

(FIRST PAPER)

Model Questions

Model Question-01

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-1, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Dear Mita Apa,

I am a first year college student and my annual exams are close at hand. I need to study a lot. However, conditions in my house are not at all favourable. My elder sister got married last month and since then her share of the household chores has fallen on my shoulders. On top of that, my aunt (my father's sister) has just had a new baby boy. He screams all the time and keeps everyone up late into the night. He keeps Auntie so busy that she cannot help with any of the housework. So Mother now relies a lot on me and so do my grandparents. It seems that I am at everybody's beck and call.

The house hasn't yet shed its festive look, which started with my sister's marriage. Since auntie's baby was born, we have had streams of guests visiting the house. I'm really worried about my coming exams. There's so much noise and confusion in a house that I can hardly concentrate on my studies. You can't imagine how difficult it is to study in a large family. I even have to share my room with my younger brothers and sisters and, at times, with my cousins. I wish I were in a small family. Tell me, what should I do?

Nazneen

Aminpur, Sirajganj.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1×5=5

- Nazneen's exam is knocking/ coming/ going at the door.
- Conditions in her house are not at all disagreeable/ congenial/ mentionable.
- Her final/ initial/ primal examinations are close at hand.
- Nazneen need/needs/ needed to study a lot.
- Nazneen possesses/gets/loses a house.

Extra

- The house wore/worn/got festive look.
- Nazneen's exam is near/far/away.
- The new baby boy cries/weeps/smiles all the time.
- Her auntie remains engaged/embedded/lively for her baby.
- Nazneen is concerned/ causal/careful of her exam.
- Nazneen lives in a/an extended/fragmented/small family.
- Nazneen can scarcely/sufficiently/adequately concentrate on her study.
- Nazneen's family members depend/commend/append on her most.
- Nazneen's house is full of disorder/joy/tiredness.
- The baby keeps everyone awake/ afraid/anxious.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1 × 5 = 5

- Nazneen is attentive to her study.
- A new baby was born to Nazneen's auntie.
- Nazneen is the eldest daughter of her family.

- (d) Nazneen's mother depends on her.
(e) The circumstance of Nazneen's house is tranquil.

Extra

- (1) Nazneen is perturbed of her exam.
- (2) There is much turbulence in Nazneen's house.
- (3) Her house was in gloomy position.
- (4) Nazneen is co-operative to others.
- (5) Nazneen is to do household task.
- (6) The condition of Nazneen's house was congenial to study.
- (7) A lot of guests were coming to Nazneen's house for marriage.
- (8) Nazneen wishes to live in a nuclear family.
- (9) Nazneen sometimes disowns her rooms.
- (10) Nazneen's house has not discarded its joyous look.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary.

1×5=5

- (a) Nazneen (study)_____ class XI.
- (b) Nazneen is fearful of her (examine)_____.
- (c) Nazneen cannot give (concentrate)_____ her study.
- (d) The house has retained its (festive)_____.
- (e) Nazneen is a (study)_____ girl.

Extra

- (1) Her sister was (marry)_____ last month.
- (2) Nazneen (call)_____ now and then by someone.
- (3) Every one of Nazneen's house (rely) _____ on Nazneen.
- (4) Guests come (visit)_____ the house.
- (5) Nazneen faces (difficult)_____ in a large family.
- (6) Nazneen wishes as if he (to be) _____ in a nuclear family.
- (7) (Scream) _____ all the time the baby keeps every one up late.
- (8) Nazneen has (shoulder) _____ her sister's work.
- (9) (Worry)_____ is seen in Nazneen for her exam.
- (10) Nazneen needs (share)_____ her room.

4. (a) Make a list of five points about the problem of Nazneen.

1 × 5 = 5

(b) Make five sentences from the table below.

1 × 5 = 5

None in the house	seems had has can are	no scope of taking any rest.
Nazneen		to care about her problems.
She		hardly manage time to prepare for her exams.
A festive look		no idea of any solution to her problems.
She		been obvious in the house since last month.
		all the bitter experiences of being a member of a large family.

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. $1 \times 5 = 5$

A	B
(a) The birth of a new baby in the	(i) she is at everybody's beck and call.
(b) Nazneen has	(ii) no wish to live in a nuclear family.
(c) It seems that	(iii) a number of brothers and sisters.
(d) The new baby cries	(iv) house has added to the noise and confusion.
(e) She feel very unhappy about	(v) day and night.
	(vi) shares her room with others.
	(vii) the conditions in the house.

Unit-1, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Dear Mita Apa,

I read Nazneen's letter published in your column on 5th January. I can understand Nazneen's problems about living in a large family, but things are not always rosy in a small family either, as Nazneen seems to think. It appears the grass is always greener on the other side of the fence. From my experience, I know how awfully boring life can be in a nuclear family. I'm also a college student like Nazneen. I've a room of my own, and a lot of time to myself. But still I'm not happy. My parents are always busy with their work. My only brother goes to university in the morning and comes back late in the evening.

Everybody is too tired to talk when they get back. Also, when at home they are busy with their own work. So the house is often much too quiet. I can't visit my friends even when I wish to, because it's not safe for girls to move about alone in the city. I often feel very lonely and bored. I envy Nazneen. I wish I could live like her with grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins. I hope Nazneen realises that having a small family does not necessarily make one happy.

Zinnia

Rajabazar, Dhaka.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

- When was the letter published?
- What is Zinnia's problem?
- How many problems does Zinnia have?
- How many brothers does Zinnia belong to?
- Why does Zinnia wish to live in an extended family?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

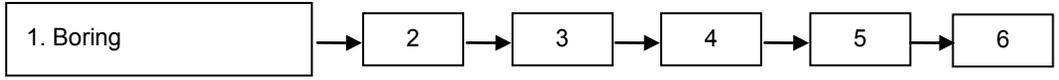
$1 \times 5 = 5$

Zinnia (a) _____ life in a nuclear family is very (b) _____. Though she (c) _____ a room of her own, she is not (d) _____. Her family members are always busy (e) _____ their work.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences.

5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing the problems that Zinnia faces in a nuclear family. 1 × 5 = 5



Model Question-2

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-1, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4 :

Dear Mita Apa,

I read Nazneen's letter published in your column on 5th January. I can understand Nazneen's problems about living in a large family, but things are not always rosy in a small family either, as Nazneen seems to think. It appears the grass is always greener on the other side of the fence. From my experience, I know how awfully boring life can be in a nuclear family. I'm also a college student like Nazneen. I've a room of my own, and a lot of time to myself. But still I'm not happy. My parents are always busy with their work. My only brother goes to university in the morning and comes back late in the evening.

Everybody is too tired to talk when they get back. Also, when at home they are busy with their own work. So the house is often much too quiet. I can't visit my friends even when I wish to, because it's not safe for girls to move about alone in the city. I often feel very lonely and bored. I envy Nazneen. I wish I could live like her with grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins. I hope Nazneen realises that having a small family does not necessarily make one happy.

Zinnia
Rajabazar,Dhaka.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1 × 5 = 5

- (a) Zinnia has understood/took/quote Nazneen's problem.
- (b) Zinnia lives in a/ an extended/ fragmented/small family.
- (c) Zinnia read Nazneen's letter circulated/mentioned/circuited in the daily Star.
- (d) Zinnia is jealous/zealous/fond of Nazneen.
- (e) Zinnia led a boring/bored/cheerful life.

Extra

- (1) Her family members were preoccupied/congested/disturbed in their work.
- (2) Zinnia wished she was/were/been in an extended family.
- (3) Zinnia can conceive/concise/conclude Nazneen's problem.
- (4) Girls have no honesty/security/opportunity to go out.
- (5) Zinnia's house is often tranquil/sober/noisy.
- (6) Zinnia feel/feels/felt lonely.
- (7) Zinnia possesses/loses/disowns a room.
- (8) Life in a nuclear family is full of boredom/kingdom/freedom
- (9) Her brother returned home being exhausted/cheerful/confused.
- (10) Zinnia feels very solitary/solemnity/safety.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1 × 5 = 5

- Zinnia is happy living in a nuclear family.
- Zinnia's letter was published on 6th January.
- Zinnia perceived Nazneen's problem.
- Movement of girls is secured in the city
- Zinnia lived in a large family.

Extra

- In a small family life is very boring.
- Zinnia's brother is a university student.
- Zinnia's house is cool and calm.
- Her brother comes at late evening.
- Zinnia cannot visit her relative for want of time.
- Zinnia spends her time gossiping.
- Her brother is so tired that he cannot work.
- Zinnia wishes to live in an extended family.
- There are three members in Zinnia's family.
- All the family members of Zinnia's family are busy.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary.

5

- Zinnia's letter (read) _____ Nazneen.
- Zinnia's letter (publish) _____ on 5th January.
- Nazneen's problem can (understand) _____ easily.
- Nazneen leads a (problem) _____ life.
- Nazneen is a girl who (live) _____ in a nuclear family.

Extra

- Life (be) very boring.
- Zinnia has no (happy) living in a nuclear family.
- Life in a nuclear family can (be) very boring.
- Zinnia is in (possess) a nuclear family.
- Zinnia is a student (go) to college.
- Her house was full of (quiet).
- Many friends cannot (visit) them.
- After (get) back they became tired.
- Safe (move) in the city cannot be seen.
- After (get) back they became tired

4. (a) Make a list of five points observed in a nuclear family.

1 × 5 = 5

(b) Make five sentences from the table below.

1 × 5 = 5

Nuclear families		happy in a nuclear family.
None		enjoy being all alone at home all the time.
The house of Zinnia	does not	too small to be noisy.
Her parents and brother	be	have a lively atmosphere.
The family of Zinnia	has	not in a mood to talk with her in the evening.
	have	mostly found in cities and towns.

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary.

1 × 5 = 5

A	B
(a) Doing household chores is.	(i) none of Zinnia's responsibility.
(b) The calm and quiet atmosphere in the house is	(ii) jealous of others.
(c) Zinnia has	(iii) Zinnia's main problems in the house.
(d) One who is not satisfied with his/her situation is often	(iv) not after her liking.
(e) Loneliness and boredom are	(v) naturally sympathetic.
	(vi) no idea about Nazneen's problems.
	(vii) no experience of living in a large family.

Unit-1, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Dear Mita Apa,

I am a first year college student and my annual Exams are close at hand. I need to study a lot. However, conditions in my house are not at all favourable. My elder sister got married last month and since then her share of the household chores has fallen on my shoulders. On top of that, my aunt (my father's sister) has just had a new baby boy. He screams all the time and keeps everyone up late into the night. He keeps Auntie so busy that she cannot help with any of the housework. So Mother now relies a lot on me and so do my grandparents. It seems that I am at everybody's beck and call.

The house hasn't yet shed its festive look, which started with my sister's marriage. Since auntie's baby was born, we have had streams of guests visiting the house. I'm really worried about my coming exams. There's so much noise and confusion in a house that I can hardly concentrate on my studies. You can't imagine how difficult it is to study in a large family. I even have to share my room with my younger brothers and sisters and, at times, with my cousins. I wish I were in a small family. Tell me, what should I do?

Nazneen

Aminpur, Sirajganj.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) What class does Nazneen read in?
- (b) What was her problem?
- (c) Why is her house full of guests?
- (d) Who screams all the time?
- (e) When did Nazneen's sister get married?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

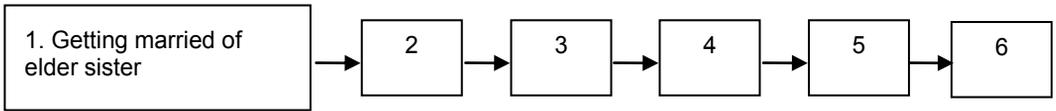
1 × 5 = 5

Nazneen (a) _____ in a college in first year who (b) _____ anxious of her exam. She (c) _____ to study a lot. But for some problems, she cannot (d) _____ attention to her study. So she (e) _____ a letter to Mita apa.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing the problems which Nazneen faces. 1 × 5 = 5



Model Question-3

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-1, Lesson-2

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Let me first introduce my beautiful country to you. It is in south-east Asia, a neighbour of yours, in fact. We gained independence from Britain in 1948. In 1989, the name of our country was changed from Burma to Myanmar, the traditional name. Almost all of us speak the Myanmar language. There are a number of tribal languages, too. Many of us speak English as well. We are mainly Buddhists but don't be surprised to hear that I also have Christian, Hindu and Muslim friends.

The national dress, for both men and women, is the *longyi*, a long tightly wrapped skirt worn from the waist to the ankles. Women wear blouses and *longyi* which are of bright colours and patterns. Men wear shirts and *longyis* with checks and patterns. You can differentiate whether the longies are for women or men from their patterns and designs.

I live in our capital, Yangon, which was formerly known as Rangoon. It is famous for its many pagodas which are the Buddhist prayer houses. Like most city-dwellers, we live in a concrete house. My father works for the government. My uncles from both my parents' side live in villages and work on farmlands. We have close ties with them and visit them during the holidays.

I'm proud to let you know that women in my country have more rights than many other Asian women. In most families, the mother manages the finances and runs the household.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) Moh Moh has (made known/given known/done known) her beautiful country to all.
- (b) Myanmar (took/achieved/got) independence in 1948.
- (c) Burma is the (previous/former/before) name of Myanmar.
- (d) Myanmar (stands/stood/will stand) in South East Asia.
- (e) Pagoda is the (prayer/living/resting) hall of the Buddhist.

Extra

- (1) Moh Moh takes proud/pride/proudly in enjoying more rights.
- (2) Rangoon is renowned/notorious/imminent for many Pagodas.
- (3) Mother manages economic/monetary/accounting affairs.
- (4) Mother helps/manages/does the houses hold chores.
- (5) Their dresses can be difference/differentiated/differed.
- (6) Most city resident/people/comer live in concrete house.
- (7) Most houses are made of soft/visible/solid substance.
- (8) Women wear bright colour/coloured/labouring dress.
- (9) Village and city people have bond/bondage/bondness of relation.

(10) Design/Designed/Designing longyi was worn by women.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1 × 5 = 5

- Moh Moh is a girl of Bangladesh.
- Myanmar is situated in South East Asia.
- Longyi is the national dress of Myanmar.
- Financial activities are conducted by women in Myanmar.
- The ancient name of Myanmar was Burma.

Extra

- Most of the people of Myanmar are Muslim.
- The city people dwell in the thatched house.
- There is no distinction between the longyi of men and that of women.
- Four languages are common in Myanmar.
- Myanmar got freedom from Japan.
- Women have no privilege in Myanmar.
- Rangoon is well known for many Pagodas.
- Now Myanmar is a sovereign country.
- Moh Moh's relatives are rural people.
- Moh Moh and her parents have intimacy with their uncles.
- English is not so common in Myanmar.
- The British ruled Myanmar until 1948.
- Moh Moh's father is govt. employee.
- Moh Moh's uncles are farmers.
- Moh Moh and her parents have no good terms with their relatives.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary.

1×5 = 5

- Myanmar is a country of (beautiful)_____.
- An (introduce) _____ of Myanmar is given by Moh Moh.
- Myanmar became (independence)_____ in 1948.
- The Govt. (change)_____ their country name.
- Burma (be)_____ the traditional name of Myanmar.

Extra

- Myanmar is a (neighbor) _____ country of Bangladesh.
- Myanmar (lie)_____ in South East Asia.
- English (speak) _____ Myanmar.
- People of Myanmar (speak)_____ a number of tribal language.
- The Buddhists (prayer)_____ Pagodas.
- People of other (religious)_____ live in Myanmar.
- Blouses and longyis(wear)_____ women in Myanmar.
- The longyi is worn (wrap)_____ from the waist to the ankles.
- There is a (differ)_____ between the longy of men and that of women.

- (10) The (formerly)_____ name of Yangoon was Yangoon.
 (11) Myanmar has (famous)_____ many pagodas.
 (12) Most people (dweller)_____ in city.
 (13) Moh Moh's (parent)_____ uncles live in villages.
 (14) Moh Moh has (proud)_____ having more rights.
 (15) In most families finances (manage)_____ the mother.
 (16) Myanmar was known as Burma (traditional)_____
 (17) (Have)_____ more rights Moh Moh is proud.
 (18) A long tightly wrapped skirt (wear)_____ by men and women.
 (19) Mother conducts (finance)_____ activities.
 (20) The previous name of yangoon (be)_____ Rangoon.

4. (a) Make a list of five points that contains important information of Myanmar.

1×5=5

(b) Make five sentences from the table below.

1×5=5

1948 is the year	who when which	work on farmlands live in the villages.
Myanmar is a country		is worn by men and women.
Longyi is the dress		is beautiful.
Yangoon is the capital city		have more rights.
The people		Burma was freed.
		is famous for pagodas.

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary.

1×5=5

A	B
(a) Moh is going to introduce	(i) of Buddhists.
(b) Tribals are the groups	(ii) make known.
(c) Traditional things are the	(iii) who are united by language and customs.
(d) Pagodas are the prayer houses	(iv) combination of customs, beliefs that have existed for a long time.
(e) Concrete is the combination of different materials	(v) by which a building can be built.
	(vi) her country to us.
	(vii) during the holidays.

Unit-1, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

In the past, the common form of marriage among the various cultural groups in Kenya was polygamy and the polygamous families were embedded in extended family units consisting of a man, his several wives and their married sons and children. But in line

with the modern world, things are now changing there. The old custom of polygamous marriage is yielding to the new practice of monogamy, although many polygamous families can still be found in the rural areas of Kenya. Many monogamous Kenyans are now living in nuclear families with their single spouses and their children. Many of them have given up their pastoral lives and have become wage earners in cities. But they can hardly give up their extended family and lineage connections back in their village. Some families have to maintain two households, one in their extended-family home in the village and the other in the city. This often poses a dilemma for them.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) What was the common form of marriage in Kenya in the past?
- (b) How does an extended family consist of?
- (c) What is the difference between monogamous families and polygamous families?
- (d) Which poses a dilemma for the Kenyans?
- (e) Why have the Kenyans given up their pastoral lives?

Extra

- (1) Why is polygamy disappearing?
- (2) Where can polygamous family still be found?
- (3) What is the dilemma of the modern Kenyans?
- (4) Why are things changing there?
- (5) How is a nuclear family formed?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1 × 5 = 5

Polygamy was the common form of marriage in Kenya which is(a) _____ being changed in(b) _____ with the modern outlook. Many Kenyans who are now(c) _____ in a nuclear family have(d) _____ their extended family. Some are still (e) _____ to give up.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes giving information about how polygamous and nuclear families consist of.

1×5=5



Model Question-04

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-1, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4 :

In the past, the common form of marriage among the various cultural groups in Kenya was polygamy and the polygamous families were embedded in extended family units consisting of a man, his several wives and their married sons and children. But in line with the modern world, things are now changing there. The old custom of polygamous marriage is yielding to the new practice of monogamy, although many

polygamous families can still be found in the rural areas of Kenya. Many monogamous Kenyans are now living in nuclear families with their single spouses and their children. Many of them have given up their pastoral lives and have become wage earners in cities. But they can hardly give up their extended family and lineage connections back in their village. Some families have to maintain two households, one in their extended-family home in the village and the other in the city. This often poses a dilemma for them.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1 × 5 = 5

- (a) In the past the common system/item/matter of marriage was polygamy.
- (b) Many Kenyans face a perplexed/cheerful/abandoned situation having two families.
- (c) Polygamy was established/demolished/serialized in extended family units.
- (d) Customs are changing for keeping/ giving/taking pace with the latest world.
- (e) Many Kenyans have abandoned/retained/discarded their rustic life.

Extra

- (1) For maintaining two households some face/regulate/nominate dilemma.
- (2) Kenyans are now changing their old tradition/edifice/convention.
- (3) Some polygamous families can still be found in rustic/town/remote area.
- (4) Polygamy is surrounding/taking/yielding to monogamy.
- (5) Some Kenyans have deserted/taken/used their rural life.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1 × 5 = 5

- (a) The passage is about marriage and family life in Kenya.
- (b) In the past, many cultural groups existed in Kenya.
- (c) Because of modern outlook, systems are changing in Kenya.
- (d) All Kenyans now practise monogamy.
- (e) Many monogamous Kenyans still maintain two families.

Extra

- (1) The Kenyans are keeping pace with the modern world.
- (2) Polygamy means having several wives and children.
- (3) Now polygamy is observed in rustic areas.
- (4) Polygamy existed in Kenya in the past.
- (5) Modern Kenyans are now conscious of the world.
- (6) Maintaining two families they fall into problem.
- (7) Some Kenyans are in a fix about their city and rural life.
- (8) Kenya's social system is still parochial.
- (9) Nobody will find any polygamous families in Kenya.
- (10) The Kenyans have changed their outlook towards marriage.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1×5=5

- (a) (Polygamy) _____ families are still found in Kenya.
- (b) (Marry) _____ system is changed in Kenya.
- (c) The cause of (come) _____ to cities is to earn livelihood.

- (d) The (maintain) _____ two families poses dilemma
 (e) There (exist) _____ various cultural groups in Kenya.

Extra

- (1) One can still (found) _____ polygamous families.
- (2) There is a touch of (modern) _____ in Kenya.
- (3) In the past a Kenyan (marry) _____ several wives.
- (4) Extended families can hardly be (give) _____ up by the Kenyans.
- (5) A polygamous family (consist) _____ a man, his several wives and their married wife.
- (6) A dilemma is often (see) _____ maintaining two families.
- (7) Two households need to be (maintain) _____.
- (8) Many Kenyans have come to city for (earn) _____ wage.
- (9) Pastoral lives have (give) _____ up.
- (10) Polygamous families can (find) _____ in Kenya

4. (a) Make a list of five points mentioning the prominent features of Kenya. $1 \times 5 = 5$

(b) Make five sentences from the table below.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

The modern outlook is	a common form of marriage	in size.
Extended families are	two households	many wives.
Polygamy was	small	is very difficult.
Nuclear families are	influence of modern	in a dilemma.
To maintain	world	in Kenya.
	large	in the country.
	not in favour of	

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary.

$1 \times 5 = 5$

A	B
(a) The old custom of polygamous marriage	(i) poses a dilemma.
(b) Many Kenyans are now living in nuclear families with	(ii) wage earners.
(c) Many of them have become	(iii) their extended families.
(d) But in line with the modern	(iv) things are now changing there.
(e) world	(v) two households.
Some families have to maintain	(vi) their single spouses and their children.
	(vii) is yielding place to the new practice of monogamy.

Unit-1, Lesson-2

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Let me first introduce my beautiful country to you. It is in south-east Asia, a neighbour of yours, in fact. We gained independence from Britain in 1948. In 1989, the name of our country was changed from Burma to Myanmar, the traditional name. Almost all of us speak the Myanmar language. There are a number of tribal languages, too. Many of us speak English as well. We are mainly Buddhists but don't be surprised to hear that I also have Christian, Hindu and Muslim friends.

The national dress, for both men and women, is the *longyi*, a long tightly wrapped skirt worn from the waist to the ankles. Women wear blouses and *longyi* which are of bright colours and patterns. Men wear shirts and *longyis* with checks and patterns. You can differentiate whether the longies are for women or men from their patterns and designs.

I live in our capital, Yangon, which was formerly known as Rangoon. It is famous for its many pagodas which are the Buddhist prayer houses. Like most city-dwellers, we live in a concrete house. My father works for the government. My uncles from both my parents' side live in villages and work on farmlands. We have close ties with them and visit them during the holidays.

I'm proud to let you know that women in my country have more rights than many other Asian women. In most families, the mother manages the finances and runs the household.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answer to these questions.

1 × 5 = 5

- Where is Myanmar situated?
- When did it gain independence?
- When was the name changed?
- How many languages are spoken in Myanmar?
- What is the traditional name of Burma?

Extra

- What is the national dress of Myanmar?
- What do you mean by Pagoda?
- What was the traditional dress of Myanmar?
- What was the position of women in Myanmar?
- Why is Moh Moh proud?
- Where does Moh Moh live?
- What was the former name of Myanmar?
- What is Moh Moh's father?
- What is Moh Moh's uncle?
- How is the village in Myanmar?

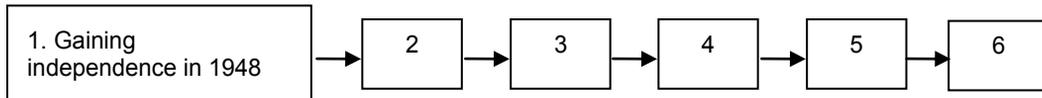
6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1 × 5 = 5

Myanmar is a (a) _____ of natural beauty which (b) _____ in south-east Asia. Most of the people here (c) _____ Buddhists. Longyi is their (d) _____ dress. But sometimes different dresses were (e) _____ by the people.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes giving information about Myanmar. 1 × 5 = 5



Model Question-5

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-1, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4 :

Hello. My name's Charles Karoro and I'm a banker. My salary's okay but the day to day expenses in Nairobi are pretty high. Both housing and food are costly in the capital. I've rented an apartment but it is really too small for my family. Of course it does not have a garden. So my wife Maria, who loves gardening, can't grow anything. She can't go out to work either because there's no one else in the house to look after the children. So the whole family depends on my income alone. I've great hopes for my children and would like to send them to a good school. But good schools are very expensive. I'm not sure how much I'll be able to help them. Moreover, I'm often in a fix about whether I should share my income with my brothers in the village who need help with their children's education and other things, or use all my money on my own family. I've another problem too. My relatives often come to Nairobi hoping to find jobs. They expect to move into my apartment and stay for long periods of time. They don't seem to realise that the cost of living is so high in the city. I love my relatives a great deal but life can be very difficult at times.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) The expenditure/earning/expense in Nairobi is high.
- (b) Housing and food cost is high/low/medium in Nairobi.
- (c) The flat rent/rented/renting by Karoro is too small.
- (d) His salary is fairly well/quite well/ enough well.
- (e) The whole family reckon/carry/lives on his income.

Extra

- (1) Maria is fond/ love/like of gardening.
- (2) Karoro is confused/refused/defused what to do.
- (3) Karoro's flat was too much large/ small/ tiny.
- (4) Karoro's wife takes care of/takes help of/takes after his children.
- (5) His relatives come to Nairobi expecting/expected /expect jobs.
- (6) Karoro's house does not contain/detain/retain any garden.
- (7) Karoro does not have a sound/bad/good salary.
- (8) Karoro gets a handsome/poor/scanty salary.
- (9) Karoro lives in Japan/India/Kenya.
- (10) Karoro's brothers are well off/poor/rich.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) Maria is the wife of Karoro.
- (b) Karoro's house consists of four members.
- (c) Karoro has relation with his brother.
- (d) Karoro wants to avoid his relatives.
- (e) Maria does not like gardening.

Extra

- (1) Maria's dwelling house was too much scanty.
- (2) Maria supervises the house of Karoro.
- (3) Maria does not make gardening because she has no time at hand.
- (4) Karoro's relatives come to Nairobi to look for job.
- (5) Karoro expects to send his children to good schools.
- (6) Karoro's relatives move to his house in no time.
- (7) In rural areas of Kenya jobs are not available.
- (8) Charles Karoro is a Kenyan University graduate working for a nationalized bank in Nairobi.
- (9) Karoro is not ill paid.
- (10) The economic condition of Karoro seems to be productive.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary.

1×5=5

- (a) Karoro is a (bank) profession.
- (b) Karoro (get) a good amount of money.
- (c) The day to day life in Nairobi is very (expense).
- (d) In Nairobi housing and food (cost) a lot.
- (e) An apartment has (rent) Karoro.

Extra

- (1) Karoro is well (pay) _____ from the bank.
- (2) Karoro with his family lives in a (rent) _____ house.
- (3) The whole family is (depend) _____ on Karoro's income.
- (4) Karoro is (hope) _____ his children.
- (5) The (expensive) _____ the good school is very high.
- (6) Karoro provides (money) _____ help to his brothers.
- (7) Karoro leads a (problem) _____ life.
- (8) His relatives have no (realize) _____ that daily expenses are high.
- (9) Karoro's income (share) _____ his brother.
- (10) Karoro bears the (education) _____ expense.
- (11) Maria cannot do (garden) _____ for want of his ability.
- (12) Karoro is not (sure) _____ of his ability.
- (13) Karoro has brothers who (live) _____ in a village.
- (14) (Garden) _____ is loved by Maria.
- (15) Karoro has (love) _____ for his brothers.

4. (a) Make a list of five problems that Karoro faces.

1 × 5 = 5

(b) Make five sentences from the table below.

1 × 5 = 5

Arranging education for the children	are has is can	one of the many worries of Charles
Maria		no time to think of his own comfort.
The salary of Charles		a matter of great concern for Charles.
Charles Karoro		do nothing to earn an income.
The hardship of his brothers living in the village		inadequate for a good living.
		often be very unmanageable.
		frank about the problems he faces in the city.

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. **1 × 5 = 5**

A	B
(a) Housing and food cost	(i) feelings for them.
(b) The brothers of Charles in the village	(ii) have problems similar to his own.
(c) Mr. Charles Karoro is	(iii) seem to be callous about Charles' problems.
(d) The family has	(iv) a lot in the city.
(e) Guests who come from the village	(v) no other source of income than the salary of Charles.
	(vi) cautions about maintaining a good standard of living.
	(vii) keenly aware of the need of good education for his children.

Unit-1, Lesson-5

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

The present age is marked not only by the importance of the family as an economic and welfare institution but also by its increasing importance as an arrangement for socializing and raising children and for the psychological support of adults. There has been a wide disintegration of large kin groups and an intensification of relationships within the nuclear family. Moreover, the world is seeing an increasing association of women with earning and with out-of-home activities.

In the pre-industrial feudal society, both husbands and wives worked together in the fields and outside the home. However, in the industrial period, women were segregated from out-of-home productive work. The hearth became the place for them; so cooking, cleaning, washing, giving birth and rearing children became their jobs. Men became the wage earners and all other outdoor activities became their responsibility.

In the post-war period, women started joining the workforce and contributing to family income and thus started exercising an influence on family affairs. Previously, authority in the family rested on the husband who was the decision maker in all matters. But women, with their economic power, started influencing decisions about important family matters. In developed countries now, household work is shared by both husbands and wives and outdoor activities like shopping and taking children to

school, to doctors or for recreation are done equally by both husbands and wives. Large extended families have given, and are still giving place to small, nuclear families.

Even in developing countries, with the process of industrialization and urbanization, extended families are breaking down. Kinship is declining. In the west, marriages now often break up. So, the number of single-mother or single-father families is ever on the increase. The psychological problems of children in such families are also increasing in modern times.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answer to the following question.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) What is the importance of family in the present age?
- (b) What is the effect of wide disintegration of large kin groups?
- (c) How is an increasing association of women seen?
- (d) What was the condition of women in the industrial period?
- (e) How do the women influence decision?

Extra

- (1) How is household work done now?
- (2) Why are extended families breaking down?
- (3) What is happening in the west?
- (4) What is the result of single mother or single father families?
- (5) How was the position of women in the post war period?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1 × 5 = 5

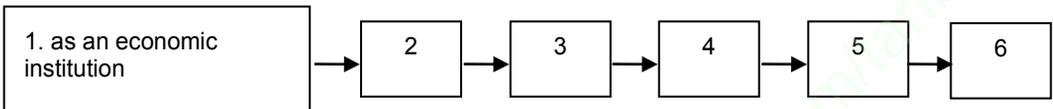
In the present age, family is (a) _____ for socializing, raising children and for psychological support of the adults. Large kin groups are (b) _____ widely. But the relationships within the (c) _____ family are being (d) _____. Besides, an increasing association of women is (e) _____ at present.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing how family is important in the present age.

1 × 5 = 5



Model Question-6

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-1, Lesson-5

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

The present age is marked not only by the importance of the family as an economic and welfare institution but also by its increasing importance as an arrangement for socializing and raising children and for the psychological support of adults. There has been a wide disintegration of large kin groups and an intensification of relationships within the nuclear family. Moreover, the world is seeing an increasing association of women with earning and with out of home activities,

In the pre-industrial feudal society, both husbands and wives worked together in the fields and outside the home. However, in the industrial period, women were

segregated from out-of-home productive work. The hearth became the place for them; so cooking, cleaning, washing, giving birth and rearing children became their jobs. Men became the wage earners and all other outdoor activities became their responsibility.

In the post-war period, women started joining the workforce contributing to family income and thus started exercising an influence on family affairs. Previously, authority in the family rested on the husband who was the decision maker in all matters. But women, with their economic power, started influencing decisions about important family matters. In developed countries now, household work is shared by both husbands and wives and outdoor activities like shopping and taking children to school, to doctors or for recreation are done equally by both husbands and wives. Large extended families have given, and are still giving place to small, nuclear families.

Even in developing countries, with the process of industrialization and urbanization, extended families are breaking down. Kinship is declining. In the west, marriages now often break up. So, the number of single-mother or single-father families is ever on the increase. The psychological problems of children in such families are also increasing in modern times.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:

1 × 5 = 5

- The family is significant/signifies/symbolic for an arrangement of socializing.
- Large kin groups have segregated/selected/segregation widely.
- Relationships within the nuclear family have been intensified/intensification/increased.
- At present women are being organized/ originated/oriented.
- In the pre-industrial period, husbands and wives worked together/ separately/specially.

Extra

- In the industrial period women were separated/different/degraded from out of home work.
- Women worked in the field/fireplace/open field in the industrial period.
- In the industrial period women were busy with four/five/three types of jobs.
- In the industrial period men brought/bought/taught up the children.
- Kinship is now on the rise/increase/dwindling.
- In the developing countries, extended families are disintegrating/disintending/disappearing.
- In the modern world now recreational activities are done by husband/wife/both.
- The number of single mother or single father families is now on the decrease/ increase/ rise.
- With economic power, women are playing important/ significant/ necessary role.
- After war women started to add/assist/evaluate to the family income.

- (11) In the west, marriages are now seen to be broken/braked/ breakage.
- (12) Single mother or father families suffer from/ of/ to psychological problem.
- (13) Family is important for mental/intellectual/physical support of the adult.
- (14) Family is necessary for economic/institutional/educational activities.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) A family is thought to be a financial institution.
- (b) In the industrial period women were involved in outdoor deeds.
- (c) A family is essential for raising children.
- (d) Today women play an important role in making decision.
- (e) In the developing countries kinship is on the rise.

Extra

- (1) A family helps an adult to be psychologically fit.
- (2) Relationship within the nuclear families has been diminished.
- (3) Children of single mother or single father families suffer from mental problem.
- (4) Large kin groups have been disintegrated.
- (5) Today entertainment of the children is made to be done by the father.
- (6) Women are being associated because they have economic power.
- (7) Husbands and wives became detached from each other in the pre-industrial period.
- (8) In the industrial period women were separated from outdoor activities.
- (9) Kinship means blood-connected relative.
- (10) Nuclear families are turning into extended families.
- (11) In the post war period men became the only earning members.
- (12) In the developed countries, psychological problems of the children are dwindling.
- (13) Relationships within the nuclear families are getting deep.
- (14) In the pre-war period administration was in the hands of the husband.
- (15) A grown up man needs psychological support.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words. Add any preposition if necessary.

1×5=5

- 1) The family is (importance) _____ economic emancipation.
- 2) The family is important (economic) _____.
- 3) Large kin groups are (disintegrate) _____ day by day
- 4) Relationships within the nuclear family are (intensification) _____.
- 5) An increasing association of women is being (see) _____ at present.

Extra

- (1) Association of women has (increase) _____.
- (2) Women started (earn) _____ money.
- (3) Women are seen to (associate) _____.

- (4) Large kin groups are disintegrating (wide) _____.
- (5) Families are important (psychological) _____.
- (6) In the industrial period, women were segregated from the work of (productive) _____.
- (7) In the industrial period men were (responsibility) _____ outdoor activities.
- (8) (Rear) _____ children became their jobs.
- (9) Wage (earn) _____ was the job of men.
- (10) In the post war period, women (join) _____ the work place.
- (11) Women began (contribute) _____ the family income.
- (12) Women (start) _____ contributing to the family income.
- (13) Women exercised an (influence) _____ power over the family affair.
- (14) Previously the husband (decision) _____ important matters.
- (15) Husbands had (authority) _____ power in the past.
- (16) Husbands made (decide) _____ in all matters.
- (17) Both husbands and wives (share) _____ house-hold work now.
- (18) (Recreation) _____ activities are done by husband and wives.
- (19) People are getting (industrialization) _____.
- (20) The number of single mother or single father family is (increase) _____.
- (21) Children suffer (psychological) _____.
- (22) Recreational activities (do) _____ by husbands and wives.
- (23) Women started (contribute) _____ to the family income.
- (24) Families are (importance) _____ psychologically.

4. (a) Make a list of five points about the importance of family. 1 × 5 = 5

(b) Make five sentences from the table below. 1 × 5 = 5

Household work	is are have am cannot had	no longer the sole responsibility of women.
The break-up of large kin groups		in favour of having small families.
Men during the industrial period		an indication of the disintegration of large families.
The present trends		attend to the psychological needs of children.
Single-parent family		during the period. all the authority in the family.

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1 × 5 = 5

A	B
---	---

(a) In the industrial period	(i) large groups.
(b) In the post-war period	(ii) is also increasing in modern times.
(c) There has been a wide disintegration of	(iii) women started joining the workforce an increasing association of women with earnings.
(d) The world is seeing	(iv) women were segregated from out-of-
(e) The number of single-mother or single-father families	(v) home. productive work.
	(vi) small groups.
	(vii) doing good work.

Unit-1, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Hello. My name's Charles Karoro and I'm a banker. My salary's okay but the day to day expenses in Nairobi are pretty high. Both housing and food are costly in the capital. I've rented an apartment but it is really too small for my family. Of course, it does not have a garden. So, my wife Maria, who loves gardening, can't grow anything. She can't go out to work either because there's no one else in the house to look after the children. So, the whole family depends on my income alone. I've great hopes for my children and would like to send them to a good school. But good schools are very expensive. I'm not sure how much I'll be able to help them. Moreover, I'm often in a fix about whether I should share my income with my brothers in the village who need help with their children's education and other things, or use all my money on my own family. I've another problem too. My relatives often come to Nairobi hoping to find jobs. They expect to move into my apartment and stay for long periods of time. They don't seem to realise that the cost of living is so high in the city. I love my relatives a great deal but life can be very difficult at times.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to the following questions.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) What is the profession of Charles Karoro?
- (b) Why cannot Maria work and earn money?
- (c) Why do his relatives come to Nairobi?
- (d) How is the daily expense in Nairobi?
- (e) Why can't Maria grow anything?
- (f) How is Karoro's apartment?

Extra

- (1) What is Karoro?
- (2) What is the name of Karoro's wife?
- (3) Why does life become difficult at times?
- (4) What is Maria's problem?
- (5) Who is Maria?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

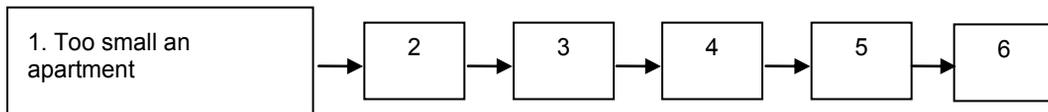
1 × 5 = 5

Charles Karoro, a banker, lives (a) _____ Nairobi in a rented house with his wife and children. He (b) _____ some problems. His apartment is too small to

(c) _____ a garden. No one but his wife remains in the house to (d) _____ his children. He wishes to (e) _____ his children to a good school but he cannot.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing the problems that Karoro faces in the apartment. 1 × 5 = 5



Model Question-7

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-3, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4 :

Communicative competence refers to the ability to use a language appropriately in various circumstances. There are two ways of developing communicative competence in a language. The first is acquisition which is similar to the way people develop ability in their mother tongue. It is a natural, subconscious process in which users are not usually aware of acquiring a language. They are aware only of the fact that they are using the language for communication. In non-technical terms, acquisition is 'picking up' a language spontaneously. It may also be called 'implicit learning.'

On the other hand, the second way of developing communicative competence in a language is learning that language. It refers to conscious knowledge of a second language, knowing the rules of language use, being aware of them and being able to talk about them. In non-technical terms, learning is to know consciously about a language. It may be described as explicit learning.

Language specialists believe that acquiring a language is more successful and longer lasting than learning. Therefore, teachers these days encourage learners of a second language to practise and experience the language in different situations where they are involved in communicating with others. And that is exactly what the tasks in this book are designed to do.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: 1×5=5

- (a) Communicative competence indicates/defers/encourages the ability to use language appropriately.
- (b) The ability to use language rightly/carefully/correctly means communicative competence.
- (c) There are two /three/ four ways of developing communicative competence.
- (d) Acquisition is to acquire mother tongue/foreign tongue/second language.
- (e) Now a day's teachers inspire/aspire/exalt learners of second language to practise and experience.

Extra

- (1) Communicative competence can be developed/ mastered/ developments in two ways.
- (2) Language specialists believe that learning a language is not so successful as/like/than acquiring a language.

- (3) Acquisition likens/clashes/relates to the way people gain ability in their mother tongue.
- (4) Learning is something natural/explicit/implicit
- (5) Communicative competence can be gained/earned/ developed in two ways.
- (6) People acquire a mother tongue consciously/ unconsciously /subconsciously
- (7) Acquisition signifies (implicit/explicit/exact) learning.
- (8) Knowing a language by rules lasts longer/shorter/more momentarily than acquiring a language.
- (9) Teachers suggest that learners should learn a language by practising and communicating with others/ writing letters/ watching TV.
- (10) The people of Bangladesh are acquiring/practicing/ learning English.
- (11) Learning English is to know consciously/ subconsciously/ unconsciously.
- (12) While acquiring/learning/ practicing English, we should be careful of three things.
- (13) Acquisition is to know a language willingly/forcefully/ compelledly
- (14) Language is more successful when it is acquired/learnt/gained.
- (15) Acquisition is similar/ dissimilar/familiar to learning.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) Communicative competence can be developed in two ways.
- (b) Acquisition means the sub-conscious process of learning a language.
- (c) The passage deals with acquisition and learning.
- (d) We are learning English.
- (e) Learning is not as successful as acquisition.

Extra

- (1) People learn a second language subconsciously.
- (2) Acquisition is easier than learning.
- (3) Explicit learning is a subconscious process.
- (4) Implicit learning is a conscious process.
- (5) People develop competence in their mother tongue through deliberate process.
- (6) Communication through learning a language by rules is a long process.
- (7) Learning a language is more effective than acquiring it.
- (8) Learning a language does not last as long as acquiring it.
- (9) Learning a language is a deliberate process.
- (10) People acquire a language through artificial process.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary.

1×5=5

- (a) Language is used for (communication) _____ purpose.
- (b) The ability of (use) _____ a language appropriately means communicative competence.
- (c) (Use) _____ a language appropriately refers to communicative competence.

- (d) Communicative competence can be (develop) _____ two ways.
 (e) People learn mother tongue (natural) _____.

Extra

- (1) People learn mother tongue (subconscious) _____.
- (2) Acquisition means the (develop) _____ ability of people in their mother tongue.
- (3) Communicative competence means the (appropriately) _____ use of language.
- (4) Acquisition has (similar) _____ to mother tongue.
- (5) People develop ability in their mother tongue without (aware) _____
- (6) Users have no (aware) _____ learning a language.
- (7) Acquisition is (spontaneously) _____ picking up a language.
- (8) The power of (use) _____ a language properly means communicative competence.
- (9) Every person learns his /her mother tongue (natural) _____ R.B-03
- (10) Learners of second language are (encourage) _____ their teachers.
- (11) Picking up means (spontaneously) _____ learning a language.
- (12) The (believe) _____ the language specialists is right.
- (13) To be (competence) _____ a language one has to use it in different situation.
- (14) There is an element of (spontaneous) _____ the acquisition of a language.
- (15) Acquisition of a language (believe) _____ to be more lasting than learning it.
- (16) By being (consciously) _____ a language one can develop his explicit learning.
- (17) People (learn) _____ mother tongue subconsciously.
- (18) We can (develop) _____ communicative competence in two ways.

4. (a) Make a list of five points about how to develop communicative competence in a language. **1×5= 5**

(b) Make five sentences from the table below. **1×5= 5**

We acquire our mother tongue	and but while	we 'learn' a second language.
The first way of developing communicative competence is 'acquisition'		'learning' is explicit learning.
Acquisition is implicit learning		learning is a conscious process.
Learning English is very important for us		very important.

Acquisition is a natural and subconscious process

the second way is called learning.

we don't have enough trained teachers.

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. $1 \times 5 = 5$

A	B
(a) In non-technical terms	(i) in different situations.
(b) Acquisition is a natural,	(ii) 'acquisition' is 'picking up' a language.
(c) The second way of	spontaneously.
developing communicative	(iii) subconscious process.
(d) language	(iv) is 'communicative competence'.
The ability to use language	(v) 'implicit' learning.
(e) appropriately	(vi) in their free time.
It may also be called	(vii) is learning that language.

Unit-3 Lesson-2

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Statistics show that about 350 million people speak English as a first language and another 300 million use it as a second language. It is the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries and of many international organisations. The International Olympic Committee, for example, always holds meetings in English. English helps the international community and the business world to communicate across national borders. Today, more than 80% of all the information in the world's computers is in English, so organisations frequently need employees who speak and write a standard form of English. In fact some companies provide English language training for their staff. It is therefore little wonder that job advertisements nowadays often ask for a 'good working knowledge' of English. Many believe now that English usually helps them to get good jobs and better salaries.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to the following questions:

$1 \times 5 = 5$

- How many people speak English as a first language?
- How many people speak English as the second language?
- How many countries use English officially?
- What type of employees do organizations need?
- Why is English necessary to the business world?

Extra

- What do some companies do?
- How does International Olympic Committee hold meeting?
- What do you mean by "good working knowledge of English"?
- Why is English as important as an international language?

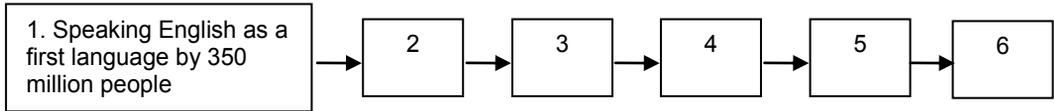
6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

$1 \times 5 = 5$

English is an (a) _____ language which is (b) _____ all over the world. Most of the countries and organizations (c) _____ meetings in English. So employees who are (d) _____ to speak and write a standard form of English are (e) _____ asked for.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing the importance of English. 1 × 5 = 5



Model Question-08

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-3, Lesson-2

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Statistics show that about 350 million people speak English as a first language and another 300 million use it as a second language. It is the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries and of many international organizations. The International Olympic Committee, for example, always holds meetings in English. English helps the international community and the business world to communicate across national borders. Today, more than 80% of all the information in the world's computers is in English, so organizations frequently need employees who speak and write a standard form of English. In fact some companies provide English language training for their staff. It is therefore little wonder that job advertisements nowadays often ask for a 'good working knowledge' of English. Many believe now that English usually helps them to get good jobs and better salaries.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: 1 × 5 = 5

- (a) English is spoken/speak/spoke by 350 million people as first language.
- (b) Statistics expose/says/indicate their expression.
- (c) Business world uses English to contact/contract/co-operate the international community.
- (d) Job advertisements demand/detect/adjourn employees having the knowledge of English
- (e) English helps to get better remuneration/respect/chance

Extra

- (1) International Olympic Committee conducts/organizes/ provides meeting in English.
- (2) The data/devise/ditches of computer are in English.
- (3) A good working knowledge of English provides/offers/ guarantees better jobs.
- (4) It is belief/believed/believe that English helps to get good jobs.
- (5) Some organizations give/get/grow English Language Teaching Course for their staff.

- (6) It is a matter of warning/ astonishment/ acknowledgement that job advertisements ask good working knowledge of English.
- (7) Organizations repeatedly/really/regardless ask for employees who have good working knowledge of English.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) About 350 million people speak English as their first language.
- (b) More than 60 countries use English as their official language.
- (c) Many international organizations deliver their speech in English.
- (d) Now a days the importance of English cannot be described.
- (e) To run computer everybody must know English.

Extra

- (1) Seeing the importance of English one may be surprised.
- (2) Organizations again and again ask for those employees who have knowledge of English.
- (3) English aids to get better wages.
- (4) English language training is supplied by some companies.
- (5) To communicate across the national borders, English is necessary.
- (6) Not less than 60 countries use English as second language.
- (7) To get a good job, knowledge of English is conducive.
- (8) At present English is badly needed.
- (9) Learning English ensures better salaries.
- (10) To run business well, English is badly needed.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) It is (show) _____ statistics that 350 million people speak English as first language.
- (b) English (speak) _____ all over the world.
- (c) (Official) _____ English is used in more than 60 countries.
- (d) English is (international) _____ recognized.
- (e) English language training (provide) _____ some companies

Extra

- (1) It is a (wonder) _____ matter that job advertisements need those who have good working knowledge of English.
- (2) International meetings (hold) _____ English.
- (3) English (use) _____ as second language by 300 million people.
- (4) Many international organizations (use) _____ English officially.
- (5) English (speak) _____ employees are needed frequently.
- (6) It is (believe) _____ by many people that English helps to get better jobs.
- (7) The persons who speak and write standard form of English are (employ) _____.
- (8) English is important (international) _____.
- (9) The passage shows the (important) _____ English.

- (10) English speaking people are (frequent) _____ needed.
 (11) Many companies (advertisement) _____ employees of good working knowledge of English.
 (12) The International community can (help) _____ by English.
 (13) For (communicate) _____ English is used all over the world.
 (14) More than 80 percent of all the information of computer (be) _____ in English.
 (15) The business world maintain (communicate) _____ through English.

4. (a) **Make a list of five advantages of English.** 1 × 5 = 5

(b) **Make five sentences from the table below.** 1 × 5 = 5

Employers often	provide to intermingle holds is used look for	national borders.
International Olympic Committee always		the employees having good command over English.
English helps international communities		as a second language by 300 million people.
English		meeting in English.
Some companies		with each other.
		training for their employees to increase good working knowledge in English.

(c) **Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary.** 1 × 5 = 5

A	B
(a) Statistics show	(i) to international trade and commerce.
(b) People using English as a second language	(ii) essential for employees working on computers. sure to get good jobs and better salaries.
(c) The wider use of English by international organizations is English is a great help	(iii) the unique status of English as an international language.
(d) English language training is	(iv) are outnumbered by those whose first language is English.
	(v) for international meetings and conferences. a sign of its great significance.

Unit-3, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Communicative competence refers to the ability to use a language appropriately in various circumstances. There are two ways of developing communicative competence in a language. The first is acquisition which is similar to the way people develop ability in their mother tongue. It is a natural, subconscious process in which users are

not usually aware of acquiring a language. They are aware only of the fact that they are using the language for communication. In non-technical terms, acquisition is 'picking up' a language spontaneously. It may also be called 'implicit learning.' On the other hand, the second way of developing communicative competence in a language is learning that language. It refers to conscious knowledge of a second language, knowing the rules of language use, being aware of them and being able to talk about them. In non-technical terms, learning is to know consciously about a language. It may be described as explicit learning.

Language specialists believe that acquiring a language is more successful and longer lasting than learning. Therefore, teachers these days encourage learners of a second language to practise and experience the language in different situations where they are involved in communicating with others. And that is exactly what the tasks in this book are designed to do.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1 × 5 = 5

- (a) What do you mean by communicative competence?
- (b) How many ways can we develop communicative competence?
- (c) What do you mean by mother tongue?
- (d) What is the difference between acquisition and learning?
- (e) How is English learnt?

Extra

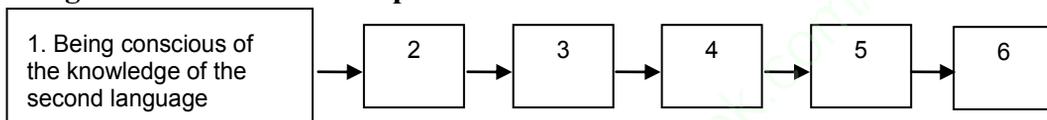
- (1) What do the language specialists believe?
- (2) How do we develop our skills in second language?
- (3) What is explicit learning?
- (4) Why should the learners of second language be careful?
- (5) What do the teachers suggest?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1 × 5 = 5

Using a language in various situations (a) _____ communicative competence. It can be (b) _____ by two ways. One is (c) _____ and another (d) _____ learning. Acquisition needs subconscious (e) _____ of the language and learning needs conscious knowledge.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 5

8. Connected set of set of actions involved in the process of 'explicit' learning leading to communicative competence. 1 × 5 = 5



Model Question-9

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-3, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4 :

Two friends, Raghiv and Adeeb, wanted to learn how to ride a bicycle, Adeeb bought a book called "How to Ride a Bicycle" and started reading it. On the other hand, Raghiv took out his bicycle on the street and started trying to ride it. He fell off several times and Adeeb laughed at him.

However, by the time Adeeb finished the first chapter of his book, Raghib was riding his bicycle fairly well. Adeeb knew how the bicycle worked but did not know how to use it from first-hand experience.

Learning a language is like riding a bicycle. The most important thing about any language is communication. You learn to communicate effectively by using a language, by doing things with it and by experiencing it. You can learn English in the same way that Raghib learnt to ride a bicycle. Don't worry if people laugh at you when you make mistakes. You can certainly learn through mistakes.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:

1 × 5 = 5

- Adeeb (purchased/collected/procured) a book on cycle.
- Ragib(dropped/drifted/dripped)several times.
- Learning a language is (like/similar/resemblance) to cycling.
- Everybody should show (liberal/literal/lingual) attitude to mistakes.
- Adeeb (ignored/valued/evaluated) Ragib's remark.

Extra

- Learning English (similarises/resembles/look like) riding a bicycle.
- Ragib learnt bicycle riding swiftly as he was (constant/ theoretical/practical).
- At the time of learning a language we should (ignore/insure/impure) other's fault.
- Adeeb was (practical/restless/theoretical) in learning language.
- One should be (careful/careless/anxious) of his own mistakes.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information:

1 × 5 = 5

- Ragib practised riding bicycle practically.
- There is no relation between riding a bicycle and learning English.
- One can learn through mistakes.
- Communication is an important side of learning a language.
- Ragib learnt bicycle riding without facing any problem.

Extra

- One can make blunder while learning anything.
- One can communicate effectively by using it.
- One may become concerned if he makes mistakes.
- Adeeb learnt how a bicycle works.
- There is relation between riding a bicycle and learning English.
- We should overlook mistakes of others.
- One may be anxious if anybody laughs at him.
- One can correspond with others through language.
- People cut a joke at other's fault.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary:

1×5= 5

- (a) (Ride) _____ a bicycle was the target of Adeeb and Ragib.
- (b) (Buy) _____ a book Adeeb started reading it.
- (c) Adeeb did not have any (know) _____ how to use a bicycle.
- (d) Learning language needs for (effectively) _____ communication.
- (e) None should be (worry) _____ if one laughs at him.

Extra

- (1) (Take) _____ out his bicycle Ragib started trying to ride it.
- (2) It was (know) _____ Adeeb how the bicycle worked.
- (3) English can be (learn) _____ like the process of riding bicycle.
- (4) (Friend) _____ existed between Ragib and Adeeb.
- (5) One can learn through (make) _____ mistakes.
- (6) It is (certainly) _____ that one may make mistakes while learning anything.
- (7) Ragib was not in (need) _____ knowing everything.
- (8) The first chapter of the book (finish) _____ Ragib.
- (9) After taking out his bicycle Ragib gave a (try) _____ to ride it.
- (10) (Communication) _____ other one can learn a language easily.
- (11) Learning language is like (ride) _____ a bicycle.
- (12) To learn a language (important) _____ is given on communication.
- (13) Without (make) _____ mistakes none can learn exactly.
- (14) One can communicate effectively by getting (experienced) _____ the language.
- (15) Ragib's (fell) _____ off made Adeeb laugh.

4. (a) Make a list of five important ways of learning a language. 1 × 5 = 5

(b) Make five sentences from the substitution table below. 1 × 5 = 5

Adeeb	who which did not know like knew	ride a bicycle.
Adeeb bought a book		how to use it from first hand experience.
Learning a language is		wanted to learn about riding a bicycle.
There were two friends		riding a cycle.
Raghib		gave him theoretical knowledge.
		the same way that Raghib learnt to ride a bicycle.

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1 × 5 = 5

A	B
(a) Raghieb fell off several times and	(i) to learn how to ride a bicycle.
(b) Adeeb finished the first chapter of his book and	(ii) to learn how to ride a Honda.
(c) Communication is the most important thing	(iii) Raghieb was riding his bicycle fairly well.
(d) Learning a language is similar to	(iv) about learning any foreign language.
(e) Raghieb and Adeeb wanted	(v) riding a bicycle.
	(vi) Adeeb laughed at him.
	(vii) trying to ride it.

Unit-4 Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

The Chinese put a lot of emphasis on the unity of the family. In the cities, the parks are often crowded with families spending their time together. There are lots of nice, clean parks for people to spend their time in. Sometimes musicians and acrobats perform in the open air to entertain people who are present there. In the evening many families spend their free time watching television.

The Japanese love to take part in sports in their free time. Baseball, golf and martial arts such as judo and karate are specially popular with men. Most students do not have much free time but during their holidays they join English clubs or art clubs. They also love skate boarding which involves riding on a flat piece of wood that has wheels under it. A lot of practice is needed to keep your balance on the board as it moves.

In Canada recreational activities can be divided into two types-summer and winter activities. Canada is a very cold country with snow everywhere in winter. Skiing is therefore a popular sport at that time and involves sliding down mountain slopes wearing a pair of skis. Snowboarding, which is very much like skateboarding, is also a favorite sports. The only difference between the two is that snowboarding is done on snow while skateboarding is done on concrete. In summer people love to go fishing, boating or swimming in places where there are large lakes or sea beaches. In other places, golf and tennis are quite popular. Many people also go hunting, hiking, camping, or bird watching for outdoor activities. Hiking involves going for a very long walk in the mountains or in the countryside. For camping people go, sometimes with their families to live in the mountains or open spaces away from the city. There are many camping sites that provide facilities for food, sanitation and emergency medical services.

For the Germans leisure has become a major pursuit. Formerly, Germans used to work ten hours a day and six days a week and had very little time for leisure. But in modern times working hours in Germany have become shorter stretching over five days only. People have therefore more time to spare now than in the past. They are so interested in spending their free time effectively that there is even a German Leisure Association that conducts research on leisure activities. The Germans love to travel and almost half of all adults in Germany have made a trip outside the country just for

pleasure and relaxation. There are also many sports centres where young people go for physical exercise. Going to dance clubs or long drives are other favourite pastimes. Hiking, going walking or visiting families and friends are also some of the most common leisure activities there.

However, whatever the country, one activity that is common to all is—watching television.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answer to these questions:

1 × 5 = 5

- On what do the Chinese emphasize?
- How do the Chinese spend their free time?
- How do the German spend their free time?
- What is the difference between skate boarding and snowboarding?
- What do camping sites provide?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

1 × 5 = 5

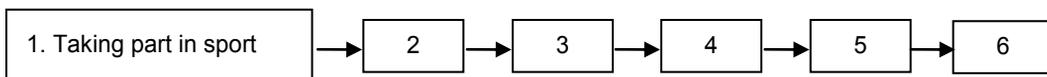
In Japan, men(a) _____ fond of base ball, golf and martial arts(b) _____ most students have not much free time, they spend their leisure (c) _____ English clubs or arts clubs (d) _____ holidays. They also love(e) _____ on skate boarding.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing how the Japanese spend their free time.

1 × 5 = 5



Model Question-10

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-4, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4 :

The Chinese put a lot of emphasis on the unity of the family. In the cities, the parks are often crowded with families spending their time together. There are lots of nice, clean parks for people to spend their time in. Sometimes musicians and acrobats perform in the open air to entertain people who are present there. In the evening many families spend their free time watching television.

The Japanese love to take part in sports in their free time. Baseball, golf and martial arts such as judo and karate are specially popular with men. Most students do not have much free time but during their holidays they join English clubs or art clubs. They also love skate boarding which involves riding on a flat piece of wood that has wheels under it. A lot of practice is needed to keep your balance on the board as it moves.

In Canada recreational activities can be divided into two types-summer and winter activities. Canada is a very cold country with snow everywhere in winter. Skiing is therefore a popular sport at that time and involves sliding down mountain slopes wearing a pair of skis. Snowboarding, which is very much like skateboarding, is also a favourite sports. The only difference between the two is that snowboarding is done on snow while skateboarding is done on concrete. In summer people love to go fishing, boating or swimming in places where there are large lakes or sea beaches. In

other places, golf and tennis are quite popular. Many people also go hunting, hiking, camping, or bird watching for outdoor activities. Hiking involves going for a very long walk in the mountains or in the countryside. For camping people go, sometimes with their families to live in the mountains or open spaces away from the city. There are many camping sites that provide facilities for food, sanitation and emergency medical services.

For the Germans leisure has become a major pursuit. Formerly, Germans used to work ten hours a day and six days a week and had very little time for leisure. But in modern times working hours in Germany have become shorter stretching over five days only. People have therefore more time to spare now than in the past. They are so interested in spending their free time effectively that there is even a German Leisure Association that conducts research on leisure activities. The Germans love to travel and almost half of all adults in Germany have made a trip outside the country just for pleasure and relaxation. There are also many sports centres where young people go for physical exercise. Going to dance clubs or long drives are other favourite pastimes. Hiking, going walking or visiting families and friends are also some of the most common leisure activities there.

However, whatever the country, one activity that is common to all is—watching television.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: 1 × 5 = 5

- (a) The Chinese emphasize/emphasis/important a lot on the unity of the family.
- (b) In China/Japan/Canada most students don't have much free time.
- (c) Musicians and acrobats in China perform in the open air to impress/amuse/depress the people.
- (d) Skating engages/entails/essential going down mountain slopes.
- (e) In the past the Germans worked eight/nine/ten hours a day.

Extra

- (1) German Language Association supervises/sanctions/ explores a research on leisure.
- (2) The Japanese are fond/devoted/like of sports.
- (3) Skates boarding is done on the earth/concrete/brick.
- (4) For the Germans, leisure has become a major quest/quarrel/quarry.
- (5) For camping people sometimes go to spend leisure in the field/ mountain/ village.
- (6) Camping sites supply/deploy/employ facilities for food.
- (7) Skiing is a populous/fabulous/favourite pastime to the Canadians.
- (8) The parks of China are often congested/ conquered/ echoed with families.
- (9) On holidays Japanese students attend/assure/ add English clubs.
- (10) A lot of practice is requisite/required/resembled for skate boarding.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information: 1 × 5 = 5

- (a) The unity of the family in China is very strong.
- (b) Skate boarding is to ride on a flat piece of wood.

- (c) Previously the Germans worked five days a week.
- (d) Students of Japan are fond of skate boarding.
- (e) All over the world the people spend their leisure watching television.

Extra

- (1) The Germans have now little time to relax.
- (2) All adults in Germany like to make journey with their family.
- (3) There is biting cold in Canada.
- (4) There is a little bit difference between skate boarding and snowboarding.
- (5) Germans leisure period has become shorter.
- (6) There are two types of past times in Japan.
- (7) The Canadian swim in the big river or pond.
- (8) Sports center are scarcely found in Germany.
- (9) The parks of Japan are always teemed with families.
- (10) Young people in Canada do physical exercise.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary: **1×5=5**

- (a) A lot of emphasis (put) _____ the unity of the family in Canada.
- (b) Most families in China (crowd) _____ the parks.
- (c) German's leisure has become as (shorter) _____ as the previous.
- (d) The Japanese (take) _____ part in sports in their free time.
- (e) The Canadians (divide) _____ their recreational activities into two.

Extra

- (1) (Perform) _____ of the acrobats and musicians are presented in the open field.
- (2) In Canada a lot of clean parks (find) _____.
- (3) Musician and acrobats provide (entertain) _____ to the people in the parks.
- (4) Base ball, golf and martial arts have got (popular) _____ in Japan.
- (5) During holidays most students in Japan spend their free time (join) _____ English clubs.
- (6) There is (involve) _____ of riding on a flat piece of wood.
- (7) Skate boarding is (love) _____ by students in Japan.
- (8) One (need) _____ a lot of practice for skate boarding.
- (9) It (snow) _____ in Canada in winter.
- (10) Skiing gained(popular) _____ in Canada.

4. (a) Make a list of five points about the recreational activities of the Germans. 1 × 5 = 5

(b) Make sentences from the table below.

1 × 5 = 5

Many people go to the sports centres	because	physical exercise is necessary
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Germans get little time to relax	it is a cold country
Most of the Germans make a trip to other countries	they work hard
Skiing is a popular game in Canada	it is attractive
People like bird-watching	six days a week
	they love to travel

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1 × 5 = 5

A	B
(a) For camping people go	(i) people love to go fishing.
(b) Snow boarding	(ii) to move over snow on skis.
(c) In summer	(in) is also a favourite sport.
(d) Going to dance clubs or for long drives are	(iv) other popular pastimes.
(e) Canada is a very cold country	(v) to spend a few days in the mountains.
	(vi) with snow everywhere.
	(vii) some of the most common leisure.

Unit-3 Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Two friends, Raghib and Adeeb, wanted to learn how to ride a bicycle, Adeeb bought a book called "How to Ride a Bicycle" and started reading it. On the other hand, Raghib took out his bicycle on the street and started trying to ride it. He fell off several times and Adeeb laughed at him.

However, by the time Adeeb finished the first chapter of his book, Raghib was riding his bicycle fairly well. Adeeb knew how the bicycle worked but did not know how to use it from first-hand experience.

Learning a language is like riding a bicycle. The most important thing about any language is communication. You learn to communicate effectively by using a language, by doing things with it and by experiencing it. You can learn English in the same way that Raghib learnt to ride a bicycle. Don't worry if people laugh at you when you make mistakes. You can certainly learn through mistakes.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answer to the following question: 1 × 5 = 5

- (a) What was Ragib to Adeeb?
- (b) How did Adeeb learn bicycle riding?
- (c) What was the name of Adeeb's book?
- (d) Why did Adeeb fall off several times?
- (e) How is riding a bicycle similar to learning a language?

Extra

- 1) What is the most important thing in learning a language?
- 2) What will we do if one laughs while we make mistakes?

- 3) Why did Adeeb laugh at Rajib?
- 4) What did Ragib want to do?
- 5) What was the difference between Ragib and Adeeb?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

1 × 5 = 5

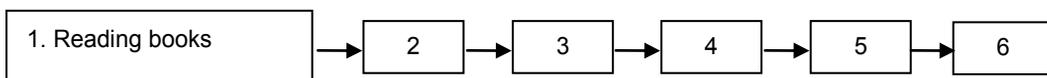
Ragib and Adeeb, two friends, wanted to learn (a) _____ a bicycle. Adeeb (b) _____ reading a book named 'How to Ride a Bicycle'. But Ragib started (c) _____ his bicycle. Adeeb was learning theoretically. So he learnt how a bicycle worked. On the contrary, Ragib was learning (d) _____. So he learnt (e) _____ completely and easily.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing the process of learning a language.

1 × 5 = 5



Model Question-11

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-5, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4 :

In Parambanan in Indonesia, worshippers consider themselves to be possessed by gods. In this state, they are able to drive needle through their cheeks and tongue without feeling any pain.

In the island of Bali, Indonesia, dancers meditate and make themselves go into trance-like state. They can then pierce their bodies with daggers without drawing out any blood.

Fakirs who practise Yoga learn to control their breathing to such an extent that their heart beats at only two beats a minute whereas a normal human heart beats 70-80 times per minute. They can then keep their heads buried in the ground for as long as they want without breathing.

Firewalkers in Polynesia believe themselves to be under the spell of a magical force called 'mana'. When they hold the hands of a spectator s/he also doesn't feel any pain. Researchers think the secret lies in walking very fast and not to let the feet be in touch with fire for a long time to be burnt.

Some Buddhist monks have learnt the art of meditation to such an extent that they can actually make their body temperature rise high enough to make vapours come out of wet towels placed on their bodies.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) In Indonesia adorers/creators/makers consider themselves to be possessed by God.
- (b) The secret lies in walking quickly/ slowly/narrowly.
- (c) Buddhist monks/ Indonesian worshippers/Yoga Fakirs have learnt the art of meditation.

- (d) The Yoga Fakirs control their breathing to a/ an some/ certain/ unlimited extent.
- (e) Indonesian dancers through meditation can penetrate/ pull/push their bodies with draggers.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information:

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) Yoga is considered a good exercise for controlling breathing.
- (b) Researchers do not think, magic is the secret of walking on fire.
- (c) Buddhist monks drive needles through their cheeks.
- (d) The dancers of Bali can pierce their bodies with draggers.
- (e) Polynesian fire walkers teach the spectators how to use magic.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary:

1×5=5

- (a) Indonesian worshippers have the (able) _____ drive the needles.
- (b) It (think) _____ researchers that the secret lies in walking fast.
- (c) Yoga Fakirs control their (breathe) _____.
- (d) The spectators of walking on fire don't have any (feel) _____
- (e) Fakirs (practice) _____ Yoga learn to control their breathing.

4. Make a list of five strange personalities of Indonesia and Polynesia:

1 × 5 = 5

Unit-5 Lesson-5

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8 :

A cook once roasted a duck for his master. The roast looked so delicious that the cook couldn't resist the temptation and ate up one of the drumsticks. When his master sat down to eat he quickly noticed the missing leg and asked what had happened to the other leg. The cook told him that the duck had one leg only. The master was not to be fooled. He said that there was no such thing as a one-legged duck. The cook insisted that this duck had only one leg. The master was very annoyed with the stubbornness of the cook and threatened to fire him from this job. Right at that moment, the cook looked out of the window and saw some ducks resting outside in the courtyard. One of the ducks was standing on one leg and had the other leg folded inside. He drew the attention of his master and showed him that some ducks did indeed have one leg. The master clapped his hands loudly which startled the duck. It put down its other leg as well, and ran off. The maser looked at the cook. The cook replied quietly that his master was right after all. If he had known this trick, he would have clapped his hands too before cooking to bring out the other leg. The master was very amused by the ready wit of the cook and said that he would forgive him this time because it was the first time. But he did not want to see any more one-legged ducks on the table in future.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answer to these questions:

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) How did the roast look?
- (b) Why did the cook fail to resist temptation?
- (c) What did the cook see outside?
- (d) Who won at last?

(e) Why did the cook fail to befool his master?

Extra

- (1) What startled the duck?
- (2) Why did the master forgive the cook?
- (3) Why did the master clap?
- (4) How did the cook make his master laugh?
- (5) How was the master amused?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1 × 5 = 5

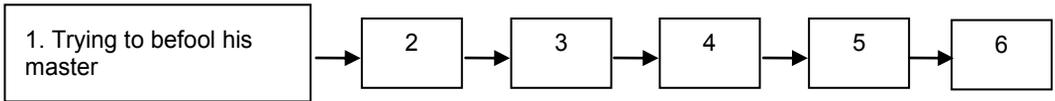
The cook cooked the roast so (a) _____ that he himself (b) _____ to resist his temptation. He could not but (c) _____ one of the drumsticks. Sitting down to eat, it (d) _____ to the notice of the master. He asked (e) _____ happened to the other leg.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences :

5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing how assertive the cook in his expression.

1 × 5 = 5



Model Question-12

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-5, Lesson-5

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4 :

A cook once roasted a duck for his master. The roast looked so delicious that the cook couldn't resist the temptation and ate up one of the drumsticks. When his master sat down to

eat he quickly noticed the missing leg and asked what had happened to the other leg. The cook told him that the duck had one leg only. The master was not to be fooled. He said that there was no such thing as a one-legged duck. The cook insisted that this duck had only one leg. The master was very annoyed with the stubbornness of the cook and threatened to fire him from this job. Right at that moment, the cook looked out of the window and saw some ducks resting outside in the courtyard. One of the ducks was standing on one leg and had the other leg folded inside. He drew the attention of his master and showed him that some ducks did indeed have one leg. The master clapped his hands loudly which startled the duck. It put down its other leg as well, and ran off. The master looked at the cook. The cook replied quietly that his master was right after all. If he had known this trick, he would have clapped his hands too before cooking to bring out the other leg. The master was very amused by the ready wit of the cook and said that he would forgive him this time because it was the first time. But he did not want to see any more one-legged ducks on the table in future.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:

1 × 5 = 5

- (b) The duck (roasted/was roasted/ was roasting) by the cook.
- (c) The roast looked very (tasteful/succulent/appetizing).
- (d) The insistence of the cook (hugged/irritated/harassed) the master.

- (e) The (statement/expression/idea) of the master was proved true.
- (f) The master (penalized/forgave/unpunished) the cook.

Extra

- (1) The (inflexibility/flexibility/softness) of the cook annoyed the master.
- (2) Finally the cook (agreed/ accepted/ supported) the master.
- (3) The cook failed to (guile/ begot/ convince) the master.
- (4) The cook was forgiven for his (presence/absence/ innocence) of mind.
- (5) Hands' clap of the master (puzzled/purified/harassed) the master.
- (6) The cook failed to (hinder/protect/prevent) his temptation.
- (7) The cook seems to be (intelligent/innocent/ignorant).
- (8) The ready wit of the cook (gladdened/tricked/ befooled) the master.
- (9) The cook (persisted/protected/prohibited) that the duck had one leg only.
- (10) The master (feared/tore/told) to dismiss him from the job.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information:

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) The cook was able to misguide the master.
- (b) The artifice of the cook delighted the master.
- (c) The master dismissed the cook from his job.
- (d) The roast was too appetizing to be overlooked.
- (e) The duck really belonged to one leg.

Extra

- (1) The obstinacy of the cook pleased the master.
- (2) The cook persisted that the duck had one leg only.
- (3) A cook roasted a duck for the guest of his master.
- (4) The master got pleasure getting the answer of the cook.
- (5) The stubbornness of the cook amused the master.
- (6) The cook was very cunning.
- (7) The master saw one legged duck before.
- (8) The master forgave the cook for the first time.
- (9) The cook at last confessed his fault.
- (10) The cook was polite after all.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) A duck (roast) _____ a cook one day.
- (b) The delicious roast (tempt) _____ the cook.
- (c) One of the drumstick (eat) _____ the cook.
- (d) (Sit) _____ down to eat the master noticed the missing leg
- (e) The missing leg came to the (notice) _____ the master.

Extra

- (1) The (delicious) _____ of the roast tempted the cook.
- (2) The cook failed to make the master(fool) _____

- (3) The stubbornness of the cook (annoy) _____ the master.
- (4) The cook show (insist) _____ of having one leg only.
- (5) The cook had (stubborn) _____ in his statement.
- (6) The (insist) _____ the cook irritated the master.
- (7) The master gave (threaten) _____ the cook.
- (8) (Look) _____ out of the window the cook saw a duck on the court yard.
- (9) The cook saw some duck (rest) _____ on the yard.
- (10) The cook was (quietly) _____ at the time of replying.

4. (a) Make a list of five deeds of the cook.

1 × 5 = 5

(b) Make five sentences from the table below.

1 × 5 = 5

The master	saw	the duck deliciously.
The cook	threatened	too silly to be credible.
	ate	one of the drumsticks.
The cook's lie	roasted	the cook for his misdeed.
He	was	amused by the ready wit of the cook.
		one of the ducks.

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary.

1 × 5 = 5

A	B
(a) The master clapped his hands	(i) so delightfully.
(b) The master was very annoyed	(ii) with the stubbornness of the cook.
(c) The roast looked	(iii) loudly which startled the duck.
(d) The cook told him	(iv) by the ready wit of the cook.
(e) The master was very amused	(v) so delicious.
	(vi) that the duck had one leg only.
	(vii) as a one-legged duck.

Unit-5 Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8 :

In Parambanan in Indonesia, worshippers consider themselves to be possessed by gods. In this state, they are able to drive needle through their cheeks and tongue without feeling any pain.

In the island of Ball, Indonesia, dancers meditate and make themselves go into trance-like state. They can then pierce their bodies with daggers without drawing out any blood.

Fakirs who practise Yoga learn to control their breathing to such an extent that their heart beats at only two beats a minute whereas a normal human heart beats 70-80 times per minute. They can then keep their heads buried in the ground for a long as they want without breathing.

Fire walkers in Polynesia believe themselves to be under the spell of a magical force called 'mana'. When they hold the hands of a spectator s/he also doesn't feel any pain.

Researchers think the secret lies in walking very fast and not to let the feet be in touch with fire for a long time to be burnt.

Some Buddhist monks have learnt the art of meditation to such an extent that they can actually make their body temperature rise high enough to make vapours come out of wet towels placed on their bodies.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answer to these questions:

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) What do Indonesian worshippers think?
- (b) How do Indonesian worshippers drive needles?
- (c) What do researchers of Polynesia think of walking on fire?
- (d) What do Indonesian dancers do?
- (e) What is the normal human heart beat?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

1 × 5 = 5

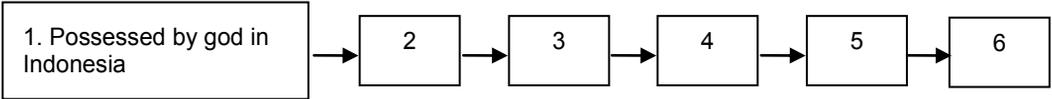
Indonesian worshippers (a) _____ that they are (b) _____ by gods. In the state they(c) _____ drive needles but don't (d) _____ any blood. Again the dancers of Bali make themselves go in to trance-like state through(e) _____

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing different personalities of different countries.

1 × 5 = 5



Model Question-13

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-5, Lesson-6

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

His name was Jerry; he has been at the orphanage since he was four. I could picture him at four, with the same grave gray-blue eyes and the same-independence? No, the word that comes to me is "integrity". It is embedded on courage, but it is more than brave. It is honest, but it is more than honesty.

The axe handle broke one day. Jerry said the orphanage woodshop would repair it. I brought money to pay for the job and he refused it. "I'll pay for it," he said, "I brought the axe down careless."

"But no one hits accurately every time, "I told him, "The fault was in the handle."

It was only then that he would take the money. He was standing back of his own carelessness. He was a freewill agent and he chose to do careful work: and if he failed he took the responsibility without subterfuge.

And he did for me the unnecessary thing, the gracious thing that we find done only by the great of heart. Things no training can teach, for they are done on the instant, with no predicated experience. He found a cubbyhole beside the fireplace that I had not noticed. There, of his own accord, he put wood, so that I might always have dry fire material ready in case of sudden wet weather. A stone was loose in the rough walk to

the cabin. He dug a deeper hole and steadied it, although he came, himself by a shortcut over the bank.

I found that when I tried to return his thoughtfulness with such things as candy and apples, he was wordless. "Thank you" was, perhaps, an expression for which he had no use, for his courtesy was instinctive. He only looked at the gift and at me and a curtain lifted, so that I saw deeper into the clear well of his eyes; and gratitude was there, and affection, soft over the firm granite of character.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) Jerry was fond of dependence/liberty/equity.
- (b) The phrase 'of his own accord' means willingly/ selflessly/ ruthlessly.
- (c) Jerry took gifts with thankfulness/ abhorrence/ benevolence.
- (d) Jerry worked for the authoress willingly/eagerlessly/ simply.
- (e) Jerry's courtesy was inborn/cumulative/creative

Extra

- (1) Jerry took the responsibility without an artifice/artfulness/thoughtfulness
- (2) Jerry was a boy of delicate/extrovert/firm character.
- (3) Jerry thought himself to be liable/fortunate/ irresponsible for breaking the axe-handle.
- (4) Jerry was always conscious/attentive/careful to the comfort of the authoress.
- (5) Jerry had been at the orphanage since he was five/six/four.
- (6) According to the writer integrity is embedded on dishonesty/ courage/ discouragement.
- (7) According to the writer integrity is more than dishonesty/ honesty/arrogance.
- (8) According to the writer integrity is more than brave/grave/deprive.
- (9) No one hits similarly/ honestly/ accurately every time.
- (10) Jerry's sense of duty/courtesy/integrity impressed the authoress.
- (11) Jerry wanted to get the axe-handle repair/repared/ repairing.
- (12) Jerry's courtesy was formal/artificial/inborn.
- (13) Jerry came to the orphanage at the age of eight/ four/twelve.
- (14) The phrase 'of his own accord' means willingly/at random/freely.
- (15) What impressed the writer most was Jerry's integrity/ probity/fairness.
- (16) It was because of his greatness/magnanimity/ generosity of heart Jerry chose to do careful work.
- (17) Jerry did good things for the comfort of the authoress without being demand/wanted/ asked.
- (18) As his courtesy was simple/instinctive/common he did not thank the writer.
- (19) Jerry took the responsibility without excuse/temptation/ delay.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information.

1x5 = 5

- (a) Jerry did for the writer the unnecessary thing.
- (b) Jerry steadied the loose stone for his own use.
- (c) Jerry said the orphanage woodshop would repair the broken axe handle.
- (d) Jerry was standing back of his own care.

(e) The writer told Jerry that the fault had been in the handle of axe.

Extra

- (1) Jerry was crazy to have motherly love, and affection.
- (2) Jerry had been at the orphanage for four years.
- (3) Integrity is embedded on courage.
- (4) Jerry did for me the necessary thing.
- (5) One day Jerry broke the axe handle.
- (6) Jerry had moral courage to confess his fault.
- (7) He did the odd job willingly.
- (8) Jerry was in the habit of thanking others.
- (9) He put the fire wood in the cubby hole.
- (10) The axe-handle broke because Jerry brought the axe down careless.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary. **1×5= 5**

- (a) The writer could (imaginative)_____him at four years old.
- (b) The writer (bring) _____money to pay for the job.
- (c) Jerry (like) _____do careful work.
- (d) Jerry was supposed to be a freewill (agency) _____.
- (e) He took every responsibility without (excusal) _____.

Extra

- (1) Jerry (be) _____at the orphanage since he was four.
- (2) He took the (responsible) _____breaking the axe-handle.
- (3) He chose to work (careful) _____.
- (4) He was an orphan boy (live) _____the orphanage.
- (5) (Dig) _____a deeper hole, Jerry steadied a loose stone.
- (6) Jerry (admit) _____his fault without subterfuge.
- (7) Jerry did his work (careful) _____
- (8) In case of his (fail) _____ Jerry took the responsibility.
- (9) (Stand) _____back of his own carelessness, Jerry earned the admiration of the writer.
- (10) There (be) _____a fault in the axe handle when Jerry started chopping wood.

4. (a) Make a list of five points describing Jerry's character.

1×5= 5

(b) Make five sentences from the table below.

1×5= 5

Jerry was sent	was fixed	for the word integrity.
The authoress had	a special meaning	at the age of four.
Jerry	to the orphanage	he did not believe in formality.
Jerry did not say 'thank you'	had because	affection for Jerry.

Jerry's integrity

have

his mental freedom.

firmly on courage.

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1x5= 5

A	B
(a) Jerry found a cubbyhole	(i) but it is more than brave.
(b) Jerry was standing back	(ii) beside the stone.
(c) It is embedded on courage,	(iii) beside the fireplace.
(d) Jerry was	(iv) deeper into the clear well of his (Jerry's) eyes.
(e) The authoress intended to see	(v) a freewill agent.
	(vi) of his own carelessness.
	(vii) was not dishonest.

Unit: 06 Lesson:03

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8 :

In recent years, there have been many alarming reports that the world's climate is undergoing a significant change. All these reports provide strong evidence that world temperatures are increasing day by day. This increase in global warming is caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the earth. Most climatologists believe that the greenhouse effect is the likely cause of this global warming. What is the greenhouse effect? It is the gradual warming of the air surrounding the earth as a result of heat being trapped by environmental pollution. This is exemplified by the destruction and burning down of tropical rain forests, by traffic that clogs up city streets, by the rapid growth of industry, the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in packaging and manufacturing commercial products, the use of detergents such as washing powder and washing-up liquid and so on. The oceans are also said to be affected both because of human waste and because of pollution caused by industrial waste products, oil seeping from damaged supertankers and from other maritime disasters. However, the main culprits for global warming are carbon dioxide gas, produced by the burning of fossil fuels and forests, and pollutants such as methane and chlorofluorocarbons. Climatologists predict that midway through the next century, temperatures may have risen by as much as 4°C. This could catastrophically reduce mankind's ability to grow food, destroy or severely damage wildlife and wilderness, raise sea level and thereby flood coastal areas and farmland. The alarming news about Bangladesh is that as a result of the rise of the sea level, the lower southern part of the country may one day go under water.

5. Write short answers to these questions about environment.

1x5 = 5

- (a) What do you understand by "global warming"?
- (b) What is the greenhouse effect?
- (c) How does global warming affect wildlife and wildernesses?
- (d) What are the causes of global warming?
- (e) How is deforestation related to the greenhouse effect?

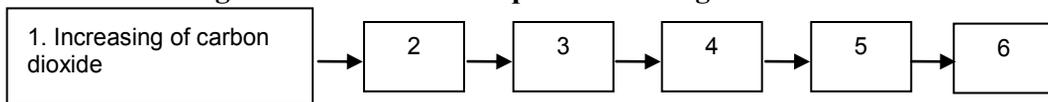
6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

1x5=5

Global warming is a serious threat to human civilization. Because of it sea level is (a) _____ gradually. If it continues unabated, many (b) _____ of the world will go under water. Bangladesh will not be an (c) _____ to this. The cause of global warming is environmental (d) _____. So we should take (e) _____ measures to prevent our environment from being polluted.

7. Summarise the passage mentioning five causes of the rise in the temperature. 1x5= 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the causes and consequences of the greenhouse effect. 1x5 = 5



Model Question-14

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-6, Lesson-2

Read the passage below and answer the question no:1-4

Water, another vital element of the environment, is also polluted in different ways. Man pollutes water by throwing waste into it. Farmers use chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. When rain and floods wash away some of these chemicals they get mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Mills and factories also throw their poisonous chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals and thus pollute the water. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human waste into them. In sanitary latrines and unsafe drains standing on river and canal banks are also responsible for further pollution. Thus water is contaminated by various kinds of waste and filth.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- (a) Water is an urgent/important/ultimate element of the environment.
- (b) Water is camouflaged/refined/contaminated by waste.
- (c) Farmers/Engines/Sea vessels use chemical fertilizers and insecticides.
- (d) Rain and floods wash away the chemicals/seeds/plants.
- (e) Mills and factories throw their refined/defective/waste products into rivers and canals.

Extra

- (1) Poisonous chemicals from farmlands/mills and factories/residential areas pollute the water.
- (2) Insanitary latrines and unsafe/deep/muddy drains are also responsible for further pollution,
- (3) Water is contaminated by various kinds of waste and products/objects/filth.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1x5 = 5

- (a) Water is a less important element of the environment.
- (b) Water cannot be polluted.
- (c) There is only one way of water pollution.
- (d) Farmers always use natural fertilizers in their fields.

(e) Rain and floods wash away chemicals to the rivers, canals and ponds.

Extra

(1) Mills and factories also pollute water.

(2) Mills and factories throw their refined products into water.

(3) Water vehicles are not responsible for water pollution.

(4) In sanitary latrines and unsafe drains standing on river and canal banks are also responsible for water pollution,

(5) Our water is contaminated by various kinds of waste and filth.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary. **1 × 5 = 5**

(a) Water is (contaminate) _____ different ways.

(b) We often pollute water by (throw) _____ waste into it.

(c) Farmers (use) _____ chemical fertilizers and insecticides in fields.

(d) Chemicals are (mix) _____ water in rivers, canals and ponds.

(e) Chemical fertilizers (wash) _____ away by rain and floods.

Extra

(1) In sanitary latrines and unsafe drains (stand) _____ the bank of rivers are responsible for water pollution.

(2) Water vehicles also pollute rivers by (dump) _____ oil, food waste and human waste into them,

(3) Poisonous chemicals (throw) _____ water cause water pollution.

(4) Water (contaminate) _____ various kinds of waste and filth.

4. (a) Make a list of five agents who are responsible for water pollution, also mentioning how they pollute water. **5**

Or,

(b) From your study of the passage choose the suitable phrases from Column B to match the parts of sentence in Column A. **5**

Column A	Column B
a) Environment is polluted by	a) dump waste
b) Vehicles emit	b) for various purposes
c) Man contaminates water	c) smoke
d) There is no place left to	d) rubbish
e) Man makes fire	e) in various ways.

Unit-5 Lesson-6

Read the passage below and answer Questions: 5-8

His name was Jerry; he has been at the orphanage since he was four. I could picture him at four, with the same grave gray-blue eyes and the same-independence? No, the word that comes to me is "integrity". It is embedded on courage, but it is more than brave. It is honest, but it is more than honesty.

The axe handle broke one day. Jerry said the orphanage woodshop would repair it. I brought money to pay for the job and he refused it. "I'll pay for it," he said, "I brought the axe down careless."

"But no one hits accurately every time, " I told him, "The fault was in the handle." It was only then that he would take the money. He was standing back of his own carelessness. He was a freewill agent and he chose to do careful work: and if he failed he took the responsibility without subterfuge.

And he did for me the unnecessary thing, the gracious thing that we find done only by the great of heart. Things no training can teach, for they are done on the instant, with no predicated experience. He found a cubbyhole beside the fireplace that I had not noticed. There, of his own accord, he put wood, so that I might always have dry fire material ready in case of sudden wet weather. A stone was loose in the rough walk to the cabin. He dug a deeper hole and steadied it, although he came, himself by a shortcut over the bank.

I found that when I tried to return his thoughtfulness with such things as candy and apples, he was wordless. "Thank you" was, perhaps, an expression for which he had no use, for his courtesy was instinctive. He only looked at the gift and at me and a curtain lifted, so that I saw deeper into the clear well of his eyes; and gratitude was there, and affection, soft over the firm granite of character.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions about Jerry:

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) Who was Jerry?
- (b) When had he been at the orphanage?
- (c) What did Jerry break?
- (d) What did Jerry do for the writer?
- (e) What did the writer see in Jerry?

Extra

- (1) What is integrity embedded on?
- (2) Where was Jerry living when he was four?
- (3) Why did Jerry want to pay for the repair of the axe handle?
- (4) When did Jerry agree to take the money for the repair of the axe handle?
- (5) "The fault was in the handle" who said this?
- (6) Why did not Jerry thank the writer?
- (7) What impressed the writer most?
- (8) Why did Jerry choose to do careful work?
- (9) Why did Jerry do good things for the authoress?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

1 × 5 = 5

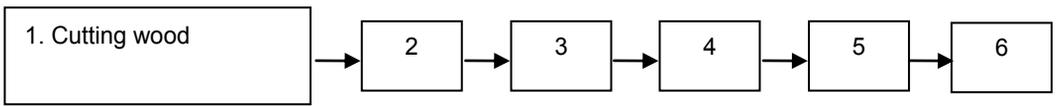
Jerry was an (a) _____ boy. He lost his parents when he was four. He had no (b) _____ to live in. So, he had been at the orphanage since he was four. While living there, he developed a strong (c) _____ of morality. And the only word that can suitably define his character is (d) _____. It is based on (e) - _____.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how Jerry who had been at the orphanage, could maintain his integrity. (No. 1 has been done for you) :

1 × 5 = 5



Model Question-15

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-6, Lesson-2

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-8:

The world is producing millions of tons of domestic rubbish and toxic industrial waste each year, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to find suitable locations to get rid of all the refuse. The disposal of various kinds of waste is seriously polluting the environment. We know that air is an important element of our environment and our air is polluted by smoke. Man makes fires to cook food, make bricks, melt tar for road construction and to do many other things. Fires create smoke and pollute the air. Railway engines and powerhouses create smoke by burning coal and oil. Mills and factories also belch a lot of smoke. Buses, trucks and cars use petrol and diesel oil. These too emit smoke. All these kinds of smoke pollute the air.

Water, another vital element of the environment, is also polluted in different ways. Man pollutes water by throwing waste into it. Farmers use chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. When rain and floods wash away some of these chemicals, they get mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Mills and factories also throw their poisonous chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals and thus pollute water. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human waste into them. Insanitary latrines and unsafe drains standing on river and canal banks are also responsible for further pollution. Thus, water is contaminated by various kinds of waste and filth.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1×5=5

- Chemical fertilizers and insecticides use/used/are used in agricultural lands pollute water.
- There remains/stays/leave no place to dump waste.
- It is difficult to dispose waste because of suitable/available/empty location.
- Mills and factories also contain/vomit/emit smoke.
- The untidy/ unhygienic /unwanted latrines cause water pollution.

Extra

- Smoke creates/created/creating by fire pollutes air.
- Chemicals wash/washed/are washed away by rain and floods are responsible for water pollution.
- Environment pollution can be minimised by being hopeful/conscious/helpful.
- Dirt/weed/smoke causes water pollution.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1 × 5 = 5

- There is no suitable place for garbaging domestic rubbish and industrial waste.
- The cause of water pollution is the disposal of various kinds of waste.
- Water is contaminated by smoke.
- All types of latrines standing on the river and canal don't cause water pollution.

(e) Chemical fertilizers and insecticides help to prevent water from being polluted.

Extra

- (1) Considering the importance of water for life is next to air.
- (2) All types of insanitary latrines pollute water.
- (3) Man is not responsible for polluting environment.
- (4) Water vehicles have no connection with water pollution.
- (5) Man pollutes water by misusing it.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. **1×5=5**

- (a) People are facing much (difficult) — to find suitable locations to get rid of all these.
- (b) Chemicals and waste products (throw)—mills and factories are very poisonous.
- (c) Mills and factories are responsible for (poison) ————— water.
- (d) Millions of tons of domestic rubbish and toxic industrial waste are being (produce) —
— the world.
- (e) The environment is being (contaminate) ————— the disposal of various kinds of waste.

Extra

- (1) Smoke is (create) ————— fire.
- (2) Various kinds of waste and filth cause the (contaminate) ————— water.
- (3) (Emit) ————— smoke is also caused by buses, trucks and cars.
- (4) It is (know) ————— all that air is an important element.
- (5) Fire is (make) ————— man to cook food.
- (6) Chemicals (get) ————— mixed with water causes water pollution.
- (7) Man pollutes environment by (dump) ————— waste here and there.

4. (a) Make a list of five things that pollute environment. **1x5 = 5**

Or. (b) Make sentences from the following substitution table. **5**

(i) Air and water	is	essential to prevent pollution.
(ii) They	have	rare in Bangladesh.
(iii) Insanitary latrines	add	less importance for man.
(iv) All types of smokes	cause	important for our existence.
(v) Public awareness	are	by many ways.
	are being polluted	to water pollution.
	has	air pollution.

5. Write short answers to these questions. **1×5=5**

- (a) How do mills and factories pollute water?
- (b) How can we prevent water pollution?
- (c) Where do farmers use chemical fertilizers and insecticides?
- (d) How do water vehicles contribute to water pollution?

(e) Do you think insanitary latrines and unsafe drains are responsible for water pollution?

Extra

- (1) Why does man make fire?
- (2) Why is tar used?
- (3) Why is it difficult to dispose waste?
- (4) In how many ways can smoke be created?
- (5) How do rail engines and powerhouses pollute air?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1 × 5 = 5

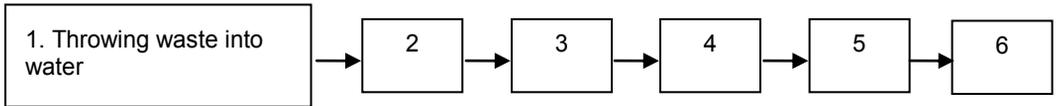
If we want to live a (a)—— life, we should prevent the pollution of the (b)——. Total prevention may be (c) —— but we can certainly (d)—— pollution by raising (e)—— among the people.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences.

5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing the factors that cause water pollution.

1 × 5 = 5



Model Question-16

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-6, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

In recent years, there have been many alarming reports that the world's climate is undergoing a significant change. All these reports provide strong evidence that world temperatures are increasing day by day. This increase in global warming is caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the earth. Most climatologists believe that the greenhouse effect is the likely cause of this global warming. What is the greenhouse effect? It is the gradual warming of the air surrounding the earth as a result of heat being trapped by environmental pollution. This is exemplified by the destruction and burning down of tropical rain forests, by traffic that clogs up city streets, by the rapid growth of industry, the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in packaging and manufacturing commercial products, the use of detergents such as washing powder and washing-up liquid and so on. The oceans are also said to be affected both because of human waste and because of pollution caused by industrial waste products, oil seeping from damaged supertankers and from other maritime disasters. However, the main culprits for global warming are carbon dioxide gas, produced by the burning of fossil fuels and forests, and pollutants such as methane and chlorofluorocarbons. Climatologists predict that midway through the next century, temperatures may have risen by as much as 4°C. This could catastrophically reduce mankind's ability to grow food, destroy or severely damage wildlife and wilderness, raise sea level and thereby flood coastal areas and farmland. The alarming news about Bangladesh is that as a result of the rise of the sea level, the lower southern part of the country may one day go under water.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5 = 5

- (a) According to the majority of the climatologists, the greenhouse effect is the plausible/ problem/ prime cause of global warming.

- (b) The global warning may have a disastrous /magnificent/ dangerous effect on life on earth.
- (c) The burning of fossil fuels, forest and various pollutants is the cause of production/ destruction / absorption of carbon dioxide gas.
- (d) The dumping of industrial wastes and waste-products into the ocean/lack/pond is also cause of water pollution.
- (e) The rise of temperature may one day submerge / flood / destruct the lower southern part of Bangladesh.

Extra

- (1) World temperature is improving/ strengthening /going up day by day.
- (2) The alarming news of Bangladesh is that the lower southern part of the country may go down/up/above water.
- (3) Industrial waste causes the ocean expanded/ polluted/contaminate.
- (4) By midway through the next century temperature may go up /climb/soar by as much as 40⁰C
- (5) Carbon-dioxide gas is produced by the ignition/flaring/ flickering of fossil fuels, forest and pollutants.

2. Write whether the following statements are true/false. If false, give the correct information. 1x5 = 5

- (a) Carbon-dioxide gas is the only culprit for global warming.
- (b) The greenhouse effect is a global phenomenon.
- (c) Fossil fuels and forests are some of the main culprits for global warming.
- (d) The greenhouse effect can be diminished if we can reduce the environmental pollution,
- (e) Global warming is good for the cold countries of the world.

Extra

- (1) There has been no change of the climate.
- (2) The green house effect is a global phenomenon.
- (3) Bangladesh is not free from the alarm of greenhouse effect.
- (4) As a result of global warming the sea levels are going down.
- (5) Any kind of powder is a detergent.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1x5 = 5

- (a) The greenhouse effect may be the cause of (destruct) _____ wildlife and wilderness.
- (b) According to the (believe) _____ the climatologists, the greenhouse effect is the most likely cause of the global warming.
- (c) If the sea level rises abnormally, we have reason to be (worry) _____.
- (d) Carbon dioxide is (produce) _____ the burning of fossil fuels and forests,
- (e) Even the oceans are getting (pollution) _____.

Extra

The alarming report in the recent years is that the world's climate is changing (a) _____. Strong evidence (b) _____ by all these reports shows that the temperatures of the world are on the (c) _____. The increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the earth is (d) _____ global warming. It is the (e) _____ of most of the climatologists that the cause of the "greenhouse effect" is this global warming.

4. (a) Make a list of five things that cause the global warming.

1x5 = 5

Or

(b) Make sentences from the following substitution table.

5

Rise in temperature	may fall	victim to global warming by midway through the next century.
Greenhouse effect	causes	free from pollution.
We	help	forest to save our environment.
Bangladesh	remains	serious consequence on our food production.
Rapid growth of industries also	is	pollution.
	should preserve	the environment
		an international problem.

(c) From your study of the passage choose the suitable phrases from column B to match the parts of sentence in Column A.

Column A	Column B
a) Global warming may have	a) global phenomenon
b) The greenhouse effect is a	b) industrially developed countries
c) Polluted water is very bad	c) for health
d) Environmental pollution is a big problem for	d) destructive effect on life
e) This problem should be addressed	e) disastrous

Unit: 06 Lessons: 02

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

Water, another vital element of the environment, is also polluted in different ways. Man pollutes water by throwing waste into it. Farmers use chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. When rain and floods wash away some of these chemicals, they get mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Mills and factories also throw their poisonous chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals and thus pollute the water. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human waste into them. In sanitary latrines and unsafe drains standing on river and canal banks are also responsible for further pollution. Thus water is contaminated by various kinds of waste and filth.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to the following questions.

1x5 = 5

- (a) What is a vital element of the environment?
- (b) How does a farmer pollute water?
- (c) How do mills and factories pollute water?
- (d) How do water vehicles cause water pollution?
- (e) Do you think insanitary latrines and unsafe drains are responsible for water pollution?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1x5 = 5

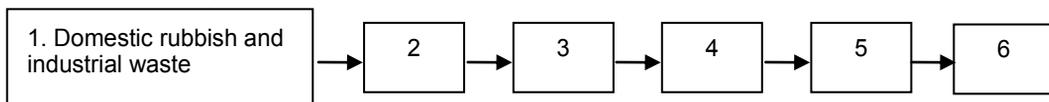
- (a) Water is polluted in _____ ways.
- (b) Man is a vital _____ of environment.
- (c) Farmers use chemicals and _____ in their fields.
- (d) Mills and factories _____ their waste products into rivers.
- (e) Water vehicles are also responsible _____ water pollution.

7. Summarise water pollution in five sentences.

1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flowchart showing the facts responsible for air pollution. (No. 1 has been done for you.)

1x5 = 5



Model Question-17

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-6, Lesson-4

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

Humans, animals and plants are all important elements of the natural environment. But humans are cruelly destroying plants and animals and thereby creating a danger for us all. The destruction of forests and other habitats is causing the extinction of various plants and animals every day. These losses are particularly severe in the areas of tropical forests which cover only 7% of the surface of the globe, but which provide the living space for between 50% and 80% of all our wildlife. Many wild animals and birds such as pandas, bears, tigers, alligators, whales, wolves, eagles, falcons, kites and buzzards are faced with the threat of extinction today. Their decline has been accelerated by the destruction of their feeding and nestling places, by the collection of eggs, and above all by the widespread use of chemicals and pesticides which enter their food chains leading to sterility and mass deaths. Hunting of birds and animals is another cause of their extinction. Men kill birds for food and feathers, hunt big cats to make fur coats and slaughter alligators and other reptiles for shoes and bags. In addition, whale-hunting has also drastically reduced the number of blue whales in the Atlantic Ocean.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5 = 5

- (a) Humans are destroying plants and animals which are good/useful/dangerous to us.
- (b) Many of our wild species are now entangled/ endangered/ encircled.
- (c) Most of the wild animals live in the tropical/subtropical/ coastal forests.

- (d) Hunting of birds is a cause of their destruction/ increase/ extinction.
- (e) Whale hunting has reduced the number of blue whales in the Indian/Pacific/Atlantic Ocean.

Extra

- (1) Man is endangering his own life by protecting/taking care of/ ruining plants and animals.
- (2) The destruction of forests and other habitats is the cause of the extinction/safe guard/termination of different kinds of animals and plants.
- (3) Blue whales are accessible/procurable/available in the Atlantic Ocean.
- (4) The extinction/survival/presence of mankind is linked to the existence of our wildlife.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5 = 5

- (a) Humans, animals and plants are ordinary elements of natural environment.
- (b) Losses of plants and animals are severe in the tropical region.
- (c) Men kill birds for food and feathers.
- (d) In order to protect environment we should not protect our wildlife.
- (e) Sterility among the birds is caused by destruction of forests.

Extra

- (1) To show kindness to animals is to show kindness to human beings.
- (2) Man is responsible for his own danger.
- (3) Wild creatures should be saved for our own safety.
- (4) Environmental pollution has caused the decrease of blue whales in the Atlantic Ocean.
- (5) George Haycock wrote about the wild nature of man.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1x5 = 5

- (a) (Destroy) _____ forests have a very bad effect on the wild animals.
- (b) They (lose) _____ their breeding places.
- (c) Their food chain is also (affect) _____ the widespread use of chemicals.
- (d) Many wild animals (face) _____ with the threat of extinction.
- (e) (Hunt) _____ animals should be restricted by the government.

Extra

- (1) The (cruel) _____ human beings are responsible for the destruction of plants and animals.
- (2) Showing (kind) _____ animals is showing (kind) _____ mankind.
- (3) All species are important in order to maintain the balance of (ecological) _____.
- (4) George Haycock is the (write) _____ of a number of books on wildlife.
- (5) The (live) _____ place of over 7% of all of the world's life is in the areas between 50% and 80% of the world's tropical forest.

