

Efficiency Test ▷ দক্ষতা যাচাই



সর্বশেষ মানবণ্টন অনুসারে তৈরি

অর্ধ-বার্ষিক পরীক্ষা

দাখিল সপ্তম শ্রেণি

ইংরেজি প্রথম পত্র

সময় : ৩ ঘণ্টা

পূর্ণান্তর : ১০০

Section A : Reading Test

- # Read the text carefully and answer questions 1&2 :

Farabi is Flora's best friend. They live in the same area. Also they are both in class 7. But they go to different Madrasahs. It is Madrasah holiday. Flora has come to visit Farabi. They are talking. Flora wants to know about the prize-giving ceremony of Farabi's Madrasah.

"Yesterday was our Madrasah prize-giving day," Farabi says. "On this occasion our Madrasah auditorium and its dais were brightly decorated. Prizes were also neatly displayed on a separate table on the dais. All the students were present at the function. Among others, the guardians and some eminent persons of the locality attended the function," Farabi continues. "The principal of D.S Madrasah was the chief guest."

"When did the function start?" Flora asked.

"Oh, it started on time—just at 4 pm," Farabi says. "Our Head Teacher first read out the annual report. Then the Chief Guest gave a short speech. He highly praised the overall performance of the Madrasah and its excellent JDC and Dakhil Exam results. Then he gave away the prizes among the students for their outstanding activities.

"Did you get any prize, Farabi?" Flora enquires.

"Yes, I did," Farabi replies. "I've got two prizes—one for regular attendance and the other for good results in the last annual exams."

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives and write it in your answer script.

$1 \times 7 = 7$

- a. What does the word 'best' mean?

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| (i) ideal | (ii) beautiful |
| (iii) good | (iv) worst |

- b. The word 'different' means —.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (i) similar | (ii) separate |
| (iii) various | (iv) same |

- c. The passage is about —.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (i) Farabi's birthday | (ii) Farabi's prize-giving ceremony |
| (iii) Flora's prize giving ceremony | (iv) Flora's birthday |

- d. — enjoyed the function.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Farabi | (ii) Flora |
| (iii) Farabi's brother | (iv) All the options |

- e. — were present at the function.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| (i) The guardians | (ii) Eminent persons |
| (iii) students | (iv) All the options |

- f. Who was the chief guest?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (i) Farabi's father | (ii) Superintendent of the Madrasah |
| (iii) Principal of D.S Madrasah | (iv) All the options |

- g. The result of — exam was satisfactory.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (i) PSC | (ii) JDC |
| (iii) Dakhil | (iv) JDC & Dakhil |

2. Answer the following questions. $2 \times 5 = 10$

- Where has Flora come?
- How many prizes has Farabi got?
- Who is Flora's best friend?
- What does Flora want to know about?
- What is decorated on the ceremony?

Read the text carefully and answer questions 3&4 :

Begum Rokeya was a famous writer and a social worker. She lived in undivided Bengal in the early 20th century. She believed that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men have in the society. So she fought for their cause throughout her life.

Begum Rokeya was born in a village called Pairabondh, Rangpur in 1880. Her father Jahiruddin Muhammad Abu Ali Haider Saber was an educated landlord. Rokeya was married to Syed Sakhawat Hussain in 1897. Her husband was the Deputy Magistrate of Bhagalpur, now a district in the Indian state of Bihar. He was very cooperative, and always encouraged Rokeya to go on with her activities.

Many upper-class Muslims of Bengal at that time learnt Arabic and Persian as medium of education and communication. But Rokeya had great love for her mother tongue. She learnt Bangla and English from her eldest brother Ibrahim.

3. Read the following text and fill in the gaps with appropriate words to make it a meaningful one.

Begum Rokeya was born in a village (a) — Pairabondh, Rangpur in 1880. Her father Jahiruddin Muhammad Abu Ali Haider Saber was an (b) — landlord. Rokeya was (c) — to Syed Sakhawat Hossain in 1897. Her husband was the Deputy Magistrate of Bhagalpur, now a district in the Indian state of Bihar. He was (d) — cooperative, and always encouraged Rokeya to go on with her (e) —.

