. here/ When, th ay tect the futuo species	las. (One has $2 \times 5 = 10$ $3 \times 5 = 10$ $1 \times 10 = 10$ / Whom)
	Extra Question: Read the above text and been done for you.) 1. One of the beloved an Read the above passage Who Panda's Pandas Ninety nine percent of a panda's (iv) The researchers Research results	make a flow imal species and complete	chart s	showing the 2. cle below with the content of the	e life and livir	ag condi 4. nformat Wi on Ear (ii)	ition of pand 5. ion. here/ When, th	las. (One has $2 \times 5 = 10$ $3 \times 5 = 10$ $1 \times 10 = 10$ / Whom)
	Extra Question: Read the above text and been done for you.) 1. One of the beloved an Read the above passage Who Panda's Pandas Ninety nine percent of a panda's (iv) The researchers Research result suggest pandas	make a flow imal species and complete	chart s	showing the 2. cle below with the class of	e life and living a second sec	everyd to probambo by the	ition of pand 5. ion. here/ When, th ay tect the future species end of the 2	las. (One has $2 \times 5 = 10$ $3 \times 5 = 10$ $1 \times 10 = 10$ / Whom)
	Extra Question: Read the above text and been done for you.) 1. One of the beloved an Read the above passage Who Panda's Pandas Ninety nine percent of a panda's (iv) The researchers Research result suggest pandas Pandas	imal species and complete Activit are aren't safe diet is needs (vi)	chart s	2. Cate (i)	e life and living the life and life and living the life and li	everyd to protobambo by the	ation of pand 5. ion. here/ When, th ay tect the future species end of the 2 world	las. (One has $2 \times 5 = 10$ $3 \times 5 = 10$ $1 \times 10 = 10$ / Whom)
	Extra Question: Read the above text and been done for you.) 1. One of the beloved an Read the above passage Who Panda's Pandas Ninety nine percent of a panda's (iv) The researchers Research result suggest pandas Pandas Lue	make a flow imal species and complete Activit are aren't safe diet is needs (vi)	chart s	showing the 2. cle below with the class of	e life and living the life and life and living the life and li	everyd to prot bambo by the for the	ation of pand 5. idon. here/ When, th ay tect the future of species end of the 2 world bears	las. (One has $2 \times 5 = 10$ $3 \times 5 = 10$ $1 \times 10 = 10$ / Whom)
	Extra Question: Read the above text and been done for you.) 1. One of the beloved an Read the above passage Who Panda's Pandas Ninety nine percent of a panda's (iv) The researchers Research result suggest pandas Pandas	imal species and complete Activit are aren't safe diet is needs (vi)	chart s	2. Cate (i)	e life and living the life and life and living the life and li	everyd to probambo by the in the around	ation of pand 5. ion. here/ When, th ay tect the futu to species end of the 2 world bears d the world	las. (One has $2 \times 5 = 10$ $3 \times 5 = 10$ $1 \times 10 = 10$ / Whom)
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5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

1 × 10 = 10

Change is eternal. Change is the (a) — of nature. Change is life, culture and civilization. (b) — is the arrest of development. It is (c) — but decay. Everything noble in the world is always (d) —. Motionless life is (e) —. It is boring. If there is no (f) —, our life will be (g) — and (h) —. In fact, nature demands

plays to the world. Of all his plays Tempest is said to be his (j) —.

change for the (i) — of human being. For this reason, nothing remains (j) —.

8

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (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-Coubartin a French nobleman, planned to restart the games among world communities.
- (j) Later, gradually women were allowed to participate in the games.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Education" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10 (a) What are the kinds of Education? (b) What is informal education? (c) What is formal education? (d) What is non-formal education? (e) How can we learn from various kinds of education?
- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

 Once there lived a poor farmer. He had a goose. It was a wonderful goose. Because it laid golden eggs. He used to sell
- 9. Write a letter to your younger brother advising him not to watch TV programmes more before the examination.

10. Make a description about 'Your Country' using the information from the following table:

(a) Official name
(b) Day of Independence
(c) Main Religious people
(d) Common dress
(e) Capital City
(f) Sea-ports
(g) Mangrove forest
: The people's Republic of Bangladesh
: March 26, 1971
: Muslims, Hindus, Christians, Buddhists and some tribal people
: Men: Lungi, Panjabi, Pant and Shirt
: Dhaka
: Chittagong and Mongla
: The Sundarbans

(g) Mangrove forest : Chittagong and Mongrowers : The Sundarbans : Chittagong, Sylhet

(i) World's largest sea-beach : Cox's Bazar

11. Write the main theme of the following extract:

Ah, Love, let us be true

To one another for the world, which seems

To lie before us like a land of dreams,

So various, so beautiful, so new,

Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light.

Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help to pain;

And we are here as on a darkling plain

Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight,

Where ignorant armies clash by night.

[Model Question - 41]

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

A vast mangrove forest shared by Bangladesh and India that is home to possibly 500 Bengal tigers is being rapidly destroyed by erosion, rising sea levels and storm surges, according to a major study by researchers at the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) and others.

The Sundarbans forest took the brunt of super cyclone Sidr in 2007, but new satellite studies show that 71% of the forested coastline is retreating by as much as 200 meters a year. If erosion continues at this pace, already threatened tiger populations living in the forests will be put further at risk.

Natalie Pettorelli, one of the report's authors, said: "Coastline retreat is evident everywhere. A continuing rate of retreat would see these parts of the mangrove disappear within 50 years. On the Indian side of the Sundarbans, the island which extends most into the Bay of Bengal has receded by an average of 150 meters a year, with a maximum of just over 200 metres; this would see the disappearance of the island in about 20 years."

The Sundarbans is known for vanishing islands but the scientists said the current retreat of the mangrove forests on the southern coastline is not normal. "The causes for increasing coastline retreat, other than direct anthropogenic ones, include increased frequency of storm surges and other extreme natural events, rises in sea-level and increased salinity which increases the vulnerability of mangroves," said Pettorelli.

"Our results indicate a rapidly retreating coastline that cannot be accounted for by the regular dynamics of the Sundarbans. Degradation is happening fast, weakening this natural shield for India and Bangladesh."

"As human development thrives, and global temperature continues to rise, natural protection from tidal waves and cyclones is being degraded at alarming rates. This will inevitably lead to species loss in this richly biodiverse part of the world, if nothing is done to stop it."

"The Sundarbans is a critical tiger habitat; one of only a handful of remaining forests big enough to hold several hundred tigers. To lose the Sundarbans would be to move a step closer to the extinction of these majestic animals," said ZSL tiger expert Sarah Christie.

[Unit-8; Lesson-4]

[Comilla Cadet College- '16; Viqarunnisa Noon School & College, Dhaka- '16; Bogra Cantonment Public School & College- '16; Chittagong College- '16; Syed Shah Mostafa College, Moulvibazar- '16;]

💳 🖩 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🗎 💳

Mangrove (ম্যাঙ্গ্রোউভ্)n–উদ মম্মলীয়; a tropical tree, found near water, whose twisted roots grow partly in an alive ground. Rapidly (ব্লাপিড্লি) adv–দুত; with speed; syn-quickly, swiftly, speedily; ant-slowly, gradually. Erosion (ইরোউজন্)n– য়; gradual destruction of the surface of sth due to rain, wind etc; syn-decay, destruction. **Evident** (এভিডন্ট্)adj—স্পন্ট; clearly revealed to the mind; syn-clear, explicit, obvious; ant-unclear. **Degradation** (ডিগ্রাডেইশ্ন)n–অবনতি/ য়; process of sth being damaged or made worse; syn-decay. Inevitably (ইনএভিটার্লি)adv-অবধারিতভাবে; in a way that cannot be avoided; syn-unavoidably. Biodiversity (বাইওডাইভাসাটি)n-জীবনৈচিত্ৰ্য; the existence of different kinds of animals and plants which make a balanced environment. **Extinction** (ইক্স্টিজ্জশ্ন্)n–নির্বাপন/লোপ; a situation in which life form stops existing; syn-annihilation, elimination; ant-survival. Retreat (রিটিক্ট্) v-পশ্চাদপসরণ করা; to move back from a position of advancement or become smaller. Thrive (পাইছ) ৩-সমৃদ্ধি লাভ করা; to grow vigorously. Storm surge (স্টোম্ সাজ্) phr-ঝড়/জলোচ্ছ্রাস; an abnormal rise in the level of the sea along a coast caused by the onshore winds of a severe cyclone. Anthropogenic (আন থ্রাপজেনিক্)adj- প্রকৃতিতে মানবজাতির প্রভাব; of, relating to, or resulting from the influence of human beings on nature. Salinity (সালিনাটি)n– লবণাক্ততা; containing salt. Vulnerability (ভাল্নারাবিলাটি)n– আক্রম তা, ভজাুরতা; weak and easily hurt physically or emotionally; syn-fragility, frailty. ant- strength, sophistication.

ব্**জ্ঞানবাদ :** লন্ডনের জলজিক্যাল সোসাইটিতে গ্রেষকদের এক প্রধান গ্রেষণা অনুসারে বাংলাদেশ ও ভারত কর্তৃক ভাগাভাগি করা এক বিস্তীর্ণ উষ্ণমউলীয় বনাঞ্চল সম্ভাব্য ৫০০ বেজ্ঞাল টাইগারের বাসস্থান যা ক্ষয়সাধন, সমুদ্রের উচ্চতাবৃদ্ধি এবং প্রবল ঝড়ের দ্বারা দ্রুত ধ্বংস হয়ে যাচ্ছে। সুন্দরবনের বনাঞ্চল ২০০৭ সালের অতিমাত্রায় ঘূর্ণিঝড় সিডরের আক্রমণের প্রধান ধকল সামলিয়েছিল, কিন্তু নতুন উপগ্রহ গবেষণায় দেখা যায় যে বনাঞ্জলের উপকল রেখার ৭১% প্রতি বছর প্রায় ২০০ মিটার পিছিয়ে যাচ্ছে। যদি এই বেগবান ক্ষয়সাধন চলতে থাকে তাহলে বনাঞ্জলে বসবাসরত ইতোমধ্যে বিপনু বাঘ সংখ্যা আরও বিপদের সমুখীন হবে।

প্রতিবেদন লেখকদের অন্যতম নাটালি পেটোরেল্লী বলেন, "উপকূল রেখার ক্ষয়সাধন সর্বত্রই সুস্পষ্ট। পশ্চাদপসরণের এই অবিরাম গতির ফলে ৫০ বছরের মধ্যে উপকূলীয় বনাঞ্চলের এই অংশগুলো বিলীন হয়ে যাবে। সুন্দরবনের ভারতীয় অংশে দ্বীপটি যার অধিকাংশ বজ্ঞোপসাগরের মধ্যে বিস্তৃত তা বছরের গড়ে ১৫০ মিটার এবং সর্বোচ্চ ২০০ মিটারের অধিক কমে গেছে: এর ফলে প্রায় বিশ বছরে দ্বীপটি অদৃশ্য হয়ে যেতে পারে।"

সন্দর্বন অপস্যমান/ অদৃশ্য দ্বীপগলোর জন্য পরিচিত কিন্ত বিজ্ঞানীগণ বলেন যে দক্ষিণের উপকল রেখার উক্ষমভলীয় বনাঞ্চলের চলতি পশ্চাদপসরণ ষাভাবিক নয়। পেটোরেল্লী বলেন, "সরাসরি মানবসম্পর্কিত ছাড়া বর্ধিত উপকূল রেখার পশ্চাদপসরণের কারণগুলোর মধ্যে ঝড়-জলোচ্ছাসের বর্ধিত পুন:পুন: সংঘটন, অন্যান্য চরমমাত্রায় প্রাকৃতিক ঘটনা, সাগরের উচ্চতা বৃদ্ধি এবং বর্ধিত লবণাক্ততা অন্তর্ভুক্ত যা উষ্ণমন্ডলীয় বনভূমির জন্য ঝুঁকি

"আমাদের ফলাফলে দেখা যায় সুন্দরবনের নিয়মিত গতিময়তা দ্বারা দ্রুত ক্ষীয়মান উপকূল রেখার ব্যাখ্যা করা যায় না। ভারত ও বাংলাদেশের জন্য এই প্রাকৃতিক ঢালকে দুর্বল করে ভাঙন দুত সংঘটিত হচ্ছে।"

"য়েহেতু মানব উনুয়ন সমৃদ্ধি লাভ করে এবং বৈশ্বিক উষ্ণতা বেড়েই চলেছে তাই জলোচ্ছাস এবং ঘূর্ণিঝড় হতে প্রাকৃতিক সংরক্ষণ ভয়ঙ্কর হারে হ্রাস পাচ্ছে। যদি এটা বন্ধ করার জন্য কিছ করা না হয় তাহলে এটা বিশ্বের এই সমম্ব প্রাণ বৈচিত্র্যের প্রজাতি ক্ষতির কারণ হয়ে দাঁডাবে।"

"সুন্দরবন হচ্ছে সংকটপূর্ণ বাঘের বাসস্থান/আস্তানা; এটা কেবলমাত্র অবশিষ্ট মুষ্টিমেয় বনগুলোর একটি যা কয়েক শত বাঘ ধারণ করার মত বড়। সন্দরবন হারানো হবে এ সমস্ত রাজকীয় প্রাণির ধ্বংসের দিকে এক পা এগিয়ে যাওয়া" বলেছেন জেডএস এল বাঘ বিশেষজ্ঞ সারাহ ক্রিফী।

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

- (a) What does the word 'erosion' refer to?
 - (i) decay
- (ii) pollution
- (iii) pure
- (iv) impure

- (b) The word 'extinction' means —.
 - (i) survival
- (ii) destruction
- (iii) uplift
- (iv) development

- (c) What does the word 'retreat' in the text means?
 - (i) erosion
- (ii) advance
- (iii) forward
- (iv) preceding

- (d) The number of Royal Bengal Tigers is —.
 - (i) increasing
- (ii) rising
- (iii) decreasing
- (iv) growing
- (e) "To lose the Sundarbans would be to move a step closer to the extinction of these majestic animals." What does it imply?
 - (i) Royal Bengal Tigers will be lost with the destruction of the Sundarbans
 - (ii) Tigers will live safely if the Sundarbans is being destroyed
 - (iii) The number of tigers will increase
 - (iv) None of the above

Extra Questions:

- (f) The Sundarbans is a —.
 - (i) rain forest
- (ii) swamp forest
- (iii) mangrove forest
- (iv) both (i) and (ii)

- (g) Sidr was a —.
 - (i) tornado
- (ii) typhoon
- (iii) whirlwind
- (iv) all of the above

- (h) Natalie Pettorelli is a —.
 - (i) tiger expert
- (ii) forest expert
- (iii) reporter
- (iv) both (ii) and (iii)

- (i) What is the synonym of "majestic"?
 - (i) rare
- (ii) roval
- (iii) modest
- (iv) dowdy

- (j) ZSL is the abbreviation of —.
 - (i) Zoological society of London

- (ii) Zoology society of London
- (iii) Zoological school of London (iv) Zoology school of London (k) 'If erosion continues at this pace —' in this line "pace" is used for —.
 - (i) motion
- (ii) movement
- (iii) rate
- (iv) custom

B.

1. A mangrove forest between Bangladesh and India.

1,10		, crestrone // Thet Taper			
	(1)	"Salinity" means —.			
	(-)	(i) briny	(ii) salt	(iii) sea	(iv) sweet
	(m)	Which word is synonym	ous to "extend"?		
			(ii) stretch	(iii) proximity	(iv) adjacent
	(n)	The word "anthropogeni	c" is closely related to —		
		(i) human beings		(ii) origin and developme	ent of human biengs
		(iii) soil		(iv) kinds of soil	
	(o)	The name of the tiger ex			
			(ii) Sarah Christin	(iii) Natalie Christie	(iv) Sarah Christie
	(p)	The word "degradation"		(;;;)	(1)
	(~)	(i) deterioration	(ii) wasting	(iii) running	(iv) spoiling
	(q)	In the Sundarbans there (i) fifty hundred	e are approximately — B (ii) five hundred	(iii) five thousand	(iv) none of the above
	(r)	In the passage the word		(iii) live tilousaliu	(iv) Holle of the above
	(1)	(i) streets	(ii) result	(iii) collision	(iv) impact
	(s)	The island mentioned in			(iv) impact
	(-)	(i) 2 century	(ii) 2 decades	(iii) 20 decades	(iv) none of the above
	(t)	Which is true about "bio			
			ferent kinds of plants in	an environment	
			fferent kinds of animals i		
			ifferent kinds of plants a	nd animals in an environ	nment
		(iv) none of the above			
	(u)	The word 'rapid' means		(11) 1 1	(;) 1
	(-3	(i) swift	(ii) gradual	(iii) sluggish	(iv) slow
	(V)	In the passage "habitat" (i) meeting place	(ii) birthplace	(iii) dwelling place	(iv) room
	(127)	What does the word 'ext		(iii) dwelling place	(iv) room
	(**)	(i) insignificant	(ii) ultimate	(iii) silly	(iv) trivial
	(x)	The word 'evident' mean		(iii) Siiiy	(iv) trivitar
	()	(i) clear	(ii) unclear	(iii) unaware	(iv) unbound
	(y)	The cyclone Sidr happer			
	•	(i) 2003	(ii) 2005	(iii) 2007	(iv) 2009
	(z)	What does the word 'vas	st' refer to?		
		(i) enormous	(ii) little	(iii) less	(iv) few
	(aa)	The Sundarbans is know			
		(i) The Sundarbans is an		(ii) The Sundarbans is re	etreating rapidly
		(iii) The Sundarbans is i			
D	A-n-a	(iv) none of the above sta			$2 \times 5 = 10$
Ь.		wer the following question What happened to the S			$2 \times 3 = 10$
				sist of and what are they?)
		What will happen if we l			
				tie? Write in your own w	ords.
	(e)	What is ZSL?	-		
		ra Questions :			
		Why is the Sundarbans	_		
		What is not normal acco			
		Why is coastline retreat		ation of Dongol tigons?	
		What is the step which I Why is Sarah Christie co	0	iction of bengal tigers?	
		When will the island be			
		What is the Sundarbans			
				esh part of the Sundarba	uns?
		What is happening to th			
		What do researchers for			
		What will lead to species			
2.			make a flow chart sho	wing the view of the res	searchers. (One has been
		e for you.)			$2 \times 5 = 10$
		Only the habitat of 500 ti	gers \rightarrow 2.		
(ra Question :	.1 01	and the consequence of the state of the stat	Called Country 1
(11)		d the above text and make the done for you.	ake a now chart showing	ig the present situation	of the Sundarbans. (One $2 \times 5 - 10$

2.

Or, (i) Read the above text and complete the table below with the given information. $1 \times 10 = 10$

What/Who	Where	When	What Happens
Bengal Tigers	(i)	at present	(ii)
According to researchers	(iii)	at present	(iv)
(v)	in southern Bangladesh	(vi)	took the brunt of SIDR
Studies	(vii)	each year	(viii)
(ix)	in the Indian side of the Sundarbans	(x)	has receded

(ii) Read the above text and complete the table below with the given information. $1 \times 10 = 10$

What/ Which	Characterized/Activity	Amount/ Place	Time/ Year
A vast mangrove forest	accommodation of	(i)	
(ii)	took the brunt of super cyclone sidr		(iii)
The forested coastline	(iv)	(v)	a year
According to Natalie	will disappear		(vi)
Pettorelli the mangrove			
(vii)	weakening the natural shield	India and	
		Bangladesh	
Remaining forest	(viii)	(ix)	
(x)	ZSL tiger expert		

3. Write a summary of the above text.

10

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

to	experience	it	and	tended	special
a	start	tiny	benefit	to	large

The idea of Katie's Krops began with a nine year old school girl and a 40 pound cabbage. In 2008 Katie Stagliano brought a (a) — cabbage seedling home from school. She (b) — her cabbage and cared for (c) —. The cabbage grew to 40 pounds (d) — it was really amazing. It was (e) — special cabbage and she donated it (f) — a soup kitchen where it helped (g) — feed 275 people. Moved by the (h) — of seeing how many people could (i) — from such production, Katie decided to (j) — vegetable gardens and donate the harvest to help people in need. Now Katie has numerous gardens and donated thousands of pounds of fresh vegetables to organizations that help people in need.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

There are different kinds of craftworks in our country. (a) — them embroidery is a very popular and well known (b) —. It is one kind of handicraft. Thread, needle, fabric (c) — some other materials are used on embroidery. It is (d) —with a wide variety of thread or colour. The (e) — and yarns used in traditional embroidery vary from place (f) — place. It is usually practised by the rural women (g) — our country. But nowadays it is also practised by (h) — women both traditionally and commercially. By doing this (i) — can contribute to their family income. So it has (j) — an important part of our social, economical and cultural life.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

10

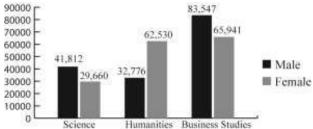
- (a) Then, the United Nations was founded.
- (b) Among these organizations, 'Olive Leaf Circles' was formed by a group of 15 to 20 British women.
- (c) A noteworthy work of the United Nations is the nuclear non-prolification treaty between many countries of the world.
- (d) Peace movement is an all-encompassing "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.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "E-learning" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.
 - (a) What is e-learning? (b) Who has given the concept of e-learning in Bangladesh? (c) How is it different from conventional learning? (d) How does the process of education take place in e-learning? (e) What is the prospect of e-learning?
- 9. Suppose, your locality has been seriously hit by a recent flood. Now, write an e-mail to the DC of your district for relief for the flood affected people.

10. The graph below shows "Total Candidates in SSC Examination-2013". Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.

Total candidates in SSC examination 2013



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

The Sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley

"O Mary, go and call the cattle home,

And call the cattle home,

And call the cattle home

Across the sands of Dee":

The western wind was wild and dank with foam,

And all alone went she.

The western tide crept up along the sand,

And o'er and o'er the sand,

And round and round the sand,

As far as eye could see.

The rolling mist came down and hid the land:

And never home came she.

"Oh! is it weed, or fish, or floating hair--

A tress of golden hair,

A drowned maiden's hair

Above the nets at sea?

Was never salmon yet that shone so fair

Among the stakes at Dee."

They rowed her in across the rolling foam,

The cruel crawling foam,

The cruel hungry foam,

To her grave beside the sea:

But still the boatmen hear her call the cattle

home

Across the sands of Dee.

Model Question - 42

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Kuakata, locally known as *Sagar Kannya* (Daughter of the Sea) is a rare scenic spot located on the southernmost tip of Bangladesh. Kuakata in Latachapli union under Kalapara Police Station of Patuakhali district is about 30 km in length and 6 km in breadth. It is 70 km from Patuakhali district headquarters and 320 km from Dhaka. An excellent combination of the picturesque natural beauty, sandy beaches, blue sky and the shimmering expanse of water of the Bay of Bengal and the evergreen forest makes Kuakata a much sought after tourist destination.

The name Kuakata takes its origin from the story of a 'Kua'- or well-dug on the sea shore by the early Rakhaine settlers for collecting drinking water. The Rakhaines had landed on Kuakata coast after being expelled from Arakan by the Mughals. Following the first well, it became a tradition to dig wells in the neighborhood of Rakhaine homesteads for fresh water supply.

Kuakata is one of the unique spots which allow a visitor to watch both the sunrise and the sunset from the beach. That perhaps makes Kuakata one of the world's most attractive beaches. The long and wide beach at Kuakata has a typical natural setting. This sandy beach slopes gently into the Bay and bathing there is as pleasant as is swimming or diving.

Kuakata is truly a virgin beach and a sanctuary for migratory winter birds. Fishing boats plying in the Bay of Bengal with colorful sails, surfing waves and the lines of coconut trees add to the vibrant colours Kuakata. The indigenous cultures of the Rakhaine community and hundred year old Buddhist temples indicate the age-old tradition and cultural heritage of this area.

Kuakata is also a holy land for the Hindus and Buddhists. Each year thousands of devotees come here to attend the festivals *Rash Purnima* and *Maghi Purnima*. On these two days, pilgrims take holy bath and enjoy going to the traditional fairs. [Unit-8; Lesson-5]

[RB '17; Feni Girls' Cadet College- '16; Milestone College, Dhaka- '16; Dhaka Residential Model School & College- '16; Birshreshtha Noor Mohammad Public College, Dhaka- '16; Gulshan Commerce College, Dhaka- '16; Rajshahi Govt. City College- '16; Scholarshome, Sylhet- '16; Amrita Lal Dey College, Barisal- '16; Govt. Fazilatunnesa Women's College, Bhola- '16; Barisal Govt. Women's College- '16]

—_____ fill Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ fill 🚃 🚃 👚

Locally (লোউকালি) adv—স্থানীয়ভাবে; by a particular locality; syn-regionally, internally; ant-internationally. Located (লোউকেইটিড্) adj—অবস্থিত; situated in a particular spot or position; syn-situated, lying. Combination (কম্;বিনেইশ্ন)n — সমাহার; a collection of things that have been combined; syn-unification, association, amalgamation, summation. Sandy (ম্লান্ডি) adj—বালুময়; covered with sand. Picturesque (পিক্চারেস্ক্) adj—চিন্টিবং; suggesting or suitable for a picture; syn-vivid, graphical, scenic. Destination (ডেসটিনেইশ্ন)n—গাতব্য; the place designated as the end; syn-journey's end; ant-starting point. Coast (কোউস্ট্)n—উপকূল; the shore of a sea or ocean; syn-coastline, shore; ant-interior. Tradition (উপন্টিশ্ন)n—প্ৰতিহ্ন; a belief, custom or way of doing sth for a long time; custom, heritage; ant-innovation.

8

Attractive (ক্লাটাক্ষটিভ্) adj—আকর্ষণীয়; pleasing to the eye or mind especially through beauty; syn-beautiful, charming, fascinating; ant-ugly. Virgin (ভার্জিন) adj—অনাহত; in its original, pure or natural condition; syn-unaltered; ant-altered, contaminated. Sanctuary (ক্লাড্ক্ক্ড্আরি) n—আশ্রয় স্থান; protection or a safe place; syn-shelter, safety. Pilgrim (পিল্গ্নি) n—তীর্থযান্ট্র; someone who makes a journey to a holy place. Migratory (মাইটেইরি) adj— যাযাবর; having the habit of regular migration; syn-gypsy, migrant. Sanctuary (ক্লাড্ক্ক্ড্আরি) n— অভয়ার্ট্রা; an area where wild birds or animals are protected and encouraged to breed; syn-reserve, haven, shelter. Expanse (ইক্স্প্লান্স) n— বিস্তৃত ও উন্মুক্ত এলাকা; wide and open area; syn-extent, field, stretch. Unique (ইউনিক্) adj— মৌলিক; being the only one of its kind; syn-exceptional, sole, only; ant-ordinary, average. Indigenous (ইন্ডিজিনোস্) adj— মদেশীয়; belonging to a particular place; syn-native, local, original; ant-foreign.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: স্থানীয়ভাবে সাগর কন্যা নামে পরিচিত কুয়াকাটা, বাংলাদেশের সর্ব দক্ষিণের সরু প্রান্তে অবস্থিত একটি অসাধারণ নৈসর্গিক শোভামন্ডিত জায়গা। পটুয়াখালি জেলার কলাপাড়া থানাধীন লতাচাপলি ইউনিয়নের অন্তর্গত কুয়াকাটা দৈর্ঘ্যে প্রায় ৩০ কিলোমিটার এবং প্রস্থে ৬ কিলোমিটার। পটুয়াখালি জেলা সদর থেকে ৭০ কিলোমিটার এবং ঢাকা হতে ৩২০ কিলোমিটার দূরে অবস্থিত। দৃশ্যমান প্রাকৃতিক সৌন্দর্য, বালুকাময় সৈকত, নীল আকাশ, বঙ্গোপসাগরের ঝিকিমিকি জলরাশির বিস্তার এবং চিরসবুজ বনাঞ্চলের এক চমৎকার মিশ্রণ কুয়াকাটাকে পর্যটকদের গন্তব্যস্থলের এক আকর্ষণ স্ফি করেছে।

প্রাচীন রাখাইন ঔপনিবেশিকদের পানীয় জল সংগ্রহের জন্য সাগরতীরে কৃয়া বা কৃপ খননের গল্প থেকে কুয়াকাটা নামটির উৎপত্তি হয়েছে। মুঘলদের দ্বারা বিতারিত হয়ে আরাকান থেকে রাখাইনরা কুয়াকাটা উপকূলে বসতি গড়েছিল। প্রথম কৃয়ার অনুসরণে বিশুন্ধ পানি সরবরাহের জন্য রাখাইনদের বাসস্থানের আশেপাশে কৃপ খনন একটা ঐতিহ্যে পরিণত হয়েছিল।

কুয়াকাটা হচ্ছে অনন্য স্থানগুলোর অন্যতম যা একজন শ্রমণকারীকে সমুদ্রতীর হতে সূর্যোদয় এবং সূর্যাস্ত দেখার সুযোগ করে দেয়। এটাই সম্ভবত কুয়াকাটাকে বিশ্বের সবচেয়ে আকর্ষণীয় সৈকতগুলোর মাঝে অন্যতম করেছে। কুয়াকাটার দীর্ঘ এবং প্রশস্ত সৈকতের একটা প্রাকৃতিক দৃশ্য আছে। এই বালুকাময় সৈকত আস্তে আস্তে ঢালু হয়ে বঞ্জোপসাগরে পড়েছে এবং সেখানে গোসল করা, সাঁতার কাটা বা ঝাঁপ দেয়ার মতই মনোরম।

কুয়াঁকাটা যথার্থভাবে একটি অব্যবহূত সৈকত এবং শীতকালীন অতিথি পাখিদের আশ্রয়স্থল। বঞ্চোপসাগরে চলাচলকারী রঙ বেরঙের পালতোলা মাছধরা নৌকা, তরজাক্রীড়ার ঢেউ এবং সারিবন্ধ নারিকেল গাছ, কুয়াকাটার রোমাঞ্চকর আভা/রঙ যুক্ত করে। রাখাইন সম্প্রদায়ের স্বদেশীয় সংস্কৃতি এবং শতবর্ষ প্রাচীন বৌদ্ধ বিহারগুলো এ অঞ্চলের স্প্রাচীন ঐতিহ্য ও সাংস্কৃতিক উত্তরাধিকার নির্দেশ করে।

কুয়াকাটা হিন্দু ও বৌদ্ধদের জন্য এটি একটি পবিত্র ভূমি। প্রতি বছর হাজার হাজার ভক্ত রাশপূর্ণিমা এবং মাঘী পূর্ণিমার উৎসব পালনের জন্য এখানে আসে। এই দুই দিন তীর্থযাত্রীরা পূণ্যস্কান (গোসল) করে এবং ঐতিহ্যময় মেলাগুলোতে যাওয়া উপভোগ করে।

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) 'Scenic spot' refers to — [RB '17]
(i) a place having multiple scenes
(ii) a place having a calm atmosphere
(iii) a place having a calm atmosphere
(iv) a place having untidy spots
(b) The word 'shimmering' in the text could be best replaced by —. [RB '17]
(i) shivering
(ii) shining
(iii) significant
(iv) glaring

(c) The Rakhaines originally came from —. [RB '17]

(i) Patuakhali district (ii) Latachapli union (iii) Kuakata coast (iv) Arakan district

(d) The best synonym of 'vibrant' is —. [RB '17]

(i) thrilling (ii) colourful (iii) gorgeous (iv) brilliant

(e) Kuakata is truly a virgin beach and a sanctuary for migratory winter bird's — What does it imply? [RB '17]

(i) Kuakata is a beach in its original pure condition and a rare abode for guest birds.

(ii) Kuakata is a place of rare beauty and world's longest beach.

(iii) Kuakata is untouched by human habitation

(iv) Kuakata is a natural habitat.

Extra Questions:

(f) The Rakhaines were expelled from Arakan by the —. (iii) Mughals (i) Burmese (ii) Bengalis (iv) Chinese (g) The word 'locally' means -(i) regionally (ii) internally (iii) vividly (iv) truly (h) Kuakata is an excellent combination of —. (i) picturesque natural beauty (ii) sandy beaches (iv) all the above (iii) shimmering expanse of water (i) The word 'expanse' means —. (i) development (ii) spread (iii) separation (iv) vastness Which of the following statement is true about the beach 'Kuakata'? (i) one of the seven wonders (ii) virgin beach and sanctuary for migratory birds (iii) tribal inhabitations (iv) both (i) and (ii)

(k) The Buddhists temples of Kuakata indicate the <u>age-old tradition</u>. The underlined expression refers to —.

(iii) traveller

(iv) tourist

(i) very ancient tradition (ii) very scenic (iii) very attractive (iv) very traditional

(l) The closest meaning of the word 'unique' is —.

(i) poor (ii) lovely (iii) impoverished (iv) exceptional (m) The word 'pilgrim' best expresses —.

(i) quest (ii) holy people (n) How is the culture of Rakhaine community?

(i) foreign (ii) indigenous (iii) tribal (iv) none

	(o)	Kuakata is a — land for the Hindus a						
		(i) home (ii) plain	, ,	reverine		(iv) holy		
	(p)	— of devotees come here to attend the			Maghi Pu			
		(i) Hundreds (ii) Thousand		Crores		(iv) Milli	ons	
	(q)	The closest meaning of the word 'indi						
		(i) add (ii) point out		read		(iv) chai	ge	
	(r)	Fishing boats — in the Bay of Bengal						
		(i) playing (ii) ply	(iii)	play		(iv) saili	ng	
	(s)	The word 'slope' refers to —.						
		(i) slant (ii) natural	(iii)	fall		(iv) lean		
	(t)	The expression 'virgin beach' refers to						
		(i) religious beach (ii) contamina	ited (iii)	fresh bea	ch	(iv) com	mercial c	entre
	(u)	Kuakata is a holy land for the —.						
		(i) Hindus (ii) Muslims	(iii)	Buddhist	S	(iv) both	ı i and iii	
	(v)	The word 'typical' means —.						
		(i) atypical (ii) hyper		distinctive	2	(iv) curi	ous	
	(w)	What does the phrase 'indigenous cul						
		(i) native culture		oreign cu				
		(iii) both native and foreign culture		neither na	ative and f	oreign cu	lture	
	(x)	The word 'vibrant' in the passage refe						
		(i) dynamic (ii) short		shivering		(iv) cond	eise	
	(y)	The expression "a sanctuary for migra	•		_			
		(i) it is an unused beach			ter for mig		rds	
		(iii) it is a permanent abode of winter	, ,	all the ab	ove statem	ents		
	(z)	Sagar Kannya is the another name of				4 3 ==		
		(i) Cox's Bazar (ii) Kalapara		Patuakha		(iv) Kua	kata	
	(aa	The length and breadth of the Patuak			ly — km.	(·) 00	1.0	
	<i>a</i> 1 .	(i) 30 and 6 (ii) 60 and 3		30 and 3		(iv) 60 a	nd 6	
	(DD	The distance between Kuakata and D		0.00		(:) 040		
	()	(i) 330 (ii) 320		360	11 - 410	(iv) 340		
	(CC)	Which of the following is the closest n			епеа ?	(izz) about	an ad	
	(AA	(i) discharge (ii) drive out) What does the word 'virgin' refer to?	(111)	came		(iv) shu	illeu	
	laa	(i) altered (ii) contamina	ted (iii)	perfect		(iv) imp	arfact	
ъ	۸		ittu (III)	periect		(IV) IIIIpi		. F 10
В.		swer the following questions.	from 2 IDD (17)				2	\times 5 = 10
		Where does the name 'Kuakata' come What does the expression 'a much so		ot doctino	tion' mean	9 IDD /17		
		What makes Kuakata an attractive to			uon mean	1: [KD 17]		
		Why would one visit Kuakata? [RB '17]		17]				
	(u) (e)	'Kuakata' upholds an ancient traditio						
		•	1110W: [ND 17]					
		ra Questions:	that make it a	rore coeni	a anot and	attract t	ha touris	to2
	(f) (g)	Write down some aspects of Kuakata Why is it called a virgin beach?	uiat iliake it a i	iaie sceiii	c spot and	amacii	ne touris	ils:
		Why did the Hindus and Buddhists co	me to Kuakata	and wha	t did thev	do2		
	(i)	What has made Kuakata one of the w				uo:		
	(i) (j)	Where is Kuakata located?	oria o moot atti	active bee	icrics.			
		What is the most unique feature of Ku	akata beach?					
	(1)	What are some traditional events that		Kuakata?				
		Would you like to visit Kuakata? Mak			ou'd like to	do while	in Kuak	ata?
		Who is the daughter of the sea? Descri						
		Who were expelled from Arakan and b			radition to	them?		
		What is the holy land for Hindus and						
		Describe the beauty of Kuakata in you						
2.		Read the above text and make a flow		the vario	us sides of	f Kuakata	a. (One h	as been
		ne for you.)	J					\times 5 = 10
	1. I	Locally known as Sagar Kannya	\rightarrow 2.	→ 3.	\rightarrow 4.	\rightarrow	5. →	6.
		ra Questions :						
		ad the above text and make a flow cha	rt showing the	historica	l backgrou	ınd of Kı	ıakata. (One has
		en done for you.)	J		J			× 5 = 10
		Name derived from the word 'Kua'	\rightarrow 2.	→ 3.	\rightarrow 4.	\rightarrow	5. →	
(iii)		ad the above text and make a flow ch	art showing th		beauty of	Kuakata	. (One h	as been
	dor	ne for you.)						× 5 = 10
		Combination of picturesque natural be	auty →	$2.$ \rightarrow	3. →	<u>4.</u> →	5	→ 6.
	_	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						

Or, Read the above passage and complete the table below with the given information. $1 \times 10 = 10$

TIONE CITE COLOR PRODUCTION		210 10 010 III III 0110 B-110	
What/Who	Where	When	What Happens
Kuakata	(i)		is made a much sought after tourist destination
			tourist destination
(ii)	in the southern		sandy beaches, blue sky and
	Bangladesh		water of the bay is seen
The Rakhaine settlers	(iii)	in the Mughal era	(iv)
(v)	on Kuakata coast	(vi)	landed
The Rakhaines	(vii)	in the Mughal era	(viii)
A visitor	(ix)	at sunrise and	(x)
		sunset	

Write a summary of the above text.

10

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

symposiums	chief	social	moral	acute	motivate
deny	respective	virtue	judicial	affects	sins

Now we are concerned of moral degradation. (a) — moral degradation is a crucial problem of mankind which (b) — the peaceful and meaningful living of human beings. In society, morality is the (c) source of development of the heavenly qualities like love, affection etc. None can (d) — the fact that morality is the best virtue of mankind. Without attaching the essence of morality, a durable democratic, socio-economic, administrative and (e) — institution can never be dreamt of. (f) — ills and (g) — occur mainly due to human activities devoid of moral awareness. Seminars and (h) — at different levels should be arranged to encourage and (i) — people to accelerate the moral uplift from their (i) — faculties.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Social values are very important for civilization. Life of our forefathers was (a) — with some noble social values. These social values (b) — them to be honest, sincere, responsible and sympathetic. They prompted to do (c) — deeds and to (d) — against any wrong (e) —. However, with the (f) — of time, people have (g) -. They have (h) - self-centred, dishonest, faithless and corrupt. They only think of their personal (i) — and can do any ignoble acts to earn (j) — and fame. So it's time to save the social values.

Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (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.
- Lincoln and his friend went on the journey together by a boat.
- He became the president of the USA in 1860.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

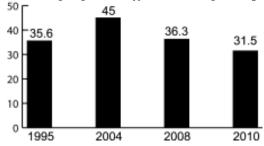
Write a paragraph on "Food Adulteration".

10

The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

- From the very boyhood Bayazid Bostami was very helpful to his mother. He was also very obedient. An interesting event took place one night. He was studying
- Suppose, your locality has been seriously hit by a recent flood. Now, write an email to the DC of your district for relief for the flood affected people.
- 10. The graph below shows 'The number of People Living Below the Poverty Line' from 1995 to 2010: Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.

The number of people living below the poverty line (%)



10

11. Write the theme of the following story.

Sir Isaac Newton used to be deeply occupied with study of the difficult problems. He used to be forgetful about the daily necessaries of his life. On one occasion he was very much engaged with some problems. He was in his laboratory at that time. He felt hungry and wanted to eat something. He called his maid servant and told her to bring an egg.

After a while the maid came back with an egg and wanted to know what to do. He was then absorbed in a deep experiment and gesticulated her to keep the egg on the table. The servant kept the egg there and went. Then Newton again became busy with his work.

Suddenly it appeared in his mind that he should eat the egg. For this he fired the burner and put a pot of water on it to boil the egg. When the water started boiling he wanted to put the egg into the pot. But he put his watch into the boiling water instead of egg forgetfully. He again returned to experiment and when his conscience returned he found his watch in the pot still boiling. This is one of the best examples of attention of the great men like Newton. And this is the key point for their great achievement.

Model Question - 43

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

According to some myths and legends, Gazi Pir was a Muslim saint who is said to have spread Islam in the parts of Bengal close to the Sundarbans. He was credited with many miracles. For example, he could supposedly calm dangerous animals and make them docile. He is usually depicted in *paats* or scroll paintings riding a fierce-looking Bengal tiger, a snake in his hand, but in no apparent danger. According to some stories, he also fought crocodiles who threatened the people of a region full of canals and creeks, indeed, a kind of watery jungle bordering the Bay of Bengal. Because of his alert and vigilant presence, all predatory animals were said to have been kept within bounds. It was also believed that he enabled villagers to live close to forests and jungles and cultivate their lands. Consequently, people of these regions would pray to him for protection. The story of Gazi Pir has been preserved in folk literature as well as art and has been performed in indigenous theatre. In fact, some *Gazir paat* scrolls are part of the collection of the British Museum.

[DB '17; CtgB '17; Cantonment Public School & College, Saidpur, Nilphamary- '16; Noapara Model College, Jessore- '16; Moulvibazar Govt. College- '16; Rajshahi Cadet College- '16; Faujdarhat Cadet College, Chittagong- '16; Rajshahi Ideal College, Rampura, Dhaka- '16; Ghatail Cantt. School & College, Tangail- '16; Mirkadim Hazi Amzad Ali University College, Munshingonj- '16; Rajshahi Govt. City College- '16; Kurigram Govt. Womens' College- '16; Lakshmipur Govt. College- '16; Noakhali Govt. College- '16; Chittagong Cantonment Public College- '16; Ispahani College, Chittagong- '16]

Myth (মিথ্)n-পুরান/কোন জাতির আদি ইতিহাস; an ancient story; syn-legend, fable, sage; ant-fact. Legend (লেজান্ড)n-লোককাহিনী; a very old story; syn-fable, myth, fairy tale. Saint (সেইন্ট)n-সাধক; a very holy person. Miracle (মিরাকল্)n-অলৌকক ঘটনা; a very surprising event; syn-wonder, vision. Docile (ডৌসাহল্)adj-সহজে বশ মানে এমন; quict and easy to influence; syn-obedient, meek, passive; ant-wild, untamed. Depict (ডিপিক্ট)v-চিহ্নিত/ অজ্ঞকন করা; to show something in a picture; syn-portray, describe, illustrate. Scroll (ক্রৌল্)n-লেখ্পট; a long roll of paper; syn-roll. Crocodile (ক্রুকাডাইল্)n-কুমির; a large reptile with a hard skin that lives in near rivers. Creek (ক্রীক)n-ছোট নদী; small river; syn-brook, bay, stream. Vigilant (ভিজিলন্ট্)n-সতর্ক; always being careful; syn-alert, aware, attentive; ant-oblivious, unaware. Predatory (প্রেডট্রি)adj-শিকারী; a predatory animal kills and eats other animal; syn-greedy, voracious, rapacious. Cultivate (কালটিভেইট্)v-চাম করা; to grow a particular crop; syn-farm, plant, grow, plough; ant-neglect. Folk literature (ফৌক লিটারেচা(র্))n-লোক সাহিত্য. Museum (মিউজিয়াম)n-জাদুঘর; a building where objects of historical interest is kept. Consequently (কন্সিকোজন্ট্লি)adv-ফলম্বর্প; as a result; syn-so, thus, therefore, accordingly.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: কিছু পুরাণ এবং উপাখ্যান অনুযায়ী, গাজী পীর ছিলেন একজন মুসলিম সন্যাসী যিনি সুন্দরবনের নিকটে বাংলাদেশের কয়েকটি স্থানে ইসলাম প্রচার করেছিলেন এমন বলা হয়ে থাকে। তিনি অনেক অলৌকিক ক্ষমতার অধিকারি ছিলেন। উদাহরণস্বরূপ, মনে করা হয় তিনি বিপজ্জনক প্রাণীদের শান্ত করতে পারতেন এবং সহজে তাদের বশ মানাতে পারতেন। পাট অথবা স্ক্রল পেইন্টিঙে তাকে দেখা যায় বাংলার একটি হিংসু বাঘের পিঠে চড়েছে, হাতে একটি সাপ, কিন্তু দৃশ্যত কোনো বিপদ নেই। কিছু গল্প অনুযায়ী, সে কুমিরের সাথেও যুন্ধ করত যা খাল ও বিলে ভর্তি একটি অঞ্চলের জন্য ভয়ের কারণ ছিল, আসলে, বজ্ঞোপসাগরের চতুর্দিকে পানির অঞ্চল। তার পূর্বাভাস এবং সতর্কতার কারণে, সকল শিকারি প্রাণীদের সীমার প্রাচীরে রাখা হত। এটিও বিশ্বাস করা হত যে তিনি গ্রামীবাসীদের বন ও জজ্ঞালের নিকটে বাস করতে এবং তাদের জমি চাষ করতে সাহায় করতেন। ফলশুতিতে, এই অঞ্চলের জনগণ আত্মরক্ষার জন্য তার কাছে প্রার্থনা করত। গাজী পীরের গল্প লোক সাহিত্য ও শিল্পে সংরক্ষণ করা হয়েছে এবং দেশীয় থিয়েটারে তা অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। প্রকৃতপক্ষে, কিছু গাজীর পাটের স্ক্রল ব্রিটিশ মিউজিয়ামে সংগ্রহের অংশ হয়ে আছে।

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) The word 'saint' means —

(i) hero (ii) hallow

(iii) writer

(iv) mythic character

(b) The phrase in the text 'credited with' means —.

(i) responsible for doing something good (iii) give someone a duty(iv) deposit money (ii) making powerful

(c) What does the word 'depict' in the text refer to?

(i) detail

(ii) produce

(iii) consult

(iv) portray

(d)	The phrase 'scroll painting' means —.		
	(i) painting on a stone	(ii) painting on a role of p	paper
	(iii) painting on sand	(iv) painting on cloth	
(e)	The word 'region' is synonymous to —.		
	(i) religion (ii) forest area	(iii) area	(iv) coastal area
	ra Questions :	- 410	
(f)	Which one is the best meaning of the word 'spre		(iv) highlight
(~)	(i) open (ii) preach	(iii) arrange	(iv) highlight
(g)	He was credited with —.	(iii) raligious pauror	(iv) political power
(h)	(i) natural power (ii) supernatural power He could make dangerous animals —.	(iii) rengious power	(iv) political power
(11)	(i) still (ii) quiet	(iii) anxious	(iv) none
(i)	He is usually depicted in — paintings.	(iii) arixious	(iv) Horic
(1)	(i) wooden (ii) paats	(iii) wall	(iv) glass
(j)	The word 'consequently' stands for —.	(112)	(11) grass
v	(i) subsequently (ii) primarily	(iii) fundamentally	(iv) predominantly
(k)	The word 'vigilant' refers to —.	•	
	(i) visible (ii) invisible	(iii) quick	(iv) careful
(1)	The word 'apparent' is synonymous to —.		
	(i) clear (ii) visible	(iii) indifferent	(iv) feeling
(m)	According to some stories, crocodiles threatened		
	(i) area (ii) house	(iii) state	(iv) country
(n)	Gazi Pir was very — and vigilant.	() 1	(;) G
(-)	(i) watchful (ii) dangerous	(iii) brave	(iv) fierce
(0)	Gazi Pir enabled villagers — their lands.	(iii) burr	(iv) water
(n)	(i) cultivate (ii) sell All predatory animals would have kept within be	(iii) buy	(iv) water
(P)	(i) fierce-looking (ii) vigilant presence	(iii) dangerous attempt	
(q)	Which of the following statement is true about the		
(4)	(i) preserved in folk literature	(ii) performed in indigen	
	(iii) presented in folk museum	(iv) Both (i) and (ii)	
(r)	Gazir paat scrolls are part of the collection of the		
	(i) Borendra Museum (ii) British Museum	(iii) Folklore Museum	(iv) Luvre Museum
(s)	Gazi Pir preached —.		
	(i) Hindu (ii) Buddha	(iii) Islam	(iv) None
(t)	What does the word 'preserve' mean?	()	
()	(i) save (ii) keep	(iii) replace	(iv) exhibit
(u)	Which of the following has the closest meaning to		(iv) otom
(22)	(i) poem (ii) short story What does the word 'docile' used in the passage	(iii) fable	(iv) story
(v)	(i) disobedient (ii) wild	(iii) untamed	(iv) obedient
(w)	Gazi Pir is a popular character of —.	(iii) diredired	(iv) obedient
(,	(i) poetic novel (ii) short story	(iii) folk literature	(iv) modern novel
(x)	'He was credited with many miracles.' What does		
	(i) He had magic power	(ii) He was a spiritually g	gifted person
	(iii) He could deceive people	(iv) He had nothing spec	
(y)	Whom did he enable to live close to the forests?		
	(i) rural people (ii) rustic fold	(iii) tigers	(iv) crocodiles
(z)	The word fierce means —.	()	(;) C
(00)	(i) fearful (ii) timid	(iii) modest	(iv) ferocious
(aa)	The word predatory refers to —. (i) greedy (ii) covetous	(iii) hunting	(iv) idle
(hh)	(i) greedy (ii) covetous What is not false?	(iii) hunting	(iv) fale
(טט)		Gazi was a Bengal landov	wner
		Gazi had majestic power	
(cc)	Gazi Pir was an extraordinary entity in the sense		
(,	(i) he was religious minded (ii) he had supernatu		eople
	(iii) he had supernatural power to hypnotise fero		(iv) all the options
(dd)	Gazi Pir was —.		-
	(i) a normal human being	(ii) a lion-hearted person	1
	(iii) a timid person	(iv) chicken-hearted	
(ee)	"Vigilant presence" refers to —.	(1)	
	(i) Eagle-eyed observance	(ii) negligent observance	
æ	(iii) bull-eyed observance	(iv) none of the options	
(ff)	The best synonym of 'miracle' is —.	dinary and mystorians s	rent (iv) foot
	(i) mirror (ii) image (iii) an extraor	dinary and mysterious ev	vent (iv) fact

WIOC	ici guestions	W THSCIA	трст——							100
	(gg) The word (i) infamo			ine stands for —.easure		i) legible				
	` '		ry from an		(11)	i) legible				
	(hh) The word	l 'creek' co	uld be bes	t replaced by —.						
	(i) small a (ii) Which sta			nall river	(ii	i) sea	(i	iv) ocea	an	
			celebrated lent to the	in folk art and the	neati	re				
				e of his mysteriou	ıs po	ower				
				be found on disp	lay o	only in Bangla	adesh			
	(jj) The word (i) an adje		—. (ii) a i	noun	(ii	i) a verb	(i	iv) an a	ıdverb	
В.	Answer the fo	llowing qu	iestions.						$2 \times$	5 = 10
	(a) What do y			i Pir?						
	(b) Describe			orall paintings al	2011	Cogi Dir?				
				croll paintings al y animals within						
				live close to fore						
	Extra Questio	ns :								
				ions would pray						
				of Gazi Pir been						
				ts or scroll painti There do we find t			Pir?			
	(j) What do y					cory or dazir				
	(k) According	g to some i	nyths and	legends, what ki						
				ture of the region						
				admired in parts ms in which the						d even
		ne country		ins in which the	IIIy t	II OI Gazi is i	xcpt anve n	ii Dang	giaucsii aii	u cvcii
				th? Describe witl	n exa	ample?				
				depicted usually	7?	_				
	(q) Why did l				nime	da mora aaid	to have had	n Iront	within ho	undan
	(s) What did			h all predatory ai adesh?	1111112	us were said	to nave bee	п кері	. WILIIIII DO	unus
	(t) What was									
	(u) How do w	e know ab	out his ma	astery of magical						
				lagers living near	the	jungle? Wha	t did Gazi o	lo for t	hem?	
	(w) How does									
	(x) Why did p			ture of the region	n wh	ere Gazi nerf	ormed his i	miracle	·s?	
	(z) Where die	d Gazi Pir	preach Isla	m?		iere dazi peri		iiii acr		
	(i) Read the a	bove text		a flow chart sho	owin	g role and ac	ctivities of (Gazi Pi		
	done for you.)				_	. 🗀	. 4	. г		5 = 10
	1. Close to the			$\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ \rightarrow $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ flow chart showi	2.	$\rightarrow 3.$	$\rightarrow 4.$	→ L	$5.$ \rightarrow	6.
	for you.) [DB']		u make a	now chart show	ing t	ne speciande	s of Gazi i	H. (OI		5 = 10
	1. Being credi		niracles	\rightarrow \sim	2.	\rightarrow 3.	\rightarrow 4.	\rightarrow	5. →	6.
	Read the abov	e passage		lete the table bel	ow v	vith the given	informatic			0 = 10
•	What/V	Vho	(1)	Where		Whe			Description	n
	Gazi Pir		(i)	uthom Dongol		in the Middl	le Ages	(ii)		:+b
	(iii)		in the So	uthern Bengal		(iv)		was	credited miracles	with
•	Не		in paats	or scroll painting	(S	till now		(v)		
	People		(vi)		,	in medieval	stories	(vii)		
	(viii)		of village					(ix)		
_	The story of		(x)					has b	een presei	
	Write a summ				C1-14	oble word for	m the har-	Thom	ore more	10
				the blanks with cal change if nec			vii aic DOX	. 111616		10 = 5
	have		ecular	of		are	kind		song	
	composed		song	SO SO		life	tune		our	

Bangladesh has a long heritage of folk music. Our folk music includes religious and (a) — songs. Our country is criss-crossed with (b) — many rivers. These rivers mostly dominate (c) — folk songs. Most of the folk (d) — are based on different issues. They (e) — great variety. These songs are also (f) — on social inequality and poverty. Folk (g) — reflect our national, cultural, social, religious (h) —. They also reflect the natural beauty (i) — the country. Bhatiyali songs are one (j) — of mystical songs which have been composed using the metaphors of rivers and boats. Last of all folk music varies from region to region.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Elizabeth knew that she was going to love India. She had already (a) — a picture of India in her mind. She (b) — to have tasted the charming atmosphere of clubs. (c) — imagined that the bare footed turbaned boys would (d) — punkahs and give salam respectfully. The Englishmen would (e) — poloballs and move to and fro. The turtles (f) — black snakes would float basking. As soon as (g) — ship reached Colombo, a fleet of Sampans approached (h) — ship. They screamed and struggled round the gangway (i) — passengers. They stepped into one of the sampans (j) — rowed towards the sun-bright quays.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

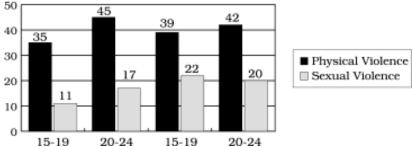
10

- (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.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Folk Music" within 150 words by answering the following questions. 10 (a) What do you mean by folk music? (b) What are its chief features? (c) How are its theme and lyric? (d) Which instruments are commonly used in folk music of Bangladesh? (e) What is the impact of folk music on our life?
- 8. Complete the following story using the given clue:

 Once upon a time there was a king who was very fond of knowing his future from astrologers. A great astrologer happened to stop at his capital on his way to Benares. The king called on the astrologer to know his future and the astrologer said something unpleasant......
- 9. Write an e-mail to your friend who lives in the city inviting him/her to spend the summer vacation with you in the village.
- 10. The graph below shows the percentage of 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 year old married women in urban and rural areas in Bangladesh who experienced physical or sexual violence. Describe the graph around 100 words highlighting the general trend. $1 \times 10 = 10$



11. Write down the theme or subject matter of the following poem around 50 words.

Hold fast to dreams For if dreams die Life is a broken-winged bird That cannot fly Hold fast to dreams For when dreams go Life is a barren field Frozen with snow

Model Question - 44

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Hercules was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena. Eurystheus, the King of Mycenae and his cousin, made him undergo some difficult tasks, which are known in Greek myths as the 'twelve labours of Hercules.' He first involved a fight with a lion. The valley of Nemea was being disturbed by a terrible lion and so Eurystheus ordered Hercules to slay the beast and bring him his skin. At first, Hercules tried to fight the lion with his club and arrows but this took him nowhere. Then Hercules attempted a different tactic: he decided he would use his hands. He thus managed to slay the animal on his own, relying entirely on his immense strength. Victorious, he returned to Mycenae carrying the dead lion on his shoulders, a sight that terrified the King.

His next task was to slay a monster called Hydra that was ravaging the country of Argos. The Hydra had nine heads, of which the middle one was said to be immortal. Our hero struck off its heads with his club, but whenever he knocked off a head, two new ones erupted in its place. Eventually with the help of his

8

devoted servant Iolaus, Hercules succeeded in burning all the heads of the Hydra except the ninth or immortal one, which he decided to bury under a huge rock. In other words, Hercules triumphed again, as he would every time he was given an impossible task by Eurystheus! And this is how he began to acquire the reputation of a hero possessing immense strength throughout the world. [Unit-9; Lesson-4] [Bogra Cantonment Public School & College- '16; Chittagong Govt. Mohila College- '16; Joypurhat Girls' Cadet College- '16; Rajshahi College- '16; Cantonment Public School & College, Rangpur- '16; Abdur Razzak Municipal College, Jessore-'16; Chittagong Govt. Women's College-'16; Govt. Fazilatunnesa Women's College, Bhola-'16] 🖩 🖩 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড়-মীনিঙ)-শব্দার্থ 🟛

Fight (ফাইট্)n–মুশ্ব; to use physical force to try to defeat another people or group; syn-struggle, battle, clash. Valley (ছ্লালি)n–উপত্ন কা; an area of low land between hills or mountains; syn-vale, dale; ant-hill. Terrible (টেরাব্ল্)adj–ভয়াবহ; making you feel very unhappy, upset or frightened; syn-awful, dreadful, horrible, horrific; ant-wonderful, pleasant. Slay (প্লেই)v–হয়ো করা; to kill; syn-kill, murder, assassinate. Beast (বীস্ট)n –পশু; an animal especially a large one; syn-creature, animal. Tactic (ট্ৰাক্টিক)n-উপায়; a planned way of doing something; syn-method, approach, policy, way. **Eventually** (ইভেন্চুআলি) adv–অবশেষে; syn-finally, in the end, ultimately. **Triumph** (টাইআম্ফ্)n–বিজয়; a very great success; syn-victory, conquest, success, achievement; ant-failure. Rely (রিলাই)v– ভরসা করা; syn-depend, trust. **Immense** (ইমেন্স)adj –িবশাল; extremely large in size; syn-huge, vast, massive, giant; ant-tiny, small, little. Immortal (ইমোট্ল্) adj—অমর/অ য়; lasting forever; syn-eternal, undying, endless, unending; ant-mortal. Reputation (রেপিয়ুটেইশ্ন) n-খ্লাতি/যশ; fame; syn-status, name, repute. Rock (রক্)n- শিলা/ টিলা; the dry solid part of earth's surface; syn-hill, mountain. **Monster** (মন্স্টার্)n– দৈত্য; beast, giant; ant-tiny.

বঙ্গান্বাদ : হারকিউলিস ছিলেন জুপিটার ও আল্কমিনার পুত্র। মাইসিনির রাজা ইউরিসথিউয়াস এবং তার চাচাত ভাই তাকে কিছু কঠিন কাজ করতে বাধ্য করত যা গ্রিক প্রাণে 'হারকিউলিসের দ্বাদশ শ্রম' নামে পরিচিত। প্রথমে সে একটি সিংহের সাথে যুদ্ধে লিপ্ত হয়েছিল। নিমিয়া উপত্যকায় একটি ভয়ানক সিংহ উৎপাত করছিল আর তাই ইউরিসথিউয়াস হারকিউলিসকে আদেশ দিল প্রাণীটিকে বধ করে তার চামড়া আনার জন্য। প্রথমে, হারকিউলিস তার তীর ও ধনুক দিয়ে সিংহটির সাথে যুম্ব করার জন্য চেফা করেছিল কিন্তু তা কোনো কাজে আসেনি। তারপর হারকিউলিস ভিনু কৌশল অবলয়ন করল। সে হাত ব্যবহার করার সিম্পান্ত নিল। এভাবে সে পশুটিকে তার অপরিমেয় শক্তির দ্বারা হত্যা করল। বিজয় লাভ করার পর, যে মৃত সিংহটিকে তার কাধের উপর নিয়ে মাইসিনিতে ফিরে আসলো, যা রাজাকে আতঙ্কিত করেছিল।

তার পরবর্তী কাজ ছিল হাইড্রা নামক দৈত্যকে হত্যা করা যা আরগো দেশটিকে ধ্বংস করছিল। হাইড্রার মাথা ছিল নয়টি: যার মধ্যে মাঝখানের মাথাটি ছিল অমরণশীল। আমাদের বীরপুরুষ তার মুগুর দিয়ে মাথায় আঘাত করে, কিন্তু যখনই একটি মাথা বিচ্ছিনু হয়, সেখানে দুইটি নতুন মাথা জন্মায়। অবশেষে তার অনুগত ভূত্য ইয়োঁলাসের সহযোগিতায় হারকিউলিস হাইড্রার নবম অমরনশীল মাথাটি ব্যতীত সকল মাথা পুড়িয়ে ফেলতে সফল হয়েছিল। যা সে বিশাল পাহাড়ের নিচে পুঁতে রাখার সিম্পান্ত নিয়েছিল। অন্য কথায়, হারকিউলিস ইউরিসথিউয়াসের দেওয়া প্রতিটি অসম্ভব কাজের মত এ কাজটিতেও জয় লাভ করল। আর এভাবে সে সারা বিশ্বে অপরিমেয় শক্তির অধিকারী বীরপুরুষ হওয়ার খ্যাতি অর্জন করতে শুরু করল।

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) The phrase 'made him undergo' in the text refers to —. (ii) Hercules was compelled to (i) Hercules compelled him (iii) They ignore him (iv) They order Hercules (b) The word 'slay' used in the text is synonymous to (i) to bring (ii) to yield (iii) to imprison (iv) to kill What does 'twelve labours of Hercules' refers to -(iii) some hard triumph (iv) some fight with beast (i) some hard tasks (ii) some easy tasks (d) The word 'tactic' refers to in the passage —. (ii) sensitivity (iii) idea (iv) trick (i) method (e) What does 'this took him nowhere' means — (i) fruitful (ii) fruitless (iii) victory (iv) terrible Extra Questions: (f) A terrible — was disturbing the valley of Nemea. (iii) Hydra (i) monsters (ii) beasts (iv) lion (g) Eurystheus — Hercules to slay the beast (lion). (i) commanded (ii) requested (iii) hoped (iv) wished (h) The word 'monster' refers to —. (i) a gigantic building (ii) a gigantic creature (iii) a big beast (iv) a gigantic statue The word 'immortal' is synonymous to —. (iii) stable (iv) unshakable (ii) undying The middle head of Hydra was —. (i) big (ii) everlasting (iii) bald (iv) transitory (k) Hydra was a -. (i) beast (ii) rock (iii) monster (iv) a city Hercules managed to — the animal lion. (ii) capture (iii) bind (iv) prey (i) slay (m) Hercules returned to Mycenae carrying the dead lion on his —. (i) hands (ii) head (iii) shoulders (iv) back (n) Who was Jupiter? (ii) one of the gods (i) king of Gods

(iii) king of Greek 'In burning all the heads of the Hydra' means

(i) destroying all the heads (iii) cutting all the heads

(ii) removing all the heads (iv) dividing all the heads

(iv) a man of supernatural power

 $2 \times 5 = 10$

done for you.)

1. Son of Jupiter, the King of gods

100			— HSC Communicative	English Model Questions
	(n)	The synonym of the word 'erupt' in the text is —		
	(P)	(i) burn (ii) burst	(iii) break	(iv) expand
	(a)	— was the devoted servant of Hercules.	(iii) break	(iv) expand
	ιq	(i) Hydra (ii) Eurystheus	(iii) Iolaus	(iv) Jupiter
	(r)	Hercules decided to bury the ninth head of Hydr		(iv) ouplier
	(1)	(i) tree (ii) the sky	(iii) huge rock	(iv) the roof
	(e)	The best synonym of 'acquire' is —.	(iii) irage rock	(iv) the root
	(G)	(i) to gain anything (ii) to lose anything	(iii) to give anything	(iv) to sustain anything
	(t)	Hercules began to acquire the reputation of a he		
	(4)	(i) power (ii) energy	(iii) virtue	(iv) wisdom
	(11)	The word 'undergo' means —.	(iii) virtue	(IV) WISCOIII
	(u)	(i) suffer (ii) go through	(iii) endure	(iv) undertake
	(22)	Hercules killed the Nemean lion with his —.	(iii) crittire	(iv) undertake
	(۷)	(i) spear (ii) hands	(iii) club	(iv) sword
	(+++)	What does the word 'immense' mean?	(III) Club	(IV) SWOID
	(w)	(i) tiny (ii) emigrant	(iii) minute	(iv) enormous
	(v)	"he returned to Mycenae carrying the dead lion		
	(X)	what does it imply?	on his shoulders, a signi	t that terrified the King —
		(i) The king was a coward		(ii) The king was week
		(iii) The king was a coward (iii) The king was astonished to see Hercules' po	nior.	(ii) The king was weak (iv) None of those
	(1 2)	What does the phrase 'throughout the world' me		(IV) Notice of those
	(y)	(i) beside the world (ii) around the world	(iii) outside the world	(iv) inside the world
	(m)	What does the word 'club' refer to?	(iii) outside the world	(iv) inside the world
	(Z)		(iii) community	(iv) a weapon
	(00)	(i) organization (ii) society The word 'relying' in the text means—.	(iii) community	(iv) a wcapon
	(aa)		(iii) relating to	(iv) accepting
	(hh	(i) depending on (ii) exposure to)The word 'ravaging' in the text means—.	(iii) relating to	(iv) accepting
	ָטט	(i) pulling (ii) constructing	(iii) destroying	(iv) rebuilding
	(00)	Jupiter belonged to which religion?	(iii) destroying	(iv) rebuilding
	(CC)	(i) Muslims (ii) Christians	(iii) Jews	(iv) Pagana
	(44			(iv) Pagans
	(uu	Hercules was able to kill the lion because of his (i) bravery (ii) heroism	(iii) fame and name	(iv) supernatural power
	(مم)	The king was terrified to see Hercules' —.	(iii) faine and frame	(iv) supernatural power
	(CC)	(i) victory (ii) immense strength	(iii) popularity	(iv) return
	æ	Hercules buried the middle head of Hydra under		
	(11)	(i) it might regenerate (ii) it might not come ou		(iv) it might rot
B.	Ans	swer the following questions.	it (iii) it iiiigiit aic	$2 \times 5 = 10$
٠.	(a)	What do you know about Hercules?		2 ^ 0 = 10
		What is the 'twelve labours of Hercules'?		
		Why did Eurystheus order Hercules to slay the h	neast (lion)?	
		How did Hercules succeed to slay the beast?	seast (Holl).	
		What terrified the king?		
		ra Questions :		
		What do you know about the next task/ second	task of Hercules?	
		What do you know about Hydra and his head?		
		What had happened while Hercules knocked off	Hvdra's head?	
	(i)	Who helped him in burning all the heads of Hyd		s do to the ninth head?
	(j)	What brought Hercules a recognition as a he		
	5 .	world?	•	
	(k)	Describe in your own words the 'first labour' of I	Hercules.	
		How was Hercules's 'second labour' different from		
	(m)	What are some of the qualities that made Hercu	les succeed in impossible	e tasks?
	(n)	Why did Hercules bury the ninth head of Hydra'	?	
		What reasons can you find for calling Hercules a		
		How did Hercules beat the Hydra?		
		How did Hercules acquire the reputation of a he	ro of immense strength?	
		Why was Hercules so strong?	_	
		How did Hercules kill the lion?		
	(t)	What are "the twelve labours of Hercules"?		
		Why did king Eurystheus order Hercules to do s	o impossible tasks?	
		Why did Hercules stop cutting Hydra's heads?		
2 .	Rea	nd the following text and make a flow chart show	ing the glorified works of	f Hercules. (One has been

2.

3.

Or, Read the above passage and complete the table below with the given information.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

What/ Who	Where	When	Incident
King Eurystheus	(i)	mythic period	(ii)
(iii)	in the valley of Nemea	(iv)	fighting with a lion
A terrible lion	(v)		(vi)
Hercules	(vii)		(viii)
(ix)	throughout the world	with the passage of time	(x)

Write a summary of the above text.

leading

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$ brought completed literature honour persistently versatile

protest Bengali has given birth to many great poets. Rabindranath Tagore was one of the (a) — poets in the history of world literature. He is the (b) — poet of Bengali literature. He was a man of (c) — genius. He was born in the famous (d) — family in March, 1861. After he (e) — his house education, he was sent to school. When he (f) — seventeen, he went to London to study law. But he studied (g) — with Professor Henry Morley for a few months. After returning from England, he began to write (h) — in all branches of literature. The translation of his poems of the Gitanjali (i) — him the highest honour. He renounced Knighthood as a (j) — against the atrocities of British government at Jalianwalabagh.