4. a) Make a list of five important points that are responsible for destruction of the forest and its habitats. 1x5 = 5

b) Make sentence from the following substitution table: 5

Wild life	is	by this time.
Their number	has quickened	day by day
Many wild animals	is increasing	essential for maintaining ecological balance.
Many	has	this process
The destruction of wild life	are on the way of extinction	on the way of extinction.
	is lessening	for beauty only
	have faced extinction	in the pervious years

Unit: 06, Lesson: 01

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

The world is producing millions of tons of domestic rubbish and toxic industrial waste each year, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to find suitable locations to get rid of all the refuse. The disposal of various kinds of waste is seriously polluting the environment. We know that air is an important element of our environment and our air is polluted by smoke. Man makes fires to cook food, make bricks, and melt tar for road construction and to do many other things. Fires create smoke and pollute the air. Railway engines and powerhouses create smoke by burning coal and oil. Mills and factories also belch a lot of smoke. Buses, trucks and cars use petrol and diesel oil. These too emit smoke. All these kinds of smoke pollute the air. Water, another vital element of the environment, is also polluted in different ways. Man pollutes water by throwing waste into it. Farmers use chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. When rain and floods wash away some of these chemicals, they get mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Mills and factories also throw their poisonous chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals and thus pollute the water. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human waste into them. Insanitary latrines and unsafe drains standing on river and canal banks are also responsible for further pollution. Thus, water is contaminated by various kinds of waste and filth.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions. 1x5 = 5

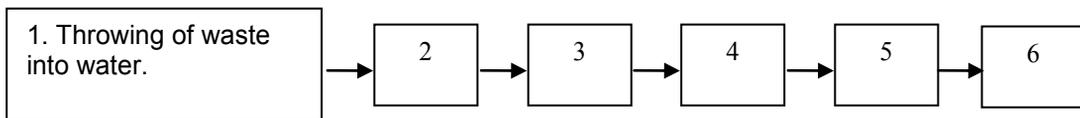
- (a) Why is it difficult to dispose of waste?
- (b) In how many ways can smoke be created? ;
- (c) What do you think is the main cause of air pollution in the air where you live?
- (d) How do mills and factories pollute water?
- (e) How can we prevent water pollution?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: 1x5 = 5

If we want to live a (a) _____ life, we should prevent the pollution of the (b) _____. Total prevention may be (c) _____ but we can certainly (d) _____ pollution by raising (e) _____ among the people.

7. Summarise five activities that pollute air. 1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the factors that cause water pollution. 1x5 = 5



Model Question -18

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-6, Lesson-5

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Every year millions of people all over the world die unnecessarily as a result of pollution. These unfortunate and avoidable deaths are brought about by four specific factors. Firstly, air pollution from factories, burning trash and vehicle fumes cause pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases. Then, water pollution from industrial discharge, the indiscriminate disposal of toxic chemicals and the dumping of human waste into rivers and canals causes poisoning and water-borne disease such as cholera and diarrhoea. The next factor is the noise pollution from vehicle horns and microphones that might cause aggression and damage hearing. And finally, odour pollution from dumped or untreated human waste causes serious discomfort to our sense of smell and attracts disease-bearing creatures such as rats and flies. We should take determined action to control these problems and clean up the environment to avert these unnecessary diseases.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- (a) If we are conscious, we can avoid/cure/recover many diseases.
- (b) Rats and flies are attracted/threatened/killed by odour.
- (c) Sound pollution seriously affects our nose/eyes/ears.
- (d) Every year millions of people die as a result of purification / contamination / perfection.
- (e) Four specific factors cause/lead/remove this unnecessary death.

Extra

- (1) Industrial discharge means industrial wastes/goods/products.
- (2) The passage throws light mainly on various pollutions/social values/social traditions.
- (3) Indiscriminate disposal of toxic chemicals causes/prevents/avoids water born diseases.
- (4) Millions of deaths are caused every year because of accident/pollution/diseases.
- (5) Cholera and diarrhoea are caused by water pollution/odour pollution/air pollution.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) Air is polluted mostly by filth and waste.
- (b) Air pollution may damage our hearing.
- (c) The problems of environmental pollution cannot be controlled at all.
- (d) The passage deals with nutrition problem.
- (e) Unnecessary deaths caused by various pollutions cannot be avoided.

Extra

- (1) The problems mentioned in the passage can be solved.

- (2) Polluted environment is necessary for a healthy life.
- (3) Sound pollution has effect on our hearing.
- (4) Vehicle horns pollute the air.
- (5) Mills and factories throw useful chemicals.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1×5=5

- (a) Smoke is created when anything is (burn) _____
- (b) Disease (leading) _____ death.
- (c) Various pollutions cause (unnecessarily) _____ death.
- (d) Pollution (caused) _____ respiratory diseases.
- (e) Industries (discharge) _____ wastes.

Extra

- (1) Sound pollution (cause) _____ by vehicular horns and microphones.
- (2) Unnecessary deaths can (avoid) _____.
- (3) He escaped the accident (fortunate) _____.
- (4) Sound pollution (affecting) _____ our hearing.
- (5) We can (avoidable) _____ unnecessary diseases.

4. Make a list of five points about the causes of unnecessary deaths. 1×5=5

5. Write short answers to these questions. 1×5=5

- (a) What is odour pollution?
- (b) How does sound pollution take place?
- (c) What are the respiratory diseases mentioned in the passage?
- (d) How is water polluted according to the passage?
- (e) What are the four types of pollutions responsible for unfortunate and avoidable death?

Extra

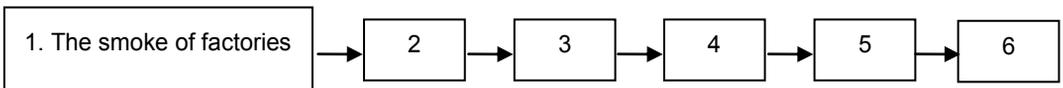
- (1) Which pollution attracts disease bearing creatures like rats and flies?
- (2) What is the effect of noise pollution?
- (3) What does pollution cause?
- (4) Why are the deaths mentioned in the passage called avoidable?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1 × 5 = 5

Despite knowing the fact that Dhaka is the most polluted city of the world, I love it with an absolute passion. (a) _____ my emotional attachment refuses to tolerate the existing condition of the city. The unplanned development of the city, the pressure of population, the acceleration of pollution, the lack of (b) _____ sense and the indifference of government have deepened the crisis of the city. Every conscious (c) _____ knows the danger of living here. Every moment we are heading towards death. I (d) _____ I could make it a problem-free city. I am optimistic that if we work together with strong conviction, the existing crisis can be (e) _____.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences. 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing what factors are causing pollution. 1 × 5 = 5



Model Question -19

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-6, Lesson-7

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Waste or rubbish is what we throw away every day. It includes everything from unwanted old cars to cigarette packets. As the amount of waste is growing rapidly all over the world and polluting the environment, the time has come to think about it very seriously. We cannot altogether get rid of our waste but a proper management of it can certainly reduce it. If we think of burning, burying, recycling and thus reducing our waste, we can to a large extent save our environment. Our garbage consists of various kinds of things of which some are burnable and some are non-burnable. In some countries, burnable waste is destroyed by incinerators. The non-burnable garbage is melted and re-fabricated. Some rubbish is not rubbish at all. For example, most of the textiles, glass, metal, paper and cardboard can be recycled. Some kinds of waste can be used as fuel. We can use vegetable waste to make compost to improve our soil. The only problem in this case is to find authorities to make it easy to reuse what we throw away. This is because we cannot recycle paper or metal ourselves. It is a big task in many countries, it is now quite normal to collect old bottles and recycle them. Again many companies are now designing their containers and packaging in such a way that they are easy to recycle. Some companies are using bio-degradable wrappers. More and more companies should come forward to promote greater recycling and changes in consumption patterns to reduce the amount of rubbish we produce and help people to save the environment.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1×5=5

- Garbage consists of various kinds of things / chemicals / plants.
- We can reduce the quantity of the rubbish by managing it properly/hurriedly/indirectly.
- Some kinds of waste can be used as food / fuel / goods.
- The amount of waste is growing slowly/rapidly/silently.
- Vegetable waste can be used to make fertilizer/insecticide/furniture.

Extra

- We can use compost to fill/irrigate/fertile our land.
- Proper management of rubbish can decrease/increase/enhance its quantity.
- Recycling means the use of unused/used/fresh things again and again.
- We should use biodegradable wrapper, because of its cheapness/beauty / changeability.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1 × 5 = 5

- Rubbish is responsible for the pollution of the environment.
- By increasing the amount of the rubbish we can save the earth.
- All types of things can be recycled.
- Vegetable wastes can be used.
- Waste is one of the causes of environment pollution.

Extra

- We can get rid of environment pollution by burning waste materials.
- Waste is not very useful for us.
- Most textiles, glass and metal cannot be recycled.
- We can recycle paper or metal ourselves.
- Waste has become a dispensable part of our life.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. **1×5=5**

- (a) It is our (responsible)_____ to save the environment.
- (b) In the developed countries (use)_____ incinerators destroys waste.
- (c) We can manage waste (proper)_____.
- (d) Compost is used for the (improve)_____ the soil.
- (e) The (bury) _____ waste can save our environment to a large extent.

Extra

- (1) In some countries (destroy) _____ burnable waste is done by incinerators.
- (2) The rapid growth of waste all over the world (be)_____polluting the environment rapidly.
- (3) What is (throw)_____ by us is rubbish.
- (4) We should think seriously about waste (manage)_____.
- (5) Waste can be (divide)_____ the basis of types.

4. Make a list of five points of the management of waste.

5. Write short answer to the following questions.

- (a) What is waste or rubbish?
- (b) What does waste include?
- (c) How is burnable waste destroyed in some countries?
- (d) How can vegetable waste be used?
- (e) How can we get rid of environment pollution?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1 × 5 = 5

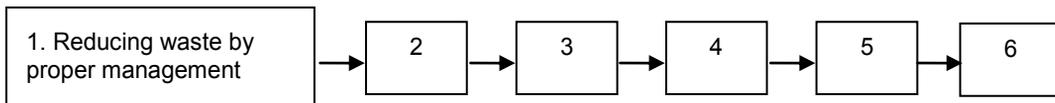
Waste or rubbish is what we don't (a) _____. The alarming growth of rubbish all over the world is causing serious environment (b) _____. But waste can have many (c) _____ especially if it can be reused or (d) _____. Some kinds of waste can be converted into fuel and vegetable waste can be used to make compost to (e) _____ our land.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences.

5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing the proper management of waste.

1 × 5 = 5



Model Question -20

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-7, Lesson-2

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Fires swept over the prairies any time during practically ten months a year, although the worst were usually in the fall, with the grass standing high and rich in oily seeds. The prairie fires could be set by lightning, by the carelessness of greenhorns in the country, by sparks from the railroads, and by deliberate malice. Once started the heat of the fire created a high wind that could sweep it over a hundred miles of prairie in an incredibly short time. Settlers soon learned to watch the horizon for the curling

smoke rising from prairie grass. At the first sign of this, everyone hurried to the flames with water barrels, gunnysacks, hoes and particularly ploughs to dig furrows so as to prevent the fire from spreading. Even more important was the awareness of the danger ahead of time, early enough so fireguards were ploughed around the homestead, at least around the buildings.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1×5=5

- (a) The worst time was reasonably/practically/normally in the fall.
- (b) The fires could be set by willing/willful/usual malice.
- (c) Settlers watched/learnt/understood the curling smoke.
- (d) The fire could spread unbelievably/believably/doubtfully.
- (e) Sometimes prairie fire is caused by intentional/causal/accidental animosity.

Extra

- (1) Everyone hurried to the flame to spread/augment/extinguish the fire.
- (2) The worst prairie fire occurs in summer/winter/autumn.
- (3) The caution/conscience/unalertness of the green-horns is one of the causes of prairie fire.
- (4) People can realise the occurrence of prairie fire by watching / ignoring / overlooking curling smoke rising from prairie grass.
- (5) People excavated/ploughed/had furrows to stop the fire from spreading.
- (6) The awareness of danger is very insignificant/useless/necessary.
- (7) The rising smoke in the horizon is a sign of great danger/destruction/happiness.
- (8) Sometimes the prairie fire was prevented/set/stopped by deliberate malice.
- (9) The carelessness of the old/youth/peasants is responsible for the prairie fires.
- (10) Fires swept over the prairie many/any/every time particularly the fall.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) The greenhorns put out the fire.
- (b) Furrows were used to prevent fire from sweeping.
- (c) The curling smoke could indicate fire.
- (d) The prairie fire occurs only in the high standing grass.
- (e) The heat of the fire remains confined to a particular place.

Extra

- (1) Fireguards were ploughed round the agricultural fields.
- (2) Prairie caused great havocs.
- (3) There are some identified reasons behind the prairie fires.
- (4) High wind is not the result of the heat due to fire.
- (5) The prairie fires usually occurred during the summer.
- (6) People brought ploughs to cultivate their land during the prairie fire.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.

1×5=5

- (a) The grasses become (burn)-----oily seeds.
- (b) Necessary (cautious) _____ are important for safety.
- (c) The flames of the prairie is (rage) _____ the strong wind.
- (d) (Malice) _____ motive can be one of the causes of prairie fire.
- (e) Furrows are dug for (prevent) _____ the fire from spreading.

Extra

- (1) Furrows (excavate) — to stop fire from spreading.
- (2) Sparks from the railroads could also (result) _____ the prairie fire.
- (3) It is (usually) _____ that prairie fire occurs in the fall.
- (4) People are to remain (awareness) _____ of the danger ahead.
- (5) The sweeping of prairie fire over hundreds of miles is very (incredibly) _____
- (6) Fire guards (plough) — as pre-caution around the building.
- (7) A high wind (create) — the heat of the fire.
- (8) After (watch) — the smoke in the horizon, people hurried to the flames with water barrels.
- (9) The heat of the fire creates (revolve) _____ wind.

4. Write five sentences about the prevention of prairie fire. 1×5=5

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1×5=5

- (a) What do you understand by Prairie?
- (b) When did the worst fires sweep over the Prairies?
- (c) What are the causes of prairie fires?
- (d) Where did every one hurry with water barrels?
- (e) When was Prairie fire more common?

Extra

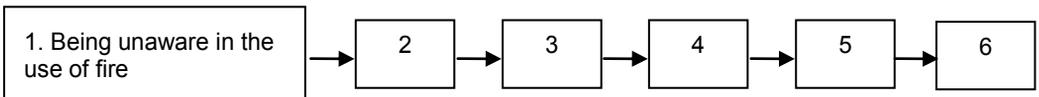
- (1) Why were fireguards ploughed?
- (2) What created a high wind?
- (3) Which part of the world do you think this passage refers to?
- (4) What did the settlers do when they sensed a fire?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1 × 5 = 5

Prairie fires were more common in the fall. Sometimes fires could be set by deliberate (a) —. They are set by (b) — causes. People usually feel a Prairie fire when the (c) — smoke rises from the grasses. The heat of the fire created a high wind that could sweep it (d) — a hundred miles of Prairie (e) — are needed for a Prairie fire much before its occurrence.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences. 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing the causes of prairie fire. 1 × 5 = 5



Model Question-21

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-7, Lesson-5

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

How safe will the buildings in the city of Dhaka be in the event of an earthquake? Experts give no straight answer to this question, but call for taking adequate precautions to minimize losses. That Bangladesh lies in the active earthquake zone is not unknown to Bangladeshis. Alarmed by the recurrence of quakes during recent years, experts have called for the development of an earthquake resistant building code that all buildings should follow as mandatory. There are two schools of experts

regarding earthquakes. One school comprising of engineers and geologists is of the view that the recurrence of quakes in recent years should be taken as a signal for a major earthquake. Another school comprise of similar categories of experts, however, believes that the concern should not be amplified, because although there are a number of fault lines in the geographical area comprising Bangladesh, none of them is active enough to pose a major threat. Yet none of the schools rules out the possibility of a major quake and the dangers that might be associated with it. The Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakhya (RAJUK), responsible for a planned development of the city believes that an earthquake resistant building code should be developed to reduce the losses.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5 = 5

- (a) That Bangladesh is in the active earthquake zone is known/unknown/unfamiliar to the Bangladeshis.
- (b) Experts are of the opinion that precautionary measures should be taken to increase/decrease/equalize losses.
- (c) By the recurrence of earthquakes experts are encouraged/alarmed/indifferent.
- (d) In the passage the word 'pose' means posses/expose/create.
- (e) All buildings should follow earthquake resistant building code as compulsory/optional/peculiarity.

Extra

- (1) To minimize loss experts discourage/suggest/frustrate to develop earthquake resistant building code.
- (2) During the recent years earthquakes recur frequently/really/simultaneously.
- (3) The recurrence of quakes in recent years have agitated/frightened/shocked to minimize losses.
- (4) The immediate/latest/previous recurrence of quakes is very alarming.
- (5) RAJUK's concern/power/charge is to design a planned development of the city.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1x5 = 5

- (a) Experts have given a clear answer to the question of safety of the buildings in Dhaka city during earthquakes.
- (b) Bangladesh lies in the inactive earthquake zone.
- (c) RAJUK should develop an earthquake resistant building code to decrease the losses.
- (d) No fault lines are there in the geographical area comprising Bangladesh.
- (e) To minimize losses in the event of an earthquake adequate precautions should be taken.

Extra

- (1) To minimize loss experts /suggest/to develop earthquake resistant building code.
- (2) People of Dhaka city have no knowledge about the safety of building in the event of an earthquake.
- (3) An earthquake causes heavy loss.

- (4) Adequate precautionary measures can prevent earthquake totally.
 (5) No earthquake took place in Bangladesh till now.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary. **1x5 = 5**

- (a) All buildings should be built in a (plan) _____ way.
 (b) The fault lines in the area covering Bangladesh are in (active) _____ zone.
 (c) The two schools of experts do not rule out the (possible) _____ major earthquakes.
 (d) The (amplify) _____ of the concern of a major earthquake has been forbidden.
 (e) Experts have called for (develop) _____ an earthquake resistant building code.

Extra

- (1) Experts give no straight answer about the (safe) _____ the buildings.
 (2) Experts give no answer to this question (straight) _____.
 (3) It is (know) _____ everybody that Bangladesh lies in the active earthquake zone.
 (4) There should have (precaution) _____ measures to minimize losses.
 (5) Have earthquakes been (experience) _____ Bangladesh?

4. a) Make a list of five important things on earthquake. **1x5 = 5**
b) Make sentences from the following substitution table. **5**

People fear earthquake	although because	none of the schools rules out the possibility of earthquake.
The major fault lines do not pose a threat		it can minimize losses
Experts are divided in their opinions		it causes havoc.
Earthquake resistant building code should be developed		there is possibility of major earthquake.

Unit: 08 Lessons: 03

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5-8:

The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is called a decibel. According to the UN, the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels. When the vibration of sound is at a tolerable, pleasant level, it is simply called *sound*. But when it is sharp and harsh to the ears, it becomes *noise*. Serious harm can be caused to people if they are regularly exposed to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. Because of the growth of urban population and the increasing use of machines in our everyday life there has been a general increase in the level of sound around us. On an average, people in the cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 30 to 90 decibels or even more. A study in

Japan has found that housewives who live in the city were exposed to almost the same amount of sound that a factory worker was exposed to at his/her workplace. The occupations that the study found to be the noisiest were factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching. Many developed countries are trying to control sound pollution by careful town planning and developing public awareness. In Holland schools are not allowed near airports and houses which are situated near airports are provided with special types of insulation to limit the sound heard inside the buildings.

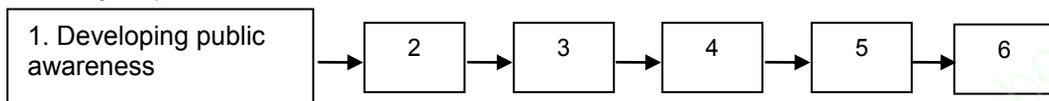
More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to the following question. 1x5 = 5
- What is the view of the UN about the tolerance limit of sound?
 - What is a decibel?
 - When does sound become a noise?
 - Why does the Japanese study consider the primary school environment noisy?
 - What is the range of sound to which people in the cities are exposed?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5 = 5
- We (a) _____ the loudness of sound by a unit called decibel. Sound is tolerable but noise is (b) _____. The level of sound around us has (c) _____. Growth of population and increasing use of machines (d) _____ responsible for this. Many developed countries are controlling sound pollution in (e) _____ ways.

7. Summarise the causes and effects of sound pollution in five sentences. 1x5 = 5

8. On the basis of your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing the measures taken by the developed countries. (No. 1 has been done for you.) 1x5 = 5



Model Question- 22

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-8, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is called a decibel. According to the UN, the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels. When the vibration of sound is at a tolerable, pleasant level, it is simply called sound. But when it is sharp and harsh to the ears, it becomes *noise*. Serious harm can be caused to people if they are regularly exposed to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. Because of the growth of urban population and the increasing use of machines in our everyday life there had been a general increase in the level of sound around us. On an average, people in the cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 30 to 90 decibels or even more. A study in Japan has found that housewives who live in the city were exposed to almost the same amount of sound that a factory worker was exposed to at his/her workplace. The occupations that the study found to be the noisiest were factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching. Many developed countries are trying to control sound pollution by careful town planning and developing public awareness. In Holland

schools are not allowed near airports and houses which are situated near airports are provided with special types of insulation to limit the sound heard inside the building.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5 = 5

- (a) According to the report of the UN, human beings are capable of enduring/absorbing/ assimilating the sound not exceeding 45 decibels without any harm.
- (b) It is called sound when the vibration of sound is not at an outrageous / intolerable/ insufferable level.
- (c) Sound pollution is more in rural / urban/remote areas.
- (d) Noise does not cause harm when it is loud/pleasant / harsh.
- (e) Decibel is the scale/unit/balance of measuring sound.

Extra

- (1) There has been general increase of sound around us by two/three/four reasons.
- (2) Sound pollution is more in rural/urban/remote area.
- (3) Decibel is the unit of planning/reasoning/considering sound.
- (4) Industry creates the quietest/softest/loudest sound.
- (5) Sound pollution can be disciplined/regulated/influenced by proper town planning.

2. True or false? If false, give the correct information. 1x5 = 5

- (a) Primary school teaching is free from sound pollution.
- (b) Sound pollution is not acute in rural areas.
- (c) Primary schools are free from sound pollution.
- (d) People in cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 45-90 decibels or even more.
- (e) When the vibration of sound is sharp and harsh to the ears, it becomes noise.

Extra

- (1) Sound pollution is the main theme of the passage.
- (2) In Japan primary education is free from sound pollution.
- (3) Housewives in Japan are to bear the bad effects of sound pollution.
- (4) In Holland noise is not allowed in schools.
- (5) Noise is beyond the control of man.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the words in brackets. Add appropriate preposition if necessary. 1x5 = 5

- (a) Sound pollution is very (harm) _____ people.
- (b) Many developed countries _____ (try) control sound pollution.
- (c) The occupations like factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching are found to be the (noisy) _____
- (d) Houses situated near airports are (provide) _____ special types of insulation.

(e) (Develop) _____ public awareness is necessary for the control of sound pollution.

Extra

(1) Decibel is a unit of (measure) _____ sound.

(2) (Develop) _____ public awareness is necessary to control sound pollution.

(3) A study in Japan has found that housewives (live) _____ the city were exposed to more sound.

(4) Very few occupations are as (noise) _____ as factory work.

(5) Unit is a standard of (measure) _____

4. a) **Make a list of five things that cause sound pollution.**

1x5 = 5

b) **Make sentence from the following substitution table:**

1x5 = 5

Today people		when it is pleasant
In Japan noise	are	the decibel of sound
In Japan housewives	is produced	by raising public awareness.
Sound pollution	can be tolerated	the victim of noise
Noise	can be prevented	cautious of sound pollution.
	reduces	more sound.
	produces	by factory work, truck diving etc.

Unit: 07 Lessons: 05

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

How safe will the buildings in the city of Dhaka be in the event of an earthquake? Experts give no straight answer to this question, but call for taking adequate precautions to minimize losses. That Bangladesh lies in the active earthquake zone is not unknown to Bangladeshis. Alarmed by the recurrence of quakes during recent years, experts have called for the development of an earthquake resistant building code that all buildings should follow as mandatory. There are two schools of experts regarding earthquakes. One school comprising of engineers and geologists is of the view that the recurrence of quakes in recent years should be taken as a signal for a major earthquake. Another school comprising of similar categories of experts, however, believes that the concern should not be amplified, because although there are a number of fault lines in the geographical area comprising Bangladesh, none of them is active enough to pose a major threat. Yet none of the schools rules out the possibility of a major quake and the dangers that might be associated with it. The Rajdhani Unnayan Karttripakhya (RAJUK), responsible for a planned development of the city believes that an earthquake resistant building code should be developed to reduce the losses.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. **Write short answers to these questions about earthquakes.**

1x5 = 5

(a) Why are experts paying more attention to the issue of earthquakes in recent years?

(b) How do the two schools of thought differ?

- (c) What precautions would you suggest as the safety measures against earthquakes in Dhaka city?
- (d) What is regarded as a signal for a major earthquake?
- (e) What is the RAJUK going to do to reduce the losses in the event of an earthquake?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1x5 = 5

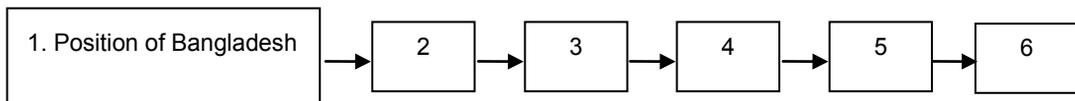
Naturally the question arises about the (a) _____ of the buildings especially of Dhaka city in the event of an earth quake. Experts therefore warn to take adequate (b) _____ measures to minimize losses. They (c) _____ that all the buildings should (d) _____ an earthquake resistant building code for the (e)_____ of losses.

7. Summarise the central idea of the passage in five sentences.

1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the possibility and pre-cautions of a major earthquake (No. 1 has been done for you.)

1x5 = 5



Model Question- 23

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-9, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal learning at an institution like a school, college or university. It is mental and intellectual training which provides opportunities of growth and helps to meet challenges and overcome obstacles to progress. Again, the purpose of education is to enlighten the individual and develop his/her capacity to the limit. It is also the business of education to train individuals to make the right choices to go ahead. It ennobles our mind and refines our sensibility. It also broadens our outlook and helps us become aware of our rights and responsibilities.

According to Newman, education "gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgements, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them and a force in using them". Therefore, it is often compared to light which removes the darkness of ignorance and helps us distinguish between right and wrong. Ex-President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania way back in 1974 said at an international conference that the primary purpose of education was the liberation of man from the restrictions of habits and attitudes which limit his humanity. He further said education should promote humanity and universal brotherhood and that it could be used as a catalyst for a change for the better. How right he was!

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:

1x5 = 5

- (a) The passage tells about the informal/formal/ both formal and information education.
- (b) Education makes us vigilant/cautious/tactful of our rights and responsibilities.

(c) According to Julius Nyerere the primary purpose of education was liberation of man from restriction/ extension/demarcation.

(d) Ignorance/innocence/unawareness is similar to darkness.

(e) Formal learning helps the growth/fostering/flourishment of our mind.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information:

1x5 = 5

(a) Education debases our mind.

(b) Education illuminates the individual.

(c) Real education promotes a good relationship among the nations of the world.

(d) Education is essential for our physical development.

(e) Julius Nyerere's opinion regarding the importance of education was improper.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary:

1x5 = 5

(a) People often make (compare) _____ illiteracy and darkness.

(b) Besides (ennoble) _____ our mind, education refines our sensibility.

(c) Better change can be (bring) _____ by education.

(d) (Undoubt) _____ education can remove the darkness of ignorance.

(e) The (enlighten) _____ an individual is the purpose of education.

4. a) Make a list of five points about the purposes of education.

1x5=5

b) Make sentences from the following substitution table.

1x5 = 5

Education	frees	a man from restrictions.
Education	helps	one's attempts.
Education	threatens	our outlook.
Education	aims	our endeavour.
Education	baffles	the bar to progress.
	widens	one to become aware of his rights and responsibilities.
	removes	at better change.

(c) From your study of the passage choose the suitable phrases from column B to match the parts of sentence in Column A.

1x5 = 5

Column A	Column B
a) Education helps a man to	a) education
b) Education widens our	b) fix his goal
c) Education makes us conscious of our	c) there is no other alternative to education
d) To remove the darkness of ignorance	d) outlook
e) Better change can be brought about by	e) duties

Unit - 9, Lesson - 3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8 :

Bangladesh is a small country but has a huge population. Most people here live below the poverty line and cannot therefore afford to educate their children. Many poor children either drop out of school just after a few years or simply do not go to school at all. Despite this situation, we have far too many students to educate compared to the number of institutions available. Bangladesh needs more schools, colleges and universities to provide for the increasing number of students. But owing to financial and resource constraints, the government cannot fund the requisite number of educational institutions. At present every educational institution is over-crowded and class size is unusually large. As facilities in these institutions are poor, students do not get a standard education. Moreover, many educational institutions in Bangladesh are troubled with politics and violence. Sometimes, institutions are closed down to avoid clashes between rival groups of students. Such closures badly affect academic progress.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions. **1x5 = 5**

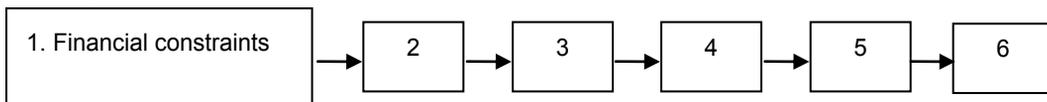
- (a) Why can't most people of Bangladesh send their children to school?
- (b) How many problems does the passage mention?
- (c) What would happen if all the children in Bangladesh go to school?
- (d) Why can't educational institutions provide standard education?
- (e) What is the effect of unwanted closures of educational institutions?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words : **1x5 = 5**

The education of Bangladesh faces many (a) _____. First of all there are too many (b) _____ here. Most of them are (c) _____ and so they cannot give their children proper education. Many children do not go to school at all or drop out just after a few years because of (d) _____. Again the number of educational institutions are not sufficient to (e) _____ the increasing number of students.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. **1x5=5**

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the problems in education in Bangladesh. (No. 1 has been done for you) **1x5=5**



Model Question-24

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-9, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

Bangladesh is a small country but has a huge population. Most people here live below the poverty line and cannot therefore afford to educate their children. Many poor children either drop out of school just after a few years or simply do not go to school at all. Despite this situation, we have far too many students to educate compared to the number of institutions available. Bangladesh needs more schools, colleges and universities to provide for the increasing number of students. But owing to financial and resource constraints, the government cannot fund the requisite number of

educational institutions. At present every educational institution is over-crowded and class size is unusually large. As facilities in these institutions are poor, students do not get a standard education. Moreover, many educational institutions in Bangladesh are troubled with politics and violence. Sometimes institutions are closed down to avoid clashes between rival groups of students. Such closures badly affect academic progress.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:

1x5 = 5

- Bangladesh is a popular/populous/familiar country.
- The education that is imparted in Bangladesh is below/up to/over the standard.
- The reason of drop out of school is because of student politics/campus violence/poverty.
- In comparison to our students there are sufficient/ necessary/inadequate numbers of institutions.
- The number of students in Bangladesh is decreasing/ growing/falling day by day.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information:

1x5 = 5

- The environment of our educational institutions is congenial to study.
- Due to the unwillingness of government required number of educational institutions is not set up.
- The standard of our education is low because the students are not meritorious.
- The problem also lies in the size of the classroom.
- Student politics hampers academic atmosphere.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary:

1x5 = 5

- The education (impart) _____ the students is not up to the standard.
- More schools and colleges are (need) _____ be established.
- In spite of (be) _____ small, Bangladesh has a huge population.
- Education (provide) _____ our educational institutions is of below standard.
- The (unwant) _____ closures of educational institutions badly affect academic progress.

4. a) Make a list of five points about the problems of education in our country. 1 × 5 = 5

b) Make sentences from the following substitution table.

1x5 = 5

Bangladesh	cannot	between two rival groups of students.
The number of students	eases	many problems.
Sometimes clash	Stands on	with population.
The government	is teeming	the way to progress.
Poverty	takes place	day by day.
	paves	finance all the institutions.
	is increasing	on the way of education to the poor children.

Unit – 9, Lesson - 1

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal learning at an institution like a school, college or university. It is mental and intellectual training which provides opportunities of growth and helps to meet challenges and overcome obstacles to progress. Again, the purpose of education is to enlighten the individual and develop his/her capacity to the limit. It is also the business of education to train individuals to make the right choices to go ahead. It ennobles our mind and refines our sensibility. It also broadens our outlook and helps us become aware of our rights and responsibilities.

According to Newman, education "gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgements, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them and a force in using them". Therefore, it is often compared to light which removes the darkness of ignorance and helps us distinguish between right and wrong. Ex-President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania way back in 1974 said at an international conference that the primary purpose of education was the liberation of man from the restrictions of habits and attitudes which limit his humanity. He further said education should promote humanity and universal brotherhood and that it could be used as a catalyst for a change for the better. How right he was!

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions.

1x5 = 5

- (a) What is education?
- (b) What is the purpose of education?
- (c) Why is education compared to light?
- (d) What does Julius Nyerere say about education?
- (e) What is the view of Newman?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

1x5 = 5

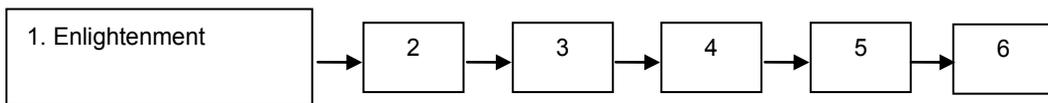
Again the (a) _____ of an individual and the (b) _____ of his/her capacity to the limit are the purpose of education. It also (c) _____ an individual to (d) _____ the right in order to go ahead. It makes our mind (e) _____.

7. Summarise five important points of the above passage regarding the influence of education on man.

1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the purposes of education. (No. 1 has been done for you)

1x5 = 5



Model Question-25

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-10, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

Television has become the most common and widespread source of entertainment of the present world. A wide range of programmes of varied interest is telecast on

numerous channels. Almost every middle class and even working class families have a television set today. Television programmes are not only entertaining; they can be highly educative too. For example, television is used for distance learning. Courses run by the Open University are shown on BTU. Several channels like the Discovery Channel and the National Geographic Channel telecast highly informative programmes. Watching TV, however, has become an addiction for many. Satellite telecasting has added new dimensions to television but it has sometimes been branded as a cultural assault on developing nations. The East is being exposed more and more to Western music, entertainment and modes of life. As a result, young people's tastes are gradually being influenced by them. A major influence on American children's lives is the television shows they watch. TV viewing statistics are staggering : 96% of US homes have at least one television set, and children aged three to five watch an average of fifty hours of TV every week. By the time these kids graduate from high school, they will have spent more than 22,000 hours in front of the box but only 11,000 hours in school. Most research on the effects of TV on children centers round whether watching so much violence on TV makes them more aggressive. Many studies show that it does. Indeed TV watching influences children's learning style too.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- (a) Television has gained immense disliking/popularity/ dimension among all sorts of people.
- (b) Satellite channels are influencing the developing countries by interfering/ encouraging/co operating their culture.
- (c) Television is liked by everyone because of its integrating/interesting/ intelligent programmes.
- (d) An informative programme is initiative/instructive/ formative.
- (e) Television telecasts numerous programmes of limited/ different/ many tastes.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

- (a) Exposure of Western culture by satellite channels is an aggression on our culture.
- (b) TV plays an important role in imparting education.
- (c) The popularity of television as a mode of entertainment is second to none.
- (d) The people of the developing nation do not have any attraction for the Western culture.
- (e) The range of programmes of television is very limited.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

- (a) Young people are being (influence) _____ TV programmes.
- (b) Many people are getting (addict) _____ TV.
- (c) Besides the (entertain) _____ programmes television also telecasts various educative programmes.
- (d) The (influence) _____ Western culture is affecting our children.
- (e) Developing nations are being (expose) _____ Western culture.

4. a) Make a list of five roles of television. 1x5=5

b) Make five sentences from the table below:

1x5 = 5

Television	telecasts	entertaining but sometimes harmful
	has	a relation with our life and our culture
BTV	is	got a new dimension by satellite telecasting
	are	the programmes of the Open University
Television programmes	should have	the most common entertaining source in the world.

c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary.

1x5 = 5

A	B
a) A wide range of programming of varied interest	(i) has a television set today
b) Almost every middle-class family	(ii) it does
c) Satellite telecasting	(iii) are gradually being influenced by them
d) Young people's tastes	(iv) is telecast on numerous channels
e) Many studies show that	(v) has added new dimension to television
	(vi) has become a fashion for people
	(vii) difficult in recent days

Unit 10, Lesson – 4

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8 :

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus snake charming, puppet show, jatragan, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which was used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernized day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music are becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation.

Sport has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions.

1x5 = 5

- Who are being exposed more and more to western culture?
- Which type of entertainment has lost appeal?
- What is the influence of television and satellite channels?

(d) What changes do you find in music?

(e) What is the most popular form of sports entertainment in Bangladesh now a days?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

1x5 = 5

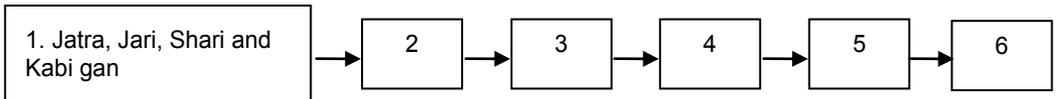
Our old and conventional forms of entertainment have been (a) _____ by new modified and western forms of entertainment. Our old forms of (b) _____ have been superseded by pop and band music and old musical instruments by (c) _____ instruments. Our (d) _____ of the forms of entertainment is also getting (e) _____ and westernised.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the forms of entertainment in the past and modern time.

1x5 = 5



Model Question-26

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-10, Lesson-4

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus, snake charming, puppet show, jatragan, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which was used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernized day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with Western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music are becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation.

Sport, has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- The traditional forms of entertainment have almost lost their power/charm/attraction.
- There is also a western power/domination/influence on our entertainment business.
- Sports have become a great source of pleasure/leisure/measure.
- Different types of entertainment in our country are now increasingly coming under the western spell/ influence/ control.
- In our country the forms of entertainment have been changing with the change of ages/time/seasons.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1 x5=5

- (a) Our culture has been in a static condition for a long time.
- (b) There appear modern songs in every sphere of life.
- (c) Football and cricket are two popular spectator games in our country at present.
- (d) People have changed their taste both in sports and music.
- (e) Every sphere of our life is getting westernized.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

- (a) Radio is now (give) _____ place to television.
- (b) Our taste for forms of entertainments (change) _____ day by day.
- (c) Western instruments are now being used for the (present) _____ palligeeti.
- (d) Cricket (replace) _____ football as the most popular form of sport in Bangladesh.
- (e) Significant changes have (take) _____ place on the type of entertainment.

4. a) Make a list of five sources of entertainment in modern times. 1x5=5

b) Make sentences from the following substitution table. 1x5 = 5

Many changes	was	popular day by day.
Western music	are	pace with time.
In Bangladesh cricket	keeps	in the types of entertainment.
Once football	have taken place	in vogue.
Many old types of entertainment	attracts	on the wane
	is becoming	the younger generation more.
		very popular in Bangladesh.

Or

c) From your study of the passage choose the suitable phrases from column B to match the parts of sentence in Column A. 1x5 = 5

Column A	Column B
a) In Bangladesh cricket is becoming	a) appeal day by day
b) Old types of entertainment are losing their	b) people much
c) People look for	c) popular day by day
d) Today sports entertain the	d) the mode of Western entertainment more
e) Young generations like	e) newer forms of entertainment

Unit-10, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Television has become the most common and widespread source of entertainment of the present world. A wide range of programmes of varied interest is telecast on numerous channels. Almost every middle class and even working class families have a television set today. Television programmes are not only entertaining; they can be highly educative too. For example, television is used for distance learning. Courses run by the Open University are shown on BTV. Several channels like the Discovery Channel and the National Geographic Channel telecast highly informative programmes. Watching TV, however, has become an addiction for many. Satellite telecasting has added new dimensions to television but it has sometimes been branded as a cultural assault on developing nations. The East is being exposed more and more to Western music, entertainment and modes of life. As a result, younger people's tastes are gradually being influenced by them. A major influence on American children's lives is the television shows they watch. TV viewing statistics are staggering: 96% of US homes have at least one television set, and children aged three to five watch an average of fifty hours of TV every week. By the time these kids graduate from high school, they will have spent more than 22,000 hours in front of the box but only 11,000 hours in school. Most research on the effects of TV on children centers round whether watching so much violence on TV makes them more aggressive. Many studies show that it does. Indeed TV watching influences children's learning style too.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions.

1x5 = 5

- (a) What is the role of TV in education?
- (b) What are the bad impacts of watching TV for long hours?
- (c) What are the positive aspects of watching TV?
- (d) How does satellite telecast influence our young generation?
- (e) What do you mean by cultural assault?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1x5=5

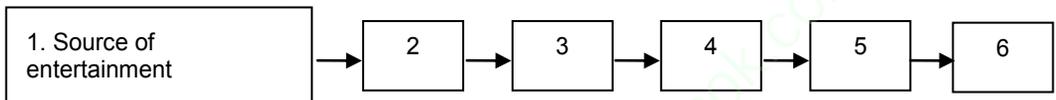
Satellite (a) _____ has become a popular means of (b) _____. But at the same time, it is regarded as a cultural (c) _____. In the U.S.A children (d) _____ are between three to five years old (e) _____ TV fifty hours every week.

7. Summarise three positive and two negative influences of TV.

1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the merits and demerits of TV.

1x5 = 5



Model Question-27

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-11, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

A society's culture is made up of all of its ideas and ways of behaving. Language, music, ideas about what is bad and good, ways of working and playing, and the tools and other objects made and used by people in the society — all these are part of a society's culture. As studying a person's repeated actions is a good way to find out

about that person, studying the important patterns of an entire society is a way to learn about the culture of that group. Patterns of behaviour and action vary from individual to individual, class to class, society to society and country to country. These differences are referred to as cultural differences. What is an appropriate mode of behaviour in one culture might prove inappropriate or even rude in another culture. For example, when Latin Americans talk to each other, they stand about 18 to 12 inches apart, measured nose to nose. To stand further away from each other while talking seems unfriendly to them. In some Arab countries too, the proper and polite distance for a conversation is to be close enough to feel the other person's breath. But in British or American society, getting so close during a conversation is considered inappropriate.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1 x5=5

- (a) Culture is the part/parcel/wholeness of life.
- (b) Language and music are fragments/components/ patterns of a society's culture.
- (c) Culture, for the most part, determines/distorts/deforms the ideas of good and bad in a society.
- (d) The differences in the patterns of behaviour or action are referred to cultural composition/ variation/division.
- (e) In British and American society, people are used to getting/keeping/removing a certain distance during their conversation.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x 5=5

- (a) The people of America and Latin America belong to two distinctive cultures.
- (b) The culture of a nation is a part of the language of that very nation.
- (c) Culture is the expression of one's completeness of life.
- (d) By observing a person's ways of actions, we can identify that person.
- (e) Culture differs from religion to religion.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1 x5=5

- (a) The modes of behaviour and thinking of one society (differ) _____ another society.
- (b) The culture of a society is a (combine) _____ all its ideas and ways of behaving.
- (c) Our manner is the (indicate) _____ our culture.
- (d) The ways of working and playing of a society (reflection) _____ their culture.
- (e) It is culture which (vary) _____ society to society and country to country.

4. a) Make a list of five most important characteristics of the culture of a society. 1x5=5

b) Match the phrases in Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1x5 = 5

Column A	Column B
(a) Getting as close to each other as 12 to	(i) friendly to the British and

18 inches away during a conversation is considered	Americans
(b) Because of cultural variation an impolite mode of behaviour in a society may be	(ii) lead to cultural distinctions
(c) The people of America and Latin America	(iii) are used to following two distinctive cultures
(d) Patterns of behaviour, differing from country to country	(iv) of the culture of that very nation
(e) Language of a nation is a part	(v) ideas about what is good and bad
	(vi) unfitting in British and American society
	(vii) regarded as a polite sign of behaviour in another society

c) Make five sentences from the table below.

1x5 = 5

These differences	is to be	elements of culture but the way we use them
Cultures	are not	close enough to feel the other person's breath
Some cultures	are	referred to as cultural differences
Computers, technology, transport system as such	include	from country to country
In some Arab countries, the proper and polite distance for a conversation	vary	ideas and ways of behaving
		cultures of their own

Unit – 11, Lesson – 7

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8 :

The British have a reputation for keeping their emotions private and for being reserved in their public behaviour. There are some obvious things that people from overseas notice in British behaviour. For example, on public transport, people do not usually talk to other passengers. On meeting, people do not embrace and often simply shake hands on a first introduction. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas, audiences are quiet during performances and reactions are often restrained. None of these behaviour traits, however, need to be interpreted by visitors as unfriendliness and in general, if a visitor makes the first move to start a conversation, they will find that British people are friendly and very considerate. On the other hand, some aspects of British behaviour might seem too informal for foreigners. An example is the informal use of first names among staff holding different status at work. Although it would be a blasphemy for a student to call his/her teachers by their first names in Bangladesh, it is quite common in British colleges and universities.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions about Britain.

1x5=5

- For what do the British have a reputation?
- Where are people quiet?
- What are differences in the public behavior of the British and the Bengali people?
- When will you find the British people friendly and considerate?
- What is a quite common thing in British educational institutions?

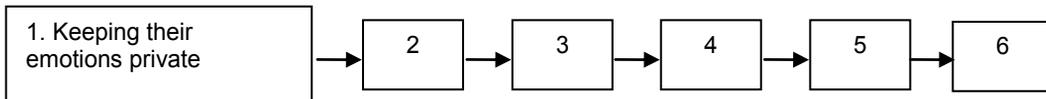
6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1x5=5

The British people are very much (a) _____ in their personal life. They never express their emotions publicly. They are friendly and sometimes very (b) _____. If one wants to (c) _____ someone's home has to make (d) _____ and has to take (e) _____ or chocolates.

7. Summarise the passage mentioning the main traits of the British. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the different etiquette and manners of the British. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5



Model Question-28

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-11, Lesson-7

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

The British have a reputation for keeping their emotions private and for being reserved in their public behaviour. There are some obvious things that people from overseas notice in British behaviour. For example, on public transport, people do not usually talk to other passengers. On meeting, people do not embrace and often simply shake hands on a first introduction. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas, audiences are quiet during performances and reactions are often restrained. None of these behaviour traits, however, need to be interpreted by visitors as unfriendliness and in general, if a visitor makes the first move to start a conversation, they will find that British people are friendly and very considerate. On the other hand, some aspects of British behaviour might be seen too informal for foreigners. An example is the informal use of first names among staff holding different status at work. Although it would be a blasphemy for a student to call his/her teachers by their first names in Bangladesh, it is quite common in British colleges and universities.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- (a) There are a number of important/minor/insignificant pivotal differences in norms and behaviour.
- (b) The British people are also sympathetic/prudent/ farsighted.
- (c) People from overseas notice some confusing/clear/ ambiguous things in British behaviour.
- (d) On meeting British people simply embrace/shake hands/keep quiet.
- (e) In theatres audiences show unrestrained/restrained/ enthusiastic reactions.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information: 1x5=5

- (a) On a first introduction the British people do nothing. .
- (b) In Britain people talk too much on public transport.
- (c) To take a gift is the custom of the British.
- (d) During performances the British people raise hue and cry.
- (e) The British people do not consider silence a sign of unfriendliness.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1x5 = 5

- (a) The British are (reputation) _____ keeping their emotions private.

- (b) The British maintain (private) _____ expressing their emotion.
 (c) Some obvious things (notice) _____ in British behaviour by the foreigners.
 (d) It is (usually) _____ that the British do not talk on public transport.
 (e) The British do not behave (emotion) _____.

4. a) Make a list of five points regarding the punctuality by the people of Latin America, Britain and the USA. 1x5 = 5

Or

b) Make sentences from the following substitution table. 1x5 = 5

Much importance	is expected	regarded as unfriendliness in Latin America.
An apology	is not asked	for being a little bit late.
To shake hands	is considered	to punctuality in Britain and America.
The placing of left hand on shoulder	differs	a sign of intimacy.
Double abrazo	signifies	for delay.
	is	friendliness form of intimacy.
	is attached	intimacy and warmth.

Or

c) From your study of the passage choose the suitable phrases from column B to match the parts of sentence in Column A. 1x5 = 5

Column A	Column B
a) The British and the Americans put much importance	a) each other harder
b) In Latin America two intimate friends hit	b) of the British and the Americans
c) The British are very punctual in meeting	c) on punctuality
d) Punctuality is a part of culture	d) to see a film
e) The two passages show	e) some cultural differences

Unit – 11, Lesson – 1

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8 :

A society's culture is made up of all of its ideas and ways of behaving. Language, music, ideas about what is bad and good, ways of working and playing, and the tools and other objects made and used by people in the society — all these are part of a society's culture. As studying a person's repeated actions is a good way to find out about that person, studying the important patterns of an entire society is a way to learn about the culture of that group. Patterns of behaviour and action vary from individual to individual, class to class, society to society and country to country. These differences are referred to as cultural differences. What is an appropriate mode of behaviour in one culture might prove inappropriate or even rude in another culture. For example, when Latin Americans talk to each other, they stand about 18 to 12 inches apart, measured nose to nose. To stand further away from each other while talking seems unfriendly to them. In some Arab countries too, the proper and polite

distance for a conversation is to be close enough to feel the other person's breath. But in British or American society, getting so close during a conversation is considered inappropriate. .

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions about different cultural patterns. 1x5=5

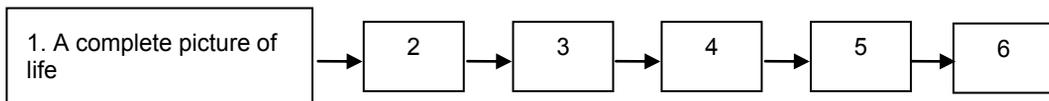
- (a) What is culture?
- (b) What are parts of a society's culture?
- (c) What is a good way to find out about a person?
- (d) How can culture of a group be learnt?
- (e) What are referred to as cultural differences?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words : 1x5 = 5

The ways and modes of action and (a) _____ are not similar in all societies. Even one form of behaviour of a particular society may be (b) _____ impolite or wrong in another one. For this reason there arise cultural distinctions among different societies, countries and nations. In Latin American societies, the proper way of talking to each other is to stand about 18 to 20 inches apart. And more distance than this is considered quite unsocial or (c) _____ there. On the other hand, in some Arab societies, the polite and expected way of conversation is to stand (d) _____ enough to feel the breath of the other person. But in American society it is held very offensive and (e) _____ to stand close during a conversation.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the prominent components of a culture and its differences. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5



Model Question-29

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-12, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

Shaheed Dr. Shamsuzzoha is considered to be the first intellectual who attained martyrdom during the pre-liberation period of Bangladesh. Following the killing of Sergeant Zohurul Haque in prison by the Ayub Khan government on 15th February 1969 (after the failure of the trumped-up Agartala conspiracy case), a flame of protest spread throughout erstwhile East Pakistan. On February 17, Section 144 was imposed on Rajshahi city. The students of Rajshahi University who had joined the protest, took out a procession in violation of Section 144 and were locked in a clash with police in front of the residence of the Principal of Rajshahi Medical College. As a result, several students were injured. On hearing this, Dr. Zoha, a professor of Chemistry and Proctor of the University, rushed to the spot and took the injured students to hospital.

Next morning, on February 18, tension grew on the campus. The students were preparing to violate Section 144 again. The armed forces were deployed in front of the University main gate, which was kept locked to prevent the agitating students from going out. The students however started to jump over the gate and to scale the walls. Seeing this the teachers requested the guard on duty to open the gate. Meanwhile the students doused a parked army jeep with kerosene and set it on fire. The armed forces started to take up their positions against the students. Dr. Zoha repeatedly requested the officers, "Please, don't open fire, my students will go back now." But when the army officers refused to pay any heed to him, he declared, "Your bullets will pierce my heart first before they hit any student." The situation deteriorated further and at one point Dr. Zoha was shot in the back at 11 in the morning. Later, he was bayonet charged too. Bleeding profusely, Dr. Zoha was taken to Rajshahi Municipal office which was used as a Jail by the Pakistan Army and was kept untreated there till 3. 30 p.m. He was eventually shifted to the operation theatre but breathed his last at 4 p.m.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: 1x5 = 5

- Dr. Shamsuzzoha was martyred/ assassinated/ butchered.
- The Pak Army did not manage/ sleep/give any medical treatment.
- The army officers turned down/complied with/turned deaf ear to his request.
- The students set a car ablaze/aground/dazzled.
- The people of the then East Pakistan voiced/echoed/ convened against the killing of sergeant Zohurul Haque.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information: 1x5 = 5

- Dr. Shamsuzzoha was martyred before the killing of Sergeant Zohurul Haque.
- The university authority pacified the agitating students.
- Dr. Shamsuzzoha was the first martyr during pre-liberation period of Bangladesh.
- The situation went beyond control.
- The people of the then East Pakistan raised their voice against the killing of Sergeant Zohurul Haque.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

- Dr. Zoha (martyr) _____ during the pre-liberation period.
- Sergeant Zohurul Haque (kill) _____ prison in 1964.
- Section 144 (enforce) _____ Rajshahi city.
- The students (violate) _____ the Section 144.
- The (impose) _____ curfew made the students furious.

4. a) Make a list of five events of February in 1952. 1x5 = 5

Or

b) Make five sentences from the table below. 1x5 = 5

Dr. Shamsuzzoha	brought out	throughout erstwhile East Pakistan
He	were	not leave his students in the face of danger
Students	was	deployed to curb the firebrands
Pakistani Army	did	brought about after the incident of jail

		killling
Dr. Zoha 's killing		a procession to protest the killing of Sergeant Zohitru Haque
		a professor of Chemistry Department

Or

c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1x5 = 5

A	B
(a) On February 18,	(i) breathed his last at 4 p.m.
(b) A flame of protest spread	(ii) took the injured students to
(c) Dr. Zoha rushed to the spot and	(iii) hospital
(d) The armed forces started	(iv) to take up their positions
(e) Dr. Zoha	(v) on Rajshahi city
	(vi) tension grew on the campus
	(vii) throughout erstwhile East Pakistan
	set it on fire

Unit – 12, Lesson – 3

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5-8:

Rabindranath, the fourteenth child of Debendranath and Sarada Devi Tagore, went to school early and wrote his first verse at the age of eight. At the age of seventeen, in 1878, he arrived in London, on his way to Brighton, to join his brother's family and attend school there. London made a poor impression on him. He described it as a dismal city, smoky, foggy and wet, with everyone jostling and in a hurry. Though he was happy in Brighton, a friend of the family persuaded his brother to send him to London in order to benefit from his education in the West. He was put up in a lodging-house facing Regent's Park but later moved to the house of a professional coach, a Mr Scott, as a paying guest. Young Tagore joined London University where he attended Henry Morley's lectures in English literature and read *Religio Medici* and Shakespeare with him. He often visited the Houses of Parliament and listened to Gladstone and John Bright's debates on Irish Home Rule. Away from the home of his brother's family, he was lucky to find a friendly English family with whom he spent some time, but not without some initial opposition from the two daughters in the family, who were rather taken aback with the presence of a 'blackie' in the house and went away to stay with relatives. They returned only after being reassured that the stranger was harmless. Dr and Mrs Scott, the girls' parents, in fact, treated him like a son. In 1880 Rabindranath was called back to India. His letters, full of admiration for English society, made his family think again about the wisdom of letting him loose in England alone. He returned home without any qualifications of distinction.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions.

1x5=5

- (a) Why did Tagore go to England?
- (b) How did he return home?
- (c) How did he spend his time in London?

(d) Why did the daughters of Mr Scott leave their house?

(e) When did Rabindranath write his first verse?

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1x5=5

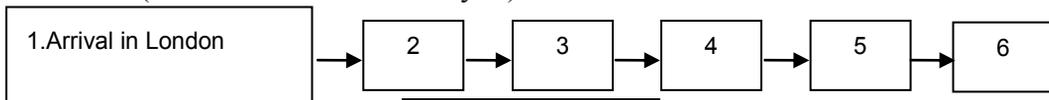
Rabindranath was the fourteenth child of his parents. He went to school early and wrote his first (a) _____ at the age of eight. He (b) _____ sent to London at the age of seventeen in 1878. London had a very poor (c) _____ on him. He described it as a (d) _____ city. He was lucky enough to (e) _____ an English family with whom he spent some time.

7. Summarise the life of Rabindranath Tagore in five sentences.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the different events of Rabindranath Tagore when he was in London. (No. 1 has been done for you)

1x5=5



Model Question-30

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-12, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1-4:

Rabindranath, the fourteenth child of Debendranath and Sarada Devi Tagore, went to school early and wrote his first verse at the age of eight. At the age of seventeen, in 1878, he arrived in London, on his way to Brighton, to join his brother's family and attend school there. London made a poor impression on him. He described it as a dismal city, smoky, foggy and wet, with everyone jostling and in a hurry. Though he was happy in Brighton, a friend of the family persuaded his brother to send him to London in order to benefit from his education in the West. He was put up in a lodging-house facing Regent's Park but later moved to the house of a professional coach, a Mr Scott, as a paying guest. Young Tagore joined London University where he attended Henry Morley's lectures in English literature and read *Religio Medici* and Shakespeare with him. He often visited the Houses of Parliament and listened to Gladstone and John Bright's debates on Irish Home Rule. Away from the home of his brother's family, he was lucky to find a friendly English family with whom he spent some time, but not without some initial opposition from the two daughters in the family, who were rather taken aback with the presence of a 'blackie' in the house and went away to stay with relatives. They returned only after being reassured that the stranger was harmless. Dr and Mrs Scott, the girls' parents, in fact, treated him like a son. In 1880 Rabindranath was called back to India. His letters, full of admiration for English society, made his family think again about the wisdom of letting him loose in England alone. He returned home without any qualifications of distinction.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

(a) Rabindranath was sent to London in order to benefit from oriental/ occidental/modern education.

(b) The first impression of London on the poet was horrifying/ annoying/charming.

(c) Rabindranath read *Religio Medici* with Shakespeare/ Gladstone /Henry Morley.

- (d) The poet was greeted/esteemed/despised by the two daughters.
 (e) Rabindranath was called back to homeland at the age of eighten/seventeen/nineteen.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1 x5=5

- (a) Tagore stayed in England for two years.
 (b) Rabindranath went to Brighton via London.
 (c) Mr and Mrs Scott were very much affectionate to Rabindranath.
 (d) Rabindranath obtained higher degree from London University.
 (e) Tagore returned to India of his own accord.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct forms of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1 x5=5

- (a) A poet often visits different places with a view (acquire) _____ knowledge.
 (b) (Race) _____ is still prevailing in the Western countries.
 (c) Rabindranath was (shelter) _____ Mr. Scott as a paying guest.
 (d) Rabindranath was not (harm) _____ the English daughters.
 (e) English society (admire) _____ by Tagore.

4. a) Make a list of five events that happened in the life of Rabindranath Tagore when he was at London. 1x5=5

Or b) Make five sentences from the table below. 1x5 = 5

Mr Scott and his wife	wondered	at the sight of a blackie
The two daughters	impressed	his domain of knowledge
Tagore	enriched	no peace in London
At first London city	felt	happy in Scott's family
Tagore	behaved	Tagore a little
		well with Tagore

Or, c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1x5 = 5

A	B
(a) The parents of Rabindranath	(i) western education
(b) Rabindranath went to London in order to get	(ii) on Irish Home Rule and enriched his knowledge
(c) Rabindranath listened to debates	(iii) had liberal outlook
(d) Rabindranath had to live	(iv) affection from Mr and Mrs Scott
(e) He got much warmth and	(v) with an English family also
	(vi) Henry Morley's lecture
	(vii) Irish Home Rule

Read the passage below and answer Questions: 5-8

Shaheed Dr. Shamsuzzoha is considered to be the first intellectual who attained martyrdom during the pre-liberation period of Bangladesh. Following the killing of Sergeant Zohurul Haque in prison by the Ayub Khan government on 15th February 1969 (after the failure of the trumped-up Agartala conspiracy case), a flame of protest spread throughout erstwhile East Pakistan. On February 17, Section 144 was imposed on Rajshahi city. The students of Rajshahi University who had joined the protest, took out a procession in violation of Section 144 and were locked in a clash with police in front of the residence of the Principal of Rajshahi Medical College. As a result, several students were injured. On hearing this, Dr. Zoha, a professor of Chemistry and Proctor of the University, rushed to the spot and took the injured students to hospital.

Next morning, on February 18, tension grew on the campus. The students were preparing to violate Section 144 again. The armed forces were deployed in front of the University main gate, which was kept locked to prevent the agitating students from going out. The students however started to jump over the gate and to scale the walls. Seeing this the teachers requested the guard on duty to open the gate. Meanwhile the students doused a parked army jeep with kerosene and set it on fire.

The armed forces started to take up their positions against the students. Dr. Zoha repeatedly requested the officers, "Please, don't open fire, my students will go back now." But when the army officers refused to pay any heed to him, he declared, "Your bullets will pierce my heart first before they hit any student." The situation deteriorated further and at one point Dr. Zoha was shot in the back at 11 in the morning. Later, he was bayonet charged too. Bleeding profusely, Dr. Zoha was taken to Rajshahi Municipal office which was used as a Jail by the Pakistan Army and was kept untreated there till 3. 30 p.m. He was eventually shifted to the operation theatre but breathed his last at 4 p.m.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions.

1x5=5

- (a) When did Dr. Shamsuzzoha attain martyrdom?
- (b) Why is Dr. Shamsuzzoha considered to be a martyr?
- (c) What was the most strong side of Dr. Zoha's character?
- (d) Who killed Sergeant Zohurul Haque?
- (e) Who shot him and why?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1x5=5

Before the (a) _____ in 1971, Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan and was called East Pakistan. Then the country was ruled by President (b) _____. The students, along with the common people, protested against his oppression. The then government killed Sergeant Zohurul Haque (c) _____ in February, 1969 after the (d) _____ of the trumped-up Agartala (e) _____ case.

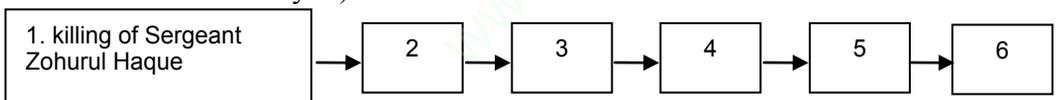
7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the different events that took place in February in 1969.

(No. 1 has been done for you)

1x5=5



Model Question- 31

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-12, Lesson-4

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4 :

Hamidur Rahman was the man who gave shape to the concept and design of the Shaheed Minar, by combining all the aspirations of Bengali identity and nationalism. He was the first art student of Bangladesh who in the 1950s went to Europe and studied at "Ecole de Beaux Art" in Paris. He was the pioneer of the new painting movement in the then Pakistan. But he is most remembered for his remarkable design of the Central Shaheed Minar.

When Hamidur Rahman was assigned to make the design, he was full of enthusiasm focussing on the language movement as the central concept. He wanted to find a new expression to convey the aspirations of the people. He experimented with basic horizontal and vertical forms to bring out the concept of Bengali solidarity and unity for their national identity. The vertical lines of his design provided the manifestations of inner strength. The four columns on both sides of the central structure reflect the balance and harmony of a united stand.

The original design had included stained glass, with hundreds of eyes, through which the sunlight could pass. The marble floor was to reflect the moving shadows of the column in an unending process of revolt from dawn to dusk. In the basement of the Minar he had designed a grand fresco work of 1500 square feet, depicting the language movement. This was to be his masterpiece, again reflecting the theme of geometric horizontal and vertical motifs of unity and strength.

Rahman was fully conscious of the tropical damp climate of Bangladesh and therefore worked out such materials for the Minar that would withstand the climate. He ensured that the columns be made of such mixture of iron rods and cement as to stand for centuries. Today the Shaheed Minar is a symbol of freedom, strength and unity. In 1989, Hamidur Rahman passed away. He is no more with us but we remember him with great admiration and pride.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- Bengali identity has been manifested/cloaked /covered through the design of the Central Shaheed Minar.
- Hamidur Rahman was the precursor/finder/fondler of a new painting movement in the then Pakistan.
- In the concept and design of the Shaheed Minar, there is a combination/ constitution/continuation of all the aspirations of Bengali identity and nationalism.
- The four columns stand for amity/discord/conflict.
- It was the intention of Hamidur Rahman to reflect/ encourage/ secure the aspirations of the people.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information.

1x5 = 5

- When Hamidur Rahman was assigned with the design of the central Shaheed Minar, he was very much energetic.
- Hamidur Rahman had his education in science.
- The Central Shaheed Minar was designed following the Liberation War.

(d) Hamidur Rahman is most remembered for his contribution to language movement.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets/Add any prepositions if necessary: **1x5 = 5**

- (a) The Shaheed Minar (shape) _____ by Hamidur Rahman.
(b) Hamidur Rahman (design) _____ the Shaheed Minar.
(c) Hamidur Rahman was the (design) _____ the Shaheed Minar.
(d) The Shaheed Minar is the (combining) _____ all the aspirations of Bengali identity.
(e) He (combining) _____ all the aspirations of Bengali identity.

4. a) Make a list of five points on which Hamidur Rahman built Shaheed Minar. 1x5 = 5
Or b) Make sentences from the following substitution table. 1x5 = 5

Hamidur Rahman	implemented	with design of the Shaheed Minar.
People	conceived	his higher studies of art.
The moving	uphold	symbolizes an unending revolt.
The four columns	shadow	the balance and harmony.
He	assigned	Hamidur Rahman for his design of the Shaheed Minar.
	carried on	the design of the central Shaheed Minar.
	remember	the idea of art.

Or

c) From your study of the passage choose the suitable phrases from column B to match the parts of sentence in Column A. 1x5 = 5

Column A	Column B
a) The Shaheed Minar reflects	a) freedom, strength and unity
b) Through the design of the Shaheed Minar, Hamidur Rahman	b) of the martyred immortal
c) The Shaheed Minar was built to make the memory	c) Bengali identity and nationalism
d) Shaheed Minar stands for	d) with profound respect
e) Today we cherish the memory of Hamidur Rahman	e) expressed the aspiration of the people

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to these questions about Hamidur Rahman. 1x5=5

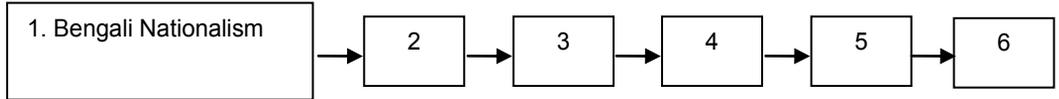
- (a) What is the central concept of the Shaheed Minar?
(b) What do the vertical lines and columns of the Shaheed Minar suggest?
(c) Mention two materials that Hamidur Rahman used for building the Shaheed Minar.
(d) What had he designed in the basement?
(e) When did Hamidur Rahman go to Europe?

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1x5=5

Hamidur Rahman (a) _____ and (b) _____ the structure of the Central Shaheed Minar. He (c) _____ all the aspirations of Bengali identity and nationalism. He was the first art student of Bangladesh who went to Europe to (d) _____ at "Ecolo de Beaux Art" in Paris. He played pioneering role in the new painting movement in the then Pakistan. People (e) _____ him for his remarkable design of the Central Shaheed Minar.

7. Summarise the contribution of Hamidur Rahman in five sentences. 1x5=5
 8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the symbolical meaning of the Central Shaheed Minar. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5



Model Question- 32

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-13, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

In Bangladesh, the retirement age for government employees is 57 years and for university teachers 65 years. In the United Nations the retirement age is 65 years. But this does not mean that after this age people suddenly become useless and unfit to work. These people are an asset to society with knowledge that only experience can bring and need to feel useful and want in society. In the developed countries social security is provided by the government in the form of post-retirement and old age benefits, so that these people get free medical facilities and can also be economically independent. In Bangladesh, government employees are granted a pension and there are a few facilities at the government hospitals for the old but these are hardly, enough. Besides, the majority of our female population do not belong to the working class. They are housewives and are not eligible for any pension or gratuity. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, about 6% of the population of Bangladesh is aged people which came to about 13. 3 million people in 2000. This includes male and female elderly people both from the villages and towns. These people have served their nation and their families through the years. In their old age, it is their right to expect service from us in return. Their physical health has started deteriorating and they need as much care and consideration as possible. The government still does not have any system to meet the health and economic needs of this large population. We ourselves however must ensure that the elderly among us are respected and cared for. After all, can we forget that we ourselves are going to grow old one day?

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word/ phrase to complete each sentence. 1x5=5
- We are incapable of getting (richer/ healthier/ younger).
 - Old people (dedicated/ dictated/devoted) their service for the nation throughout their life.
 - Health (improves/ deteriorates/ increases) as people become old.
 - The (experience/commitment/sincerity) of the retired persons can be of great use to us.

(e) In our society, women are (entitled/supposed/compelled) to work indoors all their life.

Extra

(1) The government employees of Bangladesh (retire/tire/ retirement) at the age of 57.

(2) The passage is about (elderly/ active/ young) people.

(3) After retirement people do not become useless and unfit rather they remain (strength/ strong/ liability) to the nation.

(4) Old people are a (burden/resource/liability) to the society they belong to.

(5) Facilities provided to the old by the government hospitals in Bangladesh are (adequate/ inadequate/ sufficient).

(6) The elderly among us should be given to understand that they are not (outdated /backdated / unwanted).

(7) The retirement age in UN countries is (same/different/ similar).

(8) Pension and other facilities for the retired people in Bangladesh are (sufficient/ adequate/inadequate.)

(9) Elderly person should be (respected/ respectful/ respective).

(10) Majority of our (male/female/old) population belongs to working class.

(11) After retirement people are regarded to be (unfit/innovative/asset) to the nation.

(12) Housewives are not (eligible/ acceptable/worthy) for pension.

(13) In developed countries people are socially secured in their (pre/post/sub) retirement age.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1 × 5 = 5

(a) The passage deals with aged people.

(b) Retired persons are an asset to the society.

(c) In Bangladesh only the government employees the University teachers are allowed to continue their service after 57.

(d) The retirees have little protection in developed countries.

(e) Most of the women in our society hardly do anything but household work.

Extra

(1) In Bangladesh a government employee can work as long as he wishes.

(2) In Bangladesh, government employees can carry on working until they reach the age of 65.

(3) Retirement from job does not mean the end of an active life.

(4) Old women are the most unsecured members of our society.

(5) In our country social security is not provided at all to the retired government employee.

(6) All the women in our country are employed.

(7) We are not getting younger.

(8) The government can't give proper medical facilities to all the aged people.

(9) Most of our women pass their time without any work.

(10) In developed countries women do not require social security.

(11) In Bangladesh old people are provided with security by the government.

(12) The majority of our female population does household work.

(13) The housewives are only eligible for gratuity.

(14) The UN countries strictly follow its retirement age.

(15) Bangladesh govt. employees get only pension in their post retirement age.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. **1×5=5**

- (a) In the developed countries (retire) -----employees get free medical facilities.
- (b) After (retire)----- people in our country enjoy little benefits.
- (c) Many retired employees live----- (independent).
- (d) In Bangladesh, university teachers work (long)----- government employees.
- (e) In 2000 the total number of elderly people in Bangladesh (be) -----about 13.3 million.

Extra

- (1) In Bangladesh govt. employees (retire) -----at the age of fifty seven.
- (2) The majority of our women render (serve)----- their families.
- (3) The elderly among us must be (treat)----- respectfully.
- (4) Every one of us (get)----- old one day.
- (5) In developed countries the old (give)----- free medical treatment.
- (6) Retirement does not mean that (elder)----- persons have become unfit for work.
- (7) Practical experience (rich)----- them.
- (8) Bangladesh is a (people) -----country.
- (9) In the developed countries the government (provide) -----social security.
- (10) The government employees render (service)----- their nation and their families.
- (11) The retired persons are in (need)----- care and consideration.
- (12) We should (respect) -----the elderly.
- (13) To get service in return is (expect)----- by the old.
- (14) Their (expect) -----should be fulfilled.
- (15) The (minor)----- our female population belong to working class.
- (16) Most of our people do not have the (eligible)----- get old age benefit.
- (17) The government do not have the ability to (sure)----- our economic need.
- (18) Elderly person should be (respect)----- .
- (19) We are not getting (young)-----.
- (20) The (extend)----- retirement age is demanded.

4. (a) Make a list of five activities done by government of the developed countries for the retired people. **1x5 = 5**

5. Write short answers to these questions. **1x5 = 5**

- (a) When does a government employee retire in Bangladesh?
- (b) What facilities does the government of Bangladesh provide to the retired people?
- (c) How is the female population in our country treated?
- (d) What is the retirement age limit in the United Nations?
- (e) Why are the retired people considered an asset?

Extra

- (1) Who do not belong to the working class?
- (2) What can't we forget?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1 × 5 = 5

In the developed countries the government (a) — social security, free medical facilities and other benefits to the retired old people. But in our country the

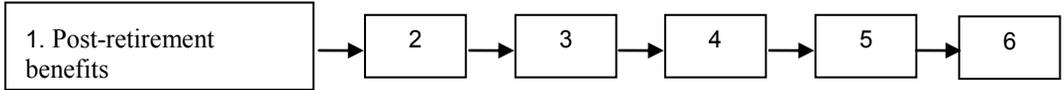
facilities (b) — to the retired persons are not (c) —. They only enjoy a (d) — and a little medical (e) —.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences.

5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing the benefits a retired person both in Bangladesh and developed countries enjoy.

1 × 5 = 5



Model Question- 33

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-13, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

Ayesha Begum has three sons and two daughters. Her husband was a landless farmer who used to work on other people's land. With great effort they married their daughters off by the time they reached teenage. The sons also started working with their father as day labourers when they were old enough to help. By the time they were about seventeen years old, all of them had left to work in nearby towns to earn money. At first, they used to send money to their parents occasionally, but after getting married they barely had enough to support their own families. Ayesha Begum and her husband are now old and feeble. Years of malnutrition and deprivation have made them look older than their years. All they are left with now is their broken little thatched house. Out of desperation Ayesha Begum has started begging in the village to feed her old, invalid husband and herself. She does not know what ails him neither does she has the means to find out. She is too busy collecting food for survival.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- Ayesha Begum's husband was a rich/landless/honest farmer.
- Now Ayesha has to work/ live/ fend for herself.
- With great effort they married off/got married/ marriage their daughters.
- Their sons used to send money regularly/ at times/ timely.
- Their condition is now extremely miserable/ awkward/ disgraceful.

Extra

- Ayesha and her husband appear/ have/ think to be older than their years.
- Ayesha begum has no capability / desire / long to take her husband for treatment.
- They have shifted in their adjoining / far / remote town.
- Ayesha begum struggles hard for survival / financial / influential.
- Ayesha begum and her husband have all the signs of unhappiness/ pains/ age in their faces.

2. True/ false? If false, write the correct information.

1x5=5

- Ayesha begum has five sons.
- Ayesha begum lives in a concrete building.
- Their sons used to send money at times.
- Ayesha's daughters were married of when they crossed twenty.

(e) Ayesha begum's sons got married at the age of seventeen.

Extra

- (1) Ayesha's husband was a landless farmer.
- (2) Her sons never contributed to their family income.
- (3) Their condition is now extremely miserable.
- (4) Ayesha has started begging in the village to feed her old husband.
- (5) Poverty forced her sons to work.

3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

- a) Ayesha's sons started (work) _____ with their father.
- b) Ayesha begum's family now (comprise) _____ two members.
- c) After getting (marry) _____ the sons stopped sending money.
- d) Male nutrition has (weak) _____ her husband.
- e) (Find) _____ no other way she started begging.

Extra

- (1) Ayesha begum has no (capable) _____ to take her husband for treatment.
- (2) They have (shift) _____ themselves in the remote towns.
- (3) Now they only (had) _____ a little thatched house.
- (4) They have lived in (poor) _____ almost all their life.
- (5) They look older than their (age) _____.
- (6) Ayesha's husband was a (wealth) _____ farmer.
- (7) Ayesha begum has five (off spring) _____.
- (8) Ayesha and her husband are not actually as they appear (be) _____.
- (9) They (not get) _____ balanced diet.
- (10) Ayesha begum's job of (gather) _____ food for life is heart-rending.

4. a) Make a list of five points on Ayesha Begum's misfortune. 1x5=5

Or, b) Make five sentences from the table.

Ayesha Begum's life	lives	full of deprivation and miseries
She	has	started begging
Out of desperation she	is	what makes her husband weak
Ayesha Begum	does not know	in a thatched house having no property
They are	leading	a very miserable life

Unit - 13 : Lesson-06

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Approximately 100000 children who do not hold German citizenship are born in the Federal Republic of Germany every year. This situation will change on 1st January 2000, when a new citizenship law comes into force. From that day on, children born in Germany to non-German parents will receive German citizenship at birth.

The citizenship reform consists of the following points. The children of non-German parents will receive German citizenship at birth in Germany if the father or mother has been legally resident in Germany for eight years. The parent must hold a permanent residence certificate or have held an unlimited residence permit for three

years. If these children also acquire the citizenship of another country at birth they must choose between their German and non-German citizenship within a period of five years following their eighteenth birthday. If they wish to keep their German passport, they must prove that they have given up or withdrawn the citizenship of another country. If they do not do so, their German citizenship will be taken away.

Foreigners will thus be able to apply for naturalisation after only eight years rather than the present period of fifteen years. Those seeking naturalisation must be able to support themselves and their families without the help of social security payments, must not have committed crimes and must also prove to possess adequate knowledge of German.

The federal Government considers the reform an important contribution towards the integration of the foreign population. The acquisition of German citizenship entails not only rights, but also duties, for example the obligation to do military service for a short period, which is compulsory in Germany.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answer to the following question.

1x5=5

- When did a new law of citizenship form?
- When does a person's citizenship take away?
- When can a foreigner apply for naturalization?
- What is compulsory for getting German Citizenship?
- What is naturalization?

Extra

- When will the children of non-German parents receive German citizenship?
- What criteria should adult non-Germans fulfill if they want to apply for citizenship?
- What must the children of the non German parents prove if they wish to keep their German passport?
- What must non-German citizen decide after they are 18 years old?
- What abilities will he have to prove if a foreigner wants to apply for naturalization?

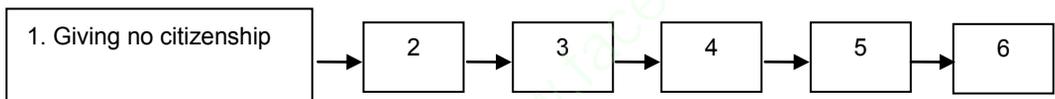
6. Fill in the blank with appropriate words.

1x5=5

A citizen means a resident of a state. He enjoys some (a)_____. Every Bangladeshi is a (b)_____ of Bangladesh. Every foreigner domiciled in (c)_____ is also a citizen of Bangladesh. The (d)_____ of a citizen are divisible into civil and political rights. Political rights are at the root of a (e)_____ government.

7. Summarise five responsibilities, which a citizen should maintain in Germany. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage make a flow chart in each of the boxes showing how the law of citizenship was reformed. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5



Model Question- 34

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-13, Lesson-6

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

Approximately 100000 children who do not hold German citizenship are born in the Federal Republic of Germany every year. This situation will change on 1st January 2000, when a new citizenship law comes into force. From that day on, children born in Germany to non-German parents will receive German citizenship at birth.

The citizenship reform consists of the following points. The children of non-German parents will receive German citizenship at birth in Germany if the father or mother has been legally resident in Germany for eight years. The parent must hold a permanent residence certificate or have held an unlimited residence permit for three years. If these children also acquire the citizenship of another country at birth they must choose between their German and non-German citizenship within a period of five years following their eighteenth birthday. If they wish to keep their German passport, they must prove that they have given up or withdrawn the citizenship of another country. If they do not do so, their German citizenship will be taken away.

Foreigners will thus be able to apply for naturalization after only eight years rather than the present period of fifteen years. Those seeking naturalization must be able to support themselves and their families without the help of social security payments, must not have committed crimes and must also prove to possess adequate knowledge of German.

The federal Government considers the reform an important contribution towards the integration of the foreign population. The acquisition of German citizenship entails not only rights, but also duties, for example the obligation to do military service for a short period, which is compulsory in Germany.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- Naturalisation means immigration/ plantation / integration.
- A new law of citizenship was published / introduced/ canceled in Germany on 1st January 2000.
- Before January 2000 foreigners could apply for naturalization after only seven/ eight/ nine years.
- The lost / negligence/achievement of German citizenship is not only right but also duties.
- A non-German parent must show /write /assign a permanent resident certificate for receiving his children's citizenship.

Extra

- Children born in Germany/ German/ anywhere to German parents will receive German citizenship.
- To protect / preserve / prevent German passport any one has to withdraw the citizenship of another country.
- In case of not withdrawn / withdrawal / withdrew of citizenship of other countries German citizenship will be taken away.

- (4) Criminal record disqualifies / qualifies / dissuades a foreigner from applying for naturalization.
- (5) The withdrawal of the security / citizenship / residency of another country is necessary.
- (6) The ability to support the family is elementary / not necessary / essential for those who seek naturalization in Germany.
- (7) To do military service for a short time in Germany is obligatory / optional / unnecessary.
- (8) A child holding a citizenship of another country has to read / select / busy between their German and non-German citizenship.
- (9) First January 2000 a child born in Germany of non-German parents can be accepted / derived / engaged as German citizen.
- (10) For the citizenship of the children the father or mother should have legal residence for six / seven/ eight years.

2. True/ false? If false, write the correct information.

1x5=5

- (a) German people need not surrender dual citizenship.
- (b) The law regarding citizenship in Germany has remained unchanged.
- (c) A child cannot hold the citizenship of other country if he wants to be a citizen of Germany.
- (d) The reformation of the law of German citizenship is important to unite the foreign population.
- (e) Foreigners in German who seek naturalization must be able to earn.

Extra

- (1) The acquisition of German citizenship entails not only rights but also responsibilities.
- (2) Naturalization is a process by which a foreigner can become a native one he or she applies for.
- (3) Contribution refers to achievement.
- (4) The federal govt. considers the reform an important contribution towards the integration of the foreign population.
- (5) Citizenship means a craft by which a citizen can enjoy his or her rights being a legal inmate of a state.
- (6) Residence refers to dwelling place.
- (7) Citizenship is the quality of being citizen in any city.
- (8) Country is such a sovereign territory in which an independent nation can be ruled by an elected govt.
- (9) A foreigner can be citizen of a country by fulfilling some conditions.

3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words. Add any preposition if necessary.

1x5=5

- (a) After (leave) _____ the citizenship of other countries, they can keep the German passport with them.
- (b) The (seek) _____ of German citizenship must follow certain rules.
- (c) The (gain) _____ of German citizenship also have some duties.

- (d) The person (live) _____ Germany for a long time gets citizenship easily.
 (e) Commission of crime is a set back in (get) _____ citizenship.

Extra

- (1) Foreigners will be able to (apply) naturalization by following some condition.
- (2) If a person wants to be a citizen of a country, he (need) follow and maintain some condition.
- (3) This rule is supposed to be (compulsion) in Germany.
- (4) Being a citizen of this country, you should follow this rule (impose) _____ you.
- (5) He has every qualities of (be) a citizen.
- (6) A person who is a citizen at (born) can enjoy political rights too.
- (7) If anyone wants to be a citizen of any country, he/she has to have (person) _____ estate.
- (8) A person needs to be (marry) if he/ she desires to become a citizen of a country.
- (9) An indigenous citizen can enjoy (culture) rights too.
- (10) Family is the social united group (form) marriage.

4. (a) **Make a list of five rules, which a child of non-German must maintain for being a holder of German citizenship.** 1x5=5

(b) **Make five sentences from the table.** 1x5=5

A citizen of a state He	can marry can stay can go can buy can do	anywhere he wishes. and live there with his family. a house. for as long as he wants. a permanent job.
----------------------------	--	--

(c) **Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary.** 1x5=5

A	B
(a) You need to live	(i) living in a state.
(b) You should be social	(ii) of demanding no interference in private life, family life, residence or exchange of letters.
(c) You have the rights	(iii) in a state peacefully.
(d) You have the right of	(iv) participating in administration.
(e) You have the right of having	(v) freedom of thought.
	(vi) freedom of violence.
	(vii) doing any odd thing.

Unit-13 : Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8 :

Ayesha Begum has three sons and two daughters. Her husband was a landless farmer who used to work on other people's land. With great effort they married their daughters off by the time they reached teenage. The sons also started working with

their father as day labourers when they were old enough to help. By the time they were about seventeen years old, all of them had left to work in nearby towns to earn money. At first, they used to send money to their parents occasionally, but after getting married they barely had enough to support their own families. Ayesha Begum and her husband are now old and feeble. Years of malnutrition and deprivation have made them look older than their years. All they are left with now is their broken little thatched house. Out of desperation Ayesha Begum has started begging in the village to feed her old, invalid husband and herself. She does not know what ails him neither does she has the means to find out. She is too busy collecting food for survival.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to the following questions.

1x5=5

- What did Ayesha Begum's husband do?
- When did her sons start working?
- Why does Ayesha Begum beg now?
- How does Ayesha Begum feed her husband now?
- When did they marry off their daughters?

Extra

- When did their sons get marry?
- How many children does Ayesha Begum have?
- Why did their sons stop sending money?

6. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.

1 × 5 = 5

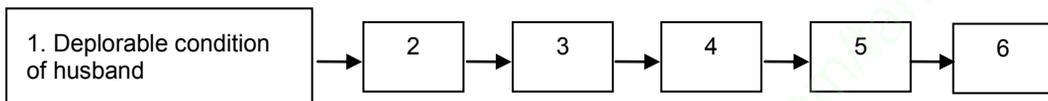
Ayesha Begum is (a) ___ with three sons and two daughters. Her husband (b) ___ a landless farmer. They married off their (c) ___ daughters with great effort. The sons (d) ___ work with their father. But now Ayesha Begum and her husband are (e) ___ of their rights.

7. Summarise the main aspects of the passage in five sentences.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the text make a flow chart in each of the boxes showing the miserable condition of Ayesha Begum. (No. 1 has been done for you)

1 × 5 = 5



Model Question-35

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-14, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Literacy as a skill was first institutionalized in Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt and China soon after the art of writing was invented. Education then was not for the general people but a privilege for the chosen few who took on strategic roles in the running of the state and in religion. In Greece, education became more widespread in about the 5th century BC. The Greeks, however, sent only their male children to school. When Rome was conquered by the Greeks, the Romans under Greek influence developed a strong tradition of literacy. The Romans preferred their children to acquire knowledge

about agriculture and warfare. It appears that the course of education is as eventful as the history of man.

The Prophet Mohammed (SM) equated one literate non-believer with ten illiterate believers although he himself was not literate. Islamic civilization pivoted on literacy and patronage of scholarship. Ibn Sina (called Avicenna in the West) one of the most famous Muslim philosophers of all times, saw the task of education as creating a complete citizen, physically, mentally and morally, and preparing him for a profession whereby he could earn his own livelihood and contribute to the society. In the views of Al-Farabi, another great Muslim philosopher, education was one of the most important social phenomena which made sure that the individual was prepared from an early age to acquire values, knowledge and practical skills within a particular culture.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentences.

1x5=5

- Only male children were educated/deprived/fallen from the 5th century BC.
- Although the ancient Romans were discovered/ invented/conquered by the Greeks, there was a positive outcome.
- Education became more spread /widespread/extended in about 5th century BC.
- The Romans liked agricultural/scientific/religious knowledge.
- Education was only for those who had a roll/rule/role in running the state and religion.

Extra

- The female education was spread/neglected/extended by the Greeks.
- Literacy makes everything different/outstanding/ pragmatic.
- We need to be literate to avoid/accept/welcome brutality.
- Reading, writing and arithmetic knowledge/sense/ power is literacy.
- Literacy is helpful/detrimental/destructive to the nation.
- Literacy came into practice soon after writing was founded/ invented/perfected.
- The Romans were seized by the Greek/the Chinese/the Egyptians.
- At the beginning education was considered to be franchise/disadvantage/privacy of the chosen few.
- The purpose of education is mental/human/physical development.
- The Romans like agricultural/scientific/religious knowledge.

2. True/false? If false write the correct answer.

1x5=5

- Greek influence did not develop any strong influence of literacy.
- Literacy is a key to success.
- The 5th Century BC is not important in the history of education.
- In Rome a strong tradition of education was developed for the Greek influence.
- The Greek educated only their female children.

Extra

- The strength of education is not so much powerful.
- We should be educated for our destruction.

- (3) In Rome a strong tradition of education was developed for the Greek influence.
- (4) Literacy was institutionalized after the art of writing had been invented.
- (5) The passage is about the evolution of education.
- (6) No other philosopher was so great as Ibn Sina.
- (7) In the middle ages the Islamic thinkers put much emphasis on literacy.
- (8) Our Prophet Mohammad (sm) was not a literate man.
- (9) One literate non-believer is better than ten illiterate believers.
- (10) Avicenna was a famous philosopher of the middle age.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

- (a) Education needs to be (welcome) _____ us cordially.
- (b) People need to (realize) _____ the importance of literacy.
- (c) Literacy helps us (have) _____ rationality.
- (d) The Greeks sent only their male children _____ (schooling).
- (e) Illiteracy (bring) _____ destruction for human.

Extra

- (1) Education is a basic need for every (civilize) _____ people.
- (2) The (creat) _____ the art of writing greatly contributed to literacy.
- (3) Education (aim) _____ teaching not only literacy but also morality.
- (4) Romans were (influence) _____ the Greeks.
- (5) Literacy should not (underrate) _____.
- (6) Only female children (deprive) _____ education in the 5th century BC.
- (7) Literacy (assist) _____ us go a long way.
- (8) We should be very generous to (welcome) _____ goodness of education.
- (9) Ibn Sina felt that education prepares a citizen (contribute) _____ to his society.
- (10) In the middle ages Islamic Civilization (depend) _____ literacy and the support of rulers.

4. a) Make a list of five things about literacy in ancient times. 1x5=5

Unit-14, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8 :

One very conspicuous change in our society is the presence of working women outside the home. Of course it has to be acknowledged that women have always worked within the household but this commonly is not counted as "work". It is unfortunate that women's roles in agricultural societies (as in our village, particularly during harvest time) has not been recognised either. Whether it is due to economic necessity or the urge to establish an individual identity or both, nowadays many women are entering the outside work force. They are joining in wide range of professions. Moreover it is not only educated women who are opting to work but

women with little or no education have come out of their cocoons to earn and become self reliant.

This does not mean that life is any easier for women now. In many ways it is difficult since women must still fulfill their traditional roles of wife, mother and homemaker. At work, as they compete with men they have to prove their worth twice over in order to survive.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5

- (a) Why are women going the outside workforce?
- (b) What is the common role of women?
- (c) What is the significant change in our society?
- (d) Where do the women usually work?
- (e) Do you support women's outdoor work?

Extra

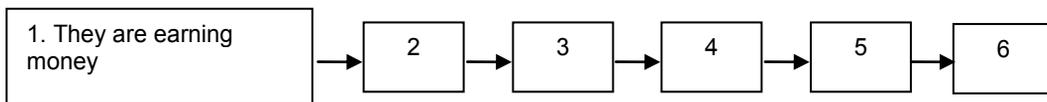
- (1) What agricultural work village women do in Bangladesh?
- (2) What problems do the working women face?
- (3) What types of women are coming out to work outside?
- (4) Why is the life of women in our society troublesome?
- (5) What is unfortunate about our women?

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. 1x5=5

The most significant (a) _____ in our society is the participation of women in outdoor (b) _____. The village women's (c) _____ is noticeable. They participate (d) _____ sectors. But their roles have not been (e) _____.

7. Summarise in five sentences the condition of the working women. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage make a flow chart in each of boxes showing the role of women. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5



Model Question-36

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-14, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

One very conspicuous change in our society is the presence of working women outside the home. Of course it has to be acknowledged that women have always worked within the household but this commonly is not counted as "work". It is unfortunate that women's roles in agricultural societies (as in our village, particularly during harvest time) has not been recognised either. Whether it is due to economic necessity or the urge to establish an individual identity or both, nowadays many women are entering the outside work force. They are joining in wide range of professions. Moreover it is not only educated women who are opting to work but

women with little or no education have come out of their cocoons to earn and become self-reliant.

This does not mean that life is any easier for women now. In many ways it is difficult since women must still fulfill their traditional roles of wife, mother and homemaker. At work, as they compete with men they have to prove their worth twice over in order to survive.

1. Choose the right words to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- (a) Women are competent/component/consultant to take on a wide range of professions.
- (b) Today women have become economically self-dependant by coming out of their boundaries/ confinements/ circles.
- (c) Only education can rise/raise/arise the status of education in our society.
- (d) Generally women are supposed to do official/ household/outdoor activities.
- (e) Now a day's women are joining in various occupations/ actions/activities.

Extra

- (1) Not only educated but also half educated and uneducated women choose/fix/try to work outside the home.
- (2) Now women are competing with men to prove their qualification/value/ability in the society.
- (3) The urge of a woman to establish her own identity gives her the efficiency/efficiene/ efficient in a job.
- (4) Women opting to work outdoors, manage/manages/ managing with home and office.
- (5) The emancipation of women is necessity/necessary/ nursery to develop a country.
- (6) The economic necessity has made them enter/earn/care the outside work force.
- (7) In the past household activities were performed/ perform/ performs only by women.
- (8) The position of women in Bangladesh is upgrading/ destining/deteriorating .
- (9) It is a matter of misfortune/unfortunate/unfortunately that woman's roles in the agricultural societies have not been recognised.
- (10) Today women have become economically self-dependent by coming out of their boundaries/ confinements/ circles.

2. True/false. If false, write the correct information.

1x5=5

- (a) It is only women who reap the harvest in the village.
- (b) Only educated women come to do work outside of home.
- (c) Due to economic necessity women are engaging themselves to earn money.
- (d) In our society the women's work outside the home is surprising.
- (e) The house hold activities are recognised as work in our society.

Extra

- (1) Now a day's life has become easier for women.
- (2) Woman is not capable of doing all kinds of work.

- (3) Women should continue their traditional role in the family.
- (4) Only women having education are opting to work outside the home.
- (5) The main theme of the passage is self-reliance of women.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

- (a) The lack of education cannot prevent women from (come) _____ of their cocoons.
- (b) At present women are also capable of (enter) _____ into a wide range of professions.
- (c) In some sections, a woman (surpass) _____ a man in skill and motivation.
- (d) Today women are contributing to (built) _____ our national economy.
- (e) Women working at home throughout their life do not get any (recognize) _____.

Extra

- (1) Most of the women in our society are not (self reliance) _____.
- (2) Women of all classes are not (opt) _____ to work outside the home.
- (3) Women have to excel themselves by (compete) _____ men.
- (4) The traditional (believe) _____ common people regarding women's working ability is obviously wrong.
- (5) Women are entering the workforce for the (attain) _____ their economic solvency.
- (6) The reason for women's (participate) _____ outside work is economy.
- (7) Economic support is (necessity) _____ women's own identity.
- (8) Women are being (engage) _____ in job in a large scale.
- (9) Today women are (relief) _____ from their household works.
- (10) Many Bangladeshi women are now (get) _____ money by working outside.

4. a) Make a list of five reasons for which women are opting to do work outside the home. 1 x 5 = 5

b) Match the parts of sentences in column A with the other parts in column B to form meaningful sentences. 1 x 5 = 5

Column A	Column B
a) Women are now eager to establish	i) be self-reliant.
b) They intend to	ii) difficult for women
c) They earn	iii) fulfill their traditional role of wife, mother and homemaker.
d) They cannot but	iv) their own identity.
e) Life is still	v) their own livelihood.

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8 :

Literacy as a skill was first institutionalized in Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt and China soon after the art of writing was invented. Education then was not for the general people but a privilege for the chosen few who took on strategic roles in the running of the state and in religion. In Greece, education became more widespread in about the 5th century BC. The Greeks, however, sent only their male children to school. When Rome was conquered by the Greeks, the Romans under Greek influence developed a strong tradition of literacy. The Romans preferred their children to acquire knowledge about agriculture and warfare. It appears that the course of education is as eventful as the history of man.

The Prophet Mohammed (SM) equated one literate non-believer with ten illiterate believers although he himself was not literate. Islamic civilization pivoted on literacy and patronage of scholarship. Ibn Sina (called Avicenna in the West) one of the most famous Muslim philosophers of all times, saw the task of education as creating a complete citizen, physically, mentally and morally, and preparing him for a profession whereby he could earn his own livelihood and contribute to the society. In the views of Al-Farabi, another great Muslim philosopher, education was one of the most important social phenomena which made sure that the individual was prepared from an early age to acquire values, knowledge and practical skills within a particular culture.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to the following questions.

1x5=5

- What is the equation of the Prophet Mohammad (sm) about literacy?
- In what aspects should a complete citizen be good?
- What did Islamic civilization pivot on?
- How does education help a man to be a complete citizen?
- Who conquered Rome?

Extra

- What was the purpose of education according to the Muslim philosopher?
- What does Al-Farabi think suitable to educate people?
- What does Avicenna believe about the task of education?
- How many Muslim Philosophers do you find in the passage? Mention their names.
- By what name is Ibn Sina known in the west?

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1x5=5

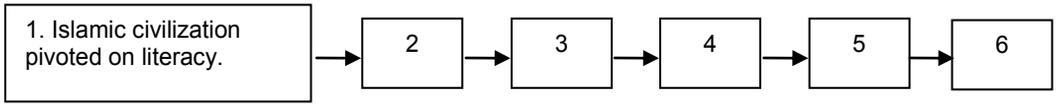
In the (a) _____ ages, the prophet Mohammad (sm) (b) _____ on literate non-believer more than ten (c) _____ believers. Ibn Sina (d) _____ a literate person as a complete citizen. Another philosopher Al Farabi called literacy as one of the most important social (e) _____.

7. Summarize in five sentences the life in the middle age.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passages make a flow chart in each of the boxes showing the role of Islamic civilization pivoted on literacy. (No. 1 has been done for you)

1x5=5



Model Question-37

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-16, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

The Sangsad Bhaban (Parliament House) at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar in Dhaka is a wonder of modern architecture and technology. It is one of the largest and most spectacular parliament buildings in the world. Originally designed by the famous American architect Louis I Kahn, this 155 ft high 9-storey building is surrounded by an artificial lake called the Crescent Lake. The main section is hidden behind a strong outer covering with circular and triangular openings. The structure has 1605 doors, 335 windows, 365 ventilators and corridors totaling to a bewildering length of 41.6 kilometers. But for the help of a guide, one could easily get lost in these deceptive corridors. The house has 354 seats for MPs, 56 for guests, 40 for journalists and 430 for spectators. It has also three party rooms each of which can seat 153 people. The whole place is air conditioned and includes all modern amenities. Although construction work on this structure started in 1964, it was finally inaugurated in 1982 and the first parliamentary session was held on 15 February the same year. Being a highly complex structure, its annual maintenance cost is about 50 million taka. This is truly a wonder for a poor country like Bangladesh.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- The parliament house of Bangladesh is an outstanding/ prominent/normal building.
- It was finally inaugurated in 1972/1982/1962.
- The name of the lake surrounding it is Foize lake/ Crescent lake/ Ahsan lake.
- Visitors seeing the parliament house get struck with wonder/happiness/sadness.
- Luis I kahn is an engineer/architect/artist.

Extra

- The structural design of the parliament house bears testimony to antiquity/modernism/ medievalism.
- The Sangad Bhaban is an amusing/amazing/alluring architecture.
- The Parliament house has 430/354/340 seats for spectators.
- The construction work of the house was started during the time of Pakistan/British/Bangladesh.
- The designer of Parliament House comes from America/Japan/Korea.
- The Parliament House is a typical/difficult/complex shape.
- To complete the Parliament house it took 18/8/28 years.
- The Sangsad Bhaban is at Firmgate/Sher-e-Bangla Nagar/Tejgaon.
- The Parliament House has 40 seats/56seats/153 seats for guests.

(10) The famous Architect Luis I Kahn designed/was designed/designer of the Sangsad Bhaban.

2. True/false? If false, write the correct information.

1x5=5

- (a) The parliament house of Bangladesh should be preserved properly.
- (b) The Sangsad Bhaban is a wonder of modern architecture and technology.
- (c) It is difficult to enter into the corridors without the help of a guide.
- (d) Bangladesh can easily afford the maintenance cost of parliament house.
- (e) The designer of the Sangad Bhaban is a British.

Extra

- (1) The Sangsad Bhaban is deprived of all modern facilities.
- (2) Only the MPs have entry into the Parliament House.
- (3) The corridors of the building are puzzling.
- (4) The main section of the house is not easily seen.
- (5) The Parliament House is not a wonder for a poor country.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

- (a) The Sangad Bhaban (preserve) _____ people's interest.
- (b) People get (interest) _____ glimpse the scenery around Parliament House.
- (c) The Parliament House has (dignify) _____ our personality.
- (d) The Sangsad Bhaban is a (wonder) _____ structure of the world.
- (e) It (cost) _____ taka about fifty million for its annual maintenance.

Extra

- (1) It was (design) _____ the famous architecture Louis I Khan.
- (2) Those who (come) _____ see the Parliament House get bewildered.
- (3) (Enter) _____ the deceptive corridors, it needs the help of a guide.
- (4) All modern facilities are (availability) _____ in this beautiful building.
- (5) Our parliament house (situate) _____ at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar in Dhaka.
- (6) The designer of the Parliament House (come) _____ America.
- (7) An artificial lake (run) _____ round the Sangad Bhaban.
- (8) It was finally (inaugurate) _____ 1982.
- (9) Bangladesh can't easily (afford) _____ the maintenance cost of Parliament House.
- (10) It is (surround) _____ by on artificial lake.

4. a) Make a list of five things that make the Sangad Bhaban a wonderful structure.

5

Or, (b) Complete the following chart with information from the text.

1x5=5

i) The bridge over the mighty river Jamuna is called	
ii)	the eleventh largest in the world.
iii) The construction firm that built the main bridge.	

iv) The approach road on the east is	
v)	for four years to build the bridge.

Unit-16: Lesson-03

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8 :

It has been over three hundred years since Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi built the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his wife in Agra. Architecturally, it is still one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. The building is made of fine white marble with inlays of coloured marble. It has eight sides and many open arches. It rests on a platform or terrace of red sandstone. Four slender white towers rise from the corners of the terrace. There is a large dome above the centre of the building. Around this large dome there are four smaller domes. Just inside the outer walls, there is an open corridor from which visitors can look through carved marble screens into a central room. The bodies of Shah Jahan and his wife Mumtaz lie in two graves below this room.

The Taj Mahal is surrounded by a beautiful garden and there is a long pool that stretches out in front of the building. One can see the beauty of the Taj Mahal in its reflection in the pool water. Visitors come to see this wonderful building at different times of the day since it assumes a different look at different times. Most people like it best on moonlit nights.

More Free (20 Marks)

5. Write short answers to the following questions.

1x5=5

- Why did Shahjan build the Taj Mahal?
- Who was Mumtaj?
- What special feeling prompted Shahjahan to build such an expensive building?
- Where do the bodies of ShahJahan and his wife Mumtaj lie?
- When is it seen most appealing?

Extra

- What is Taj Mahal?
- Who was the builder of Taj Mahal?
- What does the building stand for?
- How many kinds of marble were used here?
- How does the pool outside enhance the beauty of the Taj Mahal?
- What architectural features of the Taj Mahal make it most impressive?
- Why is it called the Taj Mahal?
- From where can the visitors look into the central room?
- What is the terrace on which the building is made?
- Where is the open corridor?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1x5=5

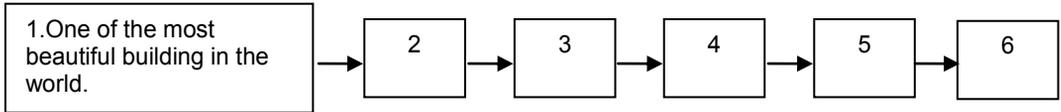
There is a beautiful garden (a) _____ the Taj Mahal and a long pool stretches out in front of the building. Visitors (b) _____ see the beauty of the building. Its reflection

can be (c) _____ in the water of the pool. It looks (d) _____ on moonlight night. The building symbolizes pure (c) _____ of a husband for his beloved wife.

7. Summarise about Taj Mahal in five sentences.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make a flow chart in each of the boxes showing the Taj Mahal a wonder of the world.(No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5



Model Question-38

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-16, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

It has been over three hundred years since Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi built the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his wife in Agra. Architecturally, it is still one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. The building is made of fine white marble with inlays of coloured marble. It has eight sides and many open arches. It rests on a platform or terrace of red sandstone. Four slender white towers rise from the corners of the terrace. There is a large dome above the centre of the building. Around this large dome there are four smaller domes. Just inside the outer walls, there is an open corridor from which visitors can look through carved marble screens into a central room. The bodies of Shah Jahan and his wife Mumtaz lie in two graves below this room.

The Taj Mahal is surrounded by a beautiful garden and there is a long pool that stretches out in front of the building. One can see the beauty of the Taj Mahal in its reflection in the pool water. Visitors come to see this wonderful building at different times of the day since it assumes a different look at different times. Most people like it best on moonlit nights.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- The Taj Mahal represents the superficial /profound/artificial love of the emperor for his wife.
- On the terrace there are four narrow/ high/thick towers.
- The bodies of the emperor and his wife lie below the outer/inner/central room.
- The greatest attraction of it is its design/garden/surroundings.
- There is a large dome around/above/surrounded by four smaller domes.

Extra

- The Taj Mahal has one dome/two domes/many domes.
- The great Emperor Shah Jahan has loved/abhorred/ dissolved his wife Mumtaz Mahal.
- The Taj Mahal is built/constructed/manufactured to perpetuate the remembrance of the wife of Emperor Shah Jahan.