4. Write the Synonyms & Antonyms of the following words. (any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$

Different, Holiday, Visit, Know, Ceremony, Auditorium, Brightly, Decorate,

Read the text carefully and answer questions 5, 6 & 7 :

Sher-E-Bangla is one of the most popular leaders of Bangladesh. He was born in 1873 at Chakhar in Barishal. His father Mohammad Wazed Ali was a famous lawyer. He passed the Entrance Examination and went to Calcutta for higher studies. At the age of 22 he passed the M.A and was placed in the first division. After two years, he obtained B.L. degree with distinction and joined the Bar. At the age of 33, he was appointed Deputy Magistrate. He resigned his post in 1912 due to difference of opinion with govt. In 1913, he became the member of Bengal Council. In 1915, he defeated Khaja Nazimuddin miserably in the election of Patuakhali. In 1918, he was made General Secretary of Indian Congress. In the same year he was made President of all India Muslim League. He was the Chief Minister of Bengal. In 1924, he established many educational institutions in Bengal as an Education Minister. He was the Mayor of Calcutta Corporation in 1935-36. In 1937, he was the first elected Prime Minister of Bengal. On 23rd March 1940 he proposed his historical Pakistan resolution in Lahore Conference of Muslim League. He led the united front in the general election of East Pakistan until 1958. He died at the age of 89. People of Bangladesh remember him with gratitude.

5. Complete the following table with the information given in the above passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Year	Event	Place
(i)	Sher-E-Bangla obtained M.A degree	,
1915	He took part in an action	(ii)
1940	(iii)	Lahore Conference
(iv).....	He obtained B.L. degree	
(v)	He died	

6. Write whether the following statements are true or false. If false give the correct answer. $1 \times 5 = 5$

- Sher-E-Bangla is a well-known leader of Bangladesh.
- He was born in Chattogram.

- (c) At the age of 33 he passed the MA.
 (d) He became the Prime Minister of Bengal in 1937.
 (e) He died in 1962.
7. Write a summary of the passage in your own words. 10
8. Match the part of sentences from columns A and B to make five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column A	Column B
(a) Drug addiction is now	(i) slowly but surely.
(b) Frustration is the cause	(ii) to go on unchecked.
(c) Drugs bear a terrible effect	(iii) of this addiction.
(d) They kill them	(iv) on human body and mind.
(e) This curse should not be allowed	(v) a global problem.

9. Re-arrange the following sentences according to sequence and re-write them in a paragraph. $1 \times 8 = 8$
- (a) Then the leader of the robbers came to Saadi.
 (b) The merchants had their goods and a lot of money.
 (c) He had a bundle of books and some money with him.
 (d) They travelled for twelve days without any trouble.
 (e) He ordered Saadi to give all he had to him.
 (f) On the thirteenth day a gang of robbers attacked them.
 (g) Sheikh Saadi handed him the bundle of books and also the little money he had without any fear.
 (h) Once Sheikh Saadi was going to Baghdad with a group of rich merchants.

10. Answer the following questions according to the poem. (any five) $2 \times 5 = 10$
- (a) Who are the different people mentioned in the poem "Whose child is this?" as responsible for the child?
 (b) What is the parent's role in child's life according to the "Whose child is this?" poem?
 (c) What is the teacher's role in the child's life?
 (d) How does the preacher contribute to the child's upbringing?
 (e) What is the central message of this poem?
 (f) What does the repeated question "Whose child is this?" suggest?
 (g) Why do the parent, teacher, and preacher smile when they claim responsibility for the child?
 (h) How many times did he/she ask the question, "Whose child is this?"

Section B : Writing Test

11. Read the beginning of the following story and complete it in your own way. Give a suitable title to it : 10
 There were two friends. They lived in a certain village. They promised that they would help each other at the time of danger. One day they were passing through a deep forest. Suddenly a bear.....
12. Write a paragraph on 'Load-Shedding' by answering the following questions. 10
- (a) What is load-shedding?
 (b) What are the causes of it?
 (c) How is the load-shedding hampering your study?
 (d) What are the effects of load-shedding in our national life?
 (e) What is your suggestion about load-shedding?
13. Write a dialogue between you and your friend about early rising. 10

Answer

1. **Multiple choice :** (a + i) ideal; (b + iii) various; (c + ii) Farabi's prize-giving ceremony; (d + i) Farabi; (e + iv) All the options; (f + ii) Superintendent of the Madrasah; (g + iv) JDC & Dakhil.
2. **Answering questions :**
 - (a) Flora has come to visit Farabi.
 - (b) Farabi has got two prizes.
 - (c) Farabi is Flora's best friend.
 - (d) Flora wants to know about the prize-giving ceremony of Farabi's madrasah.
 - (e) On the occasion of the prize-giving ceremony, the madrasah auditorium and its dais are brightly decorated.
3. **Gap Filling :** (a) called, (b) educated, (c) married, (d) very, (e) activities.
4. **Synonyms & Antonyms :**

