



Based on NCTB Provided Revised Syllabus & Final Marks Distribution

Special Model Tests and Answers [Paper-I]

* For Model Question 1 to 44 : See Text Part, Unit 1 to 16

Model Test 45

Part-A : Reading Test.[Marks-70]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-1; Lesson-1

Ameen is seventeen when the war breaks out. One Monday, after supper, he announces he will go to war. Sonabhan shrieks in surprise. You want to leave me alone?

It won't take long, Ma, he assures her. I'll be back soon after the training.

That night Sonabhan cannot sleep.

After sun-up, she opens the duck coop. The flock streams out, stretches and quacks around her for their morning meal. She takes longer than usual. She mixes water with rice husks in an earthen bowl and puts it down. They gobble it up in five minutes and head for the pond.

Ameen has let out the chickens by then. He lifts his 12-week-old cockerel, Moti, and sits on the veranda. During his breakfast he doesn't strike up any conversation. Having noticed Sonabhan's puffy eyes, he knows not to mention last night's subject. He casts his glance to the side, down at the cockerel eating rice in silence.

Today is haat bar, market day. Sonabhan has arranged the things Ameen will take to the bazaar to sell. Two dozen eggs, a sheaf of areca nuts, a bottle gourd. The bazaar is about a mile away.

Ameen wears his short-sleeved floral shirt over his lungi. He whistles as he looks into the cloudy mirror to comb his hair. Placing the rattan basket on his head before setting off, he hollers: I'm off, Ma.

Sonabhan watches him go along the bank of the little river. For the first time it occurs to her that Ameen has grown up. He has reached the height of his dead father, has his long neck and straight shoulders.

In that moment, Sonabhan realizes it's not the war, it's the fighting that Ameen is fascinated with. Like his dead father, he is crazy about bullfighting, cockfighting and boat racing. The same stubbornness flows in his blood. Once he decides on something, nothing can stop him.

Her little son! Now a man. Even up to his fifteenth birthday barely a day passed without neighbours appearing with a slew of complaints. Sometimes one or two turned up from other villages. They peeked into the house and asked, Does Ameen live here?

Sonabhan would sigh. What did he do?

Your son stole my date juice! Emptied the juice pots hanging on the date trees!

Sonabhan would sigh again. Then ask the visitor to pardon him. She hated saying that she'd raised her son alone. If she could spare them, she would bring half a dozen eggs and hand them to the visitor: Please take these for your children.

At night, Sonabhan climbs out of her bed, clutches the hurricane lamp and tiptoes into Ameen's room. She stands by his bed, looks at her sleeping son. He snores like his father. He has her light skin and button nose. She touches his cheek. His broad forehead. She suppresses a desire to lie beside him. Like the old days, when she slept cuddling her baby.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

$1 \times 7 = 7$

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| (a) What does Ameen announce after supper? | i. He will play with Moti | ii. He will sleep early | iii. He will go to war | iv. He will visit bazar |
| (b) What is "Moti" in the story? | i. A duck | ii. A goat | iii. A rooster | iv. A cow |
| (c) What does Sonabhan mix with rice husks for the ducks? | i. Milk | ii. Water | iii. Oil | iv. Vegetables |
| (d) What does Ameen wear when he goes to the bazar? | i. a traditional kurta | ii. a short-sleeved floral shirt and lungi | iii. a T-shirt and shorts | iv. a shirt and pants |
| (e) Why does Sonabhan hate saying she raised Ameen alone? | i. She does not love Ameen | ii. She misses her husband | iii. She feels judged by others | iv. She feels proud of being independent |
| (f) What happens after Sonabhan feeds the ducks? | i. They go to sleep | ii. They run away | iii. They enter the coop | iv. They quack and head for the pond |
| (g) What did Ameen avoid during breakfast? | i. His visit to the bazar | ii. His school | iii. His father | iv. His war plans |



2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

- (a) What does Sonabhan realize about Ameen?
- (b) How does Sonabhan feel about Moti?
- (c) Why does Ameen not talk during breakfast?
- (d) Why did neighbours complain about Ameen?
- (e) What does Sonabhan do at night?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.

26 March, our Independence Day, is one of the most important state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with a 31 gun salute.

Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister, on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then other leaders, political parties, diplomats, social and cultural organisations, educational institutions and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs. People from all walks of life also go there with rallies and processions. There are many cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.

In National Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga.

In the evening, all major public buildings are illuminated with colourful lights. Bangla Academy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and other socio-cultural organisations hold cultural functions. Similar functions are also arranged in other places in the country.

[Unit-4: Lesson-5(B)]

► 26 March is certainly an (a) —— part of our national history. The day is (b) —— all over the country with due solemnity. The birth of Bangladesh was not so easy. Our heroic sons (c) —— their lives (d) —— its independence. We all should (e) —— hard to materialize their dreams.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Christopher Columbus was the first European since the Vikings to visit America. In the 1400s, Europeans did not know that America existed —— they thought that Asia faced Europe across the Atlantic Ocean. In 1492, Columbus set sail from Spain across the Atlantic. He hoped to open up a trade route to Asia. He found some islands he believed were the East Indies, off what was presumed to be the Asian mainland. What he really discovered was a continent soon to be known as America by the Europeans.

Columbus was amazed by the beauty and lush vegetation of the Caribbean islands, but he was disappointed that he had not found the rich trading cities of Asia. In 1493 Columbus was made governor general of all the lands he discovered, but there were complaints about his rule in Hispaniola. As a result, Columbus was arrested and sent back to Spain in chains. He retired to servile where he died in 1506.

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

Person/ Event	Time	Place	Achievement
Christopher Columbus	set sail in (i) ——	from Spain across the Atlantic	wanted to win (ii) ——
Death of Columbus	died in (iii) ——	in (iv) ——	
He was made	Governor general in (v) ——	all the lands where the discovered	arrested for bad governance

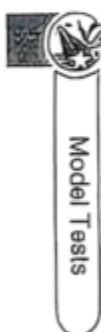
5. Write a summary of the above passage in your own words.

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Facebook is an internet	i. internet connection may	i. gain access to Facebook.
(b) Nowadays, Facebook has become	ii. using Facebook	ii. among people living anywhere.
(c) It contributes much	iii. based social network	iii. to facilitate the official works.
(d) People are also	iv. to maintain social and friendly relationship	iv. connecting people worldwide.
(e) Everybody having	v. an important part	v. of our daily life.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

- (a) Thus he saved his life.
- (b) He came with a large army.
- (c) The prince heard the news.
- (d) Taimur was one of the greatest conquerors of the world.
- (e) Taimur's soldiers were killed.



8. Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8] $2 \times 5 = 10$

 - (a) What do books bring to us according to the poem "Books"?
 - (b) What is the main theme of the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?
 - (c) How does the poet portray the mother-daughter bond in 'Two Mothers Remembered'?
 - (d) Who is the main character in the poem "The Sands of Dee"?
 - (e) Who is the speaker addressing in the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
 - (f) Whose woods does the speaker stop by?
 - (g) How does the poem "Solitude" reflect the poet's view of society?
 - (h) What kind of questions trouble the poet in the poem "O me! O Life"?

9. Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8] $2 \times 5 = 10$

 - (a) Make a list of things Rosamond wanted to buy.
 - (b) What did Rosamond see in the chemist's shop? What attracted Rosamond most?
 - (c) Why didn't Rosamond examine the jar before buying it?
 - (d) Why was Bassanio very often short of money?
 - (e) What would Shylock do in case of debtor's failure to pay his debt?
 - (f) Why did Bassanio go to visit Portia grandly dressed, with many servants?
 - (g) When did the trial begin?
 - (h) Do you think that Rosamond was to examine the jar carefully before she bought it? Why/ Why not?

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-30]

10. Read the beginning of a story below. It is not complete. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it :
A long time ago, the town of Hamelin faced with a great problem. It became full of rats. The situation became very unbearable 15

11. Suppose, you are Tomal/Jessica. Your friend's father has fallen in a road accident recently. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about road accidents and how to prevent it. 15

Model Test

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Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-70]

Reading Test [Marks 70]
Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-2; Lesson-1(A) 4

Meherjan lives in a slum on the Sirajgonj Town Protection Embankment. The whispering wind from the river Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. The dancing flames remind Meherjan of the turmoil in her life.

Jamuna makes the fire unsteady. The dancing flames remind Meherjan of the tumult in her life. Not long ago Meherjan had everything--- a family, arable land and cattle. The erosion of the Jamuna gradually consumed all her land property. It finally claimed her only shelter during the last monsoon. It took the river only a day to devour Meher's house, trees, vegetable garden and the bamboo bush. She had a happy family once. Over the years, she lost her husband and her family to diseases that cruel hunger and poverty brought to the family. Now, she is the only one left to live on with the loss and the pain. The greedy Jamuna has shattered her dreams and happiness. There are thousand others waiting to share the same fate like Meherjan. Bangladesh is a land of rivers, some of whose banks overflow or erode during monsoon. Erosion is a harsh reality for the people living along the river banks. During each monsoon many more villages are threatened by the mighty rivers like the Jamuna, the Padma and the Meghna. It is estimated that river erosion makes at least 100,000 people homeless every year in Bangladesh. In fact, river erosion is one of the main dangers caused by climate change. If we can't take prompt actions to adapt to climate change, there will be thousands of more Meherjans in our towns and villages every year.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

 - (a) We can control the destruction of nature —
 - i. if we are careful and true to our word
 - iii. if we make the rescue team
 - ii. if we depend on the force of nature
 - iv. if we use technology
 - (b) The opposite word of 'greedy' is —.
 - i. desired
 - ii. selfish
 - iii. unselfish
 - iv. voracious
 - (c) The word 'harsh' could be replaced by —.
 - i. indulgent
 - ii. soft
 - iii. hazy
 - iv. grim
 - (d) We can control the destruction of nature —.
 - i. if we depend on the force of nature.
 - iii. if we make the rescue team
 - ii. if we use technology.
 - iv. if we are careful and true to our word.

- (e) What is the contextual meaning of the word 'consumed'?
 i. decreased ii. decayed iii. destroyed iv. to use something.
- (f) Once Meherjan was ____.
 i. impoverished ii. solvent iii. poor iv. insolvent
- (g) Whispering wind is the ____.
 i. wind that blows from across the river
 ii. wind that blows with a hissing sound
 iii. wind that helps someone make a fire
 iv. wind that blows in summer
2. Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 5 = 10
- (a) What is our responsibility to stop climate change?
 (b) What do you think, is the main cause of river erosion?
 (c) What should we do to save people like Meherjan?
 (d) Who is Meherjan?
 (e) What makes Meherjan nostalgic?
3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

A warning comes from old Chowkidar's young wife. Watch your rooster, she threatens. I don't want him in my house again.

If someone touches my boy, Sonabhan responds, they'll see the consequences. She grounds Moti for an entire day. It makes him sad. His forlorn captivity crucifies her. She sets him loose the following morning.

Some boys come and ask Sonabhan to lend them Moti for cockfighting at a fair. They are happy to pay.

Never, she tells them. He is my son.

Monday dawns without Moti's crowing. His cold body is resting on its right side. Lying against the basket. Eyes closed. His kingly head down.

With Moti's basket in her lap, Sonabhan is motionless.

She puts Moti to rest beside her husband's grave. She sighs, plods across the empty yard, steps onto an empty veranda, crawls into an empty home and sits on the edge of an empty bed.

Another morning breaks.... Noon and afternoon come and go....The birds in the coops quack and crow....No one lets them out. For the first time, Sonabhan's doors do not open.

[Unit-I; Lesson-1]

► After the warning from the young wife of the old chowkidar, Sonabhan (a) —— Moti for a day. The rooster felt (b) ——, and his sadness made Sonabhan feel guilty. The next morning, she (c) —— Moti, and he was free to roam again. However, when she found Moti's (d) —— body, Sonabhan sat motionless, filled with grief. In the end, she (e) —— Moti beside her husband's grave, unable to accept the loss.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Salman Khan (born on October 11, 1976) is an American educator and entrepreneur. He was born in Metairie, Louisiana, United States, to a Bengali family. His father was from Barishal, Bangladesh, and his mother was from Murshidabad, West Bengal, India. Khan attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), graduating with Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degree in Course 6 (electrical engineering and computer science) and another bachelor's degree in Course 18 (mathematics), in 1998. He was class president in his senior year. Khan also holds a Master of Business Administration from Harvard Business School.

Salman Khan founded Khan Academy, a free online education platform and an organization with which he has produced over 6,500 video lessons teaching a wide spectrum of academic subjects, originally focusing on mathematics and science. He is also the founder of Khan Lab School, a brick-and-mortar school associated with Khan Academy. The story behind Mr. Khan's joining YouTube is that in late 2003, Khan began tutoring his cousin, Nadia, in Mathematics over the internet using Yahoo's Google notepad. When other relatives and friends sought his tutoring, he moved his tutorials to YouTube where he created an account on November 16, 2006. As of September 2018, the Khan Academy channel on YouTube has more than 4.2 million subscribers and the Khan Academy videos have been viewed more than 1 and half billion times. In 2012, Time named Salman Khan in its annual list of the 100 most influential people in the world. Forbes magazine featured Khan on its cover, with the story "\$1 Trillion Opportunity".

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

1 × 5 = 5

Who/ What	Event	Time	Place/ reason
Salman Khan	was born	1976	(i) ——
Khan's father	(ii) ——		Barishal.
Salman Khan	joined YouTube	2016	(iii) ——
(iv) ——	recognized Khan	2012	(v) ——

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

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6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Satellites are the artificial objects	i. in educating and entertaining the people but some channels telecast programmes	i. channels to telecast their programmes.
(b) They relay back to the earth radio and	ii. and informative programmes through satellite channels.	ii. sitting in our drawing room in orbit round the earth.
(c) These satellite channels have brought	iii. TV signals which are used by different	iii. and movies of violent nature, which are causing the moral degeneration of our young generation.
(d) Now we can enjoy various cultural	iv. or machines that are put about a revolutionary change	iv. of education and entertainment of the people
(e) Undoubtedly, the satellite channels are contributing a lot	v. in the fields	

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

- (a) Of Shakespeare's education is known little.
- (b) William Shakespeare was born on April 23, 1564 in Stratford on Avon.
- (c) His mother Mary Arden was the daughter of a prosperous family.
- (d) When he was 14, his father lost his property and fell into debt.
- (e) She was eight years older than he.
- (f) His father John Shakespeare was a farmer's son.
- (g) In 1582 Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway, the daughter of a peasant family.
- (h) His real teachers were man and women and the natural influences which surrounded him in Stratford.

8. Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8] $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What might the people in books become by the end?
- (b) What did the first mother give to the poet?
- (c) How are the two mothers the same?
- (d) What happened to the land as the mist came down in 'The Sands of Dee'?
- (e) How does the poet personify Time?
- (f) What does the speaker's horse think about stopping?
- (g) What happens when you laugh, according to the poem "Solitude"?
- (h) What does 'eyes that vainly crave the light' symbolize?

9. Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8] $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Why was Rosamond a little disheartened?
- (b) Why did Rosamond request her mother to buy her another pair of shoes?
- (c) Describe the sufferings and disappointments of Rosamond for buying the purple jar.
- (d) How did Bassanio lead his life?
- (e) On what condition did Shylock agree to lend Antonio money?
- (f) "It is the casket made of precious metal that can hold the precious picture." Who said this? Why did he choose this?
- (g) What was not mentioned in the bond?
- (h) Why did Rosamond buy the jar without examining it properly?

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-30]

10. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it : Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland. His army was defeated again and again against the King Edward-I of England. Being defeated for six times he lost his hope..... 15
11. Suppose, you are Emon/Ema. You and your friend, Emran/Eva know that English language plays an important role for communication in the present world. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of learning English. 15

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-70]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-2; Lesson-3(A) 4

Humans can neither change the sun's radiation nor the earth's orbit around the sun. But they can control the increase in the amount of greenhouse gases and its effect on the atmosphere. Only during the last hundred years the carbon dioxide concentration has been raised alarmingly in the atmosphere and we humans can be held responsible for this. The main cause of the increase in carbon dioxide level in the atmosphere is the burning of fossil fuels. Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities increased rapidly giving rise to many factories. These factories required



energy, which was produced through the combustion of coal. Besides coal, other sources of energy such as mineral oil and natural gas were also burned to heat our houses, run cars and airplanes or to produce electricity. Nowadays, about 85 million barrels of crude oil are burned daily. Every time a fossil raw material is burned, it releases carbon dioxide into the air.

Therefore, it is clear that more and more greenhouse-gases like carbon dioxide are being generated worldwide by humans. Moreover, we are also strengthening the greenhouse effect by deforestation, which means cutting down trees. Every year enormous areas of forests are destroyed by people to obtain wood and to clear regions for mining and to create pasture. This loss of the forest causes dual problems. Trees that are burned up release large volumes of carbon dioxide gas into the air. On the other hand, as forests absorb a lot of carbon dioxide from the air and deliver oxygen instead, we also destroy an important storehouse of carbon dioxide when we clear forests.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) Industrialization increased ——
 i. at the beginning of 19th century ii. at the end of 19th century
 iii. at the end of 18th century iv. in the middle of 18th century
- (b) Where is the earth's orbit?
 i. Around the sun ii. In the sun iii. In the earth iv. Under the sun
- (c) Which of the following is not a reason of greenhouse effect?
 i. planting trees ii. combustion of coal iii. burning of fossil fuels iv. industrialization
- (d) Carbon dioxide gas is ——
 i. toxic ii. lucid iii. hazy iv. pure
- (e) The areas destroyed for human habitation are ——
 i. little ii. huge iii. partial iv. impartial
- (f) Which one is the closest meaning of 'fossil'?
 i. Ruins ii. Havocs iii. Impression of plant or animal harden in rock iv. Debris
- (g) Forests are being cleared for —— reasons.
 i. one ii. two iii. three iv. four

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) 'Human beings are responsible for greenhouse effect' —— do you agree? Why/ Why not?
- (b) Describe in 2/3 sentences how cutting down trees is harmful.
- (c) What have been increasing and since when?
- (d) How are humans strengthening the greenhouse effect?
- (e) Mention few reasons of the greenhouse effect.

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.

1 × 5 = 5

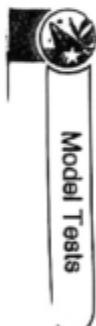
Wash the white clothes on Monday and put them on the stone heap; wash the color clothes on Tuesday and put them on the clothesline to dry; don't walk bare-head in the hot sun; cook pumpkin fritters in very hot sweet oil; soak your little cloths right after you take them off; when buying cotton to make yourself a nice blouse, be sure that it doesn't have gum in it, because that way it won't hold up well after a wash; soak salt fish overnight before you cook it; is it true that you sing benna in Sunday school?; always eat your food in such a way that it won't turn someone else's stomach; on Sundays try to walk like a lady and not like the slut you are so bent on becoming; don't sing benna in Sunday school; you mustn't speak to wharf-rat boys, not even to give directions; don't eat fruits on the street—flies will follow you; but I don't sing benna on Sundays at all and never in Sunday school; this is how to sew on a button; this is how to make a buttonhole for the button you have just sewed on; this is how to hem a dress when you see the hem coming down and so to prevent yourself from looking like the slut I know you are so bent on becoming; this is how you iron your father's khaki shirt so that it doesn't have a crease; this is how you iron your father's khaki pants so that they don't have a crease; this is how you grow okra—far from the house, because okra tree harbors red ants; when you are growing dasheen, make sure it gets plenty of water or else it makes your throat itch when you are eating it; this is how you sweep a corner; this is how you sweep a whole house; this is how you sweep a yard.

[Unit-1: Lesson-2]

- The text is about a mother giving (a) —— to her daughter. She teaches tasks like (b) —— clothes and cooking. The mother warns her daughter not to act like a (c) ——. She also emphasizes proper behaviour in (d) ——. The story shows the impact of (e) —— roles on women.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Queen Victoria, when a little girl, was taught economical habits by her governess. The princess had a fixed allowance for pocket money and was not permitted to exceed it. Once in a bazar at Tunbridge Wells, she had exhausted all her supply of money in buying a number of presents for relatives and friends. As she was leaving, she remembered another cousin for whom no present was bought. She saw a box make half crown, which she considered would be just the very thing for him. But alas! the money was all gone. The people in the shop said they



would just enclose the box with the other articles but her governess said, "No, you see, the princess has no money as so, of course, she cannot buy the box." The shop-keepers then said that they would reserve the box. And when the next due pocket money came, the princess mounted her donkey and went to the bazar for the coveted box by seven o'clock in the morning.

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

1 × 5 = 5

Who	Event/ Activity	When/ Whom	What/ Where
Queen Victoria	(i) —	at early age	economical habits
She	spent all money	(ii) —	in the market
She	remembered	while leaving market	(iii) —
(iv) —	wanted to give	Victoria	the box
Victoria	went	(v) —	to bazar

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

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6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Globalization is now very important	i. and they can share joys and sorrows	i. can immediately come to its assistance.
(b) Owing to globalization, we can now learn instantly	ii. the industrially-developed capitalist countries	ii. like next-door neighbours.
(c) Countries in the world have turned into a global village	iii. other countries of the world	iii. are exploiting the cheap labour available in poorer countries.
(d) If one country is in distress	iv. in international relations	iv. travel anywhere in the shortest possible time.
(e) But in the name of help and cooperation	v. what is happening in the world and	v. having a far-reaching effect on many aspects of life.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

1 × 8 = 8

- (a) As a result from his childhood he studied under a great free thinker plato.
- (b) Aristotle was born in Greece.
- (c) He also wrote books on literature, biology, economics and comparative politics.
- (d) He wanted to be a free thinker.
- (e) Aristotle achieving his academic qualifications took the pen to write on different topics suitable for human civilization.
- (f) He was a son of a Royal physician.
- (g) Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way.
- (h) His father wanted him to be a physician but he never cherished to be so.

8. Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Where is our mind while reading a book?
- (b) How does the poet describe the "second mother"?
- (c) How does the poet describe the foam of the sea in the Poem "The Sands of Dee"?
- (d) What is the significance of "Last week in Babylon, Last night in Rome"?
- (e) What does the speaker admire about the woods?
- (f) Why does the poet say "Weep and you weep alone" in the poem "Solitude"?
- (g) Why do the mountains echo the songs that we sing but not our sighs, according to the poem "Solitude"?
- (h) What feelings does the poem "O me! O Life" evoke?

9. Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What did Rosamond insist her mother?
- (b) What was the dire necessity to Rosamond?
- (c) What does the sentence "She hoped that she would be wiser in future" indicate? Write 2/3 sentences regarding this.
- (d) What did Rosamond's mother ask her when they got back to the chemist's shop? What did Rosamond do?
- (e) Why did people of Venice love Antonio?
- (f) What did the golden casket contain?
- (g) Why couldn't Shylock cut his pound of flesh from Antonio's body?
- (h) Why did Bassanio go to Antonio?



Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-30]

10. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it :
Oneday a crow became very thirsty. He flew from one place to another in search of water. But he found no water. He continued his search for water..... 15
11. Suppose, you are Labib or Lovely and your friend is Nishat/Nishitha. Your friend is frustrated about the literacy rate of Bangladesh. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about how to remove illiteracy from our country. 15

Model Test**48****Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-70]**

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-2; Lesson-5(B) 4

Let's save our planet!

Everyone must play a part in protecting the environment. There are many things you can do on your own every day to help save the planet. Here are some suggestions.

Reduce!

Really, the best thing we can do for the planet is to use its resources properly. Our unplanned activities are mainly responsible for the environmental crisis. Here are some questions you can ask yourself before buying something, "Do I really need this?" or "Is there another product which would do the same thing but is more sustainable?" Or ask the question, "Will this last a long time?" Some other questions may be, "Do I know how this item was made, how it will be used and how it will be disposed of?"

Reuse!

What do you think of using your own ceramic cup or mug at your school or local club? It means there are no plastic cups to throw away. You can wash it and reuse it every day. Unfortunately, we are encouraged to buy a new "improved" item even if the one we have can be repaired or reused. When we buy things, we should buy those that are durable; we should use them properly, and have them repaired when necessary. If we practise this, many things will not only last a life-time, but also be passed on for future use. However, if something is truly unusable for its original purposes, try to be more creative and think of how else it might be used. When you're done with it, think of whether someone else might be able to use it. You can donate some of the things to the poor. You may also sell some of your used items through personal advertisements in a local newspaper or in social media.

Recycle!

Rather than throwing an item out when neither you nor anyone else can make use of it, have it recycled. And if recycling is not possible, it is better to send goods to a landfill or have them burned up. Find out what types of materials can be recycled in your area. Clean and sort the materials before putting them out in the bin. Recycling your drink and food cans means there will be less trash in a resource recovery facility or landfill. Moreover, a company can use the old cans to make new ones.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- (a) The environmental crisis is happening mainly for the _____ of the planet.
 i. authority ii. consumers iii. experts iv. callous
- (b) Who mostly create environmental crisis?
 i. society ii. buyers iii. luxurious people iv. consumers
- (c) In the third paragraph the idea of repairing is followed by the idea of _____.
 i. motivating others to use the same thing ii. reusing
 iii. being creative iv. economical use
- (d) In the passage the clause 'try to be more creative' indicates _____.
 i. finding ways to motivate others to use the same thing
 ii. creating attractive ads
 iii. finding how else a thing might be used iv. donating things to the poor
- (e) When something is truly unusable for its original purpose _____.
 i. think of throwing away ii. creative thinking is needed
 iii. try to be very creative and think the way of using
 iv. take the help from others
- (f) The things one should keep in mind while going to buy anything are _____.
 i. sustainability, long lastingness, preparation, using, disposing
 ii. sustainability, promotion, imminence, production, disposition
 iii. sustainability, progress, deterioration, using, promotion
 iv. sustainability, using, disposing, correctness, fitness.
- (g) The word 'recycling' stands for _____.
 i. to make for reuse
 ii. to throw away for wastage
 iii. to reduce iv. to collect for use

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : 2 × 5 = 10

- (a) According to paragraph 3, what can be a good reason for not buying a new item?
- (b) 'If we practice this, many things can not only last a life-time, but also be passed on to future.' – What does 'this' refer to?
- (c) Can we do anything with the unusable things referred to paragraph 3? If yes, what?
- (d) How should we dispose waste?
- (e) What will be the effect of using durable items on environment?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. 1 × 5 = 5

On the afternoon of March 17, 1978, the weather took an odd turn in north Delhi. Mid-March is usually a nice time of year in that part of India: the chill of winter is gone and the blazing heat of summer is yet to come; the sky is clear and monsoon is far away. But that day dark clouds appeared suddenly and there were squalls of rain. Then followed an even bigger surprise: a hailstorm.

I was then studying for an MA at Delhi University while also working as a part-time journalist. When the hailstorm broke, I was in a library. I had planned to stay late, but the unseasonal weather led to a change of mind and I decided to leave. I was on my way back to my room when, on an impulse, I changed direction and dropped in on a friend. But the weather continued to worsen as we were chatting, so after a few minutes, I decided to head straight back by a route that I rarely had occasion to take.

I had just passed a busy intersection called Maurice Nagar when I heard a rumbling sound somewhere above. Glancing over my shoulder I saw a gray, tube-like extrusion forming on the underside of a dark cloud: it grew rapidly as I watched, and then all of a sudden it turned and came whiplashing down to earth, heading in my direction.

Across the street lay a large administrative building. I sprinted over and headed toward what seemed to be an entrance. But the glass-fronted doors were shut, and a small crowd stood huddled outside, in the shelter of an overhang. There was no room for me there so I ran around to the front of the building. Spotting a small balcony, I jumped over the parapet and crouched on the floor.

[Unit-2: Lesson-4(1)]

- The weather suddenly took a (a) —— turn that afternoon, and dark clouds began to gather. As the author was walking towards his room, he decided to change (b) —— to a friend's place. The sound of (c) —— above made him stop and look up, where he saw a strange funnel cloud (d) —— from the sky. In a hurry to find shelter, he found a (e) —— and crouched there as the storm intensified.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

The American astronaut Neil Armstrong was the first person to walk on the moon. In one of the most famous remarks of the twentieth century, he called his first movements on the moon "One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."

Neil Alden Armstrong was born on August 5, 1930, near Wapakoneta, Ohio. He was the eldest of three children of Stephen and Viola Engel Armstrong. Airplanes drew his interest from the age of six, when she took his first airplane ride. He began taking flying lessons at age fourteen, and on his sixteenth birthday he was issued a pilot's license. A serious pilot even at that age, Armstrong built a small wind tunnel in the basement of his home. He also performed experiments using the model planes he had made. Through such activities he was preparing for what would be a distinguished career in aeronautics, or the design, construction, and navigation of aircrafts.

Armstrong was also interested in outer space at a young age. His fascination was fueled by a neighbor who owned a powerful telescope. Armstrong was thrilled with the views of the stars, the Moon, and the planets he saw through this device.

4. Complete the table below with the information from the previous passage.

1 × 5 = 5

Neil Alden Armstrong			
Main Focus	The first human to walk on the surface of the moon		
His events and achievements			
Name of events	Place/ Person	Time/ Year/ Thing	Contribution
Neil Armstrong			(i) ——
Birth	(ii) ——	(iii) ——	
Interested	(iv) ——	(v) ——	

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

10



6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Bonsai is	i. contributed	i. perhaps 2000 years ago
(b) Early Japanese aristocrats	ii. is the miniature	ii. more than 10cm
(c) It was	iii. regarded	iii. to its development
(d) A bonsai tree	iv. originated from China	iv. of a real tree
(e) It is not	v. allowed to grow	v. as an art form

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

- (a) In his young age, Ibn Sina came in contact with the philosophers, scientists, mathematicians and astrologers of that time.
- (b) Ibn Sina is called the Prince of medical science.
- (c) In his childhood, his name and fame spread all over The Persian Gulf area.
- (d) Ibn Sina was born in 985 in Bukhara, in Iran.
- (e) Al Beruni, Abu Shehol, Jujani were among them.
- (f) Sultan Mahmud, the King of Gajni, invited him to the Royal Court.
- (g) His 'Kanoon' is the best recited book in medical science.
- (h) Reputation as a physician spread all places in his early age.

8. Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8] $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What can a child do with a book according to the poem 'Books'?
- (b) Why does the poet refer to herself as the strength of her mother?
- (c) What do the boatman still hear in the Poem "The Sands of Dee"?
- (d) What does the caravan represent in the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
- (e) Why does the poet describe Time as tightening its rein?
- (f) What does the horse's reaction symbolize in 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening'?
- (g) According to the poem "Solitude", what do people seek from you when you are successful?
- (h) What is the main theme of the poem "O Me! O Life!"?

9. Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8] $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Do you support the attitude of Rosamond's mother that we should not buy the things which are not necessary? Why or why not? Explain in 2 or 3 sentences.
- (b) "Her mind flashed back to all those beautiful things she had seen that morning." What does the writer want to indicate by this sentence? Explain in 2/3 sentences.
- (c) Why do you think Rosamond often had to limp with pain?
- (d) What was Antonio's business?
- (e) Why did Antonio and Shylock hate each other?
- (f) What does "He wanted a man to marry Portia for herself and not for her wealth" indicate?
- (g) How do you evaluate the unusual plan of Portia's father?
- (h) Sketch the character of Antonio.

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-30]

10. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it :

Once a school boy named Talha was returning from school. On the way to his home, he saw a boy of his age. The boy was working in a workshop. His body was covered with dirt, oil and other chemicals. Talha became curious about the boy. He asked the boy.....

15

11. Suppose, you are Rajib/Rajiya. Your friend Kajal is quite unaware of water pollution. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the causes and effects of water pollution.

15

Model Test

49

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-70]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

May Day or International Workers' Day is observed on May 1 all over the world today to commemorate the historical struggle and sacrifices of the working people to establish an eight-hour workday. It is a public holiday in almost all the countries of the world.

Since the Industrial Revolution⁽¹⁾ in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe and the US, the workers in mills and factories had been working a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day.

Unit-4; Lesson-2(B) ▶

On May 1st in 1886, inspired by the trade unions⁽²⁾, half of the workers at the McCormic Harvester Company in Chicago went on strike demanding an eight-hour workday. Two days later, a workers' rally was held near the McCormic Harvester Machine Company and about 6000 workers joined it. The rally was addressed by the labour leaders. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses. At one point of the rally, some strikebreakers started leaving the meeting place. The strikers went down the street to bring them back. Suddenly about 200 policemen attacked them with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many others were injured.

The events of May 1, 1886 are a reminder that workers will continue to be exploited until they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay and better lives.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

$$1 \times \dot{7} = 7$$

- (a) The day reminds the historic —— of working people.
 i. war ii. struggle iii. fight iv. clash

(b) Which of the following best describes the workers during Industrial Revolution?
 i. deprived ii. hardworking iii. privileged iv. honorary

(c) A workers' rally —— by 6000 workers was held two days later.
 i. forced ii. addressed iii. brought iv. attended

(d) The phrase 'public holiday' means _____.
 i. workers' holiday ii. holiday of the public iii. public day iv. govt. holiday

(e) The word 'urge' means _____.
 i. struggle ii. strike iii. motivate iv. fight

(f) Clubs and revolvers were used upon _____.
 i. leaders ii. policeman iii. strikebreakers iv. strikers

(g) The expression 'Industrial Revolution' mean _____.
 i. demands of the laboures
 ii. rights of the laboures
 iii. revolution of the ownes
 iv. expansion of mills & factories

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

- (a) Which workers went on a strike on May 1, 1886?
 - (b) What privileges do the workers enjoy today? Write in brief.
 - (c) "The labour leaders' speeches were inspiring." How?
 - (d) What did the labour leaders ask the workers to do?
 - (e) How did the policemen attack the worker?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.

$$1 \times 5 = 5$$

The Olympics have many memorable moments and athletes well remember by name alone. The list is quite big. Michael Phelps and Usain Bolt are the latest addition to this list of the best. They make London Olympics stand apart. If there is any question like this: "What is the standout performance of London 2012?" Perhaps the answer is "The London Games gave us Michael Phelps vs. Usain Bolt." The first one is an already decorated Olympian, who puts the finishing touches on his great athletic careers. And another comes up with a new definition of fast. Two of the most popular Olympic sports, sprinting and swimming, saw their two biggest stars and captivated audiences. They'd also dominated the 2008 Beijing Games, but Phelps and Bolt cemented their legacies in London. Phelps, the American swimmer, passed gymnast Larissa Latynina for the most Olympic medals ever. Bolt was the third man to repeat as a 100-meter gold medalist and the first as a 200-meter gold medalist, and he broke his own Olympic record by running the 100 in '9.63 seconds. Once Phelps and Bolt were back in their pool and track, the story lines changed.

[Unit-3: Lesson-2(B)]

- These are the stories of two most (a) — Olympians of the history. While one is famous as the fastest (b) —, the other as the fastest (c) — of the world. However, both are (d) — for their performance in their own field. They made history in the Beijing Olympics. They have made (e) — histories in the London Olympics too.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Galileo Galilei was born in 1564 at Pisa in Italy. He was the eldest of seven children. His father was a musician and a scholar. Galileo himself played the organ and the flute, but it was his contributions to science that made him famous. At first young Galileo had tutor at home in Pisa. Then he went to school in monastery at Florence. His father later sent him to the University of Pisa to study medicine but Galileo was more interested in mathematics and physics. He left Pisa without finishing the medical course.

But in 1589 at the age of 25 he became a Professor of Mathematics. In 1609, he made a small telescope. When he turned his telescope on the sky, he gradually discovered four moons circling the planet Jupiter, crater on the moon, spots on the sun and rings round the Saturn. Galileo discovered that the earth and all the other planets orbit the sun. At that time Christian Church thought that any idea that the earth was not the centre of the universe went against the Bible. Galileo's views got him into a serious trouble with the Church. Then he was forced to declare that the earth was the centre in the universe. But he never changed his belief. Galileo died at the age of seventy seven in 1642.

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

1 × 5 = 5

Galileo Galilei			
Aim	Establishing his discovery that earth moves round the sun		
Lifespan	Born in 1564 and died (i) —		
Significant events in his life			
Name of event	Place	Year/ time	Achievement
Born	(ii) —		
(iii) —	Florence		
(iv) —		in 1589	
		in 1609	(v) —

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

10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Digital means using a system of	i. resounding without receiving and sending information	i. any drawback.
(b) The philosophy of 'Digital Bangladesh' means	ii. the 'Vision-2021' with the target	ii. of education, health, job placement etc.
(c) Bangladesh is	iii. been playing a vital role in the field	iii. of achieving of Digital Bangladesh.
(d) The use of digital technology has	iv. implementation of technology in the premises	iv. through electronic signal.
(e) The present government has declared	v. any drawback.	v. of communication in the 21st century.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

1 × 8 = 8

- (a) Socrates met his friends and disciples for the last time.
- (b) Then there came a man with a cup in hand.
- (c) With eyes full of tears, they bade Socrates a last farewell.
- (d) He told them that the soul of man cannot die.
- (e) He argued with them about the immortality of the soul.
- (f) At last, the hour of departure had arrived.
- (g) At sunset, the Governor of the prison came.
- (h) The cup contained hemlock, a very strong poison and Socrates took the cup in his hand and drank hemlock without any hesitation.

8. Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What does the poet say about the body and mind while reading a book?
- (b) What did the first mother do to the speaker?
- (c) Look at some words, phrases and sentences that have been repeated several times in the poem "The Sands of Dee". Explain why the poet has done that.
- (d) What is the central theme of poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
- (e) What is the central theme of the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
- (f) How is human nature portrayed in the poem "Solitude"?
- (g) What lesson can we learn from the poem "Solitude"?
- (h) Why is the repetition of the last line significant of the poem Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening?

9. Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Why didn't Rosamond's mother want to buy any jewellery?
- (b) Do you think Rosamond's mother was unable to fulfil the demand of her daughter? Why/Why not?
- (c) From your reading of the story "The purple jar", mention the dissimilarity between Rosamond and her mother.
- (d) "Look before you leap" is the motto of this story. Do you agree to the statement? Why? Why not?
- (e) Who was Portia?
- (f) Who was Antonio?
- (g) "If he failed to repay the money in three months' time, then he has to pay a penalty." What does the writer want to mean by this sentence?
- (h) What type of man was Shylock?

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-30]

10. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it :

Once there lived a poor rickshaw puller. He had to maintain his family consisting of six members with a great difficulty. He always thought of additional income for the maintenance of his family. One day while walking through the fields, he found a purse of gold dropped by a passer-by. He.....

15

11. Suppose, your name is Pritom/ Priyonti and you read newspaper daily. But your friend named Wasel/ Wasfa is reluctant to reading newspaper. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of reading newspaper daily.

15

Model Test**50****Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-70]**

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-4; Lesson-3(B) 4

21 February is a memorable day in our national history. We observe the day every year as International Mother Language Day. The day is a national holiday.

On this day, we pay tribute to the martyrs who laid down their lives to establish Bangla as a state language in undivided Pakistan in 1952. The struggle to achieve our language rights is known as the Language Movement.

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

The students of Dhaka University defied the law and brought out a peaceful protest procession on 21 February 1952. When the procession reached near Dhaka Medical College, the police opened fire on the students, killing Salam, Rafiq, Barkat, Safiur and Jabbar. As a result, there were mass protests all over the country and the government had to declare Bangla as a state language. This kindled the sparks of independence movement of Bangladesh.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

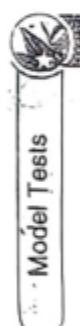
- (a) Which was influenced by the Language Movement?
 i. Independence Movement of 1971 ii. Mass movement of 1969
 iii. Election of 1970 iv. Unarmed movement
- (b) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'seed' used in the passage?
 i. The ending ii. The beginning iii. The plant iv. The celebration
- (c) Which of the following statements is not true in the light of the passage?
 i. Language Movement took place in the undivided Pakistan
 ii. Language Movement sparked the spirit of the Liberation war
 iii. Language Movement was initiated by the mass people
 iv. Our heroic sons laid down their lives to establish Bengali as their mother tongue
- (d) The martyrs who are mentioned in the passage were —— martyrs.
 i. freedom ii. language iii. democratic iv. socialist
- (e) What does the word 'outlaw' mean in the above passage?
 i. to allow ii. to ban iii. to permit iv. none of them
- (f) What was the type of Protest Procession?
 i. Peaceful ii. Violent iii. Aggressive iv. Non-Peaceful
- (g) The word 'momentum' used in the 9th line means ——.
 i. force ii. support iii. acceptance iv. rejection

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Where did Jinnah give the declaration first?
 (b) Why did the students defy the law?
 (c) Do you support the concept that the language Movement enkindled the sparks of Independence Movement of Bangladesh? Write 2 sentences on this.
 (d) What led our martyrs give away their lives?
 (e) Why do we pay tribute to the martyrs?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

There is change in people's preferences for pastimes. A recent survey shows that during the last twenty years, teenagers have gone through significant changes in choosing their pastimes. The survey results are presented through a graph which shows that there is a steady rise in young people's tendency to watch TV.



Unfortunately, the picture is grim in terms of young people's attraction to field games and sports. While 50% of youngsters opted for games and sports in the 1990s, the figure was 12% less after a decade at 38%. Unfortunately, the failing tendency persisted through the next ten years and by 2010 it came down to 25%. Though the young people have dissociated themselves noticeably from games and sports, there is a sharp and steady rise in their association with online or computer assisted programmers.

[Unit-3; Lesson-5]

- A recent survey shows (a) —— that there is a (b) —— change in people's preferences for pastimes. We can see that 20 years (c) —— people were more interested in outside games and sports than now-a-days. At the moments, people (d) —— their valuable time before a TV set. On the other hand, most of the young people are (e) —— in online or computer programmes.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Architect Syed Mainul Hossain, the designer of our National Memorial, was born in 1951. He obtained his graduation in architecture from BUET in 1976.

He made a number of designs for various structures. But the design of the National Memorial is the best of all his creations. Mainul's design for the Memorial was selected from amongst 57 submissions in the national project's design in 1978. The National Memorial at Savar is composed of seven isosceles triangular plans varying in size, height and base. The main monument of the memorial is 150 feet tall. The memorial symbolizes the valour and sacrifice of those who died fighting for liberation. It also symbolizes the rise of Bangladesh from beneath the ground. The seven isosceles of the memorial stand for the seven Birshreshthas and the seven remarkable movements from 1952 till the 1971 Liberation War. They are : The Language Movement in 1952, the election of United Front in 1954, the constitutional Movement in 1956, the Education Movement in 1962, the six point Movement in 1966, the Mass Movement in 1969 and the Liberation War in 1971. This worthy son passed away on 10 November 2014.

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

1 × 5 = 5

Syed Mainul Hossain					
His aim	To make a number of designs for various (i) ——				
His lifetime	From 1951 to 2014				
Who/ what	Event	when	where	Subject/ Year	Specialty
Syed Mainul Hossain	obtained his graduation	(ii) ——	(iii) ——	Architecture	
				in 1952	
Mainul's design for the Memorial	was selected		in the national project's design	(v) ——	from amongst 57, submissions

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

10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) The role of women in nation-building	i. looked down upon without the outlook and attitude of the world	i. the woman folk to play their active role.
(b) It is not possible for any nation to	ii. cannot be denied any more	ii. towards women has been changed.
(c) There was a time when women were	iii. only to serve	iii. in the situation of the world.
(d) They were	iv. reach its goal without allowing	iv. the family affairs.
(e) But with the progress of civilization	v. the	v. any dignity and honours.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

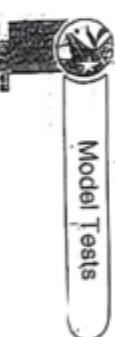
1 × 8 = 8

- The stone hit the frogs one by one.
- An old man saw it and forbade the boys to kill them.
- They found the playful frogs in the pond.
- One day some boys were going by the side of the pond.
- In a village there was a pond where some frogs played and sang all the time.
- Many of them were hurt very seriously and killed.
- But the frogs did not know how to save their lives.
- Then they started to throw stones to the frogs.

8. Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

2 × 5 = 10

- What magical ability do books have according to the poem?
- To you who was the speaker's second mother? Describe her briefly.
- How has the poet described the sea in the poem "The Sands of Dee"?



- (d) Why does the poet call time an 'old gipsy man'?
- (e) Where do you think the poet is going in the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"? Why is he going there?
- (f) Why does the poet in the poem "Solitude" emphasize sharing joys over sorrows?
- (g) What is the central theme of the poem "Solitude"?
- (h) What 'faith' does the poet mention "in the poem O Me! O Life!"?
9. Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8] $2 \times 5 = 10$
- (a) What was written in the bond?
- (b) Who was Portia? What do you know about her?
- (c) Do you think that Shylock was an inhumane person? Why/Why not?
- (d) What did Portia beg to Shylock?
- (e) Why didn't Rosamond examine the jar before buying it?
- (f) What did Rosamond take the jar for?
- (g) What were the two things Rosamond wanted to buy?
- (h) What was Rosamond's last request to her mother?

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-30]

10. Read the beginning of the following story. This story is not complete. Write ten new sentences to complete the story and give a suitable title to it :
One day two rats stole a piece of bread. They tried to divide it into two equal parts but failed. Because each rat wanted the larger part of the bread. They even fought for that. Lastly, they agreed to put up their problem to the monkey who was considered the wisest animal in the forest. They went..... 15
11. Suppose, you are Habib/Habiba. One of your friends is Amin/Amina. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the merits and demerits of watching television. 15

Model Test**51****Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-70]**

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-4; Lesson-5(B) 4

26 March, our Independence Day, is the one of the most important state festival. The day is celebrated every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. It is a national holiday. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on this day. The day begins with a 31 gun salute.

Early in the morning the President and the Prime Minister on behalf of the nation place floral wreaths at the National Mausoleum at Savar. Then other leaders, political parties, diplomats, social and cultural organisations, educational institutions and freedom fighters pay homage to the martyrs. People from all walks of life also go there with rallies and processions. There are many cultural programmes throughout the day, highlighting the heroic struggle and sacrifice in 1971.

In National Stadium, school children, scouts and girl guides take part in various displays to entertain thousands of spectators. Educational institutions also organise their individual programmes. Sports meets and tournaments are also organised on the day, including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga.

In the evening, all major public buildings are illuminated with colourful lights. Bangla Academy, Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy and other socio-cultural organisations hold cultural functions. Similar functions are also arranged in other places in the country.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

- (a) Which of the following best describes the celebration of our Independence Day?
 i. It is ignored to observe the day by people from all walks of life.
 ii. It is observed every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour.
 iii. It is hardly celebrated by the people of Bangladesh.
 iv. It is turned down always in our country in order to be observed.
- (b) Which of the following represents the exciting boat race on the occasion of Independence Day?
 i. Buriganga ii. Madhumati iii. Ichhamati iv. Arialkha
- (c) Which of the following statements is true?
 i. All classes of people celebrate the Independence Day.
 ii. Only the President and the Prime Minister celebrate the Independence Day.
 iii. Only the freedom fighters celebrate the Independence Day.
 iv. Only school children celebrate the Independence Day.



- (d) In paragraph 1, it is said, "It is a national holiday." What do you mean by this sentence?
 i. Only government offices remain closed on the occasion of our Independence Day.
 ii. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on our Independence Day.
 iii. Private organizations and non-government educational institutions don't remain open on this day.
 iv. People don't enjoy public holiday on the occasion of our Independence Day.
- (e) What is the purpose of various types of displays?
 i. To amuse the viewers
 ii. To show the participants' skill
 iii. To remember the war heroes
 iv. To respect all the national heroes.
- (f) What causes much excitement among the spectators?
 i. Parade ii. Boat race iii. Rallies iv. Gunshots
- (g) Different cultural functions are usually held ——
 i. in the morning ii. in the evening iii. whole day iv. in the afternoon
2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$
- (a) What are the morning activities on the day?
 (b) Who display parade at National Parade Ground?
 (c) Which activity do you think is most important to pay homage to the martyrs?
 (d) What major activities are done on the day by different cultural or social organizations?
 (d) What happens in the river Buriganga on 26 March?
3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

21 February has been observed as Shaheed Dibosh every year throughout the country in remembrance of the martyrs of language movement of 1952. The occasion begins at the early hours of the day with mourning songs that recall the supreme sacrifices of our language martyrs. People wear black badges and go to the Shaheed Minar barefoot in procession, singing mourning songs. They place wreaths at the Minar. Many of them visit the graves of the martyrs at Azimpur graveyard and pray for them. They also attend various programs organized in remembrance of the language martyrs. The UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) on 17 November in 1999 proclaimed February 21 as the International Mother Language Day in recognition of the sacrifices of the martyrs for the rightful place of Bangla. The day is now annually observed worldwide to promote awareness of linguistic and cultural diversity and multilingualism.

[Unit-4: Lesson-4(B)]

► People across the country observe 21 February to remember the (a) —— martyrs. They organize various (b) —— to celebrate the day. At dawn they, putting on black badges, attend the (c) —— barefoot and sing mourning songs which remind them of the (d) —— sacrifice of the martyrs. The Shaheed Minar gets flooded with (e) —— of flowers.

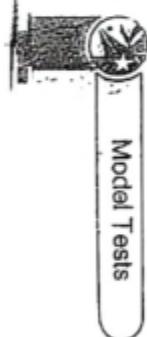
Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Robert Browning was born on May 7, 1812, in Camberwell, London, England. His father, a senior clerk with the Bank of England, provided a comfortable living for his family and passed on a love of art and literature to Robert. His mother, an excellent amateur pianist, gave him a love of music, while her strong and simple religious faith provided him with a lifelong belief in the existence of God. Robert was a bright child creating "masterpieces" of jam and pencil at the age of two and attending day school as an infant. Browning went to primary school until he was fourteen, when his parents decided that he should be sent neither to a public nor a private school, but should instead be taught at home by a tutor. His training included riding, fencing, boxing, singing, and dancing along with the basics. The Browning's were a small, close-knit family, and Robert spent much time reading in his father's library of over seven thousand volumes. His father's love of the Greek tragedies prompted drawing room romps with the chairs as cities of Troy. Robert was very attached to all species of animals, hosting a wide variety of pets in his childhood. In 1828 Browning entered the University of London, but he dropped out after just half a year.

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Who/ What	Event/ Activity	Place/ What	Time/ How
Robert Browning	was born	(i) ——	on May 7, 1812.
As an infant	(ii) ——	day school	1814
He	(iii) ——	riding, fencing, boxing, singing, and dancing	
His parents	decided	not to send him school	(iv) ——
He	very devoted to	(v) ——	in his childhood

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



6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) The empowerment of women is	i. can be turned into an asset by	i. to go forward
(b) So, women development and the empowerment of women are	ii. ensuring which women have to overcome	ii. there is no participation of women in all sectors.
(c) It is a happy news that womenfolk	iii. like Bangladesh is impossible if	iii. and national development
(d) The overall development of some developing countries	iv. an important aspect in the concept of both global	iv. to be guaranteed in all levels of state administration
(e) But it is true that there are a lot of hindrances	v. the inevitable factors which are	v. their active involvement in the affairs of the state.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

- (a) Applicants were enlisted serially for the competition.
- (b) A date was fixed for the competition.
- (c) They were all taken before the king.
- (d) A king declared a rich prize for the teller of biggest lie.
- (e) They tried their best to tell bigger lies but failed to win the mind of the king.
- (f) It was nearly to a close of the competition.
- (g) He said that the king was a worthless person.
- (h) A new comer prayed for a chance to try and he was allowed.

8. Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8] $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) How does the poet view books overall?
- (b) Do you like the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"? Why?
- (c) Suppose you were walking on the shore with a couple of your friends while Mary was drowning. Describe what you would have done.
- (d) What else can you offer Time if it stays for a day?
- (e) Why did the poet stop by the woods though it was dark and he was alone?
- (f) What is the significance of "Last week in Babylon, Last night in Rome"?
- (g) What does the poet mean by "Rejoice, and men will seek you" in the poem "Solitude"?
- (h) What is the poet's ultimate realization in the poem "O me! O Life"?

9. Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8] $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What were the two things Rosamond wanted to buy?
- (b) What does "Antonio must pay the penalty written in the bond" indicate?
- (c) Do you support the idea that Rosamond learned a lesson the hard way? Why/ Why not? Explain in 2 or 3 sentences.
- (d) From your reading of the story "The purple jar", mention the dissimilarity between Rosamond and her mother.
- (e) Do you think that Shylock was an inhumane person? Why/Why not?
- (f) Do you support that Rosamond's mother was right to force Rosamond to choose only one thing? Why or Why not? Explain in 2 or 3 sentences.
- (g) Why did Rosamond's mother want to buy her only one thing? What did Rosamond decide to buy at last?
- (h) What did Rosamond take the jar for?

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-30]

10. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it :

Mr. Rahman is a retired officer. Usually he goes for a walk everyday early in the morning. One day while he was walking in the morning he saw a man lying senseless by the side of the road. He went nearer to the man..... 15

11. Suppose, you are Bakul and your friend is Nayon. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend on the benefits of early rising. 15

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-70]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

'Pahela Boishakh' is the first day of Bangla new year. The day is a public holiday. This day has a special significance for us as it is a part of Bangalee culture and tradition. People from all walks of life, irrespective of their ethnic identity or religious beliefs, celebrate the day with traditional festivities. On this day, the whole of Bangladesh is in a festive mood. The day inspires people to start life with renewed hopes and inspirations.



Every year the day is celebrated traditionally. People wake up early in the morning, have a bath and wear traditional clothes. Women wear white sarees with red borders and adorn themselves with colourful churis and flowers, while men dress themselves in pajamas and punjabis. It is a day when people love eating traditional food.

One of the most colourful events of the day is held in Dhaka. Early in the morning, people in hundreds and thousands pour in from all directions to attend the cultural function at *Ramna Batamul* organised by *Chhayanaut*. The cultural programme begins just at sunrise and the renowned artists of the country take part in the programme that starts with the famous Tagore-song *Esho-he-Boishakh, Esho Esho* Artists also sing traditional folk songs, and perform classical dances to the rhythm of musical instruments.

People also come to join the colourful processions, the biggest carnival of the country, organised by the Fine Arts students of Dhaka University. The procession usually displays the traditional practices of *Bangalee* culture. The masks and wreaths worn by the people are so fascinating! Often they symbolise contemporary worries or happiness in the national life. It attracts an increasing number of foreign tourists every year.

The day is also observed all over the country. Different social and cultural organisations and educational institutions celebrate the day with their own cultural programmes.

On this day, newspapers bring out special supplements. There are also special programmes on the radio and television.

The celebration of Pahela Boishakh marks a day of cultural unity for the whole nation.

$1 \times 7 = 7$

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

- (a) On the occasion of the celebration of Pahela Boishakh, women wear ——.
 - i. black sarees with blue borders
 - ii. white sarees with red borders
 - iii. red sarees with white borders
 - iv. blue sarees with green borders
- (b) Which of the following is true?
 - i. Pahela Boishakh is a working day
 - ii.. People of a certain religion celebrate the day
 - iii. It is a day of the whole Bangalees
 - iv. People celebrate the day normally
- (c) On this day Dhaka looks the most —— in the country.
 - i. colourful
 - ii. pale
 - iii. faded
 - iv. beautiful
- (d) On this day, city people eat —— food, panta Ilish in the morning.
 - i. unconventional
 - ii. conventional
 - iii. moderate
 - iv. recent
- (e) —— is the main theme of the day.
 - i. Tradition
 - ii. Folklore
 - iii. Halkhata
 - iv. Programme
- (f) IFA stands for ——.
 - i. Institute of Folk Arts
 - ii. Institute of Fine Arts
 - iii. Intransitional football Association
 - iv. International Fine Arts
- (g) The day's opening programme begins at ——.
 - i. Bangla Academy
 - ii. T.S.C
 - iii. Doel Chattor
 - iv. Ramna Batamul

$2 \times 5 = 10$

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

- (a) What does Pahela Boishakh refer to?
- (b) Which media present special programmes on this day?
- (c) Depict in your words the biggest carnival of the country.
- (d) Who celebrate the day with traditional festivities?
- (e) What do the masks and wreaths symbolise?

$1 \times 5 = 5$

The Maldives is a famous tourist destination because there are enjoyable weather, heavenly beaches and lagoons, luxurious holiday resorts and peace loving people. In 2008 it became the best country for beautiful beaches and facilities for recreation. For being the lowest country in the world, it is under threat from rising sea levels because of global warming. Many predictions have been made about this island's being swept away by the rising water level of the Indian Ocean as it is only about 1.5 metre above the sea level. And this prediction was proved true during the tsunami of 2004 when many dry parts went under water. To draw the world's attention to this threat of global warming, an underwater cabinet meeting was held in 2009, first ever underwater meeting in the world's history. In that meeting a document was signed calling on all nations to cut their carbon emission.

{Unit-6; Lesson-3(B)}

- The Maldives is an attraction for the tourists from (a) —— the world. Particularly its (b) —— weather, peace-loving people and holiday resorts are its resources that allure the tourists mostly. Here modest weather (c) —— almost all time of the year. But it is a matter sheer misfortune that the country is (d) —— with the threat of going under water owing to increasing global warming. The tsunami of 2004 bears a (e) —— to this harsh truth.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Kazi Nazrul Islam was a musician and poet from Bengal where he was born on May 24, 1899. He was a revolutionary who used his works to raise the spirit of nationalism and putting forth his ideas on oppression and fascism. His activism earned him the title of Rebel poet or Bidrohi Kobi. In his younger age he served as a muezzin at a mosque and got exposed to literature, drama and poetry when he worked with people from the theater. He worked as a journalist in Kolkata after serving in the army and made veiled attacks on the British Raj through his publications. He preached revolution through his various works, earning the fury of the British and landing him in prison. Some of his famous works include 'The Rebel' or Bidrohi, 'Bhangar Gaan' or The Song of Destruction. Deposition of a Political Prisoner or Rajbandir Jabanbandi, a piece he wrote while in prison. He began to suffer memory and voice loss in 1942 which greatly affected his health. He and his family were invited by the Government of Bangladesh to live in Dhaka where he spent four short years before his death on August 29, 1976. He was hailed as the national poet of Bangladesh. His legacy included nearly 4,000 songs which are still popular today.

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

Kazi Nazrul Islam			
Specialty	a great musician and poet from Bengal		
Life span	May 24, 1899 to (i) —		
Who/What	Event/Activity	When	Where
Kazi Nazrul Islam	was born	(ii) —	
(iii) —	was written		in prison
He	lost this power of speaking	(iv) —	
(v) —	invited him and his family		to Dhaka

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

10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) National flag upholds our identity	i. which also stands for the source of spirit but also	i. of hope and aspiration.
(b) The red circle in our national flag	ii. as an independent country	ii. and protect the honour and dignity of our national flag.
(c) The sun is considered as the source of life on earth	iii. to defend our independence at any cost	iii. because it symbolizes the rising sun.
(d) Our national flag represents not only	iv. reminds us of our independence	iv. and we achieved it at the cost of a sea of blood.
(e) So, it should be our utmost duty	v. which also stands for the source of spirit but also	v. the significance of our glorious existence.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

$1 \times 8 = 8$

- (a) The widow rushed from door to door for the mustard seed.
- (b) Then Buddha told her that since death is a common affair everywhere, she should not grieve over her son's death.
- (c) He asked the widow to bring a handful of mustard seed from a house where death had not entered.
- (d) One day a widow who had lost her son came to Buddha.
- (e) The widow requested Buddha to restore her dead son to life.
- (f) But she found no house where someone had not died.
- (g) Buddha felt pity for the bereaved woman but could do nothing.
- (h) Being disappointed, she came back to Buddha and told him about the result of her search.

8. Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

$2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What happens when one opens and looks at a book?
- (b) How are the two mothers different from each other?
- (c) How has the poet described the sea in the poem "The Sands of Dee"?
- (d) What is the significance of "Last week in Babylon, Last night in Rome"?
- (e) Why does the speaker stop by the woods?
- (f) What happens when you fail, according to the poet "Solitude"?
- (g) What feelings does the poem "O me! O Life" evoke?
- (h) Guess what promise the poet had to keep before he would sleep in 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening'.



9. Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8] $2 \times 5 = 10$

 - (a) Make a list of things Rosamond wanted to buy.
 - (b) Do you think that Antonio was really worthy of getting love from people? Why/ Why not?
 - (c) What was Bassanio's intention?
 - (d) What did the letter of the wisest lawyer contain?
 - (e) What type of plan did Portia's father think of finding a good husband for his daughter?
 - (f) What was Rosamond's last request to her mother?
 - (g) Why didn't Rosamond decide to buy shoes?
 - (h) Who was Portia?

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-30]

10. Read the following outlines and develop them into a complete story. Give a suitable title to it :
The King of Iran used to invite the great poet Sheikh Saadi to his court. Once on his way to the king's court
..... 15

11. Suppose, you are Rabeya living in village. You have a friend named Tulika. She lives in Barishal city.
Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the merits and demerits of village and city life. 15

Model Test 53

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-70]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-5; Lesson-5(D) ↵

"Today there are many jobs where you need English. This is because the world has become smaller. Vast distances are shortened by speedy transports. We can talk to a person thousands of kilometres away on the phone or the Internet. So we can communicate with the whole world easily. English has made this communication easier.

There are many countries in the world with many languages, but to communicate with them, you cannot use all the languages. So you need a common language that you can use with more or less all the people in the world. English is that common language. You can talk to a Chinese toy maker, a French artist, an Arab ambassador or a Korean builder in one language—English.

English for us in Bangladesh is all the more important. As we have seen earlier, we are too many people in a small country. So if you learn English, you have the best opportunity to find a good job, both within and outside the country. And that is good news for millions of our unemployed youths."

"But Miss, we learn English for 12 or 14 years, yet we do not find good jobs," says Rumi. She then tells the class about what happened to her brother. "Could you please tell us why?" Rumi asks.

"This is a very important question, Rumi. We should learn how to use English both orally and in writing for doing things as needed in our work, such as communicating with others at personal, social, national and international levels. But unfortunately, at the moment we are learning English mainly for our exams," continues Miss Choudhury.

"Remember. English can greatly help you become skilled workers."

"But where and how can we learn this kind of English, Miss?" asks Ratan. Ms Choudhury says, "We can learn English both in and outside the classroom. Besides your textbook, the radio, television, newspapers, magazines, computers and other supplementary materials will greatly help you. During our classroom activities, we'll see how we can learn English."

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

$$1 \times 7 = 7$$

- (a) Different countries in the world have —— languages.
 - i. different
 - ii. same
 - iii. three
 - iv. no
 - (b) Which is needed to have a good job?
 - i. Urdu
 - ii. English
 - iii. Bengali
 - iv. Mathematics
 - (c) How can we see the whole world easily?
 - i. On the television
 - ii. On the photograph
 - iii. On the Internet
 - iv. On the cinema
 - (d) Which of the following statements is true?
 - i. Learning English gives travelling opportunities
 - ii. English shortens vast distances
 - iii. Learning English increases unemployment
 - iv. Proficiency in English avails us of foreign jobs
 - (e) Remarkable jobs require ——.
 - i. lack of English communication skill
 - ii. inadequate communication skill
 - iii. proficiency in English
 - iv. formal attire
 - (f) How is to develop a skilled workforce? By ——.
 - i. acquiring speedy transporting system
 - ii. ensuring technological advancement
 - iii. learning English mainly for our exams
 - iv. developing English speaking and writing skills
 - (g) We need a common language ——.
 - i. to communicate with people of your own country
 - ii. to communicate with the people of other countries
 - iii. to communicate with only the English people
 - iv. to talk to only Chinese, French , Arab and Korean people

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

 $2 \times 5 = 10$

- What is the aim of reading the passage?
- Why can't the youth of Bangladesh get remarkable jobs after learning English for 12 or 14 years?
- What is your opinion regarding exam focused learning?
- From your reading of the passage mention two examples of communication advancement.
- Why do people need English skills to get good jobs nowadays?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

Partha Pratim Mojumder is one of the maestro performers of miming art. He hails from Pabna. He left audience spell-bound by his outstanding presentations of art of silence. It was like a new era in theatre art in Bangladesh when Partha came with effort to make people look at their everyday experience but in a new form. He made people reveal meanings for all trifling things of life which they would usually ignore. He would depict stories of weal and woe, different characters, birds, insects or even animals through his miming. Some of his subjects are the depiction of a thief stealing one-sided love, picking up a flower and hurting it, delicate changes in nature etc. His acts and activities often led people to their rationality on different issues. Truly speaking, Partha Pratim Mojumder is considered the pioneer of miming in Bangladesh. (*Unit-7: Lesson-2(B)*)

► Partha Pratim Mojumder is an internationally (a) — mime artist. As a mime artist he has created (b) — all over the world. He portrays stories of weal and (c) —, various characters, birds and beasts and insects through his miming art. Some of his subjects are the depiction of a thief stealing, one-sided (d) —, picking up, a flower and hurting it, delicate changes in (e) — etc. He makes audience spell-bound by his graceful presentations of art of silence. He is, in fact, considered the pioneer of miming in Bangladesh.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar was born to Thakurdas Bandyopadhyay and Bhagavati Devi at Birsingha village to Paschim Medinipur district, India on 26 September 1820. He was a philosopher, educator, writer, translator, reformer and philanthropist. His quest of knowledge was so intense that he used to study under a street light as it was not possible for him to afford a gas lantern home. He joined the Sanskrit College, Kolkata and studied there for twelve long years and passed out of the college in 1841. In the year 1839, he successfully cleared his law examination. He joined Fort William College as head of the Sanskrit Department in 1841. In 1846 he left Fort William College and joined the Sanskrit College as 'Assistant Secretary'. In 1851 he became the principal of the college.

He was a very kind hearted man. He was known for his charity and philosophy as 'Dayar Sagar'. He introduced the practice of widow remarriages to the Hindu Society. He contributed significantly to Bengali and Sanskrit literature. His important works are Banglar Itihas, Jeebancharit, Bodhaday, Upakramanika, Sanskrit, Bidhaba Bibaha Bishayak Prostab, etc. He died on 29 July 1891 in Kolkata. He received the title Vidyasagar for his excellent performance in Sanskrit and Philosophy.

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

Biography of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Lifespan	From 26 September 1820 to (i) —				
Who	What	Event/Activity	Time/ When	Place/ Where	Position
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar	Professional life	joined	(ii) —	Fort William College	Head of the Sanskrit Department
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar	(iii) —	joined	in 1846	The Sanskrit College	(iv) —
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar	Professional life	became	in 1851	(v) —	the principle

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

10.

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) We must acknowledge	i. we learned was	i. from our parents.
(b) The first lesson	ii. our house, we discovered the	ii. arrangement of the nature.
(c) They taught us	iii. at the grace and	iii. and then to nature.
(d) But, when we came out of	iv. our debt to the parents	iv. endless mystery of nature.
(e) We got wondered	v. how to eat, how to	v. talk and how to live.



7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

- Next day the wiseman went to the king and begged seven years.
- The wise man went home sadly because the king threatened him to kill if he failed.
- Once there was a foolish king who had a white horse.
- His daughter advised him to go to the king and beg seven years to teach the horse.
- The king also had a wise friend whom everyone liked.
- The king was angry because he wanted that people should like him instead of the wise man.
- One day he called the wise man and asked him to teach his white horse to speak.
- When he reached home, he told everything to his daughter.

 $2 \times 5 = 10$

8. Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

- Why does the poet emphasize loving both mothers?
- Who is the main character in the poem "The Sands of Dee"?
- Where was Mary buried?
- Why does the poet mention historical places like Babylon and Rome?
- What sound does the horse make in 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening'?
- What does the poet say about death in the poem "Solitude"?
- When do you have many friends and when do they leave you according to the poem "Solitude"?
- What do 'sordid' and 'plodding' mean?

 $2 \times 5 = 10$

9. Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

- What was the content of Antonio's letter?
- How did Bassanio lead his life?
- Why do you think Rosamond wanted to buy all the things?
- What did Rosamond insist her mother?
- What was Antonio's business?
- Why was Shylock defeated?
- Who was Portia? What do you know about her?
- Who was Antonio?

 $2 \times 5 = 10$

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-30]

10. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it.

Once upon a time, the house of a rich man was infested with rats. They were living there with great happiness without any fear. They were having a great fun and boldly moved in the house. But the inmates of the house were having a great trouble. One day they brought a cat.....

15

11. Nowadays, computer is used in different sections. It has become very essential to learn about computer. Your friend Nabil/ Nabilा wants to know a lot about it. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of learning computer.

15

Model Test 54

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-70]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-7; Lesson-1(B) 4

In 1943, Zainul painted a series of sketches on the man-made famine, which had spread throughout Bengal. The famine killed thousands of people. The devastating famine touched his heart. He used Chinese ink and brush and drew sketches of the devastations of the famine on cheap packing paper. The series of those sketches are known as 'Famine Sketches'. Through those sketches, he drew the helplessness and deprivation of the poor people, their miseries and death without having food. He painted those starving people who were dying by the roadside. These sketches are his most remarkable works, which spread his name and fame around the world as a famous and humanitarian artist. Abedin not only documented the famine but also showed its sinister face through skeletal figures of people fated to die of starvation. He depicted the inhuman story with very human emotions. These drawings became iconic images of human sufferings. These sketches helped him to find his way into a realistic approach that focused on human sufferings, struggle and protest. Through a 65 feet scroll, he depicted the mass movement of 1969 and with a 30 feet scroll painting called 'Monpura'; he showed the devastating cyclone of 1970 and the sufferings of the people. Through the later sketch, he remembered the people who died in that calamity.

In 1975, Zainul Abedin set up a folk museum at Sonargaon and a gallery in Mymensingh named Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin Museum. He became actively involved in a movement to preserve the heritage of Bengal and reintroduce Bengal art from the roots of Bengali culture. He passed away on 28 May, 1976 in Dhaka.

[Sources: Banglapedia and Wikipedia]

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

 $1 \times 7 = 7$

- (a) The man-made famine spread ——
 i. throughout Bengal ii. in the parts of Bengal iii. In India iv. in Britain
- (b) Zainul painted sketches on famine in ——.
 i. 1969 ii. 1943 iii. 1970 iv. 1975
- (c) The cyclone of 1970 was depicted in ——.
 i. Famine Sketches ii. 65 feet Scroll
- (d) Where did Zainul set up a folk museum?
 i. Mymensingh ii. Dhaka iii. Kishoreganj iv. Sonargaon
- (e) The devastating famine —— his heart.
 i. touched ii. broke iii. cheered iv. damaged
- (f) How many people were killed in the man-made famine?
 i. Millions of people ii. Thousands of people iii. Lacs of people iv. None
- (g) When did the mass movement occur?
 i. In 1943 ii. In 1970 iii. In 1969 iv. In 1975

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

 $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Why is Zainul called a humanitarian artist?
 (b) What did he do in his Famine Sketches?
 (c) What effect did the famine have on him?
 (d) Which movement was he active in?
 (e) How did his drawings become iconic images of human sufferings?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

To escape from early marriage Lipi first talked with her classmates and then with the Headteacher. He called a meeting of the teachers and students of the school. He also invited the school managing committee members, some respectable persons of the village, to attend the meeting. The Headteacher logically explained in detail the serious consequences that would follow Lipi's marriage. She would be having children from her very early at age 15 or 16. She would have to face constant health hazards. Her education would stop. On top of all, her marriage against her will might shatter her future dream. The big majority attending the meeting, supported the Headteacher. Lipi's marriage was called off. Now she is studying at Carmichael College, Rangpur.

{Unit-5: Lesson-1(B)}

- Lipi shared her (a) —— with the Headteacher. The Headteacher called a special meeting. In the meeting, he described (b) —— the adverse effects of this (c) —— marriage. He mentioned that Lipi's education would stop and early (d) —— would create constant health hazards to her. The major (e) —— of the meeting were in favour of the logic of the Headteacher.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

The battle of Plassey is one of the most notable incidents in the history of Bengal. It took place in 1757 and Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated and consequently the British established their rule in India. In 1763 Meer Kashim tried to bring back the freedom of Bengal but failed. Robert Clive became the governor of Bengal for the second time in 1765. After seven years, Warren Hastings came to Bengal and their British ruler makes the Nawab powerless. In 1786 Lord Cornwallis was appointed the governor of Bengal. He tried to make settlement of land. In 1773 Bengal went under the British rule fully. Then many governors came to Bengal and exploited the people living here. There rose a great sepoy mutiny in 1857 but ended in smoke. Thousands of people were killed and hanged brutally. Finally we got back our independence in 1971 through a bloody war.

4. Read the passage and complete the following table with information from the passage.

 $1 \times 5 = 5$

Name of Event	Time / Year	Result / Consequences
The battle of Palassey	1757	(i) ——
Warren Hastings	(ii) ——	Governor of Bengal.
(iii) ——	1857	ended in smoke
Lord Comwalles	1786	(iv) ——
(v) ——	1971	we became independent.

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



6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Bangladesh is blessed	i. an Ecologically Critical Area	i. and Kulaura railway to the west
(b) Hakaluki haor is	ii. the Kushiara river to the north	ii. open water resources
(c) With a vast land area it	iii. one of the major	iii. in April 1999 by the govt.
(d) This haor was declared	iv. with huge inland	iv. and livelihood to many people
(e) It is bounded by	v. supports a rich biodiversity	v. wetlands of Bangladesh

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

- (a) Trump won the general election on November 8, 2016, in a surprise victory against Democratic opponent Hillary Clinton.
- (b) He was born on 14 June, 1946 in Queens, New York City.
- (c) He commenced his presidency on January 20, 2017.
- (d) Donald John Trump is the 45th and current President of the United States.
- (e) He earned an economics degree from the Wharton School.
- (f) During his real estate career, Trump built, renovated, and managed numerous office towers, hotels, casinos, and golf courses.
- (g) Before entering politics, he was a businessman and television personality.
- (h) He then took charge of the Trump Organization, the real estate and construction firm founded by his paternal grandmother.

8. Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8] $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What does the poet say about the body and mind while reading a book?
- (b) What did the first mother do to the speaker?
- (c) Look at some words, phrases and sentences that have been repeated several times in the poem "The Sands of Dee". Explain why the poet has done that.
- (d) What is the central theme of poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
- (e) What is the central theme of the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?
- (f) How is human nature portrayed in the poem "Solitude"?
- (g) What lesson can we learn from the poem "Solitude"?
- (h) Why is the repetition of the last line significant of the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?

9. Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8] $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Why didn't Rosamond's mother want to buy any jewellery?
- (b) Do you think Rosamond's mother was unable to fulfil the demand of her daughter? Why/Why not?
- (c) From your reading of the story "The purple jar", mention the dissimilarity between Rosamond and her mother.
- (d) "Look before you leap" is the motto of this story. Do you agree to the statement? Why? Why not?
- (e) Who was Portia?
- (f) Who was Antonio?
- (g) "If he failed to repay the money in three months' time, then he has to pay a penalty." What does the writer want to mean by this sentence?
- (h) What type of man was Shylock?

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-30]

10. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story.

Gias Uddin Azam Shah was a great ruler of Bengal. He was very kind and just. He was fond of hunting. One day he went hunting at a nearby jungle. He aimed at a fawn but.....

15

11. Suppose, you are Rohan/Raiyana reading in class ten. You along with your classmates want to make a garden in front of your school. So, you need to talk to the headmaster. Now, write a dialogue between you and the headmaster about making a garden.

15

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-70]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-7; Lesson-3(B) ▲

It was late summer 26 August 1910. A little girl was born to a rich Catholic merchant's family of Albanian descent in a small town called Skopje, Macedonia. She was the youngest of the three siblings and was named Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. Who could imagine at the time that this little girl would one day become the mother of humanity, loving and serving the poorest of the poor. Yes, we are talking about none other than Mother Teresa.

At the age of 12, she heard a voice from within that urged her to spread the love of Christ. She decided that she would be a missionary. At the age of 18 she left her parental home. She then joined an Irish community of nuns called the Sisters of Loreto, which had missions in India.

After a few months of training at the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Dublin, Mother Teresa came to India. On May 24, 1931, she took her initial vows as a nun. From 1931 to 1948, Mother Teresa taught geography and theology at St. Mary's High School in Kolkata (then Calcutta). However, the widespread poverty in Kolkata had a deep impact on Mother Teresa, and in 1948 she received permission from her superiors to leave the convent and devote herself to caring for the poorest of the poor in the slums of Kolkata.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

$1 \times 7 = 7$

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| (a) Mother Teresa took her first vows at the age of ——. | | | |
| i. 20 | ii. 18 | iii. 19 | iv. 21 |
| (b) Mother Teresa was a/an ——. | | | |
| i. preacher of religion | ii. humanitarian | iii. patriot | iv. feminist |
| (c) In which year did Mother Teresa set out to join the missionary of the Sisters of Loreto? | | | |
| i. 1927 | ii. 1928 | iii. 1931 | iv. 1938 |
| (d) Which of the following statements is not true about Mother Teresa? | | | |
| i. She had no brother or sister | ii. She was born in the twentieth century | | |
| iii. She was a Catholic | iv. She was devoted to religion | | |
| (e) What does the word 'descent' mean? | | | |
| i. lineage | ii. issue | iii. posterity | iv. ascent |
| (f) 'missionary' means ——. | | | |
| i. traitor | ii. leader | iii. apostate | iv. priest |
| (g) The meaning of the word 'urge' is ——. | | | |
| i. restrain | ii. dissuade | iii. persuade | iv. check |

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

$2 \times 5 = 10$

- How was Mother Teresa different from other girls at a very early age?
- What did she do in the first seventeen years in India?
- What are the major aspects of Mother Teresa's life?
- Who is a missionary?
- When did Mother Teresa take her initial vows as a nun?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

A strong sense of inclusivity was also reflected in the wall art and graffiti during and after the July uprising, which highlighted the case of the marginalized and minoritized people in multiple instances. Numerous graffiti and wall art pieces not only called for justice but also carried a broader message of liberation, "Not a land of one nation, Bangladesh is a land of many communities" symbolizing the interconnected struggles of all communities. It underscored the message i.e. our collective liberation is intertwined, with the fight for justice uniting people across regions and backgrounds.

The true power of graffiti lies in its resilience; it persists as a medium for revolutionary memory and collective consciousness. It speaks for those silenced, ensures the struggles of the marginalized endure, and, as Banksy's words suggest, comforts the disturbed while disturbing the comfortable.

[Unit-16: Graffiti]

- During and after the July uprising, wall art and graffiti reflected a strong sense of (a) ——, highlighting the struggles of marginalized and (b) —— people. Numerous graffiti pieces called for (c) —— and conveyed a broader message of (d) ——, symbolizing the interconnected struggles of all communities. It underscored the idea that our (e) —— liberation is intertwined.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

William Blake, poet and artist, was born in London in 1757. During his early years he showed himself a dreamer and visionary. Beyond learning to read and write, he received no education but began to copy prints and write verses at the age of ten. At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to an engraver. He married Catherine Boucher at the age of twenty five and shortly afterwards set up a print shop. A patron of him provided him a cottage on the Sussex coast. He spent all his life in London. "The Poet Sketches", a collection of his early poems, was published in 1783. With the help of his wife he published "Song of Innocence" in 1789. "Song of experience" was published five years after. His only book in prose named "The marriage of Heaven and Hell" was published in 1790. His other book Milton was written in 1804-10. He died at his sixty ninth years.



4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

1 × 5 = 5

Life of William Blake					
Known as	Dreamer and visionary poet				
Book in prose	named (i) —				
Who/ What	Event/ Activity	When	Place	Whom	Speciality
William Blake	was born	in 1757	London		artist
He	wrote verses	(ii) —			although he received no education
He	(iii) —	in 1782		Catherine Boucher	
(iv) —	publica-tion	in 1783			
"Songs of Experience"	publica-tion	(v) —			

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

10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Countries of the world	i. comes	i. as hydroelectric energy.
(b) Most renewable energy	ii. its energy can be captured	ii. heavily on petroleum, coal and natural gas for their energy sources.
(c) The sun's heat	iii. cause	iii. with wind turbines to produce electricity.
(d) Then the wind and the sun's heat	iv. rely	iv. either directly or indirectly from the sun,
(e) When this water vapour turns into rain or snow and flows downhill into rivers or streams,	v. drives the wind and this wind energy can be captured	v. water to evaporate.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

1 × 8 = 8

- (a) Socrates could not tolerate this.
- (b) One day the woman became more furious than ever.
- (c) She thought that her husband was not paying the least heed to her.
- (d) She began to insult him.
- (e) Socrates' wife used to lose her temper on the slightest excuse.
- (f) So he went out of his room.
- (g) She went up to him with a bucket full of water and poured much water on him.
- (h) This made his wife much furious.

8. Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What message does the poet convey to her own children in the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?
- (b) Do you like the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"? Why?
- (c) What task was Mary asked to do?
- (d) Why does the poet describe Time as tightening its rein?
- (e) What does the speaker's horse think about stopping?
- (f) How does the world treat sorrow, according to the poet in the poem "Solitude"?
- (g) Why do the mountains echo the songs that we sing but not our sighs, according to the poem "Solitude"?
- (h) Is age an identity marker? What are the attributes of old age? in 'O Me! O Life!'

9. Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Do you think that Rosamond was to examine the jar carefully before she bought it? Why/ Why not?
- (b) On which ground didn't Rosamond's mother want to buy the jar as a flower pot?
- (c) Why was Rosamond a little disheartened?
- (d) Do you support that Shylock was right to claim the pound of flesh? Why or why not? Explain in 2 or 3 sentences.
- (e) What was the conjecture of the prince of Morocco about Portia's portrait?
- (f) What was Antonio's plan to return Shylock's money?
- (g) What did Portia beg to Shylock?
- (h) What was the outcome of the trial?

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-30]

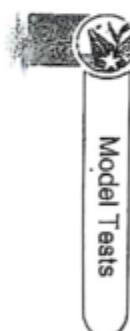
10. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story.

From the very young age, Mugdho always spoke up against injustice. So, when he saw the students fighting against the fascist Hasina government for their.....

15

11. About how Abu Sayed was Shot Death in the Anti-Discrimination Student Movement 2024.

15



Model Test**56****Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-70]**

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-7; Lesson-5(B) 4

Mother Teresa was moved by the sight of the sick and dying on the streets of Kolkata. She founded a home for the dying destitute and named it 'Nirmal Hriday', meaning 'Pure Heart'. She and her fellow nuns brought the dying people off the streets of Kolkata to this home. They were lovingly looked after and cared for. Since then many men, women and children have been taken from the streets and carried to Nirmal Hriday. These unloved and uncared for, people get an opportunity to die in an environment of kindness and love. In their last hours they get human and divine love, and can feel they are also children of God. The Missionaries of Charity try to find jobs for those who survive, or send them to homes where they can live happily for some more years in a caring environment. Regarding commitment to family, Mother Teresa said, " May be in our own family, we have somebody, who is feeling lonely, who is feeling sick, who is feeling worried. Are we there? Are we willing to give until it hurts in order to be with our families, or do we put our interest first? We must remember that love begins at home and we must also remember that future of humanity passes through the family".

Mother Teresa's work has been recognised throughout the world and she received a number of awards. These include the Pope John XXIII Peace Prize (1971), the Nehru Prize for Promotion of International Peace & Understanding (1972), the Balzan Prize (1978), the Nobel Peace Prize (1979) and the Bharat Ratna (1980).

Mother Teresa died at the age of 87, on 5 September 1997. The world salutes her for her love and compassion for humanity. She has taught us how to extend our hand towards those who need our love and support irrespective of creed, caste and religion. The picture of mother Teresa draped in a white and blue-bordered sari, with a wrinkled face, ever soft eyes and a saintly smile, lives on in our mind.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. **$1 \times 7 = 7$**

- (a) What hurt Mother Teresa?
 - i. The presence of working people on the streets
 - ii. The presence of dying people in her home
 - iii. The presence of ailing people on the streets
 - iv. The presence of sick people in the world
- (b) Mother Teresa's teaching was to help people —— of creed, caste and religion.
 - i. according to
 - ii. regarding
 - iii. respecting of
 - iv. regardless of
- (c) Nirmal Hriday was founded so that the poor people who are dying can get love and care ——.
 - i. after birth
 - ii. from childhood
 - iii. after death
 - iv. before death
- (d) Mother Teresa was moved by the sorrows and sufferings of the sick and dying on the streets of ——.
 - i. Bangalore
 - ii. Mumbai
 - iii. Kolkata
 - iv. Chennai
- (e) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'destitute' used in line 2?
 - i. solvent
 - ii. rich
 - iii. needy
 - iv. medium
- (f) What does the expression 'Nirmal Hriday' mean?
 - i. a day of heart
 - ii. a disease of the heart
 - iii. a part of the heart
 - iv. pure heart
- (g) Mother Teresa herself had no family but she ——.
 - i. asked all to many
 - ii. asked all to give importance to family
 - iii. taught all to love their children
 - iv. asked the husbands to be loving to their wives

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : **$2 \times 5 = 10$**

- (a) What prize did Mother Teresa receive in 1972?
- (b) When did Mother Teresa receive the Bharat Ratna?
- (c) What prize did Mother Teresa get in 1971?
- (d) When did Mother Teresa die?
- (e) What is the general picture of Mother Teresa in our mind?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. **$1 \times 5 = 5$**

Partha Pratim Mojumder was born in a very cultural minded family on 18 January 1954. His father was professionally a photographer. He was fond of art. He also made his son a passionate lover of art. Partha met a mime artist Mr. Jogesh Dutta in 1966. Foreseeing his future, Partha got admitted into Mr. Dutta's mime academy in Kolkata. The major lift up of Partha's life happened when he presented a solo performance at Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy in 1979. Mr. Loic Moreau, the French Ambassador in Bangladesh, understood his potentialities in that programme. So, he offered Partha a scholarship in France. Partha was trained in miming by Mr. Etienne Decroux and Mr Marcel Moreau, the legendary genius of miming at that time in Paris. Gradually he became a very busy artist performing in Europe and America. Later on, he got 'the Moliere Award' in 2009. In 2010 he got 'Ekushey Padak' for contribution in Bangladesh. He was also awarded with 'Chevalier de l'ordre des Art et des Lettres' in 2012 for his contribution throughout the world.

{Unit-7; Lesson-2(B)}



► Partha Pratim Mojumder got an opportunity to (a) — a mime artist Mr. Jogesh Dutta in 1966. Partha could (b) — his future and got admitted into Mr. Dutta's mime academy in Kolkata. Getting a golden opportunity he presented a solo performance at Bangladesh Shilpkala Academy in 1979. The (c) — French ambassador in Bangladesh Mr. Loic Moreau was present in that programme. (d) — Partha's talent, Mr. Loic Moreau offered him a scholarship in France. The legendary mime artists Mr. Etienne Decroux and Mr. Marcel Moreau trained him in miming in Paris. Gradually, he became very popular as a mime artist and got an opportunity to perform in Europe and America. This Bangladeshi legendary mime artist was honoured with different national and international (e) —. We are really proud of him.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

P.B. Shelley was born on August 4, 1792 at Sussex in England. At the age of twelve he was sent to Eton, one of the best schools in England, where he began to write. At the age of eighteen, his first work was published. The same year he entered into the University of Oxford. But next year he was expelled from Oxford for writing pamphlet named, "The Necessity of Atheism". He married Harriet Westbrook in 1812. Two years after their marriage, a daughter was born to them. When he was twenty-three his grandfather died and he inherited a vast property. Shelley is known for his lyric poetry. His famous lyric "Ode to the West Wind" was written in 1819. Next year both the poems "The Cloud" and "To a Skylark" were written. He died a premature death only at the age of thirty by a boat capsized.

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

1 × 5 = 5

Year	Event	Why/ How
(i) —	Shelly admitted to Eton School	(ii) —
(iii) —	Entered Oxford University	To study
1811	Was expelled from Oxford	(iv) —
1822	died	(v) —

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

10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Television is	i. are gradually	i. source of entertainment of the present world.
(b) Television programmes	ii. however,	ii. they can be highly educative too.
(c) A wide range of programmes of varied interest	iii. is telecast	iii. has become an addiction for many.
(d) Watching TV,	iv. are not only entertaining	iv. on numerous channels.
(e) Young people's tastes	v. the most common and widespread	v. being influenced by them.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

1 × 8 = 8

- He was born on 19 August 1935 in the village Majupur, in Feni district.
- In 1971, he joined the liberation War.
- He was an active worker of the Language Movement.
- Zahir was also present at the historical meeting of Amtala on February 21, 1952.
- Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented film makers in Bangladesh.
- He also took part in the mass movement in 1969.
- As a result, he and many others were arrested and taken to prison.
- He was one of the ten students to go out in a procession on 21 February 1952 despite a ban on such activities.

8. Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

2 × 5 = 10

- Why does the poet emphasize loving both mothers?
- Who is the main character in the poem "The Sands of Dee"?
- Where was Mary buried?
- Why does the poet mention historical places like Babylon and Rome?
- What sound does the horse make?
- What does the poet say about death in the poem "Solitude"?
- When do you have many friends and when do they leave you according to the poem "Solitude"?
- What do 'sordid' and 'plodding' mean? in 'O Me! O Life!'

9. Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

2 × 5 = 10

- What was the content of Antonio's letter?
- How did Bassanio lead his life?
- Why do you think Rosamond wanted to buy all the things?

- (d) What did Rosamond insist her mother?
 - (e) What was Antonio's business? ,
 - (f) Why was Shylock defeated?
 - (g) Who was Portia? What do you know about her?
 - (h) Who was Antonio?