- (4) The Taj Mahal is a great/bad/seductive achievement for the Emperor Shaha Jahan.
- (5) Around the Taj Mahal there is a high wall/pond/ground.
- (6) The symbol of goodness of Shah Jahan's wife's beauty/ugliness/mesmerism is expressed through the Taj Mahal.
- (7) The Taj Mahal stands on concrete pillar/a platform/iron pillar.
- (8) Around the large dome there are three/five/four smaller domes.
- (9) The beauty of the Taj Mahal seems to be eternal/ destructive/ etherealizing.
- (10) The Taj Mahal was built over one hundred/three hundred/four hundred years ago.

2. True/false? If false, write the correct information.

1x5=5

- (a) The Taj Mahal was built after the death of Shah Jahan.
- (b) The wonder of Taj Mahal is very appealing.
- (c) The Taj Mahal is of valueless, at present.
- (d) The Taj Mahal was built over three hundred years ago.
- (e) Visitors come to glimpse the beauty of the Taj Mahal.

Extra

- (1) The Taj Mahal was built as a symbol of world famous design.
- (2) The graves can be seen through a carved marble screen.
- (3) The Taj has four domes.
- (4) The Taj Mahal always assumes the same beauty.
- (5) Around the large dome there are four slender towers.
- (6) The interest of the Taj Mahal need not be preserved.
- (7) Around the Taj Mahal there is a beautiful river.
- (8) The Taj Mahal was named after the wife of Shah Jahan.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Add any preposition in necessary. 1x5=5

- (a) The Taj Mahal was (build) _____ Emperor Shah Jahan.
- (b) A large dome (rise) _____ the center of the building.
- (c) Red sandstone was (use) _____ build the terrace.
- (d) The beauty of the Taj can (see) _____ in the pool water.
- (e) Emperor Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his (depart) _____ wife Mumtaj.

Extra

- (1) The building is (make) _____ fine white marbles.
- (2) A large dome (rise) _____ the centre of the building.
- (3) The beauty of the Taj Mahal (assume) _____ a different look at different times.
- (4) The beauty of the Taj Mahal at moonlight night is very (attract) _____.
- (5) The Taj Mahal (deserve) _____ credit to be first.

- (6) We need to (preserve) _____ the glorious interest of the Taj Mahal.
- (7) The Taj Mahal (play) _____ a vital role in fulfilling the thirst of beauty of the visitors.
- (8) The Emperor Shah Jahan (want) _____ eternalize the love of him.
- (9) Visitors are greatly (impress) _____ the glorious interest of the Taj Mahal.
- (10) The Taj Mahal (stand) _____ on plat form.

4. (a) Make a list of five architectural design of the Taj Mahal. 1x5=5

Or, (b) Complete the following chart with information from the text. 1x5=5

i) The time of building the Taj Mahal	
ii)	Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi.
iii) It is situated	
iv.)	four slender towers.

Unit-16 : Lesson-01

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8 :

The Sangsad Bhaban (Parliament House) at Sher-E-Bangla Nagar in Dhaka is a wonder of modern architecture and technology. It is one of the largest and most spectacular parliament buildings in the world. Originally designed by the famous American architect Louis I. Kahn, this 155 ft high 9-storey building is surrounded by an artificial lake called the Crescent Lake. The main section is hidden behind a strong outer covering with circular and triangular openings. The structure has 1605 doors, 335 windows, 365 ventilators and corridors total to a bewildering length of 41.6 kilometers. But for the help of a guide, one could easily get lost in these deceptive corridors. The house has 354 seats for MPs, 56 for guests, 40 for journalists and 430 for spectators. It has also three party rooms each of which can seat 153 people. The whole place is air conditioned and includes all modern amenities. Although construction work on this structure started in 1964, it was finally inaugurated in 1982 and the first parliamentary session was held on 15 February the same year. Being a highly complex structure, its annual maintenance cost is about 50 million taka. This is truly a wonder for a poor country like Bangladesh.

5. Write short answer to the following questions. 1x5=5

- Who was the architect of the Sangsad Bhaban?
- When did the construction work of our Parliament House commence?
- When was it inaugurated?
- What is the name of the lake that surrounds the Snagsad Bhaban?
- Where is the Sangad Bhaban situated?

Extra

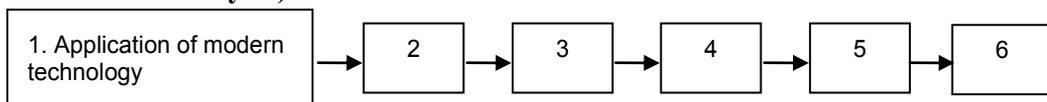
- How long time did it take to construct this magnificent building?
- Who is Luis I Khan?
- What is the height of the building?
- Why is the annual maintenance cost of Parliament house so high?
- How many seats are there for spectators?

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. 1x5=5

The Parliament House of Bangladesh is a marvellous product of modern technology. It stands at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar Dhaka. Everyday many (a) _____ come to visit this house. They become (b) _____ seeing this. During the parliamentary session 40 (c) _____ can be accommodated. The whole place is very (d) _____. This asset is our (e) _____.

7. Summarise five features of the Sangsad Bhaban. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of passage make a flow chart in each of the boxes showing why our parliament house becomes the wonder of our country. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5



Model Question-39

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-15, Lesson-2

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4

Education is one of the basic needs of a human being and is essential for any kind of development. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's inaccessibility to education. Many illiterate people do not have any knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. If they were educated, they could live a healthy and planned life. Education teaches us how to earn well and how to spend well. It enables us to make the right choices in life and to perform our duties properly. It enhances our ability to raise crops, store food, protect the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. It is only education which can help us to adopt a rational attitude. It provides us with an enlightened awareness about things and this awareness is the prerequisite for social development.

1. Choose the right words to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- (a) The poor socio-economic condition is the result of insufficient / enormous / improper education.
- (b) Education teaches us how to acquire / earn / obtain wealth.
- (c) We can't but go without education/ politics/ money.
- (d) Education gives us a better/ worse / sophisticated life.
- (e) The illiterate people should be imparted / outset / devoid education properly.

Extra

- (1) Healthy and planned life is the outcome / fruit / agony of proper education.
- (2) Education arises/ builds / makes up our logic.
- (3) Social development depends on the consciousness / knowledge/ belief of education.
- (4) Education makes us able to carry out / finish/ destroy our duties properly.
- (5) Bangladesh can be developed / improved / poor with the touch of education.

- (6) Knowledge of the health, sanitation and population control is absent among the educated / illiterate/ old people.
- (7) A planned life is the upsurge / up shot/ agony of proper education.
- (8) Enlightened awareness can be provided by wealth / advice / education.
- (9) All sorts of progress / hindrance / responsibility depend on education.
- (10) Education purifies/ humbles / abases our mentality.

2. True/False? If false write the correct answer.

1x5=5

- (a) Education retards social development.
- (b) Education provides us with a superstitious consciousness.
- (c) Many illiterate people do not have knowledge of health, sanitation and population control.
- (d) Education plays a very important role in helping us to perform our duties properly.
- (e) Most of the people of Bangladesh have the opportunity of proper education.

Extra

- (1) Education is the only one fundamental need of human beings.
- (2) Awareness of proper education can provide a healthy and planned life.
- (3) Education is not only the way to make the right choices in life.
- (4) Rational attitude is the result of proper education.
- (5) Our poor socio-economic condition is not a problem for the spread of education.
- (6) The rich socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's accessibility to education.
- (7) Lack of education has nothing to do with population control.
- (8) Rational attitude is the outcome of proper education.
- (9) Education reduces our ability to protect the environment.
- (10) Education helps us to enhance our agricultural production.

3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words. Add any preposition if necessary.

1x5=5

- (a) There should be (acknowledge) _____ women's working within the house.
- (b) Today there are more (difficult) _____ in women's lives.
- (c) Economic support is (necessity) _____ women's identity.
- (d) Poverty is responsible for most people's (in access) _____ education.
- (e) Education is necessary for the (develop) _____ a country.

Extra

- (1) Education (help) _____ us to adopt a rational attitude.
- (2) (Poor) _____ is responsible for not spreading education.
- (3) We can attribute the socio-economic (develop) _____ of the country to education.
- (4) Many illiterate people (not aware) _____ of the rules of health.

- (5) Education helps the (protect) _____ of environment.
- (6) We own the (enhance) _____ of our abilities to education.
- (7) A rural man usually (not have) _____ any knowledge of sanitation.
- (8) (Illiterate) _____ is an obstacle to healthy and planned life.
- (9) If they were illiterate, they (live) _____ a healthy and planned life.
- (10) Education is (need) _____ for everybody's progress.

4. (a) Make a list of five aspects of life in which education is essential. 1x5=5
 Or, (b) Match the phrases in column A with the phrases in column B. There are more phrases than necessary in column B. 1x5=5

A	B
(a) Only education can help us to	(i) select a right decision.
(b) Illiterate man does not know how to	(ii) pollute the surroundings.
(c) Educated man knows how to	(iii) being educated.
(d) We can lead a planned life by	(iv) protect the environment.
(e) Education enhances our ability to	(v) adopt rational attitude.
	(vi) earn well.

- Or, (c) Make five sentences from the table below:

Education	is	not so important in a country
	are	able to help the progress of a country
Illiterate people	do not	teach us to earn well
	can	a basic need for human beings
	are not	able to select right things
	make	know the rules of health

Unit-15: Lesson-3

- Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Working opportunities for women are very few in rural areas of Bangladesh. They usually spend their time doing their household chores. The ILO recently started a project titled "Technologies for Rural Employment with Special Reference to Women and Sustainable Development". The aim of this project is to impart training to rural women in various activities and make them self-reliant.

Sakhina Begum is a beneficiary of this project. She attended a training course on food processing at the Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute (BARI) at Gazipur. Sakhina has two school-going children. Her husband is a rickshaw puller who does not earn enough to support the family and pay for the children's education. From the BARI training course, Sakhina learnt how to make jam, jelly, pickles, popcorn and many other food items. Along with her fellow project beneficiaries, she is now producing these items and selling them in the local market. With the proceeds, she is now able to add to her family income. If they continue doing their work, Sakhina and other women working with her will surely see happier days with the new employment opportunities created by the ILO project.

5. Write short answer to the following questions.

1x5=5

- How do village women usually spend their time?
- What is the purpose of ILO?
- Who is Shakhina Begum?
- How does the ILO project help a woman to be self-dependant?
- What did Shakhina learn from the food processing course?

Extra

- What does ILO mean?
- Write down the name of the institute giving training under this project?
- Can these village women earn any cash money?
- What is the full expression of ILO?
- What is the full expression of BARI?
- What does Sakhina Begum's husband do?
- How was Sakhina benefited from the training?
- Who will be the beneficiaries of this project?
- Do you think other rural women like Sakhina Begum may also be self-reliant?
- What did Sakhina Begum attend?

6 Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

1x5=5

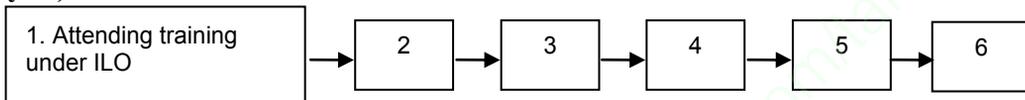
The number of women is not so common among our working people. Most of them are men(a)_____. We see only a few numbers of women workers in the villages. ILO has recently (b) _____ a new project for rural women. This project will enable rural women to be (c) _____. Sakhina Begum is a village woman. She took a (d) _____ on producing different foods under the project. Now she can financially help her (e)_____.

7. Summarise in five sentences the role of Sakhina in income generating activities.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passages make a flow chart in each of the boxes showing how Sakhina has brought a change in her family. (No. 1 has been done for you)

1x5=5



Model Question- 40

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-15, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Working opportunities for women are very few in rural areas of Bangladesh. They usually spend their time doing their household chores. The ILO recently started a project titled "Technologies for Rural Employment with Special Reference to Women and Sustainable Development". The aim of this project is to impart training to rural women in various activities and make them self-reliant.

Sakhina Begum is a beneficiary of this project. She attended a training course on food processing at the Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute (BARI) at Gazipur.

Sakhina has two school-going children. Her husband is a rickshaw puller who does not earn enough to support the family and pay for the children's education. From the BARI training course, Sakhina learnt how to make jam, jelly, pickles, popcorn and many other food items. Along with her fellow project beneficiaries, she is now producing these items and selling them in the local market. With the proceeds, she is now able to add to her family income. If they continue doing their work, Sakhina and other women working with her will surely see happier days with the new employment opportunities created by the ILO project.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- (a) Training for women impart /imparts/is imparted at BARI.
- (b) Working facilities are very few for women/men/children in villages.
- (c) Women usually spend their time doing/do/does household chores.
- (d) Salina/Nasima/Village women are the largest beneficiaries of the project.
- (e) The BARI makes research on research institute/people of Gazipur/agriculture.

Extra

- (1) The aim of ILO project is improving women's standard/making women active/to provide training to women.
- (2) This passage deals with food processing/working women/women's right.
- (3) Working opportunities for women are very ample/adequate/little.
- (4) Sakhina's family was needy/solvent/none of these.
- (5) ILO has recently brings /brought/bring about a new project.
- (6) Shakhina's husband draws/carries/takes a rickshaw.
- (7) The women of rural areas are talkative/unemployed/ unemployment.
- (8) Shakhina got training on sewing/food processing/cooking.
- (9) In this passage the word "proceeds" means procedure/ profit/ procure.
- (10) Shakhina knows the art of producing food/sweet/honey.

2 True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1x5=5

- (a) There is a great working opportunity for women in villages.
- (b) Providing employment is no concern of the ILO.
- (c) Women in rural areas do household and official activities.
- (d) ILO makes the rural women solvent.
- (e) Doing household chores is the regular picture of urban women.

Extra

- (1) BARI is a place for food processing.
- (2) ILO training is highly beneficial for the pastoral women.
- (3) Jam, jelly, etc. are the items of cosmetics.
- (4) The village women are engaged in income- generating activities.
- (5) ILO has given much emphasis on women's training.
- (6) The passage deals with food processing.
- (7) Shakhina Begum failed to attend a training on food processing.
- (8) Shakhina successfully contributes to her family income.
- (9) There were twelve members in her family.
- (10) The training course that Shakhina attended was held at the BARI PROJECT.

3. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words. Add any preposition if necessary.

1x5=5

- (a) The women of rural areas are (unemployment) _____.
- (b) Rural women usually spend their time (do) _____ household chores.

- (c) Shakhina now earns through her (produce) _____.
- (d) The training (impart) _____ women under the supervision of ILO.
- (e) Shakhina (contribute) _____ her family.

Extra

- (1) (Do) _____ household chores is the regular activities of rural women.
- (2) (Self-reliant) _____ is the aim of ILO.
- (3) Shakhina Begum is a (benefit) _____ of this project.
- (4) Processing food gives (add) _____ income to Sakhina's family.
- (5) The training of ILO plays an important role for the (eradicate) _____ poverty.
- (6) The aim of ILO is (provide) _____ training to rural women.
- (7) Two children (bring up) _____ in Sakhina's family.
- (8) The training course (held) _____ at ILO project.
- (9) The poor income of Sakhina's husband (compel) _____ her to look for work.
- (10) Shakhina Begum now (show) _____ others how to process food.

4. (a) Make a list of five activities of ILO.

1×5=5

Or, (b) Make five sentences from the table below.

1×5=5

ILO works to	are not engaged	now solvent and can finance the family
The project	reduce	poverty from the developing countries
The rural women		the motto of the project
Shakhina	aims	at improving the living standard of rural people
Making the rural women self-reliant	is	with income generating activities to the development of the country

Or, (c) Match the phrases from column A with the ones in column B. there are more phrases in column B than are necessary.

1×5=5

A	B
(1) It is essential to	(i) has changed her lot.
(2) By attending the training Sakhina	(ii) present them happier days.
(3) ILO creates	(iii) is needed for the development of the country.
(4) Participation of women at every sphere	(iv) impart training to the rural women.
(5) The ILO training will	(v) new opportunities of working.
	(vi) standard of rural people.
	(vii) without household work.

Unit—15; Lesson—2

Read the passage below and answer the questions: 5- 8

Education is one of the basic needs of a human being and is essential for any kind of development. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's inaccessibility to education. Many illiterate people do not have any knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. If they were educated, they could live a healthy and planned life. Education teaches us how to earn well and how to spend well. It enables us to make the right choices in life and to perform our duties properly. It enhances our ability to raise crops, store food, protect the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. It is only education which can help us to adopt a rational attitude. It provides us with an enlightened awareness about things and this awareness is the prerequisite for social development.

5. Write short answer to these questions.

1x5=5

- (a) Why is education essential?
- (b) What does education teach us to do?
- (c) What is the pre-requisite of social development?
- (d) What is essential for any kind of development?
- (e) What is one of the basic needs of a human being?

Extra

- (1) What does education teach us?
- (2) Why can't most people get education?
- (3) Does education make us aware of our rights?
- (4) What is the cause of mass illiteracy in Bangladesh?
- (5) Why are not the illiterate people aware of?
- (6) What does education aim at?
- (7) How is poverty an effect of illiteracy?
- (8) How can education ensure a better life for all?
- (9) What is needed for social development?
- (10) How can a rational attitude be developed?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

1x5 = 5

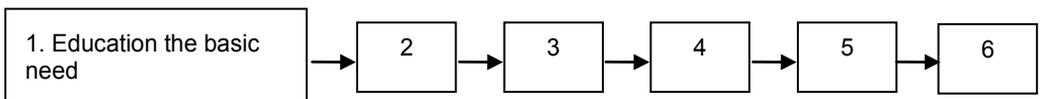
Education is the fullest development of body, (a) _____ and soul together. Without education, no nation can be (b) _____. The overall success of a nation (c) _____ on education. But most people of our country can not have the opportunities of being (d) _____ for the poor socio-economic (e) _____.

7. Summarise the passage in 5 sentences.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short note in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the functions of education (No. 1 has been done for you)

1x5=5



Model Question- 41**Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)****Unit-15, Lesson-6**

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4 :

UNICEF stood originally for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. But now it is the United Nations Children's Fund which gives long term help to children of developing nations. It runs several welfare projects in Bangladesh. It has established numerous maternity and baby care centers around the country to ensure the health of babies and child-bearing mothers. It has organised training programmes to create rural health workers. Through awareness-raising activities about health and nutrition, this organization has been able to reduce infant mortality rates in Bangladesh. Besides, in times of disasters like cyclones, floods and famine, it undertakes humanitarian work to help the affected people. To facilitate education, UNICEF distributes reading and writing materials among students, trains teachers and promotes primary education particularly among girls. It also assists a variety of rehabilitation programmes in Bangladesh.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- UNICEF helps the children of developing /develop/ underdeveloped nation.
- Education is the fullest development of mind, body and hole/full/soul together.
- UNICEF always tries to enhance / reduce / promote infant mortality rates.
- It is our burden/ responsibility/pity to take care of children.
- UNICEF helps/assists/pragmatises rehabilitation programmes in Bangladesh.

Extra

- UNICEF distributes free materials among students to make education proper/ universal / easy.
- UNICEF is vitally involved in the exposure / destruction /extermination of children.
- Many children of Bangladesh suffer from prosperous / natural / contagious diseases.
- The main objective of it is to promote peace/ health/ happy lives.
- UNICEF has contributed to raising / lowering / stopping infant mortality rates in Bangladesh.
- It has set up few / several / many baby and mother care centers.
- It also helps Bangladesh in times of calamity / prosperity / peace.
- It extends its helpful / helping / active hand to the disaster affected people.
- Maternity and baby care centers help a child bearing women to avoid the worry/ risk/ tension of death or losing her child.

2. True/ False? If false, write the correct information.

1x5=5

- UNICEF only ensures baby care centers in Bangladesh.
- Infant mortality rate in Bangladesh is going up.
- UNICEF is entitled for assisting the adult.
- The role of UNICEF in the nourishment of children cannot easily be ignored.
- Our children get their rights and privileges.

Extra

- (1) Many children are engaged in most inhuman and heinous activities.
- (2) Children should not be given any opportunity to grow.
- (3) It renders no help in education sector.
- (4) Infant mortality rate has been enhanced dramatically.
- (5) It always tries to make people conscious.
- (6) Reading and writing materials are sometimes provided by it to facilitate education to remove poverty.
- (7) The activities of UNICEF in Bangladesh play a negative role in social development.
- (8) It has taken many projects in order to help the destitute children of Bangladesh.
- (9) UNICEF makes our women aware of health and nutrition.
- (10) It provides only long term help.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

- (a) UNICEF (stand) _____ United Nations International Children’s Fund.
- (b) It has contributed significantly to raising peoples (aware) _____ health, nutrition and education.
- (c) Humanitarian work also (undertake) _____ by UNICEF.
- (d) Awareness raising activities resulted in the (reduce) _____ infant mortality rate.
- (e) UNICEF (set) _____ a lot of institutions in Bangladesh.

Extra

- (1) We should take (care) _____ children.
- (2) In times of natural calamity UNICEF (come) _____ forward to save us.
- (3) Pragmatic steps should be (adopt) _____ to prevent natural disasters.
- (4) UNICEF has (facilitate) _____ promote child education.
- (5) Many a maternity center is (establish) _____ UNICEF.
- (6) It also helps to protect (exploit) _____.
- (7) The students of developing countries (benefit) _____ UNICEF.
- (8) It has helped Bangladesh to get rid of (poor) _____.
- (9) UNICEF (assist) _____ children go a long way before dense and thick step.

4. Make a list of five things that UNICEF does in Bangladesh.

1x5=5

i. Make five sentences from the table below.

1x5=5

UNICEF	has been	helped to be well designed by UNICEF.
Education	has	assisted by UNICEF during disasters.
Many baby care centers	have been	established by UNICEF.
We		geared up by UNICEF.

Our superstructure	to be	benefited our children.
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ii. Match the phrases from column A with the ones in column B. There are more phrases in column B than are necessary. **1x5=5**

A	B
a. UNICEF plays a vital	(i) by the people.
b. It assists	(ii) by U.N.O.
c. It has established	(iii) by UNICEF in Bangladesh.
d. It has helped	(iv) children better their condition.
e. Education is pragmatized	(v) many maternity centers.
	(vi) promoting education.
	(vii) role in Bangladesh.

5. Write short answer to the following questions. **1x5=5**

- (a) What does UNICEF stand for?
- (b) What does UNICEF do to facilitate education?
- (c) Why does UNICEF organize training programme?
- (d) What is its activity about babies and child bearing mother?
- (e) What does it do when any natural calamities strike?

Extra

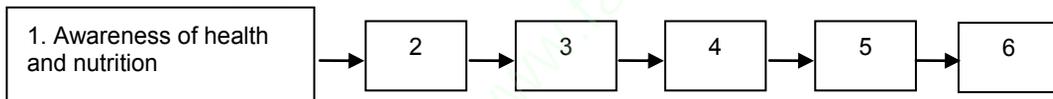
- (1) Name one long-term activity of the UNICEF.
- (2) How does UNICEF help to reduce infant mortality rate in Bangladesh.?
- (3) How does it help social development in Bangladesh?
- (4) How was it initially different from what it is now?
- (5) What has contributed in the area of lowering infant mortality?
- (6) Which part of the population does the education particularly target?
- (7) At what time does it undertake humanitarian work?

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. **1x5=5**

UNICEF is an (a) _____ to give assistance to the children of developing countries. It runs several welfare project in Bangladesh like (b) _____ numerous maternity and baby care centers. It has a great (c) _____ in removing contagious childhood diseases. It creates helps for rural workers by (d) _____ training programs. It (e) _____ the affected people during the period of disaster.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. **1x5=5**

8. Based on your reading of the passage make a flow chart in each of boxes showing how awareness of health and nutrition can benefit to the society. (No. 1 has been done for you) **1x5=5**



Model Question- 42

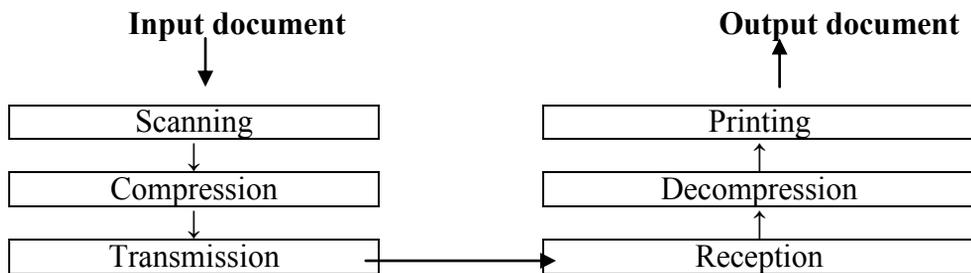
Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-17, Lesson-5

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

Document exchange through facsimile (popularly known as fax) system is emerging as a major application of telecommunication due to its speed of transmission. A telephone connection is necessary for operating it. The fax machine is capable of transmitting and receiving printed matter, which may include graphics, drawings, pictures, handwritten texts, etc. This is highly suitable for business and official purposes which deal mostly with paper documents.

There are two types of fax systems—the photographic and the document. In the photographic fax, black and white, as well as gray level information is transmitted and printed. Typically there are 8 and 16 levels that can be recognised by the system. The document system handles only black and white levels. Generally the document facsimile is more popular than the photographic system. The receiver/transmitter functions, which are applicable to both the types of fax systems, are shown in the following figure.



Faxed messages are received immediately after being sent and has thus become an important tool for correspondence in the world of business, trade and commerce. It is also used for many different types of personal and official correspondence. It is cheaper than using the telephone. It takes less than a minute to fax one A4 size page of written message from Dhaka to Chittagong, Rajshahi, Khulna, Barisal, or any other town in Bangladesh, and it costs about 25 taka for that. The same message would take about 5 minutes over the telephone and would cost 3-4 times more than what it takes to fax. That is why people prefer the fax to the telephone.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- Nowadays fax has become popular because of its speed/cost/authenticity.
- The fax machine can transmit and receive news/printed matter/voice.
- Document facsimile is more popular than computer/photography/internet.
- Fax has become an important medium for correspondence/official use/telephonic message.
- Telephone is costlier than fax/computer/e-mail.

Extra

- The speed of transmission has made facsimile slow/incapable/popular.
- Facsimile requires computer/modem/telephone connection.
- All sorts of information can be applicable/shown/printed.

(4) The photographic system is not very essential/popular/useable.

(5) Fax can reduce the use/print/cost of paper documents.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1x5=5

- (a) Fax does not require any telephone connection.
- (b) Fax can transmit and receive graphics, drawings and pictures.
- (c) Fax is mainly used for official purposes.
- (d) Photographic system is more popular than document system.
- (e) Facsimile is cheaper than telephone.

Extra

- (1) Fax can be operated without a telephone connection.
- (2) Hand written texts can be received also.
- (3) The document system deals only with gray levels.
- (4) Fax is a speedy mode of communication.
- (5) Fax is cheaper than telephone.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct words. Add any preposition if necessary.

1x5=5

- (a) Effective communication is an essential part of (office) _____ management.
- (b) At present fax (become) _____ an indispensable part.
- (c) A telephone (connect) _____ is required for its operation.
- (d) It transmits and receives (inform) _____ text.
- (e) Telephone is (costly) _____ than fax.

Extra

- (1) Facsimile system (apply) _____ in the field of communication.
- (2) A telephone connection is necessary for its (operate) _____.
- (3) The fax machine is (able) _____ to transmit and receive printing matters.
- (4) (Print) _____ matter is transmitted and received by a fax machine.
- (5) More popularity (earn) _____ by document facsimile.

4. (a) Make a list of five features of facsimile.

1x5=5

(b) Make five sentences from the table below.

1x5=5

A telephone connection is required	to transmit	messages immediately
It has the capacity	to develop	the fax system
Fax is always ready	to send	messages
Fax helps a lot	to operate	printed matter
It takes less time	to receive	trade and commerce
		popular than document system

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary.

1x5=5

A	B
(a) Fax is an electronic	(i) is needed for it
(b) Fax system deals mostly with	(ii) business, trade and commerce
(c) All documents can be	(iv) medium of communication

(d) Electronic equipment like	(v) for official correspondence
(e) telephone	(vi) easily transmitted
It is used in today's	(vii) paper documents

Unit—17; Lesson—6

Read the passage below and answer Questions: 5-8

Electronic mail, popularly known as 'e-mail', is the communication of textual messages via electronic means. Although telex communication is also electronic in nature, there are differences between a telex and e-mail. While telex communication is terminal-to-terminal, electronic mail communication is user-to-user via the computer. In telex, messages destined to a number of users are sent to the same terminal from where it is distributed in a printed form by an operator. On the other hand, e-mail is delivered to individual electronic mail boxes based in computers. In order to operate an e-mail system we need a personal computer, a modem and a telephone connection. An important advantage of e-mail is its ability to reduce the consumption of paper in the office. Internal memos and reports can be exchanged electronically without using paper. Being a computer-based messaging system, files prepared on computers can be instantly copied and easily exchanged as e-mail. This facility has the potential of improving office efficiency considerably. Being a person-to-person communication, e-mail turns out to be a cheaper alternative to telephone conversation and eliminates the time spent in establishing phone calls. For a telephone conversation to materialise, both the caller and the called must be present simultaneously. Some studies indicate that as much as 70 per cent of the business phone calls during business hours do not succeed in the first attempt due to unavailability of the party being called. E-mail permits communication between two parties without the parties actually being present simultaneously. Privacy is ensured as the mail is delivered to an individual's mail box which can be accessed or opened only by the intended recipient.

E-mail has brought about a revolution in modern communication. Messages can be transmitted from one country to another within seconds. It is far cheaper than telephone calls. Trade and commerce has become greatly dependent on this speedy mode of communication. It has, however, not reached every one, especially in developing countries like ours, as most people cannot afford to have a personal computer. But even here people have started using commercially operated e-mail facilities for important purposes.

5. Write short answers to these questions about telex and e-mail.

1x5=5

- (a) How is a message distributed in telex?
- (b) How can e-mail reduce the consumption of paper?
- (c) Why is e-mail a speedy mode of communication?
- (d) What are the disadvantages of telex?
- (e) How is an e-mail delivered?

Extra

- (1) What is an e-mail?
- (2) How is a telex message delivered?
- (3) How can files prepared on computers be easily exchanged?

- (4) How does e-mail turn out to be a cheaper alternative to telephone?
- (5) What does e-mail permit?
- (6) Differentiate between e-mail and telex.
- (7) What advantage can we get from e-mail?
- (8) How is e-mail a cheaper communication?
- (9) Why is not e-mail available in the developing countries like Bangladesh?
- (10) What do we need to operate an e-mail?
- (11) What is an important advantage of e-mail?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1 × 5 = 5

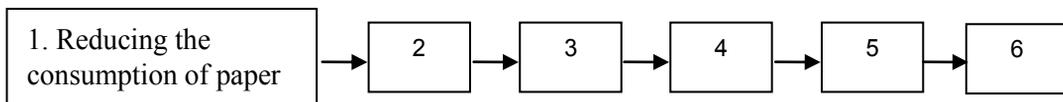
E-mail system cannot be (a) _____ without a personal computer. It has (b) _____ paper consumption. It is a speedy (c) _____ of communication and thus we can save time. E-mail messages can be opened only by the actual (d) _____. In the years to come, trade and commerce will largely (e) _____ on it.

7. Summarise the working process of e-mail including the different benefits of it.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the advantages of e-mail. (No. 1 has been done for you)

1x5=5



Model Question- 43

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-17, Lesson-6

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1—4

Electronic mail, popularly known as 'e-mail', is the communication of textual message via electronic means. Although telex communication is also electronic in nature, there are differences between a telex and e-mail. While telex communication is terminal-to-terminal, electronic mail communication is user-to-user via the computer. In telex, messages destined to a number of users are sent to the same terminal from where it is distributed in a printed form by an operator. On the other hand, e-mail is delivered to individual electronic mail boxes based in computers. In order to operate an e-mail system we need a personal computer, a modem and a telephone connection. An important advantage of e-mail is its ability to reduce the consumption of paper in the office. Internal memos and reports can be exchanged electronically without using paper. Being a computer-based messaging system, files prepared on computers can be instantly copied and easily exchanged as e-mail. This facility has the potential of improving office efficiency considerably. Being a person-to-person communication, e-mail turns out to be a cheaper alternative to telephone conversation and eliminates the time spent in establishing phone calls. For a telephone conversation to materialise, both the caller and the called must be present simultaneously. Some studies indicate that as much as 70 per cent of the business phone calls during business hours do not succeed in the first attempt due to unavailability of the party being called. E-mail permits communication between two parties without the parties actually being present simultaneously. Privacy is ensured as the mail is delivered to an individual's mail box which can be accessed or opened only by the intended recipient.

E-mail has brought about a revolution in modern communication. Messages can be transmitted from one country to another within seconds. It is far cheaper than telephone calls. Trade and commerce has become greatly dependent on this speedy mode of communication. It has, however, not reached everyone, especially in developing countries like ours, as most people cannot afford to have a personal computer. But even here people have started using commercially operated e-mail facilities for important purposes.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- (a) E-mail is the communication of textual messages via telephone/television/ computer.
- (b) A personal computer, a modem and a telephone connection are necessary in operating facsimile/fax/e-mail.
- (c) The consumption of paper in the offices can be reduced by using e-mail/cell phone/telex.
- (d) Failure of telephone calls during business hours is about sixty/seventy/ eighty per cent.
- (e) E-mail can transmit messages within moments/ seconds/minutes.

Extra

- (1) Electronic mail is communicative/ensuring/electronic in nature.
- (2) Privacy cannot be ensured in a telex/e-mail/internet.
- (3) A modem is necessary for operating computer/ telephone/e-mail.
- (4) E-mail can reduce the use of manpower/telephone/ paper.
- (5) E-mail is popular because it is more/most/low costly.
- (6) Electronic mail is delivered to national/international/ individual electronic mail boxes based in the computer.
- (7) In an office, internal reports can be made/bought/ exchanged electronically.
- (8) E-mail has stopped/brought about/changed a revolution in modern communication.
- (9) Privacy is disclosed/ensured/uncertain in the system of e-mail communication.
- (10) E-mail is the name of a speedy/difficult/complex mode of communication.
- (11) Both telex and e-mail systems are used for printing/operating/exchanging textual messages.
- (12) E-mail is purely a computer-based model/mode/media of communication.
- (13) If the addressee is absent any message sent to him by e-mail is eventually/ consequently/ automatically stored in the mail box of his computer.
- (14) E-mail facilitates communication/conversation/ privacy between users without their simultaneous presence being required at both ends.
- (15) The first thing that is needed to operate/afford/handle the e-mail system is a personal computer.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1x5=5

- (a) Electricity is not necessary for an e-mail.
- (b) Telex is distributed in a printed form.
- (c) E-mail is a computer-based messaging system.
- (d) E-mail is not cheaper than telephone conversation.

(e) In Bangladesh e-mail is accessible to all.

Extra

- (1) Telex communication requires an operator who distributes the messages.
- (2) Telex communication also requires mail boxes.
- (3) E-mail has become popular as it can only be opened by the concerned recipient.
- (4) Communication between two parties is possible in telex.
- (5) Business communication will be hampered without e-mail.
- (6) E-mail eliminates the time spent in establishing phone calls.
- (7) For an e-mail communication both the sender and the receiver must be present simultaneously.
- (8) Anyone can access to or open an individual's mail box based in computer.
- (9) Internal memos and reports can be exchanged electronically by using e-mail without using paper.
- (10) E-mail is dearer than telephone conversation.
- (11) Messages sent by telex are always received in a printed form.
- (12) E-mail messages are transmitted through telephone lines.
- (13) In the e-mail system, a message reaches the intended addressee on the same day it is transmitted.
- (14) The disadvantage of the telex system is that the intended receiver must be present on the other end.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. **1x5=5**

- (a) Electronic mail is one of the modern (device) _____.
- (b) It (bring) _____ about a revolution in trade and commerce.
- (c) Telex and e-mail are electronic in nature but there are many (differ) _____ between them.
- (d) Privacy (not ensure) _____ in a telex message.
- (e) It (distribute) _____ a printed form.

Extra

- (1) E-mail has (revolution) _____ the way of modern communication.
- (2) E-mail develops our (efficient) _____ working.
- (3) The field of communication has (experience) _____ revolutionary change due to the introduction of e-mail.
- (4) E-mail helps (transmit) _____ messages within seconds.
- (5) The (present) _____ of both the caller and the called is necessary for telephone conversation.
- (6) People have started (use) _____ e-mail commercially for the intended recipient.
- (7) An individual's mail box can (access) _____ only by the intended recipient.
- (8) Within seconds, message (transmit) _____ from one country to another.
- (9) The caller and the (call) _____ must be present simultaneously in a telephone communication.

(10) E-mail is a communication system (base) _____ in computer.

(11) E-mail system is (difference) _____.

(12) E-mail is a much more (convenience) _____.

4. a. Make a list of five things that are related to electronic mail.

1x5=5

b. Make five sentences from the table below.

1x5=5

We need a personal computer	in order to	reduce the consumption of paper	
We use an e-mail	without using	a telephone	
We can exchange reports		computer-based messaging system	
We cannot operate an e-mail		is	operate an e-mail system
Files can't be easily exchanged as e-mail			papers
			telephone conversation

c. Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary.

1x5=5

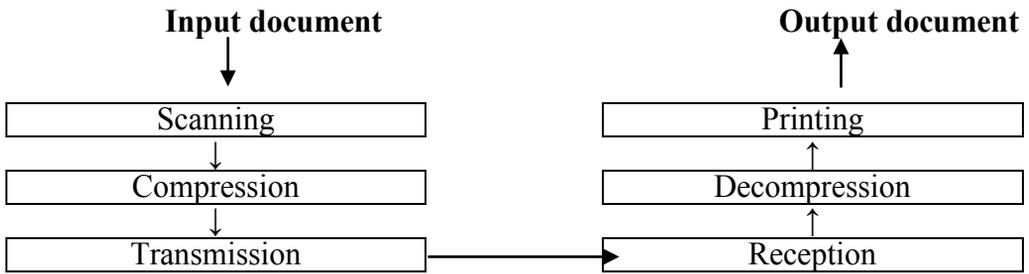
A	B
(a) E-mail is an electronic medium	(i) can be received in text
(b) Information exchanged through	(ii) easily transmitted
(c) faxes	(iii) speedy mode of communication
(d) Hand-written texts can be	(iv) in a telex message
(e) E-mail is a person to person	(v) for communication
Present world largely depends on this	(vi) communication
	(vii) hampered without e-mail

Unit—17; Lesson—5

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8

Document exchange through facsimile (popularly known as fax) system is emerging as a major application of telecommunication due to its speed of transmission. A telephone connection is necessary for operating it. The fax machine is capable of transmitting and receiving printed matter, which may include graphics, drawings, pictures, handwritten texts, etc. This is highly suitable for business and official purposes which deal mostly with paper documents.

There are two types of fax systems— the photographic and the document. In the photographic fax, black and white, as well as gray level information is transmitted and printed. Typically there are 8 and 16 levels that can be recognised by the system. The document system handles only black and white levels. Generally the document facsimile is more popular than the photographic system. The receiver/transmitter functions, which are applicable to both the types of fax systems, are shown in the following figure.



Faxed messages are received immediately after being sent and has thus become an important tool for correspondence in the world of business, trade and commerce. It is also used for many different types of personal and official correspondence. It is cheaper than using the telephone. It takes less than a minute to fax one A4 size page of written message from Dhaka to Chittagong, Rajshahi, Khulna, Barisal, or any other town in Bangladesh, and it costs about 25 taka for that. The same message would take about 5 minutes over the telephone and would cost 3-4 times more than what it takes to fax. That is why people prefer the fax to the telephone.

5. Write short answers to these questions about fax. 1x5=5

- (a) What is fax?
- (b) How many types of fax system are there?
- (c) Which one is more popular?
- (d) How has it become an important tool?
- (e) How much does one A4 size page of written message cost?

Extra

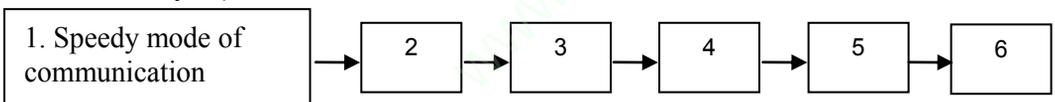
- (1) Why is facsimile popular?
- (2) What can fax machine do?
- (3) How many levels are there?
- (4) Which one is more popular?
- (5) Why has it become an important tool?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5

We live in the computer age. Computer, e-mail, fax touch everyone in (a) _____ life. We are (b) _____ in the era of information technology. In information technology, specially after the wide (c) _____ of e-mail, fax recently has really entered in our dally activities. We are still on the darker (d) _____ of digital device. Many of us do not know that fax and e-mail are (e) _____ to use and low in cost.

7. Summarise the process of facsimile. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the characteristics of fax and its benefits. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5



Model Question- 44

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-18, Lesson-2

Read the passage below and answer Questions: 1—4

Though a small country, Bangladesh has three World Heritage Sites: the historic Shatgombuj Mosque of Bagerhat, the ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur and the Sundarbans.

The Shatgombuj Mosque is a 15th century Islamic edifice situated in the suburbs of Bagerhat, on the edge of the Sundarbans, some 175 km south-west of Dhaka. It is an enormous Moghul architectural site covering a very large area. The Mosque is unique in that it has sixty pillars, which support seventy-seven exquisitely curved domes that have been worn away with the passage of time. The mausoleum of the city's founder, Khan Jahan Ali can be found nearby. With the declaration of the mosque as a World Heritage Site, it is hoped that this beautiful architectural monument will be preserved from further decay.

The Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur, 200 kilometers north-west of Dhaka, was founded in the 7th century. It is the largest single Buddhist monastery in the Indian subcontinent and is also known as the Somapura Mahavira, the Great Monastery. It was a renowned intellectual centre from the 7th century until the 17th century. Its layout is perfectly adapted to its religious function. This monastery-city represents a unique artistic achievement which has influenced Buddhist architecture as far away as Cambodia. It was declared a World Heritage Site in 1985 at the 9th session of the 21-member international committee.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- The Shatgombuj Mosque is a 15th century Islamic imposing/modest/moderate building.
- The Shatgombuj Mosque is situated in the central/downtown/remote part of the city, Bagerhat.
- The Mosque has sixty pillars that give it a/an different/unrivalled/ rivaled quality.
- Beside World Heritage Site, the mosque is regarded as a beautiful architectural evidence/grave/mausoleum.
- The monument is expected to be preserved from further nourishment/ripeness/deterioration.

Extra

- The Shatgombuj Mosque is situated in Paharpur/Dhaka/ Bangladesh.
- The Shatgombuj was built during the reign of Hun/Sher Shah/Moghul.
- The seventy-seven curved domes have given it the influence/prominence/rivalry.
- The Buddhist Vihara is considered as the largest/longest/best single/monastery in the Indian sub-continent.
- It is the duty of all to beautify /protect/ influence the World Heritage Sites.
- In Bangladesh there are two/three/four World Heritage Sites.
- Khan Jahan Ali was the founder of Khulna/ cities/ Bagerhat.

- (8) The Shatgombuj Mosque is just inside/outside/within the city of Bagerhat.
- (9) The mosque is called the Shatgombuj Mosque though it has sixty-six/seventy/seventy-seven domes.
- (10) The domes of the mosque are glossy/weather-beaten/tiled.
- (11) The Shatgombuj Mosque is stated to be epoch-making/ unknown/ordinary.
- (12) The layout of the Buddhist Vihara is suitable for congregation/mass rally/social meetings.
- (13) This Moghul architectural site is meagre/prodigious/ trivial in size.
- (14) The seventy seven domes that the mosque has are delicately/imperfectly/poorly carved.
- (15) The mosque is on the verge/far away/remote of the Sundarbans.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1x5=5

- (a) The Shatgombuj Mosque symbolizes British architecture.
- (b) The Shatgombuj Mosque is a beautiful architectural monument.
- (c) The 9th session of the World Heritage Committee was held in 1995.
- (d) The Buddhist Vihara has spread its influence beyond Indian subcontinent.
- (e) Somapura Mahavira was a renowned intellectual centre from tenth century.

Extra

- (1) Though Bangladesh is a small country, it is important for historic sites.
- (2) The Shatgombuj Mosque is situated in the Sundarbans.
- (3) Khan Jahan Ali was the founder of Bagerhat.
- (4) The beauty of the historical sites does not decay with the passage of time.
- (5) The Monastery City had no influence.
- (6) The Shatgombuj Mosque is an Islamic architectural monument.
- (7) The mosque stands on a small area.
- (8) Its domes are supported by seventy-seven pillars.
- (9) The town of Bagerhat was founded by Beger Khan.
- (10) The Shatgombuj Mosque is a World Heritage Site.
- (11) The Shatgombuj Mosque has sixty domes.
- (12) The Shatgombuj Mosque is older than the Buddhist Vihara.
- (13) The architectural beauty of the Buddhist Vihara influenced foreign architecture.
- (14) Khan Jahan Ali was the founder of the Shatgombuj Mosque.
- (15) The Satgombuj Mosque is far away from Bagerhat.
- (16) The graveyard of Khan Jahan Ali lies at Bagerhat.
- (17) The decoration of the Buddhist Vihara is perfectly adjusted to its intellectual function.
- (18) The Sundarbans will be declared as World Heritage Site very soon.
- (19) The Buddhist Vihara is in a dilapidated condition.

(20) The Buddhist Vihara is hardly known as Somapura Mahavira.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. **1x5=5**

- (a) The sixty pillars (support) _____ seventy-seven exquisitely curved domes.
- (b) The burial of Khan Jahan Ali is (near) _____ the Shatgombuj Mosque.
- (c) Architectural beauty (to be) _____ great utility.
- (d) Edifice (charm) _____ visitors well.
- (e) Visitors (visit) _____ World Heritage Sites in Bangladesh.

Extra

- (1) Bangladesh (boast) _____ three world heritage sites.
- (2) The Shatgombuj Mosque (situate) _____ in the suburbs of Bagerhat.
- (3) It is an enormous Moghul architectural site that (cover) _____ a very large area.
- (4) This monastery city (proclaim) _____ a unique artistic achievement.
- (5) The authority (declare) _____ it a World Heritage Site in 1985.
- (6) The 7th century saw (found) _____ the Buddhist Vihara.
- (7) The Shatgombuj Mosque is (locate) _____ in the suburbs of Bagerhat.
- (8) The World Heritage Sites have (number) _____ three in Bangladesh.
- (9) The Shatgombuj Mosque is in the (neighbour) _____ the Sundarbans.
- (10) Being (declare) _____ as World Heritage Site, the mosque will be preserved from further decay.
- (11) The Shatgombuj Mosque at Bagerhat is (historic) _____ important.
- (12) Bangladesh is wonderful for her (possess) _____ three World Heirtage Sites.
- (13) Khan Jahan Ali laid the (found) _____ of Bagerhat.
- (14) The mosque is (architecture) _____ very unique.
- (15) The Shatgombuj Mosque (build) _____ by Khan Jahan Ali.

4. (a) Make a list of five things that are related to the World Heritage Sites. **1x5=5**

(b) Make five sentences from the table below. **1x5=5**

Bangladesh	to preserve	a vast area
The Shatgombuj Mosque	to preserve	the largest Vihara in the Indian Subcontinent
The authority is determined	has	the beauty of the architectural monuments
Somapura Mahavira	included	many historical sites which have given it prominence
The 9 th session of the World Heritage Site	covers	21 members
	is	with the passage of time

Or

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with phrases in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1x5=5

(a) Shatgombuj Mosque is	(i) embodiment of Moghul architecture
(b) Shatgombuj Mosque is the	(ii) of international community
(c) Khan Jahan Ali was the	(iii) to prevent its further decay
(d) Shatgombuj Mosque has become an asset	(iv) culturally and historically important
(e) Necessary measures should be taken	(v) founder of the city of Bagerhat
	(vi) from further decay
	(vii) found nearby

Unit-18, Lesson- 4

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5-8

The Agra Fort, built by Moghul Emperor Shahjahan, is situated next to the gardens of the Taj Mahal. An important Moghul monument of the 17th century, it is a powerful fortress, constructed with red sandstone and hence its name the 'Red Fort of Agra'. Within its enclosure walls of 2.5 kilometres, it encompasses the imperial city of the Moghul rulers, which comprises fairy-like palaces, such as the Jahangir Palace or the *Khas-Mahal* and the reception room where visitors were received. Within its boundaries the fortress also has two very beautiful mosques.

It was declared a World Heritage Site in 1983 on the recommendations of the International Committee of UNESCO at its 7th session.

5. Write short answers to these questions about the Agra Fort.

1x5=5

- (a) Who built the Agra Fort?
- (b) When was the Agra Fort built?
- (c) Why is the Agra Fort called Red Fort of Agra?
- (d) How long are the walls of the Agra Fort?
- (e) Why was Jahangir Palace built?

Extra

- (1) Where is the Agra Fort situated?
- (2) What does the Agra Fort encompass?
- (3) How are the buildings inside the fort?
- (4) When was the fort declared a World Heritage Site?
- (5) Who recommended the fort to be a World Heritage Site?

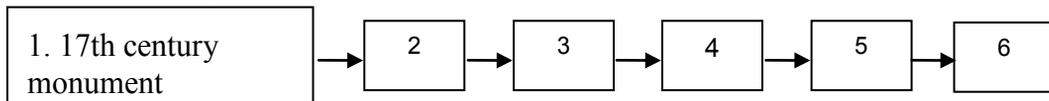
6. Fill in the blanks with suitable word.

1x5=5

Emperor Shahjahan was one of the important (a) _____ who became very (b) _____ for many of his historical constructions. The Agra Fort is (c) _____ of them. He also built Taj Mahal that (d) _____ his deep love for his wife. There is no such (e) _____ on earth like the Taj Mahal built as a monument of love.

7. Summarise in five sentences about the contributions of Emperor Shahjahan in constructing structures. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing features of the Agra Fort. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5



Model Question- 45

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-18, Lesson-4

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1—4

The Agra Fort, built by Moghul Emperor Shahjahan, is situated next to the gardens of the Taj Mahal. An important Moghul monument of the 17th century, it is a powerful fortress, constructed with red sandstone and hence its name, the ‘Red Fort of Agra’ Within its enclosure walls of 2.5 kilometres, it encompasses the imperial city of the Moghul rulers, which comprises fairy-like palaces, such as the Jahangir Palace or the *Khas-Mahal* and the reception room where visitors were received. Within its boundaries the fortress also has two very beautiful mosques.

It was declared a World Heritage Site in 1983 on the recommendations of the International Committee of UNESCO at its 7th session.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** 1x5=5

- (a) The Agra Fort is situated near/in/outside Agra.
- (b) The garden of the Taj Mahal is situated far from/close to/within the Agra Fort,
- (c) The Agra Fort is also called ‘Red Fort of Agra’ because of construction/description/colour.
- (d) There is a city/area/wall of 2.5 kilometers of the Agra Fort.
- (e) The city was meant for ordinary/royal/working people of the Moghul Empire.

Extra

- (1) Some palaces are named after the fairies/Moghul rulers/visitors of the empire.
- (2) Jahangir Palace was meant for the royal people/visitors/state workers.
- (3) There are beautiful mosques near/outside/within the enclosure.
- (4) The sight has been praised by/included in/declared by the World Heritage Site.

2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** 1x5=5

- (a) The Agra Fort was constructed during the reign of Emperor Jahangir.
- (b) The Moghul Emperor used red sandstone for the construction of Taj Mahal.
- (c) The fort area is encompassed by a wall of 2.5 kilometers.
- (d) The palaces within the fort belong to fairies.
- (e) The Agra Fort is yet to be included into World Heritage Site.

Extra

- (1) The Agra Fort is constructed on a tomb.

(2) The “Red Fort of Agra” has been named because of the stones used for construction.

(3) The imperial city consists of the palaces where fairies live.

(4) There was a special palace of the guests.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

(a) The Agra Fort was (build) _____ during the reign of Emperor Shahjahan.

(b) There is an (architect) _____ use of sandstone in the fort.

(c) There are 2.5 kilometer walls (encompass) _____ the fort area.

(d) Taj Mahal was built to be (use) _____ the state guests.

(e) On the basis of (recommend) _____ UNESCO at its 7th session, the Agra Fort was declared a World Heritage Site.

Extra

(1) Moghul emperors were very much (power) _____.

(2) The (construct) _____ the Agra Fort is a Moghul achievement.

(3) The Jahangir Palace was built for (receive) _____ guests and visitors.

(4) There were (recreation) _____ facilities in the fort.

4. (a) Make a list of five features of the Agra Fort. 1x5=5

Or

(b) Make five sentences from the table below. 1x5=5

The Agra Fort	built	for people coming to the Emperor
The Taj Mahal	was meant	as a symbol of love for a woman
Emperor Shahjahan	are	the Taj Mahal
Jahangir Palace	is	a great fortification
There	was built	two beautiful mosques in the fort
		fairy-like palaces

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1x5=5

A	B
(a) In the medieval age	(i) same thing for their security
(b) They wanted to	(ii) a number of forts
(c) Jahangir also constructed	(iii) kings and emperors
(d) Other Moghul emperors did the	(iv) used to construct forts
(e) The Agra Fort is	(v) one of the important monuments of the 17 th century ensure protection from foreign attacks.
	(vi) various attacks change in his life
	(vii) various attacks change in his life

Unit—18; Lesson—2+3

Read the passage below and answer questions 1—4

Though a small country, Bangladesh has three World Heritage Sites: the historic Shatgombuj Mosque of Bagerhat, the ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur and the Sundarbans.

The Shatgombuj Mosque is a 15th century Islamic edifice situated in the suburbs of Bagerhat, on the edge of the Sundarbans, some 175 km south-west of Dhaka. It is an enormous Moghul architectural site covering a very large area. The Mosque is unique in that it has sixty pillars, which support seventy-seven exquisitely curved domes that have worn away with the passage of time. The mausoleum of the city's founder, Khan Jahan Ali can be found nearby. With the declaration of the mosque as a World Heritage Site, it is hoped that this beautiful architectural monument will be preserved from further decay.

The Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur, 200 kilometres north-west of Dhaka, was founded in the 7th century. It is the largest single Buddhist monastery in the Indian subcontinent and is also known as the Somapura Mahavira, the Great Monastery. It was a renowned intellectual centre from the 7th century until the 17th century. Its layout is perfectly adapted to its religious function. This monastery-city represents a unique artistic achievement which has influenced Buddhist architecture as far away as Cambodia. It was declared a World Heritage Site in 1985 at the 9th session of the 21-member international committee.

5. Write short answers to these questions about the World Heritage Sites in Bangladesh. **1x5=5**

- (a) How many World Heritage Sites are there in Bangladesh?
- (b) How many pillars are there in Shatgombuj Mosque?
- (c) How many domes are there in Shatgombuj Mosque?
- (d) Besides the Shatgombuj Mosque, is there anything else worth visiting in Bagerhat?
- (e) What is a monastery?

Extra

- (1) What is the another name of the Buddhist vihara at Paharpur?
- (2) When was it renowned as an intellectual centre?
- (3) When was the Buddhaist Vihara at Paharpur founded?
- (4) Who was the founder of Bagerhat city?
- (5) Give a short description of the Shatgombuj Mosque?
- (6) Where is the Shatgombuj Mosque situated?
- (7) What are the World Heritage Sites of Bangladesh?
- (8) Who was Khan Jahan Ali?
- (9) When was the Shatgombuj Mosque built?
- (10) In what sense is the mosque unique?
- (11) What do you know about Khan Jahan Ali?
- (12) What is the expectation about the mosque?
- (13) Why was it appropriate to declare the Shatgombuj Mosque a World Heritage Site?
- (14) What is a mausoleum?

- (15) What hope has been raised by the declaration of the mosque as a World Heritage Site?
- (16) Name one of the naturally important World Heritage Sites of Bangladesh.
- (17) How far is Bagerhat from Dhaka?
- (18) What is the condition of the domes of the Shatgambuj Mosque?
- (19) What does the Shatgambuj Mosque symbolize?
- (20) What is our hope about the mosque?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1x5=5

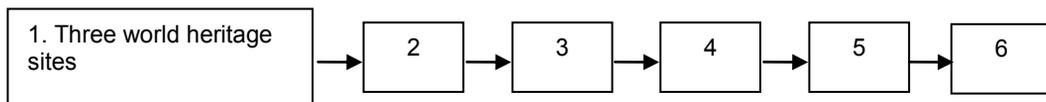
The Shatgombuj Mosque, a 15th century Islamic edifice (a) _____ in the suburbs of Bagerhat, on the (b) _____ of the Sundarbans. The mosque is unique (c) _____ sixty pillars (d) _____ seventy seven (e) _____ curved domes that have worn away with the passage of time.

7. Summarise the historical importance of the World Heritage Sites of Bangladesh in five sentences.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the state of the World Heritage Sites in Bangladesh. (No. 1 has been done for you)

1x5=5



Model Question- 46

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-18, Lesson-5

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

The Iron Bridge across England's longest river, the Severn, is the world's first iron bridge. At one time the surrounding area was a remarkable concentration of industrial activity. Today the area under the bridge and on both sides known as the Iron Bridge Gorge, is a World Heritage Site, in recognition of its outstanding importance in the early development of industrialisation.

The Iron Bridge was built in 1779 and was opened on New Year's day in 1781. It is testimony of the first large-scale use of iron for structural purposes in the world and a remarkable demonstration of the utility and versatility of iron for construction. With a span of 30 metres, the graceful semi-circular arch reached across the gorge of the Severn at its narrowest point. The Iron Bridge was not only a singular example of new engineering but also a tremendous success. Its symbolic significance was great, not only in Britain but throughout Europe and the United States.

Proper international fame and recognition came with the designation of the Gorge and the bridge as a World Heritage Site in 1986. It is the first industrial area to be listed as a World Heritage Site.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- (a) The Bridge was also a (dreadful/appalling/incredible) success.
- (b) Its symbolic significance is (personal/cosmopolitan/singular).

- (c) The name and fame of the Iron Bridge is (proportionate/ disproportionate/ improved) to its title.
- (d) The surrounding area of the Bridge was once a remarkable (combination/ devastation/distracted) of industrial activity.
- (e) The surrounding of the Iron Bridge Gorge is declared as the World Heritage Site in acknowledgement/recollection/recommendation) of its importance.

Extra

- (1) The importance of the bridge is (processed/settled/surpassing).
- (2) The iron Bridge was built and opened in a (consecutive / following / discontinuous) year.
- (3) It is the (endorsement/fastening/affirmation) of the first large scale use of iron for structural purpose.
- (4) It is the remarkable demonstration of the utility and (inflexibility/reflexibility / variability) of iron.
- (5) The surrounding of the Bridge was a (rustic/meadow/ manufactural) area.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1 × 5 = 5

- (a) The Iron Bridge in England is the longest bridge.
- (b) It became a world heritage site because the structure of the bridge is old.
- (c) Once the surrounding area of the Bridge was famous for urbanization.
- (d) The importance of the bridge mainly lies in the fact that people could realize various use of Iron.
- (e) The first area to be listed as a World Heritage Site is the Iron Bridge.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.

1×5=5

- (a) The bridge (demonstration)----- the utility of iron.
- (b) Iron has (versatility)----- use.
- (c) The industrial activities were (concentrate)----- in the area.
- (d) The concentration of industrial activity gave the place (remarkable)-----.
- (e) The area that (surrounding) ----- the Bridge is remarkably known to all.

Extra

- (1) World Heritage committee impose (recognize)----- on the Bridge.
- (2) The surrounding played an (importance)----- role in the development of industrialization.
- (3) The surrounding area was (industrial)----- important.
- (4) The bridge (testify)----- large scale use of iron.
- (5) The surrounding area was (remarkable)----- known for industrial development.
- (6) The bridge is (international)----- important.
- (7) The bridge has become (fame)----- throughout Europe.
- (8) The bridge is (symbolical)----- important.
- (9) The bridge (symbol)----- industrialization.
- (10) (Structural)----- the bridge is remarkable.
- (11) The bridge was (recognition)----- as a World Heritage Site in 1986.
- (12) How can we (utility)----- iron for many purposes?
- (13) The construction of the Bridge was (tremendous)----- successful.
- (14) The Bridge is now (international)----- renowned.
- (15) No other point of the river is as (narrowest)----- as that of the Bridge's.

(16) The (versatility)----- use of Iron is known to all.

4. Make a list of five important points about the Iron Bridge Gorge. $1 \times 5 = 5$

5. Write short answers to these questions. $1 \times 5 = 5$

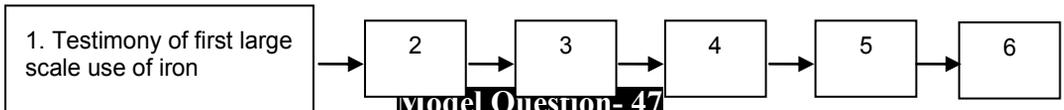
- What kind of material is the bridge made of?
- When was the Iron Bridge Gorge declared World Heritage Site?
- Why is Iron Bridge famous?
- Why has it become a World Heritage Site?
- Of what testimony does it bear?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. $1 \times 5 = 5$

This bridge bears the (a) — to the (b) — of iron on large scale for the first time for the purpose of any (c) — in the world. The Bridge is an example of new engineering and tremendous success. The (d) — that the Bridge (e) — was confined not only in Britain but also in Europe and the United States.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences. 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing the importance of Iron Bridge George. $1 \times 5 = 5$



Model Question-47

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-20, Lesson-2

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

An efficient banking system, although important for economic growth, is often unable or unwillingly to lend money to the poorer section of society, hence the need for micro finance institutions. Bangladesh has long history of micro credit finance, with internationally acclaimed organizations such as the Grameen Bank providing credit to the poor, particularly rural women. These institutions, in addition to providing credit, emphasis the need to develop skills and raise consciousness among the rural poor. There are about 800 micro finance institutions in the country with a total membership of about 7 million of which 82 per cent are women. The cumulative disbursement made by these institutions since their inception is estimated at Tk. 44 billion, with current loans at Tk. 9.6 billion. It is estimated that they have created employment for about 54,000 people.

A recent survey of 1,798 households in Bangladesh indicates that about 45 per cent of eligible households in Bangladesh participate in micro-credit programmes and that about two-thirds of the participants are women. The survey found that micro-credit programmes had a positive effect on socio-economic variables, including children's schooling, children's nutrition and family planning.

Borrowing by women particularly improved the nutritional status of both male and female children. Consumption by about 5 per cent of programme participants increased to the point that their households rose above the poverty line. These findings about the importance of micro-credit in poverty reduction have been substantiated by other studies both in Bangladesh and in other countries.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. $1 \times 5 = 5$

- "Micro-credit programme' means very (small / large / handsome) credit programme.

- (b) The Grameen Bank (commands/demands/defies) international reputation.
- (c) The Grameen Bank (removes/alleviates/affords) credit to the poor.
- (d) Banking system is important for economic growth if it is (incompetent/competent /proficient)
- (e) Banks are (enthusiastic/eager/ disinclined) to lend money to the poor section of the society.

Extra

- (1) It is (guessed/decided/calculated) that they have created employment for about 5400 people.
- (2) According to a (dated/out of date / late) survey it is said that two thirds of the participants are woman.
- (3) The survey indicates that 45 percent of (worthy/illegible/ignoble) households in Bangladesh participate in micro-credit programmes.
- (4) Micro-credit programme had a positive effect on socio-economic (changeable/rigid/ established) things or conditions.
- (5) The importance of micro-credit in poverty reduction have been (refuted/refused/ established) by other studies within Bangladesh and in other countries.
- (6) These institutions not only emphasise the need to develop skills but also raise (apprehension/oblivion/ consciousness).
- (7) The Grammeen Bank raises awareness among (urban/illiterate/rustic) poor.
- (8) The disbursement made by these institutions (increases/decreases/wanes) gradually.
- (9) The disbursement made by these institutions since their (establishment/running / start) totaled to Tk. 44 billion.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information:

1x5 = 5

- (a) Micro credit has been able to reduce poverty to some extent.
- (b) The activities of micro-credit is confined in Bangladesh.
- (c) A skilled banking system contributes to the growth of economy of a country.
- (d) The poorer section of the society draw loan from micro finance institutions.
- (e) In case of providing loan the Grameen Bank sanctions loan to urban women.

Extra

- (1) It is nationally substantiated that micro-credit programme reduces poverty.
- (2) 66% of micro-credit programme participants have broken out of poverty line.
- (3) An efficient banking system is unwilling to lend money to the impoverished section of the people.
- (4) The micro-credit institution has created discrimination between the rich and the poor.
- (5) Micro-credit institutions are needed because banks are inclined to lend money to the poor.

- (6) Grameen Bank contributes to the socio-economic development of the poor class.
- (7) Micro-credit disbursement made by different institutions is increasing day by day.
- (8) Micro-credit institutions awaken the conscience of the rural people.
- (9) Micro-credit institution have got a positive change in reducing malnutrition among children.
- (10) Women participate in micro-credit programme in a small number.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary: **1x5 = 5**

- (a) The Grameen Bank has earned international (acclaimed) _____ as a micro-credit institution.
- (b) (Particularly) _____ class of people such as women are provided with loan by Grameen Bank.
- (c) Banking system requires (efficient) _____ play an important role for economic growth.
- (d) Banking system shows (unwillingly) _____ lend money to the poorer section of the society.
- (e) Present Banking does not sanction (lend) _____ the poor.

Extra

- (1) The Grameen Bank make the rural people (consciousness) _____.
- (2) The Grameen Bank (disbursement) _____ Tk. 44 billion.
- (3) Micro credit institutions have earned (internationally) _____ reputation.
- (4) Micro credit institutions (emphasis) _____ on public consciousness.
- (5) The Grameen Bank (finance) _____ the rural women.
- (6) The Grameen Bank is (finance) _____ very important.
- (7) Micro credit institutions are important for the (develop) _____ the poor people.
- (8) The Grameen Bank (raise) _____ consciousness among the poor people.
- (9) The Grameen Bank plays a vital role in (improve) _____ the nutritional status.
- (10) The poor are deprived of (nutritional) _____.
- (11) The poor cannot eat (nutrition) _____ food.
- (12) Micro credit (reduction) _____ poverty.
- (13) An efficient banking system has (important) _____ for economic growth.
- (14) Banks show (unwillingly) _____ to lend money to the poor.
- (15) Micro finance institutions are (need) _____ to help the poor.
- (16) An efficient banking system is (economic) _____ very important.
- (17) The Grameen Bank (providing) _____ credit to the poor.

- (18) Basically poor rural women have (participants) _____ in micro credit loans.
- (19) An efficient banking system expresses (unable) _____ to lend money to the poor.
- (20) Micro credit finance is very much (particularly) _____ regarding giving loans.

4. (a) Make a list of five points about the activities of micro finance institutions. 1x5=5

Or

(b) Make sentences from the following substitution table. 1x5=5

	play	morality.
Micro-credit	has alleviated	poverty to some extent.
The micro-credit institutions	has degraded	significant roles in socio-economic development.
The need of micro credit	make	in granting loans to the poor rural women.
The micro credit	have enlightened	unemployment problem of the rural women.
Micro-credit institutions	lies	the rural people conscious.
	has removed	the literate.

Or

(c) From your study of the passage choose the suitable phrases from column B to match the parts of sentence in Column A. 1x5=5

Column A	Column B
a) Micro credit activities have reduced	a) loan to the poor people
b) Many rural women have been able to change their economic condition	b) employment opportunities
c) Of the participants in micro-credit programmes women	c) poverty to some extent.
d) It has created	d) constitute two-thirds
e) Micro finance institutions lend	e) taking loan from micro-credit institutions

Unit 20: Lesson-03

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

Ismail Hossain is an affluent man now. Through hard work and devotion, he has managed to turn the wheels of fortune. He was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family from Ekdala village in Natore Sadar thana. Through new knowledge, hard work and perseverance, he has brought prosperity to his family. Ismail Hossain, son of Zohar Ali, studied up to class eight. Poverty then forced him to look for work. He worked as a labourer before he joined the training programme of

the Natore Horticulture Centre (NHC) and has remained associated with it since then. The officer-in-charge of NHC said that Ismail seemed to be an enthusiastic and energetic youth during the selection of village under NHC's command area.

Ismail first received training in vegetable cultivation. Then he got a lease of land in his village and applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivate vegetables. He earned taka 25,000 as profit that year. In the same way, he made a profit of taka one lakh by cultivating quality cauliflowers the next year. Later, he bought some land and used it entirely to cultivate cauliflowers. He has also been raising hi-breed cows for milk as well as manure.

Ismail's lot has changed radically. He said with a satisfactory smile, "I am very happy to be self-sufficient now. I had nothing of my own before, but now I have so much. It has been possible through my hard labour and systemic cultivation. The credit also goes to the NHC of course", he added.

The officer-in-charge of NHC said, "I feel very proud of Ismail Hossain. He deserves national level recognition for his outstanding success."

5. Write short answers to these questions.

1x5=5

- In which way does affluency come to Ismail Hossain ?
- What, according to the officer-in-charge of NHC, does Ismail Hossain deserve?
- What did Ismail Hossain do before joining the training programme of the NHC ?
- How did Ismail Hossain make a profit of taka one lakh?
- Why could not Ismail Hossain continue his study?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

1x5 = 5

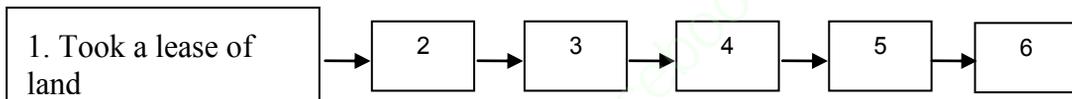
The officer -in -charge (a) _____ him because he found enthusiasm and energy in him. After receiving training in vegetable cultivation, Ismail Hossain got a lease of land and began to cultivate vegetables by (b) _____ his new and improved knowledge. He made a profit of taka 25000 that year. Next year he (c) _____ quality cauliflowers and (d) _____ taka one lakh. Later he bought some land and uses it entirely for cauliflowers cultivation. Ismail brought a drastic change of his lot by hard (e) _____.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1x5 =5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing what Ismail Hossain did after receiving training in Natore Horticulture centre.

1 × 5 = 5



Model Question- 48

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-20, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

Ismail Hossain is an affluent man now. Through hard work and devotion, he has managed to turn the wheels of fortune. He was an unemployed youth of an

impoverished family from Ekdala village in Natore Sadar thana. Through new knowledge, hard work and perseverance, he has brought prosperity to his family. Ismail Hossain, son of Zohar Ali, studied up to class eight. Poverty then forced him to look for work. He worked as a labourer before he joined the training programme of the Natore Horticulture Centre (NHC) and has remained associated with it since then. The officer-in-charge of NHC said that Ismail seemed to be an enthusiastic and energetic youth during the selection of village under NHC's command area.

Ismail first received training in vegetable cultivation. Then he got a lease of land in his village and applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivate vegetables. He earned taka 25,000 as profit that year. In the same way, he made a profit of taka one lakh by cultivating quality cauliflowers the next year. Later, he bought some land and used it entirely to cultivate cauliflowers. He has also been raising hi-breed cows for milk as well as manure.

Ismail's lot has changed radically. He said with a satisfactory smile, "I am very happy to be self-sufficient now. I had nothing of my own before, but now I have so much. It has been possible through my hard labour and systemic cultivation. The credit also goes to the NHC of course", he added.

The officer-in-charge of NHC said, "I feel very proud of Ismail Hossain. He deserves national level recognition for his outstanding success."

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:

1x5 =5

- Poverty (compelled/dispelled/curtailed) him to look for work.
- Ismail's lot has changed (slowly/drastically/presently).
- Ismail Hossain is (well- to -do /insolvent /destitute) now.
- Through (dilligence/elegance/defiance) he has changed his fortune.
- He has brought (riches/adversity/diversity) to his family by dint of hard work.

Extra

- Ismail applied his (advanced/backward/ current) knowledge in vegetable cultivation.
- The officer-in-charge of NHC (boasts/talks/derides) of Ismail.
- Ismail is (self reliant/self centered/ self abnigated) now.
- Ismail was found to be very (zealous/ apathetic/ lethergic).
- Once Ismail belonged to a (well-off/bankrupt/ impecunious) family.
- Ismail had (lethargy/vigour/inertia).
- Ismail (employed/abused/deployed) his improved knowledge in vegetable cultivation.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information:

1x5 = 5

- Ismail Hossain could not receive higher education,
- At first he cultivated vegetables in his own land.
- Ismail has a diary farm.
- Before joining Natore Horticulture Centre Ismail Hossain was a well-to-do man.
- By working hard he has improved his economic condition.

Extra

- (1) Ismail started vegetable cultivation on his own land
- (2) He made more profit by cultivating cauliflowers.
- (3) To the officer-in-charge of NHC Ismail Hossain seemed to be lethargic.
- (4) After receiving training and applying it Ismail Hossain has been able to see better days in his life.
- (5) The officer-in-charge of NHC feels jealous of Ismail's success.
- (6) After leaving school Ismail became a trainee.
- (7) Ismail left school on his own accord.
- (8) Ismail left school for earning his livelihood.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary: **1 x5 = 5**

- (a) He has changed his fortune by (work) _____ hard.
- (b) Once Ismail Hossain suffered from (unemployed) _____
- (c) Ismail Hossain is hard (work) _____.
- (d) Ismail Hossain has (affluent) _____ now.
- (e) He (devote) _____ himself to hard work.

Extra

- (1) Now Ismail has mental (satisfactory) _____.
- (2) He enjoys (happy) _____.
- (3) Ismail Hossain has now (self sufficient) _____.
- (4) Ismail (cultivate) _____ methodically.
- (5) Through (systematically) _____ cultivation Ismail has earned money.
- (6) The entire land was used by him for (cultivation) _____ cauliflowers.
- (7) Ismail (labour) _____ hard to change his lot.
- (8) The officer-in-charge takes (proud) _____ Ismail's success.
- (9) Ismail Hossain is (perseverance) _____.
- (10) He has (prosper) _____ life.
- (11) He could not continue his (study) _____.
- (12) Ismail Hossain was full of (enthusiastic) _____.
- (13) He had also (energetic) _____.
- (14) The officer-in-charge (select) _____ him.
- (15) Ismail Hossain (cultivate) _____ quality cauliflowers.
- (16) His hard work brought (radically) _____ changes of his lot.

4. (a) Make a list of five qualities of Ismail Hossain.

1x5=5

(b) Make sentences from the following substitution table.

1x5=5

Ismail Hossain	stuck	Ismail Hossain for his perseverance.
Ismail Hossain	has raised	for poverty.
Ismail Hossain	has prospered	to his education.

The officer- in- charge	clung	happy to be self-reliant.
Ismail's education	was postponed	to his decision.
	feels	by means of hard labour.
	praises	a diary farm.

(c) From your study of the passage choose the suitable phrases from column B to match the parts of sentence in Column A. 1x5=5

Column A	Column B
a) NHC played vital role	a) a prosperous life.
b) Poverty stood in the way of Ismail's	b) in Ismail's success.
c) Ismail Hossain drew the attention of	c) by hard work.
d) Ismail Hossain has changed his economic condition	d) the officer of NHC.
e) Now Ismail Hossain leads	e) getting educated.

Unit-20 Lesson-02

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

An efficient banking system, although important for economic growth, is often unable or unwilling to lend money to the poorer section of society, hence the need for micro finance institutions. Bangladesh has a long history of micro credit finance, with internationally acclaimed organizations such as the Grameen Bank providing credit to the poor, particularly rural women. These institutions, in addition to providing credit, emphasise the need to develop skills and raise consciousness among the rural poor. There are about 800 micro finance institutions in the country with a total membership of about 7 million of which 82 per cent are women. The cumulative disbursement made by these institutions since their inception is estimated at Tk. 44 billion, with current loans at Tk. 9.6 billion. It is estimated that they have created employment for about 54,000 people.

A recent survey of 1,798 households in Bangladesh indicates that about 45 per cent of eligible households in Bangladesh participate in micro-credit programmes and that about two-thirds of the participants are women. The survey found that micro-credit programmes had a positive effect on socio-economic variables, including children's schooling, children's nutrition and family planning.

Borrowing by women particularly improved the nutritional status of both male and female children. Consumption by about 5 per cent of programme participants increased to the point that their households rose above the poverty line. These findings about the importance of micro-credit in poverty reduction have been substantiated by other studies both in Bangladesh and in other countries.

5. Write short answers to these questions.

1x5 = 5

- (a) How many people are employed in these institutions?
- (b) What is the effect of the micro-credit programmes?
- (c) How many micro-finance institutions are there in Bangladesh?
- (d) What is the function of Grameen Bank?
- (e) Why are micro finance institutions needed in Bangladesh?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

1x5 = 5

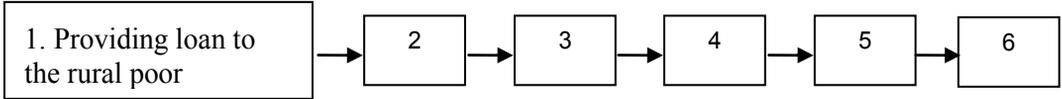
The micro-credit institutions have been working for long with (a) _____ acclaim in case of (b) _____ loans. The micro-credit institutions put (c) _____ on the (d) _____ of funds and making the rural people (e) _____

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the activities of micro-credit finance.

1x5 = 5



Model Question- 49

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-20, Lesson- 4

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

When you are crossing the road and your vehicle gets stuck in a seemingly never-ending jam in Dhaka city, every few minutes a boy or girl comes to you and tries to sell a bunch of rose or rajanigandha saying "Bhaiya or Apa (depending on your gender) Ei Koita Ful Niya Jan (please buy these flowers".) They do not tire and will pursue you relentlessly, at least as long as the jam lasts. If you are alone they will say that you must take the flowers for their bhabis-meaning your girlfriend or wife. You often get annoyed at their ways and shout at them. It has very little effect and often you are forced to accept their demand and console yourself by thinking that it was after all a good bargain. However, how they manage to sell the flowers at such a cheap price really bewilders you. And they are not very forthcoming with their answers, if you ask them.

These kids are seen in some particular spots of the city. The Sheraton and the Panthapath Road of Dhaka city are two such places. Invariably, you may find an interesting character or two among them. There is this guy who is something of a sardar among the flower peddlers at Kawranbazar. He is perhaps the smallest of the bunch but he rules his disciplines with an iron hand. However, whenever I see one of these kids I can't but-call me an emotional fool if you may-think that it is not their love of flowers that make them do what they are doing. It is all -consuming poverty which is the reason.

We all know that instead of being in the streets they should be in school. Their means of livelihood is in itself an irony. It is a satire on those of us who shout at the top of their voice for the rights of children. It makes us think of the realities of our society which force these kids to wage an endless struggle against all odds to keep their heads above water.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5 =5

- Their pursuit is (submissive/relevant/incessant).
- You may get (exasperated/anomalous/delighted) at their ways and shout at them.
- Our vehicle often gets stuck in (apparently/indifferently/ really) never-ending jam in Dhaka city.

- (d) The flower seller kids do not (exhilarate/refresh/ exhaust) by requesting the passengers.
- (e) They will (chase/desert/isolate) you tirelessly.

Extra

- (1) It is not their love of flower but their all (devouring/ favouring/ neighbouring) poverty that make them do what they are doing.
- (2) Their means of livelihood is in itself a/an (mockery/ ambiguity/ uncertainty).
- (3) It is the realities of our society that force these kids to (conduct/leave/shake) such endless struggle.
- (4) They had to struggle against all (abnormalities/ normalities/ regularities) to keep their heads above water.
- (5) You can (agitate/soothe/amalgamate) yourself by thinking that it was, after all a good bargain.
- (6) They sell the flowers at a/an (alluring/captivating/ baffling) cheap price.
- (7) If they are asked about the price, they are not very (reserved/reversed/ approaching).
- (8) The flower seller kids are found in some (general/ usual/ distinct) spot of the city.
- (9) (Always/never/sometimes) you may find an interesting character or two among the street urchin flower sellers.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information.

1x5 = 5

- (a) They sell their flowers at a high price.
- (b) They pursue to buy their flowers.
- (c) A poor boy or a girl sells flowers everywhere in Dhaka city.
- (d) The poor boy or the poor girl sells flowers for money.
- (e) They do not grow tired.

Extra

- (1) The kids are prompt at answering the question of the buyers.
- (2) It is their fate that has forced them to do what they are doing.
- (3) They are always controlled by a sardar.
- (4) Their struggle is for the time being.
- (5) The shout of the passengers in the vehicles embarrasses the kids.
- (6) The passengers buy flower from the kids being influenced.
- (7) When the writer sees a boy or girl selling flowers his hearts aches for them.
- (8) The sardar looks after them.
- (9) The real picture is an irony of the voice for the right of children.
- (10) They sell flower to both pedestrians and passengers in vehicles.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary:

1x5 = 5

- (a) (Emotional) _____ the writer has become a fool.

- (b) They are bound to do what they are doing because they are (poverty)_____.
- (c) It (seemingly) _____ that the jam will never end.
- (d) They do not tire at the relentless (pursue)_____.
- (e) It is their (forced) _____ not your love for flowers that makes you buy flowers.

Extra

- (1) Sometimes the speaker works (emotional) _____ .
- (2) They do not (demand) _____ much price for their flowers.
- (3) The cheap price of the flowers acts as a (console) _____ the stuck up passengers.
- (4) Sometimes they (force) _____ passengers to buy flowers.
- (5) The struggle of the kids does not (end) _____.
- (6) Their effort to sell flowers does not come to an (end) _____.
- (7) Poverty has (consuming) _____ the poor kids.
- (8) The speaker (satire) _____ those who voice for the rights of the poor kids.
- (9) They do not grow (tire) _____.
- (10) They have no (tired) _____.
- (11) They make (relentlessly) _____ pursue.
- (12) Their behavior (annoyed) _____ you.
- (13) One's (shout) _____ has no effect on them.

4. (a) Make a list of five activities of the flower peddlers.

1x5 = 5

Or

(b) Make sentences from the following substitution table.

1x5 = 5

	cannot move	no consideration,
The kids	pursue	the hearts of the people.
The kids	influence	flowers to support themselves.
The speaker	holds	a sympathetic attitude towards the kids.
The writer	feels	the flower peddlers little.
The shouts of the passengers	sell	pity for the flower peddlers.
	shows	until a passenger buys flowers from them.

Unit -21: Lesson-02

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8 :

Capitalism developed in the European countries as a result of their 'laissez-faire' (hands off) policy. The idea of global trade which was inherent in capitalism has now become universalised. Taking advantage of globalisation, capitalism seems to be on a triumphant march. We see that globalisation is creating more opportunities for capitalist countries than for developing countries. In the name of help and co-

operation, the industrially developed capitalist countries are exploiting the poorer countries by using their cheap labour. The global strategy of development promises greater employment opportunities to the people of poor countries but at the same time it also promises high returns to capital. This actually paves the way for a lasting poverty so that the capitalists can continue to have a pool of cheap labour to draw from. The exploited and impoverished workers of the developing countries are no match for a globalising powerful capitalism. As a result, the gap between wealth and poverty is ever widening. Globalisation has put the people of the world on the ' same vessel but in different cabins. Only a trifling minority are travelling in luxurious cabins furnished with all modern amenities. They have access to nutritious food, pure drinking water, sophisticated medicare and a life of luxury. But the overwhelming majority are travelling in the third class decks and are suffering from hunger and disease. Globalisation can bring happiness to everyone only when all passengers of the ship can travel in the same class of cabins in conditions of solidarity equity and justice. But will the capitalists ever allow this to happen?

5. Write short answers to these questions. 1x5 = 5

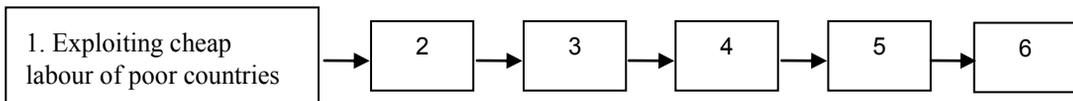
- (a) How can globalisation help poor nations?
- (b) How do rich countries exploit poor countries?
- (c) Who are the trifling minority and the overwhelming majority mentioned in the passage?
- (d) How does globalisation help capitalism?
- (e) What is your opinion about the concluding sentence of the passage?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: 1x5 = 5

The global strategy of development makes (a) _____ of opportunities for (b) _____ for the (c) _____ of the poor countries. But at the same time it also promises high returns to capital. The workers of the developing countries who are victim to (d) _____ can not (e) _____ with (f) _____ .

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the motives of capitalist countries. 1x5 = 5



Model Question- 50

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-21, Lesson-2

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4 :

Capitalism developed in the European countries as a result of their 'laissez-faire' (hands off) policy. The idea of global trade which was inherent in capitalism has now

become universalised. Taking advantage of globalisation, capitalism seems to be on a triumphant march. We see that globalisation is creating more opportunities for capitalist countries than for developing countries. In the name of help and co-operation, the industrially developed capitalist countries are exploiting the poorer countries by using their cheap labour. The global strategy of development promises greater employment opportunities to the people of poor countries but at the same time it also promises high returns to capital. This actually paves the way for a lasting poverty so that the capitalists can continue to have a pool of cheap labour to draw from. The exploited and impoverished workers of the developing countries are no match for a globalising powerful capitalism. As a result, the gap between wealth and poverty is ever widening. Globalisation has put the people of the world on the same vessel but in different cabins. Only a trifling minority are travelling in luxurious cabins furnished with all modern amenities. They have access to nutritious food, pure drinking water, sophisticated medicare and a life of luxury. But the overwhelming majority are travelling in the third class decks and are suffering from hunger and disease. Globalisation can bring happiness to everyone only when all passengers of the ship can travel in the same class of cabins in conditions of solidarity, equity and justice. But will the capitalists ever allow this to happen?

1. Choose the right word to complete the sentences. 1x5 = 5

- (a) The idea of globalization was (intrinsic/clear/ comprehensive) in capitalism.
- (b) Taking advantage of globalization, capitalism seems to be on a (jubilant/humble/ trial) inarch.
- (c) Globalization is creating more (convenience/ inconvenience/awkward) for capitalist countries.
- (d) On the other hand, globalisation is a (chance/ discomfort/facility) for the developing countries.
- (e) In the name of help and co-operation, the industrially developed capitalist countries are (manipulating/ organizing/controlling) the poorer countries.

Extra

- (1) In the poorer countries labour is very (dear/pricy/ cheap).
- (2) The global strategy of development (pledges/ discourages/lacks) greater employment opportunity for the poorer countries.
- (3) Because of globalization poverty will (cease/fade/ persist) for/in a long time.
- (4) If poverty lasts longer, capitalist will continue to draw a (massive/diminutive/ shrunk) amount of cheap labour from poorer countries.
- (5) The gap between the rich and the poor countries is (widening/shrinking/ contracting).
- (6) Globalization can bring happiness only when all the people of the world will be provided with (discord/ behism/ stability) equity and justice.
- (7) The workers of the developing countries are (enriched /waged/ deprived)

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information: 1 x 5 = 5

- (a) Globalization is the result of capitalism.

- (b) Globalization has removed difference between the developed and undeveloped countries.
- (c) The capitalist countries enjoy more opportunities for globalization.
- (d) The capitalist countries are exploiting the poorer countries.
- (e) The capitalist countries draw high returns through the global strategy of development promises.

Extra

- (1) Both capitalism and Globalization have originated from the same idea.
- (2) Globalization is exploiting the poorer people instead of ensuring them financial solvency.
- (3) Globalization promises two different things to two different classes of people.
- (4) Capitalism is the result of globalisation.
- (5) Very small number of people enjoy modern amenities of life.
- (6) Peace and prosperity pervade almost all the parts of the world.
- (7) Globalization can bring happiness for all only when all the people will board on the same ship.
- (8) Globalization has mitigated the gap between wealth and poverty.
- (9) Globalization provides advantage to the poorer countries.
- (10) The people of developed countries are provided with all modern amenities.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary: **1x5 = 5**

- (a) The dual promise of globalization is the (pave) _____ lasting poverty,
- (b) The (furnish) _____ the cabin are luxurious.
- (c) Capitalism developed in (European) _____.
- (d) Globalization finds its (inherent) _____ capitalism.
- (e) Capitalism (wide) _____ the gap between the rich and the poor.

Extra

- (1) The people of developed countries live in (luxurious) _____.
- (2) The poor people are the (suffering) _____ hunger and disease.
- (3) The developed countries draw labour from (develop) _____ countries.
- (4) The exploitation of the poor is a (continue) _____ process.
- (5) The industrially developed countries (cooperate) _____ the poorer countries.
- (6) The poverty created by capitalism and globalisation (lasting) _____ long.
- (7) The workers of the developing countries do not (match) _____ a globalizing powerful capitalism.
- (8) We find the (develop) _____ of capitalism in the European countries,
- (9) The poor countries are (exploit) _____ by the advanced countries,
- (10) Everyone can live (happy) _____ when there will be no difference between the poor and the rich.
- (11) The poor cannot (travelling) _____ in the luxurious cabins.

- (12) The developed countries stand on an (advantage) _____ position.
- (13) The poor countries are victim of (exploit) _____.
- (14) The developed countries hold (promise) _____ the poor country.
- (15) Globalisation has paved the way for (Industrially) _____ development.
- (16) There is (different) _____ between the cabins of a vessel.
- (17) The poor labourers (use) _____ by capitalist countries.
- (18) The gap between poverty and wealth is as (widening) _____ as never to end.
- (19) Only a trifling minority are travelling in the cabin of (luxurious) _____.

4. (a) Make a list of five activities of capitalism.

1x5=5

(b) Make sentences from the following substitution table.

1x5=5

The capitalist countries	pervade	all over the world.
Globalisation	enjoy	almost all the parts of the world.
Globalisation	persists	more opportunities for globalization.
Hunger and disease	ignore	the labour from poor countries.
	use	many things of life.
The capitalist countries	has broadened	employment opportunities for the poor countries.
	has created	the gap between wealth and poverty.

(d) From your study of the passage choose the suitable phrases from column B to match the parts of sentence in Column A. 1x5=5

Column A	Column B
a) Globalisation brings happiness	a) is globalization.
b) The reason of triumphant march of capitalism	b) for capitalist countries.
c) Globalisation creates more opportunities	c) is the development of capitalism
d) Globalisation and advancement of capitalism	d) through the maintenance of solidarity equity and justice
e) The result of the "Laissez faire"	e) are the causes of the gap between wealth and poverty

Unit-20: Lesson-04

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

When you are crossing the road and your vehicle gets stuck in a seemingly never-ending jam in Dhaka city, every few minutes a boy or girl comes to you and tries to sell a bunch of rose or rajanigandha saying "Bhaiya or Apa (depending on your gender) Ei Koita FuJ Ntya Jan (please buy these flowers".) They do not tire and will

pursue you relentlessly, at least as long as the jam lasts. If you are alone they will say that you must take the flowers for their *bhabis*—meaning your girlfriend or wife. You often get annoyed at their ways and shout at them. It has very little effect and often you are forced to accept their demand and console yourself by thinking that it was after all a good bargain. However, how they manage to sell the flowers at such a cheap price really bewilders you. And they are not very forthcoming with their answers, if you ask them.

These kids are seen in some particular spots of the city. The Sheraton and the Panthapath Road of Dhaka city are two such places. Invariably, you may find an interesting character or two among them. There is this guy who is something of a sardar among the flower peddlers at Kawranbazar. He is perhaps the smallest of the bunch but he rules his disciplines with an iron hand. However, whenever I see one of these kids I can't but call me an emotional fool if you may think that it is not their love of flowers that make them do what they are doing. It is all -consuming poverty which is the reason.

We all know that instead of being in the streets they should be in school. Their means of livelihood is in itself an irony. It is a satire on those of us who shout at the top of their voice for the rights of children. It makes us think of the realities of our society which force these kids to wage an endless struggle against all odds to keep their heads above water.

5. Write short answers to these questions.

1x5 = 5

- (a) What would you call the profession mentioned in the text?
- (b) What do they do when vehicles get stuck in a traffic jam?
- (c) How does the sardar control the flower peddlers?
- (d) What compels the boys and girls to sell flower?
- (e) Where do the small boys and girls sell flowers?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

1x5 = 5

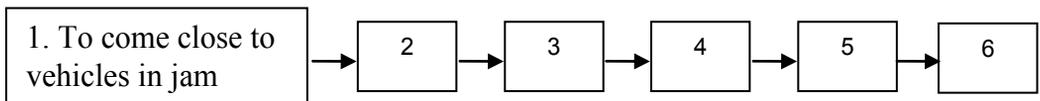
Their behaviour (a) _____ the passengers and so they shout at them. The (b) _____ of the passengers do not affect them at all and as a result the passenger cannot but buy flowers from them and find (c) _____ thinking that they have bought the flowers at a cheap price which is a (d) _____ to them.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the activities of flower peddlers.

1x5 = 5



Model Question- 51

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-21, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Globalisation is now largely based on a strong technological foundation. The electronic transfer of Information via the internet has now created an instantaneous

and interconnected world of information resulting in a 24 hour trading network. This technology has largely changed banking and financial activities. Worldwide money transfer and transaction of businesses have now become a matter of clicking the mouse of a computer. Five out of every six dollars that move in the world economy today travel through the electronic medium. Some products like software and TV programmes are also amenable to digital or electronic transmission. We can now buy and sell goods through the electronic screen. Computers have thus brought about a revolutionary change in today's world. Globalisation is now only what technology makes possible.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Globalisation is now largely based on *mechanical foundation/electrical foundation / technological foundation*.
 - (b) The modern information technology has greatly changed *scientific activities / educational activities/banking and financial activities*.
 - (c) The world economy today travels through the *mailing/electronic medium / booklets*.
 - (d) *Television/Computer/Telephone* has thus brought about a revolutionary change in today's world.
 - (e) Globalization is now possible only for *scientific development/technological progress / communication advancement*.
2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Globalisation is a process to expand trade and commerce all over the world.
 - (b) The modern information seldom leaves any impact on banking and financial activities.
 - (c) Worldwide money transfer has now become very easy.
 - (d) The world economy today travels very rapidly.
 - (e) We can now buy and sell goods through the electronic screen.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.** 1×5=5
 - (a) The electronic transfer of information (result) _____ in a 24-hour trading network.
 - (b) It has (have) _____ a far reaching effect on modern life.
 - (c) Now worldwide transaction of business (be) _____ a very easy matter.
 - (d) TV programmes (be) _____ also amenable to digital or electronic transmission.
 - (e) A revolutionary change in today's world (bring) _____ about by computer.
4. **Make a list of five things from the above passage based on modern technology and globalisation.** 1×5=5
5. **Write short answers to the following questions.** 1×5=5
 - (a) What can we do through electronic screen?
 - (b) What is globalisation based on?
 - (c) What has brought a great change in banking and financial activities?
 - (d) How can goods be bought and sold now-a-days?
 - (e) What travels through the electronic medium?

Extra

- (1) What has lent speed to the process of globalisation?
- (2) What has brought about a revolutionary change?

- (3) How has technology accelerated the process of globalisation?
- (4) How has IT contributed to banking and financial system?
- (5) At what rate is the electronic medium used in international financial transaction?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1 × 5 = 5

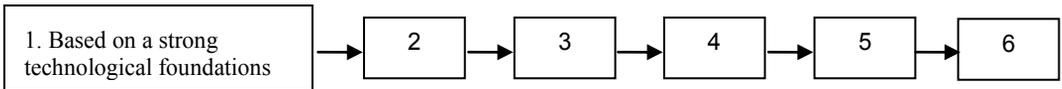
Strong technological foundation is (a) — for globalisation. It has brought a great change in the (b) — of banking and financial activities by keeping all the (c) — data in the computer. Now-a-days most of the dollar (d) — is being done through electrons medium. Even this media is (e) — to buy and sell goods.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences.

5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing activities being done through electronic media.

1 × 5 = 5



Model Question- 52

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-21, Lesson-4

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4 :

Sports are a popular form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are organized from time to time. Most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sports events in exchange for the right to advertise their products during those events. These events are telecast worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them live. As a result, the sponsor's products receive maximum media coverage thus giving companies international recognition. This is only the commercial aspect of international sport but there are other aspects too. The sports venue becomes a meeting place of people from different countries. When people of different nations get together on the occasion of an international sporting event, they come closer to each other, sharing views, opinions and friendship. This opportunity creates a sense of brotherhood and a spirit of mutual co-operation among them. Moreover, getting acquainted with different cultures helps to break down prejudice and broaden outlook. If globalisation has anything to do with the development of international relationship, then sports can certainly contribute in a big way to this.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:

1x5 = 5

- (a) Their payment is (reciprocated/recognized/ manufactured) by the advertisement of their products.
- (b) These sports are telecast (universally/provincially/ spiritually) by satellite.
- (c) Sports are a (peculiar/exclusive/fashionable) form of entertainment.
- (d) Most of the sports are (patronized/deliberated/planned) by multinational companies.
- (e) Sport are considered to be (boredom/amusement/ tiring).

Extra

- (1) Getting (revealed/concealed/exchanged) with others helps to break down prejudice,
- (2) What does 'prejudice' mean? (bigotry/tolerance/ benefit).
- (3) People all over the world watch the sports (vivid/apathetic/ceased).
- (4) The sponsor's products receive maximum media coverage giving the companies international (recollection/ recommendation / identification).
- (5) The opportunity of getting together creates (awareness/numbers/frustration) of brotherhood,

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information:

1x5 = 5

- (a) Sports give people pleasure.
- (b) Multinational manufacturing companies and business firms sponsor international sporting events without any aim.
- (c) Sports contribute to globalization.
- (d) The products of the multinational manufacturing companies and business firms cannot draw the attention of the consumers.
- (e) Globalization helps develop international relationship.

Extra

- (1) Multinational Manufacturing companies and business firms sponsor sports to get reputation.
- (2) The international sporting events widen friendship among the people of different nations.
- (3) The products receive maximum media coverage by means of sports.
- (4) International sports have at least two aspects.
- (5) Familiarity draws people closer.
- (6) International sporting events are organized with intervals.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary:

1x5 = 5

- (a) The (acquainted) _____ with different cultures helps to break down prejudice.
- (b) Sports have (contribute) _____ attitude to globalization.
- (c) People are (popular) _____ entertained with sports.
- (d) There are lots of international sporting (organized) _____.
- (e) The (advertise) _____ gives the companies international recognition.

Extra

- (1) People from different countries (meeting) _____ the sports venue.
- (2) International sport events have (contribute) _____ universal brotherhood.
- (3) People develop (acquainted) _____ with different culture.
- (4) International sports (development) _____ international relationship.
- (5) Sports have earned (popular) _____ as a source of entertainment.

- (6) Today people (entertainment) _____ through sports,
- (7) Sports are highly (entertainment) _____.
- (8) Many sport events are held (international) _____.
- (9) Multinational manufacturing countries (sponsorship) _____ most of these events.
- (10) International sport events make our outlook (broaden) _____.
- (11) Multinational companies pay for the (advertise) _____ their products.
- (12) Multinational business firms (products) _____ various goods.
- (13) Satellite channels (telecast) _____ the international sport events,

4. (a) Make a list of five positive aspects of international sports. 1x5 = 5

(b) Make five sentences from the table below. 1x5 = 5

Sports spread friendship	and but	they pay for it.
Multinational companies sponsor sports		we cannot ignore its commercial aspect.
Advertisements are telecast by TV channels		help to break down prejudices.
Sports can create universal brotherhood		we are lagging behind it.
Sports have become a popular form of entertainment		the viewers watch it.
		can earn more.

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1x5 = 5

A	
(a) Friendship between countries	(i) and entertainment.
(b) Sports give us pleasure	(ii) to watch games.
(c) People all over the world	(iii) watch the sporting events.
(d) Advertisements give international recognition	(iv) to the companies.
(e) People from different countries unite together	(v) can be enhanced.
	(vi) for delights.
	(vii) are telecast worldwide.

Unit-21: Lesson- 1

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

'Globalisation' has become a buzzword in the new era of international relations. Basically, it is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world by creating a borderless market. But it has had a far-reaching effect on many aspects of life. With the development of hi-tech communication media and rapid transportation facilities, the world has come closer. We can now learn in an instant what is happening in the farthest corner of the world and travel to any country in the shortest possible time. Countries of the world are like families in a village, they can even

share their joys and sorrows like the next-door neighbours. If one country is in distress, others can immediately come to its assistance. If we could build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation through this globalisation process, our world could certainly be a better place to live in.

5. Write short answers to these questions.

1x5 = 5

- What do you mean by borderless market?
- How has the world come closer?
- How can we learn in an instant the happenings of other countries?
- What happens when one country falls in distress?
- What does globalisation mean?

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the text.

1x5=5

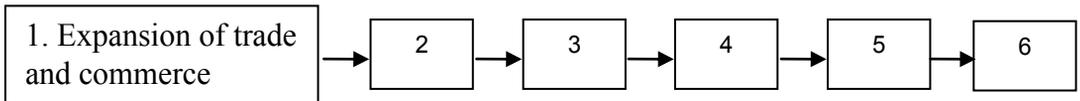
Now the world has come (a) _____ because of the advancement of hi-tech communication media. Now it is (b) _____ to learn in an instant what is happening in the distant (c) _____ of the world. We are now living as (d) _____ in a family. Globalisation has (e) _____ a new era among different nations.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the usefulness of globalization.

1x5 = 5



Model Question- 53

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-21, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

'Globalisation' has become a buzzword in the new era of international relations. Basically, it is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world by creating a borderless market. But it has had a far-reaching effect on many aspects of life. With the development of hi-tech communication media and rapid transportation facilities, the world has come closer. We can now learn in an instant what is happening in the farthest corner of the world and travel to any country in the shortest possible time. Countries of the world are like families in a village, they can even share their joys and sorrows like the next-door neighbours. If one country is in distress, others can immediately come to its assistance. If we could build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation through this globalisation process, our world could certainly be a better place to live in.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives.

1x5=5

- Globalisation aims at removing/ creating/ diminishing a borderless market in the world.
- The world has come closer and has become a big/small/global populated village.
- Globalisation has influenced our life very slightly /easily /widely.

- (d) Now a country in distress can immediately be attacked /advised /helped by others.
- (e) It is very important/ easy/difficult to know what is happening in other parts of the world.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

- (a) Globalisation aims at creating a borderless market in the world.
- (b) The world has come closer and has become a small populated village.
- (c) Now we can know at once what is happening in the remotest parts of the world.
- (d) 'Globalisation' has not become a fashionable word.
- (e) Globalisation is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

- (a) Globalisation is a process of (expand) _____ trade and commerce all over the world.
- (b) Any country can (reach) _____ anywhere in the shortest possible time.
- (c) Due to the development of hi-tech communication media we can now know at once what (happen)_____ in the remotest parts of the world.
- (d) Other countries can immediately come to the (assist) _____ of a country in disaster.
- (e) If it (be) _____ possible to build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation, the world would be a better place to live in.

4. (a) Make a list of five opportunities created by globalisation. 1 × 5 = 5

(b) Make five sentences from the table below. 1 × 5 = 5

We	is would not are to learn has created now	bring happiness.
It		a blessing for the developed countries.
Globalisation		living in a high technological world.
Without mutual understanding globalisation		most talked topic.
It is very easy		a lot of facilities for the capitalists.
		what is happening in the farthest corner of the globe.

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1 × 5 = 5

A	B
----------	----------

(a) People now can share	(i) ensure easy traveling.
(b) We should develop	(ii) their joys and sorrows easily.
(c) Modern transportation	(iii) can be learnt immediately.
(d) facilities	(iv) market with one another.
(e) The news of the remote areas	(v) an atmosphere of mutual understanding.
Globalisation has linked	(vi) the countries of the world with the help of information technology.
	(vii) like hostile opponents.

Unit-21: Lesson-04

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

Sports are a popular form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are organized from time to time. Most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sports events in exchange for the right to advertise their products during those events. These events are telecast worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them live. As a result, the sponsor's products receive maximum media coverage thus giving companies international recognition. This is only the commercial aspect of international sport but there are other aspects too. The sports venue becomes a meeting place of people from different countries. When people of different nations get together on the occasion of an international sporting event, they come closer to each other, sharing views, opinions and friendship. This opportunity creates a sense of brotherhood and a spirit of mutual co-operation among them. Moreover, getting acquainted with different cultures helps to break down prejudice and broaden outlook. If globalization has anything to do with the development of international relationship, then sports can certainly contribute in a big way to this.

5. Write short answers to these questions.

1x5 = 5

- How are sports related to globalization in the passage?
- What do you understand by 'media coverage'?
- How can sports promote universal brotherhood?
- Who sponsors global sports and why?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

1x5 = 5

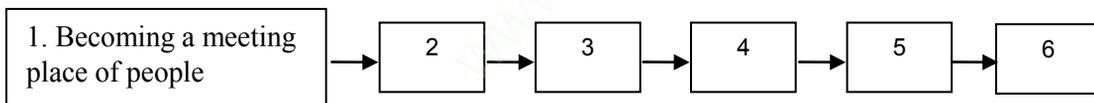
People all over the world watch these events live (a) _____ by satellite. As a result, the (b) _____ of the sponsors (c) _____ maximum media coverage and thus the companies become (d) _____ recognized. Like globalization international sporting events also (e) _____ to universal brotherhood.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the effects of sports.