Word and pronunciation	Synonym	Antonym
Different (ডিফারেন্ট) adj. - বিভিন্ন	dissimilar, discord	similar, same
Holiday (হলিডে) n. - ছুটির দিন	vacation, recreation	term, busyness
Visit (ভিজিট) v. - পরিদর্শন করা	audit, inspection	overlook, dismiss
Know (নৌ) v. - জানা	perceive, apprehend	ignore, disobey
Ceremony (সেরিমনি) n. - অনুষ্ঠান	show, solemnity	neglect, forgetting
Auditorium (অডিটরিয়াম) n. - মিলনায়তন	ground, room	constraint, exclusion
Brightly (ব্রাইটলি) adv. - উজ্জ্বলভাবে	luminously, shining	dull, dim
Decorate (ডেকোরেইট) v. - সজ্জিত করা	adorn, beautify	spoil, deform
Display (ডিসপ্লেই) v. - প্রদর্শন করানো	show, expose	hide, conceal
Eminent (এমিনেন্ট) adj. - বিখ্যাত	famous, renowned	obscure, unknown

5. **Information transfer :** (i) 1895, (ii) of Patuakhali, (iii) Proposed historical Pakistan resolution, (iv) 1897, (v) 1962.
6. **True/False :** (a) True. (b) False. **Corr. Ans.** He was born in Barishal. (c) False. **Corr. Ans.** At the age of 22 he passed the MA. (d) True. (e) True.
7. **Summary :** Sher-e-Bangla A.K. Fazlul Haque was man of mark. As a student, he was remarkable. He was the member of Bengal council. In 1918, he was made the president of All India Muslim League. Historical Pakistan Resolution in Lahore conference was his proposal. As a giant politician his contribution cannot be denied. As a nation, we respect a man of letters like him for his outstanding career.
8. **Matching :** (a + v), (b + iii), (c + iv), (d + i), (e + ii).
9. **Re-arrange :** h + c + b + d + f + a + e + g
10. **Answering questions**

- (a) The poem mentions the parent, the teacher, and the preacher (or society) as responsible for raising and guiding the child. (কবিতাটিতে শিশুকে লালন-পালন ও পরিচালনার জন্য পিতামাতা, শিক্ষক এবং প্রচারক (অথবা সমাজ) কে দায়ী হিসেবে উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে।)
- (b) The parent is responsible for the child's basic needs, such as grooming, discussing and teaching them to be good. (সন্তানের মৌলিক চাহিদা প্রয়োগের দায়িত্ব পিতামাতার, যেমন তাদের যত্ন নেওয়া, আলোচনা করা এবং ভালো থাকতে শেখানো।)
- (c) The teacher helps to shape the child's mind, teaches them kindness, and educates them of how to follow rules and learn from school. (শিক্ষক শিশুর মন গঠনে সাহায্য করেন, তাদের দয়া শেখান এবং কীভাবে নিয়ম মেনে চলতে হয় এবং স্কুল থেকে শিখতে হয় সে সম্পর্কে তাদের শিক্ষিত করেন।)
- (d) The preacher guides the child spiritually, teaching them to love, understand, and walk in faith. (ধর্মপ্রচারক শিশুকে আধ্যাত্মিকভাবে পরিচালিত করে তাদের ভালোবাসা বৃদ্ধি এবং বিশ্বাসে পথ চলতে শেখান।)
- (e) The poem emphasizes that raising a child is a shared responsibility among parents, teachers and the community. (এই কবিতাটি গুরুতারোপ করে যে, শিশু লালন-পালন করা বাবা-মা, শিক্ষক এবং সমাজের একটি যৌথ দায়িত্ব।)

- (f) It highlight the idea that children are not just the responsibility of one person but belong to a larger community that must nurture and guide them. (এটি এই ধারণাটি তুলে ধরে যে শিশুরা কেবল একজন ব্যক্তির দায়িত্ব নয় বরং একটি বৃহত্তর সম্প্রদায়ের অঙ্গরূপ যাদের অবশ্যই তাদের লালন-পালন এবং নির্দেশনা দিতে হবে।)
- (g) Their smiles show love; care and commitment toward raising and guiding the child in different aspects of life. (তাদের হাসি জীবনের বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্রে শিশুকে লালন-পালন এবং নির্দেশনা দেওয়ার প্রতি ভালোবাসা, যত্ন এবং প্রতিশ্রূতির প্রকাশ করে।)
- (h) He/She asked the question, "Whose child is this?" three times. (তিনি তিনবার "এ শিশুটি কার?" প্রশ্নটি করেছেন।)