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-30]

10. Read the beginning of a story below. It is not complete. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it :
One day a school boy named Arif was returning home from school. On the way to his home, he saw an old woman who was begging. Arif asked the woman why she was begging. In reply, she told him that 15

11. About Anti-Discrimination Student Movement 2024. 15

Model Test 57

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-70]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-8: Lesson-1(B) 1

'Heritage' is what we inherit from the past, live with in the present and then pass on to our children or future generation. Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage. When we speak of 'World Heritage', it indicates places and sites that we inherited from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.

The 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' in Bagerhat is such a heritage. It became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985. Originally, the historic Mosque City was known as 'Khalifatabad'. It is situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat town---not very far from the dense mangrove forest of the Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim colony. It was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments. Baked bricks were used for the construction of the buildings. The planning of the city was dominated by the tradition of Islamic architecture and the decorations were a combination of Mughal and Turkish architecture.

Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable. There were about 360 mosques in the city. Among them the most remarkable is the multi-domed Shat Gambuj Mosque. The mosque is unique in the sense that it has 60 pillars that support the roof, with 77 low height domes. The 4 towers at 4 corners have smaller domes at the top as well. The vast prayer hall has 11 arched doorways on the east and 7 each on the north and south for light and ventilation. It has 7 aisles running along the length of the mosque and 11 deep curves between the slender stone columns. These columns support the curving arches created by the domes. The thickness of the arches is 6 feet and have slightly narrowing hollow and round wall.

The west wall in the interior has 11 'mihrabs' (niche in mosque pointing towards Makkah). These mihrabs are decorated with stonework and terracotta. The floor of the mosque is made of brick.

Besides being used as a prayer hall, Khan Jahan used the mosque as his court too. Today, it is one of the greatest tourist attractions and one of the best architectural beauties of Bangladesh.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

$$1 \times 7 = 7$$

- (a) How many gambujes are there in the mosque in total?
i. 60 ii. less than 70 iii. more than 70 iv. more than 80

(b) The word 'slender' in the text stands for _____.
i. thick ii. wide iii. large iv. lean

(c) Which of the following has the closest meaning of the word 'interior'?
i. exterior ii. outer iii. inside iv. behind

(d) What do our cultural and natural heritage signify?
i. unique source of life and inspiration ii. our history and struggle
iii. our nature and its beauty iv. our culture and its uniqueness

(e) Khan Jahan Ali was the original citizen of _____.
i. Bangladesh ii. India iii. Iran iv. Turkey

(f) In paragraph 2, the author says, "the planning of the city is distinctly dominated by Islamic architecture." What does the author mean by this?
i. The city has many religious people
ii. The design of the city resembles the architecture of Islamic countries
iii. The planning is Islamic in nature iv. All the buildings look like mosque

(g) Why were the arched door-ways of the prayer hall set?
i. To enhance the beauty of the mosque ii. To decorate the hall
iii. To draw the attention of the tourists iv. To aerate the hall

2 × 5 = 10

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

- Is heritage related to our past only? Explain it.
- Who was Khan Jahan Ali? Write about his contribution.
- Do you support the view that Khan Jahan Ali was a great hearted Muslim colonizer? Why/ Why not? Explain in 2/ 3 sentences.
- "The vast prayer hall served different purpose" Explain it 2/ 3 sentences.
- Why did UNESCO declare Shat Gambuj Mosque as a World Heritage Site?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.

1 × 5 = 5

Steven Paul Jobs (24 February 1955 – 5 October 2011), most popularly known as Steven Jobs was the co-founder, chairman and chief executive officer of Apple Inc. He was the pioneer of the personal computer revolution. He was famous for his career in the electronic field of computers and consumers. This became possible through the marketing of Apple computers.

In 1985, Jobs left Apple after losing a power battle with the board of directors. He then founded NeXT, a computer platform development company specializing in the higher education and business market. Apple, however, failed to bring up any new operating system during Job's absence. Jobs returned to Apple as an adviser, and took control of the company as an interim CEO. By 1998, Jobs bought back Apple to profitability from the development of iMac, iTunes, iPod, iPhone and iPad. These devices are so simple and user friendly that even a child can operate them.

[Unit-7; Lesson-6(B)]

- Steve Jobs was born in 24 February 1955. He brought about a (a) —— change in the field of personal computer. He earned (b) —— for his career in the electronic field of computers and consumers. In 1985, Jobs lost (c) —— in the company for a tussle with the members of the board of directors. In his (d) —— the Apple company was on the verge of ruin. Again he returned to the Apple Company and saved the company from bankruptcy. He brought back the company on a (e) —— footing.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Samuel Taylor Coleridge was born in 1772 in Devonshire. From there at six he attended a 'dame' school. At the age of nine, his father died. At ten he was sent to the Charity School of Christ's Hospital, London. He was pessimistic in nature but studied a lot. He had read more books than a professor before he entered Cambridge as a Charity student at his nineteen. He remained there for nearly three years. He left Cambridge without taking his degree in 1794. 'The Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner' is Coleridge's chief contribution to the 'Lyrical Ballads' published in 1798. It is one of the world's masterpieces. His collected 'Lectures on Shakespeare' came out in 1849 and 'Aids to Recollection' in 1825. Coleridge died in 1834 and was buried in High Gate Church.

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

1 × 5 = 5

	Year	Activities	Age
S.T Coleridge	1782	joined the charity school of Christ's Hospital	10
	(i) ——	left Cambridge	22
	1778	(ii) ——	6
	1798	his best writing was published	(iii) ——
	1791	(iv) ——	19
	(v) ——	stayed at Cambridge.	

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

10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Communicative competence refers to	i. to the way people develop	i. a language.
(b) There are two	ii. in which users are not usually	ii. aware of acquiring a language.
(c) The first is acquisition which is similar	iii. fact that they are using ways of learning	iii. the language to communicate.
(d) It is a natural subconscious process	iv. the ability to use language	iv. ability in their mother tongue.
(e) They are aware only of the	v. the ability to use language	v. appropriately in different circumstances.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

1 × 8 = 8

- He was born in 1256 in Venice, Italy.
- Actually at that time journey was very difficult because of no speedy vehicles.
- He was accompanied by his father and uncle.

- (d) For transport, they used ships, camels, horses and donkeys.
 (e) Marco Polo was an adventurous man.
 (f) It took the Polos over three years to reach China.
 (g) In 1271, he set out from Venice to China.
 (h) They had travelled by land and sea, over mountains and across deserts.
- 8. Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8] 2 × 5 = 10**
- (a) What do we do as we sail along the pages of book?
 (b) What other benefits do you think reading books can give you?
 (c) How did the poet's relationship with her mother change as she grew older?
 (d) What did the boatman find in the nets in 'The Sands of Dee'?
 (e) What emotion does the speaker express towards Time?
 (f) What sound does the horse make in 'Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening'?
 (g) What happens when you weep, as described in the poem "Solitude"?
 (h) Explain the following lines taken from the poem "Solitude" in your own words :
 i) "Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
 Weep, and you weep alone;"
 ii) "Succeed and give, and it helps you live,
 But no man can help you die."
- 9. Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8] 2 × 5 = 10**
- (a) Why do you think Rosamond wanted to buy all the things?
 (b) Why did Rosamond's mother want to buy her only one thing? What did Rosamond decide to buy at last?
 (c) What is the lesson of the story "The Purple Jar"?
 (d) Do you think that Antonio was really worthy of getting love from people? Why/ Why not?
 (e) Why did Bassanio's and Portia's happiness turn into sorrow?
 (f) What did Portia say regarding mercy?
 (g) Do you support that Shylock was right to claim the pound of flesh? Why or why not? Explain in 2 or 3 sentences.
 (h) Do you think that the unusual plan of Portia's father to find a good husband for his daughter was successful? Why/ Why not?

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-30]

- 10. Read the beginning of a story below. It is not complete. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it :**
- Once upon a time, there was a king called Midas. He was very rich but he always longed for more riches. Moreover, he was fond of gold though he had a lot of it..... 15
- 11. Suppose, you are Tunan/Tanni. You have a friend named Milon/Mina. Your friend does not take physical exercise. But it is beneficial to health. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the benefits of physical exercise.** 15

Model Test**58****Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-70]****Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.****Unit-10; Lesson-4(B)**

Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented filmmakers in Bangladesh. He was born on 19 August 1935 in the village Majupur in Feni district. He was an active worker of the Language Movement. He was one of the ten students to go out in a procession on 21 February 1952 despite a ban on such activities imposed by the authorities. As a result, he and many others were arrested and taken to prison. Raihan was also present at the historical meeting of Amtala on 21 February 1952. He also took part in the mass movement in 1969. In 1971, he joined the Liberation War.

All through his life, Zahir Raihan dreamt of a democratic society, a society that would ensure freedom of speech. He had many dreams about our film industry too. He made a legendary film Jibon Theke Neya based on the Language Movement of 1952. It was a protest against the autocratic government then ruling our country. The family portrayed in that film symbolically represented East Pakistan. The family was ruled by an autocrat who had to go to prison for her conspiracy. During the liberation war in 1971 this film was shown outside Bangladesh. Celebrated film makers like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, and Ritwik Ghatak appreciated the film. Raihan gave all the money the film made to the Freedom Fighters' trust. Besides his great documentary on Pakistani atrocities, Stop Genocide, helped create world sentiment in favour of our liberation war.

On 30 December 1971, someone informed Raihan about an address somewhere at Mirpur, where he might find his brother, the famous writer Shahidullah Kaiser, who had gone missing from 14 December 1971. Kaisar was captured and killed by the Pakistani army and the local collaborators during the last days of the war. Accordingly, Raihan left home to get his brother back but he never returned.

Zahir Raihan's dream was fulfilled. But it's a pity that this dreamer could not live to see his dream come true.



$$1 \times 7 = 7$$

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$

 - (a) Where does Zahir Raihan hail from?
 - (b) Who appreciated the film 'Jibon Theke Neya'?
 - (c) What was the relation between Shahidullah Kaiser and Zahir Raihan?
 - (d) From your reading of the paragraph 2 of the passage, give an account of the legendary film 'Jibon Theke Neya' in brief.
 - (e) What is your idea about Zahir's contribution to film industry? Write in brief.

text.

A car mechanic Paul Jobs and his wife Clara Jobs adopted Steve Jobs who was abandoned at birth. Paul and Clara loved Steve very much. They made him feel that he was 'chosen' and very 'special'.

Steve's desire for complete control of whatever he makes derives directly from his personality and from the fact that he was abandoned at birth.

Jobs was taught to read and write by his mother before he went to the elementary school. So when he went to school, he found out that he knew everything that the teachers were teaching. He got bored and played pranks to keep himself busy. This continued for the first few years. It was clear from his behaviour that he could not accept other people's authority.

In grade four, his teacher Imogene Hill watched him very closely for some time and soon found out how to handle him and get things done by him. In order to get things done she used to give him money and food. After doing this for a couple of months Jobs enjoyed learning so much that he did not need any return. Also he liked his teacher very much and wanted to please her. In Ms. Hill's class, Jobs felt he was special. At the end of the fourth grade, Jobs did very well. Everybody including his parents and teachers were certain that he was exceptionally intelligent. The school proposed that Jobs should skip two classes and go into seventh grade. Only then would Jobs find the study challenging and would be motivated to study. But his parents had him skip only one grade.

[Unit-7: Lesson-7A])

- Miss Imogene Hill was an excellent observer of (a) — psychology. She took Jobs as a challenge and came out (b) —. She promised him money and (c) —. In return she wanted him to show interest in (d) —. This technique of hers was great incentive for Jobs and he finally acquired brilliant (e) —.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5:

Mother Teresa was a dedicated soul like sister Nivedita. Both of them were originally foreigners but made this country their home. Teresa was born in 1910 at Skopje, a small village in Yugoslavia. Her earlier name was Agnes. At eighteen, she decided to become a nun and so she came to India in 1928 and thereby she became an Indian citizen. Thus though she was Albanian by chance, she became an Indian by choice. She started her life in Kolkata as a teacher in a convent school but soon the mother in her cried for the suffering of the poor and the down-trodden. Her 'Nirmal Hriday' at Kalighat became the shelter of the sufferers. Her activities have now been spread all over the world. In 1979, she was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace. She was awarded 'Bharat Ratna Award' for the year 1980. It is very interesting to note that even at her very ripe old age she did her work on her heels for her selfless service to mankind irrespective of caste and creed. She breathed her last on 5th September 1997 at the age of 87.

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

1 × 5 = 5

Biography of Mother Teresa					
Aim	Serving the helpless people irrespective of caste and creed				
Special Contribution	(i) —				
Who/ What	Event	When	Place	Reason	Award
Mother Teresa	birth	(ii) —	at Skopje in Macedonia		
She	(iii) —	1928		(iv)	
She	achieved	1979		for peace	(v) —

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

10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Independence, the birth right	i. for nine months against.	i. the occupation forces of
(b) It is evident that	ii. took part in the War of Independence	Pakistan to achieve it.
(c) We also had to fight	iii. of man, is one of his	ii. to drive away the occupation forces from our dear land.
(d) People from all walks of life	iv. to surrender to the joint forces of India and Bangladesh	iii. on 16 December 1971.
(e) In the long run, the enemy had	v. every nation has to	iv. struggle to achieve it.
		v. unique possessions.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

1 × 8 = 8

- (a) On the way, people were showing due respect to the statue of the goddess.
- (b) So, feeling proud, the donkey started to bray in joy.
- (c) Once a statue of goddess was being taken to the town placing on the back of a donkey.
- (d) Then the driver of the donkey became very angry.
- (e) Saying this, he started beating the donkey with his stick.
- (f) Seeing this, the donkey thought that people were showing him honour.
- (g) He said, "You wretched, do you think people show you this respect? Such a bad day for man will never come".
- (h) Moreover, it refused to move even a step.

8. Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Who is the poet of the poem "Books"?
- (b) How did the poet's relationship with her mother change as she grew older?
- (c) How are the two mothers different yet the same?
- (d) What was the weather like when Mary went to bring the cattle home?
- (e) What is meant by "blind in the womb"?
- (f) Where do you think the poet is going in the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"? Why is he going there?
- (g) What is the poet's view about solitude and company?
- (h) What is the main theme of the poem "O Me! O Life!"?

9. Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Describe the sufferings and disappointments of Rosamond for buying the purple jar.
- (b) How did Rosamond's mother teach her daughter a great lesson?
- (c) Why did people of Venice love Antonio?
- (d) Why do you think Rosamond often had to limp with pain?
- (e) How were the windows of the milliner's shop decorated?
- (f) Why did Rosamond hope to be wiser in future?
- (g) What was Rosamond's last request to her mother?
- (h) Do you think Rosamond's mother was unable to fulfil the demand of her daughter? Why/Why not?

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-30]

10. Read the beginning of a story below. It is not complete. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it :

Once there lived a King in an island. There were green trees everywhere in the island. The King decided to build a magnificent palace in the island. So he ordered his men to cut down all the trees. Some opposed the King's idea but he did not pay 15

11. Suppose you are Robin/Rubi and you have a friend named Fardin/Fariha Now write a dialogue between you and your friend about Dengue fever its impact and remedies. 15



Model Test**59****Part-A.: Reading Test [Marks-70]**

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-12; Lesson-1(B) 1

Eid is the main religious festival of the Muslims in Bangladesh. Eid means happiness. Everyone wants to share this happiness with near and dear ones. So most of the people, who are living outside their home for different reasons have a strong desire to get back home during the Eid vacation. As a result, there is a mad rush to board buses, trains, or launches for going home. This often causes transport accidents that take away many lives. However, these cannot stop people from going home to meet their family, in-laws, or friends. What makes people rush for their homes in spite of serious hazards? This is nothing but people's desire to return to the roots. Do human beings have roots like the trees?

The answer is 'yes' but unlike the roots of the trees they are invisible, they lie in our minds. It's these roots that make a bond between us and family members, in-laws, friends, neighbours or even between us and the land where we were born and grew up. In that sense our families, our land of birth, relatives, our culture, traditions, or surroundings are our roots. And wherever we stay, we feel the power of our roots. It's our roots that develop our identity making us what we are. When we lose that bond, we become rootless. Human beings who do not have any roots are a non-entity. In other words, they do not have an identity. They don't know where they are from, and/or where they are heading to. This often makes them feel empty and lost.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. **$1 \times 7 = 7$**

- (a) What do you think is the most suitable title of the passage?
 i. Our culture and tradition ii. Developing our identity iii. Eid means happiness iv. The pull of the roots
- (b) The word 'heading' in the sentence before the last one of the passage means ____.
 i. proceeding ii. retreating iii. proclaiming iv. predominating
- (c) What does the phrase 'strong desire' mean in line 3?
 i. willing ii. wish
 iii. strong wish to have something iv. opinion
- (d) Which of the following statement is not true?
 i. Eid is the largest festival of the Muslims in the world
 ii. People feel an irresistible desire to get back home during Eid
 iii. their journey to their native area is often so hazardous
 iv. Rootless people are not worthless people
- (e) What is the meaning of Eid?
 i. A feeling of joy ii. Enrichment iii. Enhancement iv. Enchantment
- (f) The rootless are ____.
 i. entity ii. identical iii. non-entity iv. relatives
- (g) Which one develops our identity?
 i. Our culture ii. Our roots iii. Our religion iv. Our environment

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : **$2 \times 5 = 10$**

- (a) What makes people rush for their homes in spite of serious hazards?
- (b) What are the roots of human beings?
- (c) How do human beings become rootless?
- (d) What are human beings called without roots?
- (e) What are rootless people devoid of?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. **$1 \times 5 = 5$**

Pritilata was born in Chattogram on 5 May 1911. She was a meritorious student at Dr Khastagir Government Girls' School in Chattogram and Eden College, Dhaka. She finally graduated in philosophy with distinction from Bathune College in Kolkata. In her college days, Pritilata was an activist in the anti-British movement. All through her life, she dreamt of two things: a society without gender discrimination and her motherland without British colonial rule. So she received combat training to fight against the British rule. She involved herself in Surjaya Sen's armed resistance movement. In 1932, Surjaya Sen planned an attack on the Pahartali European Club. Surjaya Sen assigned Pritilata to lead a team of 10-12 men to attack the club. The raid was successful but Pritilata dressed as a man failed to get out of the club. She committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide to avoid arrest. She proved that women can work like men. She also proved that women too needed to be prepared to sacrifice their lives for the freedom from the British colonial rule. Her dream came true. The British rule came to an end though she couldn't see it during her life time.

[Unit-10; Lesson-3(B)]

- Pritilata Waddedar was an activist in the anti-British movement. Her student life was very (a) _____. She cherished two dreams (b) _____. her heart. She was (c) _____ by Surjaya Sen, a famous organizer of anti-British movement to operate a mission. She (d) _____ the Pahartali European Club successfully. Her dream at last came true though she could not see in her (e) _____ eyes.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Thomas Alva Edison was born in 1847 in Ohio, America. As a little boy, he was very inquisitive. He always wanted to know how things were done. Very early in life he showed that he was full of curiosity, a quality which is so important to inventors. In 1869 he went to New York where he worked for some time as a telephone operator. But soon he became interested in inventions. In a very short time they were his chief business. In order to carry on this business, which became his life's work, he built a laboratory at Menlo Park, where he had gone to live. His first great invention was a system of telegraphy. Soon afterwards he invented the 'phonograph', the first form of the instrument that we now know as the 'gramophone' or record player. The word 'phonograph' means something that can write or record sound. Other scientists before Edison had thought of instruments which would do this, but Edison was the first to make an instrument which actually worked. He also invented the 'incandescent' lamp, a lamp in which the light is caused by a heated wire called a 'filament'. The wire is heated by an 'electric current'. People can now use 'electricity' to illuminate their homes. By the time Edison died in 1931 he had about a thousand inventions to his credit.

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

1 × 5 = 5

The life of Thomas Alva Edison					
Contribution	Invented system of telegraphy, the incandescent lamp, etc.				
Lifetime	From 1847 to (i) —				
Who	Duration	Event/ Activity	Time	Place/ What	How
Edison	for sometime	worked	1869		(ii) —
He	in order to carry on this business	built a laboratory		(iii) —	
He		invented		(iv) —	
(v) —		died	1931		

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

10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Punctuality is always	i. to devote himself	i. that punctual people are successful.
(b) It lets	ii. taken to be	ii. to his duties with regularity.
(c) Everybody has	iii. respond to	iii. an important habit.
(d) It is	iv. a man go	iv. what a man calls or thinks.
(e) Time does not	v. commonly believed	v. ahead properly for success.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. 1 × 8 = 8

- (a) She gave up her claim and begged for the child's life.
- (b) Then the king could realize the real mother and handed over the child to her.
- (c) Both of the women claimed that they were the mother of the child.
- (d) Just at that time one of the women cried out.
- (e) The king listened to the cause of this quarrelling.
- (f) And he said, "As both of you are claiming the child, I shall divide the child into two parts to give you."
- (g) So, they went to the king for justice.
- (h) Once upon a time two women quarrelled over a child.

8. Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What melts away when we read a book?
- (b) What does the poet mean by "two different people, yet with the same name"?
- (c) How are the two mothers different from each other?
- (d) What was the condition of the western wind?
- (e) What does the speaker offer to Time in return for staying?
- (f) Where is the owner of the woods?
- (g) Why does the poet use contrasting imagery, such as "feast" and "fast" in the poem "Solitude"?
- (h) Why does the poet call himself foolish and faithless?

9. Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What can you see in a jeweller's shop?
- (b) Why did Rosamond cry out suddenly?
- (c) How did Rosamond come to know that the purple jar was in fact a plain white glass jar?
- (d) What was Bassanio's intention?



- (e) What does "Shylock would cut a pound of flesh from any part of Antonio's body" indicate? Write 2/3 sentences regarding this.
- (f) Why did Bassanio choose the lead casket?
- (g) What was the lawful penalty?
- (h) How do you evaluate the character of Shylock?

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-30]

10. Read the beginning of a story below. It is not complete. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it :
Rahmat Mia is a poor rickshaw puller in Dhaka. He pulls rickshaw in different areas of the city. One day he saw some men selling lottery tickets. He felt tempted and bought a ticket..... 15
11. Suppose, you are Karim/Karima and your younger brother is Muhib. Write a dialogue between you and your brother about the merits and demerits of using mobile phone. 15

Model Test 60

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-70]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-12; Lesson-2(D) ▲

Mainul Islam is a qualified farmer in Naogaon. Mr Islam was very brilliant as a student. He took his higher education from Bangladesh Agricultural University in Mymensingh. He then came back home and started advanced farming. He has two other brothers who are graduates in different disciplines. The specialty of the Islam family is that they all are living in their village and all are renowned in their own fields. Mr. Islam's younger brother, who is a Rajshahi University graduate, is a science teacher in a local school. His youngest brother is a social science graduate who likes to start a local NGO to work for this area. When asked "What makes you decide to stay here in this village?" Mr Islam smiled and said, "Look, it's true that we could leave this village for city life. I could be a banker or my brothers could be bureaucrats. But it didn't attract us. We are sons of this 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 not every educated individual should be a job seeker. He added that since his discipline was agriculture, after his education he took the occupation of a farmer. In response to the question whether they had any frustration living in a village, he confirmed that they were indeed 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 Islam is right. Many people go to cities and forget or loosen their roots knowingly or unknowingly. Mr Islam and his brothers are great - they haven't forgotten their roots. They not only stuck to their own roots, they have been torch bearers for others to be respectful of their roots.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

$1 \times 7 = 7$

- (a) The Islam brothers can be —— for the educated youths.

i. a great inspiration	ii. a simple discouragement
iii. a huge depression	iv. a unique confusion
- (b) —— of Mainul Islam is/ are undergraduate.

i. All	ii. Each	iii. Two	iv. None
--------	----------	----------	----------
- (c) Which of the following statements is true about Mainul Islam?
 - i. Though he ardently desired an urban life, he could not afford it
 - ii. As a student, he was not so meritorious.
 - iii. Being disappointed in getting a job in the city, he returned to his own village and started agricultural activities.
 - iv. In spite of his higher education and ability to be well established in city he chose a rural life simply owing to his love for his village.
- (d) Who is combined with NGO?

i. younger brother	ii. youngest brother	iii. relative	iv. Mainul himself
--------------------	----------------------	---------------	--------------------
- (e) Mainul Islam took the occupation of a ——.

i. doctor	ii. writer	iii. farmer	iv. scientist
-----------	------------	-------------	---------------
- (f) What is the meaning of the phrase 'came back'?

i. advanced	ii. returned	iii. forwarded	iv. went
-------------	--------------	----------------	----------
- (g) Mainul had no —— in his life.

i. occupation	ii. frustration	iii. work	iv. friend
---------------	-----------------	-----------	------------

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

2 × 5 = 10

- What is his ambition?
- Is Mainul Islam happy to be a farmer?
- Describe the mental state of Mainul Islam living with his family in his village.
- What is the moral of the passage?
- What could Mainul be?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.

1 × 5 = 5

Once upon a time in Venice, there was a very rich merchant named Antonio. Antonio was a good and kind man. He always helped the poor. The people of Venice loved him very much for his honesty and kindness. Antonio had a close friend named Bassanio. He was a handsome young man and was born in a noble family. Bassanio liked to live a very luxurious life. He loved grandeur and style. He spent more money than his earnings. As a result, he was very often short of money. In such situations, Bassanio would go to his best friend Antonio for help. Antonio would, on the other hand, help him with cash. It so happened that Bassanio fell in love with a wealthy lady named Portia. Portia was known not only for her beauty but also for her wisdom.

[Unit-II; Lesson-9(B)]

► Antonio was a very rich merchant. He was good-hearted and (a) —— to the poor. His friend Bassanio was also good but led an (b) —— life. He spent more than he earned, which often made him (c) —— assistance from Antonio. Antonio never refused to (d) —— him, rather he helped him (e) —— cash.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah was born in a respectable Muslim family at Nalta in Satkhira district on 27 December, 1873. He passed the Entrance examination with a scholarship and distinction from the London Missionary School of Bhabanipur, Calcutta in 1890. He passed the F.A. examination with a scholarship from the Hoogli College, Kolkata in 1892. He obtained BA in 1894 and MA in Philosophy in 1895 from Presidency College under the University of Calcutta.

He was conferred the title of 'Khan Bahadur' by the British government in 1911. He was also elected a member of Royal Society of London the same year. He had a significant contribution in the formation of the University of Dhaka. After the First World War, the Hornell Committee (special committee to establish Dhaka University) was formed in 1914 and he was a member. On 1 November 1919 a nine-member senate special committee was formed, and he was an important member who submitted a report in which he reiterated the reasons for the establishment of the University. This great philanthropist, educationist, social reformer and saint, died on 9 February 1965.

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

1 × 5 = 5

Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah			
Greatness	Philanthropist, educationalist, social reformer and saint		
Life span	Born on 27 December 1873 and breathed his last on 9 February 1965		
Significant activities and events in his life			
Name/ Events	Time/ Year	Place	Achievement
Ahsanullah	1895	(i) ——	MA
Ahsanullah	1911		(ii) ——
(iii) ——	1914		
Member of Royal Society	(iv) ——		
	1919		(v) ——

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

10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. 1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Drug addiction means strong attraction	i. especially the young boys are	i. tell upon our body and mind alike.
(b) It is now not only a	ii. for some particular sorts of drugs which	ii. are harmful to our body and mind.
(c) In fact, drugs are used basically for intoxicating	iii. and stimulating effects which tremendously	iii. commit crimes to arrange money.
(d) It is observed with great concern that	iv. national but also	iv. taking heroin, opium and so on.
(e) These boys, being unemployed cannot	v. buy these drugs and are bound to	v. a global problem.



7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$
- Therefore, they started to make friends with neighbouring groups so that they might fight with the others better.
 - Soon, however, they came to see that it was useful to have some friends to help them.
 - A tribe would not fight within itself, but quarrels went on between one tribe and another.
 - Think of the first human beings, living in small scattered groups, each made up of a few families.
 - Each, therefore, felt it necessary to grow larger and to be more powerful.
 - The members of each group would hunt together and also fight other groups over things they needed.
 - Then these friends came to live together and formed larger bodies called tribes.
 - So tribe began to join themselves together or were swallowed up by some larger tribes.
8. Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8] $2 \times 5 = 10$
- What do we do as we sail along the pages of book?
 - What other benefits do you think reading books can give you?
 - How did the poet's relationship with her mother change as she grew older?
 - What did the boatman find in the nets?
 - What emotion does the speaker express towards Time?
 - What sound does the horse make?
 - What happens when you weep, as described in the poem "Solitude"?
 - Explain the following lines taken from the poem "Solitude" in your own words :
 - "Laugh, and the world laughs with you;
Weep, and you weep alone;"
 - "Succeed and give, and it helps you live,
But no man can help you die."
9. Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8] $2 \times 5 = 10$
- Why do you think Rosamond wanted to buy all the things?
 - Why did Rosamond's mother want to buy her only one thing? What did Rosamond decide to buy at last?
 - What is the lesson of the story "The Purple Jar"?
 - Do you think that Antonio was really worthy of getting love from people? Why/ Why not?
 - Why did Bassanio's and Portia's happiness turn into sorrow?
 - What did Portia say regarding mercy?
 - Do you support that Shylock was right to claim the pound of flesh? Why or why not?-Explain in 2 or 3 sentences.
 - Do you think that the unusual plan of Portia's father to find a good husband for his daughter was successful? Why/ Why not?

**Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-30]**

10. Read the beginning of a story below. It is not complete. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it :
- Rati is a worker of a big factory in Dhaka. There are more than 500 workers in the factory. One day while he was working, a loud sound was heard. Fire! Fire! Help! Help!..... 15
11. Suppose, you are Nabil/Nabila. You read in Blue Bird School, Sylhet. Now, write a dialogue between you and the librarian of your school about borrowing a book. 15

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-70]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-13; Lesson-1(B) ▲

Loneliness is a universal emotion that most of us experience at least once during our lifetime, although certain events, such as an illness or a pandemic, can make it feel more pervasive. If you're currently experiencing feelings of loneliness, you aren't alone. In fact, a 2020 study by Cigna found that 61% of Americans reported being lonely in 2019, up from 54% in 2018.