1x5 = 5



Model Question- 54

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-21, Lesson-5

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Although globalisation is mainly connected with business, trade and international relations, it is no longer viewed from that perspective alone. The tide of globalisation is now encroaching into other spheres too. Satellite television channels and the internet are bringing all sorts of different customs and behaviour into our homes. Under the influence of globalisation, global cultures are steadily getting integrated with local cultures. Different cultures are constantly interacting. As an independent nation, we have our own traditional social values, beliefs and attitudes. But in the globalising process, many foreign customs and beliefs are intruding on them. This is having a profound impact on our young generation in particular. The intrusion of foreign culture is seen by many as a threat to our national cultural identity.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: 1x5 = 5

- (a) Global culture bears influence/pressure/bar on our young generation.
- (b) Globalisation is primely/secondarily/only connected with business trade and international relation.
- (c) Our local culture is fusing with foreign culture rapidly/gradually/constantly.
- (d) We are avoiding/leaving/getting acquainted with all sorts of different customs and behaviour through globalisation.
- (e) Under the influence of globalisation, global cultures are disintegrating/fusing with/degrading local culture.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information: 1 x5 = 5

- (a) Cultural intrusion bears no effect on the culture of a country.
- (b) For the intrusion of foreign culture we are going to lose our own culture.
- (c) Globalisation is mainly related to music,
- (d) Globalisation is helping one culture to mix with other cultures.
- (e) Bangladesh has no traditional culture.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary: 1x5=5

- (a) There is (different) _____ between our culture and foreign culture.
- (b) (Tradition) _____ ours is an age old culture.
- (c) Globalisation has (connect) _____ business, trade and international relation,
- (d) There is constant (interacting) _____ different culture.
- (e) The (encroach) _____ foreign culture is a threat to our culture.

4. (a) Make a list of five merits and demerits of globalization. 1x5=5

(b) Make five sentences from the table below. 1x5=5

In the present world no nation	was has reaches can maintain is	an isolated independence.
Later on it		the other within moments.
It		changed its mono-dimensional course.
The primary aim of globalisation		now expanding international relation.
The news of an incident happened in a corner of the world		to extend trade and commerce throughout the world. cultural identity.

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. 1x5=5

A	B
(a) Satellite television and internet	(i) one more or less contemporary in our
(b) The invention of these two	(ii) life.
(c) devices They have now	(iii) have brought revolution in our life.
(d) We can now establish	(iv) have revolutionised information
(e) Of course there is	technology.
	(v) brought the whole world in our drawing room.
	(vi) connection with any corner of the globe.
	(vii) other side of the coin. in our modern life.

Unit-21: Lesson- 6

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

The process of globalization requires single language for international communication. For many different reasons, English has achieved the prestige of being an international language. As a result, it has crossed the national borders of English speaking countries and reached people who speak other languages. All of us are now stockholders in the English language. It is no longer the unique possession of the British or American or other native speaker people, but a language that belongs to the world's people. In fact, bilingual and multilingual users of English far outnumber its monolingual native speakers. This phenomenon has led to a bewildering variety of English around the world. As more and more people speak English, more and more varieties have emerged which are strongly influenced by the pronunciation, grammar and idiom of their respective mother tongues. World English has now completely moved away from the control of its native speakers. There is a joke that global English is neither British nor American, rather it is bad English. However, the question of good or bad English is irrelevant now. Today's slogan is 'mutual intelligibility' among users of the language.

5. Write short answers to these questions.

1x5=5

- (a) What does the process of globalization require for international communication?
- (b) Is English a language of the British or the American only?

- (c) What is bad English?
- (d) What things influence the varieties of English language?
- (e) What gives English a bewildering variety?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

1x5=5

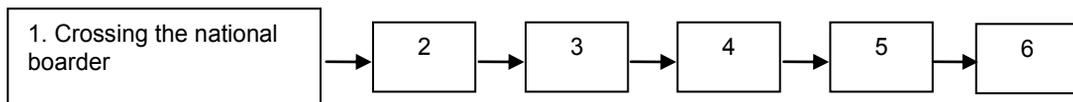
Single language is (a) _____ for maintaining international communication. Today English is the only international (b) _____ which is spoken by the people all (c) _____ the world. It is no (d) _____ considered the language of English speaking (e) _____.

7. Summarise the above passage in five sentences:

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the causes of variety in English.

1 x 5 = 5



Model Question- 55

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-21, Lesson-6

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4 :

The process of globalization requires a single language for international communication. For many different reasons, English has achieved the prestige of being an international language. As a result, it has crossed the national borders of English speaking countries and reached people who speak other languages. All of us are now stockholders in the English language. It is no longer the unique possession of the British or American or other native speaker people, but a language that belongs to the world's people. In fact, bilingual and multilingual users of English far outnumber its monolingual native speakers. This phenomenon has led to a bewildering variety of English around the world. As more and more people speak English, more and more varieties have emerged which are strongly influenced by the pronunciation, grammar and idiom of their respective mother tongues. World English has now completely moved away from the control of its native speakers. There is a joke that global English is neither British nor American, rather it is bad English. However, the question of good or bad English is irrelevant now. Today's slogan is 'mutual intelligibility' among users of the language.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:

1x5 = 5

- (a) The mother tongue of the non-native English speakers have prejudiced/stirred/influenced English to a great extent.
- (b) Nowadays people give importance/interest/concern on communicative English.
- (c) English is essential/crucial/unnecessary for globalization.
- (d) At present there is no skill/command/ability of English native speaker over English.
- (e) "Mutual intelligibility" means mutual help/ understanding/ support.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information:

1x5 = 5

- (a) The pronunciation of native English speakers differs from the non-native speakers.
- (b) Only the people of England speak English.
- (c) The process of globalization needs many languages for international communication.
- (d) The native speakers have lost their control over world English.
- (e) Non-native English speakers strictly follow the native speakers.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary: **1x5 = 5**

- (a) English has its (important) _____ all over the world
- (b) English has made (communicate) _____ with the people of other countries easier.
- (c) A single language is (require) _____ in the process of globalization.
- (d) Global English is (know) _____ as bad English.
- (e) English is spoken (global) _____.

4. (a) Make a list of five points about the standard of global English. **1x5=5**

(b) Make five sentences from the table below. **1x5=5**

There are	so much so many so that	users of English that it has become universal.
English has been changed		words from many different languages.
English has borrowed		changes that the question of good or bad English is irrelevant.
There are		we can communicate with the people of the world.
We need a common language		that it has moved away from the control of the native speakers. mistakes that it is not possible to learn.

(c) Match the phrases from Column A with the ones in Column B. There are more phrases in Column B than are necessary. **1x5=5**

A	B
(a) English has become	(i) rather bad English.
(b) English has taken	(ii) rather good.
(c) There are bilingual and multilingual users	(iii) many foreign words.
(d) The native speakers are no more	(iv) the controller of English.
(e) Global English is	(v) a global language.
	(vi) of English language.
	(vii) from the other languages.

Unit-21: Lesson- 05

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Although globalisation is mainly connected with business, trade and international relations, it is no longer viewed from that perspective alone. The tide of globalisation is now encroaching into other spheres too. Satellite television channels and the internet are bringing all sorts of different customs and behaviour into our homes. Under the influence of globalisation, global cultures are steadily getting integrated with local cultures. Different cultures are constantly interacting. As an independent nation, we have our own traditional social values, beliefs and attitudes. But in the globalising process, many foreign customs and beliefs are intruding on them. This is having a profound impact on our young generation in particular. The intrusion of foreign culture is seen by many as a threat to our national cultural identity.

5. Write short answers to these questions.

1x5=5

- (a) Why is our culture facing a threat?
- (b) What is the influence of satellite television channels and the Internet?
- (c) What elements of other cultures do you notice in our society?
- (d) What is the primary concern of globalisation?
- (e) How is foreign culture encroaching our own culture?

6. Full in the gaps with suitable words.

1x5=5

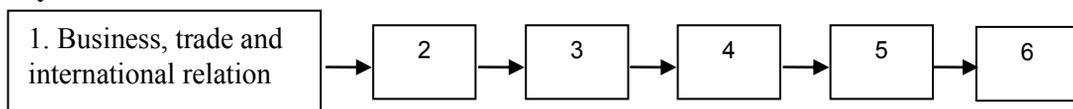
Different cultures are (a) _____ together. Through satellite, TV and internet our culture is mixing with the (b) _____ of other countries and is greatly (c) _____ by them. We have our age old (d) _____. But our culture is under a threat for the (e) _____ of foreign culture.

7. Summarise in five sentences about our culture.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing how other cultures are mixing with our culture and how they are.

1x5=5



Model Question-56

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-22, Lesson-2

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Scientists have always wondered if there is life anywhere out in the Space besides us. They have joined together on a major project called the Communication with Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence (CETI) which seeks to establish contact with any other living beings in the Universe. For this, they are beaming out radio signals into Space in the hope of attracting attention of “other worlds.”

It was thought that there is life on Mars. But two Viking Spacecrafts that landed on Mars in 1976 did not provide much evidence of life. The pictures sent by them showed Mars as having a red sky instead of a blue one like ours and a pinkish coloured iron-rich soil. Its gravity is about half as strong as that of Earth so that the atmosphere is also much thinner than our planet. It has deserts, high mountains, volcanoes, craters, grooves like canals as well as summer and winter seasons. But there are no trees or signs of any life forms. However, a close inspection of a meteorite from Mars that fell on the Earth has revealed tiny fossils like bacteria 3. 6

billion years old. This proved that some form of life existed there in the past. But who knows! Space probes have also been sent to planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. It will take years for a Space probe to reach a planet and many more years to analyse all the data sent to Earth by these probes.

Objective (20 Marks)

- 1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** **1×5=5**
- The meteor (concealed/masked/unveiled) tiny fossils like bacteria 3.6 billion years old.
 - The (subsistence/demise/exodus) of bacteria proved that there was life in Mars in the past.
 - It will take many more years to (correspond/scrutinise/summarise) all the data sent to Earth by the space probes.
 - Scientists have always (affirmed/puzzled/doubted) if there is life anywhere out in the space beside us.
 - Is there life anywhere out in the space (further/apart from/moreover) us?

Extra

- Scientists have joined together on a (scheme/diagram/meeting) called CETI.
- The project seeks to (found/link/cut off) contact with any other living beings in the universe.
- For this, the scientists are (extracting/emitting/transmitting) radio signal into the space.
- Two space crafts (alighted/look off/framed) on Mars in 1976.
- The space crafts provided (plenteous/scanty/little) evidence of life.
- Mars has some geological (similarities/differences/indifference) with Earth.
- A close (examination/inspiration/Inscription) has been performed on the meteorite that fell from Mars.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1 × 5 = 5

- Mars have some geological similarity with Earth.
- Mars possesses atmospheric substance as dense as Earth.
- The soil of the Mars is not rich in any chemical.
- It is the assumption of the scientists that there exists life in the space.
- The scientists are apart from one another regarding space research.

Extra

- The purpose of CETI is to establish a link between the living beings of the universe and the earth.
- The landing of two Viking spacecrafts proved that there was no existence of life on Mars.
- The sky of Mars is similar to ours.
- There are six seasons in Mars.
- Space probes have been sent to three planets.
- To analyse all the data sent to earth by space probes will take long time.
- In the case of space research scientists have been working unitedly.
- Two space crafts were sent to Jupiter in 1976.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.

1×5=5

- (a) Some form of bacteria existed there and that is the (prove) -----of life in Mars.
- (b) The space is a (wonderful)----- to scientists.
- (c) Still it is a (wonderful) ----- to the scientists whether there is life in the outer space.
- (d) The project is working for the (establish)----- of connection with any other living beings in the Universe.
- (e) The ‘Other World’ may be (attention)----- to the signal sent by the scientists.

Extra

- (1) CETI works for the (establish)----- of a link between man and the space.
- (2) They try to (attraction)----- the attention of other worlds.
- (3) It was the (think)----- of scientists that there was life on Mars.
- (4) Scientists have got some (evident)----- of life from the picture of Mars.
- (5) It will take time to make (analyse)----- the data sent to earth.
- (6) Existence of life was not (evidence)----- .
- (7) Meteorite provides (reveal)----- of fossils.
- (8) The iron-rich soil of the Mars is (pinkish)----- in colour.
- (9) The (atmosphere)----- thickness of the Mars is less than that of the Earth.
- (10) Mars has high (mountain)----- area.
- (11) Mars also experiences (season)----- changes.

4. Make a list of five important points about the Planet Mars.

1x5 = 5

5. Write short answers to these questions.

1x5 = 5

- (a) How did scientists reach the conclusion that some forms of the life can exist in Mars?
- (b) What do you think the author means by “the other world”?
- (c) What do scientists do to establish contact with any other living beings out in the space?
- (d) How did scientists collect details about the planet Mars?
- (e) Which particular evidence suggests that the atmosphere of Mars is much thinner than that of the Earth?

Extra

- (1) How many seasons does the planet Mars seem to have?
- (2) Why does the author say “who knows”?
- (3) What is the aim of project CETI?
- (4) How is the planet Mars different from Earth?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1 × 5 = 5

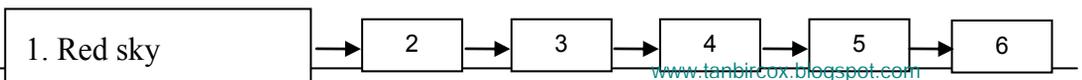
Scientists (a)----- that there is life in Mars. But the (b)-----of two Viking spacecrafts on Mars in 1976 did not provide much evidence of life. The pictures sent by them showed that Mars (c) -----a red sky and a pinkish coloured iron-rich soil. Its gravity is less (d) ----- than the Earth and its atmosphere is also less thin (e) -----our planet.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences.

5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing the things found in Mars.

1 × 5 = 5



Model Question- 57

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-22, Lesson- 4

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-8:

Scientists have been experimenting with the idea living in space for a long time. But it is not easy to live in Space. There is no gravity and the body needs a lot of adjusting to do. One of the scientists reported that his heart-beat had become slower, and bones and muscles had felt weaker as calcium had been decreasing from them. His head had felt heavy as there was no gravity to keep blood down in the legs and there was also a feeling of space sickness which is like travel sickness. Doing everyday jobs also becomes difficult. Water cannot be poured because it stays in one place like a big ball. If you want a drink you must do it with straw from a closed container. If you sprinkle salt, it spreads all around you and heavy objects can be moved with one finger as they have no weight. Astronauts, therefore, need months of training to be able to adjust to conditions in Space.

Objective (20 Marks)

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** 1×5=5
 - (a) Scientists are trying to travel/reside/journey in the space.
 - (b) To live in space is difficult/easy/comfortable.
 - (c) One of the scientists reported that his digestion/circulation/pulsation had become slower.
 - (d) In the space heavy objects lose/gain/retain their weights.
 - (e) Astronauts need a long training to adjust to the atmosphere/culture/style in the space.
2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** 1×5 =5
 - (a) Scientists are indifferent to travel in the space.
 - (b) In the space one feels strong.
 - (c) In the space one can retain his weight.
 - (d) It is very easy to stay in the space.
 - (e) In the space one becomes sick.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.** 1×5=5
 - (a) (Live)_____ in space is very difficult.
 - (b) Scientists had made (experimental)_____ to live in space.
 - (c) (Adjust)_____ the space is very difficult.
 - (d) Months training are (need)_____ to be able to adjust to the condition in the space.
 - (e) One is to face (difficult)_____ in adjusting in space.
4. **Make a list of five things that an astronaut should learn before going to space.** 1×5=5
5. **Write short answers to these questions.** 1×5=5
 - (a) What is a must for the circulation of blood?
 - (b) What do the astronauts require for living in space?
 - (c) Why had the head of the scientists felt heavy?
 - (d) Why can't water be poured in the space?
 - (e) Why do astronauts need months of training?

Extra

- (1) What have scientists been experimenting?
- (2) Why is it not easy to live in the space?
- (3) What does calcium do for human beings?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1 × 5 = 5

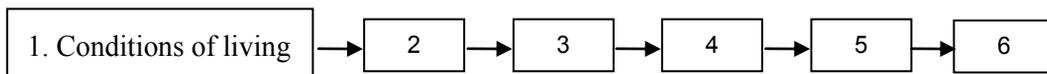
Scientists have continued (a) — for a long time to (b) — in space. But (c) — in space is not an easy task. For (d) — of gravity, one faces many problems to adjust in the space. So, long training is (e) — before taking any space mission.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences.

5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes showing the conditions of living in the space.

1 × 5 = 5



Model Question- 58

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-23, Lesson-1

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

The last century is over, but it will not be forgotten. Many events have taken place during these years that have embellished and enriched human life. There have been significant advances in scientific achievement and technological development including immense progress in medical science. Lately, a revolution in information technology has taken the world by storm.

In ideological terms, the twentieth century has been marked by the independence of many former European colonies in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The struggle for democracy in different parts of the world including Bangladesh has been momentous. It saw the division of Germany after the second World War, and its subsequent reunification in the eighties. The process of reunification evident here has also been echoed in other regions. The century also witnessed the rise of socialism, and the creation of super powers opposed in ideologies, however, the end of the cold war and the collapse of socialism have eased the major powers into a unipolar position. On the other hand, conflict has deepened. The world has experienced some of the worst events in history during this time. Misuse of atomic energy has wreaked destruction. Two World Wars have recorded the worst sufferings in human history - Hiroshima and Nagasaki bear testimony to this. Conflict and strife worldwide has increase. It has seen the Vietnam war. The Gulf war, the war in Lebanon, and in many parts of Africa causing widespread death and destruction. Terrorism too is sadly on the rise.

Indeed several other things have also caused endless human misery. Poverty, Hunger malnutrition, uncontrolled population growth and high mortality rates have been common features in the poorer countries. Environmental pollution, global warming, contaminated drinking water and the aids epidemic are many of the major problems that we have inherited from the decades that have gone by. And yet despite these dark aspects, the last century will remain memorable in terms of positive human achievement.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:

1x5 = 5

- (a) In ideological terms, the twentieth century has been (baffled/distinguished/marred) by the independence of many former European colonies in Asia.
- (b) Many events have (denuded/simplified/varnished) and enriched human life.
- (c) There have been (petty/appreciable/trivial) advancement in the field of science.
- (d) Technological development includes (monumental/tiny/minute) progress in medical science.
- (e) Lately, a/an (innovation/rebel/establishment) in information technology has taken the world by storm.

Extra

- (1) Hiroshima and Nagasaki bear (demonstration/disapproval/accumulation) to the worst suffering of humanity.
- (2) The division of Germany after the second World War and its (earlier/previous/consequential) reunification in the eighties are two remarkable happenings.
- (3) The process of reunification evident here has also been (deserted/reiterated/criticised) in the other regions.
- (4) The century has also (challenges/experienced/opposed) the rise of socialism.
- (5) After the creation of super powers ideologies were (unified/verified/polarised).
- (6) The end of cold war and the collapse of socialism have (aggravated/intensified/tranquilised) the major powers into a unipolar position.
- (7) Misuse of atomic energy has (demolished/devastated/perpetrated) destruction.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information:

1x5 = 5

- (a) Many countries in the world became free in the world in the last century.
- (b) In the 20th century no nation fought for democracy.
- (c) The last century will sink into oblivion.
- (d) There has been insignificant advancement in the fields of science, technology and medical science.
- (e) In the last century man enjoyed undisturbed peace.

Extra

- (1) Former European colonies were in Africa, America and Australia.
- (2) The re-unification of Germany has no influence on other countries.
- (3) In the eighties Germany turned hostile to each other.
- (4) In the last century the world witnessed the human sufferings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- (5) Terrorism has declined.
- (6) Last century will not be forgotten for its eventful contribution to human life.
- (7) Poverty, hunger malnutrition etc. have been common features all over the world.
- (8) Last century is bestowed with only dark aspects.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary:

1x5= 5

- (a) (Ideology) _____, the twentieth century has been marked by the independence of many former European Colonies in Asia.
 (b) People of the last century will not be (forget) _____.
 (c) (Embellish) _____ and (enrich) _____ have been given to human life by many events.
 (d) Medical science developed (immense) _____ in the last century.
 (e) Information technology has got a (revolution) _____ change.

Extra

- (1) Several other things have made human life very (misery) _____.
 (2) The last century will remain in (memorable) _____ for positive human achievement.
 (3) Medical science has (progress) _____ much.
 (4) Man has been benefited (immense) _____ by science.
 (5) The last century is also remarkable for (technology) _____ development.
 (6) The world had the (experience) _____ of some worst events.
 (7) Science has (advancement) _____ tremendously.
 (8) Science has (achievement) _____ tremendous success.
 (9) Medical science has improved (significant) _____.
 (10) A (revolution) _____ change has taken place in information technology.
 (11) Many former European countries have become (independence) _____.
 (12) Bangladesh and many other countries (struggle) _____ for independence in the last century.
 (13) Germany was (division) _____ after the Second World War.
 (14) Socialism (collapse) _____.
 (15) Many things have contributed to the (embellish) _____ of human life.
 (16) Man has achieved many things for the (enrich) _____ of his life.
 (17) The last century is (scientific) _____ remarkable.
 (18) The last century has witnessed much (science) _____ advancement.
 (19) In the last century the cold war (end) _____.

Or

Select an appropriate word from the list and insert into each blank. There are more words than necessary.

taking	forget	progressed	decoration	advancements	remember	embellishment
--------	--------	------------	------------	--------------	----------	---------------

Though the last century is over, people will not (a) _____ it because of (b) _____ place of many events which have added (c) _____ and enrichment to human life. Significant (d) _____ have taken place in science, technology. Medical science has also (e) _____ immensely.

4. (a) Make a list of five important changes in the last century. 1x5 = 5

Or

(b) Make sentences from the following substitution table. 1x5 = 5

Terrorism	will be cherished	on the rise.
-----------	-------------------	--------------

Information technology	has revolutionized	much.
The last century	advanced	by the people.
People	shortened	human life.
Medical science	is	the whole world.
	has abated	far in the last century.
	suffered	untold sufferings in the last century.

Unit-23: Lesson-02

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

The most significant event for Bangladesh in the last century has been its birth as an independent nation. Prior to that, it experienced British colonial rule until 1947, followed by an oppressive existence as East Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.

The life of our people has often been shaped by tragedy. Floods have devastated our land and tidal waves from the sea have swept away thousands of lives. Poverty has been an ever-present spectre. As a result, nearly seventy percent of the population suffers from various degrees of malnutrition. Rapid population growth has added to this problem. Although the growth rate has slowed down to some extent, the population has almost doubled since independence. On the other hand, turbulent politics and instability, and the rise of terrorism and crime are adversely affecting society.

Despite these negative aspects, the last twenty five years will remain memorable for certain events. The 21st of February 1952 immediately comes to mind. Only recently, our language day has been declared the International Mother Language Day by UNESCO. 16 December 1971 is another day our nation will cherish forever - the day when we became citizens of a free state following our victory over the occupation forces of Pakistan. In addition, in the field of literature, art and culture we have produced great poets, novelists, and artists. For instance, Bangladesh is proud of the great poet Kazi Nazrul Islam who raised his fiery voice against injustice and oppression.

5. Write short answers to these questions.

1x5 = 5

- (a) According to the passage; what achievements have Bengalis made in the last few decades?
- (b) What is the most significant event for Bangladesh in the last century?
- (c) Why is Bangladesh proud of Kazi Nazrul Islam?
- (d) What is the fate of our people?
- (e) Write, according to the passage, the social and political conditions of our country.

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

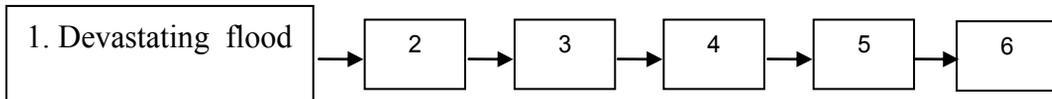
1x5 = 5

For (a) _____ nearly seventy percent of people become the (b) _____ of various degrees of malnutrition. Rapid (c) _____ of population has increased this problem. In spite of the (d) _____ growth rate of population to some extent, it has almost doubled since Bangladesh has become independent. On the other hand, turbulent politics and instability, the rise of terrorism and crime (e) _____ the society adversely.

7. Summarise five negative activities of 20th century in Bangladesh.

1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the negative aspects of Bangladesh in the last 25 years. 1x5 = 5



Model Question- 59

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-23, Lesson-2

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

The most significant event for Bangladesh in the last century has been its birth as an independent nation. Prior to that, it experienced British colonial rule until 1947, followed by an oppressive existence as East Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.

The life of our people has often been shaped by tragedy. Floods have devastated our land and tidal waves from the sea have swept away thousands of lives. Poverty has been an ever-present spectre. As a result, nearly seventy percent of the population suffers from various degrees of malnutrition. Rapid population growth has added to this problem. Although the growth rate has slowed down to some extent, the population has almost doubled since independence. On the other hand, turbulent politics and instability, and the rise of terrorism and crime are adversely affecting society.

Despite these negative aspects, the last twenty five years will remain memorable for certain events. The 21st of February 1952 immediately comes to mind. Only recently, our language day has been declared the International Mother Tongue day by UNESCO. 16 December 1971 is another day our nation will cherish forever the day when we became citizens of a free state following our victory over the occupation forces of Pakistan. In addition, in the field of literature, art and culture we have produced great poets, novelists, and artists. For instance, Bangladesh is proud of the great poet Kazi Nazrul Islam who raised his fiery voice against injustice and oppression.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:

1x5 = 5

- (a) Tidal waves have swept/ cleaned/ cleared away many lives.
- (b) The achievement / realization/ execution in the field of literature, art and culture is remarkable.
- (c) The emergence/victory/degradation of Bangladesh as a free country is the most significant event in Bangladesh.
- (d) Political instability and the rise of terrorism have made a bad affect/effect/ concern on our society.
- (e) Bangladesh takes proud/ pride/honour in the great poet Kazi Nazrul Islam.

Extra

- (1) The cause of malnutrition in Bangladesh is poverty/ negligence of the Government/ riches.
- (2) Bangladesh came into being in 1947/ 1952/ 1971.
- (3) Bangladesh was under Pakistan for 30/ 24/ 40 years.
- (4) Thousands of lives have been carried away by tidal bores/ storm/ flood.

(5) 16th December is our victory/ independence/ mourning day.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information:

1x5 = 5

- (a) Tragedy plays a minor role in the lives of Bangladeshis.
- (b) The people of Bangladesh are poverty stricken.
- (c) The emergence of Bangladesh as a free country in the last century is the most remarkable event for Bangladesh.
- (d) Bangladesh was under British colonial rule till 1971.
- (e) Pakistan came into being in 1947.

Extra

- (1) Natural calamities are very common in Bangladesh.
- (2) Our political and social conditions have positive influence on our society.
- (3) Our huge population helps to remove poverty.
- (4) Our victory day has got the recognition of the UNESCO.
- (5) Bangladesh became free from the British rule in 1971.
- (6) Ignorance is the main reason of malnutrition of the vast majority of our population.
- (7) Bangladesh became successful in controlling the rapid growth of population.
- (8) The 20th century will always be remembered for the adverse situations Bangladesh faced.
- (9) Our achievement in the field of literature, art and culture is very significant.
- (10) The growth remains the same as before.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary.

1x5 = 5

- (a) There often occurs (devastate) _____ floods in our country.
- (b) Thousands of lives (sweep) _____ by tidal waves.
- (c) The most significant event for Bangladesh in the last century is the achievement of our (independent) _____.
- (d) Bangladesh was a (colonial) _____ British until 1947.
- (e) Bangladesh experienced (oppressive) _____ the Pakistani rulers.

Extra

- (1) Terrorism and crime have (adversely) _____ effect on our society.
- (2) The (declare) _____ our language day as International Mother Language Day has made us proud.
- (3) We became (victory) _____ over the occupation forces of Pakistan on 16 December, 1971.
- (4) The (suffer) _____ people from malnutrition is a great problem.
- (5) Population grows very (rapid) _____ our country.
- (6) Our society is (affect) _____ adversely by turbulent politics, rise of terrorism, crime etc.
- (7) The last twenty five years will remain vivid in our (memorable) _____ for certain events.

- (8) Recently UNESCO (declare) _____ our language day as the International Mother Language Day.
- (9) The great poet, Kazi Nazrul Islam is the (produce) _____ our soil.
- (10) We take (proud) _____ our great poet, Kazi Nazrul Islam.

Or

Select an appropriate word from the list and insert into each blank. There are more words than necessary.

experience	designed	devastation	independent	shaped	drawn	emergence
------------	----------	-------------	-------------	--------	-------	-----------

The (a) _____ of Bangladesh as an (b) _____ nation is the most significant event in the last century. Prior to that it had the (c) _____ of British colonial rule until 1947. Tragedy has often (d) _____ the life of our people. Floods have caused (e) _____ of our land and thousands of life have been swept away by tidal waves.

4. (a) Make a list of five points about five positive things that took place in 20th century. **1x5 = 5**

(b) Make sentences from the following substitution table. **1x5 = 5**

The British	sustained	Kazi Nazrul Islam.
Bangladesh	remained	as an independent country.
Tidal surge	takes pride in	a free country.
People here	emerged	below poverty line.
Bangladesh	dominated	her existence.
	has swept away	huge tolls of human life.
	live	Bangladesh till 1947.

(c) From your study of the passage choose the suitable phrases from column B to match the parts of sentence in Column A. **1x5 = 5**

Column A	Column B
a) Consequence of flood and tidal waves is the	a) its birth as an independent country.
b) The most remarkable thing for Bangladesh in the last century is	b) for his fiery voice against injustice and corruption.
c) Turbulant politics, instability, the rise of terrorism and crime are	c) affecting the society.
d) Achievements in the field of literature, art and culture are the	d) production of great poets, novelists and artists.
e) Bangladesh feels proud of Nazrul Islam	e) devastation of our lands and sweeping away of thousands of lives.

Unit 23: Lesson-01

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8 :

The last century is over, but it will not be forgotten. Many events have taken place during these years that have embellished and enriched human life. There have been

significant advances in scientific achievement and technological development including immense progress in medical science. Lately, a revolution in information technology has taken the world by storm.

In ideological terms, the twentieth century has been marked by the independence of many former European colonies in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The struggle for democracy in different parts of the world including Bangladesh has been momentous. It was the division of Germany after the Second World War, and its subsequent reunification in the eighties. The process of reunification evident here has also been echoed in other regions. The century also witnessed the rise of socialism, and the creation of super powers opposed in ideologies. However, the end of the cold war and the collapse of socialism have eased the major powers into a unipolar position.

On the other hand, conflict has deepened. The world has experienced some of the worst events in history during this time. Misuse of atomic energy has wreaked destruction. Two World Wars have recorded the worst sufferings in human history - Hiroshima and Nagasaki bear testimony to this. Conflict and strife worldwide has increase. It has seen the Vietnam war. The Gulf war, the war in Lebanon, and in many parts of Africa causing widespread death and destruction. Terrorism too is sadly on the rise.

Indeed several other things have also caused endless human misery. Poverty, hunger malnutrition, uncontrolled population growth and high mortality rates have been common features in the poorer countries. Environmental pollution, global warming, contaminated drinking water and the AIDS epidemic are many of the major problems that we have inherited from the decades that have gone by. And yet, despite these dark aspects, the last century will remain memorable in terms of positive human achievement.

5. Write short answers to these questions.

1x5 = 5

- What, according to the passage, are some of the beneficial achievements of the century?
- The second paragraph refers to the independence of former colonies. Name at the European colonial powers?
- What do you understand by war and battle?
- What happened in Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
- What do you understand by the "cold war"?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

1x5 = 5

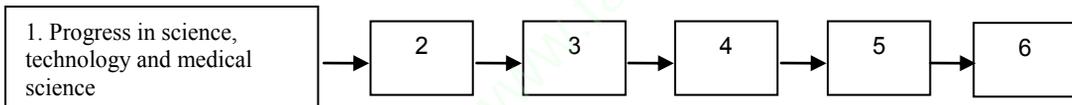
A (a) _____ change has taken place in information technology. Many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America became (b) _____ in the last century. Many countries including Bangladesh (c) _____ for democracy. Though Germany was (d) _____ after the Second World War. It again got (e) _____ in the eighties.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1 x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the major events that took place in the last century.

1x5 = 5



Part—A: Seen Comprehension (4o Marks)

Unit-23, Lesson-3

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Feeding the ever growing population is a big challenge for Bangladesh in the coming decades. The major challenge for the country is to sustain the current level of agricultural production. The task is daunting, especially when the country loses about 80 thousand hectares of cultivable land annually due to excessive pressure on land for human settlement as well as the building of infrastructure such as roads and bridges. Moreover, river erosion and other non-agricultural uses contribute to the diminishing of agricultural land. Although the total number of farm holdings have increased by 18 percent, the cultivated area has declined with the average farm size decreasing from 2.26 acres in 1983-84 to 1.69 acres in 1996.

Given that about 80% of the farms are small and highly fragmented, more imaginative and effective organisations of production are needed to sustain agricultural productivity and create more employment and income for the farming community. The newly emerging 'contract farming' taken up by a number of private agri-business firms is one approach for promoting food production, especially fruit and vegetables. One possibility to compensate for the loss of land is to go for land reclamation in the Bay of Bangla for which of course the country needs massive external assistance.

It is essential to improve agricultural production in general and food production in particular. For this, support from the public sector is necessary to generate and promote technologies and hence to strengthen production. Bio-technology research and development of hybrid crops and animal species need to be given priority which will probably involve partnerships with multinational private sector firms and institutions.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:

1x5=5

- River erosion /denudation/ flood is also a cause of the loss of our cultivable land.
- Our playgrounds/agricultural lands/living places are being lost.
- The loss of cultivable land can be recovered by reinstating/salvaging/regaining in the Bay of Bengal.
- The big challenge for Bangladesh is to educate/ feed/nurse her population.
- One of the reasons of shrinking/waning/decreasing our land is excessive pressure on land for human settlement.

Extra

- Agricultural sector can create the opportunity of unemployment/ employment.
- Public sector is essential to encourage/harden/ consolidate production
- Contract farming has emerged presently/recently/ occasionally.
- Our only/main/trivial challenge is to sustain the current level of agricultural production.
- It is very encouraging/alarming/heartening to keep up the present level of agricultural production.
- Contract farming is essential to decline/ increase /progress food production.
- Most of our farms are united/disintegrated/shattered.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information :

1x5 = 5

- (a) Improvement of agricultural production is not necessary.
- (b) Government support is enough to accelerate technologies
- (c) The population of Bangladesh is going on increasing day by day.
- (d) The major challenge for the country is to maintain the current level of agricultural production.
- (e) Our lands are divided into small pieces.

Extra

- (1) We should be solvent in food production to meet the demand of the rapid growth of population.
- (2) Public sector can play an important role in increasing food production.
- (3) Contract farming can be helpful for greater use of cultivable land.
- (4) About 80% of the cultivable lands have been brought under contract farming.
- (5) The cultivable land of our country is increasing every year.
- (6) It will be very risky to feed all the people in the 21st century.
- (7) The current level of agricultural production in Bangladesh is not satisfactory at all.
- (8) The only reason of our loss of cultivable land is the excessive pressure on land for human settlement.
- (9) Our agricultural production should be increased.
- (10) There is no new employment scope in our agricultural section.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary: **1x5= 5**

- (a) The (annually) _____ loss of our cultivable land is 80 thousand hectares.
- (b) Bangladesh is (lose) _____ about 80 thousand hectares of cultivable land every year.
- (c) It is very (challenge) _____ feed the ever growing population.
- (d) (Sustain) _____ current level of agricultural production has become a major challenge for Bangladesh.
- (e) The major challenge for Bangladesh is to sustain the current level of the production of (agricultural) _____

Extra

- (1) (Compensate) _____ the loss of land is practicable by land reclamation in the Bay of Bangle.
- (2) It is (possibility) _____ compensate the loss of land by land reclamation in the Bay of Bangle.
- (3) In spite of the (increase) _____ total number of farm holdings, the cultivated area has declined.
- (4) The text deals (particular) _____ the problem of agricultural production in the coming decade.
- (5) Current level of agricultural production is needed to be (sustain) _____.
- (6) River erosion is one of the reasons of (lose) _____ land.
- (7) (Fragment) _____ our land is also one of the reasons of losing cultivable land.
- (8) The (improve) _____ of our agricultural production is essential.
- (9) Public support is essential for the (promote) _____ technologies.
- (10) There is (decline) _____ cultivated area.

Or

Select an appropriate word from the list and insert into each blank. There are more words than necessary.

gaining	sustenance	come	existing	diminishing	losing	feed
---------	------------	------	----------	-------------	--------	------

To (a) _____ the ever growing population is a big challenge for Bangladesh in the decades to (b) _____. The (c) _____ of the current level of agricultural production is the major challenge for the country. The task is daunting because the country is (d) _____ about 80 thousand hectares of cultivable land every year. The agricultural land of Bangladesh is also (e) _____ by river erosion and other non-agricultural uses.

4. (a) Make a list of five important causes of the loss of cultivable land. 1x5 = 5

Or

(b) From your study of the passage choose the suitable phrases from column B to match the parts of sentence in Column A. 1x5 = 5

Column A	Column B
a) A big challenge for Bangladesh in the coming decades is	a) by doing land reclamation in the Bay of Bengal.
b) The difficult task for Bangladesh is the	b) sustenance of the current level of agricultural production.
c) Loss of land can be prevented	c) cause the loss of cultivable land.
d) Improvement of agricultural production	d) to feed the ever growing population.
e) Human settlement, building of infrastructure, river erosion etc.	e) is inevitable at present.

Unit-24: Lesson-04

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Gender discrimination in Bangladesh begins at birth. Most parents want to have children so that they can, when they are older, supplement their family income and/or help with the domestic work. In the existing socio-economic set-up, male children are best suited to this purpose. So girls are born to an unwelcome world. However, they are assigned, rather confined to, domestic chores. Some of these girls may be at school. But all their work – domestic or academic – stops as soon as they are married off, which is the prime concern of the parents about their daughters.

This discriminatory treatment has some long-term negative effects on the body and mind of the girl children and women in a family. They are given to understand that they should keep the best food available for the male members in the family; that they should eat less than the male members; that they should not raise their voice when they speak; that they should not go out of their house without permission from, and without being escorted by the male members. All these shape the girls' thinking about life and the world, and go to establish their relationships with the male members in the family. As a result:

They suffer, more than their male counterparts, from malnutrition and anaemia which make them vulnerable to various diseases, resulting in a high mortality rate.

5. Write short answers to these questions.

1x5 = 5

- (a) When does gender discrimination begin?
- (b) What causes high mortality among our women?
- (c) Which is the prime concern of our parents about their girls?
- (d) When do all the works of the girls stop?
- (e) What do most parents want in our country?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

1x5 = 5

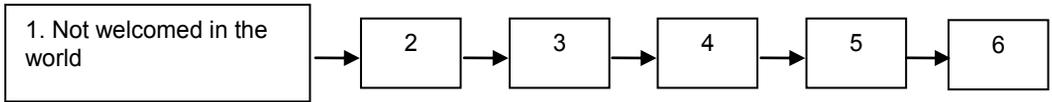
This (a) _____ leaves some long term negative effects on the body and mind of the girl children and women in a family. They (b) _____ that the best food (c) _____ for the male members in the family. They should not (d) _____ as much as the male members. Thus their sufferings (e) _____.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the sufferings of female child in the family.

1x5 = 5



Model Question- 61

Part—A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Unit-24, Lesson-4

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Gender discrimination in Bangladesh begins at birth. Most parents want to have children so that they can, when they are older, supplement their family income and/or help with the domestic work. In the existing socio-economic set-up, male children are best suited to this purpose. So girls are born to an unwelcome world. However, they are assigned, rather confined to, domestic chores. Some of these girls may be at school. But all their work—domestic or academic—stops as soon as they are married off, which is the prime concern of the parents about their daughters.

This discriminatory treatment has some long-term negative effects on the body and mind of the girl children and women in a family. They are given to understand that they should keep the best food available for the male members in the family; that they should eat less than the male members; that they should not raise their voice when they speak; that they should not go out of their house without permission from, and without being escorted by the male members. All these shape, the girls' thinking about life and the world, and go to establish their relationships with the male members in the family. As a result:

They suffer, more than their male counterparts, from malnutrition and anaemia which make them vulnerable to various diseases, resulting in a high mortality rate.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:

1x5 = 5

- (a) Girls are (entrusted/ascribed/allocated) with domestic chores.
- (b) But their (homely/household/house) work stop as soon as they are married off.
- (c) Their (education/academy/educative) is postponed when they are married off.

- (d) Their proper (bringing up/management/marriage) is the prime concern of their parents.
- (e) This discriminatory (deportment/behaviour/norm) has some long term negative effects.

Extra

- (1) Before going out of home girls should take (leave/agreement/license) of the male members.
- (2) In the present socio economic condition male children are thought to be (apt/applicable/ fit) for earning
- (3) The discriminatory treatment has some long term negative (influence/exercise/exertion) on girls.
- (4) The negative effect affects their (physique/physic/ physical).
- (5) Girls are made to (realize/achieve/discern) that the best food is meant for the male children.
- (6) Girls are to (take/devour/gobble) less food than male children.
- (7) To raise voice means (go astray/protest/reticence).

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information:

1x5 = 5

- (a) Girls are at liberty to go out of home.
- (b) Girls deserve the best food available in the family.
- (c) In Bangladesh parents give prime importance on their daughters' education.
- (d) Early marriage stands in their way of education.
- (e) In our country women are not in a position to protest any discrimination.

Extra

- (1) Girls are deprived of only education.
- (2) In our country girls receive ill treatment
- (3) The discriminatory treatment makes a girl establish relationship with the male members,
- (4) Most parents want to have children for future generation.
- (5) The arrival of a girl is not heartily welcomed.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary:

1x5 = 5

- (a) Most parents consider their children (supplement) _____ their income,
- (b) The birth of a girl is not (welcome) _____.
- (c) Their (assign) _____ is domestic chores.
- (d) Gender discrimination in Bangladesh begins when a girl (born) _____.
- (e) The birth of a girl is the (begin) _____ of gender discrimination in Bangladesh.

Extra

- (1) They are (permission) _____ to go out of home by the male members.
- (2) The gender discrimination makes the girls (thinking) _____ their life.
- (3) The male members (escort) _____ them.
- (4) Their early (marry) _____ stop their academic activities.
- (5) Their parents are (concern) _____ their marriage.
- (6) Girls are not (treat) _____ equally.
- (7) The best food is (keep) _____ male members of the family.
- (8) Girls in our country are not in a position (raise) _____ their voice.

(9) The discriminatory treatment results in the (establish)_____their relationships with the male members.

Or

Select an appropriate word from the list and insert into each blank. There are more words than necessary.

confined	discrimination	unwelcome	stops	receive	send	welcomed
----------	----------------	-----------	-------	---------	------	----------

In our country (a) _____ against women begins at birth as it is not (b) _____ by their parents. The domestic chores keep them (c) _____ in the house. Some of the girls may be at school, but their early marriage (d) _____ their education. Many parents consider that it is wastage of money to (e) _____ girls to schools.

4. (a) Make a list of five points about the attitude of people towards the girls. 1x5 = 5

(b) Make sentences from the following substitution table. 1x5 = 5

Girls are	do	anxious for their marriage.
Their parents	give	within the four walls of their house.
Their parents	remain	at their sweet will.
Girls	are not allowed	of their own accord.
Gender discrimination	move	prevalent in Bangladesh.
	is	them in marriage before their maturity.
	confined	to go out alone.

Unit-23: Lesson-03

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Feeding the ever growing population is a big challenge for Bangladesh in the coming decades. The major challenge for the country is to sustain the current level of agricultural production. The task is daunting, especially when the country loses about 80 thousand hectares of cultivable land annually due to excessive pressure on land for human settlement as well as the building of infrastructure such as roads and bridges. Moreover, river erosion and other non-agricultural uses contribute to the diminishing of agricultural land. Although the total number of farm holdings has increased by 18 percent, the cultivated area has declined with the average farm size decreasing from 2.26 acres in 1983-84 to 1.69 acres in 1996.

Given that about 80% of the farms are small and highly fragmented, more imaginative and effective organisations of production are needed to sustain agricultural productivity and create more employment and income for the farming community. The newly emerging 'contract farming' taken up by a number of private agri-business firms is one approach for promoting food production, especially fruit and vegetables. One possibility to compensate for the loss of land is to go for land reclamation in the Bay of Bangla for which of course the country needs massive external assistance.

It is essential to improve agricultural production in general and food production in particular. For this, support from the public sector is necessary to generate and promote technologies and hence to strengthen production. Bio-technology research and development of hybrid crops and animal species need to be given priority which will probably involve partnerships with multinational private sector firms and institutions.

5. Write short answers to these questions.

1x5 = 5

- (a) Why are our agricultural lands decreasing day by day?
- (b) Write a title for this text.
- (c) What factors have led to the problem?
- (d) What measures are suggested here to deal with the problem?
- (e) Which particular problem does this text deal with?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

1x5 = 5

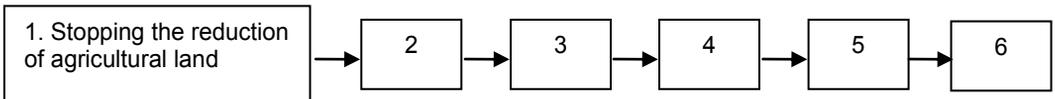
In spite of the (a) _____ of the total number of farm holdings by 18 percent, the cultivated area has declined. Because of the (b) _____ and high(c) _____ of farms, more imaginative and effective organization are needed to sustain the (d) _____ of agriculture and (e) _____ of more employment and income for the farming community.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the things to be done for the production of food production.

1x5=5



Vocabulary Test With Clues

PART B: VOCABULARY

Fill in the blanks for practice question no.- 9

01. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

source	manner	explore	provide	concern	employment	independence
--------	--------	---------	---------	---------	------------	--------------

Bangladesh is a (a) _____ populated country, but a large number of her people are (b) _____. It is not possible for her to ensure (c) _____ to the teeming millions. Self-employment is a possible (d) _____ to this problem. It means that people themselves should (e) _____ avenues for self-employment. Facilities for training in (f) _____ trades and vocations are available (g) _____ the country. The youths, in particular, can train themselves in any of these trades and turn into a useful (h) _____. The govt. also (i) _____ easy loans and counseling with a view to helping them start an (j) _____ earning activity.

02. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10=10

constraints	unusual	huge	education	need	facility
increase	available	affect	standard	requisite	academic

Bangladesh has a (a) _____ population. Our educational institutions are also few. We have far too many students to (b) _____, compared to the number of institutions (c) _____. Bangladesh (d) _____ more schools, colleges and universities to provide for the (e) _____ number of students. But owing to financial and resource (f) _____, the government cannot fund the (g) _____ number of educational institutions. At present every educational institutions are overcrowded and class size is (h) _____ large. As (i) _____ in these institutions are poor, the students do not get a (j) _____ education.

03. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10=10

carry	provide	get	essential	attitude	hence	redefine	needs
enable	yardstick	adopt	shelter	enhance	protect	aware	perform

Education is one of the basic (a) _____ of a human being and is (b) _____ for every kind of development. It (c) _____ us to make right choices in life. It (d) _____ our ability to raise crops, store food, (e) _____ the environment and (f) _____ out our social responsibilities. It (g) _____ us with an enlightened (h) _____ about things. But education has to be (i) _____. It is not merely (j) _____ degrees from schools, colleges and universities. It is something more lasting, more humane.

04. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10=10

sense	dots	see	read	man	using
tips	although	ability	letters	way	nails

(a) _____ blind people cannot (b) _____, their (c) _____ of touch becomes far more developed than that of most sighted people. This (d) _____ was put to use by a brilliant (e) _____ called Louis Braille. In the early nineteenth century, he invented a (f) _____ of writing which bears his name. The Braille system reproduces the (g) _____ of the alphabet by a series of (h) _____ in certain positions, which are raised on the paper. The blind person runs the (i) _____ of his fingers across the pages of the Braille book and can work out

the printed letters and numbers. In this way, he reads the books (j) _____ his sense of touch.

05. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

educate	recreation	religion	original	broadcast	taken	question
aim	facilities	concern	look	though	sent	consider

Television, a source of much knowledge, pleasure, and information and a widely used media of mass communication, is now being (a) _____ at from a different point of view. Is the TV really doing well, especially to the youngsters of our new generation? It is an important (b) _____ both to ask and to answer indeed. Looking from an (c) _____ point of view, the TV is to be (d) _____ one of the most effective means of educating both the students and the public as a whole. Again, it has almost become the most effective and popular means of people's (e) _____. Films, dramas, songs, dances, comedy series-all these are very attractive packages of programs. As a means of communications TV is, (f) _____ not the most important, yet the most effective and useful means of communication. Up to this point, we must say that the TV is doing good to our youngsters by educating them and by giving them recreational (g) _____. But as far as the satellite TV is (h) _____, we cannot say this for certainty. The commercial package programs (i) _____ by satellite TVs are detrimental to our young generation, pernicious to our societies, threatening to our values and traditions and (j) _____ beliefs.

06. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

risen	ability	flood	going	severely	prediction
catastrophically	raising	increase	alarming	cause	temperatures

The temperature of the world is (a) _____ day by day. Climatologists (b) _____ that midway through the next century, temperatures may have (c) _____ by as much as 4°C. This could (d) _____ reduce man's (e) _____ to grow food, destroy or (f) _____ damage wild-life and wilderness, (g) _____ sea levels and thereby, (h) _____ coastal areas and farmland. The (i) _____ news about Bangladesh is that as a result of the rise of the sea level, the lower southern part of the country may one day (j) _____ under water.

07. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

drive	without	traffic	conscious	occur	be	frequent
many	through	easily	know	move	go	come

It (a) _____ difficult to drive in Bangladesh if you have no experience of (b) _____ here. Drivers change lanes (c) _____. As a foreigner you may find lane changing (d) _____ signal quite distressing. Even drivers (e) _____ defying rules. Many people are not at all (f) _____ about traffic signals. They go around not (g) _____ what may happen to them if accident (h) _____.

Rickshaws and baby-taxis (i) _____ in and out in a zigzag course and try to push (j) _____ whenever they find some space.

08 Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

mail	operation	nature	between	computer	distribute	know
individual	base	electronic	terminal	difference	communication	

Electronic mail, popularly (a) _____ as 'e-mail', is the communication of textual messages via (b) _____ means. Although telex (c) _____ is also electronic in (d) _____, there are differences (e) _____ a telex and 'e-mail'. While telex communication is (f) _____ to terminal, electronic mail communication is user to user via the (g) _____. In telex, messages destined to a number of users are sent to the same terminal from where it is (h) _____ in a printed form by an operator. On the other hand, e-mail is delivered to (i) _____ electronic mail boxes (j) _____ in computers.

09. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

embrace	introduce	noticing	introduction	remain	makes	friend
reputation	noticeable	make	keep	usual	interpreted	control

The British have a (a) _____ for (b) _____ their emotions private. Some obvious things are (c) _____ in British behaviour. For example, on public transport one passenger does not (d) _____ talk to another passenger. On meeting, people do not (e) _____ and often simply shake hands on a first (f) _____. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas audiences (g) _____ quiet during performance. None of these behaviour traits should be (h) _____ as unfriendliness. If a visitor (i) _____ the first move to start a conversation, he will find a British citizen rather (j) _____.

10. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

add	breath	need	plant	prevent	preserve	grow
produce	protect	provide	take	give	wash	gather

Trees are very useful to humans. They (a) _____ the rich top soil from being (b) _____ away by rainwater and floods. You can see trees being (c) _____ along mountain slopes, on roadsides, in parks and gardens. Trees give us shade. They (d) _____ life to a place with their colourful flowers, beautiful leaves, fruits and thick trunks. They (e) _____ shelters for birds and animals. They give us timber, medicine, paper, gum and many other useful things. They (f) _____ in carbon dioxide and (g) _____ oxygen. As you know by now man (h) _____ oxygen to (i) _____ and live. Trees are our best friends. We should (j) _____ them and plant more trees around us.

11. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

veil	knock	looking	saw	sweet	perfection	dress
------	-------	---------	-----	-------	------------	-------

trade	against	thinking	indeed	perfect	live	beautiful
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Once upon a time there (a) _____ in the city of Baghdad a young bachelor who was by (b) _____ a porter. One day he sat in the market place leaning idly (c) _____ his basket. A young woman (d) _____ in rare silks and cloaked in a gold-embroidered mantle, stopped before him and gently raised her (e) _____. Beneath it there showed dark eyes with long lashes and lineaments of (f) _____ beauty. "Lift up your basket, porter", she said in a (g) _____ voice, "and follow me." At once the porter took up his basket, (h) _____ to himself, "This is (i) _____ a lucky day." He followed her until she stopped at the door of a house and (j) _____

12. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10=10

flower	job	farming	raising	also	sectors	sectors
means	opportunities	engage	create	oneself	easily	rearing

Self-employment means to create (a) _____ opportunity for (b) _____ by one's own effort. Various government organizations are trying to (c) _____ a congenial atmosphere for self-employment. Different NGOs have (d) _____ rendered their help. Livestock (e) _____, agricultural (f) _____, poultry (g) _____ are some of the (h) _____. There are many (i) _____ for self-employment in Bangladesh. One can (j) _____ engage oneself in the jobs.

13. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10=10

device	trained	about	perform	essential	great	abacus
fairly	large	special	recent	sense	refers	called

The computer is a fairly (a) _____ invention. It has now become an (b) _____ part of modern life. It has greatly benefited us and brought (c) _____ revolutionary changes in our life. Any (d) _____ that helps people perform mathematical calculations may be (e) _____ a computer. In this sense the (f) _____ is a simple computer. Today however the term computer (g) _____ to special kind of electronic machine that can perform mathematical calculations and process (h) _____ masses of information at a (i) _____ speed. In a few minutes a computer can perform calculations that (j) _____ mathematicians would need years to complete.

14. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10=10

happen	furious	die	spoil	live	execution	know
wit	pleasant	declare	wretch	unpleasant	expire	cause

Once upon a time, there was a King who was very fond of (a) _____ his 'future from the astrologers. A famous astrologer (b) _____ to stop at his capital on his way to Benaras. The King called on him to know about his future and the astrologer told him something (c) _____. At this the King got (d) _____

and condemned him to (e) _____ saying, "Men like you should not live to (f) _____ the peace of the world". But another thought had crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for (g) _____. "How long will you live?" asked the King. With ready (h) _____ the astrologer said, "The stars (i) _____ that I shall die only a week before your majesty. So, good bye." Hearing this, the King turned pale like a dead man and shouted, "Drive this (j) _____ away, let him not come here again."

15. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

conscious	children	she	herself	success	educate	domain
holders	family	going	daughter	marriage	social	sure

Educated girls are mostly service (a) _____, An educated woman being a career woman, marries later. As she is health (b) _____, she seeks medical attention sooner for her children, and herself. As a conscious woman, she wants to keep her (c) _____ small and therefore takes fewer (d) _____. As a result, she can provide better care and nutrition for herself and her children. Because of her taking proper care for (e) _____ and her children both' (f) _____ and children have higher probability of (g) _____. She can provide better education for her children. Her daughter also becomes (h) _____. Thus she becomes the mother of an educated girl. The life cycle of an educated girl keeps (i) _____ with the result that an educated girl begets an educated (j) _____.

16. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

go	have	find	lose	die	way	consider
prefer	enjoy	be	dead	preference	take	bound

We find changes in amusement and entertainment that (a) _____ taken place over time. Common forms of entertainment like snake charming, puppet shows, jarigan (b) _____ popular in the past are gradually (c) _____ their appeal. They are (d) _____ out- We don't (e) _____ the existence of many of these. Now people like to (f) _____ TV. They (g) _____ concert, disco, pop, etc. All the changes that have (h) _____ place today are not (i) _____ good. Sometimes people are (j) _____ to receive some bad aspects of Western culture.

17. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

issue	consider	beat	law	maltreat
husband	protect	save	education	subservient

In our society women have always been considered (a) _____ to men. The majority are being (b) _____ up usually by (c) _____ and women most often have no opinion. Their opinion is (d) _____ unnecessary even in such important (e) _____ as the number of children they would like have. Many of them (f) _____ by the husbands. To (g) _____ their rights the govt. has

introduced a new law. But (h) _____ sometimes cannot (t) _____ them. So what is more needed for them is to provide proper (j) _____.

18. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

given	matter	borders	life	of
written	almost	job	means	generation

The use of English as a (a) _____ of international communication has already crossed the national (b) _____ of America and Britain. In (c) _____ all countries of the world English has become very popular. Here in our Bangladesh, speaking English is a (d) _____ of honour and prestige. People, specially the young (e) _____ are very enthusiastic about learning English language. Moreover parents and guardians have also been quite conscious (f) _____ their children how to speak in English. In various fields of our (g) _____ person knowledgeable in English is (h) _____ high priority. In (i) _____ market, fluency in spoken as well as in (j) _____ English is a must.

19. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

justice	introduce	benefit	consider	aware	dominate
because	consequently	unnoticed	beat	maltreat	law

Women in our society have always been subservient to men (a) _____ the majority of the houses are male (b) _____, usually by husbands. In many households women are (c) _____ by the husbands or (d) _____ by the in-laws. But their miseries go (e) _____ because women lack (f) _____ of their rights and do not know how and where to seek (g) _____. To protect their rights government has (h) _____ the Women and Children's Repression Act and women are being (i) _____ by this new (j) _____.

20. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

work	going	such	one	impediment	afford
ban	search	which	additional	dissuade	domestic

Child labour has been (a) _____ internationally by the U.N. To make a child do the work (b) _____ is suitable for a man is punishable. Yet in the third world countries the number of child labourer is (c) _____ up day by day. Bangladesh is (d) _____ of these countries. Though government is committed to (e) _____ rich people to engage children in labourious works, things are not so easy. Poverty is the first (f) _____ in this field. The poor parents want to get (g) _____ earning by employing their children in works. Nazrul is a child of (h) _____ kind of family. He came to Dhaka in (i) _____ of a living. Now he is (j) _____ in a garments factory.

21. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

livelihood	supply	cause	consumption	decline
agriculture	industries	brings	agricultural	depend

Bangladesh is an (a) _____ country. Most of the people of this country directly or indirectly (b) _____ on agriculture for their (c) _____. Many important (d) _____ depend on (e) _____ products. Agriculture (f) _____ food-stuff for human and animal (g) _____. Any (h) _____ in agricultural products (i) _____ economic depression in the country. Failure of crops (j) _____ sufferings to the entire people.

22. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

light	prosper	bring	discrimination	removes	deprive
participation	educate	basic	darkness	remain	make

Education is the backbone of a nation. No nation can (a) _____ without education. Education (b) _____ our ignorance and gives us (c) _____ of knowledge. In respect of imparting education there should be no (d) _____ between men and women.' Education is one of the (e) _____ human rights. If we (f) _____ women of the right of education, almost half of our population will (g) _____ in (h) _____. No development can be brought about in our society without the (i) _____ of women. The government of Bangladesh is doing everything to (j) _____ the womenfolk.

23. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

down	opposition	all	paid	great	out
number	idea	majesty	island	in	build

Once there lived a king in an island. There were green trees everywhere (a) _____ the island. The king decided to (b) _____ a magnificent palace in the (c) _____. So he ordered his men to cut (d) _____ all the trees. Some opposed the (e) _____ of the king but his (f) _____ did not pay heed to their (g) _____. So, people were compelled to carry (h) _____ the king's order. They cut down (i) _____ the trees. As a result, a (j) _____ change took place in the climate of the island.

24. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

change	depend	blessed	become	universe	stage
ushered	anything	can	predominate	science	made

We live in the age of (a) _____. In every (b) _____ of our life, we (c) _____ on science which has (d) _____ us with many gifts. By dint of science man has (e) _____ the master of the whole (f) _____. In every sphere of life, science has (g) _____ in a new era of hope and prosperity. Today we cannot think of (h) _____ rather than science. But still the modern science (i) _____ not change the basic attitude towards the problem of our life. Superstitions, false notion and baseless beliefs still (j) _____ over us.

25. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

provide	essential	exist	comfort	ecology	destroy	cause
save	plant	worst	happy	rescue	recurrence	cut

Trees are one of the most (a) _____ components of our ecology. If no forest (b) _____ there will be no man to live on earth. Trees (c) _____ us with oxygen without which there will be no trace of life on earth. Trees also provide us with fuel and furniture to make our life (d) _____ on earth. But man is (e) _____ forests by cutting down trees at random. Only the destruction of forests can cause a serious (f) _____ imbalance. The recent (g) _____ of natural disasters all over the world may be the effect of ecological imbalance created by deforestation. We know that Bangladesh is the (h) _____ victim of natural disasters. So, we need to (i) _____ more and more trees to (j) _____ our country as well as the whole world.

26. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

become	go	anger	help	return	believe	went
however	son	want	about	reply	designed	anything

One day a grocer borrowed a balance and weights from a fruit-seller. After some days the fruit-seller (a) _____ those back. The grocer then (b) _____ that those were eaten away by mice. The fruit-seller (c) _____ very angry to hear this lame excuse. But he did not show any sign of (d) _____ and consoled himself saying that it was his bad luck, (e) _____, after some days, the fruit-seller told the grocer that he was going to town for shopping and needed his son for (f) _____. He let him (g) _____ with the fruit-seller. The next day the fruit-seller (h) _____ alone from the town. The grocer asked him (i) _____ his son. Then the fruit seller replied that a crow had carried his (j) _____ away.

27. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

rare	orphanage	great	striking	important	sincere
subterfuge	responsible	sudden	heart	assign	woodshop

Jerry was a boy of (a) _____ qualities. He was an orphan boy of twelve in the (b) _____ of the Carolina Mountains. The most (c) _____ quality is his integrity. He was very (d) _____ and did not like (e) _____. When the axe handle broke, he took the (f) _____ of his own fault. He was a boy of great (g) _____. Though he was (h) _____ only to chop wood, he did many other (i) _____ jobs for the authoress. He put some dry wood in the cubby hole so that she might use them in case of (j) _____ wet weather.

28. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 =10

Moon	glorify	mystery	touch	leap	foot
ages	different	cherished	really	astronauts	present

Man has been trying through (a) _____ to get in (b) _____ with the moon. He wanted to know what the moon (c) _____ was, whether there was life there, and if present, how it (d) _____ from life on earth. At last man's long (e) _____ dream came true on 20 July 1969 when Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins won the (f) _____ of first men landing on the moon. "It was a small step from man, One giant (g) _____ for mankind," said Armstrong as he set (h) _____ on the sandy surface of the moon. Scientists hope to discover the (i) _____ of moon by studying the samples of soil and rocks and photographs brought by the (j) _____.

29. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

eager	joyous	become	remain	festive	favorite
food	want	flood	invite	gift	elders

Children are very fond of festivals. They become very (a) _____ on a day of festival. If it is their birthday, their joys become over (b) _____. They become very (c) _____ to have wishes from their beloved persons. The whole day they (d) _____ to spend times in joy. Usually a child on its birthday, gets up early and tries to (e) _____ closed to their parents, It (f) _____ a nice day, if it is presented anything very (g) _____ to it. Children also want to have their friends (h) _____ to the in house on a festival. They expect to have a party. Their joys give pleasure to their (i) _____. We should try to keep the children always in a (j) _____ mind.

30. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

prestige	huge	education	indicate	invention	instituted	certificate
division	treated	material	promote	fame	contribute	research

Every year the Nobel Prize is awarded for outstanding (a) _____ to the fields of science, literature, economics and for the (b) _____ of peace. It is the world's most (c) _____ prize. If there is more than one recipient, the prize money is (d) _____ equally among the winners. The prize was (e) _____ by Sir Alfred Nobel, the father of the science of destruction. He (f) _____ dynamite. Though Nobel was born in Sweden, he was (g) _____ in Russia. For this important invention, he became (h) _____ all over the world. He earned a (i) _____ sum of money. The prize is given from the interest of the money. The winners of the Nobel Prize are (j) _____ with great respect across the globe.

31. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

fall	new	screams	student	close,	condition
studious,	favour	helpful	marry	keep	busy

Nazneen is a first year college (a) _____ and her annual examinations are (b) _____ at hand. She needs to (c) _____ a lot. However, conditions in her

house are not at all (d) _____. Her elder sister got (e) _____ last month and since then her share of the household chores has (f) _____ on her shoulders. On top of that, her aunt (her father's sister) has just had a (g) _____ baby boy. He (h) _____ all the time and (i) _____ everyone up late into the night. He keeps aunty so busy that she cannot (j) _____ with any of the housework.

32. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

confusing	timely	shed	marry	visit	difficulty
festive	concentration	share	family	birth	come

The house of Nazneen's family hasn't yet (a) _____ its festive look which started with her sister's (b) _____. Since auntie's baby was (c) _____ they have had streams of guests (d) _____ the house. She is really worried about her (e) _____ exams. There's so much noise and (f) _____ in a house that she can hardly (g) _____ on her studies. It is very (h) _____ to study in a large family. She even has to (i) _____ her room with her younger brothers and sisters and at (j) _____ with her cousins. She wishes she were in a small family.

33. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

awful	like	timely	happiness	busy	publish
problems	rose	thought	greener	live	late

Zinnia has read Nazneen's letter (a) _____ in your column on 5 January. She can understand Nazneen's (b) _____ about living in a large family, but things are not always (c) _____ in a small family either, as Nazneen seems to (d) _____. It appears the grass is always (e) _____ on the other side of the fence. From her experience, she knows how (f) _____ boring life can be in a nuclear family. She is also a college student (g) _____ Nazneen. She has a room of her own, and a lot of (h) _____ to herself. But still she is not (i) _____. Her parents are always (j) _____ with their work. Her only brother goes to university in the morning and comes back late in the evening.

34. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

feel	envy	live	hope	do	happiness
talkative	work	wish	movement	tire	make

Everybody is too tired to (a) _____ when they get back. Also, when at home they are busy with their own (b) _____. So, the house is often much too quiet. She can't visit her friends even when she (c) _____ to, because it's not safe for girls to (d) _____ about alone in the city. She often (e) _____ very lonely and bored. She (f) _____ Nazneen. She wishes she could (g) _____ like her with grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousin. She (h) _____ Nazneen realizes that having a small family (i) _____ not necessarily make one (j) _____.

35. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

neighboring	independent	speaking	tribe	beauty	situate
nation	tight	wear	brightness	patterns	wrap

Myanmar is a (a) _____ country. Myanmar is (b) _____ in south-east Asia, a (c) _____ of Bangladesh in fact. It gained (d) _____ from Britain in 1948. Almost all people (e) _____ the Myanmar language. There are a number of (f) _____ languages, too. Many speak English as well, the (g) _____ dress, for both men and women, is the longyi, a long (h) _____ wrapped skirt worn from the waist to the ankles. Women (i) _____ blouses and longyi which are of (j) _____ colors and patterns.

36. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

work	parental	closely	write	living	former
fame	pray	live	rightful	household	think

Moh Moh (a) _____ in the capital, Yangon, which was (b) _____ known as Rangoon. It is (c) _____ for many pagodas which are the Buddhist (d) _____ houses. Like most city dwellers, they (e) _____ in a concrete house. Her father (f) _____ for the government. Her uncles from both her (g) _____ side live in villages and work on farmlands. They have (h) _____ ties with them and visit them during the holidays. She (i) _____ that women in her country have more (j) _____ than many other Asian women. In most families, the mother manages the finances and runs the household.

37. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

married	living	culture	give	change	give up
yield	find	become	embedded	form	line

In the past, the common form of marriage among the various (a) _____ groups in Kenya was polygamy and the polygamous families were (b) _____ in extended family units consisting of a man, his several wives and their (c) _____ sons and children. But in line with the modern world, things are now (d) _____ there. The old custom of polygamous marriage is (e) _____ to the new practice of monogamy, although many polygamous families can still be (f) _____ in the rural areas of Kenya. Many monogamous Kenyans are now (g) _____ in nuclear families with their single spouses and their children. Many of them have (h) _____ up their pastoral lives and have (i) _____ wage earners in cities. But they can hardly (j) _____ their extended family and lineage connections back in their village.

38. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

love	working	looking	depend	hopeful	salary
expensive	cost	rent	real	expensive	income

Charles Karoro is a banker. His (a) _____ is okay but the day to day (b) _____ in Nairobi are pretty high. Both housing and food are (c) _____ in the capital. He has (d) _____ an apartment but it is (e) _____ too small for his family. Of course, it does not have a garden. So, his wife Maria, who (f) _____ gardening, can't grow anything. She can't go out to (g) _____ either because there's no one else in the house to (h) _____ after the children. So, the whole family (i) _____ on his income alone. He has great (j) _____ for his children and would like to send them to a good school. But good schools are very expensive.

39. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10=10

surely	expectation	staying	realization	love	difficulty
helpful	needy	educative	hope	problem	income

Charles Karoro is not (a) _____ how much he will be able to (b) _____ them. Moreover, he is often in a fix about whether he should share his income with his brothers in the village who (c) _____ help with their children's (d) _____ and other things, or use all his money on his own family. He has another problem too. His relatives often come to Nairobi (e) _____ to find jobs. They (f) _____ to move into his apartment and (g) _____ for long periods of time. They don't seem to (h) _____ that the cost of living is so high in the city. He (i) _____ his relatives a great deal but life can be very (j) _____ at times.

40. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10=10

within	large	see	raise	increase	support
importance	earning	productive	work	welfare	industrial

The present age is marked not only by the (a) _____ of the family as an economic and welfare institution but also by its (b) _____ importance as an arrangement for socializing and (c) _____ children and for the psychological (d) _____ of adults. There has been a wide disintegration of (e) _____ kin groups and an intensification of relationships (f) _____ the nuclear family. Moreover, the world is (g) _____ an increasing association of women with (h) _____ and with out of home activities. In the pre-industrial feudal society, both husbands and wives (i) _____ together in the fields and outside the home. However, in the industrial period, women were segregated from out-of-home (j) _____ work.

41. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10=10

share	important	activities	do	influence	join
income	rested	give	power	start	place

In the post-war period, women started (a) _____ the workforce and contributing to family (b) _____ and thus started exercising an (c) _____ in family affairs. Previously, authority in the family (d) _____ on the husband

who was the decision maker in all matters. But women, with their economic (e) _____, started influencing decisions about (f) _____ family matters. In developed countries now, household work is (g) _____ by both husbands and wives and outdoor (h) _____ like shopping and taking children to school, to doctors or for recreation are (i) _____ equally by both husbands and wives. Large extended families have (j) _____, and are still giving place to small, nuclear families.

42. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

aware	using	communication	spontaneously	able	develop
acquisitive	mother	naturally	usual	competence	language

Communicative competence refers to the (a) _____ to use them appropriately in various circumstances. There are two ways of (b) _____ communicative competence in a language. The first is (c) _____ which is similar to the way people develop ability in their (d) _____ tongue. It is a (e) _____ subconscious process in which users are not (f) _____ aware of acquiring a language. They are (g) _____ only of the fact that they are (h) _____ the language for (i) _____. In non-technical terms, acquisition is 'picking up' a language (j) _____. It may also be called implicit learning.

43. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

develop	refer	use	talk	conscious	describe
believe	successful	encourage	practise	design	situations

On the other hand, the second way of (a) _____ communicative competence in a language is learning that language. It (b) _____ to conscious knowledge of a second language, knowing the rules of language (c) _____, being aware of them and being able to (d) _____ about them. In non-technical terms, learning is to know (e) _____ about a language. It may be (f) _____ as explicit learning. Language specialists (g) _____ that acquiring a language is more (h) _____ and longer lasting than learning. Therefore, teachers these days (i) _____ learners of a second language to (j) _____ and experience the language in different situations where they are involved in communicating with others. And that is exactly what the tasks in this book are designed to do.

44. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

need	speak	international	use	language	information
hold	ask	community	provide	show	frequently

Statistics show that about 350 million people (a) _____ English as a first language and another 300 million (b) _____ it as a second language. It is the official or semi-official (c) _____ in more than 60 countries and of many (d) _____ organizations. The International Olympic Committee, for example, always (e) _____ meetings in English. English helps the international (f) _____

_____ and the business world to communicate across national borders. Today, more than 80% of all the (g) _____ in the world's computers is in English, so organizations frequently (h) _____ employees who speak and write a standard form of English. In fact some companies (i) _____ English language training for their staff. It is therefore little wonder that job advertisements nowadays often (j) _____ for a good working knowledge of English. Many believe now that English usually helps them to get good jobs and better salaries.

45. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

bought	effective	reading	start	wanted	important
fairly	laughed	how	experiment	experience	several

Two friends, Raghib and Adeeb, (a) _____ to learn how to ride a bicycle. Adeeb (b) _____ a book called "How to Ride a Bicycle" and started (c) _____ it. On the other hand, Raghib took out his bicycle on the street and (d) _____ trying to ride it. He fell off several times and Adeeb (e) _____ at him. However, by the time Adeeb finished the first chapter of his book, Raghib was riding his bicycle (f) _____ well. Adeeb knew (g) _____ the bicycle worked but did not know how to use it from first-hand (h) _____. Learning a language is like riding a bicycle. The most (i) _____ thing about any language is communication. You learn to communicate (j) _____ by using a language, by doing things with it and by experiencing it.

46. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

concrete	like	wear	favorite	involve	popular
done	swim	hunt	divided	types	quite

In Canada recreational activities can be (a) _____ into two types-summer and winter activities. Canada is a very cold country with snow everywhere in winter. Skiing is therefore a (b) _____ sport at that time and involves sliding down mountain slopes (c) _____ a pair of skis. Snow boarding, which is very much (d) _____ skateboarding, is also a (e) _____ sports. The only difference between the two is that snow boarding is (f) _____ on snow while skateboarding is done on (g) _____, in summer people love to go fishing, boating or (h) _____ in places where there are large lakes or sea beaches. In other places, golf and tennis are quite popular. Many people also go (i) _____, hiking, camping, or bird watching for outdoor activities. Hiking (j) _____ going for a very long walk in the mountains or in the countryside.

47. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

conduct	leisure	become	work	spare	spend
pursuit	physically	travel	make	major	love

For the Germans leisure has become a major (a) _____. Formerly, Germans used to (b) _____ ten hours a day and six days a week and had very little time for (c) _____. But in modern times working hours in Germany have (d) _____

_____ shorter stretching over five days only. People have therefore more time to (e) _____ now than in the past. They are so interested in (i) _____ their free time effectively that there is even a German Leisure Association that (g) _____ research on leisure activities. The Germans love to (h) _____ and almost half of all adults in Germany have (i) _____ a trip outside the country just for pleasure and relaxation. There are also many sports centers where young people go for (j) _____ exercise.

48. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

originated	fond	grow	containers	becomes	normal
careful	high	appearance	contribute	miniature	remain

Bonsai is the art of (a) _____ trees and other plants in small (b) _____ in such a way that it (c) _____ the miniature of a real tree. A Bonsai tree may be 10 years old but have a (d) _____ of one foot only. The art of Bonsai (e) _____ perhaps more than 1000 years ago in China. Early Japanese aristocrats also showed a (f) _____ for Bonsai and (g) _____ greatly to its development. Bonsai is different from (h) _____ pot planting as it is considered an art form. A Bonsai tree is (i) _____ shaped to remain small but still has the (j) _____ of a large tree.

49. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

flow	take	largely	help	cut	bottom
spread	allow	container	cover	beauty	tie

Bonsai plant does not need (a) _____ pots but small containers and not much of soil. A Bonsai (b) _____ has holes in the bottom which are (c) _____ with small nets so that the soil does not (d) _____ out with the water. The plant is then (e) _____ out of its original pot and one-third of its root is (f) _____ out. It is then tied to the (g) _____ of the pot with the (h) _____ of wires. Soil is then (i) _____ over it to cover the container but about an inch of the root is (y) _____ to stay above the soil to enhance beauty.

50. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

classify	planted	coil	allowed	call	woody
popular	grow	allows	particularly	planter	pastime

The soft branches of Bonsai plant are (a) _____ with wires so that they are compelled to (b) _____ the way the planter wants them to grow. This (c) _____ the planter to give the tree a (d) _____ shape. A Bonsai plant is never (e) _____ to grow too high. In fact, Bonsai is (f) _____ in two ways. The style in which the plants are (g) _____ and shaped and their size. Plants that are less than 6 inches are (h) _____, miniature, 6-12 inches small 12-24 inches medium, and those more than 24 inches are called large. Almost all (i) _____ plants can be grown as Bonsai. The art of Bonsai is now quite (j) _____ in many places of the world. For some people, it is not only an interesting pastime but also a money maker.

51. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

open	edge	gather	shed	said	tell
niche	call	return	hillock	temple	go

Nambi's home was the little temple at the very (a) _____ of the village. He spent most of the day in the (b) _____ of the banyan tree that spread out its branches in front of the temple. On the nights he had a story to (c) _____, he lit a small lamp and placed it in a (d) _____ in the trunk of the banyan tree. Villagers as they (e) _____ home in the evening, saw this, went home and (f) _____ to their wives, "Now, now, hurry up with the dinner, the story teller is (g) _____ us." As the moon crept up behind the (h) _____, men, women, and children (i) _____ under the banyan tree. The storyteller would (j) _____ the story with a question.

52. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

ended	see	consider	bright	go	quoted
prayer	ready	peeped	repeat	month	life

The light in the niche would again be (a) _____ two or three days later, and again and again throughout the (b) _____ half of the month. On the day when the story (c) _____, the whole crowd would (d) _____ into the temple and (e) _____ before the goddess. By the time the next moon (f) _____ over the hillock, Nambi was (g) _____ with another story. He never (h) _____ the same story or brought in the same set of persons and the village folk (i) _____ Nambi a sort of miracle. They (j) _____ his words of wisdom and lived in kind of an elevated plane even though their daily life in all other respects was hard and drab.

53. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

came	go	begin	lived	pathetic	beyond
present	beginning	words	lamp	take	story

And it had (a) _____ on for years and years. One moon, he lit the (b) _____ in the tree. The audience (c) _____. The old man took his seat and (d) _____ the story. "when king Vikramaditya (e) _____, his minister was....." He paused. He could not go (f) _____ it. He made a fresh (g) _____ and then again his (h) _____ trailed off in a vague mumbling. "What has come over me?" He asked (i) _____. "Am I tired? Wait a moment. I will tell you the story (j) _____".

54. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

sudden	utter	stare	head	patient	rise
except	come	assembled	hard	ground	word

Following this, there was (a) _____ silence. Eager faces waited (b) _____ but the story wouldn't come. Nambi sat (c) _____ on the ground bowing his (d) _____. When he looked up again all the people had gone (e) _____ his friend Mari. "Tomorrow I will make it up. Age, age it has come on me (f) _____". He lit the lamp" again in the niche the next day. The crowd (g) _____ under the banyan tree. Again the story wouldn't (h) _____. He struggled (i) _____. He stammered. The audience (j) _____ without a word and went home.

55. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

Warning	Cut	Rise	Anticipation	Habitats	Increase	Extinction
Recklessly	Severe	Imperative	Particularly	Catastrophe	Provide	alarming

The destruction of forests and other (a) _____ is causing the (b) _____ of various plants and animals every day. In the last 25 years alone the world has lost one third of its natural wealth. Forests are being (c) _____ down. Moreover, they are being burnt (d) _____ resulting in an (e) _____ in carbon dioxide and ultimately the water level is (f) _____ as a consequence of global, (g) _____. It is (h) _____ that the new century will face an overwhelming environment (i) _____. It is therefore (j) _____ to check the' reckless pollution of the environment.

56. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

through	holiday	season	back	celebrated	own	observe
occasion	logic	confine	color	wear	celebration	begin

Today the New Year is (a) _____ all over the world on January 1. but this was not the case a few hundred years (b) _____ widespread acceptance of January is (c) _____ only within the past four hundred years. The celebration of the new year is the oldest of all (d) _____ it was first (e) _____ in ancient Babylon in the years around 2000 B.C. The Babylonian New Year (f) _____ with the first New Moon. The beginning of spring is a (g) _____ time to start a new year. It is the (h) _____ of rebirth and of planting new crops. The Babylonian New Year (i) _____ lasted for eleven days. Each day had its (j) _____ particular mode of celebration.

57. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

for	have	be	compare	undergo	enter
over	high	that	depend	cover	than

Higher education in England has (a) _____ a radical change. One in three students now (b) _____ higher education (c) _____ with one, in six in 1989. The number of postgraduates also (d) _____ increased. There (e) _____ some 90 universities in Britain (f) _____ offer courses in a wide range of subjects. Over 95% of students on first degree and other comparable (g) _____ education courses receive government awards (h) _____ tuition fees. Parents also contribute the amount (i) _____ on their income. Students

from abroad have to pay very high tuition fees, nearly three times more (j) _____ local students.

58. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

is	earn	able	have	educate	educate	enhance	provide
live	provided	plan	develop	attribute	spend	carry out	

Education (a) _____ one of the basic needs of human being and essential for any kind of development. The, poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can largely be (b) _____ to the most people's inaccessibility to education. Many illiterate people do not (c) _____ any knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. If they were educated, they could (d) _____ a healthy and planned life .Education teaches us how to (e) _____ well and how to (f) _____ well. It (g) _____ us to make the right choices in life and to perform our duties properly. It (h) _____ our ability to raise crops, store food, protect the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. It is only education which can help us to adopt a rational attitude. It (i) _____ us with an enlightened awareness about things and this awareness is the prerequisite for social development. In fact, education (j) _____ a human being with all essential qualities.

59. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

indulge	obey	monogamy	living	child	change	economic	solvent
positive	consist	matrimony	nuclear	kin	culture	although	

Family is a group of kith and related to each other by blood or by (a) _____ tie. A family may be nuclear with their parents and their (b) _____ or extended, when a large group of relatives (c) _____ together or in close contact with each other. In Bangladesh with the structure of the family the father is respected and (d) _____ by the children and from mother, they expect tenderness and (e) _____. Today most adults in the country, prefer (f) _____ and (g) _____ family (h) _____ this tends to increase the number of households it has its (i) _____ aspect particularly for the management and economic (J) _____ of a family.

60. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

iron	versatility	eleven	curve	world	multipurpose
recognize	difference	use	contribute	play	constructive

The Jamuna Multi-purpose Bridge and the iron Bridge are the two (a) _____ bridges. But one is (b) _____ from the other in some perspectives. The Jarnuna Bridge is the (c) _____ longest bridge in the world, whereas, the iron Bridge is the world's first (d) _____ bridge. Pillars and spans have been used to (e) _____ the Jamuna Bridge. On the other (f) _____ arches have been used

in the Iron Bridge instead of straight pillars. The Jamuna Bridge is constructed with various materials (g) _____ modern technology. But the iron Bridge is remarkable for the (h) _____ use of iron. The Iron Bridge has been declared World Heritage Site because of its outstanding (i) _____ to the development and industrialization, whereas, the Jamuna Bridge is not (j) _____ as a World Heritage Site in spite of its important role in different sectors.

61. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

exploit	pay	capital	small	get	co-operation
hand	nations	lot	customs	market	scope

Actually globalization helps in building (a) _____. Taking the advantage of globalization foreign countries use the labour of the poor countries with the lowest (b) _____. In the name of globalization, the capitalist countries are getting richer and richer by (c) _____ the cheap labour of the labourers. But globalization can help the poor a (d) _____ if wishes. So, the industrially developed countries should come forward to extend their (e) _____ for developing nations. They should create (f) _____ of employment for the poor countries.

62. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

trained	about	essential	great	abacus	fairly
large	device	recent	sense	refers	called

Computer is a fairly (a) _____ invention. It has now become an (b) _____ part of modern life. It has greatly benefited us and brought (c) _____ revolutionary changes in our life. Any (d) _____ that helps people perform mathematical calculation may be (e) _____ a computer, In this sense, the (f) _____ is a simple computer. Today however the term computer (g) _____ to special kind of electronic machine that can perform mathematical calculations and process (h) _____ masses of information at a (i) _____ speed. In a few minutes a computer can perform calculation that (j) _____ mathematicians would need years to complete.

63. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

extinct	destroy	cause	particularly	important	cover
living	destruct	danger	face	destruction	threat

Humans, animals and plants are all (a) _____ elements of the natural environment. But humans are cruelly (b) _____ plants and animals and thereby creating a (c) _____ for us all. The destruction of forests and other habitats is (d) _____ the extinction of various plants and animals every day. These losses are (e) _____ severe in the areas of tropical forest with (f) _____ only 7% of the surface of the globe, but which provide the (g) _____ space for between 50% and 80% of all or wildlife. Many wild animals and birds are (h) _____ with the threat of (i) _____ today. Their decline has been accelerated by the (j) _____ of their feeding and nesting places by the collection of eggs, and above

all by the widespread use of chemicals and pesticides which enter their food chains leading to sterility and mass deaths.

64. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

undertake	illiterate	send	educate	progress	complete	courage
prerequisite	backbone	education	serious	enlighten	rational	Frustrate

Education is the (a) _____ of a nation. A nation cannot make (b) _____ if a large section of her people are illiterate. Illiteracy is a curse. It (d) _____ all the development works of a country. Illiteracy has become a (e) _____ problem in our life. Again, primary (f) _____ is the foundation of basic education. Without giving basic education to our children. We cannot be an (g) _____ nation. So everybody should (h) _____ his children to primary school. Our government has (i) _____ some steps to wipe out (j) _____. That is why, the government has made the primary education free and compulsory for all.

65. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

think	distress	seem	develop	make	ensure
get	mutual	neighbor	familiar	treat	communicate

As the world's communication system is (a) _____ day by day, the world (b) _____ smaller. For the development of communication system, now we can easily (c) _____ with the people of other countries within a moment. Now the world (d) _____ to be a village and the countries seem to be families. If we develop our (e) _____ understanding and co-operation, we can (f) _____ our world a better place. We should never (g) _____ other as enemies but friends. As a friend we should (h) _____ immediate help to other countries in their (i) _____ and sorrows. We should take them to be our (j) _____.

66. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

vital	harmful	insecticides	poison	vehicles	safe	unsafe
rubbish	impure	responsibility	water	view	insects	solvent

(a) _____ is one of the (b) _____ elements of environment. It is always being polluted by different kinds of wastes and filth. Farmers are (c) _____ for water pollution from the point of (d) _____ that their used fertilizers and (e) _____ are mixing with water by rain and flood. Again mills and factories are throwing (f) _____ chemicals into water (g) _____ leave oil, food and human waste into water. Sanitary latrines and (h) _____ drains also play a role in polluting water. The air is always being polluted by (i) _____ and toxic industrial waste. It is also being polluted by the (j) _____ smoke from different sources.

67. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1× 10 =10

income	interest	ask	cultural	introduce
change	question	talk	understood	find

Hospitality has long been a part of our (a) _____ in Bangladesh. Although many other things are (b) _____ now, people are still quite polite and friendly towards foreigners. They like to (c) _____ to foreigners even if they have not been (d) _____. It is quite common for Bangladesh to (e) _____ personal questions about family, jobs and (f) _____ which visitors from overseas might (g) _____ it awkward. However it should be (h) _____ that no harm is meant by such . On the other hand, they express a genuine (j) _____ to the foreigner.

68. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

burn	towards	real	because	space	energy
present	gravity	stars	begin	pinpoint	light

Black holes are produced by huge (a) _____. They are called black holes not (b) _____ there are real holes in (c) _____ but because they can not be seen as there is no (d) _____ coming out of them. When after (e) _____ for billions of years stars reach the end of their lives, their (f) _____ does not disappear. The burning core becomes very small like a (g) _____ but its weight is as much as a star. It also has tremendous (h) _____ and this gravity pulls (i) _____ it everything that comes near it. Although black holes can not be seen through telescopes their (j) _____ can be identified. They are like gigantic magnets in space.

69. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

consider	grow	cause	measure	call	sound	tolerable
more	normal	take	noisy	use	name	aware

Decibel is the (a) _____ of the unit by which we (b) _____ the loudness of sound. The normal (c) _____ limit of sound is 45 decibels. So we can (d) _____ up to 45 decibels of sound as pleasant. When the vibration of sound is (e) _____ than 45 decibels, we (f) _____ it noise. Noise (g) _____ serious harm to us. A study in Japan (h) _____ that primary school teaching is one of the (i) _____ occupations. Public (j) _____ can control sound pollution to a great extent,

70. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

use	know	captives	desert	next	thought
Pharaohs	ever	believed	give	help	graves

The pyramids are the tombs of the kings of ancient Egypt. The kings were called (a) _____. The pyramids are the biggest stone building (b) _____ made. About 4000 men were (c) _____ to build each pyramid. They had simple tools of wood and copper. But no one (d) _____ how they cut heavy blocks of stone and moved it. Perhaps thousands of slaves and (e) _____ were forced to do it.

The Egyptians (f) _____ that when a man dies his spirit goes to the Land of Dead. They like a (g) _____ on earth. So when a person died, the Egyptians (h) _____ food drink clothes, jewelry and even chariots in the tomb. This was to (i) _____ the spirit of the dead person in the (j) _____ world.

71. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

speak	work	wholly	wages	around	poor
dawn	inadequate	alone	lead	garment	ill

Worker may be male or female. In our country most of the garment workers are female. There are (a) _____ ten lac female workers (b) _____ in garment factories. But a garment worker is (c) _____ paid and he or she (d) _____ a sub-human life. The amount of wages, he or she gets is quite (e) _____. Moreover, a garment worker has to work from (f) _____ to dusk. Such (g) _____ workers never (h) _____ can speak against the authority. The wages that he or she gets is not sufficient to buy the necessities let (i) _____ supporting the (j) _____ family.

72. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

feeling	Air-conditioned	pay	sell	import	stand
department	haggling	appear	manage	probably	tradition

There are shops in most localities of small and big towns which (a) _____ both local and (b) _____ goods. There are some modern shopping centres with large (c) _____ stores in the big cities while some (d) _____, self-service shops have also (e) _____. In the local markets, traditional (f) _____ is still rampant. However, if you are a foreigner, you do not (g) _____ a chance to win. Even if you have (h) _____ to reduce half the asking price and are (i) _____ very pleased with yourself, chances are that you have probably (j) _____ double the normal price.

73. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

symbolizes	society	twelve	root	tradition	festivals	adage
contribution	search	arrange	because	seasons	activities	people

Bangladesh is famous for her various festivals. There is an (a) _____ in Bangladesh : thirteen festivals in the span of (b) _____ months. Festivals (c) _____ the ritualistic aspect of festivity. There are obviously (d) _____ almost every month. These festivals have relevance to the (e) _____ and to the religious anti cultural (f) _____ of the people. Festivals are (g) _____ for the people. They encourage local handicraft and (h) _____ music. Most importantly they (i) _____ to the generation of popular discourse. This binds the (j) _____ together.

74. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

undergo	cause	likely	heat	pollution	going
increase	around	gradually	ocean	waste	circle

The climate of the world is (a) _____ a great change. The world's temperature is (b) _____ day by day. This Increase in global warming is (c) _____ by increased amount of Carbon dioxide (d) _____ the earth. The greenhouse effect is the (f) _____ warming of the atmosphere as a result of (g) _____ being trapped by environmental pollution. The (h) _____ are also affected because of (i) _____ caused by human waste and industrial (j) _____ products.

75. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

measure	receiving	takes	importance	other	important
process	help	decision	closer	sign up	proper

Bangladesh Government has taken a correct (a) _____ about submarine cable connection. On September 2, 2002, a meeting was held to (b) _____ the deal. It is undoubtedly an (c) _____ step towards further progress in our ICT sector. It will make the developed countries (d) _____ to us. If the exchange of information (e) _____ place regularly, we will be benefited. But proper (f) _____ should be taken. We should give (g) _____ to our ability and future. Then only it will (h) _____ us to get a profit. So, we should look forward to (i) _____ cooperation from (j) _____ countries.

76. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

tops	affected	happened	standstill	long	occurred
time	washed	stopped	record	risen	greatly

The flood that had (a) _____ in 2004 in our country broke all the (b) _____ of the past. Water level had never (e) _____ so high. The duration of the flood was also very (d) _____. Normal activities were (e) _____ for a long time. A large number of people became homeless. The miseries of the (f) _____ people knew no bounds. Crops were (g) _____ damaged. Cattle and many other things were (h) _____ away. Thousands of people took shelter on the (i) _____ of the roofs, boats and embankments. Life came to a (j) _____.

77. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

light	prosper	bring	discrimination	removes	deprive
participation	educate	basic	darkness	remain	engage

Education is the backbone of a nation. No nation can (a) _____ without education. Education (b) _____ our ignorance and gives us (c) _____ of knowledge. In respect of imparting education there should be no (d) _____ between men and women. Education is one of the (e) _____ human rights. If we

(f) _____ women of the right of education, almost half of our population will (g) _____ in (h) _____. No development can be brought about in our society without the (i) _____ of women. The government of Bangladesh is doing everything to (j) _____ womenfolk.

78. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

down	opposition	all	oppose	great	out
Number	idea	majesty	island	in	build

Once there lived a king in an island. There were green trees everywhere (a) _____ the island. The king decided to (b) _____ a magnificent palace in the (c) _____. So he ordered his men to cut (d) _____ all the trees. Some opposed the (e) _____ of the king but his (f) _____ did not pay heed to their (g) _____. So, people were compelled to carry (h) _____ the king's order. They cut down (i) _____ the trees. As a result, a (j) _____ change took in the climate of the island.

79. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

change	depend	blessed	become	universe	stage
ushered	anything	can	predominate	science	made

We live in the age of (a) _____. In every (b) _____ of our life, we (c) _____ on science which has (d) _____ us with many gifts. By dint of science man has (e) _____ the master of the whole (f) _____. In every sphere of life, science has (g) _____ a new era of hope and prosperity. Today we cannot think of (h) _____ rather than science. But still the modern science (i) _____ not change the basic attitude towards the problem of our life. Superstitions, false nation and baseless beliefs still (j) _____ over us.

80. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

depressed	encouraged	daunt	launched	challenges	alternative
choice	unsuccessful	determination	leading	passionate	worthy

Rozia Chowdhury loves (a) _____ and when it comes to pursuing her goal, nothing can (b) _____ her (c) _____ and courage. Today she is one of the (d) _____ women of our country. In the early seventies when professional women were not (e) _____ to seek jobs of their own (f) _____, Ms Chowdhury (g) _____ her own advertising agency, Adcom Ltd. Now, this is one of the biggest advertising firms of Bangladesh. She says that there is no (h) _____ to hard work and there is no shortcut to success. She adds that everyone should also be (i) _____ about her work, otherwise she will be (j) _____ and that will affect her work and performance.

81. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

moment	man	young	university	tradition	up to date	technology
--------	-----	-------	------------	-----------	------------	------------

happy	regret	change	great	adapt	feel	cope
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The trend in higher education is (a) _____ nowadays. People at present are not busy with (b) _____ form of reading. To (c) _____ with the changing needs of the time we must (d) _____ ourselves with the main stream of life. The need of information technology is (e) _____ throughout the whole world. Scientific and (f) _____ knowledge is necessary at the present (g) _____. We must be very (h) _____ in our thinking. A (i) _____ of today is to face a (j) _____ competition than a youth of yesterday.

82. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

come	encourage	cook	pay	about	pick	cut
put	borrow	mortify	oneself	money	have	lend

We waited for the asparagus to be (a) _____. Panic seized me. It was not a question now how much (b) _____ I should have left for the rest of the month, but whether I (c) _____ enough to pay the bill. It would be (d) _____ to find myself ten francs short and obliged to (e) _____ from my guest. I Could not bring (f) _____ to do that. I knew exactly how much I had and if the bill (g) _____ to more I made up my mind that I would (h) _____ my hand in my pocket and with a dramatic cry start up and say it had been (i) _____. Of course, it would be awkward if she had not money enough either to pay the bill. Then the only thing would be to leave my watch and say I would come back and (j) _____ later.

83. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

employ	effect	reduction	plan	rose	poor	importance
lend	growth	international	rural	emphasize	reduce	raise

Micro-finance institutions have a great (a) _____ in Bangladesh. Grameen Bank is one of them which has (b) _____ recognition. It (c) _____ money to the poor women specially the (d) _____ women. It (e) _____ the need to develop skills and (f) _____ consciousness among them. It creates (g) _____ opportunities for rural poor women. This institution has a positive (h) _____ on their economic variables and family (i) _____. It also helps to (j) _____ their poverty.

84. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

corners	make	towards	Moghul	pick up	graves	moonlit
build	surround	lie	from	marble	pool	architecture

It has been over three hundred years since Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi (a) _____ the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his wife in Agra. (b) _____ it is still one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. The building is (c) _____ of fine white (d) _____ with inlays of coloured marble. It has eight sides and many open arches. It rests on a platform. Four slender white towers rise from the (e) _____

_____ of the terrace. There is a large dome above the centre of the building. Just inside the outer walls, there is an open corridor (f) _____ which visitor can look through carved marble screens into a central room. The bodies of Shah Jahan and his wife (g) _____ in two (h) _____ below this room. It is (i) _____ by a beautiful garden and there is a long (j) _____ in front of the building.

85. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

run	quick	colours	attention	slow	speed	wonderful
face	impact	danger	mountainous	closure	site	region

The Toy Train is a (a) _____. It moves (b) _____ as it runs over a mountain. Its wagons are of various (c) _____ which have drawn the (d) _____ of the passengers. Though the Toy Train is called so because of its (e) _____ and colourful wagons, it bears a great economic (f) _____ of a multi-colour region. It is a good transportation system over (g) _____ tracks. The Toy Train faced (h) _____ for its sudden (i) _____. However it was operated again when it was declared as a World Heritage (j) _____.

86. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

services	including	communication	world	travel	have
Maintain	unforeseen	regularly	open	people	Disruptions

The whole country has a fairly good (a) _____ network now. Anybody can (b) _____ to most places now by bus or train. The major cities (c) _____ air links too. Some cities have (d) _____ flights, in most cases more than one flight, from and to Dhaka. However, time schedules are not often (e) _____ strictly and there may be disruptions due to (f) _____ causes. Cyber cafés have (g) _____ up in the major cities which provide internet services (h) _____ e-mail, quite cheaply to everyone visitors. Internet (i) _____ have also opened up some of Dhaka's daily newspapers to people anywhere in the (j) _____.

87. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

put on	foreigner	gather	observe	add	wear	dress
visitor	with	dislike	slipper	cover	hotter	find

It has been (a) _____ that most of the time in Kuwait, men and women wear their traditional dress. Normally the male members are in the habit of (b) _____ a long robe with a piece of cloth (c) _____ the head. The same dress with an (d) _____ of a veil on the head is generally used by the women. The male persons who visit Kuwait as (e) _____ usually wear light weight cotton trousers and white shirts (f) _____ short or long sleeves. Sometimes men use (g) _____ at day but they (h) _____ to wear them during the office hours.

But for social (i) _____ they are fond of wearing jacket and a tie. Again during the hottest days they do not (j) _____ jacket.

88. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

reserve	emotions	reputation	obvious	behaviour	behave	meet
on	introduction	embrace	simply	notice	overseas	towards

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

89. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

exist	consider	have	amuse	lose	All	entertainment
find	die	prefer	exchange	fade	willing	be

We find change in (a) _____ and (b) _____ that have taken place over time. Common forms of entertainment like snake charming, puppet shows, jarigan, which (c) _____ popular in the past, are gradually (d) _____ their appeal. They are (e) _____ out. We don't find the (f) _____ of these. Now people like to watch T.V. They (g) _____ concert, disco, pop etc. All the changes that (h) _____ taken place today are not (i) _____ good. Sometimes people are (j) _____ to receive some bad aspects of western culture.

90. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

study	from	send	away	position	them	for
allows	around	speed	observe	moves	rotate	carry

A 'Geo-stationary' orbit moves in a big circle (a) _____ from the earth. It allows a satellite to rotate at the same (b) _____ that the earth rotates so that it stays at the same (c) _____ over the earth all the time. This is useful (d) _____ television and navigation. The 'polar' orbit circle (e) _____ the earth's poles, so that the entire earth can be scanned to (f) _____ weather conditions. However, the one mostly favoured by scientists is the 'Low Earth' orbit because it allows (g) _____ to carry out spaces investigations. An 'Eccentric' orbit on the other hand (h) _____ a satellite to rotate at different distances (i) _____ the earth and send information from different angles. This is useful for (j) _____ magnetic and electrical fields.

91. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

awareness	use	decibel	increasing	expose	pollution	expressed
limit	harsh	serious	developed	45	sound	harmful

The loudness of sound is measured by a unit called a (a) _____. Normal tolerance limit of sound is (b) _____ decibel. When it is tolerable and at pleasant level, it is simply called (c) _____. But when it is sharp and (d) _____ to the ears it becomes noise. (e) _____ harm can be caused to people if they are regularly (f) _____ to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. The growth of urban population and the (g) _____ use of machines in our everyday life badly affect the level of sound around us. Many (h) _____ countries are trying to control sound (i) _____ by careful town planning and developing public (j) _____.

92. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 = 10

reputation	important	consider	expect	lately	offer
means	academic	relaxed	accept	apology	arrive

In many places in Latin America, being 45 minutes (a) _____ for an appointment is not (b) _____ late at all. In this situation, an apology would not be (c) _____. If an hour late, a person might (d) _____ a mumbled apology. In Britain and the USA, punctuality is considered very (e) _____. The British and the Americans have a (i) _____ for punctuality and it is true that in business and (g) _____ life, keeping to time is an (h) _____ cultural value. However, in their social life it is a bit (i) _____. Whereas meeting to see a film at 8 p.m. (j) _____ arriving at 8 p.m. arranging to visit someone's home for dinner at 8 p.m. probably means arriving at 8.10 or 8.20.

93. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 = 10

see	intimate	think	place	consider	friend
embrace	frequent	shake	meet	greet	good

In Latin America, the handshake is (a) _____ as an impersonal greeting or farewell. It is (b) _____ cold and unfriendly for two men only to (c) _____ hands if they are good friends. A somewhat more (d) _____ gesture is the left hand (e) _____ on another man's shoulder during a handshake. An (f) _____ and warm greeting is the double abrazo, in which two men (g) _____ by placing their arms around each other's shoulders. During conversation, a Latin American man will (h) _____ hold the other person's arm with his hand. In rural Appalachia when two men who are good friends (i) _____, they hit each other on the shoulder. The happier they are to (j) _____, each other, the harder they hit.

94. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 = 10

origin	develop	celebrate	progress	range	involving
hold	see	maintain	being	influences	Tradition

Different cultures all over the world (a) _____ events at different times of the year. These (b) _____ from small family occasions honouring such things as births, marriages and deaths to week long festivals (c) _____ thousands of people.

These various celebrations have their (d) _____ in history, tradition, religion and politics. Some have (e) _____ little over the centuries and reflect the traditions, values and myths of earlier generations. Some (f) _____ this as a sign of society being unwilling to change and (g) _____. Others see it an essential way of (h) _____ traditions and interest in their culture. On the other hand, other festivals have (i) _____ and adapted to change while absorbing influences from the societies in which they are (j) _____.

95. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

hold	independence	introduce	celebrate	caught	splendid
work	take	take	explode	carnival	excitement

The Rio carnival was (a) _____ into Brazil by the Portuguese in 1641 to (b) _____ their (c) _____ from Spanish domination. The first carnival was (d) _____ in Rio de Janeiro and lasted a week but was nowhere near as (e) _____ as the current 96 hour phenomenon. Today, the carnival (f) _____ over Rio de Janeiro for four days of continuous celebration when the city (g) _____ with music, dancing and excitement. Individuals leaving (h) _____, going shopping or simply sight-seeing are immediately (i) _____ up in the street dancing, parades, and music, and become a part of groups (j) _____ over the streets.

96. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

costumes	Acceptable	Try	Organize	play	Dance
Perform	Important	Live	Named	School	Music

These groups are perhaps the most (a) _____ element of the Rio carnival. They are (b) _____ by the Samba schools and each school (c) _____ to outdo the others by (d) _____ specially composed samba music, (e) _____ samba dances and wearing extravagant (f) _____. There is a prize for the best samba (g) _____ and winning it is very prestigious. The schools are neighbourhood associations of residents (h) _____ in the suburbs of Rio de Janeiro. Each school is (i) _____ after its suburbs and involves from 1 to 3 thousand residents in (j) _____, singing and playing music in the parades.

97. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

violation	kill	consider	martyrdom	spread	join
locked	rush	imposed	injured	attain	take

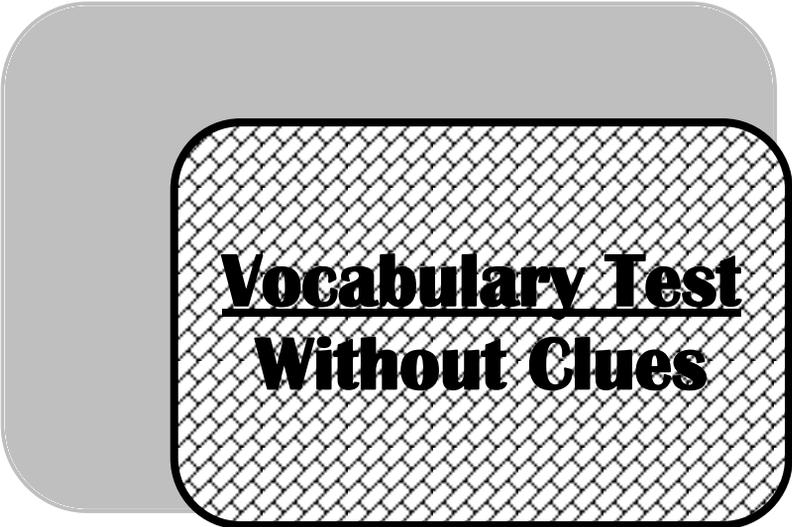
Shaheed Dr. Shamsuzzoha is (a) _____ to be the 'first intellectual who attained (b) _____ during the pre-liberation period of Bangladesh. Following the (c) _____ of Sergeant Zohurul Haque in prison by the Ayub Khan government on 15th February 1969 a flame of protest (d) _____ throughout erstwhile East Pakistan. On February 17, Section 144 was (e) _____ on Rajshahi city. The students of Rajshahi University who had (f) _____ the protest, took out a procession in (g) _____ of Section 144 and were (h) _____ in a clash with police in front of the residence of the Principal of Rajshahi Medical College. As a result, several students were (i) _____. On hearing

this. Dr. Zoha, a professor of Chemistry and Proctor of the University, (j) _____ to the spot and took the injured students to hospital.

98. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1 × 10 =10

doused	grow	deploy	violate	kept	go
request	jump	set	scale	prepare	park

Next morning, on February 18, tension (a) _____ on the campus. The students were preparing to (b) _____ Section 144 again. The armed forces were (c) _____ in front of the University main gate, which was (d) _____ locked to prevent the agitating students from (e) _____ out. The students however started to (f) _____ over the gate and to (g) _____ the walls. Seeing this the teachers (h) _____ the guard on duty to open the gate. Meanwhile the students (i) _____ a parked army jeep with kerosene and (j) _____ it on fire.



**Vocabulary Test
Without Clues**

PART B: VOCABULARY

Fill in the blanks for practice for question no.- 10

Man is (a) _____. To everybody death comes sooner or (b) _____. But it matters (c) _____ if a man lives a few years more or less than another. Our life is not (d) _____ by months or years. It is truly measured by our (e) _____ and affections. The people who live only for their own (f) _____, die unhonoured and are not remembered after their (g) _____. But those who sacrifice their (h) _____ to the service of (i) _____ live in the hearts of men after their death. Though they do not live in the midst of living men, they are remembered for (j) _____ by all.

2. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

A well (a) _____ of communication plays an important role in the (b) _____ development of a country. Again this good communication system (c) _____ the development of railway. In the early 19th century railway communication (d) _____ much. It played a vital role in (e) _____ goods and passengers. Then transportation system was not so developed as it is (f) _____. Then railway was the (g) _____ way of communication. Even today people like to travel by train with a view to (h) _____ natural scenes and because it is (i) _____ than any other mode of communication. Goods and commodities are (j) _____ easily.

3. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

When an author tells (a) _____ something exciting or interesting that he has seen, he is like a (b) _____ of history. His story is a (c) _____ one. It is a piece of real life. It is said that one can write only from the (d) _____ of his own life. When he begins to write about other (e) _____ live, however, he meets with difficulties. He does not really (f) _____ what other people think, though he may (g) _____ what other people do ; and so must imagine a great (h) _____. If he can (i) _____ the actions and ideas of other people and make them seem true, he should be (j) _____ to write a successful play or story.

4. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

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

5. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Learning from books is only one part of (a) _____. Traveling is (b) _____ part. What we read in history books becomes (c) _____ and real when we visit a (d) _____ place. Traveling makes us (e) _____ with other places and other people. Long ago traveling was an (f) _____. But today we have travel agencies to (g) _____ us. The old (h) _____ of traveling for pilgrimage has changed. Modern traveling is less expensive and more (i) _____. In order that

traveling may be (j) _____ there are tourist guides at all important tourist-spots.

6. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

It is disturbing fact that several species of wild animals in the world are in danger of extinction. The reasons for this are many. But we must blame mainly pollution, the disturbance of the animals (a) _____ environment and man's (b) _____ and thoughtlessness. An increase in (c) _____ has meant more building. The need for building material has destroyed much of the (d) _____ that provide a habitat for wild animals. This is having a (e) _____ consequence on man and animal alike. We can see today that in satisfying man's (f) _____ desires, the (g) _____ and the deer in the forests of Bangladesh are under (h) _____. However, we cannot let this (i) _____ continue. We must take action to (j) _____ our endangered wild life.

7. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Family is a group (a) _____ of parents and their children. Parents (b) _____ means father and mother of a person and the children are (c) _____ of the parents. Parents and children are closely (d) _____ with each other in (e) _____ with blood, love and (f) _____. The loving care of the parents is (g) _____ to the children to (h) _____ when they are baby or very young. The parents (i) _____ children, nourish them and (j) take _____ of their health.

8. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

The Government of Germany is now more (a) _____ in matters of citizenship of foreigners. They have (b) _____ a new law to this effect. This law (c) _____ into force in 1st January, 2000. This law has made the process of naturalisation easier, as per this law the children (d) _____ of non-German parents will get citizenship at birth. Again, (e) _____ citizenship is not accepted in Germany. By the age of 23, they must let the authorities (f) _____ about their decision. If the adult non-German want to apply for citizenship they must be so solvent to (g) _____ their families from their own source. They also should have good (h) _____ in the eye of law and good (i) _____ of German language. Besides, military service for short period is (j) _____ in Germany.

9. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Everybody knows that death is inevitable (a) _____ all. No matter how much one tries to (b) _____ it, it comes only (c) _____ in life. Many are so much (d) _____ of it that they dare not face risks of any kind. They allow wrongs to continue, and work (e) _____ their conscience for fear of harm. Extremely miserable is the life of such (f) _____. There are persons, however, who are not afraid of (g) _____. They (h) _____ risks for a noble cause at the cost of their lives. They feel that since there is no (i) _____ from death, it is better to die nobly than (j) _____.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

There lived a happy cobbler who (a) _____ his days in working and singing from morning till (b) _____. One day his neighbour, a rich banker, asked him, "How (c) _____ do you earn a year?" The cobbler replied, "How much a

year, sir? I never count in that way living as I do from (d) _____ to mouth. But somehow each day brings its meal and I am (e) _____" The banker said, "I have resolved to place you above the fear of want. Take these hundred rupees, (f) _____ them carefully and use them in (g) _____ of need. The cobbler (h) _____ had never seen so much (i) _____ at a time in his (j) _____ before. He hurried home and buried his treasure in the earth. But alas! he buried his happiness with it too.

11. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

If we (a) _____ forests and (b) _____ down trees, the effects might eventually (c) _____ us all. If forests (d) _____ in to desert wastes, what will (e) _____ carbon dioxide? Then the weather pattern will (f) _____ and the world will become (g) _____. This is called the green house (h) _____. If forests go, the heat of the sun will be (i) _____ inside the atmosphere. As a result, the polar ice caps will (j) _____ and this will cause the (k) _____ of huge areas of the globe.

12. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

The world is progressing. The rich countries are becoming richer; the poor countries are becoming poorer. Thus the world has been (a) _____ into two parts; the rich and the poor. Rich countries are (b) _____ and the poor countries are (c) _____ by them. The rich countries (d) _____ forward in any problem or danger in the (e) _____ of help but they come also to exploit the poor countries. The rich countries does not even think of the (f) _____ condition of the poor countries. They never hesitate to (g) _____ any interest at a (h) _____ rate on the poor countries. But the poor countries cannot change their position. This type of (i) _____ of the rich countries should be changed and only then we can hope of a (j) _____ country.

13. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

There have been (a) _____ changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer (b) _____. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer (c) _____ of entertainment. Thus snake charming, jatra etc. have lost their (d) _____. Radio, used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to satellite (e) _____. At the same time modern music is now fusing (f) _____ from folk and (g) _____ songs. Band and (h) _____ music is becoming more and more (i) _____. Football is gradually being replaced by cricket as a (j) _____ form of sports entertainment.

14. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Both E-mail and telex are (a) _____ communications. Even then they are not of the (b) _____ type, there are some (c) _____ between the two systems. Telex communication is terminal to terminal, but e-mail is user to user. Only telephone is (d) _____ for operating telex. Both telephone and computer are necessary for operating (e) _____. Telex message is sent to a (f) _____ of user but e-mail message is sent only to (g) _____. (h) _____ is used in telex but e-mail has reduced the (i) _____ of paper in the office because it has no (j) _____ of paper.

15. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

In the name of (a) _____ and (b) _____ the industrially developed countries are (c) _____ the poorer countries. The global strategy of development (d) _____ greater employment opportunities to the people of poor countries but at the same time it also promises high returns to the (e) _____ countries. This actually (f) _____ the way for a lasting poverty. As a result, the gap between (g) _____ and poverty is (h) _____ widening. Now it is the turn of the developing countries to have a (i) _____ book over the (j) _____ developed countries.

16. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Gender discrimination in Bangladesh begins at birth. Most (a) _____ want to have children so that they can help when they are older, supplement their (b) _____ income with the (c) _____ Jobs. In the (d) _____ socio-economic set up male children are best (e) _____ to this purpose. So girls are born to an unwelcome world. However, they are given, rather confined to, domestic (f) _____. Some of these girls may go to school, but all their work domestic or academic stops as soon as they are (g) _____ off, which is the prime (h) _____ of the parents about their daughters. This discriminatory (i) _____ has some long term (j) _____ effects on the body and the mind of the girls children and women in a family.

17. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

The farmers of our country depend mostly on (a) _____. They don't follow (b) _____ irrigation system. So they have to (c) _____ on rainwater. If there is little rain, they suffer. Adequate rainfall fills their heart with (d) _____. So sometimes farmers in the villages (e) _____ different age-old rituals or customs to bring out rainfall during the dry season. First they (f) _____ a place and practise certain customs. Children also (g) _____ in the ritual. Finally they (h) _____ heartfelt offer to Allah for rain. They know that if the rain does not come in time, they won't be able to reap a good (i) _____. Eventually there will be (j) _____ of food and famine will visit in the wake of it.

18. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

These two girls aged about 10-11 look (a) _____. They are from a village. Their parents, (b) _____ and jobless had to migrate to the city just to make a (c) _____. Now they have found a (d) _____ in a slum. The male members of their family are (e) _____ rickshaw pullers or labourers or do some small business. The female members work as part-time or full time (f) _____ in the neighbourhood. These girls do not go to school or if they do they go to an underprivileged children's school or a non-formal education (g) _____. They have to earn something to (h) _____ the family income before or (i) _____ school. They do not know (j) _____ they will do in future.

19. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Jerry was twelve year old boy (a) _____ lived in the orphanage. The authoress hired the cabin (b) _____ to the orphanage. Jerry came to the cabin to (c) _____ wood for the authoress. He also did some extra works (d) _____ the convenience of the authoress. Once he (e) _____ a cubby

hole where he put some kindling and medium wood (f) _____ that the writer might get dry fire materials ready in case of (g) _____ wet weather. The authoress was pleased (h) _____ him. When she gave him some candy or apples, he used to (i) _____ silent. He expressed his (j) _____ by looking at the gift and the authoress.

20. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Now a days environment pollution is one of the most (a) _____ topics all over the world because, environment pollution causes various (b) _____ to human life. Acid rain is one of them. When acid along with water falls from the sky, it is (c) _____ acid rain. Acid rain contains harmful chemicals from flatulent gases. Substances called acids have a sharp (d) _____ known as acidity. Ordinary rain water is (e) _____ acidic. But in severely polluted areas rain can be acidic as the acids of lemon juice or vinegar. This rain, which is very acidic, can cause (f) _____ to trees, lakes, wildlife, buildings and human health. There is a link between acid rain and damage to human health, (g) _____ in the chemicals can harm people causing chest related illness. Also, when acid rain causes the (h) _____ of chemicals and metals into drinking water, it can damage public health. In a word, acid rains are very (i) _____. We should take all necessary steps to make our environment (j) _____ from all kinds of pollution.

21. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Children are very fond of festivals. They become very (a) _____ on a day of festival. If it is their birth day, their joys know no (b) _____. They become very (c) _____ to have wishes from their beloved person. Whole the days they (d) _____ to spend times in joy. Usually a child on his/her birthday gets up early and tries to (e) _____ close to his/her parents. It becomes a (f) _____ day, if he/she is presented anything very (g) _____ to him/her. Children also want to have their friends (h) _____ to their houses on a festival. They expect to have a party. Their joys give pleasure to their (i) _____. We should try to keep the children always in a (j) _____ mind.

22. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Literacy (a) _____ a skill was first institutionalised in Mesopotamia, Syria Egypt and China soon after the art of (b) _____ was invented, (c) _____ then was on to the general people (d) _____ a privilege for the chosen few (e) _____ took on strategic roles in the running of the state and in religion. In Greece, education became (f) _____ widespread in about the 5th century BC. The Greeks however, (g) _____ only their male children to school. When Rome was (h) _____ by the Greeks, the Romans under Greek (i) _____ developed a strong tradition of (j) _____.

23. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

The 21st February has become the (a) _____ of our national (b) _____ since then. The Shahid Day Is (c) _____ with great respect and (d) _____. Innumerable barefoot processions are (e) _____ early in the morning in different (f) _____ of the country. They generally end up at the (g) _____ Shahid Minars (monuments to the martyrs). The biggest processions are seen in Dhaka (h) _____ to the Central Shahid Minar.

Banners and posters (i) _____ inspiring slogans, verses and saying. Proconists chant patriotic songs and lay flowers and (j) _____ at Shahid Minars.

24. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Accommodation problem is a great problem for the (a) _____ of Dhaka city, (b) _____ one crore people live (c) _____ this city. Most of the people are tenants. They have to (d) _____ great part of their (e) _____ for house rent but still they are not getting (f) _____ facilities, (g) _____ they are to face many problems like water crisis, sanitation problem and so on. Moreover, the owner of the house (h) _____ the tendency to raise the house rent (i) _____ every year. It is a serious problem for the residents (j) _____ Dhaka city.

25. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Capital punishment is (a) _____ sentence (b) _____ to someone found guilty of a crime like pre-planned (c) _____. However, death penalty is so severe that it cannot always be approved of. It is an old form of (d) _____. Capital punishment is both very cruel and often (e) _____. This form of extreme punishment has (f) _____ criticized by many. Some modern states have (g) _____ capital punishment. Death penalty has been replaced by (h) _____ for life. It has been (i) _____ further to punish a person rather than take (j) _____ his life.

26. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Man pollutes water, another vital (a) _____ of the environment by (b) _____ waste into it. Farmers (c) _____ chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. Some of these chemicals washed away by rain and floods (d) _____ mixed with water in river, canals and ponds. Water is also (e) _____ by mills and factories when they throw their (f) _____ chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, foods waste and human (g) _____ into them. Insanitary latrines (h) _____ on river and canal banks are also (i) _____ for further pollution. In this way various (j) _____ of waste and filth contaminate water.

27. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Thomas Alva Edison was the greatest American scientist. He was born in 1847 in Ohio. As a little boy he was very (a) _____. He always wanted to know how things were done. Very early in life, he showed that he was full of (b) _____, a quality which is so important to (c) _____. He worked for some time as a telephone operator in New York. But soon he became (d) _____ in inventions. In order to carry (e) _____ his business, he built a laboratory at Menlo Park. Soon his first invention came into (f) _____. It was a system of telegraphy. Afterwards he (g) _____ the phonograph, the incandescent lamp. He had about a thousand inventions to his credit. We (h) _____ to him for his great (i) _____ to the (j) _____ of mankind. He died in 1931.

28. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Human beings are born as baby in this beautiful world and after a certain (a) _____ they become elder in the society. In the way of their lives they play a

vital (b) _____ that gives much (c) _____ for the next generation. They are a (d) _____ of our society. So, they should not be (e) _____. There are many helpless elder people in our country. They suffer from different types of age related (f) _____. But they have the (g) _____ to lead a happy life. So, we should (h) _____ all sorts of co-operation to them. We should raise fund for the welfare of the elderly persons. They should be (i) _____ free medical facilities, food etc. Social (j) _____ can be raised for the help of the elderly people.

29. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Feroza's childhood was full of sufferings and sorrows. She never had a moment of happiness in her life. All she (a) _____ from her childhood was the extreme want of food, shelter and clothing. In 1972 at the age of 12 she was married to 24-years old (b) _____ man. Feroza entered into her husband's house with the dreams and hopes of a young girl but all she saw was more (c) _____. It was Feroza who worked for a handful of grains to feed herself, her mother-in-law and her husband. When her first son was born she was 19. The birth of a child (d) _____ another mouth to feed. Feroza's toiling days became harder with the birth of her second son in 1982. Her husband was still (e) _____ to work and therefore she had to work even harder to feed all the five months. From morning (f) _____ dark she worked, worked and worked. When she was 24 her third son was born. Each day became more difficult for Feroza. No matter how hard she worked she could never earn (g) _____ to feed everyone. Eight years went by and Feroza was still (h) _____ for herself and her family. Then she came to learn about the Grameen Bank. She became a member of the Bank, took a loan and started her own 'rice-husking business. Gradually she managed to improve her conditions and managed to repay the loan she had (i) _____ from the Grameen Bank. In 1995 Feroza took an even larger loan and started a stationary shop alongside her (j) _____ business. She went to the adult literacy centre and learned to read and write. By 2000 Feroza's worst days were over. She had solvency, security and happiness.

30. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

An elephant does many things with its trunk. It smells, feels and picks things up with its (a) _____. Elephants can uproot trees (b) _____ their trunks. They can defend themselves by wrapping their trunks around (c) _____ enemies and dashing them (d) _____ the ground. But they use their trunks to (e) _____ up peanuts, too. They (f) _____ even brush off flies. In the Lumberyards of India, elephants learn to pull logs out (g) _____ rivers and stack them. Elephants (h) _____ even been taught to sweep. By holding a broom in (i) _____ trunk, an elephant can sweep a (j) _____ clean of sawdust. What a wonderful tool that trunk is!

31. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Half of the population of Bangladesh are (a) _____. Therefore, to develop the country, the (b) _____ of women is inevitable. But for this, the development of women is the (c) _____ need. There are a number of (d) _____ we can develop our women. Education comes (e) _____ of all, regretfully, two third of our (f) _____ people are women, (g) _____ it

is found that many (h) _____ do not send their (i) _____ children to school. Many women, it is found, though are educated do not (j) _____ their education. They just remain a housewife.

32. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

The 21st of February is a very (a) _____ day in our (b) _____ calendar. On this day in 1952, (c) _____ youths of the soil laid down their lives in their effort to (d) _____ the due honour of Bangla, their (e) _____ tongue. They were (f) _____ that Bangla should be declared as (g) _____ language of the state as it was the language of most of the population. Because of their supreme (h) _____, we have got our mother (i) _____ as our official language in which the government (j) _____ all its business.

33. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

In a country there may be one or more dominant languages, each (a) _____ by a significant number of the population and some (b) _____ languages as well. In such cases, the government concerned makes one or more languages (c) _____. An official language is (d) _____ the language of the majority of the population. However, it is often the language of the ruling (e) _____. In Bangladesh, the official (f) _____ was Farsi, also called Persian in English, under the rule of Farsi-speaking Mughals; it was (g) _____ under the British; Pakistani (h) _____ has also unjustly wanted to (i) _____ their language Urdu on the Bangla-speaking (j) _____.

34. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

In our (a) _____ India, a country with hundreds of (b) _____, there are 18 official languages that (c) _____ Bangla and English. English is the (d) _____ language of (e) _____ least 45 countries (f) _____ the globe, and has over 1400 million (g) _____ under its wings. Chinese is the official (h) _____ of some 1000 million native (i) _____. French, Arabic and Spanish are some other widely (j) _____ official languages.

35. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

In recent (a) _____ Bangladesh has experienced extreme weather (b) _____. According to the weather, Bangladesh has six (c) _____ spring, summer, rainy season, autumn, late autumn and winter. However, summer, rainy season and winter are more (d) _____ than the other seasons, because (e) _____ these seasons weather causes much trouble and distress to the people. Summer in Bangladesh is usually distinguished by its (f) _____ weather and the (g) _____ of rain. During this period nature seems to be (h) _____ as the sun shines with its full energy. The people then truly expect some (i) _____ of rain, but often in (j) _____. Hence the normal life is seriously disturbed, a good number of people become sick and even a few people die every summer.

36. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

The rainy season arrives accompanied by heavy rainfalls that, for the time being soothe the burning (a) _____ and the (b) _____ inhabitants. But this season eventually brings a lot of (c) _____ for the poor people. Stormy winds (d) _____ houses and trees, and (e) _____ inundate the low areas every year. The inhabitants of the coastal areas encounter (f) _____

cyclones. Consequently, the people have to suffer from a great loss of (g) _____ and property, scarcity of food, shelter, clothes and medicine. Besides, the floods and the cyclones are (h) _____ by many dangerous diseases, such as diarrhoea, cholera, typhoid, dysentery, jaundice and others. As a result the sufferings of the people (i) _____ for a long time. However, if right (j) _____ and perfect measures were to be taken, the sufferings of the inhabitants could be reduced to a substantial extent.

37. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Winter exhibits a terrible type of (a) _____ in recent years in Bangladesh. During this period, the (b) _____ unexpectedly comes down, and (c) _____ winds blow. There are sometimes (d) _____ rainfalls and dense fog. As a result, the people find their life (e) _____. Especially, (f) _____ and ill-clothed people (g) _____ endlessly. Every year some-old and ill-clothed people die due to the terrible chilly weather. Moreover, winter (h) _____ a number of common (i) _____ such as cold, cough and viral fever. Thus this season tremendously (j) _____ the normal life of the inhabitants.

38. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Trees are useful to man in many ways. They are our best friends. They provide us with (a) _____ without which we cannot live more than a few minutes. They supply us with (b) _____ and food, give us shade and help to (c) _____ drought and (d) _____. Unfortunately we cannot (e) _____ the importance of trees. We (f) _____ them down (g) _____ large numbers, (h) _____ it is a suicidal act. If we do not (i) _____ such acts soon, our country will, no doubt, turn into a (j) _____.

39. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Recently the National Curriculum Text Book Board has (a) _____ a new English Text book at the HSC level. The new book is based on the principle of (b) _____ English language by actually practising it. This practice is carried out through the four language skills of speaking, listening, reading and (c) _____ usually in an interactive way. The book is (d) _____ with a view to enabling students to use English in different (e) _____. To (f) _____ students' reading and writing skills different types of testing are set for students. The book introduces two way communication meaning that both teachers and (g) _____ need to interact and participate in discussion. Obviously the new Text

is introducing a new (h) _____ of learning English. Both teachers and students are not (i) _____ with the way. They are facing different types of (j) _____ in dealing with the Text.

40. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Physical exercise means the (a) _____ of limbs and organs. It is (b) _____ for the soundness of health. In order to (c) _____ body (d) _____, the limbs have to be (e) _____. We should take (f) _____ to (g) _____ diseases. Physical exercise (h) _____ digestion, increases appetite, ensures sound sleep. It also (i) _____ energy and vigour, enhances

vitality and makes the body fit. There are (j) _____ kinds of exercise and people of different ages should know what types of exercise suit them.

41. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Student politics (a) _____ the normal progress of a student. Student politics is the (b) _____ of a few but causes (c) _____ to many. Because of student politics normal (d) _____ of a college or a university is (e) _____. As a result, there (f) _____ a session jam. For this problem of the campus students' politics is (g) _____ responsible. So we should (h) _____ about the (i) _____ of student politics. Either we should (j) _____ student politics or we should bring about a positive change in this sector.

42. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Parents often (a) _____ to their children: Don't ask questions but do as you are (b) _____. Does this mean that the child must act (c) _____ thought? Certainly not. The simplest order calls (d) _____ the use of mind. We should always ask (e) _____ why something must be (f) _____. There is generally a good reason why something ought to be done and we should (g) _____ use of our sense to find it. If we do not (h) _____ this when we are young we may not be fit (i) _____ serious work (j) _____ we will be grown up.

43. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

A tourist was once on a holiday cruise. He was looking at all the sights and eagerly (a) _____ photos. He had completely (b) _____ about the time. When he realized that his ship was (c) _____ soon, he rushed anxiously to the docks. When he had (d) _____ there he saw that the ship was (e) _____ slowly away from the side of the dock. He tried to (f) _____ on to the ship and almost succeeded. Unfortunately he fell (g) _____ the water. Luckily some sailors saw what was happening and fished him (h) _____. Then they told him that he (i) _____ the wrong ship. The right one would sail an hour later. We, everyone (j) mistakes sometimes.

44. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Life in a village is easy, simple and free from the (a) _____ of modern age. Green trees, green fields, fields of crops, ponds, canals, fresh air, and other (b) _____ are the special attractions of village life. We can (c) _____ the taste of fresh air living in a village. The life in a village is more (d) _____ than that of cities. There is no air (e) _____, sound pollution and water pollution in the village, (f) _____ is much less here than that of city. Social unity and social relationship is (g) _____ here, (h) _____ of respect, love and affections is a strong (i) _____ of the villages. They have also the strong feeling of sympathy and (j) _____.

45. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Civility means polite (a) _____ or modesty. It also (b) _____ courteous manner. It is a great virtue (c) _____ a man. To be well-behaved, or good-natured we (d) _____ spend money or wealth. We have to (e) _____ willingness to attain civility. We have to (f) _____ some code of conduct and (g) _____ the norms of etiquette of the society. It (h) _____ vary

from society to society. However, one has to (i) _____ good manners in one's character from an early age. No expenditure, (j) _____ consciousness is required.

46. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

China is a (a) _____ country in the (b) _____ of Asia. It is (c) _____ the north of Bangladesh. It is (d) _____ by several countries such (e) _____ Mongolia, Russia, Korea and India. It has the largest (f) _____ in the world which is about one fifth of the total world (g) _____. About one hundred and twenty five (h) _____ people live in this country. Their official (i) _____ is Mandarin and most of them are the (j) _____ of Buddhism.

47. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

The Sundarbans are (a) _____ for their wild (b) _____. The world famous (c) _____ Bengal Tiger lives in the Sundarbans. The spotted deer, found in the (d) _____ is very beautiful to look (e) _____. The crocodile is also a spectacular thing. We (f) _____ see many owls, snakes, bees and many (g) _____ of reptiles in the Sundarbans. It is (h) _____ to note that greedy people's selfish activities (i) _____ the extinction of the Sundarbans along with its wild life. This should be (j) _____ very soon.

48. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Happiness is a word (a) _____ is longed for by all. Everybody (b) _____ to be happy in life. But human life is full of (c) _____ and happiness which comes (d) _____. None can live in happiness (e) _____. He must (f) _____ to face sorrow. Somebody thinks that if one (g) _____ a lot of money, one is in happiness. But it is a wrong idea (h) _____ by them. In fact, happiness (i) _____ in contentment and self satisfaction and cannot be (j) _____ in terms of money.

49. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Shylock was an unkind businessman (a) _____ in Venice. He (b) _____ money to people at a high (c) _____ of interest. Antonio (d) _____ a very kind man also lived in Venice. He was very different from Shylock. Bassanio (e) _____ a friend of Antonio. Once he came to Antonio to (f) _____ some money. But at that time Antonio's ship (g) _____ in the sea. So Antonio could not (h) _____ money to his friend. At last he (i) _____ to Shylock to borrow some money. Shylock gave him money taking a (j) _____ bond.

50. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Most people long (a) _____ wealth. They think wealth (b) _____ happiness. But often wealth gives (c) _____. A millionaire is a very wealthy person of course, but his great wealth is a great (d) _____. He may have many large estates and factories. Estate or factories usually need (e) _____. There may be dispute (f) _____ the millionaire and his workers for one trouble after another. These disputes may (g) _____ to strike. In this case, the millionaire may lose a lot of money or some gangster may (h) _____ his child and (i) _____ thousands of pounds to return the child safe and sound. A very rich man, therefore, in (j) _____ of the great wealth, may not have an easy life.

51. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Bangladesh is a country (a) _____ an area of 1,47,570 square kilometers. It is (b) _____ with 120 million people. About 1000 people (c) _____ per square kilometer. So it is a (d) _____ populated country. The growth rate is very (e) _____ which must be (f) _____ immediately. If this rate (g) _____ on unchecked, soon Bangladesh (h) _____ a great problem. So everyone (i) _____ forward to (j) _____ public consciousness.

52. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

At the time of sleeping (a) _____ his room, Abu Ben Adham, a pious man suddenly woke up and (b) _____ an angel writing something (c) _____ a book of gold. Though the room was dark, it (d) _____ full of light of its appearance. Abu dared and wanted to know what he (e) _____ writing. The angel (f) _____ that he was making a list of those (g) _____ love Allah. Abu requested that angel (h) _____ include his name in the list as one that loves one's fellow men. The next night the angel appeared again and showed Abu the list. Then Abu's name was (i) _____ the top of the list. Allah loves those (j) _____ love His creatures.

53. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

William Wordsworth, one of the greatest poets of the romantic age was born at Cockermouth (a) _____. His childhood (b) _____ happy. He spent his childhood and youth in the Cumberland Hills in (c) _____. But subsequently attracted by the hopes born of the French Revolution, he lived for some while in France. Returning (d) _____, he was much influenced by the French Revolution. In 1798 'Lyrical Ballads' was (e) _____ published. In 1800 a second and enlarged edition of the books was published (f) _____ a valuable preface. Ode on the Intimations of Immortality, one of the greatest poems of (g) _____ century, was published in 1807. Many of his sonnets were written during (h) _____. But his magnificent patriotic songs belong to the period (i) _____. This great lover, worshipper and philosopher of Nature (j) _____ in 1850.

54. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

The well known satellite moon stirs the feelings of love (a) _____ our hearts. A child also loves her and (b) _____ to get her in its arms. So, moon is very familiar figure (c) _____ us. She has great appeal (d) _____ poets and artists. The full moon is like a plate of silver in the sky. But it is a matter of great sorrow that the moon has not light (e) _____ its own. The light she reflects is borrowed (f) _____ the sun. The full moon overflows the earth as well as our hearts through its light, (g) _____ whole universe changes (h) _____ a dreamy heaven. We should like (i) _____ enjoy its splendid beauty as long as we can keep ourselves awake. This is why, in the daylight she (j) _____ so pale.

55. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

There are lots of hotels in Dhaka. You get a wider choice (a) _____ in other cities in Bangladesh. The Sheraton is famous (b) _____ many important people in the world stay here. It's also one of the oldest hotels. The Sonargoan is another expensive hotel. It's (c) _____ expensive than the Sheraton. It is

popular (d) _____ business people than with tourists. But my own favourite is the Hotel Purbani, (e) _____ is smaller and cheaper than the Sheraton and the Sonargaon. The people here (f) _____ more helpful than at the other hotels. It is (g) _____ busiest hotels in city because it's (h) _____ the middle of a crowded business centre. The hotel (i) _____ a good restaurant too. But it (j) _____ to book a table because it's the noisiest place in Dhaka.

56. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

A student who (a) _____ the best seeds in his life is an ideal student. He is (b) _____ to his parents. He never (c) _____ with his brothers and sisters. He is (d) _____ to his neighbours. He learns his lessons (e) _____ and never keeps himself aloof from the institute. He is obedient to his teachers and (f) _____ what his teachers say. An ideal student (g) _____ good use of his time. He (h) _____ his leisure time in reading good books and newspapers. He (i) _____ good company with good boys. An ideal student helps his classmates (j) _____ their difficult lessons.

57. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

One day a lad (a) _____ to a famous teacher and having (b) _____ his desires to acquire knowledge, (c) _____ him to instruct him in the arts and sciences. The learned man wishing to find out what sort of ability the lad had, (d) _____ him where God (e) _____. The lad (f) _____ "I will answer you, if you will first (g) _____ me where He is not." The sage, from this sensible reply (h) _____ highly of the boy's understanding and according to his wishes, (i) _____ him in his studies. Thus the wisdom of the wise (j) _____ itself early.

58. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

It was the tale (a) _____ Chicago city of America. In 1889, the day labourers came (b) _____ with a procession demanding the (c) _____ of 8 hours work daily. They had to (d) _____ four fellow labourers. That (e) _____ was the first of May. This massacre was done by the (f) _____ master of the labourers. To (g) _____ their sacrifice for lawful demand, the American Federation of labour made decision to (h) _____ 1st May as the day of labourer worldwide. Since then this day has been observed worldwide with due (i) _____ and respect. Such sacrifice for lawful demand of the labourer could not be found (j) _____.

59. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Our (a) _____ system is fighting off thousands of disease-causing (b) _____ each day thereby keeping us healthy. AIDS is a (c) _____ that attacks and (d) _____ the immune system itself therefore any one with (e) _____ can easily die from a simple cold, (f) _____ there is nothing that will (g) _____ him from it. The body is left with totally no safeguard against (h) _____. People with AIDS know that (i) _____ is inevitable. Their relatives watch them grow thinner day by day. There is still no vaccine against AIDS. There is no (j) _____ to cure it.

60. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Napoleon (a) _____ one of the greatest soldiers of all times. At the age of fourteen he (b) _____ the French army. Soon he (c) _____ General in

Chief by his hard work and courage. Later on, he became an Emperor. He fought many battles and (d) _____ many countries. He was kind to the officers who (e) _____ dutiful but punished those who did not work hard. One of his officers worked hard and Napoleon was (f) _____ with him. He (g) _____ the officer a thousand francs every month. This officer had a big family to (h) _____. He was also kind hearted. He (i) _____ his friends with money whenever they (j) _____ in need.

61. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

There are (a) _____ reasons why students in Bangladesh (b) _____ in English. That English is a (c) _____ language is the (d) _____ reason. In other words students have no (e) _____ feeling with English. Very (f) _____ of them are earnest in (g) _____ English. What the students seek is to (h) _____ the stairs of Examinations. To most of them learning is (i) _____ and examination is (j) _____.

62. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

A selfish giant (a) _____ a garden. He (b) _____ very cruel to children. He never (c) _____ any one in his garden. He (d) _____ notice board in his garden writing "No entrance", seeing the notice all the seasons, children did not (e) _____ his garden. Hence, the garden (f) _____ flowerless. The giant did not understand the reason of (g) _____ flowerless of his garden. So it was always (h) _____ there and north wind, (i) _____ about (j) _____ the trees.

63. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Nazrul is a (a) _____ poet. He is (b) _____ a rebel (c) _____. As a rebel poet his (d) _____ spread far and wide. His (e) _____ deals with love for humanity. His (f) _____ career was ruined because of his (g) _____ some (h) _____ against the then British government. He has also (i) _____ many songs. His (j) _____ have enriched our Bengali literature.

64. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

From one of your friends I came to know that you are a chain smoker. It shocks me much. Dear friend, smoking is (a) _____ for health, you should not (b) _____ smoking as a fashion, a non smoker lives (c) _____ than a smoker. Tobacco products contain such bad elements that can (d) _____ cancer, heart attack, chronic bronchities and other (e) _____ diseases. You will be (f) _____ to know that a (g) _____ of cigarettes smoke contains fifteen billion of particles of injurious matter. Some of these are (h) _____ to human beings. Smoking is as good as (i) _____ suicide. I shall be happy if you give (j) _____ this habit.

65. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

UNICEF is the (a) _____ of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. This (b) _____ works to ensure the good and (c) _____ life of children in the world. Especially it helps the (d) _____ of developing countries. It has taken some (e) _____ projects in Bangladesh. By these (f) _____, it supports not only the helpless children but also the affected people of different

disasters. A number (g) _____ maternity and baby care centers have been set up in the country. Children and pregnant women get (h) _____ help in the centers. Besides, this organization has established some training centers where rural health workers are being (i) _____. This organization also plays a vital (j) _____ during cyclones, flood, and famine helping the affected people.

66. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Various kinds of nuclear weapons have been (a) _____ in the past few years by many countries. This is a new and terrible development in the history of (b) _____. Very few events can be more (c) _____ than a nuclear war. In a nuclear war, most of the world's (d) _____ will be exterminated. The few living things, that survive, will be exposed to (e) _____ or to electric rays harmful to life. This has been said by scientist that many new diseases will be (f) _____ by radiation. There will also be an acute shortage of food for all the crops and stores that will be poisoned by radiation. Most of the areas on which nuclear bombs have been (g) _____, will be ruined. Therefore the (h) _____ of a nuclear war will be sick, hungry and homeless. It might be better, perhaps to be killed in a nuclear war than to (i) _____ it. It would be better still for men to live in (j) _____ with one another. If this can be achieved, there will be no nuclear wars.

67. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

There are (a) _____ elements of environment. Air, water, soil, plants, animals, and (b) _____ are such elements. They are important for environment (c) _____ human beings. Without these important elements man cannot (d) _____. When they are polluted, we (e) _____ it environmental pollution. Nowadays, environment is (f) _____ polluted everywhere. The air, water, soil, plant are (g) _____ polluted. We, the human beings, (h) _____ responsible for pollution. Air is being polluted by exhausts (i) _____ vehicles, and by smokes and gases from industries and fireworks. We all should be (j) _____ of this pollution and check it for ensuring a happy life.

68. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Every year we (a) _____ our birthday as per the date of birth. It is a (b) _____ occasion, specially a family occasion. On my birth, the well-wishers, friends (c) _____ the family members greet me. They pray (d) _____ me. They greet me (e) _____ flowers, books, cards etc. My parents pray for me, for my (f) _____. They (g) _____ a small get-together of my friends, well-wishers, classmates, relatives and others. They are (h) _____ with snacks, cakes, pitha and other hand-made foods. Generally the party is organised in the (i) _____. They all leave after (j) _____ me.

69. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Women in our society have always been considered (a) _____ to men. The majority of houses are (b) _____ dominated usually by husbands and women most often have no say in decision making. Their opinion is considered unnecessary even in such important issues as the number of (c) _____ they would like to have, education of their children, (d) _____ of their sons and daughters, issues of finance and property of even second marriage of their (e) _____

_____ . In many households, they are (f) _____ up by the husbands or maltreated by the (g) _____. But their miseries go unnoticed because women lack (h) _____ of their right and do not know how and where to seek justice. What do you think happen when these women suddenly find themselves (i) _____ of the family through (j) _____ divorce or abandonment by their husbands with no education or financial support?

70. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

The (a) _____ of disabled people in our country is about 13 million. This number is (b) _____ with the (c) _____ disabled people. Health awareness should be (d) _____ and timely intervention should be introduced to (e) _____ disabilities. People (f) _____ negative attitude towards the disabled (g) _____ wrong thought as well as lack of knowledge. The disabled people are (h) _____ of their basic rights. The UNO tried to (i) _____ the disable by (j) _____ equal opportunities.

71. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Love is (a) _____ and unique which has a great (b) _____ in human heart. It never dies and (c) _____ away. Emperor Shah Jahan had a deep and pure (d) _____ for his dear wife Mumtaz. Mumtaz (e) _____ away from the world. Shah Jahan was overwhelmed with (f) _____ at the death of his (g) _____ wife. He wanted to immortalize his wife's (h) _____. So, his ardent love for his wife prompted him to build such an (i) _____ building. Architecturally, it is so wonderful that it has become one of the seven (j) _____ of the world.

72. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Morning walk is beneficial for (a) _____. It is the best (b) _____ for old people. In the morning the cool breeze is (c) _____. This fresh air helps the heart (d) _____ well and pump blood. So, it helps the proper (e) _____ of blood. Morning walk is as (f) _____ as an important physical exercise. A man (g) _____ walks in the morning is more fit than others. To walk in the morning, one has to (h) _____ bed early. An early (i) _____ gets much time to finish his/her work in time. Actually, a good beginning in the morning (j) _____ the whole day lively and cheerful.

73. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Our bookish knowledge becomes (a) _____ when we apply it in the (b) _____ life. In our practical life, we mix with different (c) _____ of people and we learn their (d) _____ manners and other things. The world is an (e) _____. If we keep our eyes and ears open, we can learn a (f) _____ of things. The outside world gives us a wide scope of (g) _____ and (h) _____. The things received at schools and colleges are but a (i) _____ of our education. We can have (j) _____ education outside classroom though experience.

74. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

The world is producing millions of tons of domestic rubbish and toxic industrial waste each year, and it is (a) _____ increasingly difficult to find suitable (b) _____ to get rid of all the (c) _____. The (d) _____ of various kinds of waste is seriously (e) _____ the environment. We know that air is

an important element of our environment and our air is polluted by smoke. Man makes fires to cook food, (f) _____ bricks, (g) _____ tar for road construction and to do many other things. Fires create smoke and pollute the air. Railway engines and (h) _____ create smoke by burning coal and oil. Mills and factories also belch a lot of (i) _____. All these kinds of smoke (j) _____ the air.

75. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Women in our society have always been subservient to men. The majority of houses are (a) _____ dominated, and women most often have no say in (b) _____. Their opinion is (c) _____ unnecessary even in important issues. In many houses they are beaten up by their husbands and (d) _____ by the in-laws. But their miseries go unnoticed because women lack (e) _____ about their rights. To (f) _____ their rights the government has (g) _____ the women and children repression Act. What do you think happens when these women are (h) _____ by their husbands. To make matters worse they also (i) _____ the extra burden of (j) _____ children.

76. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=1

Our parliament house is a highly (a) _____ building. It is a mere (b) _____ to have such an expensive parliament. It is a white: elephant for a poor country like Bangladesh. During a session, it costs Tk 15,000 per minute to (c) _____. It also costs 50 million taka per year for its (d) _____. We know that ours is a poor country. So, this very highly expensive and luxurious parliament is of no (e) _____. Here parliamentarians do nothing for the (f) _____ of the country. They do not settle any national (g) _____ rather they raise a storm of (h) _____ over national issues. Even they become aggressive and try to (i) _____ each other in word. Not only this they also (j) _____ the parliament.

77. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

An umbrella often (a) _____ lost. The reason is that we often (b) _____ umbrellas with us, but cannot always (c) _____ them in our hand or (d) _____ them in a bag. On a rainy day the umbrella gets wet and we are to put the dripping umbrella in a (e) _____ of the room. When we (f) _____ our business, there may not be any rain. It is very likely that we will forget the umbrella at that time. One feels very stupid when one (g) _____ an umbrella. People generally (h) _____ a person who has lost an umbrella. We make up our (i) _____ not to forget an umbrella in future. But this is of little (j) _____ at the critical moment.

78. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Many events (a) _____ importance took place during the last century. Significance advances were made in the (b) _____ of science and technology. Many European colonies (c) _____ Independence. The movement for democracy became (d) _____ in many parts of the world. Two world wars (e) _____ out in this century. It also witnessed the misuse of atomic energy. Two cities of Japan were completely (f) _____ as a result of the dropping of atom bombs. The Vietnam war and the gulf war killed (g) _____

_____ of innocent people. However, the emergence of Bangladesh as an (h) _____ nation was a momentous event. After a bloody (i) _____ of nine months, Bangladesh was born. Now we hold our heads (j) _____ in the community of nations.

79. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

In Bangladesh the normal retirement (a) _____ for the government employees (b) _____ 57 years. But the university teachers and some other classes of government employees (c) _____ at 65. Like the university teachers, the school and college teachers are human (d) _____. This (e) _____ so, all categories of teachers should be (f) _____ the same service tenure. Apart from this, the retired persons (g) _____ not be (h) _____ worthless. Rather, they are an (i) _____ to the society because of their rich knowledge and experience. Therefore, we should be (j) _____ to them.

80. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Education is the most essential element in our lives. To live a happy life in this world, the first thing we need, is knowledge. The world is (a) _____ tough day by day and it is not very easy to (b) _____ a happy life. Not only a good job but also a handsome salary is (c) _____ to enjoy a standard living. For that (d) _____ is a must. But the number of (e) _____ people in our country is very few. The number of educated people is not (f) _____ as expected due to various reasons. In most of the schools the (g) _____ of education is very low. In these schools the teachers are not (h) _____. Most of them are (i) _____ and some are plainly lazy. So students do not (j) _____ proper knowledge from them.

81. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

There is some truth in the common (a) _____ that while dogs become attached to persons, cats are generally (b) _____ to places. A dog will follow his (c) _____ anywhere, but a cat keeps to the (d) _____. It is used to; and even when the house changes (e) _____, the cat will remain (f) _____, so long as it is kindly (g) _____ by the new owners. A (h) _____ does not seem to be capable of the personal (i) _____ often shown by a dog. It thinks most of its own (j) _____ and its love is only cupboard love.

82. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

A violent protest (a) _____ throughout the then East Pakistan on February 15, after Sergeant Zahurul Haque had been killed. The authority (b) _____ section 144 on Rajshahi city. The students of Rajshahi University (c) _____ out a procession to (d) _____ section 144. And a (e) _____ followed between the students and the Police. On February 18, the students started jumping (f) _____ the walls as the main gate of the University was closed. When the University teachers saw this, they (g) _____ the gatekeeper to open the gate. In the meantime, the students set an army jeep (h) _____ fire and (i) _____ it with kerosene. The armed forces (j) _____ up their positions against the students.

83. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

In the present world, the importance of learning English can hardly (a) _____ . Unless we (b) _____ English, we cannot delve (c) _____ in to the sources of knowledge. English is (d) _____ accepted and recognised a medium of communication across the world. So, (e) _____ learning it, we shall be able to (f) _____ international relations. Today English (g) _____ before us the vistas of better jobs. The people (h) _____ proficiency in English are employed in a job on a priority basis anywhere in the globe. Therefore, the necessity of (i) _____ English (j) _____ description.

84. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Terrorism in the (a) _____ campus is an issue of all our concern. This is such a matter that can not be allowed to be (b) _____. All concerned should come forward without any prejudice to (c) _____ this violence as soon as possible. To save (d) _____ lives (e) _____ to maintain a (f) _____ environment. In the area of education, the campus should be kept (g) _____ from the political (h) _____ for power. Students should be (i) _____ so that they cannot become the tolls in the hands of the (j) _____ politicians.

85. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

My name is Francis Kohl. I like living a (a) _____ life. I think working in offices is too (b) _____. It is like (c) _____ in a cage. I prefer doing that what I like even though that means not (d) _____ much money. I think (e) _____ free is important for creativity. I love painting and (f) _____ music. I have sold quite a (g) _____ of my painting and that has (h) _____ me with enough money to survive. I think having a (i) _____ and children means too much responsibility. I am better (j) _____ without them.

86. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

It is true that Khan Jahan Ali is commonly regarded as a great saint, but he was not like other saints who devoted their lives (a) _____ Islam and developing the spiritual life of their disciples. To most of them life in the hereafter was of greater concern and significance than life in this (b) _____. To Khan Jahan Ali both worldly and (c) _____ lives were equally (d) _____. He sincerely believed that Islam, as a complete (e) _____ of life, could bring about both material and spiritual well-being to its followers. So, after conquering Bagerhat in the beginning of the 15th century, he (f) _____ down there not only to (g) _____ religion but also to help the people to cultivate the fallow, swampy (h) _____ of the region. His activities were thus directed (i) _____ achieving worldly welfare as well as spiritual (j) _____ of the people.

87. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Arsenic pollution has been found under (a) _____ water. It is a seriously (b) _____ element. It is found as (c) _____ of oxide and sulfides. It is a (d) _____ poisonous substance. Its colour changes into (e) _____ when it comes in close contact with air. Arsenic pollution is (f) _____ at first in the south-western part of the country. This pollution (g) _____ to 50 districts of the country. According to WHO the quantity of arsenic received by (h) _____ through our food and water. Arsenic (i) _____ is caused because

of many reasons. (j) _____ use of underground water is also another cause of arsenic pollution.

88. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

On February 15, 1969 the then Ayub Khan government (a) _____ Sergeant Zohurul Haque in (b) _____. Following this (c) _____, a flame of protest spread (d) _____ ersitwhile East Pakistan. On February 17, the students of Rajshahi University (e) _____ out a procession, (f) _____ Section 144 and were locked in a (g) _____ with police. Several students were (h) _____. On hearing this, Dr. Shamsuzzoha (i) _____ was a Professor of Chemistry and Proctor of the University, rushed to the spot and took the injured (j) _____ to hospital.

89. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

The term virus means a simple living thing, smaller than bacteria, which (a) _____ diseases but nowadays this (b) _____ term is used in computing too. Computer virus is one kind of programme that harms and interrupts other programmes. Many (c) _____ in our country are (d) _____ using computers. But most of us don't know how to (e) _____ this machine. We should know that a number of (f) _____ are responsible for corruption of computers. Among them most (g) _____ are the virus. There are (h) _____ a thousand viruses. Recently we have heard of the computer virus (i) _____ a good number of computers in our country which has been termed as 'Chernobil virus' but it is actually (j) _____ conception of an ordinary man what actually happened and how it happened.

90. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

There are a good number of (a) _____ why students in Bangladesh fail in English. That English is a foreign (b) _____ is the main reason. In other words students have no good feelings (c) _____ English. Very few of them are earnest in (d) _____ English. What the students seek is to (e) _____ the stairs of (f) _____. To most of them, learning is unpleasant and (g) _____ is fearful. Secondly, teaching a foreign language become very (h) _____ when learners are not mentally keen (i) _____ the subject. In that situation, a teacher of English can hardly (j) _____ out a technique suitable to all.

91. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Many events of (a) _____ importance took place during the last century. Significant advances were made in the (b) _____ of science and technology. Many European colonies (c) _____ independence. The movement for democracy became (d) _____ in many parts of the world. Two world wars (e) _____ out in this century. It also witnessed the misuse of atomic energy. Two cities of Japan were completely (f) _____ as a result of the dropping of atom bombs. The Vietnam war and the Guff war killed (g) _____ of innocent people. However, the emergence of Bangladesh as an (h) _____ nation was a momentous event. After a bloody (i) _____ of nine months, Bangladesh was born. Now we hold our heads (j) _____ in the community of nations.

92. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

One day a lad went to a famous teacher and having expressed his desires to (a) _____ knowledge, begged him to (b) _____ him in the arts and sciences. The learned man, wishing to (c) _____ out what sort of ability the lad (d) _____, asked him where God (e) _____. The lad replied, "I will answer you, if you first (f) _____ me where he is (g) _____." The sage, from this sensible (h) _____, thought highly of the boy's (i) _____ and according to his (j) _____ perfected him in his studies. Thus the wisdom of the wise manifests itself early.

93. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

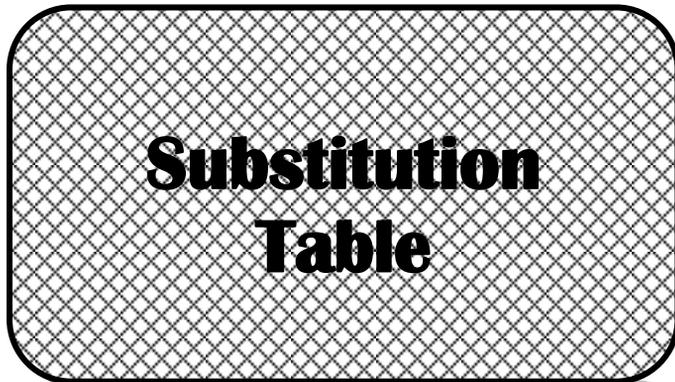
Books are men's best (a) _____ in life. You may have many good (b) _____, but you can not get them when you (c) _____ them. They may not speak gently to you; one or two may prove false and do you much (d) _____. But books are always ready to be (e) _____ your side. Some books may (f) _____ you laugh, some others may give you much (g) _____, others, again, may give you knowledge and new (h) _____ and make you a noble and (i) _____ man. They are your friends (j) _____ your life.

94. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

The youths are the best (a) _____ of our nation. They suffer from no prejudice or doubts and thus their (b) _____ to life is positive and optimistic. This makes them (c) _____ enthusiastic and daring. In time of emergency, their enthusiasm makes them carry the (d) _____. But the youth of today are not happy at all. Despite their (e) _____, their peers and parents expect too much from them. This makes them stretch beyond their (f) _____ which at times causes psychological disturbance and frustration. They are also sometimes accused of using their (g) _____ rather their brains, to (h) _____ upon important matters concerning them. Their inexperience and (i) _____ of worldly wisdom often causes setback. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, one still (j) _____ for one's youth to come back.

95. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

In Bangladesh, people's (a) _____ age is counted after 57 years. Old people are physically (b) _____ and yet they are an (c) _____ to society. In our country only government old employees get facilities from the state. But in the (d) _____ countries all old people get different (e) _____. Our government should take some proper steps to give (f) _____ medical supports not only to the government employees (g) _____ to all aged people. We should be more (h) _____ to them. In this regard we should (i) _____ that once we got (j) _____ from them and once we are going to be old.



Substitution Table

PART C: GUIDED WRITING (40 MARKS)

Producing sentences from substitution table (Question No. 11)

[A variation of this item would be to ask students to form questions from answers supplied or to complete a dialogue where some questions are given and

1. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Monalisa	became fascinated	in the Louvre museum, Paris	for about three years.
(ii) This painting today	worked hard	on this painting	model and the portrait.
(iii) Leonardo	hangs	one of the most famous	paintings of Leonardo de Vinci.
(iv) During the course of painting, he	adds	a mysterious	preserving some of the world's rarest art pieces.
(v) The face, enigmatic in expression,	is	both with his	over the years.
(vi) The landscape behind her	has tantalized	the millions	Backdrop.

2. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Pablo Picasso, the greatest painter	became	more than 20,000 work of art	during his 75 years of art career.
(ii) His father	created	also an artist	at the age of 92.
(iii) Pablo's	died	developed	Early.
(iv) He	was born	in France	in his early teens.
(v) He	was	in 1881	in Spain.
(vi) He	talent	an excellent painter	and an art teacher.

3. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) A young man of twenty-five	carry a warning	it may cause cancer, heart attack, chronic bronchitis	and other diseases.
(ii) A non-smoker of the same age	smoking twenty cigarettes a day	can expect to live	is a major health hazard.
(iii) There is little	is so dangerous that	on radio and television	longer than the smoker.
(iv) In many countries of the world	or no controversy	at least 10 years	for your health
(v) Moreover, cigarette packets	is likely to live	cigarette smoking is dangerous	forty years more.
(vi) Indeed, cigarette smoking	the advertisement of cigarettes	over the fact that smoking tobacco products	is not allowed.

4. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
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(i) Since 1896 the Olympic Games	the flame is lit from a torch kindled	of the whole world	to light the Olympic flame.
(ii) There is a burner	which take place	in different countries every four years except	create great excitement all over the world.
(iii) At the opening ceremony	he circles the running tracks	in the temple of Zeus in Olympia and carried by the teams of	to keep a link still with the Olympic town in Greece.
(iv) When the last run	have been held regularly	every four years	watch the games on television.
(v) The Olympic Games	in many country	the games take place	relay runners, who travel by land and by sea.
(vi) Millions of people	in each stadium where	and then bounds up the step	during the years of the first and second world wars.

5. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) In Bangladesh many children	which ought to imbibe noble qualities	that make them	are used for hard work.
(ii) The hands	to see them toil and shoulder responsibilities	manual work	than their tender shoulders can bear.
(iii) Their gentle and impressionable minds	a childhood wasted	are exposed to	once in their lives.
(iv) It is indeed a pity	are forced to	for study or play	the cruelties of the world.
(v) They are weak	and undemanding	which but comes	because of poverty.
(vi) It is thus	that should be used	which are heavier	susceptible to exploitation.

6. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Khan Jahan Ali	could build	with construction work and not	well-being and prosperity.
(ii) He	made roads, dug tanks and built mosques	suffering people and his ceaseless efforts	were glorious too.
(iii) He	was his sincere love for the	and his deeds	with military exploits.
(iv) They	was	to lead the people to path of	riches for his own pleasure.
(v) It	was a monarch	a powerful leader	to improve their living condition.

(vi) Khan Jahan Ali	was always busy	luxurious palace and amass vast	of the people.
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7. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Water	the rainfall	destroys	water for irrigation.
(ii) It	suffer every year	both a blessing	most of our crops.
(iii) If	is	is timely and moderate	and a curse for our agriculture.
(iv) But	is	the dire need of	inadequate rainfall.
(v) Our farmers	excessive rainfall	very essential	we get bumper crops.
(vi) They	feel	owing to excessive or	in our country.

8. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) What is the	women would give	of wife, mother	and homemaker.
(ii) The common answer would be	is that	and women in	her husband for her care and protection.
(iii) A woman's role	men should be	birth to and	for his wife and children.
(iv) It was a common early belief that	role of men	bread-winners and women should be	bring up children.
(v) In addition	which meant she had to be	soft, weak, submissive, and dependent on	our society?
(vi) A woman had to be feminine,	that a man is the	guide, protector, and provider	busy at home preparing food.

9. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) For most Bangladeshis	have failed	immensely and with	of poverty
(ii) Poverty and natural	life has never	to do enough	their lives
(iii) They have always	have suffered	by the fear	happy one
(iv) Natural calamities like floods, cyclones and	been haunted	often shaped	untold miseries to their lives
(v) The people	disasters have	regularly brought	great fortitude
(vi) Our governments	erosion have	been a very	to change their lot.

10. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Nowadays pollution	disastrous effects on agriculture,	not only in Brazil but also	above all our health.
(ii) Fume and smoke	have warned that	industrial waste chemicals and other poisons	above all on climate.
(iii) Forests are being cut down	is a curse to our modern civilized world	our ability to work and	and obviously this warning is well founded.
(iv) All these are producing	affects our hearing, our nerves,	our world is heading towards a disaster	are polluting them.
(v) Sound pollution also	from motor vehicles, mills and factories,	because our cities, rivers and seas	in the whole world.
(vi) Many scientists	and burned on a large scale	on food supplies and	are becoming uncomfortable for us.

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) A young bachelor	followed her until she	market place leaning idly	this is indeed a lucky day.
(ii) One day as he	who was	in a gold embroidered	of perfect beauty.
(iii) A young woman	took up his basket	by trade a porter	against his basket.
(iv) Beneath it there	sat in the	stopped at the door of	lived in Baghdad.
(v) At once the porter	showed dark eyes with	thinking to himself	mantle, stopped before him.
(vi) He	dressed in rare silk and cloaked	long lashes and lineaments	a house and knocked.

12. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The British people	do not talk	to someone's house	he keeps it at any cost.
(ii) They	accept	an appointment,	whom they do not know will.
(iii) If an English man	do not usually go	to someone	you should tell your host what food you do not like.

(iv) When you	visit	with a British family	be always careful about their manners.
(v) When you	stay	a British family,	without informing him.
(vi) If you	makes	an invitation,	you must take some gift with you.

13. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Emperor Shahjahan	from the	for the tourists	the grave of his wife.
(ii) The building was	surrounded	in the	moonlit night.
(iii) Four slender towers rise	a great attraction	four corners of the	inlays of coloured marbles.
(iv) The Taj Mahal is	to look at	by a beautiful	of the whole world.
(v) It is very nice	made of white	the Taj Mahal on	terrace.
(vi) It is now	built	marbles with	garden.

14. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Grameen Bank	is estimated	to bring about	micro credit programmes.
(ii) It	are working	that more than 54,000 people have been employed by	various micro finance institutions.
(iii) A recent survey	is a	very effective influence on our social	different micro credit programmes.
(iv) In Bangladesh more than 800 micro finance institutions	are getting	that about 45% of eligible households in Bangladesh take part in	internationally recognized.
(v) The rural people especially rural woman	have	famous finance Institution which is	and economic variables
(vi) It	shows	different types of support from different	a great change in rural life.

15. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Environmental disasters	is the	when there is sudden change	by industries.
(ii) Natural disasters	both natural and man-made	are consumed	huge destruction.
(iii) Disasters	is a basic need	damage of productive land	for cooking, heating and

			lighting.
(iv) One of the consequences of disasters	large quantities of energy	can happen	in the systems.
(v) Energy	take place	cause	anytime and anywhere.
(vi) In the industrialised countries	linked with the atmosphere	for everyday life	due to landslide.

16. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The Chinese	like	very	on the unity of the family.
(ii) The Japanese	is common	to take part in sports	cold country.
(iii) Skiing	put	a popular sport	in their free time.
(iv) The Germans	is	a lot of emphasis	is-watching television.
(v) Canada	love	to all	for pleasure and relaxation.
(vi) One activity that	is a	to travel	in Canada.

17. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) There are few	in order to	with	at Gazipur.
(ii) Generally women	working opportunities	of this	by the project.
(iii) In this regard, ILO launched a project	one of the beneficiaries	at BARI	in rural areas in Bangladesh.
(iv) Sakhina Begum is	to change	for women	their household chores.
(v) She was trained	on food processing	her lot	project.
(vi) Finally, she was able	have to remain busy	impart training to rural women	in various activities and make them self-reliant.

18. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) In the post-war world, women	started exercising	on the husband	on family income.
(ii) They thus	started	decisions	about family matters.
(iii) In the past, the authority in the family	is shared	an influence	and wives.

(iv) But women, with their economic power,	started influencing	joining	the workforce.
(v) In developed countries now household work	rested	by both husbands	by both husbands and wives.
(vi) And outdoor activities like shopping and taking children to school	are done	equally	who was the decision maker in all matters.

19. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Economic Development	results in a tremendous	by investing	education for girls.
(ii) Education develops	educating girls	to educate	to future generations.
(iii) The impact of	to development	waste of potential	human resources.
(iv) An integrated approach	is not isolated	is beneficial	development activities.
(v) Girls' education	the tendency of mothers	from other	both male, and female children.
(vi) Failing to educate girls	favourably affected	must include	on female literacy.

20. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Globalisation has put the people of the world	have no reasons	high sweet sounding	of different status and facilities.
(ii) Globalisation has become	the gap between	in the new era	about the surface level illusions of globalisation
(iii) On the surface level	no match for	but in different cabins	capitalism.
(iv) Because of this so-called globalisation	on the same vessel	a globalising powerful	is ever widening.
(v) Because the poor are	it has	wealth and poverty	promises.
(vi) But the developing countries	a buzzword	to be happy	of international relations.

21. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Taimur	surrounded	but Taimur escaped in the guise of	and captured a large village.
(ii) Once he	entered	far away	on all sides.
(iii) He	was situated	the village	of the world.

(iv) The village	attacked	the kingdom of the Prince	a poor traveler.
(v) The soldier of the Prince	was	the province	from the capital.
(vi) Taimur's soldiers	were killed	one of the conquerors	of a powerful Prince.

22. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Bertrand Russel was an outstanding	in 1872 in an	a perfect knowledge	Family.
(ii) He was born	educated and he acquired	aristocratic	autumn of 1895.
(iii) He was privately	a fellow of his	teaching and writing	with distinction.
(iv) In 1890 he went to	in 1914 he led a simple quiet life study	where he graduated	in a suburb, of London.
(v) He was appointed	philosopher and perhaps	college in the	of the present times.
(vi) From 1895 to th	Trinity College, Cambridge	the greatest thinker	of French and German.

23. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The world we	are flood, cyclone, storm	untold miseries	our environment.
(ii) They	live in	a very	dangerous one.
(iii) All these	is	heavy rainfall, drought, erosion	natural calamities.
(iv) Among the common disasters, cyclone	are producing disastrous effects	and the main land	to the people.
(v) It	attack offshore islands	on earth and polluting	of Bangladesh.
(vi) Both cyclone and storm mainly	causes	is full of	earthquake, firing etc.

24. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
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(i) Nowadays the greenhouse	the increasing of	of greenhouse gases in the	gradual warming.
(ii) It usually means	that the continuing build up	called green-house	by traffic, industries etc.
(iii) It is now generally accepted	accumulation of certain gases	the cause of	atmosphere will lead to substantial global warming.
(iv) This global warming is caused by the	pollution of the earth is	down of tropical rain forests	gases in the atmosphere.
(v) The environmental	destruction and burning	of the most talked	of the world.
(vi) This is exemplified by the	effect is one	the temperature	topics of the world.

25. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Communicative competence	tell that acquiring a language	a language	the rules of language.
(ii) Acquisition	refers to the ability to use	is more successful and longer lasting	spontaneously.
(iii) In non-technical terms	is similar to	language appropriately	than learning.
(iv) Learning language	acquisition is 'picking up'	the way people develop ability	in different circumstances.
(v) Learning	refers to conscious	explicit	in their mother tongue.
(vi) The linguists	it may be described as	knowledge of knowing	learning.

26. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Human beings animal, plants, air water and soil	can cause	when there is sudden change	this environment.
(ii) The natural forces such as storms	are the main	elements of	huge destruction.
(iii) Environmental disasters	both natural and man-made	damage of productive land	the environment.
(iv) Natural disasters	cyclones and earthquakes are	can happen	in the systems.
(v) Disasters	take place	cause	anytime and

			anywhere.
(vi) One of the consequences of disasters	linked with the atmosphere	also a part of	due to landslide.

27. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) One day Zayed and his friends	is	Zayed and his friends	big pieces of chicken and sweets.
(ii) Robi	gave	that he had no	lofty dream.
(iii) His dream	wanted	a plate full of rice	what he dreamt.
(iv) This	replied	to know about	to a restaurant.
(v) They	took	him	surprised.
(vi) They	made	the boy	Robi's dream.

28. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Elderly population	take more care	because of	much importance.
(ii) The traditional society of Bangladesh	remain powerless to stop it	any commendable role	are emotionally abused.
(iii) Their long experiences of life.	has been growing	for care	than the West.
(iv) Oriental societies	who depend on their families	are not given	all over the world.
(v) Many older people	does not offer	for centuries	their physical and financial inability.
(vi) But they	their wealth of knowledge	of their senior citizens	to the old aged people.

29. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Investment in education for girls	to creating wealth	to send both their boys and girls	on economic development.
(ii) Educating girls contributes	are more likely	through its impact	in all other sectors.
(iii) Educated women have	increases the economic and social returns	than those who have had	to school.
(iv) Educated mothers	results in a	from an integrated approach	potential human resources.
(v) It is important to realize that	a higher income potential	of development investments	no schooling.

(vi) Thus failing to educate girls	success in girls' education generally results	tremendous waste of	to community development.
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30. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Deforestation	help	the ecological	ways.
(ii) Rain forests	means	us in	various ways.
(iii) Many rain forests	maintain	the harmful	roots and leaves.
(iv) Plants	have	come from	imbalance.
(v) Plants	absorb	in various	Africa.
(vi) Our indigenous forests	have been damaged	burnt down	carbon-dioxide.

31. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The next morning	and	all infected with living	under a microscope.
(ii) He dissected them	that	set certain men	which caused elephantiasis.
(iii) They	Manson collected the insects	the mosquito was the carrier of the germ	might it not also spread malaria.
(iv) Thus it was discovered	discovery	from person to person,	of the infected boy.
(v) Manson's	the parasite of one disease	gorged with the blood	filarial worms.
(vi) If the mosquito carried	were	examined them	thinking.

32. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Mother's breast milk	useful in cases	brings many benefits	produce their own milk.
(ii) The calososstrum	not be meant for those	is much better	a better generation.
(iii) Milk substitutes are	which is rich in antibodies	in order to build up	required nourishment.
(iv) Many large companies	this sort of substitutes	campaign in the	to their new born babies.
(v) But these substitutes should	operate large scale	babies who are already getting enough	third world countries.

(vi) So, we should abandon	produced during the milking	where mothers cannot	than cow's milk.
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33. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) On an average 55 lac pieces	sewerage pipes and the regular flow of drain water	are being used everyday in	many low lying areas of the cities and towns go frequently under water.
(ii) Most of	we can recall the longest lasting flood in 1998	the rain water flowing to drains and	is not capable of being decomposed by natural way.
(iii) Then the polybags block	this kind of blockage by polythene obstructs	which result in the complete disruption of	find their way into the drains.
(iv) During the rainy season	this huge quantity of used and	our cultivable land and it	the drainage system.
(v) In this regard	a potential threat to	then thrown -out polythene bags	many parts of Dhaka for over two months.
(vi) Polythene is also	of polythene bags	when flood water remained in	Dhaka city alone.

34. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	D	C	D
(i) Street accidents	should be taken	in the major cities	of the traffic rules.
(ii) Thousands of people	are almost	to make the streets	of Bangladesh.
(iii) Proper steps	die	daily occurrences	safe.
(iv) New roads	should be made	in street accidents	of the traffic rules.
(v) People in general and the drivers in particular	should be meted out	aware	in modern city life.
(vi) Exemplary punishment	should be built	to the violators	every year.

35. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Marjorie K. Rawlings was	O'Henry Memorial	orphan boy	is "A Mother in Mannville".
(ii) She was born in	a novel,	and was educated	in 1938.
(iii)	about an	Award in 1933	writer.
(iv) 'The Yearling'.	Washington D. C.	short story	called Jerry.

(v) She wrote	of the	was awarded the Pulitzer Prize	in the University of Wisconsin.
(vi) The name	an American	story	for a story entitled "Gidal Young Ua".

36. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Education	education disperses	inevitable	live a happy life.
(ii) As a boon	devoid of	they can	and fosters the spirit of glorious survival.
(iii) If people get	is an	the prerequisite	to education.
(iv) A community	is	obstacle	for social development.
(v) But poverty	is	education	for any kind of development.
(vi) Education	educated	the gloom of ignorance	is nothing but a gang of savage.

37. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Gypsies	is used	an interesting group	of Indian people.
(ii) Originally, gypsies	are more important	to describe wandering people	to introduce themselves as Egyptians
(iii) Some gypsies	came	about the year 1,500	who live in groups.
(iv) Nowadays, the word 'gypsy'	are	in the group	than the men.
(v) The women	went to Britain	by dealing in	scrap metal.
(vi) In Britain, gypsies often	make their living	from a caste	of wandering people.

38. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The 21st of February	valiant youths	important day	down their lives.
(ii) On this day in 1952	demanding that Bangla be	got our mother tongue	in our national calendar.
(iii) They were	is a very	of the soil laid	of the state.
(iv) Because of their supreme	the language in which	declared an official language	as our official language.
(v) It is	sacrifice, we have	the government	the majority of the population.
(vi) An official	language is usually	the language of	conducts all its business.

39. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The name of our country	with green trees, small hills	is 1,47, 570 sq	kilometres.
(ii) Our neighbouring country India	is Bangladesh	hundreds of flowing rivers	and sea beaches.
(iii) We have achieved	is in three sides	and it is an independent	by name.
(iv) It was one of the provinces	the independence	and the Bay of Bengal is in one	Pakistan in 1971.
(v) Bangladesh is a land of beauty	of Pakistan and	from	country of south-east Asia
(vi) The land area	of our country	was called East Pakistan	side of our Bangladesh.

40. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Huge population	is a wide spread disparity	that so many of our people	which is alarming.
(ii) Bangladesh	should create awareness	in human development effort at 147	reduce population.
(iii) About 48% of its population	is responsible	in order to	among the people.
(iv) There	to our national conscience	the poverty line	in Bangladesh.
(v) It is acute prick	is placed	for the extreme poverty	are struggling hard.
(vi) Government	are under	in income	out of 174 poor countries of the world.

41. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) E-commerce	will be very difficult	customer relation which is	without employing e-commerce.
(ii) E-commerce	includes	on a series of	essential for good business.
(iii) Without e-commerce	covers	to lose competitiveness	required for moving information.
(iv) It	depends	the tasks that support	in international trade.

(v) E-commerce	can improve	the media	buying and selling of goods.
(vi) Network infrastructure	the nation is bound	to improve export earnings	underlying infrastructures.

42. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. $2 \times 6 = 12$

A	B	C	D
(i) Prince Hamlet was greatly	given out that	uncertainty about the	for his crown.
(ii) His uncle Claudius had	Claudius himself was the snake	words came to him that	a face that was full of sorrow
(iii) When Hamlet's mind was troubled	by these doubts and anxieties	which seemed to be very much	Hamlet's father to death.
(iv) The ghost of his father	twelve midnight	and looked pale with	of the dead king.
(v) Young Hamlet suspected that	troubled by an	a snake had poisoned	the ghost of the dead king had appeared.
(vi) The ghost came just as the clock struck	appeared in three successive nights	and had killed him	manner of his father's death.

43. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. $2 \times 6 = 12$

A	B	C	D
(i) In chemistry arsenic	is so acute	in the tube-well water	how to get rid of it.
(ii) Now this element	to be checked	many diseases	is under the threat of arsenicosis.
(iii) Arsenic contaminated water	is referred to	that one of every ten persons	white compound of brittle element.
(iv) The problem	has agreed to extend	all possible help to mitigate	this problem in Bangladesh.
(v) It is therefore, urgently needed	causes health hazards and	and teach people	of many districts of Bangladesh.
(vi) The World Bank	is detected to be present in large quantities	as a violently poisonous.	like sores and stomach troubles.

44. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. $2 \times 6 = 12$

A	B	C	D
(i) Presently flower cultivation	gradually expanded	in 1984	in these areas.
(ii) Flower cultivation	has been brought	in those places	to earn currencies.

(iii) Flower garden	has been undertaken	in Bangladesh	much to the profit of the growers.
(iv) Later flower cultivation	grow abundantly	in extensive areas	from the year 1979.
(v) Over one hectare of land	started	on commercial basis	in Jessore district.
(vi) Tube rose and marigold	took shape	under massive flower cultivation	of other districts.

45. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. **2x6=12**

A	B	C	D
(i) The word drama	began	a Greek term	in verse.
(ii) A drama	are known as	were written	great heights.
(iii) In Greece	the art of drama	by means of action	meaning a thing done.
(iv) The Greek drama	tells us a story	classical drama	of Dionysus.
(v) The plays of Greek drama	most of the plays	reached	and speech.
(vi) It is true that	comes from	with the worship	in prose.

46. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. **2x6=12**

A	B	C	D
(i) Football	is expected	for one and a half hours	within a short time.
(ii) A footballer	is	to be	everywhere.
(iii) We	is considered	a common game	extremely energetic and alert.
(iv) He	see	a familiar figure	throughout the world.
(v) This game	becomes	a footballer	to us.
(vi) A successful footballer	is played	a popular hero	in jersey, boots and stockings.

47. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. **2x6=12**

A	B	C	D
(i) Bangladesh	the main reason	associated with	should receive high priority.
(ii) It	to reduce the prevalence	to the quality and the quantity	in south-east Asia.
(iii) Low birth weight	is	a higher prevalence	of food consumed.
(iv) Low birth	should be paid	why over 50% of the	under nutrition of

weight is		children	Bangladesh.
(v) Attention	has	of low birth weight	of low birth weight.
(vi) Intervention	is strongly	a least developed country	are under weight in Asia.

48. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The National Memorial at Savar	is the several graves of	stands on a base measuring 130 ft wide and it was	which is immeasurable.
(ii) It is an achievement the dimensions	is a symbol of the nation's respect	as the towers soar up symbolizing	laid on the first anniversary of the Victory Day.
(iii) It stands upright for the millions of martyrs	bow down our heads in respect	but it stands for an achievement	close to the towers.
(iv) Most prominently visible is	who laid down their lives so that	for the martyrs of	the loftiness of their spirit.
(v) The most moving sight of this memorial	of which can be measured	the martyred freedom fighters	among the nations of the world.
(vi) Standing in front of the graves we	the 150 ft tower that	we may stand upright, in honour and dignity	the War of Liberation in 1971.

49. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Travelling	travelling	is too much	much easier.
(ii) It has	does not	was difficult	and some for business.
(iii) Some people	much benefit	mean that	and full of problems.
(iv) The benefit	nowadays	some for education	to gather experience.
(v) In ancient time	travel for pleasure,	because it helps	to describe.
(vi) Travelling	of travelling	has become	it is simply passing time.

50. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The Red Fox	seek their food by night	to pick up	honey of wild bees.
(ii) Red Foxes	is varied in season	dug in the ground	to venture out by day.
(iii) Like all	lives	and they usually hunt	scraps of discarded food

foxes they			in winter.
(iv) Ground birds	visit human dwellings	among the thorn bushes and willows	and where there is vegetation.
(v) They	shelter in a burrow	with fallen fruit and	alone or in pairs.
(vi) The diet of meat	are killed by them	though hunger may compel them	fringing the edges streams in Tibet

51. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Bangladesh is	growth is not coming	will never succeed	people live below the poverty line
(ii) Bangladesh has	to educate all	of keeping	to control population.
(iii) The population control	one of the poorest countries	of 13 crore but most of the	density of the population.
(iv) So first of all we should try	programme	the people of the country in the shortest	the family small.
(v) When people will be educated	the total population	down though the government is trying	until the people of the country are educated.
(vi) The rate of population	they will know the value	but it has the highest	possible time.

52. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The incidents	are used	children and women	of the medieval age.
(ii) This nefarious activity	are	increasing in Bangladesh	to transport child and women.
(iii) The child and women traffickers	women and children	the capital city	annually.
(iv) The traffickers	have found	the barbarous slavery system	from different areas.
(v) Border points	collect	by them	as safe heaven.
(vi) About 20 thousand	has over shadowed	are being trafficked	and some other developed countries

53. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
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(i) The Olympic Games	used to fight	about	long before the Christian era began.
(ii) It	was first held	upon a plan	in Greece.
(iii) In those days	hit	was divided	such wasteful strife.
(iv) Men of different cities	were named	one another	to arrange athletic contests to stop rivalry.
(v) A man named Iphitos	became concerned	after the town of Olympia	in many cities.
(vi) He	Greece	in Olympia	most of the time.

54. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The traffic jam	there are	a common feature	the huge number of vehicles.
(ii) In great cities of the world	is	during the time people go to	that create traffic jam.
(iii) But in our country	are not taken	to people	city life will become intolerable.
(iv) Traffic jams	the cause	various reasons	of city life today.
(v) Great suffering	are most acute	of traffic jam is	by traffic jam.
(vi) If urgent steps	is caused	in this regard,	or return from their working places.

55. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The great pyramid	they buried the dead	for a king	of life.
(ii) It is located	the setting of the sun	of the Nile River	to the beginning of life.
(iii) In fact, all the pyramids	compared the rising	are on its	of the Nile.
(iv) The ancient Egyptians	along the Nile	of the sun	not far from Cairo.
(v) They also compared	was built thousands of years ago	to the end	west bank.
(vi) This is why	on the west bank	on the west bank	called Khufu.

56. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) There lived	him	he used to support	about himself.
(ii) With the small income	home	but worthy farmer	for themselves.

(iii) One day while walking	of gold	he was thinking	to his wife.
(iv) He found a purse	through the fields	and showed it	dropped by a passerby .
(v) He carried it	a poor	which had been	in a village.
(vi) She advised	of his few acres of land.	to use it	himself, his wife and seven children.

57. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) We must acknowledge	how graceful the Creator is	how to talk and	the endless mystery of Nature
(ii) The first lesson	of our house	we discovered	in order
(iii) They taught us	we learned	to the parents and	without colliding with each other.
(iv) But when we came out	how to eat	from our	how to live.
(v) We wondered	marching	to arrange everything	then to nature.
(vi) The planets are	our debt	in the heavenly plain	parents.

58. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) A sunset scene	of the sun	or of a river	and soothing.
(ii) At the end of the day	become red	goes down	of the setting sun.
(iii) The western sky	undoubtedly presents	with a	of nature.
(iv) The rays	is coloured	a unique look	red colour.
(v) The tops of the trees	the sun gradually	with the rays	in the western horizon.
(vi) Such a sight	by the side of a sea-shore	are soft	is very charming .

59. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Cinderella	made	by the name	keep her warm.
(ii) She	lost	who were very unkind	of a maiden.
(iii) She had	was	the name	Cinderella.
(iv) They	two elder sisters	her mother	of the house.
(v) Sometimes she	was called	in order to	to her.
(vi) So, the maiden	crept in among the cinders	her to do all hard work	in her childhood.

60. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A		C	D
(i) The college magazine	feels proud and happy	who acts	of the college.
(ii) It	plays	when he finds	young minds.
(iii) The editor of the college magazine	is different from other regular	an important role	his article in print.
(iv) The magazine	is a student	to express their thoughts	under the supervision of a teacher.
(v) The budding writers	is the mouthpiece	journals as it is the product of	in college life.
(vi) A student	find an opportunity	of the students	and ideas.

61. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Visiting	history	will enrich	our ancestor
(ii) We read	nowadays	and parcel	the beauties of it.
(iii) Travelling	historical places	and see	selfish and rude.
(iv) Go back	is a part	are becoming	virtue.
(v) People	is considered	a heavenly	of our education.
(vi) Love of one's own country	to your own country	to know about	our sensibility.

62. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Aristotle	was	a son	from his childhood.
(ii) He	was born	him	a free thinker.
(iii) His father	wanted	in Greece	according to his own way.
(iv) But he	taught	to be	of a royal physician.
(v) So he	studied	Aristotle	thousands of years ago.
(vi) Plato	wanted	under a great thinker Plato	to be a physician.

63. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) When William Shakespeare was a	his birth is unknown nor do we	Stratford and went to the	all the countries of the world.

(ii) His books have been translated into	he lived with his family in	know very much	local grammar school.
(iii) And yet in spite of the fame	by tradition his	have been performed in almost	about his childhood.
(iv) To begin with	small boy, no one could have guessed	birth is celebrated	on 23rd April 1564.
(v) The exact date of	our knowledge of much of his	that he would become	extremely limited.
(vi) We can only assume that	dozens of languages and his plays	life remains	the most famous writer of all times.

64. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6

A	B	C	D
(i) Gustave Eiffel	made	them	a world fair in Paris.
(ii) He	copied	to organise	of dams, factories and structures of great size.
(iii) He	was born	a 989 feet tower	in Paris.
(iv) Engineers	proposed	in a prosperous family	as a symbol of the exhibition.
(v) The French Government	decided	from the central school of Engineering	in France.
(vi) Gustave Eiffel	graduated	plan	all over Europe.

65. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Bangladesh	made great contributions	of experienced folk-collectors	with a title.
(ii) From the last half of the 18th century	more than 50 folk tales	came	a rich cultural heritage.
(iii) They	is a land of folklore	to the study	all over Bangladesh.
(iv) Dr Dinesh Chandra	a large number	to collection of folk materials	to our country.
(v) He appointed	a record number of European	and published them	of proverbs, riddles, folk tales of aboriginals.
(vi) Dr Sen edited	made great contribution	and has	within a short time.

66. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Access to safe drinking water	is	everyday	to dispose of the garbage.

(ii) Supply of safe drinking water	has posed	the capacity to arrange it	for the 21st century.
(iii) Around 6 thousand women and children	is	a serious threat	of water-borne diseases.
(iv) The water supply management	have not	a fundamental right	to the life and health of the people.
(v) Many countries	are dying	enough money	for the urban poor.
(vi) Thus the water supply	do not have	a challenge	of all people of the world.

67. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Bonsai	is	carefully	to remain small.
(ii) It	is	both a source of	pot-planting.
(iii) It	is	a fondness	in China.
(iv) Early Japanese aristocrats	was originated	more than 1000 years ago	earning and pleasure.
(v) A Bonsai tree	showed	a new form of	of a big tree.
(vi) Bonsai	is shaped	a miniature form	for Bonsai.

68. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Mahatma Gandhi	went	the miserable condition	in England.
(ii) He	saw	to India	and made a movement to free India from the British.
(iii) He	was born	Bar-at-law	at Rajkot in Gujrat.
(iv) He	returned	to South Africa	of the Indian Nation.
(v) He	is called	the father	to practise it.
(vi) He	studied	on October 2, 1894	of the Indians there.

69. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Faird	pushed	quietly	as usual.
(ii) The bus	was	him	by a bus.
(iii) The bus conductor	was going	to college	boy.
(iv) He	made	not a quarrelsome	instead of protesting.
(v) Farid	stood	crowded	aside.
(vi) So. he	was	rude remarks	for standing in the way.

70. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Men and women	educating girls	to educate	education for girls.
(ii) But women are	are the two sides	is beneficial	in many ways.
(iii) To improve	to development	of the	is indispensable.
(iv) Education develops	lagging far	behind men	to future generation.
(v) The impact of	their lot	education	same coin.
(vi) An integrated approach	the tendency of a mother	must include	both male and female children.

71. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) It	change	in a zigzag	signals.
(ii) Many people	is difficult	in Bangladesh	in Bangladesh.
(iii) Moreover	move in and out	lanes	course.
(iv) All these	do not follow	cross over	a nightmare experience.
(v) Drivers	pedestrians	traffic	frequently.
(vi) Rickshaws and babi-taxies	make driving	to drive	whenever and wherever they wish.

72. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The	can solve	being used today	in all branches.
(ii) Computers	is capable of	of computer	mathematical problems.
(iii) It	can hardly	a source of	is a triumph of modern technology.
(iv) It	also	go	enjoyment.
(v) At present a modern man	invention	doing extremely complicated work	without computer.
(vi) It is	are	the most complex	everywhere.

73. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Drug abuse	take	a serious concern	and many of them are even 40 years of age.

(ii) At present it	is	as it is bordered by	major national issues.
(iii) The number of drugs	are	largely confined	two biggest drug trafficking areas.
(iv) The users	are	necessary steps and frame rigorous rules	to stop drug trafficking.
(v) The sale of drugs	is rising alarmingly	one of our	to slums and narrow areas.
(vi) Government should	has become	generally teenagers, youths	of international community.

74. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The sinking of the Titanic	not only the largest ship	1316 passengers	of the North Atlantic Ocean.
(ii) She	has moved everyone	that had ever been built	but was also regarded as unsinkable.
(iii) She was	will always be	of the world	she went down on the first voyage.
(iv) The tragic sinking of this great ship	was sailing	without making the captain	to pity.
(v) Titanic	was carrying	across the icy waters	and crew conscious of it.
(vi) The Titanic	was sinking rapidly	remembered for	and a crew of 891.

75. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The great advantage of early rising	also finds time	with a fund of energy	gives us in our day's work.
(ii) The early riser	the mind is fresh	a large amount of hard work	of other distractions.
(iii) In the early morning	is	and there are few sounds	in the fresh morning air.
(iv) In many cases the early riser	knows that	to take exercise	before other men have got out of bed.
(v) This exercise	has done	the good start it	he can be expected to do and is not tempted to hurry over any part of it.
(vi) An early riser	supplies him	he has plenty of time to do all the work	that will last until the evening.

76. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) A Sultan wanted to	except one blushed and refused	the Sultan asked all the applicants	he invited applications.
(ii) He asked for	find an honest man	to dance because their pockets were filled with the money	a dark and empty corridor.
(iii) According to	the applicants were assembled before	because a number of people applied for the job and	he asked them to dance.
(iv) When they arrived	the suggestion- of wise men	to collect taxes in his kingdom and for that	to come to the palace.
(v) As soon as all	a wise counselor's advice	go up to the Sultan, one at a time, through	placed in the corridor by the Sultan.
(vi) All the people	they were told to	the Sultan sitting on his throne	he was unable to choose an honest man.

77. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The life of	an ever present spectre	has been shaped	of the people.
(ii) As a result	devastated our lands	has added to this problem	various degrees of malnutrition.
(iii) Floods have	rapid population growth	in the life	to a great extent.
(iv) Moreover	has slowed down	the population has almost	doubled since independence.
(v) Although the growth rate	nearly seventy per cent of the population	and tidal waves from the sea	by tragedy.
(vi) Poverty has been	our people	suffer from	have swept away thousands of lives.

78. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Hospitality has long been	a genuine interest	people are still	state of affairs.
(ii) Although many other	to foreigners even if	in the foreigner's	questions.
(iii) They like speaking	for Bangladeshis	meant by such	quite polite and friendly towards foreigners.

(iv) It is quite common	that no harm is	they have not been	in Bangladesh.
(v) It should be understood	things are changing now,	to ask personal	introduced.
(vi) They express	a part of	our culture	questions about family, jobs and income.

79. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) We can	can pass through	from	or water.
(ii) Many illnesses	enter the body	some diseases	types of worms.
(iii) Germs can	are spread	different	many ways.
(iv) Infections can be	caused by	through	to human body.
(v) They	become ill	infected food	a cut or wound.
(vi) Insects also	pass on	in	person to person.

80. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) From the beginning of the Industrial	on May 3, 1886, police fired into	and injured an	Harvest Machine Company, Chicago.
(ii) To decrease this long working	striker, wounded five or six others	workers continue	is observed as May Day.
(iii) In continuation of this movement	the sacrifice of these	workers May 1st of every year	to be exploited.
(iv) And killed at least one	is a reminder that	a crowd of strikers at Mc. Comick	undetermined number.
(v) From this time to commemorate	Revolution people in factories	been started by some labour unions	or more hours a day.
(vi) The events of May Day 1886	shift, in 1880 a movement had	used to work for fourteen	and unorganised workers.

81. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) You cannot take	in that way	like	from our own point of view.
(ii) It is rude	is	you make sure of losing anything	the book's spirit come together.
(iii) By approaching it	as a friend	and very silly	it were medicine.
(iv) You only begin to get good	a good book	and actively like it	if any good is to pass between you.
(v) A book	from a book	as if	it might have to give

			you.
(vi) You must meet it	to the book	when your spirit and	a living person.

82. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The young man	had tried	three	difficult tasks.
(ii) At last he	had set	his daughter to the man	daughter.
(iii) The king of that city	came	a beautiful	city.
(iv) He	would marry	to win her	on his journey.
(v) He	had	to a large	in marriage.
(vi) Many	passed	from one country to another	who would be able to perform these tasks.

83. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

	B	C	D
(i) Friendship increases happiness	is friendless	by the doubling of our joy	of little value.
(ii) If we do well, it is	our joys are rendered	of our success that they receive pleasure	and the dividing of our grief.
(iii) For man who	or soon fall upon us	more intense and more permanent	by being shared with friends.
(iv) Such possessions	contribute to our	if we engage in them	in solitude.
(v) Our amusements have little zest	delightful	the attainment of wealth, honour is	enabling us to do good to other.
(vi) Thus in every case,	and diminishes misery	happiness mostly by	from it as we do.

84. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) An Arab ship	reached	by sea-robbers from Debul,	the Governor of Iraq.
(ii) The ship	was attacked	a party of Muslims	when he heard what had happened.
(iii) They	sent a	to Hajjaj-bin-Yusuf,	to Rajah Dahir to the ruler of Sind.
(iv) This sad news	was carrying	the ship and carried away	from Ceylon to Mecca for the Hajj.
(v) He	was	messenger	a sea-port in Sind.
(vi) Then he	looted	angry	Muslim women and children.

85. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. **2x6=12**

A	B	C	D
(i) Once a cook	asked	he quickly noticed	to the other leg.
(ii) The roast	sat down to eat	a duck	the missing leg.
(iii) The cook	roasted	temptation	the drumsticks.
(iv) He	ate up	one of	to eat it.
(v) When his master	looked	what had happened	delicious.
(vi) He	could not resist	very	for his master.

86. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. **2x6=12**

A	B	C	D
(i) Bangladesh	has	forward	their children.
(ii) But it	should come	to educate	population.
(iii) Most people here	is	below	just after a few years.
(iv) They	can not afford	a huge	country.
(v) Many poor children	live	school	the poverty line.
(vi) So government	drop out	a small	to solve this problem.

87. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. **2x6=12**

A	B	C	D
(i) Men, animals and plants	are	the important elements	feeding and nestling place.
(ii) They	are	closely	to each other.
(iii) But some birds and animals	are going	the destruction of their	extinct.
(iv) One of the reasons	cause	the destruction of	of eggs.
(v) The other causes	are related	the collection	wild life.
(vi) The wide spread chemicals and pesticides also	is	to be	of our natural environment.

88. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. **2x6=12**

A	B	C	D
(i) Myanmar	is also spoken	by many people	in 1948.
(ii) It	gained	independence	in Myanmar.
(iii) All most all people	is	Myanmar	language
(iv) There	are	longyi	tribal languages too.
(v) English	is situated	in	south-east Asia.
(vi) The national dress of Myanmar	speak	a number of	for both men and women.

89. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The common form of marriage in Kenya	can still be found	relationship'	in the past.
(ii) But things	are changing	in the rural areas	of monogamy.
(iii) The polygamous marriage	can not cut off	to new practice	with their members in the village.
(iv) Many polygamous families	was	because of	modern outlook of the Kenyans.
(v) Many Kenyans	have shifted	to town	of Kenya.
(vi) But they	is yielding	polygamy	to earn livelihood.

90. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Dr. Zoha	passed	in Bakuria	in 1953 and 1954.
(ii) He	was born	his Ph.D.	in west Bengal.
(iii) He	had	the post of proctor	in 1948 and 1950 respectively.
(iv) He	took up	the Matriculation and Intermediate exams	as a lecturer in 1961.
(v) Dr. Zoha	joined	Rajshahi University	from Imperial College, London.
(vi) He	did	his Honours and M.A. degrees	in 1968.

91. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Charles Karoro	depends	a garden	for want of space.
(ii) But day to day life	is	very costly	in Nairobi.
(iii) Karoro	come	to the capital	to find jobs.
(iv) His wife, Maria	cannot make	a handsome	salary.
(v) His family	gets	entirely	on Karoro.
(vi) His relatives	lives	in a small	apartment.

92. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) A family ties	is getting	in such	families.
(ii) The ties of nuclear families	have begun	contributing	to their family income.
(iii) Woman	started	intensified	day by day.

(iv) Both husband and wife	are increasing	on the increase	household activities.
(v) The number of single -mother families	is	their	nowadays.
(vi) The psychological problems of children	share	to disintegrate	in developed countries.

93. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Communicative Competence	is	learners of a second language	communicative competence.
(ii) There	are	two ways of developing	appropriately in different circumstances
(iii) Acquisition	encourage	picking up a language	in their mother tongue.
(iv) In non-technical term, acquisition	means	the way of developing ability	to practice language.
(v) Acquisition	is	called	implicit learning
(vi) Teachers	is	the ability of using language	spontaneously.

94. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) 350 million people	speak	for people	through English.
(ii) It	helps	the official or semi-official language	in more than 60 countries.
(iii) International conferences	maintain	a person	as a first language.
(iv) The business world	are	English	in English.
(v) Job advertisements often	ask	communication	to get a good job.
(vi) English	is	held	good at English.

95. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Raghib and Adeeb	took out	several times	on the street.
(ii) Adeeb	wanted	a book called	how to ride a bicycle.
(iii) He	started	his bicycle	the book.
(iv) On the other hand Raghib	bought	reading	"How to Ride a Bicycle."
(v) He	fell off	to ride	from the bicycle.
(vi) He	started	to learn	it.

96. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The family ties of the Chinese	spend	their free time	of the family.
(ii) The Chinese	gather	the unity	strong.
(iii) They	emphasizes	at the park	to entertain people.
(iv) There	are	in the open air	for people.
(v) Sometimes musicians and acrobats	are	lots of nice, clean parks	to spend their free time.
(vi) In the evening many families	perform	very	watching television.

97. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) For the Germans leisure	is	a trip	pursuit.
(ii) The Germans	are	fond of	traveling.
(iii) Almost half of all adults in Germany	has become	even a German Leisure Association	outside the country.
(iv) There	are	other favourite	to conduct research on leisure activities.
(v) Going to dance clubs or long drives	have made	many sports centres for the exercise	pastimes.
(vi) In Germany there	are	a common	of the young people.

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full: 2x6 = 12

A	B	C	D
(i) The role of woman in nation - building	is not possible for any nation to reach	western countries but also	dignity-and honour.
(ii) It	was a time when women were	any more in the present	has changed.
(hi) There	cannot be denied	its goal without allowing the women folk	family affairs-
(iv) They	of civilization the outlook and	looked upon without any	situation c world.
(v) But with the progress	is true not only for the	to serve the	to play active role.

(vi) This	were the only instrument	attitude of the world towards women	for the Islamic countries.
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11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full: **2×6 = 12**

A	B	C	D
(i) Mr. Robertson	does not like	a	who talk much.
(ii) He	his fifties	but he has	but curly.
(iii) He does not have	it makes	people	loves to eat.
(iv) He says	is	straight	important.
(v) His hair	a beard	him look	a moustache.
(vi) He is in	is not	and	lawyer.

Rearrangement

PART C: GUIDED WRITING (40 MARKS)

Rerranging for Parctice (Question No. 12)

1. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) His drama 'A Dance of the Forest' www.tanbir.com/bk/caspiol.com is based on Nigeria's

- (ii) Other plays by Soyinka include 'The Lion and The Jewel', 'The Road'.
- (iii) His play 'The Road' has its source in the Nigerian folklore.
- (iv) He writes in English.
- (v) He is a noble laureate.
- (vi) He also published 'Idanre and other poems' and a novel 'The Interpreters'.
- (vii) Wole Soyinka did not welcome influence of western civilization on Africa.
- (viii) Wole Soyinka is an African playwright and a poet.
- (ix) In his play 'The Lion and the Jewel' he shows the imposition of modern civilization on Africa is a threat to individuality.
- (x) Wole Soyinka became the director of the school of Drama at the University Of Ibadan in 1969.
- (xi) He was educated in Ibadan University, Nigeria and Leeds University, England.
- (xii) He studied the theatre in London where his play, 'The Invention', was produced.
- (xiii) He returned to Ibadan in 1960 to investigate indigenous drama forms.
- (xiv) Soyinka was born in Abelkoto on July 13, 1934.

2. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) The students however started jumping over the gate and scaled the walls.
- (ii) He rushed to the spot and took the injured students to hospital.
- (iii) They were locked in a clash with police in front of Rajshahi Medical College.
- (iv) The students joined the protest and took out a procession.
- (v) On February 17, section 144 was imposed in Rajshahi city.
- (vi) A flame of protest spread out after Sergeant Zohurul Haque was killed.
- (vii) He attained martyrdom in the pre-liberation period,
- (viii) Dr. Shamsuzzoha was a prominent teacher in Rajshahi University.
- (ix) The gate was locked to prevent the agitating students,
- (x) The armed forces were deployed in front of the university main gate.
- (xi) The students were preparing to violate section 144 again.
- (xii) Next morning on Friday 18, tension grew on the campus.
- (xiii) Dr. Zoha, a Professor of chemistry and Proctor of the university head this.
- (xiv) As a result many students were injured.

3. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) And he did for me the unnecessary thing, the gracious thing that we find done only by the great of heart.
- (ii) I brought money to pay for the job and he refused it.
- (iii) He was standing back of his own carelessness.
- (iv) "But no one hits accurately every time." I told him.
- (v) Things no training can teach, for they are done on the instant, with no predicated experience.
- (vi) "The fault was in the wood of the handle."
- (vii) He found a cubbyhole beside the fireplace that I had not noticed.
- (viii) He was a freewill agent and he chose to do careful work, and if he failed, he took the responsibility without subterfuge.

- (ix) "I'll pay for it," he said.
- (x) Jerry said the orphanage wood-shop would repair it.
- (xi) The axe-handle broke one day.
- (xii) "I brought the axe down careless.
- (xiii) It was only then that he would take the money.
- (xiv) There, of his own accord, he put wood so that I might always have dry material ready in case of sudden wet weather.

4. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) He joined the Burma Police in 1923.
- (ii) His unique political allegory 'Animal Farm' was published in 1945.
- (iii) Eri Arthur Blair was born in 1903 in India.
- (iv) The family moved to England in 1907.
- (v) He had become the embodiment of the man in the street.
- (vi) He served with Indian Imperial Police in Burma.
- (vii) George Orwell died in 1950.
- (viii) This experience inspired his first novel 'Burmese Days' (1934).
- (ix) It is perhaps his best in the realm of fiction.
- (x) His father worked there for the civil service.
- (xi) He rejected the conventions and left Eton.
- (xii) He entered Eton College in 1919.
- (xiii) There he wrote in various college magazines.
- (xiv) His pen-name was George Orwell.

5. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) Gustave proposed a 989 foot tower of iron as a symbol of construction.
- (ii) His mother was not so optimistic for him.
- (iii) It is named after Gustave Eiffel.
- (iv) He cherished a plan of making skyscrapers.
- (v) The construction of the tower began in January 1887.
- (vi) He told his mother, "I have got some idea."
- (vii) It is in Paris.
- (viii) He graduated from the central school.
- (ix) And was completed in March 1889.
- (x) In 1880, some French industrialists suggested the govt. to organize a World's Fair in Paris.
- (xi) He is a Frenchman who built the Tower.
- (xii) He worked in a railway construction company.
- (xiii) Have you heard the name of the Eiffel tower?
- (xiv) For years he made plan after plan.

6. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) Napoleon rose quickly to a high position in the army by his good work and courage.
- (ii) He worked hard and made them work hard.
- (iii) He grew very powerful.

- (iv) About one hundred and fifty years ago there lived in France one of the greatest soldiers called Napoleon.
- (v) He soon became the greatest man in the country.
- (vi) France under him was very powerful.
- (vii) He won victories over them.
- (viii) But he was kind to them when there was no need to be hard.
- (ix) When he was young, he entered the French Army.
- (x) He chose the officers who worked with him very carefully.
- (xi) He joined army as an ordinary soldier.
- (xii) He was hard to them when there was need to be so.
- (xiii) He fought several wars with the neighboring countries.
- (xiv) He loved his men and paid them well.

7. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) Now a new thinking took hold of the farmer.
- (ii) He said to him, "Look, my friend! I have brought one thousand rupees for you."
- (iii) The farmer was surprised.
- (iv) The rich man went to the farmer with one thousand rupees in a bag.
- (v) He always thought that his money could be stolen any time.
- (vi) He took the bag of money from the rich man and thanked him.
- (vii) This thought kept him awake and his sleep fled away at night.
- (viii) "Keep this money and remove your distress.
- (ix) He could not think where to keep the money.
- (x) He did not find any safe place to keep the bag.
- (xi) He gradually realised that he had money but no peace of mind.
- (xii) He dug a hole in his hut and kept the money there.
- (xiii) So, he could not devote himself to his work.
- (xiv) He said to himself, "One thousand rupees is a lot of money."

8. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) In his thirteenth year, he along with his father went to visit the Himalayas.
- (ii) After the completions of his house education, he was sent to school.
- (iii) He did not continue it and returned home.
- (iv) He wrote his poetic novel 'Banaful¹' at the age of fifteen.
- (v) In 1941, at the age of eighty, he passed away.
- (vi) But he did not like institutional education.
- (vii) At the age of seventeen, he was sent to London to study law.
- (viii) He was born in the renowned Tagore family in March, 1861.
- (ix) Rabindranath was one of the most leading poets in the history of world literature.
- (x) He was at the same time a poet, novelist, dramatist, philosopher and a musician.
- (xi) He translated his poems of 'Gitanjali' into English in 1911 and it brought him the Nobel Prize.
- (xii) Only at the age of eight, he started composing poems.

(xiii) When he was sixteen, his poems and essays were being published in journals.

(xiv) But he studied literature with Professor Henry Morley.

9. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) Ali watered the palm tree.
- (ii) Bashir agreed to share the juice with Ali.
- (iii) Bashir had to share the cow's milk with Ali.
- (iv) The clever man whispered something into Ali's ears.
- (v) Ali started beating the cow just when Bashir was about to milk it.
- (vi) Bashir requested Ali not to cut the palm tree.
- (vii) A clever man noticed everything.
- (viii) Bashir milked the cow and drank the milk.
- (ix) Ali was the younger brother and Bashir was the elder.
- (x) Bashir grew fatter and Ali became thinner day by day.
- (xi) There lived two brothers named Ali and Bashir.
- (xii) They inherited a cow that Ali grazed everyday.
- (xiii) One day their father died.
- (xiv) Bashir drank the juice alone.

10. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) He told them of deserts, caves and mountains high enough to touch the sky.
- (ii) Brabantio, a rich senator of Venice, had only one child, a daughter named Desdemona.
- (iii) Her pity soon turned to love and she confessed to Othello that she loved him.
- (iv) She refused them all because she loved Othello, a noble Moor from North Africa."
- (v) Othello told them strange stories of battles he had fought in and places he had seen.
- (vi) Desdemona was fascinated by his stories and especially by the story of his life.
- (vii) Othello was a brave soldier who had risen to become a general.
- (viii) He had shown his bravery in many bloody battles against the Turks.
- (ix) She pitied Othello for the misfortunes and hardships of his life.
- (x) She was so beautiful that many young men of the best families wished to marry her.
- (xi) Everyone praised him and the senate trusted and honoured him.
- (xii) He also told them of men who ate human flesh and of strange race of people whose heads were under their shoulders.
- (xiii) Brabantio often invited Othello to his house where he and his daughter listened in wonder to Othello as he spoke about his adventures.
- (xiv) Hearing it, she had to weep and she never became tired of listening to it.

11. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) He often visited the Houses of Parliament and listened to Gladstone and John Blight's debates on Irish Home Rule.
- (ii) He returned home without any qualifications of distinction.
- (iii) He joined his brother's family at Brighton and attended school there.
- (iv) At the age of seventeen, in 1878, he arrived in London.
- (v) Young Tagore joined London University, where he attended Henry Morley's lectures on English literature.
- (vi) But soon his brother sent him to London to benefit from the education in the west.
- (vii) But the girls' parents in fact treated him like a son.
- (viii) He was quite happy in Brighton.
- (ix) He described London as a dismal city, smoky, foggy and wet.
- (x) Rabindranath was the fourteenth child of Debendranath and Sarada Devi Tagore.
- (xi) Away from his brother's home he was lucky to find a friendly English family of Dr. and Mrs. Scott.
- (xii) Though he was full of admiration for English society yet he was called back to India in 1880.
- (xiii) He went to school early and wrote his first verse at the age of eight.
- (xiv) Their two daughters were taken aback with the presence of a 'blackie' in the house.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) The roast looked so delicious that the cook could not resist the temptation and ate up one of the drumsticks.
- (ii) The master was not to be fooled.
- (iii) The master was very annoyed with the stubbornness of the cook and threatened to fire him from his job.
- (iv) He drew the attention of his master and showed him that some ducks indeed have one leg.
- (v) The cook insisted that this duck had only one leg.
- (vi) One of the ducks was standing on one leg and had the other leg folded inside.
- (vii) It put down its other leg as well and ran off.
- (viii) A cook once roasted a duck for his master.
- (ix) The cook told him that the duck had one leg only.
- (x) Right at that moment the cook looked out of the window and saw come ducks resting outside in the courtyard.
- (xi) The master looked at the cook.
- (xii) The master clapped his hands loudly which startled the duck.
- (xiii) He said that there was no such thing as a one legged duck.
- (xiv) When his master sat down to eat he quickly noticed the missing leg and asked what had happened to the other leg.

13. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) And it helped to rescue survivors from the icy water.
- (ii) But of the 2,224 passengers, only about 700 survived.

- (iii) In the early hours of the morning the Titanic' sank.
- (iv) But something good came out of the sinking of the Titanic'.
- (v) Then her band was playing bravely on deck.
- (vi) Twenty minutes later another liner, the 'Carpathi' arrived on the scene.
- (vii) It was a terrible disaster,
- (viii) In 1913 there was a committee of inquiry into the disaster.
- (ix) This committee drew up many new rules for shipping companies.
- (x) Since then, every ship had to provide life-boat for each passenger.
- (xi) This Patrol warns ships about ice and ice-bergs in the North Atlantic.
- (xii) Another important result of the sinking of the Titanic' was the formation of an international Ice Patrol.
- (xiii) Every ship has had to carry enough radio operators so that there is always one of them on duty.
- (xiv) And every ship had to organise life-boat drill during each voyage too.

14. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) After a few days the fruit seller asked the grocer to return his balance and weights to him.
- (ii) So the grocer sent his son with the fruit seller.
- (iii) The grocer thought to himself, "The illiterate fruit seller is a great fool."
- (iv) "A crow carried your son away," replied the fruit seller.
- (v) One day a grocer borrowed a balance and weights from a fruit seller.
- (vi) "You liar. How can a crow carry away such a big boy?" The grocer shouted angrily.
- (vii) The grocer said, "The mice ate away your balance and weights. I am sorry that I cannot return them to you."
- (viii) Then one day the fruit seller said to the grocer, "I am going to the town to do some shopping. Please send your son with me to carry my things. We will come back tomorrow."
- (ix) The grocer understood the point.
- (x) "Where is my son?" asked the grocer.
- (xi) The next day the fruit seller came alone from the town.
- (xii) "Just the same way as mice can eat away the balance and weights", said the fruit seller.
- (xiii) But he controlled his temper and said, "Never mind, I cannot blame you. It is my bad luck."
- (xiv) The lame excuse of the dishonest grocer made the fruit seller very angry.

15. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) The boy was afraid of going to the well alone.
- (ii) The boy was in a fix.
- (iii) A boy was learning his lessons and his mother was sleeping.
- (iv) Suddenly he remembered a well and it was at the other end of the locality.
- (v) At last he thought "My mother is thirsty, I must bring water for her. God will help me."
- (vi) The night was dark and still.

- (vii) He stood silent for sometimes.
- (viii) But he found that the pitcher was empty.
- (ix) All the people of the houses nearby were fast asleep.
- (x) It was mid night.
- (xi) He thought and thought.
- (xii) Whom would he ask for water?
- (xiii) The boy rose up and went to the pitcher to fill a glass with water.
- (xiv) Suddenly his mother raised her head and said, "A glass of water, my boy. I am thirsty."

16. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) He sat on the door-step of his house looking out on the public street.
- (ii) So, he went out of his room.
- (iii) Socrates could not tolerate this.
- (iv) She always tried to irritate Socrates.
- (v) One day the woman became more furious than ever.
- (vi) She went up to him with a bucket full of water.
- (vii) They were greatly astonished.
- (viii) Socrates wife used to lose temper on the slightest excuse.
- (ix) At that time some passers-by were walking along the street.
- (x) This made his wife more furious.
- (xi) They saw the incident.
- (xii) She began to insult him.
- (xiii) She thought that her husband was not paying the least heed to her.
- (xiv) She poured much water on him.

17. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) Dynamite is an explosive.
- (ii) The Nobel Prize has been given since 1901.
- (iii) To atone for it, he wanted to give prize as he felt to do something.
- (iv) He undertook a plan to give an award for encouraging the creative work and for setting up peace in the world.
- (v) His father Emanuel Nobel was an architect and researcher.
- (vi) He had ammunition business at Leningrad.
- (vii) In 1850 Alfred joined his father's company.
- (viii) This award was named after Alfred Nobel and it was called 'Nobel Prize'.
- (ix) He was an engineer and chemist.
- (x) It was meant to be used in the hard rock mining.
- (xi) He earned a lot of money from his dynamite business.
- (xii) After some years, Alfred Nobel invented Dynamite.
- (xiii) Dr Alfred Nobel was born on 21st October, 1833 at Stockholm in Sweden.
- (xiv) But Alfred saw it used in the battlefield.

18. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) He would never refuse to assist a neighbour.
- (ii) The children would shout with joy when they saw him.
- (iii) He thought of going home.

- (iv) He did not like to work in his own farm.
- (v) He caught fish all day without murmur.
- (vi) His wife scolded him always for his idleness but in vain.
- (vii) Rip Van Winkle was born at a village in America.
- (viii) One day he went away into the woods with his gun and his dog Wolf.
- (ix) The sun was about to set.
- (x) He was simple and good natured.
- (xi) He told them stories of ghosts and witches.
- (xii) He got upon the highest part of the mountain.
- (xiii) Rip Van was not really lazy.
- (xiv) Soon he heard a voice from a distance.

19. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) "So, I have lost even my own piece of meat", saying the words the dog went away.
- (ii) He came to a stream.
- (iii) He looked down and saw his shadow in the water.
- (iv) He said to himself, "I was greedy and foolish. I did not think it was my own shadow."
- (v) So, he wished to get that piece also.
- (vi) He barked and jumped into the water.
- (vii) He took his shadow to be another dog with a piece of meat.
- (viii) There was a bridge over the stream.
- (ix) The dog then understood his mistake that it was not a real dog.
- (x) One day a dog, stealing a piece of meat from a shop, began to run fast.
- (xi) He came to the middle of the stream and stopped there.
- (xii) Then his piece of meat fell into the water.
- (xiii) The dog was running over the bridge.
- (xiv) "My greed made me blind."

20. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) He did not give anything to his third daughter.
- (ii) At last the king realised his follies.
- (iii) He needed peace and rest.
- (iv) The first and second daughters flattered him.
- (v) So, he decided to divide his kingdom among his three daughters.
- (vi) But the third one told the truth which he did not like.
- (vii) Afterwards, Goneril and Regan showed cruelty to their father.
- (viii) He was tired of ruling the kingdom.
- (ix) But first he wanted to know who loved him most.
- (x) Then Lear divided his kingdom between the first two daughters.
- (xi) King Lear had three daughters.
- (xii) They drove him into the storm.
- (xiii) He became insane and died.
- (xiv) Their names were Goneril, Regan and Cordelia.

21. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) One day he noticed a spider's attempt of climbing up the wall.
- (ii) They drove him away from his kingdom.
- (iii) But every time he was defeated shamefully.
- (iv) The king fled in disorder to a forest.
- (v) He formed a new troop and fought against his enemies.
- (vi) He took shelter in an old abandoned fort.
- (vii) He was joined there by many of his faithful followers.
- (viii) We should persevere in having our goals.
- (ix) It succeeded to reach the roof on the eighth attempt.
- (x) The king realised the hint of the spider's attempt.
- (xi) Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland.
- (xii) He got back his lost kingdom.
- (xiii) He was inspired and he defeated his enemies at last.
- (xiv) Once he was defeated by his enemies.

22. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) They often spent their time together.
- (ii) The first friend then came down from the tree and asked him, "Friend, what did the bear whisper in your ears?"
- (iii) The bear came along and smelt the nose and ears of the man on the ground.
- (iv) So, he fell flat on the ground like a dead man.
- (v) Once there were two friends.
- (vi) The forest was full of wild animals.
- (vii) One of the friends at once climbed up a nearby tree.
- (viii) One day they were going through a forest.
- (ix) They promised to help each other in danger.
- (x) But he knew that a bear does not touch a dead body.
- (xi) All on a sudden, they saw a big bear coming towards them.
- (xii) The other friend did not know how to climb up tree.
- (xiii) The second friend replied, "The bear told me, "Don't trust a man who leaves his friend in danger."
- (xiv) The bear thought him to be a dead man and went away.

23. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) But Bidya Sagar was determined to go home to respond to his mother's call.
- (ii) He breathed his last on 29 July, 1901.
- (iii) The principal of the Fort William College did not grant him leave.
- (iv) He served the humanity very profoundly.
- (v) Indeed he is a great source of inspiration to our exposure.
- (vi) His death is a great loss to us.
- (vii) We remember him still with honour.
- (viii) Biday Sagar went to Calcutta when he was only eight.
- (ix) When he had completed his education there he joined the Fort William College as a lecturer.
- (x) His mother sent a letter telling him to go home,

- (xi) Ishwar Chandra Bidya Sagar was born In 1820.
- (xii) He got himself admitted into the Sanskrit College at the age of nine.
- (xiii) Many a great man like Karl Marx, Abraham Lincoln, Walter Whitman, John Ruskin were born in this century.
- (xiv) Subsequently, he was appointed principal of Sanskrit College.

24. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

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

25. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) They gave it food and water and it became tame.
- (ii) The old man told him about his last journey on the sea.
- (iii) One day they saw an albatross.
- (iv) Even the sea was frozen and ice was all around them.
- (v) The albatross is a big sea bird.
- (vi) They had sailed away to the south, he said, until they arrived in the cold grey seas.
- (vii) He had a strange mad look in his eyes.
- (viii) The old sailor sat on a stone outside the church.
- (ix) Suddenly he stopped one of the guests.
- (x) He spoke very strangely that the guest stood still.
- (xi) The marriage ceremony was over and the guests were all going to the feast.
- (xii) He saw people walking past him.
- (xiii) There was a ship, the old sailor began.
- (xiv) The feast began but the guest stood still and listened to the story.

26. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) He saw a big place on the top of the tree.
- (ii) The mother got furious to see it.
- (iii) One day, the widow told him to sell the calf.
- (iv) Once upon a time, there lived a poor widow,

- (v) Next morning, the boy saw a big nut tree beside the window.
- (vi) In the evening, the boy returned home with those pea-nuts.
- (vii) The son was foolish.
- (viii) The boy took the calf to the market.
- (ix) She threw away the pea-nuts out of the window.
- (x) An old man took the calf for three pea-nuts.
- (xi) He climbed up the tree.
- (xii) But he could not sell it.
- (xiii) She had a son.
- (xiv) The calf was their only asset.

27. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) The Olympic Games were named after the town of Olympia in Greece.
- (ii) There were various items including horse race also.
- (iii) For over 1500 years no games were held again.
- (iv) His suggestion was not immediately accepted.
- (v) The Olympic Games went on Greek and Roman times.
- (vi) The sports ground was called the stadium.
- (vii) But in 394 A. D., the Roman Emperor stopped the games.
- (viii) Do you know from where the Olympic Games were originated?
- (ix) The Greek warriors tried to have friendship among them.
- (x) Baron Pierre de Coubertin spread the ancient games among the nations of the world.
- (xi) At last, it was succeeded and the first modern Olympic Games were held in 1896 in Athens.
- (xii) In those days, Greece was divided into many cities and men of different cities used to fight against one another most of the time.
- (xiii) It was in Olympia where the games were first held long before the Christian era began.
- (xiv) Iphitos invited the best athletes from the nearby cities to the valley of Olympia to take part in athletic contests.

28. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) Iphitos's plan worked well.
- (ii) The Greek warriors tried to out do their rivals in friendly games and sports.
- (iii) The Olympic Games were named after the town of Olympia in Greece.
- (iv) It was in Olympia that the games were first held long before the Christian era began.
- (v) He hit upon a plan.
- (vi) He invited the best athletes from the nearby cities to the valley of Olympia to take part in athletic contests.
- (vii) In those days Greece was divided into many cities.
- (viii) Men of different cities used to fight one another most of the time.
- (ix) At first contests included running and leaping, boxing and wrestling, and throwing the discuss and the javelin.
- (x) A man named Iphitos became concerned about such wasteful strifes.
- (xi) Later, contests with horses were introduced.

- (xii) The Olympic Games went on in Greek and Roman times.
- (xiii) But in 394 A.D. the Roman Emperor stopped the games.
- (xiv) The sports ground was called the stadium.

29. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) "I am about to leave you, dear sons. But I have something to say to you."
- (ii) They sowed the grapes seed.
- (iii) They learnt that "Industry is the key to success."
- (iv) They dug out the soil for many times.
- (v) There was a farmer on the deathbed.
- (vi) They returned home angrily.
- (vii) He called his sons to him.
- (viii) They could realise the hidden meaning of their father.
- (ix) They wished happy life for their father.
- (x) "Go to the vineyard and share everything you find there."
- (xi) They went to the vineyard and began to dig out the soil.
- (xii) "There is hidden treasure" they thought.
- (xiii) There was excellent production of grapes.
- (xiv) They were tired and said, "What is here nonsense?"

30. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) By chance it pierced a boy standing in the jungle.
- (ii) The Sultan's hobby was hunting.
- (iii) The boy instantly died.
- (iv) Long ago, there was a Sultan in Bengal.
- (v) One day he was on hunting deer in the jungle.
- (vi) The arrow missed aim.
- (vii) The Quazi called for the Sultan and said, "According to the law of the country, you will be punished. But if you can please the widow by giving compensation for the loss, you may get rid of the due punishment."
- (viii) The widow was very much shocked.
- (ix) He shot an arrow aiming at a fawn.
- (x) His name was Giasuddin Azam.
- (xi) He was the only son of a widow.
- (xii) His capital was at Sonargaon near Dhaka.
- (xiii) She went to the Quazi and complained against the Sultan for justice.
- (xiv) He was a very just and kind ruler.

31. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) It was a long Journey.
- (ii) So he arranged that both of them would ride and lead the camel by turns.
- (iii) The Muslim general said nothing.
- (iv) The ruler said, "Certainly he is not the caliph."
- (v) He wore a plain dress and rode on a camel.
- (vi) Everyday the Christian ruler came out of the holy city and stood on the road to look for the caliph.

- (vii) When the camel drew near, the Muslim general announced the arrival of the caliph.
- (viii) Jerusalem was more than two hundred miles away from Medina.
- (ix) The servant led the camel by holding the rein.
- (x) Now the Muslim general and the Christian ruler were waiting eagerly for the caliph.
- (xi) The Christian ruler at first did not believe him.
- (xii) So the caliph took a servant with him.
- (xiii) At last, after several days the Muslim general and the Christian ruler saw at a distance some one riding a camel.
- (xiv) The caliph thought that it would be very hard with servant to walk along the road in this way.

32. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) One day the farmer was on the point of death.
- (ii) The sons were idle and averse to labour.
- (iii) They lastly understood that labour brings good luck.
- (iv) Once upon a time there lived an old farmer.
- (v) So as soon as the farmer was dead, they came to the vineyard with spades.
- (vi) The farmer had three sons.
- (vii) But he had buried all that he had in the vineyard.
- (viii) They thought that their father had deceived them.
- (ix) The vines yielded plenty of grapes that year.
- (x) The ground was thoroughly cultivated.
- (xi) Then the son realised what treasure their father had buried for them.
- (xii) But they found no treasure.
- (xiii) He called his sons and said that he was departing from the world.
- (xiv) They turned over the soil of the vineyard.

33. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) When he was ten, he was admitted to a local primary school.
- (ii) Kazi Nazrul Islam, our national poet, was born of a poor family in 1899 in the village Churulia of Bardwan in West Bengal.
- (iii) He fled away from his home to Asansol when he was twelve years old and became a baker's boy.
- (iv) He lost his father at the age of eight.
- (v) A Muslim sub-inspector of police took this extra-ordinary boy to his village home.
- (vi) Then he studied at Darirampur High School.
- (vii) At the age of eleven, Nazrul showed his poetic genius.
- (viii) From there Nazrul came back to Asansol and joined a local high school.
- (ix) The First World War broke out in 1914 and he joined the Army at the age of nineteen.
- (x) After the war, he returned from the battle field and began to write poems. His famous poem 'Bidrohi was published in 1920.
- (xi) Even in the Army life he went on composing literary works.

- (xii) He was put into jail for writing 'Agnibina'.
- (xiii) At the age of twenty two, Nazrul edited the bi-weekly paper 'Dhumketu'.
- (xiv) But he did not stop writing.

34. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) They set it on fire.
- (ii) Finally Dr. Zoha was shot in the back at 11 in the morning.
- (iii) Seeing the armed forces taking position. Dr. Zoha came forward.
- (iv) Later he was bayonet charged too.
- (v) Meanwhile, the students doused a parked army jeep with kerosene.
- (vi) The teachers saw this.
- (vii) The armed forces saw the situation.
- (viii) They started to take up position against the students.
- (ix) Then he declared that their bullets would pierce his heart first.
- (x) He requested the armed forces not to open fire on the students.
- (xi) But they did not pay any heed to him.
- (xii) The situation went beyond control.
- (xiii) The agitated students of Rajshahi University started to jump over the locked gate and to scale the wall.
- (xiv) So, they requested the guards on duty to open the gate.

35. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) Akbar defeated Himu in the second battle of Panipath in 1556.
- (ii) After the death of Akbar Jahangir became the Emperor of India.
- (iii) Babar was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India.
- (iv) It is one of the wonders of the world.
- (v) Dhaka was named after him.
- (vi) But his grandson Akbar was the real founder of the Mughal Empire.
- (vii) It looks very nice on moonlit nights.
- (viii) Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal on the grave of his wife Mumtaz Mahal.
- (ix) Dhaka became the capital of Bengal during Jahangir's time.
- (x) Akbar ruled for about 50 years.
- (xi) His wife Nurjahan was a lady able to rule an Empire.
- (xii) It is situated on the Jamuna at Agra.
- (xiii) After the death of Jahangir, his son Shah Jahan ascended the throne of Delhi.
- (xiv) Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the first battle of Panipath in 1526.

36. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) Ismail first received training in vegetable cultivation.
- (ii) He studied up to class eight.
- (iii) Then he got a lease of land in his village and applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivating vegetables.

- (iv) Ismail Hossain came of a poor family.
- (v) Finding no other way he joined the training programme of the Natore Horticulture Center.
- (vi) Poverty then forced him to look for work.
- (vii) He has also been raising hybrid cows for milk as well as to produce manure.
- (viii) Later he bought some land and used it entirely to cultivate cauliflowers.
- (ix) In the same way he made a profit of taka one lakh by cultivating quality cauliflowers the next year.
- (x) He earned taka 25,000 as profit that year.
- (xi) It has been possible through hard labour and systematic cultivation.
- (xii) Now he deserves national recognition for his outstanding success.
- (xiii) Thus Ismail has changed his lot.
- (xiv) He is very happy to be self-sufficient.

37. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) About this time he became acquainted with Elizabeth Berret.
- (ii) They married in 1846.
- (iii) Their relation developed gradually.
- (iv) He was educated at home under his father's guidance.
- (v) Therefore she had to live in Italy all her life for health reasons.
- (vi) On his return, he published his first book of poetry "Paracelsus" in 1835.
- (vii) "Paracelsus" drew the attention of the people.
- (viii) Robert Browning is a famous poet.
- (ix) In 1864 his series of "Men and women" was published.
- (x) Mrs. Elizabeth Berret became physically ill.
- (xi) In 1831 Browning left England and visited Russia.
- (xii) He was born on May 7, 1812.
- (xiii) His father encouraged him to build up his career.
- (xiv) She died at Florence in 1861.

38. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) All now expected that he would punish them severely.
- (ii) Is this the way you kept your word?
- (iii) "I promised," replied the Emperor, "to destroy my enemies".
- (iv) But these men are not longer my enemies. "I have made friends of them".
- (v) Once there was an emperor.
- (vi) But instead of doing so, he treated them with mildness and humanity.
- (vii) "Sir", said his Chief Minister, "You promised to destroy your enemies."
- (viii) Like this Emperor, we also should overcome evil with good.
- (ix) An Emperor was that some of his subjects in a distant province revolted against him.
- (x) "Come then," said he, "follow me and I shall destroy enemies."
- (xi) He marched against the enemies but they submitted on his arrival.
- (xii) "So my promise has not been broken."
- (xiii) And we can turn our enemies into friends by kindness.

(xiv) "But we see that you have pardoned them all and even bestowed favours upon some of them".

39. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

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

40. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) It established his reputation as a great scientist.
- (ii) It became famous.
- (iii) In it he explains cosmology for the general public.
- (iv) He wrote a book, 'A Brief History of Time: From the Big Bangs to the Present Times'.
- (v) He is famous for his investigations into the origins of the universe.
- (vi) He got his Ph. D. in Cosmology from Cambridge University by the time he was 26 years old.
- (vii) He got married in 1963.
- (viii) He is very skilled in Mathematics from an early age.
- (ix) He was also very skilled in theoretical Physics.
- (x) Thus he received the prestigious Albert Einstein Award.
- (xi) He had a brilliant result.
- (xii) So he was able to join Cambridge University as Lucasian Professor of Mathematics.
- (xiii) He is considered the greatest Physicist after Einstein.
- (xiv) Stephen Hawking was born in an educated family.

41. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) His family used to cultivate tobacco in their estates in Virginia.
- (ii) George Washington was the first President of the U.S.A.
- (iii) When George Washington was twenty years old, he took over these estates and lived a comfortable life.
- (iv) In 1752 France and Britain started war.
- (v) Then George Washington left his estates and joined the English forces.

- (vi) He soon made a good name for himself as a brilliant officer.
- (vii) He was born in 1732 in Virginia.
- (viii) When England and France made peace he went to his home of Virginia to live happily.
- (ix) In 1775 some English troops were attacked and a war broke out.
- (x) Thirteen colonies joined into a Congress in 1774.
- (xi) In 1773 the unpleasant incident known as Boston Tea Party took place between the Americans and the British.
- (xii) Peace treaty was signed between America and Britain In 1783.
- (xiii) In 1776 the colonies formally declared themselves Independent.
- (xiv) In 1789 Washington became the first President of the United States.

42. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

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

43. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) He thought that the purse had been stolen by someone of his servants.
- (ii) One day a rich man lost his purse.
- (iii) The servant who stole the purse reduced the length of his stick by an inch.
- (iv) He made a complaint before the judge.
- (v) All of them denied the charge.
- (vi) The judge also told that the stick of the thief would increase in an inch.
- (vii) He gave all of them the sticks of equal length and asked to submit the sticks on the following day.
- (viii) The judge summoned all the servants.
- (ix) All the servants went home and kept their stick as it was.
- (x) He could not detect the actual thief.
- (xi) One stick was found shorter by an inch.
- (xii) Next day all the servants submitted their sticks to the judge.

(xiii) The thief was easily detected and sent to jail thereby.

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

44. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) At the age of twenty one, he graduated from the Federal Institute.

(ii) He obtained his doctorate in 1905 A. D.

(iii) He was born of Jewish parents in Germany, In 1879 A. D.

(iv) But he resigned the post of the University of Zurich,

(v) It was in Zurich.

(vi) At the request of a group of scientists, he wrote to the American President Roosevelt to use atomic energy in bombs.

(vii) When Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in 1933. Einstein was in America as a visiting professor.

(viii) Einstein became famous for his Theory of Relativity.

(ix) For Hitler's cruelty to the Jews, he didn't return to his homeland.

(x) He received Nobel Prize in physics in 1921 A. D.

(xi) Albert Einstein was one of the greatest scientists of modern age.

(xii) He resigned the post to become a full professor at a German university.

(xiii) Four years after his doctorate, he took the post of Associate Professor at the University of Zurich.

(xiv) Two years later, he joined a service in Barn.

45. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

(i) One night there was a terrible storm and a ship was wrecked on the rocks.

(ii) All night long the waves were beating on the ship and breaking it up and it did not seem that anybody could be left alive.

(iii) So she persuaded her father to go to their rescue.

(iv) However, when morning came, Grace Darling could see that a few people were on the ship and waving for help.

(v) All she wanted to do was to save the poor people on the wreck.

(vi) Grace Darling was a very brave girl.

(vii) The sea was so rough that the lighthouse-keeper could not take the boat out to rescue those on board.

(viii) She lived in a lighthouse with her father.

(ix) But at last Grace and her father succeeded in taking the few remaining sailors and passengers to the lighthouse.

(x) It was not easy to get them on board the little boat, because they were nearly frozen and could hardly move.

(xi) It was owing to Grace Darling's great courage that these lives were saved.

(xii) In the end, after a hard struggle she and her father reached them.

(xiii) She did not think of her own danger.

(xiv) Though she was only a young girl, she went with him and helped him to row.

46. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) "He looks strange", said one fox. "And foolish too", said another.
- (ii) Once upon a time there lived a very clever fox in a jungle.
- (iii) "Dear friends I have discovered that we don't need our tails. In fact they're useless. They are ugly and dirty. Look I've cut mine off."
- (iv) He felt very sad and ashamed.
- (v) "You didn't use a knife", said the Wise Old Fox, "You fell into a trap and lost your tail."
- (vi) Then he had a good idea. "I'm going to ask all the foxes to come to a meeting in the jungle," he said to himself.
- (vii) "Look here is a knife. I have used it myself. Now you can use it too. You will look nice and clean too."
- (viii) "Yes we do" they all replied.
- (ix) Without his tail Mr. Fox looked very strange and foolish.
- (x) "Now listen, my friends," he said in the meeting "Why have I asked you to come here? It's because I've made a very good discovery. Do you want to know about it?"
- (xi) "What am I going to do?" he cried.
- (xii) Now you want us to lose our tails.
- (xiii) Look, my brothers does Mr. Fox look beautiful?
- (xiv) One day when Mr. Fox was walking through the jungle he fell into a trap and thus lost his tail.

47. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) They lived in countryside.
- (ii) Fleming helped in sheep rearing even when he was not old enough to go to school.
- (iii) Alexander Fleming was born in 1881 in Scotland.
- (iv) His parents were farmers.
- (v) Fleming was seven among the eight children of his parents.
- (vi) When he was five years old he started going to the neighbourhood school.
- (vii) Classes were usually held by the bank of the nearby river.
- (viii) This school had only about fifteen students and one teacher.
- (ix) Everything in this school was quite informal.
- (x) When Fleming was ten, he moved to a bigger school at Danvel.
- (xi) But Fleming, the future scientist, loved every minute of his daily walk.
- (xii) He had to walk four miles everyday.
- (xiii) It was four miles away from his first school.
- (xiv) It was quite tiring.

48. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) He used to tell stories to the people of the village.
- (ii) His name was Nambi.
- (iii) He never spoke in the rest of his life.
- (iv) He lived in a temple at the edge of the village.
- (v) Before telling a story, he used to lit a lamp in the niche of the tree.
- (vi) He passed his daytime under the banyan tree in front of the temple.
- (vii) There was a village named Somal.

- (viii) One day he could not continue his story.
- (ix) After a few days he called all the villagers and told them something.
- (x) He was so ignorant that he could not tell his age.
- (xi) The villagers were enchanted by a man.
- (xii) It was a remote village.
- (xiii) But he could make up stories.
- (xiv) His stories were of great interest.

49. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) He did not like the hard and fast rules of schools.
- (ii) He was born at a village in Kishoreganj in 1914.
- (iii) So, he drew pictures secretly.
- (iv) Do you know Joynul Abedin?
- (v) His father Tamij Uddin was a police officer.
- (vi) He was awarded gold medal in All India Art Exhibition.
- (vii) His name and fame spread all over the world.
- (viii) In 1938, he became first class first in the Art College.
- (ix) At the age of fifteen, he went to Kolkata.
- (x) He breathed his last on May 28, 1976.
- (xi) At the age of nineteen he got himself admitted into Kolkata Govt. Art College.
- (xii) He drew a lot of pictures of famine during the Second World War in 1939.
- (xiii) He was in search of an art school there.
- (xiv) His pictures were internationally praised.

50. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) He observed the ways of the players.
- (ii) The boy's name was William Shakespeare.
- (iii) He got work in a theatre company.
- (iv) Others say that he was a school master.
- (v) He was a successful businessman.
- (vi) In the town of Stratford, in the days of Queen Elizabeth I, there might have been a bright eyed boy of nine or ten making his way to Grammar School.
- (vii) We know that he married Anne Hathway.
- (viii) When he was still a young man, Shakespeare left his wife and family and went to London.
- (ix) After he left school, he became a lawyer's clerk.
- (x) His mother's name was Mary Arden.
- (xi) So the boy had the best education that could be given him in the town.
- (xii) Again we are told that he was apprenticed to a butcher.
- (xiii) Shakespeare's father was a well-to-do citizen of Stratford.
- (xiv) Strange to say that we do not know much about Shakespeare's early life.

51. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) She started her life in Calcutta as a teacher in a convent school.

- (ii) Mother Teresa was a dedicated soul.
- (iii) It became the shelter for the sufferers.
- (iv) Her earlier name was Agnes.
- (v) She came to India in 1928 for serving the people.
- (vi) At eighteen she decided to become a nun.
- (vii) She was born in 1910 at Skopje, a small village in Yugoslavia.
- (viii) Then she became an Indian citizen.
- (ix) She was an Albanian by birth but she became an Indian.
- (x) She began to render service to the down trodden.
- (xi) She was awarded the Nobel Prize for peace in 1979.
- (xii) She established Nirmal Hriday at Kalighat in Calcutta.
- (xiii) Her activities spread all over the world.
- (xiv) During this period she was left for the poor.

52. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) The Negro said, "You now see how all men are servants to one another, I am serving the beggar and you are serving me".
- (ii) There was an African King.
- (iii) One day, an old Negro came to him.
- (iv) He was very proud.
- (v) The Negro laughed merrily.
- (vi) "Let me go and give the poor man something to eat", said the Negro.
- (vii) "What happened?" asked the King,
- (viii) The Negro said to the King, "All men are servants to one another".
- (ix) The Negro said, "Very well".
- (x) "So I am your servant, am I?" said the King.
- (xi) But as he went towards the beggar, his walking stick dropped from his hand.
- (xii) Just then a beggar came.
- (xiii) The King picked it up and handed it back to the Negro.
- (xiv) "Prove it before sunset or I will kill you."

53. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) These young people learnt from the great teacher such knowledge as is remembered even today all over the world.
- (ii) They were also jealous of the great popularity of Socrates among people.
- (iii) One of the charges was that he was educating the traitors.
- (iv) So they plotted to get rid of him.
- (v) Another charge was that he was corrupting the young men of the city of Athens.
- (vi) Socrates soon became very popular.
- (vii) They were men in authority with great influence.
- (viii) Young men gathered round him.
- (ix) Now there were some people in Athens who did not like his teachings.
- (x) These people brought some charges against Socrates.
- (xi) Socrates was never tired of teaching them.
- (xii) They turned against him and became his bitter enemies.
- (xiii) So Socrates was arrested and put on trial.

(xiv) Some of the youths became very devoted to him.

54. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) "Good day, Mr. Corporal. Next time when you have too few men for this kind of work, send for the Commander-in-Chief."
- (ii) There were too few men for the work.
- (iii) "Hello." he said to the Corporal, "Why don't you give your men a hand to get that beam up?"
- (iv) "Don't you know that I am a Corporal?" was the reply.
- (v) Presently an officer, not in uniform, rode up.
- (vi) "And I shall be happy to help you again."
- (vii) When the beam had been put to its place, he made a low bow to the Corporal.
- (viii) It was Washington himself.
- (ix) He then got down from his horse and joined the men.
- (x) He worked till the sweat came down his face.
- (xi) He did nothing but stood by and shouted orders.
- (xii) In the American War of Independence, a Corporal and a party of soldiers were sent to raise a heavy beam for a battery.
- (xiii) But the Corporal was full of his dignity.
- (xiv) "Are you?" said the officer.

55. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) Sometimes it was difficult to satisfy him with answers.
- (ii) His father got angry for this kind of activity.
- (iii) People soon got tired when they talked to him.
- (iv) Because he always asked, "Why, why, why."
- (v) He was born in a village of Milan in the United States of America on the 11th of February, 1847.
- (vi) The boy often undertook some risky adventures.
- (vii) He was Thomas Alva Edison.
- (viii) He was very inquisitive about things around him.
- (ix) But at the same time he was proud of the young boy.
- (x) But there was only one person who did never feel annoyed with the boy.
- (xi) For example, once the boy set his father's barn on fire only to see how it could burn.
- (xii) Do you know who this boy was?
- (xiii) And that person was his loving mother.
- (xiv) A young boy of six or seven became the subject of talk in a village.

56. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) He tried to give Jagadish the best education then available in India.
- (ii) Jagadish was posted to the Presidency College as a Professor of physics.
- (iii) Jagadishchandra Bose was a true son of Bangladesh.
- (iv) His father, Bhagabanchandra was a Deputy Magistrate.

- (v) This was a vital step in his career.
- (vi) J.C. Bose was born in the district of Dhaka on November 30, 1858.
- (vii) At an early age he sent him to Kolkata St. Xavier's School.
- (viii) He was noted for his independence of character and love for the common people of Bengal.
- (ix) Jagadish had no hesitation in refusing this offer with contempt.
- (x) Here he came under the influence of Father Lafont, a great scientist.
- (xi) When Jagadish returned to India, he was offered a post in the Provincial Education Service, because he was not considered eligible for the higher service.
- (xii) After graduation, Jagadish proceeded to England and joined Christ Church College, Cambridge.
- (xiii) Jagadish Bose died in 1937, bequeathing his entire wealth and property to the service of science and humanity.
- (xiv) Here he served without a break for thirty years.

57. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) "But do you know our Eiffel Tower was built in only one month?" said the Frenchman.
- (ii) They hired a taxi and began their journey.
- (iii) "O great!" The Frenchman was astonished to hear this,
- (iv) Once an American, a Frenchman and an Englishman had been to Mexico City, the capital of Mexico.
- (v) The Englishman asked the Mexican driver, "What's that"?
- (vi) "Yes, being Ok. It was not there yesterday."
- (vii) "What a great interest!" said the Englishman.
- (viii) They said eagerly, "Let us enjoy the sight seeing."
- (ix) They were passing along the road adjacent to a tall building.
- (x) "Are you speaking having sense?"
- (xi) "I do not know", answered the driver.
- (xii) "Do you know Buckingham Palace in London was built in only two weeks?" the Englishman asked with pride.
- (xiii) So, he said to others, "Do you know that the Empire State Building was built in three months?"
- (xiv) The American was proud of the tall buildings of New York.

58. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) She therefore looked upon him as an honest and faithful boy and was highly pleased with him.
- (ii) He saw the beautiful things in the room.
- (iii) He was always at the lady's command.
- (iv) One day it so happened that the boy was quite alone at the lady's dressing room.
- (v) The boy appeared smart, diligent, mild and well-behaved.
- (vi) A good watch set with diamond caught his eyes.
- (vii) One day a young boy came to the house of a rich lady.
- (viii) So the lady engaged him to work at her house without investigation.

- (ix) He saw that there was none in the room.
- (x) He then looked about.
- (xi) He offered to work as a servant.
- (xii) A wish arose in his mind "Ah if I had such a one!"
- (xiii) He eagerly took it in his hand.
- (xiv) She also found him working hard and doing his duties honestly and faithfully.

59. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) Patients used to come to him from far and near for treatment.
- (ii) He could treat the boil in three ways.
- (iii) Finding no other way the poor people called in him.
- (iv) Then he prided himself on his success.
- (v) Some of his patients were cured.
- (vi) Once there lived a shrewd barber in a village.
- (vii) He would operate boils with his razor.
- (viii) They complained of this and that.
- (ix) The barber pretended to know everything.
- (x) He was a false doctor.
- (xi) Cutting boils was to him very simple.
- (xii) The patients would cry aloud in pain.
- (xiii) The barber treated them in their illness.
- (xiv) He was a specialist in treating boils.

60. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) A rich neighbour of his was a banker.
- (ii) But alas! He buried his happiness with it too.
- (iii) "Sir I live from hand to mouth."
- (iv) Once there lived a happy cobbler.
- (v) The banker one day said to him.-
- (vi) He passed his days in working and singing from morning till night.
- (vii) "How much a year do you earn?"
- (viii) The cobbler laughed and said.
- (ix) Each day somehow brings its meal and I am happy.
- (x) The banker then said, "I have resolved to place you above the fear of want."
- (xi) The cobbler had never seen so much money at a time in his life before.
- (xii) He gave him one thousand pounds,
- (xiii) He buried the money in the earth.
- (xiv) He said to preserve the pounds carefully and use in time of need.

61. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) Jack and his mother could have lived on that money for some weeks.
- (ii) And the day came when that cow stopped giving milk.
- (iii) His mother instructed him to get as much money as he could.
- (iv) Jack certainly wasn't rich.

- (v) But that wasn't the way it worked out.
- (vi) In those days you could buy a whole sack of beans for two pence farthing.
- (vii) All that he and his poor mother had in the world was one cow.
- (viii) Jack's mother decided to sell the cow.
- (ix) Then they would have been penniless again.
- (x) And they were rather dry up beans.
- (xi) On the way to market Jack met a funny old man.
- (xii) The little old man said that they were magic beans.
- (xiii) He offered him five beans for his cow.
- (xiv) Five beans weren't worth much more than a sneeze.

62. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) However, Cordelia just stood there and said nothing.
- (ii) She was the youngest and favourite daughter.
- (iii) She declared, "Sir, I love you as much as my sister does."
- (iv) "Nothing will come of nothing", he said sternly.
- (v) Regan's answer pleased the old king.
- (vi) And he gave her also a third of his kingdom.
- (vii) Then it was the turn of Cordelia to speak.
- (viii) Regan was the wife of the Duke of Cornwall.
- (ix) The king was astonished at the answer.
- (x) "How much do you love me?"-Lear asked his second daughter, Regan.
- (xi) "Well", the king said to her, "What can you say Cordelia?"
- (xii) "Nothing", she answered.
- (xiii) King Lear expected her to speak even more laughingly than her sisters had done.
- (xiv) My love for you will never change.

63. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) The battle took place in time.
- (ii) Gazi Salahuddin was a great warrior.
- (iii) Jerusalem was a holy place for the Muslims.
- (iv) But Richard still continued fighting on foot.
- (v) A crusade took place between the Muslims and the Christians.
- (vi) It gave a piercing neigh and the horse died on the spot.
- (vii) It was holy for Christians too.
- (viii) Suddenly an arrow hit Richard's horse.
- (ix) He was a great ruler too.
- (x) Both the Muslims and Christians were fighting fiercely.
- (xi) On the other hand, Richard led the Christian side.
- (xii) He had led the Muslims.
- (xiii) He was a general and a great warrior too.
- (xiv) He was the king of England.

64. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) The highest camp was set up at 27,000 feet.
- (ii) They must have felt excited when they stood there.

- (iii) The expedition set out on March 10.
- (iv) Some of them had to be abandoned.
- (v) They went up and up.
- (vi) They have gone down in history as the conquerors of the highest mounts in the world.
- (vii) Sir Edmund Hillary from New Zealand and his companion Tenzing Nork from Nepal led an expedition in 1953.
- (viii) Many expeditions had been led to conquer Mount Everest.
- (ix) As the climbers were going up, they set up camps at different places.
- (x) Many climbers who took part in them lost their lives.
- (xi) Only Hillary and Tenzing reached that height.
- (xii) They left some of their men and supplies in those camps.
- (xiii) After two months of difficult and dangerous climbing, they succeeded in reaching the top on 10 May.
- (xiv) But the top was still 2000 feet away.

65. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) Once an enemy sent two snakes to eat him.
- (ii) He lived in a country called Greece.
- (iii) Hercules woke up.
- (iv) Then they could not bite him.
- (v) He squeezed and squeezed with his strong wrists.
- (vi) Hercules was the strongest man in the world.
- (vii) They crept into his room while he was asleep.
- (viii) Hercules thus showed his strength from his early days.
- (ix) Once he annoyed the king of that country.
- (x) When he was a baby, he was very strong.
- (xi) But he dared not kill him.
- (xii) When he became young he also showed much strength.
- (xiii) The snakes were dead.
- (xiv) He held the throats of the snakes in his hands.

66. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) For many weeks all went well.
- (ii) What happened to his shipmates, he never knew.
- (iii) He discovered that his hands and feet were fastened down.
- (iv) When he was offered the position of ship's doctor, he accepted it gladly.
- (v) He woke up and tried to stand up.
- (vi) He dragged himself up on the shore and fell into a deep sleep.
- (vii) But one day a terrible storm arose,
- (viii) Doctor Lemuel Gulliver always loved adventure.
- (ix) Then he was horrified to feel some small creatures creeping along his left leg up to his chest.
- (x) The 'Antelope' was caught in the waves and sank.
- (xi) But he could not move.

- (xii) One fine morning in May 1699, the young doctor boarded the sailing ship 'Antelope'.
- (xiii) He slept for a long time.
- (xiv) But he himself managed to swim to an island.

67. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) But sometimes he can make you laugh.
- (ii) He doesn't like people who talk too much.
- (iii) He is in his fifties and loves to eat.
- (iv) He is a serious person.
- (v) Mr. Robertson is a lawyer.
- (vi) He says it makes him look important.
- (vii) He himself prefers to speak very little.
- (viii) He has a snub nose and a square chin.
- (ix) He doesn't have a lot of hair on his head.
- (x) He doesn't have a beard.
- (xi) His hair is not straight but curly.
- (xii) But he has an enormous moustache of which he is very proud.
- (xiii) But he isn't bald either.
- (xiv) In fact trying out different types of food is one of his favourite hobbies.

68. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) Just 76 hours later they were orbiting the moon.
- (ii) They were sitting on the top of a rocket that was 36-storey high.
- (iii) Three American astronauts were waiting in a spaceship called Apollo-11.
- (iv) They travelled at great speed.
- (v) At first, Neil Armstrong touched on the ground of the moon.
- (vi) The astronauts were Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins.
- (vii) Finally the dream came true.
- (viii) Their destination was the moon, a quarter of a million miles away.
- (ix) Mr. Armstrong was really excited to see the moon.
- (x) The astronauts were about to go on a great journey.
- (xi) It was really unbelievable.
- (xii) It was July 20, 1969.
- (xiii) The final countdown began, five-four-three-two-one.
- (xiv) Then the astronauts fired the rockets and blasted off into the outer space.

69. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) He travelled for more than thirty years visiting many Asian and African countries.
- (ii) He boarded a ship for Chittagong.
- (iii) Outside the town of Sylhet two persons met him.
- (iv) Ibn-I-Batuta became very pleased hearing it.
- (v) It took him almost six months to reach Chittagong.
- (vi) They said that they were sent by Shah Jalal to receive him.
- (vii) From there he had to walk for another month to reach Sylhet.

- (viii) You might have heard the name of Marco Polo.
- (ix) Ibn-I-Batuta was a great Muslim explorer.
- (x) Once on a voyage to China he lost his way and found himself in the Maldiv Islands.
- (xi) He was a native of Morocco and lived in the 14th century.
- (xii) He wrote down all that he saw.
- (xiii) He heard the name of Shah Jalal of Sylhet and decided to visit him.
- (xiv) Ibn-I-Batuta travelled even more than Marco Polo.

70. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) She could not speak.
- (ii) His friends also tried but failed.
- (iii) Doctors told him to try to make her laugh.
- (iv) The man became delighted.
- (v) There lived a rich man who had only one child.
- (vi) None could make her laugh.
- (vii) He ordered the boy to come near him.
- (viii) One evening the girl and her father were walking in the garden.
- (ix) The father tried his best.
- (x) He asked the boy why he was carrying it on his back.
- (xi) Seeing it the girl began to laugh.
- (xii) She was very lovely and beautiful.
- (xiii) But she always remained worried.
- (xiv) Suddenly they saw a boy carrying something.

71. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) The Queen of Sheba heard about the name and fame of King Solomon.
- (ii) She also brought with her some artificial flowers.
- (iii) So, the Queen came to King Solomon's palace.
- (iv) Many years ago there lived a king named Solomon.
- (v) Among them there were some real flowers also.
- (vi) The flowers were beautiful and looked alike.
- (vii) At once he realized those flowers to be real.
- (viii) He was very wise and helped people in many ways.
- (ix) She could not believe that he was so wise and wealthy.
- (x) The Queen brought with her hundred servants who carried many fine presents.
- (xi) The Queen asked the courtiers to find out the real ones.
- (xii) King Solomon watched some bees flying over some flowers.
- (xiii) She decided to visit his country and meet him personally.
- (xiv) They failed to differentiate.

72. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) Beneath it there showed dark eyes with long lashes and lineaments of perfect beauty.
- (ii) By Allah thought the porter, "This is surely my lucky day!"

- (iii) At once the porter took up his basket and followed her, thinking to himself.
- (iv) One day as he sat in the market place leaning idly against his basket, a young woman stopped before him.
- (v) Lift up your basket porter, she said in a sweet voice, and follow me.
- (vi) She was dressed in rare silks and cloaked in a gold embroidered mantle of Mosul brocade.
- (vii) Once upon a time there lived a young bachelor in the city of Baghdad, who was by trade a porter.
- (viii) He took up his basket and followed her until she stopped at a fruiterer's.
- (ix) "This is indeed a blessed day!", Until she stopped at the door of a house and knocked.
- (x) She bought Syrian apples and Ottoman quinces.
- (xi) The door was opened by a Christian.
- (xii) Then she gently raised her veil.
- (xiii) She bought a measure of olives and two casks of wine from the Christian.
- (xiv) These she put into the basket and said to the porter 'follow me'.

73. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) He also published "Idanre and Other Poems" in 1964.
- (ii) He returned to Ibadan in 1960.
- (iii) His first novel was published in 1964.
- (iv) He was also educated in Leeds University, England.
- (v) In his comedy he shows the western civilization as a threat to individuality.
- (vi) His play "A Dance of the Forests" was performed after his return.
- (vii) He was educated in Ibadan University, Nigeria.
- (viii) Wole Soyinka is a Nigerian playwright and poet.
- (ix) He became the director of the School of Drama at the University of Ibadan in 1969.
- (x) He studied the theatre in London,
- (xi) He was born in Abelkoto in 1934.
- (xii) His play "The Invention" was published in London,
- (xiii) His final work was "The Road".
- (xiv) "The Lion and the Jewel"—a satirical comedy was published in 1963.

74. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) All his various adventures led him to the conclusion that all women were essentially evil and ought to be killed.
- (ii) When the king was convinced of her faithlessness he was filled with grief and anger.
- (iii) So he returned to his kingdom with the intention of killing as many women as he could.
- (iv) He was greatly attached to his beautiful and gifted queen.
- (v) He killed the queen and the man she was in love with.
- (vi) He trusted her in a great measure.
- (vii) There was once a king in Persia called Shahryar.
- (viii) He compelled his courtiers to supply him with a beautiful girl to be his bride.

- (ix) But the queen was an unprincipled woman and was habitually unfaithful to her husband during his absence from home.
- (x) With a view to mitigating his sorrow he left his kingdom and began to travel about the foreign countries.
- (xi) He would then marry the girl and cut off her head the next morning.
- (xii) The process of marrying a girl one day and killing her the next day continued for a long time.
- (xiii) At last the king became disappointed.
- (xiv) All parents with grown-up daughters were fleeing from the capital.

Textual Word Meaning

A

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-1, L-1	Awfully	প্রচণ্ডভাবে	extremely, very	fearfully
	Appear	মনে হওয়া	seem	Come into sight
	Annual	বার্ষিক	yearly	final of anything
U-1, L-2	Ankle	গোড়ালী	A place in a foot	joint connecting the foot with the leg
	Adult	বয়স্ক	grown-up, mature,	a grown-up person
U-1, L-5	Association	সংগঠন	company, organization	group organized for a joint purpose;
U-3, L-1	Acquisition	অর্জন	obtaining	thing acquired
	Annoy	বিরক্ত হওয়া বা করা	vex, irritate	to make sb angry
U-4, L-1	Amuse	আনন্দ দেয়া	please, delight	cause to laugh or smile
	Accord	সম্মতি	agreement	be in harmony,
	Arrangement	ব্যবস্থা	measures, settlement	a plan or preparation that you make so that sth can happen
	Acrobat	কসরতবীদ	gymnast	one who can do clever things with his body
U-6, L-1	Altering	আংশিক পরিবর্তন শীল	varying, changing, shifting	to become different
U-6, L-3	Alarming	ভয়াবহ আতঙ্কজনক	disturbing, shocking,	Causing worry and fear
	Affected	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত, আক্রান্ত	harmed, infected	not natural or sincere
U-6, L-4	Accelerate	ত্বরান্বিত করা	expedite	to make sth happen faster
U-6, L-5	Avoidable	পরিহারযোগ্য	preventable, stoppable	that can be prevented.
U-7, L-2	Awareness	সচেতনতা, মনোযোগ	attention, consciousness	Knowing that sth exists.
U-7, L-5	Alarm	সতর্ক সংকেত	signal, warning	a device that warns people of a particular danger
	Adequate	পর্যাপ্ত	sufficient	enough in quantity
U-8, L-3	Average	গড়	mean, medium	calculated by adding several amounts together and dividing the total by the number.
	Ahead	সামনে,	in advance, in	further forward in space

U-9, L-1		আগে	front, forward	or time.
	Attitude	ভঙ্গি, আচরণ, মনোভাব	approach, aspect, behaviour,	the way you behave towards sb/sth.
	Among	মধ্যে, পরিবেষ্টিত	in the midst of	in the middle of sb/sth, surrounded by sb/sth.
	Article	দৈনিক বা সাময়িক পত্রিকায় প্রকাশিত রচনা	item, object, thing, writing	a piece of writing about a particular subject in a newspaper or magazine.
U-9, L-3	Afford	সামর্থ্য থাকা বা হওয়া	provide	be able to
	Available	পাওয়া যায় এমন, গ্রহণযোগ্য লভ্য, উপস্থিত	accessible, at hand, convenient,	(of things) that you can get, buy or find
U-10, L-1	Addiction	আসক্তি, মাদকাসক্তি	compulsion, dependence, habit, fixation, obsession	the condition of being addicted
	Add	যোগ করা, সংযুক্ত করা	attach, combine, join, integrate, unite	to put sth along with sth to increase in size or number.
U-10, L-1	Assault	আঘাত, হামলা	abuse, violate, attack	act of attacking, act of criticizing.
	Aggressive	আক্রমণাত্মক, বাগড়াটে, আগ্রাসী	antagonistic, assertive, destructive	ready to attack
U-10, L-4	Appeal	সনির্বন্ধ আবেদন করা, আকর্ষণ করা	application, call, cry, plea, prayer, request	request earnestly
U-11, L-1	Appropriate	যথাযথ, মানানসই	applicable, fit, correct, proper, right, suitable	fit
	Apart	দূরে, একদিকে, ছাড়া, ব্যতিরেকে	at a distance	aside
	Away	দূরে, অন্যত্র	not here	at a distance from
U-11, L-7	Audience	শ্রোতামণ্ডলী, পাঠকসমাজ	assembly, crowd, listeners, gathering,	the number of people who watch or listen to the same thing.

			spectators, viewers	
	Aspect	রূপ, চেহারা, দৃষ্টিকোণ	angle, attribute, characteristic, circumstance, attitude, expression	angle of vision
U-12, L-1	Attain	সফলকাম হওয়া, লক্ষ্যে পৌছানো, সম্পাদন করা	accomplish, achieve, acquire, earn, fulfill, gain, get, obtain,	to achieve, to accomplish.
U-12, L-1	agitate	উত্তেজিত বা বিম্বুদ্ধ করা	excite	to create excitement
U-12, L-3	aback	পশ্চাদিকে		backwards
	admiration	মুগ্ধভাবে প্রসংশা করা	high regard, praise	to regard with wonder and pleasure
U-12, L-4	Aspiration	ব্যাকুল বাসনা	aim, ambition, craving, desire, dream, goal,	eager desire
	Assign	কর্মদির দায়িত্ব অর্পন করা	allocate	to engage somebody to do something
U-13, L-3	Ails	কষ্ট দেওয়া, অসুস্থ হওয়া	Troubles, afflicts, pains	to cause problem for somebody.
U-13, L-6	Approximately	প্রায় সঠিক পরিমাণ, নিকটবর্তী, প্রায়	About, around, some	Fairly correct, near to the actual
U-13, L-6	Adequate	পর্যাপ্ত, যথেষ্ট	Decent, enough, fair to middling, passable	Sufficient, satisfactory
U-14, L-3	Acknowledge	স্বীকার করা, সত্যতা, প্রাপ্তি স্বীকার করা	Admit, cite, know, mention, notice, receipt, recognize	Recognize, accept the truth
U-15, L-2	Attribute	আরোপ করা	Ascribe, assign, impute,	to say or believe that sb is responsible for doing sth.
	Acquisition	গ্রহণ, অর্জন	Accomplishment, acquirement, attainment,	Acquiring or being acquired
	Adopt	পোষ্য গ্রহণ করা, দত্তক নেওয়া, অবলম্বন করা	Acquire, assume, take in, borrow, take over	Legally take (a person) into a relationship

U-15, L-3	Attend	মনোযোগ দেওয়া, যত্নবান হওয়া	Accompany, assist,	to pay attention to what sombdoy is saying etc.
U-15, L-6	Aware	সচেতন, অবহিত, সাবধান	Consciousness, knowingness	Conscious, having knowledge
	Affect	প্রভাবিত করা, ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত করা	Impact, impress, involve	Attack, move emotionally
	Assist	সাহায্য করা	assistance, attend	Help
U-17, L-3	A n g e r	রাগ	Furry, Rager, Temper	extreme or passionate displeasure
U-17, L-5	Application	আবেদন, প্রয়োগ	Appeal, Study,	formal request.
U-17, L-6	Advantage	সুবিধা, সুযোগ	Benefit, Service,	beneficial feature
U-17, L-7	Ancient	প্রাচীন	Obsolete, Old,	of long ago
U-18, L-1	Answer	উত্তর দেওয়া	Fulfl, Reply to	something said or done in reaction to a question
U-18, L-1	Attention	মনোযোগ	Care, Observation	act or faculty of applying one's mind;
U-18, L-1	Attractive	আকর্ষণীয়	Lovely, Sweet, Pulling	good-looking
U-18, L-3	Achievement	অর্জন	Deed, Feat, Work, Exploit	act of achieving.
U-18, L-5	Appreciate	সঠিকভাবে মূল্যায়ন করা	Value, Respect, Esteem	esteem highly
U-18, L-6	Afflict	কষ্ট দেওয়া	Agonies, Distress, Exercise	distress physically or mentally
U-20, L-2	Acclaim	স্বাগত জানানো	celebrate, welcome	welcome or applaud enthusiastically.
U-20, L-3	Affluent	ধনী, স্বচ্ছল	Moneyed, rich, wealthy	wealthy, rich.
U-21, L-1	Aspects	দিক, দৃশ্য	Attitude, view point	viewpoint, feature, etc. to be considered
U-21, L-2	Amenities	জিনিসপত্র	goods, facilities	pleasant or useful feature or facility.
U-21,	Amenable	নিয়ন্ত্রিত	agreeable,	answerable to law

L-3		হতে আগ্রহী	willing	
U-24, L-4	Assign	দায়িত্ব দেয়া	give, allot, allocate	to allot as a share or responsibility.

B

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-1, L-1	Boring	বিরজিকর	dull, prosaic,	tiresome
	Beck and call	আজ্ঞাবহ	Obeying, obedient	to obey one's order
	Bright	উজ্জ্বল	shining,	cheerful
U-1, L-3	Beautiful	সুন্দর	pretty, handsome, gorgeous	having beauty
	Breath	শ্বাস-প্রশ্বাস নেয়া	whiff	respiration of air,
	Burial	কবর দেয়া	put/hide in ground	act of burying a dead body
U-6, L-1	Biosphere	জীবমণ্ডল, প্রাণীমন্ডল,	animal world	The part of the earth surface and atmosphere in which plants and animals can live.
U-6, L-2	Balance	তুলাদণ্ড	equity, level	Different things exist in equal
	Belch	উদ্বীর্ণন করা	emit, release, discharge	to let air come up noisily from your stomach.
U-6, L-7	Biodegrad able	ব্যাকটেরিয়ার মাধ্যমে অংশসমূহে বিচ্ছিন্ন করা যায় এমন।	materials; chemicals etc. that are changed naturally.	as substance or chemical that is biodegradable can be changed to a harmless natural state by the action of bacteria.
U-7, L-4	Burnable	দহনযোগ্য, দাহ্য	flammable, lightable,	Things which can produce flames and heat by burning.
	Brunt	ধকল বা আঘাত	Pressure	to receive the huge force of sth unpleasant.
U-9, L-1	Benifit	উপকার, লাভ, সুবিধা, সুফল	advantage	an advantage that sth gives or sth has
	Broaden	বিস্তৃত করা বা হওয়া	widen out	to become widen to increase
U-10, L-1	Brand	প্রস্তুতকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানের চিহ্নযুক্ত বিশেষ ধরনের পণ্য	trademark	a type of product made by a company
	Breath	শ্বাস প্রশ্বাস	expiration, inhalation, respiration, air, gas, inspiration,	the air drawn into and expelled from the lungs

U-11, L-7	Blasphemy	অর্ধামিকের ন্যায় কথাবার্তা	wickedness	to talk impiously
U-12, L-4	Behind	পিছনের দিক	at the back	at the back of
	Basement	ভিত্তি	underground room	foundation
U-13, L-3	Barely	অনাবৃতভাবে, প্রায়শূণ্যভাবে	Hardly, scantily, scarcely	Scarcely (barely escaped), scantily
U-15, L-2	Basic	ভিত্তিক, মৌলিক, প্রাথমিক	Beginning, introductory, primary, basal	serving as a base; fundamental.
U-15, L-3	Beneficial	লাভজনক, মঙ্গলকর	Good, salutary	advantageous; having benefits.
U-17, L-6	Base	ভিত্তি	Established, Foundation, Basis	a part supporting from beneath or serving as a foundation
U-17, L-5	Busy	ব্যস্ত, কর্মরত	Employment, Engaged,	occupied or engaged in work etc
U-17, L-2	Beauty	সৌন্দর্য	Adornment, Attractiveness,	that pleases the senses
U-20, L-4	Bunch	গুচ্ছ	group, gang	things gathered together.
	Bewilder	অবাক করা	confuse, puzzle	perplex, confuse.
U-21, L-4	Brotherhood	ভ্রাতৃত্ববোধ	fraternity	relationship between brothers.
U-21, L-5	Business	ব্যবসা	activity of making, buying, selling goods or service	one's regular occupation or profession.
U-21, L-6	Bewildering	হতবুদ্ধিকর	perplexing, staggering	bewilderment

C

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-1, L-1	Close at hand	নিকটে	very near	very near
	Condition	অবস্থা	state, stipulation	situation
	Chore	ছোট কাজ	small household work	small household work
	Concentrate	মনোযোগ দেয়া	give attention to	pay attention
	Confusion	বিশৃঙ্খলা	disorder, shame	confusing or being confused
U-1, L-2	Concrete	ইট পাথরের তৈরী	solid	a compound mixture of cement
	Consist	গঠিত হওয়া	be composed,	have as ingredients.
U-1,	Custom	প্রথা	manner	usual behaviour

L-3	Contribute	অবদান রাখা	subscribe	give towards a common purpose.
U-3, L-1	Communicative	যোগাযোগমূলক	ready to talk and impart information.	ready and willing to talk and give
	Conscious	সচেতন	alert, aware, knowing	Knowing something
	Competence	যোগ্যতা	ability, capacity, quality	quality
U-3, L-2	Community	সম্প্রদায়	group of people	a group of people living in the same place
U-4, L-1	Certainly	নিশ্চিতভাবে	undoubtedly, absolutely,	surely
	Crowded	ভীড়	throng, multitude, mob,	flock into or crowd round;
	Conduct	পরিচালনা করা	to direct a group of people	lead or guide,
	Consider	বিবেচনা করা	regard	take into account,
U-4, L-1	Cheek	চোয়াল	Side of the face	side wall of mouth
	Control	নিয়ন্ত্রণ করা	regulate	to have power over sb or sth
U-5, L-5	Clap	হাত তালি দেয়া	applaud	strike with the palm of the hand.
	Courage	সাহস	bravery	ability to disregard fear
	Courtesy	সৌজন্যতা	civility	courteous behaviour or act.
U-6, L-1	Condition	অবস্থা	state, form	the state that sth is in bad/good excellent etc.
	Consequence	ফলাফল, পরিণতি	result, effect, outcome	a result of sth that has happened.
U-6, L-1	Climate	জলবায়ু	condition of weather	the regular pattern of weather conditions of a particular place.
U-6, L-2	Construction	নির্মাণ	building	the process or method of building/making sth.
U-6, L-3	Catastrophically	ভয়াবহরূপে	disastrously, ruinously.	a sudden event that causes many people to suffer.
	Coastal	উপকূলীয়	related to coast of sea.	the land beside or near to the sea.
	Climatologist	জলবায়ু বিজ্ঞানী	the scientist of climate.	Specialists who study climate
U-6,	Cruelly	নিষ্ঠুরভাবে,	unkindly	having a desire to cause pain

L-4		নির্মমভাবে		
	Concern	উদ্বেগ, চিন্তা	anxiety, worry	to involve sb.
U-6, L-7	Consumption	ভোগ, ব্যবহার	consuming, utilisation	the act of using energy, food or materials
U-7, L-1	Coastal	উপকূলীয়	Of or near seashore or beach	adjacent area of sea.
	Catastrophic	মহাদুর্যোগময়	dangerous, risky	
U-7, L-2	Carelessness	অসতর্কতা	forgetfulness, uncaring	the process of not caring for sb/sth.
U-7, L-3	Cultivation	চাষাবাদ	Production of crops.	use of land for growing plant or crops
U-7, L-4	Cultivable	আবাদযোগ্য	tillable	that can be used to grow crops
	Clutch	থাবা/নিষ্ঠুর কবল	snatch, grip, grasp	to hold sb/sth tightly.
U-7, L-5	Comprise	গঠন করা	be composed of comprehend, consist of include.	to have sb/sth as parts or member.
U-9, L-1	Capacity	ধারণক্ষমতা, ধারণশক্তি, সামর্থ্য	ability, capability, competence, aptitude,	ability to do, have, be
	Conscious	সচেতন, সজ্ঞান	aware, sensible, alert, mindful, knowing, sentient, percipient.	aware of sth, noticing sth
U-9, L-1	Compare	তুলনা করা	evaluate	to examine things how they are similar/different
	Catalyst	পরিবর্তন সাধনকারী অপরিবর্তিত পদার্থ, অনুঘটক	method	a substance that causes a change without being changed itself
	Contribute	ঘটতে সাহায্য করা	have a say/add	to give sth to help sth/sb
	Contain	ধারণ করা	be full of,hold	to hold within
U-9, L-3	constraint	সীমাবদ্ধতা, চাপ, বাধ্যকরণ	restriction	a thing that limits or restricts sth
	clash	সংঘর্ষ, বিরোধ, অমিল সংঘর্ষে আসা	conflict	a fight/difference between two

	closure	সমাপ্তি, ছুটি, বন্ধকরণ	conclusion	the situation when sth closed
U-9, L-5	certain	নিশ্চিত, সন্দেহাতীত, অবশ্যজ্ঞাবী	sure, true, infallible, undoubtful, positive, convinced, actual, confident, assured, definite.	confident that you know sth or that you are right
	contribute	কোন ব্যাপারে অন্যদের সাথে কিছু দেওয়া বা অংশ গ্ৰহণ করা	have a say/add	to give or bear a part with others
U-11, L-1	conversation	কথোপকথন, সংলাপ, আলাপ-আলোচনা	dialogue	familiar intercourse
	consider	বিবেচনা করা, গণ্য করা, মনোযোগের সাথে ভাবা	think about	take into account
U-11, L-7	concert	ঐকতানবাদন	show	a musical entertainment
U-12, L-1	Conspiracy	ষড়যন্ত্র	plan scheme plot	plan scheme plot
	Clash	সংঘর্ষ	conflict, disagreement	collision of bodies, a fight
U-12, L-4	Concept	ধারণা	idea, notion, thought,	a notion
	Combine	একত্র করা, সংযুক্ত করা	unite, join, mingle	league together
U-12, L-4	Convey	বহন করা	communicate	carry, express
	Century	শতবর্ষ	A hundred years	one hundred years
U-13, L-6	Citizenship	নাগরিকত্ব	nationality	nationality, residency
U-14, L-1	Conquer	জয় করা, শত্রুকে বশ করা	defeat, beat, triumph	overcome by effort, be victorious.
U-14, L-3	Conspicuous	দৃষ্টি আকর্ষক, সহজে দেখা যায় এমন	noticeable eye-catching prominent	clearly visible; attracting, notice noteworthy.
U-14, L-1	Contribute	কোন ব্যাপারে অন্যদের সাথে কিছু দেয়া বা	donate, supply, put in	help to bring about a result, to give sth to help sth/sb

		অংশগ্রহণ করা		
U-14, L-1	Civilization	সভ্যতা	society, nationl, culture	advanced stage or system of social development
U-13, L-6	Committed	প্রতিজ্ঞাবদ্ধ	dedicated devoted	faithful
	Contribution	দান, অংশগ্রহণ	donation, part, share	act of contributing.
U-14, L-3	Compete	প্রতিযোগিতা করা	fight, struggle, battle	take part in a contest etc
U-14, L-3	Cocoon	সম্পূর্ণ আবৃত করণের মাধ্যমে রক্ষা করা, রেশম গুটি	wrap, insulate, protect	silky case spun by insect larvae for protection as pupae, protective covering,
U-15, L-3	Chores	দৈনন্দিন ঘরের কাজ	household tasks	tedious or routine task, esp. domestic.
U-15, L-6	Contagious	সংক্রামক	infectious, transmittable	a-(of a person) likely to transmit a disease by contact.
U-16, L-4	Composition	রচনা বা রচনা কৌশল	formation, making, invention, essay build, constitue, frame	act or method of putting together
U-17, L-2	Convert	রূপান্তরিত করা	alter, change, transform, apply, turn	change in form or function
U-17, L-2	Check	নিয়ন্ত্রণ, পরীক্ষা করা	control, stop, hinder, stay	make sure,
U-17, L-4	Complain	অভিযোগ করা	protest, criticize,	to find fault,
U-17, L-4	Comfort	আরাম, সান্ত্বনা	encourage, refresh, relieve, console, ease	things that make life easy or pleasant
U-17, L-5	Compression	সংক্ষেপ, সংক্ষিপ্তকরণ	shortening	reduction in volume
U-17, L-5	Contain	ধারণ করা	be full of	hold or be capable of holding within itself
U-17, L-7	Colossal	বিশাল	enormous, vast, huge	huge and splendid
U-18, L-1	Collective	যৌথ	assembled, Piled, accumulative	of, by, or relating to a group or society as a whole
U-19, L-3	Characteristic	বৈশিষ্ট্য	feature, quality	typical, distinctive.
U-20,	Credit	কৃতিত্ব, ঋণ	approval,	source of honour, pride,

L-2			distraction	etc.
U-20, L-3	Cultivation	চাষ	tillage of land	prepare and use (soil etc.) for crops or gardening.
U-20, L-8	Constant	স্থির	fixed, static	occurring frequently (constant complaints).
U-20, L-8	Cockerel	বাচ্চা মোরগ	a young cock	a young cock.
U-23, L-1	Conflict	সংঘাত	clash, argument	a state of opposition.
U-23, L-2	Cherish	লালন করা	foster, nurture	protect or tend lovingly.
U-23, L-3	Challenge	পরীক্ষা	test, trial	to take part in a contest etc. or to prove or justify something.
U-24, L-4	Confined	সীমাবদ্ধ	restricted, limited	keep or restrict (within certain limits).

D

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-1, L-1	Difficult	কঠিন	hard, obstinate, complex,	needing much effort, not easy
	Differentiate	পার্থক্য করা	discriminate, disseminate	constitute a difference between
U-1, L-3	Dilemma	উভয় সংকট	difficult situation,	predicament
	Depend	নির্ভর করা	rely on	to rely onsb/sth
U-1, L-4	Disintegration	বিভাজন	breakup	separation into integral parts
	Decision	সিদ্ধান্ত	conclusion, adjudication	act or process of deciding.
	Develop	উন্নতি করা	advance, build up	come into a state of better position
	Decline	হ্রাস পাওয়া	diminish, decar.	deteriorate; lose strength
	Drive	চালানো	operate, direct	urge forward,
	Drumstick		leg	arm
U-6, L-1	Dynamic	গতিশীল	lively, active, vibrant	the way in which people behave and react to each other in a particular situation.
	Disaster	দুর্যোগ	tragedy, ruin, calamity	an unexpected event
U-6, L-2	Difficult	কঠিন, কষ্টসাধ্য	hard, complicated, complex	not easy
	Disposal	ব্যবস্থা, অপসারণ	removal, discarding, dumping	the act of getting rid of sth.
U-6,	Decline	হ্রাসপ্রাপ্তি	decrease.	A continuous decrease in the number.

L-4	Drastically	কঠোরভাবে, প্রচণ্ডভাবে	radically, severely	serious or violent effect on sth.
	Determination	সংকল্প	will power, resolve	the quality that makes you continue trying to do sth.
U-6, L-5	Discomfort	অস্বস্তি	uneasiness, distress, trouble	feeling unpleasant
	Determined	সংকল্পবদ্ধ	strong minded, firm	showing sb's determination to do sth.
U-7, L-1	Disposal	অপসারণ, ব্যবস্থা	removal, discarding	act of avoiding sth.
	Dense	ঘন সন্নিবিষ্ট	close, compact, pack	containing a lot of people.
	Destruction	বিনাশ	ruin, devastation	the act of destroying sth.
U-7, L-3	Deforestation	বন উজাড়করণ	cutting of trees	the act of cutting down or burning the trees.
	Drought	অনাবৃষ্টি বা খরা	absence of rain	a long period of time when there is little or no rain.
U-7, L-4	Devastating	ধ্বংসাত্মক	destructive, disastrous.	causing a lot of damage.
U-8, L-5	Decibel	শব্দের তীব্রতা মাপ করার একক	measuring unit.	a unit for measuring how loud a sound is.
U-9, L-1	Distinguish	দুটি জিনিসের মধ্যে পার্থক্য দেখা/বোঝা, পৃথক করা	differ, differentiate	separate or divide by some mark or quality
U-9, L-3	Dropout	কোন কাজে অংশ গ্রহণ থেকে বিরত হওয়া	leave, give up, withdraw, quit	stop taking part in something
	Despite	(কিছু) সত্ত্বেও	in spite of	in spite of
U-9, L-5	Dramatic	নাটকীয়, চমকপ্রদ নাটক সম্বন্ধীয়	theatrical, spectacular	of the drama
U-10, L-1	Distance	দূরত্ব	remoteness, detachment	remoteness
	Dimension	মাত্রা, আয়তন, ব্যাপ্তি	measurement, length,	extent
U-11, L-1	During	ব্যাপী, যাবৎ, কোন সময় ধরে	throughout, in	for the time it lasts
U-12,	Deploy	যুদ্ধ করার	arrange, organise,	spread out in a line of

L-1		জন্য শ্রেণীবদ্ধ ভাবে ছড়ানো	set up	battle
	Douse	উপরে জল ঢালা	drench	throw water over
U-12, L-1	Deteriorate	অধিকতর খারাপ হওয়া, অবনতি ঘটা বা ঘটনো	decline, depreciate	get worse, go down,
U-12, L-3	Dismal	নিরানন্দ	dull, depressing	gloomy, miserable
	Distinction	স্বাতন্ত্র্য, পার্থক্য	difference	Keeping distance
U-12, L-4	Depict	বর্ণনা করা, চিত্রিত করা	describe, show, represent, illustrate	describe, paint, give a picture of,
	Damp	স্যাঁতসেঁতে	wet, humid,	moist
U-13, L-3	Desperation	মরিয়া বা বেপরোয়া হয়ে ওঠা	worry, fear, anxiety	nervousness,
U-13, L-3	Deprivation	বঞ্ছনা, অধিকার হরণ	Loss, privation, want	depriving or being deprived
U-15, L-6	Distribute	বিতরণ বা বণ্টন করে দেয়া	Spend out	give shares of; deal out
U-18, L-6	Disabled	অক্ষম	unable	deprived of an ability or function
U-18, L-1	Decision	সিদ্ধান্ত	judgment, settlement choice, result	act or process of deciding
U-18, L-1	Dependent	পৌষ্য, নির্ভরশীল	needy, reliant,	unable to do without the help of others
U-17, L-6	Destine	পূর্ব নির্ধারিত করা	predetermine	be destined to be fated or preordained to
U-17, L-6	Deliver	বিলি করা, পৌছে দেওয়া	handover	distribute (letters, goods, etc.) to their destination(s)
U-17, L-5	Document	দলিল	certificates, paper, writing, file, text, article	thing providing a record or evidence of events, agreement, ownership, identification, etc.
U-17, L-1	Dailogue	সংলাপ	Colloquy, Discourse, Conversation,Co nfabulation	discussion between people with different opinions

U-16, L-4	Distance	দূরত্ব	absence, space, Interval	being far off
U-16, L-3	Defence	প্রতিরক্ষা	guard,	Defending or protection
U-16, L-1	Durable	টেকসই, মজবুত	constant, stable, permanent	with a relatively long useful life
	Deceptive	প্রতারণামূলক	misleading, unreliable,	likely to deceive or misleading
U-20, L-8	Dishonorable	অসম্মানজনক	humiliating	loss of honour or respect; disgrace.
	Despite	সত্ত্বেও	in spite of	in spite of.
U-21, L-1	Distress	চরম দুর্দশা	misery	anguish or suffering caused by pain, sorrow, worry, etc.
U-23, L-2	Daunting	ভয়ঙ্কর	Overwhelming, discouraging	discourage, intimidate.
	Decline	কমানো	lower, decrease, shorten	deteriorate; lose strength or vigour; decrease.
U-24, L-4	Domestic chores	ঘরের কাজকর্ম	household work	of the home, household, or family affairs.
	Discrimination	বৈষম্য	Prejudice, disparity	treating sb less fairly than others

E

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-1, L-1	Envy	হিংসা করা	jealousy, greed	to be jealous
U-1, L-3	Expense	ব্যয়	cost, expenditure,	payment of money,
	Expect	আশা করা	hope, suppose	regard as likely.
U-3, L-1	Explicit	প্রকাশিত	obvious, clear, collaborate	expressly stated
	Encourage	উৎসাহিত করা	inspire, stimulate, animate	give courage or confidence to
	Experience	অভিজ্ঞতা	wisdom; knowledge	observation of or practical acquaintance with facts or events.
	Exactly	সঠিকভাবে	correctly, precisely,	accurately
U-3, L-1	Effectively	কার্যকরভাবে	impressively, strikingly,	operatively
U-4, L-1	Emphasis	গুরুত্ব	force, importance	special importance that is given to something
	Entertain	বিনোদন করা	amuse, divert	entertaining or being entertained.

	Emergency	গুরুত্বপূর্ণ	urgent	unexpected sudden occurrence
	Extent	মাত্রা	scope, degree	range,
U-5, L-6	Embed	দৃঢ়ভাবে গেঁথে যাওয়া	put deeply into	fix firmly in a surrounding mass.
U-6, L-1	Expression	অভিব্যক্তি	appearance indicating feeling	expressing or being expressed.
	Ecosystem	বাস্তুসংস্থান	Bionetwork, flora and fauna	living creatures in a particular area, considered in relation to their physical environment.
	Endanger	বিপদগ্রস্ত করা/হওয়া	put in danger, imperil, jeopardize	to put sb/sth in a situation in which they could be harmed or damaged.
U-6, L-2	Emit	নির্গত করা, নিঃসরণ করা	release, discharge	to send out sth such as heat, gas etc.
	Element	উপাদান	constituent, component	a necessary part of something
U-6, L-3	Exemplified	দৃষ্টান্ত বা উদাহরণ দ্বারা প্রদর্শিত	demonstrated, represented	explanation of sth by showing examples.
	Evidence	প্রমাণ	proof	signs that make you believe that sth is true.
U-6, L-4	Endanger	বিপন্ন করা	to be at stake	to put sb/sth in a situation in which they could be harmed or damaged.
	Extinction	বিলুপ্তি, বিনাশ	extermination, destruction	a situation in which a plant, a life etc. stops existing.
U-7, L-1	Extreme	চরম	acute, exceptional	very great in degree.
U-7, L-4	Erosion	প্রাকৃতিক শক্তির ফলে ক্ষয়	corrosion destruction	destruction of some solid things.
U-7, L-5	Event	ঘটনা	affair, happening, episode,	a thing that happens.
	Earthquake	ভূমিকম্প	Quake tremor, trembling	violent shaking of the earth's surface.
	Expert	বিশেষজ্ঞ	experienced, master, proficient, specialist.	a person with special knowledge.
U-8, L-3	Expose	বিবরণ	to exhibit	description related to information
	Exceed	অতিক্রম করা।	go beyond	cross over something

U-9, L-1	Extract	টেনে বের করা,	pull out	draw out for a quotation
	Enlighten	আলোকসম্পাত করা, অজ্ঞতামুক্ত করা	Instruct, giving knowledge	throw light upon
U-13, L-6	Entails	ব্যয়ভার চাপিয়ে দেওয়া	Implicates, implies, means	necessitate or involve unavoidably
U-15, L-2	Enable	সক্ষম করা, ক্ষমতা প্রদান করা	facilitate	make possible
U-15, L-2	Essential	প্রয়োজনীয়, অপরিহার্য	all important, necessary, requisite	necessary; indispensable
U-15, L-2	Enhance	বড়ানো বা বৃদ্ধি করা	Heighten, raise	intensify (qualities, powers, etc.); improve (something already good)
U-15, L-3	Enlighten	জ্ঞানদান করা, অজ্ঞাত বা মিথ্যা বিশ্বাস দূর করা	Clarify, clear up, shed light on, sort out	inform (about a subject). 2 (as enlightened adj.) progressive
U-15, L-5	Emergency	জরুরী অবস্থা	urgent	sudden state of danger etc. requiring immediate action.
U-15, L-6	Ensure	নিশ্চিত করা, নিরাপদ করা	Ascertain, assure	make certain. 2 (usu. foll. by against) make safe
U-18, L-6	Energy	কর্মশক্তি, বল	Activity, Life, Might Animation	capacity for activity, force, vigour
U-18, L-6	Endanger	বিপদে ফেলা	Hazard, Imperil	place or thing in danger.
U-18, L-4	Encompass	বেষ্টন করা, আবৃত্ত করা	Belt, Enclose, Compass, Gird	surround
U-18, L-3	Enormous	প্রচুর	Huge	extremely large
U-17, L-7	Endow	সম্পদ দান করা	Endue, Enrich, Furnish, Grant	provide with talent, ability, etc.
U-17, L-6	Elect	নির্বাচিত বা মনোনীত করা	Appoint, Choose, Prefer, Select	choose by voting or selection
U-17, L-5	Emerge	প্রকাশিত হওয়া	Appear, Rise, Escape, Issue	come up or out into view

U-17, L-4	Enclose	ঘিরে ফেলা, সংগ্ৰথিত করা	Encircle, Cover, Wrap, Surround	a surround with a wall, fence, etc.
U-17, L-3	Embrace	গ্রহন বা আলিঙ্গন করা	Accept, Contain, Enfold, Clasp	hold closely in the arms, adopt (a cause, idea, etc.)
U-16, L-6	Expansion	বিস্তার	Amplification, Dilation, Increase, Opening"-	expanding or being expanded
U-16, L-6	Ensure	নিশ্চিত করা	Complete, Full, Perfect, Pure	make certain
U-16, L-5	Extreme	চরম সীমা	Greatest, Excessive	either of two things as remote or as different as possible
U-16, L-5	End	সমাপ্ত হওয়া বা শেষ করা	Close, Finish, Terminate, Destroy	extreme limit
U-16, L-5	Endeavour	প্রচেষ্টা	Aim, Attempt, Strive, Try	try earnestly
U-16, L-5	Electric	বৈদ্যুতিক, উত্তেজক	Exciting, Flashing Thrilling	charged with electricity or excitement
U-16, L-4	Encourage	আশ্বস্ত বা উৎসাহিত করা	Assure, Cheer, Comfort, Inspire	give courage or confidence to
U-16, L-4	Extension	বিস্তার	Expansion, Lengthening, Stretching, Dignity,	part enlarging or added on
U-16, L-3	Emotional	আবেগের সাথে	Excited, Agitated. Passionate	especially liable to emotion
U-16, L-2	Enjoy	উপভোগ করা	Appreciate , Like , Relish, Love	take pleasure in
U-19, L-3	Efficient	দক্ষ	Effective, productive	productive with minimum waste or effort.
	Emphasize	জোর দেওয়া	focus on,	put emphasis on, stress.

			highlight	
	Employment	কর্মসংস্থান	job, livelihood	person's trade or profession.
U-20, L-3	Enthusiastic	উদ্যমী	devoted, eager	attract by the offer of pleasure or reward.
	Energetic	শক্তিশালী	lively, strong	full of energy, vigorous.
U-20, L-8	Entrails	নাড়িভুড়ি	intestines	bowels, intestines.
	Era	যুগ	an age	large period, esp. regarded historically.
U-21, L-2	Expanding	বিস্তৃতকরণ	extending	increase in size or importance.
	Exploiting	শোষণ করা	abusing, misusing	utilize or take advantage of (esp. a person) for one's own ends.
U-21, L-4	Equity	সাম্য, ন্যায়পরায়ন	fairness, justice	principles of justice used to correct or supplement the law.
	Entertainment	আমোদ-প্রমোদ	joy, amusement	entertaining or being entertained.
U-23, L-1	Encroach	অনধিকার প্রবেশ করা	intrude	intrude on another's territory etc.
U-23, L-3	Embellished	সৌন্দর্যভূষিত করা	made graceful, beautiful	beautify, adorn.
U-24, L-4	Erosion	ক্ষয়	wearing away	erosive
U-24, L-4	Escort	পাহারা দেয়া	accompany, guide	person accompanying a person of the opposite gender socially.

F

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-1, L-1	Favorable	অনুকূল	well-disposed;	Conducive to friendly suitable.
	Festive	আনন্দঘন	mirthful	feast like
	Fence	বেড়া	defence,	a barrier put round a garden,
U-1, L-3	Famous	বিখ্যাত	excellent, well-known	celebrated;
	Formerly	পূর্বের	aforetime, anciently, previously	in former times.
	Finance	আর্থিক	monetary, revenue	money affairs
	Frequently	বারংবার	habitually, constantly	occurring often or in close succession.
U-3, L-3	Fell off	পড়ে যাওয়া	drop	stitch down
	Firm	শক্ত	solid, compact,	Having strength

			fixed, stable,	
U-5, L-6	Fault	দোষ	blunder, failing	Something wrong
U-6, L-7	Forward	সম্মুখবর্তী	advanced, foremost	towards a place.
U-7, L-2	Fall	শরৎকাল	autumn	to drop down from a higher level to a lower level.
U-9, L-1	Further	আরো, অধিকতর দুরে	extra	in addition to what has just been said
U-10, L-4	Fusion	সংমিশ্রণ, গলন	mixture	to process or result of joining two or more things together to one
	Folk	সাধারণভাবে মানুষ, লোক		music in the traditional style of a country
U-12, L-1	Failure	অকৃতকার্যতা	not a success	lack of success
	Flame	অগ্নিশিখা	blaze	the flame of a fire
U-12, L-3	Foggy	ঘন কুয়াশার জন্য পরিষ্কার নয় এমন	misty	not clear, because of fog
U-12, L-4	Fresco	প্রাচীরচিত্র	mural	a wall painting in water colours on freshy plaster
U-13, L-3	Feeble	দুর্বল চিত্ত, নিস্তেজ	Decrepit, infirm	lacking strength, energy, or effectiveness.
U-13, L-6	Federal	সঞ্চয় বা চুক্তি সংক্রান্ত	federal official,	of a system of government in which self-governing States unite for certain functions etc.
	Foreigners	বিদেশী, ভিনদেশী	Aliens, outlanders	person born in or coming from another country
U-15, L-6	Facilitate	সহজ করা, কোন কষ্ট বা অসুবিধা দূর করা	Alleviate, help	ease (a process etc.)
	Famine	দুর্ভিক্ষ, চরম খাদ্যাভাব	Dearth, shortage	extreme scarcity, esp. of food.
U-18, L-6	Fancy	অলীক কল্পনা	Conceive, Think, Like, Imagine	faculty of imagination or mental image
U-17, L-7	Forward	অগ্রবর্তী	Advanced Early, Onward	towards the front
U-17, L-5	Figure	রাশি, হিসাব করা	Calculate, Depict, Compute, Imagine,	to calculate an amount or the cost of sth

U-16, L-6	Famous	বিখ্যাত	Celebraied, Great Famed, Eminent	well-known
U-20, L-2	Finance	আর্থিক ব্যবস্থা	commerce, economics	management of (esp. public) money.
	Furnished	সজ্জিত	Dressed, decorated	(of a house etc.) let with furniture.
U-21, L-3	Foundation	ভিত্তি	base, basis, ground	a solid ground or base beneath a building.
	Fragmented	টুকরাকৃত	uneven, patchy	part broken off.

G

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-1, L-3	Gain	অর্জন করা	take, earn, get	achieve,
	Give up	ত্যাগ করা	resign, part with	abandon
	Grow	বৃদ্ধি হওয়া	increase, develop	increase in size, height, quantity, degree,
U-5, L-6	Grave	কবর	tomb	dug in the ground for the burial of a corpse.
	Gray	ধূসর	ancient	of a colour intermediate between black and white dull.
U-6, L-3	Global	বিশ্বব্যাপী	worldwide, universal	the whole world.
	Gradual	ক্রমাগত	Continuous	happening slowly over a long period.
U-7, L-2	Green horn	অনভিজ্ঞ ব্যক্তি	inexperienced person.	a person who has little experience.
	Gunny sack	চটের থলে	Sacks/bags made of jute.	a large bag made from rough material.
U-7, L-4	Greedy	লোলুপ	covetous, craving	wanting more money power etc.
U-9, L-5	Grant	সম্মত হওয়া, স্বীকার করা, মেনে নেয়া	allowance	sth to agree to give sb what they ask for
U-10, L-1	Gradually	ক্রমাগত, ক্রমশ	slowly	over a long period of time
U-10, L-4	Generation	প্রজন্ম, বংশের একটি পর্যায়, উৎপাদন, সংঘটন	age group	all the people who were born at about the same time

U-17, L-5	Graphic	চিত্রলেখ, চিত্রময়	descriptive, illustrative telling, Pictorial	of or relating to the visual or descriptive arts
U-18, L-5	Graceful	শোভন, সাবলীল	beautiful, Easy, becoming	having or showing grace or elegance
	Glory	যশ, মহিমা	exaltation, brilliance, pride, splendour	thing that brings renown, distinction, or pride
U-20, L-2	Growth	বৃদ্ধি	development, expansion	act or process of growing.
U-21, L-1	Globalisation	বিশ্বায়ন	worldwide, universalisation	the fact that different cultures and economic systems around the world are becoming connected and similar

H

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-6, L-4	Habitat	স্বাভাবিক বাসস্থান	the place where a particular type of animal or plant is normally found to live.	the place where a particular type of animal or plant is normally found.
U-7, L-3	Hamper	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত করা	damage	to prevent sb from easily doing.
U-7, L-4	Homeless	গৃহহীন	destitute, houseless	having no home
U-8, L-3	Harsh	কর্কশ	comfortless	unkind, hard
U-9, L-1	Habit	অভ্যাস, সাধারণ আচরণ	custom	usual behaviour
	Humanity	মানবতা, সহায়তা, মনুষ্যত্ব, মানবজাতি	humankind	the quality of being kind to people or animals
U-9, L-3	Huge	বিশাল, বিপুল	large, great, bulky, gargantuan, immense, vast, prodigious, enormous, monstrous, colossal,	extremely large in size or amount
U-12, L-3	Hurry	তাড়াতাড়ি করে করা বা চলা	urgency	act of moving with haste
U-12, L-4	Horizontal	দিগন্তের সমান্তরাল, আনুভূমিক	flat	parallel to the horizon, flat

	Harmony	ঐক্য	agreement	agreement
U-14, L-3	Homemaker	গৃহ নির্মাতা	Human, individual	the person who manages house
	Household	গৃহস্থালি সম্পর্কিত	Family, home	occupants of a house as a unit, house and its affairs.
	Humanitarian	মানব হিতৈষী, লোকহিতকর	do-gooder, human-centered	person who seeks to promote human welfare.
U-16, L-4	Height	উচ্চতা	Head, Elevation, Tallness	measurement from base to top or head to foot
U-17, L-3	Happy	সুখী, ভাগ্যবান	Delighted, Lucky, Fortunate	feeling or showing pleasure or contentment
U-18, L-1	Heritage	উত্তরাধীকার	Inheritance, Legacy, Portion, Bequest	what is or may be inherited
U-20, L-8	Humble	সামান্য	not large	having or showing low self-esteem.

I

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-1, L-1	Imagine	কল্পনা করা	conceive, think	form a mental image or concept of.
U-1, L-2	Introduce	পরিচিত করানো	make known, acquaint	known by name to another,
U-4, L-1	Involve	জড়িত করা	include, entail, affect, cause	Cause to fix
U-5, L-5	Insist	জিদাজিদি করা	urge, emphasize, persist	maintain or demand assertively
U-5, L-6	Integrity	সাধুতা	honesty, uprightness	moral excellence; honesty
	Instinctive	সহজাত	intuition, innate, impulse, innate,	pattern of behaviour
	Intensification	তীব্রতা বৃদ্ধি	enhancement, amplification	thing that makes something more intense.
U-3, L-1	Implicit	সুপ্ত	obscure, silent absolute	implied though not plainly expressed.
U-6, L-1	Interrelated	পরস্পরের সঙ্গে সম্পর্কযুক্ত	Interconnected	connected to each other.
	Imbalance	ভারসাম্যহীনতা, অসামান্যতা	inequity, disparity	a situation in which two or more things are not the same size
U-6, L-2	Important	গুরুত্বপূর্ণ	significant	having a great effect on people or things
	In sanitary	অস্বাস্থ্যকর, কাঁচা	unhygienic, dirty, contaminated	dirty and likely to spread disease.

U-6, L-5	Indiscriminate	বিশৃঙ্খল, এলামেলো	random, arbitrary	acting without careful judgment
U-6, L-7	Improve	উন্নতি করা	advance, enhance	to become better than before.
	Include	অর্ন্তভুক্ত করা	comprise, contain, consist of	add sth to sth
U-7, L-1	Impact	প্রভাব, ফলাফল	effect, influence.	the powerfull effect that sth has on sb/sth.
U-7, L-2	Incredibly	অবিশ্বাস্যরূপে	amazingly, unbelievably	that is very difficult to believe.
U-7, L-3	Inadequate	অপর্যাপ্ত	Insufficient	not enough
U-8, L-3	Increase	বৃদ্ধি	enhancement, growth, advancement	to make sth greater in amount
	Insulation	অন্তরণ, অন্তরণ সামগ্রী	padding, filling	the act of protecting sth with a material that prevent heat.
U-9, L-1	Illiterate	নিরক্ষর, অক্ষর জ্ঞানহীন, অজ্ঞ	unlettered, uneducate, ignorant.	not knowing how to read or write
	Illiteracy	নিরক্ষরতা, অজ্ঞতা	uneducation	the state of not capable to read or write
	Intellectual	বুদ্ধিবৃত্তিক, বৌদ্ধিক	inventive, learned, academic, mental, metaphysical,	using a person's ability to think in a logical way
	Ignorance	অজ্ঞতা, অনভিজ্ঞতা	illiteracy	a lack of knowledge or information about sth
U-9, L-5	Include	অন্তর্ভুক্ত/অন্তর্গত করা	involve, comprise, consist, take in, enclose,	to make sb/sth part of sth
U-10, L-1	Informative	তথ্যপূর্ণ, শিক্ষামূলক	educative, instructive	giving useful information
	Influence	প্রভাব, ক্ষমতা, প্রতাপ	actuate, draw, excite, lead, prompt, urge, move, induce, stir, incite.	the power that sb/sth has to make sb/sth behave in a particular way
U-10, L-4	instrument	কার্য সাধনের হাতিয়ার, যন্ত্রপাতি	tool, material	a tool used for a particular task
U-11, L-7	Interpret	ব্যাখ্যা করা, অনুবাদ করা	explain, expound, elucidate, translate, define, clarify, render	expound, translate

U-12, L-1	Impose	আরোপন করা	imbute, press	lay on
	Injured	যার উপর অন্যায় করা হয়েছে এমন	wounded	person on whom illegal task has been done
L-12, L-3	Impression	চিহ্ন, অস্পষ্ট ধারণা বিশ্বাস	sign, belief	One's notion, belief
	Initial	আরম্ভিক	beginning	of the beginning
U-12, L-4	Identity	অনন্যতা, অভেদ	distinctiveness	the state of being the same
	Inner	আভ্যন্তরিক	inward, internal, private, interior, real, secret,	interior
U-14, L-1	Institutionalize	প্রতিস্থাপন, প্রবর্তন, সংস্থাপন করা	Charge, commit, send	made dependent after a long period in an institution.
	Invent	সৃষ্টি বা উদ্ভাবন করা	Contrive, discover	create by thought, originate (a method, device, etc.)
	Influence	প্রভাব, প্রতাপ, প্রতিপত্তি	act upon, charm	power that can be imposed
	Integration	অঙ্গীভূতকর, একায়ীভবন	Consolidation, desegregation, integrating	joining together
	Inaccessibility	অগম্যতা, অলভ্যতা, অনতিগম্যতা	Unavailability	not accessible, unapproachable
U-15, L-6	Infant	শিশু, অপ্রাপ্তবয়স্ক	Babe, baby, infantile	the earliest period of a child's life, schoolchild below the age of seven years
U-16, L-1	Inaugurate	অভিষিক্ত বা উদ্বোধন করা	Begin, Start, Install, Commerce	admit formally to office or initiate the public use
U-16, L-7	Installation	অভিষেক, সংস্থাপন	Introduction, Induction, Manipulate,	Place, equipment or thing in position ready for use
U-17, L-2	Incident	প্রত্যাশিত বা কম গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ঘটনা	Affair, Event, Episode, Scene, Occurrence	A minor occurrence, or public disturbance
U-17,	Instruction	শিক্ষন,	Education, Informa	Order, direction or teaching

L-2		নির্দেশনা	tion, Teaching	
U-17, L-6	Instant	তাৎক্ষণিক, জরুরি	Earnest, Urgent, Pressing, Current	occurring immediately
U-18, L-6	Ingenious	উদ্ভাবনকৌ শল, বিচক্ষণ	Able, Adept, Clever	clever at inventing, organizing, etc.
U-19, L-3	Inequality	অসমতা	Disparity, variation	lack of equality.
U-19, L-5	Intervention	হস্তক্ষেপ	interference	interference, esp. by a State.
U-20, L-2	important	গুরুত্বপূর্ণ	basic, chief	of great effect or consequence; momentous.
	Institution	প্রতিষ্ঠান	academy, organization	organization or society founded for a particular purpose.
U-20, L-3	Impoverished	হত দরিদ্র	poor, ruined	made poor.
U-20, L-4	Irony	পরিহাস	joke, satire	expression of meaning, often humorous or sarcastic, using language of a different or opposite tendency.
U-20, L-8	Immortal	অমর, চিরস্থায়ী	not mortal, living for ever	a living for ever; not mortal.
U-20, L-8	Inflict	আরোপ করা	administer, apply burden	impose sth. on sb
	Inherent	সহজাত	natural, inborn	existing in something as an essential or permanent attribute.
U-21, L-1	Instant	জরুরী, তাৎক্ষণিক	immediate, quick	occurring immediately.
	Immediately	তৎক্ষণাৎ	at once, at the moment	without pause or delay.
U-21, L-2	Inherent	অন্তর্নিহিত	inborn	existing in something as an essential or permanent attribute.
	Impoverished	গরিব	poor, ruined	make poor.
U-21, L-3	Instantaneous	তাৎক্ষণিক	immediate, instant	occurring or done in an instant.
U-21, L-5	Influence	প্রভাব	effect, impact	affect something
	Interacting	মিথক্রিয়তা	communicating with some one while working	reciprocally active.
	Independent	স্বাধীন	free, sovereign	not depending on authority or control.
U-21, L-6	Intelligibility	বোধগম্যতা	clearness, lucidity	able to be understood.
	Inspection	পরীক্ষা	Cheek, scrutiny	look closely at.

U-23, L-1	Immense	প্রচুর	huge, abundant	a lot of
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J

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-9, L-1	Judgement	বিচার, রায়, সুবিবেচনা	intellect, sagacity, adjudication, penetration, estimation, verdict, decision, rulling.	the act of judging
U-12, L-3	Jostle	ধাক্কা মারা	hustle, push, thrust, jolt, joggle, scramble, shake,	strike against
	Jam	খাবার উপাদান	stuff	one kind of food item
	Jelly	খাবার উপাদান		one kind of food item
U-17, L-5	Journal	সাময়িকী	Diary, Log, Record, Register	Newspaper, periodical, daily record of events
U-18, L-1	Justfication	ন্যায্যতা, প্রতিপাদক	Apology, Píea, Defence, Vindication	showing the justice or correctness of a person, act, assertion, etc.
U-18, L-2	Just	ন্যায্য, সঠিক	Fair, Good, Due, Exact	morally right or fair

K

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-10, L-1	Kid	শিশু বা তরুণ (অশিষ্ট)	children	a child

L

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-1, L-1	Lonely	একাকী	isolated, , solitary	uninhabited
U-1, L-2	Lineage	সম্পর্ক/বংশ	ancestry, lineal, descent.	lineal descent
U-1, L-3	Look after	দেখা করা	attend to, take care of	Keep something in care
	Lift	উচু করা	raise, elevate	remove to higher position
U-8, L-3	Loudness	তীব্রতা, খরের উচ্চতা,	clamour, noise, intensity	making a lot of noise
U-9, L-1	Limit	সীমা, পরিধি, শেষ প্রান্ত, সীমাবদ্ধ বা নিয়ন্ত্রিত করা	boundary, border, bound, edge	boundary, the utmost extent, confine to, within limits

U-12, L-1	lock	আবদ্ধ করা	security device, catch	confine
U-12, L-3	lodging house	বাসাবাড়ি	temporary house, place to stay, quarters house	a house for accommodating lodgers
U-13, L-6	Legally	বৈধভাবে	lawfully, de jure	of or based on law; concerned with law
U-16, L-2	Length	দৈর্ঘ্য	duration, extent, range,	measurement or extent from end to end
U-1, L-5	Lend	ধার দেওয়া	Loan, advance	allow the use of (money) at interest.
U-21, L-2	Laissez- faire	প্রধানত বাণিজ্যিক লোনে সরকারের হস্তক্ষেপ না করার অবাধ নীতি	the principle of allowing private business with out any state control	(also laissez-faire) policy of non-interference.

M

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-1- L-2	Manage	সংগ্রহ করা	collect, gather	to collect sth.
	Maintain	রক্ষা করা	control, cause to, continue	provide means for
U-3, L-3	Mistake	ভুল	error, wrong,	blunder
U-4, L-1	Martial	সামরিক	warlike, military	of war,
U-4, L-3	Meditate	ধ্যান করা	engage in contemplation	plan mentally
U-7, L-2	Malice	অন্যের অপকারের ইচ্ছা, অশুভ কামনা	enmity, bitterness	a feeling of hatred for sb that causes a desire to harm
U-7, L-5	Major	বৃহৎ, প্রধান	bigger, chief, considerable, principal	very large or important
	Mandatory	বাধ্যতামূলক	compulsory, obligatory	required by law
	Minimise	হ্রাস করা, কমানো	cut down, decrease, lessen, diminish.	to reduce sth
U-8, L-3	Measure	পরিমাপ করা	calculate, evaluate.	to find the size, quantity etc.
U-9, L-3	Mention	উল্লেখ করা	declare, announce	to write or speak about sth. especially

U-9, L-5	Maintenance	রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ, ভরণ-পোষণ	take-care	the act of keeping sth in good condition by checking or repairing it regular
U-10, L-1	Mode	কর্মপদ্ধতি, ধরণ,	pattern, method	a particular way of doing sth
U-10, L-4	Melody	সঙ্গীত, সুর, সুরেলা ধ্বনি	Unison, symphony	Sweet music
U-11, L-1	Measure	পরিমাপ, পরিমাণ	calculate, evaluate step, initiative	to judge the importance, value or effect of sth, quantity etc
U-12, L-1	Martyrdom	শহীদের আত্মবলি	sacrifice, devotion	the death of a martyr
	Meanwhile	ইত্য-বসরে, মধ্যবর্তী কাল	in the meantime, for now, temporarily	in the intervening time,
U-12, L-4	Movement	অবস্থান পরিবর্তন, গতি, আন্দোলন	change	change of position motion, joint effort to bring about some revolution
	Manifestation	অভিব্যক্তি, প্রকাশ, প্রদর্শন	demonstratio n expression appearance	display
	Masterpiece	শিল্পী বা কবির শ্রেষ্ঠ অবদান	great work	the best specimen of a work or art
	Motif	শিল্প সাহিত্যের মূল উপাদান বা প্রধান প্রসঙ্গ	image, design, pattern	Idea of theme of a work
U-13, L-3	Malnutrition	অপুষ্টি, পুষ্টিহীনতা	deficiency disease	condition resulting from the lack of foods necessary for health
U-14, L-1	Moral	নৈতিক	ethical	concerned with principles of right and wrong behaviour.
U-13, L-6	Military	সৈনিক বা সেনাবাহিনী সম্বন্ধী	armed forces	of or characteristic of soldiers or armed forces
U-15, L-6	Maternity	মাতৃত্ব, প্রসূতি হাসপাতাল	motherhood	motherhood, motherliness
U-16, L-2	Multiplicative	সমৃদ্ধ, বর্ধিত	Generative, Intensified	of multiplication
U-17, L-1	Muggy	স্যাঁতসেঁতে ও উষ্ণ	clammy, damp, moist, Humid	oppressively humid
U-17,	Moment	মুহূর্ত, পলক	current, fresh,	very brief portion of time

L-6			present	
U-17, L-7	Mighty	পরাক্রমশালী, বিরাট	dynamic, forceful, strong, powerful	powerful and massive
U-18, L-5	Material	বস্তুগত, জড়	substance	matter from which a thing is made.
U-20, L-8	Marginally	প্রান্তিকভাবে	slightly	very slightly.
U-21, L-1	Mutual	পরস্পর	reciprocal	experienced or done by each of two or more parties to or towards the other(s)
U-21, L-4	Manufacturing	উৎপাদন	producing	making of articles, esp. in a factory etc.

N

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-5, L-5	Notice	দেখা	Observe, see,	attention, observation
U-6, L-7	Normal	সাধারণ, নিয়ম মাফিক	accustomed, routine, usual.	usual or ordinary.
U-8, L-3	Normal	স্বাভাবিক, নিয়মমাফিক	usual, accustomed, common	usual or ordinary.
U-10, L-1	Numerous	অনেক, বিপুল সংখ্যক	many, manifold, various, several, diverse, sundry,	being many
U-11, L-7	Norm	আদর্শ, ছাঁচ	ideology	a type, a model
U-12, L-4	Nationalism	স্বদেশানুরাগ, দেশাত্মবোধ	patriotism	patriotic sentiment
U-13, L-6	Naturalization	নাগরিকত্ব লাভ	citizenship	Getting citizenship of a country
U-15, L-6	Numerous	বিপুল সংখ্যক, অনেক, বহু	huge, various	many, consisting of many

O

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-5, L-6	Orphanage	এতিমখানা	home	Place for the orphan.
U-7, L-2	Oily	তৈলাক্ত	greasy, fatty	containing or covered with oil.
U-7, L-4	Onset	শুরু, আক্রমণ	beginning	the beginning of sth, especially sth unpleasant.

U-9, L-1	Opportunity	সুযোগ, সুবিধা	chance, advantage, convenience	an occasion of convenience
	Obstacle	বাধা, প্রতিবন্ধক	hindrance, objection, bar	hindrance, an impediment
U-9, L-3	Owing	দেয়, আরোপ করা যায় এমন, জন্য, হেতু	due, yet to be paid	due, ascribable, caused by on account of
U-9, L-5	Offer	প্রস্তাব করা, প্রস্তাব দেয়া	advance afford, extend, give, propose, present	make a proposal to
	Oversea	বৈদেশিক, সমুদ্রের অপর পারের (দেশে, দেশ থেকে, দেশের জন্য)	abroad	foreign
U-11, L-7	Obvious	স্পষ্টত প্রতীয়মান, পরিস্কার	explicit, apparent, open, manifest, evident, patent	manifest
	Often	প্রায়ই, ঘন ঘন	repeatedly, habitually regularly	many times
U-12, L-3	Opposition	বিপক্ষতা	antagonism, hostility, conflict	antagonism
U-13, L-3	Occasionally	মারো মধ্য	at times, from time to time	happening irregularly and infrequently
U-13, L-6	Obligation	নৈতিক বা আইনগত বাধ্যবাধকতা	Duty, responsibility	constraining power of a law, duty, contract, etc
U-14, L-3	Opt	বেছে নেয়া, মনস্থির করা	decide, choice	make a choice, decide
U-15, L-3	Opportunity	সুযোগ	Chance	favourable chance or opening offered by circumstances.
U-16, L-7	Operate	চালানো, ক্রিয়াশীল	Act, Work, Function	be in action or function
U-17,	Opinion	বিশ্বাস, ধারণা	Belief.	view held as probable

L-6			Fancy, Judgment, Idea	
U-20, L-3	Outstanding	অসাধারণ	exceptional, remarkable	conspicuous, because of excellence.
U-21, L-4	Occasion	সময়, উপলক্ষ	opportunity, time	a special event or happening.
U-23, L-1	Opposed	বিপক্ষে	opposite, different	set oneself against
	Oppressive	নিষ্ঠুর	cruel, unfair	oppressing.