11. A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed (বিপদে বস্তুর পরিচয়)

Ans. There were two friends. They lived in a certain village. They promised that they would help each other of the time of danger. One day they were passing through a deep forest. Suddenly a bear came in front of them. So, both of them were afraid and were at a loss what to do. One of them knew how to climb a tree. He left his friend in danger and took shelter on a tree. The other friend was helpless. Suddenly a plan came up in his mind. He knew that the bear doesn't eat any dead animal. Without finding no way, he decided to pretend (ভান করা) to be dead. According to his plan, he lay on the ground like a dead one. At last, the bear came and found lying a man on the ground. The bear smelt the body and considered him to be dead. It went a way without doing any harm. When the bear went away, his friend got down from the tree. He asked what the bear had whispered (ফিসফিস করে বলা) to him. The friend replied that bear forbade (নিষেধ করা) him to keep company with such a friend who left his friend in danger. Hearing this, his friend felt ashamed and went away.

12. Load-shedding (বিদ্যুৎ-বিভাইট)

'Load-shedding' means discontinuation (বন্ধ) of the supply of electricity. It is disgusting (বিরক্তির উদ্দেশ্যে করছে) in our civil life. Load-shedding occurs when generation of power is less than the demand. I feel very uneasy at the time of load-shedding because, fan, freeze, air-cooler etc. don't run in this time. When it occurs (ঘটে) at night the whole environment becomes seriously (মারাওকভাবে) dark. It hampers (ব্যাপাত ঘটায়) my study. I cannot prepare my lesson properly. In a day it occurs twice (দুইবার) or more. It lasts minimum 30 to 40 minutes. Failure of electricity hampers (ব্যাহত করে) productivity (উৎপাদনশীলতা). In fact, load-shedding causes great sufferings to the people and an irreparable (পর্তন/বিভাইট) loss to the country. So, government should take necessary steps to control (নিয়ন্ত্রণ করা) load-shedding.

13. A dialogue between two friends about the early rising:

Rana : Hi Rakib, congratulations for your brilliant result. (হাই রাকিব, তোমার চমৎকার ফলাফলের জন্য ধন্যবাদ।)

Rakib : Thank you. But why couldn't you make a good result in the exam? (তোমাকে ধন্যবাদ। কিন্তু তুমি পরীক্ষায় ভালো ফল কর নাই কেন?)

Rana : I didn't find enough time to complete my studies. Could you say how do you manage time? (আমার পড়া শেষ করতে আমি যথেষ্ট সময় পাইনি। বলবে কি তুমি কীভাবে সময় পাও?)

Rakib : I get up from bed around at 5 O'clock. (আমি প্রায় ডোর পাঁচটার সময় ঘুম থেকে উঠি।)

Rana : I see. (বুঝেছি।)

Rakib : I found enough time to study properly. Besides, early rising is good for health. Because morning air refreshes both our body and mind. (আমি পড়ার যথেষ্ট সময় পেয়েছি। তাছাড়া, সকালে ওঠা শাস্ত্রের জন্য ভালো। কারণ সকালের বায়ু আমাদের শরীর এবং মনকে সতেজ করে।)

Rana : You're right. I think, that is also the cause of my sick health. (তুমি ঠিকই বলেছ। আমি মনে করি ওটা আমার শারীরিক অসুস্থিতারও কারণ।)

Rakib : Of course. We all should remember the old saying- "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. (অবশ্যই। আমাদের সকলের প্রাচীন প্রবাদটি মনে রাখা উচিত, "তাড়াতাড়ি ঘুমাতে যাওয়া এবং তাড়াতাড়ি ঘুম থেকে ওঠা একজন মানুষকে শাস্ত্রবান, ধনবান এবং জ্ঞানবান করে।")

Rana : Thanks for your good advice. Bye. (সুপ্রামাণ্যের জন্য তোমাকে ধন্যবাদ। বিদায়।)

Rakib : Bye. See you again. (বিদায়। আবার দেখা হবে।)