Tagore

reached

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

genius

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

greatest

Our liberation war occurred in 1971. On the (a) — of March 25, 1971 the Pakistani Army (b) — their orgy of blood. They (c) — with all their military (d) —. They (c) — the helpless people of our country. (f) - the freedom fighters started (g) — counter attacks. The war (h) — for long nine months. Millions of people (i) — their lives in the war. Finally, the cowards (j) — to the freedom fighters.

Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- A rocket is launched from a space centre.
- The stages fall off to make the load less. (b)
- As the Earth has tremendous gravity, a rocket must reach a speed of 40,000 Km per hour to get (c) out of this gravity.
- The cargo that a rocket carries is called a payload. (d)
- (e) Rocket fuel consists of two liquids and the liquids explode when mixed which pushes the rocket
- (f) The escape velocity is the speed which a rocket needs to get out of the Earth's gravity.
- A rocket needs to carry huge amounts of fuel to pick up speed. The heavier the rocket the more (g) fuel it will need.
- The first idea of a rocket was developed by Russian school master Konstantin Tsiolkivaski in 1903. (h)
- The fuel is not carried in one tank but in different containers and the containers are called stages. (i)
- Space travel actually started when American engineer Robert Goddard launched the first liquid (j) fuel rocket.

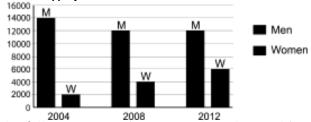
Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

Write a paragraph on "Satellite TV Channels" in about 150 words.

(a) What do satellite TV channels stand for? (b) What do you think about them and their bad impacts? (c) Do you think them to be beneficial? If yes, how? (d) How do some channels cause cultural decay and moral degradation? (e) How can we foster and enrich our own culture? (f) How will you positively implement various channels?

- The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. Give a suitable title to it. Once upon a time two friends went on a journey. They had to go through a forest. As they came through the wood, they saw a bag lying on the ground
- Write an email to your friend congratulating him/ her on his/ her brilliant success.

10. The graph below shows the number of men and women studying in private universities in Bangladesh from 2004 to 2012. Describe the graph in 150 words. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

I wandered lonely as a Cloud

That floats on high o'ver vales and Hills,

When all at once I saw a crowd,

A host, of golden Daffodils;

Beside the Lake, beneath the trees.

Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine And twinkle on the milky way, They stretched in never-ending line Along the Margin of a bay; Ten thousand saw I at a glance, Tossing their heads in sprightly dance. 8

Model Question - 45

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years, but only recently have dreams been subjected to empirical research and scientific study. Chances are that you've often found yourself puzzling over the content of a dream, or perhaps you've wondered why you dream at all.

First, let's start by answering a basic question: What is a dream? A dream can include any of the images, thoughts and emotions that are experienced during sleep. Dreams can be extraordinarily vivid or very vague; filled with joyful emotions or frightening images; focused and understandable or unclear and confusing.

Why do we dream? What purpose do dreams serve? While many theories have been proposed, no consensus has emerged. Considering the time we spend in a dreaming state, the fact that researchers do not yet understand the purpose of dreams may seem baffling. However, it is important to consider that science is still unraveling the exact purpose and function of sleep itself. Some researchers suggest that dreams serve no real purpose, while others believe that dreaming is essential to mental, emotional and physical well-being. Next, let's learn more about some of the most prominent dream theories.

Consistent with the psychoanalytic perspective, Sigmund Freud's theory of dreams suggests that dreams are a representation of unconscious desires, thoughts and motivations. According to Freud, people are driven by aggressive and sexual instincts that are repressed from conscious awareness. While these thoughts are not consciously expressed, they find their way into our awareness via dreams. In his famous book "The Interpretation of Dreams", Freud wrote that dreams are '.... disguised fulfillments of repressed wishes'.

Freud's theory contributed to the popularity of dream interpretation. Following his paths many theorists came up with their own ideas about dreams. The following are just a few of them:

- □ Some researchers suggest that dreams are a subjective interpretation of signals generated by the brain during sleep. Dreams are not meaningless. Instead, during dreams the cognitive elements in our brain produce new ideas.
- One theory suggests that dreams are the result of our brains trying to interpret external stimuli during sleep. For example, the sound of the radio may be incorporated into the content of a dream.
- Another theory uses a computer metaphor on account for dreams. According to this theory, dreams serve to 'clean up' clutter from the mind, much like clean-up operations in a computer, refreshing the mind to prepare for the next day.
- Yet another model proposes that dreams function as a form of psychotherapy. In this theory, the dreamer is able to make connections between different thoughts and emotions in a safe environment.

[Unit-10; Lesson-1]

[Pabna Cadet College- '16; Lalmonirhat Govt. College- '16; BAF Shaheen College, Chittagong- '16; Jalalabad Cantonment Public School & College, Sylhet- '16; Govt. Begum Rokeya College, Rangpur- '16; Ispahani Public College, Comilla- '16; Govt. City College, Chittagong -'16]

——— 🛍 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 🚃

Fascinate (ফ্যাসিনেইট্) ৩–মুণ্ট করা; to attract or interest sb very much; syn-captivate, charm, attract, enthrall, mesmerise; ant-bore, repel. Dream (উন্স্)n-স্থা; a series of images, events and feelings that happen in your mind while you are asleep; syn-reverie, nightmare, hallucination; ant-reality. Empirical (ইম্পিরিক্ল্)adj-বায়ত্ব-অভিজ্ঞ; based on experiments or experience rather than ideas or theories; syn-experiential, experimental, observed, pragmatic, practical; ant-theoretical. Scientific (সাআন্টিফিক্)adj-বৈজ্ঞানিক; connected with science; antunscientific. Puzzle (পাজ্ল) v–বিমৃঢ় করা; to make sb feel confused because they do not understand sth; syn-baffle, mystify, bewilder. Include (ইন্ফুড্) ৩–অতর্ভুক্ত করা; make sb/sth part of sth; syn-add, involve; ant-exclude, ignore, omit. **Vivid** (ভিভিড্) adj–উজ্জ্ঞ্ তীব্ৰপ্ৰbright description, memories etc; syn-animated, colourful; ant-dull, colourless. Vague (ভেইগ্)adj–অস্পান্ট, ভাসাভাসা; not clear; syn-dim, blurred; ant-certain, clear, definite. Consensus (কান্সেন্সাস্)n–মিল, ঐক্ল; an opinion that all members of a group agree with; syn-agreement, accord, harmony, compromise, consent; ant-disagreement. Baffle (ব্লাফ্ল্)v-বিপাকে ফেলা; to be too difficult or strange for sb to understand or explain; syn-confuse, perplex, puzzle. Unravel (আনুর ভ্ল্) v-উদ্ঘাটন করা; to explain sth that is difficult to understand or is mysterious; syn-solve, clear up, resolve; ant- complicate, tangle. Serve (সাভ্)v-প্রয়োজন মেটানো; to be useful to sb in achieving or satisfying sth; syn-function, work, operate, act, perform. Essential (ইসেন্শ্ল)adj-প্রয়োজনীয়; completely necessary; syn-important, key, main; *ant-* incidental, minor. **Prominent** (পুমিনান্ট্)adj– উল্লেখযোগ্য; important or well known;—syn-outstanding, noticeable; ant- unknown, insignificant. Theory (থিআরি)n–মতবাদ, তমুক্তa formal set of ideas that is intended to explain why sth happens or exists; syn-hypothesis, conjecture, speculation. Consist (কান্সিস্ট্)v-গঠিত হওয়া; to be formed from the things or people mentioned; syncontain, involve, comprise. Perspective (পারস্পেক্টিভ্)n–পরিপ্লেডি; a particular attitude towards sth; a way of thinking about sth; syn-viewpoint, standpoint. **Desire** (ডিজাইআ(র))n–ইচ্ছা; a strong wish to have or do sth; syn-wish, want, longing, craving. **Instinct** (ইনস্টিঙক্ট্)n–প্রবৃত্তি; a natural tendency for people and animals to behave in a particular way; syn-nature, character, makeup, predisposition, disposition. Repress (রিপ্রেস্)v-দমিয়ে রাখা; to try not to have or show an emotion, a feeling, etc; syn-subdue, overpower, subjugate, quell, suppress; ant-express. Express (ইক্সপ্রেস্)v-পুকাশ করা; to show or make known a feeling, an opinion, etc. by words, looks or actions; syn-state, articulate, utter, voice, communicate; ant-hide, repress, suppress.

(i) aware

(ii) insensible

(iv) sensible

(iii) subconscious

ব্রজানুবাদ: স্বপু হাজার বছর ধরে দার্শনিকদেরকে মুগ্ধ করেছে, কিন্তু শুধু সাম্প্রতিককালে স্বপু বাস্তব গবেষণা ও বৈজ্ঞানিক গবেষণার অংশে পরিণত হয়েছে। ভাগ্য এমন যে তোমাকে প্রায় সময়ই স্বপু নিয়ে গভীর চিন্তিত অবস্থায় পাওয়া যায়, কিংবা তুমি আদৌ স্বপু কেন দেখ সম্ভবত তা ভেবে অবাক প্রথমে, একটি প্রাথমিক প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিয়ে শুরু করা যাক : স্বপু কী? একটি স্বপ্নে যেকোনো ধরনের প্রতিচ্ছবি, ভাবনা ও আবেগ অন্তর্ভুক্ত থাকতে পারে যা আমরা ঘমন্ত অবস্থায় অভিজ্ঞতা লাভ করি। স্বপ্র অসাধারণভাবে স্পষ্ট হতে পারে কিংবা খবই অস্পষ্ট হতে পারে: আনন্দদায়ক আবেগ বা ভীতিকর প্রতিচ্ছবিতে পূর্ণ হতে পারে: কেন্দ্রীভূত ও বোধগম্য বা অপরিষ্কার ও দ্বিধাগ্রস্ত হতে পারে। আমরা কেন স্বপু দেখি? স্বপু কী কাজে লাগে? যখন অনেকগুলো তত্ত্ব প্রস্তাব করা হয়, কোনো ঐক্য প্রকাশিত হয় না। আমরা স্বপু দেখা অবস্থায় যে সময়টা অতিবাহিত করি তা বিবেচনায় এনে, গবেষকরা যে এখনো স্বপ্নের উদ্দেশ্য বুঝতে পারেনি তা হতবুদ্ধিকর মনে হয়। যা হোক, এটা বিবেচনা করা খুব গুরুত্বপূর্ণ যে বিজ্ঞান এখনো ঘুমের সঠিক উদ্দেশ্য ও কাজ উদঘাটন করতে পারেনি। কিছু গবেষকর্গণ পরামর্শ দেন যে, স্বপ্লের সত্যিকার কোনো উদ্দেশ্য নেই, যেখানে অন্যরা বিশ্বাস করে যে স্বপ্ন দেখা মানসিক, আবেগিক ও শারীরিক কল্যাণের জন্য আবশ্যক। তারপর, আরও কিছু প্রধান স্বপু্র তত্ত্ব সম্পর্কে জানা যাক। মনোবীক্ষণিক বিষয়বস্তুর সাথে সংগতিপূর্ণ, সিগমন্ড ফ্রেড এর স্বপু তত্ত্ব অনুযায়ী স্বপু হলো অবচেতন মনের ইচ্ছা, ভাবনা ও প্রেষণার রপায়ণ। ফ্রেড এর মতে, মানুষ আগ্রাসী ও যৌন বিষয় দারা তাড়িত হয় যা তাদের সচেতন হওয়া থেকে দমিয়ে রাখে। যখন এ ভাবনাগলো সচেতনভাবে প্রকাশিত না হয়, স্বপ্নের মাধ্যমে আমাদের সচেতনতায় এগুলো তাদের পথ খুঁজে নেয়। ফ্রেড তার বিখ্যাত বই The Interpretation of Dreams- এ লিখেছেন যে স্বপু হলো 'দমিয়ে রাখা ইচ্ছেগুলোর ছদ্মবেশী পূর্ণতা।তু ফ্রেড এর তত্ত্ব স্বপু ব্যাখ্যার জনপ্রিয়তার ক্ষেত্রে অবদান রেখেছে। তার পথ অনুসরণ করে অনেক তত্ত্ববিদ স্বপু সম্পর্কে নিজেদের ধারণা ব্যক্ত করেছেন। নিচের তত্ত্বগুলো এগুলোর কয়েকটি: 🔲 কিছু গবেষক মনে করেন যে স্বপু হল ঘূমের সময় মস্তিষ্ক চালিত সংকেতের একটি মনোগত ব্যাখ্যা। স্বপু অর্থহীন নয়। বরং স্বপু দেখার সময় মানসিক বোধশক্তি বিকাশের উপাদানগুলো আমাদের মস্তিস্কে নতুন ধারণার জন্ম দেয়। একটি তত্ত্ব অনুযায়ী স্বপু হল ঘুমের সময় আমাদের মস্তিষ্কের বাহ্যিক উদ্দীপনাকে রূপদানের চেষ্টার ফল। উদাহরণস্বরূপ, রেডিওর শব্দ স্বপ্নের বিষয়বস্তুর সাথে একীভূত হতে পারে। 🔲 অন্য একটি তত্তে স্বপ্ন দেখার কারণ ব্যাখ্যা করতে কম্পিউটারের সাথে তুলনা করা হয়েছে। এই তত্ত্ব অনুযায়ী স্বপ্নের কাজ হল মনের এলোমেলো অবস্থার অবসান ঘটানো, অনেকটা কম্পিউটার পরিষ্কারের মত, মনকে সতেজ করে পরের দিনের জন্য প্রস্তৃত করা। 🔲 তবু আরেকটি নমুনায় রয়েছে যে স্বপু মনস্তাত্ত্বিক চিকিৎসা হিসাবে কাজ করে। এ তত্ত্বে, একজন স্বপুদর্শী একটি নিরাপদ পরিবেশে বিভিন্ন ভাবনা ও আবেগের মধ্যে সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করতে সক্ষম হয়। Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 5 = 5$ (a) Which of the following has the closest meaning the word 'fascinate'? (i) bore (ii) delight (iii) famish (iv) repel (b) The word 'nightmare' in the context refers to -(i) bad dream (ii) day-dream (iii) imagination (iv) romantic dream "The Interpretation of Dreams" is written by —. (i) Charles Darwin (ii) Sigmund Freud (iii) Karl Marx (iv) Leo Tolstoy (d) The word 'meaningless' in the passage has the closest meaning to —. (ii) fruitless (iii) significant (iv) important (e) Dreams serve to 'clean up' clutter from the mind. What does it imply? (i) dreams refresh the mind (ii) dreams remove mental agony (iv) dreams remain in the mind (iii) dreams deal with mental problem Extra Questions: (f) Which of the following is the closest meaning of the word 'empirical'? (i) impractical (ii) practical (iii) theoretical (iv) illogical (g) What does the word 'research' mean? (i) search (ii) look for (iii) study (iv) revision (h) The word 'puzzling' means —. (ii) straightforward (iv) enlightening (i) perplexing (iii) wise (i) The word 'thought' means —. (ii) opposition (i) objection (iii) supporter (iv) opinion (j) Dreams can be — vivid or very vague. (i) exceptionally (ii) usually (iii) ordinarily (iv) normally (k) What does the word 'vivid' mean? (ii) colourless (iii) colourful (iv) unrealistic (i) lifeless The word 'vague' means -(iv) solid (i) definite (ii) unclear (iii) clear (m) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'essential'? (iii) valueless (i) necessary (ii) unnecessary (iv) inessential (n) What does the word 'prominent' mean? (iii) known (iv) infamous (i) ordinary (ii) notable (o) The word 'perspective' means —. (ii) personal (iii) cognitive (i) viewpoint (iv) pervasive (p) Dreams are a - of unconscious desires, thoughts and motivations. (iii) depiction (iv) depression (i) present (ii) gift Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'unconscious'?

В.

(r)	What is the synonym of the word 'desire'?		
	(i) expectation (ii) exception	(iii) excursion	(iv) demand
(s)	The word 'interpret' means —.	()	6.34
(1)	(i) to interrupt (ii) to clarify	(iii) to confess	(iv) to concentrate
(t)	The word 'cognitive' refers to a —.	(::)	
	(i) mental process of understanding	(ii) process of entertaini	
(11)	(iii) process of keeping good health The word 'clutter' refers to —.	(iv) process of developing	ig thoughts
(u)	(i) confusion (ii) relaxation	(iii) tension	(iv) action
(37)	The word 'function' in the passage has the close		(iv) action
(٧)	(i) operate (ii) behave	(iii) go	(iv) perform
(w)	Which of the following is the closest word of 'cor		(iv) perioriii
(,	(i) decision (ii) discussion	(iii) permition	(iv) emotion
(x)	Dreams function as a form of —.	(iii) periiiieieii	(11) 0111001011
()	(i) radiotherapy (ii) psychotherapy	(iii) physiotherapy	(iv) brain therapy
(y)	The word 'aggressive' in the passage has the clo		13
•	(i) offensive (ii) submissive	(iii) friendly	(iv) timid
(z)	'puzzling over the content of dream'— what doe	s it imply?	
	(i) thinking deeply about the subject of dream		
	(ii) thinking deeply about the condition of drean		
	(iii) thinking deeply about the satisfaction of dre	eam	
	(iv) thinking lightly about the subject of dream		
(aa)	The word 'basic' means —.		
	(i) main (ii) fundamental	(iii) important	(iv) major
(bb)	A dream is —.		
	(i) sleep	(ii) what we experience	during sleep
	(iii) our intention of future activities	(iv) what we want to be	
(cc)	Empirical research on dream is —.	6	
	(i) recent (ii) old	(iii) past	(iv) current
(dd	Perspective' could be best replaced by	()	(.)
	(i) outlook (ii) perception	(iii) concept	(iv) precept
(ee)	What is the main idea of the passage?	(1) m 1, 1, 1	
	(i) To focus the purpose of dream	(ii) To disintegrate dream	
(00	(iii) To define dream and its purposes	(iv) To give us idea abou	it dream
(II)	For which one, as mentioned in the passage, dr		
	(i) mental well being	(ii) physical upliftment	
()	(iii) sentimental developments	(iv) anger management	
(gg)	Which of the followings is the correct meaning (i) riddle		
(hh	(i) riddle (ii) baffle	(iii) unearth	(iv) unbriddle
шп) Which of the following is not incorrect? (i) There is a definite reason of dreaming		
	(ii) Dreams are a representation of conscious de	scirec	
	(iii) Scientists have been researching dreams for		
	(iv) We are very often puzzled by the content of		
Ans	swer the following questions.		$2 \times 5 = 10$
	What do you know about a dream?		2 / 0 10
	Why do we dream?		
	What purpose do dreams serve according to the	researchers?	
	Is a dream real or unreal? Give reasons for your		
	Who is a dreamer? Do you like a dreamer? Why		
	ra Questions :	, ,	
(f)		ousands of vears? Wha	at is the recent progress
• •	regarding dreams?	j	r
(g)	Who is the writer of "The Interpretation of Dre	ams"? What did the wri	ter write about dreams in
·G,	this book?		
(h)	How did Freud's theory contribute to the popula	arity of dream interpretat	ion?
(i)	"The sound of the radio may be incorporated in		
	this example?		3 -
(j)	Explain the theory of dreams that says "dreams	are not meaningless" in	2/3 sentences.

(o) What is dream according to the passage?(p) What do you suggest to be essential for coming to a conclusion on the cause(s) and purpose of dream?

(k) What purpose do dreams serve? Describe in 2/3 sentences.
(l) Is there any relation between dream and action?

(m) Why does a theory use a computer metaphor to account for dreams?
(n) What can a dreamer do when dreams function as a form of psychotherapy?

- (q) Which one is more important: dream or sleep? Why?
- (r) What is the opinion of some researchers regarding dream?
- (s) "Dreams serve no real purpose" do you agree with this statement? Why/why not?
- (t) What does the expression 'disguised fulfillments of repressed wishes' mean?
- (u) Why do you think dreams have fascinated philosophers for thousands of years?
- (v) Give your own ideas on Sigmund Freud's theory in interpreting dreams.
- (w) What is the difference between dreams and nightmares? Explain.
- (x) What do you think how much science has been successful in interpreting dreams?
- (y) What do you know about prominent dream theories?

2. Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the aspects of dreams. (One has been done for you.) $2 \times 5 = 10$

What/ Who	Where	Time	Information
Dreams		for thousands of years	(i)
Dreams		(ii)	subjected to research and study
Emotions	(iii)	during sleep	(iv)
Consensus		(v)	having emerged
(vi)	around the world	still	(vii)
(viii)	to the world	(ix)	giving the theory of dream
Dreamers	(x)	during sleep	making connections between
			thoughts and emotions

3. Write a summary of the above text.

10

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

	• •	0			
influence	design	is	craftworks	a	and
it	mainly	way	qualities	naturally	its

Craftwork refers to the making of things, especially decorative objects, by hands as a profession or a leisure activity. A craftwork is a dynamic object which (a) — our way of life. A craftwork is (b) — handmade. It is one kind of art. (c) — reflects its creator's imagination. It represents a (d) — of life and a cultural flavour. As (e) — result changes of lifestyle have impacts on (f) — and their productions. Craftworks have some applied (g) —. It usually doesn't bear the distinctive of (h) —maker but retains a personal touch. It (i) — shaped by the signature of individual creativity (j) — community aesthetics, interaction functions and human values.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Nanomedicine is the preservation and improvement of human health using molecular tools and molecular knowledge of the human body. It is the medical (a) — for nanotechnology. Nanotechnology can bring revolution in (b) — fields. The impacts of the application of (c) — in the field of medicine can be (d) —. To destroy cancer cells, Molecules can be (e) —. Nanotechnology can provide the possibility of delivering (f) — to specific cells of the body. By (g) —this technology overall drug consumption and side (h) — may be lowered significantly. Nanomedicine may be (i) — as a part of tissue engineering to (j) — reproduce or repair damaged tissue. Nanorobots can be used to repair or detect infections or damages.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

10

- (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 creates 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.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

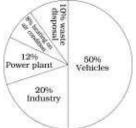
 Write a paragraph on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

(a) What is meant by gender discrimination? (b) Why do people discriminate between boys and girls? (c) What are the major fields of gender discrimination in our country? (d) What are the after effects of such discrimination? (e) What steps can be taken to remove gender discrimination from our social system?

9. Suppose, you are Anik/Anika of Bangladesh. You have a Facebook friend in Thailand. Her name is Luchu. Now, write an e-mail to her describing the natural beauties of Bangladesh.

8

10. The chart shows the sources of air pollution in a city. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the chart. $1 \times 10 = 10$



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 80 words).

I sit on one of the dives On Fifty-second Street Uncertain and afraid As the clever hopes expire. Of a low dishonest decade : Waves of anger and fear Circulate over the bright And darkened lands of the earth, Obsessing our private lives; The unmentionable odour of death Offends the September night.

Model Question - 46

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

The following is an abridged version of a famous speech made by Martin Luther King Jr. on 28 August 1963 in Washington D.C. USA.

... (T)he Negro is still not free. ... the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. ... (T)he Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. ...(T)he Negro is still languishing in the corners of American society and finds himself an exile in his own land. So we have come here today to dramatize a shameful condition ...

I say to you today, my friends, so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal."

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

I have a *dream* today.

Cripple (ক্রিপুল্)v –পজা করে দেওয়া; to seriously damage or harm sb/sth; syn-injure, destroy. Manacle (মানাক্ল)n –হাতকড়ি; one of two metal bands joined by a chain, used for fastening a prisoner's ankles or wrists together; syn-handcuff, chain, shackle, bond, fetter. Midst (মিড্সট্)n –মধ্যস্থাল; the middle part of sth; syn-middle, center, heart. Prosperity (পুস্পারটি)n–সম্পি; the state of being successful, especially in making money: syn-wealth, affluence, opulence, riches; ant-adversity, poverty. Exile (এক্সাইল্)n – নির্বাসিত ব্ল ক্রি; a person who chooses, or is forced to live away from his or her own country; syn-émigré, tax exile, expatriate, deportee. Shame (শেইম্)n-লজা; the feelings of sadness, embarrassment; syn-disgrace, embarrassment, dishonor, humiliation, indignity; ant-honour, pride. Root (क्र)n —শিকড়; the origin or basis of sth; syn-origin, cause, source, basis. Slave (প্লেইভ)n-ক্রীতদাস; servant/ a person who is legally owned by sb. else and has to work for them; syn-bondman. Swelter (সোয়েল্টা(র্))v –গরমে হাঁসফাঁস করা; to be very hot in a way that makes you feel uncomfortable; syn-feel hot, sweat, perspire; ant-shiver. Oppression (আপ্ৰেশন্)n – নিৰ্যাতন; treating sb in a cruel and unfair way; syn-domination, suppression, repression, subjugation; ant-liberty. Oasis (ওউএইসিস)n–মর্দ্যান; an area in the desert where there is water and where plants grow. Justice (জাস্টিস্)n–ফ্লায়বিচার; the fair treatment of people; syn-fairness, impartiality, righteousness; ant-injustice, unfairness. Vicious (ভিশাস্)adj – ৰিদ্বেষপূৰ্ণ; full of hatred and anger: sun-spiteful, malicious, venomous; ant-kind. Racist (রেইসিস্ট্)n–বর্ণবাদী; sb. who believes that other races are not as good as their own and therefore treats them unfairly. Interpose (এন্টারপোজ্)v— ভেটো উদ্ধাপন করা; to add a question or remark into a conversation; syn-interrupt, intervene, interject. Nullification

(i) latter

(i) justice

(i) sanctuary

(p) The word 'injustice' means —.

The word 'oasis' refers to —.

(নালিফিকেইশ্ন্)n–বাতিলকরণ; making sth such as an agreement or order lose its legal force; syn-retraction, repeal, annulment, abolition; ant-validation, legalization. Valley (ছালি)n-উপফ্লকা; an area of low land between hills or mountains; syn-vale, dale; ant-hill. Crooked (কুক্ট)adj – বাঁক; not in a straight line; syn-bent, curved, twisted; antstraight. **Prodigious** (পুডিজাস্) adj—আশ্চর্যজনক, বিশাল; very large or powerful and causing surprise or admiration; syn-huge, vast, immense, enormous, profuse, massive; ant-small.

ব্ৰজানুবাদ : নিচের অংশটি ইউ এস এ এর ওয়াশিংটন ডিসিতে ১৯৬৩ সালের ২৮ আগস্ট মার্টিন লুথার কিং জুনিয়রের দেওয়া একটি বিখ্যাত ভাষণের সংক্ষিপত সংস্করণ।নিগ্রোরা এখনো স্বাধীন নয়।.... নিগ্রোদের জীবন এখনো বিচ্ছিনুকরণের হাতকড়ি ও বৈষম্যের শিকল পরে ম্লানভাবে খোঁড়া হয়ে আছে। নিগ্রোরা সম্পদের বিশাল সমুদ্রের মাঝে দারিদ্রের নির্জন দ্বীপে বসবাস করে। নিগ্রোরা এখনো আমেরিকার সমাজের কোনায় কোনায় নিস্তেজ হয়ে পড়ছে আর নিজের দেশে নিজেকে নির্বাসিত মনে করছে। সূতরাং আজ আমরা একটা লজ্জাজনক পরিস্থিতির নাট্যরপ দানের জন্য এখানে সমবেত হয়েছি...... বন্ধুরা আমার. আজ আমি তোমাদেরকে বলছি. যদিও আমরা বর্তমান ও ভবিষ্যতেও বিভিন্ন সমস্যার মুখোমুখি হই, তবুও আমার একটা স্বপু আছে। এটা এমন একটি স্বপু যা আমেরিকার স্বপ্পের সাথে গভীরভাবে জড়িত। আমার একটা স্বপু আছে যে একদিন এই জাতি জেগে উঠবে এবং সত্যিকার ধর্মীয় মতবাদে বিশ্বাসী হয়ে বসবাস করবে : "আমরা স্বতঃসিন্ধভাবে এই সক্ল ধারণ করি: যে সব মানুষই সমানভাবে সৃষ্টি হয়।" আমার একটা স্বপু আছে যে জর্জিয়ার red hills-এ সাবেক কৃতদাসের পুত্ররা ও সাবেক ক্রীতদাস মালিকদের পুত্ররা ভ্রাতৃত্বের টেবিলে একসঞ্চো বসতে সক্ষম হবে। আমার একটা স্বপু আছে যে এমনকি মিসিসিপি রাজ্য, অন্যায়ের দাবদাহে ছটফট করা একটি রাজ্য, অত্যাচারের তাপে হাঁসফাঁসরত, মুক্তি ও ন্যায় বিচারের অঞ্চলে পরিণত হবে। আমার একটা স্বপু আছে যে আমার চারটি ছোট শিশু একটা দেশে বসবাস করবে যেখানে তাদেরকে গায়ের রং দারা বিচার করা হবে না কিন্তু তাদের চরিত্র দারা বিচার করা হবে। আজ আমার একটা স্বপু আছে। আমার একটা স্বপু আছে যে একদিন অ্যালবামায় যেখানে রয়েছে নিক্ষ্ট বর্ণবাদী ও সরকার যার মুখে রয়েছে বাকস্বাধীনতা হরণমূলক ও অধিকারহরণমূলক শক - সেখানেও একদিন ছোট ছোট কৃষ্ণাঞ্চা ছেলেমেয়েরা শ্বেতাঞ্চা ছেলেমেয়েদের হাতে হাত রেখে ভাই বোনের মত চলতে পারবে।..... Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 5 = 5$ (a) The word 'cripple' means -(iii) unshackle (iv) honour (i) disable (ii) free (b) What does the word 'prosperity' refer to? (iii) affluence (iv) liberty (i) adversity (ii) poverty (c) The closest meaning of the word 'oppression' is -(i) suppression (ii) honour (iii) powerful (iv) kind (d) The little black boys and girls of Alabama will be able to join hands with the little white boys and girls as brothers and sisters. — What does it imply? (i) social discrimination will be removed (ii) free mixing among boys and girls will start (iii) the whites will change their attitude (iv) enmity among the boys and girls will disappear (e) Which one of the following is the meaning of the word 'root'? (i) origin (ii) chain (iii) wealth (iv) riches Extra Questions: (f) What does the word 'segregation' mean? (i) subsection (ii) separation (iii) proportion (iv) section (g) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'discrimination'? (ii) impartiality (iii) discernment (iv) bigotry (h) The word 'lonely' means (i) local (ii) crowded (iii) isolated (iv) populated The word 'vast' in the passage has the closest meaning to —. (ii) large (iii) long (iv) small (j) The word 'languishing' refers to —. (i) enjoying (ii) flourishing (iii) gangling (iv) suffering (k) What does the word 'shameful' mean? (iv) honourable (i) graceful (ii) disgraceful (iii) famous The word 'condition' in the passage means —. (i) situation (ii) confusion (iii) hesitation (iv) case (m) Martin Luther King's dream is — rooted in the American dream. (iv) thickly (i) thinly (ii) superficially (iii) genuinely (n) The word 'creed' refers to —. (ii) political beliefs (iii) social beliefs (iv) foreign affairs (i) religious beliefs (o) What does the word 'former' mean?

(iii) previous

(iii) fairness

(iii) oath

(ii) present

(ii) spring

(ii) unfairness

(iv) following

(iv) impartiality

(iv) assurance

				_						
	(r)	What does the word 'f			()		(.) C			
	(-)	(i) dependence	(ii) wa		(iii) ind	lependen	ce (iv) fi	ghter		
	(S)	The word 'dripping' m			(;;;) ***	cool	الم (دونا)	i		
	(t)	(i) very wet Which of the following		ry hot Rolosest meaning	(iii) ver		(iv) d	iizzy		
	(4)	(i) unchanged		apted	(iii) tur			noved		
	(11)	The word 'manacle' m			(III) tui	ncu	(17) 11	llovcu		
	(u)	(i) free		ıshackle	(iii) cha	ain	(iv) e	hiver		
	(37)	The word 'exile' is syn			(III) CII	alli	(17) 5.	IIIVCI		
	(*)	(i) expatriate	ii) fre		(iii) dis	grace	(iv) d	estroy		
	(w)	The sons of former sl							t the	table
	(**)	of brotherhood in —.	aves and	t the bolls of form	ici biave	OWIICID	viii bit dowii t	ogenier e	it uit	ubic
		(i) Alabama	(ii) Ge	eorgia	(iii) Mis	ssissippi	(iv) C	Chicago		
	(x)	The word 'justice' refe		orgia	(111) 1111	ыыыры	(11)	meago		
	()	(i) injustice		nfairness	(iii) faiı	rness	(iv) k	ind		
	(v)	Which one of the follo					(,			
	0,	(i) malicious	(ii) kii	. •	(iii) hoi		(iv) p	ride		
В.	Ans	swer the following ques			(,		(-') P		2×5	5 = 10
	(a)	According to Martin L	uther Ki	ng Jr. why were t	he Negro	s not free	? ?			
		What was Martin Lut								
		What did Luther King			ormer sla	aves and t	the sons of for	mer slave	owne	ers?
		Why did Martin Luthe				aves and .		inci olave	0 1111	cro.
		Which of the above dr				whv?				
			camb ac	you approciate in	iore arra	···ij ·				
		ra Questions :	of the M	adua in Amaniaan	a a ai atra					
		What is the condition					root oppose of	matarial		
	(g)	The Negro lives on a						materiai	prosp	berny.
	(1.)	What do you understa							_	
		What is the condition					scribe in 2/3	sentence	s.	
		Why does the Negro fi					10			
	(j)	What does Martin Lut	her King	g Jr. dream about	nis nati	on and it	s creed?			
	(K)	What is the dream of	Martin L	uther King Jr. re	garding t	the red hi	lls of Georgia?	•		
		What is the dream of		uther King Jr. th	at will ha	appen in .	Alabama?			
		What is the text abou		1 11 6 1111	1 .1 1	0				
		What did Luther King								
		What did Luther King			MISSISSI	ppi?				
		What is the true mean								
	_	What did Luther King	-							
2 .		d the text and make			he discr	imination	the Negro fa	aced dur		
		her King's time. (One l							2×5	5 = 10
		Being crippled by the n			2.	\rightarrow 3.	\rightarrow 4.	\rightarrow 5.	\rightarrow	6.
	segi	regation and the chain	s of disc	rimination ′		, 0.	, 1.	, 0.		0.
Or,	Rea	d the above passage a	nd comp	lete the table belo	w with t	he given	information.		l × 10	0 = 10
		What/ Who		Where		Wł	nen	Des	cripti	ion
	(i)		in the l	USA	till 19	till 1960s		(ii)		
		ne Negro	(iii)	••••	Till th	ne time of	Luther king	langu		g
		ne Negro		own land		is time	· · ·	(iv)		C
)		American dream	still			(vi)		
		artin Luther King	(vii)			ne day in	the future	(viii) .		
	Не	- O	(ix)			lay right o		(x)		•
0			. ,		Offic d	lay Hgiit (down	(Δ)	•••••	10
3.		te a summary of the a								10
4.		d the following text ar				word from	m the box. Th			
	tha	n needed. Make any gi								10 = 5
		celebrity ear	rly	Deputy Directo	r me	emoirs	folk		llecto	
		music joir		1969		to	Rakhali		roug	
		imuddin is a famous po								
	folk	lore (b) — and a radio	(c) —. He	e depicted the Ben	gali rura	d life (d) –	– his poems. I	He receive	d his	(e) —
		cation at Faridpur Wel								
		l retired from there as								
		mas, novels, (i) — etc. H								

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap. $1 \times 10 = 10$ Antonio and Shylock had bitter rivalry. Finding no other way, Antonio (a) — to take loan from Shylock. Shylok (b) — a money lender. He was a (c) — and evil minded person. Antonio was his (d) —. So he wanted to take (e) — on Antonio. Shylock made an (f) — plan. He (g) — Antonio the money with a (h) —. The condition was that if Antonio would (i) — to repay the money in time, Shylock would (j) — a pound of flesh from any part of Antonio's body.

Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (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.

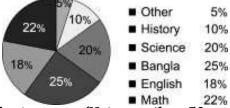
Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- Write a paragraph on "Environment Pollution" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.
 - (a) What is environment pollution? (b) How is water polluted? (c) How is air polluted? (d) How are rivers polluted? (e) What is the present condition of our mighty rivers? (f) Give suggestions about how we can prevent all sorts of pollutions.
- The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

Once there was a selfish giant who had a large and beautiful garden. The garden was really a marvel.

It was full of soft green grass. Here and there all over the grass stood many colourful flowers like stars. It had varieties of flower plants and fruit trees. Multi-coloured flowers enhanced the beauty of the garden

- Suppose, your friend participated in an International Software Competition and won the first prize. Write an email congratulating him/ her on his/ her success.
- 10. The pie-chart below shows the percentage of the types of books in Govt H.S College library. Now analyze the chart focusing the main aspects (at least in 80 words). 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

Because I have seen Bengal's face I will seek no more;

The world has not anything more beautiful to show me.

Waking up in darkness, gazing at the fig-tree, I behold

Dawn's swallows roosting under huge umbrella-like leaves. I look around me And discover a leafy dome-Jam, Kanthal, Bat, Hijol and Aswatha trees-All in a hush, shadowing clumps of cactus and zedoary bushes.

Model Question - 47

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

.....I have a *dream* today.

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, "and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together".

This is our hope. This is the faith that I will go back to the South with.

With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood.

With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day...

And if America is to be a great nation, this must become true. So let freedom ring from the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire. Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York. Let freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania....

Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill of Mississippi. From every mountainside, let freedom ring. And when this happens, and when we allow freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, black men and white men, Jews and gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at [Unit-10; Lesson-3]

[Sylhet Cadet College-'16; Jhalokathi Govt. Women's College-'16]

8

——— 🏛 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🏛 🚃 —

Crooked (কুক্ট)adj –বাঁক; not in a straight line; syn-bent, curved, twisted; ant-straight. Prodigious (প্ডিজাস্)adj—আশ্র্যজনক, বিশাল; very large or powerful and causing surprise or admiration; syn-huge, vast, immense, enormous, profuse, massive; ant-small. Exalt (ইগ্জোল্ট)v—মর্যাদাসম্পন্ন করা; rise to high rank or position; syn-elevate, promote, raise; ant-blame, humiliate, condemn. Reveal (রিভীল্)v—প্কাশ করা; make (previously unknown or secret information) known to others; syn-disclose; ant-hide, conceal. Despair (ডিস্পোআ(র্))n—হতাশা, নৈরাশ্য; the complete loss or absence of hope; syn- hopelessness, desperation, distress, anguish, pain, unhappiness; ant-happiness, comfort. Symphony (সিম্ফানি)n—একতানসজ্জীত; harmony in music or colour, or a harmonious combination of elements. Discord (ডিস্কোড্)n—মতানৈক্য; disagreement between people; syn- strife, disharmony, conflict, friction; ant-accord, harmony. Hamlet (হ্লাম্লিট্)n—মসজিদ, মন্দির বা গির্জা বিহীন ছোট গ্রাম; small village without any mosque, temple or church. Faith (ফেইখ্)n—বিশ্বাস; complete trust or confidence in someone or something; syn- trust, belief, confidence; ant-disbelief, distrust.

ব্রজান্বাদ:আজ আমার একটা স্বপু আছে।

আমার একটি স্বপু আছে যে প্রতিটি উপত্যকা মর্যাদাপূর্ণ হবে, প্রতিটি পাহাড় ও পর্বতকে নিচু করা হবে, অসমতল স্থানগুলোকে সমতল বানানো হবে, আঁকাবাঁকা স্থানসমূহকে সোজা বানানো হবে, "আর রাজার মহিমা প্রকাশিত হবে, এবং সব রক্তমাংসের শরীর একত্রে তা দেখবে।"

এটি আমাদের আশা। এটি আমাদের বিশাস যে আমরা দক্ষিণে ফিরে যাব।

(n) This is the faith that I will go back to —.

(i) the East

(ii) the West

আমাদের এই বিশ্বাস দ্বারা হতাশার পর্বত কেটে টুকরো করে আশায় পরিণত করতে পারব। এই বিশ্বাস দ্বারা আমরা আমাদের দেশের সকল বিবাদকে একটি সুন্দর ভ্রাতৃত্বের ঐকতানে রূপ দিতে পারব।

এই বিশ্বীস দ্বারা আমরা একসাথে কাঁজ করতে পারব, একসাথে প্রার্থনা করতে পারব, একসাথে সংগ্রাম করতে পারব, একসাথে কারাগারে যেতে পারব, স্বাধীনতার জন্য একসাথে দাঁড়াতে পারব, এই জেনে যে আমরা একদিন স্বাধীন হব।.....

আর আমেরিকাকে মহান জাতি হতে হলে, অবশ্যই এসব বাস্তবায়ন করতে হবে। সুতরাং New Hampshire এর বিশাল পর্বতচ্ড়ায় স্বাধীনতার ঘণ্টা বাজুক। New York এর বিশাল পর্বতমালায় স্বাধীনতার ঘণ্টা বাজুক। Pennsylvania এর সুউচ্চ Alleghenies পর্বতে স্বাধীনতার ঘণ্টা বাজুক।......

মিসিসিপির প্রতিটি পাহাড় ও ছোট পাহাড়ে স্বাধীনতার ঘণ্টা বাজুক। প্রতিটি পর্বতমালার আশে পাশে স্বাধীনতার ঘণ্টা বাজুক।

আর তা যখন ঘটবে, এবং যখন আমরা স্বাধীনতার ঘণ্টা বাজতে দেব- প্রতিটি গ্রামে ও ছোট গ্রামে, প্রতিটি রাজ্যে ও শহরে, আমরা তখনই তা তরান্বিত করতে পারব যখন ঈশ্বরের সব সন্তান, কৃষ্ণাঞ্চা ও শ্বেতাঞ্চা, ইহুদি ও ইহুদি নয় এমন লোক, প্রটেস্ট্যান্ট ও ক্যাথলিক একসঞ্চো হাতে হাত রেখে পুরাতন নিগ্রোদের ধর্মীয় গান গাইতে সক্ষম হবে, "অবশেষে আমরা স্বাধীন! অবশেষে আমরা স্বাধীন! সর্বশক্তিমান ঈশ্বরকে ধন্যবাদ, অবশেষে আমরা স্বাধীন হলাম।"

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 5 = 5$ (a) The word 'exalted' means (iii) raised (iv) elated (i) dignified (ii) debased (b) The closest meaning of the word 'rough' is -(ii) wild (iii) rocky (iv) uneven (i) smooth (c) The word 'straight' refers to —. (iii) pure (iv) right (i) erect (ii) level (d) The word 'glory' means — (i) blessing (iii) praise (iv) blame (ii) honour (e) The word 'faith' refers to —. (i) belief (ii) vow (iii) church (iv) promise Extra Questions: The closest meaning of the word 'revealed' is —. (i) unfolded (ii) displayed (iii) disclosed (iv) hidden (g) The word 'despair' means (ii) depression (iii) sorrow (iv) trial (h) The phrase 'stone of hope' refers to —. (i) hopeful (ii) hopefulness (iii) the light of hope (iv) hopelessness 'all of god's children' means —. (i) all human beings (ii) all creatures (iii) all heavenly bodies (iv) any of the human beings The closest meaning of the word 'spiritual' is —. (iii) religious (i) sacred (ii) pure (iv) holy (k) The word 'valley' means -(i) vale (ii) hill (iii) small (iv) straight What does the word 'crook' refer? (ii) straight (iii) shiver (iv) liberty (i) curved (m) The closest meaning of the word 'prodigious' is —. (iv) honour (i) small (ii) wealth (iii) vast

it imply —.

(i) the existing disagreement of the nation will end (ii) the existing agreement of the nation will end (iii) the existing laws of the nation will end (iv) the future of the nation will be good

(o) 'jangling discords of our nation' will turn into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood — what does

(iii) the North

(iv) the South

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

	(p)	The mount	ain of 'despair' '		to a — of	hope.							
	_	(i) rock	- (ii)	field		(iii) stone	(iv)) ground					
	(q)	What is the	e meaning of the	e word 'disc	ord'?								
	_	(i) concord	(ii)	harmony		(iii) dispute	e (iv)) freedom					
	(r)	The word 'h	namlet' means -	_ ,									
		(i) large vill		small villa		(iii) small t) village town					
	(s)		the mighty mou										
		(i) New Han	npshire (ii)	Washingto	on	(iii) Londor	n (iv)	New York					
	(t)		y shall be revea										
		(i) Lord's		God's		(iii) King's	(iv)) People's					
В.	Ans	swer the foll	owing questions	S.				$2 \times 5 = 10$					
			Aartin Luther K										
			he condition of										
	(c)			in Luther	King Jr.,	will be the	e ultimate benef	fit if his dreams are					
		materialize			_			•					
							story? Who delive	ered it?					
			ne dreams state	d in the tex	t you app	reciate more	?						
		tra Question											
	(f)						ugh places and c	rooked places?					
	(g)		uther hope to b			faith?							
			uther hope abo			1	- 4 - 1 C4 -C1	1					
	(i)							dreams come true?					
	(j)						ulfilled? Why/ wl	ny not?					
			uther dream ab			despair?							
	(l)		uther say about ne words of the										
2.						n Martin Luti	her King's dream	s. (One has been done					
2.		you.)	text and make	a now chai	it SHOWIN	g Marun Duu	iici idiig 5 di cam	$2 \times 5 = 10$					
		•	every valley			. 2	$\boxed{3}$ \rightarrow $\boxed{4}$						
~						$ \boxed{1. \text{ Exaltation of every valley}} \rightarrow \boxed{2.} \rightarrow \boxed{3.} \rightarrow \boxed{4.} \rightarrow \boxed{5.} \rightarrow \boxed{6.} $							
Or,	Or, Read the above passage and complete the table below with the given information. $1 \times 10 = 10$												
					table bel	ow with the g							
	W	Vhat/ Who	Where	When			given information Description						
	(i)	What/ Who	Where every valley	When one day	(ii)		Description						
	(i) He	What/ Who	Where every valley (iii)	When one day one day	(ii) having l	 nope that sha	Description all be made low	1 × 10 = 10					
	(i) He	What/ Whoe e	Where every valley (iii) (iv)	When one day one day one day	(ii)having h	 nope that sha	Description	1 × 10 = 10					
	(i) He (v)	What/ Who e e c	Where every valley (iii) (iv) to the world	When one day one day one day one day	(ii)	 nope that sha nope that wil 	Description all be made low	1 × 10 = 10					
	(i) Ho Ho (v) Al	Vhat/ Who e e e	Where every valley (iii) (iv) to the world (vii)	when one day one day one day one day one day one day	(ii)	 nope that sha nope that wil 	Description all be made low be made straigh	1 × 10 = 10					
	(i) He (v) Al (iz	What/ Who e e e c ll flesh x)	Where every valley (iii)	when one day	(ii)	 nope that sha nope that wil 	Description all be made low be made straigh	$1 \times 10 = 10$ at hands of gentiles					
3.	(i) He (v) Al (i) Wri	Vhat/ Who e e o ll flesh x) ite a summa	Where every valley (iii) (iv) to the world (vii) (x)	when one day text.	having ha	 nope that sha nope that wil pected by Lu	Description all be made low be made straigh ther to hold the	t hands of gentiles					
3. 4.	(i) Ho (v) Al (i) Wri Rea	Vhat/ Who e e e) ll flesh x) ite a summa	Where every valley (iii) (iv) to the world (vii) (x) ry of the above	when one day one day one day one day one day one day text. In the bla	(ii)	nope that shat ope that wil pected by Lu suitable wor	Description all be made low be made straigh ther to hold the	$1 \times 10 = 10$ In the second of the second					
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4.	(i) He (v) All (iv) Rea tha Alb elec Swi He Fill A n nat peo Tha	what/ Who	where every valley (iii) (iv) to the world (vii) (x) ry of the above ring text and fill lake any gramm assistant regard was born in Go. For the (c) — (institute of (f) — (as the world's (j) — (s with appropriate the storm of the st	when one day text. In the blanatical char becomes faite word in the chouse of the mind and ondeed, the ment (h) — text.	having having having having having having having having having extends with hage if necession has a (g) — a test. he each gasknowledge help to (compress is syrannical)	mope that shanope that will mope that went went a) —. His family (d) — to eacher and a mope the mope that we will mope the mope that we will mope the mope that we will mope that we will mope t	Description all be made low be made straight ather to hold the technology manufacture ther was a busin Milan in Italy. E gradually lecture ars play an (a) — pinion. They (d) — it can (g) — or u i) — the press an	hands of gentiles 10 There are more words 0.5 × 10 = 5 engineer or associate nessman and (b) — of instein (e) — from the or and (h) — Professor. 1 × 10 = 10 role in our social and — the sufferings of the unmake governments. It destroy its freedom.					
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(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.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

(f) He experienced that human nature is full of bigotry and prejudice.

(b) He said that the kingdom is being threatened by a foreign empire.

(g) He also said that without his support Gulliver might not have gained freedom so soon.

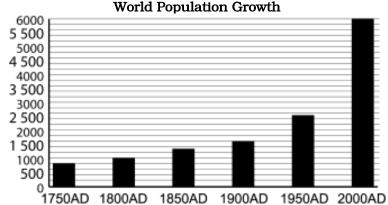
(a) About two weeks after Gulliver had obtained his freedom, a high official came to see him.

- (h) Their thinking is also narrow.
- He claimed merit in it.
- (j) He remarked that the Empire is divided into two rival parties.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Street Children" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.
 - (a) Who are called street children and why? (b) How do they earn their livelihood? (c) Where do these children live? (d) What do they usually prefer as a means of earning? (e) How can their condition be improved?
- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

 There lived a farmer in a village. He had a wonderful goose. The goose laid an egg of gold everyday. The farmer was very greedy. He thought that......
- 9. Suppose, you are Zaman and your friend is Raihan who informed you of the result of his H.S.C examination. Now, write an email congratulating him on his brilliant results.
- 10. The bar graph shows the growth of the world population. Now, write a paragraph in 150 words describing the bar graph.



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

Blow, blow, thou winter wind, Thou art not so unkind As man's ingratitude; Thy tooth is not so keen, Because thou art not seen,

Although thy breath be rude. Heigh-ho! sing heigh-ho! unto the green holly: Most friendship is feigning, most loving mere folly: Then heigh-ho, the holly! This life is most jolly.

Model Question - 48

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

The term 'diaspora' is used to refer to people who have left their homelands and settled in other parts of the world, either because they were forced to do so or because they wanted to leave on their own. The word is increasingly used for such people as a collective group and/ or a community. The world has seen many diasporas but scholars have been studying the phenomenon with great interest only in recent decades.

Among the great diasporas of history is that of the Jewish people, who were forced to leave their lands in ancient times. The movement of Aryans from Central Europe to the Indian sub-continent thousands of years ago is also a noteworthy diaspora, although the causes of this diaspora are unclear. In twentieth century history, the Palestinian diaspora has attracted a lot of attention and been a cause of concern for world leaders because of the plight of Palestinians. There have been massive diasporas in Africa, too, over the centuries, either because of war or because of the ravages of nature. But the chief reason why the phenomenon of diaspora is attracting so much attention now is globalization. [Unit-11; Lesson-1] [CtgB '17; Dhaka Commerce College- '16; Rajdhani Ideal College, Rampura, Dhaka- '16; Comilla Residential College- '16; Al-Amin Academy School & College, Chandpur- '16; Noakhali Govt. College- '16; Chowmohony Govt. S.A. College, Noakhali- '16; Ispahani Public School & College, Chittagong- '16; Mirkadim Hazi Amzad Ali University College, Munshigonj- '16; Ispahani Public School & College, Saidpur, Nilphamari- '16; Noapara Model Degree College, Jessore- '16; Ispahani Public School & College, Comilla- '16; Cantonment College, Comilla- '16; Ramganj Model University College, Lakshmipur- '16]

Diaspora (ডায়াস্পোরা)n –অভিবাসী; a group of people living outside the area in which their ancestors lived. Community (কমিউনিটি)n –সম্প্রদায়; the people living in one particular area; syn-society. Decade (ডেকেইড)n–দশক; a period of ten years. Phenomenon (ফিনমিন্ন)n –বিষয়কর বিষয়/ ঘটনা; something unusual that exists and can be seen, felt, tasted; synfact, occurrence, event, incident. Massive (মেসিভ)adj –বিশাল; very large in size, amount or number; syn-huge, enormous, gigantic, immense; ant-tiny, small. Globalization (গ্রোবালাইজেশন)n –বিশায়ন; the process of going to a more interconnected world. Ravage (রাভিজ)v –ধ্বংস করা; to cause great damage to something; syn-destroy, ruin, wreck, damage; ant-build, make. Jewish (জুইস্)adj– ইয়্বি জাতির; believing in or practising Judaism; syn-semitic. Sub-continent (সাব্কন্টিন্নট্)n– উপমহাদেশ; a large area of land which is part of a continent.

8

5

বঙ্গানুবাদ: 'ডায়াসপোরা' (অভিবাসী) শব্দটি বলতে বুঝায় ঐ সমস্ত লোককে যারা তাদের মাতৃভূমি ত্যাগ করেছে এবং পৃথিবীর অন্য কোথাও বসতি স্থাপন করেছে, হয় তারা বাধ্য হয়েছে তা করতে অথবা স্লেচ্ছায় চলে গিয়েছে। এ শব্দটি ক্রমবর্ধমানভাবে এসব লোকের সমিষ্টিকে অথবা একটি সম্প্রদায়কে বোঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হচ্ছে। বিশ্ব অনেক অভিবাসীদেরকে দেখেছে কিন্তু বিদ্ধানুরাগীরা সাম্প্রতিক দশকগুলোতে এই বিষয়টিতে পৃচম্ম আগৃহ সহকারে অধ্যয়ন করছে।

ইতিহাসের বড় অভিবাসনের ঘটনাসমূহের মধ্যে ইহুদি জনগোষ্ঠিই সবচেয়ে বড় যারা অতি প্রাচীনকালে তাদের নিজ ভূমি ছাড়তে বাধ্য হয়েছিল। মধ্য ইউরোপ থেকে হাজার হাজার বছর পূর্বে আর্যদের ভারতীয় উপমহাদেশে আগমন একটি উল্লেখযোগ্য অভিবাসন, যদিও এই অভিবাসনের কারণ অজ্ঞাত। বিংশ শতাব্দীতে, প্যালেস্টাইনিদের অভিবাসন অনেকের নজর কেড়েছে এবং প্যালেস্টাইনিদের দুঃখ দুর্দশা বিশ্ব নেতাদের উদ্বেগের কারণ হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে। শতাব্দীর পর শতাব্দী আফ্রিকাতেও ব্যাপক অভিবাসন হয়েছে, হয়তো যুদ্বের কারণে নয়তো প্রকৃতির নিষ্ঠুরতায়। কিন্তু বর্তমানে অভিবাসন বিষয়টি বেশি আকর্ষণীয় হওয়ার মূল কারণ হচ্ছে বিশ্বায়ন।

	শি আকর্ষণীয় হওয়ার মূল কারণ হচ্ছে		4 40 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100		
	oose the correct answer fro			$1 \times 5 =$	
(a)	What does the word 'force	e' refer to?			
` `		ii) compel	(iii) separate	(iv) wonder	
(b)	The synonym of 'notewort		. , 1		
()		ii) noticeable	(iii) invaluable	(iv) appricable	
(c)	What is the closest meani			(, p	
(-)		ii) tiny	(iii) trivial	(iv) interest	
(d)	The word 'attract' refers to		(11) 1111111	(11) 111001000	
(4)		ii) give up	(iii) wonder	(iv) invite	
(e)	The Palestinian diaspora			(11) 1111100	
(0)	(i) eighteenth century		(ii) nineteenth century		
	(iii) twentieth century		(iv) twenty first century		
Ext	ra Questions :		(iv) everies most contents		
	What does the word 'settle	e' in the passage refer t	·0?		
(-)		ii) establish	(iii) reconcile	(iv) reside	
(g)	The word 'diaspora' is inc		(iii) recoilene	(iv) reside	
S	(i) people as a collective gr		(ii) people as a communi	itv	
	(iii) People as a collective			icy	
	(iv) People as a collective g				
(h)	What is the synonym of 'h		arrity		
(11)		ii) abode	(iii) living place	(iv) motherland	
(i)	The word 'decade' refers t		(iii) fiving place	(iv) motheriand	
(1)	(i) thirty years (i		(iii) ten years	(iv) five years	
(÷)			(iii) tell years	(iv) live years	
(j)	— are among the great diasporas of history. (i) the Aryans from Central Europe		(ii) the Aryans of Indian Sub-continent		
		ar Europe		Sub-continent	
(1-)	(iii) the Jewish people	ndian Sub Continant fr	(iv) the Palestinians		
(K)	The Aryans came to the In			(iv) France	
(I)		ii) Africa	(iii) Central Europe	(iv) Europe	
(1)	What is the closest meani			(:)1: 1	
()		ii) extensive	(iii) slight	(iv) solid	
(m)	What does the phrase 'a c				
	(i) an object of apprehensi	1011	(ii) a reason of worry		
()	(iii) a reason of anxiety	(C) D (151	(iv) a basis of interest		
(n)	In Africa there have been		()	(;) 1,4,1 1,	
(-)	(i) massive diasporas (i		(iii) no diasporas	(iv) very little diasporas	
(0)	What is the closest meani			(:) 14-	
()		ii) ruinations	(iii) ransack	(iv) loots	
(p)	The phrase 'in ancient tin		(11)	(,)	
	(i) original (i	ii) primeval	(iii) out of date	(iv) modern	
(q)	The word 'globalization' m				
	(i) connecting different cu		stems of the world		
		iii) internationality	(iv) universality		
(r)	What is the closest meani		(11) C 1	6.3	
	``	ii) old	(iii) fresh	(iv) current	
(s)	What does 'diaspora' mea				
	(i) people live their own co		(ii) people go abroad		
	(iii) people work in other of				
	(iv) people live their own o		other parts of the world		
(t)	The word 'community' me	eans —.			
_		ii) fact	(iii) huge	(iv) destroy	
(u)	Which of the following ha				
	(i) philosophy (i	ii) result	(iii) characteristics	(iv) permanent	
(v)	Among the great diaspora			does it imply?	
	(i) they left their country v	winingly to settle elsewl	пеге		

(ii) they were compelled to leave their country and settle elsewhere

(iv) none of the above statements

(iii) they were compelled to leave their lands in ancient times to settle elsewhere

B.

(w) What does the phrase 'a lot of mean?		
(w) What does the phrase 'a lot of mean? (i) some (ii) little	(iii) a great amount	(iv) not too much
(x) What is the contextual meaning of 'plight'?	(iii) a great amount	(iv) not too mach
(i) memory (ii) purification	(iii) dilemma	(iv) race
(y) What does 'leave' refer to?	` '	
(i) arrive (ii) deprive	(iii) resist	(iv) exit
(z) The word 'diaspora' defines —.		
(i) city dwellers (ii) votes	(iii) urbanization	(iv) settlers
(aa) The Aryans settle to —.		
(i) Central Europe (ii) Europe	(iii) Indian Sub-contine	ent (iv) Indian continent
(bb) Ravage of nature implies —.		
(i) gift of nature (ii) natural calamities	(iii) natural resources	(iv) adversity
(cc) The scholars have been observing the diaspor		
(i) recent decades (ii) 50 years ago	(iii) coming decades	(iv) modern age
(dd) The Jewish settled to —.	. () 5.1	(,) =
(i) Africa (ii) Indian sub-contin		(iv) Europe
(ee) Which of the following is true in respect of dia		
(i) the Jewish diasporas were willing to leave t	neir lands	
(ii) the Aryans moved to Central Europe	andition	
(iii) the Palestinian diasporas were in serious (iv) there have been many diasporas in Africa	continuon	
(iv) there have been many diasporas in Africa (ff) There are — reason(s) behind diaspora.		
(i) one (ii) two	(iii) three	(iv) four
(gg) In the passage, the phrase 'ravages of nature'		(IV) IOUI
(i) natural calamities	(ii) good things	
(iii) beauty of nature	(iv) exploitation of natu	iral resources
(hh) What is the purpose of the author of this pass		arai resources
(i) to show the cause of diaspora	(ii) to put up the exploi	itation on diaspora
(iii) to explain different aspects of diaspora	(iv) to highlight the plig	
(ii) The — of the movement of Aryans are still und		,
(i) effects (ii) grounds	(iii) purpose	(iv) history
(jj) The number of diaspora in the world is —.	. , 1	
(i) scanty (ii) great	(iii) small	(iv) tolerable
(Izla) What did the Torrigh month leave their lands?		
(kk) Why did the Jewish people leave their lands?		
(i) The cause is unknown	(ii) The cause is known	l
(i) The cause is unknown (iii) The cause is distinct(iv) The cause is comp		ı
(i) The cause is unknown(iii) The cause is distinct(iv) The cause is comp(ll) The movement the of Aryans is — diaspora.	oulsion	
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 (i) The cause is unknown (iii) The cause is distinct(iv) The cause is comp (II) The movement the of Aryans is — diaspora. (i) an essential (ii) a unique (mm) The word 'scholar' means — (i) learner (ii) moron 	oulsion	(iv) an exterior (iv) illiterate
 (i) The cause is unknown (iii) The cause is distinct(iv) The cause is comp (ll) The movement the of Aryans is — diaspora. (i) an essential (ii) a unique (mm) The word 'scholar' means — (i) learner (ii) moron Answer the following questions. 	oulsion (iii) a noteworthy	(iv) an exterior
 (i) The cause is unknown (iii) The cause is distinct(iv) The cause is comp (ll) The movement the of Aryans is — diaspora. (i) an essential (ii) a unique (mm) The word 'scholar' means — (i) learner (ii) moron Answer the following questions. (a) Who are called 'diaspora'? 	oulsion (iii) a noteworthy (iii) ignorant	(iv) an exterior (iv) illiterate
 (i) The cause is unknown (iii) The cause is distinct(iv) The cause is comp (II) The movement the of Aryans is — diaspora. (i) an essential (ii) a unique (mm) The word 'scholar' means — (i) learner (ii) moron Answer the following questions. (a) Who are called 'diaspora'? (b) Why do people leave their own countries? [Ctg. 	oulsion (iii) a noteworthy (iii) ignorant	(iv) an exterior (iv) illiterate $2 \times 5 = 10$
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- (w) What do you know about globalization?
- (x) What are some of the major diasporas of the part?
- (y) What is the activity of the scholars regarding diaspora?
- (z) When and why did the Aryans shift from Central Europe?
- (aa) How does diaspora come to limelight?
- (bb) What made the world leaders worried?
- 2. (i) Read the above text and make a flow chart describing the reasons of diaspora. (One has been done for you.) $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. The Jews being forced to leave their lands \rightarrow 2. \rightarrow 3. \rightarrow 4. \rightarrow 5. \rightarrow 6.

Extra Question:

(ii) Make a flow chart showing the different diasporas in the past. (One has been done for you.) $2 \times 5 = 10$ 1. Massive diasporas in Africa \rightarrow 2. \rightarrow 3. \rightarrow 4. \rightarrow 5. \rightarrow 6.

Or, Read the above passage and complete the table below with the given information.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

What/ Who	Where	When	Information
(i)	different parts of the world	(ii)	migrated
The world	(iii)		many diasporas
(iv)	of the world	(v)	studying on Diaspora
(vi)	from their land	in the ancient times	(vii)
The Aryans	(viii)	thousands of years ago	migrated from central
			Europe
(ix)	in the Middle East	in the 20th century	(x)

3. Write a summary of the above text.

10

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

narrow	townships	phenomenon	developed	quickly	urbanization
estimated	change	provincial	lift-up	present	pastoral

Bangladesh is changing herself (a) — from a rural to an urban existence. It is (b) — that her urban population will rise by 15 million by 2015. This means that the process of (c) — is accelerating. During the liberation war period, Dhaka was a sleepy (d) — city of about a million people. But at (e) — her population is over 15 million. Even smaller (f) — are experiencing a similar migration to them from the (g) — areas. Urbanization is a common (h) — in the developing countries. It marks a (i) — in socio-economic development. It is also contributing in a similar manner but only the (j) — sense to the developing countries.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

There are many beauties of the Taj Mahal. There is a beautiful garden (a) — the Taj Mahal and a long pool that (b) — out in front of the building. The pool (c) — the beauty of the Taj Mahal by (d) — its view. One can (e) — the beauty of the Taj well when it (f) — in the pool water. (g) — come to see this (h) — architectural building because it (i) — a different look at different times. Most people like it (j) — on moonlit night.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

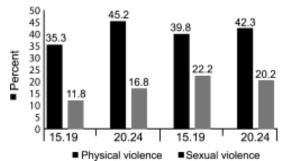
 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (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.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Good Health" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.
 - (a) What is good health? (b) How can one keep good health? (c) Do all the people of our country get the food needed for good health? (d) Are the rich and the educated people of our country conscious of the rules of good health? (e) Do you think a simple and carefree life is conducive to good health?
- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. 7
 Once at twilight I along with my younger brother was walking home. I was five miles away from my village home. As it was getting dark,......
- 9. Suppose, your friend has secured A+ in the HSC exam. Now, write an email congratulating him/ her on his/her success.

10. The graph below shows the percentage of 15-19 and 20-24 year old married women in urban and rural areas in Bangladesh who have experienced physical or sexual violence. Describe the graph in at least 80 words.



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

Hold fast to dreams
For if dreams die
Life is a broken-winged bird
That cannot fly.
Hold fast to dreams
Life is a barren field
Frozen with snow.

Model Question - 49

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

British-Bangladeshis, also known as British-Bengalis, are an important part of the Bangladeshi diaspora or those of Bangladeshi origin who are living abroad. Almost half of all British-Bangladeshis live in London, especially in the East London boroughs, of which Tower Hamlets has the highest concentration. Today a tourist who is new to London may well decide to make her way over to the East End of the city, to visit 'Banglatown'. After exiting the Tube Station there she might follow the signs that point to Brick Lane, a street that has gained certain notoriety from Monica Ali's best-selling novel of the same name, which was also made into a movie. She may decide to try out one of the many Bangladeshi restaurants she sees there for lunch. Sitting at one of the tables with a window onto the street, she might notice that the street signs are not just in English but also in Bengali. And the lamp-posts are in green and red- the colors of the Bangladeshi flag. In fact everywhere she looks she finds visual cues of the Bangladeshi, and even more specifically, the Sylheti presence in the area. Storefronts advertise flights from London to Sylhet, some on Bangladesh Biman (the national airline of Bangladesh) and others on Air Sylhet, a private airline company formed by British Bangladeshis. There is a sign for Sonali Bank- the major state-owned commercial bank of Bangladesh. There is a food store advertising frozen fish from Sylhet's Surma River. She watches two elderly men with long, grey beards enter the store; they are dressed in long white tunics, baggy pants and white head caps. She sees a group of teenage girls walking down the street in animated conversation. One is dressed in a black burkah and the others are in jeans and long shirts, along with bright sequined hijabs on their heads. Looking through her London guidebook, she reads about how this neighborhood is in 'Banglatown'.