P

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-1, L-1	Publish	প্রকাশ করা	advertise, reveal	make generally known.
U-1, L-2	Pattern	কাঠামো	model, form, order	design,
	Proud	গর্বিত	perky, touchy,	haughty
	Pastoral	গ্রাম্য	of a pastor	of shepherd
	Pose	দেখানো	place, assume a certain attitude	Show something
U-1, L-5	Psychology	মনস্তাত্ত্বিক	mental	the science of the mind
	Provide	দেয়া	import, give	To impart something
	Perform	সম্পাদন করা	accomplish, carry out,	To do something as performance
	Pastime	অবসর বিনোদন	diversion, recreation	To do something for pleasure
U-4, L-3	Possesses	অধিকারী হওয়া,	belong to,	hold as property
	Pierce	বিদ্ধ করা	penetrate	find access into
U-5, L-6	Predicated	পূর্বের	assert about the subjects of a preposition	Thing done before
U-6, L-1	Prevent	বাধা দেওয়া	avert, foil, check, stop	to stop sb from doing sth.
U-6, L-2	Polluted	দুষিত	Contaminated, infected	harmful substance.
	product	পণ্য দ্রব্য	crop, food stuff	a thing that is grown or produced
	Poisonous	বিষাক্ত	toxic, venomous	causing death or illness
U-6, L-3	Provide	প্রদান করা, সরবরাহ করা	give, offer, supply, afford	to give sth to sb.
U-6, L-4	Particularly	বিশেষত	Specially	especially; more than usual

U-6, L-7	Pattern	নমুনা পদ্ধতি, আদর্শ রীতি	method, order, plan	the regular way in which sth happen.
	Procedure	পদ্ধতি	action, method, formula.	a way of doing sth.
U-7, L-1	Protection	প্রতিরোধ	cover, defence.	the act of protecting sb/sth.
U-7, L-2	Practically	কার্যত	realistically, sensibly distinctly	almost; very nearly.
	Particularly	বিশেষ করে	distinctly, exceptionally	do sth specially
U-7, L-4	Protect	রক্ষা করা	defend, escort	to make sure that sb/sth is not harmed.
U-7, L-5	Possibility	সম্ভাবনা	chance, probability, likelihood	the fact that sth might exist or happen
	Pose	জন্মান্বিত করা, উত্থাপন করা	attitude, position, posture, stance	pretend to be sb in order to trick
	Precaution	পূর্ব সতর্কতা	anticipation, protection, safeguard, insurance.	something that is done in advance to avoid a problem.
U-8, L-3	Pleasant	সুখকর	agreeable, acceptable, charming	pleasing or attractive.
U-9, L-1	Process	প্রক্রিয়া	theory, method, procedure	a method of doing or making sth
	Provide	যোগানো	supply, prepare, arrange, cater, procure, furnish, contribute, give, produce.	to give sth to sb
	Progress	উন্নতি	development, improvement	the process of improving
	Purpose	উদ্দেশ্য	aim, goal	the intention, aim or function of sth
U-9, L-1	Promote	উৎসাহিত করা	raise, lift, elevate, advance, aid,	to help sth to happen

			help, support, cultivate,	
	Participant	অংশগ্রাহক	member, contributor contestant, applicant	a person who is taking part in an activity
	Presenter	উপস্থাপক	introducer	a person who introduces the different sections of radio or TV program
U-9, L-3	Poverty	দারিদ্র	scarcity, shortage dearth	the state of being poor
U-9, L-5	Procedure	প্রক্রিয়া, কার্যপ্রণালী	method, theory	a way of doing sth
	Proficiency	পারদর্শিতা	efficiency, skill, apt	ability of doing sth well because of training and practice
U-11, L-1	Pattern	ছাঁচ, নমুনা	model, process, way	the regular way in which sth happens or is done
	Polite	ভদ্র, সুশীল	elegant, gentle, polished, courtly, courteous, civil,	having or showing good manners
U-11, L-7	Private	ব্যক্তিগত	secret, special peculiar, individual, confidential, exclusive, intimate,	belonging to or for the use of a particular person or group
	Performance	সম্পাদন, কৃতিত্ব সম্পন্ন কার্য	presentation recital, act	how well or badly you do sth
U-12, L-1	Prison	কারাগার	jail, secure unit	a building where people are kept as a punishment for
	Protest	প্রতিবাদ করা	claim or complain against sth.	a solemn declaration of opinion against sth
U-12, L-1	Procession	মিছিল	demonstration, march, parade	a train of persons in a formal march
	Proctor	ছাত্রদের মধ্যে নিয়ম শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষার ভারপ্রাপ্ত	An officer	an official with various duties, including the maintenance of discipline among students
	Pierce	বিদ্ধ করা	stab, cut, slice open	penetrate
	profuse	প্রচুর	plentiful,	copious

			abundant bountiful	
U-12, L-3	persuade	প্ররোচিত করা	urge, entice, coax, convince, induce, impel, allure	prevail on
U-12, L-4	pioneer	অগ্রদূত	founder, introducer	one who goes before to prepare the way for another
	provide	প্রস্তুত করে রাখা, যোগানো	supply, prepare, arrange, cater, procure, furnish, contribute, give, produce.	prepare, supply
	Pride	গর্ব, গর্ববোধ	arrogance, conceit, loftiness, haughtiness, boast, vanity,	the state of feeling of being proud
U-14, L-1	Privilege	যে অধিকার কোন বিশেষ ব্যক্তি বা পদমর্যাদাকারীর পক্ষেই ভোগ্য	exclusive right, favor	right, advantage, or immunity, belonging to a person, class, or office
	Prefer	অধিকতর পছন্দ করা	choose, favor	like better
	Pivot	যে পিন বা কিছুকে কেন্দ্র করে কোন কিছু	pin, pivot man	shaft or pin on which something turns or oscillates
	Phenomenon	বিষ্ময়কর ব্যক্তি, বিষয়, ঘটনা	event	fact or occurrence that appears or is perceived, esp. one of which the cause is in question
	Patronage	পৃষ্ঠপোষকতা, সমর্থন	Backing, business	patron's or customer's support
U-13, L-6	Passport	বিদেশ যাত্রীকে প্রদত্ত সরকারী ছাড়পত্র	Pass	official document certifying the holder's identity and citizenship, and authorizing travel abroad
U-15, L-2	Perform	কোন কর্ম স্পন্দন করা	do, execute	carry into effect
U-15, L-3	Project	কোন কিছু করার পরিকল্পনা করা, পরিকল্পনা	cast, classroom project	an undertaking requiring concerted effort.

U-15, L-2	Provide	সংস্থান করা, যথাযথ প্রস্তুতি গ্রহণ করা	cater, furnish	to make available
	Pre-requisite	অন্যকিছুর শর্ত হিসেবে আবশ্যকীয় বস্তু, পূর্বাকঙ্জিত	requirement	required as a precondition
	Pickle	লবনাক্ত জল, ভিনেগার, জারক	marinade	food, esp. vegetables, preserved in brine, vinegar, mustard, etc
U-15, L-2	Promote	পদোন্নতি দান করা, সংবর্ধিত করা	advance, boost	help forward; encourage
U-17, L-4	Payment	প্রদেয়	fee, salary, .reward, wages	paying or amount paid
U-17, L-4	Probably	খুব সম্ভব	likely, perhaps, possibly, may be	that may be expected to happen or prove true
U-17, L-6	Popular	লোকপ্রিয়, জনপ্রিয়	accepted, liked, admired, familiar	liked by many people
U-17, L-6	Purpose	উদ্দেশ্য	proper. resolve, plan, aim.	object to be attained
U-17, L-6	Peace	শান্তি	agreement, quiet, silence, harmony	quiet or tranquility
U-17, L-6	Personal	ব্যক্তিগত	individual, private, special, physical	one's own
U-17, L-7	Passion	প্রবল অনুরাগ উৎসাহ, ক্রোধ বা ঘৃণা	desire	strong emotion
U-17, L-7	Perfect	নিখুঁত	accurately, fully, completely	denoting a completed action or event
U-18, L-1	Preservation	সংরক্ষণ	care, keeping, conservation,	keeping safe or free from decay

			sately	
U-19, L-3	Perspective	দৃষ্টিকোণ	outlook, view point	mental view of the relative importance of things.
U-20, L-2	Provide	সরবরাহ করা	afford, allot, donate	take care of a person etc. with money, food, etc.
	Poverty	দারিদ্র	hardship, debt	being poor; want.
U-20, L-3	Prosperity	সমৃদ্ধি	plenty, affluence	prosperous state; wealth; success.
U-20, L-8	Predicting	পূর্বাভাস	fore telling, forecasting	predicting or being predicted.
	Predictor	ভবিষ্যদ্বক্তা	prophet, foreteller	people or instrument that forecast
U-21, L-4	Prejudice	কুসংস্কার	superstition	a preconceived opinion.
	Pay	খরচ বহন করা	bear the expenses	what is due for services done, goods received, debts incurred, etc.
U-21, L-5	Perspective	দৃষ্টিকোণ	outlook, view	mental view of the relative importance of things.
	Profound	গভীর	deep, sincere	having or demanding great knowledge, study, or insight
U-21, L-6	Probe	খোজা	search, investigate	penetrating investigation.
	Phenomenon	বিষয়, ইন্দ্রিয়গোচর	some thing that happens or exists.	fact or occurrence that appears or is perceived,
	Persist	টিকে থাকা, পরিবেশ	preserve, continue	continue firmly or obstinately

Q

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-4, L-6	Quiet	শান্ত	motionless, gentle	being quiet
U-11, L-7	Quiet	প্রশান্ত, সুস্থির, শান্ত, নম্র	silent, calm, still, pacified, secret	calm, atrest, gentle, mild
U-18, L-1	Question	প্রশ্ন, প্রশ্ন করা	enquiry, interrogation, investigation	sentence worded or expressed so as to seek information or an answer

R

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-1, L-1	Rely	নির্ভর করা	depend on, confide in	Having dependence
	Realize	বুঝা	conceive, comprehend	To understand
U-1, L-5	Rear	লালনপালন করা	raise, bring up	To foster
	Recreation	বিনোদন	enjoyment,	of refreshment

			pastime,	
U-3, L-3	Ride	চড়া	travel, traverse,	be carried on
U-4, L-1	Relaxation	আরাম	flexibility, relaxed	feeling relaxed
U-6, L-2	Responsible	দায়ী	accountable, liable	having the job or duty of doing sth.
U-6, L-5	Respiratory	শ্বাস-প্রশ্বাস সংক্রান্ত	breathing	connected with breathing, relating to breathing
U-6, L-7	Refabricate	পুনঃ নির্মাণ করা	reproduce, reconstruct	to invent false information in order to trick people
	Reuse	পুনরায় ব্যবহার করা	reconstitute, recycle	to use sth again.
	Recycle	বর্জ্য দ্রব্যকে পুনঃ ব্যবহারের উপযোগী করা	reprocess, salvage, reuse	that have already been used sothat they can be used again
	Rapidly	দ্রুতগতিতে	fast, promptly	happening in a short period of time.
	Rubbish	আবর্জনা	debris, litter, trash	things that you throw away
U-7, L-4	Render	ঘটানো	cause to be, make	to give sb sth.
U-7, L-5	Resistant	প্রতিরোধক	defiant, hostile, obstinate	not affected by sth.
U-8, L-3	Regularly	নিয়মিতভাবে	normally, usually	at regular intervals or time.
U-9, L-1	Refine	শোধন করা,	purify	Making pure
	Restriction	বাধা	limit, constraint restraint	confinement
U-9, L-3	Resource	সম্পদ, সংগতি	source	fortune, fund
	Requisite	আবশ্যিক	necessary	necessary
	Rival	প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বী	opponent	a competitor
U-9, L-5	Range	পরিসর	variety	extent
U-10, L-4	Replace	প্রতিস্থাপন করা	restore	take the place of
U-11, L-1	Refer	কোন কিছুর কারণ বা উৎপত্তিস্বরূপ নির্দেশ করা, উল্লেখ করা	pass on	point to as the source or origin of
	Rude	অবিনীত, কর্কশ	impolite	impolite harsh
U-11, L-7	Reputation	খ্যাতি	fame	Good name
	Reserved	চাপা স্বভাবের	held in reserve	unemotional

	Reaction	প্রতিক্রিয়া	response	action in return
U-12, L-1	Restrain	দমন করা	hold back	check
	Rush	দ্রুতবেগে প্রবেশ করা	hurry	enter hastily
U-12, L-3	Reassure	বিশ্বাস প্রদান করা	assure, comfort, encourage, hearten, support.	give confidence to
U-12, L-4	Remarkable	বিখ্যাত, লক্ষ্য করার যোগ্য	famous, extraordinary conspicuous, noticeable, strange, distinguished	distinguished, noteworthy
	Reflect	প্রতিফলিত হওয়া	mirror	show an image of
	Revolt	বিদ্রোহ, বিদ্রোহী হওয়া	rebellion	a rebellion, rebel
U-14, L-3	Recognize	সনাক্ত করা, চিনতে পারা	accredit, acknowledge	identify as already known
U-14, L-3	Range	সারিতে বা শ্রেণীতে সুবিন্যস্ত করা	ambit, array	region between limits of variation, esp. scope of effective operation
U-13, L-6	Republic	প্রজাতন্ত্র সদস্যদের সমান সুযোগ সুবিধা আছে এমন সমাজ	commonwealth, democracy	state in which supreme power is held by the people or their elected representatives or by an elected or nominated president, not by a monarch etc
U-13, L-6	Reform	সংশোধন করা, সংস্কার করা	regenerate, straighten out	make or become better by the removal of faults and errors
U-13, L-6	Resident	বসবাসরত, আবাসিক বসবাসকারী	house physician, nonmigratory	permanent inhabitant
U-15, L-3	Reference	উলেখ, সূত্র, শরন	indication	Referring to sth or sb
U-15, L-2	Rural	গ্রামীন, গ্রামস্থ	comntryside	in, of, or suggesting the country
U-15, L-2	Raise	উঠানো, উত্তোলন করা	acclivity, advance, ascent	put or take into a higher position
U-15, L-2	Rational	বুদ্ধিবৃত্তি সম্পন্ন	intellectual	of or based on reason, sensible

U-15, L-6	Rehabilitation	পুনর্বাসন	reclamation, renewal	restore to effectiveness or normal life by training etc., esp. after imprisonment or illness
U-15, L-6	Reduce	কমানো, হ্রাস করা	abbreviate, abridge	make or become smaller or less
U-16, L-3	Reflection	প্রতিফলন	shadow, consideration, thinking, meditation	reflecting or being reflected
U-16, L-4	Rue	অনুতাপ	deplore, grieve, regret, repent	repent of; wish to be undone or non- existent
	Recover	পুনরুদ্ধার	rally, revive, save, regain	regain possession, use,
U-17, L-4	Replace	প্রতিস্থাপন করা	refund, restore, supersede, reinstate	put back in place
U-17, L-6	Report	বিবরণ, প্রতিবেদন	advertise, declare, announce, broadcast	state as fact or news, narrate or describe or repeat
U-17, L-7	R e m a i n	অবশিষ্ট, অবস্থান	continue, last, enduré, stay	be in the same place or condition during further time
U-18, L-4	Recommendati on	সুপারিশ	approval, sanction, praise	suggestion as fit for some purpose or use
U-19, L-3	Responsibility	দায়িত্ব	liability, duty	being responsible.
U-20, L-2	Reduction	হ্রাস	contraction, decrease	reducing or being reduced.
U-20, L-3	Radically	আমূল	entirely, completely	fundamental
	Recognition	স্বীকৃতি	acceptance	recognizing or being recognized.
U-20, L-4	Relentlessly	বারবার	continuously, insistently	unrelenting, oppressively constant.
	Rapid	দ্রুত	quick, speedy	acting or completed in a short time.
U-21, L-4	Right	অধিকার	privilege granted by state, due	just, morally or socially correct
	Recognition	স্বীকৃতি	acceptance	recognizing or being recognized.

U-21, L-6	Require	আবশ্যিক হওয়া	want, need, necessitate	need; depend on for success
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S

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-1, L-1	Scream	চিৎকার করা	shriek, sudden cry	cry out
U-1, L-2	Spouses	স্বামী বা স্ত্রী	spouse	husband/wife
	Segregate	বিচ্ছিন্ন	seperate	set apart
U-3, L-2	Show	দেখানো	indicate	point out
U-4, L-1	Spend	ব্যয় করা,	pay out, use	use up (material etc.).
	Slide	মসৃণ কিছুর উপর দিয়ে পিছলে যাওয়া	slip, skate, fall	move along a smooth surface
	Slope	ঢাল	declivity	inclined position, direction,
	Sanitation	পয়ঃনিষ্কাশন	improving of sanitary condition	sanitary conditions.
	Stretch	প্রসারিত করা	spread out, extend	draw, be drawn
	Skate	স্কেট, শক্ত কাঠামো	slip, fall, slide	a metallic resister
U-4, L-3	Spell	যাদু	magic, charm, enchantment	fascination exercised by a person
U-5, L-5	Stubbornness	একগুয়েমী	obstinate, refractory	inflexible
U-5, L-6	Subterfuge	ছলনা	an artifice, a trick	attempt to avoid blame
	Steady	একটানা	firmly fixed.	firmly fixed or supported;
U-6, L-1	Surroundings	পরিপার্শ্ব, চতুর্দিক	environs, settings	that is near or around sth.
U-6, L-2	Suitable	উপযুক্ত	appropriate, fit, proper	right or appropriate
U-6, L-3	Significant	গুরুত্বপূর্ণ	important, noteworthy	large or important enough
U-6, L-4	Sterility	বন্ধ্যাত্ব	infertility	not good enough to produce crops.
	Slaughter	জবাই করা	slay,	the killing of animals for their meat.
U-6, L-5	Specific	সুনির্দিষ্ট	exact, precise definite	detailed and exact.
U-6, L-7	Seriously	গুরুত্বসহকারে	critically, severely	in a serious way.
U-7,	Submerge	প্লাবিত / জলমগ্ন	drowned,	to go under the surface of

L-1			inundated	water.
	Swamp	প্লাবিত হয়েছিল	deluged, flooded	an area that is very wet.
	Surge	জলোচ্ছাস	a sudden flood, high tidal wave	to move quickly and with force in a particular direction.
U-7, L-2	Swept over	দ্রুত বয়ে যাওয়া	swiftly, brushed away	to clean a surface.
	Spark	স্কুলিং	flake, flicker, flash	a very small burning piece of material.
U-7, L-2	Settlers	বসতি স্থাপনকারী	incomer, immigrant	person who goes to live in a new region.
U-7, L-3	Situation	পরিস্থিতি বা অবস্থা	condition	all things that are happening at a particular time.
	Scarcity	অভাব/স্বল্পতা	shortage, crisis	shortage sth.
U-7, L-4	Safer	নিরাপদ	secured	which is safe
U-7, L-5	Straight	সোজা, সরল	direct	not in a curve.
	Safe	নিরাপদ	secured	protected from any danger.
U-8, L-3	Sharp	তীক্ষ্ণ	pointed, edged, poignant	having a fine edge or point.
	Serious	ভীষণ	critical	thinking about things in a careful way.
U-9, L-1	Seminar	আলোচনা ও গবেষনার জন্য ছোট ক্লাশ	round table	a small class for discussion and research
	Sensibility	বোধশক্তি	intelligence, wiseness	the power of feeling
U-9, L-1	Situation	অবস্থা, অবস্থান	circumstance	condition location
U-10, L-1	Several	স্বতন্ত্র, কতগুলি	sundry, divers, separate, various, different, some	Distinct, a few
	Stagger	টলমল করা	reel, stumble	totter
U-10, L-4	Significant	তাৎপর্যপূর্ণ	important, noteworthy	expressive
	Spectator	দর্শক	viewer, observer, witness	an on-looker
U-11, L-1	Seem	বোধ হওয়া, প্রতীয়মান হওয়া	appear, look	appear, have a show
U-11,	Shake	নাড়া দেয়া	shiver,	cause to tremble

L-7			tremble, vibrate	
U-12, L-1	Section	আইনের ধারা	part, slice, sector	a clause of law
	Scale	যাপনী	range, size, amount	a rule
U-12, L-4	Shadow	ছায়া	murky, gloomy, cloudy, shady, dark,	A patch of shade of definite shape
	Symbol	প্রতীক	sign, icon, mark, character	a representation
U-14, L-1	Strategic	কৌশলগত বিদ্যা, কৌশল বিজ্ঞান	tactical	of or promoting strategy
U-15, L-2	Socio-economic	আর্থ সামাজিক	related to society and its economy	comb. Form of society or sociology (and) (socio-economic)
U-13, L-3	Survival	বঁচে থাকা বা বিদ্যমান থাকার অবস্থা	endurance, natural selection	surviving, relic
	Sanitation	জনসাধারণের স্বাস্থ্য রক্ষার বিশেষত দক্ষ মল নিষ্কাশনের ব্যবস্থা।	sanitization, sanitizing	sanitary conditions, maintenance etc. of these, disposal of sewage and refuse etc
U-14, L-3	Self reliant	আত্মপ্রত্যয়শীল, আত্মনির্ভরশীল	autonomous, self-dependent	reliance on one's own resources etc.; independence
U-15, L-6	Several	তিন বা ততোধিক, বহু নয় তবে কিছু	respective, various	more than two but not many; a few
U-15, L-2	Sustain	ধরে রাখা, সহ্য করা	carry on, maintain, prolong	support, bear the weight of, esp. for a long period. 2 encourage, support
U-16, L-2	Strength	শক্তিমত্তা, তেজ	boldness, energy, force, might broad, large, extensive, widespread	being strong
U-16, L-6	Surpass	ছাড়িয়ে যাওয়া	beat, exceed, excel, pass	be greater or better than, outdo
U-17,	Season	ঋতু, মৌসুম	interval,	each of the climatic

L-2			spell, while, period	divisions of the year, or suitable time
U-17, L-2	Sincerely	আন্তরিক, অকপটভাবে	purely, frankly, directly, honestly	in a sincere manner
U-17, L-3	Sacrifice	উৎসর্গ, কোরবানি	surrender, loss, destruction, offering	voluntary relinquishing of something valued
U-17, L-6	Speed	দ্রুততা	fast, hasty, quick, hurried	rapidity of movement
U-17, L-6	Simultaneous	যুগপৎ	coincident, concomitant.	occurring or operating at the same time
U-17, L-6	Succeed	সাফল্যমণ্ডিত	concurrent, prosper, flourish, prevail, follow	have success or be successful
U-17, L-7	Sensibility	অনুভব শক্তি, সংবেদনশীলতা	awareness, consciousness	capacity to feel
U-18, L-1	Splendour	চমৎকারিত্ব, গৌরব	brilliance, display, parade	dazzling brightness; magnificence
U-18, L-6	Subsequent	পরবর্তী	after, later, ensuing, following, estimation, value	following, as a consequence
U-19, L-3	Subsequent	পরের	following, later	following, esp. as a consequence.
U-20, L-2	System	ব্যবস্থা, গঠন	method, approach	organized body of things.
	Section	ভাগ, শাখা	chapter, fragment	each of the parts of a thing
L-20, a-3	Selection	নির্বাচন	preference	selecting or being selected.
	satisfactory	সন্তোষজনক	suitable, acceptable	adequate; giving satisfaction.
	Self-sufficient	স্বয়ং, সম্পূর্ণ	self-reliant	able to supply one's own needs; independent.
	Systematic	নিয়ম মাত্তিক	orderly, organised	according to a system.
U-20, L-4	Seemingly	মনে হওয়া	outwardly, apparently	apparent but perhaps doubtful
U-20, L-8	Selection	নির্বাচন	choice, preference	selecting or being selected.

	Sort out	বাছাই করা	select, identify	group of similar things etc.
U-21, L-2	Solidarity	সমতা	unity, harmony	unity, esp. political or in an industrial dispute.
	Strategy	কৌশল	skill, tact	long-term plan or policy
U-21, L-4	Sponsor	পৃষ্ঠপোষন করা	support, pay for	person who pledges money to a charity etc. in return for another person fulfilling a sporting etc.
U-23, L-2	Significant	গুরুত্বপূর্ণ	important, major	having a meaning; indicative.
	Swept	ভাসিয়ে নেয়া	washed away	clean or clear (a room or area etc.) (as) with a broom.
U-23, L-3	Sustain	চালিয়ে নেয়া	maintain, continue	support for a long period.
	Settlement	বসতি	habitation, community	settling or being settled, a place occupied by settlers.
U-24, L-4	Supplement	বাড়ানো	add, extra	thing or part added to improve or provide further information.

T

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-1, L-2	Traditional	ঐতিহ্যবাহী	customary, common	being part of belief
U-4, L-1	Trip	ভ্রমণ	journey, excursion	excursion, esp. for pleasure.
U-4, L-1	Temperature	তাপমাত্রা	heat	measured degree of heat,
U-5, L-5	Temptation	লোভ	greed	the act of tempting
	Threaten	আতঙ্কিত করা	worry	use threats to cause trouble, hurt
	Trick	ছলনা	artifice, cheat	deception
U-6, L-2	Toxic	বিষাক্ত	poisonous, deadly	containing poison
U-6, L-3	Trapped	আটকে পড়েছিল	caught	situation from which it is hard to escape.
U-7, L-1	Tidal	জোয়ার ভাটা	flowing and ebbing periodically	the regular rise and fall of the sea.
U-8, L-3	Tolerance	সহনশীলতা	patience, forbearance, ability to bear the impact of something	able to accept what other people say or do.

U-9, L-5	Tremendous	বিস্ময়কর	marvelous, wonderful, great	astounding
	Traditional	ঐতিহ্যগত	conventional, customary, established, historic, time- honoured	being part of the beliefs or custom
U-10, L-1	Telecast	টেলিভিশনে যে অনুষ্ঠান প্রচার হয়	broadcast, show, televise	television broad cast programme or item
U-11, L-1	Tool	যন্ত্র	instrument, utensil	an instrument used by workmen
U-11, L-7	Tips	ইঙ্গিত	guidelines, instruction	a hint
	Theatre	নাট্যশালা	playhouse	a stage on which actors perform
	Traits	বৈশিষ্ট্য	mannerism, pecularity	a distinguishing feature
	Temperate	নাতিশীতোষ্ণ	calm, controlled, moderate, restrained, disciplined, sober.	free from extremes of heat and cold
U-12, L-1	Till	পর্যন্ত	turn over	to the time of
U-12, L-4	Theme	মূলভাব	idea, topic, matter	a keynote
	Topical	বর্তমান প্রসঙ্গ বা বিষয় সম্বন্ধীয়	relevant, newsworthy	about a subject of current interest
U-13, L-3	Thatched	শুকনা খড়ের ছাউনি	roofed	of-covering of straw, reeds, etc
U-16, L-4	Thick	পুরু, ঘন	close. fat, crowded, dense	of great or specified extent between opposite surfaces
U-17, L-6	Typical	বৈশিষ্ট্যসূচক	exemplary, illustrative, symbolical,	serving as a characteristic example
U-17, L-6	Terminal	প্রান্তিক, চরম, সমাপ্ত	close, ending conclusion, finishing	of or forming a limit or terminus
U-21, L-3	Transmission	প্রচার	broadcasting, sending	transmitting or being transmitted.
U-23,	Testimony	প্রমাণ, সাক্ষ্য	proof,	witness's statement under

L-1			evidence	oath etc.
U-23, L-2	Turbulent	অস্থিতিশীল	unstable, confused	varying irregularly.

U

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-1, L-5	Unity	একতা	agreement, harmony, oneness	being one;
U-6, L-5	Unnecessarily	অপ্রয়োজনীয়রূপে	without need, pointlessly	more than is needed
	Unfortunate	দুর্ভাগ্যবান	ill-fated, unlucky	having bad luck
U-7, L-2	Usually	সাধারণত	commonly, generally	in the way that is usual or normal
U-8, L-3	Urban	নাগরিক/শহুরে	town	city, civic, town
U-9, L-1	Universal	সর্বজনীন	general, whole, total, comprehensive, boundless, exhaustive, complete, worldwide,	general
U-9, L-3	Unusually	অসাধারণ	oddly	uncommon
U-14, L-3	Unfortunate	দুর্ভাগ্যজনক, দুঃখজনক, শোচনীয়	inauspicious, unfortunate person	unlucky. 2 unhappy
U-15, L-6	United	ভালো বা সহমর্মিতার বন্ধনে ঐক্যবদ্ধ	combined, concerted	Got together
U-16, L-6	Upward	উর্দ্ধমুখী	from lower to higher	towards what is higher, more important, etc.
U-17, L-4	Unfair	অন্যায্য	astonishing, extraordinary biased, dishonest, foul	not fair, just, or impartial
U-18, L-1	Universal	সর্বজনীন	Total, complete, entire	belonging to all; applicable to all cases
U-18, L-5	Utility	উপযোগিতা	advantage, avail, benefit,	usefulness, basic and standardized

U-19, L-3	Unique	একমাত্র, অতুলনীয়	only one, single	being the only one of its kind; having no like, equal, or parallel.
U-20, L-3	Unemployed	বেকার	jobless	out of work, not in use.
U-21, L-2	Universalised	বৈশ্বিক, সার্বজনীন	globalised	applicable to all cases.
U-24, L-4	Unwelcome	অবাঞ্ছিত	unwanted	not welcome or acceptable.

V

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-4, L-3	Vapour	বাস্প	moist	moisture, or other, substance diffused in one
U-6, L-2	Vehicles	যানবাহনগুলো	bus, trucks, cars	a thing that is used for transporting people or good
U-7, L-1	Velocity	গতি, গতিবেগ	rapidly, quickness rate.	the speed of sth in a particular area
U-7, L-4	Vast	বিশাল	large, colossal	extremely large in areas size, amount etc.
U-9, L-3	Violence	প্রচণ্ডতা	brutality, hostility	vehemence
U-10, L-1	Varied	বিবিধ	diverse, various	various
U-12, L-1	Violation	লঙ্ঘন	abuse, contravention	transgression
U-12, L-3	Verse	কবিতা	rhyme, stanza, canto	poetry
U-12, L-4	Vertical	খাড়া	upright, perpendicular	perpendicular
U-18, L-1	Value	উপকারিতা, মূল্য	worth, price, usefulness	worth as estimated
U-19, L-3	Vulnerable	ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হতে পারে এমন	susceptible	easily wounded or harmed.

W

U & L	Word	অর্থ	Synonyms	English Meaning
U-1, L-2	Wrap	মোড়ানো	covered,	envelop in folded
	Waist	কোমর		part of the human body

				below the ribs and above the hips
U-1, L-5	Welfare	কল্যাণ	prosperity, goodness	betterment
U-4, L-3	Worshipper	পূজারী	adoration	A person who pay homage to a duty.
	Wet	ভিজা	soaked,	covered with water
U-5, L-5	Wit	বুদ্ধি	intelligence, wisdom	knowledge;
U-6, L-4	Widespread	ব্যাপক	pervasive	existing over a large area
U-7, L-2	Worst	সবচেয়ে খারাপ	very bad, much bad	the poorest quality.
U-9, L-5	Wide	চওড়া	broad, large, extensive, open	broad
U-10, L-4	Westernise	পাশ্চাত্য সভ্যতার প্রবর্তন করা		introduce western civilization into
U-11, L-1	While	সময়, যখন	though, as, although, whereas	time, during the time
U-11, L-7	Windy	বায়ুময়	stormy, turbulent	consisting of mind
U-12, L-3	Wisdom	বিজ্ঞতা	learning, knowledge, reason, sense	knowledge gained from experience
U-12, L-4	Withstand	বাধা দেয়া	confront, thwart, oppose, face, resist, endure, tolerate, defy.	oppose
U-14, L-1	Warfare	যুদ্ধ, বিগ্রহ	war	waging war, campaigning
U-14, L-3	Worth	বিশেষ মূল্য বিশিষ্ট	deserving	special
U-14, L-3	Wide	প্রশস্ত, বিস্তীর্ণ	across-the- board, all- embracing	having sides far apart, broad, not narrow
U-14, L-1	Widespread	বহুবিস্তৃত	far-flung	widely distributed
U-13, L-6	Withdraw	সরে যাওয়া, তুলে নেওয়া	adjourn, back away	pull or take aside or back. 2 discontinue, cancel, retract
U-16, L-3	Willing	ইচ্ছুক	disposed, eager, ready, prepared	ready to consent or undertake
U-17, L-4	Wonderful	বিস্ময়কর	amazing, awful,	very remarkable or admirable

U-17, L-7	Wreck	ধ্বংশ, বিনাশ	blast, break, ruin, upset	greatly damaged building, thing, or person
U-19, L-1	Wreaked	ভেঙ্গে যাওয়া	inflict, cause	give play to (vengeance or one's anger etc.). 2 cause (damage etc.)
U-20, L-4	Wage	মজুরী	cost of labour	fixed regular payment to an employee, esp. a manual worker.
U-21, L-2	Widening	বেড়ে চলেছে	expanding, broadening	make or become wider.

Interchange of Textual Parts of Speech

Interchange of Textual Parts of Speech**Unit-1, Lesson -1**

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
examination	examine	examined	
closure	close	closed	closely
condition	conditionalise	conditional	conditionally
publication	publish	published	
understanding	understand	understandable	understandably
problem	problematize	problematic	problematically
experience	experience	experienced	
festival	feast	festive	festively
visit	visit	visiting	
worry	worry	worried	worriedly
confusion	confuse	confusing	confusingly
concentration	concentrate	concentrated	concentratingly
imagination	imagine	imaginary, imaginative	imaginatively
difficulty		difficult	
tiredness	tire	tired	tiredly
quietness	quieten	quiet	quietly
safety	save	safe	safely
loneliness		lonely	
envy	envy	envious	enviously
necessity	necessitate	necessary	necessarily
study	study	studious	studiously
movement	move	moving	
feeling	feel		feelingly

Unit-1, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
tribe		tribal	
finance	finance	financial	financially
dweller	dwell	dwelling	
introduction	introduce	introductory	
gain	gain	gainful	gainfully
independence		independent	independently
change	change	changeable	
tradition	traditionalise	traditional	traditionally
nation	nationalise	national	nationally
difference	differentiate	different	differently
surprise	surprise	surprising	surprisingly
brightness	brighten	bright	brightly
pride	pride	proud	proudly
right	right	rightful	rightfully

Unit-1, Lesson -3

polygamy		polygamous	
monogamy		monogamous	
custom	customise	customary	customarily
connection	connect	connective	
maintenance	maintain	maintained	maintainingly
expense	expend	expensive	expensively
relation	relate	relative	relatively
problem		problematic	problematically
expectation	expect	expectant	expectantly

Unit-1, Lesson -4

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
reservation	reserve	reserved	
efficiency		efficient	efficiently
confidence	confide	confident	confidently
celebration	celebrate		
friendliness	befriend	friendly	
hatred	hate	hateful	hatefully

Unit-1, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
society	socialize	social	socially
disintegration	disintegrate	disintegrated	
intensification	intensify	intense	intensely
urbanisation	urbanise	urban	urbanely
psychology	psychologize	psychological	psychologically
association	associate	associated	
segregation	segregate	segregated	
productivity	produce	productive	productively
responsibility		responsible	responsibly
contribution	contribute	contributory	
decline	decline	declining	
importance		important	importantly
economy	economise	economical	economically
arrangement	Arrange	arranged	

Unit-2, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
confinement	confine	confined	
eligibility		eligible	eligibly

appropriateness	appropriate	appropriate	appropriately
affection		affectionate	affectionately
pollution	pollute	polluted	
awareness	beware	aware	
development	develop	developed	

Unit-2, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
priority	prioritize	prior	
cook	cook	cooked	
collection	collect	collective	collectively
permission	permit	permissible	permissibly
health		healthy	healthily
illustration	illustrate	illustrative	
carefulness	care	careful	
understanding	understand	understandable	understandably

Unit-2, Lesson -3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
enrichment	enrich	enriched	
container	contain	containing	
formula	formulate		

Unit-2, Lesson -4

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
nurture	nurture		
burden	burden		
invitation	invite	inviting	
celebration	celebrate	celebratory	
eagerness		eager	eagerly
allotment	allot	allotted	
contraction	contract	contractible	
forgetfulness	forget	forgetful	forgetfully

Unit-2, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
stroke	strike	striking	strikingly
wrong	wrong	wrong	wrongly
pardon	pardon	pardonable	pardonably
catch	catch	catching	
sympathy	sympathize	sympathetic	sympathetically

accuracy		accurate	accurately
blame	blame	blamed	blamelessly

Unit-2, Lesson -6

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
pavement	pave		
disappearance	disappear		
confusion	confuse	confused	confusedly
organisation	organise	organised	

Unit-2, Lesson -7

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
hastiness	haste	hasty	hastily
scarcity		scarce	scarcely
metaphor		metaphorical	metaphorically
quietness	quieten	quiet	quietly
colony	colonize	colonial	colonially
travel	travel	travelled	

Unit-2, Lesson -8

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
attainment	attain	attainable	
decay	decay	decayed	
margin	margin	marginal	marginally
float	float	floating	

Unit-3, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
interaction	interact	interactive	
exchange	exchange	exchangeable	
competence	compete	competent	competently
acquisition	acquire	acquisitive	
consciousness		conscious	consciously
spontaneousness		spontaneous	spontaneously
communication	communicate	communicative	communicatively
subconsciousness		subconscious	subconsciously
ability	enable	able	ably
difference	differ	different	differently
similarity	similarise	similar	similarly
awareness	beware	aware	
knowledge	know	knowing	knowingly

encouragement	encourage	encouraging	encouragingly
reference	refer	referable, referred	
involvement	involve	involved	
competence	compete	competent	
attainment	attain	attainable	

Unit-3, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
employee	employ	employed	
priority		prior	
application	apply	applicable	
office	officiate	official	officially
organization	organize	organized	
information	inform	informative	informatively
vacancy	vacate	vacant	vacantly
energy	energise	energetic	energetically
advertisement	advertise	advertised	
belief	believe	believable	
training	train	trained	

Unit-3, Lesson -3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
effect	effect	effective	effectively
memory	memorise	memorable	memorably
experience	experience	experienced	
certainty		certain	certainly
friend	befriend	friendly	
learning	learn	learned	learnedly
mistake	mistake	mistaken	mistakenly
ride	ride		
laughing	laugh	laughable	laughably

Unit-3, Lesson -4

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
variation	vary	various	variously
tradition		traditional	traditionally
conversation	converse	conversational	
difficulty		difficult	difficultly
importance		important	importantly
study	study	studious	studiously

learning	learn	learned	learnedly
tradition	traditionalize	traditional	traditionally

Unit-3, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
perfection	perfect	perfect	perfectly
accuracy		accurate	accurately
construction	construct	constructive	constructively
sufficiency	suffice	sufficient	sufficiently
application	apply	applicable	
comparison	compare	comparative	comparatively

Unit-3, Lesson -6

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
integration	integrate	integral	integrally
relaxation	relax	relaxed	
help	help	helpful	helpfully
listener	listen		
imagination	imagine	imaginative	imaginatively

Unit-3, Lesson -7

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
penalty	penalize	penal	penally
literature		literary	
silence		silent	silently
indication	indicate	indicative	
possession	possess	possessive	possessively
breath	breathe		

Unit-4, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
emphasis	emphasize	emphatic	emphatically
crowd	crowd	crowded	
performance	perform	performed	
entertainment	entertain	entertaining	
emergency	emerge	emergent	
conduct	conduct	conductive	
unity	unite	united	unitedly
recreation	recreate	recreational	recreationally

Unit-4, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
ecology		ecological	ecologically
decoration	decorate	decorative	decoratively
flexibility		flexible	flexibly
orient	orientalise	oriental	orientally
extinction		extinct	
recreation	recreate	recreational	recreationally
geometry		geometrical	geometrically
habitation	habitate	habitable	
remoteness		remote	remotely
imitation	imitate	imitative	

Unit-4, Lesson -3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
composition	compose	composed	
automation	automate	automatic	automatically
factor	factorise		
straightness	straighten	straight	straightly
profession	profess	professional	professionally
perfection	perfect	perfect	perfectly
introduction	introduce	introductory	

Unit-4, Lesson -4

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
aristocrat		aristocratic	aristocratically
fondness		fond	fondly
appearance	appear		
origin	originate	original	originally
enhancement	enhance	enhance	
allowance	allow	allowable	

Unit-4, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
nestling	nestle		
abruptness		abrupt	abruptly
invasion	invade	invasive	
mystery		mysterious	mysteriously
narration	narrate	narrative	
quotation	quote	quotable	
elevation	elevate	elevated	

Unit-5, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
liveliness	enliven	lively	
punctuality		punctual	punctually
patience		patient	patiently
preference	prefer	preferable	preferably
pride	pride	proud	pride
pleasure	please	pleasing	pleasingly

Unit-5, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
loneliness		lonely	
nerve	nerve	nervous	nervously
courage	encourage	courageous	courageously
cowardice		cowardly	
impatience		impatient	impatiently
resolution		resolute	resolutely
debate	debate	debatable	

Unit-5, Lesson -3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
possession	possess	possessive	possessively
drive	drive		
urge	urge		
trick	trick	tricky	

Unit-5, Lesson -4

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
compromise	compromise	compromising	
stubbornness		stubborn	
flexibility		flexible	flexibly
appointment	appoint	appointed	
relaxation	relax	relaxed	
provision	provide	provisional	provisionally
tiredness	tire	tired	tiredlessly

Unit-5, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
aggression		aggressive	aggressively
hostility		hostile	hostilely

wit		witty	wittily
amusement	amuse	amusing	amusingly
temptation	tempt	tempting	temptingly
quarrel	quarrel	quarrelsome	
assertion	assert	assertive	assertively
foolishness	befool	foolish	foolishly
threat	threaten	threatening	threateningly

Unit-5, Lesson -6

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
gratitude		grateful	gratefully
courtesy	court	courteous	courteously
instinct		instinctive	instinctively
comprehension	comprehend	comprehensively	comprehensively
gravity		grave	gravely
courage	encourage	courageous	courageously
independence		independent	independently

Unit-6, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
danger	endanger	dangerous	dangerously
disaster		disastrous	disastrously
destruction	destroy	destructive	destructively
environment		environmental	environmentally
humanity	humanize	Human/humane	humanly
change	change	changeable	
disturbance	disturb	disturbing	

Unit-6, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
refuse	refuse	refused	
refusal			
emission	emit		
disposal	dispose		

Unit-6, Lesson -3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
pollutant	pollute	polluted	
climatologist		climate	
catastrophe		catastrophic	catastrophically
exemplification	exemplify	exemplary	

trap	trap	trapped	
fossil	fossilise		
coast		coastal	
alarm	alarm	alarming	
significance	signify	significant	significantly
evidence		evident	evidently
prediction	predict	predictive	
severeness		severe	severely

Unit-6, Lesson -4

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
extinction		extinct	
habitat		habitable	
sterility	sterilize	sterile	
decline	decline		
cruelty		cruel	cruelly
surface	surface		

Unit-6, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
aggression		aggressive	aggressively
odour		odorous	
respiration	respire	respiratory	
indiscrimination		indiscriminate	indiscriminately
determination	determine	determined	

Unit-6, Lesson -6

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
deforestation	deforest		
cure	cure	curable	
mention	mention	mentioned	

Unit-6, Lesson -7

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
recycle	recycle	recyclable	
refabrication	refabricate	refabricated	
option	opt	optional	optionally
seriousness		serious	seriously
reduction	reduce	reduced	

Unit-7, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
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coast		coastal	
injury	injure	injured injurious	injuriously
rehabilitation	rehabilitate		

Unit-7, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
settler	settle		
malice		malicious	maliciously
horizon		horizontal	horizontally

Unit-7, Lesson -3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
caution	caution	cautious	cautiously
phenomenon		phenomenal	phenomenally
irrigation	irrigate		
attribution	attribute	attributable	
cultivation	cultivate	cultivable	

Unit-7, Lesson -4

erosion	erode	erosive	
devastation	devastate	devastating	devastatingly

Unit-7, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
association	associate	associated	
quake	quake		
mandatoriness		mandatory	

Unit-7, Lesson -6

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
ambition		ambitious	ambitiously
play	play		

Unit-8, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
damage	damage	damaged	
situation	situate	situated	situationally
wound	wound	wounded	
infection	infect	infected	
instruction	instruct	instructive	instructively

occurrence	occur		
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Unit-8, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
reliance	rely	reliable	reliably
shortage	shorten	short	shortly
resource		resourceful	resourcefully
cope	cope		

Unit-8, Lesson -3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
vibration	vibrate		
increase	increase	increasing	increasingly
occupation	occupy	occupational	occupationally
limit	limit	limitless	

Unit-8, Lesson -4

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
disgust	disgust	disgusting	disgustingly
civilization		civilized	
drag	drag		
craziness		crazy	crazily

Unit-8, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
noise		noisy	noisily
cook	cook	cooked	
frequency	frequent	frequent	frequently
gossip	gossip		
compulsion	compel	compelled	
anoyance	annoy	annoyed	
sympathy	sympathise	sympathetic	sympathetically
tolerance	tolerate	tolerable	tolerably
hostility		hostile	

Unit-8, Lesson -6

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
mildness		mild	mildly
dignity	dignify	dignified	
disaster		disastrous	disastrously
safety	save	safe	safely

convention		conventional	conventionally
pluck	pluck	plucky	pluckily
enforcement	enforce	enforceable	
vigilance		vigilant	vigilantly

Unit-8, Lesson -7

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
smell	smell	smelly	
cooker	cook	cooked	
approach	approach	approachable	

Unit-9, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
intellectual		intellectual	intellectually
influence	influence	influential	influentially
sensibility	sense	sensible	sensibly
institution	institutionalise	institutional	institutionally
opportunity		opportune	
formality		formal	formally
capacity		capable	
removal	remove	removable	
universality	universalize	universal	universally
force	force	forceful	forcefully
promotion	promote	promoted	
liberation	liberate	liberal	liberally
catalyst		catalytic	

Unit-9, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
option	opt	optional	optionally
architecture		architectural	architecturally
expectation	expect	expected	expectedly
discipline	discipline	disciplined	
journalist		journalistic	

Unit-9, Lesson -3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
closure	close	closed	closely
requisition	require	requisite	
poverty	impoverish	poor	poorly

finance	finance	financial	financially
institution	institutionalize	institutional	institutionally

Unit-9, Lesson -4

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
graduate	graduate		
academy		academic	academically
admission	admit		
argument	argue	argumentative	argumentatively

Unit-9, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
expansion	expand	expansive	expansively
duplicate	duplicate		
attention	attend	attentive	attentively
grant	grant	granted	

Unit-9, Lesson -6

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
company	accompany		
requirement	require	requisite	
expense	expend	expensive	expensively
desire	desire	desirous	desirously
qualification	qualify	qualified	
submission	submit	submissive	submissively
specification	specify	specific	specifically

Unit-9, Lesson -7

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
adventure	adventure	adventurous	adventurously
sorrow	sorrow	sorrowful	sorrowfully
struggle	struggle	struggling	
mystery		mysterious	mysteriously
nature	naturalise	natural	naturally
acceptance	accept	acceptable	
tragedy		tragic	tragically
dare	dare	daring	daringly

Unit-9, Lesson -8

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
survival	survive	surviving	

possibility		possible	possibly
shelter	shelter		
statistics		statistical	statistically

Unit-10, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
common		common	commonly
addiction	addict	addicted	
taste	taste	tasty	tastefully
width	widen	wide	widely
variation	vary	varied	
assault	assault	assaultive	

Unit-10, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
explanation	explain	explainable	
correspondent	correspond	correspondent	
disapproval	disapprove	disapproving	

Unit-10, Lesson -3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
craze		crazy	crazily
importance		important	
disruption	disrupt	disruptive	disruptively

Unit-10, Lesson -4

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
instrument		instrumental	instrumentally
significance	signify	significant	significantly
existence	exist	existent	
appeal	appeal	appealing	

Unit-10, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
music		musical	musically
trouble	trouble	troubled	

Unit-11, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
repetition	repeat	repeated	repeatedly

individual	individualize	individual	individually
entirety		entire	entirely
conversation	converse	conversational	

Unit-11, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
distinction		distinctive	distinctively
occasion	occasion	occasional	occasionally
tradition		traditional	traditionally

Unit-11, Lesson -3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
interest	interest	interesting	interestingly
culture		cultural	culturally
habit	habituate	habitual	habitually

Unit-11, Lesson -4

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
reservation	reserve	reserved	
biology		biological	biologically
preparation	prepare	prepared	

Unit-11, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
submission	submit	submissive	submissively
competency	compete	competent	competently
service	serve	serving	
overcharge	overcharge	overcharged	

Unit-11, Lesson -6

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
disobedience	disobey	disobedient	disobediently
hospitality		hospitable	hospitably
appearance	appear	appeared	

Unit-11, Lesson -7

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
restrain	restrain	restrained	
interpretation	interpret	interpretable	
appreciation	appreciate	appreciative	

Unit-11, Lesson -8

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
apology	apologise	apologitic	apologically
appointment	appoint	appointed	
intimacy		intimate	intimately

Unit-11, Lesson -9

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
reluctance		reluctant	reluctantly
celebration	celebrate	celebrated	
continent		continental	
elaboration	elaborate	elaborate	elaborately

Unit-12, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
attainment	attain	attainable	
protest	protest		
violation	violate	violable	
prevention	prevent	preventive	
agitation	agitate	agitating	

Unit-12, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
desolation		desolate	
creation	create	creative	

Unit-12, Lesson -3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
impression	impress	impressive	impressively
arrival	arrive		
description	describe	descriptive	
opposition	oppose	opposite	opposite
treatment	treat		
initiative	initiate	initial	initially

Unit-12, Lesson -4

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
identity	identify	identified	
nationality	nationalize	national	nationally
tropic		tropical	tropically
horizon		horizontal	horizontally

revolt	revolt	revolting	
investigation	investigate	investigative	investigatively

Unit-12, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
civilisation	civilise	civilized	civilizedly
instrument		instrumental	instrumentally

Unit-12, Lesson -6

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
origin	originate	original	originally
conversion	convert	convertible	
education	educate	educated	
facility	facilitate		

Unit-13, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
deprivation	deprive	deprived	
dignity	dignify	dignified	
survival	survive	surviving	

Unit-13, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
illustration	illustrate	illustrious	
interpretation	interpret		
maltreatment	maltreat	maltreated	
abandonment	abandon	abandoned	
nutrition		nutritious	nutritiously

Unit-13, Lesson -3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
retirement	retire	retired	
population	populate	populous	
benefit	benefit	beneficial	
economy	economize	economical	economically

Unit-13, Lesson -4

detention	detain	detained	
confession	confess	confessional	
adoption	adopt	adopted	
form	form	formed	

Unit-13, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
adequacy		adequate	adequately
victim	victimise	victimised	
addition	add	additional	

Unit-13, Lesson -6

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
resident	reside	residential	
naturalisation	naturalise	natural	naturally
obligation	oblige	obligatory	
acquisition	acquire	acquired	

Unit-13, Lesson -7

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
relevance		relevant	relevantly
negligence	neglect	neglectful	neglectfully
excitement	excite	excited	excitedly
surprise	surprise	surprised	surprisingly
attendant	attend		

Unit-14, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
philosopher	philosophise	philosophical	philosophically
institutionalization	institutionalize	institutionalized	
acquirement	acquire	acquired	

Unit-14, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
ornament		ornamental	
perfection	perfect	perfect	perfectly
generation	generate	generative	
solitude		solitary	

Unit-14, Lesson -3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
conspicuousness		conspicuous	conspicuously
persecution	persecute	persecuted	
inscription	inscribe		

Unit-14, Lesson -4

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb

integration	integrate	integrated	integratedly
potential		potential	potentially
approach	approach	approachable	

Unit-14, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
involvement	involve	involved	
elimination	eliminate	eliminable	
reduction	reduce	reducible	
production	produce	productive	productively

Unit-15, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
nutrition		nutritional	nutritionally
disbursement	disburse		
responsibility		responsible	responsibly

Unit-15, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
attribution	attribute	attributive	attributively
sanitation		sanitary	
illiteracy		illiterate	

Unit-15, Lesson -3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
innovation	innovate	innovative	
process	process	processing	

Unit-15, Lesson -4

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
contradiction	contradict	contradictory	
reduction	reduce	reducible	
elimination	eliminate		

Unit-15, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
predetermination	predetermine	predetermined	
generation	generate	generative	

Unit-15, Lesson -6

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
composition	compose	composed	

origin	originate	original	originally
promotion	promote	promoted	

Unit-16, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
architecture		architectural	architecturally
storey		storeyed	
wonder	wonder	wonderful	wonderfully
inauguration	inaugurate	inaugural	

Unit-16, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
triumph	triumph	triumphant	triumphantly
facility	facilitate		
skill		skilled	skillfully
connection	connect	connective	
width	widen	wide	widely
strength	strengthen	strong	strongly

Unit-16, Lesson -3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
extension	extend	extensive	extensively
beauty	beautify	beautiful	beautifully

Unit-16, Lesson -4

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
defence	defend	defensive	defensively
purpose	purpose	purposive	purposefully
modification	modify	modified	
agitation	agitate	agitating	

Unit-16, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
migration	migrate	migratory	
obstacle	obstacle		

Unit-16, Lesson -6

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
symbol	symbolize	symbolic	symbolically
expansion	expand	expansive	expansively

inclusion	include	inclusive	inclusively
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Unit-16, Lesson -7

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
installation	install		
addition	add	additional	additionally

Unit-17, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
fascination	fascinate	fascinating	
assessment	assess		

Unit-17, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
relation		relative	
consideration	consider	considerate	considerately

Unit-17, Lesson -3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
fascination	fascinate	fascinating	fascinatingly

Unit-17, Lesson -4

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
attachment	attach	attached	
promise	promise	promissory	
apology	apologise	apologetic	apologetially

Unit-17, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
exchange	exchange	exchangeable	
correspondence	correspond	correspondent	
handle	handle	handled	
application	apply	applicable	

Unit-17, Lesson -6

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
revolution	revolutionize	revolutionary	
efficiency		efficient	efficiently
alternative		alternative	alternatively

Unit-17, Lesson -6

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
volition		volitional	
remains	remain	remaining	

Unit-18, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
nomination	nominate	nominated	
convention	convene	conventional	
universality	universalize	universal	universally
erosion	erode	erosive	

Unit-18, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
ruin	ruin		
monument		monumental	
perfection	perfect	perfect	perfectly

Unit-18, Lesson -3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
adaptation	adapt	adaptable	
representation	represent	representative	
achievement	achieve	achievable	

Unit-18, Lesson -4

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
fortification	fortify	fortified	
recommendation	recommend	commendable	

Unit-18, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
testimony	testify		
designation	designate	designated	
exception	except	exceptional	exceptionally

Unit-19, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
pollution	pollute	polluted	

Unit-19, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
digestion	digest	digestive	
disorder		disorderly	

Unit-19, Lesson -3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
vulnerability		vulnerable	vulnerably
inter-generation		inter-generational	inter-generationally

Unit-19, Lesson -4

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
temptation	tempt	tempting	
abode	abide	abiding	

Unit-19, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
opportunities		opportune	
statistics		statistical	statistically
realization	realise		

Unit-19, Lesson -6

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
justice	justify	just	justly
commitment	commit	committed	
declaration	declare	declared	
disability	disable	disabled	

Unit-20, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
vendor	vend	vending	

Unit-20, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
acclamation	acclaim	acclaimed	
institution	institutionalize	institutional	institutionally
emphasis	emphasise	emphatic	emphatically
reduction	reduce	reduced	

Unit-20, Lesson -3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
affluence	attain	affluent	affluently

impoverishment	impoverish	impoverished	
fortune		fortunate	fortunately
prosperity	prosper	prosperous	prosperously

Unit-20, Lesson -4

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
irony		ironical	ironically
struggle	struggle	struggling	
livelihood	live	alive	

Unit-20, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
exposure	expose	exposed	
command	command	commanding	

Unit-20, Lesson -6

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
submission	submit	submissive	submissively
response	respond	responsive	responsively
attachment	attach	attached	

Unit-20, Lesson -7

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
predictor	predict	predictable	
confidence	confide	confident	confidently
elaboration	elaborate	elaborate	elaborately

Unit-21, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
rejection	reject	rejected	
derivation	derive	derivative	
rapidity		rapid	rapidly

Unit-21, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
consolidation	consolidate	consolidated	
impoverishment	impoverish	impoverished	
pavement	pave		
advantage		advantageous	

Unit-21, Lesson -3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
automation	automate	automatic	
revolution	revolutionize	revolutionary	
breath	breathe	breathtaking	breathtakingly

Unit-21, Lesson -4

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
coverage	cover		
acquaintance	acquaint	acquainted	
prejudice	prejudice		
mutuality		mutual	mutually

Unit-21, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
intruder	intrude	intrusive	
identity	identify		
identification			

Unit-21, Lesson -6

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
achievement	achieve	achievable	
pronunciation	pronounce		

Unit-22, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
disappearance	disappear		
presence	present	present	presently
reaction	react	reactionary	

Unit-22, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
evidence		evident	evidently
revelation	reveal		

Unit-22, Lesson -3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
gravity	gravitate		
explosion	explode	explosive	explosively
expense	expend	expensive	expensively

Unit-22, Lesson -4

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
decrease	decrease		
adjustment	adjust	adjustable	

Unit-22, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
rotation	rotate		
navigation	navigate	navigable	
entirety		entire	entirely

Unit-22, Lesson -6

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
happening	happen		
interruption	interrupt	interruptive	
relief	relieve		

Unit-23, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
enrichment	enrich	enriched	
reunification	reunify		
collapse	collapse		

Unit-23, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
oppression	oppress	oppressive	oppressively
malnourishment		malnourished	
raise	raise	raised	

Unit-23, Lesson -3

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
erosion	erode	erosive	
fragment	fragment	fragmented	
productivity	produce	productive	productively

Unit-23, Lesson -4

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
catastrophe		catastrophic	catastrophically
recklessness		reckless	recklessly

Unit-23, Lesson -5

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
crash	crash		
spine		spinal	
discovery	discover	discoverable	

Unit-23, Lesson -6

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
transformation	transform	transformative	
inspiration	inspire	inspiring	
fulfillment	fulfill		

Unit-23, Lesson -7

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
co-existence	co-exist	co-existent	
intolerance		intolerable	intolerably
luxury		luxurious	luxuriously

Unit-24, Lesson -1

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
consideration	consider	considerate	
condition		conditional	conditionally

Unit-24, Lesson -2

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
arithmetic		arithmetical	arithmetically
devotion	devoted	devoted	devotedly
criticism	criticise	critical	critically
project	project	projected	

Unit-24, Lesson -3

civilian		civil	
malnutrition		malnutritional	
privilege		privileged	

Unit-24, Lesson -4

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
discrimination	discriminate	discriminatory	discriminatingly
concern	concern	concerned	
inferiority		inferior	

Unit-24, Lesson 5-7

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
revenge	revenge	revengeful	revengefully
prohibition	prohibit	prohibited	
bribe	bribe		
survival	survive	surviving	

**Board Questions –
2003-2012**

DHAKA BOARD-2012
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

Part A: Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer questions 1–4.

How safe will the buildings in the city of Dhaka be in the event of an earthquake? Experts give no straight answer to this question, but call for taking adequate precautions to minimize losses. That Bangladesh lies in the active earthquake zone is not unknown to Bangladeshis. Alarmed by the recurrence of quakes during recent years, experts have called for the development of an earthquake resistant building code that all buildings should follow as mandatory.

There are two schools of experts regarding earthquakes. One school comprising of engineers and geologists is of the view that the recurrence of quakes in recent years should be taken as a signal for a major earthquake. Another school comprising of similar categories of experts, however, believes that the concern should not be amplified, because although there are a number of fault lines in the geographical area comprising Bangladesh, none of them is active enough to pose a major threat. Yet none of the school rules out the possibility of a major quake and the dangers that might be associated with it.

The Rajdhani Unnayan Katripakhya (RAJUK), responsible for a planned development of the city believes that an earthquake resistant building code should be developed to reduce the losses.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: 1×5 = 5

- (a) Bangladesh is a land lies/lying/lie in an active earthquake zone.
- (b) In case of an earthquake the buildings of the Dhaka city will be safe / saved / unsafe.
- (c) Experts are differ/difference/divided in their opinions.
- (d) They agree that adequate safety measures would reduce / reform / rectify losses.
- (e) We must pay heed about / for / to the experts' view regarding earthquakes.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information : 1×5 = 5

- (a) Inadequate precautions can maximize the losses caused by an earthquake.
- (b) The earthquake zone covering Bangladesh is inactive.
- (c) The experts are not at all concerned about the recurrence of earthquakes.
- (d) RAJUK is in favour of an earthquake resistant building code in Dhaka city.
- (e) The views of the two schools of experts concerning earthquakes are dissimilar.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary: 1×5 = 5

- (a) (Geographical) — Bangladesh lies in an active earthquake zone.
- (b) The recurrence of earthquakes in recent years is quite (alarm) — .
- (c) It is the (safe) — the buildings that the experts care about.
- (d) Experts suggest taking (precaution) — measures.
- (e) We all should (abide) — an earthquake resistant building code.

4. Make a list of five points of information about earthquakes.

5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8.

The most significant event for Bangladesh in the last century has been its birth as an independent nation. Prior to that, it experienced British colonial rule until 1947, followed by an oppressive existence as East Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.

Its life of our people has often been shaped by tragedy. Floods have devastated our land and tidal waves from the sea have swept away thousands of lives. Poverty has been an ever present spectre. As a result, nearly seventy percent of the population suffer from various degrees of malnutrition. Rapid population growth has added to this problem. Although the growth rate has slowed down to some extent, the population has almost doubled since independence. On the other hand, turbulent politics and instability, and the rise of terrorism and crime are adversely affecting society.

Despite these negative aspects, the last twenty five years will remain memorable for a number of events. The 21st of February 1972 immediately comes to mind. Only recently, our language day has been declared the International Mother Tongue day by UNESCO. 16 Dec 1971 is another day our nation will cherish forever the occupation forces of Pakistan. In addition, in the field of literature, art and culture we have produced great poets, novelists and artists. For instance, Bangladesh is proud of the great poet Kazi Nazrul Islam who raised his fiery voice against injustice and oppression.

5. Write short answers to these questions.

1×5 = 5

- (a) What achievements have Bangladeshis made in the last few decades?
- (b) What are the negative things that our society has experienced after independence?
- (c) Why are we proud of Kazi Nazrul Islam?
- (d) How has poverty been termed in the passage?
- (e) What did Bangladesh experience before its emergence as a free country?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

1 × 5 = 5

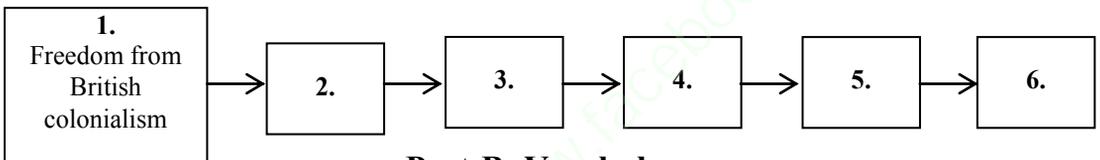
Bangladesh is now a free country. She was under British Empire for about two hundred years. Now she has been enjoying (a) — from colonization. Moreover, she has freed herself from the (b) — and persecution by the Pakistani people. But Bangladesh has not yet (c) — freedom in the true sense. Freedom means freedoms from foreign domination as well as from malnutrition, poverty, diseases and wants. So now she struggles hard against these (d)— And until and unless she can (e) — these. She cannot enjoy freedom in the true sense of the term.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences.

1×5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing great achievements and negative aspects of Bangladesh. (No. 1 has been done for you.)

1×5 = 5



Part-B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need:

1×10=10

even	run	watch	enjoy	be	see
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distance	show	information	vary	source	numerous
----------	------	-------------	------	--------	----------

Television has (a)— the most common and widespread (b)— of entertainment of the present world. A wide range of programmes of (c)— interest is telecast on (d)— channels. Almost every middle class and (e)— working class families have a television set today. Television programmes are not only (f)— but also highly educative. For example, television is used for (g)— learning. Courses (h)— by the open university are (i)— on BTV. Several channels like the Discovery and The National Geographic channels telecast highly (j) — programmes.

10. Fill in each gap with an appropriate word: 1×10=10

All things that make up the environment are (a)—. The way in which people, animals and plants are related to each other hand to their (b)— is known as (c)—. The ecosystem is a (d)—web that links animals, plants and every other life (e)— in the biosphere. All these things (f)— together. The system is in a steady state of (g)— balance which means that by (h)— any one part of the web you can affect all the other parts. For example, the (i)— of forests may have serious ecological (j)— on humans and animals.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full. 2×6= 12

A	B	C	D
(i) Education in our country	has become	Bangladesh is already	to be engaged in violence.
(ii) Campus violence	are getting concerned	through	of the students.
(iii) It	is passing	almost a	ignored.
(iv) The impact of such violence	be said that	about the welfare	stage of crisis.
(v) It may easily	can	students are in the colleges and universities only	daily affair.
(vi) The teachers and guardians	appears that	hardly be	educationally backward.

12. Sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the following sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 14

- (a) Then he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave.
- (b) But it did not give up hope.
- (c) The spider failed again and again to succeed.
- (d) Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling.
- (e) He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies.
- (f) This dauntless spider inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of the despair.
- (g) The enemies courted defeat and Robert Bruce regained his kingdom.
- (h) The king fought bravely but lost the battle.
- (i) Robert Bruce was a famous king.
- (j) He had to flee from his kingdom to save his life.
- (k) Enemies invaded his kingdom.
- (l) And he took shelter in a remote cave.

(m) Once he was lying in the cave.

(n) The king was always in a gloomy state for his unhappy condition.

13. Write a paragraph of 150 words based on the following question. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

(a) What do you understand by gender equality? (b) What is its importance? (c) What is the condition of gender equality in Bangladesh? (d) What are its barriers? (e) Who or what are responsible for these barriers? (f) How is gender equality related to the overall development in our country? (g) What steps would you recommend to ensure gender equality?

COMILLA BOARD-2012

ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)

FIRST PAPER

Part A: Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1-4 :

Sports are a popular form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are organized from time to time. Most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sports events in exchange for the right to advertise their products during those events. These events are telecast worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them live. As a result, the sponsor's products receive maximum media coverage thus giving companies international recognition. This is only the commercial aspect of international sport but there are other aspects too. The sports venue becomes a meeting place of people from different countries. When people of different nations get together on the occasion of an international sporting event, they come closer to each other, sharing views, opinions and friendship. This opportunity creates a sense of brotherhood and a spirit of mutual co-operation among them. Moreover, getting acquainted with different cultures helps to break down prejudice and broaden outlook. If globalisation has anything to do with the development of international relationship, then sports can certainly contribute in a big way to this.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:

1×5 = 5

- (a) Getting revealed / concealed / changed to others help to break down prejudice.
- (b) The opportunity of getting together creates awareness / foolishness / frustration of brotherhood.
- (c) Their payment is reciprocated / recognized / manufactured by the advertisement of other products.
- (d) Most of the sports are deliberated / planned / patronised by multinational compasses.
- (e) Sports are a peculiar / fashionable / exclusive form of entertainment.

2. True or false? If false, give the correct information.

1×5 = 5

- (a) Globalisation helps develop international relationship.
- (b) Multinational manufacturing companies and business firms sponsor sports to get reputation.
- (c) Meeting people from different countries creates confusion and noise.
- (d) Sports give people pleasure.
- (e) Familiarity draws people closer.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. **1×5 = 5**

- (a) There are lots of international sporting (organize)_____.
- (b) The (acquainted)_____ different culture helps to remove prejudice.
- (c) Sports have earned (popular)_____ as a source of entertainment.
- (d) International sports events have (contribute)_____ universal brotherhood.
- (e) Sports are highly (entertainment)_____.

4. Make a list of five positive aspects of international sports. **1×5 = 5**

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8.

Statistics show that about 350 million people speak English as a first language and another 300 million use it as a second language. It is the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries and of many international organisations. The International Olympic Committee, for example, always holds meetings in English. English helps the international community and the business world to communicate across national borders. Today, more than 80% of all the information in the world's computers is in English, so organisations frequently need employees who speak and write a standard form of English. In fact some companies provide English language training for their staff. It is therefore little wonder that job advertisements nowadays often ask for a 'good working knowledge' of English. Many believe now that English usually helps them to get good jobs and better salaries.

5. Write short answer to the following questions. **1×5 = 5**

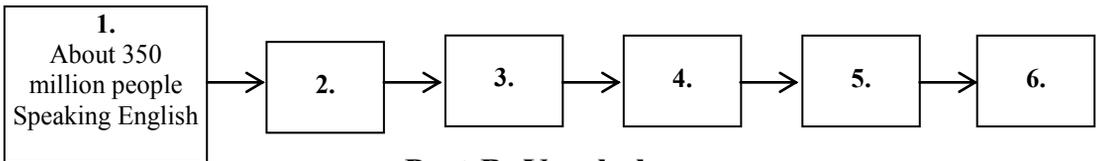
- (a) What is the passage about?
- (b) Why do companies provide English language training for their staff?
- (c) How many people use English as a second language?
- (d) Why is English so important as an international language?
- (e) What do you understand by the phrase "good working knowledge"?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. **1×5 = 5**

Of all the information in the world's computers more than 80% is in English. So the employees who speak and write a standard form of English is frequently (a)— by organisations. In fact, some companies provide (b)— to their staff on English language. Therefore it is not a matter of (c)— at all that job advertisements ask for people who have (d)— in English. So it is (e)— that English is helpful to get good jobs and better salaries.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. **1×5 = 5**

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the importance of English. (No. 1 has been done for you.) **1×5=5**



Part-B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. Make any grammatical changes if necessary. There are more words in the box than you need. **1×10=10**

enable	educated	choice	importance	healthy	food
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develop	protect	need	education	know	ability
---------	---------	------	-----------	------	---------

Education is one of the basic (a) — of a human being. It is (b) — for the (c) — of mind. Many illiterate people do not have any (d) — of health. If they were (e) —, they could live a (f) — and planned life. (g) — teaches us how to live well. It (h) — us to make the right (i) — in life. It enhances our (j) — to face our every day problems.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1×10 = 10

If we (a) _____ forests and cut (b) _____ trees, the effects might eventually (c) _____ us all. If forests (d) _____ into deserts, what will (e) _____ carbon dioxide? Then the weather pattern (f) _____ change and the world will become (g) _____. This is called the green house effect. As a (h) _____ of this effect the polar ice caps will (i) _____ and this will cause the flood of (j) _____ areas of the globe.

Part-C: Guided Writing

11. Match the words / phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2×6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Albert Einstein	took	one of the greatest scientists	in 1905 A.D.
(ii) He	was born	the Noble Prize	in Germany in 1879 A.D.
(iii) At the age of twenty one he	received	the post of Associate Professor	in Physics in 1921.
(iv) He	obtained	his doctorate	of modern age.
(v) He	is	from the Federal Institute of Technology	at the University of Zurich in 1909.
(vi) He	graduated	of a Jewish parents	in Zurich.

12. Sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the following sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 14

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) What is eve-teasing? (b) Who are the common victims? (c) Who are the common eve-teasers? (d) What are the causes of eve-teasing? (e) What are its effects? (f) What measures should be taken against eve-teasing?

RAJSHAHI DHAKA BOARD-2012
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

Part A- Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1–4.

The present age is marked not only by the importance of the family as an economic and welfare institution but also by its increasing importance as an arrangement for socializing and raising children and for the psychological support of adults. There has been a wide disintegration of large kin groups and an intensification of relationships within the family. Moreover, the world is seeing an increasing association of women with earning and with out of home activities.

In the pre-industrial feudal society, both husbands and wives worked together in the and outside the home. However, in the industrial period, women were segregated from out of home productive work. The hearth became the place for them so cooking, cleaning, washing, giving birth and rearing children became their jobs. Men became the wage earners and all other outdoor activities became their responsibility.

In the post-war period, women started joining the workforce and contributing to family income and thus started exercising an influence on family affairs. Previously, authority in the family rested on the husband who was the decision maker in all matters. But with their economic power, started influencing decisions about important family matters. In developed countries now, household work is shared by both husbands and wives and outdoor activities like shopping and taking children to school, to doctors or for recreation are done equally by both husbands and wives. Large extended families have given, and are still giving place to small, nuclear families.

Even in developing countries, with the process of industrialisation and urbanisation, extended families are breaking down. Kinship is declining. In the west, marriages are now often break up. So, the number of single-mother or single-father families is ever on the increase. The psychological problems of children in such families are also increasing in modern times.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:

1×5 = 5

- (a) In the feudal society, men and women were used to/compelled to/ordered to working together.
(b) In the industrial period, women were engaged/ driven out/ separated from out-of-home productive work.
(c) Single-mother or single-father families result/come/produce from breaking up of marriages.
(d) The word 'rearing' means producing/bringing up / feeding.
(e) In modern times, women exercise/ influence/decide on family affairs.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information:

1×5 = 5

- (a) Women began to exercise hold on family affairs with their workforce.
(b) The psychological problems of children are increasing in Asia.
(c) In the pre-industrial period, husbands were the decision-makers.

- (d) In the feudal society, both husbands and wives earned their livelihood working in the fields outside the home.
- (e) The adults need psychological support of the family.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary: **1×5 = 5**

- (a) Previously, authority in the family (depend) _____ the husband.
- (b) In the post-war period, women began to (contribution) _____ family income.
- (c) Now-a-days household works (share) _____ both husbands and wives.
- (d) Family is important for socializing and (raise) _____ children.
- (e) At present decline (notice) _____ in kinship.

4. Write five sentences about the role of women in the family. **5**

Read the following passage and answer the questions 5–8:

As his reputation as a scientist soared higher and higher, fate followed with less rewarding things. Stephen Hawking gradually started losing control over the muscles of his body as he gradually became a victim of Gehrig's disease. Since the age of thirty he has been confined to a wheelchair with no power to control his body except for some limited movement of his head and hands only. He can speak only through a computer with a voice synthesiser that converts his messages into sounds. But such a tremendous physical handicap has not managed to dishearten or show him down. Stephen is still a relentless worker using his computer to carry on research work as well as deliver lectures. He lives with his wife and three daughters and is provided with twenty four hour nursing facilities by an American organisation for his physical well-being.

5. Write short answers to the following questions: **1×5 = 5**

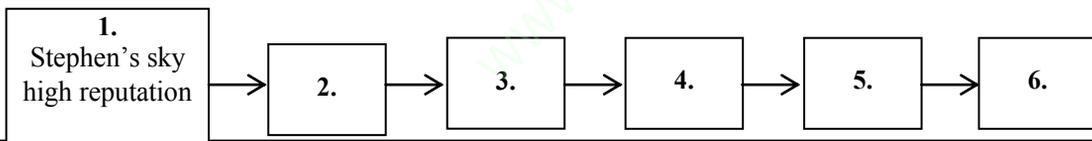
- (a) How is fate to Stephen Hawking?
- (b) Why has Stephen been confined to a wheel-chair?
- (c) How does he carry out his work?
- (d) Who does he live with?
- (d) What Is the result of physical handicap on Stephen Hawking?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: **1×5 = 5**

Stephen Hawking is a great scientist of modern time. He has (a)— much reputation. But it is a matter of great shock that at the age of thirty, he was (b) — with Gehrig's disease. Then he gradually (c)— control over the muscles of his body. But his physical handicap could not (d)— him at all. Stephen still (e)— his research work by using computer.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences. **1×5 = 5**

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the remarkable happenings of Stephen's life. (No. 1 has been done for you): **1×5 = 5**



Part- B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 = 10

bring	need	spend	give	include	fail
go	organize	boost	close	development	proper

If all the children in Bangladesh (a) — to school, the country would get of the curse of illiteracy. To (b) — up education, the government should spend more money. Subsidies must be (c) — in the education sector. Teachers are (d) — to be trained for good teaching. The poor students can (e) — under 'Food for Education' Program. We should take care that no institution is (f) — down due to political clashes. More co-curricular activities are to be (g) — to enable students to (h) — their non-academic skills-like debate, creative thinking and (i) — events etc. It is our social responsibility to educate our children and the (j) — of which will lead to catastrophe.

10. Fill in each gap with an appropriate word: 1×10 = 10

Man pollutes water, another vital (a)— of the environment by (b)— waste into it. Farmers (c) — chemical fertilizers in their fields. Some of these chemicals, washed away by rain and flood, (d)— mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Water is also (e) — by mills and factories when they throw their (f) — chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human (g)— into them. Insanitary latrines (h)— on river and canal banks are also (i)— for further pollution. In this way, various (j)— of waste and filth contaminate water.

Part C - Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full: 2×6 = 12

A	B	C	D
(i) The role of woman in nation - building	is not possible for any nation to reach	western countries but also	dignity-and honour.
(ii) It	was a time when women were	any more in the present	has changed.
(hi) There	cannot be denied	its goal without allowing the women folk	family affairs-
(iv) They	of civilization the outlook and	looked upon without any	situation c world.
(v) But with the progress	is true not only for the	to serve the	to play active role.
(vi) This	were the only instrument	attitude of the world towards women	for the Islamic countries.

12. The sentences in the following texts are jumbled. Rewrite the following sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story: 1×14 = 14

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible: 14

- (a) What is a book fair? (b) When and where is it held? (c) Have you ever visited a book fair? When (d) What kind of books are usually available in a book fair? (e) What is your personal impression about a book fair?

**JESSORE BOARD-2012
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

Part A–Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1-4 :

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus snake charming, puppet shows, jattras jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernised day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music is becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation. Sport has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:

1×5 = 5

- (a) There are conspicuous / alarming / enjoyable changes in the types of entertainment.
- (b) Snake charming was important/recent/conventional form of entertainment in the past.
- (c) There is a clear Asian/Oriental/Western influence on our culture.
- (d) The traditional sources of entertainment are finished/dying out/ revived.

- (e) Our folk songs no more arrest / attract / inspire the people.
- 2. True/False? If false, give the correct information:** 1×5 = 5
- (a) People stick to listening traditional forms of entertainment.
 (b) The western influence on our culture is very much clear.
 (c) Now a days a TV set is beyond the reach of working class people.
 (d) Irrespective of all ages, the people have started to love band music.
 (e) Cricket now occupies an important position in the field of entertainment.

- 3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary:** 1×5 = 5

- (a) There is a (differ) _____ modern and folk music.
 (b) Different types of (entertain) _____ our country are now increasingly coming under the western influence.
 (c) The (important) _____ entertainment cannot be ignored.
 (d) Television can be used for (education) _____ purposes also.
 (e) There is (fuse) _____ of modern music with traditional music.

- 4. Make a list of five sources of entertainment of past which have already lost their appeal.** 1×5 = 5

Read the following passage and answer the questions 5-8:

How safe will the buildings in the city of Dhaka be in the event of an earthquake? Experts give no straight answer to this question, but call for taking adequate precautions to minimize losses. That Bangladesh lies in the active earthquake zone is not unknown to Bangladeshis. Alarmed by the recurrence of quakes during recent years, experts have called for the development of an earthquake resistant building code that all buildings should follow as mandatory.

There are two schools of experts regarding earthquakes. One school comprising of engineers and geologists is of the view that the recurrence of quakes in recent years should be taken as a signal for a major earthquake. Another school comprising of similar categories of experts, however, believes that the concern should not be amplified, because although there a number of fault lines in the geographical area comprising Bangladesh, none of them is active enough to pose a major threat. Yet none of the school rules out the possibility of a major quake and the dangers that might be associated with it.

The Rajdhani Unnayan Kartipakhya (RAJUK), responsible for a planned development of the city believes that an earthquake resistant building code should be developed to reduce the losses.

- 5. Write short answers to the following questions:** 1×5= 5

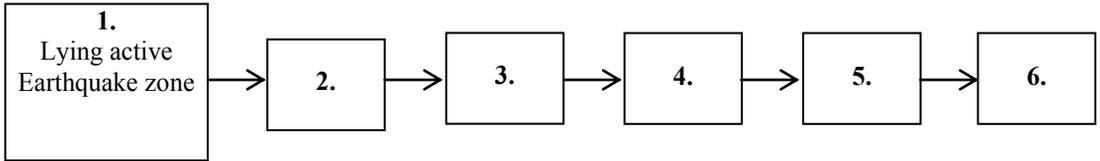
- (a) What is an earthquake?
 (b) Why are not the buildings of Dhaka safe at all in the event of an earthquake?
 (c) Why are the experts alarmed by the possibility of an earthquake?
 (d) What do 'fault lines' mean?
 (e) What does RAJUK' believe?

- 6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:** 1×5 = 5

Bangladesh is no more free from earthquake. Already several earthquakes have (a) — place by this time. But the people of this country are not so much (b) — of this. According (c) — the experts, our country is in the earthquake prone area. To reduce the losses, they have also (d) — some necessary (e) —.

- 7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.** 1×5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes to fill in the boxes of flow chart showing the important aspects regarding earthquake in Bangladesh. (No. 1 has been done for you): 1×5 = 5



Part B- Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (made any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 = 10

variety	item	communication	require	communicative	tradition	four
foreign	purpose	international	base	imply	speaks	skill

English is called an (a)— language. In almost all countries, there are people can (b)— English. No other language than English serves the (c)— common language through which people can (d)— with one another across the national border. We should learn English for a great (e)— of purposes. English is a skill (f)— subject. We should therefore learn the (g)— skills of listening, reading and writing. The communicative approach to learning English does not (h)— one to know or learn definitions of grammar (i)— . Traditional grammar has no place in learning English through the (j)— approach.

10. Fill in each gap with an appropriate word : 1×10 = 10

UNICEF is an international (a)—. It runs several welfare (b)— in Bangladesh. It has reduced infant (c)— rates through raising (d)— about health and (e)— has organised (f)— programmes for (g)— health workers to (h)— health help to the rural (i)—. At present it is trying to (j)— primary education particularly among girls.

Part C - Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full: 2×6 = 12

A	B	C	D
(i) Mr. Robertson	does not like	a	who talk much.
(ii) He	his fifties	but he has	but curly.
(iii) He does not have	it makes	people	loves to eat.
(iv) He says	is	straight	important.
(v) His hair	a beard	him look	a moustache.
(vi) He is in	is not	and	lawyer.

12. The sentences in the following texts are jumbled. Rewrite the following sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story: 1×14 = 14

- (i) The crow realised his fault and promised he would never be false or over-ambitious.
- (ii) He became very glad.
- (iii) So he made up his mind to go to the peacocks and live with them.
- (iv) The crows are ugly to look at.
- (v) When he returned to the crows, they also drove him away.

- (vi) He looked at himself and became glad and proud because he was no longer ugly like other crows.
- (vii) So they are unhappy.
- (viii) They attacked him, pulled out the feathers and drove him away.
- (ix) But how!
- (x) Seeing him, the peacocks understood that he was a crow in the guise of a peacock.
- (xi) They want to be beautiful.
- (xii) One day, the crow found some beautiful feathers of a peacock in a jungle.
- (xiii) He took the feathers one by one and struck them in among his own feathers.
- (xiv) Once a crow got a chance to be beautiful.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible: 14

- (a) What is a moonlit night? (b) How does it look? (c) How do people enjoy it?
- (d) Have you ever enjoyed a moonlit night? (e) What are your feelings?

**SYLHET BOARD-2012
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

Part A- Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1–4:

The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is called a decibel. According to the United Nations (UN), the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels. When the vibration of sound is at a tolerable, pleasant level, it is simply called sound. But when it is sharp and harsh to the ears, it becomes noise. Serious harm can be caused to people if they are regularly exposed to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. Because of the growth of urban population and the increasing use of machines in our every day life there had been a general increase in the level of sound around us. On an average, people in the cities are exposed to sound ranging from 30 to 90 decibels or even more. A study in Japan has found that housewives who live in the city were exposed to almost the same amount of sound that a factory worker was exposed to at his/her workplace. The occupations that the study found to be the noisiest were factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:

1×5=5

- (a) Truck drivers fall victim to traffic jam / sound pollution / accidents.
- (b) The unit of sound is closely related to history / Physics / Economics.
- (c) Sound pollution is mainly caused in rural / urban / remote areas.
- (d) Primary school teaching is the mildest / noisiest / most pleasing.
- (e) The increasing use of machines causes water / sound / odour pollution.

2. True or false? If false, give the correct information:

1×5 = 5

- (a) Sound pollution is acute in cities.
- (b) In Japan primary education is not free from sound pollution.
- (c) The rapid growth of population is a threat to our sense of hearing.
- (d) Sounds exceeding to 70 decibels are not harmful to us.
- (e) A housewife living in the city and a factory worker at his workplace are exposed to almost the same amount of sound.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary: **1×5 = 5**

- (a) Decibel is a unit (use) _____ measuring sound.
- (b) (Raise) _____ public awareness is necessary for the control of sound pollution.
- (c) City areas are (noise) _____ than rural ones.
- (d) Sound pollution is harmful to our sense of (hear) _____.
- (e) People in the cities (expose) _____ sounds ranging from 30 to 90 decibels.

4. Make a list of five things that cause sound pollution. **1×5 = 5**

Read the passage below and answer questions 5–8:

Education is one of the basic needs of a human being and is essential for any kind of development. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's inaccessibility to education. Many illiterate people do not have any knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. If they were educated, they could live a healthy and planned life. Education teaches us how to earn well and how to spend well. It enables us to make the right choice in life and to perform our duties properly. It enhances our ability to raise crops, store food, protect the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. It is only education, which can help us to adopt a rational attitude. It provides us with an enlightened awareness about things and this awareness is the prerequisite for social development.

5. Write short answers to these questions about education. **1×5=5**

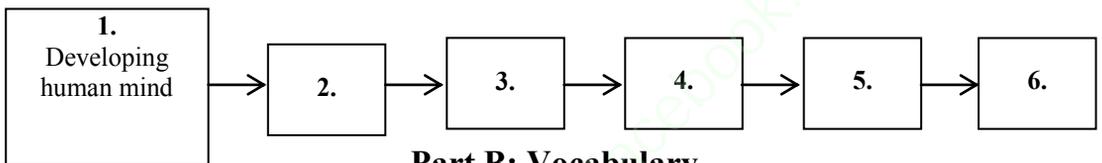
- (a) What is the cause of mass illiteracy in Bangladesh?
- (b) What would happen if all people were educated?
- (c) What aren't the illiterate people aware of?
- (d) What does education teach people?
- (e) What don't many illiterate people have?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: **1×5 = 5**

Education is (a) — to be one of the basic needs of humans. Without (b) — education man cannot exactly decide what he has to do for a better life (c) — from the curse of poverty, malnutrition and diseases. In fact the (d) — of education creates (e) — in him with regard to his personal needs and duties to the society as well.

7. Give the summary of the passage in five sentences. **1×5 = 5**

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the different functions that education does. (No. 1 has been done for you.) **1×5 = 5**



Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the boxes (Make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. **1×10=10**

read	use	tips	see	dots	print
although	touch	develop	bear	way	call

(a)— blind people cannot (b) —, their sense of (c)— becomes far more (d)— than that of most sighted people. This ability was put to use by a brilliant man (e)—. Louis Braille. In the early 19th century, he invented a (f)— of writing which (g)— his name. The Braille system reproduces the letters of the alphabet by a series of (h)— in certain positions, which are raised on the paper. The blind person runs the (i)— of his fingers across the pages of the Braille book and can work out the letters and numbers (j)— there.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 10

Man pollutes water, another vital (a)— of the environment by (b)— waste into it. Farmers (c)— chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. Some of these chemical (d)— away by rain and floods (e)— mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Water is also (f) by mills and factories when they throw their (g)— chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals. Water vehicles also pollute water by (h)— oil, food waste and human waste into them. Insanitary latrines (i)— on rivers and canal banks are also (j)— for further pollution.

Part C- Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2×6 = 12

A	B	C	D
(i) We	is	easily	with his family.
(ii) Our family	drag	to keep our	apartment clean.
(iii) They	try	on the very good terms	day and night.
(iv) These sounds	have tried many times	chairs around	to give it up.
(v) We	are not used	to tell them	avoided.
(vi) I	can be	to these sorts	of sounds.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a single paragraph to make a story. 1×14 = 14

- (i) He bought a cat to kill the mice.
- (ii) They were doing a lot of mischief there.
- (iii) There was an old house in a village.
- (iv) The mice were in great difficulty.
- (v) There lived a number of mice in the house.
- (vi) At this all remained silent and none came forward.
- (vii) All the mice thanked the young mouse for his plan.
- (viii) There were several proposals but none was good.
- (ix) The master was annoyed and made a plan to get rid of them.
- (x) At last a young mouse rose to speak.
- (xi) They could not move freely as before.
- (xii) They held a meeting to find out a way to be free from this danger.
- (xiii) He said, "Let us-tie a bell round the cat's neck."
- (xiv) Then an old mouse said, "It's good but who will tie the bell?"

13. Write a paragraph of around 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers should give as much detail as possible. **14**

What kind of family do you live in? Extended or nuclear? Why is nuclear family popular nowadays? What are the disadvantages of it? Do you like it? If so, why?

BARISAL BOARD-2012
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

Part A- Seen Comprehension (Marks- 40)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1–4:

His name was Jerry; he has been at the orphanage since he was four. I could picture him at four, with the same grave gray-blue eyes and the same Independence? No, the word that comes to me is "integrity". It is embedded on courage, but it is more than brave. It is honest, but it is more than honesty.

The axe handle broke one day. Jerry said the orphanage woodshop would repair it. I brought money to pay for the job and he refused it. "I'll pay for it," he said, "I brought the axe down careless."

"But no one hits accurately every time," I told him, "The fault was in the handle." It was only then that he would take the money. He was standing back of his own carelessness. He was a freewill agent and he chose to do careful work; and if he failed he took the responsibility without subterfuge.

And he did for me the unnecessary thing, the gracious thing that we find done only by the great of heart. Things no training can teach, for they are done on the instant, with no predicated experience. He found a cubbyhole beside the fireplace that I had not noticed. There, of his own accord, he put wood, so that I might always have dry fire material ready in case of sudden wet weather. A stone was loose in the rough walk to the cabin. He dug a deeper hole and steadied it, although he came, himself by a shortcut over the bank. I found that when I tried to return his thoughtfulness with such things as candy and apples, he was wordless. "Thank you" was, perhaps, an expression for which he had no use, for his courtesy was instinctive. He only looked at the gift and at me and a curtain lifted, so that I saw deeper into the clear well of his eyes; and gratitude was there, and affection, soft over the firm granite of character.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence :

1×5 = 5

- (a) Jerry was three/four/five when he came to the orphanage.
- (b) Integrity / courage / honesty is the correct description of Jerry's in-built strength of character.
- (c) Jerry's courtesy was artificial/ apparent/natural.
- (d) The boy took the responsibility without any murmur/excuse/delay.
- (e) On getting a gift from the writer, Jerry was thankful / silent / cheerful.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information:

1×5 = 5

- (a) Jerry had no moral courage to confess his fault.
- (b) Initially, Jerry did not take the money.
- (c) Jerry did the odd job willingly.
- (d) He put the fire-wood in the cubby-hole.
- (e) Jerry was used to saying "Thank you".

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary. **1×5 = 5**

- (a) Jerry was an orphan boy (live) _____ an orphanage.
- (b) Jerry did his work (careful) _____.
- (c) In case of his (fail) _____ he shouldered the responsibility.
- (d) By (confess) _____ is fault, Jerry earned the writer's admiration.
- (e) The writer offered money to get the axe-handle (repair) _____.

4. Make a list of five qualities of Jerry:

Read the following passage and answer the questions 5-8: **5**

Statistics show that about 350 million people speak English as a first language and 300 million use it as a second language. It is the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries and of many international organizations. The International Committee, for example, always holds meetings in English. English helps the international community and the business world to communicate across national border? Today, more than 80% of all the information in the world's computers is in English, so organizations frequently need employees who speak and write a standard form of English. In fact some companies provide English language training for their staff. It is therefore little wonder that job advertisements nowadays often ask for a 'good working knowledge' of English. Many believe now that English usually helps them to get good jobs and better salaries.

5. Write short answers to the following questions: **1×5 = 5**

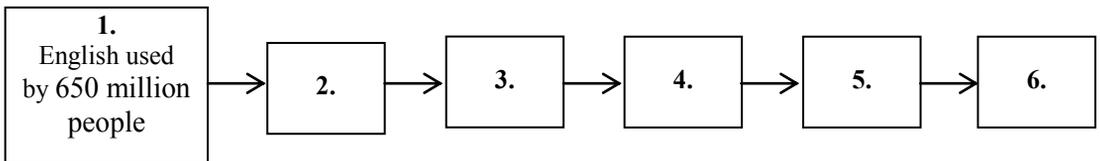
- (a) How many people speak English as a first language?
- (b) How many countries use English as an official or semi-official language?
- (c) How does English help the international community and the business world?
- (d) What is the status of English in the world's computers?
- (e) What is meant by the phrase 'a good working knowledge of English'?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: **1×5 = 5**

Those job-seekers who can speak and write a standard form of English are frequently (a)—by many organisations. Even, some companies make arrangements to (b)— their staff in the English language. It is not matter of (c)— at all that job advertisements these days ask for people who have a good working knowledge of English So, it goes (d)— saying that English is quite helpful in (e)— good jobs and better salaries.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences. **1×5= 5**

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the use and importance of English. (No. 1 has been done for you) **1×5 = 5**



Part-B: Vocabulary (Marks 20)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (made any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. **1×10 = 10**

spend	commit	when	unbearable	nature	earn	gender
world	depend	suicide	married	very	cost	because

It is very (a)— that man loves his life most of all things and he wants to live or survive a bit longer at any (b)—. However, every year thousands of people (c)— suicide in Bangladesh. It is seen that most of the people committing suicide are those (d)— women who (e)— on their husbands for their living. But why do they commit suicide when people love their lives most? Most probably, they decide to kill them-selves (f)— they feel entirely helpless and meaningless to live. The bitterness and sufferings of life become totally (g)—. However, the incident of suicide among the self-reliant women is (h)— rare. So, can't we say that the unfortunate women would not have committed (i)— if they had been self-reliant and had an independent way of (j)— their livelihood without being dependent on their husbands?

10. Fill in each gap with an appropriate word: 1×10 = 10

William Caxton introduced printing into England. His success as a merchant enabled him (a)— retire early and (b)— himself to literary pursuits. In 1477, he set up his (c)— press and (d)— nearly a hundred books. A (e)— of prodigious industry, he translated twenty (f)— himself, what is more (g)— him is that he published books in English when most works appeared (h)— French or Latin. Caxton (i)— it as his aim to hasten the spread of knowledge by making books (j)— to the public in English.

Part C – Guided Writing (Marks-40)

11. Match the phrase in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full: 2×6 = 12

A	B	C	D
(i) Truthfulness	will never	the habit of speaking	of others.
(ii) We must	is the greatest	of the liar	to light.
(iii) Otherwise, we	or tomorrow	win the respect	is revealed.
(iv) A lie	the real character	it comes	human virtues.
(v) Today	cultivate	hidden	the truth.
(vi) Then	never lies	of all	for long

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the following sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story: 1×14 = 14

- (i) The hare was always very proud of his fast pace and speed.
- (ii) Next day the hare and the tortoise reached the venue.
- (iii) One day he challenged the tortoise to a race.
- (iv) The hare ran very swiftly.
- (v) Long ago there lived a hare in jungle.
- (vi) They go ready to run the race.
- (vii) The hare always teased the tortoise for his slow pace.
- (viii) Covering considerable distance, the hare stopped to rest and while taking rest he fell asleep.
- (ix) A tortoise also lived nearby in the same jungle.
- (x) They both went to a fox and requested him to act as a judge and the for agreed.

- (xi) The tortoise ran nonstop and defeated the hare in the race.
- (xii) The tortoise accepted the challenge.
- (xiii) As the fox waved the flag, the two contestants started running.
- (xiv) But the tortoise ran very slowly.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible: 14

- (a) What is meant by gender discrimination? (b) Why do people discriminate between boys and girls? (c) What are the major fields of gender discrimination in our country? (d) What are the after-effects of such discrimination? (e) What steps can be taken to remove gender discrimination from our social system?

**CHITTAGONG BOARD-2012
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER
Part A– Seen Comprehension**

Read the passage below and answer the questions-1-4 :

Rabindranath, the fourteenth child of Debendranath and Sarada Devi Tagore, went to school early and wrote his first verse at the age of eight. At the age of seventeen in 1878 he arrived in London on his way to Brighton to join his brother's family and attend school there. London made a poor impression on him. He described it as a dismal city, smoky, foggy and wet, with everyone jostling and in a hurry.

Though he was happy in Brighton, a friend of the family persuaded his brother to send him to London in order to benefit from his education in the West. He was put up on a lodging house facing Regent's Park but later moved to the house of professional coach, a Mr. Scott, as a paying guest.

Young Tagore joined London University, where he attended Henry Morley's lectures in English literature and read Religio Medici and Shakespeare with him. He often visited the Houses of parliament and listened to Gladstone and John Bright's debates in Irish Home Rule.

Away from the home of his brother's family, he was lucky to find a friendly English family with whom he spent some time but not without some initial opposition from the two daughters in the family who were rather taken aback with the presence of a 'blackle' in the house and went away to stay with relatives. They returned only after being reassured that the stranger was harmless. Dr. and Mrs. Scott, the girls' parents, in fact treated him like a son.

In 1880, Rabindranath was called back to India. His letters, full of admiration for English society made his family think again about the wisdom of letting him loose in English alone. He returned home without any qualifications of distinction.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence :

1×5 = 5

- (a) Young Tagore had a poor picture/feeling/impression of London.
- (b) A friend discouraged/persuaded / dissuaded Tagore's brother.
- (b) Tagore attended disputes/parties/ debates.
- (c) Debebndranath was Tagore's brother/father/uncle.

(d) Mr. Scott's daughters left home to study/read/stay with relatives.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information:

1×5 = 5

- (a) Tagore returned home without any degree.
- (b) Rabindranath did not like to listen to the debates of the parliament.
- (c) London created good impression on young Rabindranath.
- (d) Tagore's brother was in London.
- (e) Mr. Scott's daughters liked Tagore from the moment they saw him.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary:

1×5 = 5

- (a) Tagore (write) _____ his first poem at the age of eight.
- (b) In 1878, Tagore (arrive) _____ London.
- (c) Tagore (listen) _____ debates on Irish Home Rule.
- (d) In Mr. Scott's house, Tagore was a (pay) _____ guest.
- (e) He did not like (fog) _____ weather.

4. Make a list of five aspects of Rabindranath in London.

5

Read the following passage and answer the questions 5-8:

Education is one of the basic needs of a human being and is essential for any kind of development. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's inaccessibility to education. Many illiterate people do not have any knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. If they were educated, they could live a health and planned life. Education teaches us how to earn well and how to spend well. It enables us to make the right choice in life and to perform our duties properly. It enhances our ability to raise crops, store food, protect the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. It is only education, which can help us to adopt a rational attitude. It provides us with an enlightened awareness about things and this awareness is the prerequisite for social development.

5. Write short answers to the following questions:

1×5= 5

- (a) What is the cause of mass illiteracy in Bangladesh?
- (b) What are not the illiterate people aware of?
- (c) What does education aim at?
- (d) How is poverty an effect of illiteracy?
- (e) How can education ensure a better life for all?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

1×5 = 5

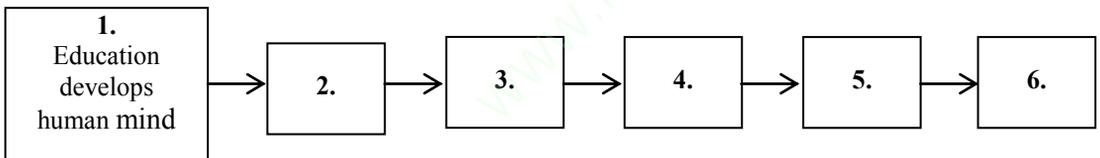
Education is (a) —as one of the basic needs of a human being. Without (b)— education a man cannot exactly decide what he has to do for a better life (c)— from the curse of poverty, malnutrition and disease. In fact, education (d)— darkness and creates (e)— in him with regard to his personal needs and duties to the society as well.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences.

1×5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the function of education. (No. 1 has been done for you):

1×5 = 5



9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (made any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. $1 \times 10 = 10$

drink	eat	nutrition	satisfy	happen	lack
need	heart	knowledge	preserve	mind	for

While (a)— food we should bear in (b)— that we don't eat just to (c)— hunger or to fill the belly. We eat (d)— our health. For good health a man (e)— good food. Sometimes it so (f)— that people who live even in the midst of plenty do not eat the food they need for good health because they have no (g)— health and (h)—. They do not know how to select a (i)— diet from the many foods that are (j)— to them.

10. Fill in each gaps with an appropriate word: $1 \times 10 = 10$

Learning a language is (a)— riding a cycle. The most (b)— thing (c)— any language is communication. You learn to (d)— effectively by using a language, by doing things with it and by experiencing it. You (e)— learn English in the same (f)— as one learns to ride a cycle. Do not (g)— if people laugh at you (h)— you make (i)—. You can certainly learn (j)— mistakes.

Part C – Guide Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full: $2 \times 6 = 12$

A	B	C	D
(i) Khan Jahan Ali	is	as one of the architectural	of them.
(ii) He	was used	the mosque	and a Court of Khan Jahan Ali.
(iii) The Shat Gambuj Mosque	had declared	both as a prayer hall	various problems.
(iv) It	built	beset with	as a world Heritage Site.
(v) The Mosque	found Bagerhat	numerous mosques	beauties of the country.
(vi) The UNESCO	is regarded	the most magnificent	in Bagerhat.

12. The sentences in the following texts are jumbled. Rewrite the following sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story: $1 \times 14 = 14$

- (i) He would never refuse to assist a neighbour.
- (ii) Rip Van Winkle was born at a village in America.
- (iii) One day he went away into the woods with his gun and his dog Wolf.
- (iv) The sun was about to set.
- (v) He was simple and good natured.
- (vi) The children would shout with joy when they saw him.
- (vii) He thought of going home.
- (viii) He did not like to work in his own farm.
- (ix) He caught fish all day without murmur.
- (x) His wife scolded him always for his idleness but in vain.
- (xi) He told them stories of ghosts and witches.

(xii) He got upon the highest part of the mountain.

(xiii) Rip Van was not really lazy.

(xiv) Soon he heard a voice from a distance.

13. Write a paragraph of about 150 words on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible: 14

(a) What is the condition of female education in our country? (b) What are the barriers on the way of female education? (c) What are the reasons behind these barriers? (d) Why is female education important? (e) How can these problems be solved?

**DINAJPUR BOARD-2012
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER
Part A– Seen Comprehension**

Read the passage below and answer the questions-1-4 :

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of forms of entertainment. Thus, snake charming, puppet show, jatragan, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which was used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernized day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with Western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music are becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence:

1×5 = 5

- (a) People look for newer forms of amazement / amusement/ enhancement.
- (b) Nowadays sports are a popular source of income / leisure / relaxation.
- (c) Some forms of entertainment exist many days/no longer/ permanently.
- (d) Television is now more populous/popular/less popular form of entertainment.
- (e) Modern people look for wonderful/older/newer forms of entertainment.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information:

1×5 = 5

- (a) Today, radio has taken the place of television.
- (b) There have been no changes in the types of entertainment over time.
- (c) The importance of entertainment in our life cannot be ignored.
- (d) Folk music is now sung with our home-made instruments.
- (e) People have changed their taste both in sport and music.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions if necessary:

1×5 = 5

- (a) The (significant)_____ change cannot be denied.
- (b) Many forms of entertainment in the past are no longer in _____(exist).
- (c) Puppet show has almost_____ (lose) its appeal.
- (d) The place of football is being_____ (take) cricket.
- (e) The taste for entertainment never _____ (remain) static.

4. Make a list of five sources entertainment in modern time.

5

Read the following passage and answer the questions 5-8:

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal learning at an institution like a school, college, or university. It is mental and intellectual training which provides opportunities of growth and helps to overcome obstacles to progress. Again, the purpose of education is to enlighten the individual and develop his/her capacity to the limit. It is also the business of education to train individuals to make the right choices to go ahead. It ennobles our mind and refines our sensibility. It also broadens our outlook and helps us become aware of our rights and responsibilities.

According to Newman, education "gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgments, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them and a force in using them." Therefore, it is often compared to light which removes the darkness of ignorance and helps us distinguish between right and wrong. Ex-President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania way back in 1974 said at an international conference that the primary purpose of education was the liberation of man from the restrictions of habits and attitudes which limit his humanity. He further said education should promote humanity and universal brotherhood and that it could be used as a catalyst for a change for the better. How right he was!