বার্ষিক পরীক্ষা
দাখিল সপ্তম শ্রেণি
ইংরেজি প্রথম পত্র

সময় : ৩ ঘণ্টা

পূর্ণমান : ১০০

Section A : Reading Test# **Read the text carefully and answer questions 1&2 :**

Paul went to meet Kobita and her family the next day. He was in his blue trousers and a grey T-shirt. Kobita's mother Ms Shahana was a shy woman and she was reluctant to come to Paul. But Paul greeted her warmly in his newly learnt Bangla, "Kemon achen?". Ms Shahana loved hearing a foreigner speak Bangla. She welcomed Paul to her house. Kobita started talking to Paul. She wanted him to write something for her Madrasah magazine. As they were talking, Ms Shahana prepared quite a number of Bangladeshi dishes. She served him lunch at noon. Paul had plain rice, chicken curry, fish bhuna, dal and salad for lunch. He liked the tastes of all those delicious items except the dried fish *bhorta*. He is afraid of hot chilies. He also does not like eating fresh onions. So he skipped the smashed potato which had chopped fresh onions in it. But Paul became very fond of the dessert made of rice, gur, milk and coconut. He also enjoyed drinking tea made of fresh cow milk. Paul thanked Kobita and Ms Shahana for the lunch. In fact, he was tired of having vegetables and fried eggs for the last few weeks. He hates eating the same food for weeks. So he enjoyed the tastes of a variety of Bangladeshi dishes.

1. Choose the correct answer from the alternatives and write it in your answer script.

1 × 7 = 7

- a. What did Paul hate?
 - (i) eating fresh onions
 - (ii) various Bangladeshi dishes
 - (iii) dessert made of rice, gur, milk and coconut
 - (iv) eating same foods for weeks
 - b. Paul was tired of —.
 - (i) eating fresh onions
 - (ii) taking vegetables and fried eggs
 - (iii) having hot chilies
 - (iv) drinking tea
 - c. Paul wore —.
 - (i) blue trousers
 - (ii) grey T-shirt
 - (iii) blue trousers and grey T-shirt
 - (iv) grey trousers and blue T-shirt
 - d. The word 'shy' means —.
 - (i) sly
 - (ii) nervous in the company of other people
 - (iii) sibyl
 - (iv) nervous in the sight of insects
 - e. The word 'reluctant' means —.
 - (i) uncomfortable
 - (ii) untouchable
 - (iii) unwilling
 - (iv) undesirable
 - f. Paul enjoyed —.
 - (i) eating the same food for weeks
 - (ii) the tastes of a variety of Bangladeshi dishes
 - (iii) hot chilies
 - (iv) eating fresh onions
 - g. When was Paul served Bangladeshi items?
 - (i) at night
 - (ii) at noon
 - (iii) in the morning
 - (iv) in the afternoon
2. Answer the following questions.
- a. Why did Paul visit Kobita's house?
 - b. What did Paul wear?
 - c. What is the name of Kobita's mother? What kind of person was she?
 - d. Could Paul speak Bangla? How do you know?
 - e. What did Ms. Shahana prepare for Paul?

2 × 5 = 10

Read the text carefully and answer questions 3&4 :

It was Zishan's grandparents' house in the village. The night sky was clear. The full moon was shining brightly. All the family members had delicious supper and sat in the yard. Zishan's cousins, Jahid and Shima, were very excited. They are the same age. They were also studying at a village Madrasah. Their grandparents gladly joined them. They were sitting on a bamboo mat. Everybody felt relaxed. They were talking, laughing and joking. The children's voices were the loudest. Jahid described how he played for his Madrasah in the Upazila Inter-Madrasah Tournament.

"What sports do you take part in, Zishan?" asked Jahid. Zishan could not answer. There was no playground in his Madrasah and around his house. Shima also told them how she won the first prize for 100 metre sprint in her Madrasah annual sports. She sang a beautiful Bhawaiya. Everybody clapped their hands in delight. Julie's aunt Mrs Jahanara Khan told some funny jokes that made them laugh their head off. The family gathering went on far into the night.

3. Read the following text and fill in the gaps with appropriate words to make it a meaningful one. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Their grandparents gladly (a) — them. They were sitting on a bamboo mat. Everybody felt (b) —. They were talking, (c) — and joking. The children's voices were the loudest. Jahid (d) — how he (e) — for his Madrasah in the Upazila Inter-Madrasah Tournament.

4. Write the Synonyms & Antonyms of the following words. (any five) $1 \times 5 = 5$

Reluctant, Prepare, Serve, Taste, Except, Afraid, Enjoy, Variety

Read the text carefully and answer questions 5, 6 & 7 :

The Eiffel Tower in Paris was named after Gustave Eiffel, a Frenchman who built the Tower. He was born in a prosperous family in 1832. He graduated from the Central School of Engineering in Paris and went to work for a railway construction company. For years Gustave made plan after plan of dams, factories, stations and structures of great size. All over Europe engineers copied them. In the middle of 1880s a group of French industrialists persuaded the government to organize a World Fair in Paris. Gustave Eiffel proposed a 989 feet tower of iron as a symbol of the exhibition. The construction of Tower began in January 1887. Forty engineers and designers under Eiffel's direction worked for two years. The Tower was completed in March, 1889. It was the highest structure yet made by men. No such building had ever been constructed before. It is still regarded as one of the wonders of the world. About a million of people visit the Tower annually. The Empire State Building of New York, Buckingham Palace of London are such magnificent buildings.