In 2001 British Bangladeshi leaders, including many of the second-generation activists, led a successful bid via the Tower Hamlets council to gain the official designation of 'Banglatown' for Brick Lane and its surrounding neighbourhoods. With the help of street signs and an advertising campaign, the hope was to give the area a distinct cultural identity that would be attractive to tourists and thus beneficial for Bangladeshi businesses located there. In fact the area has a number of visible Bangladeshi landmarks, such as Altab Ali Park, the Kobi Nazrul Cultural Centre and the Shohid Minar Monument. Along with the official designation of Banglatown, these landmarks are matters of considerable pride for many British Bangladeshis, symbols of their hard-won presence and political voice in Britain. [Unit-11; Lesson-2]

Abroad (আরোড়)n-বিদেশ; out of the country; syn-foreign land, overseas; ant-home, native land. Concentration (কন্স্নট্রেইশ্ন্)n-পূর্ণ মনোযোগ; the ability to give full attention on one thing; syn-attention, attentiveness, meditation, awareness; ant-indifference, callousness. Brick (বিল্ল্)n-ইট; baked clay used for building walls and houses; syn-slab. Notoriety (নোটারাইআটি)n-কুয় তি/ অপযশ; the state of being infamous for something bad; syn-ill repute, bad name, infamy; ant-fame, reputation. Visual (ভিজুআল)adj-দৃফিনির্ভর; relating to seeing. Private (প্রাইভেট)n-র ক্তিগত; only for one person; syn-personal, confidential, secret; ant-public. Commercial (কামশ্ল)adj-বাণিজ্লি ক; related to buying and selling things; syn-business, trade, industrial, mercantile; ant-charitable. Teenage (টীনএইজ)n-১৩ থেকে ১৯ বছর বয়সী এমন; between 13 and 19 years old; syn-adolescence; ant-old age. Tunic (টি উনিক্)n-পুলিশ, সৈনিক প্রভৃতির গায়ে সেঁটে থাকা জ্যাকেট বিশেষ; a tightly fitting jacket wom by the police, soldiers etc; syn-uniform. Grey (গ্রেই)n-ধুসর; the colour of smoke or ashes. Beard (বিআড)n-দাড়ি; hair that grows on the chin and

8

cheeks of a man's face. **Bid** (বিড) v—আদেশ করা; to tell sb to do sth; syn-offer, propose; ant-forbid. **Designation** (ডেজিগ্নেশ্ন্)n—পদমর্যাদা; an official title; syn-rank, post. **Campaign** (ক্যাম্পেই্ন)n—প্চারাভিযান; a series of planned activities for a particular aim; syn-propaganda. **Landmark** (ক্লাফ্টমার্ক)n—মারকয়তজ্ঞ; a building or place that marks sth important; syn-mark, sign, pointer. **Symbol** (সিম্ব্ল)n—পৃতীক; a sign or object which is used to represent something; syn-sign, mark, icon.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: বিক্সিশ-বাংলাদেশি যারা ব্রিটিশ-বাঙালি নামেও পরিচিত তারা বাংলাদেশি অভিবাসীদের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অংশ অথবা ঐ সকল বাংলাদেশি বংশোচ্চূত যারা বিদেশে বসবাস করছে। প্রায় অর্ধেক ব্রিটিশ-বাংলাদেশি লন্ডনে বাস করে, বিশেষ করে পূর্ব লন্ডনের বিশাল এলাকায় যেখানে টাওয়ার হ্যামলেট সর্বাধিক নজরকাতা।

আজ একজন পর্যটক যিনি লন্ডনে নতুন, ভালোভাবে বাংলা টাউন ভ্রমণের সিম্থান্ত নিতে পারেন যা শহরের শেষ পূর্ব প্রান্তে অবস্থিত। চমৎকার টিউব স্টেশনের পরে তাকে কিছু চিহ্ন অনুসরণ করতে হতে পারে যা মণিকা আলীর সবচেয়ে বেশি বিক্রিত উপন্যাস থেকে কুখ্যাতি অর্জনকারী একটি রাস্তা বিক লেনকে নির্দেশ করে, যা দিয়ে চলচিত্রও তৈরি হয়েছিল। দুপুরের খাবারের জন্য সেখানে অবস্থিত বাংলাদেশি অনেক রেস্তোরাঁ থেকে তাকে একটি বেছে নিতে হতে পারে। রাস্তামুখী একটি টেবিলে বসে জানালা দিয়ে সে দেখতে পারে রাস্তার নামফলকগুলো শুধু ইংরেজিতে নয় বরং একই সাথে বাংলায়। রাস্তার ল্যাম্পপোস্টগুলো সবুজ লাল বাংলাদেশের পতাকার রং। বস্তুত সব জায়গায় সে দেখে বাংলাদেশি দৃশ্যমান নির্দেশিকা এবং বিশেষ করে এখানে সিলেটিদের উপস্থিতি। দোকানের সমুখভাগ বিজ্ঞাপন দেয় লন্ডন থেকে সিলেট যাত্রার বাংলাদেশ বিমানে (বাংলাদেশের জাতীয় এয়ার লাইন) এবং অন্যটি হলো এয়ার সিলেট- একটি ব্যক্তিমালিকানাধীন এয়ার লাইন কোম্পানী যা গঠিত হয়েছে ব্রিটিশ বাংলাদেশিদের দারা। এখানে রয়েছে সোনালী ব্যাংকের নামফলক যা বাংলাদেশের রাফ্রায়ন্ত বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংক। এখানে রয়েছে হিমায়িত মাছের দোকান যা সিলেটের সুরমা নদী থেকে আনা। সে দেখেছে দুজন প্রবীণ ধূসর লক্ষা দাড়িওয়ালা লোককে যারা দোকানে ঢুকছে; তারা চাদর ও পায়জামা এবং মাথায় সাদা টুপি পরিহিত। সে দেখতে পাচ্ছে একদল চটপটে ও বাকপটু কিশোরী রাস্তা দিয়ে হেঁটে যাচ্ছে। একজন কালো বোরখা পরিহিতা এবং অন্যরা জিনস এবং লম্বা শার্ট সহ উজ্জল চিক্চিক্ হিজাব তাদের মাথায়। লন্ডন গাইড বুকে চোখ বুলিয়ে সে বাংলা টাউনে প্রতিবেশীর সম্পর্কে দেখে নিল।

২০০১ সালে ব্রিটিশ বাংলাদেশি নেতারা ২য় প্রজন্মের কর্মীদের নিয়ে টাওয়ার হ্যামলেট কাউন্সিলের মাধ্যমে ব্রিকলেন ও তার পার্শ্ববর্তী এলাকার জন্য বাংলাটাউন এর সরকারি মর্যাদা অর্জনে একটি সফল প্রচেন্টা পরিচালনা করেন। রাস্তার নামফলক ও বিজ্ঞাপন প্রদর্শনের মাধ্যমে আশা ছিল এ এলাকাটি একটি ব্যতিক্রমি সাংস্কৃতিক পরিচিতির অধিকারী হবে যা পর্যটকদের নিকট আকর্ষণীয় হবে এবং এখানে অবস্থিত বাংলাদেশি ব্যবসার জন্য সুবিধাজনক হবে। বস্তুতঃ এ এলাকায় বাংলাদেশি বিখ্যাত স্থাপনা রয়েছে যেমন আলতাব আলী পার্ক, কবি নজরুল কালচারাল সেন্টার এবং শহিদ মিনার। বাংলাটাউন দাপ্তরিক পদবি নিয়ে এ বিখ্যাত স্থাপনাটি যথার্থভাবেই ব্রিটিশ বাংলাদেশিদের গৌরব। এগুলো ব্রিটেনে তাদের কন্টার্জিত উপস্থিতি আর রাজনৈতিক কণ্ঠস্বরকে প্রকাশ করে।

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 5 = 5$ (a) What does the word 'abroad' refer to? (i) home (ii) native land (iii) fame (iv) overseas (b) 'Banglatown' is situated in —. (i) Paris (ii) London (iii) Canada (iv) France (c) What is the meaning of the word 'symbol'? (ii) forbid (iii) charitable (iv) home (d) Sitting at one of the tables with a window on to the street, one might notice that the street signs are not just English but also in Bengali. What does it imply? (i) importance of Bangla (ii) abuse of Bangla (iii) role of Bangla (iv) degradation of Bangla (e) The phrase 'in fact' refers to —. (iii) shortly (iv) wonderfully (i) truly (ii) temporarily Extra Questions: (f) The word 'especially' refers to -. (i) conspicuously (ii) eminently (iii) very (iv) unique (g) The closest meaning of 'concentration' is — (iii) dilution (i) distraction (ii) collection (iv) focusing (h) By British- Bangladeshi we mean —. (i) a Bangladeshi but British by birth (ii) a British but Bangladeshi by birth (iii) a British origin (iv) none of the above

(j) — has got notoriety from Monica Ali's bestselling novel.
 (i) Tube Station (ii) London borough (iii) Tower Hamlet (iv) Brick Lane
 (k) The word 'lunch' means —.
 (i) morning meal (ii) midday meal (iii) dinner (iv) supper
 (l) Which of the following is true of Bangladeshi flag?

(i) green and red with stars (ii) green and white (iii) red and white (iv) green and red

(ii) picture

(m) — in Brick Lane are not just in English but also in Bengali.

(i) The restaurants (ii) The street lights (iii) The street signs (iv) The lamp posts (n) The lamp posts are coloured in —.

(i) green and white (ii) complete green (iii) complete red (o) What is the official name of the national airline of Bangladesh?

(i) Biman Bangladesh (ii) Bangladesh Airlines (iii) Bangladesh Biman (iv) Bangladesh Air Force

(iii) film

(iv) stage show

(iv) green and red

(p) Air Sylhet is a private airline company formed by —.

(i) Bangladeshis

(iii) Bangladeshi Indians(iv) British people

(i)

The word 'movie' means -

(i) photograph

(vii)

Sonali Bank

	(q)		s for — from Sylhet's Sur		(,) (
	(r)	(i) frozen fish The word 'sign' means		ozen fish and vegetables	(iv) frozen shrimp		
	(1)	(i) token	(ii) evidence	(iii) emblem	(iv) badge		
	(s)	What is Sonali Bank?	, ,	` '	. ,		
			al bank of Bangladesh	B 4.1.1			
			med commercial bank of wned commercial bank of				
			cial bank of British Benga				
	(t)	The closest meaning of					
		(i) push	(ii) plug	(iii) display	(iv) publicise		
	(u)	The word 'animated' r		(112)	(a.)		
	(- 1)	(i) alive The synonym of 'conve	(ii) inert	(iii) dull	(iv) vital		
	(v)	(i) discourse	(ii) gossip	(iii) exchange	(iv) conference		
	(w)		get official designation?	(iii) eneriange	(iv) conference		
		(i) 1998	(ii) 1999	(iii) 2000	(iv) 2001		
	(x)	The word 'baggy' mean		4			
	(- 1)	(i) loose The word 'identity' ref	(ii) tight	(iii) firm	(iv) oversize		
	ψj	The word 'identity' refe (i) rapport	(ii) empathy	(iii) personality	(iv) peculiarity		
	(z)	The closest meaning of		(iii) personality	(iv) peculiarity		
		(i) drive	(ii) push	(iii) crusade	(iv) attack		
	(aa)) What does the word 's		(112)	<i>(</i> ,)		
	ጤե	(i) indifference	(ii) callousness	(iii) decoration	(iv) reputation		
	เมม)The word 'notoriety' m (i) bad name	(ii) fame	(iii) reputation	(iv) attention		
	(cc)	What does the word 'c		(iii) reputation	(iv) accentain		
		(i) fame	(ii) reputation	(iii) charitable	(iv) mercantile		
	(dd			Bangladesh situated in Lo			
	(مم)	(i) Bangladesh Bank The phrase 'along witl	(ii) Agrani Bank	(iii) Sonali Bank	(iv) Janata Bank		
	(CC)	(i) besides	(ii) to mark	(iii) to obey	(iv) to see		
B.	Ans	swer the following ques		() == == = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	$2 \times 5 = 10$		
		Who are called British		10			
			hat did she depict in her	novel'?			
		Give a short description What did the British F	Bangladeshis try to gain ii	n 2001?			
			ndmarks are visible in Ba				
	Ext	tra Questions :					
	(f)			ıe Bangladeshi restaurant	s?		
		Who have formed Air S What does the narrate					
	(i)	What does the narrate					
	(j)			al designation of Banglato	wn for Brick Lane?		
	(k)	How are the teenage g					
	(l)		and most of the British Ba	angladeshis live?			
) Where is Brick Lane? Why is it famous? In which language are the streets signed? What is the colour of the lamp posts?					
			es can a tourist see in Bri		posts.		
				ch year the designation wa			
			nd make a flow chart sho	owing the features of Ban	-		
		s been done for you.) Having many Banglade	shi restaurants in Brick I	$\frac{1}{2}$ ane $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$2 \times 5 = 10$ $\rightarrow \boxed{4.} \rightarrow \boxed{5.} \rightarrow \boxed{6.}$		
		tra Question :	on restaurants in Brief I	, <u>2.</u> , <u>0.</u>	, 1. , 0. , 0.		
			ing Brick Lane which ref	lects Bangladeshi culture	s. (One has been done for		
	yου	-			$2 \times 5 = 10$		
O		Famous for British Bar					
Or,	ves	Who/ What	Mhere	ow with the given informa When	tion. $1 \times 10 = 10$ Information		
	В	ritish Bangladeshi	(i)	now	(ii)		
		lmost half of them	(iii)	at present	(iv)		
	A	new tourist	in London	(v)	(vi)		

nowadays

in Monica Ali's novel

(<u>ix</u>)

(viii)

(x)

10

3. Write a summary of the above text.

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

described	publication	win	top seller	critic	earn			
not only	culture	buried	but also	born	identify			

This passage is about Humayun Ahmed. He (a) — on 13th November in 1948. He was (b) — an author and dramatist, (c) — a script writer and film maker. The (d) — of his novel *Nondito Noroke* (e) — him fame. As a result, he (f) — admiration from literary critics like Dr. Ahmed Sharif. The Times of India (g) — Humayun Ahmed as a custodian of Bangladeshi literary culture. His writing style was (h) — as magic realism. His books have ranked the (i) — at the Ekushey Book Fair. After his death in New York, he was (j) — in Nuhash Palli.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

The National Memorial at Savar (a) — nation's (b) — for the martyrs of the Liberation War. This (c) — is 150 feet (d) —. The actual (e) — is to build a complex covering an (f) — of 126 acres. It (g) — a mosque, a library and a museum. This complex gives a clear (h) — to all oppressors that the (i) — of freedom need not be very big and that oppression will always be (j) —.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

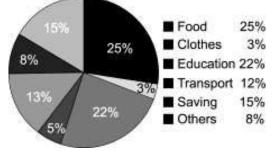
- (a) A craftwork is one kind of art.
- (b) But the mechanical production of craftwork is a challenge to the preservation of its authenticity.
- (c) Government should also come forward in this regard.
- (d) Branding and marketing are the best solution of this problem.
- (e) Due to lower demand for handcrafts 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.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Folk Music" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.
 - (a) What does folksong mean? (b) Why should we preserve folksongs? (c) Why are the most folksongs getting deteriorated? (d) Who are the contributors to folksongs in Bangladesh. (e) What necessary steps should we take to make people aware of folk music?
- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

7

- A naughty shepherd was grazing a flock of ship in a field near a forest. One day he thought that he would make a joke with the people working in the field. Out of whim he cried out at the top of his voice, "The wolf! Save me, save me." All the men working in the field.......
- **9.** Suppose, you are Mukta. You are very glad to hear the news of 3G mobile network. You want to share your feelings with your friend Rikta. **Now write an email about 3G network.** 5
- 10. The pie-chart shows the percentage of a family's household income distributed into different categories. Now, describe the chart in 150 words.



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

8

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree, And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made; Nine bean rows will I have, a hive for the honey bee And live alone in the bee loud glade.

And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings;

There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow, And evening full of the linnet's wings

I will arise and go now, for always night and day I hear lake water lapping with low sound by the shove,

While I stand on the road way, or on the pavements grey, I hear it in the deep heart's core.

Model Question - 50

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Last month, a 20-year dream came true: we visited Italy. While it was an amazing lesson in history, I was also taken by surprise at the Bangladeshis in Italy.

I heard estimates of between 200,000 and 600,000 Bangladeshis in Italy.

I saw them in Rome, Florence and Venice (but not in Siena.) The ones I saw all had small to medium-size businesses. In Rome, they were selling handbags, sunglasses and tourist material on the streets. In Florence, we walked into a store selling 'Indian-looking' things— a 'monohori dokan'— only to find the owner was a Bangladeshi who had a chain of these stores in the city.

In Venice, they were selling trinkets—like little puppets made from balloons—on the Accademia Bridge and in San Marco Square. One seller told me these would not sell in Rome, but in Venice the tourists buy them. They were incredibly kind and polite to us. The person in Florence—much to our protestations—treated us with cokes and ice cream, and sold things to us at large discounts. When it came to prices, they said "Pay us what you want—we are so happy to see a Bangladeshi tourist here." It was a kind of haggling in reverse. One street vendor in Rome, after selling a sunglass at 18 Euro to a European person, turned around and sold me a similar sunglass at 4.5 Euro. I wanted to pay him more, but, incredible as it seems, he would not take it. I think this barely covered his cost.

At a mini-flea-market of Bangladeshi stalls at the Tiburtina station in Rome, I fell into a discussion of the business. It costs them 1000–2000 Euros a month to rent each stall.

The work is very hard, and they live frugally. So they are able to save some money which they send home. One seller in Venice said he can save up to Euro 1000 a month, but only if a lot of conditions are met (e.g. he has to sell an average of 50 euros' worth daily; his food expenses cannot exceed Euro 80/month, etc.) I was inspired by their entrepreneurship and touched by their generosity and hope their Diaspora comes true soon.

[Unit-11; Lesson-3]

Amazing (আমেইজিং) adj-বিষয়কর; extremely surprising: syn-astonishing, wonderful, remarkable, marvelous; ant-unremarkable. Estimate (এসটিমাট্)n—আনুমানিক হিসাব; approximate account; syn-approximation, guess. Chain (টেইন্)n—এক জাতীয় বহুসপ্তা ক; a series of connected things or people. Puppet (পাপিট্)n—পুতুল; a toy in the shape of a person or animal that you can move with strings; syn-doll, dummy. Polite (পালইট্) adj—সুমীল/ মার্জিড; behaving in a way that is socially correct; syn-civil, well-bred, courteous; ant-coarse. Protestation (প্রটেস্টেইন্ন্)n—দৃশ্রেভিজ্ঞ ঘোষণা; when someone says something forcefully: syn-assertion, declaration; ant-affirmation. Rent (রেন্ট্)n—ভাড়া; an amount of money to be paid regularly for a house etc; syn-fee, payment, charge. Barely (রেয়া(র্)লি)adv— কদাচিৎ/ নামমান্ট, by the smallest amount; syn-hardly, just about; ant-easily. Frugally (ফুল্জি)adv—মিতব্যয়িতার সজো; with care when using money or food; syn-economically, meagerly, thriftily; ant-generously. Generosity (জেনারসাটি)n— উদারতা; the quality of being generous; syn-kindness, big heartedness, open-handedness; ant-miserlyness, meanness. Entrepreneurship (জাটিশ্বানার্শিপ্)n—উদোগ; making money by starting or running businesses. Migrate (মাইট্রেট্)v— এক স্থান তাগ করে অন্য স্থানে বসবাসের জন্য চলে যাওয়া; to move from one part of the world to another; syn-emigrate, wander. Incredible (ইন্জেডাব্ল)adj—অবিশুজ; impossible or very difficult to believe; syn-unbelievable; ant-credible, believable. Exceed (ইক্সীড্)v— কাউকে অতিকম করা; to be greater than a particular number or amount; syn-outrank, pass, surpass.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: গত মাসে, ২০ বছরের একটি স্বপু বাস্তবে পরিণত হয়েছে: আমরা ইতালি ভ্রমণ করেছি। একদিকে ইতালির ইতিহাস যেমন বিস্ময়কর, তেমনিভাবে ইতালিতে বসবাসকারী বাংলাদেশিরাও আমাকে বিস্মিত করেছিল।

আমি শুনেছিলাম ইতালিতে বসবাসরত আনুমানিক ২০০,০০০ (দুই লক্ষ) থেকে ৬০০,০০০ (ছয় লক্ষ) বাংলাদেশি রয়েছে।

আমি তাদেরকে রোম, ফ্রোরেন্স ও ভেনিসে (কিন্তু সিয়েনায় নয়) দেখেছি। আমি যাদেরকে দেখেছিলাম তাদের প্রত্যেকেরই ছোট থেকে মাঝারি ধরনের ব্যবসা ছিল। রোম শহরে, তারা রাস্তায় হাতব্যাগ, সানগ্লাস ও পর্যটন সামগ্রী বিক্রয় করছিল। ফ্রোরেন্সে আমরা একটা মনিহারী দোকানে ঢুকলাম যেখানে ভারতীয় পণ্যের মত দেখতে কিছু জিনিসপত্র বিক্রয় হচ্ছিল—সেখানে শুধুমাত্র একজন বাংলাদেশি মালিককে পাওয়া গেল যার ঐ শহরে এরকম অসংখ্য দোকান রয়েছে।

ভেনিস শহরে, তারা অ্যাকাডেমিয়া সেতুর উপর ও সান্মাকো চত্ত্বরে ট্রিংকেটস নামে বেলুন দ্বারা তৈরি ছোট পুতুল বিক্রয় করছিল। একজন বিক্রেতা আমাকে বললেন যে এসব পণ্য রোম শহরে বিক্রয় হবে না, কিন্তু পর্যটকরা ভেনিস শহরে এগুলো ক্রয় করে।

তারা আমাদের প্রতি অবিশ্বাস্যভাবে সদয় ও আন্তরিক ছিলেন। ফ্লোরেন্সে একজন ব্যক্তি আমাদের ভীষণ আপত্তি সত্ত্বেও আমাদের কোক ও আইসক্রিম খাইয়েছিলেন এবং অনেক মূল্য ছাড় দিয়ে আমাদের নিকট জিনিস বিক্রয় করেছিলেন। দামের বেলায় তারা বলেছিলেন, "আপনাদের যা ইচ্ছে তা দিন, আমরা এখানে বাংলাদেশি পর্যটক দেখেই খুশি।" এটা একটা দর কষাকষির ব্যাপার। রোম শহরে একজন ফেরিওয়ালা এক ইউরোপীয় ভদুলোকের কাছে একটি সানগ্রাস ১৮ ইউরোতে বিক্রি করে আমার দিকে ঘুরল এবং আমার কাছে ৪.৫ ইউরোতে বিক্রয় করল। আমি তাকে আরও বেশি দিতে চাইলাম, কিন্তু অবিশ্বাস্য মনে হল যে সে তা নেয়নি। আমার মনে হয় সে শুধ তার কেনা দামের সমপরিমাণ অর্থ রেখেছিল।

রোম শহরের টিবার্টিনা স্টেশনে এক ছোট সস্তা ও পুরোনো জিনিসপত্রের বাংলাদেশি দোকানে তাদের ব্যবসা সংক্রান্ত বিষয়ে আলোচনায় মেতে উঠেছিলাম। মাসে প্রতিটি দোকান ভাড়া বাবদ ১০০০-২০০০ ইউরো খরচ হয়।

কাজটি খব কঠিন, আর তারা মিতুর য়ী জীবন-যাপন করে। তাই বাডিতে পাঠানোর জন্য তারা সামান্য অর্থ সঞ্জয় করতে পারে।

ভেনিস শহরে আমাদের বিক্রেতা বলেছিলেন তিনি মাসে ১০০০ ইউরো সঞ্চয় করতে পারেন, কিন্তু কেবল অনেকগুলো শর্তের মুখোমুখি হওয়ার পর (উদাহরণস্বরূপ: তাকে প্রতিদিন গড়ে কমপক্ষে ৫০ ইউরো বিক্রয় করতে হবে; মাসে তার খাবার খরচ বাবদ ৮০ ইউরোর বেশি হওয়া যাবে না, ইক্লাদি।)

আমি তাদের উদ্যোগে উৎসাহিত হই এবং তাদের উদারতায় আমি সিক্ত হয়েছিলাম আর আশা করি তাদের অভিবাসন প্রক্রিয়া শীঘ্রই বাস্তবে রপ নেবে।

		garesarons // The Taper		
A.		oose the correct answer from the alternatives. What does the word 'amazing' refer to?		$1\times 5=5$
		(i) unremarkable (ii) remarkable The estimation of Bangladeshis in Italy is between	(iii) coarse en —.	(iv) kindness
		(i) 100,000–500,000 (ii) 150000–300,000 Which word describes the word 'generosity'?	(iii) 200,000-500,000	(iv) 200,000–600,000
		(i) easily (ii) generously The word 'frugally' means —.	(iii) kindness	(iv) meanness
		(i) generously (ii) economically	(iii) miserliness	(iv) easily
	(e)	The phrase 'a lot of means —. (i) a big amount (ii) a few	(iii) a little	(iv) some
	Ext	ra Questions :		
		The word 'incredible' means —.		
	` '	(i) believable (ii) unbelievable	(iii) absent	(iv) thinkable
	(g)	What does 'Indian-looking things' refer to —.		
	•	(i) things made in India	(ii) things looking like Ir	ndian
		(iii) things not made in India	(iv) things looking like t	hose made in India
	(h)	The closest meaning of 'haggle' is —.		
		(i) bargain (ii) quarrel	(iii) dispute	(iv) pact
	(i)	Trinkets like little puppets made from balloons v		
		(i) on the Accademia Bridge	(ii) in San Marco Square	
	(1)	(iii) on the Accademia Bridge and in San Marco	Square	(iv) in Rome
	(j)	The word 'reverse' means —.	(···) -14 - ·	(1-) -11-
	(I-)	(i) opposite (ii) rear	(iii) alter	(iv) cheek
	(K)	"I think this barely covered his cost" refers to — (i) he sold it with a profit	(ii) he sold it without m	ich profit
		(iii) he sold it at the cost price	(iv) he sold it with a little	
	(1)	The closest meaning of 'average' is —.	(iv) he sold it with a little	c pront.
	(-)	(i) mean (ii) minimum	(iii) common	(iv) extreme
	(m)	How much a seller in Venice has to sell an avera		(,
		(i) 100 euros (ii) 80 euros	(iii) 60 euros	(iv) 50 euros
	(n)	Which describes the word 'entrepreneur'?		
		(i) a person who runs a business taking financia		
		(ii) a person who runs a business involving no fi		
		(iii) a person who is callous about his business	(iv) none of the above	
	(0)	The word 'exceed' means —.	(:::)	(:-)
	(n)	(i) overdo (ii) top What does the word 'estimate' refer to?	(iii) surpass	(iv) cap
	(P)	(i) guess (ii) coarse	(iii) astonishing	(iv) charge
	(a)	A mini-flea market of Bangladeshi stalls is situa		(iv) charge
	(q)	(i) Venice (ii) Rome	(iii) Florence	(iv) Siena
	(r)	Which word describes the word 'protestation'?	(iii) I forestee	(iv) Sielia
	(-)	(i) astonishing (ii) wonderful	(iii) coarse	(iv) assertion
	(s)	The expression 'at large discounts' in the contex		
		(i) at a less price (ii) at a higher price	(iii) at a fixed price	(iv) at free of cost
	(t)	"I was inspired by their entrepreneurship ar		nerosity and hope their
		Diaspora comes true soon." What does this sent		
		(i) the popularity of Diaspora	(ii) the inspiration of Dia	
D	۸	(iii) the lifestyle of Diaspora	(iv) the characteristics o	•
В.		swer the following questions.		$2 \times 5 = 10$
		How many Bangladeshis live in Italy? What are some of the occupations of the Bangla	dashis the outhor met in	Italy?
		What kind of bargaining took place between the		
		What kind of saving do these Bangladeshis mak		
		What is the author's feeling about these expatria		itir tireiii.
		ra Questions:	zu zangadomo.	
		Why was the writer astonished?		
		Why did the writer believe that the Bangladeshis	s in Italy were kind and r	oolite?
		How much a businessman in Rome has to pay r		
		What are some of the conditions that a seller in		
		Why do the Bangladeshi diasporas in Italy lead		
		What was the writer's dream and how long did h		
	(1)	What did the writer see in Rome?		
	(m)	What did the writer find in Florence?		

(n) What did the writer see in Venice?(o) How did the Bangladeshis in Italy treat the writer?

2.	(i) Read the above text and make a flow chart showing what the writer saw in Italy. (One has	been
	done for you.) 2×5	= 10
	1. Bangladeshis in Rome, Florence and Venice \rightarrow 2. \rightarrow 3. \rightarrow 4. \rightarrow 5. \rightarrow	6.
	Extra Question:	

(ii) Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the lifestyle of Bangladeshi diaspora in Italy. (One has been done for you.) $2 \times 5 = 10$

1. Doing small to medium-size business \rightarrow 2. \rightarrow 3. \rightarrow 4. \rightarrow 5. \rightarrow 6. Or, Read the above passage and complete the table below with the given information. $1 \times 10 = 10$

Who/ Item/ What	Place	Name of Activity	Number/ Amount
Bangladeshis	Italy		(i)
(ii)	in Rome	sale	
Trinkets	(iii)	sale	
(iv)	in Rome	selling to European	(v)
Sunglass	(vi)	selling to Bangladeshis	(vii)
(viii)	Tiburtina	costing	(ix)
(x)	Venice	saving	1000 Euro

3. Write a summary of the above text.

10

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

responsible	unemployment	minimum	within	latrines	shortage
rate	limit	controlled	facing	developing	face

Bangladesh is (a) — several problems because of her over-growing people. Environment pollution, (b) — of food, clothes, accommodation etc are some of them. Our population is growing at such a high (c) — that the environment may soon fail to supply the people with their (d) — necessities. As a result, the people may (e) — danger and destruction. The increasing number of vehicles is (f) — for traffic jam. (g) — is responsible for drug addiction and terrorism among the youths. People's making (h) — on the bank of rivers and canals pollutes the environment. It is high time we (i) — the growth of population. We should take immediate measures to keep our population (j) — a limit.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

1 × 10 = 10

Happiness means the vibration of our heart, soul and mind. It helps us to sleep a (a) — sleep with (b) —

dreams. It is the (c) — of satisfaction and gratification. Happiness lies at the root of our (d) — activities. A

man can be happy by (e) — what he has. If a man hankers after more, the (f) — to achieve more destroys
his (g) — of mind. In the real sense of the (h) —, no man can get happiness (i) — being honest and (j) —.

5. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

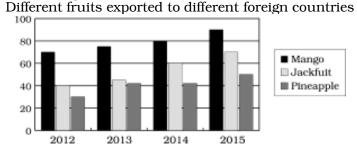
5

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

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Culture" on the basis of the answers to the following questions in about 200 words. 10 (a) What is culture? (b) What are the elements of culture? (c) What things do you find in our culture? (d) How is the Bangladeshi culture being influenced? (e) What is the bad effect of western culture on our culture?
- 9. Write an email to your friend congratulating him on his/her brilliant success.

10. Look at the graph below. Bangladesh Fruit Export Ltd. exports fruits to different foreign countries. Now write a paragraph describing export fruits of the company. The unit shows quintals.



8

11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

All people dream, but not equally,
Those who dream by night in the dusty recesses of their mind,
Wake in the morning to find that it was vanity.

But the dreamers of the day are dangerous people, For they dream their dreams with open eyes, And make them come true.

Model Question - 51

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Migration from Bangladesh to Britain started in 1930s and was predominantly a Sylheti phenomenon. Men of this particular geographical area employed by the British ship companies first started the process of migration. These men were largely illiterate and belonged to the landless peasantry. After the World War II, due to labor shortages, British government encouraged labor migration from its former colonies. The postwar British economy demanded cheap and plentiful labor, much of which was recruited from South Asia. Since Sylhet had already forged a strong link with the UK, most new labor was drawn from there. Sylhetis, based in the UK, helped each other to integrate into the new society by providing credit, arranging documents, and gradually spreading the network. During the 1950s, the numbers increased dramatically. However, along with people from poorer backgrounds, a small number of urban upper and middle class Bangladeshis also migrated even before the World War II for higher education and settled in the UK.

According to the 2001 census, 283,063 Bangladeshis lived in the UK, which is 0.5 percent of the total population. In Britain, they are primarily concentrated in Greater London and the third generation of Bangladeshi population, those 'born and bred' in Britain, constitute half of the community. The largest Bangladeshi population outside London is located in Oldham, and the others are scattered across Birmingham, Luton and Bradford. British Bangladeshis are predominantly Muslims. Studies reveal that the second and the third generation Bangladeshis seem to uphold their Muslim identity rather than their identity as Bangladeshis.

However, the absence of a strong tie does not mean that the Bangladeshi community is completely detached from their homeland. In the era of globalization and social networking, like other diaspora communities, British Bangladeshis are also linked to their countries of origin by phone, mail, Internet and television. By the virtue of technological advancement, communication of news is rapid and sustained, which gives migrant communities a sense of belonging to multiple homes. In particular, the first generation of migrants continues to regard Bangladesh as central to their identity. [Unit-11; Lesson-4] [Rajshahi Govt. City College-'16; Cantonment Public School & College, Rangpur-'16; Kurigram Govt. Women's College-'16]

— 🗎 🛍 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 💳 👚

Migration (মাইহোইশ্ন)n —অভিগমন/ অভিবাসন; the movement of large numbers of people from one place to another; syn-relocation, immigration, resettlement; ant-confinement. Predominantly (প্ৰিমনান্ট্লি)adv –প্ৰানত; for the most part; syn-mainly, mostly, chiefly; ant-partially. Geographical (জিঅগ্লাফিক্ল)adj— ভৌগোলিক. Process (প্রৌসেস্)n—প্রক্রা; a series of things that are done to achieve a particular result; syn-procedure, method, progressing. Peasantry (প্রজন্ট্রি)n— কৃষক প্রেণি; all the peasants in a region or country; syn-farmers, cultivators. Colony (কলানি)n—উপনিবেশ; a country controlled politically by a powerful country. Postwar (প্রাস্টওয়ার্)adj—যুম্পোত্তর; existing the period after a war. Recruit (রিক্ট্)v—সংগ্রহ করা, নিয়োগ দেওয়া; syn-employ, hire; ant-fire. Credit (ক্রেডিট্)n—ঝণ; money that you borrow from a bank; syn-loan; ant-deposit, savings. Integrate (ইন্টিগ্রেইট্)v— অজীভূত করা; to become or make sh accepted as a member of a social group; syn-combine, mix; ant- separate, disintegrate. Dramatically (ডাঝাটিক্লি)adv—নাটকীয়ভাবে; suddenly to a great extent; syn-radically, vividly, severely; ant- modestly. Generation (জেনারেশন্)n—প্রজন্ম; all the people who were born at about the same time. Concentrate (কন্স্ন্ট্ট্)v—পূর্ণ মনোযোগ দেওয়া; to give attention to sth; syn-ponder; ant- wander. Detach (ড্রিট্ চ্)v—বিচ্ছিন্ন করা; to separate sth from sth; syn-separate, remove, disconnect, isolate; ant- attach, join, add. Sustain (সাস্টেইন্)v—টিকে থাকা; to make sth continue; syn-withstand, stand; ant- quit, stop, die.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: বসবাসের জন্য বাংলাদেশ থেকে ব্রিটেনে লোকজন যাওয়া শুরু হয়েছিল ১৯৩০ এর দশকে আর প্রধানত এটি ছিল সিলেটের একটি বিসয়কর ঘটনা। ব্রিটিশ জাহাজ কোম্পানি কর্তৃক নিয়োগপ্রাপ্ত এই বিশেষ ভৌগোলিক এলাকার লোকজন বসবাসের উদ্দেশ্যে বিদেশে পাড়ি জমানোর ধারা শুরু করেছিল। এই মানুষগুলোর অধিকাংশই ছিল নিরক্ষর আর ভূমিহীন কৃষক শ্রেণির অন্তর্গত। দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুন্থের পর শ্রমিক সংকট দেখা দেওয়ায় ব্রিটিশ সরকার তাদের সাবেক উপনিবেশগুলো হতে শ্রমিক অভিবাসনকে উৎসাহিত করেছিল। যুদ্ধ পরবর্তী ব্রিটিশ অর্থনীতিতে সসতা ও অধিক শ্রমিক দরকার হয়েছিল যার অধিকাংশই দক্ষিণ এশিয়া থেকে নেওয়া হয়েছিল। যেহেতু সিলেট ইতোমধ্যেই ব্রিটেনের সাথে একটা নিবিড় সম্পর্ক গড়ে তুলেছিল, তাই অধিকাংশ শ্রমিক সেখান থেকেই নিয়োগ দেওয়া হয়েছিল। যুক্তরাজ্যে বসবাসরত সিলেটিরা ঋণ দান, কাগজপত্র যোগাড় করা ও নেটওয়ার্ক ছড়িয়ে দেয়ার মাধ্যমে একে অন্যকে সমাজে অজ্ঞীভূত হতে সহায়তা করেছিল। ১৯৫০-এর দশকে এই সংখ্যা নাটকীয়ভাবে বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছিল। যা হোক, দরিদ্র মানুষের পাশাপাশি শহরের উচ্চবিত্ত ও মধ্যবিত্ত শ্রেণির লোকজন উচ্চশিক্ষা লাভের জন্য এমনকি দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুদ্ধের প্রাক্কালেই ব্রিটেনে স্থায়ীভাবে বসতি স্থাপন করেছিল।

(iv) depute

২০০১ সালের আদমশুমারি অনুসারে, ব্রিটেনে বসবাসকারী বাংলাদেশি লোকের সংখ্যা ছিল ২৮৩,০৬৩ (দুই লক্ষ তিরাশি হাজার তেশটি) জন যা সে দেশের মোট জনসংখ্যার শতকরা ০.৫ ভাগ। ব্রিটেনে তারা প্রাথমিকভাবে বৃহত্তর লন্ডন শহরে বসবাস করে আর বাংলাদেশি জনসংখ্যার তৃতীয় প্রজন্ম যাদের 'জন্ম ও ভরণপোষণ' ব্রিটেনেই হয় তাদের সংখ্যা সম্প্রদায়ের মোট জনসংখ্যার প্রায় অর্ধেক। লন্ডনের বাইরে ওল্ডহাম শহরে সবচেয়ে বেশি বাংলাদেশি লোকজন বসবাস করে আর বাকি লোকজন বার্মিংহাম, লুটন ও ব্র্যাডফোর্ডে ছড়িয়ে ছিটিয়ে রয়েছে। বাংলাদেশি বংশোদ্ভূত বিষ্টিশ নাগরিকগণ প্রধানত মুসলিম। গবেষণায় দেখা যায় যে দিতীয় ও তৃতীয় প্রজন্মের লোকজন নিজেদেরকে বাংলাদেশি পরিচয় দেওয়ার চেয়ে মুসলমান

পরিচয় দি	তে শ্বাচ্ছন্দ্য বোধ করে।		
যাহোক,	নিবিড় বন্ধনের অনুপস্থিতি মানে এই নয় যে জন্মভূমি থে	াকে তারা সম্পূর্ণরূপে বিচ্ছিন। বিশ্বায়ন ও সামা	জিক যোগাযোগের এই যুগে, অন্যান্য
আঙ্বাসা	সম্প্রদায়ের ন্যায় ব্রিটিশ বাংলাদেশিরাও ফোন, মেইল, ইন	જાતિત્વ હ લાગાહનાત્ર થાતા નિલ્લામત્ર લગ્નાહ્યા જાતા	এর সাথে সম্পৃক্ত। প্রবাক্তর অগ্রগাতর বংগ্রেকী গোলন করে। বিশেষ করে
কলে কৰ	গাদ আদান-প্রদান দ্রুত ও নিরবচ্ছিন হয় যা অভিবাসী স	न्ध्रमात्रमभूर(क जकाविक स्मान भागातक रखताः केर्याटन भूष्टीचर स्टिका भारकः	র বারণা প্রদান করে। বিশেব করে,
	ন্মের অভিবাসীরা বাংলাদেশকেই তাদের পরিচয়ের কেন্দ্র ি		, , ,
	oose the correct answer from the alterna		$1 \times 5 = 5$
(a)	Which of the following has the closest i		(iv) mission
(P)	(i) commission (ii) emigration What does the phrase 'born and bred' i		(iv) mission
(D)	(i) having rich parents	(ii) born to be a great co	mnoser
	(iii) having good relation	(ii) both to be a great co.	mposci
	(iv) born and having grown up in a part	ticular place with particular backs	fround and education
(c)	Bangladeshi population outside London		ground and cadeation
(-)	(i) Oldham (ii) Birminghar		(iv) Bradford
(d)	The word 'diaspora' refers to —.	()	(,
()	(i) migration (ii) fashion	(iii) submission	(iv) vision
(e)			
	identity." What does the sentence refer		
	(i) the name of Bangladesh	(ii) proud identity of Bar	ngladesh
	(iii) living in Bangladesh (iv) separating	from Bangladesh	
	tra Questions :		
(f)	The word 'particular' means —.		
	(i) choosy (ii) general	(iii) casual	(iv) unique
(g)	These people are —.	(42) 1 11	
	(i) largely illiterate	(ii) landless peasants	
(L)	(iii) both (i) and (ii)	(iv) literate but landless	peasants
(n)	The closest meaning of 'shortage' is —.		(iv) in a degree ov
(i)	(i) abundance (ii) want What did the post war British economy	(iii) failure	(iv) inadequacy
(1)	(i) cheap labour (ii) plentiful labour		n and plentiful labour
(j)	The British recruited much of these lat		p and pichthul labour
v	(i) Asia (ii) South Asia		(iv) Australia
(k)		(III) THITEA	(iv) Hustiana
()	(i) maintained a strong connection	(ii) forced to maintain a	connection
	(iii) kept a close connection	(iv) established a close li	
(1)	The word 'integrate' refers to —.	,	
•	(i) separate (ii) fuse	(iii) join	(iv) assimilate
(m	When did the number of Sylhetis incre	ased dramatically in the UK?	
	(i) 1940s (ii) 1950s	(iii) 1960s	(iv) 1970s
(n)	— migrated to the UK even before Worl		
	(i) a small number of urban upper and	middle class Bangladeshis	
	(ii) a large number of urban upper and		
	(iii) a large number of rural middle clas		
(-)	(iv) a small number of unban lower and		
(0)	The synonym of the word 'concentrated		(:)
()	(i) diluted (ii) diffused	(iii) settled	(iv) assembled
(P)	The word 'primarily' refers to —. (i) mainly (ii) at first	(iii) mostly	(iv) chiefly
(a)	Who were 'born and bred' in London?	(III) Mostry	(iv) efficily
(q)	(i) the first generation of Bangladeshi p	onulation	
	(ii) the second generation of Banglades!		
	(iii) the third generation of Bangladeshi		(iv) all the above
(r)	Who were the second generation of Bar		(, 411 412 4130 10
(-)	(i) those who had migrated there for high		migrated for settlement
	(iii) those who had migrated for getting		5
	(iv) those who had migrated for higher		
(s)	According to the 2001 census, how ma		
	(i) 283.063 (ii) 284.063	(iii) 283.033	(iv) 284.033

(iii) appoint

(t) The word 'constitute' means —.

(ii) comprise

(i) form

	(u)	British Bangladesh	nis are mainly —.		
		(i) Christians	(ii) Hindus	(iii) Muslims	(iv) non muslims
	(v)	The phrase in the			
		``	(ii) in the days	(iii) in the period	(iv) in the time of
	(w)		ng of 'sustained' is —.	()	(,)
		(i) broken	(ii) interrupted	(iii) prolonged	(iv) uphold
	(X)		adesh as central to their iden		
					tion of Bangladeshi migrants
	(-)		eration of Bangladeshi migra	ants (iv) all the migra	ants from Bangladesh.
	(y)	'In particular' mean		(:::)11	(:-)
	(-)	(i) particularly	(ii) casually	(iii) generally	(iv) unique
	(z)	The word 'advance		(;;;) darralanment	(iv) dometica
	(00)	(i) gain	(ii) growth ving has the closest meaning	(iii) development	(iv) demotion
	(aa,	(i) usually	(ii) normally	(iii) ordinarily	(iv) surprisingly
	(hh		Bangladeshis lived in the UK		(iv) surprisingly
	ָטט	(i) 0.2	(ii) 0.3	(iii) 0.4	(iv) 0.5
	(cc)		d 'predominantly' mean?	(III) U. T	(IV) 0.5
	(CC)	(i) mainly	(ii) previously	(iii) precariously	(iv) permanently
	(dd	The word 'census'		(iii) precuriously	(iv) permanently
	(44		ounting people of a country	(ii) the process of c	counting money of a country
			counting ships of a country		counting women of a country
	(ee)				news is rapid and sustained
					tiple homes." What does the
		sentence imply?		3 3	-
		(i) a process of buy	ring homes	(ii) finding more th	an two homes
		(iii) having more th	an one home	(iv) searching for n	nore than one home
B.	Ans	swer the following q	uestions.		$2 \times 5 = 10$
			generation of Bangladeshis t	to migrate from Sylho	et to the UK?
		How did they migra			
			nd generation of Bangladesh		1?
			they have for going to Britain		
			hi migrants in Britain conne	ct to their country at	uns ume?
		ra Questions :	n from Bangladesh to Britair	a stort? Who were the	a first migrants?
			tis spread their network in th		c mst mgrants:
		What do studies re		ic or:	
			h Bangladeshis linked to the	ir countries of origin'	?
			ommunities feel a sense of be		
			d 'migration' mean?	aonging to marapie i	
			nated in the first two generati	ions of Bangladeshi r	nigrants to Britain?
			eshi migrants prefer to settle		9
					ved in the UK according to the
		2001 census?			
	(o)				ts is most closely connected to
			hich generation feels the leas		
2 .				ng the reasons of mi	gration of the Bangladeshis to
		tain. (One has been			$2 \times 5 = 10$
			II, due to labor shortages	$\rightarrow 2. \rightarrow 3.$	$\rightarrow \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
Or,	Rea		e and complete the table belo		
		Who	Name of Activity	Number/ What	Year/ When
	()	migrating		from (i)
)	encouraging migration		(iii)
		7)	increasing dramatically		(v)
		i)	(vii)	()	before World War II
	B	angladeshis	living in UK	(viii)	as per census (ix)

3. Write a summary of the above text.
 4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

cheap labour

demanding

initiated experimentation inhabitant added respect interest literature destruction honour wars priceless with

Nobel Prize is the greatest prestigious award of (a) — in the world. The prize is given to persons (b) — most outstanding contributions in six fields. Economics was (c) — in the list in 1969 for the first time. The prize was (d) — by the inventor of the science of (e) —. He was an (f) — of Sweden, but he studied

in Russia. Nobel became famous all over the world for his (g) — discovery. He left a will indicating that the (h) — on this money should be given as prizes to persons for their outstanding contribution to physics, chemistry, medicine, (i) — and peace. Rontgen won the first Nobel Prize for his outstanding (j) — in X-rays.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Shakespeare is the greatest playwright of the world. In his lifetime, Shakespeare wrote (a) — plays. He composed tragic, comic and (b) — plays. Of all his plays, *Hamlet* is called his masterpiece and *Tempest* the (c) —. It was (d) — in 1612. Then he retired as a (e) — and (f) — man. He wanted to live the (g) — life of a (h) — gentleman. And he made no (i) — to collect or (j) — his works.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

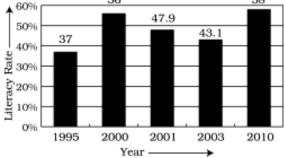
 $1 \times 10 = 10$

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

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Climate Change" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.
 - (a) What is climate? (b) What do you know about climate change? (c) What are the effects of climate change? (d) What is the view of the climatologists about the climate change situation in Bangladesh? (e) Why should we control climate change?
- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

 One day a grocer borrowed a balance and some weights from a fruit-seller. After a few days, the fruit-seller went to the grocer and told him to return his balance and weights......
- 9. Suppose, your friend Rana is addicted to drugs. It is a very bad habit. Now send an e mail to your friend asking him to give up the habit of taking drugs.
- 10. The column graph below shows 'Literacy Rate' from 1995 to 2010. Now describe the information available in the graph in your own language followed by a comparative analysis in 150 words.



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 80 words).

I died for beauty, but was scarce Adjusted in the tomb, When one who died for truth was lain In an adjoining room. He questioned softly why I failed? "For beauty," I replied. "And I for truth- the two are one; We brethren are," he said. And so, as kinsmen met a night, We talked between the rooms, Until the moss had reached our lips, And covered up our names.

Model Question - 52

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Conflict can be described as a disagreement among groups or individuals characterized by antagonism and hostility. This is usually fueled by the opposition of one party to another in an attempt to reach an objective different from that of the other party. The elements involved in the conflict have varied sets of principles and values, thus allowing a conflict to arise.

Conflict can be defined in many ways but one of the simplest is that it pertains to the opposing ideas and actions of different entities, resulting in an antagonistic state. Conflict is an inevitable part of life. All of us possess our own opinions, ideas and sets of beliefs. We have our own ways of looking at things and we act according to what we think is proper. Hence, we often find ourselves in conflict in different scenarios; it may involve other individuals, groups of people, or a struggle within our own selves. Consequently, conflict influences our actions and decisions in one way or another.

8

Conflict comes naturally; the clashing of thoughts and ideas is a part of the human experience. It is true that it can be destructive if left uncontrolled. However, it shouldn't be seen as something that can only cause negative things to transpire. It is a way to come up with more meaningful realizations that can certainly be helpful to the individuals involved.

Conflict can be seen as an opportunity for learning and understanding our differences. We can all live harmoniously despite conflicts as long as we know how to responsibly manage these struggles.

[Unit-12; Lesson-2]

[Joypurhat Cadet College-'16; Ideal School & College, Motijheel, Dhaka-'16; Dinajpur Govt. College-'16; Adamjee Cantonment College, Dhaka-'16; Shamsul Hoque Khan School & College, Dhaka-'16; Rajshahi College-'16; Govt. Begum Rokeya College, Rangpur-'16; Kushtia Govt. College-'16; Govt. College of Commerce, Chittagong-'16; Ispahani Public School & College, Chittagong-'16; Scholarshome, Sylhet-'16; Blue Bird School & College, Sylhet-'16; Moulvibazar Govt. College-'16]

— 🌉 🛍 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 🚃 💮

Individual (ইন্ডিভিজ্মলা)adj–পৃথক/ ব্যক্তিগত; a single person or thing: syn-person, entity, being, creature, personality; ant-general, collective. Attempt (আটেম্পট্)n–কোনো কিছু করার চেন্টা; to try to do sth; syn-effort, try, shot, go stab, trial. Inevitable (ইন্এভিটাব্ল্)adj–অনিবার্য; certain to happen and unable to avoid: syn-expected, usual, certain, predictable, to be expected; ant-uncertain, alterable. Pertain (পাটেইন্)v–অধিকারভুক্ত হওয়া; to be connected with a particular subject, event or situation/to belong: syn-relate, affect, concern, be relevant. Scenario (সিনাঃরিউ)n– দৃশ্যকল্প; a description of possible actions or events in the future; syn-situation, state, setting, picture, set-up. Clash (ক্লঞ্জ্য)v–ঝনঝন শব্দ করা, সংঘর্ষে আসা; to fight or argue; syn-fight, quarrel, collide, conflict. Transpire (ট্র্যান্সপাইর্য)v–পুকাশিত হওয়া; to become known or be revealed; syn-emerge, leak, be revealed, become known. Involve (ইন্তল্ভ)v–সম্পৃক্ত করা; to include someone or sth; syn-grip, rivet, entail, engage, occupy; ant-bore, tire, turn off, weary. Harmonious (হা:মৌনিআস্)adj–শাল্ডিপুর্ল; having a pleasant and friendly relationship; syn-musical, tuneful; discordant. Disagreement (ডিসাগ্নিমন্ট)n–মতানৈক্য, ভিন্নমত; lack of consensus or approval; syn-discord, conflict; ant-agreement, accord. Antagonism (ঝ্লান্টাগানিজম্)n–সক্রিয় বিরোধিতা; active hostility or opposition: syn- hostility, friction, enmity, antipathy, animus, opposition; ant-friendship, harmony. Hostility (হস্টিলাটি)n–শত্রুতা; hostile behaviour; unfriendliness or opposition: syn-antagonism, unfriendliness; ant- friendship, harmony. Principle (পূন্নপ্ল্)n–নীতি; a fundamental assumption or guiding belief; syn-morals, morality.

বিজ্ঞানুবাদ: দ্বন্ধকে দলীয় মতপার্থক্য অথবা ব্যক্তিগত বিরোধিতা এবং শত্রুতা দ্বারা বর্ণনা করা যেতে পারে। সচরাচর কোনো এক দল থেকে ভিনু একটি উদ্দেশ্য বাস্তবায়নের জন্য অন্য দলটির প্রতি বিরোধিতার দ্বারা একে উসকে দেওয়া হয়। দ্বন্দের বিষয়গুলোর সাথে বেশ কিছু নীতি এবং মূল্যবোধ জড়িত থাকে যা দ্বন্দকে জাগ্রত করে।

দক্ষকে বিভিন্ন উপায়ে সংজ্ঞায়িত করা যেতে পারে কিন্তু এদের মধ্যে অন্যতম সরল সংজ্ঞা হচ্ছে যে একটি বিরোধপূর্ণ অবস্থার সৃষ্টি করে এটি বিভিন্ন সন্তার বিরোধী ধারণা এবং আচরণের অংশ হিসেবে যুক্ত হয়। দদ্ধ জীবনের এক অপরিহার্য অংশ। আমাদের সকলেরই নিজস্ব মতামত, ধারণা এবং বিশ্বাস রয়েছে। কোনো কিছুকে আমরা নিজস্ব দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে দেখি এবং আমরা যেটাকে সঠিক মনে করি সে অনুযায়ী কাজ করি। তাই বিভিন্ন অবস্থায় আমরা দেখতে পাই যে আমরা দদ্ধের মাঝে আছি; এর অন্তর্ভুক্ত হতে পারে অন্য কোনো ব্যক্তি, কোনো গোষ্ঠীর লোক অথবা আমাদের নিজেদের ভিতরে কোনো লড়াই। এর ফলে, কোনো একভাবে কিংবা অন্যভাবে দদ্ধ আমাদের কর্মকান্ড অথবা সিম্পান্তকে প্রভাবিত করে।

দ্বন্ধ প্রাকৃতিকভাবেই আসে; চিন্তা এবং চেতনার সংঘাত মানুষের অভিজ্ঞতার একটি অংশ। এটি সত্য যে একে যদি নিয়ন্ত্রণহীনভাবে রেখে দেওয়া হয় তাহলে এটা ধ্বংসাত্মক হতে পারে। যা হোক, এটাকে এমন চোখে দেখা ঠিক নয় যে এটা শুধু নেতিবাচক ঘটনাই ঘটাতে পারে। এটা এমন একটা পথ যার দ্বারা আরও অর্থবহ উপলব্ধিতে আসা যায় যা নিঃসন্দেহে সহায়ক হতে পারে।

আমাদের পার্থক্যগুলো বোঝার এবং শেখার দ্বন্দকে সুযোগ হিসেবে নেয়া যেতে পারে। দ্বন্দ থাকা সত্ত্বেও আমরা ঐক্যবন্ধভাবে বসবাস করতে পারবো যতক্ষণ পর্যন্ত আমরা এ সমস্ত লড়াই কীভাবে দায়িতের সাথে মোকাবেলা করা যায় তা জানতে পারবো।

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) Conflict can be described as a —.

(i) peace (ii) agreement (iii) harmony (iv) violent collision

(b) The word "principle" in the first paragraph refers to —

(i) system (ii) morality (iii) belief (iv) law

(c) The word "antagonistic" means —.

(i) amiable (ii) same (iii) conflicting (iv) different

(d) "Harmoniously" actually means —.

(i) amid rivalry (ii) peacefully (iii) affluently (iv) calmly

(e) "Conflict can be destructive if left uncontrolled." What is the best meaning of this sentence?

(i) Uncontrolled antagonism may be harmful (ii) Uncontrolled conflict create friendship (iv) Conflict increases hostility

Extra Questions :

(f) Conflict can be described as a — among groups or individuals.

(i) agreement (ii) game (iii) peace (iv) collision

(g) The word 'characterized' means —.

(i) identified (ii) represent (iii) mark (iv) indicate

(h) 'fueled by the opposition' means —.

(i) assisted by the opposition (ii) encouraged by the opposition (iii) instigated by the opposition (iv) discouraged by the opposition

(i) The word 'objective' refers to —.

(i) mark (ii) design (iii) target (iv) goal

B.

Extra Questions:

(f) How is hostility in a conflict fueled?

(g) What things allow a conflict to arise?(h) What is the simplest way to define conflict?

The closest meaning of 'element' is —.		
(i) component (ii) field	(iii) part	(iv) unit
	nd we act according t	o what we think is proper."
	() ****	
	(iv) We do not bear ar	ny power
	()	(1.) 1
	(iii) explain	(iv) detail
	(···) 1 1-	(-)
	(111) body	(iv) existence
	(::) G = g:=1	4 4 11 -
(iii) Conflict is an in with laborate of life		
	(iv) Connict has no in	muence on our actions
	(iii) sats of baliafa	(iv) all
	(III) Sets of Dellers	(iv) all
	(iii) harmlaga	(iv) positivo
	(III) Harilless	(iv) positive
	(iii) baliafa	(iv) actions and decisions
	(III) Delleis	(iv) actions and decisions
	(iii) chance	(ix) rico
	(III) Charice	(iv) rise
	(iii) appreciation	(iv) recognition
	(iii) appreciation	(iv) recognition
	(iii) soone	(iv) break
	(III) scope	(IV) DIEAK
		. 1.
	itries are involved in a	serious disagreement
(iii) feelings of natred (iv) a very friendly relat	ionsnip	
		(:-) f
	(iii) aimty	(iv) favour
	(;;;) a contract	(iv) a most
	(III) a contract	(iv) a pact
	(iii) to colve	(iv) to reduce
	(III) to solve	(IV) to reduce
	(ii) Our actions	
		20
		(iv) increased by
	(III) III ed by	(iv) increased by
	(iii) Noun	(iv) Adverb
		(IV) Adverb
(i) To show the merits of conflict		s of conflict
(iii) To inform about conflict	(iv) To show antagoni	
	11V1 TO SHOW alliagoin	em
	()	sm
Conflict is — part of our life.		
l) Conflict is — part of our life. (i) an essential (ii) a unique	(iii) an exterior	sm (iv) an external
l) Conflict is — part of our life. (i) an essential (ii) a unique) The word "disagreement" could he replaced by -	(iii) an exterior	(iv) an external
l) Conflict is — part of our life. (i) an essential (ii) a unique) The word "disagreement" could he replaced by - (i) amity (ii) peace	(iii) an exterior —. (iii) friction	
l) Conflict is — part of our life. (i) an essential (ii) a unique) The word "disagreement" could he replaced by - (i) amity (ii) peace " pertains to the opposing ideas"—here "oppos	(iii) an exterior —. (iii) friction sing" means —.	(iv) an external (iv) concord
l) Conflict is — part of our life. (i) an essential (ii) a unique) The word "disagreement" could he replaced by - (i) amity (ii) peace " pertains to the opposing ideas"—here "oppos (i) facilitating (ii) conflicting	(iii) an exterior —. (iii) friction	(iv) an external
l) Conflict is — part of our life. (i) an essential (ii) a unique) The word "disagreement" could he replaced by - (i) amity (ii) peace " pertains to the opposing ideas"—here "oppos (i) facilitating (ii) conflicting) The word "scenarios" stands for —.	(iii) an exterior —. (iii) friction sing" means —. (iii) supporting	(iv) an external(iv) concord(iv) humiliating
(i) an essential (ii) a unique The word "disagreement" could he replaced by - (i) amity (ii) peace " pertains to the opposing ideas"—here "oppos (i) facilitating (ii) conflicting The word "scenarios" stands for —. (i) plots (ii) contexts	(iii) an exterior —. (iii) friction sing" means —.	(iv) an external(iv) concord(iv) humiliating(iv) social interactions
(i) an essential (ii) a unique (The word "disagreement" could he replaced by - (i) amity (ii) peace " pertains to the opposing ideas"-here "oppos (i) facilitating (ii) conflicting (The word "scenarios" stands for —. (i) plots (ii) contexts swer the following questions.	(iii) an exterior —. (iii) friction sing" means —. (iii) supporting	(iv) an external(iv) concord(iv) humiliating
(i) an essential (ii) a unique (The word "disagreement" could he replaced by - (i) amity (ii) peace " pertains to the opposing ideas"-here "oppos (i) facilitating (ii) conflicting (The word "scenarios" stands for —. (i) plots (ii) contexts swer the following questions. What is conflict? Explain in 2/3 sentences.	(iii) an exterior —. (iii) friction sing" means —. (iii) supporting	(iv) an external(iv) concord(iv) humiliating(iv) social interactions
(i) an essential (ii) a unique (The word "disagreement" could he replaced by - (i) amity (ii) peace " pertains to the opposing ideas"-here "oppos (i) facilitating (ii) conflicting (The word "scenarios" stands for —. (i) plots (ii) contexts swer the following questions. What is conflict? Explain in 2/3 sentences. What is the significance of conflict in our life?	(iii) an exterior —. (iii) friction sing" means —. (iii) supporting (iii) pictures	(iv) an external(iv) concord(iv) humiliating(iv) social interactions
(i) an essential (ii) a unique (The word "disagreement" could he replaced by - (i) amity (ii) peace " pertains to the opposing ideas"-here "oppos (i) facilitating (ii) conflicting (The word "scenarios" stands for —. (i) plots (ii) contexts swer the following questions. What is conflict? Explain in 2/3 sentences.	(iii) an exterior —. (iii) friction sing" means —. (iii) supporting (iii) pictures	(iv) an external(iv) concord(iv) humiliating(iv) social interactions
	What does it imply? (i) We possess a right thinking power (iii) We do not have any responsibility The word 'define' means —. (i) outline (ii) delimit The synonym of 'entity' is —. (i) thing (ii) object Which one of the following is true? (i) Conflict always does harm (iii) Conflict is an inevitable part of life All of us possess our own —. (i) ideas (ii) opinions The closest meaning of 'destructive' is —. (i) creative (ii) disastrous Conflict may influence our —. (i) actions (ii) decisions The word 'transpire' refers to —. (i) conception (ii) leak The word 'realization' means —. (i) conception (ii) understanding The meaning of 'opportunity' is —. (i) time (ii) hour What could be the closest meaning of conflict? (i) Proper agreement between two opposing pa (ii) A situation in which people, groups or cour (iii) A congenial situation (iv) An authentic agreement between two group The word 'antagonism' in the first paragraph re (i) feelings of good faith (ii) feelings of amicable (iii) feelings of hatred (iv) a very friendly relat The word 'hostility' in line 2 can be replaced by (i) enmity (ii) friendship Conflict is — among groups or individuals. (i) an agreement (ii) a discrepancy The best synonym of 'pertain' is —. (i) to relate (ii) to deny — are influenced by conflict. (i) Our behaviour (iii) Our actions and decision) What could be the closest meaning for 'fueled b (i) added by (ii) supported by) 'Hence' is a/an —. (i) To show the merits of conflict	What does it imply? (i) We possesse a right thinking power (ii) We do not have any responsibility The word 'define' means —. (i) outline (ii) delimit (iii) explain The synonym of 'entity' is —. (i) thing (ii) object (iii) body Which one of the following is true? (i) Conflict always does harm (ii) Conflict is an inevitable part of life All of us possess our own —. (i) ideas (ii) opinions (iii) sets of beliefs The closest meaning of 'destructive' is —. (i) creative (ii) disastrous (iii) harmless Conflict may influence our —. (i) actions (ii) decisions (iii) beliefs The word 'transpire' refers to —. (i) conception (ii) understanding (iii) chance The meaning of 'opportunity' is —. (ii) time (ii) hour (iii) scope What could be the closest meaning of conflict? (i) Proper agreement between two opposing parties (iii) A situation in which people, groups or countries are involved in a (iii) A congenial situation (iv) An authentic agreement between two groups The word 'realization' means —. (i) if elings of good faith (ii) feelings of amicable relationship The word 'nostility' in line 2 can be replaced by —. (i) feelings of hatred (iv) a very friendly relationship The word 'hostility in line 2 can be replaced by —. (i) an agreement (ii) a discrepancy (iii) a contract The best synonym of 'pertain' is —. (i) to relate (ii) to deny (ii) friendship (iii) four actions (iv) Our daily activitie (ii) our behaviour (ii) Our actions and decision (iii) Our actions and decision (iii) Preposition (iii) Noun (iii) Noun (iii) To show the merits of conflict (ii) To show the merits of conflict (ii) To shows demerits

- (i) Why is conflict an inevitable part of life?
- (j) What is the result of conflict?
- (k) Why does conflict come naturally?
- (l) How can we live unitedly despite conflicts?
- (m) Is there any positive impact of conflict? Describe.
- (n) How are our decisions influenced? Explain.
- (o) How many parties are involved in a conflict?
- (p) Mention three causes of conflict.
- (q) What will happen if the conflict is left uncontrolled?
- (r) How can we live harmoniously despite conflict?
- "The clashing of thoughts and ideas is a part of the human experience". Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.
- Do you find any positive aspect of conflict? Mention if any.
- Read the above text and make a flow chart showing some features of conflict. (One has been done for $2 \times 5 = 10$ 6.

1. Disagreement among groups

Write a summary of the above text. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

poverty pioneered attacked influenced literature bigotry literary through about hard and fast struggle childish

Kazi Nazrul Islam is the National poet of Bangladesh. He is well known as the Rebel poet in Bengali (a) —. Born in a poor family he had to (b) — hard against poverty. He did not like the (c) — rules of the school. He always troubled the villagers with his (d) - wicked deeds. At this time he was acquainted with Islamic music which (e) — his later literary works greatly. He (f) — the British Raj in India and preached revolution (g) — his poetic works. He opposed all (h) — including religions and gender. He (i) — new forms such as Bengali gajals. Nazrul wrote and composed (j) — 4000 songs collectively known as Nazrul geeti.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Morality is a great virtue. (a) — fall is a great problem for mankind. It is seriously (b) — the peaceful living of (c) — beings. Morality is the main source of (d) — of human good qualities like love, (e) —, heavenly feelings, respect and (f) — for others. Moral (g) — and institutions ensure social (h) —, order and justice. It cannot be (i) — that it is our best (j) —.

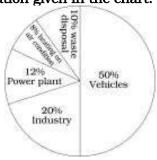
Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (i) Which reflects her inner goodness and grace.
- (ii) It is written by Emily Dickinson.
- (iii) We get a vivid description of the beauty by reading the poem 'She Walks in Beauty'.
- (iv) He associates her with night and starry skies.
- (v) 'I Died For Beauty" is another poem about beauty and truth.
- (vi) It is a poem written by 'Lord Byron'.
- (vii) The compared night is clear and cloudless.
- (viii) It is about a women's exceptional beauty.
- (ix) This kind of beauty produces a scene of purity.
- (x) He was an American poet who wrote about the human scene love and death.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- Write a paragraph on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.
 - (a) What is meant by gender discrimination? (b) Why do people discriminate between boys and girls? (c) What are the major fields of gender discrimination in our country? (d) What are the after effects of such discrimination? (e) What steps can be taken to remove gender discrimination from our social system?
- The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. Long long ago there lived a mighty king in England. His name was King Lear. He ruled England properly. In his old age he decided.....
- Suppose, you are Anik/Anika of Bangladesh. You have a Facebook friend in Thailand. Her name is Luchu. Now, write an e-mail to her describing natural beauties of Bangladesh.
- 10. The chart shows the sources of air pollution in a city. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the chart. $1 \times 10 = 10$



8

11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

I sit on one of the dives On Fifty-second Street Uncertain and afraid As the clever hopes expire. Of a low dishonest decade: Waves of anger and fear

Circulate over the bright And darkened lands of the earth, Obsessing our private lives; The unmentionable odour of death Offends the September night.

Model Question - 53

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

An old man with steel rimmed spectacles and very dusty clothes sat by the side of the road. There was a pontoon bridge across the river and carts, trucks, and men, women and children were crossing it. The mule-drawn carts staggered up the steep bank from the bridge with soldiers helping push against the spokes of the wheels. The trucks ground up and away heading out of it all and the peasants plodded along in the ankle deep dust. But the old man sat there without moving. He was too tired to go any farther.

It was my business to cross the bridge, explore the bridgehead beyond and find out to what point the enemy had advanced. I did this and returned over the bridge. There were not so many carts now and very few people on foot, but the old man was still there.

"Where do you come from?" I asked him.

"From San Carlos," he said, and smiled.

That was his native town and so it gave him pleasure to mention it and he smiled. "I was taking care of animals," he explained.

"Oh," I said, not quite understanding.

"Yes," he said, "I stayed, you see, taking care of animals. I was the last one to leave the town of San Carlos.'

He did not look like a shepherd nor a herdsman and I looked at his black dusty clothes and his gray dusty face and his steel rimmed spectacles and said, "What animals were they?"

"Various animals," he said, and shook his head. "I had to leave them."

I was watching the bridge and the African looking country of the Ebro Delta and wondering how long now it would be before we would see the enemy, and listening all the while for the first noises that would signal that ever mysterious event called contact, and the old man still sat there.

"What animals were they?" I asked.

"There were three animals altogether," he explained. "There were two goats and a cat and then there were four pairs of pigeons."

"And you had to leave them?" I asked.

"Yes. Because of the artillery. The captain told me to go because of the artillery.".....

[Unit-12; Lesson-4]

[Noakhali Govt. College-'16]

🗕 🖩 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 🚃

Rimmed (রিম্ড)adj- গোলাকার; the outer, often curved or circular; syn- lip, border, edge, brim, frame. Spectacles (ম্পেক্টাক্ল্স্)n–চশমা; a pair of glasses; syn- sight, glasses, goggles. Dusty (ডাস্টি)adj–ধূলিতে আচ্ছাদিত; covered in dust; syn- dirty, grimy, sandy, filthy. Pontoon (পন্টুন্)n- সেতু ধারণ করার ফাঁপা ধাতব কাঠামো; a small flat metal structure to support a bridge. Plod (প্রড)v-धीরে থীরে এগিয়ে যাওয়া; to walk taking slow steps, as if your feet are heavy; syn- trudge, slog, traipse, tamp, clump. **Enemy** (এনামি)n-শত্র; a person who hates or opposes another person and tries to harm; syn- opponent, foe, rival; ant- ally, friend. Pleasure (প্রজার)n- সুখ, আনন্দ; the feeling of being happy; syn- joy, bliss, happiness, enjoyment, satisfaction, gratification; ant- displeasure, dissatisfaction. Mysterious (মিস্টিআরিআস্)adj–রহম্ল ময়; something strange; syn- strange, odd, puzzling, unexplained, baffling. Artillery (আঃটিলারি)n–বড় কামান, গোলন্দাজ বাহিনী.