No matter what events are occurring around you, understanding loneliness and its risks is important for recognising when you may need support. Read on to learn what loneliness is, its causes, long-term risks and ways to cope with the emotions that may come up when you're lonely.

What Is Loneliness?

The American Psychological Association (APA) defines loneliness as the "affective and cognitive discomfort or uneasiness from being or perceiving oneself to be alone or otherwise solitary."

In other words, loneliness is the mental or emotional discomfort you may experience from either being alone or feeling as though you are alone. This feeling stems from your social needs not being met and/or an inability to get the social connection you desire.

Loneliness vs Being Alone

Although loneliness and being alone are commonly confused, being alone doesn't necessarily mean someone is lonely. "Loneliness is a feeling, while being alone is a situation or state of being, which is not inherently negative," says Nina Vasan, M.D., psychiatrist and professor at Stanford University School of Medicine and chief medical officer at Real, an online mental wellness membership site.

"You can feel lonely even when you're surrounded by other people—such as a partner, family, co-workers or friends," continues Dr. Vasan.

It's also possible to be alone, but not feel lonely, she adds. "For example, if you're by yourself but connecting to others through good communication or activities like volunteering, you don't feel lonely."

What Causes Loneliness?

There are various demographic factors that may contribute to loneliness. Although Dr. Vasan notes that anyone can feel lonely at any time in their life, a few groups that stand out as having an increased risk of loneliness include "young adults, mothers with young children and the elderly." Immigrants are also at higher risk for loneliness, continues Dr. Vasan.

You may experience loneliness for a variety of reasons, but it can often stem from a major life change. A 2020 study by the University of Edinburgh suggests that the causes of loneliness differ depending on the age of the individual. For example, older adults experience loneliness more frequently as a result of living alone, while middle-aged individuals aren't as likely to report living alone as a cause of their loneliness.

This discrepancy between what causes loneliness in older adults versus those who are middle-aged could be due to the fact that older adults have retired and no longer have the community and daily interactions of work life, explains Nikki Press, Psy.D., a clinical psychologist in New York City. Older individuals are more likely to have lost friends and family members, and they are more likely to experience medical or physical limitations that restrict their opportunities for activities and socialising, continues Dr. Press.

Other common causes of loneliness include:

- The death of a close friend or family member
- Physical isolation, such as living alone or moving away from family and friends
- Illness or disability
- Retirement
- Working alone

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

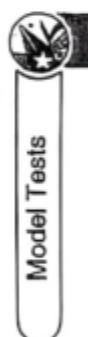
$1 \times 7 = 7$

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Which of the following is NOT a cause of loneliness? | i. Illness or disability | ii. Retirement | | |
| | iii. Physical isolation | iv. Spending time with family | | |
| (b) Which age group is mentioned as having a high risk of loneliness? | i. Teenagers | ii. Children | iii. Older adults | iv. Middle-aged adults |
| (c) Why is it important to understand loneliness? | i. To avoid physical illness | ii. To avoid financial problems | | |
| | iii. To recognize when support is needed | iv. To promote personal growth | | |
| (d) What does being alone not necessarily mean? | i. Feeling happy | ii. Feeling lonely | iii. Being sad | iv. Being independent |
| (e) Who are also mentioned as having a higher risk of loneliness? | i. Elderly people | ii. Immigrants | iii. Students | iv. Workers |
| (f) What is one of the main long-term risks of loneliness mentioned in the text? | i. Increased social interactions | ii. Mental and physical health issues | | |
| | iii. Financial problems | iv. Better emotional health | | |
| (g) What is the text's overall message about loneliness? | i. Loneliness is a temporary problem | ii. Understanding and addressing loneliness is important for well-being | | |
| | iii. Loneliness should be avoided at all costs | iv. Loneliness cannot be prevented | | |

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

$2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) How does loneliness affect older adults?
- (b) Why is it important to understand loneliness and its risks?
- (c) Why do older adults often experience loneliness?
- (d) What are some effects of loneliness?
- (e) What major life changes can lead to loneliness?



3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.

1 × 5 = 5

Michael Madhusudan Dutt was a popular 19th century Bengali poet and dramatist. He was born in Sagardari on the bank of the Kapotaksho River, a village in Keshobpur Upozila under Jashore district.

From an early age, Dutt aspired to be an English man in form and manner. Though he was born in a sophisticated Hindu family, he took Christianity as a young man. In his childhood, he was recognised by his teachers as a precious child with a gift of literary talent. His early exposure to English education and European literature at home and his college inspired him to imitate the English in taste, manners and intellect.

Michael was an ardent follower of the famous English poet Lord Byron. So, after adopting Christianity, he went to Europe and started composing poetry and drama almost entirely in English. However, he failed to gain the right appreciation. To his utter frustration, he found that he was not esteemed as a native writer of English literature. Out of his frustration, he composed a sonnet in Bangla "Kopotaksa Nad" which earned him huge reputation in Bangla. He came to Bengal finally and devoted himself to Bangla literature. He is the poet to write the first Bangla epic "Meghnad Badh Kabya".

[Unit-12: Lesson-3(1)]

► Michael Madhusudan Dutt went to Europe to pursue his (a) — career. Underestimating his own society, Dutt believed that only the West could appreciate his (b) — ability and thus was capable of giving him a proper (c) — which, he believed, his country was incapable of providing. However, to his utter surprise, he discovered that his talent failed to get the right (d) — in Europe. Being (e) —, he wrote a sonnet in Bangla regretting his prejudice against his country.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

The Titanic was the largest ship that had ever travelled on the sea. The Titanic hit a large iceberg on its first trip across the Atlantic and it sank four days after setting out. It was carrying about 2224 people. But it had taken lifeboats for only 1174 people. When the passengers tried to leave the ship, only 651 of them were able to get into lifeboats. Carpathia was 58 miles away when the Titanic called in its radio for help. It arrived two hours after the great ship had submerged and it had saved 705. Some of the survivors had been in the icy water for hours when they were saved. 1502 people had lost their lives. Throughout the whole tragedy, the California was only ten miles away. The officers of the California were close enough to see the Titanic but they could not understand the situation. They did not receive the message from the Titanic and did not come to rescue the passengers.

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

1 × 5 = 5

Who/ What	Events	Time/ Place
The Titanic	launched first voyage	(i) —
2224 passengers	(ii) —	in the Titanic
(iii) —	arrived to help the Titanic	(iv) —
651 people	(v) —	life boats

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

10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) The Bay of Bengal which is situated	i. the largest mangrove forest of the world is	i. which cools our turbulent mind instantly
(b) The blue water and the rising waves	ii. in the world is a nice place	ii. a beautiful natural spot
(c) The sea beach of Cox's Bazar which is the longest sea beach	iii. the Bay of Bengal which is formed by coral is also	iii. another beautiful gift of nature
(d) The Saint Martin's Island in	iv. in the south of Bangladesh is	iv. for the nature lovers
(e) Besides, the Sundarbans	v. are always a pleasant sight	v. a beautiful gift of nature

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

1 × 8 = 8

- (a) He earned a lot of money from his dynamite business.
- (b) This award was named after Alfred Nobel
- (c) He was an engineer.
- (d) Dr. Alfred Nobel was born in 21 October, 1833 at Stockholm, Sweden.
- (e) So, it was called the "Nobel Prize."
- (f) He invented dynamite after some years of joining his father's company.
- (g) This award was also given for setting up peace in the world.
- (h) He undertook a plan to give an award for encouraging the creative work.

8. Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8] $2 \times 5 = 10$
- What can a child do with a book according to the poem "Books"?
 - Why does the poet refer to herself as the strength of her mother in the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?
 - What do the boatman still hear in the Poem "The Sadns of Dee"?
 - What does the caravan represent in the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man"?
 - Why does the poet describe Time as tightening its rein?
 - What does the horse's reaction symbolize?
 - According to the poem "Solitude", what do people seek from you when you are successful?
 - What is the main theme of the poem "O Me! O Life!"?
9. Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8] $2 \times 5 = 10$
- Do you support the attitude of Rosamond's mother that we should not buy the things which are not necessary? Why or why not? Explain in 2 or 3 sentences.
 - "Her mind flashed back to all those beautiful things she had seen that morning." What does the writer want to indicate by this sentence? Explain in 2/3 sentences.
 - Why do you think Rosamond often had to limp with pain?
 - What was Antonio's business?
 - Why did Antonio and Shylock hate each other?
 - What does "He wanted a man to marry Portia for herself and not for her wealth" indicate?
 - How do you evaluate the unusual plan of Portia's father?
 - Sketch the character of Antonio.

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-30]

10. Read the beginning of a story below. It is not complete. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it :
- Tamim, a student of class ten, was returning from school. On the way, he saw some boys and girl bathing in the pond. Suddenly he heard a girl shouting "Help! Help! save me!" Tamim.....
11. A future plan of life helps one to reach one's goal. A student must have a definite future plan in life. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend Sadik/Sadika about your future plan of life.

Model Test 62**Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-70]****Unit-14; Lesson-2(B)**

Countries of the world rely heavily on petroleum, coal and natural gas for their energy sources. There are two major types of energy sources: renewable and non-renewable. Hydro-carbon or fossil fuels are non-renewable sources of energy. Reliance on them poses real big problems. First, fossil fuels such as oil, coal, gas, etc. are finite energy resources and the world eventually will run out of them. Secondly, they will become too expensive in the coming decades and too damaging for the environment. Thirdly, fossil fuels have direct polluting impacts on earth's environment causing global warming. In contrast, renewable energy sources such as, wind and solar energy are constantly and naturally replenished and never run out.

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

The sun's heat drives the wind and this wind energy can be captured with wind turbines to produce electricity. Then the wind and the sun's heat cause water to evaporate. When the water vapour turns into rain or snow and flows downhill into rivers or streams, its energy can be captured as hydroelectric energy.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. $1 \times 7 = 7$

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| (a) What is geothermal energy? | i. Hydroelectric pressure | ii. Heat from the solar | | |
| | iii. Hit from the deep earth | iv. All of them | | |
| (b) Which part of the ocean is more exposed to the heat of the sun? | i. under the ocean | ii. ocean surface | iii. ocean horizon | iv. ocean line |
| (c) The word 'abundant' can be replaced by ____. | i. large | ii. enormous | iii. plentiful | iv. scarce |
| (d) ____ is/ are the source of geothermal energy. | i. Water bodies | ii. Ozone | iii. Hydrogen | iv. Lava |
| (e) What is lava? | i. hot sand | ii. molten mud | iii. molten stone | iv. wet mud |



- (f) Geothermal energy can be used for —
 i. running the cars
 ii. heating home
 iii. heating the surroundings
 iv. doing work in the industries
- (g) Which of the gas can be burnt as fuel to produce electricity?
 i. Nitrogen ii. Oxygen iii. Hydrogen iv. Carbon dioxide
2. Answer the following questions in your own words : $2 \times 5 = 10$
 (a) Do you think bio-energy is safe for us? Why/ Why not?
 (b) What elements make water?
 (c) How can hydrogen be used to produce electricity?
 (d) What is geothermal energy?
 (e) Which elements do plants need to grow?
3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Just as the cause of loneliness can vary from person to person, coping and prevention strategies can also differ. In general, the goal is to make strong, healthy connections that fulfill your need for social interaction.

While there is no substitute for help from a mental health professional, the following tips may help you build emotional connections.

- **Find hobbies you enjoy:** Taking part in activities you enjoy can be a great way to meet others with similar interests. Consider a book club, art class, fitness group or any other activity where you can interact with others who enjoy the same things.
- **Volunteer for an organisation you support:** Volunteering will not only give you a sense of accomplishment and pride, but it's an opportunity to meet others who support that same organisation.
- **Join support groups:** Support groups are an excellent way to connect with others who you have something in common with, such as a mental or physical condition.
- **Routinely contacting family and friends:** Attempting to stay connected, even if only by phone or video chat, can help nurture your emotional health and help prevent loneliness.
- **Maintain a healthy diet and regular exercise regime:** Living a healthy lifestyle promotes overall wellness and reduces your risk of chronic medical conditions—which could interfere with your social life. Regardless of your interests, it's important to listen to and fulfill your desire for social connection. This can help diminish feelings of loneliness or isolation, and could help improve the overall quality of your life.

[Unit-13: Lesson-1(B)]

- Loneliness can be managed by finding hobbies you enjoy. Staying (a) — with friends and family is also helpful. Volunteering can (b) — your mood and help you meet others. A (c) — diet and exercise routine can improve emotional health. It is important to listen to your (d) — for connection to reduce loneliness and improve your (e) — life.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

Shahidulla Kaiser was born on the 16th February 1927. He was a Bangladeshi novelist and writer. Kaiser was born in the Mazupur village (in present-day Feni District) as Abu Nayeem Mohammad Shahidullah. He studied at Presidency College, Kolkata and obtained a Bachelor degree in Economics with honours. Later, he enrolled in Masters of Arts at Calcutta University but did not finish that. Kaiser was active in politics and cultural movements from his student days. Following the formation of Pakistan in 1947, he joined the provincial Communist Party of East Pakistan. He started working as a journalist in 1949 with the Ittefaq in Dhaka. In 1952, he participated actively in the Language Movement. For his political role in the movement for protection of Bengali language, Kaiser was arrested on 3 June 1952. He was later jailed for three and a half years. Right after his release in 1955, he was again arrested and jailed on a political crackdown on activists. A few years later he was released. In 1958, Kaiser joined as an associate editor of the Daily Sangbad—a Bengali language daily where he worked for the rest of his life. When the Military coup of 1958 put Ayub Khan in power, and martial law was proclaimed, Kaiser was arrested again on 14 October 1958 and remained in jail for four years till his release in September 1961. At the end of the Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971, the Pakistan Army and its local collaborators initiate a plan for killing the leading Bengali intellectuals. As a part of it, Kaiser was round up on 14 December 1971. He never returned, nor was his body ever found.

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Who/ What	Event/ Activity	When	Where
Shahidullah Kaiser	born	1927	(i) —
(ii) —	was formed	1947	
Shahidullah Kaiser	was arrested	(iii) —	
He	joined as an associate	1958	(iv) —
(v) —	took power	1958	Pakistan

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



6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences. $1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) Books are	i. reading books	i. of acquiring knowledge.
(b) Knowledge acquired through the perusal of	ii. far and wide like light	ii. both practical and universal.
(c) The persons who have a habit of	iii. the direct source	iii. and dispels the darkness of ignorance.
(d) The knowledge bearers always carry	iv. various kinds of books	iv. enlighten the ignorant.
(e) As a result knowledge spreads	v. the torch of knowledge	v. are obviously knowledge bearer.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written. $1 \times 8 = 8$

- (a) It was named after an English man named George Everest.
- (b) There might be snow slides and cracks under ice and snow.
- (c) Mount Everest has always fascinated climbers.
- (d) Mount Everest is in the Himalayan Mountains.
- (e) It is in the north of India between Tibet and Nepal.
- (f) He was the first to survey the Himalayas.
- (g) It is difficult and dangerous because there is snow all over.
- (h) But climbing the Everest is difficult and dangerous.

8. Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8] $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What can a child do with a book according to the poem "Books"?
- (b) How many mothers does the poet claim to have in the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?
- (c) How does the poet portray the mother-daughter bond in the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?
- (d) What did the boatman find in the nets?
- (e) How does the poet personify Time?
- (f) Make a list of things the poet will offer Time if it stays just for a day.
- (g) What else can you offer Time if it stays for a day?
- (h) What is the central theme of the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening"?

9. Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8] $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Why did Bassanio go to visit Portia grandly dressed, with many servants?
- (b) "But God will only have mercy on us if we have mercy on others" What does the sentence express?
- (c) How do you evaluate the unusual plan of Portia's father?
- (d) Why did Rosamond suffer for a whole month?
- (e) What did Rosamond ask after seeing various things in the milliner's shop?
- (f) What did Rosamond take the jar for?
- (g) What type of man was Shylock?
- (h) How do you evaluate the character of Shylock?

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-30]

10. Read the beginning of a story below. It is not complete. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it :

Dilara is thirteen years old living in Swapnopur. Her poor parents have two other little children. It is hard for her illiterate parents to earn enough to run the family well. Dilara hopes to bring about a change to her family by receiving higher education. So she



Model Tests

15

11. Suppose, you are Sumon/Sumona. You have a friend Rahim/Rahima. You are very interested in games and sports. Now write a dialogue between you and your friend emphasizing the importance of games and sports in our life.

15

Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-70]

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-15; Lesson-2(B)

The Internet technology has helped design a large number of web sites to facilitate social relations among people around the world. These are known as social networking services or social networks or social media. At present, Facebook is the *most popular* social media site. Google+, Twitter, LinkedIn, etc. are other frequently used social services. Social network services are web-based and hence, provide ways for the users to interact through the Internet. *These services* make it possible to connect people across the borders and thus *have made the users feel that they really live in a global village*.

Why are social networks expanding so fast? The answer is simple. Most of the social services are cost-free. You can make use of them free, paying a very little to your Internet service provider. *Secondly*, you can make your personal profile public before the entire online community. It is like presenting yourself before the entire world. You can also look into other people's profile if you are interested. It is simple and easy. *Thirdly*, social networks allow users to upload pictures, multimedia contents and modify the profile. Some services like Facebook allow users to update their profiles. *Fourthly*, networks allow users to post blog entries. User profiles have a section dedicated to comments from friends and other users. *Finally*, there are privacy protection measures too. A user himself or herself decides over the number of visitors/ viewers, and what information should be shared with others.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1 × 7 = 7

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| (a) One's personal profile presents oneself —— | | | |
| i. before one's family | ii. before one's friends | | |
| iii. before one's motherland | iv. before the entire world | | |
| (b) The advantages of the internet technology are known as —— | | | |
| i. Facebook | ii. Google+ | iii. social networks | iv. Web |
| (c) Which one is the most popular? | | | |
| i. LinkedIn | ii. Google+ | iii. Twitter | iv. Facebook |
| (d) Which of the following words indicates the social networking service? | | | |
| i. Website | ii. Tape recorder | iii. Email | iv. Internet |
| (e) The —— technology causes the emergence of many web-sites. | | | |
| i. LinkedIn | ii. Google+ | iii. Internet | iv. Twitter |
| (f) The most demandable social network is —— | | | |
| i. LinkedIn | ii. Twitter | iii. Facebook | iv. Google |
| (g) Social networking sites are based on —— | | | |
| i. blogpost | ii. internet | iii. personal profile | iv. Facebook |

2. Answer the following questions in your own words :

2 × 5 = 10

- Why are social networks so popular nowadays?
- "It is like presenting yourself before the entire world. "What does the writer want to mean by this sentence?
- What's the reason behind the development of social relation among people?
- What are the benefits of facebook?
- "Facebook is the most popular social network"—Explain it.

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text.

1 × 5 = 5

In a speech at the 90th Science Congress, internationally acknowledged scientist and former Indian president Mr APJ Abdul Kalam mentioned a very important aspect of mankind's future energy crisis. He pointed out that the era of wood and bio-mass has almost come to an end. The age of oil and natural gas would soon be over, within the next few decades. Massive burning of world's coal reserves may lead to a worldwide ecological disaster because coal burning emits the highest amount of carbon in the atmosphere. So according to Kalam, the only solution that mankind can look to is the massive use of solar energy in future because it has some advantages over other forms of renewable energies.

Now, why has Kalam put so much importance to the issue of energy? The energy sources have always been a major factor of change throughout history. The world's petroleum consumption has increased from 3 billion barrels annually in 1930 to 37 billion barrels annually today. In the next quarter century, the world's population is expected to be about 8 billion which is 30 percent higher than today. Developing countries will grow their economies about two times faster than industrialised countries. Global economic growth is expected to continue at 3 percent per year. Consequently, the global demand for energy will grow at about 1.7 percent per year on an average. It indicates a 50 percent rise of energy consumption by 2030. If the world's daily petroleum consumption is 100 million barrels now, it will rise to 150 million barrels by that time. The present reserve of hydro-carbon energy resources is limited and it will not be sufficient to meet the future energy challenges of the world. And hence, leading industrial countries have taken initiatives to tap alternative energy sources mainly known as green or renewable energy sources. The bottom line of Kalam's speech indicates that concern of mankind in the 21st century.

{Unit- I-4: Lesson- 2(B)}

► We must find alternative (a) —— sources mainly known as green or renewable energies to meet the future energy (b) —— of the world. With the economic (c) ——, demand for energy will grow at about 1.7 percent per year. It (d) —— a 50 percent rise of energy (e) —— by 2030.

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

George Washington was the first President of the USA. He was born in Virginia on February 22, 1732. His family used to cultivate tobacco in their estates in Virginia. When George Washington was twenty years old, he took over these estates and lived a comfortable life. In 1752, France and Britain started war. Then George Washington left his

estates and joined the English forces. He soon made a good name for himself as a brilliant officer. In 1773 the unpleasant incident known as Boston Tea party took place between the Americans and the British. Thirteen colonies joined into a Congress in 1774. In 1775 some English troops were attacked and a war broke out. In 1776 the colonies formally declared themselves independent. Peace treaty was signed between America and Britain in 1783. When England and France made peace he went to his home of Virginia to live happily. In 1789 Washington became the first President of the United States. He died on December 14, 1799.

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

1 × 5 = 5

Name of who/ what	Name of the country or state or company	Activities	Date/ Times/ Year
George Washington	U.S.A	(i) —	in 1732
(ii) —	Boston Tea Party		(iii) —
Thirteen colonies	(iv) —	joined into a Congress	(v) —

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

10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

1 × 5 = 5

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) People all over the world	i. kind of events at different times	i. in history, tradition and religion.
(b) Their culture	ii. little over	ii. the same culture.
(c) They celebrate different	iii. have their origin	iii. the centuries
(d) Various celebrations	iv. do not have	iv. country to country.
(e) Some have changed	v. varies from	v. of the yearly occasions.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

1 × 8 = 8

- (a) He travelled for more than thirty years.
- (b) He boarded a ship for Chattogram and it took him about six months to reach there.
- (c) Outside the town of Sylhet two persons met him.
- (d) Ibn Batuta became very pleased hearing it.
- (e) They said that they were sent by Hazrat Shah Jalal (R.)
- (f) From there he had to walk for another month to reach Sylhet.
- (g) You might have heard the name of Ibn Batuta.
- (h) He heard the name of Shah Jalal and decided to visit him.

8. Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) What might the people in books become by the end?
- (b) What did the first mother give to the poet?
- (c) How are the two mothers the same?
- (d) What happened to the land as the mist came down?
- (e) How does the poet personify Time?
- (f) What does the speaker's horse think about stopping?
- (g) What happens when you laugh, according to the poem "Solitude"?
- (h) What does 'eyes that vainly crave the light' symbolize?

9. Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Why was Rosamond a little disheartened?
- (b) Why did Rosamond request her mother to buy her another pair of shoes?
- (c) Describe the sufferings and disappointments of Rosamond for buying the purple jar.
- (d) How did Bassanio lead his life?
- (e) On what condition did Shylock agree to lend Antonio money?
- (f) "It is the casket made of precious metal that can hold the precious picture." Who said this? Why did he choose this?
- (g) What was not mentioned in the bond?
- (h) Why did Rosamond buy the jar without examining it properly?

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-30]

10. Read the beginning of a story below. It is not complete. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. Give a suitable title to it :
- Once there lived a poor rickshawpuller. He had to maintain his family consisting of eight members with great difficulty. One day while walking through the fields, he found a purse dropped by a passer-by. He..... 15
11. Suppose, you are Tanveer/Tanisa. You have a friend named Habib/Habiba who is fond of trees and nature. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend about the importance of tree plantation. 15



Model Test**64****Part-A : Reading Test [Marks-70]**

Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Unit-16; Graffiti 1

"Art should comfort the disturbed and disturb the comfortable," writes the pseudonymous street artist Banksy—a sentiment that encapsulates the spirit of graffiti's defiance.

On July 16, 2024, Abu Sayeed, an unarmed organizer of the students' movement for quota reform at Begum Rokeya University in Rangpur, was shot and killed by police as he stood with his arms stretched out, leaving his mother, Monowara Begum, shell-shocked and crying, "My son only wanted a job; if you don't want to give him a job, then don't—but why did you kill him?"

Since the 1960s, graffiti in Bangladesh has served as a powerful voice for resistance. In 1966, student activists spray-painted slogans like "Down with Ayub Khan" on walls, using graffiti as a covert means of protest against a repressive regime. When military forces approached, they shouted "chika! chika!"—a word meaning mole or muskrat—pretending they were killing rodents to disguise their actions. This guerrilla tactic marked the beginning of graffiti as a tool of dissent in Bangladesh, and it played a crucial role in the Liberation War in 1971.

In recent times, graffiti has resurfaced as a powerful expression of dissent, particularly during the July uprising. Spray-painted messages—like "The country is nobody's father's"—invoked the legacy of past movements, echoing the iconic "Gonotonto Mukti Paak" (Let Democracy Be Free), famously written on the body of protester Noor Hossain during the Ershad regime. Each stroke of paint carried forward a history of defiance that has shaped Bangladesh's political landscape, drawing connections between past and present struggles for justice.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. **$1 \times 7 = 7$**

- (a) What historical method did Bangladeshi protesters use to avoid police detection?
 - i. covering their faces
 - ii. moving at night
 - iii. changing locations frequently
 - iv. shouting "chika! chika!"
- (b) When did Noor Hossain participate in the pro-democracy protest?
 - i. November 11, 1987
 - ii. December 10, 1987
 - iii. October 10, 1987
 - iv. November 10, 1987
- (c) What phrase did Noor Hossain paint on his body?
 - i. Down with military
 - ii. Down with autocracy
 - iii. Freedom for democracy
 - iv. Let people rule
- (d) The phrase "The country is nobody's father's" was used in reference to —.
 - i. independence
 - ii. property rights
 - iii. political ownership
 - iv. public education
- (e) The graffiti slogan "gonotonto mukti paak" translates to —.
 - i. let justice prevail
 - ii. democracy must be free
 - iii. freedom from tyranny
 - iv. equal rights for all
- (f) Graffiti in Bangladesh is mainly associated with —.
 - i. celebration
 - ii. art
 - iii. resistance
 - iv. education
- (g) The graffiti movement in Bangladesh originally began in which decade?
 - i. 1950s
 - ii. 1960s
 - iii. 1970s
 - iv. 1980s

2. Answer the following questions in your own words : **$2 \times 5 = 10$**

- (a) How has graffiti been used in recent times in Bangladesh?
- (b) What does the phrase "The country is nobody's father's" imply?
- (c) How did graffiti artists disguise their intentions during protests in the 1960s?
- (d) What was the significance of spray-painting slogans during protests?
- (e) How does graffiti connect past and present struggles in Bangladesh?

3. Read the following text and fill in each gap with a suitable word based on the information of the text. **$1 \times 5 = 5$**

Can you think of a classroom where there is no blackboard or desks? Do you believe that you can be a student without a traditional book or writing pad or even pen/ pencil? Are you not thrilled to imagine that you have asked a question and your tutor is answering that while flying midair in a Boeing from California to Tokyo? These are all possible in a 'virtual campus' in the system of e-learning. No kidding! For quite a long time, educationists have been utilizing the advantages of computer technology. The social networking services have a huge potential to help educationists in this sector. They have access to millions of people worldwide. Educationists have noticed that a large number of social network users come from young generation and especially belong to student community. So side by side with computer assisted teaching-learning software, online education programmes are evolving fairly rapidly to assist conventional education system. But is that e-learning?

[Unit-15: Lesson-3(C)]

► E-learning is a global learning system. Here all sorts of academic activities are done (a) —. That is, it is entirely an electronic (b) —. Thus, it is a (c) — in the field of education which is being practiced in many parts of the world. However, Professor Khan has a (d) — contribution in this sector. He possesses special (c) — about the future of e-learning in Bangladesh,

Read the following text carefully and answer the question no. 4 and 5 :

George Gordon Byron commonly known as Lord Byron was born in London in 1788. He had great personal beauty, combined with the physical deformity of a club foot. He inherited his title when he was ten and at thirteen he went to Harrow and later to Trinity College, Cambridge. He enjoyed close friendship with men of discernment and intelligence. He published his Juvenilia in 1809 under the title 'Hours of Idleness'. These attracted the indulgent notice of some critics. From 1811 he travelled in Europe and the Levant. On his return he entered the House of Lords, where his maiden speech attracted favourable comment. In 1812 he published the first two cantos of Childe Harold. For the next four years Byron enjoyed a literary and social success unparalleled. In 1815 he married Anne Milbanke, an heiress; after a brief and turbulent marriage she sought a separation the following year. The society which had idolised him now ostracised him and in 1816 he went abroad, never to return. In 1823 he went to Greece to join the insurgents but the following year he died of fever at Missolonghi.

4. Complete the table below with information from the passage.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

Who/ What	Year/ Time	Events	Where
Lord Byron	1788	was born	(i) —
He	(ii) —	went	Harrow
He	1809 to 1811	travelled	(iii) —
Byron	(iv) —	died	v) —

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

10

6. Match the parts of sentences given in column 'A' 'B' and 'C' to write five complete sentences.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

Column 'A'	Column 'B'	Column 'C'
(a) The culture of a society can	i. one society differ from	i. different patterns of it.
(b) To know the culture of	ii. between different cultures are	ii. of life and living of that society.
(c) The modes of behavior in	iii. easily give a complete picture	iii. from those of Britain.
(d) Language, eating habits, etc	iv. in Bangladesh are different	iv. considered cultural differences.
(e) The existing differences	v. a society we need to study	v. those in other societies.

7. Put the following parts of the story in correct order to make the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written.