5. Complete the following table with the information given in the above passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Who/Person/What	Event/Activity	Institute/Place/Country	When/Year
(i)	born	Prosperous family of French	1832
Gustave Eiffel	graduation	(ii)	
	(iii)	Paris	Mid-1880's
The Tower	construction	Paris	(iv)
One million peoples	(v)	the site	every year

6. Write whether the following statements are true or false. If false give the correct answer. $1 \times 5 = 5$

- (a) Eiffel worked for a railway construction company.
- (b) Engineers all over the Asia copied Eiffel's constructions.
- (c) Some French industrialists persuaded the Govt. to hold a world Fair in Paris.
- (d) The construction of Eiffel Tower began in January 1787.
- (e) The tower is still one of the wonders of the world.

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

8. Match the part of sentences from columns A and B to make five complete sentences.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

Column A	Column B
(a) Trees are useful to us	(i) food and vitamins.
(b) They help us	(ii) in various ways.
(c) They provide us	(iii) impact on the climate.
(d) They are a great source of	(iv) to prevent drought and flood.
(e) Trees bear a great	(v) with wood and other products.

9. Re-arrange the following sentences according to sequence and re-write them in a paragraph.

- (a) The angel took down his request and went away.
- (b) His name was Abu Bin Adham.
- (c) Abu then requested him to put his name in the list because he loved mankind and his fellow brothers.
- (d) He again appeared the next night and showed Abu that his name was at the top of the list.
- (e) The angel was writing the names of persons who loved God.
- (f) Once upon a time there was an honest and pious man.
- (g) He asked the angel if his name was there.
- (h) He was once sleeping peacefully.

10. Answer the following questions according to the poem. (any five)

$2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What is the central theme of the poem Leisure?
- (b) What is the poem From a Railway Carriage about?
- (c) What does the poet mean by "A poor life this is, full of care, we have no time to stand and stare?"
- (d) How does the poet describe the speed of the train?
- (e) Why does the poet mention squirrels and cows in the poem?
- (f) What kind of imagery does Stevenson use in the poem?
- (g) What lesson does the poem leisure teach us?
- (h) What emotions does the poem From a Railway Carriage convey?

Section B : Writing Test

11. Read the beginning of the following story and complete it in your own way. Give a suitable title to it : 10
There lived a woodcutter in a village. One day he was cutting wood near a river. Suddenly his axe fell into the river. The river was very deep. The woodcutter did not know how to swim or dive. So he was sitting there sadly. Then a wonderful thing happened. A beautiful fairy

12. Write a paragraph on 'Rainy Day' by answering the following questions. 10

- (a) What is a rainy day?
- (b) What is the appearance of a rainy day?
- (c) What do birds and cattle do on this day?
- (d) What are the conditions of roads?
- (e) Why do the poor suffer this day?
- (f) How do students and some people spend the day?

13. Write a dialogue between you and your friend, Salam/ Salma about your preparation of Annual Examination. 10

Answer

1. **Multiple choice :** (a + iv) eating same foods for weeks; (b + ii) taking vegetables and fried eggs; (c + iii) blue trousers and grey T-shirt; (d + ii) nervous in the company of other people; (e + iii) unwilling; (f + ii) the tastes of a variety of Bangladeshi dishes; (g + ii) at noon.
2. **Answering questions :**
 - (a) Because Kobita invited him to their house.
 - (b) Paul wore his blue trousers and a grey T-shirt.
 - (c) Kobita's mother's name is Ms Shahana. She was a shy woman.
 - (d) Yes, he had learnt how to speak Bangla. He greeted Ms Shahana by saying, "Kemon achen?"
 - (e) Ms. Shahana prepared quite a number of Bangladeshi dishes.
3. **Gap Filling :** (a) joined, (b) relaxed, (c) laughing, (d) described, (e) played.
4. **Synonyms & Antonyms:**