বচ্চানবাদ : গোলাকার স্টিলের চশমা এবং ময়লা পোশাক পরিহিত এক বৃদ্ধ লোক রাস্তার পাশে বসেছিল। নদীর উপর দিয়ে একটি পন্টন ব্রীজ চলে গিয়েছে এবং দুই চাকার গাড়ি, ট্রাক, পুরুষ, মহিলা এবং শিশুরা এটি দিয়ে নদী পার হচ্ছিল। ব্রীজের খাড়া ঢাল ধরে টলমলভাবে উঠতে থাকা খচ্চরে টানা গাড়িটিকে চাকার পেছন দিক থেকে সৈন্যরা ধাক্কা দিচ্ছিল। ব্রীজের উপর দিয়ে ট্রাকগ্লো ওঠা নামা করছিল এবং শ্রান্ত ক্ষকেরা তাদের পায়ের গোড়ালি ধুলোয় ডুবে যাওয়া পথ পাড়ি দিয়ে আসছিল। কিন্তু বৃন্ধ লোকটি সেখানে নিন্দুপ বসেছিল। সে এত ক্লান্ত ছিল যে তার পক্ষে আর সামনে যাওয়া সক্তব ছিল না।

আমার দায়িত্ব ছিল ব্রীজ অতিক্রম করে ব্রীজের শুরুর দিকটা পর্যবেক্ষণ করা এবং শত্রুরা কতদূর পর্যন্ত এগিয়ে এসেছিল তা দেখা। আমি এটা করলাম এবং ব্রীজের উপর ফিরে এলাম। এ মুহূর্তে ব্রীজের উপর খব বেশি দুই চাকার গাড়ি এবং লোকজনের চলাচল ছিল না, কিন্তু বৃদ্ধ লোকটি তখনো

"আপনি কোথা থেকে এসেছেন?" আমি তাকে জিজ্ঞাসা করলাম।

তিনি হাসলেন এবং বললেন, "সান কার্লোস থেকে।"

এটি তার নিজ শহর ছিল তাই এর কথা উল্লেখ করাটা তাকে আনন্দ দিল এবং তিনি হাসলেন।

(i) contract

(ii) harmony

"আমি পশুপাখি দেখাশুনা করছিলাম." তিনি বললেন।

তেমন বোধগম্য ছিল না। আমি বললাম, "ও"। "হুঁ।." তিনি বললেন, "দেখুন, আমি সেখানে ছিলাম, পশুপাখির যতু নিচ্ছিলাম। সান কার্লোস শহর ছেড়ে আসা মানুষদের মাঝে আমিই ছিলাম সর্বশেষ।" তাকে দেখতে মেষপালকের মতো নয় আবার রাখালের মতোও নয় এবং আমি তার কালো ময়লা পোশাক, তার ধূসর ময়লা চেহারা এবং স্টীলের গোলাকার চশমার দিকে তাকালাম এবং বললাম, "সেগুলো কোন ধরনের প্রাণী ছিল?" "বিভিন্ন প্রাণী." তিনি বললেন এবং মাথা নাড়লেন। "আমাকে তাদেরকে ছাড়তে হয়েছে।" আমি ব্রীজটি লক্ষ করছিলাম এবং এব্রো অববাহিকার আফ্রিকান দেশটির দিকে তাকিয়ে ছিলাম এবং ভাবছিলাম শত্র দেখতে আর কত দেরি এবং সর্বক্ষণ শুনছিলাম প্রথম শব্দটির জন্য যা সেই রহস্যজনক ঘটনার সংকেত জানাবে, এবং বৃদ্ধ লোকটি এর পরেও সেখানে বসে ছিল। "কী প্রাণী ছিল সেগুলো?" আমি জিজ্ঞাসা করলাম। তিনি বললেন "সর্বমোট তিন ধরনের প্রাণী ছিল।" "দুটি ছাগল ও একটি বিড়াল এবং চার জোড়া কবুতর ছিল।" "আর আপনাকে সেগুলো ত্যাগ করতে হয়েছে?" আমি জিজ্ঞাসা করলাম। "হ্যা। গোলন্দাজ বাহিনীর কারণে। অধিনায়ক আমাকে গোলন্দাজ বাহিনীর কারণে যেতে বলেন।"..... Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 5 = 5$ (a) The word "peasant" means -(i) carpenter (iii) hunter (iv) farmer (ii) potter (b) The word "business" used in the passage means (iii) statesmanship (iv) work (i) service (ii) trade (c) A pontoon bridge was — the river. (iii) near (iv) beside (i) above (ii) across (d) The word "mysterious" exposes the meaning —. (iii) ordinary (i) strange (ii) usual (iv) funny (e) The phrase 'by the side of means —. (i) beside (ii) besides (iii) near (iv) behind Extra Questions: (f) There was a pontoon bridge — the river. (iii) across (iv) above (i) on (ii) over (g) Who were crossing the pontoon bridge? (i) carts and trucks (iii) children (iv) all the above (ii) men and women (h) The word 'stagger' means -(ii) totter (iii) shock (iv) roll (i) move The word 'plod' relates to -(i) trudge (iii) toil (iv) drag (ii) sweat Why did the old man sit there without moving? (i) he was too old to move (ii) he was too old to go any farther (iii) he was too tired to move (iv) he was too tired to go any farther (k) The word 'explore' means —. (i) inspect (ii) tour (iii) travel (iv) probe The business of the soldier was to —. (i) cross the bridge (ii) explore the bridge-head beyond (iii) find out the advancement of the enemy (iv) all the above (m) The old man came from — (i) Ebro Delta (ii) San Carlos (iii) Barcelona (iv) Tortosa (n) — was the old man's native town. (i) Barcelona (ii) Tortosa (iii) Ebra Delta (iv) San Carlos (o) The word 'herdsman' refers to —. (i) cowboy (ii) shepherd (iii) ploughman (iv) carpenter (p) The old man had — animals to take care of. (i) 11 (ii) 7 (iii) 5 (iv) 3 (q) The old man left his home town because of —. (i) the war (ii) fear (iii) the artillery (iv) danger (r) The word "shepherd" refers to —. (i) one who grazes cattle (ii) one who grazes sheep (iii) one who pets birds (iv) one who farms fishes (s) What does the word "spectacles" mean? (iii) glasses (i) scenery (ii) picture (iv) camera (t) The word 'pleasure' means —. (ii) amusement (iii) pressure (iv) sorrow (i) desire (u) What does the word 'dusty' mean? (iii) dreadful (iv) delighted (i) unclear (ii) colourful (v) The word 'mysterious' mean —. (i) harmonious (ii) enigmatic (iii) populous (iv) rigorous (w) The word 'contact' refers to —.

(iii) association

(iv) conduct

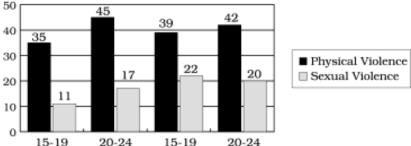
	(x) The word 'qu	ıite' means —.						
	(i) quiet	(ii) ex	actly	(iii) quit	(iv) quick		
	(y) The word 'no		.+	(;;;) a:lamaa		ird matica		
В.	(i) quiet Answer the follo	(ii) ou	itery	(iii) silence		iv) notice		5 = 10
D .	(a) How was the						2 ^	<i>5</i> – 10
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	Extra Questions		1 1 0					
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2.	Read the above	text and make a	flow chart show	ing some points	about the	old man.	(One has	s been
	done for you.)			ng some pomes		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		5 = 10
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3.	Write a summar	y of the above tex	t		<u></u>	<u></u>	<u>-</u>	10
4.		ng text and fill in			rom the box	t. There a		
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7.				Cest (40 Marks)				
		oh on " Folk Music	" within 150 wor	ds by answering				10
		oh on " Folk Music mean by folk mus	e" within 150 word sic? (b) What are i	ds by answering ts chief features	? (c) How ar	e its then	ne and ly	ric? (d)
		oh on " Folk Music	e" within 150 word sic? (b) What are i	ds by answering ts chief features	? (c) How ar	e its then	ne and ly	ric? (d)

Once upon a time there was a king who was very fond of knowing his future from astrologers. A great astrologer happened to stop at his capital on his way to Benares. The king called the astrologer to

8. Complete the following story using the given clue:

know his future and the astrologer said something unpleasant.....

- 9. Write an email to your friend who lives in the city inviting him/her to spend the summer vacation with you in the village.
- 10. The graph below shows the percentage of 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 year old married women in urban and rural areas in Bangladesh who experienced physical or sexual violence. Describe the graph around 100 words highlighting the general trend. $1 \times 10 = 10$



11. Write down the theme or subject matter of the following poem around 50 words.

Hold fast to dreams For if dreams die Life is a broken-winged bird That cannot fly Hold fast to dreams For when dreams go Life is a barren field Frozen with snow

Model Question - 54

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

....."And you have no family?" I asked, watching the far end of the bridge where a few last carts were hurrying down the slope of the bank.

"No," he said, "only the animals I stated. The cat, of course, will be all right. A cat can look out for itself, but I cannot think what will become of the others."

"What politics have you?" I asked.

"I am without politics," he said. "I am seventy-six years old. I have come twelve kilometers now and I think now I can go no further."

"This is not a good place to stop," I said. "If you can make it, there are trucks up the road where it forks for Tortosa."

"I will wait a while," he said, "and then I will go. Where do the trucks go?"

"Towards Barcelona," I told him.

"I know no one in that direction," he said, "but thank you very much. Thank you again very much."

He looked at me very blankly and tiredly, and then said, having to share his worry with someone. "The cat will be all right, I am sure. There is no need to be unquiet about the cat. But the others. Now what do you think about others?"

"Why they'll probably come through it all right."

"You think so?"

"Why not," I said, watching the far bank where now there were no carts.

"But what will they do under the artillery when I was told to leave because of the artillery?"

"Did you leave the dove cage unlocked?" I asked.

"Yes."

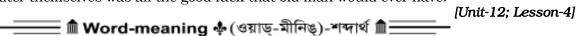
"Then they'll fly."

"Yes, certainly they'll fly. But the others. It's better not to think about the others," he said.

"If you are rested I would go," I urged. "Get up and try to walk now."

"Thank you," he said and got to his feet, swayed from side to side and then sat down backwards in the dust. "I was taking care of animals," he said dully, but no longer to me. "I was only taking care of animals."

There was nothing to do about him. It was Easter Sunday and the Fascists were advancing toward the Ebro. It was a gray overcast day with a low ceiling so their planes were not up. That and the fact that cats know how to look after themselves was all the good luck that old man would ever have.



Worry (ওয়ারি)v—কফ পাওয়া, দুশ্চিতা করা; to think about problems; syn- be anxious, fret, be concerned, be troubled, agonize, concern. Cage (কেইজ্)n—খাঁচা, পিঞ্জর; a space surrounded on all sides by bars or wire, in which animals live. Overcast (ওউভাকাঃস্ট্)adj—মেঘাচ্ছন; not bright or sunny; syn- cloudy, gray, gloomy, dark, dull, dreary; ant- bright, vivid, light, clear. Dust (ডাস্ট্)n— ধুলা; dry dirt in the form of power that covers surface inside a building; syn-powder, dirt, sand, earth, soil, filth, grime, clean. Stagger (লাগার্))v— উলমলভাবে হাঁটা; to walk with weak unsteady step; syn- shake, hesitate. Fascist (ফ্লাশিস্ট্)n— ফ্লাসিবাদী; a person who supports fascism, an extreme right wing political system; syn- totalitarian, autocratic. Blankly (ক্লাঙ্ক্লি)adv— শূন্যভার দৃষ্টিতে; showing no feeling, understanding or interest; syn- barely.

8

(o) The word 'slope' means —.

(ii) stare

(i) share

ব্রজানুবাদ:"আর আপনার কোনো পরিবার নেই?" ব্রীজের দূরবর্তী অপর প্রান্ত যেখান দিয়ে শেষ কিছু সংখ্যক দুই চাকার গাড়ি নদী তীরের ঢাল বেয়ে দৃত উঠে আসছিল সেদিকে লক্ষ রেখে জিজ্ঞাসা করলাম। "না," তিনি বললেন, "শুধুমাত্র প্রাণিগুলো যাদের কথা আমি বলেছি। অবশ্যই বিড়ালটি এক্ষেত্রে ঠিক থাকবে। একটি বিড়াল নিজের দেখাশুনা করতে পারে. কিন্তু আমি ভাবতে পারি না অন্যদের কী হবে।" "আপনার কৌশল কী?" আমি জিজ্ঞাসা করলাম। "আমার কোনো কৌশল নেই। আমার বয়স ছিয়াত্তর বছর। আমি বারো কিলোমিটার পথ এসেছি এবং এখন আমি মনে করি আমি আর যেতে পারবো না।" "থামার জন্য এটি কোনো ভাল জায়গা নয়" আমি বললাম। "আপনি যদি একটু এগিয়ে যেতে পারেন যেখান থেকে টরটোসার রাস্তা চলে গিয়েছে, আপনি সেখানে ট্রাক পাবেন।" "আমি আর অল্প কিছু সময় অপেক্ষা করব্" তিনি বললেন, "এবং তারপর আমি যাব। ট্রাকগুলো কোথায় যায়?" "বার্সেলোনার দিকে." আমি তাকে বললাম। তিনি বললেন, "আমি সেখানে কাউকেই চিনি না, কিন্তু আপনাকে অনেক ধন্যবাদ। আবারো অনেক ধন্যবাদ।" তিনি শূন্যতার দৃষ্টিতে এবং ক্লান্ত হয়ে আমার দিকে তাকালেন এবং তারপর তার দৃষ্চিন্তা কারো সাথে ভাগ করে নেয়ার জন্য আমাকে বললেন, "আমি নিশ্চিত, বিডালটি ঠিক আছে। বিডালটির জন্য অস্থির হওয়ার কোনো প্রয়োজন নেই। কিন্তু অন্যরা। অন্যদের ব্যাপারে আপনার কী মনে হয়?" "কেন তারা এই কঠিন বিপদমুক্ত হয়ে ঠিক থাকবে?" "আপনি কি তাই মনে করেন?" "কেন নয়।" দূরের নদী তীর যেখানে আর কোনো গাড়ি ছিল না সেদিকে তাকিয়ে বললাম। "কিন্তু গোলন্দাজদের মধ্যে তারা কী করবে যেখানে গোলন্দাজদের কারণে আমাকে চলে আসতে হয়েছে?" "আপনি কি পায়রার খাঁচা খুলে রেখে এসেছিলেন?" আমি জিজ্ঞাসা করলাম। "ڲ۫ٵ" "তাহলে তারা উড়ে যাবে।" "হাঁ। অবশ্যই তারা উড়ে যাবে। কিন্তু অন্যরা, অন্যদের ব্যাপারে চিন্তা না করাটাই ভালো," তিনি বললেন। "আপনি বিশ্রামে থাকলে আমি চলে যেতাম," আমি জোর দিয়ে বললাম। "উঠুন হাঁটতে চেফী করুন।" "ধন্যবাদ," তিনি বললেন এবং উঠে দাঁড়ালেন, কিন্তু এক পাশ থেকে আরেক পাশে দোল খেয়ে আবার ধুলোর মধ্যে বসে পড়লেন। "আমি শুধু প্রাণিগুলোর যত্ন নিচ্ছিলাম, কিন্তু আমার নয়," তিনি নিরলসভাবে বললেন, "আমি শুধুমাত্র প্রাণিগুলোর যত্ন নিচ্ছিলাম। তার জন্য করার মতো কিছুই ছিল না। এটি ছিল ইস্টার সানডে আর ফ্যাসিস্টরা এব্রোর দিকে ধাবিত হচ্ছিল। এটি ছিল মেঘাচ্ছনু দিন তাই তাদের বিমানগুলো উড়ছিল না। বিড়ালগুলো জানে যে কিভাবে তাদের নিজেদের খেয়াল রাখতে হয়। এই বাস্তবতাই ছিল বৃদ্ধ লোকটির জন্য সৌভাগ্য। Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. "It was a gray overcast day with a low ceiling so their planes were not up." What does the sentence refer? (i) Clouds obstruct the movement of the planes (ii) Clouds make the planes easy to move (iii) Clouds create rain and rain clears the sky (iv) None of them (b) Where do the trucks go? (ii) San Carlos (iii) Tortosa (iv) Ebro Delta (i) Barcelona (c) The old man was — years old. (i) 74 (iii) 76 (iv) 77 (d) The word 'unquiet' means —. (i) isolated (ii) uneventful (iii) obtrusive (iv) worried (e) The old man left the dove cage — (i) unlocked (ii) locked (iii) open (iv) closed Extra Questions: (f) What day was it? (i) Good Friday (ii) Easter Monday (iii) Easter Sunday (iv) Easter Saturday (g) The fascists were advancing — the Ebro Delta. (i) towards (ii) from (iii) to (iv) for (h) The old man was not worried about —. (i) the goats (ii) the pigeons (iii) the cat (iv) himself (i) It was a — overcast day. (i) black (iii) cloudy (iv) cloudless (j) The word "ceiling" means —. (ii) roof (iii) wall (iv) partition (k) The word "watch" used in the passage means — (i) clock (ii) look (iii) keep the eyes fixed on (iv) see "The old man was too tired to go any farther." What does this sentence mean? (i) The man was unable to sleep (ii) The man was satisfied (iii) The man was unable to move (iv) None (m) The word 'blankly' means —. (iii) tiredly (iv) confusedly (i) frankly (ii) staringly (n) The word 'probably' means —. (iii) immediately (iv) prudently (i) possibly (ii) quickly

(iii) speak

(iv) till

(p) The word 'overcast' refers to —.

(i) overeaten (ii) overtake (iii) cloudy (iv) cast

(q) The word 'unlocked' refers to —

(i) open (ii) secured (iii) locked (iv) hidden

. Answer the following questions.

 $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Why was there nothing for the writer to do about the old man?
- (b) Why was the old man worried about?
- (c) What did the soldier tell the old man?
- (d) Which pets was the old man anxiety-free about?
- (e) What does the writer think to be the good luck for the old man?

Extra Questions:

- (f) How old was the old man?
- (g) Where were the trucks going?
- (h) How did the old man look at the writer?
- (i) Why didn't the old man worry about the cat?
- (j) What day was it and what were the Fascists doing?
- (k) Why were the planes not up?

Read the above text and make a flow chart showing what was going on in the road. (One has been done for you.)
1. An old man sitting by the side of a road
2 × 5 = 10
3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

3. Write a summary of the above text.

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

get express birth begin favour live impact popular breath thought think age

Shamsur Rahman is a famous poet. The date of (a) — of Shamsur Rahman is 24th October 1929. His parents (b) — in the village of Paratali in Narsingdi district. He (c) — his matriculation degree from Pogos School in 1945 and Intermediate from Dhaka College. At the age of eighteen, he (d) — to write poetry. Shamsur Rahman has a great (e) — in Bangla poetry. He expressed his (f) — about the democratic rights of the people of his time. He earned (g) — among the general mass by expressing their emotion about the country. In his poems, he (h) — the social prejudices, religious deceptions and moral eccentricity of people. He spoke in (i) — of liberation. Shamsur Rahman (j) — his last in 2006.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

10

Jasimuddin was born in 1903. He was at the same time a (a) —, a song writer, prose writer, (b) — collector and radio personality. He is known as (c) —. He (d) — the Bengali rural life through his (e) — . He completed his M.A (f) — the University of Calcutta and joined the University of (g) — as a lecturer. But he later (h) — the university teaching (i) — and joined the (j) — of Information and Broadcasting.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (i) It saves us from the harmful effects of environment pollution.
- (ii) Different methods of clean energy such as wind, solar, geothermal, tidal, hydropower, nuclear and bio-fuel are being used now.
- (iii) The method of clean energy is one of them.
- (iv) Besides big oil companies are against of this clean energy.
- (v) But as we spent 150 years dependent on oil, it would be difficult to get the habit of clean energy.
- (vi) We are waiting for many breakthroughs of science.
- (vii) Clean energy is heat and electricity which is produced from renewable sources.
- (viii) Because we use fossil fuels which creates a threat for environment.
- (ix) And it creates little pollution or emissions.
- (x) In spite of their unwillingness many European countries have started to produce clean energy.

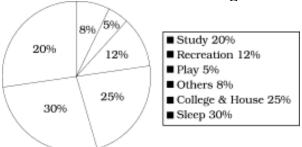
Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "Greatest Scientific Achievements" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.

(a) In modern age when did the scientific achievements begin to come? (b) What is the role of scientific achievements in development activities? (c) What are the major scientific achievements? (d) What is the influence of these achievements in our life? (e) What is the significance of introducing digital learning?

9. Suppose, you received an email from your friend Piyari. In her e-mail she wanted to know about the importance of group study. Now, write a reply to the email describing it.

10. The pie chart below shows the time allocation of students daily activities. Describe the chart in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the chart. $1 \times 10 = 10$



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

Reza is a qualified farmer in Chandpur. Mr. Reza was very brilliant as a student. He took his graduation from Bangladesh Agricultural University in Mymensingh. After completing his higher education, Reza came back home and started advanced farming. He has two other brothers who are graduates in different areas. The specialty of the Reza family is that they are living in their village and all have fame in their own fields. His younger brother, who is a Rajshahi University graduate, is a science teacher in a local school. His youngest brother is a social science graduate and he too would like to start a local NGO to work for this area. When asked "What makes you decide to stay here in this village?," Mr. Reza smiled. He said," Look, it's true that we could leave this village for a city life. I could be an officer or my brothers could be a bureaucrat. But it didn't attract us. We are sons of the soil. Yes, we have education but does education prepare a person only to be an officer? Don't we have any obligation to the soil that has made us what we are? He also added that every educated individual shouldn't be a job seeker. He continued that since his discipline was agriculture, after his education he took the occupation of a farmer. In response to the question whether they have any frustration to live in a village, he confirmed that they were very pleased with their life. He said, "I work in my own farm, stay with my family members, pass time with my old friends and sleep at my own home. All these count a lot." Mr. Reza is right. Many people go to the cities and forget or loosen their roots knowingly or unknowingly. Mr. Reza and his brothers are great-they never forget their roots. They not only stuck to their own roots, they have been torch bearers for others to be respectful of their own roots.

Model Question - 55

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

A peace movement is a social movement that seeks to achieve ideals such as the ending of a particular war (or all wars), minimize inter-human violence in a particular place or type of situation, including ban of guns, and is often linked to the goal of achieving world peace. Means to achieve these ends include advocacy of pacifism, non-violent resistance, diplomacy, boycotts, demonstrations, peace camps; supporting anti-war political candidates and banning guns, creating open government, direct democracy; supporting people who expose war-crimes or conspiracies to create wars, and making laws. Different organizations involved in peace movements may have some diverse goals, but one common goal is sustainability of peace.

[DinajB '17; Police Lines School & College, Rangpur- '16; Govt. Begum Rokeya College, Rangpur- '16; Cantonment College, Comilla- '16; Govt. Hazi Mohammad Mohsin College, Chittagong- '16; BAF Shaheen College, Moulvibazar- '16; Jhalokathi Govt. College- '16; Jhalokathi Govt. Women's College- '16; Joypurhat Girls' Cadet College- '16; Holy Cross College, Dhaka- '16; Qadirabad Cantonment Sapper College, Natore- '16; Dinajpur Govt. Women's College - '16]

Particular (পাটিকিউলার)adj–বিশেষ; special on this and not any other; syn-exacting, fussy, picky, finicky, specific; ant-general, usual. Violent (ভাইআলন্ট)adj–হিংস্পৃচ্ফ; using force to hurt or attack; syn-aggressive, cruel, brutal, vicious, fierce; ant-friendly, peaceful. Pacifism (প্লাসিফিজাম্)n– শান্তিবাদ; the belief that war is wrong, and therefore that to fight in a war is wrong. Demonstration (ডেমান্সট্টেইশন্)n–চা ুষ পুমাণ; when you show sb. how to do sth; syn-expression, display, show, revelation, protest; ant-concealment, cover up, disguise. Diverse (ডাইভাস্)adj–নানা রকম, বিভিন্ন; varied or different; syn-varied, various, sundry, unlike, different, assorted; ant-similar, identical. Equivalent (ইকোয়িভাল্ন্ট)adj– সমমূল্যের, সমার্থক; having same amount, value, purpose, qualities etc. syn-equal, alike,

the same, corresponding; ant-different, unlike, special. Weapon (ওএপান্)n–অম্ব্র: Any object used in fighting or war; syn-bat, stick, mace, bludgeon. Warfare (ওআফেআ(র্))n–যুন্ধ সংঘটন, যুন্ধ কর্ম; the activity of fighting a war; syn-fighting conflict, war, rivalry, feud, struggle. Grenade (গ্রিনেইড্)n–ছোট বোমা; a small bomb thrown by hand. Movement (মুভমান্ট্)n–আন্দোলন; a campaign undertaken by a political, social, or artistic movement; syn-campaign. Advocacy (আড্ভাকেসি)n–ওকালতি, সপু তা; public support for or recommendation of a particular cause or policy; syn-support for, argument for, arguing for; ant-opposition. Resistance (রিজিস্টান্স্)n–প্রতিরোধ আন্দোলন, বিরোধিতা; the use of force or violence to oppose someone or something; syn- opposition, fight, battle, stand, struggle, confrontation, defiance; ant-assistance. Conspiracy (কান্স্পিরাসি)n–বড়বন্দ্র; a secret plan by a group to do something unlawful or harmful; syn-plot.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: শান্তি আন্দোলন হচ্ছে কোনো বিশেষ যুন্থের (বা সমস্ত যুন্থ) পরিসমান্তিকরণ, বিশেষ জায়গা অথবা অবস্থার আনতঃআনবিক সংঘাত হাস এবং আগুোয়াসত্র নিষিন্ধকরণসহ একটি সামাজিক আন্দোলন এবং যা প্রায়ই বিশ্ব শান্তি অর্জনের লক্ষ্যের সঞ্জো সম্পৃক্ত। যে সমস্ত পন্থায় এই লক্ষ্য অর্জন করা যাবে তার মধ্যে আছে শান্তিবাদের পক্ষপাতিত্ব, অহিংস প্রতিবন্ধকতা, কূটনীতি বর্জন, বিক্ষোভ প্রদর্শন, শান্তি শিবির, যুন্থ বিরোধী রাজনৈতিক প্রার্থীদের সমর্থন এবং আগুোয়াসত্র নিষিন্ধকরণ, উন্মুক্ত সরকার সৃষ্টি, সরাসরি গণতন্ত্র, সেসকল মানুষদের সমর্থন করা যারা যুন্থাপরাধ এবং যুন্থসৃষ্টিকারী ষড়যন্ত্র প্রকাশ এবং আইন প্রণয়ন করে। শান্তি আন্দোলনে জড়িত বিভিন্ন সংগঠনের বিভিন্ন লক্ষ্য থাকতে পারে, কিন্তু তাদের সবার একটি সাধারণ লক্ষ্য হচ্ছে শান্তির স্থায়ীত।

শান্তি আন্দোলন হচ্ছে পুরোপুরিভাবে একটি যুন্ধ বিরোধী আন্দোলন। এটি প্রাথমিকভাবে একটি বিশ্বাস দ্বারা চিহ্নিত করা হয় যে, মানুষের একে অপরের সাথে যুন্ধে লিপ্ত হওয়া অথবা ভাষা, জাতি, প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদ, ধর্ম অথবা ভাবাদর্শগত সহিংস সংঘাতে জড়িয়ে পড়া উচিত নয়। বিশ্বাস করা হয় যে সামরিক শক্তি ন্যায়বিচারের সমতুল্য নয়। শান্তি আন্দোলন ব্যাপক ধ্বংসযজ্ঞের বিপজ্জনক প্রযুক্তিসমূহ এবং বিশেষ করে, পারমাণবিক অসত্র এবং রাসায়নিক অম্বর বিস্তারের বিরোধিতা করে। এছাড়াও বিভিন্ন শীর্ষস্থানীয় অর্থনৈতিক দেশ থেকে শুরু করে অপেক্ষাকৃত কম উনুয়নশীল দেশসমূহের অসত্র রুপ্তানী যার মধ্যে আছে বহনযোগ্য মেশিন গান এবং গেনেড এর উপর অনেকে বিরোধিতা করে।

অস্ত্র রংতানী যার মধ্যে আছে বহনযোগ্য মেশিন গান এবং গ্রেনেড এর উপর অনেকে বিরোধিতা করে।.... Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 5 = 5$ (a) Which of the following has the closest meaning to the word 'particular'? (i) partial (ii) specific (iii) spectacular (iv) general (b) What does the word 'advocacy' mean? (i) giving support to an idea (ii) giving objection to an idea (iii) giving punishment for an idea (iv) opposing to an idea (c) Anti-war movement is related with the —. (i) Shipahi movement (ii) World War (iii) French revolution (iv) Peace movement (d) The word 'proliferation' in the passage has the closest meaning to —. (iii) destruction (ii) prohibition (i) extension (iv) opposition (e) What does the phrase 'mass destruction' mean? (ii) the process of destroying something (i) a little destruction (iv) the process of damaging something (iii) massive ruin Extra Questions: (f) The word 'minimize' means —. (i) reduce (ii) underrate (iii) maximise (iv) decry (g) The word 'violence' in the first paragraph refers to —. (i) a turbulent state resulting in injustice and destruction (iii) indiscipline (ii) hostility (iv) oppression (h) What does the word 'diplomacy' mean in the passage? (i) supremacy (ii) vagueness (iii) durability (iv) statesmanship 'non-violent resistance' is related to —. (i) peaceful procession (ii) peaceful opposition (iii) peaceful submission (iv) violent opposition (j) The meaning of 'conspiracy' is —. (i) treason (ii) fixation (iii) confederation (iv) scheme (k) The closest meaning of 'engaged in' is —. (ii) promised (iii) unavailable (iv) absorb 'hand held machine gun' means —. (ii) fixed machine gun (i) handy machine gun (iii) immovable machine gun (iv) portable machine gun (m) A peace movement is a —. (i) political movement (ii) environmental movement (iii) economical movement (iv) social movement (n) Basically peace movement is an —. (i) anti- war crime movement (ii) anti - war movement (iii) anti - corruption movement (iv) anti - violent movement (o) The ideals of peace movement is —. (ii) stopping war crimes (i) banning of guns (iii) education for all (iv) supporting people

(iii) incline

(iii) food

(iv) deprive

(iv) education

(p) What does 'tend' in the passage mean?

(q) Military power is not equivalent to —.

(i) justice

(ii) ignore

(ii) economy

B.

(r)	The word 'democracy' stands for —.	(11)	(,)
(-)	(i) diplomacy (ii) dictatorship	(iii) government of peopl	e (iv) republic
(S)	The synonym of 'diverse is —.	(iii) rowind	(iv) contract
(t)	(i) compare (ii) similar What could be the closest meaning for 'seek' in t	(iii) varied	(iv) contrast
(4)	(i) to aim at (ii) to gain	(iii) to acquire	(iv) to look for
(11)	"All-encompassing" in the second paragraph cou		
(4)	(i) essential (ii) universal	(iii) popular	(iv) important
(v)	The common goal of a peace movement is —.	· / 1 1	. , 1
	(i) to ensure sustainable hostility (ii) to ensure	re peace that can be con	tinued for a long time
		are peace temporarily	
(w)	Sustainability of peace means—	(1)	
	(i) minimize inter-human violence	(ii) that seeks ending of	all wars
(v)	(iii) that can continue for long time What does the word 'wage' means?	(iv) friendliness	
(A)	(i) carry on (ii) engage in	(iii) remuneration	(iv) payment
(v)	Which of the following is the correct meaning of		(iv) payment
G,	(i) discard (ii) acceptance	(iii) hindrance	(iv) include
(z)	What is the sole purpose of different peace move		
	(i) to end a particular war	(ii) to create less destruc	ctive war
	(iii) to expose war crime (iv) to sustain peace		
(aa)	Which of the following is not a 'non-violent' activ	,	(.)
(LL)	(i) war (ii) talk	(iii) peace camp	(iv) none of them
(DD)	The word arbitration implies (i) engagement (ii) development	(iii) judge	(iv) settlement
(cc)	The phrase 'weapon of much destruction' means		(iv) settlement
(00)	(i) Arms responsible for killing people at large	(ii) Weapons causing dea	ath
	(iii) Destructive weapons	(iv) All the above	
(dd)	Resistance means —.		
	(i) the act of attacking (ii) the act of slaying (iii	i) the act of struggling	(iv) the act of cruelty
(ee)	'Potential' is synonymous with —.		
	(i) the inherent capacity of coming into being (ii)	the inherent incapacity of	of coming into being
æ	(iii) the inherent capacity of living together	(iv) the inherent capacity	y of losing
(11)	Here movement signifies (i) Party movement (ii) Students movement	(iii) Movement against co	orruntion
	(iv) Movement against all kinds of war and inter		Sirapaon
(စုစ္ခ)	Everyone wants to get-	Trainer violence.	
100	(i) Development	(ii) World peace	
	(iii) Knowledge and power	(iv) Honesty and sincerit	у
(hh)	'Encompassing' means-		
	(i) Surrounding (ii) Compromise	(iii) Area	(iv) Circle
(11)	'Pacifism' is —.	(ii) conquitoner	
	(i) the doctrine that all violence is unjustifiable	(ii) consultancy(iv) related to the reigns	of Pacific Ocean
(ii)	(iii) bureaucracy 'Demonstration' means —.	(iv) related to the reights	of Facilic Occasi
w	(i) a public exhibition or declaration of principles	s etc.	(ii) strike
	(iii) blackout (iv) indigenous movement		(_,
(kk)	'Philanthropist' means —.		
	(i) One who loves and wishes to serve mankind	(ii) theologies	
	iii) omnipotent	(iv) a notorious person	
(II)	Military power is — justice.	()	(.) 1.00 1.1
A 20 0	(i) similar to (ii) alike wer the following questions.	(iii) not equal to	(iv) not different than $2 \times 5 = 10$
	From your reading the first paragraph give so	ome idea about neace n	
(α)	movement carried on?	one idea about peace is	novement. How is peace
(b)	What are the main characteristics of peace move	ement?	
	Explain in short the aim of the peace movement		
(d)	What things can play important role in securing po	eace to the world people? V	Write in your own words.
(e)	Do you think 'war is a curse'? If so, why?		
	ra Questions:		
	What is the main purpose of peace movement?		
	What is the main purpose of peace movement? What is the belief of peace movement?		
	What are the medium to attain the goal of peace	movement?	
(~)	are are arealant to attain the Sour or peace		

(j) Describe the line, "military power is not the equivalent of justice."

(k) How do developed countries destroy peace?

- (l) Do you think business of weapons is responsible for the unrest world? Explain it in 2/3 sentences.
- (m) Explain the following statement, "Peace movement is basically anti-war movement".
- (n) Do you support the banning guns will bring peace?
- (o) What does "philanthropist" mean? What did William Allen do to uphold universal peace?
- (p) What is the nuclear non-proliferation treaty?
- (q) What is Olive Leaf Circles?
- (r) What does the UN aim at?
- (s) What should be included in achieving peace?
- (t) What is the tendency of the developed countries to the lesser ones?
- (u) Why is peace movement called anti-war movement?
- (v) What do you mean by pacifism?
- (w) Who is a pacifist?
- (x) What is the primary goal of a peace movement?
- (y) What does the peace movement tend?

Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the activities of the peace movement. (One has been done for you.) [DinajB'17]
2 × 5 = 10
1. Ending of war
2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

Or, Read the above passage and complete the table below with the given information.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

What	Meaning/ Name of	Function	When/
	Activity		year
A peace movement	(i)	seeks the ending of war	
Peace movement		(ii)	
(iii)		bringing peace	
Peace movement basically	(iv)	(v)	
(vi)	appearing		(vii)
(viii)		holding weekly meetings	(ix)
		producing literatures	
UN		(x)	

3. Write a summary of the above text.

10

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

Output

Description:

The property of the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

The property of the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

The property of the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

The property of the box are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

The property of the box are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

The property of the box are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

man made	natural	relationships	circles	including	world			
pollutes	environment	forces	natural	balanced	forces			

Environment pollution is one of the main problems. (a) — is the sum total of all surroundings of a living being (b) — natural and manmade objects, forces and conditions. We live in a (c) — full of different things. There are many objects (d) — us. Houses, cars, chemicals are (e) — objects. Cyclones and earthquakes are natural (f) —. Climate and altitude are (g) — conditions. There are (h) — between the elements of human environment. There are many such (i) — in our environment. Man (j) — the environment by many unwise acts.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Albert Einstein was a great scientist. He was a (a) — by birth. His father was a (b) — and the family moved to (c) — after the failure of the business. He studied in a nearby (d) — school in Aarou. He graduated from a Swiss learning institute and then taught (e) — and (f) — in a secondary school. He obtained a post at the Swiss (g) — office in Bern. He did his Ph.D. at the University of (h) —. He won the Nobel Prize in (i) — in 1922. He is still considered as the world's (j) — scientist.

Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

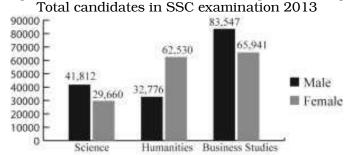
- (a) It is caused by the bacteria Mycobacterium Leprosy.
- (b) Current Leprosy programs are focused on detection and treatment not on prevention.
- (c) According to IDRI they are developing both rapid diagnostic tests for primary leprosy diagnosis and new tools for the objective assessment of treatment.
- (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 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.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "E-learning" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.

(a) What is e-learning? (b) Who has given the concept of e-learning in Bangladesh? (c) How is it different from conventional learning? (d) How does the process of education take place in e-learning? (e) What is the prospect of e-learning?

- 9. Suppose, your locality has been seriously hit by a recent flood. Now, write an e-mail to the DC of your district for relief for the flood affected people.
- 10. The graph below shows "Total Candidates in SSC Examination-2013". Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words). The Sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by Charles Kingsley | "Oh! is it weed, or for the sands of Dee by

"O Mary, go and call the cattle home,

And call the cattle home.

And call the cattle home

Across the sands of Dee":

The western wind was wild and dank with foam,

And all alone went she.

The western tide crept up along the sand,

And o'er and o'er the sand,

And round and round the sand,

As far as eye could see.

The rolling mist came down and his the land:

And never home came she.

'Oh! is it weed, or fish, or floating hair--

A tress of golden hair,

A drowned maiden's hair

Above the nets at sea?

Was never salmon yet that shone so fair

Among the stakes on Dee."

They rowed her in across the rolling foam,

The cruel crawling foam,

The cruel hungry foam,

To her grave beside the sea:

But still the boatmen hear her call the cattle home

8

Across the sands of Dee.

Model Question - 56

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

......The first peace movement appeared in 1815-1816. The first such movement in the United States was the New York Peace Society, founded in 1815 by the theologian David Low Dodge, and the Massachusetts Peace Society. It became an active organization, holding regular weekly meetings, and producing literature which was spread as far as Gibraltar and Malta, describing the horrors of war and advocating pacifism on Christian grounds. The London Peace Society (also known as the Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace) was formed in 1816 to promote permanent and universal peace by the philanthropist William Allen. In the 1840s, British women formed 'Olive Leaf Circles' groups of around 15 to 20 women, to discuss and promote pacifist ideas. The peace movement began to grow in influence by the mid- nineteenth century. The London Peace Society, under the initiative of American consul to Birmingham, Elihu Burritt, and the Reverened Henry Richard, convened the first International Peace Congress in London in 1843. The congress decided on two aims: the ideal of peaceable arbitration in the affairs of nations and the creation of an international institution to achieve that.

Afterwards, peace organizations were set up in many countries. The United Nations was founded with the primary objective to maintain peace and resolve inter-state conflicts in the world. Many treaties have been signed between many nations, a noteworthy one of which is the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. Everyone wants peace and likes the principles of non-violence. [Unit-12; Lesson-5]

[Police Lines School & College, Rangpur- '16; Govt. Begum Rokeya College, Rangpur- '16; Cantonment College, Comilla - '16; Dinajpur Govt. Womens College - '16; Jhalokathi Govt. College- '16; Holy Cross College, Dhaka- '16]

Word-meaning & (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 ______

Promote (প্র্যোট্)v-প্রোর্ভি দান করা; to encourage the popularity, sale, development; syn-endorse, help, support, prop up, sponsor. Congress (কঙ্গ্রেস্)n–মহাসভা; the elected group of politicians in the assembly who are responsible for making the law, consisting of the senate; syn-senate, house, upper house, lower house. Arbitration (আঃবিট্রেইশন্)n–সালিস-নিম্পত্তি; the process of solving an argument between people by helping them to agree to an acceptable solution; syn-settlement, mediation, adjudication, intercession. Nuclear (নিউকিষ্ণ্ড(র্)adj-পারমাণবিক; relating to nuclear weapons. Violent (ভাইআলান্ট্)adj- প্রচম, হিঃসংগ্রেডার force to hurt or attack; syn-brutal, vicious, fierce, cruel, aggressive; ant-friendly, peaceful. Philanthropist (ফিল্লান্থান্সিস্ট্)n–জনিইতৈমী ব্যক্তি;a person who loves humankind in general; syn-humanitarian, benefactor; ant-misanthropist. Initiative (ইনিশাটিড্) – প্রথম পদক্ষেপ; an act or strategy intended to resolve a difficulty or improve a situation; syn-plan, strategy; ant-idleness. Resolve (রিজল্ড্) v–উপসংহার টানা; settle or find a solution to; syn-settle, sort out, solve.

বঙ্গানুবাদ : প্রথম শান্তি আন্দোলন দেখা যায় ১৮১৫-১৮১৬ সালে। যুক্তরাস্ট্রে এই ধরনের প্রথম আন্দোলন ছিল New York Peace Society, যা ১৮১৫ সালে ধর্ম বিশেষজ্ঞ ডেভিড লোডজ এবং Massachusetts Peace Society প্রতিষ্ঠা করে। খ্রিফীয় ধর্মের ভিত্তিতে যুদ্ধের ভয়াবহতার বর্ণনা দিয়ে এবং শান্তিবাদের পক্ষ নিয়ে, নিয়মিত সাপ্তাহিক সভা আয়োজন করে এবং সাহিত্য চর্চার মাধ্যমে যা জিব্রাল্টার এবং মাল্টা পর্যন্ত বিস্তৃত হয়ে এটি একটি সক্রিয় সংস্থায় পরিণত হয়। স্থায়ী এবং বিশু শান্তি প্রচার করতে ১৮১৬ সালে জনহিতৈষীকর উইলিয়াম অ্যালেন দ্বারা The London Peace Society (Society for the Promotion of Permanent and Universal Peace নামে পরিচিত) গঠিত হয়। ১৮৪০ সালের দিকে, শান্তিবাদী ধারণার আলোচনা এবং প্রচার করতে ১৫ থেকে ২০ জন ব্রিটিশ মহিলার দল 'Olive Leaf Circles' গঠন করে। উনিশ শতকের মাঝামাঝি সময় থেকে শান্তি আন্দোলন প্রভাব বিস্তার করতে শুরু করে। The London Peace Society বার্মিংহামে আমেরিকান রাষ্ট্রদূত, ইলিহ্ন বুরিট এবং যাজক হেনরি রিচার্ড ১৮৪০ সালে লড়নে প্রথম আতর্জাতিক শান্তি মহাসভার আহ্বান করা হয়। কংগ্রেস দুইটি সিন্ধান্তে উপনিত হয়: জাতিগত বিষয়সমূহে সংঘর্ষবিহীন মধ্যস্থতার আদর্শ এবং এটা অর্জন করতে একটি আন্তর্জাতিক সংস্থার সৃষ্টি। পরবর্তীকালে, অনেক দেশে শান্তি সংস্থা গঠন করা হয়। পৃথিবীতে শান্তি বজায় রাখতে এবং আন্তঃরাফ্রীয় সংঘাত দমন করার প্রাথমিক উদ্দেশ্য নিয়ে জাতিসংঘ গঠন করা হয়। অনেক দেশের মধ্যে অনেক চুক্তি সাক্ষরিত হয়েছে। এর মধ্যে উল্লেখযোগ্য হচ্ছে পারমাণবিক হ্রাসকরণ চুক্তি। প্রত্যেকেই শান্তি চায় এবং অহিংসের মূলনীতি পছন্দ করে।

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 5 = 5$ (a) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'influence'? (i) effective (ii) effect (iii) inflation (iv) fact (b) What does the expression 'advocating pacifism' mean? (i) supporting pacifism (ii) opposing pacifism (iii) thinking of pacifism (iv) hating pacifism (c) The word 'convened' in the context has the closest meaning to — (i) to come together to play something (ii) to come together for visiting a place (iii) to come together for quarrelling (iv) to come together for a formal meeting (d) The first peace movement was founded by theologian —. (i) Kim Jone (ii) Jack Millar (iii) David Low Dodge (iv) Karlos Huper (e) What does the phrase 'the horrors of war' mean? (i) dreadfulness of war (ii) pre-moment of war (iii) fear of war (iv) post-situation of war Extra Questions: (f) The New York peace society was founded in —. (i) 1814 (ii) 1815 (iii) 1816 (iv) 1817 (g) David Low Dodge was a / an — (i) philanthropist (ii) pacifist (iii) social reformer (iv) theologian (h) The 'London Peace Society' was formed in —. (i) 1814 (ii) 1815 (iii) 1816 (iv) 1817 'Olive Leaf Circles' was formed by -– British women. (i) 10 to 15 (ii) 15 to 20 (iii) 10 to 20 (iv) 15 to 25 The 'London Peace Society' was formed by —. (i) Elihu Burritt (ii) David Low Dodge (iii) Herry Richard (iv) William Allen (k) The first International Peace Congress was held in — in 1843. (i) London (ii) Birmingham (iii) Malta (iv) Gibraltar The word 'Philanthropist' means —. (i) angel (ii) donor (iii) humanitarian (iv) patron (m) The word 'active' means -(i) idle (ii) industrious (iii) lazy (iv) sluggish (n) The word 'noteworthy' means —. (i) ordinary (ii) notice (iii) usual (iv) extraordinary (o) What does the word 'promote' mean? (i) develop (iii) demote (iv) pronounce (ii) propose (p) The word 'horror' means -(i) hamper (ii) honour (iii) panic (iv) hatred (q) The word 'resolve' means (i) retire (ii) resume (iii) restore (iv) settle Answer the following questions. $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What is the primary purpose of peace movement? When did the first peace movement appear?
- (b) Who founded the New York Peace Society? When?
- (c) When was the London Peace Society formed? Why?
- (d) What is the main purpose of the United Nations? Give an example of the activity of the United Nations.
- (e) Mention some of the peace movements described in the passage.

Extra Questions:

- (f) What do you know about the initial peace movements?
- (g) What is the first International Peace Congress?
- (h) What does the peace movement tend to?
- (i) What do you know about the Massachusetts Peace Society?
- (j) When and why was 'Olive Leaf Circles' formed?
- (k) Who was David Low Dodge? What did he found?
- (l) What is the other name of the London Peace Society?
- (m) Who convinced the first International Peace Congress?

2. Read the above passage and complete the table below with the given information.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Who/ What/ Which	When	Where	Source
Peace Movement	(i)	the USA	New York Peace Society and (ii)
(iii)	1816	London	promotion of permanent and
			universal peace by (iv)
Olive Leaf Circles	(v)	Britain	(vi)
Peace Movement	(vii)	around the	influence of Peace Movement
		world	
International Peace Congress	(viii)	(ix)	initiative of Elihu Burritt and
			Reverened Henry Richard
Peace organisations	later years	many	(x)
		countries	

3. Write a summary of the above text.

10

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

Pathsala	stood	both	joined	Entrance	with
historic	B.Sc exam	Sher-e-Bangla	independent	1892	at

A.K. Fazlul Haq was a great leader of Bangladesh. He is popularly known as (a) —. He was born (b) — village Chakhar in Barisal. He received his primary education in a village (c) —. He passed the (d) — examination from the Barisal Zilla School and (e) — first in the Dhaka Division. Then he went to Calcutta for higher education and passed the B.Sc examination in (f) —. He passed the B.L. examination (g) — honours. After completing his education he (h) — Rajendra College as a Professor of Mathematics. He worked (i) — for the Muslim League and the Congress. In 1940 he joined the (j) — Muslim League Congress at Lahore.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Among the great diasporas of history is that of the Jewish people, who were forced to leave their lands in ancient times. The movement of the Aryans from central (a) — to the Indian sub-continent thousands of (b) — ago is also noteworthy diaspora, (c) — the causes of this diaspora are (d) —. In twentieth century history the Palestinian (e) — has attracted a lot of attention (f) — been a cause of concern for (g) — leaders because of the plight of (h) —. There have been massive diasporas in (i) —, too, over the centuries, either because of (j) — or because of the ravages of nature.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (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.

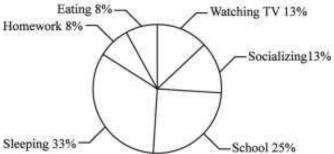
Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph of about 200 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible:

 (a) What do you know about the 21st February? (b) Why is the day important in our life? (c) What is the historical background of this day? (d) What has this day brought for us? (e) Who were the martyrs of this day? (f) What is the present status of this day? (a) How is this day celebrated now?
- 9. Suppose, you have a pen friend in the UK. He/she is very enthusiastic to know about your country, particularly her natural beauty. So, inform him/her of the natural beauty of Bangladesh through an e-mail.

8

10. The pie-chart shows the amount of time students spend in different activities in a day. Describe the chart in about 150 words. You should highlight and summarise the information given in the chart. 10



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words). The Hare And the Tortoise

"Why do you move along so slowly?" said a hare to a tortoise, "Let me show you how to get over the ground."

"You think I am slow, do you?" replied the tortoise, "Let us run a race to the cross-roads. I think I can beat you."

"Do you hear that?" said the hare to a fox, who was standing near.

"Could anyone even think that such a slow-coach could beat me in a race?"

It would be a good joke if he did," said the fox, "Do you wish to run a race?

I will be the judge, if you care to have me."

"That suits me well," answered the hare.

"I am willing," said the tortoise.

So the fox marked off a place for starting, and set up a stake at the goal.

The hare and the tortoise stood side by side, and at the command. "Go!", from the fox, they began the race.

The hare bounded along and was very soon far ahead of the tortoise. He called back to the fox, "I think I shall take a little nap before I finish the race; the tortoise will not reach here for an hour or more." So he lay down in some bushes and went to sleep.

Every minute brought the tortoise a little nearer to the goal. He did not stop for a second.

At last he passed the hare, but the hare still slept. On and on he plodded; it was a long way, but he had no thought of stopping.

He came nearer and nearer the goal. At last his foot touched the stake.

The hare wakened, stretched himself, and leaped toward the goal.

"What, you here!" he cried when he saw the tortoise, "How did you ever reach here?"

"Just by keeping at it," said the tortoise.

(Model Question - 57)

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

We human beings tend to forget how far we have come as a species in a relatively short period of time. It was only in the 1870s when we had the first house that was lighted with electricity. Cars just started to become available 100 years ago. Charles Lindbergh made the first trans-Atlantic flight in 1927. Televisions didn't become widely available until after World War II. In other words, the advances humankind has made in a relatively short period of time have been nothing short of extraordinary. Perhaps just as extraordinary is how we tend to simply adapt to these incredible changes, not realising how completely our world has been altered in a short span of time. With that in mind, it is worth looking back at some of the amazing scientific advances we have made in the last few decades.

[Pabna Cadet College-'16; Milestone College, Dhaka-'16]

— 📠 Word-meaning ♣ (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দাৰ্থ 🛍 ——

Tend (টেন্ড্)v- প্রবণতা দেখানো; to be likely to do sth or to happen in a particular way; syn-incline, bend, move, lead, verge; ant-forget, ignore, neglect. Adapt (আডপ্ট্)v-খাপ খাওয়ানো; to change sth to suit different condition; syn-conform, apply, fashion, change, modify, alter, adjust, match, remodel. Incredible (ইনকেডাব্ল্)adj-অবিশ্বাস্ত্র, very difficult to believe; syn-amazing, wonderful, unbelievable, unthinkable, astonishing, far-fetched; ant-

= 5

(i) forget

(i) duration

The word 'span' refers to -

believable, mediocre. **Span** (স্পান্)n–বিষ্ণতার; the length of time that sth lasts or is able to continue; syn-duration, times, length, stretch, spread. **Decade** (ডেকেইড্)n–দশক; a period of ten years. **Pique the interest** (পীক্ দা ইনটাব্রি)– আগৃহী করা; to make sb very interested. **Lifespan** (লাইফ্স্পান)n–জীবনকাল; the length of time that sth is likely to live, continue or function; syn-lifetime, life cycle, life expectancy. **Organ** (ওগান্)n– অজা; a part of the body of an animal; synagency, channel, device, element. **Artificial** (আ:টিফিশ্ল্)adj–ক্ত্রিম; made by people or not natural; syn-false, fake, mock, man-made, begun, immitation, unnatural; ant-original, natural.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: তুলনামূলকভাবে অল্প সময়ের পরিধিতে একটি প্রজাতি হিসেবে আমরা মানবজাতি কতদূর এসেছি তা আমরা বিস্তৃতিপ্রবণ। এটা ছিল মান্ট ১৮৭০ সালের দিকে যখন আমরা বিদ্যুতের আলোয় আলোকিত প্রথম বাড়ি পাই। মাত্র ১০০ বছর পূর্বে গাড়ি সহজলভ্য হওয়া শুরু করেছিল। চার্লস লিভবার্গ ১৯২৭ সালে প্রথম আটলান্টিক মহাসাগরের অপর প্রান্তে উড্ডয়ন করেন। দ্বিতীয় বিশ্বযুম্ব শেষ না হওয়া পর্যন্ত টেলিভিশন ব্যাপকভাবে সহজলভ্য হয়ন। অল্ল কথায়, তুলনামূলকভাবে মানবজাতি অল্প সময়ের পরিধিতে যে অগ্রগতি করেছে তাতে অসাধারণত্ত্বের কমতি ছিল না। সম্ভবত ঠিক এমনই অসাধারণ যেমন আমরা এসব অবিশ্বাস্য পরিবর্তনের সাথে সহজেই মানিয়ে যেতে প্রবন হই অল্প সময়ের ব্যান্তিতে আমাদের বিশ্ব কিভাবে সম্পূর্ণভাবে পাল্টে যাচ্ছে তা উপলব্ধি না করেই। এ কথা মনে রেখেই আমাদের পেছনে ফিরে দেখা উচিত কিছু বিসয়কর বৈজ্ঞানিক অগ্রগতির দিকে যা আমরা গত কয়েক দশকে তৈরি করেছি।

দীর্ঘ জীবন প্রত্যাশার মত আর কিছুই মানব জাতির আগ্রহকে এত উত্তেজিত করে না। ১৯৮২ সালে এক ব্যক্তির হুৎপিন্ড স্থাপন ছিল মানব আয়ুম্কাল বৃদ্ধির পথে একটি অসাধারণ পদক্ষেপ। একজন সিয়াটল ভিত্তিক দন্ত-চিকিৎসক ডা. বার্নি ক্লার্ক প্রথম ব্যক্তি হিসেবে জীবন সীমা বাড়াতে ইচ্ছুক হয়ে একটি কৃত্রিম হুৎপিন্ড জারভিক-৭ স্থাপন করেছিলেন। জারভিক-৭ কৃত্রিম হুৎপিন্ডটি রবার্ট জারভিক দ্বারা নকশা করা হয়েছিল। যদিও রোগীটি ১১২ দিন বেঁচে ছিল, এটি ছিল হুৎপিন্ড প্রতিস্থাপন অস্ত্রোপচারের উনুতির দিকে একটি বিরাট পদক্ষেপ। একদিন, অধিকতর উনুত ধরনের কৃত্রিম অজ্ঞা সম্ভবত আমাদেরকে অধিকতর বেশি আয়ু এবং অধিকতর কার্যকর জীবন দান করবে। যখন আমরা সেখানে পৌছাব, আমরা রবার্ট জারভিক এর কৃত্রিম হুৎপিন্ডের প্রতি অনেক ঋণী থাকব।.....

দন বে	চাছল, এটা ছিল ই্ণপিড প্রাতস্থাপন অস্ত্রোপচারের ড্নাত্র াদকে ।	একাত বিরাত পদক্ষেপ। একাদ্ন, `	আধকতর ডনুত ধরনের কৃাত্রম		
শভ বত	আমার্দেরকে অধিকতর বেশি আয়ু এবং অধিকতর কার্যকর জীবন দান	করবে। যখন আমরা সেখানে পৌছা	ব, আমরা রবার্ট জারভিক এর ব		
	া প্রতি অনেক ঋণী থাকব।				
	noose the correct answer from the alternatives.		1×5		
(a	What does the word 'tend' refer to?				
	(i) forget (ii) ignore	(iii) neglect	(iv) incline		
(b	In 1982 the artificial heart has been —.				
	(i) discovered (ii) selected	(iii) invented	(iv) transplanted		
(c)	What does the phrase 'as much as' mean?				
	(i) so much that one can afford	(ii) so much that one ca	ınnot afford		
	(iii) not very much	(iv) not enough			
(d) What is the closest meaning of the word 'innova				
	(i) stagnation (ii) original	(iii) novelty	(iv) rarity		
(e)	What does the phrase 'look back' mean?				
	(i) to think about something happened in the pa				
	(ii) to talk about something what may happen in				
_	(iii) to search for something	(iv) to look for informati	ion		
	dra Questions :				
(f)	_	()	(.) 1		
	(i) group (ii) type	(iii) genus	(iv) breed		
(g	The first house was lighted with electricity in th	ie —.	(;) 1000		
a	(i) 1850s (ii) 1860s	(iii) 1870s	(iv) 1880s		
(n	The word 'available' refers to —.	()	(;)		
(1)	(i) obtainable (ii) free	(iii) convenient	(iv) vacant		
(i)		(···) D Gl1-	(:-) IV :: A. D		
(1)	(i) Robert Jarvik (ii) Charles Lindbergh	(iii) Barney Clark	(iv) Wright Brothers		
(j)	'a relatively short period of refers to —	(::) fa::ll			
	(i) comparatively limited span of	(ii) fairly short span of(iv) comparatively limited period of			
u-	(iii) quite limited period of The meaning of 'extraordinary' is —.	(iv) comparatively illinite	ed period of		
(L)	(i) odd (ii) average	(iii) strange	(iv) remarkable		
(1)		(III) Strange	(IV) Telliai Kabie		
(1)	(i) believable (ii) unbelievable	(iii) superb	(iv) fantastic		
(m	n) The synonym of 'amazing' is —.	(iii) superb	(iv) iailtastic		
(11	(i) astounding (ii) shocking	(iii) alarming	(iv) stunned		
(n) A decade is a period of — years.	(iii) didiiiiiig	(iv) Stallica		
((i) 12 (ii) 20	(iii) 10	(iv) 25		
ကြ	The word 'pique' means —.	(111) 10	(11) 20		
(0,	(i) excite (ii) get	(iii) put out	(iv) goad		
(n	The synonym of the word 'implanting' is —.	(m) par our	(11) godd		
· ·	(i) placing (ii) fixing	(iii) sowing	(iv) inserting		
(a	'to last a life time' means —.	()	(,8		
٠٦.	(i) to live a short time (ii) to live a long time	(iii) to survive	(iv) to live till death		
(r)	Who was the first person implanted with the Ja		, ,		
\- /	(i) Charles Lindbergh (ii) Robert jarvik	(iii) Dr. Barney Clark	(iv) Robert Frost		
(s)	What does the word 'adapt' mean?	. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	•		

(ii) ignore

(ii) lifetime

(iii) conform

(iii) life cycle

(iv) believe

(iv) wonderful

social setting.

	(u)	The word 'rela	atively' refers to -	–.												
		(i) unitedly	(ii) slo	wly			(iii) co	omp	oarativ	ely	(iv)	gra	dually	7		
	(v)	The word me					()				<i>(.</i>)					
	(227)	(i) adjoin	(ii) add				(iii) ad	dep	t		(iv)	con	ıply			
	(w)	(i) man-made			2		(iii) ar	rtist	tic		(iv) natural					
	(x)		oductive' refers to	<i>—</i> .			(111) (11				(11) 124001142					
		(i) progressive	e (ii) fru	itful			(iii) pı	rohi	ibitive		(iv) fruitless					
	(y)	The word 'int		()		• •		<i>(</i> •)								
В.	Anc	(i) curiosity	(ii) int	erpre	et		(iii) in	iter	isity		(iv)	inte	erroga		, F	= 10
Ь.		Answer the following questions. (a) What do human beings tend to forget accordi						nas	ssage?					۷)	()	- 10
	(b)	Who made th	e first trans-Atla	ntic f	light and	l wl	nen?	Pa.	oouge.							
	(c)	Who first des	igned an artificia	l hea	rt and w	hat	was the	e na	ame of	the artifi	cial	hea	rt?			
			scientific advanc													
			unbelievable rev	olutio	on in me	dica	al scienc	ce ii	n the 1	980s?						
		ra Questions : Who was Dr	Barney Clark? W	That (did he do	2										
			s become availab				first lig	ht d	our ho	use?						
			evisions become a								t im	plar	ited?			
			an implanted firs													
			first person impl					ıeaı	rt? Hov	v long die	d he	sur	vive?			
			the interest of a l vement is consi					าวพ	v eten	towards	in	orea	eina	the	hu	man
	(1)	lifespan?	venient is consi	ucrce	ı as an	CA	aorun	ıaı,	у заср	towarus	, 1110	cica	Sing	шс	mu	man
2.	Rea		text and make a	a flov	v chart	sho	wing th	e s	scientif	ic advan	cem	ent	made			
			been done for you								_	г		2 >	< <u>5</u>	= 10
_			y to light the hou		\longrightarrow	2				\rightarrow 4.		\rightarrow	5.	$\rfloor \to$		6.
Or,	Rea		assage and comp t/ Who	lete t			ow with ctivity	tne		<u>iniorma</u> w/Where			- 1	lime	10	= 10
	Th	e first house	t/ WIIO	1	ighting	L/A	cuvity		(i)		,	(ii)				
)			naking	tł			(iv)							
	. ,				rans-Atl											
	Dr	. Barney Clarl	ζ		mplantir		person		(v)			(vi		•••		
		bert Jarvik			vii)		.1 1 1					10				
		ii)			pecoming								0 yea			. 11
) A first patier	nt implanted wit		oecoming survival	g available widely		<u>y</u>	after World War II (x)		· 11					
		c mst patiei. rvik	it impianted wh	.11	survivai							(Δ)	•••••	•••		
3.			of the above text	 t.					I							10
	Rea	d the followin	g text and fill in	the 1				e w	ord fro	m the bo	ox. T	her	e are			
			ke any grammatio	cal ch		nece		1.								0 = 5
		evelopment ngle handed	literate palatial	,	social			dica		impos illite				remo		
			populous countr		opulous e numb			eon					_ h	vas		and
			s not (b) — who													
			poor but (c) — co													
			hinders all (f) —													
			ss. But eradicatio							ngladesh	with	n so	(h) –	– pop	oul	ation
5.			he government c with appropriate					1 (J)	- .					1 🗸	10	= 10
Ο.	Hur	navun Ahmed	d is a popular w	riter.	He read	che	d the (a	ı) —	- of hi	s fame v	vith	the	(b) -			
			It remains one of													
			le wrote over 10													
			r his death, "The													
			so made the con from (i) — to Dha								cury	SIII	nea t	11e (l	1) -	— oi
6.			lowing sentences						- U)	•				1 ×	10	= 10
			et occurs when the						o max	imize wh	at ir	ıflıı	ence			

organization.

(e) According to an American psychologist, conflicts are basically of three types.

(c) Value conflict concerns with varied ideologies.
(d) And intragroup conflict takes place when a misunderstanding arises among teams within an

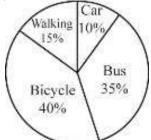
(b) Intergroup conflict happens between individuals within a team.

- (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.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Globalization" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.
 - (a) What is globalization? (b) What is the impact of technological development? (c) What changes have been brought in the media world? (d) How can we hope for a better world?
- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

 Asad is a first year college student. He studies at a government college. He walks to college everybody. One day while he was going to college......
- 9. Suppose, you are Rupa and your younger brother is Tahsin. Now, write an email to your younger brother advising him to be punctual and sincere to studies.
- 10. Look at the chart. It shows the percentage of types of transportation used by 800 students to come to school. Now analyze the chart focusing the main aspects (At least in 80 words).



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

When you are old and grey and full of sleep, And nodding by the fire, take down this book, And slowly read, and dream of the soft look Your eyes had once, and of their shadows deep; How many loved your moments of glad grace, And loved your beauty with love false or true, But one man loved the pilgrim soul in you, And loved the sorrows of your changing face; And bending down beside the glowing bars, Murmur, a little sadly how Love fled And paced upon the mountains overhead And hid his face amid a crowd of stars. 8

Model Question - 58

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

......Phones have been around since the late 1800s, but cell phones made their appearance only in the 1990s. Today, by some estimates, more than 100 million people in Bangladesh and more than 4.6 billion people worldwide have mobile phones. Anything that is useful and spreads so fast has to be considered one of the greatest inventions of all time. Just two decades ago, in Bangladesh, even land lines were difficult to obtain, let alone mobile phones. Today people from all social strata use cell phones, from street vendors to business executives in luxury cars, and from villagers to urbanites. Since May 2015, Bangladesh joined its South Asian neighbours India (862 million) and Pakistan (122 million) on the list of countries with 100 million or more mobile phone users. The other countries on the list are China (one billion users), Russia, Brazil, the United States, Indonesia, Japan, Germany, the Philippines and Nigeria. Today, we take for granted that we have one 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. But the personal computer only became available to consumers in 1974. Things really took off when Microsoft Windows was introduced in 1985 and it's good that it was since without the prevalence of personal computers, the Internet wouldn't have had nearly as big an impact as it has ever since..... [Unit-13; Lesson-1] [Govt. M.M. City College, Khulna-'16]

Appearance (আপিআরান্স্)n—আবির্ভাব; an act of arriving or becoming visible; syn-arrival, debut, presence; ant-exit. Estimate (এস্টিমাট্)n—আনুমানিক হিসাব; an approximate calculation or judgement of the value, number, quantity, or extent of something; syn-evaluation, assessment. Invention (ইন্ভেন্শন্)n—আবিষ্কার; the action of inventing something; syn-origination, creation, innovation; ant-destruction. Consider (কান্সডা(র্))v—বিবেচনা করা, গণ্য করা; think carefully about (something), typically before making a decision; syn- think about, contemplate, regard, acknowledge, examine, appraise, review; ant-disregard, ignore. Vendor (ভেন্ডা(র্))n—বিক্রেডা; a person or company offering something for sale, especially a trader in the street; syn-seller, trader, shopkeeper; ant-customer. Decade (ডিকেইড্)n—দশক; a period of ten years. Obtain (আব্টেইন্)v—অর্জন করা; get, acquire, or secure (something); syn-achieve,

🗕 🛍 Word-meaning 💠 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 🚃

= 5

gain, secure, get; ant-give. Introduce (ইন্টাইছিউস্) v-পেশ করা, প্রবর্তন/ চালু করা, পরিচিত করানো; make known; syninstitute, initiate, launch, inaugurate, establish, found; ant-hide, conceal, deny. Prevalence (প্রেভালান্স্) n-প্রচলন, বিষ্কৃতার; the fact or condition of being prevalent; commonness; syn- commonness, currency, widespread presence, generality, pervasiveness, universality. Impact (ইম্প্লাক্ট্) n-পৃভাব; a marked effect or influence; syneffect, influence, impression.

বঙ্গানুবাদ:েফোন বিদ্যমান আছে ১৮০০ এর দশক থেকে কিন্তু সেল ফোনের আবির্ভাব ঘটেছে মাত্র ১৯৯০ এর দশকে। কিছু হিসেব অনুযায়ী বর্তমানে বাংলাদেশে ১০০ মিলিয়ন (দশ কোটিরও) বেশি মানুষের এবং বিশ্বব্যাপী ৪.৬ বিলিয়ন (চারশত ষাট কোটিরও) বেশি মানুষের মোবাইল ফোন রয়েছে। এমন কিছু যা উপকারী এবং খুব দুত ছড়িয়ে পড়ে তাকে সর্বকালের সর্বশ্রেষ্ঠ আবিস্কারগুলোর মধ্যে একটি বিবেচনা করা যেতে পারে। মাত্র দুই দশক পূর্বে বাংলাদেশে মোবাইল ফোন তো দূরের কথা, এমনকি ল্যান্ড লাইনস্ পাওয়াই ছিল কঠিন। আজ রাস্তার বিক্রেতা থেকে বিলাসবহুল গাড়িতে থাকা ব্যবসায় কার্যনির্বাহকরা এবং গ্রাম্য থেকে শহুরেরা সমাজের সকল শ্রেণির মানুষ সেল ফোন ব্যবহার করে। মে ২০১৫ থেকে ১০০ মিলিয়ন (১০ কোটি) বা তারও বেশি মোবাইল ফোন ব্যবহারকারী দেশের তালিকায় বাংলাদেশ তার দক্ষিণ এশিয়ার প্রতিবেশী ভারত [৮৬২ মিলিয়ন (৮৬.২ কোটি)] এবং পাকিষ্কতান [১২২ মিলিয়ন (১২.২ কোটি)] এর সাথে যুক্ত হয়েছে। এই তালিকায় অন্যান্য দেশগুলো হলো চীন [১ বিলিয়ন (১০০ কোটি)], রাশিয়া, ব্রাজিল, যুক্তরাফ্রট, ইন্দোনেশিয়া, জাপান, জার্মানি, ফিলিপাইন এবং নাইজেরিয়া।

আজ আমরা মেনে নিয়েছি যে আমাদের একটি যন্ত্র আছে যা আমাদেরকে ইন্টারনেটে প্রবেশাধিকার, শব্দ প্রক্রিয়াকরণ, গণনাযন্ত্র ব্যবহার, টেলিভিশন দেখা, খেলা করা এবং আরও অনেক কিছু করার সুবিধা দেয়। কিন্তু ব্যক্তিগত কম্পিউটার ভোক্তাদের কাছে সহজলভ্য হয়েছে মাত্র ১৯৭৪ সালে। ব্যাপারগুলো সত্যিই জনপ্রিয় হয়ে উঠল যখন ১৯৮৫ সালে মাইক্রোসফট উইন্ডোজ চালু করা হল এবং এটি ভালো যেহেতু এটি ছিল তখন থেকে যখন ব্যক্তিগত কম্পিউটারের ব্ল বহার ছাড়া ইন্টারনেটের এত বড় পূভাব থাকত না।.....