$1 \times 8 = 8$

- (a) When Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in 1933, Einstein was in America as a visiting professor.
- (b) Albert Einstein, one of the greatest scientists of modern age, was born of Jewish parents in Germany in 1879.
- (c) But he resigned the post to become a full professor at German University.
- (d) At the age of twenty one, he graduated from the Federal Institute in Zurich.
- (e) For Hitler's cruelty to the Jews, he did not return to his homeland and stayed in America.
- (f) He obtained his doctorate degree in 1905 and joined a service in Berne.
- (g) Einstein became famous for his 'Theory of Relativity' and received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.
- (h) Four years after his doctorate, he took the post of Associate Professor at the University of Zurich.

8. Answer the following questions from the poems of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

$2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) How does the poem "Books" describe each book?
- (b) What does "full circle" mean in the poem "Two Mothers Remembered"?
- (c) Where was Mary buried?
- (d) Why does the poet call Time a "gipsy"?
- (e) What is the significance of "the darkest evening of the year"?
- (f) How does the world treat sorrow, according to the poet in the poem "Solitude"?
- (g) What is the poet's ultimate realization in the poem "O me! O Life"?
- (h) Do you find the answer section of the poem "O Me! O Life!" convincing?

9. Answer the following questions from the stories of your textbook. [any 5 out of 8]

$2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) What sort of woman is Rosamond's mother? How can you understand it?
- (b) What was the answer of Rosamond's mother about the last request of Rosamond?
- (c) What made Rosamond disappointed?
- (d) What type of plan did Portia's father think of finding a good husband for his daughter?
- (e) How did Portia save Antonio's life?
- (f) "But God will only have mercy on us if we have mercy on others" What does the sentence express?
- (g) Why did Shylock get a bond signed by Antonio?
- (h) How did Rosamond and her mother differ in their views?

Part-B : Writing Test [Marks-30]

10. Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story.

There lived a hare and a tortoise in the same jungle. The hare used to taunt the tortoise for its slow pace. One day he challenged the tortoise in a race....

15

11. Suppose, you are Limion. Your friend is Tousif. Your school arranged the annual prize giving ceremony. Your friend wants to know about it. Now, write a dialogue between you and your friend describing the annual prize giving ceremony of your school.



Key to Special Model Tests [Paper-II]

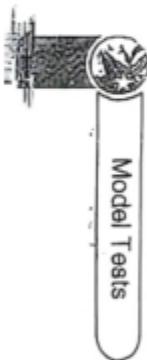
MODEL TEST 45

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. He will go to war (b) iii. A rooster (c) ii. Water (d) ii. a short-sleeved floral shirt and lungi (e) iii. She feels judged by others (f) iv. They quack and head for the pond (g) iv. His war plans
2. (a) She realizes Ameen has grown up and is like his father. He is tall, stubborn, and loves fighting.
 (b) Sonabhan considers Moti her child. She becomes very protective of him.
 (c) Ameen notices Sonabhan's puffy eyes and avoids the topic of war. He does not want to upset her.
 (d) Neighbours complained about Ameen because he would sometimes steal date juice from their trees. He did some other mischief's, causing trouble for others.
 (e) At night, Sonabhan quietly enters Ameen's room, looks at him while he sleeps, and touches his cheek, feeling a desire to cuddle him like when he was a baby. She feels emotional remember his childhood.
3. (a) inseparable/integral (b) observed (c) sacrificed (d) for (e) work
4. (i) 1492 (ii) a trade route to Asia (iii) 1506 (iv) Spain (v) 1493
5. Christopher Columbus was the first person who visited and discovered America. He was charmed by the abundant greenery of the Caribbean islands as well as disappointed at the absence of any trading route between Atlantic and Asia. He was elected the governor general of his discovered lands but was arrested later for bad governance. He died in Spain in 1506.
6. (a) Facebook is an internet-based social network connecting people worldwide.
 (b) Nowadays, Facebook has become an important part of our daily life.
 (c) It contributes much to maintain social and friendly relationship among people living anywhere.
 (d) People are also using Facebook to facilitate the official works.
 (e) Everybody having internet connection may gain access to Facebook.
7. d → h → c → b → g → e → f → a
 Taimur was one of the greatest conquerors of the world. Once he attacked the province of a powerful prince. The prince heard the news. He came with a large army. His soldiers surrounded the village on all sides and a terrible battle took place. Taimur's soldiers were killed. Taimur disguised himself as a poor traveller. Thus he saved his life.
 (a) According to the poem "Books", books bring worlds of wonder to us.
 (b) The main theme of the poem "Two Mothers Remembered" is the transformation of the mother-daughter relationship over time, highlighting love, care and role reversal.
 (c) The poet portrays the mother-daughter bond as evolving, tender and filled with mutual love and respect.
 (d) The main character in the poem "The Sands of Dee" is Mary.
 (e) In the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man", the speaker is addressing Time, personified as an old gipsy man.
 (f) The speaker believes the woods belong to someone whose house is in the village.
 (g) The poem reflects the poet's view that society tends to celebrate happiness but avoids sharing in sorrow. It highlights how people are drawn to joy and success but distant themselves from sadness and failure.
 (h) In the poem "O me! O Life" the poet is troubled by recurring questions about human folly, faithlessness and the purpose of life.
8. (a) Here is a list of things Rosamond wanted to buy :
 i. Beautiful roses
 ii. Ornaments like Earrings, Necklace and Pendants
 iii. Buckles
 (b) In the chemist's shop Rosamond saw some jars of blue, green, yellow and purple colours. A purple jar attracted Rosamond most.
 (c) She did not examine the jar before buying as she was over-excited at that time.
 (d) Bassanio spent more money than his earnings. This is why he was very often short of money.
 (e) In case, the debtor failed to repay his debt, Shylock would send the debtor to prison.
 (f) Bassanio wanted to impress his lover Portia. So, he went to visit her grandly dressed, with many servants.
 (g) After the Duke had taken his seat in the courtroom, the trial began.
 (h) Yes, I think that Rosamond was to examine the jar carefully before she bought it. Rosamond's mother asked her to carefully examine the jar before she bought it. But Rosamond was so excited that she bought it even without looking at what was inside the jar. After buying the purple jar, she was greatly disappointed because it was not a real purple jar.
9. (a) Here is a list of things Rosamond wanted to buy :
 i. Beautiful roses
 ii. Ornaments like Earrings, Necklace and Pendants
 iii. Buckles
 (b) In the chemist's shop Rosamond saw some jars of blue, green, yellow and purple colours. A purple jar attracted Rosamond most.
 (c) She did not examine the jar before buying as she was over-excited at that time.
 (d) Bassanio spent more money than his earnings. This is why he was very often short of money.
 (e) In case, the debtor failed to repay his debt, Shylock would send the debtor to prison.
 (f) Bassanio wanted to impress his lover Portia. So, he went to visit her grandly dressed, with many servants.
 (g) After the Duke had taken his seat in the courtroom, the trial began.
 (h) Yes, I think that Rosamond was to examine the jar carefully before she bought it. Rosamond's mother asked her to carefully examine the jar before she bought it. But Rosamond was so excited that she bought it even without looking at what was inside the jar. After buying the purple jar, she was greatly disappointed because it was not a real purple jar.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 10 & 11 : See the Writing Part



MODEL TEST 46**Part-A : Reading Test**

1. (a) i. if we are careful and true to our word (b) iii. unselfish (c) iv. grim (d) iv. if we are careful and true to our word. (e) iii. destroyed (f) ii. solvent (g) ii. wind that blows with a hissing sound
2. (a) It is our responsibility to reduce carbon emissions from mills, factories, vehicles, etc so that climate change can be stopped.
 (b) The main cause of river erosion is climate change which is actually caused by humans.
 (c) We can save people like Meherjan from this very natural disaster by taking prompt actions to adapt to climate change. We need to lower the level of carbon emission, dredge the rivers and construct durable embankments.
 (d) Meherjan is one of the worst victims of river erosion in Bangladesh. The Jamuna has grabbed her land and cattle and so she takes shelter in a slum of the Sirajganj Town Protection Embankment.
 (e) The flames that are made unstable by the blast of air make Meherjan nostalgic about her solvent past.
3. (a) grounded (b) forlorn (c) released (d) cold (e) buried
4. (i) Metairie, Louisiana, USA (ii) was from (iii) to give teaching in public (iv) Time (v) one of the 100 most influential person in the world
5. Salman Khan, a rare talent has brought about a revolutionary changes in the sphere of e-learning. He is a highly qualified American entrepreneur having post-graduation degrees from MIT and Harvard. He is the founder of Khan Academy, a free online education platform and an organization with which he has produced over 6500 video lessons teaching a wide spectrum of academic subjects. At present, his channel on YouTube has more than 4.2 million subscribers. His videos have been viewed more than one and a half billion times. He is an American by birth but a Bangladeshi by blood and oration.
6. (a) Satellites are the artificial objects or machines that are put in orbit round the earth.
 (b) They relay back to the earth radio and TV signals which are used by different channels to telecast their programmes.
 (c) These satellite channels have brought about a revolutionary change in the fields of education and entertainment of the people.
 (d) Now we can enjoy various cultural and informative programmes through satellite channels sitting in our drawing room.
 (e) Undoubtedly, the satellite channels are contributing a lot in educating and entertaining the people but some channels telecast programmes and movies of violent nature, which are causing the moral degeneration of our young generation.
7. b → f → c → a → h → d → g → e
 William Shakespeare was born on April 23, 1564 in Stratford on Avon. His father John Shakespeare was a farmer's son. His mother Mary Arden was the daughter of a prosperous family. Of Shakespeare's education is known little. His real teachers were man and women and the natural influences which surrounded him in Stratford. When he was 14, his father lost his property and fell into debt. In 1582 Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway, the daughter of a peasant family. She was eight years older than he.
8. (a) The people in books might become our chosen friends by the end.
 (b) The first mother gave birth, nurtured and taught valuable life lessons to the poet.
 (c) The two mothers are the same in some cases. For example, they have the same name, both are loved by their daughter, both have same dress, they look the same, at least at arm's length.
 (d) The mist came down and hid the land.
 (e) The poet personifies Time as an old gipsy man traveling with a caravan.
 (f) The speaker's horse finds it strange to stop in the middle of the woods without a farmhouse nearby.
 (g) When we laugh, the world laughs with us.
 (h) The phrase symbolizes human desires and aspirations that often remain unfulfilled.
9. (a) Rosamond wanted her mother to buy her the things that are bright and attractive but useless. But her mother didn't buy her those things. So, Rosamond was a little disheartened.
 (b) Rosamond's shoes were quite worn out and there was a hole in one of her shoes. That's why she requested her mother to buy her another pair of shoes.
 (c) Being disappointed she began to cry for her folly. Besides, she suffered a lot as she could not run, dance, jump or go shopping with her worse shoes.
 (d) Bassanio liked to lead a very luxurious life. He loved grandeur and style. He spent more money than his earning.
 (e) Shylock agreed to lend money to Antonio on the condition that he would cut a pound of flesh from any part of Antonio's body if he failed to repay the money within three months.



- (f) The Prince of Morocco said this. He thought that silver and lead are poor metals. Since the gold casket is precious, it can hold the precious portrait of Portia. This is why he chose the gold casket.
- (g) 'Blood' was not mentioned in the bond. So, Shylock had no chance to force Antonio to give a pound of flesh to him (S).
- (h) Rosamond bought the jar without examining properly because of her excitement and quickness. She was attracted to the outer show of the jar.

Part-B : Writing Test**► Question No.-10 & 11 : See the Writing Part****MODEL TEST 47****Part-A : Reading Test**

1. (a) ii. at the end of 19th century (b) i. Around the sun (c) i. planting trees (d) i. toxic (e) ii. huge (f) iii. Impression of plant or animal harden in rock (g) iii. three
2. (a) I do agree that human beings are responsible for greenhouse effect. Greenhouse gases are emitted by the activities of human beings like combustion of coal, burning fossil fuels and cutting down trees.
 (b) Trees help the environment in many ways. But cutting down trees causes dual problems. On one side, the trees are burnt and carbon dioxide is emitted. On the other hand, absorption of carbon dioxide becomes less as there are fewer trees. Moreover, oxygen is delivered less.
 (c) Since the end of the 19th century, industrial activities have been increasing rapidly and thus giving rise to many factories.
 (d) Humans are cutting down trees enormously and every year a huge areas of forests are being destroyed for getting wood and mine. Thus they are strengthening the greenhouse effect.
 (e) Some of the reasons of the greenhouse effect are —
 i. combustion of coal
 ii. burning fossil fuels
 iii. using natural gas
 iv. cutting down and burning trees.
3. (a) advice (b) washing (c) slut (d) society (e) gender
4. (i) was taught (ii) relatives & friends (iii) another cousin's gift (iv) The shopkeepers (v) in the morning
5. Queen Victoria was taught economical habits by her governess at her early age. Though she was rich she could not spend the money abundantly. The princess had a fixed allowance for pocket money. She was not permitted to go beyond it. There were a lot of incidences occurred in her life. She wanted to live such way but her great governess taught her a good lesson. One example was also found in the passage. It was a great lesson for all. Thus any person can be a great economical person by following her.
6. (a) Globalization is now very important in international relations having a far-reaching effect on many aspects of life.
 (b) Owing to globalization, we can now learn instantly what is happening in the world and travel anywhere in the shortest possible time.
 (c) Countries in the world have turned into a global village and they can share joys and sorrows like next-door neighbours.
 (d) If one country is in distress, other countries of the world can immediately come to its assistance.
 (e) But in the name of help and cooperation the industrially-developed capitalist countries are exploiting the cheap labour available in poorer countries.
7. b → f → h → d → a → g → e → c
 Aristotle was born in Greece. He was a son of a Royal physician. His father wanted him to be a physician but he never cherished to be so. He wanted to be a free thinker. As a result from his childhood he studied under a great free thinker plato. Plato taught Aristotle according to his own way. Aristotle achieving his academic qualifications took the pen to write on different topics suitable for human civilization. He also wrote books on literature, biology, economics and comparative politics.
8. (a) Our mind is "over there" in the book's world while reading a book.
 (b) The poet describes the "second mother" as a stranger in her mother's body, someone who became childlike and needed the poets care.
 (c) In the poem "The Sands of Dee", the poet describes the foam of the sea as cruel, crawling and hungry.
 (d) The sentence highlights Time's transient nature, moving swiftly through history and places.
 (e) The speaker admires the woods loveliness, darkness and depth.



- (f) The poet says this because people avoid sharing other's sorrow.
 (g) Mountains echo joyful and loud sounds like songs because they symbolize positivity and energy. Sighs, being quiet and sorrowful, do not resonate or attract attention.
 (h) The poem evokes feelings of despair, introspection and eventually hope.
9. (a) Rosamond insisted that her mother should first buy to find out the use of the thing.
 (b) A pair of shoes was the dire necessity to Rosamond because there was a hole in her shoe as a stone got in it. Her shoes were worn out also.
 (c) The sentence indicates that Rosamond learned a lesson from her bitter experience. Rosamond's mother asked her to carefully examine the jar before she bought it. But Rosamond was so excited that she bought it even without looking at what was inside the jar. After buying the purple jar, she was greatly disappointed because it was not a real purple jar. It was a plain white glass jar. So, she hoped that she would be wiser in future.
 (d) Rosamond's mother asked her to carefully examine the jar before buying. But she was so excited that she bought it even without looking at what was inside.
 (e) People of Venice loved Antonio because he was a good and kind man and always helped the poor.
 (f) The golden casket contained a picture of a skull with a message : "All that glitters is not gold."
 (g) He could not cut flesh from Antonio's body because law gave him flesh, not blood and he could not cut flesh without shedding blood.
 (h) He went to Antonio for financial help.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 10 & 11 : See the Writing Part

MODEL TEST 48

Part-A : Reading Test

- (a) ii. consumers (b) iv. consumers (c) ii. reusing (d) iii. finding how else a thing might be used (e) iii. try to be very creative and think the way of using (f) i. sustainability, long lastingness, preparation, using, disposing (g) i. to make for reuse
- (a) Repairing or reusing a thing can be a good reason for not buying a new item.
 (b) Here the word 'this' refers to some things we should do in buying things such as, buying durable things, using them properly, and having them repaired when necessary.
 (c) Yes, we can do something with the unusable things. We can think of how else it might be used. We can also think of whether someone else will be able to use it. Also, we can donate some of the things to the poor. Finally, we may also sell them through ads in a newspaper.
 (d) We should dispose waste by recycling it. If recycling is not possible, we should send wastes to a landfill or incinerate them.
 (e) The effect of using durable items will be beneficial to environment because there will be much lower amount of trashes as well as much lower emission of carbon.
- (a) strange (b) direction (c) rumbling (d) descending (e) balcony
- (i) the first person to walk on the moon (ii) Wapakoneta, Ohio (iii) 5 August 1930 (iv) outer space (v) at a young age
- Neil Alden Armstrong was an American astronaut. From his youth he had a great fascination to conquer the moon. His fascination was fuelled by a neighbour who owned a powerful telescope. Armstrong was greatly thrilled with the views of the stars, the moon and the planets he saw through this instrument. Ultimately his dream came true when he set foot on the surface of the moon. Setting foot on the surface of the moon, he said that there is nothing impossible for human beings.
- (a) Bonsai is regarded as an art form.
 (b) Early Japanese aristocrats contributed to its development.
 (c) It was originated from China perhaps 2000 year ago.
 (d) A bonsai tree is the miniature of a real tree.
 (e) It is not allowed to grow more than 10cm.
- d → b → g → h → c → a → e → f
 Ibn Sina was born in 985 in Bukhara, in Iran. Ibn Sina is called the Prince of medical science. His 'Kanoon' is the best recited book in medical science. Reputation as a physician spread all places in his early age. In his childhood, his name and fame spread all over The Persian Gulf area. In his young age, Ibn Sina came in contact with the philosophers, scientists, mathematicians and astrologers of that time. Al Beruni, Abu Shehol, Juijani were among them. Sultan Mahmud, the King of Gajni, invited him to the Royal Court.



8. (a) According to the poem, a child can unlock a book with a touch.
 (b) The poet refers to herself as the strength of her mother because she takes on the caregiver role.
 (c) In the poem "The Sands of Dee", the boatmen still hear Mary calling the cattle home across the sands of Dee.
 (d) In the poem, "Time, You Old Gipsy Man" the caravan represents the journey of life and the passage of time.
 (e) The poet describes times as tightening its rein because it suggests Time briefly pauses but never truly stops.
 (f) The horse's reaction symbolizes practicality and a lack of understanding of human emotions or introspection.
 (g) When we are successful, people seek our success and wealth.
 (h) The main theme of the poem "O Me! O Life!" is the search for purpose in life despite struggles and disappointments.
9. (a) No, I don't support the attitude of Rosamond's mother that we should not buy the things which are not necessary because children will naturally demand toys and playthings. These things may not be useful for the domestic purpose but these are necessary for their balanced growth. So parents should satisfy them as per their capability.
 (b) By this sentence the writer wants to indicate the suppressed pangs of Rosamond's mind. While Rosamond was walking along the London street with her mother, she saw many beautiful things such as shoes, jars, jewellery, buckles etc. and wished to buy them. She also chose a purple jar while passing a chemist's shop and wished to buy it. But when her mother said that she had not enough to buy them, she became sad and all those beautiful things were flashing back in her mind.
 (c) I think, Rosamond often had to limp with pain because the shoe had a hole and often stones got into it.
 (d) Antonio had many ships that carried different types of merchandise abroad. After selling those he bought spices and other valuables and sold them in Venice.
 (e) They hated each other because one was kind and helpful to the poor while the other was heartless and very unkind.
 (f) It indicates the intention of Portia's father to find a good husband for his daughter. He wanted a man who would marry his daughter for her quality and not for her wealth.
 (g) Portia's father wanted an honest and generous groom for her daughter. He wished for a man to marry Portia not for her wealth but for herself. He was truly justified from his point of view as his plan revealed his concern and love for his daughter.
 (h) Antonio was a rich merchant of Venice. He sold goods in foreign countries through his sea ships. He was good, kind and honest. He used to lend money to the poor without any interest. He also had a great heart for his friend Bassanio. He risked his life to manage money for his friend's marriage.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 10 & 11 : See the Writing Part

MODEL TEST 49**Part-A : Reading Test**

- (a) ii. struggle (b) i. deprived (c) iv. attended (d) iv. govt. holiday (e) iii. motivate (f) iv. strikers (g) iv. expansion of mills of factories
- (a) On May 1st, 1886, half of the workers at the McCormick Harvester Company in Chicago went on strike.
 (b) Presently the workers of the world enjoy an eight hour workday whereas workers of the world before May Day had to work for a long shift, fourteen or even more hours a day. Today the workers enjoy better working conditions, better pay and better lives than before.
 (c) The speeches of the labour leaders were to inspire the workers to gain their rights. They urged the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to surrender to their bosses.
 (d) The labour leaders asked the workers to stand together, to go on with their struggle and not to give in to their bosses.
 (e) The policemen attacked the workers with clubs and revolvers. One striker was killed instantly, five or six others were seriously wounded and many of them were badly injured.
- (a) successful (b) swimmer (c) sprinter (d) unparalleled (e) newer
- (i) in 1642 (ii) Pisa, Italy (iii) Went to school (iv) Became a professor of Mathematics (v) made a small telescope
- Galileo is known as the inventor of telescope. His father wanted him to be a doctor but he did not finish the course. He was interested in mathematics and physics and later took teaching as his profession. He discovered that the sun is the center of all planets. But his view went against the Bible. So, he was forced to declare that the earth was the centre in the universe and all the planets orbit the sun. But he never changed his belief.

6. (a) Digital means using a system of receiving and sending information through electronic signal.
 (b) The philosophy of 'Digital Bangladesh' means implementation of technology in the premises of education, health, job placement etc.
 (c) Bangladesh is resounding without any drawback.
 (d) The use of digital technology has been playing a vital role in the field of communication in the 21st century.
 (e) The present government has declared the 'Vision-2021' with the target of achieving of Digital Bangladesh.
7. $f \rightarrow a \rightarrow c \rightarrow d \rightarrow g \rightarrow c \rightarrow b \rightarrow h$
 At last, the hour of departure had arrived. Socrates met his friends and disciples for the last time. He argued with them about the immortality of the soul. He told them that the soul of man cannot die. At sunset, the Governor of the prison came. With eyes full of tears, they bade Socrates a last farewell. Then there came a man with a cup in hand. The cup contained hemlock, a very strong poison and Socrates took the cup in his hand and drank hemlock without any hesitation.
8. (a) The poet says about the body and mind while reading a book that the body stays in the chair but the mind travels far.
 (b) The first mother gave birth to the speaker, nurtured her and launched her career.
 (c) In the first stanza, the sentence, 'and call the cattle home' has been repeated to give us the idea that Mary was frequently told to call the cattle home. In the second stanza, the words 'o'er' and 'round' have been repeated to make us visualize how the tide was coming on the ground slowly and slowly. In the fourth stanza the word 'cruel' has been repeated to express the destructive nature of the sea. The sentence, 'Across the sands of Dee' is used both in the first stanza and in the last stanza to highlight the subject matter of the poem and to maintain the balance of rhythm.
 (d) The central theme of the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man" is the inevitability of time and its relentless passage.
 (e) The central theme of the poem "Stopping by woods on a Snowy Evening" is the balance between appreciating beauty and fulfilling responsibilities.
 (f) Human nature is portrayed as self-centred in the poem, as people seek to share joy but avoid others' sorrow. It shows that society values happiness and success while neglecting pain and failure.
 (g) The poem "Solitude" teaches us the value of empathy and the importance of supporting others in their sorrow, not just in their joy. It reminds us to be kind and present for others during their struggles.
 (h) The repetition of the last line emphasizes the speaker's sense of duty and the inevitability of continuing his journey.
9. (a) Rosamond's mother did not want to buy any jewellery as she thought they were of no use to her.
 (b) Yes, I think Rosamond's mother was unable to fulfil the demand of her daughter as she did not have much money to buy all the things her daughter wanted to get.
 (c) In the passage, Rosamond is an incautious girl. On the other hand, her mother is careful, as she asked Rosamond to be careful.
 (d) Yes, I agree to the statement. It is important in every step of our life to think and observe before doing something. If we do not do so, we may face danger in our life.
 (e) Portia was a wealthy lady. She was known not only for her beauty but also for her wisdom.
 (f) Antonio was a very rich merchant living in Venice, Italy.
 (g) By this sentence the writer wants to mean that if Antonio failed to repay the money in three months' time, he had to pay a penalty. Shylock would cut a pound of flesh from any part of Antonio's body.
 (h) Shylock was a very crooked man. He exploited people by lending money with high interest. He was so cruel that he would agree to lend money on condition that if anybody failed to repay the money in time, they had to pay a penalty.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 10 & 11 : See the Writing Part

MODEL TEST 50**Part-A : Reading Test**

1. (a) i. Independence Movement of 1971 (b) ii. The beginning (c) iv. Our heroic sons laid down their lives to establish Bengali as their mother tongue. (d) ii. language (e) ii. to ban (f) i. Peaceful (g) i. force
2. (a) Jinnah gave the declaration first at a public meeting in Dhaka.
 (b) The students defied the law to establish Bengali, our mother tongue, as a state language.
 (c) Yes, I support the idea that Language Movement enkindled the idea of the independent Bangladesh. When Zinnah made the unlawful declaration, the Bengali people began to think about their relationship with Pakistan in a new way. This thinking led to the independence of Bangladesh.



- (d) The unconditional love for their mother tongue and the indomitable determination to establish its dignity led our martyrs gave away their lives.
- (c) We pay tribute to the martyrs as they gave away their lives for the cause of our language to establish Bangla as our state language.
3. (a) clearly (b) significant (c) ago/ before (d) pass (c) busy
4. (i) structures (ii) in 1976 (iii) from BUET (iv) The Language Movement (v) in 1978
5. Architect Syed Mainul Hossain, the designer of our National Memorial, was BUET graduate. Out of many of his designs, the design of the National Memorial is the best. Out of 57 submissions for the design, his one got selection. The National Memorial symbolizes the valour and sacrifices of the freedom fighters. It also symbolizes the rise of Bangladesh from beneath the ground.
6. (a) The role of women in nation-building cannot be denied any more in the situation of the world.
 (b) It is not possible for any nation to reach its goal without allowing the woman folk to play their active role.
 (c) There was a time when women were looked down upon without any dignity and honours.
 (d) They were only to serve the family affairs.
 (e) But with the progress of civilization the outlook and attitude of the world towards women has been changed.
7. c → d → c → h → a → f → g → b
 In a village there was a pond where some frogs played and sang all the time. One day some boys were going by the side of the pond. They found the playful frogs in the pond. Then they started to throw stones to the frogs. The stone hit the frogs one by one. Many of them were hurt very seriously and killed. But the frogs did not know how to save their lives. An old man saw it and forbade the boys to kill them.
8. (a) According to the poem, books transport us to other worlds.
 (b) To me, the speaker's second mother was the first mother in her old age. This second mother's mind is clouded, she looks like the first mother at arm's length, yet she is different from her in many cases. This second mother depends on her daughter.
 (c) To describe the sea, the poet has personified it. He has used words like 'cruel', 'crawling foam', 'hungry' etc to express the movement of the sea.
 (d) The poet has called time an old gipsy as it has similarity with the gipsies. The gipsies wander from one place to another. Similarly, time goes on from one place to another place, from one age to another age, from Babylon to Rome or from Rome to Paul's Dome etc.
 (e) The poem has both external and internal meaning. Externally, the poet was going to a particular destination. He was going there to keep a promise. Internally, the poet was going to fulfil his responsibilities and duties in daily life.
 (f) The poet emphasizes sharing joys over sorrows as joys attract people, but sorrows drive them away.
 (g) The central theme of the poem "Solitude" is that joy attracts company, while sorrow leads to loneliness. It reflects society's tendency to embrace happiness and avoid pain.
 (h) The poet mentions the lack of faith in humanity and oneself.
9. (a) It was written in the bond that if Antonio failed to repay the money within three months, Shylock would cut a pound of flesh from any part of his body.
 (b) Portia was a lady of Belmont. Portia was beautiful, wise and wealthy. Portia's father arranged a casket choosing test to get her right husband. As Bassanio won the test, Portia was married to him. Later, Portia saved Antonio's life from Shylock in the court with her wisdom.
 (c) Yes, I think that Shylock was an inhumane person. Bassanio wanted to offer him twice the amount of money that Shylock lent Antonio but Shylock did not accept it. He was insisting on the cruel punishment of cutting a pound of flesh from Antonio's body. No rational human being can show such an inhumane attitude.
 (d) Portia begged Shylock to be merciful to Antonio and told him how God bestows mercy to those who are merciful themselves.
 (e) She did not examine the jar before buying as she was over-excited at that time.
 (f) She took it to put flower in it.
 (g) A purple jar and a pair of shoes were the two things Rosamond wanted to buy.
 (h) Rosamond's last request to her mother was to have a purple jar.