Word and pronunciation	Synonym	Antonym
Reluctant (রিলাক্টেট) adj. - অনিচ্ছুক	slow, opposed	eager, ready
Prepare (প্রিপেয়ার) v. - প্রস্তুত করা	make, ready	derange, demolish
Serve (সার্ভ) v. - পরিবেশন করা	help, assist	disobey, oppose
Taste (টেস্ট) v. - স্বাদ গ্রহণ করা	savor, flavor	disrelish, indelicacy
Except (এক্সেপ্ট) v. - ব্যতীত, ছাড়া, বাতিল করা	exclude, segregate	count, include
Afraid (আফরেইড) adj. - ভীত, আতঙ্কিত	scared, fearful	brave, daring
Enjoy (এনজয়) v. -- উপভোগ করা	like, relish	dislike, disrelish
Variety (ভ্যারাইটি) n. - ভিন্নতা	diversity, difference	uniformity, species

5. **Information transfer :** (i) Gustave Eiffel, (ii) Central school of Engineering in Paris, (iii) The World Fair, (iv) January 1887/March 1889, (v) visit.
6. **True/False :** (a) True. (b) False. Corr. Ans: Engineers all over Europe copied Eiffel's constructions. (c) True. (d) False. Corr. Ans: The construction of Eiffel Tower began in January 1887. (e) True.
7. **Summary :** The Eiffel Tower is regarded as one of the wonders of the world. It was named after Gustave Eiffel, a Frenchman who designed the tower. In 1880's, a group of French industrialists persuaded the government to organize a World Fair in Paris. This tower was made under Gustave's direction as a symbol of the fair. The construction of the tower began in 1887 and completed in 1889. It is the highest structure of iron made by man.
8. **Matching :** (a + ii), (b + iv), (c + v), (d + i), (e + iii).
9. **Re-arrange :** f + b + h + e + g + c + a + d.
10. **Answering questions**

- (a) The central theme of Leisure is the importance of slowing down and appreciating the beauty of nature. The poet criticizes modern life for being too rushed and argues that people miss out on the wonders around them due to their bushy schedules. (অবসর জীবনের মূল প্রতিপাদ্য হলো ধীরগতি এবং প্রকৃতির সৌন্দর্য উপলক্ষ করার ওপর। কবি আধুনিক জীবনকে অত্যধিক তাড়াহড়ো করার জন্য সমালোচনা করেন এবং যুক্তি দেন যে মানুষ তাদের ব্যস্ত সময়সূচীর কারণে তাদের চারপাশের বিশ্যায়গুলি মিস করেন।)
- (b) The poem describes the experience of a train journey, highlighting the speed at which the scenery passes by. The poet vividly captures the rapid movement of the train and the different sights seen along the window. (দৃশ্যের গতি তুলে ধরে কবিতাটিতে ট্রেন যাত্রার অভিজ্ঞতা বর্ণনা করা হয়েছে। কবি ট্রেনের দ্রুত গতিবিধি এবং জানালার ধারে দেখা বিভিন্ন দৃশ্যকে প্রাণবন্তভাবে ধারণ করেছেন।)
- (c) The poet means that life is incomplete and unfulfilling if we are always preoccupied with worries and responsibility and do not take time to enjoy the simple pleasure of nature and the world around us. (কবি এ কথা দ্বারা বুঝাতে চেয়েছেন যে, যদি আমরা সর্বদা উৎসে এবং দায়িত্ব নিয়ে ব্যস্ত থাকি এবং প্রকৃতি ও আমাদের চারপাশের জগতের সহজ আনন্দ উপভোগ করার জন্য সময় না বের করি, তাহলে জীবন অসম্পূর্ণ এবং অত্যন্ত।)
- (d) The poet compares the speed of the train to a flying fairy and a charging army, showing how fast the train moves past the scenery. (কবি ট্রেনের গতিকে একটি উড়ে পরী এবং একটি তেজী সেনাবাহিনীর সাথে তুলনা করেছেন, যা দেখায় যে ট্রেনটি দৃশ্যের পাশ দিয়ে কত দ্রুত এগিয়ে যায়।)
- (e) The poet mentions squirrels hiding nuts and cows standing still to highlight simple yet beautiful moments in nature that people often overlook due to their busy lives. (কবি কাঠবিড়ালিদের বাদাম লুকিয়ে রাখার কথা এবং গরুদের

হিস্তাবে দাঢ়িয়ে থাকার কথা উল্লেখ করেছেন প্রকৃতির সেই সহজ কিম্বা সুস্থির মুহূর্তকে তুলে ধরার জন্য যা মানুষ প্রায়শই তাদের ব্যস্ত জীবনের কাশে উপেক্ষা করে।)