A.	Cho	oose the correct answer	from the alternatives.			1×5		
	(a)	Personal computer got introduced in —.						
		(i) 1985	(ii) 1974	(iii) 1981	(iv) 1990			
	(b)	What is the closest mea	aning of the word 'appear	ance'?				
		(i) disappearance		(iii) false	(iv) original			
	(c)	What does the word 'es	timates' refer to?		_			
		(i) calculation	(ii) original	(iii) nature	(iv) statistics			
	(d)	How many people use i	nobile phones worldwide	?				
		(i) more than 4.6 billion	ı (ii) less than 5 billion					
		(iii) about 4 billion		(iv) around 5 billion				
	(e)	'take for granted' mean	s —.					
		(i) give guarantee	(ii) assume	(iii) accept	(iv) admit			
	Ext	tra Questions :		_				
	(f)	The closest meaning of	'access' is —.					
		(i) outlet	(ii) road	(iii) key	(iv) entrance			
	(g)	What does 'a host of m	ean?					
	_	(i) plenty of	(ii) many	(iii) not so many	(iv) not enough	1		
	(h)	Microsoft Windows was	s introduced in —.	-	_			
		(i) 1982	(ii) 1983	(iii) 1984	(iv) 1985			

B. Answer the following questions.

 $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) How many people in Bangladesh use mobile phones? How many people around the world use mobile phones?
- (b) When did the personal computer become available to consumers?
- (c) What thing has to be considered one of the greatest inventions of all times? Why?
- (d) What do you mean by personal computer? What is its usefulness?
- (e) When did cell phones come into existence? How many people use cell phones now worldwide? *Extra Questions*:
- (f) When did we become familiar with land lines and when did cell phones make their appearance?
- (g) What can we do with a personal computer?

2. Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the number of cell phone users in different countries. (One has been done for you.) $2 \times 5 = 10$ 1. First appearance in the 1990s \rightarrow 2. \rightarrow 3. \rightarrow 4. \rightarrow 5. \rightarrow 6.

3. Write a summary of the above text.

10

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$ in helpless hunger taken homeless line buffeted alms curse begging live wealthy

Suruj Jan Begum is a village woman. She (a) — below poverty (b) — now. Once she was (c) — enough to give away (d) — to the poor people. But now she is a (e) — and homeless woman living by (f) — from others. She lives on a footpath near Kamalapur Railway Station (g) — Dhaka. The river Meghna has (h) — her house and belongings. She lost her husband and family to diseases associated with (i) — and poverty. She (j) — the river Meghna for her misery.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap. $1 \times 10 = 10$ The passage deals with the Nobel Prize. It is the most (a) — award in the world. It is given for (b) — contributions in six fields; physics, (c) —, physiology or (d) —, literature, (e) — and economics. This prize was (f) — by Alfred Nobel, who invented (g) —. This explosive is used for breaking (h) —, digging petrol (i) — and in (j) —.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

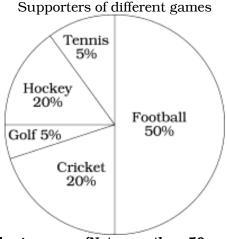
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- (i) Another name of Kuakata is Sagar Kannya.
- (ii) It is also a holy place for the Hindus and Buddhists.
- (iii) Above all, tourists are so much attracted visiting Kuakata.
- (iv) It is a place of scenic natural beauty.
- (v) It has sandy beaches, blue sky and the Shimmering expanse of the Bay of Bengal.
- (vi) Thousands of devotees come here to celebrate two festivals.
- (vii) The lines of coconut trees add to the vibrant colours of Kuakata.
- (viii) It is a safe home of migratory winter birds.
- (ix) The indigenous culture of the Rakhaine community and hundred year old Buddhist temples indicate the age-old tradition and cultural heritage of this area.
- (x) Fishing boats with colourful sails play in the Bay of Bengal.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Culture" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.
 - (a) How would you define culture? (b) What are the elements of a society's culture? (c) How do the people of different culture differ from each other? (d) What do you understand by "cultural aggression"? (e) Why should you be cultured?
- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

 Once there lived a king. He was very fond of knowing the future from the astrologer. One day a famous astrologer......
- 9. Write an email to your friend informing him about the experience of "Ekushey Boi Mela".
- 10. Look at the chart. It shows the result of a survey on supporters of different games. Now, analyze the chart focusing the main aspects (At least in 80 words).



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

I met a traveller from an antique land Who said: Two vast and trunkless legs of stone Stand in the desert. Near them on the sand, Half sunk, a shatter'd visage lies, whose frown And wrinkled lip and sneer of cold command Tell that its sculptor well those passions read Which yet survive, stamp'd on these lifeless things.

The hand that mock'd them and the heart that fed.

And on the pedestal these words appear: "My name is Ozymandias, king of kings: Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!" Nothing beside remains: round the decay Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare, The lone and level sands stretch far away.

Model Question - 59

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

......People on Earth may take for granted today's high-tech world of cell phones, GPS and the satellites high above the planet that make instant communication possible. But it all began 50 years ago with one giant space balloon. 10 July 1962 marked the birth of satellite communications. On this day the Telstar satellite commenced its journey into space and became the first ever active communications satellite. It carried the first live trans-Atlantic TV broadcasts. Telstar was built by a team at Bell Telephone Laboratories in USA and incorporated many innovations such as the transistor and the 3,600 solar panels that powered the satellite. Telstar produced 14 watts and relayed its first and non-public television pictures on 11 July 1962. The satellite could carry 600 voice calls and one black-and-white TV channel from an egg-shaped orbit. Today, we use satellites for GPS, TV, radio, weather tracking, military surveillance, space exploration and global communications, among other things.

For thousands of years, human beings had looked to the heavens and dreamed of walking on the moon. In 1969, as part of the Apollo 11 mission, Neil Armstrong became the first person to accomplish that

dream, followed only minutes later by Buzz Aldrin. Their accomplishment gave people around the world the hope of future space exploration. In fact, it was a feat that was so fantastic that there are still conspiracy theorists who insist it could not be possible. Putting a man on the moon is perhaps man's most inspiring accomplishment; it opened the door to future space travel and led to a number of spin-off inventions including flame resistant textiles used by firefighters, invisible braces, improved satellite dishes, and better medical imaging.

The ARPANET, The first Internet, was invented in 1969 and the public only had access to the World Wide Web starting in 1993. Today, just 22 years later, the web has revolutionized the dissemination of information, created a new multi-trillion dollar economic phenomenon, played a role in revolutions, and has interconnected much of the globe. It has also made it possible for people all over the planet to reach out and touch someone.

A microchip is a set of electronic circuits on one small plate (chip) of semiconductor material, normally silicon. Microchips are used in virtually all electronic equipment today and have revolutionized the world of electronics. The forerunner to the microchip was invented back in 1959, but it didn't really start to take off until the 1980s. Since then, incredible advances in microchips have made it possible for them to be cheaply and efficiently used for calculators, personal computers, pet identification, automatic teller machines, satellites, pacemakers, cell phones, and microwave ovens among many other products.

Innovation (ইনাভেইশ্ন) n-নতুনভক্ক the introduction of new things, ideas; syn-novelty, reform, change; ant-stagnation. Surveillance (সাভেইলান্স)n-সন্দেহভাজন ব্যক্তির ওপর কড়া নজর; the act of carefully watching a person suspected of a crime or a place where a crime may be committed; syn-observation, following. Explore (ইক্সপ্লোর্)v-অবেষণ করা; to examine sth completely or carefully in order to find out more about it; syn-examine, search, experiment, inspect, investigate. Conspiracy (কান্সিরাসি)n-মড়্যন্ত্র; a secret plan by a group of people to do sth harmful or illegal; syn-fix, plot, treason, scheme, intrigue. Flame (ফ্রেইম্)v- আগুনের নলক/ অগ্নিশিখা; the glame or blaze of a fire; syn-shine, glow, flash, burn, blaze, flare, glare. Revolution (রেভালৃশ্ন)n-পরিক্রমণ, বিপ্লব; a great change in conditions, ways of working, beliefs, etc. that affects large numbers of people; syn-transformation, alteration, development, change, reformation, innovation, revolt. Equip (ইকোরিপ্)v-প্রস্তুত করা; provide sb with the things needed for a particular purpose; syn-arm, deck, out, rig, supply, array. Forerunner (ফোরানার)n-অগ্নৃত; sb who act as an early less advanced model; syn-forebear, predecessor, ancestor, taken, sign, harbinger; ant-follower, successor. Cheap (গিপ্)adj-সম্কতা/ সুলভ; costing little money; syn-inexpensive, low-priced, econamical, resonable; ant-costly, expensive, noble. Pace (পেইস্)n-পদক্ষেপ; the speed at which sth goes/ a step; syn-gait, tempo, walk, motion, speed, movement, progress.

বঙ্গানুবাদ:পৃথিবীর মানুষ আজকের সেল ফোনের উচ্চ প্রযুক্তির জগৎকে, জিপিএস এবং গ্রহেরও উপরে তাৎক্ষণিক যোগাযোগ স্থাপনে সক্ষম উপগ্রহগুলোকে হয়ত গ্রহণ করেছে। কিন্তু এসব শুরু হয়েছিল ৫০ বছর পূর্বে একটি বিরাট আকার মহাশূন্য বেলুন দিয়ে। ১৯৬২ সালের ১০ জুলাই উপগৃহ যোগাযোগের উৎপত্তি/ যাত্রা নির্দেশ করে। এই দিনে টেলস্টার উপগ্রহ মহাশূন্যে তার যাত্রা শুরু করে এবং তা ইতিহাসে প্রথমবারের মত সক্রিয় যোগাযোগ উপগ্রহ হয়েছিল। এটি প্রথমবারের মত আটলান্টিক এর অন্য প্রান্তের সরাসরি টিভি সম্প্রচার সম্পনু করেছিল। টেলস্টার যুক্তরাস্ট্রের "বেল টেলিফোন ল্যাবরেটরির" একটি দল দ্বারা নির্মিত হয়েছিল এবং অনেক নতুনত্ব সংযুক্ত করা হয়েছিল, যেমন- ট্রানজিস্টর এবং ৩,৬০০ সৌর প্যানেল যা উপগ্রহটিকে শক্তি যোগাত। টেলস্টার ১৪ ওয়াট উৎপনু করেছিল এবং ১৯৬২ সালের ১১ জুলাই এর গোপন টেলিভিশন চিত্র সম্প্রচার করেছিল। উপগ্রহটি একটি ডিম্বাকৃতির কক্ষ থেকে ৬০০ ভয়েস কল এবং একটি সাদাকালো টিভি চ্যানেল পরিচালনা করতে পারত। আজ আমরা অন্যান্য কিছুর মধ্যে উপগ্রহ ব্যবহার করি জিপিএস, টিভি, রেডিও, আবহাওয়া চিহ্নিতকরণ, সামরিক নিরীক্ষণ, মহাশূন্য অনুসম্পান এবং বৈশ্বিক যোগাযোগের জন্য।

হাজার হাজার বছর ধরে মানবজাতি আকাশের দিকে তাকিয়ে ছিল এবং চাঁদে হাটার স্বপু দেখত। ১৯৬৯ সালে এপোলো ১১ এর অভিযানের অংশ হিসেবে নীল আর্মস্ট্রং প্রথম ব্যক্তি হিসেবে এই স্বপু বাস্তবায়ন করেন, কয়েক মিনিট পরেই তাকে অনুসরণ করেন বাজ অলড্রিন। তাদের এই কার্যসম্পাদন সারাবিশ্বের মানুষকে ভবিষ্যতের মহাশূন্য অনুসম্পানের আশা দিয়েছে। প্রকৃতপক্ষে এটি ছিল একটি অসাধারণ কার্য যা ছিল এতই কাল্পনিক যে এখনো কিছু চক্রান্ত তাত্ত্বিক আছে যারা জাের দিয়ে বলে এটা সম্ভব হয়নি। চাঁদে একটি মানুষ প্রেরণ সম্ভবত মানুষের সর্বােচ্চ অনুপ্রেরণাদানকারী একটি কার্য সম্পাদন; এটি খুলে দিয়েছে ভবিষ্যতে মহাশূন্য ভ্রমণের দরজা এবং দমকলকর্মীর ব্যবহৃত অগ্নিশিখা নিরােধক বস্ত্র, অদৃশ্য বন্ধনী, উনুত উপগৃহ এবং উম্লম চিকিৎসা চিল্ট ইক্লাদি বহুসংখ্যক অপ্রত্যাশিত আবিষ্কারের দিকে চালিত করেছে।

প্রথম ইন্টারনেট 'আরপানেট' আবিষ্কৃত হয়েছিল ১৯৬৯ সালে এবং বিশ্বব্যাপী ওয়েব মাধ্যমে জনসাধারণ প্রবেশাধিকার শুরু হয়েছিল ১৯৯৩ সালে। আজ মাত্র ২২ বছর পরে ওয়েব মাধ্যম তথ্য প্রচারে বিপ্লব ঘটিয়েছে; সৃষ্টি করেছে একটি নতুন বহু-ট্রিলিয়ন ডলারের অর্থনৈতিক ঘটনা, বিপ্লবে ভূমিকা পালন করেছে এবং পৃথিবীর অনেকটা অংশকে আন্তঃসংযুক্ত করেছে। সারা গ্রহের মানুষকে এটি আরও সম্ভব করে দিয়েছে কারো নাগাল প্রতে এবং তাকে স্পর্শ করতে।

একটি মাইক্রোচিপ হলো একটি ছোট ধাতব পাতের উপর অর্ধপরিবাহী উপাদান, সাধারণত সিলিকনের এক সেট বৈদ্যুতিক বর্তনী। কার্যত, আজ মাইক্রোচিপ ব্যবহৃত হয় সকল বৈদ্যুতিক সরঞ্জামাদিতে এবং এটি ইলেকট্রনিকসের জগতে বিপ্লব ঘটিয়েছে। মাইক্রোচিপের পূর্ব নমুনা তৈরি করা হয়েছিল ১৯৫৯ সালে কিন্তু, ১৯৮০ এর দশকের পূর্ব পর্যন্ত সত্যিকার অর্থে এটি যাত্রা করেনি। তখন থেকে মাইক্রোচিপের অবিশ্বাস্য অগ্রগতি তাদের জন্য সম্ভব করেছে ক্যালকুলেটর, ব্যক্তিগত কম্পিউটার, পোষা শনাক্তকরণ, স্বয়ংক্রিয় গণনাকারী যন্ত্র, উপগ্রহ, পেইসমেকার, সেল ফোন এবং মাইক্রো তরঙ্গা চুল্লি এবং আরো অনেক দ্রব্যকে সাশ্রমীভাবে এবং সুদক্ষভাবে ব্যবহার করতে।

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) What does the word 'conspiracy' refer to?

(i) treason (ii) examine

(iii) search

(iv) experiment

(b) What is the closest meaning of the word 'revolution'?

(i) change (ii) fix (iii) plot

(iv) scheme

(c) Bell Telephone Laboratories made —.

(i) microchip (ii) internet

(iii) transistor

(iv) telstar

8 —			— HSC Communicative	English Model Questions
(4)	What does the phress is	mound the would mean	•	
(a)	(i) all over the world	around the world' mean?	(ii) in a part of the world	4
	(iii) most of the part of t	he world	(iv) nowhere in the world	
(e)				plishment." What does it
	imply?			_
		(ii) inspiring invention	(iii) greatest invention	(iv) all of them
	ra Questions : What does the word 'ins	stant' maan?		
(1)	(i) instantaneous	(ii) rapid	(iii) fast	(iv) direct
(g)	The word 'commence' m		(111) 14450	(17) 411 000
	(i) cease	(ii) finish	(iii) open	(iv) inaugurate
(h)	The closest meaning of		(112)	6.3
(4)	(i) change The phrase 'egg-shaped	(ii) creation	(iii) progress	(iv) novelty
(i)	(i) oval path		(iii) oval track	iv) egg shaped compass
(j)	The word 'accomplish' r	neans —.	(iii) over tracii	iv, egg snapea compass
	(i) attain	(ii) fulfill	(iii) realise	(iv) conclude
(k)	Who stepped on the mo		() 5	
	(i) Neil Armstrong		(iii) Buzz Aldrin	
(1)	(iv) Both Neil Armstrong The astronauts conquer			
(-)	(i) 1966	(ii) 1967	(iii) 1969	(iv) 1970
(m)	The synonym of the wor			
()	(i) unreal	(ii) superb	(iii) ordinary	(iv) odd
(11)	The word 'travel' means (i) stay	ii) carry	(iii) journey	(iv) move
(o)	The word 'resistant' refe		(iii) Journey	(IV) HIOVE
	(i) tough	(ii) hard	(iii) hostile	(iv) preventive
(p)	The closest meaning of		(:::)1-d	(:-) 1-: 4 4
(a)	(i) visible The word 'access' mean	(ii) unseen	(iii) concealed	(iv) hidden
(4)	(i) path	(ii) road	(iii) outlet	(iv) entrance
(r)	The meaning of the wor			
(~)	(i) propagating	(ii) broadcasting	(iii) publishing	(iv) spreading
(5)	The word 'virtually' mea (i) nearly	(ii) almost	(iii) practically	(iv) in effect
(t)	The synonym of the wor		(iii) practically	(iv) in enece
	(i) tool	(ii) furniture	(iii) gear	(iv) accessories
(u)	The word 'incredible' res		(:::) :	(÷-) dof-1
(v)	(i) unbelievable The word 'efficiently' me	(ii) believable	(iii) incurable	(iv) wonderful
(*)	(i) economically	(ii) competently	(iii) capable	(iv) effectively
(w)	What is the meaning of	'incorporated'?	-	•
	(i) absorbed	(ii) blended	(iii) embraced	(iv) included
(X)	The word 'theorist' mea	ns —. (ii) observer	(iii) unpractical person	(iv) unbeliever
(v)	What does the word 'fla		(iii) unpractical person	(iv) difficilever
•	(i) forget	(ii) influence	(iii) flash	(iv) examine
(z)	Neil Armstrong landed		(···) 1005	(,) 1000
(22)	(i) 1968 What is the closest mea	(ii) 1969 ning of the word 'forerui	(iii) 1967	(iv) 1966
(aa)	(i) follower	(ii) successor	(iii) ancestor	(iv) transformation
(bb	What does the word 'ex			()
	(i) scrutiny	(ii) observation	(iii) search	(iv) arrival
(cc)	What does the phrase 'a (i) everywhere	all over' mean? (ii) somewhere	(iii) nowhere	(iv) open places
Ans	swer the following questi		(III) HUWHELE	(iv) open places $2 \times 5 = 10$
	What is Telstar?			2 % 3 10
	Who built Telstar and w			
	When was the first into		internet males	
		rnet invented? What did hich electronic goods is		
	ra Ouestions :	men electronic goods is	10 4004 101 1	

B.

- Extra Questions:
 (f) How is today's world?
- (g) How is a satellite important in our life?
- (h) What is the significance of landing on the moon?

- (i) When did the Telstar satellite commence its journey? What was its success?
- (j) What do you know about the ARPANET?
- (k) What could the Telstar satellite carry?
- (l) Why do we use satellite?
- (m) What do some conspiracy theorists believe about landing on the moon? Do you support their views? Give reasons for your answer.
- (n) When did common people become able to access to the World Wide Web?
- (o) When was the microchip invented? When did it start to take off?
- (i) Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the scientific achievements mentioned in the passage. (One has been done for you.)

 2 x 5 = 10

 1. Starting of the first invented satellite journey → 2. → 3. → 4. → 5. → 6.

 Extra Question:
- (ii) Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the features of the first communication satellite Telstar. (One has been done for you.) $2 \times 5 = 10$ 1. Commencing its journey \rightarrow 2. \rightarrow 3. \rightarrow 4. \rightarrow 5. \rightarrow 6.

Commencing its journey \rightarrow 2. \rightarrow 3. \rightarrow 4. \rightarrow 5. \rightarrow 6. Or, Read the above passage and complete the table below with the given information. $1 \times 10 = 10$

Who/What	Event/Activity	Place/How	Time/Year
Satellite communications	(i)		10 July 1962
Telstar satellite	commenced its journey	(ii)	(iii)
(iv)	built by a team at Bell Telephone	(v)	
	Laboratories		
Telstar	produced 14 watts and non-public		(vi)
	television pictures		
Neil Armstrong	(vii)	(viii)	1969
(ix)	started		1993
The web	(x)		in 2015

3. Write a summary of the above text.

10

1. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

| easier | for | great | struggle | between | life | repeats | inspired | be | purpose | of | follow |
| The passage deals with the function of history. History (a) — the cosmic struggle (b) — the goodness of god and the badness of evil. Those who do not (c) — chronological advancement of history, can never go a long way in the realm of success in life. Life in the past was not (d) — than that of the

never go a long way in the realm of success in life. Life in the past was not (d) — than that of the present time. (e) — is the continuous struggle of men to change the format due to their own necessity. The great personnels served this purpose providing their (f) — thinking to form civilizations for mankind. The philosophers, the scientists and the literateurs have done their respective duties (g) — human upgradation. Human beings (h) — the present time are greatly indebted to them. History (i) — itself. All of us should be (j) — by the glimpses of history.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Kazi Nazrul Islam is our national poet. He is known as the (a) — Poet in Bangla literature. His life was marked by (b) — and (c) —. He was admitted to a local (d) — school. But he did not like the (e) — discipline of school life. He disturbed the villagers with his (f) — nature. He also became a (g) — and well acquainted with Islamic (h) —. He later became a (i) — against all oppressions and injustice through his (j) — works.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

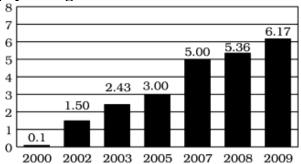
 $1 \times 10 = 10$

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

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "**Dream**" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10 (a) What is dream? (b) How many types of dream are there in our life? (c) Which dream is dangerous? (d) What are the benefits of dreaming? (e) Do you have any dream in life?
- 9. Write an email to a friend describing how you celebrated the previous Pohela Baishakh.

10. The chart/graph below shows the gradual rise in the internet users in Bangladesh. Now, write a paragraph analyzing the graph and give a suitable title to it.



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

O wild West Wind, thou breath of Autumn's being, Thou from whose unseen presence the leaves dead Are driven, like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing, Yellow, and black, and pale, and hectic red, Pestilence-stricken multitudes; O thou, Who chariotest to their dark wintry bed The winged seeds, where they lie cold and low.

Each like a corpse within its grave, until Thine azure sister of the Spring shall blow Her clarion o'er the dreaming earth, and fill (Driving sweet buds like flocks to feed in air) With living hues and odours plain and hill; Wild Spirit, which art moving everywhere; Destroyer and preserver; hear, oh, hear! 8

(Model Question - 60)

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

When I started working on the research and science of leprosy more than a decade ago, people thought this chronic infectious disease would eliminate itself and burn out over time.

We didn't have time for that. Why? Nearly 250,000 new cases of leprosy are diagnosed every year, and many more go undetected. Approximately 10 percent of new cases occur in children.

Even though it's associated with biblical times, leprosy remains a problem in the modern era and was reported in 130 countries worldwide. It's most prevalent in a number of countries throughout Africa, Asia and South America. Symptoms include progressive and permanent damage to the skin, nerves, limbs and eyes but they can take several years to appear, making the disease hard to diagnose at an early stage.

Even worse, leprosy comes with a stigma. Unlike most other diseases, leprosy results in isolation, as people with leprosy are often shunned. The good news, however, is that we now have the key scientific solutions and momentum as well as key collaborations to finally have the opportunity to eliminate leprosy. I couldn't have said this 10 years ago......

At IDRI, we are also attacking leprosy in two different ways.

First, by developing a fast, easy-to-use test that provides an early diagnosis of infection before clinical symptoms, such as nerve damage, begin to appear. This new approach is far superior to the traditional method of diagnosis, which has generally involved clinical and/ or microscopic assessment. IDRI is also developing a companion test so that we can identify which people will likely progress to the disease and to determine the appropriate course of treatment.

And, second, by developing a vaccine that can be used therapeutically in conjunction with antibiotics to shorten therapy. IDRI's diagnostic tools would be used to identify infected individuals and IDRI's vaccine would then be used on a targeted basis for treatment of the patient as well as to immunise family members and close contacts. This treatment and prevention strategy has been significantly bolstered by support from some pharmaceutical giants that donate the currently used antibiotics.

The most exciting part of this breakthrough is the fact that we're now right on the course of human clinical trials after a decade of leprosy vaccine development. The Food and Drug Administration will initially oversee the multi-stage trials in the USA before they move on to the Philippines, India and Brazil. Global technology has been an integral part of our quest to eliminate leprosy. The rapid diagnostic test for leprosy infection, for example, was developed in conjunction with a Brazilian company. This company combined IDRI's leprosy diagnostic antigens with a smart phone-based platform that standardizes the ability to accurately interpret results and get a quantitative value. The test requires just a single drop of blood, mixed with a developing reagent. The appearance of two lines indicates that the person is positive for leprosy. From there, the information from the phone is pushed to the person's medical records.

Leprosy (লেপ্রাসি)n–কুদ্রাধি; an infectious disease that causes painful white areas on the skin and can destroy nerves and flesh. Chronic (ক্রনিক্)adj–দীর্ঘস্থায়ী; lasting for a long time; syn-long lasting, prolonged; ant-mild, temporary. Associate (আসোশিআট্)v– সংশ্লিফ করা; to connect sth to sth; syn-connect relate; ant-separate, disconnect. Symptom (সিম্পটাম্)n–রোগলক্ষণ; sign that shows sth exists; syn-indication, sign. Prevail (প্রভেইল্)v–

বিরাজমান হওয়া; to exist or be very common at a particular time or in a particular place; syn-exist, reign, predominate; ant-extinct. **Stigma** (ি গ্মা)n-লজ্জা বা কলজ্জের চিহ্ন; feelings of disapproval that people have about particular illness; syn-disgrace, shame; ant-honour. Worse (ওয়াস্)adj–অধিকতর মন্দ; comparative of bad. Isolation (আইসলেইশ্ন্)n–বিচ্ছিন্নকরণ, পৃথককরণ; the condition of being alone; syn-separation, loneliness; ant-inclusion. Momentum (মমেন্টাম্)n–গতিশীল; the force that keeps an abject moving; syn-drive, thrust; ant-brake. Collaborate (কাল্যাবরেইট্)v–সহযোগীরূপে কাজ করা; to work with someone else for a special purpose; syn-collude, conspire, cooperate, team-up. **Infection** (ইন্ফ্কেশ্ন্)n–সংক্ৰমণ; a disease in a part that infect another part; syn-contagion, poison. **Microscopic** (মাইক্রোস্কপিক্)n–আণুবী ণিক. **Appropriate** (আপ্রোপ্রিএইট্)v–উপযুক্ত; suitable or right for a particular situation; syn-suitable, apposite; ant-inappropriate. Vaccinal (ভেকসিনাআল্) adj-টীকাগত; related to vaccine. Immunise (ইমিউনাইজ্) adj–প্রতিষেধক দেওয়া; to protect a person or an animal from adiease by giving them an injection; syn-clear, exempt, free; ant-susceptible. **Giant** (জাইআন্ট্)n–দৈত্য, দানৰ; An imaginary creature like a man but extremely tall.; syn-Goliath, Hercules, titan. **Eliminate** (ইলিমিনেইট্)v–দূর করা; to get rid of sth; syn-remove, eradicate; ant-retain. Reagent (রীএইজান্ট্)n–বিক্রিয়ার মাধ্যমে কোনো পদার্থের উপস্থিতি সনাক্ত করার জন্য ব্যবহৃত পদার্থ, বিকারক; asubstance used to cause a chemical reaction in order to find out if another substance is present. Indicate (ইনডিকেইট্)v–নির্দেশ করা; to-suggest, to show; syn-denote, display, imply, show, specify. **Push** (পুশ্)v–ধাক্কা দেওয়া; to use physical pressure or force; syn-jog, try, poke, knock, shove. **Disappear** (ডিসপিআর্)*v*–অদৃশ্য হওয়া; to become impossible to see; syn-depart, fade, retire, wane; ant-appear, emerge.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: এক দশকেরও বেশি পূর্বে যখন আমি কুষ্ঠ রোগের গবেষণা এবং বিজ্ঞানের উপর কাজ শুরু করেছিলাম, মানুষ ভাবত এই তীবঙ্গাংক্রামক রোগটি হয়ত নিজে নিজেই ভাল হয়ে যাবে এবং সময়ের ব্যবধানে ধীরে ধীরে থেমে যাবে।

তার জন্য আমাদের সময় ছিল না। কেন? প্রতিবছর প্রায় ২,৫০,০০০ নতুন কুষ্ঠ রোগের বিষয় নির্ণয় করা হয় এবং আরো অনেক অনিরোপিত থেকে। যায়। নতুন অসুস্থ ব্যক্তিদের মধ্যে প্রায় ১০ শতাংশ ঘটে শিশুদের মধ্যে।

যদিও এটি বাইবেল সম্পর্কিত সময়ের সাথে সংযুক্ত, আধুনিক যুগেও কুষ্ঠরোগ একটি সমস্যা এবং বিশ্ব্যাপী ১৩০ টি দেশে এর খবর পাওয়া যায়। এটি ব্যাপকভাবে আফ্রিকা, এশিয়া ও দক্ষিণ আমেরিকার দেশগুলো জুড়ে বিদ্যমান। লক্ষণগুলো অত্তর্ভুক্ত করে চামড়া, স্নায়ু, অঞ্চা ও চোখের পর্যায়ক্রমিক এবং স্থায়ী ক্ষতি কিন্তু এগুলো প্রতীয়মান হতে কয়েক বছর সময় নিয়ে প্রাথমিক পর্যায়ে এই রোগ নির্ণয়কে কঠিন করে তোলে।

এমনকি অধিকতর মন্দ হলো কুষ্ঠ একটি দাগ নিয়ে আসে। অন্য অনেক রোগ থেকে কুষ্ঠ রোগ আলাদা, কুষ্ঠ রোগে আক্রান্ত ব্যক্তি জনবিচ্ছিন্ন হয়ে পড়ে কারণ কুষ্ঠ রোগী থেকে সবাই দূরে থাকতে চায়। যা হোক, সুসংবাদ হলো যে অবশেষে কুষ্ঠরোগ দূরীকরণে সুবিধা পেতে আমাদের এখন অত্যাবশ্যক বৈজ্ঞানিক সমাধান এবং গতিশীলতা ও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সহযোগিতা রয়েছে। আমি দশ বছর পূর্বে এই কথা বলতে পারতাম না.....। আইডিআরআই তে আমরা দৃটি ভিনু উপায়েও কাজ শুরু করছি।

প্রথমে, একটি দ্রুত ও সহজে ব্যবহারযোগ্য পরীক্ষা উনুয়নের মাধ্যমে, যা চিকিৎসাশাস্ত্রীয় উপসর্গের পূর্বেই সংক্রমণের প্রাথমিক রোগ নির্ণয় ব্যবস্থা করে থাকে। যেমন: স্নায়ুর ক্ষতি দেখা যেতে শুরু করে। এই নতুন পদ্ধতিটি ঐতিহ্যবাহী রোগ নির্ণয় পদ্ধতির চেয়ে পছন্দনীয় যা সচরাচর চিকিৎসা শাস্ত্রে অথবা আপুবি গিক পর্যালোচনার সাথে জড়িত। আইডিআরআইও একটি সহায়ক পরীক্ষা উনুয়ন করছে যাতে আমরা নির্ধারণ করতে পারি কোন ব্যক্তিরা এই রোগের দিকে প্রায় ধাবিত হবে এবং যাতে উপযুক্ত চিকিৎসা পন্ধতি নির্ধারণ করা যায়।

এবং দ্বিতীয়ত, একটি টিকার উনুয়ন দারা প্রতিষেধকের সংযোজনে চিকিৎসা শাস্তের মাধ্যমে চিকিৎসাকে সংক্ষেপ করতে। আইডিআরআই এর রোগ নির্ণায়ক যন্ত্রসমূহ আক্রান্ত ব্যক্তিদেরকে শনাক্ত করতে ব্যবহার করা যেতে পারে এবং তখন লক্ষ্যমাত্রার ভিত্তিতে রোগীর চিকিৎসার জন্য এবং রোগীর পরিবারের সদস্যদের ও নিকটস্থ ব্যক্তিদের সংক্রমণ মুক্ত করতে আইডিআরআই এর টিকা ব্যবহার করা যেতে পারে। এই চিকিৎসা এবং রোধ কৌশল তাৎপর্যপূর্ণভাবে কিছু বিরাট ঔষধ উৎপাদনকারী প্রতিষ্ঠান দারা সমর্থিত হয়েছে যারা বর্তমানে ব্যবহৃত জীবাণুনাশকগুলো দান করে থাকে।

এই অগ্রণতির সবটেয়ে রোমাঞ্চকর দিক হলো যে, কুষ্ঠরোগের টিকার উনুয়নের এক দশক পরে আমরা এখন ঠিক মানব চিকিৎসাশাস্ত্রের পরীক্ষা-নিরীক্ষার প্রক্রিয়ায় আছি। খাদ্য এবং ঔষধ প্রশাসন ফিলিপাইন, ভারত এবং ব্রাজিলে যাওয়ার পূর্বে প্রাথমিকভাবে যুক্তরাফ্রে বহু পর্যায়ের পরীক্ষা-নিরী া তত্ত্বাবধান করবে।

আমাদের কুপ্ঠরোগ নির্মূলকরণ অনুসন্ধানে বিশ্ব প্রযুক্তি একটি অবিচ্ছেদ্য অংশ হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে। উদাহরণস্বরূপ, কুপ্ঠরোগ সংক্রমণের জন্য দুত রোগ নির্ণায়ক পরীক্ষা উনুত করা হয়েছিল একটি ব্রাজিলিয়ান কোম্পানির সংযোগে। এই কোম্পানিটি আইডিআরআই এর কুপ্ঠরোগ নির্ণায়ক বিশেষজ্ঞদের সংযুক্ত করেছিল একটি মার্টফোন ভিত্তিক কম্পিউটার পম্পতির সাথে যা সূক্ষ্মভাবে ফলাফল ব্যাখ্যা করার সক্ষমতাকে মানসম্মত করে এবং পরিমাণগত উপকারিতা পায়। এই পরীক্ষাটিতে দরকার হয় একটি বিকশিত বিকারকের সাথে শুধুমাত্র এক ফোঁটা রক্তের। দুইটি সারির উপস্থিতি নির্দেশ করে যে লোকটি কুপ্ঠরোগে আক্রাত। সেখান থেকে ফোনে পাওয়া তথ্যটি ব্যক্তিটির মেডিকেল রেকর্ড/ নথিতে পাঠিয়ে দেওয়া হয়।

বিশুরাপী মানুষ এখন বিশ্বাস করে যে আমাদের শীঘ্রই চূড়ান্তভাবে কুষ্ঠরোগ নির্মূল করার জিনিসপন্ট হবে। পরবর্তী পদক্ষেপ হচ্ছে এই রোগটিকে অদৃশ্য/ বিনাশ করে দেওয়া।

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

(iii) temporary

(a) What does the word 'chronic' mean?
(i) curable
(ii) prolonged

(b) — helped in the quest to eliminate leprosy.

(ii) Information technology (iv) Science

(i) Global technology(iii) Science technology

(c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'immunise'?

(i) vaccinate (ii) spread (iii) attack

(iv) crack

(iv) short

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(d) Which expression best expresses the word 'integral'?

(i) fully unnecessary (ii) partly curable (iii) that can be removed (iv) not removable

(e) Which of the following has not the meaning of the word 'momentum'?

(i) force (ii) power (iii) energy (iv) dull

Extra Questions:

The word 'infectious' means —.

(i) contagious (ii) poisoning (iii) spreading (iv) deadly

(g)	The word 'gene' indicates —.	()	(1)
<i>a</i> >	(i) genie (ii) ginger	(iii) general	(iv) a unity of heredity
(h)	The word 'shunned' means —.	()	(a.)
(1)	(i) ignored (ii) mingled	(iii) banished	(iv) cast out
(i)	The closest meaning of the word 'antibiotic' is —		(.)
(1)	(i) antiseptic (ii) infected	(iii) poisoned	(iv) putrid
(j)	What does the expression 'breakthrough' mean?		(.) 11
<i>a</i> >	(i) cancel (ii) progress	(iii) break	(iv) collapse
(k)	The synonym of the word 'assessment' is —.	(***)	(:-)
(I)	(i) valuation (ii) judgement	(iii) estimation	(iv) rating
(1)	The 'collaboration' means —.	(iii) comoniming	(iv) acceting
()	(i) participation (ii) cooperation The word 'eliminate' refers to —.	(iii) conspiring	(iv) coacting
(111)		(iii) got rid of	(iv) do away with
(m)	(i) give up (ii) accept The graphym of the word 'diagnose' is	(iii) get rid of	(iv) do away with
(11)	The synonym of the word 'diagnose' is —. (i) identify (ii) analyse	(iii) isolate	(iv) exploin
(0)	The word 'damage' means —.	(III) Isolate	(iv) explain
(U)	(i) repair (ii) wreak	(iii) harm	(iv) weaken
(n)	The meaning of 'isolation' is —.	(III) Hariii	(IV) WCARCII
(P)	(i) exile (ii) disconnection	(iii) solitude	(iv) loneliness
(q)	The word 'appropriate' means —.	(iii) sontage	(iv) ionemicss
(y)	(i) correct (ii) fit	(iii) inappropriate	(iv) apt
(r)	The closest meaning of 'symptom' is —.	(ш) шарргорпасс	(iv) apt
(1)	(i) evidence (ii) feature	(iii) sign	(iv) note
(s)	What does the phrase 'as much as' mean?	(11) 51811	(11) 11000
(~)	(i) not enough	(ii) so much that one car	nnot afford
	(iii) not very much	(iv) so much that one can	
(t)		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
	The word strategy means—.		
(-)	The word 'strategy' means —. (i) policy (ii) approach	(iii) plan	(iv) way
	(i) policy (ii) approach	(iii) plan	(iv) way
	(i) policy (ii) approach The word 'excite' refers to —.	(iii) plan (iii) rouse	(iv) way (iv) touch
(u)	(i) policy (ii) approach The word 'excite' refers to —. (i) bore (ii) quell		•
(u)	(i) policy (ii) approach The word 'excite' refers to —.		•
(u) (v)	(i) policy (ii) approach The word 'excite' refers to —. (i) bore (ii) quell The meaning of 'integral' is —.	(iii) rouse	(iv) touch
(u) (v) (w)	(i) policy (ii) approach The word 'excite' refers to —. (i) bore (ii) quell The meaning of 'integral' is —. (i) partial (ii) whole The synonym of the word 'quest' is —. (i) search (ii) voyage	(iii) rouse	(iv) touch
(u) (v) (w)	(i) policy (ii) approach The word 'excite' refers to —. (i) bore (ii) quell The meaning of 'integral' is —. (i) partial (ii) whole The synonym of the word 'quest' is —. (i) search (ii) voyage	(iii) rouse (iii) basic	(iv) touch (iv) intact
(u) (v) (w)	(i) policy (ii) approach The word 'excite' refers to —. (i) bore (ii) quell The meaning of 'integral' is —. (i) partial (ii) whole The synonym of the word 'quest' is —. (i) search (ii) voyage The word 'disappear' means —. (i) appear (ii) end	(iii) rouse (iii) basic	(iv) touch (iv) intact
(u) (v) (w)	(i) policy (ii) approach The word 'excite' refers to —. (i) bore (ii) quell The meaning of 'integral' is —. (i) partial (ii) whole The synonym of the word 'quest' is —. (i) search (ii) voyage The word 'disappear' means —.	(iii) rouse (iii) basic (iii) journey	(iv) touch (iv) intact (iv) inquiry
(u) (v) (w) (x)	(i) policy (ii) approach The word 'excite' refers to —. (i) bore (ii) quell The meaning of 'integral' is —. (i) partial (ii) whole The synonym of the word 'quest' is —. (i) search (ii) voyage The word 'disappear' means —. (i) appear (ii) end The word 'decade' refers to —. (i) a period of 1,000 years	(iii) rouse (iii) basic (iii) journey (iii) vanish (ii) a period of 10 years	(iv) touch (iv) intact (iv) inquiry
(u) (v) (w) (x) (y)	(i) policy (ii) approach The word 'excite' refers to —. (i) bore (ii) quell The meaning of 'integral' is —. (i) partial (ii) whole The synonym of the word 'quest' is —. (i) search (ii) voyage The word 'disappear' means —. (i) appear (ii) end The word 'decade' refers to —. (i) a period of 1,000 years (iii) a period of 100 years	(iii) rouse (iii) basic (iii) journey (iii) vanish (ii) a period of 10 years (iv) a period of 12 years	(iv) touch (iv) intact (iv) inquiry
(u) (v) (w) (x) (y)	(i) policy (ii) approach The word 'excite' refers to —. (i) bore (ii) quell The meaning of 'integral' is —. (i) partial (ii) whole The synonym of the word 'quest' is —. (i) search (ii) voyage The word 'disappear' means —. (i) appear (ii) end The word 'decade' refers to —. (i) a period of 1,000 years (iii) a period of 100 years IDRI has developed a diagnostic tool to identify -	(iii) rouse (iii) basic (iii) journey (iii) vanish (ii) a period of 10 years (iv) a period of 12 years —.	(iv) touch (iv) intact (iv) inquiry (iv) escape
(u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)	(i) policy (ii) approach The word 'excite' refers to —. (i) bore (ii) quell The meaning of 'integral' is —. (i) partial (ii) whole The synonym of the word 'quest' is —. (i) search (ii) voyage The word 'disappear' means —. (i) appear (ii) end The word 'decade' refers to —. (i) a period of 1,000 years (iii) a period of 100 years IDRI has developed a diagnostic tool to identify - (i) fever (ii) leprosy	(iii) rouse (iii) basic (iii) journey (iii) vanish (ii) a period of 10 years (iv) a period of 12 years —. (iii) jaundice	(iv) touch (iv) intact (iv) inquiry
(u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)	(i) policy (ii) approach The word 'excite' refers to —. (i) bore (ii) quell The meaning of 'integral' is —. (i) partial (ii) whole The synonym of the word 'quest' is —. (i) search (ii) voyage The word 'disappear' means —. (i) appear (ii) end The word 'decade' refers to —. (i) a period of 1,000 years (iii) a period of 100 years IDRI has developed a diagnostic tool to identify - (i) fever (ii) leprosy Which of the following has the closest meaning of	(iii) rouse (iii) basic (iii) journey (iii) vanish (ii) a period of 10 years (iv) a period of 12 years —. (iii) jaundice of the word 'prevalent'?	(iv) touch (iv) intact (iv) inquiry (iv) escape (iv) cancer
(u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z) (aa)	(i) policy (ii) approach The word 'excite' refers to —. (i) bore (ii) quell The meaning of 'integral' is —. (i) partial (ii) whole The synonym of the word 'quest' is —. (i) search (ii) voyage The word 'disappear' means —. (i) appear (ii) end The word 'decade' refers to —. (i) a period of 1,000 years (iii) a period of 100 years IDRI has developed a diagnostic tool to identify - (i) fever (ii) leprosy Which of the following has the closest meaning of (i) subordinate (ii) common	(iii) rouse (iii) basic (iii) journey (iii) vanish (ii) a period of 10 years (iv) a period of 12 years —. (iii) jaundice	(iv) touch (iv) intact (iv) inquiry (iv) escape
(u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z) (aa)	(i) policy (ii) approach The word 'excite' refers to —. (i) bore (ii) quell The meaning of 'integral' is —. (i) partial (ii) whole The synonym of the word 'quest' is —. (i) search (ii) voyage The word 'disappear' means —. (i) appear (ii) end The word 'decade' refers to —. (i) a period of 1,000 years (iii) a period of 100 years (iii) a period of 100 years (iii) fever (ii) leprosy Which of the following has the closest meaning of (i) subordinate (ii) common The word 'eliminate' means —.	(iii) rouse (iii) basic (iii) journey (iii) vanish (ii) a period of 10 years (iv) a period of 12 years —. (iii) jaundice of the word 'prevalent'? (iii) rare	(iv) touch (iv) intact (iv) inquiry (iv) escape (iv) cancer (iv) unusual
(u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z) (aa) (bb)	(i) policy (ii) approach The word 'excite' refers to —. (i) bore (ii) quell The meaning of 'integral' is —. (i) partial (ii) whole The synonym of the word 'quest' is —. (i) search (ii) voyage The word 'disappear' means —. (i) appear (ii) end The word 'decade' refers to —. (i) a period of 1,000 years (iii) a period of 100 years (iii) a period of 100 years IDRI has developed a diagnostic tool to identify — (i) fever (ii) leprosy Which of the following has the closest meaning of (i) subordinate (ii) common The word 'eliminate' means —. (i) to get accustomed to (ii) to accept	(iii) rouse (iii) basic (iii) journey (iii) vanish (ii) a period of 10 years (iv) a period of 12 years —. (iii) jaundice of the word 'prevalent'?	(iv) touch (iv) intact (iv) inquiry (iv) escape (iv) cancer (iv) unusual ng (iv) to receive
(u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z) (aa) (bb)	(i) policy (ii) approach The word 'excite' refers to —. (i) bore (ii) quell The meaning of 'integral' is —. (i) partial (ii) whole The synonym of the word 'quest' is —. (i) search (ii) voyage The word 'disappear' means —. (i) appear (ii) end The word 'decade' refers to —. (i) a period of 1,000 years (ii) a period of 100 years (iii) a period of 100 years IDRI has developed a diagnostic tool to identify - (i) fever (ii) leprosy Which of the following has the closest meaning of (i) subordinate (ii) common The word 'eliminate' means —. (i) to get accustomed to (ii) to accept swer the following questions.	(iii) rouse (iii) basic (iii) journey (iii) vanish (ii) a period of 10 years (iv) a period of 12 years —. (iii) jaundice of the word 'prevalent'? (iii) rare	(iv) touch (iv) intact (iv) inquiry (iv) escape (iv) cancer (iv) unusual
(u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z) (aa) (bb) Ans (a)	(i) policy (ii) approach The word 'excite' refers to —. (i) bore (ii) quell The meaning of 'integral' is —. (i) partial (ii) whole The synonym of the word 'quest' is —. (i) search (ii) voyage The word 'disappear' means —. (i) appear (ii) end The word 'decade' refers to —. (i) a period of 1,000 years (iii) a period of 100 years IDRI has developed a diagnostic tool to identify — (i) fever (ii) leprosy Which of the following has the closest meaning of (i) subordinate (ii) common The word 'eliminate' means —. (i) to get accustomed to (ii) to accept swer the following questions. What are some of the symptoms of leprosy?	(iii) rouse (iii) basic (iii) journey (iii) vanish (ii) a period of 10 years (iv) a period of 12 years —. (iii) jaundice of the word 'prevalent'? (iii) rare	(iv) touch (iv) intact (iv) inquiry (iv) escape (iv) cancer (iv) unusual ng (iv) to receive
(u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (aa) (bb) Ans (a) (b)	(i) policy (ii) approach The word 'excite' refers to —. (i) bore (ii) quell The meaning of 'integral' is —. (i) partial (ii) whole The synonym of the word 'quest' is —. (i) search (ii) voyage The word 'disappear' means —. (i) appear (ii) end The word 'decade' refers to —. (i) a period of 1,000 years (ii) a period of 100 years (iii) a period of 100 years IDRI has developed a diagnostic tool to identify - (i) fever (ii) leprosy Which of the following has the closest meaning of (i) subordinate (ii) common The word 'eliminate' means —. (i) to get accustomed to (ii) to accept swer the following questions.	(iii) rouse (iii) basic (iii) journey (iii) vanish (ii) a period of 10 years (iv) a period of 12 years —. (iii) jaundice of the word 'prevalent'? (iii) rare (iii) to get rid of something	(iv) touch (iv) intact (iv) inquiry (iv) escape (iv) cancer (iv) unusual ag (iv) to receive 2 × 5 = 10

- What, according to the author, is the most exciting breakthrough in IDRI's war against leprosy':
- (d) How can the infected individuals be identified?
- (e) What is good news mentioned in the text?

Extra Questions:

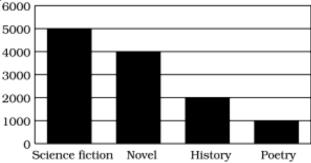
B.

- (f) What type of disease is leprosy? What are the symptoms of leprosy?
- (g) What does IDRI stand for? What has it done to prevent leprosy infection?
- (h) What are the two methods developed by IDRI to prevent leprosy?
- (i) What is the difference between the study of leprosy bacterium and the study of other infectious organisms?
- What do you mean by cutting-edge life science technology and state of the art communication technology?
- (k) How do some pharmaceutical giants and the food and drug administration help IDRI to prevent leprosy?
- (I) How is the study of leprosy bacterium different from the study of other infectious organisms?
- (m) What do you know about leprosy?
- (n) What does IDRI stand for?
- (o) Why is the disease hard to diagnose?
- (p) Why would IDRI's vaccine be used?

2.	(i) Read the above taken by IDRI. (C	ve text and make One has been done			owing r	esults o	f leprosy	and pre	ventiv		asures 5 = 10
		nanent damage to	the	\rightarrow 2	2. →	3.	\rightarrow 4		5.	\rightarrow	6.
	skin, nerves, lim	ıbs and eyes		´ L	<u>''</u>	0.	′ _ 1		0.	,	0.
(ii)	Extra Question: Read the above	text and make a	flow cha	rt show	ing the	stens of	attacki	ng lenros	v . (On	e has	s been
(11)	done for you.)	test and mane a	now cha	ic onow	nig uic	осоро от	ditte	ng repros	y. (O1)		5 = 10
	1. Making early d	liagnosis		\rightarrow 2	\rightarrow	3.	\rightarrow 4	\rightarrow	5.	\rightarrow	6.
Or,	Read the above p					the give					0 = 10
	-	What		Event/	Activity			/Place	Ho	w ma	nny
	leprosy	and science of	started				(i)				
	New cases of lep	prosv	are diag	nosed			(ii)		(iii)		_
	Leprosy		(iv)	-			(=)			count	
	(v)				ed to i	identify					
			infected		luals		4				
	The course of hu	ıman clinical	(vi)		14: -4	41	(vii)				
	(viii) (x)				<u>lti-stage</u> in conju		` ′	 Brazilian			
	(A)		was ucv	cloped	iii conju	iictioii	compa				
3.	Write a summary	of the above text					•				10
4.		ng text and fill in				word fr	om the l	box. Ther			
		ke any grammatio					:a				10 = 5
	Primarily highly	1880 conservative	set i start			wned our of		uence nost		nemo eldes	~
	0 2	at Hossain was a									
) — famous for he									
		ondh in (d) —. He									
		lish and Bangla o set aside money									
		pur in (i) — of her									
	entitled 'Pipasa'.			· - · · ·	,,	<i>J</i>				6	<i>J</i>
5.			e word in each gap. $1 \times 10 =$								
			poet. He was one of the (a) — poets of the world. He was also a								
			c) — and a (d) —. In 1913, he became the first (e) — to win the No of a collection of his Bangla (f) — songs, which were compiled a								
		e is also hailed as									
_		is also recognized					uth (j) —				
6.	Rearrange the fol	0					loch			1 × 1	0 = 10
	(i) It is also an i(ii) Sand deposit	mportant source	or iisiierie	es resou	irces ioi	Dangiac	iesii.				
		or is a complex ec	osystem.								
		r fisheries produc		s of fries	S.						
		ing should be prol		nacity t	o provid	a abalta					
	_	the beels have los ake necessary ste			_	e sherte	ι.				
		nany interconnecti									
	(ix) The beels in	the haor provide v	winter sh	elter for	mother	fisheries	S.				
	(x) Besides, lack	of aquatic plants	may also	be a ca	ause.						
_			art-II : W	_							
7.	Write a paragrap		ollowing	questio	ns. You	r answe	rs to the	question	is sho	uld g	
	much detail as po	ossible. tate of female edu	cation in	Banala	desh? (h) What i	s the ne	rcentaae d	of femi	ale lit	10 eracu?
		education necess									
	(e) Why are the u	vomen of our coun	try laggin	g behin	d? (f) Wł	nat are ti	he advar	ntages of j	female		
0		ated women contr						f our coun	itry?		-
8.	The following is to	ne beginning oi a a happy cobbler v						ng from r	nornir	ng till	7
		his neighbour wh									
	laughed and said	l			-		-	•			
9.	Suppose, you are drugs.	e Ifti. Write an e-1	mail to yo	our frier	nd Rabb	i asking	him to	give up tl	ne hab	it of	taking 5

8

10. Look at the following graph. It shows a comparative selling rates of four types of books in Ekushey Boi Mela 2017. Now analyze the graph in at least 80 words.



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

Alone, alone, all, all alone, Alone on a wide wide sea! And never a saint took pity on My soul in agony. The many men, so beautiful!
The they all dead did lie
And a thousand thousand slimy things
Lives on; and so did I.

Model Question - 61

Part-I : Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Imagine having an iPod capable of holding thousands of years of high definition video. A DNA computer would make such a device very possible. DNA is the substance that living organisms use to store genetic information. What makes DNA special is that it is extremely efficient when it comes to storing information in a limited space. Just one milligram of DNA is capable of holding all the printed material in the world. DNA computing is currently in its infancy, with prototypes such as MAYA-II only capable of showing the concept. If DNA computing is perfected, computers will become capable of holding amounts of information that are hard to imagine by today's standard.

Substance (সাব্সটান্স্)n-বিশেষ ধরনের বস্তু বা পদার্থ; material with particular physical characteristics; syn-core, stuff, essence, material. Store (স্টার্)৩-প্রোজনের জন্য সঞ্চয় করা; a large shop where you can buy many different types of goods; syn-lay up, pile up, stock up, hoard. Genetic (জিনেটিক)adj—বংশানুগতি সন্ধ ীয়; relating to genes; syn-hereditary, inherited, heritable. Efficient (ইফিশ্ন্ট্)adj—সুদ্ব, কার্যকর; operating quickly, and aptly; syn-competent, capable, able; ant-inefficient. Capable (কেইপার্ল্)adj—সুম, দ্ব; having the ability; syn-able, talented, gifted, competent; ant-incapable. Infancy (ইন্ফান্সি)n—শৈশ্ব, বাল্যকাল; the time when someone is baby; syn-childhood; ant-adulthood. Imagine (ইয়াজিন্)৩—মনে করা, কল্পনা করা; to form a picture in your mind; syn-picture, envision, dream. Colony (কলানি)n—এক জায়গায় বসবাসকারী একই দেশের বহিরাগত ব্যক্তিবর্গ; a country governed by people from another; syn-outpost, dependency, city state. Appear (ম্লাপিআর্)৩—দৃশ্যমান হওয়া; to be present; syn-show, come into, view, emerge; ant-disappear. Agency (এইজান্সি)n—নিযুক্তক বা এজেন্টের ব্যবসা ও ব্যবসার স্থান; a business or an organization that provides a particular service on behalf of other business; syn-group, society, organization outfit. Barrier (রারিআর্)n— পৃতিবে কতা; anything that obstructs progress or access; syn-fence, wall, blockade, hurdle. Criticize (ক্রিটিসাইজ)৩—সমালোচনা করা; to express disapproval of sth; syn-disapprove of, carp, censure, assess; ant-praise, honor, admire. Issue (ইশ্)n— বিষয়; an important topic that people are discussing; syn-subject, matter, topic.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: হাজার বছরের উচ্চ ক্ষমতাসম্পন্ন ভিডিও/ দূরদর্শন ধারণ ক্ষমতায় সক্ষম একটি আইপডের কথা ভাব। খুব সম্ভাব্য একটি ডিএনএ কিম্পিউটার এমন একটি যন্ত্র তৈরি করতে পারবে। ডিএনএ একটি বস্তু যা জীবন্ত প্রাণীসন্তাগুলো বংশগত তথ্য জমা করতে ব্যবহার করে। যা ডিএনএকে বিশেষ করে তুলে তা হলো এটি চরমভাবে কার্যকর হয় যখন এটি একটি সীমাবন্ধ পরিসরে তথ্য জমা করতে আসে। পৃথিবীর সমস্ত মুদ্রিত উপাদানগুলোকে ধারণ করতে সক্ষম মাত্র এক মিলিগ্রাম ডিএনএ। ডিএনএ হিসাব বর্তমানে অপরিপক্ক রয়েছে, শুধু আছে মায়া-২ এর মতো আদিরূপ যা ধারণাটি তুলে ধরতে সক্ষম। যদি ডিএনএ গণনা ত্রুটিমুক্ত হয়, কম্পিউটার এমন পরিমাণ তথ্য ধারণ করতে সক্ষম হবে যা আজকের মানদন্তে কল্পনা করা কঠিন।

অদ্ধাবধি মহাশূন্যে মানব বসতি স্থাপন করা প্রথমে কল্পনা করা হত, এটি মনে করা হত যে উপনিবেশ স্থাপনে চাঁদই হতে পারে প্রথম বস্তু যেহেতু এটি পৃথিবীর নিকটতম। ১৯৬৯ সালে যখন মানুষ প্রথম চাঁদে হেঁটেছিল, একটি স্থায়ী উপনিবেশ স্থাপন অর্জনযোগ্য বলে হঠাৎ পৃতীয়মান হয়েছিল। যাহোক, বিভিন্ন অর্থনৈতিক ও প্রযুক্তিগত কারণে এই পৃক্থটি বাস্তবায়নে কখনো চেক্টা করা হয়নি। যা হোক, নাসার বর্তমানে পরিকল্পনা আছে ২০২৪ সালের মধ্যে একটি স্থাপনার। ইউরোপীয় মহাশূন্য সংস্থা (ইএসএ) ২০২৫ সালের মধ্যে চাঁদে ঘাঁটি নির্মাণ করার পরিকথনা করছে। জাপান ও ভারত প্রত্যেকের পরিকল্পনা রয়েছে ২০৩০ সালের মধ্যে একটি ঘাঁটি স্থাপন করার। একটি ঘাঁটির সবচেয়ে বড় বাধাটি হচ্ছে অর্থ। নাসার মধ্যে অনেক ব্যক্তি, যাদের মধ্যে আছেন বাজ অলডিক্ষ্, তাঁরা চাঁদে ঘাটি স্থাপনের সমালোচনা করেছেন এ কথা বলে যে পরিচ্ছনু শক্তির মত বিভিন্ন বিষয়ে নাসার অধিক

	14 114 14 11 ACAGE 2000 1116114 11619 4110 1110 1111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	•	
	মধ্যে আছেন বাজ অলডিব্ধ, তাঁরা চাঁদে ঘাটি স্থাপনের সমালোচনা ক	রেছেন এ কথা বলে যে পরিচ্ছনু ৭	ণক্তির মত বিভিন্ন বিষয়ে নাসার অধিক
	াগ দেওয়া উচিত।		
	Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.		$1 \times 5 = 5$
(a) Which of the following has the closest meaning		(1)
,	(i) developed (ii) fully grown	(iii) beginnings	(iv) adulthood
(b) The closest meaning of the word 'barrier' is —.	(iii) difficulty	(iv) obsorpity
((i) advantage(ii) easec) What is the closest meaning of the word 'proto	(iii) difficulty	(iv) obscurity
,	(i) descendant (ii) successors	(iii) pattern	(iv) none of these
(d) DNA stores —.	(iii) patterii	(iv) Holle of these
,	(i) genetic information (ii) historical events	(iii) scientific records	(iv) business information
(e) " $-$ that are hard to imagine by today's standa		
	(i) something hard to solve	(ii) something difficult	to believe
	(iii) to think something seriously	(iv) none of these	
	Extra Questions :		
(f) All the printed material in the world can be hel		•
	(i) just one milligram of DNA	(ii) just two milligram	
	(iii) just three milligram of DNA	(iv) just four milligram	of DNA
(g) When did man first walk on the moon?	()	(1) 1 1000
,	(i) in 1969 (ii) in 1968	(iii) in 1967	(iv) in 1966
(h) What is the biggest barrier to a base?	(;;;)	(iv) on one
	(i) time(ii) technologyi) By which year NASA has planned to have a mo	(iii) money	(iv) energy
,	i) By which year NASA has planned to have a mo(i) 2022(ii) 2023	(iii) 2024	(iv) 2025
(j) By which year ESA has planned to have a moo		(IV) 2023
,	(i) 2022 (ii) 2023	(iii) 2024	(iv) 2025
(k) Which countries have plans to have a moon ba		(17) 2020
•	(i) England & Australia	(ii) Canada and Russia	a
	(iii) Bangladesh and Sri Lanka	(iv) India and Japan	-
(l) The closest meaning of the word 'organism' is -		
`	(i) organisation (ii) organ	(iii) companion	(iv) cell
(m) The closest meaning of the word 'concept' is —	•	
	(i) concrete (ii) idea	(iii) example	(iv) context
(n) The word 'habitation' means —.		
	(i) hesitation (ii) agitation	(iii) habit	(iv) abode
(o) The synonym of the word 'base' is —.		
	(i) barrier (ii) embankment	(iii) settlement	(iv) bank
(p) The synonym of the word 'efficient' is —.	((.)
,	(i) 'deficient (ii) agent	(iii) important	(iv) capable
(q) The word 'achievable' refers to —.	(:::) t - l- l -	م امانه ماان (مین) - امانه ماان (مین)
	(i) unable (ii) attainable	(iii) accountable	(iv) illegible
,	r) What is the closest meaning of the word 'subst (i) abstract (ii) item	(iii) subtle	(iv) risible
В. А	Answer the following questions.	(iii) subtic	$2 \times 5 = 10$
	a) What is a DNA computer?		2 \ 0 = 10
	b) Why are DNA computers much more powerful	than today's standard co	omputers?
	c) Who have made plans to be colonised in the magnetic colonised colonised in the magnetic colonised col		impaters.
	d) What is the speciality of a DNA computer?		
	e) When did man walk first on the moon and wha	t happened then?	
	Extra Questions :		
(f) Why have many people within NASA criticised		ase?
	g) What will a DNA computer be able to do in futu	ıre?	
2. (i) Read the above text and make a flow chart show		akthroughs. (One has been
	lone for you.)		$2 \times 5 = 10$
	. Coming up DNA computer \rightarrow 2	$2. \rightarrow \boxed{3.} \rightarrow \boxed{4}$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	Extra Question :		
(ii) I	Read the above text and make a flow chart show	ring the benefits of DNA	computer. (One has been

1. Capable of holding high definition video \rightarrow 2.

Or, Read the above passage and complete the table below with the given information.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

What/ Who	Event/ Activity	Amount	Time/ year
(i)	holding high definition of video		thousands
			of years
Current DNA computer	(ii)		its infancy
World's printed materials	held by DNA computer	(iii)	
(iv)	Prototype of DNA computers		
Man, for the first time	(v)		in 1969
A permanent colony	(vi)		(vii)
NASA	(viii)		by 2024
ESA	having plans to build a moon base		(ix)
Japan and India	having plans to have a base		(x)

3. Write a summary of the above text.

10

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

O.5 × 10 = 5

bring colourful travel charming life join

bring colourful travel charming life join always across join travelling think dream

This passage is about a warman Sha (a) imagines about her future (b) Sha (a) she would have

This passage is about a woman. She (a) — imagines about her future (b) —. She (c) — she would have a garden full of (d) — flowers and most of the plants have been planted by her. (e) — is also another (f) — of the speaker. She would have (g) — and visited most parts of the world. She sees herself (h) — the games of children. The different events such as walking (i) — the countryside with her husband and watching an occasional movie will (j) — joy to their family.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Shamsur Rahman was a Bangladeshi poet. As a poet, he was deeply (a) — in his own tradition. He built his literary (b) — against the (c) — of the 30's poets. He developed the (d) — and added new (e) — to it. From the late sixties, he began to influence the (f) — scene. He brought new (g) — in Bangla poetry. He expressed his (h) — about people's (i) — rights. His poems also expose moral (j) — of people.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (i) This unique haor can be a major attraction for tourists.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Hakaluki Haor is one of the largest marshlands of Bangladesh.
- (iv) It is a part of the Sonai-Bardal river.
- (v) During this time, herders make temporary shelters near the beels and graze their animals for a period of 4-5 months.
- (vi) It is a dwelling place of numerous fish and a shelter for various migratory birds.
- (vii) In addition to that Hakaluki Haor turns into a vast grazing land in the dry season as people from villages around the Haor and also from distant areas send their herds for grazing.

(viii) In winter, it becomes a resting place for many migratory birds.

- (ix) For instance, fish like Kalibaus, Boal, Rui, Ghagot, Pabda and Chapila are available there.
- (x) Hakaluki contains more than 238 beels along with a huge land area of 18,386 hectares.

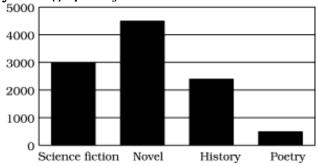
Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "Bangladesh" of about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.

10
(a) Where is Bangladesh situated? (b) When did she get her independence? (c) How is the climate of the

(a) Where is Bangladesh situated? (b) When did she get her independence? (c) How is the climate of the country? (d) What is the main occupation of the people here? (e) What is the main attraction of this country? (f) How do you feel about Bangladesh?

- 9. Suppose, you are Joy/Joyee and your friend is Abir. Now, write an e-mail to your friend inviting him to join a picnic.
- 10. Look at the following graph. It shows a comparative selling rates of four types of books in Ekushey Boi Mela 2016. Now analyze the graph in your own words.



Selling rates of Different Types of Books

8

11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

I wandered lonely as a cloud That floats on high o'er vales and hills When all at once I saw a crowd, A host of golden daffodils; Beside the lake, beneath the trees, Fluttering and dancing in the breeze. Continuous as the stars that shine And twinkle in the Milky way, They stretched in never-ending line Along the margin of a bay: Ten thousand saw I at a glance, Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

Model Question - 62

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

.......While many alternatives to fossil fuels have been investigated, there is still quite a way to go before mankind's energy supply is completely renewable. As of today, about 85% of all energy comes from fossil fuels. The reason clean energy is considered to be important is because fossil fuels aren't expected to last much longer, they pollute the environment, and they have led to tensions between nations. The reason clean energy is hard to come by is that we've spent the past 150 years dependent on oil, and it's quite difficult to make the switch. Some have even suggested that the technology for producing vast amounts of clean energy already exists but is being suppressed by big oil companies. However, several European countries have produced considerable amounts of clean energy. Current methods of clean energy include wind, solar, geothermal, tidal, hydropower, nuclear and biofuel.

Cancer is one of the deadliest diseases of the modern era. Ever since the days of Hippocrates people have been searching for a cure. Cancer is similar to the common cold in that although there are many ways to treat it, modern medicine is still yet to come up with a cure. This is partially because like the common cold, there are many different types of cancer, and they are all slightly different. Unfortunately, with over seven million deaths per year, cancer is much more serious than the common cold. A wide assortment of drugs, chemicals, stem cells, genetically modified viruses, and even arsenic have all been proposed as cancer cures.

[Unit-13; Lesson-3]

——— ் 🛍 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 🚃

Fossil (ফস্ল্)n-জীবাশ্য; the remains of an animal or a plant which have become hard; syn-relic, remnant. Investigate (ইনভেস্টিগেইট্)v-অনুস**োন করা**; to find out information and facts about a subject; syn-examine, explore, study, probe. Fuel (ফিউআল্)n-জাছ্মানি; any material that produces heat or power when burnt; syn-petroleum, coal, gas, energy. Exist (ইগজিস্ট্)v- অফ্লিডজ্ঞাকা; to be present in a place or situation; syn-survive, subsist; ant-die. Tidal (টাইডল্)adj-জোয়ার ভাটা সম্বন্ধীয়; relating to the tide. Hippocratic (হিপাক্র টিক্)adj- চিকিৎসকগণ প্রবেশকালে যে আচরণবিধির শপথ করেন; a promise made by Doctor. Cure (কিয়ুজ্লার্)n-চিকিৎসা, উপশম; medical treatment; syn-heal, treat; ant-exacerbate. Slight (টেট্)adj- হালকা পাতলা; small in amount; syn-small, minor, trivial; ant-considerable, large, great. Modify (মডিফাই)v- বদলে দেওয়া, পরিবর্তন করা; to change sth slightly; syn-adapt, adjust, alter, change.