Part-B : Writing Test**► Question No.- 10 & 11 : See the Writing Part**

MODEL TEST 51**Part-A : Reading Test**

1. (a) ii. It is observed every year in the country with great enthusiasm and fervour. (b) i. Buriganga (c) i. All classes of people celebrate the Independence Day. (d) ii. All offices, educational institutions, shops and factories remain closed on our Independence Day. (e) i. To amuse the viewers (f) ii. Boat race (g) iii. whole day
2. (a) The President and the Prime Minister place wreaths at the National Mausoleum early in the morning on behalf of the nation. People from all walks of life come to the National Mausoleum with rallies and procession. .
 (b) The defense forces, border guards, police, ansars and the VDP (Village Defense Party) display parade at National Parade Ground.
 (c) I think, the most important activity is to pay homage to the martyrs by the people from all avenues of life because in this way we recognize their sacrifice for the country and give them proper place.
 (d) Paying tribute to the martyrs, organising sports meet and tournaments including the exciting boat race in the river Buriganga, singing patriotic songs, drawing pictures, arranging meetings and seminars on the significance.of the day are done on the day by different cultural or social organizations.
 (e) Exciting boat race is organized in the river Buriganga on 26 March.
3. (a) language (b) programs (c) procession/Shahid Minar (d) supreme (e) wreaths
4. (i) Camberwell, London, England (ii) attended (iii) got trained/ was trained (iv) until he won fourteen/ till 1826 (v) Created masterpieces of jam and pencil/ Art and literature
5. The passage deals with the childhood events of the victorian poet Robert Browning. His parents passed on a love of art and literature to him from his early age. Robert was a bright child and attended day school as an infant. After primary school, he was trained in riding, fencing, boxing, singing, and dancing at home. Moreover, he spend much time in reading. Though he entered the University of London, he dropped out after just half a year.
6. (a) The empowerment of women is an important aspect in the concept of both global and national development.
 (b) So, women development and the empowerment of women are the inevitable factors which are to be guaranteed in all levels of state administration.
 (c) It is a happy news that womenfolk can be turned into an asset by ensuring their active involvement in the affairs of the state.
 (d) The overall development of some developing countries like Bangladesh is impossible if there is no participation of women in all sectors.
 (e) But it is true that there are a lot of hindrances which women have to overcome to go forward.
7. d → b → a → c → e → f → h → g
 A king declared a rich prize for the teller of biggest lie. A date was fixed for the competition. Applicants were enlisted serially for the competition. They were all taken before the king. They tried their best to tell bigger lies but failed to win the mind of the king. It was nearly to a close of the competition. A new comer prayed for a chance to try and he was allowed. He said that the king was a worthless person.
8. (a) The poet views books overall as sources of wonder, imagination and magic.
 (b) Yes, I like this poem. I like this poem because it increases our love for our mothers showing how they give birth to us, nurture us and launch our career. It also gives us advice to love them in their old age.
 (c) Some of us who knew how to swim could rush to the sea to help her from drowning. Besides, we could shout, 'help help' to gather local people and boatmen to assist us. Finally we could have saved her from drowning.
 (d) If Time stays for a day, I will offer him twinkling stars of the sky, numerous sea waves and the golden hair of a beautiful damsel. I will request him to count them so that I can make him stay for a certain period.
 (e) Externally, the poet knew the owner of the wood and also knew that he lived in the nearby village. So he did not feel any danger to stop there. But internally, stopping by the woods means the desire to stop in the midst of our busy life to enjoy a moment of beauty.
 (f) The sentence highlights Time's transient nature, moving swiftly through history and places.
 (g) The expression "Rejoice and men will seek you" means if we are happy, people will come to us for joy.
 (h) The poet realizes that life has meaning because we are alive and we can contribute a verse to the story of existence.
9. (a) A purple jar and a pair of shoes were the two things Rosamond wanted to buy.
 (b) It indicates the atrocious attitude of Shylock. Though Bassanio offered him twice the amount of money that Shylock lent Antonio, Shylock did not accept it. He was so inhumane that he was insisting on the cruel punishment of having a pound of flesh saying that Antonio must pay the penalty written in the bond.

- (c) Yes, I support the idea that Rosamond learned a lesson the hard way. Rosamond's mother asked her to carefully examine her jar before she bought it. But Rosamond was so excited that she bought it even without looking at what was inside the jar. So, she did not get her expected jar and she had to cry for that.
- (d) In the passage, Rosamond is an incautious girl. On the other hand, her mother is careful, as she asked Rosamond to be careful.
- (e) Yes, I think that Shylock was an inhumane person. Bassanio wanted to offer him twice the amount of money that Shylock lent Antonio but Shylock did not accept it. He was insisting on the cruel punishment of cutting a pound of flesh from Antonio's body. No rational human being can show such an inhumane attitude.
- (f) Yes, I support the attitude of Rosamond's mother. She was right to force Rosamond to choose only one thing because she did not have enough money to buy shoes, jars, jewellery, buckles and all that Rosamond wished to buy.
- (g) Rosamond's mother didn't have enough money to buy more than one thing. So she wanted to buy her only one thing. Rosamond at last decided to buy the purple jar.
- (h) She took it to put flower in it.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 10 & 11 : See the Writing Part

MODEL TEST 52**Part-A : Reading Test**

1. (a) ii. white sarees with red borders (b) iii. It is a day of the whole Bangalees (c) i. colourful (d) ii. conventional (e) i. Tradition (f) ii. Institute of Fine Arts (g) iv. Ramna Batamul
2. (a) Pahela Boishakh refers to the first day of Bangla new year.
 (b) Radio, television present special programmes and newspapers bring out exclusive supplements on this day.
 (c) The biggest carnival of the country is the colourful processions arranged by the Fine Arts students of Dhaka University. Their parade usually exhibits the conventional practices of our Bangalee culture. They wear masks and wreaths which depict the current happiness or tensions of our national life.
 (d) The people of Bangladesh, irrespective of caste or creed, celebrate the day with traditional festivities.
 (e) The masks and wreaths symbolize contemporary worries or happiness in our national life.
3. (a) all-around (b) pleasant (c) persists (d) caused (e) testimony
4. (i) August 29, 1976 (ii) May 24, 1899 (iii) 'Rajbandir Jabanbandi' (iv) 1942 (v) Bangladesh Government
5. Kazi Nazrul Islam, our national poet, passed a lifespan of 77 years but the irony of fate that he lost his voice and thinking capacity at the age of 43. He came of a poor family and could not complete even the secondary level of studies but he was so talented that he kept his golden signature in all the branches of literature. What's more, he composed hundreds of songs which brought him the fame of versatile genius. He is commonly called 'Bidrohi Kobi' (rebel poet).
6. (a) National flag upholds our identity as an independent country and we achieved it at the cost of a sea of blood.
 (b) The red circle in our national flag reminds us of our independence because it symbolizes the rising sun.
 (c) The sun is considered as the source of life on earth which also stands for the significance of our glorious existence.
 (d) Our national flag represents not only the source of spirit but also of hope and aspiration.
 (e) So, it should be our utmost duty to defend our independence at any cost and protect the honor and dignity of our national flag.
7. d → e → g → c → a → f → h → b
 One day a widow who had lost her son came to Buddha. The widow requested Buddha to restore her dead son to life. Buddha felt pity for the bereaved woman but could do nothing. He asked the widow to bring a handful of mustard seed from a house where death had not entered. The widow rushed from door to door for the mustard seed. But she found no house where someone had not died. Being disappointed, she came back to Buddha and told him about the result of her search. Then Buddha told her that since death is a common affair everywhere, she should not grieve over her son's death.
8. (a) When someone opens and looks at a book new ideas and people rise in his/her mind.
 (b) Two mothers are different from each other. They are diverse by design. The first mother gave birth to the speaker, nurtured her and launched her career. On the other hand, the second mother depends on her daughter. The first mother laughs but the second mother's mind is clouded.

- (c) To describe the sea, the poet has personified it. He has used words like 'cruel', 'crawling foam', 'hungry' etc to express the movement of the sea.
- (d) The sentence highlights Time's transient nature, moving swiftly through history and places.
- (e) The speaker stops by the woods to admire the beauty of the woods filling up the snow.
- (f) According to the poet, when we fail, people leave us.
- (g) The poem evokes feelings of despair, introspection and eventually hope.
- (h) Here promise means various types of promises in life like "I'll be home for dinner, mom." "Let's get married," "I'll take care of you" and so on.
9. (a) Here is a list of things Rosamond wanted to buy :
- Beautiful roses
 - Ornaments like Earrings, Necklace and Pendants
 - Buckles
- (b) Yes, I certainly think that Antonio was really worthy of getting love from people. Because, Antonio was a good and kind man and always helped the poor.
- (c) Bassanio fell in love with a wealthy lady named Portia. His intention was to visit Portia at Belmont, grandly dressed and with many servants.
- (d) The letter of the wisest lawyer contained the message that the lawyer was ill and would not be able to come to the court.
- (e) Portia's father thought of an unusual plan to find a good husband for his daughter. He wanted a man to marry Portia for herself and not for her wealth. So, he made three caskets — one of gold, one of silver and one of lead.
- (f) Rosamond's last request to her mother was to have a purple jar.
- (g) Rosamond did not decide to buy shoes as she thought she could make them last till the end of the month.
- (h) Portia was a wealthy lady. She was known not only for her beauty but also for her wisdom.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 10 & 11 : See the Writing Part

MODEL TEST | 53**Part-A : Reading Test**

- (a) i. different (b) ii. English (c) iii. On the Internet (d) iv. Proficiency in English avails us of foreign jobs (e) iii. proficiency in English (f) iv. developing English speaking and writing skills (g) ii. to communicate with the people of other countries
- (a) The aim of reading the passage is to know the importance of English in the modern globalized world. It narrates how we can get good jobs at home and abroad and can go with the present world. At the same time, it shows the ways of learning English.
 (b) Even after learning English for 12 or 14 years, the youth of Bangladesh cannot get remarkable jobs because they learn English focusing on exams mainly. They do not learn English with a view to communicating with others.
 (c) I think exam focused learning is harmful for students. In this system, students cannot apply their knowledge in practical field. That's why they face problem while they search for jobs.
 (d) Two examples of communication advancement are : We can talk to a Chinese toy maker, a French artist, an Arab ambassador or a Korean builder in one language and talk to a person far away from us on the phone or the Internet. Vast distances have been overcome by the speedy modes of transport.
 (e) People need English skills to get good jobs nowadays because they need communicate with foreigners in English in case of doing many of these jobs.
- (a) famous/ renowned (b) wonder/ coruscation (c) woe (d) love (e) nature
- (i) 29 July 1891 (ii) in 1839 (iii) Professional life (iv) Assistant Secretary (v) The Sanskrit College
- Ishwar Chandra VidyaSagar was a philosopher, educator, writer, translator, reformer and philanthropist. He had an intense thirst for knowledge. He was a very kind hearted man. He was well known for his charity and philosophy as 'Dayar Sagar'. He introduced the practice of widow remarriages to the Hindu society. He contributed significantly to Bengali and Sanskrit Literature. He was given the title VidyaSagar for his outstanding performance in Sanskrit and Philosophy.
- (a) We must acknowledge our debt to the parents and then to nature.
 (b) The first lesson we learned was from our parents.
 (c) They taught us how to eat, how to talk and how to live.
 (d) But, when we came out of our house, we discovered the endless mystery of nature.
 (e) We got wondered at the grace and arrangement of the nature.



7. c → e → f → g → b → h → d → a

Once there was a foolish king who had a white horse. The king also had a wise friend whom everyone liked. The king was angry because he wanted that people should like him instead of the wise man. One day he called the wise man and asked him to teach his white horse to speak. The wise man went home sadly because the king threatened him to kill if he failed. When he reached home, he told everything to his daughter. His daughter advised him to go to the king and beg seven years to teach the horse. Next day the wiseman went to the king and begged seven years.

8. (a) The poet emphasizes loving both mothers because the both have played vital roles in her life.
 (b) The main character in the poem "The Sands of Dee" is Mary.
 (c) Mary was buried beside the sea.
 (d) The poet mentions historical places like Babylon and Rome to show Time's role in the rise and fall of civilizations.
 (e) The horse shakes its harness bells.
 (f) The poet says about death in the poem that death is a personal journey that no one can share.
 (g) We have many friends when we are happy and successful. However, when we face sadness or difficulties, most friends leave us.
 (h) "Sordid" means dirty or immoral, and "plodding" means slow and steady movement.
9. (a) In the letter, Antonio requested Bassanio to come and see him as all his ships had been lost at sea and he could not pay the money he owed to Shylock. He had to pay the penalty. So, he would like to see Bassanio once before his death penalty.
 (b) Bassanio liked to lead a very luxurious life. He loved grandeur and style. He spent more money than his earning.
 (c) Rosamond was a little girl of seven years old. She didn't know the utility of things. She was only attracted by the outer show of things. That's why she wanted to buy all the things.
 (d) Rosamond insisted that her mother should first buy to find out the use of the thing.
 (e) Antonio had many ships that carried different types of merchandise abroad. After selling those he bought spices and other valuables and sold them in Venice.
 (f) The law was in favour of Shylock. So Portia told him to cut a pound of flesh from Antonio's body but she also told him not to shed a single drop of blood while he was doing it because there was no mention of blood in the bond. But it was not possible for him to cut the flesh without shedding blood. So, he was defeated by the wisdom of Portia.
 (g) Portia was a lady of Belmont. Portia was beautiful, wise and wealthy. Portia's father arranged a casket choosing test to get her right husband. As Bassanio won the test, Portia was married to him. Later, Portia saved Antonio's life from Shylock in the court with her wisdom.
 (h) Antonio was a very rich merchant living in Venice, Italy.

Part-B : Writing Test

- Question No.-10 & 11 : See the Writing Part

MODEL TEST 54

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) i. throughout Bengal (b) ii. 1943 (c) iii. Monpura (d) iv. Sonargaon (e) i. touched (f) ii. Thousands of people (g) iii. In 1969
2. (a) Zainul painted the starving people who were dying by the roadside with humane feelings. These sketches spread his name and fame around the world and he was called a humanitarian artist.
 (b) In his Famine Sketches he documented the famine and showed its sinister face through the skeletal figures of people who were destined to die of starvation.
 (c) The famine was caused by humans and spread throughout Bengal killing thousands of people. This devastating famine touched his heart.
 (d) He was active in a movement to preserve the heritage of Bengal and reintroduce Bengal art from the roots of Bengali culture.
 (e) He depicted the inhuman story with very human emotions in his drawings. Hence those became the iconic images of human sufferings.
3. (a) problem (b) elaborately (c) early (d) pregnancy (e) attendees
4. (i) Nawab Sirajuddaula was defeated and the British established their rule in India (ii) 1772 (iii) Sepoy Mutiny (iv) was appointed governor of Bengal (v) Our war of Liberation took place
5. The battle of Plassey is one of the most remarkable incidents in the history of Bengal. The battle took place in 1757 and Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated. As a result, the British got an opportunity to rule India. In 1773 Bengal went under the British rule fully. Then many governors came to Bengal and exploited us. A great Sepoy Mutiny took place in 1857, but ended in smoke. Afterwards, the Language Movement took place in 1952. And this movement helped us get back our independence in 1971 through a bloody war.

6. (a) Bangladesh is blessed with huge inland open water resources.
 (b) Hakaluki haor is one of the major wetlands of Bangladesh.
 (c) With a vast land area it supports a rich biodiversity and livelihood to many people.
 (d) This haor was declared an Ecologically Critical Area in April 1999 by the govt.
 (e) It is bounded by the Kushiara river to the north and Kulaura railway to the west.
7. d → b → e → h → f → g → a → c
 Donald John Trump is the 45th and current President of the United States. He was born on 14 June, 1946 in Queens, New York City. He earned an economics degree from the Wharton School. He then took charge of the Trump Organization, the real estate and construction firm founded by his paternal grandmother. During his real estate career, Trump built, renovated, and managed numerous office towers, hotels, casinos, and golf courses. Before entering politics, he was a businessman and television personality. Trump won the general election on November 8, 2016, in a surprise victory against Democratic opponent Hillary Clinton. He commenced his presidency on January 20, 2017.
8. (a) The poet says about the body and mind while reading a book that the body stays in the chair but the mind travels far.
 (b) The first mother gave birth to the speaker, nurtured her and launched her career.
 (c) In the first stanza, the sentence, 'and call the cattle home' has been repeated to give us the idea that Mary was frequently told to call the cattle home. In the second stanza, the words 'o'er' and 'round' have been repeated to make us visualize how the tide was coming on the ground slowly and slowly. In the fourth stanza the word 'cruel' has been repeated to express the destructive nature of the sea. The sentence, 'Across the sands of Dee' is used both in the first stanza and in the last stanza to highlight the subject matter of the poem and to maintain the balance of rhythm.
 (d) The central theme of the poem "Time, You Old Gipsy Man" is the inevitability of time and its relentless passage.
 (e) The central theme of the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" is the balance between appreciating beauty and fulfilling responsibilities.
 (f) Human nature is portrayed as self-centred in the poem, as people seek to share joy but avoid others' sorrow. It shows that society values happiness and success while neglecting pain and failure.
 (g) The poem "Solitude" teaches us the value of empathy and the importance of supporting others in their sorrow, not just in their joy. It reminds us to be kind and present for others during their struggles.
 (h) The repetition of the last line emphasizes the speaker's sense of duty and the inevitability of continuing his journey.
9. (a) Rosamond's mother did not want to buy any jewellery as she thought they were of no use to her.
 (b) Yes, I think Rosamond's mother was unable to fulfil the demand of her daughter as she did not have much money to buy all the things her daughter wanted to get.
 (c) In the passage, Rosamond is an incautious girl. On the other hand, her mother is careful, as she asked Rosamond to be careful.
 (d) Yes, I agree to the statement. It is important in every step of our life to think and observe before doing something. If we do not do so, we may face danger in our life.
 (e) Portia was a wealthy lady. She was known not only for her beauty but also for her wisdom.
 (f) Antonio was a very rich merchant living in Venice, Italy.
 (g) By this sentence the writer wants to mean that if Antonio failed to repay the money in three months' time, he had to pay a penalty. Shylock would cut a pound of flesh from any part of Antonio's body.
 (h) Shylock was a very crooked man. He exploited people by lending money with high interest. He was so cruel that he would agree to lend money on condition that if anybody failed to repay the money in time, they had to pay a penalty.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 10 & 11 : See the Writing Part

MODEL TEST 55**Part-A : Reading Test**

1. (a) iv. 21 (b) ii. humanitarian (c) ii. in 1928 (d) i. She had no brother or sister. (e) i. lineage (f) iv. priest (g) iii. persuade
2. (a) The other girls did not hear a voice from their heart at such an early age while Mother Teresa heard it. As a result she left her home to answer to that call.
 (b) She used to teach geography and theology at a school in the first seventeen years in India.
 (c) She was the woman who worked for the humanity. She spread the love of Christ. She also took care of the destitute poor people.
 (d) A missionary is a person who is sent to a foreign country to teach people about Christianity.
 (e) Mother Teresa took her initial vows as a nun on 24 May in 1931.



3. (a) inclusivity (b) minoritized (c) justice (d) liberation (e) collective
 4. (i) The marriage of Heaven and Hell (ii) 1767 (iii) married (iv) The Poet Sketches (v) 1794
 5. William Blake was a British poet and artist. He got no academic education except reading and writing. Yet, he showed his poetic talent from a very early stage of life. Blake published 'The Poet Sketches' and 'Songs of Innocence' with the help of his wife, Catherine Boucher. He lived all his life in London and died in 1826.
 6. (a) Countries of the world rely heavily on petroleum, coal and natural gas for their energy sources.
 (b) Most renewable energy comes either directly or indirectly from the sun.
 (c) The sun's heat drives the wind and this wind energy can be captured with wind turbines to produce electricity.
 (d) Then the wind and the sun's heat cause water to evaporate.
 (e) When this water vapour turns into rain or snow and flows downhill into rivers or streams, its energy can be captured as hydroelectric energy.
 7. e → b → d → a → f → h → c → g
 Socrates' wife used to lose her temper on the slightest excuse. One day the woman became more furious than ever. She began to insult him. Socrates could not tolerate this. So he went out of his room. This made his wife much furious. She thought that her husband was not paying the least heed to her. She went up to him with a bucket full of water and poured much water on him.
 8. (a) The poet asks her children to love and care for her when she changes, just as she did for her mother in the poem "Two Mothers Remembered".
 (b) Yes, I like this poem. I like this poem because it increases our love for our mothers showing how they give birth to us, nurture us and launch our career. It also gives us advice to love them in their old age.
 (c) Mary was asked to call the cattle home across the sands of Dee.
 (d) The poet describes time as tightening its rein because it suggests Time briefly pauses but never truly stops.
 (e) The speaker's horse finds it strange to stop in the middle of the woods without a farmhouse nearby.
 (f) The world ignores sorrow and leaves us alone.
 (g) Mountains echo joyful and loud sounds like songs because they symbolize positivity and energy. Sighs, being quiet and sorrowful, do not resonate or attract attention.
 (h) Yes, age can be an identity marker. Attributes of old age include wisdom, experience, and sometimes physical weakness.
 9. (a) Yes, I think that Rosamond was to examine the jar carefully before she bought it. Rosamond's mother asked her to carefully examine the jar before she bought it. But Rosamond was so excited that she bought it even without looking at what was inside the jar. After buying the purple jar, she was greatly disappointed because it was not a real purple jar.
 (b) Rosamond's mother didn't want to buy the jar as a flower pot on two grounds. They are :
 i. Rosamond had a flower pot.
 ii. The jar Rosamond wanted to buy was not a flower pot.
 (c) Rosamond wanted her mother to buy her the things that are bright and attractive but useless. But her mother didn't buy her those things. So, Rosamond was a little disheartened.
 (d) No, I don't support the idea at all. No conscientious human being can support the atrocious attitude of Shylock. Bassanio offered him twice the amount of money that Shylock lent Antonio but Shylock did not accept it. He was so inhumane that he was insisting on the cruel punishment of having a pound of flesh.
 (e) The conjecture of the prince of Morocco was that silver and lead are poor metals. It is the casket made of precious metal that can hold the precious picture. So, he chose the gold casket.
 (f) Antonio's plan was that he would return Shylock's money when his ships returned with all the rich merchandise.
 (g) Portia begged Shylock to be merciful to Antonio and told him how God bestows mercy to those who are merciful themselves.
 (h) The outcome of the trial was that Antonio's life was saved and Shylock could not materialize his ill-motive.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 10 & 11 : See the Writing Part

MODEL TEST 56**Part-A : Reading Test**

1. (a) iii. The presence of ailing people on the streets (b) iv. regardless of (c) iv. before death (d) iii. Kolkata (e). iii. needy (f) iv. pure heart (g) ii. asked all to give importance to family

2. (a) Mother Teresa received the Nehru Prize for Promotion of International Peace and Understanding in 1972.
 (b) Mother Teresa received the Bharat Ratna in 1980.
 (c) Mother Teresa got the Pope John XXIII Peace Prize in 1971.
 (d) Mother Teresa died on 5 September 1997.
 (e) Draped in a white and blue-bordered sari, wrinkled face, ever soft eyes and saintly smile, is the general picture of Mother Teresa in our mind.
3. (a) meet (b) foresee (c) then (d) Realizing/ Understanding (e) awards
4. (i) 1804 (ii) to study (iii) 1810 (iv) for writing a pamphlet named "The Necessity of Atheism". (v) by a boat capsized
5. P.B. Shelley was one of the famous poets in English literature. He is known for his lyric poetry. The life of this great poet was full of struggle. He was expelled from his University for writing an atheistic pamphlet. After his grandfather's death, he became the owner of a vast property. This ample solvency helped him to involve in literature fully. Unfortunately, this great genius died by a boat capsized when he was only thirty.
6. (a) Television is the most common and widespread source of entertainment of the present world.
 (b) Television programmes are not only entertaining, they can be highly educative too.
 (c) A wide range of programmes of varied interest is telecast on numerous channels.
 (d) Watching TV, however, has become an addiction for many.
 (e) Young people's tastes are gradually being influenced by them.
7. e → a → c → h → d → g → f → b
 Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented film makers in Bangladesh. He was born on 19 August 1935 in the village Majupur, in Feni district. He was an active worker of the Language Movement. He was one of the ten students to go out in a procession on 21 February 1952 despite a ban on such activities. Zahir was also present at the historical meeting of Amtala on February 21, 1952. As a result, he and many others were arrested and taken to prison. He also took part in the mass movement in 1969. In 1971, he joined the liberation War.
8. (a) The poet emphasizes loving both mothers because both have played vital roles in her life.
 (b) The main character in the poem "The Sands of Dee" is Mary.
 (c) Mary was buried beside the sea.
 (d) The poet mentions historical places like Babylon and Rome to show Time's role in the rise and fall of civilizations.
 (e) The horse shakes its harness bells.
 (f) The poet says about death in the poem that death is a personal journey that no one can share.
 (g) We have many friends when we are happy and successful. However, when we face sadness or difficulties, most friends leave us.
 (h) "Sordid" means dirty or immoral, and "plodding" means slow and steady movement.
9. (a) In the letter, Antonio requested Bassanio to come and see him as all his ships had been lost at sea and he could not pay the money he owed to Shylock. He had to pay the penalty. So, he would like to see Bassanio once before his death penalty.
 (b) Bassanio liked to lead a very luxurious life. He loved grandeur and style. He spent more money than his earning.
 (c) Rosamond was a little girl of seven years old. She didn't know the utility of things. She was only attracted by the outer show of things. That's why she wanted to buy all the things.
 (d) Rosamond insisted that her mother should first buy to find out the use of the thing.
 (e) Antonio had many ships that carried different types of merchandise abroad. After selling those he bought spices and other valuables and sold them in Venice.
 (f) The law was in favour of Shylock. So Portia told him to cut a pound of flesh from Antonio's body but she also told him not to shed a single drop of blood while he was doing it because there was no mention of blood in the bond. But it was not possible for him to cut the flesh without shedding blood. So, he was defeated by the wisdom of Portia.
 (g) Portia was a lady of Belmont. Portia was beautiful, wise and wealthy. Portia's father arranged a casket choosing test to get her right husband. As Bassanio won the test, Portia was married to him. Later, Portia saved Antonio's life from Shylock in the court with her wisdom.
 (h) Antonio was a very rich merchant living in Venice, Italy.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 10 & 11 : See the Writing Part



MODEL TEST 57**Part-A : Reading Test**

1. (a) iv. more than 80 (b) iv. lean (c) iii. inside (d) i. unique source of life and inspiration (e) iv. Turkey (f) ii. The design of the city resembles the architecture of Islamic countries (g) iv. To aerate the hall
2. (a) No, 'heritage' is not related to the past only. 'Heritage' is what we inherit from the past, live with the present and then pass on to our future generations.
 (b) Khan Jahan Ali was a Turkish general. He was also a saint and philanthropist. He founded a Muslim colony at the outskirts of Bagerhat town in the 15th century. He built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable.
 (c) Yes, I do support the view. Ulugh Khan Jahan laid the foundation of a Muslim colony. To make Khalifatabad habitable, Khan Jahan Ali founded it as a Muslim colony by building a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs.
 (d) The vast prayer hall served different purposes in the sense that it was not only used for performing prayer but also as the court of Khan Jahan Ali.
 (e) UNESCO declared Shat Gajmbuj Mosque as a World Heritage Site because of its history and grand architectural and decorative excellence.
3. (a) revolutionary (b) fame (c) power (d) absence (e) strong
4. (i) 1794 (ii) attended a dame school (iii) 26 (iv) entered Cambridge as a Charity student (v) 1791–1794
5. Coleridge lost his father when he was only nine. He was very fond of reading and read a lot of books. He was sent to Cambridge and remained there for three years, but unfortunately he had to leave the Cambridge without having any degree. He had a great contribution in English Literature. He wrote a number of poems which brought for him a great fame. He was a literary critic and philosopher. He was a founder member of the Romantic Movement. But this great poet passed away in 1834.
6. (a) Communicative competence refers to the ability to use language appropriately in different circumstances.
 (b) There are two ways of learning a language.
 (c) The first is acquisition which is similar to the way people develop ability in their mother tongue.
 (d) It is a natural subconscious process in which users are not usually aware of acquiring a language.
 (e) They are aware only of the fact that they are using the language to communicate.
7. e → a → g → c → h → b → d → f
 Marco Polo was an adventurous man. He was born in 1256 in Venice, Italy. In 1271, he set out from Venice to China. He was accompanied by his father and uncle. They had travelled by land and sea, over mountains and across deserts. Actually at that time journey was very difficult because of no speedy vehicles. For transport, they used ships, camels, horses and donkeys. It took the Polos over three years to reach China.
8. (a) We travel to some other land or age as we sail along the pages of book.
 (b) Like the poet I also think that reading books has several benefits. It gives us idea about different people, society, culture, age etc. Thus we can increase the horizon of our knowledge. Besides, reading books is a pleasant pastime.
 (c) As the poet grew older, her mother seemed to grow younger and their bond strengthened with laughter and shared moments.
 (d) The boatman found a tress of golden hair which was Mary's floating hair.
 (e) The speaker expresses a mix emotion of admiration and frustration at Time's fleeting nature.
 (f) The horse shakes its harness bells.
 (g) When we weep, we weep alone.
 (h) i) These lines mean that people are happy to share your joy, but they avoid you when you are sad. Happiness attracts others, while sadness isolates you.
 ii) Success and generosity makes life easier and bring support from others. However, death is a journey that everyone must face alone.
9. (a) Rosamond was a little girl of seven years old. She didn't know the utility of things. She was only attracted by the outer show of things. That's why she wanted to buy all the things.
 (b) Rosamond's mother didn't have enough money to buy more than one thing. So she wanted to buy her only one thing. Rosamond at last decided to buy the purple jar.
 (c) The lesson of this story is that one should carefully examine the thing before buying it.
 (d) Yes, I certainly think that Antonio was really worthy of getting love from people. Because, Antonio was a good and kind man and always helped the poor.
 (e) A piece of news turned Bassanio's and Portia's happiness into sorrow. The news was that Antonio was in great trouble because of the loan Antonio took for Bassanio.
 (f) About mercy, Portia said that mercy brings blessing to him who shows it and who receives it. She also said that God will only have mercy on us if we have mercy on others.