- (f) Stevenson uses visual imagery to describe the different scenes passing by, such as "bridges and houses, hedges and ditches," "meadows and horse-and cattle-and all," and "a child climbing up into the air." These images create a vivid picture of the journey. (স্টিভেনসন বিভিন্ন দৃশ্যের বর্ণনা দিতে কাল্পনিক চিত্র ব্যবহার করেন, যেমন "সেতু এবং ঘর, বেড়া এবং ঘাস," "তৃপ্তভূমি এবং ঘোড়া এবং গবাদি, পশু এবং সবকিছু," এবং একটি শিশু বাতাসের উপরে উঠছে।" এই ছবিগুলো যাতার বা ভ্রমণের একটি প্রাণবন্ত চিত্র তৈরি করে।)
- (g) The poem teaches us to slow down and appreciate the beauty of nature. It warns against a life consumed by busyness and worries, suggesting that true happiness comes from taking time to observe and enjoy the world around us. (কবিতাটি আমাদের প্রকৃতির সৌন্দর্যের অতি ধীরে ধীরে কৃতজ্ঞ হতে শেখায়। এটি ব্যস্ততা এবং উদ্বেগ জর্জরিত জীবনের বিরুদ্ধে সতর্ক করে, প্রামাণ্য দেয় যে প্রকৃত সুখ আসে আমাদের চারপাশের পৃথিবী পর্যবেক্ষণ এবং উপভোগ করার জন্য সময় বের করার মাধ্যমে।)
- (h) The poem conveys excitement and wonder. The fast-paced rhythm reflects the thrill of travel, making the reader feel as if they are experiencing the journey themselves. (কবিতাটি উদ্দেশ্যনা এবং বিদ্যমান প্রকাশ করে। দ্রুতগতির ছন্দ ভ্রমণের মোমাঞ্চকে প্রতিফলিত করে, পাঠককে এমন অনুভূতি দেয় যেন তারা নিজেই যাত্রাটি অনুভব করছে।)

11. Reward for Honesty (সততার পুরস্কার)

There lived a woodcutter in a village. One day he was cutting wood near a river. Suddenly his axe fell into the river. The river was very deep. The woodcutter did not know how to swim or dive. So he was sitting there sadly. Then a wonderful thing happened. A beautiful fairy appeared before the woodcutter. The fairy asked the woodcutter what had happened to him. The woodcutter informed the fairy about the incident. The fairy dived into the river water and came out with a golden axe. She asked the poor woodcutter whether it was his axe. The poor man replied in the negative. The fairy dived again into the river water and raised her hand with a silver axe. She asked the woodcutter whether it was his axe. The woodcutter had again replied in the negative. The fairy instantly dived into water and raised up with the axe which the woodcutter had lost. She asked him if it was his axe. The woodcutter was very glad and shouted that it was his axe. The fairy was surprised to see the honesty of the poor woodcutter. She rewarded him with all the three axes of gold, silver and iron.

12. A Rainy Day (একটি বর্ষণমুখৰ দিন)

If it so happens that it rains all day long, we call it a rainy day. In such a day, the sky remains cloudy. The sun is not seen at all. The day looks dull and gloom. Sometimes it rains heavily and sometimes it drizzles (ওঁড়ি ওঁড়ি ঝুঁঁচি হয়). Often there are flashes (চমক) of lighting (বিদ্যুৎ) and roars (গর্জন) of thunder (বজ্রপাত) in the sky. Birds are hardly (কদাচিং) seen to fly. They keep standing on the branches of trees. Cattle keep standing on their sheds. In such a day, people have to remain indoors (ঘরের ভিতর). The roads become almost muddy and desolate (জনশূন্য). One cannot move from one place to another easily. One does not generally come out without compulsion (বাধ্যবাধকতা). The poor suffer much. They cannot go out to earn their daily bread. It is a great joy to the students. Because classes are not held that day. Some people then spend time in gossiping (গল্প করে), playing at cards (কার্ড), singing or hearing songs. After all, rainy day give us both joy and sorrow. It comes to different classes of people in different ways.

13. A dialog between Nabil and Salam on preparation of annual exam.

- Nabil : Hello Salam, how are you?
- Salam : Fine, thank you. What about you?
- Nabil : I am also fine. But I am thinking about my preparation.
- Salam : Preparation! Haven't you completed your courses?
- Nabil : Yes, I've. But you know that I am weak in English.
- Salam : Read English more and more.
- Nabil : By the by, how is your preparation ?
- Salam : My preparation is very good.
- Nabil : Thank you very much.
- Salam : You are welcome.