বঙ্গানুবাদ:যেখানে জীবাশা জ্বালানীর অনেক বিকল্প অনুসন্ধান করা হয়েছে, এখনো মানবজাতির সামনে শক্তি সরবরাহের অনেকটা পথ বাকি যা হলো সম্পূর্ণরূপে নবায়নযোগ্য। আজ পর্যন্ত প্রায় সকল শক্তির ৮৫ শতাংশ আসে জীবাশা জ্বালানী থেকে। যে কারণে পরিচ্ছনু শক্তিকে গুরুতস্থূর্গ বিবেচনা করা হয় তা হচ্ছে জীবাশা জ্বালানী আর বেশিদিন টিকার কথা ভাবা যায় না, এগুলো পরিবেশ দূষণ করে এবং এগুলো রাফ্টগুলোর মধ্যে সম্পর্কের অবনতি ঘটাচ্ছে। যে কারণে পরিচ্ছনু শক্তি অর্জন করা কঠিন তা হলো আমরা গত ১৫০ বছর তেলের উপর নির্ভর করে পার করেছি এবং পথ পরিবর্তন করা কঠিন। এমনকি অনেকে পরামর্শ দিয়েছেন যে বিপুল পরিমাণে পরিচ্ছনু শক্তি তৈরি করার প্রযুক্তি ইতোমধ্যে বিদ্যমান আছে কিন্তু বড় বড় তেল কোম্পানিগুলোর দ্বারা দমিত/ নিগৃহীত হচ্ছে। যাহোক, কিছু ইউরোপীয় দেশ উল্লেখযোগ্রা পরিমাণে পরিচ্ছনু শক্তি উৎপাদন করেছে। পরিচ্ছনু শক্তির চলমান পম্পতিগুলো হচ্ছে বাতাস, সূর্যালোক, ভূতাপ, স্রোত, জলশক্তি, পারমাণবিক এবং জৈব জ্বালানি।

আধুনিক যুগে সবচেয়ে ভয়ানক রোগণুলোর মধ্যে একটি হচ্ছে ক্যান্সার। হিপোক্রিটাসের কাল থেকে অদ্যাবধি মানুষ এর প্রতিকার খুঁজে চলেছে। ক্যান্সার হচ্ছে সাধারণ ঠাড়ার মত; যদিও প্রতিকারের অনেকগুলো উপায় আছে, আধুনিক চিকিৎসাশাস্ত্র এখনো একটি প্রতিকার নিয়ে আসতে পারেনি। আংশিকভাবে এটার কারণ সাধারণ ঠাড়ার মতই ক্যান্সারেরও অনেকগুলো ধরন আছে এবং সেগুলো সামান্য ভিন্ন। দুর্ভাগ্যবশত, বছরে প্রায় ৭০ লক্ষ্মত্যু নিয়ে ক্যান্সার সাধারণ ঠাড়ার চেয়ে অনেক বেশি গুরুতর। বিভিন্ন ধরনের ঔষধ, রাসায়নিক, দেহকোষ, বংশগতভাবে বিশেষায়িত ভাইরাস এবং এমনকি আর্সেনিক— এগুলো সবই ক্যান্সারের প্রতিকার হিসেবে প্রস্তাবিত হয়েছে।

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

- (a) is a deadliest disease.
 - (i) Jaundice (ii) Fever
- (iii) Leprosy
- (iv) Cancer

- (b) The closest meaning of the word 'suppress' is
 - (i) encourage
- (ii) incite (iii) quash
- (iv) abet
- (c) " modern medicine is still yet to come up with a cure"— what does it mean?
 - (i) there is a remarkable improvement in medical treatment
 - (ii) there is a significant change with medical treatment
 - (iii) there is not a remarkable improvement in medical treatment
 - (iv) none of these
- (d) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'considerable'?
 - (i) slight
- (ii) insignificant
- (iii) preserve
- (iv) influential

- (e) 'Cancer' is supposed to be similar to —.
 - (i) typhoid
- (ii) ulcer
- (iii) jaundice
- (iv) common cold

	End	tra Ougotions						
		tra Questions : What is the n	ercentage of ener	rov from fossil fu	els today?			
	(1)	(i) 80%	(ii) 85		(iii) 90%	(iv)	95%	
	(g)		energy considere			(=1)		
	•		s are expensive		Fossil fuels are ris	ky		
			ls pollute enviror		Fossil fuels aren't	expected to l	ast much lo	onger
	(h)		ears have we sper			(,)	050	
	(4)	(i) 100	(ii) 15		(iii) 200	(iv)	250	
	(i)		adliest' refers to -		(iii) dangerous	(izz)	contagious	
	(j)	(i) dead The word 'slig	ghtly' is similar to	ost fatal	(iii) dangerous	(1V)	contagious	
	יט	(i) brightly		ectively	(iii) delicately	(iv)	importantly	I
	(k)		ernative' refers to		(iii) deficately	(11)	importaira;	,
	` ,	(i) imaginative		bstitute	(iii) assertive	(iv)	descriptive	
	(1)		re' refers to —.				-	
_	_	(i) pure	(ii) ca	reful	(iii) antidote	(iv)	curious	
В.			ing questions.	1 1	. 1	1 0	-	$2 \times 5 = 10$
			it methods of pro- r similar to the co		ergy are being use	a now?		
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3.			of the above text		0. 7 4.		<i>5.</i>	10
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	tha	n needed. Mal misused makes	ke any grammation family expanding	cal change if nec popular users	invented within	using addicted	9.0 spr	5 × 10 = 5 reads over
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5.	Factor gain son the life.	m needed. Mal misused makes cebook is an ord d relation all (ned much pop netimes it is (g future general). So we should	ke any grammatic family expanding nline networking (c) — the world. ularity. Now it has g) —. Students ar	popular users service. It is a (a Mark Zucker Bo as over one billio re spending muc also getting (i)— ng facebook.	invented within a) — social networerg first (d) — factor active users. It (h time in (h) — factor it which is caused.	using addicted king service. ebook. (e) — f) — love and cebook which	O.S Spring It is (b) — If a very shows shares sore is very alaroblems in the spring shows the share is the share in the share in the share is the share is the share in the share in the share is the share in the share is the share in the	5 × 10 = 5 reads over friendship ort time it rows. But arming for
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government? (e) What steps should be taken by the authority to uplift the present condition?

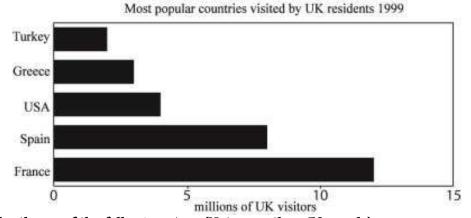
The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

There lived three friends in a village. One day the first friend planned to steal gold from a house. But

the second friend opposed.....

- A letter to the parents of your friend about expressing your condolence on a tragic accident where your friend died.
- 10. The graph shows the most popular countries visited by UK residents in 1999.

 Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.



11. Write down the theme of the following story (Not more than 50 words).

"Well, it's many years since we first met. How time does fly! We're none of us getting any younger. Do you remember the first time I saw you? You asked me to luncheon."

Did I remember?

It was twenty years ago and I was living in Paris. I had a tiny apartment in the Latin quarter overlooking a cemetery, and I was earning barely enough money to keep body and soul together. She had read a book of mine and had written to me about it. I answered, thanking her, and presently I received from her another letter saying that she was passing through Paris and would like to have a chat with me; but her time was limited, and the only free moment she had was on the following Thursday; she was spending the morning at the Luxembourg and would I give her a little luncheon at Foyot's afterwards? Foyot's is a restaurant at which the French senators eat, and it was so far beyond my means that I had never even thought of going there. But I was flattered, and I was too young to have learned to say no to a women.... I had eighty francs (gold francs) to last me the rest of the month, and a modest luncheon should not cost more than fifteen. If I cut out coffee for the next two weeks I could manage well enough. I answered that I would meet my friend by-correspondence-at Foyot's on Thursday at half-past twelve. She was not so young as I expected and in appearance imposing rather than attractive. She was, in fact, a woman of forty.....and she gave me the impression of having more teeth, white and large and even, than were necessary for any practical purpose. She was talkative, but since she seemed inclined to talk about me I was prepared to be an attentive listener.

I was startled when the bill of fare was brought, for the prices were a great deal higher than I had anticipated. But she reassured me.

"I never eat anything for luncheon," she said.

"Oh, don't say that!" I answered generously.

"I never eat more than one thing. I think people eat far too much nowadays. A little fish, perhaps. I wonder if they have any salmon."

Model Question - 63

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Putting men on Mars has been an idea in science fiction for quite a while. However, when man first walked on the Moon, walking on Mars suddenly seemed feasible. A manned mission to Mars would be a huge milestone in space exploration. It would allow a more in-depth study of the Red Planet, and many have argued that building a permanent base on Mars is much more practical than building one on the Moon. A mission to Mars would be similar to the Moon landings, but much more difficult. The trip is about a hundred times longer, and there are new problems such as the Martian weather which must be considered. NASA currently has plans to have a man on Mars sometime in the 2030s, while the ESA plans to do so also around the same time. Russia has plans to launch a manned Mars mission by 2020. Nanotechnology has the potential to revolutionize several fields, but its greatest contribution may very well be in medicine. The applications of nanotechnology in medicine are literally endless. Molecules could be built to stick to and destroy cancer cells, and only cancer cells. Advanced drug delivery techniques could be used to deliver drugs to specific parts of the body and eliminate side effects. Microscopic robots could be used to perform ultra-delicate surgeries, to repair damaged tissues, or to hunt down and destroy certain cells, like cancer cells or bacteria. Nanomedicine is currently in its infancy, but it may prove to be the biggest breakthrough in modern medicine since the first vaccine.

In the 19th century, it was generally thought that man would reach the center of the Earth long before he reached the Moon. This shows just how unpredictable technology can be. A journey to the center of the Earth is actually much more difficult than it sounds. The pressure at the center of the Earth is enormous because, quite literally, the entire weight of the world is on top of you. There is no known substance, not even carbon nanotubes, that can maintain its shape at such a great pressure. While the Earth's deep interior may offer vast amounts of energy, it may be quite a while before we can tap into it directly.

[Unit-13; Lesson-4] 🗕 🛍 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 🗏

Fiction (ফিক্শ্ন্)n–কল্পিত বা বানানো কিছু; a thing/matter that is invented or imagined. Mar (মাঃর্) $v_{\overline{4}}$ তিসাধন করা; to spoil sth good/ to harm; syn-ruin, spoil, blight. Feasible (ফীজাব্ল্)adj-সম্ভব, যা করা হতে পারে; that is possible and likely to be achieved; syn-possible, viable, realistic, practical; ant-impossible, impractical. Potential (পাটেনশ্ল্) adj- সম্ভাৱ; syn-possible, latent, probable, likely. Contribution (কান্টিশিউশ্ন্)n- অবদান; an action or service that helps increase sth; syn-role, service. **Molecule** (মলিকিউল্)n–অণু; the simplest unit, the smallest particle of any substance that retains the properties of that substance; syn-iota, grain. **Delivery** (ডেলিভারি)n–বিতরণ; sth goods, letter are taken to people's houses; syn-distribution, supply, transfer, transport; ant-capture, arrest. Eliminate (ইলিমিনেইট্) v-বর্জন বা উচ্ছেদ করা; to remove sb/sth or to get rid of; syn-get rid of, remove, reduce, purge, ant-accept, include. Delicate (ভেলিক্যাট্)adj–কোমল; easily damaged or broken; syn-fragile, slight, flimsy, weak; ant-robust, strong, healthy, clumsy. **Tissue** (টিশু)n-জীবশরীরে কোষ সমষ্টি, কলা; an aggregate of similar cells; syn-hankie, bandanna. **Pressure** (প্রেসার্)n- চাপ, the force of the atmosphere on the earth's surface; syn-heaviness, force, power. Enormous (ইনোমাস্)adj-পুচুর; extremely large; syn-huge, vast, giant, colossal; ant-tiny. Exploration (ইক্স্প্লোরেশ্ন্)n- তথ্ন আহরণমূলক অভিযান; to travel to or around an area or a country in order to learn about it; syn-expedition, voyage. Interior (ইন্টিআরিআ(র))adj— অভ্যন্তরীণ; the inside part of sth; syn-inside, internal; ant-exterior, outside. Bacteria (ব্লাক্টিআরিআ)n– রোগ-জীবাণু; the simplest and smallest forms of life. **Gravity** (গ্লাভাটি)n– অভিকর্ষ, মাধ্লাকর্ষণ শক্তি; the force that attracts objects in space towards each other.

বজ্ঞান্বাদ: মজ্ঞাল গ্রহে মানুষ উপস্থাপন/ প্রেরণ করা অল্প সময়ের জন্য বিজ্ঞানের কল্পকাহিনির মত একটি ধারণা ছিল। যা হোক, মানুষ যখন পূথম চাঁদে হৈঁটেছিল, মঞ্চালগ্রহে হাঁটা হঠাৎ করে সম্ভব বোধ হয়েছিল। মঞ্চাল গ্রহে একটি মনুষ্যবাহী অভিযান মহাশূন্য অনুসন্ধানে একটি বিরুটি মাইলফলক হতে পারে। এটি হয়ত লোহিত গ্রহের অধিক গভীর গবেষণায় স্যোগ দিতে পারে, এবং অনেকেই যুক্তি দেখিয়েছে যে চাঁদে ঘাঁটি স্থাপনের চেয়ে মজ্ঞালে ঘাঁটি স্থাপন অনেক বেশি বাস্তবিক। মঞ্চালে যাত্রা হয়তবা চাঁদে অবতরণের অনুরূপ কিন্তু অনেক বেশি কঠিন। এই ভ্রমণটি প্রায় শতগুণ বড় এবং সেখানে অনেক নতুন সমস্যা রয়েছে যেমন মঞ্চালগ্রহের আবহাওয়া যা অবশ্যই বিবেচনা করতে হবে। ২০৩০ সালের মধ্যে যেকোনো সময় মঞ্চালে একজন মানুষ পাঠাবার পরিকথনা বর্তমানে NASA-র রয়েছে, যেখানে ESA একই সময়ে তা করতে চায়। রাশিয়ার পরিকল্পনা রয়েছে ২০২০ সালের মধ্যে একটি মনুষ্যবাহী মঞ্চালাভিযানের।

বেশ কিছু ক্ষেত্রে ক্লানো প্রযুক্তির বিপ্লব সৃষ্টি করার সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে, কিন্তু এর সবচেয়ে বেশি অবদান খুব ভালো হতে পারে চিকিৎসাশাস্ত্রে। চিকিৎসা শাস্ত্রে ব্লানো প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার আক্ষরিকভাবে অসীম। অনু তৈরি করা যেতে পারে ক্যান্সার কোষকে রক্ষা বা ধ্বংস করতে এবং শুধু ক্যান্সার কোষ। উনুত ঔষধ বিতরণ কৌশল ব্যবহার করা যেতে পারত দেহের বিশেষ অংশসমূহে ঔষধ পৌছে দেওয়ার জল্ল এবং পার্শু পৃতিক্রিয়া। দুরীকরণের জন্য। অতি সৃক্ষ্ম অস্ত্রোপচার সম্পাদনের জন্য ক্ষতিগ্রহত কলাগুলোকে খুঁজে বের করে ধ্বংস করতে যেমন ক্যান্সার কলা অথবা জীবাণু আণুবিক্ষণিক মানবযন্ত্র ব্যবহার করা যেতে পারে। ক্লানো চিকিৎসাশাস্ত্র বর্তমানে অপরিণত অবস্থায় আছে কিন্তু প্রথম টিকা থেকে এটি আধুনিক চিকিৎসাশান্তে সর্বাধিক গরতুপূর্ণ প্রমাণিত হতে পারে।

১৯ শতকে সচরাচর এটি মনে করা হত যে মানুষ চাঁদে পৌঁছাবার অনেক পূর্বে পৃথিবীর কেন্দ্রে পৌঁছাতে পারবে। এটি দেখায় প্রযুক্তি কতটা অনিশ্চিত হতে পারে। পৃথিবীর কেন্দ্রে ভ্রমণ প্রকৃতপক্ষে অনেক বেশি কঠিন এটা যেমন শৌনা যায় তারও চেয়ে। পৃথিবীর কেন্দ্রে চাপ প্রচুর করিণ সম্পূর্ণ আক্ষরিকভাবে পৃথিবীর সমস্ত ওজন তোমার উপরে। সেখানে পরিচিত/ চেনা কোনো বস্তু নেই, এমনকি কার্বনের ধাপগুলোও নেই যা এমন চাপে তার আকৃতি ঠিক রাখতে পারে। যেখানে পৃথিবীর গভীর অভ্যন্তর প্রচুর পরিমাণ শক্তি নিবেদন করে, আমাদের প্রত্যক্ষভাবে সেখানে পৌছাতে কিছু সময় লাগতে পারে।

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 5 = 5$ (a) What is the closest meaning of the word 'fiction'? (iv) fantastic (ii) unreal (iii) fabrication (i) reality (b) It is planned by — to launch a manned Mars mission by 2020. (iii) Russia (iv) Bangladesh (i) NASA (ii) ESA (c) What is the synonym of the phrase 'breakthrough'? (i) decline (ii) accomplish (iii) break up (iv) enter forcibly (d) What is the meaning of the word 'enormous'? (i) tinv (ii) very big (iii) small (iv) gigantic (e) What is the closest meaning of the word 'revolutionize'? (ii) change radically (iv) rebel (i) reformation (iii) establish Extra Questions: (f) Who has plans to have a man on Mars by 2020. (iii) Russia (iv) India (i) ESA (ii) NASA (g) ESA has plans to have a man on Mars sometime in the -(i) 2020s (ii) 2030s (iii) 2040s (iv) 2050s (h) Microscopic robots could be used -(i) to perform ultra-delicate surgeries (ii) to repair damaged tissues

(iv) all of the above A mission to Mars would be — longer than to the Moon landings.

(iii) to hunt down and destroy certain cells, like cancer cells or bacteria

(i) a hundred times (ii) a thousand times (iii) ten times (iv) two times

	(j)	When was it the	uudht tl	nat man would reach th	e center of the Fa	rth lo	ng hefore h	e reached the
	W	Moon?	ugiit u	iat man would reach u	ie center of the Ear	ui io	ing before in	e reactied the
	<i>a</i> >			(ii) In the 18th century	(iii) In the 19th cer	ntury	(iv) In the 2	20th century
	(K)	The phrase 'quite (i) a long time	e tor a v	while ' means —. (ii) a short time	(iii) a year		(iv) a fairly	long time
	(i) What is the closest meaning of the word 'feasible'?				e'?		(iv) a fairly	long time
		(i) impossible		(ii) capable	(iii) uncapable		(iv) achieva	ble
	(m)		he wor	d 'exploration' is —.	()		(·)	
	(n)	(i) expect What is the syno	nvm of	(ii) explain the word 'destroy'?	(iii) example		(iv) examin	ation
		(i) describe	•	(ii) demolish	(iii) detect		(iv) deliver	
	(o)	What does the w	ord 'pot		()		(.) 1.60. 1	
	(n)	(i) initial What is the mean	ning of	(ii) superficial the word 'practical'?	(iii) prospective		(iv) difficult	t
	(P)	(i) theoretical	imig or	(ii) biological	(iii) political		(iv) realistic	C
	(q)	What is the close	est mea	ning of the word 'elimina	ate'?			
	(m)	(i) discriminate	z' rofor	(ii) elaborate	(iii) exaggerated		(iv) remove	
	(r)	The word 'infanc' (i) childhood	y refer	(ii) inferior	(iii) in fact		(iv) inspire	
	(s)	The word 'pressu	ire' mea		,		_	
	(1)	(i) predict		(ii) prevent	(iii) stress		(iv) pretend	l
	(t)	(i) outside	est mea	ning of the word 'interio (ii) inside	(iii) exterior		(iv) interpre	et.
	(u)	What is the close		ning of the phrase in-de	pth?		() P	
			or all i	important points of a su				
	(v)	(ii) explore NASA has a plan	to hav	(iii) more deeply e a man on Mars someti	(iv) examine me in the —.			
		(i) 2010s		(ii) 2020s	(iii) 2030s		(iv) 2040s	
	(w)		ord 'un	predictable' mean?	(:::)t:		ناء ناء مدم دان	
	(x)	(i) definite What is the close	est mea	(ii) certain ning of the phrase 'in its	(iii) uncertain s infancy'?		(iv) predict	
		(i) in its boyhood		(ii) in its early stage	(iii) in its maturity		(iv) in the b	eginning
	(y)	The word 'contribute	bution'		(:::) 10		(izz) 0.00000	
В.	Ans	(i) contribute swer the following	auesti	(ii) exploit o ns.	(iii) role		(iv) serve	$2 \times 5 = 10$
	(a)	Why shouldn't so	cience t	ry to make human being		s?		
	(b)	How did the idea	of expl	loring Mars come to hun t of a manned mission t	nan mind?			
		What is meant b			o Mais:			
	(e)	What might be the		lem to reach the centre	of the Earth?			
		ra Questions :	to Mor	es would be much more	difficult?			
				rs would be much more e potential to revolutioni		ıt its s	greatest con	tribution mav
		very well be in m	edicine	e." Do you agree or disag	ree with this statem			
				ology can be unpredictal able to reach the centre				
	(i) (j)			d ESA have about Mars				
	(k)	What does this le	esson d	eal with?				
	(l)			d Russia have and wher be able to destroy cance				
				of medical science in ne				
	(o)	Why is a journey	to the	center of the Earth diffic	cult?			
		Read the above to n done for you.)	ext and	l make a flow chart sho	owing the breakthre	oughs	of technological	ogy. (One has $2 \times 5 = 10$
		Sending manned	spaceci	raft to Mars \rightarrow 2.	\rightarrow 3. \rightarrow	4.	\rightarrow 5.	
	Ext	ra Question :						
		d the above text been done for yo		ake a flow chart showi	ng the features of r	nanne	ed mission t	to Mars. (One $2 \times 5 = 10$
		Has been an idea		$te a while \rightarrow 2.$	\rightarrow 3. \rightarrow	4.	\rightarrow 5.	\rightarrow 6.
Or,		d the above passa		complete the table belo	w with the given inf		tion.	$1 \times 10 = 10$
	***	What/ Who	£ 11	Event/ Activi	ty	(:)	Time	Place
		alking on Mars)	feasib	ie e milestone		(1)	•••••	(iii)
		ASA	(iv)			som	etime in	(v)
						203		

(vii)

on Mars

will do as NASA

Russia	planning to launch a manned Mars mission	(viii)	
(ix)	could be used to ultra-delicate surgeries to repair damaged tissue, to hunt down to destroy cancer cells or bacteria		
Nanomedicine	(x)	currently	

3. Write a summary of the above text.

10

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$ spends leaving immigration valuable country causes so extend search certainly particular deprived

Most of us do not know what the words 'brain drain' mean. The (a) — of highly trained or qualified people from a (b) — country is called brain drain. Brain drain (c) — countries to lose (d) — professionals. Every year a good number of talented people are (e) — our country in (f) — of better living. This has (g) — a great impact on our economy. The country is (h) — of the services of these talented people though it (i) — a huge sum of money to educate them. There are other loses too. (j) — necessary steps should be taken to stop this tendency.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Sher-e-Bangla A.K. Fazlul Haq was born in Barisal. In his early professional life, Fazlul Haq took up (a) — service. But he had (b) — spirit that made him (c) — his post. Then he (d) — the Calcutta High Court Bar. He (e) — with Nawab Sir Salimullah Bahadur. He also played an (f) — role in founding the All (g) — Muslim League, Besides, he worked for the Indian National (h) — as well. From 1936 to 1943 he was the (i) — Minister of (j) —.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

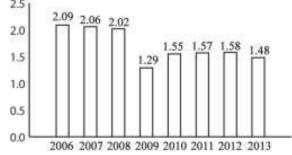
8

- (i) In these cases no one has right to interfere with others emotions and thoughts.
- (ii) We need to preserve the human rights.
- (iii) Violation of human rights is a curse for a country.
- (iv) Human rights are being violated in many ways.
- (v) In order to preserve the human rights United Nations has set up a declaration.
- (vi) It makes a man self-independent and self-reliant.
- (vii) So, we all should be aware of these.
- (viii) From public service sectors to the government the will of people is mandatory.
- (ix) The declaration includes the rights of social, economical, political, national, geographical along with the basic human rights.
- (x) As a human being all men should have all the rights.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Scientific Achievements" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.
 - (a) What advantages have science and technology brought to everyday life? (b) How do science and technology make life better? (c) When have the most amazing achievements been invented? (d) What are the amazing achievements? (e) What more do you expect from science?
- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

 Once the house of a rich man was infested with rats. The house became like the town Hamelin. There were rats everywhere......
- 9. Suppose, you are Nazia. Nafisa is your best friend. You are going for a picnic. Now, write a message to your friend inviting her to go for the picnic with you using her email address.
- 10. The graph below shows 'Population Growth Rate' from 2006 to 2013. Describe the graph in 150 words. You should highlight and summarize the information given in the graph.



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree, And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made; Nine bean rows will I have there, a hive for the honey bee And live alone in the bee loud glade.

And I shall have some peace there; for peace comes dropping slow Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings; There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow, And evening full of the linnet's wings

Model Question - 64

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Beauty is easy to appreciate but difficult to define. As we look around, we discover beauty in pleasurable objects and sights- in nature, in the laughter of children, in the kindness of strangers. But asked to define, we run into difficulties. Does beauty have an independent objective identity? Is it universal, or is it dependent on our sense perceptions? Does it lie in the eye of the beholder?— we ask ourselves. A further difficulty arises when beauty manifests itself not only by its presence, but by its absence as well, as when we are repulsed by ugliness and desire beauty. But then ugliness has as much a place in our lives as beauty, or may be more— as when there is widespread hunger and injustice in a society. Philosophers have told us that beauty is an important part of life, but isn't ugliness a part of life too? And if art has beauty as an important ingredient, can it confine itself only to a projection of beauty? Can art ignore what is not beautiful?

Poets and artists have provided an answer by incorporating both into their work. In doing so, they have often tied beauty to truth and justice, so that what is not beautiful assumes a tolerable proportion as something that represents some truth about life. John Keats, the romantic poet, wrote in his celebrated 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty,' by which he means that truth, even if it's not pleasant, becomes beautiful at a higher level. Similarly, what is beautiful forever remains true. Another meaning, in the context of the Grecian Urn- an art object- is that truth is a condition of art.

Poetry in every language celebrates beauty and truth. So does art. Here are two poems from two different times that present some enduring ideas about beauty and truth. The poems are by Lord Byron (1788-1824), an English poet of the Romantic tradition, and Emily Dickinson (1830-1886), an American poet who wrote about the human scene, love and death. [Unit-14; Lesson-1]

[Barisal Cadet College-'16; Comilla Cadet College-'16; Rajuk Uttara Model College-'16; Chittagong Govt. Women's College- '16; Cantonment Public School & College, BUSMS, Dinajpur- '16; Dinajpur Govt. Women's College- '16; Govt. M.M. City College, Khulna- '16; Al-Amin Academy School & College, Chandpur- '16; BAF Shaheen College, Jessore- '16; Military Collegiate School, Khulna- '16]

≣ 🛍 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 🚃 👚

Appreciate (অপ্নীশিএইট্)৩–সঠিকভাবে মূল্লায়ন করা; to recognize or understand that sth. is valuable, important; syn-value, welcome, be glad about; ant-devalue. Stranger (স্ট্রেইন্জা(র্))n-অপরিচিত ব্ল ক্তি; sb. you do not know; syn-alien, unfamiliar person; ant-friend. **Perception** (পাসেগ্শ্ন)n—উপলা ; a belief or opinion; syn-insight, awareness, observation. Repulse (রিপাল্স্) v– বিতাড়িত করা/ বাধা দেওয়া; to push away or refuse sth;. syn-repel, resist, deter, drive away, ward off. Widespread (ওআইড্স্প্রেড্)adj-বহুবিস্তৃত; existing or happening in many places; syn-worldwide, universal, international; ant-local, limited, narrow, incomplete. Artist (আ:টিসট)n—শিখী; a person who paints. draws or makes sth; syn-singer, actor, artist, performer, dancer. Tolerable (টলারাব্ল্)adj-সহনীয়; a fairly good but not of the best quality; syn-bearable, acceptable, allowable, supportable; ant-intolerable, painful, impossible, unbearable. **Tradition** (টাৰ্ছিশ্ন)n-ঐতিহ্ন; a belief or custom or way of doing sth that has existed for a long time among a particular group of people: syn-custom, habit, convention, ritual, belief. Grace (গ্রেইস্)n-লাব্রা; a quality of moving in a smooth, relaxed and attractive appearance; syn-elegance, polish, style, poise, charm. (এলকওআন্ট্)adj-বাকপট্ট; giving a clear, strong message; syn-fluent, moving, articulate, powerful. (গুড়নিস্)n-ভালোত্ব; the part of sth that has a useful effect on sb/sth; syn-decency, kindness, honesty; ant-badness, evil, depravity, evilness. Innocent (ইন্স্ন্ট্)adj–নির্দোষ; not guilty of a particular crime; syn-blameless, guiltless, not guilty, naive, childlike; ant-guilty, culpable, at fault. Tomb (টুম্)n-কবর/ সমাধি; a large stone structure or underground room; syn-crypt, vault, grave, sepulchre. Adjoin (আজইন)v-সংলগ্ন হওয়া; to be very near, next to; synaffix, attach, link up, connect, border. Scene (সীন্)n-দুশ্য; the place where sth happens; syn-sight, picture, outlook, prospect. **Cloud** (কাষ্ট্রড)n–মেঘ; a mass of condensed watery vapour floating in the atmosphere; synshower, obscurity, vapour; ant-clear. **Mellow** (মেলোউ) adj-রসালো; smooth, soft or juicy; syn-smooth, rich, full, calm, placid; ant-harsh. Heaven (হেড্ন্)n–ম্বর্গ; in some religions, the place believed to be the home of God; synparadise, rapture, bliss; ant-hell. **Gaudy** (গোডি) adj-জমকালো; unpleasantly bright in colour; syn-garish, colourful, ornate; ant-drab, plain. Moss (মস্)n–ছোট ছোট সবুজ উচ্ছিদ; a very small green plant that grows especially in wet earth. Kinsmen (কিন্জ্মেন্)n–পুরুষ আত্মীয়গণ; sb. who belongs to the same family. syn-relative.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: সৌন্দর্যের প্রশংসা করা সহজ কিন্তু সংজ্ঞায়িত করা কঠিন। আমাদের চারদিকে তাকালে আনন্দদায়ক বস্তু এবং দৃশ্যের মাঝে আমরা সৌন্দর্যকে আবিষ্কার করতে পারি- প্রকৃতিতে, শিশুর হাসির মাঝে, অপরিচিতদের দয়ার মাঝে। কিন্তু সংজ্ঞায়িত করতে বললে, আমরা সমস্যায় পড়ে যাই। সৌন্দর্যের কি স্বাধীন কোনো পরিচয় আছে? এটা কি বিশ্বুজনীন অথবা এটা কি আমাদের ইন্দ্রিয়ের উপর নির্ভরশীল? এটা কি যার চোখে দেখা হয় তার উপর নির্ভর করে?─ আমরা আমাদেরকে জিজ্ঞাসা করি। আরো সমস্যা দেখা যায় যখন সৌন্দর্য শুধুমাত্র এর উপস্থিতি দ্বারাই নিজেকে প্রমাণ করে না বরং এর অনুপস্থিতি দ্বারাও, যেমন যখন আমরা অসুন্দর দ্বারা বিরক্ত হয়ে পড়ি এবং সুন্দরের আকাজ্ফা করি। কিন্তু এরপরও আমাদের জীবনে অসুন্দরের জায়গা তত্টুকুই যত্টুকু সুন্দরের অথবা সম্ভবত আরো বেশি─ যেমন যখন সমাজে ব্যাপক ক্ষুধা এবং অবিচার থাকে। দার্শনিকরা আমাদেরকে বলেছেন যে সৌন্দর্য আমাদের জীবনের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অংশ কিন্তু অসৌন্দর্যও কি জীবনের অংশ নয়? এবং সৌন্দর্য যদি শিল্পের একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ উপাদান হয়, এটি কি শুধুমাত্র সৌন্দর্যের অভিক্ষেপনেই নিজেকে সীমাবন্ধ রাখতে পারে? যা সুন্দর নয় তা কি শিল্প অবহেলা করতে পারে?

কবি এবং চিত্রশিল্পী উভয়েই তাদের কর্মের মাঝে সমন্বয় ঘটিয়ে একটি উত্তর প্রদান করেছেন। এটি করতে গিয়ে তারা প্রায়ই সত্য এবং ন্যায়বিচার এর সাথে সৌন্দর্যের বাঁধন সৃষ্টি করেছেন, যাতে যা সুন্দর নয় তা জীবনের কিছু সত্যের কিছু অংশের প্রকাশ করে। রোমান্টিক কবি জন কিটস্ তার নন্দিত

(iv) indivisible

(i) indefinite

(ii) inseparable

(iii) inner

'Ode on a Grecian Urn' এ লিখেছেন 'Beauty is truth, truth beauty' (সুন্দর হচ্ছে সত্য, সত্য সুন্দর) যার অর্থ হচ্ছে সত্য যদিও তা আনন্দদায়ক নাও হয়, তা সর্বোচ্চ পর্যায়ের সুন্দরে পরিণত হয়। একইভাবে, যা সুন্দর তা আজীবন সত্য থাকে। Grecian Urn এর প্রসঞ্চো আর একটি অর্থ হচ্ছে– একটি শিল্প বস্তু-সত্য হচ্ছে শিল্পের একটি শর্ত্ত।

প্রত্যেক ভাষার কবিতা সৌন্দর্য এবং সত্য উদ্যাপন করে। শিল্পও তেমনটি করে। এখানে দুটি ভিনু সময়ের ভিনু দুটি কবিতা দেওয়া হলো যা সুন্দর এবং সত্য সম্পর্কে চমৎকার ধারণা প্রদান করে। কবিতাগুলো রোমান্টিক ধারার ইংরেজ কবি লর্ড বায়রন (১৭৮৮-১৮২৪) এবং আমেরিকান কবি এমিলি ডিকিনসন (১৮৩০-১৮৮৬) মানবীয় দৃশ্য, ভালোবাসা এবং মৃত্যু নিয়ে লিখেছেন তাদের লেখা।

ডিকি	্যকিনসন (১৮৩০-১৮৮৬) মানবীয় দৃশ্য, ভালোবাসা এবং মৃত্যু নিয়ে লিখেছেন তাদের লেখা।						
A.		oose the correct answer fr What does the word "per	$1\times 5=5$				
		(i) perfect	(ii) conception	(iii) concept	(iv) perchance		
			(ii) praise	(iii) inappropriate	(iv) estimate incorrectly		
		• •	(ii) form	(iii) express	(iv) endure		
			(ii) define	(iii) request	(iv) need		
		Lord Byron is a — poet. (i) Victorian ra Questions:	(ii) Romantic	(iii) Modern	(iv) Neoclassical		
	(f)	The word 'define' refers t	to —				
	(1)		(ii) detect	(iii) degrade	(iv) fine		
	(g)	What does the word 'iden	• •	(iii) degrade	(IV) IIIIC		
	g		(ii) unity	(iii) brevity	(iv) particularity		
	(h)	What is the closest mean		(iii) brevity	(iv) particularity		
	(11)		(ii) university	(iii) common	(iv) unique		
	(i)	The word 'confine' refers		(iii) common	(iv) amque		
	(1)		(ii) limit	(iii) define	(iv) context		
	(j)	What is the closest mean			(IV) COILCAL		
	W		(ii) spread	(iii) wonderful	(iv) extensive		
	(Iz)	What does the word 'hur		(iii) worlderful	(IV) CATCHSIVE		
	(L)		(ii) anger	(iii) appetite	(iv) hamper		
	(1)	What does the word 'stra		(iii) appetite	(iv) namper		
	(1)		(ii) unknown	(iii) traitor	(iv) believer		
	(m)	What is the closest mean	aing of 'ignore'?	(iii) traitor	(IV) Deflever		
	(111)		(ii) neglect	(iii) love	(iv) observe		
	(n)	The word 'provide' refers		(III) TOVC	(IV) ODSCIVE		
	(11)			(iii) givo	(iv) toleo		
	(0)	(i) protect The best synonym of 'ing	(ii) prevent	(iii) give	(iv) take		
	(O)			(iii) factor	(iv) constitute		
	(n)	(i) integral 'Beauty is truth, truth be	(ii) integrated	(III) factor	(iv) constitute		
	(P)		(ii) John Keats	(iii) Lord Byron	(iv) Emily Dickinson		
	(a)	When did Lord Byron die		(III) Lord Byron	(IV) Ellilly Dickinson		
	(q)		(ii) in 1830	(iii) in 1886	(iv) in 1824		
	(r)	Emily Dickinson was a/		(III) III 1000	(IV) III 1024		
	(1)		(ii) Irish	(iii) American	(iv) Russian		
	(e)	Emily Dickinson was bo	• •	(iii) American	(iv) Kussiali		
	(3)		(ii) in 1824	(iii) in 1830	(iv) in 1886		
	(t)	Who wrote the poem 'Od		(111) 111 1000	(17) 111 1000		
	(U)	.	(ii) Jonh Keats	(iii) Lord Byron	(iv) Emily Dickinson		
	(11)	Which of the following h					
	(u)		as the closest meaning ((ii) pain	iii) offend	r (iv) delightful		
	(47)	What is the closest mean		• •	(iv) deligitudi		
	(v)		(ii) corporation		(iv) intangible		
	(+++)	(i) embody 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' is		(iii) incorporeal	(iv) intangible		
	(w)		(ii) John Keats	(iii) Wordsworth	(iv) PB Shelley		
	(v)	• •			(IV) I D SHEIICY		
	(X)	"Can art ignore what is i			•		
		(i) art cannot ignore ugli		(ii) art can ignore beauty			
	(++)	(iii) art can ignore what i		(iv) beautiful thing is art	•		
	ψJ	What does the word 'tole		(iii) moderately said	(iv) tolorant		
	(c)	``	(ii) bad	(iii) moderately good	(iv) tolerant		
	(z)	What could be the closes			(iv) investigator		
	(0.5)		(ii) viewer	(iii) judge	(iv) investigator		
	(aa,	The word 'confine' refers		(iii) to appear	(iv) to limit		
	(hh		(ii) to disappear	(iii) to appear	(iv) to limit		
	լսս	Ugliness is an — part of	numan me.	(iii) innor	(iv) indivisible		

people.

very (i) — for them. They (j) — for their teacher's fault. 5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

	(ii) we can appreciate beauty easily but explain it in a difficult way							
	(iii) appreciation	of beauty is r	necessary but the	re is no nee	d to de	efine it		
	(iv) we enjoy beau	ity but we do	n't define it					
	(dd) What could be the closest meaning for 'beauty' in the passage?							
	(i) grotesqueness (ii) attractiveness (iii) hideousness (iv) ugliness							
	(ee) "Poets and artist	s have provi	ided an answer b	y incorpora	ating 1	ooth into th	neir wo	ork." What does
	both indicate in t	his sentence	s.	_	_			
	(i) truth and just	ice (ii) tr	uth and beauty	(iii) beaut	y and	ugliness (iv) art a	nd beauty
B.	Answer the following		·					$2 \times 5 = 10$
	(a) Why is it difficult		auty?					
	(b) "Truth is a condi-	tion of art." E	Explain it in 2/3 s	entences.				
	(c) What is beauty?	Explain it in	2/3 sentences.					
	(d) How do people di	scover beaut	y?					
	(e) Don't you think u	igliness has	importance in our	life? Why?				
	Extra Questions :		•					
	(f) How can we disco	over beauty i	n our surroundin	gs?				
	(g) How does beauty							
	(h) How much place	does uglines	s have in our life?	•				
	(i) What does poet v				, truth	n beauty"?		
	(j) What are the nar							
	(k) "But then uglines						e mor	e as when there
	is widespread hu							
	sentences.	3	•		O		•	•
	(l) How does beauty	manifest its	elf?					
	(m) How do poets and			ugliness?				
	(n) What does Keats			S				
	(o) Can art ignore w							
	(p) Why does one fac			Give reason	in fav	our of your	answ	er.
	(q) Where does a per							
	(r) How are beauty a	and truth into	ra-related? Explai	n it.				
2.	(i) Read the above te	xt and make	a flow chart show	wing the va	rious	aspects of 1	seauty	. (One has been
	done for you.)					<u></u>	_	$2 \times 5 = 10$
	1. Easy to appreciate	but difficult	to define \rightarrow	\rightarrow 2. \rightarrow	3.	\rightarrow 4.	\rightarrow	$5. \rightarrow 6.$
	Extra Question :			<u> </u>				
(ii)	Read the above text	and make a	flow chart show	ing the effe	ect of 1	beauty on j	poetry.	. (One has been
	done for you.)							$2 \times 5 = 10$
	1. Incorporating bear	uty to truth	\rightarrow 2	\rightarrow 3	3	\rightarrow 4.	\rightarrow	$5. \rightarrow 6.$
Or,	Read the above passa	ge and comp	lete the table belo	with the	given	information	ı	$1 \times 10 = 10$
	What/ Who		Event/Activity		Tin	ne/ Year	E	ffect/ Place
	(i)	easy to app	oreciate				diffici	ult to define
	Beauty	is found					(ii)	
	(iii)	beauty is a	n important part	of life				
	(iv)		to truth and Jus				(v)	
	(vi)		Grecian Urn'				()	
	Poetry	(vii)			in eve		ery language	
	Lord Byron		h and death		(viii)		111 010	si y iangaage
	Emily Dickinson	(ix)	ii aia acati		` ')-1886	(x)	
3.	Write a summary of t	, ,	<u> </u>		1000	7 1000	(Λ)	10
3. 4.	Read the following to			cuitable wo	rd fro	m the hov	There	_
4.	than needed. Make a				nu no	m me box.	THEFE	$0.5 \times 10 = 5$
		please	suffer	select	1	oonnot	-	
	lose					cannot		attitude
		njudicious	books	keep	2114	reason		harmful
	Book is our best frie							
	books because of (c)							
	— of their reading books is to (g) — their teachers. Such kind of negative (h) — to reading books is							

Illiteracy means having no knowledge of reading and writing. It is a (a) — and the root cause of (b) which frustrates all development efforts of the government and the (c) —. Unless it is eradicated, no (d) — effort can be successful. (e) — of illiteracy in Bangladesh is a (f) — task. No individual, (g) — or organization or even government can solve this problem (h) —. It is a (i) — responsibility of all (j) —

(cc) What does the expression "Beauty is easy to appreciate but difficult to define" mean?

(i) approval of beauty is trouble free whereas its definition is troublesome

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

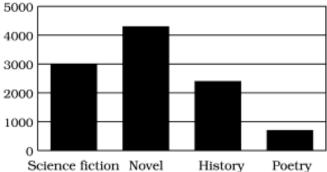
- (i) Anne was sent to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp.
- (ii) Anne Frank's father, Otto Frank, was the only occupant of annex to survive.
- (iii) She was born on 12 June 1929.
- (iv) Unfortunately she was betrayed and discovered in 1944.
- (v) She hid for two years in a secret annex.
- (vi) Anne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

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

Write a paragraph on "Gender Disparity".

10

- 9. Suppose, your name is Sumona. Write a letter to your friend Muna describing a picnic you enjoyed. Or, Write an email to your pen-friend asking him to visit Bangladesh.
- 10. The graph below shows a comparative selling rates of four types of book in Ekushey Boi Mela-2016. Describe the graph in at least 80 words.



11. Write down the main theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

c

She walks in beauty, like the night Of cloudless climes and starry skies; And all that's best of dark and bright Meet in her aspect and her eyes; Thus mellowed to that tender light Which Heaven to gaudy day denies.

Model Question - 65

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Folk music consists of songs and music of a community that are uninfluenced by any sophisticated musical rules or any standard music styles. Bangladesh has a heritage of rich folk music which includes both religious and secular songs.

Folk music may be described as that type of ancient music which springs from the heart of a community, based on their natural style of expression uninfluenced by the rules of classical music and modern popular songs. Any mode or form created by the combination of tune, voice and dance may be described as music. Thus, the combination of folk song, folk dance and folk tune may be called folk music. For example, Baul songs are a combination of tune, music and dance.

Folk music has the following characteristics: (i) It is composed by rural folk on the basis of ancient rules transmitted orally; (ii) These ancient rules of music have not been influenced by classical or modern music; (iii) Folk songs may be sung in groups or individually; (iv) No regular practice is required for folk music; (v) It is composed and performed by illiterate or semi-literate people; (vi) It is a spontaneous expression in easy language, local dialect, and simple tune; (vii) Both words and tune are appealing; (viii) despite its universal appeal it uses local dialect; (ix) It depends upon nature and the rural environment; (x) It is an explicit manifestation of the joys and sorrows of daily life; (xi) It uses simple and natural rhythms; (xii) It contains a strong emotive expression of human love and separation.

In Bangladesh folk music has great variety, with songs being composed on the culture, festivals, views of life, natural beauty, rivers and rural and riverine life. These songs are also about social inequality and poverty, about the material world and the supernatural. Mystical songs have been composed using the metaphors of rivers and boats. Since the country is basically riverine, the Bhatiyali forms an important genre of folk music. Folk music is formed and develops according to the environment. Differences in the

Sophisticated (সাফিস্টিকেইটিড্) adj—অফ্লাধুনিক/ পরিশীলিত; having a good understanding of the way people behave; synstylish, modern; ant-artless, primitive, primal. Heritage (হেরিটিজ)n– উম্মরাধিকার; feature belonging to the culture of a particular society: syn-tradition, custom, ligancy, inheritance. Secular (সেক্যিউলার)adj-পার্থিব/ ইহজাগতিক; not having any connection with religion; syn-worldly; ant-spiritual. **Expression** (ইক্সপ্রেশ্ন)n-প্রকাশ; things that people say or do to show their feelings; syn-appearance, communication, illustration, demonstration; ant-concealment. Combination (ক্ম্বিনেইশ্ন)n–মিলন/ সমাহার; the mixture you get when two more things are combined; syn-mixture, blending; ant-detachmen. Ancient (এইন্শান্ট্) adj-পাচীন; from a long time ago; syn-very old, olden, antique; antcontemporary, new, modern. **Illiterate** (ইলিটারট্)adj- নির্ব র; unable to read and write; syn-uneducated, ignorant, untaught; ant-literate, educated, learned. Spontaneous (স্পনটেইনিআস্)adj–ষতঃসফুর্ত; doing in a natural, often sudden way, without any planning; syn-impulsive, instinctive artless, natural, unplanned; ant-reserved. Universal (ইউনিভাস্ল্) adj-সর্বজনীন; existing everywhere. Emotive (ইমোটিভ্) adj- মানবিক চাঞ্চুল্য উদ্রেককারী; causing strong feelings; syn-sensitive, touchy, affecting, emotional. Manifestation (ম্যানিফেস্টেইশ্ন্)n- স্পৰ্ফকরণ; syn-expression, demonstration, sign, symptom; ant-illegible. Rhythm (রিদাম্)n-ছন্দ; a strong pattern of sounds; syn-beat, pace, tempo; ant-confusion, noise. **Reflect** (রিফ্লেক্ট)v-পৃতিফলিত করা; to show the image of sb or sth on the surface of sth; syn-reproduce, mirror, imitate, reveal. **Inequality** (ইনকোআলটি)n–বৈষম্য; a situation in which there is no equality; syn-disparity, difference, variation, inequity; ant-equality.

ব্**জানুবাদ :** লোকসংগীত হচ্ছে কোনো অত্যাধুনিক সংগীত রীতি অথবা কোনো মানসম্মত সংগীত শৈলীর প্রভাবমুক্ত একটি সম্প্রদায়ের গান ও সংগীত। বাংলাদেশের একটি সমৃন্ধ লোকসংগীত এর ঐতিহ্য রয়েছে যার মধ্যে ধর্মীয় এবং পার্থিব গান উভয়ই রয়েছে।

লোকসংগীতকে সেই স্ব ধরনের প্রাচীন সংগীত হিসেবে বর্ণনা করা যায় যা একটি সম্প্রদায়ের হুদয় থেকে উৎসারিত, অভিব্যক্তি প্রকাশে যা নিজস্ব ধরনের উপর প্রতিষ্ঠিত, ধ্রুপদী সংগীত এবং আধুনিক জনপ্রিয় গানের রীতির প্রভাবমুক্ত। সুর, কণ্ঠ এবং নাচের সমন্বয়ে সৃষ্ট যে কোনো ধরন বা রূপকে সংগীত হিসেবে বর্ণনা করা যায়। এভাবে লোকগীতি, লোকনৃত্য এবং লোকসুর এর সমন্বয়কে লোকসংগীত বলা যেতে পারে। উদাহরণস্বরূপ, বাউল সংগীত হচ্ছে সুর, সংগীত এবং নৃত্যের সমন্বয়।

লোকসংগীতের নিচের বৈশিষ্ট্যপুলো রয়েছে: (i) প্রাচীন রীতির উপর ভিত্তি করে এটি গ্রামীণ মানুষ দ্বারা রচিত হয় যা মানুষের মুখে মুখে চলে এসেছে; (ii) সংগীতের এইসব প্রাচীন রীতিগুলো ধ্রুপদী অথবা আধুনিক সংগীতের প্রভাবমুক্ত; (iii) লোকসংগীত দলবন্ধভাবে অথবা এককভাবে গাওয়া যেতে পারে; (iv) লোকসংগীত এর জন্য নিয়মিত অনুশীলনের প্রয়োজন হয় না; (v) এটি আশিক্ষিত অথবা অর্ধ শিক্ষিত লোকদের দ্বারা রচিত এবং তাদের দ্বারা গাওয়া হয়; (vi) এটি সহজ ভাষা, আঞ্চলিক শব্দ এবং সরল সুরে স্বতঃস্ফুর্ত পৃকাশ; (vii) এর শক্ব এবং সুর উভয়ই আকর্ষণীয়; (viii) এটি আভ্র লিক শক্ব ব্ল বহার করে যদিও এর আবেদন সার্বজনীন; (ix) এটি প্রকৃতি এবং গ্রাম্য পরিবেশের উপর নির্ভর করে; (x) এটি প্রাত্যহিক জীবনের সুখ ও দুঃখের বহিপ্রকাশ; (xi) এটি সহজ এবং স্বাভাবিক ছন্দ ব্যবহার করে; (xii) এটি মানুষের ভালোবাসা এবং বিচ্ছেদের একটি শক্তিশালী আবেগী অভিব্যক্তি ধারণ করে।

সংস্কৃতি, উৎসব, জীবনদর্শন, প্রাকৃতিক সৌন্দর্য, নদী এবং গ্রামীণ এবং নদীমাতৃক জীবনভিত্তিক গান নিয়ে বাংলাদেশে লোকসংগীতের বিশাল বৈচিত্র্য রয়েছে। এই গানগুলো সামাজিক বৈষম্য এবং দারিদ্রা, পার্থিব জগত এবং অতিপ্রাকৃত বিষয় নিয়েও রচিত। নদী এবং নৌকার উপমা ব্যবহার করে আধ্যাত্মিক গানগুলো রচিত। যেহেতু আমাদের দেশ নদীমাতৃক দেশ, তাই ভাটিয়ালি লোকসংগীতের একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ শাখা। লোকসংগীত পরিবেশ অনুযায়ী সৃষ্টি হয় এবং বেড়ে উঠে। বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলের মানুষের মাঝে প্রাকৃতিক পরিবেশের ভিন্নতা দেখা যায়। ভিন্ন ভিন্ন এলাকার আঞ্চলিক ভাষাও ভিন্ন ভিন্ন হয়। তাই বাংলাদেশের লোকসংগীত অঞ্চলভেদে ভিন্ন ভিন্ন হয়। এভাবেই উত্তরের ভাওয়াইয়া, পূর্বের ভাটিয়ালি এবং দক্ষিণ পশ্চিমের বাউল গানের সৃষ্টি।......

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

(i) worldly

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(iv) immaterial

(a)	What could be the closest meaning for 'sophisticated'? [CB '17]							
	(i) Latest	(ii) Old	(iii) Last	(iv) Past				
(b)	The word 'heritage' refe	ers to —. [CB '17]						
	(i) heir	(ii) tradition	(iii) legitimacy	(iv) intimacy				
(c)	The word 'natural' coul	d be replaced by —. [CB '	17]					
	(i) artificial	(ii) spontaneous	(iii) deliberate	(iv) wanton				
(d)	Folk music emanates f	rom — of a community. [6	CB '17]					
	(i) background	(ii) heart	(iii) core	(iv) inside				
(e)	The synonym of 'mystic	cal' is —. <i>[CB '17]</i>						
	(i) dull	(ii) material	(iii) classical	(iv) spiritual				
Ext	ra Questions :							
(f)	The word "sophisticate	d" means —.						
	(i) natural	(ii) simple	(iii) subtle	(iv) modern				
(g)	What is the closest mea	aning of the word "herita _i	ge"?					
	(i) inheritance	(ii) primitive	(iii) ancient	(iv) primal				
(h)	Composer of folk music	e is —.						
	(i) musician	(ii) poets	(iii) rural folk	(iv) women folk				
(i)	Which of the following	has the closest meaning	of the word 'manifestation	n'?				
	(i) definition	(ii) description	(iii) manipulate	(iv) demonstration				
(j)	The word 'material' refe							
		(ii) non-spiritual		(iv) spiritual				
(k)	Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'supernatural'?							

(iii) natural

(ii) spontaneous

						O	O .		
	(1)	The word 'region	on' refers to —						
		(i) town	(ii) village		(iii) city	(iv) are	a		
	(m)		ollowing has the clo						
		(i) natural	(ii) superi		(iii) artificial	(iv) pra	ctical		
	(n)		ollowing has the clo						
	(0)	(i) send The word 'Oral	(ii) receive	2	(iii) accept	(iv) acq	uire		
	(O)	(i) written	(ii) writer		(iii) spoken	(iv) spe	aker		
	(n)		music manifest?		(III) Spokeri	(IV) Spc	akcı		
	(P)	(i) sorrows of li			(ii) joys and sorre	ows of life			
		(iii) rivers of a			(iv) love and frier				
	(q)		word 'dialect' mear	1?	(=-, ==-================================				
	•	(i) standard laı	nguage (ii) literar	y language	(iii) illiterate lang	guage (iv) pro	vincial language		
	(r)		tive' refers to —						
		(i) excite emoti		cal feeling	(iii) worldly feeling		wenly feeling		
	(s)		ollowing has the clo				1		
	(4)	(i) religious	(ii) secure		(iii) secret	(iv) nor	n-religious		
	(t)		oring from the heart (ii) contin		(iii) romantic	(iv) and	ntanaous		
	(11)	(i) simple	word 'dialect' mear		(III) Tomanuc	(IV) Spo	ontaneous		
	(u)	(i) foreign lang		11	(ii) international	language			
		(iii) local langu			(iv) difficult	language			
B.	Ans	swer the followi			(=-)		$2 \times 5 = 10$		
			nean by folk music	according to tl	he text? [CB '17]				
			music reflect? [CB						
			cal songs composed						
			ne Bhatiyali an imp						
			What are the reasons of great variety in folk music? [CB '17]						
		ra Questions:							
	(f)	What does folk music consist of? How are folk songs sung?							
			ulture and the lifest	vle of different	tribes influence f	olk music?	k music?		
			adeshi folk music va		. urbes minuence i	oik music:			
		Which songs d		ary.					
	(k)	What is folk m	usic?						
	(1)	What type of s	ongs are included i	n Bangladeshi	folk music?				
			names of different fo		ingladesh?				
			ource folk music cor						
			binations folk music		d of?	?			
			of our folk music d	lo you like?					
	(q) (r)	By whom is it	manifestation of the	iove and corre	owe of daily life "	Justify this sent	tence in 2/3 lines		
	(s)		think about the						
	(5)	universal appe		cason or asi	ing rocar diarect i	n iom songs (respice of maving		
	(t)		now about the relat	tionship betwe	en folk songs and	human life?			
2 .	(i) F	Read the above	text and make a fl	ow chart show	ving on what thin	gs folk music i			
		been done for	you.)				$2 \times 5 = 10$		
		Culture		\rightarrow 2.	\rightarrow 3.	\rightarrow 4. \rightarrow	$5. \rightarrow 6.$		
		ra Question :							
			ext and make a flow	w chart showi	ing some particul	ar characterist			
		e has been don					$2 \times 5 = 10$		
_			ence of modern mu				$\rightarrow \boxed{5.} \rightarrow \boxed{6.}$		
Or,	Rea		ssage and complete				$1 \times 10 = 10$		
	-	What	Event/Activity		ne/ Why	P	lace		
	F	olk songs	(i)		estivals, views of				
	(+:)	representation	life, natural l	ocauty etc.				
		l) (ystical songs	representation (iv)	(iii) (v)					
		olk music	(vi)	environment					
		angladeshi	being different	CIIVIIOIIIICIIL		(vii)			
		lk music	some amorone			(*11)			
		iii)	origin			northern part	of Bangladesh		
	D.	14:1:	(:)			and and and a	CD1 - 11		

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary.

body	defenses	minor	antibody	They	minor			
prevent	fatal	virus	disease	which	increases			

Disease means illness of the body. (a) — are common to human life. Some diseases are (b) — some are fatal. Our (c) — have some antibodies (d) — produce defenses for diseases. Without these (e) infections (f) — in human body. When human body fails to (g) —, its called immune deficiency. Immune deficiency diseases result in frequent illness. AIDS is no doubt a (h) — disease. (i) —, causing AIDS, destroys the defenses of victim's body and makes his immune system inactive. Thus, when victim catches (j) — diseases, it becomes fatal due to lack of immune system and the victim dies.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

Suruj Jan was a distressed woman. She lost her husband and her (a) — to diseases associated with (b) — and poverty. She is left with the (c) — and the (d) —. Rivers make people like Suruj Jan (e) and (f) — them to live in poverty. This country is buffeted by (g) — and river (h) —. The (i) — and the waves hit the (j) — repeatedly.

Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

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

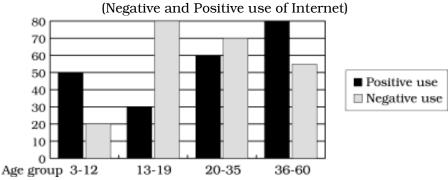
Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- Write a paragraph on "Etiquette and Manners" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions. 10
 - (a) What do you mean by Etiquette and Manners? (b) Why should we maintain them? (c) Are they universal? (d) Where should we learn them from? (e) How can Etiquette and Manners help us?
- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

8

Once upon a time there lived three most intimate friends in a certain village. All the villagers admired their great friendship. One day, the three friends decided

- 9. Suppose, your elder brother Rafique is a student of the University of Dhaka. Recently he is coming home. Now, write an email to him for bringing some reference books for you.
- 10. The graph below shows the positive and negative use of internet according to the different age group of the users. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph.



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

'Out, Out'- by Robert Frost

The buzz saw snarled and rattled in the yard

And made dust and dropped stove-length sticks of And the saw snarled and rattled snarled and wood.

Sweet-scented stuff when the breeze drew across

And from there those that lifted eyes could count

Five mountain ranges one behind the other Under the sunset far into Vermont.

rattled.

As it ran light, or had to bear a load.

And nothing happened: day was all but done,

Model Question - 66

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

......In Bangladesh folk music has great variety, with songs being composed on the culture, festivals, views of life, natural beauty, rivers and rural and riverine life. These songs are also about social inequality and poverty, about the material world and the supernatural. Mystical songs have been composed using the metaphors of rivers and boats. Since the country is basically riverine, the Bhatiyali forms an important genre of folk music. Folk music is formed and develops according to the environment. Differences in the natural environment are reflected in the people of the different regions. The dialects too vary across the different regions. Bangladeshi folk music therefore varies from region to region. Thus there are the northern Bhawaiya, the eastern Bhatiyali and the southwestern Baul songs.

The culture and the lifestyle of the different tribes have also influenced folk music. Tribes like the Santal, Garo, Hajong, Chakma, Manipuri, Tripuri, Marma etc. have interacted with ethnic Bengali culture and lifestyle over the years. The interaction has been clearly reflected in the richness of folk music.

Folk songs may be sung individually or in chorus. Folk songs sung individually include Baul, Bhatiyali, Murshidi and Marfati, while songs sung in chorus include Kabigan, Leto, Alkap and Gambhira. Some songs are regional in character, but others are common to both Bangladesh and West Bengal. Similarly, some songs belong distinctively to one religious community, Hindu or Muslim; others cross religious boundaries. Some songs belong exclusively to men, others to women, while some are sung by both men and women. Thus only women compose and sing Bratagan and Meyeli Git, but both men and women participate in the 'roof-beating' songs that are sung while beating down and firming rooftops.

[Unit-14; Lesson-2]

[Bangladesh Mohila Samity School & College, Chittagong- '16; Amrita Lal Dey College, Barisal- '16; Bangladesh College Teachers' Association (Local Branch), Barisal- '16; Pabna Cadet College- '16; BAF Shaheen College, Jessore' 16]

— 🏥 🛍 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 💳 👚

Interaction (ইন্টাফ্লাক্শ্ন)n— পারস্পরিক ক্রিয়া প্রতিক্রিয়া; when two or more people communicate; syn-communication, contact, dealings. Participate (পাটিসিপেইট্)v— অংশ নেওয়া; to take part in; syn-join, take part. Exclusively (ইক্সকুসিভ্লি)adv—একচেটিয়াভাবে; limited to only one person or group of people; syn-solely, entirely; ant-inclusively. Distinctively (ডিস্টিঙ্কটিভ্লি)adv— ষাতব্দ্যসূচকভাবে; to notice or understand between different things; syn-typically, particularly, specifically, peculiarly; ant-generally. Supernatural (সুপাল্লা চ্রাল্)adj—অলৌকিক; caused by force that cannot be explained by science; syn-paranormal, mystic; ant-natural, ordinary. Mystical (মিস্টিফ্লাল্)adj— রহন্না ময়; the belief that there is hidden meaning in life; syn- supernatural, occult; ant-transparent. Compose (কাম্পৌজ্)v— কবিতা বা গান রচনা করা; write or create a work of art, specially poem, song etc.; syn- write, create, devise. Dialect (ডাইআলেক্ট্)n— আত্র লিক ভাষা বা উপভাষা; a regional or minority language. Vary (ভেআরি)v— পৃথক হওয়া; change from one condition, form, or state to another; syn- change, alter, deviate, diverge, depart, differ.

বঙ্গানুবাদ:সংস্কৃতি, উৎসব, জীবনদর্শন, প্রাকৃতিক সৌন্দর্য, নদী এবং গ্রামীণ এবং নদীমাতৃক জীবনভিত্তিক গান নিয়ে বাংলাদেশে লোকসংগীতের বিশাল বৈচিত্র্য রয়েছে। এই গানগুলো সামাজিক বৈষম্য এবং দারিদ্র্য, পার্থিব জগত এবং অতিপ্রাকৃত বিষয় নিয়েও রচিত। নদী এবং নৌকার উপমা ব্যবহার করে আধ্যাত্মিক গানগুলো রচিত। যেহেতু আমাদের দেশ নদীমাতৃক দেশ, তাই ভাটিয়ালি লোকসংগীতের একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ শাখা। লোকসংগীত পরিবেশ অনুযায়ী সৃষ্টি হয় এবং বেড়ে উঠে। বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলের মানুষের মাঝে প্রাকৃতিক পরিবেশের ভিনুতা দেখা যায়। ভিনু ভিনু এলাকার আঞ্চলিক ভাষাও ভিনু ভিনু হয়। তাই বাংলাদেশের লোকসংগীত অঞ্চলভেদে ভিনু ভিনু হয়। এভাবেই উত্তরের ভাওয়াইয়া, পূর্বের ভাটিয়ালি এবং দৃি ণ-পশ্চিমের বাউল গানের সৃষ্টি।

্বিভিন্ন উপজাতিদের সংস্কৃতি এবং জীবনধারা ও লোকসংগীতকে প্রভাবিত করে। সাঁওতাল, গারো, হাজং, চাকমা, মনিপুরী, ত্রিপুরী, মারমা ইত্লাদি উপজাতিরা বছরের পর বছর ধরে উপজাতীয় বাঙালি সংস্কৃতি ও জীবনধারার সাথে মিথস্ক্রিয়া করে রয়েছে। মিথস্ক্রিয়াটি লোকসংগীতের সমৃস্পিতে স্পেষ্টরপে প্রতিফলিত হয়েছে।

লোকসংগীত এককভাবে অথবা দলবন্ধভাবে গাওয়া যায়। এককভাবে গাওয়া লোকসংগীতগুলো হচ্ছে বাউল, ভাটিয়ালি, মুর্শিদী এবং মারফতি আর দলবন্ধ হয়ে গাওয়া গানের মধ্যে রয়েছে কবিগান, লেটু, আলকাপ এবং গম্ভীরা। কিছু সংগীত বৈশিষ্ট্যের দিক দিয়ে আঞ্চলিক, কিন্তু অন্যগুলো বাংলাদেশ এবং পশ্চিমবঞ্চো একই। একইভাবে কিছু গান স্বতন্ত্রভাবে একটি ধর্মীয় সম্প্রদায়ের জন্য রচিত হয় হিন্দু অথবা মুসলমানদের জন্য; অন্যগুলো ধর্মীয় সীমার বাইরে চলে যায়। কিছু গান একচেটিয়াভাবে পুরুষদের দ্বারা গাওয়া হয়, কিছু নারীদের দ্বারা আবার কিছু পুরুষ নারী উভয় দ্বারা গাওয়া হয়। তাই শুধুমান্ট নারীরাই ব্রতগান ও মেয়েলি গীত রচনা করে এবং গায়। কিন্তু ঘরের চাল মেরামত করার সময়কার গানে নারী পুরুষ উভয়ই অংশ নেয়।

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) What does the word 'supernatural' mean?

(i) miraculous (ii) normal

(iii) supervene

(iv) rational

(b) 'Mystical songs' is — songs.

(i) folk (ii) classical

(iii) spiritual

(iv) modern

(c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'Metaphor'?

(ii) smart

(i) real

(ii) not literal (iii) speculation

(iv) transform

(d) The word 'genre' means —.

(i) unsmart

(iii) stylish

(iv) style

(e) "Folk music is formed and develops according to the environment."—what does it imply?