- (g) No, I don't support the idea at all. No conscientious human being can support the atrocious attitude of Shylock. Bassanio offered him twice the amount of money that Shylock lent Antonio but Shylock did not accept it. He was so inhumane that he was insisting on the cruel punishment of having a pound of flesh.
- (h) Yes, I obviously think that the unusual plan of Portia's father to find a good husband for his daughter was successful. Hearing the news of the strange condition of Portia's father, suitors from different areas came to try their luck. Finally, Bassanio, a good young man of father to find a good husband for his daughter proved successful.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 10 & 11 : See the Writing Part

MODEL TEST 58**Part-A : Reading Test**

1. (a) ii. 1952 (b) i. Dhaka University (c) i. Jibon Theke Neya (d) iv. writer (e) i. 30 December, 1971 (f) ii. film industry (g) iii. Indian
2. (a) Zahir Raihan hails from Majupur, Feni.
 (b) Famous critics Satyajit Roy, Mrinal Sen, and Ritwik Ghatak appreciated the film 'Jibon Theke Neya'.
 (c) Shahidullah Kaiser was the elder brother of Zahir Raihan.
 (d) 'Jibon Theke Neya' is a legendary film by Zahir Raihan based on the Language Movement of 1952. It was a revolt against the autocratic government. The family presented in the film was a miniature of East Pakistan. This film was highly praised by several famous critics also.
 (e) Zahir Raihan was one of the most talented film makers in Bangladesh. He had many dreams about our film industry. He made the legendary film 'Jibon Theke Neya' which was praised by several critics. His documentary 'Stop Genocide' helped create world sentiment in favour of our Liberation War.
3. (a) child pediatric (b) successful (c) food (d) learning (e) results
4. (i) providing shelters for the downtrodden, the sufferers and the dying people (ii) 1910 (iii) came to India (iv) to become a nun (v) Nobel Prize
5. Mother Teresa with a dedicated soul served the sick and the helpless all through her life. She was born in 1910 at Skopje in Yugoslavia. At the age of 18 she took decision to become a nun and so came to India in 1928 and thereby got Indian citizenship. She joined a convent school in Kolkata as a teacher. But soon the mother in her cried for the sufferings of the poor and the down-trodden. Her 'Nirmal Hridoy' established at Kalighat became the shelter of the sufferers. At present, her philanthropic activities have spread throughout the world.
6. (a) Independence, the birth right of man, is one of his unique possessions.
 (b) It is evident that every nation has to struggle to achieve it.
 (c) We also had to fight for nine months against the occupation forces of Pakistan to achieve it.
 (d) People from all walks of life took part in the War of Independence to drive away the occupation forces from our dear land.
 (e) In the long run, the enemy had to surrender to the joint forces of India and Bangladesh on 16 December 1971.
7. c → a → f → b → h → d → g → e
 Once a statue of goddess was being taken to the town placing on the back of a donkey. On the way, people were showing due respect to the statue of the goddess. Seeing this, the donkey thought that people were showing him honour. So, feeling proud, the donkey started to bray in joy. Moreover, it refused to move even a step. Then the driver of the donkey became very angry. He said, "You wretched, do you think people show you this respect? Such a bad day for man will never come". Saying this, he started beating the donkey with his stick.
8. (a) Eleanor Farjeon is the poet of the poem "Books".
 (b) As the poet grew older, her mother seemed to grow younger and their bond strengthened with laughter and shared moments.
 (c) The two mothers are different in behaviour and needs but the same person by identity and love.
 (d) When Mary went to bring the cattle home, the weather was very adverse, for example there were wild western wind, foam in the sea, mist in the air and above all a tide in the sea.
 (e) By "blend in the womb" it refers to cities or events yet to be born or realized.
 (f) The poem has both external and internal meaning. Externally, the poet was going to a particular destination. He was going there to keep a promise. Internally, the poet was going to fulfil his responsibilities and duties in daily life.
 (g) Solitude is a part of life but company depends on joy.
 (h) The main theme of the poem "O Me! O Life!" is the search for purpose in life despite struggles and disappointments.



9. (a) Being disappointed she began to cry for her folly. Besides, she suffered a lot as she could not run, dance, jump or go shopping with her worse shoes.
 (b) Rosamond's mother taught her daughter a great lesson as Rosamond suffered a whole month from disappointment. Her mother hoped that she would be wiser in future.
 (c) People of Venice loved Antonio because he was a good and kind man and always helped the poor.
 (d) I think, Rosamond often had to limp with pain because the shoe had a hole and often stones got into it.
 (e) The windows of the milliner's shop were decorated with ribbons, lace and festoons of artificial flowers.
 (f) Rosamond was so excited that she bought the purple jar even without looking at what was inside the jar. After buying the purple jar, she was greatly disappointed because it was not a real purple jar. It was a plain white glass jar. So, she hoped that she would be wiser in future.
 (g) Rosamond's last request to her mother was to have a purple jar.
 (h) Yes, I think Rosamond's mother was unable to fulfil the demand of her daughter as she did not have much money to buy all the things her daughter wanted to get.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 10 & 11 : See the Writing Part

MODEL TEST 59**Part-A : Reading Test**

1. (a) iv. The pull of the roots (b) i. proceeding (c) iii. strong wish to have something (d) iv. Rootless people are not worthless people (e) i. A feeling of joy (f) iii. non-entity (g) ii. Our roots
 2. (a) The attraction of roots makes people rush for their homes in spite of serious hazards.
 (b) Families, birthland, relatives, cultures, traditions and surroundings are the roots of human beings.
 (c) Human beings become rootless by losing the bond between them and others.
 (d) Human beings without roots are called non-entity.
 (e) Rootless people are devoid of values, humanity and social responsibilities.
 3. (a) assigned (b) successful (c) took (d) who/and (e) remember
 4. (i) 1931 (ii) as a telephone operator (iii) Menlo Park (iv) Phonograph, incandescent lamp and telegraph (v) Thomas Alva Edison
 5. Thomas Alva Edison, an American inventor, developed many devices that greatly influenced life around the world. From his boyhood, he was very inquisitive and always wanted to know how things were done. This made him interested in inventions. His first great invention was a system of telegraphy. Afterwards he invented many things including gramophone, incandescent lamp, etc. Also Electricity by which we illuminate our house was invented by Edison. However, he had about a thousand inventions to his credit.
 6. (a) Punctuality is always taken to be an important habit.
 (b) It lets a man go ahead properly for success.
 (c) Everybody has to devote himself to his duties with regularity.
 (d) It is commonly believed that punctual people are successful.
 (e) Time does not respond to what a man calls or thinks.
 7. h → c → g → e → f → d → a → b
 Once upon a time two women quarrelled over a child. Both of the women claimed that they were the mother of the child. So, they went to the king for justice. The king listened to the cause of this quarrelling. And he said, "As both of you are claiming the child, I shall divide the child into two parts to give you." Just at that time one of the women cried out. She gave up her claim and begged for the child's life. Then the king could realize the real mother and handed over the child to her.
 8. (a) The room we sit in melt away when we read a book.
 (b) The poet means to the same person who changed over time-her mother in her youth and later as someone who needed care herself.
 (c) Two mothers are different from each other. They are diverse by design. The first mother gave birth to the speaker, nurtured her and launched her career. On the other hand, the second mother depends on her daughter. The first mother laughs but the second mother's mind is clouded.
 (d) The western wind was wild and dank with foam.
 (e) The speaker offers bells of silver, a golden ring and praises from peacocks, little boys and sweet girls to Time in return for staying.
 (f) The owner of the woods is in the village.
 (g) The poet uses contrasting imagery to show the duality of human experiences. "Feast" symbolizes joy and abundance, attracting company, while "fast" represents sorrow and deprivation, leading to loneliness.
 (h) The poet calls himself foolish and faithless as part of his self-reproach for not being able to rise above the flaws he sees in others.

9. (a) We see pretty ornaments in a jeweller's shop like earnings, necklace, pendants etc.
 (b) A stone had got in her shoe. It hurt her. That's why she cried out suddenly.
 (c) The colour went away after pouring the water out. Thus she came to know that actually it was a plain white glass jar.
 (d) Bassanio fell in love with a wealthy lady named Portia. His intention was to visit Portia at Belmont, grandly dressed and with many servants.
 (e) It indicates the cruelty of Shylock. He agreed to lend money to Antonio on one condition. If he failed to repay the money in three months' time, he had to pay a penalty. Shylock would cut a pound of flesh from any part of Antonio's body.
 (f) The reason of Bassanio's choosing the lead casket is his wisdom as he thought that appearances do not show the true character of anything.
 (g) The lawful penalty was that Antonio had to give a pound of flesh to Shylock.
 (h) Shylock was a money lender. He was a crooked man. He used to give money to the poor at a high interest. He was very cruel as he sent the debtors to prison if they failed to pay his debt. We see more cruelty in him when he tried to cut a pound of flesh from Antonio's body with a knife in the court scene.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 10 & 11 : See the Writing Part

MODEL TEST 60

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) i. a great inspiration (b) iv. None (c) iv. In spite of his higher education and ability to be well established in city he chose a rural life simply owing to his love for his village. (d) ii. youngest brother (e) iii. farmer (f) ii. returned (g) ii. frustration
2. (a) His ambition is to continue his job as a farmer during his life time.
 (b) Yes, Mainul Islam is not only happy but also proud to be a farmer.
 (c) Mainul Islam living with his family in his village is happy and fully satisfied. According to him, he works in his own farm, stays with his old friends and sleeps at his own home. This reveals that he has no frustration or yearning for anything.
 (d) The moral of the passage is — everyone should love their native land. Forgetting one's birthplace one's life is meaningless. One should never forget one's roots.
 (e) Mainul could be an officer but it did not attract him.
3. (a) kind (b) expensive/ extravagant (c) take (d) help (e) with
4. (i) Presidency College under the University of Calcutta (ii) The title of Khan Bahadur (iii) The formation of the Hornell Committee (iv) 1911 (v) Formation of a nine-member senate special committee for the establishment of Dhaka University.
5. Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah was one of the greatest social reformers in the Indian subcontinent. His reformation was mostly in the education sector. He was given the title Khan Bahadur by the British government in recognition of his works. He had a great contribution in the establishment of Dhaka University. He died in 1965. People still regard him as a great saint.
6. (a) Drug addiction means strong attraction for some particular sorts of drugs which are harmful to our body and mind.
 (b) It is now not only a national but also a global problem.
 (c) In fact, drugs are used basically for intoxicating and stimulating effects which tremendously tell upon our body and mind alike.
 (d) It is observed with great concern that especially the young boys are taking heroin, opium and so on.
 (e) These boys, being unemployed cannot buy these drugs and are bound to commit crimes to arrange money.
7. d → b → a → f → e → g → c → h
 Think of the first human beings, living in small scattered groups, each made up of a few families. Soon, however, they came to see that it was useful to have some friends to help them. Therefore, they started to make friends with neighbouring groups so that they might fight with the others better. The members of each group would hunt together and also fight other groups over things they needed. Each, therefore, felt it necessary to grow larger and to be more powerful. Then these friends came to live together and formed larger bodies called tribes. A tribe would not fight within itself, but quarrels went on between one tribe and another. So tribe began to join themselves together or were swallowed up by some larger tribes.



8. (a) We travel to some other land or age as we sail along the pages of book.
 (b) Like the poet I also think that reading books has several benefits. It gives us idea about different people, society, culture, age etc. Thus we can increase the horizon of our knowledge. Besides, reading books is a pleasant pastime.
 (c) As the poet grew older, her mother seemed to grow younger and their bond strengthened with laughter and shared moments.
 (d) The boatman found a tress of golden hair which was Mary's floating hair.
 (e) The speaker expresses a mix emotion of admiration and frustration at Time's fleeting nature.
 (f) The horse shakes its harness bells.
 (g) When we weep, we weep alone.
 (h) i) These lines mean that people are happy to share your joy, but they avoid you when you are sad. Happiness attracts others, while sadness isolates you.
 ii) Success and generosity makes life easier and bring support from others. However, death is a journey that everyone must face alone.
9. (a) Rosamond was a little girl of seven years old. She didn't know the utility of things. She was only attracted by the outer show of things. That's why she wanted to buy all the things.
 (b) Rosamond's mother didn't have enough money to buy more than one thing. So she wanted to buy her only one thing. Rosamond at last decided to buy the purple jar.
 (c) The lesson of this story is that one should carefully examine the thing before buying it.
 (d) Yes, I certainly think that Antonio was really worthy of getting love from people. Because, Antonio was a good and kind man and always helped the poor.
 (e) A piece of news turned Bassanio's and Portia's happiness into sorrow. The news was that Antonio was in great trouble because of the loan Antonio took for Bassanio.
 (f) About mercy, Portia said that mercy brings blessing to him who shows it and who receives it. She also said that God will only have mercy on us if we have mercy on others.
 (g) No, I don't support the idea at all. No conscientious human being can support the atrocious attitude of Shylock. Bassanio offered him twice the amount of money that Shylock lent Antonio but Shylock did not accept it. He was so inhumane that he was insisting on the cruel punishment of having a pound of flesh.
 (h) Yes, I obviously think that the unusual plan of Portia's father to find a good husband for his daughter was successful. Hearing the news of the strange condition of Portia's father, suitors from different areas came to try their luck. Finally, Bassanio, a good young man of father to find a good husband for his daughter proved successful.

Part-B : Writing Test**► Question No.- 10 & 11 : See the Writing Part****MODEL TEST 61****Part-A : Reading Test**

- (a) iv. Spending time with family (b) iii. older adults (c) iii. To recognize when support is needed (d) ii. Feeling lonely (e) ii. Immigrants (f) ii. Mental and physical health issues (g) ii. Understanding and addressing loneliness is important for well-being
- (a) Loneliness affects older adults by increasing their emotional distress and limiting opportunities for socializing due to physical or medical issues.
 (b) It is important to understand loneliness and its risks because it helps recognize when someone needs support and prevents long-term mental and physical health issues.
 (c) Older adults experience loneliness due to living alone, retirement, losing loved ones, or facing physical limitations.
 (d) Loneliness can lead to emotional discomfort, mental health issues, and a lack of social interaction.
 (e) Major life changes like moving away from family and friends, losing a job, or retiring can lead to loneliness.
- (a) literary (b) intellectual (c) recognition/ appreciation (d) appreciation (e) frustrated
- (i) 1912 (ii) were on board (iii) Carpathia (iv) two hours after the shipwreck (v) could get into
- The great ship Titanic with 2224 people met a tragic fate on its very first voyage. It was the largest ship that had ever travelled on the sea. It hit an iceberg across the Atlantic and sank four days after setting out. In the ship there was limited number of lifeboats. So, most of the people were not able to get into lifeboats and 1502 people died. The ship was regarded to be unsinkable.

6. (a) The Bay of Bengal which is situated in the south of Bangladesh is a beautiful natural spot.
 (b) The blue water and the rising waves are always a pleasant sight which cools our turbulent mind instantly.
 (c) The sea beach of Cox's Bazar which is the longest sea beach in the world is a nice place for the nature lovers.
 (d) The Saint Martin's Island in the Bay of Bengal which is formed by coral is also another beautiful gift of nature.
 (e) Besides, the Sundarbans, the largest mangrove forest of the world is another beautiful gift of nature.
7. $d \rightarrow c \rightarrow f \rightarrow a \rightarrow h \rightarrow b \rightarrow e \rightarrow g$
 Dr. Alfred Nobel was born in 21 October, 1833 at Stockholm, Sweden. He was an engineer. He invented dynamite after some years of joining his father's company. He earned a lot of money from his dynamite business. He undertook a plan to give an award for encouraging the creative work. This award was named after Alfred Nobel So, it was called the "Nobel Prize." This award was also given for setting up peace in the world.
8. (a) According to the poem, a child can unlock a book with a touch.
 (b) The poet refers to herself as the strength of her mother because she takes on the caregiver role.
 (c) In the poem "The Sands of Dee", the boatmen still hear Mary calling the cattle home across the sands of Dee.
 (d) In the poem, "Time, You Old Gipsy Man" the caravan represents the journey of life and the passage of time.
 (e) The poet describes times as tightening its rein because it suggests Time briefly pauses but never truly stops.
 (f) The horse's reaction symbolizes practicality and a lack of understanding of human emotions or introspection.
 (g) When we are successful, people seek our success and wealth.
 (h) The main theme of the poem "O Me! O Life!" is the search for purpose in life despite struggles and disappointments.
9. (a) No. I don't support the attitude of Rosamond's mother that we should not buy the things which are not necessary because children will naturally demand toys and playthings. These things may not be useful for the domestic purpose but these are necessary for their balanced growth. So parents should satisfy them as per their capability.
 (b) By this sentence the writer wants to indicate the suppressed pangs of Rosamond's mind. While Rosamond was walking along the London street with her mother, she saw many beautiful things such as shoes, jars, jewellery, buckles etc. and wished to buy them. She also chose a purple jar while passing a chemist's shop and wished to buy it. But when her mother said that she had not enough to buy them, she became sad and all those beautiful things were flashing back in her mind.
 (c) I think, Rosamond often had to limp with pain because the shoe had a hole and often stones got into it.
 (d) Antonio had many ships that carried different types of merchandise abroad. After selling those he bought spices and other valuables and sold them in Venice.
 (e) They hated each other because one was kind and helpful to the poor while the other was heartless and very unkind.
 (f) It indicates the intention of Portia's father to find a good husband for his daughter. He wanted a man who would marry his daughter for her quality and not for her wealth.
 (g) Portia's father wanted an honest and generous groom for her daughter. He wished for a man to marry Portia not for her wealth but for herself. He was truly justified from his point of view as his plan revealed his concern and love for his daughter.
 (h) Antonio was a rich merchant of Venice. He sold goods in foreign countries through his sea ships. He was good, kind and honest. He used to lend money to the poor without any interest. He also had a great heart for his friend Bassanio. He risked his life to manage money for his friend's marriage.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.-10 & 11 : See the Writing Part

MODEL TEST 62
Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iii. Hit from the deep earth (b) ii. ocean surface (c) iii. plentiful (d) iv. Lava (e) iii. molten stone (f) ii. heating home (g) iii. Hydrogen
2. (a) I think bio-energy is not at all safe for us. Besides, it is causing environmental disasters, crop failure, soil and river erosion and other havocs. Moreover, excessive use of bio-energy paves the way for deforestation and all other deadly forms of climate.
 (b) Hydrogen in combination with oxygen makes water.
 (c) Hydrogen is always combined with other elements like oxygen. By separating hydrogen from another element, it can be burned as a fuel to produce electricity.
 (d) Geothermal energy is the thermal energy in the earth's crust which originates from the formation of the planet and from radioactive decay of materials in currently uncertain but possibly equal proportions.
 (e) Plants need sunlight, rain and snow to grow.

3. (a) connected (b) boost (c) healthy (d) desire (e) quality
4. (i) Mazupur village (in present day Feni district) (ii) Pakistan (iii) 3 June 1952 (iv) The Daily Sanghad (v) Ayub Khan
5. Shahidullah Kaisar was both a novelist and a writer. He was also a journalist. He took his Bachelor's degree from Presidency College, Kolkata. He was active in politics and cultural movements from his student life. He took part in Language Movement and was arrested several times for this reason. He did a lot for the country. He also participated in the Liberation War. He was caught rounded up by the Pakistan Army and its local collaborators on 14 December, 1971 and never came back.
6. (a) Books are the direct source of acquiring knowledge.
 (b) Knowledge acquired through the perusal of various kinds of books enlighten the ignorant.
 (c) The persons who have a habit of reading books are obviously knowledge bearers.
 (d) The knowledge bearers always carry the torch of knowledge both practical and universal.
 (e) As a result knowledge spreads far and wide like light and dispels the darkness of ignorance.
7. d → e → a → f → c → h → g → b
 Mount Everest is in the Himalayan Mountains. It is in the north of India between Tibet and Nepal. It was named after an English man named George Everest. He was the first to survey the Himalayas. Mount Everest has always fascinated climbers. But climbing the Everest is difficult and dangerous. It is difficult and dangerous because there is snow all over. There might be snow slides and cracks under ice and snow.
8. (a) According to the poem, a child can unlock a book with a touch.
 (b) The poet claims to have two mothers.
 (c) The poet portrays the mother-daughter bond as evolving, tender and filled with mutual love and respect.
 (d) The boatman found a tress of golden hair which was Mary's floating hair.
 (e) The poet personifies Time as an old gipsy man traveling with a caravan.
 (f) Here is a list of things the poet will offer if Time stays just for a day. 1. Silver bells for jennet, 2. Golden rings, 3. Peacock's bow, 4. Little boys' song, 5. Sweet girls' May festoon.
 (g) If Time stays for a day, I will offer him twinkling stars of the sky, numerous sea waves and the golden hair of a beautiful damsel. I will request him to count them so that I can make him stay for a certain period.
 (h) The central theme of the poem "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" is the balance between appreciating beauty and fulfilling responsibilities.
9. (a) Bassanio wanted to impress his lover Portia. So, he went to visit her grandly dressed, with many servants.
 (b) The sentence expresses the sympathetic attitude of Portia towards Antonio. Portia begged Shylock to be merciful and told him that God bestows mercy to those who are merciful themselves. She also said that we all pray to God for mercy. But God will be merciful to us if we show mercy to others.
 (c) Portia's father wanted an honest and generous groom for her daughter. He wished for a man to marry Portia not for her wealth but for herself. He was truly justified from his point of view as his plan revealed his concern and love for his daughter.
 (d) Rosamond suffered for a whole month in such because she was frustrated with foolishness of her activities.
 (e) Seeing various things in the milliner's shop, Rosamond told that roses were beautiful and asked her mother whether she would buy some of them for her.
 (f) She took it to put flower in it.
 (g) Shylock was a very crooked man. He exploited people by lending money with high interest. He was so cruel that he would agree to lend money on condition that if anybody failed to repay the money in time, they had to pay a penalty.
 (h) Shylock was a money lender. He was a crooked man. He used to give money to the poor at a high interest. He was very cruel as he sent the debtors to prison if they failed to pay his debt. We see more cruelty in him when he tried to cut a pound of flesh from Antonio's body with a knife in the court scene.

Part-B : Writing Test**► Question No.- 10 & 11 : See the Writing Part****MODEL TEST**

63

Part-A : Reading Test

1. (a) iv. before the entire world (b) iii. social networks (c) iv. Facebook (d) i. Website (e) iii. Internet (f) iii. Facebook (g) ii. internet
2. (a) Nowadays social networks are so popular because social services are cost free, simple and easy. A person can represent himself to the entire world through social networking sites.
 (b) By this sentence the writer wants to mean the advantages of the social networking services. Paying a very little to the Internet service provider anyone can share interests and activities across the borders. He/ She can make his personal profile public before the entire online community. He/ She can also look into other people's profile if he/ she is interested.
 (c) Internet technology has made for a good number of websites to flourish social relations among people around the world.

- (d) The benefits of facebook are :
 i. Users can update their profile.
 ii. They can make their profile public before the entire world.
 iii. They can upload pictures, multimedia contents and modify the profile.
 iv. It also facilitates its users to accept comments from friends or others ensuring their privacy.
- (c) Facebook is the most popular social networking site for its different opportunities and features. Users can present themselves before the world by using it. Besides, it is easy to use and understand and to share things with the rest of the world through facebook.
3. (a) energy (b) crisis (c) growth (d) indicates (e) consumption
4. (i) was born (ii) the unpleasant incident (iii) in 1773 (iv) America and Britain (v) in 1774
5. George Washington, the first President of the USA, was born in 1732 in Virginia. He was the commander-in-chief of the continental army during the American Revolutionary war and one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. However, the members of his family were tobacco cultivators. They used to cultivate tobacco in their estates in Virginia. At the age of 20 George Washington took over these estates and started living a comfortable life.
6. (a) People all over the world do not have the same culture.
 (b) Their culture varies from country to country.
 (c) They celebrate different kinds of events at different times of the yearly occasions.
 (d) Various celebrations have their origin in history, tradition and religion.
 (e) Some have changed little over the centuries.
7. $g \rightarrow a \rightarrow h \rightarrow b \rightarrow f \rightarrow c \rightarrow e \rightarrow d$
 You might have heard the name of Ibn Batuta. He travelled for more than thirty years. He heard the name of Shah Jalal and decided to visit him. He boarded a ship for Chattogram and it took him about six months to reach there. From there he had to walk for another month to reach Sylhet. Outside the town of Sylhet two persons met him. They said that they were sent by Hazrat Shah Jalal (R.) Ibn Batuta became very pleased hearing it.
8. (a) The people in books might become our chosen friends by the end.
 (b) The first mother gave birth, nurtured and taught valuable life lessons to the poet.
 (c) The two mothers are the same in some cases. For example, they have the same name, both are loved by their daughter, both have same dress, they look the same, at least at arm's length.
 (d) The mist came down and hid the land.
 (e) The poet personifies Time as an old gypsy man traveling with a caravan.
 (f) The speaker's horse finds it strange to stop in the middle of the woods without a farmhouse nearby.
 (g) When we laugh, the world laughs with us.
 (h) The phrase symbolizes human desires and aspirations that often remain unfulfilled.
9. (a) Rosamond wanted her mother to buy her the things that are bright and attractive but useless. But her mother didn't buy her those things. So, Rosamond was a little disheartened.
 (b) Rosamond's shoes were quite worn out and there was a hole in one of her shoes. That's why she requested her mother to buy her another pair of shoes.
 (c) Being disappointed she began to cry for her folly. Besides, she suffered a lot as she could not run, dance, jump or go shopping with her worse shoes.
 (d) Bassanio liked to lead a very luxurious life. He loved grandeur and style. He spent more money than his earning.
 (e) Shylock agreed to lend money to Antonio on the condition that he would cut a pound of flesh from any part of Antonio's body if he failed to repay the money within three months.
 (f) The Prince of Morocco said this. He thought that silver and lead are poor metals. Since the gold casket is precious, it can hold the precious portrait of Portia. This is why he chose the gold casket.
 (g) 'Blood' was not mentioned in the bond. So, Shylock had no chance to force Antonio to give a pound of flesh to him (S).
 (h) Rosamond bought the jar without examining properly because of her excitement and quickness. She was attracted to the outer show of the jar.

Part-B : Writing Test

► Question No.- 10 & 11 : See the Writing Part

MODEL TEST 64**Part-A : Reading Test**

1. (a) iv. shouting "chika! chika!" (b) iv. November 10, 1987 (c) ii. Down with autocracy (d) iii. political ownership (e) ii. democracy must be free (f) iii. resistance (g) ii. 1960s
2. (a) Graffiti re-emerged as a tool for political expression during the July uprising 2024. It carried messages reflecting historical resistance and demands for justice.
 (b) The phrase "The country is nobody's father's" implies that no one has personal ownership over the country. It emphasizes that the nation belongs to everyone equally.

- (c) During protests in the 1960s, artists pretended to kill rodents by shouting "chika" while actually spray-painting slogans. This allowed them to continue their protests without raising suspicion.
- (d) Spray-painting slogans helped protesters make their message visible to the public. It allowed them to communicate resistance in a bold and visible way.
- (e) Graffiti brings past movements into present protests by echoing similar demands for justice and democracy. Each new movement continues the legacy of resistance in Bangladesh.
3. (a) electronically (b) system/ process (c) revolution (d) great/ distinctive (e) enthusiasm
4. (i) London (ii) 1801 (iii) Europe and Levent (iv) 1824 (v) Missolonghi
5. Lord Byron was an English poet and leading figure in the Romantic movement. Among Byron's best known works are 'Don Juan' and 'Childe Harold's pilgrimage' and the short lyric 'She walks in Beauty'. He is considered one of the greatest British Poets. He remains widely read and influential. He travelled widely across Europe, especially in Italy where he lived for seven years. Later in life, Byron joined the Greek War of Independence fighting the Ottoman Empire for which many Greeks revere him as a national hero. He died one year later at age 36 from a fever contracted while in Missolonghi.
6. (a) The culture of a society can easily give a complete picture of life and living of that society.
 (b) To know the culture of a society we need to study different patterns of it.
 (c) The modes of behavior in one society differ from those in other societies.
 (d) Language, eating habits, etc in Bangladesh are different from those of Britain.
 (e) The existing differences between different cultures are considered cultural differences.
7. b → d → f → h → c → g → a → e
 Albert Einstein, one of the greatest scientists of modern age, was born of Jewish parents in Germany in 1879. At the age of twenty one, he graduated from the Federal Institute in Zurich. He obtained his doctorate degree in 1905 and joined a service in Berne. Four years after his doctorate, he took the post of Associate Professor at the University of Zurich. But he resigned the post to become a full professor at German University. Einstein became famous for his 'Theory of Relativity' and received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921. When Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in 1933, Einstein was in America as a visiting professor. For Hitler's cruelty to the Jews, he did not return to his homeland and stayed in America.
8. (a) The poem "Books" describes each book is a magic box.
 (b) "Full circle" means the reversal of roles, where the poet becomes the caretaker and the mother becomes dependent, just as it was in the poet's childhood.
 (c) Mary was buried beside the sea.
 (d) The poet calls Time a "gypsy" because gypsies are known for their wandering, transient lifestyle, much like Time's ever-moving nature.
 (e) The significance of the sentence is that it emphasizes the quiet, mysterious atmosphere of the woods and the introspective mood of the speaker.
 (f) The world ignores sorrow and leaves us alone.
 (g) The poet realizes that life has meaning because we are alive and we can contribute a verse to the story of existence.
 (h) Yes, it is convincing because it inspires hope and emphasizes the value of every life.
9. (a) Rosamond's mother is a practical woman. She does not buy things which are of no practical use.
 (b) Rosamond's mother complied with the last request of Rosamond.
 (c) Rosamond was greatly disappointed because the purple jar she bought was not a real purple jar. It was a plain white glass jar.
 (d) Portia's father thought of an unusual plan to find a good husband for his daughter. He wanted a man to marry Portia for herself and not for her wealth. So, he made three caskets — one of gold, one of silver and one of lead.
 (e) Portia disguised herself as a young lawyer to defend Antonio. When Shylock tried to cut Antonio's flesh, she told that according to the bond, Shylock could cut only a pound of flesh, but could not shed a drop of blood. Shylock failed to do it. Thus Portia saved Antonio's life by her wisdom.
 (f) The sentence expresses the sympathetic attitude of Portia towards Antonio. Portia begged Shylock to be merciful and told him that God bestows mercy to those who are merciful themselves. She also said that we all pray to God for mercy. But God will be merciful to us if we show mercy to others.
 (g) Shylock got a bond signed by Antonio to give money to Antonio on one condition.
 (h) Rosamond was in the view that her mother could find some use of a thing if she only bought them first. On the other hand, Rosamond's mother was in the view that she would rather find out the use of a thing first before she bought it. It was because of their ages and experiences.

Part-B : Writing Test**► Question No.- 10 & 11 : See the Writing Part**