(i) folk music remain same in all places

(ii) folk music varies from place to place

(iii) environment is not important for folk music (iv) all of the above

	J			
Ext	ra Questions :			
(f)	The closest meaning of	the word 'view' is —.		
	(i) outlook	(ii) sight	(iii) notion	(iv) colour
(g)	The synonym of the wor			
<i>a</i> .	(i) bias	(ii) uneven	(iii) difference	(iv) excess
(h)	Mystical songs have been			(,)
(4)	(i) simile	(ii) paradox	(iii) Metaphor	(iv) personification
(i)	In Bangladesh folk mus		(iii) dirramaitre	(iv) difference
(4)	(i) charm The closest meaning of	(ii) attraction	(iii) diversity	(iv) difference
(j)	(i) communicate	(ii) manifest	(iii) correct	(iv) cheer
(k)	Which one is known as	` '		(iv) checi
(11)	(i) folk songs	(ii) tribal songs	(iii) mystical songs	(iv) modern songs
(1)		nd — according to the en		(11) 111000111 001180
• • •	(i) flourished	(ii) unfolds	(iii) results	(iv) cultivate
(m)	What does the word 'dia	alect' express?		
	(i) cultural language	(ii) foreign language	(iii) regional language	(iv) official language
(n)	What is the synonym of	f the word 'influence'?		
	(i) prestige	(ii) significance	(iii) rash	(iv) effect
(o)	How many tribal groups			(·)
()	(i) six	(ii) seven	(iii) eight	(iv) nine
(<u>p</u>)	The best meaning of the (i) distinctively			(iv) none
(a)	The phrase 'belongs to'	(ii) carelessly	(iii) wholly	(IV) Horie
(q)	(i) to set up a community		(ii) to be a part of a part	icular type
	(iii) to hold a notion	cy .	(iv) to be a part of a part (iv) to be a member of a	
(r)	What does the word 'pa	rticipate' mean?	(iv) to be a member of a	Social World
(-)	(i) to take part in	(ii) not to take part in	(iii) to arrange a party	(iv) to settle anywhere
(s)	The word 'exclusively' in			
	(i) closely	(ii) only	(iii) extremely	(iv) sharply
(t)			g of the word 'rooftops'?	
	(i) the surface covering		(ii) the top covering of a	
()	(iii) the room covering w		(iv) the roof covering wit	h plaster
(u)	The word 'ethnic' in the		s to —.	
		ii) cultural iv) regional		
(v)	The phrase 'roof-beating			
(*)	(i) songs while cutting c		(ii) songs while riding bo	pat
	(iii) songs while repairing		(iv) songs while cooking	
(w)	Bhawaiya is the folk mu	usic of — part of Banglad		
	(i) eastern	(ii) southwestern	(iii) northeastern	(iv) northern
(x)	The word 'distinctive' m			
	(i) characteristic	(ii) embody	(iii) company	(iv) harmony
(y)	The word 'distinctively'			
()		y (iii) visible (iv) put out	. 641 11	
(Z)			of the word 'community'?	
(22	(i) inequality The word 'form' means	(ii) poverty	(iii) colony	(iv) similarity
(aa	(i) preparation	—. (ii) constitute	(iii) confirm	(iv) anticipate
(bb	Which one is not a folk		(iii) comii iii	(iv) difference
(~~	(i) Baul	(ii) Bhatiyali	(iii) Murshidi	(iv) Pop
(cc)	The word 'similarly' mea			. , -1
` `	(i) likewise	(ii) sincerity	(iii) simplicity	(iv) singularly
(dd) 'Bhawaiya' songs origin	ate from —.		
	(i) northern region		(ii) eastern region	
	(iii) southwestern region		(iv) southeastern region	
(ee)	'Bhatiyali' songs origina	ite from —.	(1)	
	(i) northern region	-	(ii) eastern region	
æ	(iii) south western regio		(iv) south eastern region	
(ff)		om —.	(ii) eastern region	
	(i) northern region(iii) southwestern region	1	(ii) eastern region(iv) southeastern region	
(pp)	The word 'chorus' in the		(17) SouthCastern region	
'55	(i) singing in group	(ii) individual	(iii) typical	(iv) unique
(hh)'Interact' is the meaning		· / -J.F	. , - 1
	(i) individual	(ii) typical	(iii) mystic	(iv) work together

	(ii) 'Region' repr	esents the meani	ng of—.				
	(i) type	(ii) va	•	(iii) area	(iv	y) sign	
				in the first parag		, - 8	
	(i) writing sty		ohabet	(iii) national lar		v) local lang	uage
		is basically $\hat{a} - \hat{c}$. ,	3 3 .	,	
	(i) mystical		autiful	(iii) supernatur	al (iv) riverine	
		of songs are comp			(2)	, 11. 011110	
	(i) Bhatiyali		nawaiya	(iii) Mystical so	ngs (iv) Murshidi	
		olk music develo		(III) Wystical so.	1185 (11	, marsmar	
		g on the environm		(ii) Depending o	n tune		
	(iii) Dependir		icit	(iv) Depending		വന്	
	(nn) Marma is —			(iv) Depending	on everytim	1g	
		of old song (ii) a g	group of people	(iii) a tribe (iv)	a religious	community	-
				(III) a ti DC (IV)	a religious	community	
		adjective form of '		(iii) rival	(iv	r) wirrolwr	
D	(i) riverine	(ii) re	VELIE	(III) IIVai	(1)	y) rivalry	$2 \times 5 = 10$
В.	Answer the follow		dorrolomodO				$2 \times 3 = 10$
		nusic formed and		11 41	. : Dada-	11-0	
	(b) According to	the passage now	many types of ic	lk music are there	e in Bangiac	iesn?	
				fferent tribes influ			
				re sung individua		rus?	
			ing by the male of	or both the male a	ind female?		
	Extra Questions		T 11 0 10				
		main themes of		1 00			
		subjects that fol		aposed of?			
		know about Mys					
		nple of Mystical s					
				ou support this st	atement? W	hy or why r	not?
		some name of folk					
				nentioned in the e	xcerpt?		
	• •	e reasons behind			_		
			of folk song that a	are only sung by v	women?		
	(o) What is 'roof						
		differentiate folk ı		rn music?			
		derivative meanin					
		the word 'Bhatiya					
		me varieties of fo	lk music that yo	u know about? W	hich aspect	s of our fol	k music do
	you like?						
		of songs use the n		rs and boats?			
		are usually sung					
		fluenced folk mus					
		combination of Ba					
		generally find th		ongs?			
		music composed					
	(z) What do the	form and develop	ment of folk mus	sic depend on?			
		reflect social ine		rty?			
	(bb) Which songs	are sung by only	women?				
2.	(i) Read the above	e text and make	a flow chart shov	ving the influence	of different	objects on	folk music.
	(One has been do	one for you.)		<u></u>			$2 \times 5 = 10$
	1. Effect of natur	al beauty	\rightarrow 2	$2. \rightarrow 3.$	\rightarrow 4.	\rightarrow 5.	\rightarrow 6.
	Extra Question :	-				. <u></u>	1
(ii)]	Read the above t	text and make a	flow chart show	ing some differen	ces of folk	music. (On	e has been
	done for you.)			· ·			$2 \times 5 = 10$
		idually or in chor	\rightarrow \sim 2	$2. \rightarrow 3.$	\rightarrow 4.	\rightarrow 5.	\rightarrow 6.
3.		y of the above tex					10
				suitable word fro	m the box.	There are	
		ke any grammati					$0.5 \times 10 = 5$
	enjoy	festival	celebrated	national	on		people
	classical	wear	different	programmes	colorfu		elebrate
				ar. It is Bangalee'			

Pahela Baishakh is the first day of Bangali New Year. It is Bangalee's biggest (a) —. (b) — this day the whole country (c) — a festive look. It is not only (d) — in Bangladesh but also in some other parts of the world like West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Jharkhand and Orissa of India. (e) — of Bangladesh enjoy (f) — holiday on this day. People all over the country (g) — fairs and festivals. (h) — organizations arrange different types of entertaining (i) —. People from all walks of life wear (j) — Bangali dresses.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Looking back towards the (a) —, we realize that life was not (b) — than the present time. Men struggled (c) — in destructive or (d) — way. Great (e) — served this purpose. They used their (f) — for the sake of (g) —. We are (h) — to them. History (i) —, but man hardly understands how it (j) -

Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

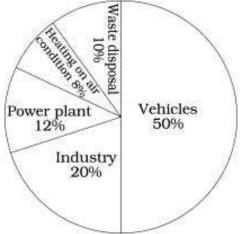
 $1 \times 10 = 10$

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

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- Write a paragraph on "Violation of Human Rights" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.
 - (a) Who are the victim of human rights? (b) What is the position of Bangladesh regarding human rights? (c) What are causes of violation of human rights? (d) By which media can we know about it? (e) When will we be able to give a full-stop to violation of human rights?
- The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

- As I was walking home yesterday, a small man with a long pointed beard and only one arm stopped me and asked me the way to "Nur Manjil". I was very surprised because it was my own house which he was looking for. However, I thought a bit and guessed that perhaps he had business with my father as my father is a businessman. So, without asking anything directly to the man, I helped him to reach my house.....
- Suppose, you are Mita, Write an email to your friend to tell her about our all rounder, Shakib-Al-Hasan.
- 10. Look at the pie-chart. It shows the sources of air pollution in a city. Now analyze the chart focusing on the main aspects. $1 \times 10 = 10$



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

"I love to rise in a summer morn, When the birds sing on every tree; The distant huntsman winds this horn, And the skylark sings with me: O what sweet company!"

Model Question - 67

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

A craftwork is an applied form of art, a social and cultural product reflecting the inclusive nature of folk imagination. A craftwork, which usually doesn't bear the signature of its maker, retains a personal touch. When we look at a thirty year old nakshikantha we wonder at its motifs and designs that point to the artistic ingenuity and the presence of the maker in it. The fact that we don't know her name or any other details about her doesn't take anything away from our appreciation of the artist. Indeed, the intimate nature of the kantha and tactile feeling it generates animate the work and make it very inviting.

A craftwork is shaped by the interaction of individual creativity and community aesthetics, utility functions and human values. It is distinguished by its maker's desire to locate himself or herself in the wider and

8

ever-changing cultural aspirations of the community, and subsequently of the market. But even when the market is an important factor, community aesthetics remains the factor determining the form and content of the craftwork. The exquisite terracotta dolls from Dinajpur dating back to early 1940s that form a part of the Bangladesh National Museum's collection were mostly bought from village fairs by some patron. They were no doubt meant to be consumer items, but the dolls reflect community aesthetics in such a manner that the market has not been able to impose its own preferences on them.... [Unit-14; Lesson-3] [JB '17; Mymensingh Girls' Cadet College- '16; New Govt. Degree College, Rajshahi- '16; Cantonment Public School,

Rangpur-'16; Chuadanga Govt College-'16; Govt. City College, Chittagong-'16] 💳 ⋒ิ Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড়-মীনিঙ)-শব্দার্থ ଲି💳

Craft (ক্রাঃফ্ট্)n-শিখ-কৌশল; skill and experience, especially in relation to making objects the craft of furniture making; syn-ability, technique, skill, dexterity, vessel. Reflect (রিফ্লেক্ট) ৩–পৃতিফলন হওয়া; if a surface reflects light, heat, sound or image etc. syn-reproduce, echo, return, mirror, reveal. Artistic (আঃটিস্টিক্)adj-শৈল্পিক; relating to art; syn-creative, arty, imaginative; ant-artless. Tactile (ট্ৰাক্টাইল্)adj—স্পৰ্শ্যায়; relating to the sense of touch; syn-concrete, tangibe, physical, palpable; ant-intangible. Interact (ইনটাত্লাক্ট্)v–পরস্পরের উপর ক্রিয়া করা; to communicate with sb; syn-interrelate, network, relate, act together. Aesthete (ঈস্থীট্)n– সৌন্দর্যবেত্তা/ নান্দনিক; a person who understands and enjoys beauty. **Aspiration** (আসুপারেইশ্ন্)n-আকাছ্ন ; something that you hope to achieve; syn-ambition, goal, aim, target, hope. Subsequent (সাব্সিকোআন্ট্)adj-পরবর্তী; happening after something else; syn-following, succeeding, later; ant-preceding. Patron (পেইট্রন্)n– পৃষ্ঠপোষক; A person that supports an activity or organization, especially by giving money; syn-supporter, fan, sponsor, client; ant-opposer, enemy. Doubt (ডাউট্)n–সংশয়; not being something about certain, especially about how good on or true it is; synhesitation, qualm, disbelief, suspicion; ant-certainty. Able (এইব্ল্)adj–সমর্থ; to have the necessary physical strength, mental power skill, time, money or sth; syn-bright, clever, gifted, talented; ant-unable, disabled. Impose (ইমপৌজ্)v– দায়িত্ব আরোপ করা; to officially force a role, tax, punishment etc. syn-inflict, force, entail, require.

ব্**জানবাদ:** একটি শিল্পকর্ম হলো শিল্পকলার প্রায়োগিক রপ, একটি সামাজিক ও সাংস্কৃতিক পণ্য, যাতে মানুষের সব কল্পনার প্রতিফলন ঘটে। শিল্পকর্ম সচরাচর এর প্রস্তুতকারকের স্বাক্ষর বহন করে না কিন্তু এতে ব্যক্তিগত স্পর্শ বজায় থাকে। আমরা যদি ত্রিশ বছরের পুরোনো নকশিকাঁথার দিকে তাকাই, এর বৈশিষ্ট্য ও নকশা দেখে অবাক হই যা শৈল্পীক উদ্ভাবনপটুতা এবং এতে প্রস্তুতকারকের উপস্থিতি নির্দেশ করে। আমরা তার নাম কিংবা তার সম্পর্কে বিস্তারিত কোনো তথ্য জানি না এ বিষয়টি শিল্পীর প্রতি আমাদের প্রশংসার কোনো কিছই দূরে সরিয়ে নেয় না। মূলত, কাঁথাগলোর ধরন ও স্পর্শনেন্দ্রিয় অনুভূতি কাজটিকে প্রাণবন্ত ও আকর্ষণীয় করে তোলে।

একটি শিল্পকর্মকে ব্যক্তিগত সজনশীলতা ও সাম্প্রদায়িক নান্দনিকতা, ব্যবহারিক উপযোগিতা ও মানবিক মূল্যবোধের মিথস্ক্রিয়া দারা রপদান করা হয়ে থাকে। সম্প্রদায়ের বিস্তত ও সদাপরিবর্তনশীল সাংস্কৃতিক উচ্চাকাঙ্কায় এবং পরবর্তী সময়ে বাজারে নিজেকে প্রতিষ্ঠিত করার শিল্পীর প্রত্যাশা দারা এটা বিশেষ বৈশিষ্ট্যমন্তিত। কিন্তু এমনকী যখন বাজার একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয় তখনও সাম্প্রদায়িক নান্দনিকতা শিল্পকর্মের ধরন ও উপাদান নির্ধারণে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয় থাকে। ১৯৪০ দশকের সূচনালগ্নে দিনাজপুর থেকে সংগৃহীত অপরূপ সুন্দর পোড়ামাটির পুতুলগুলো যেগুলো বাংলাদেশ জাতীয় জাদুঘরের সংগ্রহের একটি অংশ গড়ে দিয়েছে সেণুলোর অধিকাংশই গ্রামীণ মেলা থেকে কোনো সৌখিন ক্রেতা কর্তৃক ক্রয় করা হয়েছিল। নিঃসন্দেহে এণুলো ভোগ্যপণ্য, কিন্তু পুতুলগুলো এমনভাবে সাম্প্রদায়িক নান্দনিকতার প্রতিফলন ঘটায় যে বাজারও তার নিজস্ব অভিরুচি সেগুলোর ওপর চাপিয়ে দিতে

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) The word 'tactile' on the passage refers to —.

(i) intangible (ii) physical

(ii) characteristics

(iii) mental

(iv) perception

(b) The phrase 'content' means –

(iii) ingredient

(iv) inherit

(c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of 'aesthetic'? (i) beauty

(ii) principles of beauty

(iii) graceful (iv) ugly

(d) What does the word 'subsequent' mean?

(ii) before (iv) later (i) preceding (iii) from past

(e) "A craftwork, which usually doesn't bear the signature of its maker, retains a personal touch —" what does it imply?

(i) maker of a craftwork is known to all

(ii) maker of a craftwork remains unknown

(iii) maker of craftwork is familiar to all (iv) all the above

Extra Questions:

(f) Which word is close to 'retain'?

(i) entertain (ii) maintain (iii) let go (iv) obstruct

(g) Which statement is true about "nakshikantha'?

(i) It is a kind of quilt (ii) It has a nice artistic pattern

(iii) It is a handicraft of our village (iv) all of the above

(h) According to the passage the meaning of 'intimate' is —.

(iv) distant (i) close (ii) bosom (iii) special

(i) What do you understand by the word 'appreciation'?

(i) an expression of gratitude (ii) an expression of anger (iii) an expression of flatter (iv) none of the above

Which of the following words is close to "inviting"?

(ii) evoking (iii) asking (iv) tempting (i) calling

	(k)		lerstand by "terracotta"?			
	<i>~</i>	(i) made of clay	(ii) made of glass	(iii) made of burnt clay	(iv) both (i	i) and (ii)
	(1)		owing is the part of the Bangla		(:) -11 -£4	.ll
	(m)	(i) nakshi katha	(ii) terracotta utensils alls which are now part of the	(iii) terracotta dolls	(iv) all of t	
	ш	(i) 21st century	(ii) 20th century	(iii) 19th century (iv	v) early of 1	9th century
	(n)	The word 'exquis	ite" refers to —.	(iii) Totil cellediy (iv) carry or r	our century
	(,	(i) intense	(ii) extreme beauty	(iii) minimal	(iv) ugly	
	(o)	In the passage th	ne word "patron" means —.	,	. , 3,	
		(i) power	(ii) custodian	(iii) protection	(iv) purch	aser
	(p)	The word "prefere				_
	(-)	(i) strong liking	(ii) strong hatred	(iii) being biased	(iv) all the	above
	(q)		derstand by "interaction"?	(iii) a fundamental actio	n (in) both	(i) and (ii)
	(r)	(i) a mutual actio	n (ii) a reciprocal action thirty year old Nakshikantha.	(iii) a fundamental actio	m (iv) boun	(i) and (ii)
	(1)	(i) looked	(ii) to looking	(iii) to look	(iv) look	
	(s)		the maker of nakshikantha —		(11) 10011	
	` `	(i) becomes	(ii) became	(iii) remained	(iv) remaii	ns
	(t)	The word "creativ				
			lestroy (ii) the ability to create	(iii) the lack of creativity	v (iv) all of t	he above
	(u)	(i) invention	ord 'imagination' mean?	(iii) for ou	(ix) ontown	vrice
	(x7)	• /	(ii) insight ure of nakshikantha makes it	(iii) fancy	(iv) enterp	orise
	(v)	(i) ugly	(ii) cheap	(iii) attractive	(iv) artless	3
	(w)	The word 'motif'		(iii) decided to	(iv) articos	
	` '	(i) distinct theme	(ii) inducement	(iii) causing motion	(iv) object	
	(x)		stic ingenuity" means —.		-	
		(i) the ability of cr		(ii) the power of valuation		
	(v)	(iii) ability of prod	nuction ning of the word 'animate' is —	(iv) the power of creativi	ty	
	(y)	(i) living	(ii) artificial	iii) active	(iv) anile	
В.	Ans	swer the following		(111) 11011110	(11) (11110	$2 \times 5 = 10$
	(a)	By which is a cra	uftwork shaped?			
		What do you mea		• •		
			istinction about craftwork from			
			were the terracotta dolls colle acotta dolls reflect?	cted from?		
		ra Questions :	deotta dons reneet.			
	(f)	What is nakshika	antha?			
			are significant for our culture			
			of nakshikantha are unknown			
			nal craftworks are kept in the			2
		What do you mea	has not been able to impose it	s own preference on terra	cotta dons	
	(IX) (1)		erences between art and craft	?		
			uality of a craftwork from you		qualities of	craftwork.
	(n)	What role does it	play in our life?		•	
	(o)	"A craft work doe	esn't bear the signature of its i	naker". Do you support th	at? Why or	why not?
			text and make a flow char been done for you.)	t showing some objects	that have	e influence on $2 \times 5 = 10$
		Ever-changing cul		$2. \rightarrow 3. \rightarrow 4.$	$\rightarrow 5$	
		ra Question :	/ 2	<u> </u>	_	. ,
(ii)	Rea	d the above text	and make a flow chart show	ing important aspects of	craftwork.	(One has been
		ie for you.) <i>[JB '17]</i>				$2 \times 5 = 10$
		An applied form of		$2.$ \rightarrow $3.$ \rightarrow $4.$		
Or, ((i) K		ssage and complete the table h		nation.	$1 \times 10 = 10$
	Λ	What craftwork	Event/Activity being a dynamic object	Why/ Theme		How/ Place
	A	Claitwork	always evolving	(1)		
	Α	craftwork	(ii)	life and culture		
		i)	being influenced	because of (iv)		
			able to function			(vi)
	Th		(vii)	because of mechanical a	and mass	
		aftworks	1. 1	production		
	11	ne machine	helping restore the appeal of the crafts	(viii)		
	(ix	s)	should be revived	to preserve the authent	ticity and	(x)
	(12)	-, ········		naturalness of craftwork		()

(ii) Read the above passage and complete the table below with the given information. $1 \times 10 = 10$

What	Event/Activity	Theme/Why	Place/Time
A craftwork	being an applied form of art	(i)	
(ii)	given shape	(iii)	
A craftwork	(iv)	to locate himself or herself the wider cultural aspirations of the community	subsequently of the (v)
Terracotta dolls	collection		(vi)
(vii)	being collected		(viii)
Terracotta dolls of the Bangladesh National Museum	(ix)		(x)

3. Write a summary of the above text.

10

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

identified	influenced	renovated	in	architectural	unusual
destroy	gave	announce	have	recognise	institution

Buddhist temples are called Viharas. Not only in Bangladesh but also (a) — Indian sub-continent, the Somapura Mahavihara is the best known Buddhist Vihara. It is a (b) — World Heritage Site. UNESCO (c) — it as a World Heritage Site in 1985. It was (d) — that the Vihara was built by the second Pala king, Dharmapala. After being (e) — by fire the vihara was (f) — after a century by Vipulashrimitra. It was a famous (g) — for the monks of ancient Bengal and in Southern Asia. (h) — it was unusual. Its (i) — style (j) — that of Burma, Java and Combodia.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain was born in Pairabond. She was a (a) — writer, feminist and (b) — worker in the early 20th century. She is most remembered for her work on (c) — equality. She advocated (d) —, she believed that (f) — and conservatism were responsible for women's unexpected condition. She believed, those were also responsible for the (g) — development of Muslims. She was also a (h) — and launched her (i) — career with a (j) — called 'Pipasa'.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

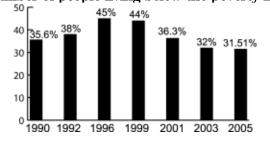
 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (i) Thus adults have unique opportunities to influence adolescents.
- (ii) Many adolescents experience a wide range of adjustment and mental health problems.
- (iii) It may make them vulnerable to sexual exploitation and risky behaviours.
- (iv) For example, laws and policies often restrict unmarried adolescents' access to reproductive health information.
- (v) Family and other social institutions should promote adolescent development and interfere for any problem.
- (vi) Many adolescents face pressure to use drugs, cigarettes and alcohol and even get infected by `STIs and HIV.
- (vii) Adolescents depend on their families, communities, schools, health services and workplaces to learn a wide range of skills.
- (viii) Even in the time of services, provider attitudes pose a significant barrier.
- (ix) These skills help them to successfully transit from childhood to adulthood.
- (x) These are the storm and stress of adolescence.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Diaspora" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.
 - (a) What is diaspora? (b) What do you know about the process of diaspora in the history of human civilization? (c) What are the main reasons of diaspora? (d) What are the sceneries of Bangladeshi diaspora? (e) What has globalization to do with diasporas?
- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words. Give a title to it. 7
 There lived a woodcutter in a village. One day he was cutting wood near a pond. Suddenly, his axe fell into the pond. The pond was very deep.......
- 9. Suppose, you are Afsan. Your friend does not know how to open a bank account. Now, write an email to your bosom friend telling him about how to open a bank account.
- 10. The graph below shows the number of people living below the poverty line. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph.

 10 The number of people living below the poverty line (%)



11. Write down the theme of the following story (Not more than 50 words).

According to some Myths and legends, Gazi Pir was a Muslim saint who is said to have spread Islam in the parts of Bengal close to the Sundarbans. He was credited with many miracles. For example, he could supposedly calm dangerous animals and make them docile. He is usually depicted in paats or scroll paintings riding a fierce-looking Bengal tiger, a snake in his hand but in no apparent danger. According to some stories, he also fought crocodiles who threatened the people of a region full of canals and creeks, indeed a kind of watery jungle bordering the Bay of Bengal. Because of his alert and vigilant presence, all predatory animals were said to have been kept within bounds. It was also believed that he enabled villagers to live close to forests and jungles and cultivate their lands. Consequently people of these regions would pray to him for protection. The story of Gazi Pir has been preserved in folk literature. In fact, some Gazir Paat scrolls are part of the collection of the British Museum.

Model Question - 68

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

......A craftwork thus is a dynamic object-always evolving, and always abreast of changing tastes and preferences. It also represents a way of life and a cultural flavour. Therefore changes in lifestyle and material conditions are expected to have their impact on craftworks and their production. But certain forms, shapes, styles and aesthetic preferences change little over time, suggesting that a craftwork can function as a stable signifier of community values and desires over time. Mechanical and mass production take away this feeling of assurance and stability and the sense of continuity that the handmade craftwork evokes.

In the clash between expectations of pure, handmade craftworks and the market need of mechanically produced craftworks, two contesting views emerge: on the one hand, traditionalists contend that the society needs to preserve the authenticity and naturalness of craftworks and their association with domesticity and environment; and, on the other, promoters of machine production argue that the machine has helped restore the appeal of the crafts due to their cheaper production costs.

There are no easy solutions to the problems that craftworks face in our time. Crafts that are disappearing can and should be revived, even where the machine has made the prospect difficult. And crafts that are still practiced can be safeguarded and made to consolidate their position further. This can be done by providing grants, loans, assistance and other support to the producers, and helping them find a comfortable customer base. But more importantly, craftwork can be branded and successfully marketed throughout the country and beyond as there are always buyers and users of handmade products who feel a strong attraction towards such cultural products.

[Unit-14: Lesson-3]

[Mymensingh Girls' Cadet College- '16; New Govt. Degree College, Rajshahi- '16; Cantonment Public School, Rangpur- '16; Chuadanga Govt. College- '16; Govt. City College, Chittagong- '16]

Abreast (আব্রেস্ট) adv—ওয়াকেবহাল থাকা; to make sure that you know all the most recent facts about a subject. Flavour (ফেইভার্))n— মাদগে; how food or drink tastes. Shape (শেইপ্)n— আকৃতি; the particular physical form or appearance of sth; syn-form, nature, figure, character. Assurance (আশুআরান্স্)n— আত্মুক্ত য়; a promise; syn-oath, pledge, assertion, promise. Preserve (প্রজাত্)v—র াকরা; to keep sth. as it is, especially in order to prevent it from decaying or being damaged; syn-protect, save, care for, conserve; ant-destroy. Cost (কস্টে)v— দাম দেওয়া; the amount of money needed to buy, do or make something; syn-price, charge, rate, fee, outlay. Beyond (বিয়ন্ত্)adj—ধারে, পার হয়ে য়েতে হয় এমন; further away in the distance then sth; syn-past, clear of, after; ant-within. Represent (রেপ্রিজন্ট্)v—পৃতিনিধিতজ্জরা; be entitled or appointed to act or speak for (someone), especially in an official capacity; synserve, serve as, show. Expect (ইক্স্পেক্ট)v— আশা করা; regard (something) as likely to happen; syn- anticipate, await, look for, hope for. Impact (ইম্প্লাক্ট)n—পৃতাব; a marked effect or influence; syn- effect, influence, impression. Preference (প্রেফারান্স্)n— অভিরুচি, অনুরাগ; a greater liking for one alternative over another or others; syn- liking, choice, fondness, taste, inclination; ant-dislike, hate.

বঙ্গানুবাদ:একটি শিল্পকর্ম এভাবেই একটি প্রাণবন্ত কর্ম যা সর্বদা বিকাশমান এবং পরিবর্তিত স্বাদ ও রুচির সাথে সদা তাল মিলিয়ে চলে। এটি একটি জীবন পন্ধতি ও সাংস্কৃতিক বিশেষ গুণেরও প্রতিনিধিত্ব করে। অতএব, শিল্পকর্ম ও এদের উৎপাদনের ওপর জীবনধারা ও বস্তুর অবস্থার পরিবর্তের প্রভাব রয়েছে বলে প্রত্যাশা করা হয়। কিন্তু সময়ের বিবর্তনে নির্দিষ্ট কিছু গঠন, আকৃতি, শৈলী ও নান্দনিক অভিরুচির সামান্য পরিবর্তন ঘটে যা নির্দেশ করে যে একটি শিল্পকর্ম সময়ের সাথে জনসাধারণের মূল্যবোধ ও আকাজ্ঞার একটি দৃঢ় নিদর্শন হিসেবে কাজ করতে পারে। যান্ত্রিক ও অধিক উৎপাদন যে নিশ্চয়তা ও স্থিতিশীলতা এবং অবিচ্ছিন্নতার অনুভূতিকে দূরে সরিয়ে নিয়ে গেছে হাতে তৈরি শিল্পকর্ম তা জাগিয়ে তোলে। সম্পূর্ণরূপে হাতে তৈরি শিল্পকর্মের প্রত্যাশা এবং বাজার চাহিদা অনুযায়ী যান্ত্রিকভাবে উৎপাদিত শিল্পকর্মের মধ্যে অমিল থাকায়, দুটি বিপরীত ধারণা

সম্পূর্য হাতে ভার শিশ্পক্ষর প্রত্যাশা এবং বাজার চাহিশা অনুবারা বাশ্রেকভাবে ভংগাদেও শিশ্পক্ষর মধ্যে আমল বাব্যর, পুটে বিশ্রাভ বারণা আবির্ভূত হয়েছে: একদিকে, ঐতিহ্যবাদীরা মত দেন যে শিল্পকর্মের অকৃত্রিমতা ও স্বাভাবিকতা এবং পারিবারিক জীবন ও পরিবেশের সাথে তাদের সম্পৃক্ততা সংরক্ষণ করা সমাজের প্রয়োজন; আর অপরপক্ষে, যান্ত্রিক উৎপাদনের প্রবর্তকরা যুক্তি দেন যে শিল্পকর্মগুলোর উৎপাদন খরচ কম হওয়ার কারণে এগুলোর আকর্ষণ পুনঃস্থাপনে যন্ত্র সহায়তা করেছে।

আমাদের সময়ে শিল্পকর্ম যেসব সমস্যার সমুখীন তার সহজ কোনো সমাধান নেই। যে সকল শিল্পকর্ম হারিয়ে যাচ্ছে সেগুলোকে পুনরুজ্জীবিত করা যেতে পারে এবং তা করা উচিত, এমনকী সেখানেও যেখানে যন্ত্র এর সম্ভাবনাকে কঠিন করে তুলেছে। আর যে সকল শিল্পকর্ম এখনও চর্চা করা হয় সেগুলোকে রক্ষা করা যেতে পারে এবং এগুলোর অবস্থাকে আরও সুদৃঢ় করতে হবে। উৎপাদনকারীদেরকে প্রাপ্য অর্থ প্রদান, ঋণ সহায়তা ও অন্যান্য সহযোগিতা করে এবং তাদেরকে একটি স্বস্তিদায়ক বাজার খুঁজে পেতে সাহায্য করার মাধ্যমে তা করা যেতে পারে। কিন্তু অধিকতর গুরুত্বপূর্ণ হলো, শিল্পকর্মের প্রচার এবং সফলভাবে সারাদেশে বাজারজাত করা যেতে পারে আর এর কারণ সর্বদাই হাতে তৈরি পণ্যের ক্রেতা ও ব্যবহারকারী থাকে যারা সাংস্কৃতিক পণ্যের প্রতি ভীষণ আকর্ষণ অনুভব করে।

		se the correct answer fro Vhat does the phrase 'se	$1\times 5=5$		
•		i) with interruption		(ii) having compactness	
		iii) faultless		(iv) unbarred	
(Craftwork is influenced b	77	(iv) diibarred	
,				(iii) fachion	(ix) populais desire
,		i) changes in lifestyle (ii)		(iii) fashion	(iv) people's desire
(Which of the following ha			(,)
,	•		(ii) latent	(iii) awaken	(iv) evict
(What is the closest mean			
			ii) immovable	(iii) settled	(iv) motion
(What is the meaning of the			
	•		(ii) confidential	(iii) unrevealed	(iv) hidden
		Questions :			
(he word 'preference' me			
			(ii) pick	(iii) fancy	(iv) favour
(It also represents a way	of life and a cultural fla	vour.' Here <u>cultural flavo</u>	<u>ur</u> means —
				e (iii) cultural presence (i	v) cultural value
(h) T	The word 'impact' refers t	to —.		
	(j	i) meaning ((ii) shock	(iii) contact	(iv) influence
(i) T	The synonym of the word	l 'production' is —.		
	(i	i) assembly ((ii) consumption	(iii) manufacturing	(iv) staging
(j) T	The closest meaning of the	ne word 'aesthetic' is —		
	(i	i) beautiful ((ii) unlocked	(iii) fine arts	(iv) product
(k) T	The word 'suggesting' me	ans —.		-
	(j	i) ordering ((ii) moving	(iii) indicating	(iv) hinting
(1) T	he meaning of 'stable' is	5 —.		9
-	(j	i) shaky ((ii) abiding	(iii) fast	(iv) fixed
(The word 'assurance' ref			
`			(ii) certainty	(iii) uncertainty	(iv) courage
(The closest meaning of 'c		· ·	. , 3
`			(ii) flow	(iii) sequence	(iv) linkage
(he word 'clash' means -		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
`			(ii) conflict	(iii) collision	(iv) clank
(The word 'emerge' refers		(,	(,
`			(ii) issue	(iii) fade	(iv) develop
(he word 'authenticity' n		(,	(,
•			(ii) honesty	(iii) truth	(iv) genuineness
(The closest meaning of the		(111) 61 61 61	(ii) gerremieness
•			(ii) ruin	(iii) maintain	(iv) keep
(r) T (a	The meaning of 'associati	ion' is —	(III) IIIdiiitdiii	(iv) heep
,	i) (i		(ii) society	(iii) company	(iv) tie
(The word 'promoter' mea		(iii) company	(11) the
•			(ii) founder	(iii) advertiser	(iv) seller
(The word 'argue' refers to	• •	(iii) daverdiser	(iv) seller
,			(ii) talk	(iii) discuss	(iv) claim
6		The word 'restore' means	• •	(iii) disease	(iv) ciaiii
•			(ii) revive	(iii) repair	(iv) replace
6		The word 'appeal' means		(,	(,p
`			(ii) beauty	(iii) charm	(iv) interest
0		he synonym of the word		()	(,
•			(ii) rouse	(iii) restore	(iv) suppress
ſ		he meaning of 'consolid		(,	(,
,			(ii) unify	(iii) join	(iv) fuse
ſ		The word 'comfortable' re		(, J	(2., 1400
•			(ii) homely	(iii) poor	(iv) delightful
ſ		What does the word 'auth		(, poor	(ii) doubilled
,			(ii) forgery	(iii) plagiarism	(iv) genuine
ſ		What is the meaning of the		(, pragration)	() Solicanie
•			(ii) submerge	(iii) appear	(iv) stirred

(i) re-animate

B. Answer the following questions.

(i) delicate

(dd) The word 'revive' refers to —.

(i) fragile

 $2 \times 5 = 10$

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

(iv) brittle

(iv) revel

(iv) feeble

	(b) What does a craftw						
	(c) What kind of object			works?			
	(d) What is the argume						
	(e) Why should we pre	serve our t	raditional craft	works?			
	Extra Questions :						
	(f) What is a craftwork						
	(g) Why are crafts disa						
	(h) What is your idea a						
	(i) What does market	play in proi	noting crafts?				
	(j) 'Mechanically prod it?	uced craftw	ork is a big ch	nallenge to the har	ıdmao	de craftwork'.	Do you support
	(k) What are the problem	ems faced b	ov craftworks in	n recent time?			
	(l) How can we solve t						
	(m) Why does it say that			re different from r	nachii	ne produced i	oroduct?
	(n) "Marketing can hel						
	(o) What are the positi				3	3	
2.	Read the above text an				the p	roblems that	craftworks face.
	(One has been done for	you.)		J	-		$2 \times 5 = 10$
	1. Providing loans, gra		roduces	\rightarrow 2. \rightarrow	3.	\rightarrow 4. \rightarrow	$5. \rightarrow 6.$
Or,	Read the passage and				matic		1 × 10 = 10
	Which/ Who		cription	What			Why
	Craftwork	(i)					nging according
						to tastes an	d preferences
	Changes in lifestyle	influence		(ii)			
	(iii)	provide		a sense of contin	uity		
	(iv)	developed				due to collis	
							eraftworks and
						machine ma	ide craftworks
	(v)	emphasis	ed on	preserving	the		
				authenticity	of		
				craftwork			
	Craftworks		gnifiers of a			(vi)	
		communi					
	The appeal of	revived by	7	(vii)		cheaper pro	duction cost
	craftworks						
	(viii)	must be r	evived				
	(ix)	lack		the feeling	of		
				assurance			
_	(x)		provided with	grants and loans	3		10
3.	Write a summary of the					1 571	10
4.	Read the following text				om tr	ie box. There	
	than needed. Make any				1		$0.5 \times 10 = 5$
	Ŭ.	espect	in	nowadays		mould	together
		icipation	think	ultimately	<u> </u>	have	made
	There should be no dis						
	(b) —. They (c) — half						
	them (e) — the dark.	No nation	can read progi	ress in their devel	lopme	nt work with	out the (f) — of

women. In this (g) — women should be educated. (h) — education women can come forward and work hand in hand with men. An educated mother can (i) — his children's future better than an

The writer envisions a time when she will turn sixty. She (a) — to be surrounded by (b) — and grandchildren. She likes to sit in a (c) — and overlook a beautiful (d) — that she will have. The writer dreams the garden to be a (e) — of colours. She has a dream to visit the Latin (f) — countries. She further dreams to have a (g) — girl as her (h) —. She wants to play a game of (i) — and (j) — movies.

uneducated mother. So (j) — country's future depends on an educated mother.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

(cc) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'consolidate'?

(ii) rolling along

(ii) hard example

(iii) crisped

(iii) rotating

(iii) fragile example

(ii) harden

(ee) A craftwork functions as a — of community values.

(a) Why is a craftwork familiar as a dynamic object?

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (a) Milk, milk products, fish, fruits and vegetables contain DDT, Aldrin, Chlordane and Heptachlor.
- (b) National Food Safety Laboratory conducted a survey recently with support from the Food and Agricultural Organisation.
- (c) Cucumber and street foods are found contaminated with high microbial populations.
- (d) High microbial populations were found in pasteurised milk.
- (e) The survey found that the levels of pesticides present in the vegetables and fruits are unsafe.
- (f) There were 15 members in the team.
- (g) Turmeric powder contains traces of lead chromate.
- (h) Coriander, mango and fresh shrimps are detected adulterated with formaldehyde.
- (i) Chicken and fish contain traces of antibiotics.
- (j) Rice is found to be contaminated with arsenic and chromium.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

7. Write a paragraph on "Female Education" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.

(a) What is the condition of female education in our country? (b) What are the barriers on the way of female education? Or, What are the obstacles on the way of female education? (c) What are the reasons behind these barriers? (d) Why is female education important? Or, Why is female education important in our country?

8. Complete the given story following the cue:

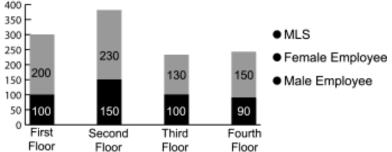
7

It was a fine sunny day. Almost all the workers were busy with their daily activities in a factory. Suddenly there was a crashing sound

9. Write an email to a friend who is lying under treatment in a hospital.

5

10. The bar chart below shows the information of the workers in a garment factory. Write a paragraph using the following information given in the chart:



11. Write down the theme of the following story (Not more than 50 words).

ς

There lived a shepherd boy in a certain village. He used to graze a flock of sheep near a forest. It was not very far from his village. Besides his usual duty, he sang and played on a flute. But the boy had a bad habit. He used to tell a lie to make fun with people. He often cried out, "Wolf! Wolf!" The kindhearted villagers heard his cry and rushed to the spot with sticks to save the cowboy. But when they came near, they found no wolf and the cowboy laughed at them. After a few days, the boy made the same fun. The villagers again ran to the field but they found no wolf and the boy laughed at them. The villagers became very angry and advised the boy not to make that kind of fun in future. But one day a wolf really came and it started to kill the sheep one by one. The shepherd boy was frightened and started shouting. "Wolf! Wolf! Help!" But none came to help him though the villagers heard him. They thought that the boy was again making fun to them. The wolf killed a number of his sheep and then killed the shepherd boy. So we should never make fun by telling lies.

Model Question - 69

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

We set out on the evening of July 21st. Food was scarce in the village so Abdul packed a suitcase with two loaves and some tea and tins of milk, cheese and jam. We travelled Intermediate class in a cross-country train not uncomfortably crowded, through a country of shadowy loveliness. It was a moonlit night of broken soft clouds; the land was mostly under water, with paddy and coco-palms growing from it, and a few raised cart-tracks and groups of cottages islanded among clumps of bushes, all reflected among shadows. Here and there was the red glow of a cooking-fire or the lantern of a fisherman's boat in open water. At dawn we reached Sonaimuri, a small canal-side station among wide fields, from there we had eight more miles by country boat, some of it along the canal, some of it across the flooded paddy fields. I was looking forward to that tranquil water-journey in the early morning, and tranquil it must have been, for I fell instantly asleep and knew no more till we reached the landing-ghat at Khorshed's house, in a blaze of sunlight. It turned out that his letter saying that he was bringing me was still on its way, but they rallied to the crisis and gathered round to make me welcome, though as none of them spoke any English they could only stare and laugh and offer me coco-nut juice.

Khorshed set me up a camp, a wooden bed, chair and table in a thatched bamboo outhouse. It was a lovely spot among bamboo and coco-palms, facing a tank where fireflies wove intricate dances at night. He put his own bed beside it for protection, and there I stayed, holding permanent court from dawn to bedtime. Within village memory- and that went back for some two centuries, I was the first European to go there: it was too remote even for a District Commissioner to pass through. Also since I was a woman, the women could come (at different times from the men) to look at me without losing their characters. People kept coming and coming: only the rains and the fact that few of them were rich enough to have boats prevented them from coming from ten miles round. When he saw that they would not stop coming Khorshed fixed some curtains round the bed so that I could crawl behind them when I was tired of being looked at, like a zoo animal into its sleeping hut. Even then the little hut would fill up with women and children. Children followed when I went out, and when Khorshed remonstrated a small boy pleaded, "Don't send us away! After she's gone not even a strange bird will come to the village." I stood up to the celebrity for the two days we had planned, but it was enough.

[Unit-15; Lesson-1]

[Govt. Hazi Mohammad Mohsin College, Chittagong-'16; Police Lines School & College, Rangpur-'16]

— 🌉 🛍 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 🚃 —

Scarce (ক্ৰেআস্)adj- দুম্পাপ্য; only available in small quantities; syn-deficient, few, lacking, scanty, insufficient; ant-common, copious, plentiful, overflowing. Crowded (ক্রাউডিড্)adj-জনাকীর্ণ; full of people; syn-congested, cramped; ant-deserted, empty. **Shadowy** (শ্যাড়োয়ি)adj-ছায়াময়; dark and full of shadows; syn-dark, shady. Clump (কম্প্রি)n-পুন্ত, ঝাড়; a small group of especially trees or plants; syn-bunch, bundle, cluster. Flooded (ফক্কিড্)adj-প্লাবিত; covered with water; syn-overflowed, submerged. Tranquil (ট্ৰাপ্কেরিল)adj- শালত, চুপচাপ; calm and peaceful and without noise, violence, wave etc; syn-calm, pacific, cool, peaceful; ant-agitated, disturbed, noisy, troubled. Blaze (বেইজ)n–আলোকচ্ছটা; a very bright show of lights or colour; syn-glare, glow, flash. Crisis (ক্রাইসিস) n– সংকট-কাল, চূড়ান্ত পর্যায়; a time when a problem, a bad situation or an illness is at its worst point; syn-disaster, catastrophe, emergency, calamity, predicament, crunch. Intricate (ইন্টিআট্)adj—জটিল, কুটিল, দুর্গম, দুর্বোধ্য; containing many details or small parts that are combined in a particularly complex or skillful way; syn-complex, complicated; ant-plain, simple. **Protection** (প্রাটেক্শ্ন)n–সংব্ধ ণ, তম্মান্তবাল; the act of protecting; syn-defense, guard, shield, fortification, safeguard, safety, security. Remote (রিমোউট)adj-দূর, সুদূর; far away in distance, time; syndistant, far, out of the way, aloof; ant-close, nearby. Crawl (ক্রোল্)v-বুকে ভর দিয়ে চলা; to move forward on hands and knees, with body close to the ground; syn-creep, wriggle, cringe, fawn, grovel. Remonstrate (রেমান্স্ট্রেইট্)v-প্রতিবাদ করা; to protest or complain about sth/sb; syn-argue, protest, object, oppose, complain, dispute; ant-agree. Celebrity (সিল্বেটি)n– প্রসিদ্ধ ব্যক্তি; a famous person; syn-star, personality, public figure; ant-nonentity, nobody.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: আমরা ২১ শে জুলাই সন্ধ্যায় রওনা হলাম। গ্রামে খাদ্য অপ্রতুল ছিল। তাই আবদুল দু'টা পাউরুটি ও কিছু চা এবং দুধ, পনির ও ফলের আচার দ্বারা একটা সুটকেস বোঝাই করল। আমরা অশ্বস্তিকরভাবে জনাকীর্ণ নয় এমন একটা আন্তঃদেশীয় ট্রেনের মধ্যম শ্রেণিতে চড়ে ছায়াচ্ছনু রমনীয়তায় ভরা দেশটির মধ্য দিয়ে ভ্রমণ করেছিলাম। এটা ছিল খণ্ড খণ্ড নরম মেঘে আচ্ছাদিত চাঁদনী রাত; স্থলভাগের অধিকাংশই ছিল পানির নিচে। ছায়ার মধ্যে ধান ও তাল গাছ, মালবাহী গাড়ি চলাচলের কয়েকটা উঁচু পথ এবং ঝোঁপ-ঝাড়ের মাঝে দ্বীপের মত জেগে থাকা কুঁড়ে ঘরের সারি প্রতিফলিত হচ্ছিল। এখানে সেখানে চুলার আগুনের বা উন্মুক্ত পানিতে হেলে নৌকার লণ্ঠনের লাল আভা ছিল। প্রত্যুয়ে আমরা বিস্তীর্ণ মাঠের মধ্যে একটি ছোট খাল পাড়ের ফেশন সোনাইমুড়ি পৌছলাম। সেখান থেকে আমাদেরকে আরও আট মাইল দেশি নৌকায় কিছুটা খাল অতিক্রম করে আর কিছুটা বন্যাবিধৌত ধানক্ষেত পাড়ি দিয়ে যেতে হয়েছিল। আমি খুব সকালের ঐ শান্তিপূর্ণ নৌ ভ্রমণটির জন্য উন্মুখ হয়েছিলাম। এটা অবশ্যই শান্তিপূর্ণ ছিল কারণ আমি তৎক্ষণাৎ ঘুমিয়ে পড়েছিলাম এবং তন্ত রৌদ্রে খোরশেদের বাড়ির ঘাটে পৌছানোর আগ পর্যন্ত আমি আর কোনো কিছুই টের পাইনি। শেষ পর্যন্ত দেখা গোল যে চিঠিতে সে আমাকে নিয়ে আসছে লেখা ছিল তা তখন পর্যন্ত গোদর কেউই ইংরেজি বলতে পারত না, তাই তারা কেবলি আমার দিকে তাকিয়েছিল অর হাসছিল এবং তারা আমাকে ডাবের পানি পান করতে দিয়েছিল।

খোরশেদ বাঁশ আর খড়কুটার তৈরি কাছারিতে আমার জন্য একটা কাঠের বিছানা, চেয়ার ও টেবিলসহ অস্থায়ী তাঁবু স্থাপন করেছিল। বাঁশ ও তালগাছে ঘেরা জায়গাটি ছিল খুবই সুন্দর যার সামনেই ছিল একটি পুকুর যেখানে জোনাকিরা রাতের বেলা দুর্বোধ্য নাচ করত। নিরাপত্তার জন্য সে এরই পাশে নিজের বিছানা পেতেছিল এবং সূর্যোদয় থেকে ঘুমানোর আগ পর্যন্ত আমি সেখানে স্থায়ী আসতানা গেড়েছিলাম। গ্রামটির সরণকালের এবং বিগত প্রায় দুই দশকের মধ্যে সেখানে যাওয়া আমিই প্রথম ইউরোপীয়। এটি এতটাই প্রত্যন্ত অঞ্চল যে কোনো জেলা প্রশাসকও সেখানে যাতায়াত করতেন না। যেহেতু আমি একজন নারী তাই নারীরা (পুরুষদের আসার সময়ের ভিনু সময়ে) আমাকে দেখতে আসত। তাতে তাদের চরিত্র নিয়ে কোনো প্রশু উঠত না। মানুষ আসতেই থাকত। কেবলমাত্র বৃষ্টির কারণে এবং যারা নৌকা রাখার মত যথেই ধনী ছিল না তারাই আশেপাশের দশ মাইল দূর হতে আসতে পারত না। খোরশেদ যখন দেখল যে মানুষের আসা বন্ধ হবে না তখন সে আমার বিছানার চারিদিকে কয়েকটা পর্দা টানিয়ে দিয়েছিল, যাতে দর্শনীয় ব্যক্তি হয়ে থাকতে থাকতে আমি ক্লান্ত হয়ে পড়লে ওগুলোর আড়ালে গিয়ে বসতে পারি, যেমনটি চিড়িয়াখানার পশু তার শোবার ঘরে থাকে। তারপরও ছোট কুঁড়ে ঘরটি নারী ও শিশুদের দ্বারা পরিপূর্ণ হয়ে যেত। যখনই আমি বাইরে যেতাম, শিশুরা আমাকে অনুসরণ করত। খোরশেদ ধমক দিলে একটি ছোট বালক আকুতি জানাল, "আমাদেরকে তাড়িয়ে দিও না। তিনি চলে গেলে এ গ্রামে এমনকি একটি অভ্যুত পাখিও আসবে না।" আমাদের পরিকল্পিত দুই দিনে আমি তারকা বনে গেলাম। কিন্তু এটাই যথেষ্ট ছিল।

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(a) What does the phrase 'set out' mean?

(i) to halt (ii) to go (iii) to set up (iv) to start

(b) They reached Sonaimuri —.

(i) in the morning (ii) in the evening (iii) at dawn (iv) at night

(c) The word 'shadowy' means —.

(i) bright (ii) indistinct (iii) sparkling (iv) dusk

B.

I

Khorshed

					9
(d)			ning of 'celebrity'?	()	(1)
(0)	(i) dignita			(iii) general people	(iv) rich people
(e)	(i) a sheet	'curtain' stand		(iii) screen	(iv) none
Ext	tra Questio		(ii) tirape	(III) SCICCII	(IV) HOHE
			the word 'remonstrate' is	_	
(-)	(i) take			(iii) prosecute	(iv) release
(g)		ne synonym of		` ' 1	, ,
	(i) delecta	ble	(ii) horrible	(iii) unpleasant	(iv) unsightly
(h)		means in the			
4.5	(i) fierce			(iii) noisy	(iv) pacific
(i)		s the word 'pr		(···) · 1	(.)
(4)	(i) let go	t-middetba		(iii) impede	(iv) permit
(j)	(i) a usua		at do you mean by it?	(ii) a half-moon night	
		i ingiit it without mod		(ii) a nair-moon mgm (iv) a night with brigh	t moon
(k)			wooden bed' in the passag		t moon
(11)				(iii) a hard bed	(iv) a soft bed
(1)			rd 'blaze' is —.	(III) a Ilai a sea	(11) a 3010 304
()	(i) dullnes			(iii) flume	(iv) beam
(m)			eaning of the word 'crawl'?		. ,
	(i) rush			(iii) writhe	(iv) creep
(n)			f the word 'strange'?		
	(i) unsurp			(iii) unknown	(iv) typical
(o)			ning of the word 'mostly'?		(1.)
(.)	(i) seldom			(iii) rarely	(iv) infrequently
(<u>p</u>)			ing statement is true?	(ii) The outhor of the	nassaga is a Dalzistani
			Sonaimuri by car nor is a District Commissi		passage is a Pakistani
			es her maiden visit to Sona		
(q)		ne passage ab		annur	
(4)		out a moonlit		(ii) It is about a journ	ev
		bout a sports		(iv) It is about an acci	
(r)	In the pas	ssage the word	l 'clumps' refers to —.		
	(i) bushes			(iii) garden	(iv) flowers
		llowing questi			$2 \times 5 = 10$
			narrator of the passage go		
			uthor carry some foods w		e foods?
			t she enjoyed from the tra		
			lid Khorshed make for the for the comfort and safety		
	tra Questio		ior the comfort and safety	of the author:	
(f)		the camp furn	nished?		
(g)			ple gather the camp?		
			herself to a sleeping zoo a	nimal'— why?	
(i)			out? Write 2/3 sentences		
(j)	Why did t	he writer call	'tranquil' of boat journey?		
				the sights and scene	s the author enjoyed in her
		has been don			$2 \times 5 = 10$
		y a cross cou			$4.] \rightarrow \boxed{5.}] \rightarrow \boxed{6.}$
r, <u>Rea</u>			d complete the table below		
	Who		Event/Activity	Place	Time
W		setting out fo			(i)
	i)	packing a su	itcase		
W	'e	(iii)		a country of	
***	7	, ,		shadowy loveliness	
W		reached	landing of the	(iv)	at dawn
W		reached the		(v)	in a blaze of sunlight
(v	i)	setting me u	p a camp, a wooden bed,	(vii)	

chair and table

staying there holding permanent

becoming the first European to go fixing some curtains

(viii)

(ix)

(x)

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

ready	by	answer	plays	day	think
elaborate	budget	time	before	try	examinee

Every student has to face examination. Examination skill (a) — an important role in the examination. An (b) — should check and double check his/ her exam dates and times. He/she should make his/her necessary things (c) — before the examination (d) —. He/she should not (e) — his/her answers (f) — writing unnecessary things. He/she should (g) — to (h) — all the questions. He/she should read the whole question paper (i) — starting to write. He/she has to (j) — about the time and make a budget of it.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

1 × 10 = 10

Facebook is a popular social networking service. It is a (a) — of photos and basic information of its users. It also includes their (b) — and information of their (c) —. There are various (d) — of facebook. Facebook is the most (e) — and most largely used social (f) — service. It has over one (g) — active users. It has promoted social (h) —. It was (i) — by Mark Zucker Berg along with his roommates and classmates of (j) — University.

6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (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 movies 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.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Female Education" answering the following questions in about 200 words. 10 (a) What is the state of female education in Bangladesh? (b) What is the percentage of female literacy? (c) Why is female education necessary? (d) What is the obstacles women face in receiving education? (e) Why are the women of our country lagging behind? (f) What are the advantages of female education?
- 9. Write an email to your pen friend asking him/ her to visit Bangladesh.

10. The chart below shows the flow of remittance in Bangladesh during the period 2009-2012. Now describe the chart in your own words.

Year	Amount of remittance (in millions)	Number of Immigrants
2009	\$ 3,177.85	2,54,110
2010	\$ 4,561.62	2,70,550
2011	\$ 4,255.19	2,52,000
2012	\$ 5.001.20	3.80.710

11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

Fair Daffodils, we weep to see

You haste away so soon;

As yet the early-rising sun

Has not attain'd his noon.

Stay, stay,

Until the hasting day

Has run

But to the even-song;

And, having pray'd together we

Will go with you along.

We have short time to stay, as you

We have as short a spring;

As quick a growth to meet decay,

As you, or anything.

We die

As your hours do, and dry

Away,

Like to the summer's rain;

Or as the pearls of morning's dew,

Ne'er to be found again.

Model Question - 70

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

Elizabeth spent thirty pounds on summer frocks and set sail immediately. The ship, heralded by rolling porpoises, ploughed across the Mediterranean and down the Canal into a sea of staring, enamel-like blue, then out into the green wastes of the Indian Ocean, where flocks of flying fish skimmed in terror from the approaching hull. At night the waters were phosphorescent, and the wash of the bow was like a moving arrowhead of green fire. Elizabeth 'loved' the life on board ship.......

She was going to love India, she knew. She had formed quite a picture of India, from the other passenger's conversation; she had even learned some of the more necessary Hindustani phrases, such as 'idher ao', 'jaldi', 'sahiblog', etc. In anticipation she tasted the agreeable atmosphere of Clubs, with punkahs flapping

and bare-footed white turbaned boys reverently salaaming; and maidans where bronze Englishmen with little clipped moustaches galloped to and fro, whacking polo balls. It was almost as nice as being rich, the way people lived in India.

They sailed into Colombo through green glassy waters, where turtles and black snakes floated basking. A fleet of sampans came reaching out to meet the ship, propelled by coal-black men with lips stained redder than blood by betel juice. They yelled and struggled round the gangway while the passengers descended. As Elizabeth and her friends came down, two sampan-wallahs, their prows nosing against the gangway, besought them with yells. [Unit-15; Lesson-2]

[Govt. College of Commerce, Chittagong- '16; Syed Shah Mostafa College, Moulvibazar- '16]

— M Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 ————

Orient (ওরিআন্ট্)n—প্রাচ্য; the eastern part of the world, especially China and Japan. Herald (হেরাল্ড্)v—আগমন ঘোষণা করা; a sign that sth. will happen, change etc. syn-signal, prefigure. Porpoise (পোপাস্)n—ডলফিন বা ছোট তিমিসদৃশ সামুদ্রিক জীব বিশেষ. Plough (প্রাউ)v—অগ্রসর হওয়া; to go violently through sth, out of control; syn-make headway, move forward; ant-stop. Skim (ক্রিম্)v—উড়ে যাওয়া, ভেসে যাওয়া; to move quickly and lightly over a surface; syn-glide, fly, float; ant-stay. Hull (হাল্)n— জাহাজের মাস্তুল; the main, bottom part of a ship, that goes in the water. Phosphorescent (ফস্ফারেস্ন্ট্)adj—মূল্ আলো যুক্ত; syn-glowing, bright, luminous, radiant; ant-dull, depressing, muddy, dark. Arrowhead (আরৌহেড্)n—জীরের অগ্রভাগ বা মুখ; the sharp point at the end of an arrow. Anticipation (আন্টিসিপেইশ্ন)n—পূর্বভিসে; the fact of seeing that sth might happen in the future and perhaps doing sth about it now; syn-prediction, interception. Turbaned (টাবান্ড্)adj—পাগড়ি আঁটা; wearing a long piece of cloth wound tightly around the head. Reverently (রেভারান্ট্লি)adv—শ্রম্বামিশ্রিভাবে; with respect and admiration; syn-adoringly, respectfully, humbly; ant-disrespectfully, irreverently. Gallop (গ্লালাপ্)n—দুত অগ্রসর হওয়া; to run fast so that all four feet come off the ground to gather in each act of forward movement; syn-bolt, dash, career, run, hurtle; ant-delay, restrain. Whack (ওফ্লাক)v—সজোরে আঘাত করা; to hit sb/sth very hard; syn-hit, strike. Yell (ইএল্)v— উজেনার কারণে তীব্র-ম্বরে চাঁচিয়ে ওঠা; to shout loudly; syn-shout, scream, shriek, howl; ant-whisper.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: এলিজাবেথ গ্রীষ্মকালীন পোশাক কিনতে ত্রিশ পাউন্ড খরচ করলেন এবং অবিলম্বে সমুদ্রযাত্রা করলেন। জাহাজটি সাঁতরে চলা ডলফিনের পথ নির্দেশনায় ভূমধ্যসাগর পাড়ি দিয়ে এবং একটি খালের মধ্য দিয়ে এনামেল সদৃশ নীল রং এর নজরকাড়া মহাসাগরে এসে পৌছল, তারপর জাহাজটি ভারত মহাসাগরের এমন সবুজ অঞ্বলে এসে পৌছল যেখানে নিকটে আগমনরত জাহাজের ভয়ে, উড়ত্ত মাছের দল দুত সরে যেতে লাগল। রাতের বেলা জলরাশি ছিল অন্ধকারে জ্বলনশীল এবং জাহাজের অগ্রভাগের বিক্ষুপ্থ জলের গতি ছিল সবুজ আগুনের ছুটত্ত তীরের মাথার মত। এলিজাবেথ জাহাজের জীবন ভালোবাসতেন।

তিনি জানতেন যে তিনি ভারতবর্ষকে ভালোবাসেন/ ভালোবাসতে যাচ্ছেন। অন্যান্য যাত্রীদের কথোপকথন থেকে তিনি ভারতবর্ষের একটি মোটামুটি ছবি এঁকেছিলেন, এমনকি তিনি কয়েকটি অতি প্রয়োজনীয়, হিন্দুস্তানী শব্দগুচ্ছ যেমন 'ইধার আও', 'জলদি', 'সাহিবলোগ' ইত্যাদি শিখেছিলেন। তিনি কল্পনায় ক্লাবের মনোরম পরিবেশ আস্বাদন করেছিলেন যেখানে সাদা পাগড়ি পড়া বালকেরা খালি পায়ে হাত পাখা নাড়িয়ে শ্রম্পার সাথে সালাম দিচ্ছিল; এবং ময়দানগুলোতে ছোট করে ছাটা গোঁফধারী উম্বত ইংরেজগণ সজোরে পোলো বলে আঘাত করে এদিক ওদিক ছুটছিল। এটা ছিল প্রায় ধনী হওয়ার মতোই চমৎকার যেভাবে ভারতবর্ষের মান্য জীবন্যাপনে অভ্যস্ত।

তারা সবুজ কাঁচের মত স্বচ্ছ জলরাশির মধ্য দিয়ে কলশ্বো পৌঁছল, যেখানে কচ্ছপ ও কালো সাপ রোদ পোহানোর জন্য ভেসে বেড়াত। এক সারি সাম্পানের বহর জাহাজের নিকট এগিয়ে এসেছিল যাদের মাঝি ছিল কয়লার মত কালো এবং তাদের ঠোঁট ছিল পানের রসে সিক্ত রক্তের চেয়ে বেশি লাল। যাত্রীরা নামার সময় তারা সিঁড়ির চারপাশে উচ্চ:স্বরে চিৎকার ও সংগ্রাম করছিল। এলিজাবেথ ও তার বন্ধুরা যখন নিচে নেমে এলো, দুজন সাম্পানওয়ালা, সিঁডির গায়ে তাদের নৌকার অগ্রভাগ ঠিকিয়ে উচ্চ:স্বরে তাদের নিকট মিনতি করল।

A. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives.

What is the meaning of the phrase 'to and fro'?

(ii) to and from

(i) ups and down

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(iv) backward and forward

CII	oose are correct ariswer	nom arcancinauves.		1 /
(a)	What does the phrase '	set sail' stand for?		
	(i) journey by river	(ii) journey by sea	(iii) journey by road	(iv) journey by air
(b)	What is the closest mea	aning of the word 'anticip	oation'?	
	(i) expect	(ii) predict	(iii) guess	(iv) prediction
(c)	The ship sailed by —.			
	(i) sideway		(iii) gangway	(iv) none of these
(d)	What does the word 're	verently' mean?		
	(i) relentlessly	(ii) pious	(iii) respectfully	(iv) disrespect
(e)	What does the word 'ye	lled' mean?		
	(i) whispered	(ii) roar	(iii) shout	(iv) screamed
Ext	tra Questions :			
(f)	The meaning of the wor	rd 'approach' in the pass	age?	
	(i) presence	(ii) expel	(iii) attempt	(iv) solicit
(g)	What is the closest mea	aning of the word 'whack	.'?	
	(i) manage	(ii) strike	(iii) throw	(iv) catch
(h)	What do you mean by t	the word 'gangway'?		
		n in front of the ticket co	unter	
	(ii) The main stair of a s			
	(iii) The bridge linking a			
		r to enter the cabin of a s		
(i)	What is the closest mea	aning of the word 'revere		
	(i) irreverently	(ii) adoringly	(iii) respectfully	(iv) none of these

(iii) east and west

WIOC	ici &	guestions W r	nst raper-							210
	(k)	What is the n	neaning of	'atmos	sphere' in the pas	sade?				
	(11)	(i) climate	icaining or		eamland		state	ſi	v) all c	of these
	(1)	What is the c	losest mea			(111)	state	(1	v) an c	n these
	(1)	(i) monster	losest inca	(ii) cri		(iii) 1	killing	(i	v) fear	
	(m)	The Mediterra	anean is a	(11) (11)	iiic	(111)	xiiiiig	(1	v) icai	
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	(n)		neaning of	` '	a o' in the passage?		Ccan	(1	v) ianc	•
	(11)	(i) canter	ilearining of	(ii) sp			caper	(;	w) non	e of these
	(a)		of the wor		in the passage is		Lapei	(1	v) 11011	c of these
	(U)	(i) lament	or me work	(ii) eff			nove	(;	w) oll o	of these
	(m)		locast mas					(1	v) an c	or these
	(P)		iosest mea	iiiig o ii) me	f 'picture' in the p			(:) :	ď o
	(~)	(i) colour	of				scenery	(1	v) ima	ge
	(q)		упонуш ог		ord 'conversation		م	(:		. 4 4
	()	(i) listening	. 4	(11) (11)	sagreement	(111)	dialogue	(1	v) quie	etuae
	(T)	'propel' refers		(··) -1-		()		(-		
ъ	A	(i) thrust forw		(ii) sh	ove	(111) 1	nove	(1	v) rais	
В.		swer the follow			1: 0 0					$2 \times 5 = 10$
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		Why were the							1.0	
					an Ocean and th		of the bow	v look at ni	gnt?	
					as going to love Ir					
) What happened when the ship reached Colombo?								
		ra Questions :								
					er visit to India?					
					n Sea in 2/3 lines					
					out Elizabeth's jo	urney	to India?			
	(i)	What do you	know abou	ıt 'polo	balls game'?					
					tour in India?					
2 .						ig the	incidents r	net by Eliz	abeth	in her journey to
		lombo. (One ha		ne for					_	$2 \times 5 = 10$
	1.	Decision to go	to India		\rightarrow 2	·	→ 3.	\rightarrow 4.	\rightarrow	$5. \rightarrow 6.$
Or,	Rea			comp	lete the table bel	ow wit	h the given	informatio		$1 \times 10 = 10$
		Who/ Wh	nat		Event/Activity		Purpos	se/ How	,	Time/ Place
	El	lizabeth		spen	ding thirty pound	s	(i)			
	(ii)	i)		being	gphosphorescent				(iii) .	
		lizabeth		going	((iv)	•	(v)	•••••
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The Egyptian kings were very powerful and luxurious. They were buried in great buildings or tombs (a) — pyramid as they believed that after death they would go to another world. And there they (b) — need many things as they would use in this world. That is why their precious treasures were (c) — with them. These pyramids still (d) — today which were built in a (e) — and made (f) — stone. In pyramids there are secret (g) — followed by secret doors leading to a secret chamber. And in that secret chamber dead bodies were (h) — known as mummy. These pyramids were built by poor slaves and finally they were killed (i) — after finishing their (j) —.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

A reason why people at school read books is to please their teacher. The (a) — has suggested some books to be (b) — and (c) —. That's why many (d) — get anxious to (e) — the book and please their teacher reading it. Two or three of them may (f) — like it. They may also be (g) — to their teacher for putting it in their (h) —. But most of them will not (i) — like it. That does (j) — to the students.

3. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (a) Only 7 percent of the city is covered by roads.
- (b) They say that the rickshaw drivers pull their rickshaws so slowly that they trap the other vehicles behind them.
- (c) There are some mega cities in the world.

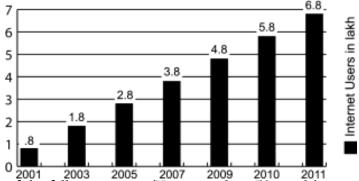
- (d) So, the obvious solution is to separate the rickshaws from other vehicles and give each of them lanes and lights according to their top speed.
- (e) Narrowness of the roads is another reason of traffic jam.
- (f) Dhaka is one of them.
- (g) Most of the people of Bangladesh blame the traffic jam on the rickshaws.
- (h) It doesn't match the scale of its population.
- (i) Besides, different sorts of vehicles play on the same road.
- (j) The infrastructure of the city is very poor.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Street Children in Bangladesh" on the basis of the answers to the following questions in about 200 words.

 (a) Who are the street children? (b) Where do they live? (c) How do they earn their livelihood? (d) What are they deprived of? (e) What steps should we take for their proper rehabilitation?
- 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

 One day I was going to college to sit for the terminal exam at 2 pm. I, along with some friends, was walking along the footpath towards college, when suddenly one of my friends fell fainted on the ground
- 9. Suppose, you are Nasima/ Irfan. You received a letter from your father yesterday. In the letter, you were advised not to kill your precious time surfing the internet. Now, write a reply to the letter.
- 10. The graph below shows the "The increasing trend in Internet Users in Bangladesh from 2001 to 2011. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and the main features given in the graph.



2001 2003 2005 2007 2009 2010 2011 11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

What is this life if, full of care, We have no time to stand and stare? Not time to stand beneath the boughs And stare as long as sheep or cows. No time to see, when woods we pass, Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass. No time to see, in broad daylight, Streams full of stars, like skies at night. A poor life this if full of care, We have no time to stand and stare.

8

Model Question - 71

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

......"Don't you go with him, missie! Not with him! Bad wicked man he, not fit taking missie!"
"Don't you listen him lies, missie! Nasty low fellow! Nasty low tricks him playing. *Nasty native* tricks!"
"Ha, ha! He is not native himself! Oh no! Him European man, white skin all same, missie. Ha ha!"

"Stop your bat, you two, or I'll fetch one of you a kick," said the husband of Elizabeth's friend-he was a planter. They stepped into one of the sampans and were rowed towards the sun-bright quays. And the successful sampan-wallah turned and discharged at his rival a mouthful of spittle which he must have been saving up for a very long time."

This was the Orient. Scents of coco-nut oil and sandalwood, cinnamon and turmeric, floated across the water on to Mount Lavinia where they bathed in a lukewarm sea that foamed like Coca-Cola. She came back to the ship in the evening, and they reached Rangoon a week later.

North of Mandalay the train, fuelled with wood, crawled at twelve miles an hour across a vast parched plain bounded at its remote edges by blue rings of hills. White egrets stood poised, motionless, like herons, and piles of drying chillis gleamed crimson in the sun. Sometimes a white pagoda rose from the plain like the breast of a supine giantess. The early tropic night settled down, and the train jolted on, slowly, stopping at little stations where barbaric yells sounded from the darkness. Half-naked men with their long hair knotted behind their heads moved to and fro in torchlight, hideous as demons in Elizabeth's eyes. The train plunged into the forest, and unseen branches brushed against the windows. It was about nine o'clock when they reached Kyauktada, where Elizabeth's uncle and aunt were waiting with Mr. Macgregor's car, and with some servants carrying torches. Her aunt came forward and took Elizabeth's shoulders in her delicate, saurian hands.

"I suppose, you are our niece Elizabeth? We are so pleased to see you," she said, and kissed her. Mr. Lackersteen peered over his wife's shoulder in the torchlight. He gave a half-whistle, exclaimed, "Well, I'll be damned!" and then seized Elizabeth and kissed her, more warmly than he need have done, she thought. She had never seen either of them before. [Unit-15; Lesson-2]

[Syed Shah Mostafa College, Moulvibazar-'16; Govt. College of Commerce, Chittagong-'16]

───── 🏛 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍🛨

Descend (ডিসেড)v–অবতরণ করা/নামা; to come or go down from a higher to a lower level; syn-go down, move down, come down, slide down, fall down; ant-ascend, embark, rise, go up. Rival (রাইড্ল্)n-প্রতিদ্বন্ধী; a person that competes with another in sport, business etc.; syn-opponent, competitor, contender; ant-associate, ally. Lukewarm (লূক্ওয়োম্) adj-কুসুম গরম; slightly warm; syn-tepid, warm, hand-hot; ant-hot. Crimson (ক্রিম্জন্)adj-গাঢ় লাল, টকটকে লাল; dark red in colour; syn-blood red, brick red, claret. Jolt (জোউ্লট্)v-আকস্কিক ধাক্কা দেওয়া; move suddenly and violently; syn-shake, jerk, bump, joggle, nudge. Barbaric (বা:ব্ল রিক্) adj-বর্বরোচিত; cruel and violent and not as expected from people who are educated and respect each other; syn-barbarous, brutal, inhuman, primitive, rude, uncivilized; ant-civilised, gracious, humane. **Knot** (নট্)n–দড়ি, সুতা বা ফিতার গিট বা গ্রন্থি; a joint made by tying together the ends of a piece; syn-tie, loop.

বজ্ঞানবাদ:"মিসি, আপনি ওর/ তার সাথে যাবেন না!। ওর/তার সাথে নয়! সে খারাপ/ দুফ্ট লোক, মিসিকে নেবার উপযুক্ত নয়।" "মিসি, আপনি ওর/তার মিথ্যা কথা শনবেননা। নোংরা নীচ লোক! সে নোংরা ও নীচ কৌশল খেলছে। নোংরা স্থানীয় কৌশল!"

"হা, হা! সে নিজে স্থানীয় নয়। ওহু না! সে ইউরোপীয় লোক, একই রকম সাদা চামড়া, মিসি। হা হা!"

"তোমাদের দুজনের পাগলামি বন্ধ করো, নইলে আমি তোমাদের একজনকে লাথি মারব" - বলল এলিজাবেথের বান্ধবীর স্বামী যে একজন আবাদকারী। তারা একটি সাম্পানে উঠে রৌদ্রোজ্জল জেটির দিকে অগ্রসর হলো। এবং সফল সাম্পানওয়ালা ঘ্ররে তার প্রতিদ্বন্দীর দিকে অনেকক্ষণ পর্যন্ত জমিয়ে রাখা মুখভর্তি থুথু ছুড়ে মারল।

এটাই ছিল প্রাচ্য। নারকেল তেল এবং চন্দন, দারুচিনি ও হলুদের সুবাস মিশ্রিত জলরাশি পার হয়ে তারা মাউন্ট লিভিনিয়াতে পৌঁছল এবং কোকা-কোলার মত ফেনিল কুসুম সমুদ্রে গোসল করল। সে সন্ধ্যায় জাহাজে ফিরে এল এবং এক সপ্তাহ পরে তারা রেজ্ঞানে পৌছল।

মান্দালয়ের উত্তরে কাঠের জ্বালানি চালিত হয়ে ট্রেনটি ঘণ্টায় ১২ মাইল বেগে নীল পাহাড়বেফিত বিস্তীর্ণ উষর সমতলভূমি দিয়ে চলতে লাগল। সাদা সারস জাতীয় পাখিগুলো বকের মত নিশ্চল দাঁড়িয়েছিল এবং শুকনো মরিচের স্তুপগুলোকে সুর্যালোকে টক্টকে লাল দেখাচ্ছিল। মাঝে মাঝে সমতল থেকে উঠা একটা সাদা প্যাগোডাকে চিৎ হয়ে থাকা দানবীর বক্ষের ন্যায় দেখাচ্ছিল। আগাম গ্রীম্মের রাত্রি নেমে এসেছিল এবং ট্রেনটি আস্তে আস্তে ঝাঁকনি খেয়ে একটি ছোট স্টেশনে থেমে গেল যেখানে অন্ধকার হতে বর্বরোচিত চিৎকার ভেসে এসেছিল। অর্বউল্ভা লোকগলো তাদের মাথার পেছনে বুঁটি বাঁধা লম্বাচুলসহ মশালের আলো নিয়ে এদিক ওদিক নড়াচড়া করছিল, এলিজাবেথের চোখে তারা ছিল দানবের মত বীভৎস। ট্রেনটি বনের মধ্যে প্রবৈশ করল এবং অদৃশ্য ডালপালাগুলো জানালার গায়ে ছুঁয়ে গেল। প্রায় ৯টায় তারা কিয়াকতাদা পৌছল। এলিজাবেথের চাচা-চাচী মি: ম্যাকগ্রেগরের গাড়ি এবং মশালবাহী কয়েকজন ভূত্য নিয়ে সেখানে অপেক্ষা করছিলেন। তার চাচী এগিয়ে এসে তার কোমল ঠাফী হাতে এলিজাবেথের কাঁধ স্পর্শ

"আমার মনে হয় তুমি আমাদের ভাতিজী এলিজাবেথ? তোমাকে দেখে আমরা খুবই আনন্দিত"- তিনি বললেন এবং তাকে চুমু খেলেন। মি: ল্যাকারস্টীন মশালের আলোয় তার স্ত্রীর কাঁধের উপর দিয়ে উঁকি দিলেন। তিনি মৃদু শিস দিলেন ও বিস্নয়ের সাঁথে বললেন, "বেশ, আমি জাহানাুুুুমে যাব।" তারপর তিনি এলিজাবেথকে জড়িুুয়ে ধরে প্রয়োজনের তুলনায় বেশি আত্তরিকভাবে চুমু খেলেন। তেমনটাই তার মনে হলো। সে পূর্বে কখনো তাদের একজনকেও দেখেনি।

Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 5 = 5$ (a) What does the word 'rival' mean? (iii) co-worker (i) colleague (ii) opponent (iv) associate (b) A week was needed to reach -(iii) Rangoon (iv) Kyauktada (i) India (ii) Mandalay (c) What does the phrase 'piles of refer to? (iii) build up (iv) heaps of (i) mass (ii) flock of (d) What is the synonym of the word 'jolt'? (ii) shock (iii) bang (iv) surprise (i) jerk (e) "Don't you go with him, Missie! Not with him! Bad wicked man he, not fit taking Missie!" what does it imply? (ii) prevent to go anywhere (i) making conscious about bad man (iii) attract towards own's sampan (iv) all of them Extra Questions: (f) Which of the following words is close to "nasty"? (iii) clumsy (iv) indecent (ii) fearful (i) filthy (g) Which word is more close to "native"? (ii) rustic (iii) local (iv) topical (i) natural (h) Sandalwood is related to -

(i) zoology (ii) botany

(iii) spices (iv) fauna Which statement is true among the following?

(i) Cinnamon and turmeric are plants. (ii) Cinnamon and turmeric are spices. (iv) All the above (iii) Cinnamon and turmeric are flavours.

The synonym of the word "foam" is supposed to be -

(i) bead (iii) bubble (ii) deep (iv) blue (k) Which word is close enough to "lukewarm"?

(ii) cold (iii) heated (iv) tepid (i) hot

1. Hiring a sampan

				1100 001111101111	aure zignen moder guestions					
	(1)	According to the passag	ge the word "trick" i	means —.						
	(-)	(i) technique	(ii) deceit	(iii) curiosity	(iv) cheat					
	(m)	The sea of Mount Lavin	• •		(= , =======					
	` ′	(i) energy drink	(ii) soft drink	(iii) hard drink	(iv) all the above					
	(n)	Which statement is true			. ,					
	` ,	(i) moving from one place								
		(ii) moving from one situ		G						
		(iii) walking very conscient		(iv) all the above						
	(o)	"Supine" means —.	<u>-</u>	(,						
	(-)	(i) giantess	(ii) giant	(iii) lying face upward	(iv) lying face downword					
	(a)	What is "egret"?	(-) 6	(, -) g	(, -) g					
	(F)	(i) a church	(ii) a fish	(iii) a bird	(iv) none of them					
	(a)	The word "crawl" refers		(111) & 511 &	(21) 110110 01 0110111					
	(4)	(i) creep	(ii) swift	(iii) speed	(iv) spur					
	(r)	The word "orient" refers		(iii) speed	(11) Span					
	(-)	(i) western	(ii) eastern	(iii) northern	(iv) southern					
	(s)	The word "planter" mea		(III) ITOT CITOTI	(iv) southern					
	(5)	(i) planner	(ii) gardener	(iii) farmer	(iv) none of the above					
	(t)	The color of the pagoda		(iii) lariner	(iv) field of the above					
	(6)	(i) ash	(ii) livid	(iii) transparent	(iv) snowy					
	(11)	The word "crimson" refe		(iii) transparent	(iv) snowy					
	(4)	(i) scarlet	(ii) reddish	(iii) bloodshot	(iv) all the above					
	(v)	Which word is close to '		(iii) Sioodsiiot	(iv) an are assive					
	(•)	(i) brighten	(ii) darken	(iii) whiten	(iv) pollen					
	(w)	Who kissed Elizabeth?	(ii) dariteri	(iii) willtein	(iv) ponen					
	(**)	(i) Mr. Lackersteen	(ii) Mrs. Lackerste	en (iii) Mr. Macgregor	(iv) both (i) and (ii)					
	(x)	Which word imply the b			(iv) sour (i) tale (ii)					
	(22)	(i) savage	(ii) decent	(iii) lofty	(iv) both (ii) and (iii)					
	(v)	The best synonym of th			(iv) sour (ii) and (iii)					
	G)	(i) nearby	(ii) distant	(iii) mediocre	(iv) little					
	(2)	The phrase "peer over"			(IV) IICUC					
	(2)	(i) associate	(ii) attendant	(iii) come into view	(iv) hunt					
	(ลล)	(aa) In the passage "giantess" is used as —.								
	(uu,	(i) giant	(ii) female giant	(iii) gigantic	(iv) tiny					
	(bb									
	(bb) According to the passage which word describes best the word "saurian"? (i) lizards (ii) cold (iii) huge (iv) reptile									
	(cc)	The word "hideous" mea		(iii) Trage	(iv) repend					
	(00)	(i) demon	(ii) animal	(iii) horrible	(iv) severe					
	(dd		• •							
	(dd)In the sea of Mount Lavinia there was a — of cocount oil and sandalwood, cinnamon and turmeric.								
		(i) fragrance	(ii) view	(iii) scene	(iv) all the above					
	(ee)	When did they reach Ky		()	(=:, === ==== === === == == == == == == ==					
	(,	(i) at midnight	(ii) at morning	(iii) at evening	(iv) at night					
B.	Ans	swer the following questi		()	$2 \times 5 = 10$					
		What did the Sampanw								
		How did Elizabeth enjoy		lbo?						
		Where did Elizabeth go								
				ney from the north of Ma	ndalay?					
		How did Elizabeth's und			3					
		ra Questions :								
		What did the successfu	ıl sampan-wallah d	lo? Why did he do so?						
		Who screams like barba		3						
	_	How Elizabeth's uncle a		ing?						
	(j) How was the sea of Mount Lavinia?									
	-	(k) How did they recognize the Europeans? (l) Who were hideous as demons in Elizabeth's eyes?								
		m) Why did the white pagoda compared with "the breast of a supine giantess"?								
2.					abeth to Kyaukatada. (One has					
	1	1 6			0 5 10					

Or, Read the above passage and complete the table below with the given information. 1×1

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

What/ Who	Event/ Activity	Time	Effect/ Place
(i)	discharged spittle		at his rival.
They	(ii)		in a lukewarm sea
Elizabeth	(iii)	(iv)	to the ship
(v)	rose		from the plain
Half naked men	looked as demons		(vi)
The train	plunged		(vii)
They	(viii)	(ix)	at Kyauktada
(x)	were waiting		Mr. Mcgregor's car

3. Write a summary of the above text.

10

Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

learn	out	title	leave	begin	beyond
popular	publish	write	take	famous	relate

You have heard the name of Hason Raja. He is well-known as 'Pagla Hason Raja' (a) — by himself. He had a tension-free youth having enough riches, comfort or pleasures. But he did not (b) — formal education completely. At one stage of his life, he found everything (c) — with life meaningless. That is why he (d) — to think about the Creator, life, death and mankind, after (e) — his luxurious life style. He wrote about a thousand of songs and poems. He (f) — these writings in a volume. Some of these songs were (g) — in Hindi language. He is (h) — not only in Bangladesh but also (i) — Bangladesh. To (j) — more about him we have to read and listen to his songs.

5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

Death is common to all living beings. Human beings die for (a) — reasons. They are (b) — to decay and (c) —. AIDS, (d) —, heart break and (e) — are some fatal diseases. The (f) — that causes AIDS, destroys many of the (g) — so that they cannot do their (h) — job. Then the victim dies from various (i) —. Most AIDS victims die of (j) —.

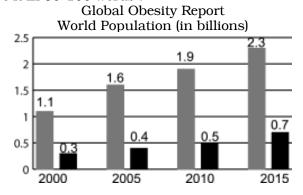
6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

- (a) This is why human brain is called sophisticated machine.
- (b) For all these reasons, human brain is compared with the CPU of a computer.
- (c) Maintaining traffic rules is very important while driving.
- (d) His body works visibly.
- (e) As conditions in the traffic keep invariable changing, one's brain must be at work while driving.
- (f) A driver has to think a lot of things in a single moment.
- (g) It is able to operate on ever-changing condition and standards of judgments.
- (h) He has to hold steering and the horn in hands, to keep his legs on the brake and accelerator.
- (i) But his brain works unseen and naturally.
- (j) And then, he must keep his eyes open looking ahead, right and left.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph of about 200 words on the basis of your answers to the following questions. 10 What does your father do? How old is he? How does he look? What type of a person is he? Is he friendly to you? Is he a busy person? What is his favourite food? What is his favourite pastime?
 8. The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.
- Lima works for a private firm in Dhaka. She lives alone in a small apartment near her office. Last Friday when she was cooking chicken curry for a leisurely holiday lunch, her phone rang. She rushed to her bed room to receive the phone. It was her boss. He told her to turn up immediately. Lima got dressed and went out in a hurry. She took a rickshaw to her office. As she was about to get into her boss's room she remembered that she had not turned off the gas stove before leaving for office
- 9. Suppose one of your cousins, who is the same age as you, did badly in the first terminal examination. Write a letter of consolation to him/her.
- 10. In today's world, people are getting fatter and fatter consuming fast food, using labour-saving machines and following sedentary lifestyle. The graph below shows a steady increase of overweight and obese people. Describe it in 80-100 words:



8

11. Give the theme of the following poem:

Twinkle, twinkle, little, star, How I wonder what you are! Up above the world so high, Like a diamond in the sky.

When the blazing sun is gone, When he nothing shines upon, Then you show your little light, Twinkle, twinkle, all the night.

Then the traveller in the dark, Thanks you for your tiny spark; He could not see which way to go, If you did not twinkle so. In the dark blue sky you keep, And often through my curtains peep, For you never shut your eye, Till the sun is in the sky.

As your bright and tiny spark Lights the traveller in the dark, Though I know not what you are, Twinkle, twinkle, little star.

Model Question - 72

Part-I : Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

One morning, about a fortnight after I had obtained my Liberty, Reldresal, Principal Secretary (as they style him) of private Affairs, came to my House, attended only by one Servant. He ordered his Coach to wait at a Distance and desired I would give him an Hour's Audience; which I readily consented to, on Account of his Quality, and Personal Merits, as well as of the many good Offices he had done me during my Sollicitations at Court. I offered to lie down, that he might the more conveniently reach my Ear: but he chose rather to let me hold him in my Hand during our Conversation. He began with Compliments on my Liberty; said, he might pretend to some Merit in it; but, however, added that if it had not been for the present Situation of things at Court, perhaps I might not have obtained it so soon. For, said he, as flourishing a Conditions as we appear to be in to Foreigners, we labour, under two mighty Evils; a violent faction at home, and the Danger of an invasion by a most potent Enemy from abroad. As to the first, you are to understand, that for above seventy Moons past, there have been two struggling Parties in this Empire, under the Names of Tramecksan, and Slamecksan, from the high and low Heels on their Shoes, by which they distinguish themselves.

It is alleged indeed, that the high Heels are most agreeable to our ancient Constitution: But however this be, his Majesty hath determined to make use of only low Heels in the Administration of the Government, and all Offices in the Gift of the Crown; as you cannot but observe; and particularly, that his Majesty's Imperial Heels are lower at least by a Drurr than any of his Court (Drurr is a Measure about the fourteenth Part of an Inch). The Animosities between these two Parties run so high that they will neither eat, nor drink, nor talk with each other. We compute the Tramecksan, or High-Heels, to exceed us in Number; but the Power is wholly on our Side. We apprehend his Imperial Highness, the Heir to the Crown, to have some Tendency towards the High-Heels; at least we can plainly discover one of his Heels higher than the other; which gives him a Hobble in his Gait. Now, in the midst of these intestine Disquiets, we are threatened with an Invasion from the Island of Blefuscu, which is the other great Empire of the Universe, almost as large and powerful as this of his Majesty. For as to what we have heard you affirm, that there are other Kingdoms and States in the World inhabited by human Creatures as large as yourself, our Philosophers are in much Doubt; and would rather conjecture that you dropt from the Moon, or one of the Stars; because it is certain, that an hundred Mortals of your Bulk, would, in a short Time, destroy all the Fruits and Cattle of his Majesty's Dominions: besides, our Histories of six Thousand Moons make no Mention of any other Regions, than the two great Empires of Lilliput and Blefuscu. Which two mighty Powers have, as I was going to tell you, been engaged in a most obstinate War for six and thirty Moons past. It began upon the following Occasion. It is allowed on all Hands, that the primitive way of breaking Eggs before we eat them, was upon the larger End; But his present Majesty's Grandfather, while he was a Boy going to eat an Egg, and breaking it according to ancient Practice, happened to cut one of his Fingers. Whereupon the Emperor his Father published an Edict, commanding all his Subjects, upon great Penalties, to break the smaller End of their Eggs. The People so highly resented this Law, that our Histories tell us, there have been six Rebellions raised on that Account; wherein one Emperor lost his life, and another his Crown. These civil Commotions were constantly fomented by the Monarchs of Blefuscu; and when they were quelled, the Exiles always fled for Refuge to that Empire. It is computed that eleven Thousand Persons have, at several Times, suffered Death, rather than submit to break their Eggs at the smaller End. Many hundred large Volumes have been published upon this Controversy: But the Books of the Big-Indians have been long forbidden, and the whole Party rendered incapable by Law of holding Employments. [Unit-15; Lesson-3]

——— Ոি Word-meaning ᢤ (ওয়াড্-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ Ոি

Fictitious (ফিক্টিশাস্)adj-বাস্তব নয়; কল্পিত বা আবিষ্কৃত; invented by somebody rather than true; syn-false, imaginary; ant-genuine, real, true, valid. Bigotry (বিগাট্রি)n-গোঁড়ামি; the state of feeling, or the act of expressing, strong unreasonable beliefs or opinions; syn-dogmatism, fanaticism; ant-open-mindedness, moderation. Obtain (আব্টেইন)v-পাওয়া, নিজের জন্য অর্জন বা সংগ্রহ করা; to get sth. especially by asking for it, buying it, working for it; syn-achieve, acquire, attain, earn, gain get, secure; ant-fail, miss, lose. **Perception** (পাসেপ্শ্ন)n–উপলব্ধি; the way you notice things, especially with the senses; syn-apprehension, conception, observation; ant-imperceptions. Consent to (কানসেন্ট্ ট্টু)v–রাজি হওয়া; to agree to sth or give your permission for sth; syn-agree, comply; ant-decline, oppose, deny, reject, repel. Convenient (কানভীনিআন্ট্)adj-সুবিধাজনক; useful, easy or quick to do; not causing problems; synsuitable, expedient, opportune, fitting, appropriate, useful; ant-inconvenient. Compliment (কম্প্রিমান্ট্)n-পূর্শংসাসূচক বাত্ন ; a remark that expresses praise or admiration of somebody; syn-accolade, admiration, commendation, praise; criticism, insult. Allege (আলেজ্) ৩–অভিযোগ করা, সপক্ষে বা বিপক্ষে যুক্তি দেখানো; to state something as a fact but without giving proof; syn-assert, claim, contend, charge. Faction (ফ্লাক্শ্ন)n-দলের অভ্যতরে ক্ষুধ এবং প্রায়শ স্বার্থান্বেমী বা চক্রান্তকারী গোষ্ঠী; a small group of people within a larger one whose members have some different aims and beliefs to those of the larger group; syn-group, division, bloc, offshoot, section. Potent (পোটিন্ট্)adj-শক্তিশালী; having a strong power; syn-strong, powerful, forceful, mighty; ant-weak. Animosity (ফ্লানিমসাটি)n-বিদেষ; সক্রিয় শত্রুতা; strong feeling of opposition, anger or hatred; syn-hostility, hatred, loathing, enmity. Exceed (ইক্সীড্)৩–কাউকে অতিক্রম করা বা ছাড়িয়ে যাওয়া; to be greater than a particular number or amount; syn-beat, better, surpass. Disquiet (ডিস্কোয়াইঅট্)v–চিন্তিত করা; to make feel worry and unhappiness about something; syn-concern, worry, trouble; antcalm, settle. Conjecture (কান্জেক্চা(র্))n-অনুমান; an opinion or idea that is not based on definite knowledge and is formed by guessing; syn-assumption, estimate. **Obstinate** (অব্স্টিনাট্)adj-একগুঁয়ে, জেদি; refusing to change your opinions; syn-determined, firm, head-strong, inflexible, strong-minded, stubborn; ant-compliant, flexible, hesitant. **Edict** (ঈডিক্ট্)n–ডিক্রি/ অধ্যাদেশ; an official order or statement given by somebody in authority; syn-act, command, decree. Quell (কুএল্)vt–দমন করা; to stop sth such as violent behaviour or protests; syn-suppress, put down, subdue, crush, quash, repress, control; ant-arouse, agitate, evoke, incite. Controversy (কনটাজ্ঞাসি) n-বিতর্ক, বিরোধ; syn-disagreement, argument, debate, dispute; ant-accord, agreement. Penalty (পেনান্টি)n-অপরাধ বা ত্রুটির কারণে আরোপিত শাস্তি; a punishment for breaking a law; syn-fine, forfeit, punishment, retribution; ant-reward.

বঙ্গানুবাদ: আমার মুক্তির প্রায় এক পক্ষকাল পর এক সকালে, গোয়েন্দা সংস্থার মুখ্য সচিব (যেমনটি তারা তাকে আখ্যায়িত করেন), রেলড্রেসাল মাত্র একজন ভৃত্য নিয়ে আমার বাড়িতে এসেছিলেন। তিনি তার কোচকে (ঘোড়ার গাড়ি) একটু দূরে অপেক্ষা করতে বলেন এবং ইচ্ছা পোষণ করলেন আমি যেন এক ঘণ্টার জন্য তার কথার শ্রোতা হই; তার গুণ ও ব্যক্তিগত প্রতিভার কারণে এবং আরও অনেক ভালো কাজ যা সে আদালতে সনির্বন্ধ সময় করেছেন— এ সকল কারণে আমি তাৎক্ষণিকভাবে রাজি হয়েছিলাম আমি শুয়ে পড়ার প্রস্তাব করেছিলাম, যাতে তিনি সুবিধাজনকভাবে তার কথা আমার কানে পৌছাতে পারেন: কিন্তু তার ইচ্ছা আমাদের আলাপ আলোচনার সময় আমি যেন তাকে আমার হাতে ধারণ করি/ তুলে নেই। তিনি আমার মুক্তির ব্যাপারে শুভেচ্ছা জানিয়ে শুরু করলেন; তিনি বললেন আমার মুক্তিতে তিনি কিছু প্রশংসার দাবিদার; কিন্তু, যা হোক, তিনি আরও বলেন যদি আদালতে বর্তমান পরিস্থিতি এমন না হত, হয়তোবা এত সহজে আমি এটি অর্জন করতে পারতাম না। কারণ, তিনি বলেন, বিদেশীদের কাছে আমরা সমৃন্ধ অবস্থানে আছি মনে হলেও, আমরা চেন্টা চালিয়ে যাচ্ছি দুটি প্রবল হুমকি নিয়ে; একটি সহিংস গৃহযুন্ধ এবং অন্যটি বিদেশী প্রভাবশালী শত্রুর আক্রমণের ভয়। প্রথমটির ব্যাপারে, তোমাকে বুঝতে হবে, সত্তরটি চাঁদের অধিক অতিবাহিত হয়েছে, ট্রামেকসান ও স্ক্যামেকসান নামে এই রাজ্যে দুটি সংগ্রামী দল আছে, যারা জুতোর উঁচু এবং নিচু হীলের দ্বারা নিজেদের বিচার করে।

বস্তুতঃ এটি স্বীকত যে. উঁচ হীলর্নাই আমাদের প্রাচীন সংবিধানের প্রতি একমত। কিন্তু এটি যাই হোক না কেন. মহামান্য রাজার প্রশাসনে এবং গিফট অভ দা ক্রাউন-এর সব পদে শুধু নিচু হীলদের নিয়োগ দেওয়ার সিম্ধান্ত নিয়েছিলেন; আপনার পর্যবেক্ষণ করার বাইরে এবং বিশেষত, রাষ্ট্রপ্রধানের রাজকীয় হীলগুলো তার দরবারের যেকোনো লোকের হীলের তুলনায় অন্তত এক দুর নিচু (এক দুর সমান এক ইঞ্চির চতুর্দশমাংশ পরিমাণ।) এই দুই দলের মধ্যে শত্রুতা এতটা তীব্র চলছিল যে, তারা একসঞ্জো খাবে না, পান করবে না, এবং একে অপরের সাথে কথাও বলবে না। আমরা ট্রামেকসানদের অথবা উঁচু হিলদের গণনা করি. তারা আমাদের চেয়ে সংখ্যায় বেশি: কিন্তু শক্তি/ক্ষমতা পুরোপুরি আমাদের পক্ষে। আমরা বুঝতে পারি রাজকীয় মহামান্যের, সম্রাটের উত্তরাধিকারী, উচু হীলের প্রতি একটু টান আছে এবং এটাও বুঝতে পারি তার একটি হীল অন্য হীল থেকে উঁচু ফলে তাকে একট খড়িয়ে চলতে হয়। এখন এসব ঘরোয়া দ্বন্দের মাঝে, আমরা ব্লেফাসক দ্বীপের আক্রমণে আতজ্কিত, যা পথিবীর অপর বহৎ সামাজ্য, যা আমাদের এই রাজ্যের মত বড় ও শক্তিশালী। আমরা আপনাকে একথা নিশ্চিত করে বলতে দেখেছি যে, আপনাদের মত বৃহৎ মানব প্রাণী বসবাসকৃত পথিবীর ন্যায় আরও রাজ্য ও রাষ্ট্র রয়েছে: আমাদের দার্শনিকরা অনেকটা সন্দিহান: এবং ধারণা করেন যে আপনারা চাঁদ, অথবা কোনো তারা থেকে ্ পড়েছিলেন: কারণ এটি নিশ্চিত যে. আপনাদের মত একশ জন মানুষ, অল্প সময়েই, মহামান্য সম্রাটের রাজ্যের সব ফলমূল এবং জীবজন্তু ধ্বংস করতে পারবেন : তাছাড়া আমাদের ছয় হাজার চন্দ্রের (চন্দ্র সময় পরিমাপক শব্দ যেমন : চন্দ্রবর্ষ) ইতিহাসে লিলিপুট ও ব্লেফাসকু নামক দুটি বৃহৎ সাম্রাজ্ল ব্যতীত অন্য কোনো অঞ্চলের কথা বলা নেই। ছয়শ তিরিশ চাঁদ পূর্ব থেকে দুটি বৃহৎ শক্তি প্রবল দুর্দমনীয় যুদ্ধে জড়িয়েছিল। যা এখন আমি আপনাকে বলতে যাচ্ছি। এটি নিম্নোক্ত কারণে শুরু হয়েছিল। এটি সর্বত্র গ্রহণযোগ্য যে, খাওয়ার পূর্বে ডিম ভাঙ্গার আদিম উপায় ছিল, বৃহত্তর প্রান্ত থেকে কেটে। কিন্তু বর্তমান স্ম্রাটের দাদা, তার বাল্যকালে, তখন ডিম খাওয়ার জন্য প্রাচীন পম্বতিতে ডিম ভাঙতে গিয়ে তার একটি আজ্ঞাল কেটে ফেলেন। তখন থেকে তার পিতা সম্রাট সব প্রজাদের ডিমের ক্ষুদ্রতর দিক হতে ভাঙতে শাস্তি বলবৎ করে অধ্যাদেশ জারি করেন। জনগণ এই আইনের প্রতি অত্যন্ত অসন্তুর্ফি প্রকাশ করে, আমাদের ইতিহাস সাক্ষ্য দেয় যে, ঐ কারণে ছয়টি বিদ্রোহ ঘটেছিল; যেখানে একজন সম্রাট জীবন হারিয়েছিলেন, এবং অন্যজন তার মকট হারিয়েছিলেন। এ সকল মানবসম্প্রদায়গত বিদোহ প্রতিনিয়ত ব্লেফাসকর রাজা কর্তৃক ইন্ধন পেত: এবং যখন তাদের দমন করা হতো নির্বাসিতরা ঐ সামাজ্যে আশ্রয়ের জন্য সর্বদা পালিয়ে যেত। গণনা করা হয় যে, বিভিন্ন সময়ে এগার হাজার ব্যক্তি ছোট প্রান্ত থেকে ডিম ভাঙ্গার বিষয়ে একমত না হয়ে বরং মৃত্যু কেই বরণ করেছিল। এ বিতর্কের উপর শত শত বড় আকারের বই ছাপানো হয়েছে: কিন্তু বড়-ভারতীয়দের বইগুলো দীর্ঘদিন যাবত নিষিদ্ধ করে রাখা হয়েছে. এবং সকল দল কর্মসংস্থান আইনের দ্বারা তাদেরকে অযোগ্য করেছে।

	oose the correct answer		1. C.1	1 × 5 =
(a)	The meaning of the wor			
	(i) before night (ii)		period of two weeks (iv)	period of two nights
(b)	The word 'obtain' mean			
	(i) gain	(ii) obsession		(iv) snatch
(c)		g is the closest mean	ing of the word 'readily'	according to the text
	meaning?			
	(i) preparedly		(iii) instantly	(iv) happily
(d)	The phrase 'consent to'			
	(i) decline	(ii) forbid	(iii) agree	(iv) refuse
(e)	Which of the following i	is synonymous to 'conve	eniently' —.	
	(i) flawlessly	(ii) beautifully	(iii) immediately	(iv) appropriately
Ext	ra Questions :			
	The word 'conversation	' refers to —.		
• •	(i) communication	(ii) confrontation	(iii) supervision	(iv) discussion
(g)	The word 'compliment'		. , 1	
•	(i) favour	(ii) admiration	(iii) bouquet	(iv) tribute
(h)	The word 'pretend' in the			. ,
()	(i) feign	(ii) act	(iii) affect	(iv) fake
(i)	The enmity between the			(iv) idile
(-)	(i) they hate each other		(ii) they share no social	relationship
	(iii) they fight every time		(iv) they want to negotia	
(j)		as to the first' indicates		ite
יט	(i) the danger of a foreign		(ii) fighting of two rival g	frome
	(iii) struggling parties	gii iiivasioii	(iv) a violent faction at h	
(1-)		re to understand that	for above seventy Moon	
(K)			lor above severity Moor	is past, Here u
	phrase seventy Moons	past refers to —.	(;;) loss than 90 months	
	(i) More than three year	S	(ii) less than 20 months	
(I)	(iii) Almost three years	1 1 .1	(iv) Two years	
(I)	The Heels of the shoes'		()	(a.)
, ,	(i) two rival parties		(iii) two empires	(iv) two names
(m)	The word 'distinguish'			
		(ii) differentiate	(iii) honoured	(iv) eminent
(n)	The word 'invasion' in t			
	(i) effect	(ii) violation	(iii) attack	(iv) raid
(o)	The word 'imperial' mea			
	(i) sovereign	(ii) great	(iii) crown	(iv) grand
(p)	The word 'intestine' in	the text refers to —.		
	(i) vitals	(ii) digestive organs	(iii) rectal	(iv) internal
(q)	'Apprehend' in the text	is similar to —.		
_	(i) understand	(ii) digest	(iii) sense	(iv) absorb
(r)	The word 'commotion' i	s synonymous to —.		
	(i) flap	(ii) outcry	(iii) rebellion	(iv) upset
(s)			'foment' according to the	
()	(i) cultivate	(ii) start	(iii) encourage	(iv) discourage
(t)		• •	eplacement for the word 'e	
\- /	(i) deportee	(ii) outcast	(iii) migration	(iv) diaspora
(11)	What does the word 'lib		·, -	, ,
(4)	(i) slavery	(ii) freedom	(iii) permit	(iv) restrict
(37)	What is the closest mea	• •		(IV) Testrice
(٧)	(i) in case of	(ii) by virtue of	(iii) because of	(iv) accountable
(777)	What does the word 'so		(III) because of	(iv) accountable
(w)			(iii) imrita	(iv) obtoin
()	(i) earnest request	(ii) request	(iii) invite	(iv) obtain
(X)	What is the synonym of		() 1 1	(1) 1
	(i) hostile	(ii) friendship	(iii) kindness	(iv) hostility
(y)	Monarchs of Blefuscu f			
	(i) civil commotions	(ii) employments	(iii) administration	(iv) danger
(z)	What is the closest mea			
	(i) guess	(ii) believe	(iii) conclusion	(iv) conclude
(aa)	Ancient constitution ag	reed to the process of $-$		
•	(i) big heels	(ii) low heels	(iii) medium heels	(iv) high heels
(bb)	What does the phrase '		. ,	. , ,
,	(i) on all directions	(ii) consider	(iii) on all sides	(iv) none
(cc)	What is the synonym of		(,	· · /
/			(***)	(.)
	(i) arouse	(ii) subdue	(iii) evoke	(iv) agitate

В.	 (dd) " but the power is wholly (i) competition for power (iii) violent faction Answer the following questions. (a) Why did Gulliver consent to give (b) What Reldresal meant to say by (c) How is the condition between the (d) What did Reldresal say to Gullive (e) What do Lilliputians think about Extra Questions: 	Reldresal an ho saying 'a violent e two rival group er about his libe	(ii) expressing p (iv) all of them our's audience? faction at home os?	oower	2 × 5 = 10
	(f) Who is Reldresal? What does he (g) Who are Tramecksan and Slame (h) What are the causes of division a (i) What is Blefuscu? What is the ca (j) What is Gulliver's experience abo (k) How did the breaking of eggs div (l) What happened as a result of thi (m) What was the cause of war betwo (n) How many rebellions occured ove (o) What is your opinion about the p	cksan? What is among the people use of their concut the human ride the people of is divison? een Lilliput and er this and what	the difference be the of Lilliput? Iffict with Lilliput nature, prejudice of Lilliput into two Blefuscu? t was the result?	at? e and thinking of o groups?	f the Lilliputians?
2.	(i) Based on your reading of the Gulliver's house. (One has been done 1. Going to Gulliver's house	text, make a flo		ing the activities $\rightarrow \boxed{4.} \rightarrow \boxed{4}$	s of Reldresal at $2 \times 5 = 10$ 5. \rightarrow 6.
(ii)	Extra Question: Read the above text and make a flo been done for you.) 1. Gulliver got liberty	w chart showing $\rightarrow 2$.	g some incident $\rightarrow 3$.	es of Gulliver at $3 \rightarrow 4$. $\rightarrow 6$	Lilliput. (One has $2 \times 5 = 10$ $5. \rightarrow 6.$
3. 4.	Write a summary of the above text.		uitable word fro	om the box. Ther	10
	contain pride	bring	development	lead	be
	obtain founder	receive	contribute	name	winner
	The Nobel Prize is the most prestigic three Bangalee Nobel Prize (b) —. The for his great (d) — in literature. The economist. He was (e) — this name — a First Class First B.A (Hons determination in economics (g) — him Muhammad Yunus who got the Nobel worked for the (i) — of the poor people Bank has also (j) — him a lot of aware three bangales.	te first one is Ra e second one is by Rabindranat) in Economics in towards Nobe el Prize in 2006 ole, that is why rds besides Nob	world. It is a mand bindranath Tag Amartya Kuman hagore which is from Preside Prize in Econo in peace. He was awarded Prize.	ore who (c) — Nor Sen, an Indian means divine. A ncy College, Komics in 1998. The sthe (h) — of Gr	r us that we have bel Prize in 1913 philosopher and martya Kumar (f) blkata. His great third one is Dr. rameen Bank and bunding Grameen
5.	Fill in the blanks with appropriate w The Pahela Baishakh is the first day (c) — holiday. Traders and (d) — ope organizations draw up (h) — program	of the Bengali l en halkhata. The	New Year. It is (ey also offer (e)	— to their (f) —	and clients. (g) —
6.	Rearrange the following sentences to (a) She was determined to become a (b) She did her graduation in Aerona (c) She joined NASA and began work (d) She obtained her Master's degree (e) Kalpana Chawla was the first Ind (f) Her first space mission (STS 87) (g) She did her Ph.D in Aerospace E (h) After a 16 day scientific mission crew including Kalpana Chawla (i) Her second space mission (STS 1 (j) After getting US citizenship she se	make a coherer in astronaut. autical Engineer king as a Vice-Pre in Aerospace Edian born astron began in 1997. Ingineering. In in space, the died.	nt order. ring. resident. Chgineering. haut. space shuttle (03. er as a NASA asi	Columbia broke	$1 \times 10 = 10$
7.				swers to the follo	wing questions in 10

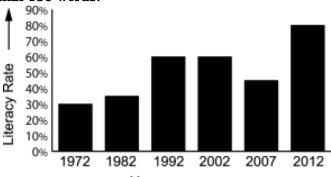
The following is the beginning of a story. Complete it in your own words.

Yesterday I was going to college. When I crossed the bus stand at Lalbagh. I witnessed that a huge crowd was standing in a circle. Out of curiosity, I went there and peeped through the crowd to see what was happening

do we celebrate our independence? (g) What is your comment about the War of Independence?

(a) What does the War of Independence stand for? (b) What was the background behind it? (c) When did our War of Independence occur? (d) What happened in the War? (e) When did we get freedom? (f) How

- 9. Suppose, you are Kasmir Jahan Tawoz. You have seen a job opportunity in ABC Company Ltd. The company has asked to submit a detailed CV along with a cover letter to the Managing Director for the post of Management Trainee at job@abccompany com. Now, apply for the post with a CV through the mentioned email.
- 10. Look at the following graph. It shows the literacy rate of Bangladesh in different years. Now describe the graph in not more than 150 words.



Year ———> 11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

There is no Frigate like a Book To take us Lands away Nor any cursers like a page Of prancing PovertyThis Traverse may the poorest take Without oppress of Toll-How frugal is the Chariot That bears the Human Soul-

Model Question - 73

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

The exterior of the King's palace is neither magnificent nor beautiful. The outer walls are not even plastered. It could easily be passed off as the multi-storied residence of a merchant of Benares. All the mansions in the city are of this sort, but the Queen's palace is very handsome. I was told, however, that the interior of the King's palace is very elegant, and that the suites of rooms and the chambers of the harem are painted an attractive verdigris.

The King's garden, which is outside the city, is very old. It has pleasant walks, lawns, and neatly arranged beds of various shapes– triangles, squares, hexagons and octagons. These are planted with varieties of flowers, green plants, and fruit trees such as the apple, gooseberry, peach, pear, filbert, etc. The garden also uses a special method to grow Indian fruits like the muskmelon, watermelon, cucumber, orange and pomegranate, and Indian flowers like the rose, henna, marigold, tuberose and the cock's- comb flower.

The cold weather in Europe doesn't allow one to grow Indian fruits and flowers in the open. A special kind of house is constructed for the purpose, three sides of which are of brick, while the fourth, which faces south, is made of glass-plates that keep out the cold air but let in the sun's rays. In the cold season stoves are lit in the house for heat, and fruit and flower seeds are sown in troughs filled with mould. The heat of the stoves and the warmth of the sunlight combine to aid the growth of Indian plants. European gardeners grow Eastern fruits in this manner and make a very good profit, charging as much as five rupees for a pomegranate and three for a musk-melon.

The trees along the walks in the King's garden are arranged very tastefully. By cutting the branches many of them have been shaped into human forms, so that at night one may mistake them for real people. It takes many days of work to tailor the trees into these shapes.

The road in front of the Queen's palace is very broad and charming. On one side is the palace, on the other a pond which is part of a park. Deer are kept in the park and the walks in it are lined with shady walnut trees. On Sundays, men and women, old and young, rich and poor, natives and foreigners, all come here to stroll and amuse themselves. In these delightful surroundings a heavy heart is automatically lightened. Sauntering courtesans with lissom figures and amorous maidens with the faces of houris spread a heavenly aura and the visitor's soul becomes a flowering garden.

—_____ f Word-meaning ♣ (ওয়াড়-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দাৰ্থ fi ______

Close (ক্লোউজ্) adj-নিকটে; closeness; syn-near; ant-distant. Exterior (ইক্স্টিআরিআর্)n–বহির্দেশ, বাহির; the outside of sth, especially a building; syn-outside; ant-inside, interior. Magnificent (মাগ্নিফিস্ন্ট্) adj-জাঁকজমকপূর্ণ; extremely attractive and impressive; magnificence (n); syn-superb, wonderful, splendid, outstanding, marvelous, resplendent, impressive; ant-unimpressive. Multistoried (মালটিস্টোরিড্) adj-বহুতল; syn-skyscraper. Residence (রেজিডাঙ্গ)n-বাসভবন. Mansion (মান্শ্ন)n-বৃহৎ অট্রালিকা. Palace (প্লালিস্)n-প্রাসাদ. Elegant (এলিগান্ট্) adj-রুচিশীল, অভিজাত; attractive and showing a good sense of style; syn-sophisticated, stylish, graceful, well-designed; ant-inelegant, unrefined. Verdigris (ভাডিগ্রিস)n–তাভ্রুল, তামক্রলজ্ক; Pleasant (প্রেজ্ন্ট্) adj-সুন্দর; enjoyable, pleasing or attractive; please

8

(i) beautiful

(i) hurt

(i) beauty

(o) What does the phrase 'keep out' refer to?

(p) What is the synonym of the word 'attractive'?

(v); pleasantness, pleasure (n); syn-enjoyable, agreeable, pleasing, pleasurable, satisfying, amusing, lovely; ant-unpleasant. Construct (কানু ক্ট্)v-নির্মাণ করা; to build or make sth such as a road, building or machine; construction; syn-build, make. **Mould** (মোউল্ড্)n–ঝুরঝুরে মাটি. **Tastefully** (টেস্ট্ফুলী)adv-রুচিসমতভাবে; taste. **Broad** (ব্রোড্) adj–চওড়া, পৃশায়ত; syn-spacious, wide, large; ant-narrow. Saunter (সোন্টার) v–মৃদুমন্দ গতিতে হেঁটে বেড়ানো; to walk in a slow relaxed way; syn-walk, stroll, amble, ramble, meander, wander; ant-march, stride. Lissome (লিসাম)adj–কমনীয়, চটপটে; thin and attractive; syn-slender, graceful, lithe, willowy; ant-stocky. Aura (ওরা)n– অলৌকিক আভা; a feeling or particular quality that is very noticeable and seems to surround a person or place; syn-air, aroma, ambience.

বঙ্গানুবাদ : রাজপ্রাসাদের বাইরের অংশ জাকজমকপূর্ণ নয়, সুন্দরও নয়। এমনকি বাইরের দেয়ালগুলো প্লাস্টারও করা না। খুব সহজে এটিকে বেনারসের কোনো বণিকের বহুতল ভবন বলে আখ্যায়িত করা যায়। শহরের সব ভবনের সারিই এ রকম কিন্তু রানীর প্রাসাদ খুবই আকর্ষণীয়। যা হোক, আমাকে বলা হয়েছিল, রাজমহলের ভিতরটা খুবই অভিজাত এবং ভেতরের কক্ষ ও কামরাগুলো তামার কারুকার্য খচিত ও খুব আকর্ষণীয়। শহরের বাইরের রাজ উদ্যান খবই পুরাতন। মনোরম পায়ে হেঁটে চলার পথ, তুণদারা আবত জমি এবং ত্রিভুজ, বর্গ, ষড়ভুজ ও অফ্টভুজের বিভিন্ন

আকৃতির সুসজ্জিত বীজতলা রয়েছে এটিতে। বিভিন্ন ধরনের ফুল, সবুজ চারাগাছ এবং ফল গাছ যেমন– আপেল, বৈচিলতা, পিচ, নাশপাতি, বাদাম ইত্যাদি রোপণ করা হয়েছে এ সকল বীজতলাতে। বাগানটিতে ভারতীয় ফলমূল যেমন বাঞ্চা, তরমুজ, শশা, কমলা ও ডালিম এবং ভারতীয় ফুল যেমন– গোলাপ, হাসনাহেনা, গাঁদা, রজনীগন্ধা ও মোরগফুল জন্মানোর জন্য বিশেষ ধরনের পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করে।

ভারতীয় ফলমূল ও ফুল উৎপাদনের জন্য ইউরোপের ঠান্ডা আবহাওয়ার উন্মক্ত স্থান উপযুক্ত নয়। তিন দিক ইট দিয়ে নির্মিত ও চতুর্থ দিক, যা দক্ষিণমুখি, কাঁচের প্লেট দিয়ে তৈরি যা ঠাড়া বাতাসকে প্রতিহত করে কিন্তু সুর্যের আলো প্রবেশ করতে দেয় এমন এক ধরনের বিশেষ ঘর তৈরি করা হয়। ঘরের ভিতর তাপের জন্য শীতকালে চুল্লি জ্নালিয়ে রাখা হয় এবং মাটি ভর্তি খোলা পাত্রে ফল ও ফুলের বীজ লাগানো হয়। চুল্লির তাপ ও সূর্যের আলোর উষ্ণতা ভারতীয় উচ্ছিদ জন্মানোর জন্য সাহায্য করতে একত্রিত করা হয়। ইউরোপীয় মালী প্রাচ্যের ফলমূল এই পদ্ধতিতে উৎপাদন করে এবং খুব ভাল লাভ করে, পাঁচ রুপিতে একটি ডালিম ও তিন রুপিতে একটি বাজ্ঞা বিক্রি করে।

রাজ উদ্যানের পায়ে হাঁটা পথের দুপাশের গাছের সারিসমূহ খুব সুন্দরভাবে সাজানো। মানব আকৃতি দান করে, যেন রাতের বেলায় কেউ ওগুলোকে দেখে সত্যিকারের মানুষ ভেবে ভুল করে সেজন্য তাদের অনেকগুলোর শাখাপ্রশাখা ছেঁটে ফেলা হয়েছে। গাছগুলোর এই আকৃতি প্রদানে অনেকদিন সময়

রানীর প্রাসাদের সামনের রাস্তাটি খুব প্রশস্ত ও মনোমুগ্ধকর। এর একপাশে প্রাসাদ, অন্যপাশে পার্কের একটি অংশ যেখানে একটি পুকুর রয়েছে। পার্কে হরিণ রাখা হয় এবং পায়ে হেঁটে চলার পথের দুপাশে সারিবন্ধ ছায়া আচ্ছনু আখরোট গাছ রয়েছে। রবিবারে, নর-নারী, বৃন্ধ-যুবা, ধনী-গরিব, দেশি-বিদেশি সবাই এখানে ভ্রমণ ও আনন্দ করতে আসে। এ সকল আনন্দঘন পরিবেশে আসলে দু:খ ভারাক্রান্ত মন এমনিতেই হালকা হয়ে যায়।

চটপটে আকর্ষণীয় মন্থরা রাজগণিকারা ও হুরীর মতো সুন্দর কুমারীরা স্বর্গীয় আভা ছড়ায় এবং দর্শনার্থীদের আত্মা পুষ্পিত কানন হয়। $1 \times 5 = 5$ Choose the correct answer from the alternatives. (a) The word 'exterior' in the first line refers to -(i) finish (ii) face (iii) outside (iv) skin (b) What does the word 'mansion' refer to —? (i) seat (ii) abode (iii) palace (iv) hut (c) Which of the following is synonymous to 'elegant'? (i) majestic (ii) dowdy (iii) graceless (iv) eminent (d) The phrase 'pass off' means – (i) cross (ii) to misrepresent something (iii) to supply (iv) to describe something (e) In the text the word 'bed' means -(i) cot (ii) bunk (iii) base (iv) seed-plot Extra Questions : (f) A special kind of house is constructed to — (i) look after the garden (ii) grow various fruits (iii) grow European flowers (iv) grow Indian fruits and flowers (g) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'broad'? (iii) vast (i) universal (ii) spacious (iv) generous (h) Which of the following is similar to the word 'stroll' used in the text? (i) amble (ii) ramble (iii) enjoy (iv) wander The word 'delightful' used in the text means —. (iii) thrilling (iv) horrible (i) engaging (ii) charming Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'lissom'? (iii) thin and graceful (i) clumsy (ii) awkward (iv) spry (k) The word 'aura' in the text means -(iii) air (iv) bloom (i) feeling (ii) scent The phrase 'in front of means — (1) (iii) fore (iv) frontward (i) back (ii) exterior (m) What is the closest meaning of the word 'magnificent'? (ii) delightful (iii) dirty (iv) gorgeous (i) costly (n) The walls of the king's palace were not —.

(ii) multi storied

(ii) strike

(ii) charming

(iii) plastered

(iii) prevent

(iii) ugly

(iv) pleasant

(iv) fine

(iv) obstruction

(iv) pause

 $2 \times 5 = 10$

(iii) march

(i) roam

B. Answer the following questions.

for emancipation.

(e) He was imprisoned in the Agartala conspiracy case. (f) He took part in the Language Movement of 1952.

(g) Ayub Khan delcared Martial Law in 1958 to enslave the Bangaless.

(q) What is the meaning of the word 'saunter'?

(ii) stay

	(a) How is the interior of the king's				
	(b) Differentiate between the exteri	ior and the interi	or of the king's p	alace.	
	(c) Describe the king's garden.				
	(d) Why don't the Indian fruits and			e? How are tl	hey grown here?
	(e) How are the trees along the wa	lks in the king's g	garden?		
	Extra Questions:				
	(f) Why was the narrator not impr		cterior of the Kin	g's palace?	
	(g) Describe in brief the Queen's p				
	(h) What are glass houses? Why ar				
	(i) What Indian fruits and flowers				
	(j) Describe the road in front of th				
2 .	(i) Based on your reading of the tex		nart about the k	ing's garden	
	of the Queen's palace. (One has been				$2 \times 5 = 10$
	1. Outside the city and very old	\rightarrow 2.	\rightarrow 3.	\rightarrow 4.	\rightarrow 5. \rightarrow 6.
	Extra Question :			.	
(ii)	Read the above text and make a fl	ow chart describ	ing the palace of	the King ar	
	(One has been done for you.)				$2 \times 5 = 10$
	1. King's palace not attractive	\rightarrow 2.			\rightarrow 5. \rightarrow 6.
Or,	Read the above passage and comple				
	Who/ What	Where	Descri		Reason
	The exterior of the King's palace	in London	neither mag	nificent nor	
			(i)		
	The outer walls of the palace		are not even		
	The (iii)		is very hand		
	The interior of the King's palace		is very (iv)		
	The chambers of the harem		painted an	attractive	
			(v)		
	The King's garden	outside the	is very old		
		(vi)		. 1 ()	
	The garden		uses a sp	oecial (vii)	to grow Indian
	A			C1 · 1	fruits and flowers
	A special kind of house		three sides a		to grow Indian fruits and flowers
			and one side	e is or (viii)	iruits and nowers
	The road in front of the Queen's		is very (ix)	and	
	palace		charming	and	
	There is a (x)	on the other sid			
	There is a (x)	of the road			
3	Write a summary of the above text.				10
	Read the following text and fill in		suitable word fro	m the box 1	_
	than needed. Make any grammatic				$0.5 \times 10 = 5$
	attractive interest	amusing	different	swift	destroy
	ferocious among	magnificent	live	belong	fascinate
	The wildlife is very strange. Here y				
	powerful and courageous animal. I				
	— cat. Another wild animal is spo				
	tiger in courage. There are many				
	most (g) —. There are some Lajjabo				
	that people are (i) — the wild anima				9
5.	Fill in the blanks with appropriate	word in each gap).		$1 \times 10 = 10$
	The Second Pala King Dharmapala	(a) — Paharpur.	It was (b) — duri	ng Mahipala	. The monastery (c) —
	until 11th century AD. The Vanga A	rmy (d) - and (e)	— it. After nearly	y a (f) — Vip	ulashrimitra (g) — the
	vihara. He also added a (h) — of Tar			, the Vihara	
6.	Rearrange the following sentences				$1 \times 10 = 10$
	(a) He gave a clarion call to the pe				ey possessed.
	(b) The Awami League won a lands				
	(c) He declared independence say	ing the struggle	this time is a st	ruggle tor fre	eedom and a struggle

(d) Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is called the father of the nation, Bangladesh.

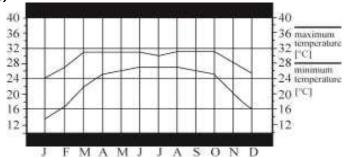
- (h) After the fall of Ayub Khan, Yahya Khan held the reins of the government and assured the declaration of general election.
- (i) He delivered an epoch making speech on March 7 at the Race Course Maidan.
- (j) The conspirators did not allow him to form government.

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on the basis of answers to the following questions:

 (a) What is the first place your visited away from home? (b) Who were there with you during the visit? (c) What was special of the place? (d) What happened there? (e) What kind of influence did it have on your mind?
- Suppose, you are required to withdraw your transcripts and testimonial from the college. Write an
 email to the Principal of your college requesting him for the release of the documents on a given date.

10. Check the following graph on the climate of Dhaka city. Now analyze the graph focusing on the main aspects. (Min 80 words)



11. Following is a poem of Robert Blake named Nurse's Song. Write the theme of the poem after your reading (not more than 50 words).

When voices of children are heard on the green,

And laughing is heard on the hill,

My heart is at rest within my breast,

And everything else is still.

Then come home, my children, the sun is gone down,

And the dews of night arise;

Come, come, leave off play, and let us away.

Till the morning appears in the skies.'

'No, no, let us play, for it is yet day,

And we cannot go to sleep;

Besides, in the sky the little birds fly,

And the hills are all covered with sheep.'

'Well, well, go and play till the light fades away, And then go home to bed.'

The little ones leaped, and shouted, and laughed,

And all the hills echoed.

Model Question - 74

Part-I: Marks 60

1. Read the passage and answer the questions A and B.

......These fairy-faced ravishers of the heart move with a thousand blandishments and coquetries; the earth is transformed into a paradise, and heaven itself hangs down its head in shame at seeing such beauty ... As soon as I saw this place I involuntarily exclaimed:

If there's a heaven on the face of the earth,

it is this! It is this! It is this!

Brick buildings in Bengal have rooms with high ceilings and large doors and windows, so that there is a soothing current of air in hot weather. It is exactly opposite in Europe. There is extreme cold, frost and snow; the ceilings are low, and the doors and windows small. The roofs are not flat like the roofs of brick buildings in India. Wooden beams and planks are used to build the frame of the roof in the shape of a camel's hump; that is to say, like the slanting thatched roofs of huts in Bengal. But whereas the latter are slightly curved at the end, both slanted halves of European roofs are plain. The frame is then covered with tiles of fired clay or slate. Such roofs last up to two hundred years without repairs, and if they are still intact when the walls have decayed, can be re-utilised. The bricks in the walls are laid with mortar prepared from pulverised stones. Human hair is mixed with the mortar to give added strength to the structure. Houses may be as tall as seven, eight or nine stories, yet the walls are not thicker than a cubit. Consequently the entire building quivers if the wind rises, and strangers may fear for their safety. But there is in reality no cause for fear, though I myself was at first alarmed. The inside walls, instead of being plastered, are lined with wooden planks, which are covered with paper decorated with pretty designs in many colours.

Teak and sal are foreign to Vilayet; houses and ships are built here with oak and walnut. These are light in colour, very sturdy and resistant to white ants and other insects. That is why buildings last so long in this country.

[Unit-15; Lesson-4]

💳 🛍 Word-meaning 🍁 (ওয়াড়-মীনিঙ্)-শব্দার্থ 🛍 💳

Fairy-faced (ফেআরি ফেইস্ড্)adj-পরীসদৃশ. Ravish (ব্লাভিশ্)v- বিমুণ্ট করা; to give sb great pleasure; syn-overwhelm, overcome, overpower, enchant, stun. Blandishments (ব্ল্যান্ডিশ্মান্ট্স্)n–তোষামোদ, মিষ্টি কথা; pleasant things that you say to somebody or do for them to try to persuade them to do something; syn-flattery, cajolery, praise; antcriticism. **Involuntarily** (ইন্ভলান্টারিলি) adv–আনৈচ্ছিকভাবে; without plan; syn-instinctively, spontaneously, unconsciously; ant-deliberately, intentionally. Soothe (সূদ্)v-শান্ত বা প্রশমিত করা; to make sb feel calmer who is anxious, upset, etc. syn-calm, pacify, quiet, quieten; ant-excite. Pulverise (পাল্ভারাইজ্)v-গুঁড়া করা; to crush something into a fine powder; syn-grind, crush, macerate, pulp, mash. Quiver (কুইভার্)v-কাঁপা, কম্পিত হওয়া; to shake slightly; syn-tremble, shake, shudder; ant-calm, tranquilize.

বঙ্গানবাদ:পরীর মতো দেখতে বিমুগ্ধকারীরা যখন হাজার হাজার তোষামোদকারী ও প্রেমপ্রণয়ীদের নিয়ে ঘোরাফেরা করে: পৃথিবী তখন স্বর্গে পরিণত হয় এবং স্বর্গ নিজে লজ্জায় মাথা নত করে এরকম সৌন্দর্য দেখে..... স্থানটি দেখতে না দেখতেই ইচ্ছা না থাকা সত্ত্বেও আমি বিস্ময়ের সঞ্চো বলে উঠলাম:

> পথিবীতে যদি কোনো স্বৰ্গ থাকে. এটাই সেটি! এটাই সেটি! এটাই সেটি!

বাংলায় ইটের বাড়িগলোর উঁচ সিলিং ও বিশাল দরজা ও জানালা সম্বলিত ঘর থাকে. যাতে গরম আবহাওয়াতেও আরামদায়ক বাতাস সহজে প্রবেশ করতে পারে। এটি পুরোপুরিই ইউরোপের বিপরীতমুখি। সেখানে প্রবল ঠাণ্ডা, বরফ ও তুষার; সিলিংগুলোও নিচু এবং দরজা ও জানালাগুলো ছোট ছোট। ঐ সব ছাদ ভারতীয় ইটের বাড়ির মতো সমতল নয়। উটের কুঁজের মতো আকৃতি প্রদান করতে ঐ সকল ছাদের কাঠামোতে কড়ি ও তক্তা ব্যবহার করা হয়: যা বাংলার কঁডে ঘরের বাঁকানো খডের চালার ন্যায়। ইউরোপীয় ছাদের উভয় তীর্যক অংশই সমতল কিন্তু পরেরটির শেষ প্রান্ত একট বাঁকানো। অতঃপর পোড়ামাটি ও স্লেট পাথরের টাইলস দ্বারা কাঠামোটিকে আবৃত করা হয়। কোনো রকম মেরামত করা ছাড়াই এ সকল ছাদ পায় দুইশ বছর টেকসই হয় এবং দেয়ালগলো ক্ষয়প্রাপ্ত হলেও তখনো যদি ওগলো অক্ষত অবস্থায় থাকে তাহলে পনরায় পরবর্তীতে সেগলো ব্যবহার করা যেতে পারে। চূর্ণ করা পাথর হতে তৈরিকৃত চুন, বালি ও পানির মিশ্রণ দিয়ে দেয়ালের ইটগুলোকে বসানো হয়। কাঠামোটির শক্তি বৃদ্ধির জন্য এই চুন, বালি ও পানির মিশ্রণের সাথে মানুষের চুল মেশানো হয়। বাড়িগুলো সাত, আট বা নয় তলার সমান উঁচু হতে পারে, তবে দেয়ালগুলো এক কিউবিট এর বেশি পুরু নয়। এজন্য বাতাসের গতি বাড়লে পুরো ভবনটি কাঁপতে থাকে, এবং আগন্তুকেরা তাদের নিরাপত্তা নিয়ে ভয় পেতে পারে। কিন্তু বাস্তবিকই ভয়ের কোনো কারণ নেই, আমি যদিও প্রথমে সতর্ক ছিলাম। অনেক রঙের সুন্দর নকশা কাগজে আবৃত, প্লাস্টার করার পরিবর্তে কাঠের তক্তা দিয়ে। ভেতরের দেয়াল করা।

ম

Α

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

(iv) being frightened

(iv) at context

(iv) size

সেগুৰু	4 G x	াাল কাঠ বিদেশিদের কাছে অপ	শরিচিত; এখানে ঘরবাড়ি ও জাহাজ তৈ	রিতে ওক ও আখরোট কাঠ ব্যবহা	র করা হয়। এগুলোর বর্ণ হ				
মজবু	ত ত	উঁইপোকা সহ অন্যান্য পোকাম	াকড় প্রতিরোধী। আর এজন্যই এদেশে	র ভবনগুলো অনেক দিন টেকসই হ	र ।				
Α. ΄	`Cho	hoose the correct answer from the alternatives.							
	(a)	What does the word	'ravishers' mean?						
		(i) enchanter	(ii) quarrelsome women	(iii) beautiful women	(iv) ugly women				
	(b)	The word 'paradise'			.				
		(i) hell	(ii) heaven	(iii) tomb	(iv) grave yard				
	(c)	There is extreme cole	d, frost and snow in —.						
		(i) Asia	(ii) Australia	(iii) Africa	(iv) Europe				
	(d)	What is the closest r	neaning of the word 'Shame	e'?	_				
		(i) grace	(ii) disgrace	(iii) degradation	(iv) pretence				
	(e)	The word "involunta							
		(i) intentionally	(ii) unintentionally	(iii) attractively	(iv) smilingly				
	Ext	ra Questions :							
	(f)		the word 'exclaimed' is —.						
	(-)	(i) emotional outburs		(ii) emotional harassmo	ent				
			nce (iv) legal way to speak	• •					
	(g)	The phrase 'covered							
	•		g over something in order t	o hide					
		(ii) to set something							
		(iii) to make somethi		(iv) to do something for	hide				
	(h)	The European plain	roofs last up to — years.						
		(i) two hundred		(iii) four hundred	(iv) five hundred				
	(i)	Houses may be — se	even, eight or nine stories.						
		(i) as well as	(ii) as tall as	(iii) as short as	(iv) as thick as				
	(j)	The word 'extreme' n							
		(i) extraordinary		(iii) obsolete	(iv) excessive				
	(k)		se 'resistant to' express?						
		(i) able to hide somet		(ii) able to say somethi					
		(iii) able to flow some		(iv) able to protest som	ething				
	(1)	The word 'sturdy' ref							
		(i) durable	(ii) long	(iii) endurable	(iv) elasticity				

(iii) evoking

(iii) at large

(iii) shape

(m) 'I myself was at first alarmed.' Here the expression means —.

(ii) alarming

(ii) at exam

(ii) colour

(i) alluring

(i) weight

(i) as a result

(n) 'Consequently' is synonymous to —.

(o) The oak and walnut trees are light in —.

	(p)	Brick buildings in Bengal ha						
	()		rooms	(iii) do	ors	(iv) windows		
	(q)	The word 'strength' is synon (i) dormant (ii)	health	(iii) act	ive	(iv) power		
	(r)	Which of the following state				(iv) power		
		(i) the ceilings of Europe are	low			urope are high		
	(~)	(iii) the ceilings of Bengal ar		(iv) the	e ceilings of B	engal are wooden		
	(S)	What does the word 'ceiling' (i) the top inside the box(ii)		ahle				
		(iii) the bottom surface of a	room		top inside si	urface of a room		
	(t)	The roofs of Europe are not		rick bu	ildings in Ind			
			zigzag	(iii) tria		(iv) not flat		
	(u)	The expression 'the building		counti (iii) col		(iv) wood used in it		
	(v)	(i) longevity (ii) The synonym of the word "p	design ulverise" is —.	(III) COI	oui	(iv) wood used in it		
	(•)	(i) defeat (ii)	mix	(iii) us	ed	(iv) grind		
	(w)	What is the synonym of the						
	(-)		arrangement		mation	(iv) formula		
	(X)	What is the closest meaning (i) flirtation (ii) i	g of the word coquet flirt	r y ~? (iii) trif	ling	(iv) chatting up		
	(v)	The roofs of the brick buildi		(111) (111)	imig	(iv) chatting up		
	0,		mud	(iii) iro	n (iv) w	ooden beams and planks		
	(z)	What does the word 'quiver'				•		
	()		tranquilize		nvulsion	(iv) vibrate		
	(aa) What is the closest meaning (i) as a substitute (ii) is	g of the phrase instead in spite of		hout any cha	ange (iv) steadily		
	(bb)"As soon as I saw this place						
		(i) fascination on the beauty	of earth	(ii) grea				
_		(iii) decreasing beauty of ear	th	(iv) no	ne of these	0 5 10		
в.		swer the following questions. Why did the writer become s	surprised?			$2 \times 5 = 10$		
		What is opposite in Europe?						
		How are the roofs in Europe		he roofs	s of Europe la	ist?		
	(d)	How did the bricks in the wa	alls lay in Europe's b					
		Why does the building of Eu	rope quiver?					
	(f)	t ra Questions : Why do the buildings last lo	ng in Furone?					
		How was the inner part of E						
		What is used for building ho		layet? V	What are its s	speciality?		
		What is the passage about?						
	(j)	Why does the narrator described the hours are the buildings in Inc.		eaven o	n earth"?			
		How are the buildings in Inc How were the buildings in E		ast?				
	(m)	What are the differences between the Indian and the English houses?						
	(n)	What does the author of "The Wonders of Vilayet" depict in the passage? Read the above text and make a flow chart showing the features of British houses. (One has been						
2 .			ke a flow chart show	ing the	features of F			
		ne for you.) Low ceilings	\rightarrow 2.	\neg	3. →	$2 \times 5 = 10$ $4. \rightarrow 5. \rightarrow 6.$		
		ra Question :	7 2.		<u> </u>	1. 7 0. 7 0.		
(ii)			a flow chart showing	g the di	ifferences in	houses of England and India.		
		ne has been done for you.)				$2 \times 5 = 10$		
0		High ceilings and large doors		\rightarrow 2.	$\rightarrow 3.$	\rightarrow 4. \rightarrow 5. \rightarrow 6.		
Or,	Kea	nd the above passage and con Who/ What	Activity/ Descrip		where	rmation. $1 \times 10 = 10$ Reason		
	Tł	ne fairy-faced ravishers	(i)	uon	WHELE	Reason		
		ne earth	(ii)					
	(ii	i)	hangs down its han	ıd in		seeing such beauty		
		dalah dalam da Dangal	shame			Constitution and the constitution		
		rick buildings in Bengal ne condition	(iv) (v)		in Europe	for air in hot weather		
		i)	(V)		in Europe			
		he ceilings of the houses	(vii)		in Europe			
		iii)	are small		in Europe			
		x)			in India	used to build the frame of		
	7 7	ougge and slatters	()		im 17:1	the roof of the houses		
3.		ouses and ships ite a summary of the above to	(X)		in Vilayet	10		
J.	AATI	ice a summary of the above to	MAL.			10		

4. Read the following text and fill in the blanks with suitable word from the box. There are more words than needed. Make any grammatical change if necessary. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
power	violence	slow	control	confine	peace
handicap	sound	voice	through	limit	gradually

Stephen Hawking is a great scientist. Stephen gradually started losing (a) — over the muscles of his body as he (b) — became a victim of Gehrig's disease. Since the age of thirty, he has been (c) — to a wheelchair with no (d) — to control his body except for some (e) — movement of his head and hands only. He can speak only (f) — a computer with a (g) — synthesizer that converts his message into (h) —. But such a tremendous physical (i) — has not managed to dishearten or (j) — him down.

- 5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word in each gap.

 1 × 10 = 10

 Brain drain is a tendency among our (a) and (b) people. It is said that they leave the country in search of good (c) —. Doctors, (d) —, teachers and skilled (e) leave our country everywhere. Some (f) students go abroad for higher (g) —. If they serve their own country, the country will develop (h) —. It is a great (i) of the country because the country misses their (j) —.
- 6. Rearrange the following sentences to make a coherent order.

 $1 \times 10 = 10$

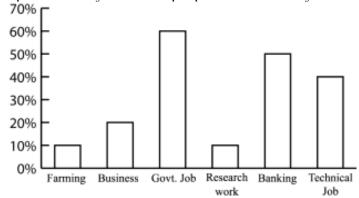
8

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

Part-II: Writing Test (40 Marks)

- 7. Write a paragraph on "Female Education" in about 200 words based on the answers to the following questions.
 - (a) What is the condition of female education in our country? (b) What are the barriers on the way of female education? (c) What are the reasons behind these barriers? (d) Why is female education important? (e) What should we do to encourage female education?
- Suppose, your friend participated in an international photography exhibition and won the first prize.
 Write an e-mail congratulating him/her on his/her success.
- 10. The graph below shows the choice of profession by educated people in our country in recent times. Describe the graph in at least 80 words. You should highlight the information and report the main features given in the graph.

The choice of profession by educated people in our country in recent times (%)



11. Write down the theme of the following poem (Not more than 50 words).

I died for beauty, but was scarce
Adjusted in the tomb,
When one who died for truth was rain
In an adjoining room.
He questioned softly why I failed?
"For beauty", I replied.
"And I for truth"— the two are one;
We brethren are", he said.
And so, as kinsman met a-night,
We talked between the rooms.
Until the moss had reached our lips,
And covered up our names.