5. Write short answers to the following questions:

1×5= 5

- What does develop our mind?
- What is the purpose of education?
- How can we make the right choices to go ahead?
- What, according to Julius Nyerere, is the primary purpose of education?
- Why do we need education?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

1×5 = 5

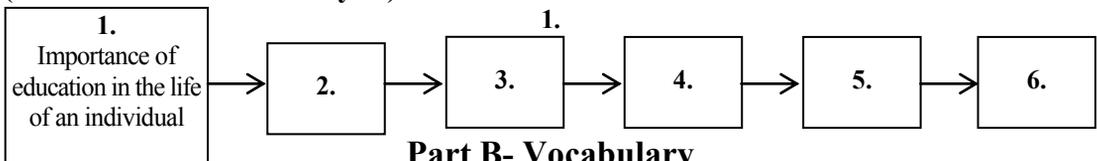
We need education because it helps (a)— our mind. Without (b)—, a nation cannot stand" on her own legs. It can be (c)— through formal learning at an institution. It helps the primary purpose of education is to liberate a man from formal learning at an institution It helps (d)— our outlook. It is the (e)— of some great men that the primary purpose of education is to liberate a man from the restrictions of habits and attitudes which limit his humanity.

7. Summarize the passage in five sentences.

1×5= 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the importance of education in the life of an individual. (No. 1 has been done for you):

1×5= 5

**Part B- Vocabulary****9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (made any grammatical changes if necessary).**

There are more words in the box than you need: 1×10 = 10

drink	eat	available	nutrition	satisfy	happen	lack
need	heart	balanced	knowledge	mind	for	

While (a)— food, we should bear in (b)— that we do not eat just to (c)— hunger or to fill the belly. We eat to (d)— our health. For good health, a man (e)— good food. Sometimes it so (f)— that people who live even in the midst of plenty do not eat the food they need for good health because they have no (g)— of science and (h)— do not know how to select a (i)— diet from the many foods that are (j)— to them.

10. Fill in each gap with an appropriate word: 1×10 = 10

If we (a)— forests and cut (b)— trees, the effects might eventually (c)— us all. If forests (d)— into deserts, what will (e)— carbon dioxide? Then the weather patters (f)— change and the world will become (g)— . This is (h)— the greenhouse effect. As a result of this effect, the polar ice-caps will (i)— and this cause the submerge of vast areas of the globe.

Part C - Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full: 2×6 = 12

A	B	C	D
(i) One day	came to know	of the handle	at his own cost.
(ii) The authoress	she offered	the matter	from her.
(iii) For repairing it	agreed to	Jerry	suddenly.
(iv) But Jerry	the wood	to repair it	was defective.
(v) She said that	wanted	accept the money	from Jerry.
(vi) Only then, he	Jerry broke	the axe -handle	some money.

12. The sentences in the following texts are jumbled. Rewrite the following sentences a the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story: 1×14 = 14

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible: 14

- (a) What is dowry? (b) What is the main reason of dowry? (c) Who take dowry and who are the victims of it? (d) How does it affect the whole society? (e) How can this vice be eliminated?

DHAKA BOARD —2011
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER
Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1- 4:

Communicative competence refers to the ability to use a language appropriately in various circumstances. There are two ways of developing communicative competence in a language. The first is acquisition which is similar to the way people develop ability in their mother tongue. It is a natural, subconscious process in which users are not usually aware of acquiring a language. They are aware only of the fact that they are using the language for communication. In non-technical terms, acquisition is 'picking up' a language spontaneously. It may also be called 'implicit learning.'

On the other hand, the second way of developing communicative competence in a language is learning that language. It refers to conscious knowledge of a second language, knowing the rules of language use, being aware of them and being able to talk about them. In non-technical terms, learning is to know consciously about a language. It may be described as explicit learning.

Language specialists believe that acquiring a language is more successful and longer lasting than learning. Therefore, teachers these days encourage learners of a second language to practise and experience the language in different situations where they are involved in communicating with others. And that is exactly what the tasks in this book are designed to do.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- (a) Communicative competence devalues/means/discourages the ability to use language appropriately.
(b) Explicit learning refers to subconscious/careless/conscious knowledge of a language.
(c) Acquiring a language is more difficult/temporary/effective than learning it.
(d) Nowadays teachers inspire learners of a second language to practise/learn/ utilize the language in different situations.
(e) Language specialists believe that learning a language is not so successful as/ like/ than acquiring it.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

- (a) Acquisition of a language and learning it are the same process.
(b) Implicit learning lasts longer than explicit learning.
(c) Explicit learning takes much effort to learn.
(d) Knowing the rules of language use is a part of 'implicit' learning.
(e) People learn a second language subconsciously.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

- (a) English is (treat) _____ a foreign language.
(b) Every person learns mother tongue (natural) _____.
(c) Learning (differ) _____ acquisition in many ways.
(d) There is an element of (spontaneous) _____ implicit learning.
(e) You should be (competence) _____ communicating with others.

4. Make a list of five things about developing communicative competence in a second language. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8:

Every year millions of people all over the world die unnecessarily as a result of pollution. These unfortunate and avoidable deaths are brought about by four specific factors. Firstly, air pollution from factories, burning trash and vehicle fumes cause pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases. Then, water pollution from industrial discharge, the indiscriminate disposal of toxic chemicals and the dumping of human waste into rivers and canals causes poisoning and water-borne disease such as cholera and diarrhoea. The next factor is the noise pollution from vehicle horns and microphones that might cause aggression and damage hearing. And finally, odour pollution from dumped or untreated human waste causes serious discomfort to our sense of smell and attracts disease-bearing creatures such as rats and flies. We should take determined action to control these problems and clean up the environment to avert these unnecessary diseases.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5

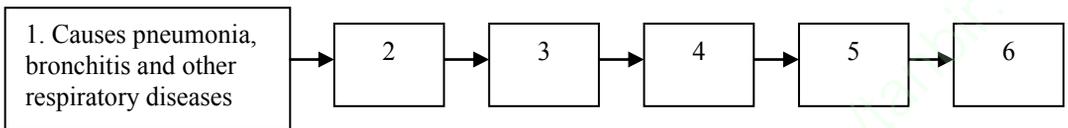
- (a) What are the four types of pollution mentioned in the passage?
- (b) What is odour pollution?
- (c) How does air get polluted?
- (d) What is the effect of noise pollution?
- (e) How does the paragraph end?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5

Air and water are the two important (a) _____ of our environment. Many people die every year all over the world because of the (b) _____ of these elements. The unfortunate deaths (c) _____ by pollution can be avoided if we become (d) _____ of the disastrous (e) _____ of pollution.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes of the flow-chart showing the effects of pollution (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5



Part B: Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

spelling	language	alphabetic	find	syllable	neglect
noun	life	synonyms	picture	friends	antonyms

Dictionaries are very important books in the (a) _____ of a people. A dictionary lists the words in a language (b) _____, so that the reader may (c) _____ them easily. A dictionary entry gives us the accepted (d) _____ of a word, its division into (e) _____, its pronunciation, its origins, and its meanings. Sometimes a dictionary also provides (f) _____, or opposites of a word. In addition, if the word is a (g) _____ that describes a visible thing, the dictionary may provide a

(h) ——— of it. Dictionaries of the past, present and future can become your teachers and good (i) ———. Don't (j) ——— them.

10. Fill in each gap with an appropriate word.

1x10=10

Sports are a popular form of (a) ———. Many international (b) ——— events are organised from time to time. Most of those events are (c) ——— by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They (d) ——— for the sport events in exchange for the right to (e) ——— their products during those events. These events are (f) ——— worldwide by satellite and people all (g) ——— the world watch them (h) ———. As a result, the sponsors' products receive maximum media (i) ——— thus giving companies international (j) ———.

Part C: Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.

2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The culture of a society	in one society	complete picture of	in Britain
(ii) The patterns of behaviour	in Bangladesh are	different from those	patterns of it
(iii) To know the culture	can easily give a	also can give some distinct	cultural differences
(iv) The modes of behaviour	of a society	we need to study different	life and living of that society
(v) Language, eating habits etc.	between different cultures	are considered	in other societies
(vi) the existing differences	of a society	differ from those	ideas about that society

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite them in the proper order and write them in a continuous paragraph to make a story.

1x14=14

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

(xiii) The lame excuse of the dishonest grocer made the fruit-seller very angry.

(xiv) "A crow carried your son away," replied the fruit-seller.

13. Write a paragraph of about 150 words based on the following questions.

Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

14

(a) What do you understand by eve-teasing? (b) Who are the common eve-teasers? (c) What is your attitude to them? (d) Who are the main targets of this heinous act? (e) What are the causes of eve-teasing? (f) What are its effects? (g) What measures should be taken against eve-teasing?

RAJSHAHI BOARD — 2011
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1— 4

Ismail Hossain is an affluent man now. Through hard work and devotion, he has managed to turn the wheels of fortune. He was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family from Ekdala village in Natore Sadar thana. Through new knowledge, hard work and perseverance, he has brought prosperity to his family. Ismail Hossain, son of Zohar Ali, studied up to class eight. Poverty then forced him to look for work. He worked as a labourer before he joined the training programme of the Natore Horticulture Centre (NHC) and has remained associated with it since then. The officer-in-charge of NHC said that Ismail seemed to be an enthusiastic and energetic youth during the selection of village under NHC's command area.

Ismail first received training in vegetable cultivation. Then he got a lease of land in his village and applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivate vegetables. He earned taka 25,000 as profit that year. In the same way, he made a profit of taka one lakh by cultivating quality cauliflowers the next year. Later, he bought some land and used it entirely to cultivate cauliflowers. He has also been raising hi-breed cows for milk as well as manure.

Ismail's lot has changed radically. He said with a satisfactory smile, "I am very happy to be self-sufficient now. I had nothing of my own before, but now I have so much. It has been possible through my hard labour and systemic cultivation. The credit also goes to the NHC of course", he added.

The officer-in-charge of NHC said, "I feel very proud of Ismail Hossain. He deserves national level recognition for his outstanding success."

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

(a) Ismail Hossain has changed the wheels of fortune through defiance/diligence/significance.

(b) Ismail's fate has changed gradually/drastically/presently.

(c) Ismail Hossain is a self-dependent/other dependent/proud man.

(d) Ismail got disappointed /frightened /encouraged by the training programme.

(e) The officer-in-charge is very disappointed / proud/disobedient of Ismail Hossain.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1x5=5

(a) Ismail developed his family by hard labour.

(b) He gained less profit by cultivating quality cauliflowers.

(c) Training from the NHC helped Ismail see the happy days.

(d) Ismail raised hi-breed cows for milk.

- (e) Everybody said that Ismail's success should be nationally recognised.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary.** **1x5=5**
- (a) Ismail Hossain was born in a poverty (strike) _____ family.
 (b) Stopping education he began to work as a day (labour) _____.
 (c) He received (agriculture) _____ training from NHC.
 (d) He bought a piece of land (cultivate) _____.
 (e) He proved that he was a (self-support) _____ man

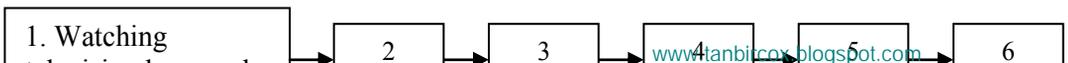
4. **Write five sentences about Ismail Hossain's outstanding success in life.** **1x5=5**
Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8:

Television has become the most common and widespread source of entertainment of the present world. A wide range of programmes of varied interest is telecast on numerous channels. Almost every middle class and even working class families have a television set today. Television programmes are not only entertaining; they can be highly educative too. For example, television is used for distance learning. Courses run by the Open University are shown on BTV. Several channels like the Discovery Channel and the National Geographic Channel telecast highly informative programmes. Watching TV, however, has become an addiction for many. Satellite telecasting has added new dimensions to television but it has sometimes been branded as a cultural assault on developing nations. The East is being exposed more and more to Western music, entertainment and modes of life. As a result, younger people's tastes are gradually being influenced by them. A major influence on American children's lives is the television shows they watch. TV viewing statistics are staggering: 96% of US homes have at least one television set, and children aged three to five watch an average of fifty hours of TV every week. By the time these kids graduate from high school, they will have spent more than 22,000 hours in front of the box but only 11,000 hours in school. Most research on the effects of TV on children centers round whether watching so much violence on TV makes them more aggressive. Many studies show that it does. Indeed TV watching influences children's learning style too.

5. **Write short answer to the following questions.** **1x5=5**
- (a) Why is television so popular in the present world?
 (b) What do numerous channels do?
 (c) What is cultural assault?
 (d) What are the good effects of television?
 (e) How are the young people being influenced?

6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable word/words.** **1x5=5**
- Television has become the most (a) _____ source of entertainment in the modern world. Almost every middle class family of Bangladesh (b) _____ a TV set. Television not only entertains (c) _____ but also educates them. Satellite channels of television have added a new (d) _____ in the field, (e) _____ television has become an addiction for many.

7. **Summarise the passage in five sentences.** **1x5=5**
8. **Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the merits and demerits of watching television. (No. 1 has been done for you)** **1x5 = 5**



Part B: Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

joyous	food	become	remain	Gift	favourite
eager	want	flood	invite	Festive	elders

Children are very fond of festivals. They become very (a) _____ on a day of festival. If it is their birthday, their joys become over (b) _____. They become very (c) _____ to have wishes from their beloved persons. The whole day they (d) _____ to spend times in joy. Usually a child on its birthday, gets up early and tries to (e) _____ close to their parents. It (f) _____ a nice day, if it is presented anything very (g) _____ to it. Children also want to have their friends (h) _____ to their house on a festival. They expect to have a party. Their joys give pleasure to their (i) _____. We should try to keep the children always in a (j) _____ mind.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Computer is one of the latest important and most (a) _____ invention of science. A computer performs three important (b) _____. It receives data, processes data (c) _____ various computations and emits data. Computer now (d) _____ us in various ways. In a (e) _____ minutes a computer can perform calculations that a trained mathematicians would need years to complete. Now computers are (f) _____ used in agricultural farms. Trains and planes are run by the (g) _____. (h) _____ results can be accurately given by computer within the shortest span of time. The computer has become very sophisticated and can perform (i) _____ complicated tasks. This is why many people call the computer "an electronic (j) _____."

Part C: Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(a) Mount Everest which is	is difficult and dangerous	who was the first to survey	of the highest mountain in the world
(b) It was named after	the peak of Everest	and have gone into the history as the first conquerors	is the highest mountain in the world
(c) Climbing mountains like Everest	in the Himalayan Mountains	because there is snow all over and	the Himalayas in 1841
(d) After two months of difficult and dangerous climbing	Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norkay reached the top on May 10	in North India	exciting and challenging to them

(e) Musa Ibrahim conquered	the daring mountaineers are not daunted	because mountains always look	at 6 A.M on 23 May 2010
(f) In spite of all difficulties and dangers	an English man, George Everest	as the first Bangladeshi mountaineer	there are snow-slides and cracks under ice and snow

12. Rewrite the jumbled sentences in the proper order to make a continuous paragraph. **1x14=14**

- (i) The lion laughed and said, "O you! Are you suitable to help me?"
- (ii) The lion also said, "You are small in size but really worthy."
- (hi) While coming out of the net, the lion said, "It is a great lesson for me."
- (iv) In fact, the strong or mighty one is also dependent on the weak one.
- (v) "Many thanks to you. You have saved my life," said the lion.
- (vi) From then the lion became kind-hearted even to the tiny creatures.
- (vii) The mouse was proud of saving the lion.
- (viii) The lion caught the mouse and it began to tremble with fear.
- (ix) Once a lion was sleeping in a cave.
- (x) Listening to this, the mouse came swiftly and found the lion in a trap.
- (xi) At that time, a mouse fell upon its body while playing.
- (xii) After some days the lion fell into a trap and was crying loudly for help.
- (xiii) The mouse remembered his promise and cut the net into pieces and let the lion come out.
- (xiv) The mouse said, "Let me go now; sooner or later, I may help you."

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. **14**

- (a) Where is Bangladesh located? (b) When did she get her freedom? (c) Where is the capital of Bangladesh? (d) What are the different religions here? (e) What are some of the customs and traditions that people follow here?

DINAJPUR BOARD — 2011
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER
Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4

Bonsai is the art of growing trees and other plants in small containers in such a way that it becomes the miniature of a real tree. A Bonsai tree may be 10 years old but have a height of one foot only. The art of Bonsai originated perhaps more than 1000 years ago in China. Early Japanese aristocrats also showed a fondness for Bonsai and contributed greatly to its development. Bonsai is different from normal pot-planting as it is considered an art form. A Bonsai tree is carefully shaped to remain small but still has the appearance of a large tree. It does not need large pots but small containers and not much of soil. A Bonsai container has holes in the bottom which are covered with small nets so that the soil does not flow out with the water. The plant is then taken out of its original pot and one-third of its root is cut off. It is then tied to the bottom of the pot with the help of wires. Soil is then spread over it to cover the container, but about an inch of the root is allowed to stay above the soil to enhance beauty. The soft branches of the plant are coiled by wires so that they are compelled to grow the way the planter wants them to grow. This allows the planter to give the

tree a particular shape. A Bonsai plant is never allowed to grow too high. In fact, Bonsai is classified in two ways— (a) the style in which the branches are planted and shaped and (b) their sizes. Plants that are under 6 inches are called miniature, 6-12 inches: small, 12-24 inches : medium, and those more than 24 inches are called large. Almost all woody plants can be grown as Bonsai. The art of Bonsai is now quite popular in many places of the world. For some people, it is not only an interesting pastime but also a money maker.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** **1x5=5**
 - (a) Early Japanese aristocrats protested/advanced/distorted the growth of Bonsai.
 - (b) A Bonsai plant is allowed to grow as a replica/tiny model/duplicate of a large tree.
 - (c) Intimate /abrupt/crude nurture is required for the desired appearance of a Bonsai tree.
 - (d) A portion of the root is kept above the soil to diminish/magnify/decrease the beauty of Bonsai tree.
 - (e) Wires are used in a Bonsai plant to liberate/stop/control its growth in a particular way.
2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** **1x5=5**
 - (a) Bonsai is a new form of pot-planting.
 - (b) A Bonsai tree may grow to a height of 10 feet.
 - (c) There are holes at the bottom of a Bonsai container to allow extra water to flow out.
 - (d) Miniature Bonsai tree can be larger than six inches.
 - (e) Some people not only grow Bonsai trees but also sell them.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary.** **1x5=5**
 - (a) Bonsai, an extraordinary branch of pot-planting was (origin)-the Chinese.
 - (b) Japanese were also (responsibility)-the development of the Bonsai.
 - (c) Giant trees can be (reduce)-proportions so small that they may be held in the palm of the hand.
 - (d) Bonsai plants are (care) -designed for in shallow containers containing a little soil.
 - (e) Hundreds of years of highly skilled planting techniques (give)-rise to these tree miniatures of real trees.

4. Make a list of five steps which are followed in shaping of a Bonsai tree. 1x5=5
Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8:

A society's culture is made up of all of its ideas and ways of behaving. Language, music, ideas about what is bad and good, ways of working and playing, and the tools and other objects made and used by people in the society — all these are part of a society's culture. As studying a person's repeated actions is a good way to find out about that person, studying the important patterns of an entire society is a way to learn about the culture of that group. Patterns of behaviour and action vary from individual to individual, class to class, society to society and country to country. These differences are referred to as cultural differences. What is an appropriate mode of behaviour in one culture might prove inappropriate or even rude in another culture. For example, when Latin Americans talk to each other, they stand about 18 to 12 inches apart, measured nose to nose. To stand further away from each other while

talking seems unfriendly to them. In some Arab countries too, the proper and polite distance for a conversation is to be close enough to feel the other person's breath. But in British or American society, getting so close during a conversation is considered inappropriate.

5. Write short answers to the following questions.

1x5=5

- (a) Which elements are considered the parts of a society's culture?
- (b) From this passage what do you understand by cultural differences?
- (c) What is the appropriate mode of talking to each other in Latin America? Why do they do so?
- (d) Write your own idea about why some Arabs stand so close to each other at the time of conversation?
- (e) How are the British and American societies different from the Latin American?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1x5=5

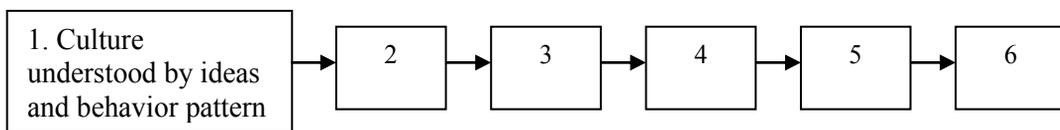
When people arrive in a new country, it is always hard for them to (a) _____ a new lifestyle. A new language, society and culture can cause (b) _____ among the closest people, like parents and children. On the one hand, parents try to build a new life, study a new language, look for a job, and sometimes they do not (c) _____ have enough time to pay attention to their children. On the other hand, when children go to a new school, they experience (d) _____ shock. They do not know the language, they do not understand their teachers, and they want to become (e) _____ in their new school among new classmates.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart defining the concept of culture with examples of cultural differences. (No. 1 has been done for you)

1x5=5



Part B: Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. Make any grammatical changes if needed.

1x10=10

arrive	massive	remain	spectacular	round	permanent
know	present	right	symbol	office	construction

In 1884 France (a) _____ the United States with gift as a dramatic gesture of friendship. This (b) _____ gift was in the form of a huge copper statue. Its (c) _____ name is "Liberty Enlightening the world". Most people, however, (d) _____ it simply as the statue of liberty. The pieces of the statue (e) _____ in the United States in 214 cases. The French people donated the money for the (f) _____ of the statue. Grateful, the people of the United States collected the funds for the (g) _____ granite and concrete pedestal. This impressive monument found a (h) _____ home on Liberty Island in New York harbour. At 151 feet and 1 inch high, it

(i) ——— one of the largest statues in the world. The monumental lady with the torch quickly became a (j) ——— of American democracy.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Returning home can be very difficult. When people (a) ——— to their home countries, they often find many changes. The (b) ——— old streets may not look the same. People they remember may not (c) ——— them. If they go back to their own childhood house, the house may look very (d) ———. It may (e)-small and cramped. One woman wrote that she returned to her (f) ——— and her house was gone. In its (g) ———, there was a little, modern grocery shop. No one (h) ——— her. She was extremely (i) ———. It is also possible to return to a place where everyone remembers you. That makes a person feel happy inside: at least you were not (j) ———.

Part C: Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2 x 6 = 12

A	B	C	D
(i) The ancient mariner	opened	flying	until they arrived in cold grey seas
(ii) He and the other sailors	being	the marriage guest	towards the ship
(iii) The big white sails of their ship	an albatross	as a bird	of good omen
(iv) The weather	told	very cold, there were	about his last journey to the sea
(v) One day the sailors saw	welcomed it	to the south	blew them quickly through the icy waters
(vi) All of them	sailed away	wide as the strong wind	no birds or animals in the sea

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order to make a continuous story. 1 x 14 = 14

- (i) Discouraged, some of the men began to pack up, when, all on a sudden, a whirlpool was noticed in the nearest water.
- (ii) The fish was five feet of the shore now and was fighting harder than ever.
- (iii) Then the man who caught it said, "He's too beautiful to keep, let him swim another day."
- (iv) It was an hour before dawn and the beach was cold and windy.
- (v) All the men on the beach stared at the magnificent fish for a minute.
- (vi) Yes, there was a blue fish on the line that fought furiously.
- (vii) And with that he threw the fish back into the ocean and watched it swim away.
- (viii) Eventually it could not resist the man's strength, and it was pulled ashore.
- (ix) Until the moment, the men had struggled a lot, but their efforts went unrewarded.
- (x) Some fishermen in the distance were waiting to catch the giant blue fish— the talk of the town.

- (xi) The fishermen tried to pull him in, but the fish would not give up.
- (xii) Its gills opened and closed as if it were exhausted from the fight.
- (xiii) The battle continued.
- (xiv) Fighting to be free, it was trapped in one man's pole, and the man tightened his grip.

JESSORE BOARD — 2011
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER
Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:

Sports are a popular form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are organized from time to time. Most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sports events in exchange for the right to advertise their products during those events. These events are telecast worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them live. As a result, the sponsor's products receive maximum media coverage thus giving companies international recognition. This is only the commercial aspect of international sport but there are other aspects too. The sports venue becomes a meeting place of people from different countries. When people of different nations get together on the occasion of an international sporting event, they come closer to each other, sharing views, opinions and friendship. This opportunity creates a sense of brotherhood and a spirit of mutual co-operation among them. Moreover, getting acquainted with different cultures helps to break down prejudice and broaden outlook. If globalisation has anything to do with the development of international relationship, then sports can certainly contribute in a big way to this.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** **1x5=5**
 - (a) Sports have a great amused /amusing /boring value.
 - (b) Global sports break down friendship/culture/prejudices.
 - (c) Multinational companies patronize /deliberate /broadcast sports.
 - (d) Sports are considered to be boredom / amusement /betterment.
 - (e) These sports are telecast through out the world/provincially/spiritually by satellite.
2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** **1x5=5**
 - (a) Sports contribute a little to globalisation.
 - (b) Sports help international trade and commerce in various ways.
 - (c) Multinational manufacturing companies sponsor sports to get reputation.
 - (d) International sporting events are organised with intervals.
 - (e) Enjoying the advertisement during sports is considered a popular form of entertainment.
3. **Fill in the gaps with correct forms of words in the bracket. Add any preposition if necessary.** **1x5=5**
 - (a) The people of the world can come (close) ——— international sporting events.
 - (b) Sports have (contribute) ——— attitude to globalization.
 - (c) Multinational companies pay for the (sport) ——— events to advertise their products.
 - (d) Sports are highly (entertainment) ———.
 - (e) Satellite channels (telecast) ——— the international sport events.

4. Make a list of five important things related ports and globalisation. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5-8.

Gender discrimination in Bangladesh begins at birth. Most parents want to have children so that they can, when they are older, supplement their family income and/or help with the domestic work. In the existing socio-economic set-up, male children are best suited to this purpose. So girls are born to an unwelcome world. However, they are assigned, rather confined to, domestic chores. Some of these girls may be at school. But all their work-domestic or academic-stops as soon as they are married off, which is the prime concern of the parents about their daughters.

This discriminatory treatment has some long-term negative effects on the body and mind of the girl children and women in a family. They are given to understand that they should keep the best food available for the male members in the family; that they should eat less than the male members; that they should not raise their voice when they speak; that they should not go out of their house without permission from, and without being escorted by the male members. All these shape, the girls' thinking about life and the world, and go to establish their relationships with the male members in the family. As a result:

They suffer, more than their male counterparts, from malnutrition and anaemia which make them vulnerable to various diseases, resulting in a high mortality rate.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5

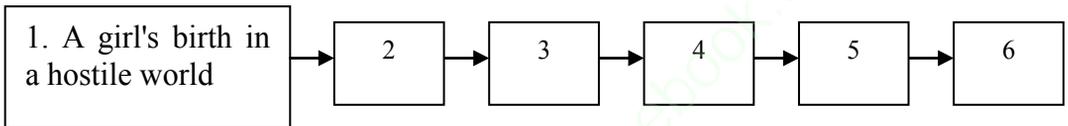
- What do you understand by gender discrimination?
- Why do parents in Bangladesh prefer a male child?
- How is the birth of a girl unwelcome?
- What is the prime concern of parents in our country about their daughters?
- What is the result of the discriminatory treatment to the girl children?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5

Girl members in Bangladeshi family do not receive the same (a) _____ as the male members. The (b) _____ against girls, in fact, begins as soon as they are born. As they grow up, caring for domestic chores become their main (c) _____. Some of them are sent to (d) _____. But everything stops as soon as their parents are able to arrange their (e) _____.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the position of a girl or a woman in the family. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5



Part B: Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the following list. There are more words any grammatical changes if necessary). 1x10=10

identity	pioneer	leader	man	than	went	combining
student	remembered	now	know	then	design	concept

Hamidur Rahman was the (a) _____ who gave shape to the (b) _____ and design of the Shaheed Minar, by (c) _____ all the aspirations of Bengali (d) _____ and nationalism. He was the first art (e) _____ of Bangladesh who in the 1950s (f) _____ to Europe and studied at "Ecole de Beaux Art" in Paris. He was the (g) _____ of the new painting movement to the (h) _____ Pakistan. But he is most (i) _____ for his remarkable (j) _____ of the Central Shaheed Minar.

10. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word in each gap. 1x10=10

Rose is a symbol of (a) _____. I have a rose garden. The garden looks (b) _____ when the roses bloom. It (c) _____ sweet. The (d) _____ and fragrance of the rose attract all. I pluck roses from my garden (e) _____ our house (f) _____. Nowadays many people (g) _____ roses. The (h) _____ of rose is profitable. So we should (i) _____ roses not only to earn money but also to (j) _____ our houses.

Part C: Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The sacrifice of the people	will	is	be frustrated
(ii) No nation had to	of the country	no way	unprecedented in the world history
(iii) To the people	within	three million people	ahead fast
(iv) They want to	raise	are trying to go	poverty and ignorance
(v) It is hoped	of Bangladesh for the independence	two decades Bangladesh will become	a developed country
(vi) The aspiration	sacrifice	themselves from	for independence

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=4

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

(xiii) The lame excuse of the dishonest grocer made the fruit-seller very angry.

(xiv) "A crow carried your son away," replied the fruit-seller.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions.

Your answer to the questions should give as much details as possible. 14

- (a) What is War of Independence? (b) When did our War of Independence take place? (c) What happened in the war? (d) When did we become free? (e) How do we celebrate our independence?

COMILLA BOARD — 2011
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER
Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1— 4:

The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is called a decibel. According to the UN, the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels. When the vibration of sound is at a tolerable, pleasant level, it is simply called *sound*. But when it is sharp and harsh to the ears, it becomes *noise*. Serious harm can be caused to people if they are regularly exposed to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. Because of the growth of urban population and the increasing use of machines in our everyday life there has been a general increase in the level of sound around us. On an average, people in the cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 30 to 90 decibels or even more. A study in Japan has found that housewives who live in the city were exposed to almost the same amount of sound that a factory worker was exposed to at his/her workplace. The occupations that the study found to be the noisiest were factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching. Many developed countries are trying to control sound pollution by careful town planning and developing public awareness. In Holland schools are not allowed near airports and houses which are situated near airports are provided with special types of insulation to limit the sound heard inside the buildings.

1. Choose the right word/expression to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- (a) We know that the loudness of sound is measured by decibel/sonometer/phonometer.
(b) Serious harm can be caused to people if they are exposed to more than 17/70/75 decibels.
(c) The noisiest occupations, according to a study in Japan, were two/three/four.
(d) Decibel is connected with physics/geography/history.
(e) Sound is milder /sharper/more unwholesome than noise.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information 1x5=5

- (a) Sound pollution is acute in pastoral areas.
(b) Sound exceeding 70 decibels is detrimental to man.
(c) In Holland houses are allowed near airport.
(d) The difference between sound and noise depends upon the nature of vibration.
(e) Noise is beyond the control of man.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

- (a) Living in a (noise) ——— environment may be harmful for man.
(b) Decibel is a unit of (measure) ——— sound.
(c) If it is sharp and harsh to ears, it (call) ——— noise.
(d) (Develop) ——— public awareness is necessary to control sound pollution.

(e) Town areas are (noise) — than remote areas.

4. Make a list of five things that are responsible for the sound pollution. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8:

Ismail Hossain is an affluent man now. Through hard work and devotion, he has managed to turn the wheels of fortune. He was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family from Ekdala village in Natore Sadar thana. Through new knowledge, hard work and perseverance, he has brought prosperity to his family. Ismail Hossain, son of Zohar Ali, studied up to class eight. Poverty then forced him to look for work. He worked as a labourer before he joined the training programme of the Natore Horticulture Centre (NHC) and has remained associated with it since then. The officer-in-charge of NHC said that Ismail seemed to be an enthusiastic and energetic youth during the selection of village under NHC's command area.

Ismail first received training in vegetable cultivation. Then he got a lease of land in his village and applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivate vegetables. He earned taka 25,000 as profit that year. In the same way, he made a profit of taka one lakh by cultivating quality cauliflowers the next year. Later, he bought some land and used it entirely to cultivate cauliflowers. He has also been raising hi-breed cows for milk as well as manure.

Ismail's lot has changed radically. He said with a satisfactory smile, "I am very happy to be self-sufficient now. I had nothing of my own before, but now I have so much. It has been possible through my hard labour and systematic cultivation. The credit also goes to the NHC of course", he added.

The officer-in-charge of NHC said, "I feel very proud of Ismail Hossain. He deserves national level recognition for his outstanding success."

5. Write short answer to the questions below. 1x5=5

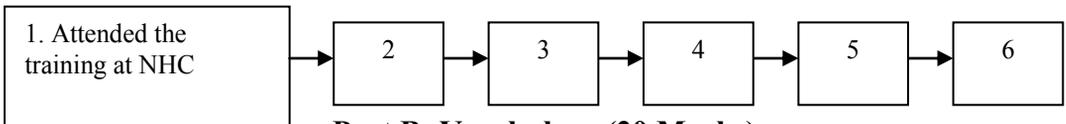
- (a) How did Ismail bring prosperity to his family?
- (b) Why did Ismail give up study?
- (c) What did Ismail do before joining the training programme at the NHC?
- (d) How did Ismail make a profit of one lakh taka?
- (e) What, according to the officer-in-charge, did Ismail deserve?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5

Ismail Hossain was an unemployed youth of a (a) ——— family. He has brought prosperity to his family by dint of (b) ——— labour. He (c) ——— vegetables and made a profit of 25,000 taka. By cultivating (d) ——— cauliflowers, he made a profit of taka one lakh next year. Now he thinks that he is a (e) ——— man.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the above passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the different activities of Ismail leading to success in life. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5



Part B: Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the following list. There are more words than you need. Make any grammatical changes if necessary. 1x10=10

waste	community	sphere	women	family	returns
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educate	develop	children	welfare	mother	sector
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Education for girls is essential for the development in all (a) — of the society. So, investments in the education of (b) — will bring in greater (c) — in the field of economic and social (d) —. Educated women can contribute more to the family (e) — than those who have no schooling. Educated (f) — are more likely to send their (g) — to school and look after their health and nutrition. Thus (h) — women can contribute to the (i) — development. On the other hand, failure to educate women is a tremendous (j) — of human resource.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Banks are often unable or unwilling to lend (a) — to the poorer section of the society. The Grameen Bank (b) — credit to the poor, particularly rural (c) —. There are about 800 micro-finance (d) — in the country. It is estimated that they have (e) — employment for about 54,000 people. A recent (f) — indicates that micro-credit programmes had a (g) — effect on socio-economic variables (h) — children's schooling, nutrition and family (i) — and about 5% of programme participants rose above (j) — line.

Part C: Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases/words in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) A large number	themselves in one	solution to	vocations.
(ii) It is not	provides loans and	themselves can engage	employment to all.
(iii) Self-employment	of people in	or other of these	this problem.
(iv) It means	possible for the	Bangladesh are	earning activity.
(v) People can train	is a possible	counseling to start	in economic activities.
(vi) The government	that people	government to give	unemployed.

12. Write the number of the sentences in the proper order. 1x14=14

- (i) The blacks were subjected to all sorts of indignities.
- (ii) But the oppressive rulers could not break the spirit.
- (iii) Nelson Mandela was the greatest leader of South Africa.
- (iv) Eventually, the great leader realised the goal of liberating his own people.
- (v) In fact, he was one of the greatest leaders of the world.
- (vi) All his life he struggled against apartheid.
- (vii) They were aliens in their own country.
- (viii) It was government policy of racial segregation.
- (ix) The blacks were treated cruelly.
- (x) He was thrown behind the prison.
- (xi) The great leader vowed to put an end to the inhuman practice.
- (xii) They were denied all basic human rights.
- (xiii) The Europeans were separated from the non-Europeans.
- (xiv) Even dogs received a much better treatment than the blacks.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

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

CHITTAGONG BOARD — 2011
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER
Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1— 4 :

Ismail Hossain is an affluent man now. Through hard work and devotion, he has managed to turn the wheels of fortune. He was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family from Ekdala village in Natore Sadar thana. Through new knowledge, hard work and perseverance, he has brought prosperity to his family. Ismail Hossain, son of Zohar Ali, studied up to class eight. Poverty then forced him to look for work. He worked as a labourer before he joined the training programme of the Natore Horticulture Centre (NHC) and has remained associated with it since then. The officer-in-charge of NHC said that Ismail seemed to be an enthusiastic and energetic youth during the selection of village under NHC's command area.

Ismail first received training in vegetable cultivation. Then he got a lease of land in his village and applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivate vegetables. He earned taka 25,000 as profit that year. In the same way, he made a profit of taka one lakh by cultivating quality cauliflowers the next year. Later, he bought some land and used it entirely to cultivate cauliflowers. He has also been raising hi-breed cows for milk as well as manure.

Ismail's lot has changed radically. He said with a satisfactory smile, "I am very happy to be self-sufficient now. I had nothing of my own before, but now I have so much. It has been possible through my hard labour and systemic cultivation. The credit also goes to the NHC of course", he added.

The officer-in-charge of NHC said, "I feel very proud of Ismail Hossain. He deserves national level recognition for his outstanding success."

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- (a) Ismail Hossain is insolvent/solvent/destitute now.
 (b) Ismail has changed his lot through diligence/elegance/defiance.
 (c) The officer-in-charge of NHC boasts/talks/derides of Ismail.
 (d) Ismail got a lease of land before his training/after his training/during his training.
 (e) Ismail's fate has changed slowly/drastically/presently.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

- (a) Ismail Hossain could not receive higher education.
 (b) Ismail had enlightened his life by hard labour.
 (c) Ismail earned taka 1,00,000 as profit for the first time.
 (d) Before receiving training, Ismail led a very happy life.
 (e) The officer-in-charge made adverse comment about Ismail Hossain.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

- (a) Ismail bought some land in order to use it for (cultivate) ——— cauliflowers.
 (b) His hard work brought (radically) ——— change of his lot.

- (c) The officer-in-charge takes (proud) — Ismail's success.
- (d) His fortune (changed) — for his hard labour.
- (e) Once Ismail Hossain (unemploy) —.

4. Make a list of five qualities of Ismail Hossain.

1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8:

As his reputation as a scientist soared higher and higher, fate followed with less rewarding things. Stephen Hawking gradually started losing control over the muscles of his body as he gradually became a victim of Gehrig's disease. Since the age of thirty, he has been confined to the wheelchair with no power to control his body except for some limited movement of his head and hands only. He can speak only through a computer with a voice synthesiser that converts his messages into sounds. But such a tremendous physical handicap has not managed to dishearten or slow him down. Stephen is still a relentless worker, using his computer to carry out research work as well as deliver lectures. He lives with his wife and three daughters and is provided with twenty-four hour nursing facilities by an American organization for his physical well-being.

5. Write short answers to the following questions.

1x5=5

- (a) Why has Stephen Hawking been confined to a wheelchair?
- (b) How does Hawking carry out his works?
- (c) Whom does he live with?
- (d) What facilities is Hawking provided with?
- (e) How can Stephen speak?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1x5=5

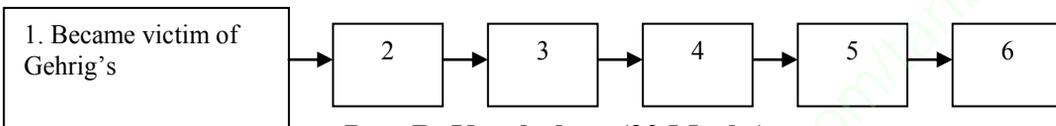
Stephen is thought to be the greatest physicist after Einstein. He is a (a) — personality. Though he is physically handicapped, he is more (b) — than a normal human being. He (c) — through a voice synthesiser. He does his research (d) —. He (e) — with his wife and three daughters.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short note in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing physical condition of Stephen Hawking. (No. 1 has been done for you)

1x5=5



Part B: Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps of the given passage using suitable words from the box. (Make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

1x10=10

warmer	flood	change	climate	catastrophic	severely	alarm
gradual	rise	evidence	destroy	unnecessary	prediction	increase

The world is getting (a) — because of pollution. Every year millions of people all over the world die (b) — as a result of pollution. In recent years, there have been many (c) — reports that the world's (d) —.is undergoing a significant (e) —. All these reports provide strong (f) — that world temperatures are (g) — day

by day. Climatologists (h) — that mid way through the next century temperature may have (i) — as much as 4 centigrade. This could raise sea levels and thereby (j) — coastal areas and farmlands.

10. Fill in the blanks using an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Today women (a) — an important role in all spheres of life. They (b) — no longer within the four walls of their home. They have (c) — out of their kitchens and are (d) — with men in all the development programmes of the government. Many women have (e) — higher education and are (f) — as doctors, engineers, teachers, administrators, judges etc. They have been able to (g) — their worth. However, women still face (h) — discrimination. Many girls are married (i) — at an early age. Many never (j) — to school.

Part C: Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases/words in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Socrates	brought	sentenced	round him
(ii) He	began to		against Socrates
(iii) The young men	was	jealous	to death
(iv) The rulers of Athens	wanted	a great philosopher	of ancient Greece
(v) They	was	two charges	among the people
(iv) This great man	grew	to spread knowledge	of his popularity

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

- (i) Patients used to come to him from far and near for treatment.
- (ii) He could treat the boil in three ways.
- (iii) Finding no other way, the poor village folk called in him.
- (iv) Then, he prided himself on his success.
- (v) Some of his patients were cured.
- (vi) Once, there lived a shrewd barbar in a village.
- (vii) He would operate boils with his razor.
- (viii) They complained of this and that.
- (ix) The barber pretended to know all about diseases and their cures.
- (x) He was more than a mere barber but a false doctor.
- (xi) To him, cutting boils was as simple as shaving beard.
- (xii) In pain and agony, the patient would cry aloud.
- (xiii) The barber treated them in their illness.
- (xiv) He was a specialist in treating boils.

13. Answer the following questions to make it a continuous paragraph. Your answers should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) Where is Bangladesh located? (b) When did she get her freedom? (c) Where is the capital of Bangladesh? (d) What are the different religions here? (e) What are some of the common customs and traditions that people follow? (f) What are the main tourist spots in Bangladesh?

Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

One very conspicuous change in our society is the presence of working women outside the home. Of course it has to be acknowledged that women have always worked within the household but this commonly is not counted as "work". It is unfortunate that women's roles in agricultural societies (as in our village, particularly during harvest time) has not been recognised either. Whether it is due to economic necessity or the urge to establish an individual identity or both, now a days many women are entering the out side work force. They are joining in wide range of professions. Moreover it is not only educated women who are opting to work but women with little or no education have come out of their cocoons to earn and become self reliant.

This does not mean that life is any easier for women now. In many ways it is difficult since women must still fulfill their traditional roles of wife, mother and homemaker. At work, as they compete with men they have to prove their worth twice over in order to survive.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- Now a days women are joining different occupations/work/actions.
- Women's participation in outdoor activities is a sign of great/vivid/wonderful change.
- The presence of working women outside the home is alarming/decreasing/increasing.
- The economic necessity or the urge to establish their individual identity has made our women enter/care/earn the outside workforce.
- They need to compete with men to prove their hospitality/humanity/capability.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1x5=5

- Today women are relieved of their household activities.
- Nowadays life has become easier for women.
- Women no longer confine themselves to their cocoons.
- Only those women who have education are opting to work outside the home.
- In traditional sense, women's work at home is considered to be work.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.

1x5=5

- The household chores (do) — by women should be counted as work.
- Women (have) — little education also want to be self-reliant.
- In this present age women's (depend) — men sounds foolish.
- Now women have to prove their ability by (compete) — -men.
- A large number of women are joining the workforce for the (attain) — their self-reliance.

4. Make a list of five important activities done by both educated and uneducated women in this present age.

1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions from 5—8:

Every year millions of people all over the world die unnecessarily as a result of pollution. These unfortunate and avoidable deaths are brought about by four specific factors. Firstly, air pollution from factories, burning trash and vehicle fumes cause pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases. Then, water pollution from

industrial discharge, the indiscriminate disposal of toxic chemicals and the dumping of human waste into rivers and canals causes poisoning and water-borne disease such as cholera and diarrhoea. The next factor is the noise pollution from vehicle horns and microphones that might cause aggression and damage hearing. And finally, odour pollution from dumped or untreated human waste causes serious discomfort to our sense of smell and attracts disease-bearing creatures such as rats and flies. We should take determined action to control these problems and clean up the environment to avert these unnecessary diseases.

5. Write short answer to the following questions.

1x5=5

- (a) How does noise pollution affect us?
- (b) What happens if human waste is not treated?
- (c) What is necessary to avoid these unnecessary diseases?
- (d) What are the factors that bring about some unfortunate deaths?
- (e) How is sound polluted?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1x5=5

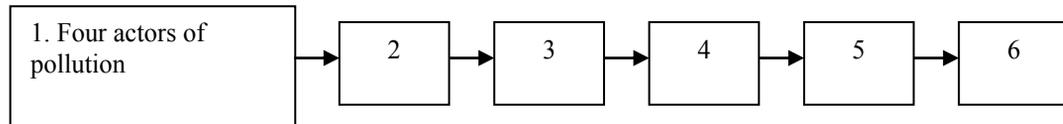
Air pollution and water pollution are (a) _____ responsible for the (b) _____ millions of people all over the world. Air is (c) _____ with different types of smoke. People run mills and factories which (d) _____ smoke and pollute air. Water gets (e) _____ when toxic chemicals and human waste are thrown into rivers and canals.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the different types of pollution and their ultimate effect (No. 1 has been done for you)

1x5=5



Part B: Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box. (Make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

wake	obtain	expression	go	till	be
moment	integral	perceive	what	by	use

Language (a) _____ an important medium of expression of thoughts, feelings, ideas etc. We use it from the (b) _____ we wake up in the morning (c) _____ we go to bed at night. We use language not only during our (d) _____ language to (e) _____ what we feel and to say (f) _____ hours but also in our dreams. We use we like or dislike. We also use it to (g) _____ information. In short, language is an (h) _____ part of what we do, (i) _____ and believe. We must avoid (j) _____ bad language.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

1x10=10

Jerry, an (a) _____ of twelve lived in the orphanage. The writer hired a cabin (b) _____ to the orphanage. Jerry came to the cabin to (c) _____ wood for the writer. He also (d) _____ some extra work for the (e) _____ of the writer. Once he (f) _____ a cubby-hole where he dry fire (g) _____ some kindling and medium wood (h) _____ that the writer might (i) _____ materials ready in (j) _____ of sudden wet weather.

Part C: Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases/words in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Robinson Crusoe	wanted	that Crusoe should	at all
(ii) He	did not want	to be a sailor	England
(iii) His father	was born	him	from his boyhood
(iv) He	wanted	in	one day
(v) His father	did not like	the idea	go to sea
(vi) Crusoe	left home	for the sea	to be a lawyer

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) Where is Bangladesh situated?
- (b) What do you know about her climate?
- (c) What are the main rivers and crops of this country?
- (d) What do you know about its forests?
- (e) What do you know about its mountains?

BARISAL BOARD — 2011
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER
Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

In recent years, there have been many alarming reports that the world's climate is undergoing a significant change. All these reports provide strong evidence that world temperatures are increasing day by day. This increase in global warming is caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the earth. Most climatologists believe that the greenhouse effect is the likely cause of this global warming. What is the greenhouse effect? It is the gradual warming of the air surrounding the earth as a result of heat being trapped by environmental pollution. This is exemplified by the destruction and burning down of tropical rain forests, by traffic that clogs up city streets, by the rapid growth of industry, the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in

packaging and manufacturing commercial products, the use of detergents such as washing powder and washing-up liquid and so on. The oceans are also said to be affected both because of human waste and because of pollution caused by industrial waste products, oil seeping from damaged supertankers and from other maritime disasters. However, the main culprits for global warming are carbon dioxide gas, produced by the burning of fossil fuels and forests, and pollutants such as methane and chlorofluorocarbons. Climatologists predict that midway through the next century, temperatures may have risen by as much as 4°C. This could catastrophically reduce mankind's ability to grow food, destroy or severely damage wildlife and wilderness, raise sea level and thereby flood coastal areas and farmland. The alarming news about Bangladesh is that as a result of the rise of the sea level, the lower southern part of the country may one day go under water.

1. Choose the right word complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- There are encouraging/frightening/amusing reports on climate change.
- Greenhouse effect is the certain/probable/authentic cause of global warming.
- There is prediction that temperatures may rise as much as 4°C in the 30s/50s/80s of the next century.
- The rise in world temperature may affect food production/food distribution/food management.
- The main culprits for global warming are two/three/four in number.

2. True/False. If false, give the correct information.

1x5=5

- Heat trapped by environmental pollution results in greenhouse effect.
- Rapid industrialisation is a factor of environmental pollution.
- Increased amounts of carbon dioxide result in the increase in global warming.
- The rise of sea level has no connection with global warming.
- As a result of the rise of the sea level, the northern part of the country may go under water.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.

1x5=5

- Alarming reports now come in that world temperatures (increase) — day by day.
- Oceans are said to (affect) — by both human and non-human factors.
- The main agents of global warming (to be) — carbon dioxide, methane and CFCs.
- By the middle of the next century world temperatures may (rise) — by as much as 4°C.
- Deforestation (relate) — the greenhouse effect.

4. Make a list of five things that cause environmental pollution.

1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5— 8:

'Globalisation' has become a buzzword in the new era of international relations. Basically, it is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world by creating a borderless market. But it has had a far-reaching effect on many aspects of life. With the development of hi-tech communication media and rapid transportation facilities, the world has come closer. We can now learn in an instant what is happening in the farthest corner of the world and travel to any country in the shortest possible time. Countries of the world are like families in a village, they can even share their joys and sorrows like the next-door neighbours. If one country is in

distress, others can immediately come to its assistance. If we could build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation through this globalisation process, our world could certainly be a better place to live in.

5. Write short answers to the following questions.

1x5=5

- (a) What is globalisation?
- (b) How has the world come closer?
- (c) What are the countries of the world like today?
- (d) What is the meaning of buzzword?
- (e) How can we make our world a better place?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1x5=5

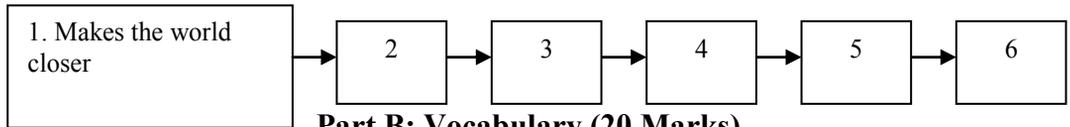
Although globalisation is (a) — associated with business, trade and international relations, it is no longer (b) — from that perspective alone. The tide of globalisation is now covering other areas too. Satellite TV channels and the internet are (c) — all sorts of different customs and behaviours into our homes. Under the (d) — of globalisation, global cultures are steadily getting integrated (e) — local culture.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the effects of globalisation. (No. 1 has been done for you)

5



Part B: Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. (Make any grammatical changes)

1x10=10

appear	use	at	afflict	differ	city	alarm
due	pollute	severe	increase	from	suffer	rural

Many diseases are rising (a) — an (b) — rate, which experts believe is (c) — to increased (d) — of the environment. Pollution (e) — to be greater in urban areas although rural societies too are (f) — by (g) — use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides. Nevertheless, today city people (h) — to suffer from many more diseases and suffer more (i) — than country people. Now let us see how life in cities is (j) — from that in the country.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

1x10=10

E-mail has brought (a) — revolution in modern (b) —. Messages can be transmitted from one country to another within (c) —. It is far cheaper than telephone calls. Trade and commerce has become greatly (d) — on this speedy mode of communication. It has, (e) —, not reached everyone, especially in (f) — countries like ours, as most people cannot (g) — to have a personal computer. But (h)-here people have started (i) — commercially operated e-mail for important

0) Part C: Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full.

2x6=12

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

(i) Begum Rokeya	is	the pioneer	insignificant
(ii) She	was	born	a great lady
(iii) She	considers	a great eagerness for education	in awakening Muslim womenfolk
(iv) Her contribution to Bengali literature	remember	not	with respect
(v) Our nation	was	her	in Rangpur
(vi) We	had	her to be	from her childhood

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite them in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

- (i) At one moment, a huge ice-berg was spotted very close to the ship.
- (ii) At that moment the Titanic was sailing across the icy waters of the North Atlantic.
- (iii) It was on April 10, 1912.
- (iv) She was carrying 1316 passengers and a crew of 819.
- (v) The Titanic was sailing for New York from Southampton.
- (vi) Four days after setting out, a great disaster happened.
- (vii) So she was regarded as unsinkable.
- (viii) The captain went down to see what had happened.
- (ix) The alarm had been given.
- (x) So the captain realised to his horror that the Titanic was sinking rapidly.
- (xi) Five of the ship's sixteen water tight compartments were totally damaged by the collision.
- (xii) Suddenly there was a slight trembling sound from below.
- (xiii) The great ship turned sharply to avoid a collision.
- (xiv) At that time she was the largest ship in the world built in a very special way.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions, should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) What is environment? (b) What are the elements of environment? (c) How is environment polluted? (d) What are the effects of environmental pollutions? (e) How can we keep environment free from pollution?

**DHAKA BOARD-2010
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

Part A—Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4:

The most significant event for Bangladesh in the last century has been its birth as an independent nation. Prior to that, it experienced British colonial rule until 1947, followed by an oppressive existence as East Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.

The life of our people has often been shaped by tragedy. Floods have devastated our land and tidal waves from the sea have swept away thousands of lives. Poverty has been an ever-present spectre. As a result, nearly seventy percent of the population suffer from various degrees of malnutrition. Rapid population growth has added to this problem. Although the growth rate has slowed down to some extent, the population has almost doubled since independence. On the other hand, turbulent

politics and instability, and the rise of terrorism and crime are adversely affecting society.

Despite these negative aspects, the last twenty five years will remain memorable for certain events. The 21st of February 1952 immediately comes to mind. Only recently, our language day has been declared the International Mother Language day by UNESCO. 16 December 1971 is another day our nation will cherish forever - the day when we became citizens of a free state following our victory over the occupation forces of Pakistan. In addition, in the field of literature, art and culture we have produced great poets, novelists, and artists. For instance, Bangladesh is proud of the great poet Kazi Nazrul Islam who raised his fiery voice against injustice and oppression.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence: 1x5=5

- (a) The emergence/emergency/nomination of Bangladesh as a free state is the most significant event for us in the last century.
- (b) Political instability has a bad affect/effect/concern on our society.
- (c) The cause of malnutrition in Bangladesh is poverty/ riches/negligence.
- (d) Bangladesh experienced justice/equity/oppression during the Pakistani rule.
- (e) We take proud/proudly/pride in our great poet Kazi Nazrul Islam.

2. True/False? If False, give the correct information: - 1x5=5

- (a) Bangladesh has undergone many tragic events.
- (b) The growth-rate of population remains the same as before.
- (c) Most of the people of Bangladesh are poverty stricken.
- (d) We became the citizens of a free country on 26th March, 1971.
- (e) Bangladesh is rarely afflicted with political instability.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary:— 1x5=5

- (a) The (declare) _____ of the 21st February as the International Mother Language Day is a glorious event in our national history.
- (b) There often occurs (devastate) _____ flood in our country.
- (c) The last twenty-five years will remain vivid in our (memorable) _____ certain events.
- (d) We have achieved (progressive) _____ in art, literature and culture.
- (e) Thousands of lives (sweep) _____ tidal waves almost every year.

4. Make a list of five major historical vents of Bangladesh in the last century. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8.

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal learning at an institution like a school, college, or university. It is mental and intellectual training which provides opportunities of growth and helps to overcome obstacles to progress. Again, the purpose of education is to enlighten the-individual and develop his/her capacity to the limit. It is also the business of education to train individuals to make the right choices to go ahead. It ennobles our mind and refines our sensibility. It also broadens our outlook and helps us become aware of our rights and responsibilities.

According to Newman, education "gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgements, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them and a force in using them." Therefore, it is often compared to light which removes the darkness of ignorance and helps us distinguish between right and wrong.

Ex-President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania way back in 1974 said at an international conference that the primary purpose of education was the liberation of man from the restrictions of habits and attitudes which limit his humanity. He further said education should promote humanity and universal brotherhood and that it could be used as a catalyst for a change for the better. How right he was!

5. Write short answers to the following questions:— **1x5=5**

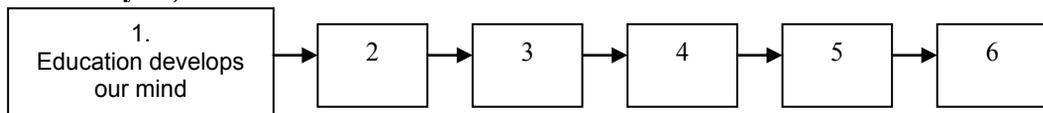
- (a) What do you understand by education?
- (b) What does education provide?
- (c) How does education enlighten the individual?
- (d) Why is education compared to light?
- (e) How does education promote humanity and universal brotherhood?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. **1x5=5**

The purpose of education is the (a) _____ of an individual and the (b) _____ of his/her capacity to the maximum limit. It also (c) _____ an individual to (d) _____ the right in order to go ahead. It makes our mind (e) _____.

7. Summarise the importance of education in five sentences. **1x5=5**

8. Based on your reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes of the flow-chart showing how education impacts on human life (No. 1 has been done for you): **1x5=5**



Part B—Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change in necessary). **1x10=10**

employ	impact	plan	rural	reduce	importance
lend	international	growth	emphasize	poor	raise

Micro-credit institutions have a great (a) _____ in Bangladesh. Grameen Bank is one of them which has (b) _____ recognition. It (c) _____ money to the poor especially the (d) _____ women. It (e) _____ the need to develop skills and (f) _____ consciousness among them. It creates (g) _____ opportunity for rural women. This institution has a positive (h) _____ on their economic-variables and family (i) _____. It also helps to (j) _____ their poverty.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. **1x10=10**

Language plays a very (a) _____ role in our life. We use language from the (b) _____ we wake up in the morning (c) _____ we go to bed at night. We use language not only during our (d) _____ hours but also in our dreams. We use language to (e) _____ what we feel and to say (f) _____ we like or dislike. We also use language to (g) _____ information. In short language is (h) _____ present in our life. It is an (i) _____ part of what we do (j) _____ and believe.

Part C-Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. **2x6=12**

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

(i) The role of women in nation building	is not possible for any nation to reach	western countries but also	dignity and honour.
(ii) It	was a time when women were	any more in the	has changed.
(iii) There	cannot be denied	its goal without allowing the women folk	family affairs.
(iv) They	of civilization the out look and	looked upon without any	situation of the world.
(v) But with the progress	is true not only for the	to serve the	to play their active role.
(vi) This	were the only instrument	attitude of the world towards women	for the Islamic countries as well.

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Re-write them in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story: 1x14=14

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible: — 14

- (a) What was your childhood like? (b) Where did you pass your childhood and how? (c) Can you remember your first school? (d) How were your teachers and classmates like? (e) What sweet memories of those days do you have? (f) Do you have any bitter experience? (g) How do you feel when you recollect your childhood days?

**COMILLA BOARD-2010
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

Part A—Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the question Nos. 1—4.

In recent years, there have been many alarming reports that the world's climate is undergoing a significant change. All these reports provide strong evidence that world temperatures are increasing day by day. This increase in global warming is caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the earth. Most climatologists believe that the 'greenhouse effect' is the most likely cause of this global warming.

What is the greenhouse effect? It is the gradual warming of the air surrounding the earth as a result of heat being trapped by environmental pollution. This is exemplified by the destruction and burning down of tropical rain forests, by traffic that clogs up city streets, by the rapid growth of industry, the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in packaging and manufacturing commercial products, the use of detergents such as washing powder and washing-up liquid and so on. The oceans are also said to be affected both because of human waste and because of pollution caused by industrial waste products, oil seeping from damaged supertankers and from other maritime disasters. However, the main culprits for global warming are carbon dioxide gas, produced by the burning of fossil fuels and forests and pollutants such as methane and chlorofluorocarbons.

Climatologists predict that by midway through the next century temperatures may have risen by as much as 4°C. This could catastrophically reduce mankind's ability to grow food, destroy or severely damage wildlife and wilderness, raise sea levels and thereby flood coastal areas and farmland. The alarming news about Bangladesh is that as a result of the rise of the sea level the lower southern part of the country may one day go under water.

1. **Choose the right word/expression to complete each of the following sentences. 1x5=5**
 - (a) Global warming is caused by the annihilation / preservation / plantation of trees.
 - (b) Global warming may have a minor / insignificant / disastrous effect on life.
 - (c) World temperature is improving / strengthening / going up day by day.
 - (d) Environmental pollution contributes / deletes / removes to greenhouse effect.
 - (e) The alarming news of Bangladesh is that the lower southern part may go down / hover over / rise from water.
2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5**
 - (a) The greenhouse effect is a global phenomenon.
 - (b) The greenhouse effect can be diminished if we can reduce the environmental pollution.
 - (c) World temperature is on the decline day by day.
 - (d) Carbon -di-oxide has no hand in increasing world temperature.
 - (e) This passage does not deal with geography.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary:— 1x5=5**
 - (a) According to the (believe) ——— the climatologists, the greenhouse effect is the most likely cause of the global warming.
 - (b) Life on earth is seriously (threaten) ——— global warming.
 - (c) There is (possible) -- that the lower southern part of the country may be engulfed by sea.
 - (d) Increased amount of carbon di-oxide is the reason of (increase) ——— amount of global warming.
 - (e) The greenhouse effect may be the cause of (destruct) ——— wildlife and wilderness.

4. Make a list of five things that cause the global warming. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the question Nos. 5—8 :

Working opportunities for women are very few in rural areas of Bangladesh. They usually spend their time doing their household chores. The ILO recently started a project titled "Technologies for Rural Employment with Special Reference to Women and Sustainable Development". The aim of this project is to impart training to rural women in various activities and make them self-reliant.

Sakhina Begum is a beneficiary of this project. She attended a training course on food processing at the Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute (BARI) at Gazipur. Sakhina has two school-going children. Her husband is a rickshaw puller who does not earn enough to support the family and pay for the children's education. From the BARI training course, Sakhina learnt how to make jam, jelly, pickles, popcorn and many other food items. Along with her fellow project beneficiaries, she is now producing these items and selling them in the local market. With the proceeds, she is now able to add to her family income. If they continue doing their work, Sakhina and other women working with her will surely see happier days with the new employment opportunities created by the ILO project.

5. Write short answer to the questions below : x5=5

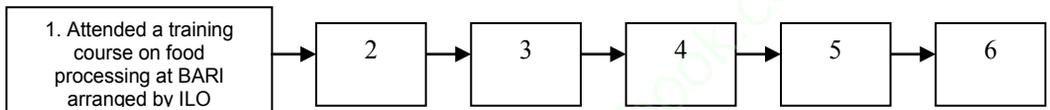
- (a) What is the aim of the ILO project?
- (b) What training did Sakhina Begum receive from BARI?
- (c) Why can't Sakhina's husband pay for the children's education?
- (d) How do village women usually pass their time?
- (e) What is ILO doing for these village women?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words :— 1x5=5

Sakhina's husband is a rickshaw puller. He (a) —a little to support the family. He is also (b) ——— to pay for the children's education. From the BARI training course, Sakhina learnt how to make various food items. She (c) ——— different food items and (d) ——— them in the local market. She worked (e) ——— to add to her family income.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the above passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing how Sakhina has overcome her poverty. [Number one has been done for you] 1x5=5



Part B—Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. Make any grammatical changes, if necessary. There are more words than you need : 1x10=10

happen	furious	die	spoil	live	execution	knowing
wit	pleasant	declare	wretch	unpleasant	expire	cause

Once upon a time, there was a king who was very fond of (a) ——— his future from the astrologers. A famous astrologer (b) ——— to stop at his capital on his way to Benaras. The king called on him to know about his future and the

astrologer told him something (c) ————. At this the king got (d) ———— and condemned him to (e) ———— saying, "Men like you should not live to (f) ———— the peace of the world". But another thought had crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for (g) ————. "How long will you live?" asked the king. With ready (h) ———— -the astrologer said, "The stars (i) ———— ---that I shall die only a week before your majesty. So, good bye." Hearing this, the king turned pale like a dead man and shouted, "Drive this (j) ———— away, let him not come here again."

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap : 1x10=10

Modern life (a) ———— much on transport. We can very well (b) ———— how important transport is when it is (c) ———— by natural calamities or during socio-political crises. In fact, transport has made it (d) ———— for us to reach places previously (e) ————. It has (f) ———— helped the flourish of trade and commerce and to (g) ———— new knowledge and ideas, (h) ———— transport has (i) ———— friendship and understanding among nations and peoples (j) ———— the globe.

Part C—Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases/words in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full: 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) I	got married	at all	and keeps everyone up late into the night.
(ii) My elder sister	need	a new	favourable.
(iii) My aunt	are not	a first year	and since then her share of household chores have fallen on me.
(iv) I	screams	to study	baby boy.
(v) He	has just had	all the time	college student.
(vi) Conditions in my house	am	last month	a lot.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph or write the number of the sentences serially. 1x14=14

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

(xiii) Now Sa'di began to put his food in the pocket of his dress.

(xiv) The courtier received him cordially and entertained him with rich and delicious food.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions.

Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible : 14

(a) Why is English called an International language? (b) Why should we learn English? (c) What do you think about the necessity of grammar in learning English? (d) How does your English textbook help you learn English? (e) How does your English help you in managing a job?

**RAJSHAHIBOARD-2010
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

Part A—Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4 :

The environment refers to the air, water and land in which people, animals, and plants live. So human beings, animals, plants, air, water and soil are the main elements of the environment. The natural forces such as storms, cyclones and earthquakes are also a part of this environment. Climate is thus a condition of the environment.

All things that make up the environment are interrelated. The way in which people, animals and plants are related to each other and to their surroundings is known as ecology. The ecosystem is a complex web that links animals, plants and every other life form in the biosphere. All these things hang together. The system is in a steady state of dynamic balance which means that by altering any one part of the web you can affect all the other parts. For example, the destruction of forests may have serious ecological consequences on humans and animals.

It is the responsibility of human beings to prevent the environment from being spoilt. To make life healthy and comfortable we should keep the environment clean and danger-free. But often people spoil the environment by doing unwise things and, as a result, endanger their own lives. It is the ecological imbalance that causes changes in the world's climate and brings about different kinds of natural disasters.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

(a) The environment is made up of many things which are independent / interdependent / unrelated.

(b) The ecosystem is a very simple / complex / easy system.

(c) To lead/preserve/continue a healthy and comfortable life, we should keep our environment clean and safe.

(d) Storms, cyclones and earthquakes are some destructive / constructive / harmless forces in the environment.

(e) We fail to maintain the balance of our environment because of our cruel / unfriendly / inhuman activities.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information :— 1x5=5

(a) The ecological balance brings about different kinds of natural calamities.

(b) By changing any part of the web of the ecosystem, we can affect all other parts.

(c) Cutting down of trees has no effect on human beings and animals.

(d) The ecosystem is a very simple chain.

- (e) Only man is not responsible for spoiling the environment.
- 3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the word. Add prepositions if necessary.** 1x5=5
- (a) Climate (depend)——the balance of the environment.
 (b) The climate of the world may be (affect)——the ecological imbalance.
 (c) Ecological imbalance (cause)——climatic changes in the world.
 (d) All things making the environment are (interlink)——.
 (e) People risk their lives by (pollute)——the environment.
- 4. Make a list of five important points about why we should maintain the ecological balance.** 1x5=5

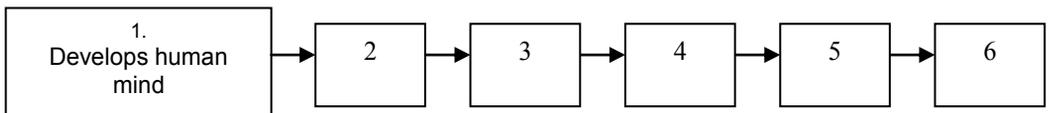
Read the passage below and answer questions 5—8.

Education is one of the basic needs of a human being and is essential for any kind of development. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's inaccessibility to education. Many illiterate people do not have any knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. If they were educated, they could live a healthy and planned life. Education teaches us how to earn well and how to spend well. It enables us to make the right choice in life and to perform our duties properly. It enhances our ability to raise crops, store food, protect the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. It is only education, which can help us to adopt a rational attitude. It provides us with an enlightened awareness about things and this awareness is the prerequisite for social development.

- 5. Write short answers to the following questions :—** 1x5=5
- (a) What is the cause of illiteracy in Bangladesh?
 (b) What are not the illiterate people aware of?
 (c) What does education aim at?
 (d) How is poverty an effect of illiteracy?
 (e) How can education ensure a better life for all?

- 6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:** 1x5=5
- Education is (a) _____ as one of the basic needs of human being. Without (b)_____ education man cannot exactly decide what he has to do for a better life (c) _____ from the curse of poverty, malnutrition and diseases. In fact, education (d)_____darkness and creates (e)_____in him with regard to his personal needs and duties to the society as well.

- 7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.** 1x5=5
- 8. Based on your reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the functions of education. (No. 1 has been done for you):—** 1x5=5



Part B—Vocabulary

- 9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need ;—** 1x10=10

resources	potential	create	for	achievement	likely
fail	have	returns	from	among	success

Investment in education (a) _____ girls increases the economic and social (b) _____ development investment in all other sectors. Educating girls contributes (c) _____ of wealth through its impact on economic development. Educated women have a higher income (d) _____ than those who have (e) _____ no schooling. Educated mothers are more (f) _____ to send both their boys and girls to school. It is important to realise that (g) _____ generally results (h) _____ an Integrated approach to community development. Thus (i) _____ in girls education to educate girls results in a tremendous waste of potential human (j) _____

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap : 1x10=10

Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh. It is a (a) _____ city. It is a city (b) _____ " traffic jam. A fly (c) _____ is built at Mohakhali with a view to (d) _____ the traffic jam. To solve this problem, traffic rules (e) _____ be enforced. Besides this drivers, passers-by and (f) _____ should honour and abide (g) _____ all rules (h) _____ making the city habitable. Otherwise our life (i) _____ remain (j) _____ stake.

Part C—Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full:— 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Water	feel	most of	our crops.
(ii) But it	helps	water	bumper crops.
(iii) Moderate rainfall	do not get	essential for	water for irrigation.
(iv) Excessive rainfall	can be	the dire need of	in a proper way.
(v) Our farmers	is	produce	and a curse.
(vi) They	destroys	both a blessing	our agriculture.

12. Re-write the jumbled sentences in the paragraph: proper order to make a continuous. 1x14=14

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) What is your idea about a book fair? (b) When and where is it held usually? (c) What purpose does it serve? (d) How is it organised? (e) What steps can be taken to make such a fair successful?

JESSORE BOARD-2010
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

Part A—Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4 :

Education is one of the basic needs of a human being and is essential for any kind of development. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's inaccessibility to education. Many illiterate people do not have any knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. If they were educated, they could live a healthy and planned life. Education teaches us how to earn well and how to spend well. It enables us to make the right choice in life and to perform our duties properly. It enhances our ability to raise crops, store food, protect the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. It is only education, which can help us to adopt a rational attitude. It provides us with an enlightened awareness about things and this awareness is the prerequisite for social development.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence :— **1x5=5**

- (a) Education is one of the essential/important/fundamental needs of a human being.
(b) Education is the Yardstick / Yardman / Yardmaster of development.
(c) The poor socio-economic circumstance / circumstances / circumstantial can be a great barrier to education.
(d) Education teaches us how to destroy / expend / ruin well.
(e) Education helps us to adopt a rational outlook/look-out/ overlook.

2. True/False. If false, give the correct information : **1x5=5**

- (a) Most of the people of Bangladesh do not have opportunity of education for poverty.
(b) Literate people are not aware of health, sanitation and population control.
(c) Education provides us with superstitious consciousness.
(d) Education is an impediment to the adoption of rational attitude.
(e) Illiteracy hampers social development.

3. Fill in the gaps with correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. **1x5=5**

- (a) People should be (education)—————a society.
(b) The educated (lead)————— a healthy and planned life.
(c) Education makes a man (ability)—————protect the environment.
(d) Education enhances our ability (carry)—————our social responsibilities.
(e) There are many superstitious beliefs (prevail) our society.

4. Make a list of five suggestions about how illiteracy may be overcome. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8 :

'Globalisation' is now largely based on a strong technological foundation. Its breathtaking advances have lent speed to the process of globalisation. The electronic transfer of information via the internet has now created an instantaneous and interconnected world of information resulting in a 24-hour trading network. This modern information technology has largely changed banking and financial activities.

Worldwide money transfer and transaction of businesses have now become a matter of clicking the mouse of a computer. Five out of every six dollars that move in the world economy today travel through the electronic medium. Some products like software and TV programmes are also amenable to digital or electronic transmission. We can now buy and sell goods through the electronic screen. Computers have thus brought about a revolutionary change in today's world. Globalisation is now only what technology makes possible.

5. Write short answers to the following questions :— **1x5=5**

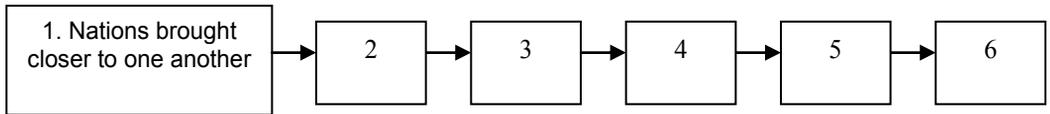
- (a) What is based on technology?
- (b) What has the internet created?
- (c) How has technology changed banking and financial activities?
- (d) What can we do through electronic screen?
- (e) What has brought about a revolutionary change?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words : **1x5=5**

_____ is now dependent on technology. The transformation of information has made _____ and financial activities faster. Worldwide money _____ and transactions of _____ has become a matter of only clicking the mouse.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. **1x5=5**

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the effects of information technology in globalisation. (No. 1 has been done for you): **1x5=5**



Part B—Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the following list. There are more words in the list than you need. Sometimes you have to make grammatical changes ;— **1x10=10**

traditional	only	no	strategy	development	run
conquer	not	widespread	in	privilege	alone

In ancient times, education was (a) _____ For the general people but a (b) _____ for the chosen few who took on (c) _____ roles in the (d) _____ of the state and in religion, (e) _____ Greece, education became more (f) _____ in about the 5th century BC. The Greeks, however, sent (g) _____ their male children to school. When Rome was (h) _____ by the Greeks, the Romans under Greek influence (i) _____ a strong (j) _____ of literacy.

10. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word in each gap :— **1x10=10**

Man pollutes water, another vital (a) _____ of the environment by dumping (b) _____ into it. Farmers (c) _____ chemicals, washed away by rain and flood, (d) _____ mixed water in river, canals and ponds. Water is also (e) _____ by mills and factories when they throw their (f) _____ chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human waste (g) _____ them. Insanitary latrines (h) _____ on river and canal banks are also (i) _____ for further pollution. In this way, various (j) _____ of waste and filth pollute water.

Part C—Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The river erosion	has taken up	a devastating turn	for protection from the river erosion.
(ii) It	need	thousands of people	of the river erosion.
(iii) People living near river banks	has made	a scheme	by eroding rivers.
(iv) Vast tracts of cultivable land	takes	bear the brunt	with the onset of the monsoons.
(v) Many areas	have to	washed away	homeless.
(vi) The government	have been	special attention	to protect affected areas.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order to make a compact and continuous paragraph to make a story: 1x14=14

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) What is Bangla Newyear? (b) How do people celebrate it in Bangladesh? (c) What functions are usually observed on this day? (d) What are the differences in the rural and urban celebration of the day? (e) Who are the more interested people to celebrate the day?

**SYLHET BOARD-2010
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

Part A — Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below to answer the questions 1 — 4 :

Gender discrimination in Bangladesh begins at birth. Most parents want to have children so that they can, when they are older, supplement their family income and/or

help with the domestic work. In the existing socio-economic set-up, male children are best suited to this purpose. So, girls are born to an unwelcome world. However, they are assigned, rather confined to, domestic chores. Some of these girls may be at school. But all their work-domestic or academic stops as soon as they are married off, which is the prime concern of the parents about their daughters.

This discriminatory treatment has some long-term negative effects on the body and mind of the girl children and women in a family. They are given to understand that they should keep the best food available for the male members in the family, that they should eat less than the male members; that they should not raise their voice when they speak, that they should not go out of their house without permission from and without being escorted by the male members. All these shape, the girls' thinking about life and the world and go to establish their relationships with the male members in the family. As a result : They suffer, more than their male counterparts, from malnutrition and anaemia which make them vulnerable to various diseases, resulting in a high mortality rate. They develop a sense of self-effacement, self-denial and inferiority that persists throughout their lifetime as an inevitable benchmark of the weaker sex. As a result, married off even at 9 or 10 to a man of 40 or 50, a girl rarely has any say in decision making in the family, let alone in society.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence : —** **1x5=5**
 - (a) Most parents in Bangladesh want to have no children/ male children/female children.
 - (b) The female children are welcome/neglected/tortured from the very beginning of their lives.
 - (c) The major concern of most of the fathers and mothers in Bangladesh is to get their daughters educated/ employed / married as soon as possible.
 - (d) The girl children are taught directly or indirectly to neglect/prefer/avoid the male members of the family.
 - (d) Most of the girls in Bangladesh suffer from malnutrition/ inferiority/insecurity because of ill-feeding.
2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information :** **1x5=5**
 - (a) Gender discrimination in Bangladesh starts from the birth of a child.
 - (b) The girl children are greatly welcomed by most of the parents in Bangladesh.
 - (c) The prime concern of the parents in Bangladesh is to educate their daughters.
 - (d) Usually the girls in every family eat less than the male members.
 - (e) The girls suffer from various diseases as a result of less eating every day.
3. **Fill in the gaps with correct form of words in the brackets. Add appropriate preposition if necessary.** **1x5=5**
 - (a) Most parents want to be (help)———— by their children in their old age.
 - (b) The girls in Bangladesh are (birth) ———— to an unwelcome world.
 - (c) The academic career of a girl stops as soon as she (marriage) —————.
 - (d) The girls are (teach)—— to eat less than the boys in most families in Bangladesh.
 - (e) The discriminatory treatment (have)————— some long-term negative effect on the girls.
4. **Make a list of five ways of discriminations to the female members of the family.** **1x 5=5**

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8.

Television has become the most common and most widespread source of entertainment of the present world. A wide range of programmes of varied interest is telecast on numerous channels. Almost every middle class and even working class families have a television set today. Television programmes are not only entertaining; they can be highly educative too. For example, television is used for distance learning. Courses run by the Open University are shown on the BTV. Several channels like the Discovery Channel and the National Geographic telecast highly informative programme. Watching TV, however, has become an addiction for many.

Satellite telecasting has added new dimensions to television but it has sometimes been branded as a cultural assault on the developing nations. The East is being exposed more and more to Western music, entertainment and modes of life. As a result, younger people's tastes are gradually being influenced by them.

5. Write short answers to the following questions : **1x5=5**

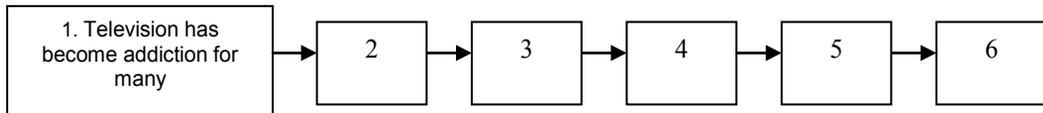
- (a) What is the main cause of TV's popularity in the present world?
- (b) What is the good side of television?
- (c) What is meant by cultural assault?
- (d) How does television help us in education?
- (e) What do you think about the effects of television in the present world?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable word/words. **1x5=5**

Television has become the most popular source of (a) _____ in the modern world. Almost every middle class family of Bangladesh (b) _____ a TV set. Television not only entertains the watchers (c) _____ educates them. Satellite channels of television has added a new (d) _____ in the field, (e) _____ television has become an addiction for many.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. **1x5=5**

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the bad effects of watching television. (No. 1 has been done for you) : **1x5=5**



Part B—Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box. (Make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need :— **1x10=10**

enables	educated	choice	importance	healthy	know
develop	protect	need	education	food	ability

Education is one of the basic (a) _____ of a human being. It is (b) _____ for the (c) _____ of mind. Many illiterate people do not have any (d) _____ of health. If they were (e) _____, they could live a (f) _____ and planned life, (g) _____ teaches us how to live well. It (h) _____ us to make the right (i) _____ in life. It enhances our (j) _____ to face our every day problems.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap : **1x10=10**

One day a fox was very (a) _____. It was (b) _____ for some food to eat. But it could not manage any (c) _____. At last it became very (d) _____ and sat (e) _____ a tree. A crow was sitting on the tree with a (f) _____ of meat in

its beak. The fox looked at the crow and (g) _____ the piece of meat. An idea came to its mind to (h) _____ the meat from the crow. The fox said loudly, "(i) _____ a beautiful bird it is I but alas the bird (J) _____ not sing."

Part C—Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sentences.

Write the sentences in full:—

2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(I) Charles Dickens	was sent	His hard days	in Portsmouth.
(ii) He	could not go	one of the greatest	in a factory.
(Hi) His father	had to work	to school	for debt.
(iv) Dickens	was	in 1812	to receive education.
(v) He	never forgot	to prison	English novelists.
(vi) He	was born	very hard	of his boyhood.

12. Re-write the jumbled sentences below in the proper order to make a complete story :—

1x14=14

- (i) The farmer was surprised.
- (ii) So, he could not devote himself to his work.
- (iii) Now a new thinking took hold of the farmer.
- (iv) He did not find any safe place to keep the bag.
- (v) He could not think where to keep the money.
- (vi) He dug a hole in his hut and kept the money there.
- (vii) He said to himself, "One thousand rupees is a lot of money."
- (viii) He gradually realized that he had money, but no peace of mind.
- (ix) "Keep this money and remove your distress.
- (x) He always thought that his money could be stolen any time.
- (xi) He took the bag of money from the rich man and thanked him.
- (xii) This thought kept him awake and his sleep fled away at night.
- (xiii) A richman went to the farmer with one thousand rupees in a bag.
- (xiv) He said to him, "Look, my friend! I have brought one thousand rupees for you."

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Give as much details as possible :

14

- (a) What is smoking? (b) Why do the people generally smoke? (c) How does one become addicted to smoking? (d) What are the bad effects of smoking? (e) What should we do to stop smoking in our country?

BARISAL BOARD-2010 ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions. (1-4)

When you are crossing the road and your vehicle gets stuck in a seemingly never-ending jam in Dhaka city, every few minutes a boy or a girl comes to you and tries to sell a bunch of rose or rajanigandha saying "Bhaiya or Apa depending on your gender) ei koita ful niya jan ("please buy these flowers".) They do not tire and will pursue you relentlessly, at least as long as the jam lasts. If you are alone they will say that you must take the flowers for their bhabis-meaning your girlfriend or wife. You

often get annoyed at their ways and shout at them. It has very little effect and often you are forced to accept their demand and console yourself by thinking that it was after all a good bargain. However, how they manage to sell the flowers at such a cheap price really bewilders you. And they are not very forthcoming with their answers, If you ask them.

These kids are seen in some particular spots of the city. The Sheraton and the Panthapath Road of Dhaka city are two such places. Invariably, you may find an interesting character or two among them. There is this guy who is something of a sardar among the flower peddlers at KawranBazar. He is perhaps the smallest of the bunch but he rules his disciples with an iron hand. However, whenever I see one of these kids I can't but-call me an emotional fool if you may-think that it is not their love of flowers that make them do what they are doing. It is all -consuming poverty which is the reason.

We all know that instead of being in the streets they should be in school. Their means of livelihood is in itself an irony. It is a satire on those of us who shout at the top of their voice for the rights of children. It makes us think of the realities of our society which force these kids to wage an endless struggle against all odds to keep their heads above water.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence :- **1x5=5**

- (a) Money/Wealth/Poverty has driven these ill-fated children to sell flowers.
- (b) How the peddlers can sell-flowers at a very cheap rate will perplex/satisfy/annoy one.
- (c) While trying to sell flowers, they will not get depressed/ red/annoyed.
- (d) The poor kids' unspeakable struggle is short-lived/ temporary/unending.
- (e) The means of livelihood of these street children is in itself illogical / ironical / illegal.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information :— **1x5=5**

- (a) Poor boys or girls sell flowers everywhere in Dhaka city.
- (b) Such peddlers sell flowers at a cheap rate.
- (c) They sell flowers because of their love of flowers.
- (d) The flower peddlers do not attend school.
- (e) The shout of the passengers in vehicles embarrasses the flower selling kids.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary:— **1x5=5**

- (a) It seems that the jam (be) _____never ending.
- (b) A passenger is at last (compel) _____ to buy flowers from the kids.
- (c) The cheap price of their flowers is really (bewilder) _____.
- (d) The little peddlers do not tire at the relentless (pursue)_____.
- (e) They have to face the dark (real) _____life.

4. Make a list of five points about the life and livelihood of the flower peddlers. 1x5=5
Read the passage below and answer the questions 5-8.

Statistics show that about 350 million people speak English as a first language and another 300 million use it as a second language. It is the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries and of many international organisations. The International Olympic Committee, for example, always holds meetings in English. English helps the international community and the business world to communicate across national borders. Today, more than 80% of all the information in the world's computers is in English, so organisations frequently need employees who speak and

write a standard form of English. In fact some companies provide English language training for their staff. It is therefore little wonder that job advertisements nowadays often ask for a 'good working knowledge' of English. Many believe now that English usually helps them to get good jobs and better salaries.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5

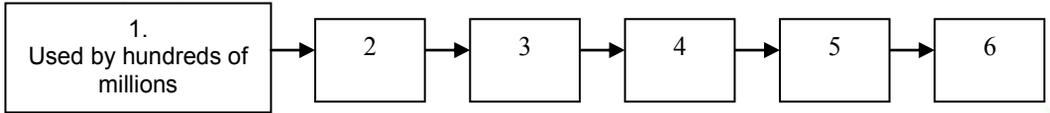
- (a) How many people speak English as a first language?
- (b) In how many countries is English used as the official or semi-official language?
- (c) What is the official language of the International Olympic Committee?
- (d) How does English help the international community and the business world?
- (e) What kind of employees do International organisations need?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5

English is the most widely (a) _____ international language. International business organisations want (b) _____ who know a standard form of English. Besides, some companies get their employees (c) _____ in English. So, it is quite (d) _____ that job advertisements nowadays seek candidates with knowledge of English. To get good jobs with better salaries, a good working knowledge of this language is (e) _____ must.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the importance and use of English. (No. 1 has been done for you.) 1x5=5



Part B—Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable word from the box (Make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need : 1x10=10

happen	furious	die	spoil	live	know	wit
execution	pleasant	unpleasant	declare	wretch	expire	cause

Once upon a time, there was a king who was very fond of (a) _____ his future from the astrologers. A famous astrologer (b) _____ to stop at his capital on his way to Benaras. The king called on him to know about his future and the astrologer told him something (c) _____. At this the king got (d) _____ and condemned him to (e) _____ saying, "Men like you should not live to (f) _____ the peace of the world". But another thought had crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for (g) _____. "How long will you live?" asked the king. With ready (h) _____ the astrologer said, "The stars (i) _____ that I shall die only a week before you. So, good bye." Hearing this, the king turned pale like a dead man and shouted, "Drive this (j) _____ away; let him not come here again."

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap : 1x10=10

Electricity is (a) _____ a part of our everyday (b) _____ that we rarely think twice about its importance and necessity. When we switch (c) _____ the light and the fan or turn on our television and computer, we enjoy (d) _____ blessings of electricity. Even when we turn off the bedside lamp and are fast asleep, (e) _____ remains working for us driving our fans, heating or cooling our

rooms and running our refrigerators. Unfortunately, we (f) _____ enjoy the uninterrupted blessings of electricity. There is some (g)_____ in the generation (h) _____ electricity in Bangladesh, (i) _____, load shedding or suspension of the supply of electricity has (j) _____ a regular programme of the Power Development Board.

Part C—Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full: 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) One day	came to know	of the handle	at his own cost.
(ii) The authoress	she offered	the matter	from her.
(iii) For repairing it	agreed to	Jerry	suddenly.
(iv) But Jerry	the wood	to repair it	was defective.
Iv) She said that	wanted	accept the money	from Jerry.
(vi) Only then, he	Jerry broke	the axe-handle	some money.

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Re-write them in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story: 1x14=14

- (i) But it had no effect.
- (ii) At last he found a jar in a garden.
- (iii) As he was leaving the jar in despair, he noticed a heap of pebbles nearby.
- (iv) But it was at the bottom and out of his reach.
- (v) He flew from one place to another in search of water.
- (vi) He took some pebbles.
- (vii) Then he hit upon a plan.
- (viii) Then he flew away.
- (ix) Then he dropped the pebbles into the jar.
- (x) A crow was very thirsty and wanted to drink water.
- (xi) When the water came to the mouth of the jar, the crow drank his fill.
- (xii) As each pebble went down, the water in the jar rose up little by little.
- (xiii) The crow tried to turn the jar over and over again.
- (xiv) There was some water in the jar.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) Do you remember the first day at your college? (b) How did you feel when you entered the college campus on that day? (c) What classes did you attend? (d) Did you notice any differences between your school and your college? (e) What things did you like about the college most?

**CHITTAGONG BOARD-2010
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

Part A—Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions (1—4) :

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus, snake charming, puppet shows, jatragan, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost

their appeal. Radio, which was used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernized day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with Western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music is becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation.

Sport has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence :— **1x5=5**

- (a) Snake charming was rare / common / general form of entertainment in the past.
- (b) Some old forms of entertainment have lost their value / place / attraction.
- (c) The way of entertainment is being changed / influenced / altered by western music.
- (d) Western instruments are being used / useful / useless to sing our folk songs.
- (e) Football is gradually being popular / replaced / displaced by cricket.

2. True / False? If false, give the correct information :— **1x5=5**

- (a) Now television has been replaced by radio.
- (b) Western instruments have become a part of performing our folk and traditional songs.
- (c) Cricket now occupies an important position in the field of entertainment.
- (d) Now people like old forms of entertainment.
- (e) Young generation like folk music.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words. Add any preposition if necessary. **1x5=5**

- (a) In old days puppet show was liked (great)- ——people.
- (b) Many old forms of entertainment have no (exist)—— at all.
- (c) People always (look)——newer forms of entertainment.
- (d) Radio (be) —— the common source of entertainment in the past.
- (e) Now folk music is (sing)——western instruments.

4. Make a list of five items of entertainment in modern times. **1x5=5**

Read the passage below and answer the questions (5—8) :—

Bangladesh is a small country but has a huge population. Most people here live below the poverty line and cannot, therefore, afford to educate their children. Many poor children either drop out of school just after a few years or simply do not go to school at all. Despite this situation, we have far too many students to educate compared to the number of institutions available. Bangladesh needs more schools, colleges and universities to provide for the increasing number of students. But owing to financial and resource constraints, the government cannot fund the requisite number of educational institution. At present every educational institution is over-crowded and class size is unusually large. As facilities in these institutions are poor, students do not get a standard education. Moreover, many educational institutions in Bangladesh are troubled with politics and violence. Sometimes, institutions are closed down to avoid clashes between rival groups of students. Such closures badly affect academic progress.

5. Write short answer to the following questions :—

1x5=5

- (a) Why are our people unable to educate their children?
- (b) Why does Bangladesh need more educational institutions?
- (c) Why can't the government finance the required number of educational institutions?
- (d) Why don't students get a standard education?
- (e) What affect academic progress badly?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words :-

1x5=5

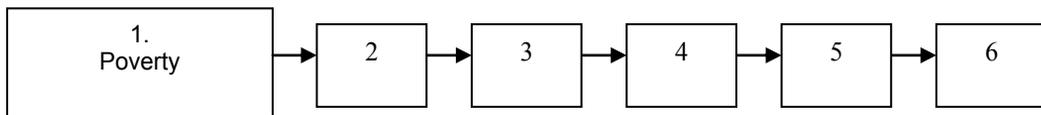
Most of the people of Bangladesh are unable to educate their children because of (a) _____ . As a result many poor children are (b)_____of their right of education. The government can't establish the required number of educational institutions owing to (c) _____problems. So there is a (d) _____of educational institutions in Bangladesh. Sometimes academic activities are hampered by the (e) _____ closures of educational institutions.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the problems of education in Bangladesh. (No. 1 has been done for you.) :

5



Part- B : Vocabulary Test

9. Fill in the gaps of the given passage using suitable words from the box. (Make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need :-

10

solve	ensure	in vain	address	work	must	always
Paramount	originate	upliftment	balance	harass	call	never

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

10. Fill in the blanks using one appropriate word in each gap :—

1x10=10

It is a happy news that the (a) _____ of adopting unfair means in the examination has been

(b) _____to a greater extent. Our students have now (c) _____ that passing in the examination is not the only goal of student life. But still this heinous (d) _____has not been totally (e)_____when an examinee is caught copying in the examination, there is nothing open to authority (f) _____to (g) _____ him/her. This damages not only the concerned examinee, but also (h) _____ a total loss to the whole family of that examinee. So, our students must refrain

themselves (i) —————this bad practice. They should also remember that a building (j) ————— strong foundation must fall down either today or tomorrow.

Part C—Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases of the following substitution table to make meaningful sentences. Write sentences in full: 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Environment pollution	must be taken	in various ways	by smoke of factories and vehicles.
(ii) In our cities air	has become	to control	is polluted by garbage.
(iii) Even the ground we	is constantly	one of the greatest problems	alarming pollution.
(iv) Water	walk on	in the face of	in our country.
(v) But we	is also polluted	being polluted	in this modern age.
(vi) Measures	should not remain idle	both in urban and rural areas	such an alarming problem.

12. Re-write the following jumbled sentences maintaining proper sequence. 1x14=14

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

13. Answer the following questions to make it a continuous paragraph on "Earthquake." 1x14=14

- (a) What, is an earthquake? (b) How frequent is it now in Bangladesh? (c) Are our people aware of the gravity of its loss? (d) Why are experts giving more attention to the issue of earthquake in recent times? (e) What precautions would you suggest as safety measures against earthquake?

DINAJPUR BOARD-2010 ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A—Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4 :—

Bangladesh is a small country but has a huge population. Most people here live below the poverty line and cannot, therefore, afford to educate their children. Many poor children either drop out of school just after a few years or simply do not go to school

at all. Despite this situation, we have far too many students to educate compared to the number of institutions available. Bangladesh needs more schools, colleges and universities to provide for the increasing number of students. But owing to financial and resource constraints, the government cannot fund the requisite number of educational institution. At present every educational institution is over-crowded and class size is unusually large. As facilities in these institutions are poor, students do not get a standard education. Moreover, many educational institutions in Bangladesh are troubled with politics and violence. Sometimes, institutions are closed down to avoid clashes between rival groups of students. Such closures badly affect academic progress.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence:—** **1x5=5**

- (a) Bangladesh has scarce / small / exceedingly large population.
- (b) We have more / insufficient / adequate educational institutions.
- (c) The academic progress of our students is often stopped / affected / developed by many obstacles.
- (d) Most of our people do not have the intention / ability / endeavour to educate their children.
- (e) By class size we understand the number of students / class room / education materials.

2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information :—** **1x5=5**

- (a) Every child in Bangladesh goes to school.
- (b) We have more educational institutions than our students.
- (c) The government has financial limitations.
- (d) Every educational institution of our country is over-crowded.
- (e) Politics and violence often stand in the way of our education.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary:—** **1x5=5**

- (a) Poverty *is* the main obstacle for our people to be (educate) _____.
- (b) Financial supports are not (equal) _____ provided according to requisition.
- (c) (Compare) ----- many students our educational institutions are not enough.
- (d) The education (impart) _____ the students is often below standard.
- (e) Students are (relation) _____ politics.

4. **Make a list of five problems of education in Bangladesh.** **1x5=5**

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8:

Investment in education for girls Increases the economic and social returns of development investments in all other sectors. Educating girls contributes to creating wealth through its impact on economic development; Educated women have a higher income potential than those who have had no schooling. Educated mothers are more likely to send their boys and girls to school. It is important to realise that success in girls' education generally results from an 'integrated' approach to community development. Thus failing to educate girls results in a tremendous waste of potential human resources.

5. **Write short answer to these questions about female education :—** **1x5=5**

- (a) How can the educated girls create wealth?
- (b) What does the failure of female education result in?
- (c) What do educated mothers like?

(d) What gives women the capability of higher income?

(e) What do you mean by schooling?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1x5=5

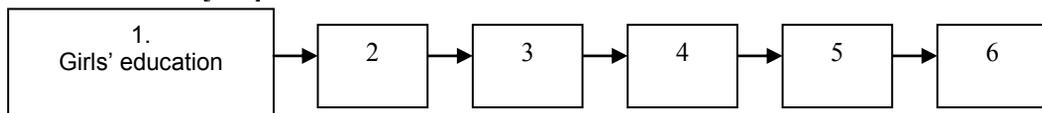
Even a few years ago we did not think much about our girls. But now we think seriously about them because almost half of the (a) _____ of our country is women. Now we see, they are (b) _____ human resources of our country. They (c) _____ much to the development of our country. Now we are convinced to send girls to (d) _____ at an early age. The impact (e) _____ educating girls is beneficial to the future generation.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the contributions of female education. [No. 1 has been done for you]

1x5=5



Part B—Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. Make any grammatical changes, if necessary. There are more words in the box than you need :—

1x10=10

add	breathe	need	plant	prevent	preserve
produce	protect	provide	take	give	wash

Trees are very useful to human beings. They (a) _____ the rich top soil from being (b) _____ away by rain water and floods. You can see trees being (c) _____ along mountain slopes, on roadsides, in parks and gardens. Trees give us shade. They (d) _____ life to place with their colourful flowers, beautiful leaves, fruits and thick trunks. They (e) _____ shelters for birds and animals. They give us timber, medicines, paper, gum and many other useful things. They (f) _____ in carbon dioxide and (g) _____ oxygen. As you know, by now man (h) _____ oxygen to (i) _____ and live. Trees are our best friends. We should (j) _____ them and plant more trees around us.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap :-

1x10=10

Everybody (a) _____ to live a happy and peaceful life. But what are the (b) _____ that can assure you of such a nice life? Naturally people's opinions are quite different on this point. The factors (c) _____ be money, power, security, honour, love, health, good family bondage, education, voluptuous pleasures etc. Most people (d) _____ money alone can ensure all other elements (e) _____ for a happy life. It's partly true. But if you (f) _____ stick to money, you may start running after money. But you cannot live in two rooms, cannot (g) _____ two persons' food etc. at the (h) _____ time. You should bear in (i) _____ that your necessity or desire has a limit. If you exceed the limit and run (j) _____ money with an endless greed, you will be utterly ruined.

Part- C : Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full:

2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) E-mail has	is	a revolution	mode of communication.
(ii) Messages can be	become greatly dependent	to another	countries like ours.
(iii) It	brought about	on this speedy	telephone calls.
(iv) Trader and commerce has	not reached every one	commercially operated e-mail facilities	within seconds.
(v) It has, however,	started using	far cheaper than	in modern communication
(vi) But even here people have	transmitted from one country	especially in developing	for important purposes.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order to make a continuous story :-- **1x14=14**

- (i) He was born on 18 June at Bathua village in Hat Hazari of Chittagong.
- (ii) He is the third among fourteen children of his parents.
- (iii) Then he got himself admitted into a collegiate school and passed the Matriculation standing 16th position.
- (iv) After passing the Intermediate Examination, he got himself admitted into the University of Dhaka in the Department of Economics.
- (v) He established Grameen Bank in 1976 and started his micro credit programme from Jobra village.
- (vi) His activities of poverty alleviation and promotion of peace have been famous all over the world.
- (vii) You must have heard the name of Professor Dr, Muhammed Yunus.
- (viii) His father's name is Hazi Dula Mia and mother's name is Sufla Khatun.
- (ix) He completed his primary education from Lama *Bazar* Primary School and got first place in the scholarship examination.
- (x) He got MA. in Economics in 1961 and did his Ph.D in 1969 from the USA.
- (xi) He passed the Intermediate Examination from Chittagong College.
- (xii) Grameen Bank and his micro credit programmes have been very successful in poverty reduction all over the world.
- (xiii) His Project for the promotion of peace through poverty reduction has been taken as a model all over the world.
- (xiv) He is awarded the Nobel Prize for peace in 2006 for which the Bengali nation is proud of.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible :— **14**

- (a) What is an international language? (b) Why is English so called? (c) Why is it necessary? (d) What does it give to a man? (e) What is your evaluation of it?

DHAKA BOARD – 2009
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4 :

Working opportunities for women are very few in rural areas of Bangladesh. They usually spend their time doing their household chores. The ILO recently started a project titled "Technologies for Rural Employment with Special Reference to Women and Sustainable Development". The aim of this project is to impart training to rural women in various activities and make them self-reliant.

Sakhina Begum is a beneficiary of this project. She attended a training course on food processing at the Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute (BART) at Gazipur. She has two school-going children. Her husband is a rickshaw-puller who does not earn enough to support the family and pay for the children's education. From the BARI training course, Sakhina learnt how to make jam, jelly, pickles, popcorn and many other food items. Along with her fellow project beneficiaries, she is now producing these items and selling them in the local market. With the proceeds, she is now able to add to her family income. If they continue doing their work, Sakhina and other women working with her will surely see happier days with the new employment opportunities created by the ILO project.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- (a) Working opportunities for women in the village areas are ample/ adequate/ little.
- (b) Sakhina's husband draws/carries/takes rickshaw.
- (c) Women in villages usually spend time in rearing children/working in fields/doing domestic works.
- (d) The word 'proceeds' means procedure/profit/procure.
- (e) The BARI makes research on technology/agriculture/industry.

2. True/ False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

- (a) Sakhina Begum sells her products in the capital market.
- (b) ILO training is highly beneficial for the rural women.
- (c) Before receiving training Sakhina's family was well-off.
- (d) Sakhina has learnt how to read and write from the training course.
- (e) Sakhina is the mother of two school-going children.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. You may add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

- (a) The ILO has started the project (recent).
- (b) Sakhina Begum is a (benefit) this project.
- (c) (Self-reliant) is the aim of the ILO project.
- (d) The ILO training brings (add) income to Sakhina Begum's family.
- (e) Jam, jelly etc. are one sort of (process) food.

4. Make a list of five points about the efforts made by Sakhina to improve her lot. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8 :

A World Heritage Site is a place (natural or cultural) recognized by the international community in the shape of the World Heritage Convention declared by UNESCO in 1972 as possessing universal value and coming under a collective responsibility for its preservation. A country nominates a site to the convention, and a decision on whether to include it in the World Heritage list is made by a 21 -member international committee.

Though a small country, Bangladesh has three World Heritage Sites— the historic Shatgombuj Mosque of Bagerhat, the ruins of the Buddhist Vihara at Paharpur and the Sundarbans. The Shatgombuj Mosque is a 15th century Islamic edifice situated in the suburbs of Bagerhat. It is an enormous Moghul architectural site covering a very large area.

The Buddhist Vihara was founded in the 7th century. It is the largest single Buddhist monastery in the Indian sub-continent. It was a renowned intellectual centre from the 7th century until the 17th century. The Sundarbans— the 52nd World Heritage Site of the world-is the largest mangrove forest in the world. Many people love to see its natural beauty. It's a wonderful place to go to. far from the crowded towns and cities.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5

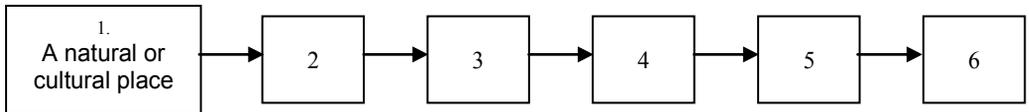
- What do you understand by a World Heritage Site?
- What are the World Heritage Sites of Bangladesh?
- When was the Buddhist Vihara renowned as an intellectual centre?
- What do you learn, from the text above, about the Sundarbans?
- Where is the Shatgombuj Mosque situated?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5

A World Heritage Site needs an international (a) _____. It has to be (b) _____ by a country. It comes under (c) _____ responsibility for its preservation. The (d) _____ to include the site is (e) _____ by a 21 -member international committee.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow- chart showing different aspects of the World Heritage Sites in Bangladesh. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5



Part B: Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

resources	potential	create	for	than	likely
fail	have	returns	achievement	success	from

Investment in education (a) _____ girls increases the economic and social (b) _____ of development investment in all other sectors. Educating girls contributes to (c) _____ wealth through its impact on economic development. Educated women have a higher income (d) _____ those who have (e) _____ no schooling. Educated mothers are more (f) _____ to send both their boys and girls to school. It is important to realise that (g) _____ in girls' education generally results (h) _____ an integrated approach to community

development. Thus (i) — to educate girls results in a tremendous waste of potential human (j) —.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

An elephant does many things with its trunk. It smells, feels, and picks things up with its (a) —. Elephants can uproot trees (b) — their trunks. They can defend themselves by wrapping their trunks around (c) — enemies and dashing them (d) — the ground. They use their trunks to eat (e) — peanuts too. They can even brush (f) — flies. In the lumberyards of India, elephants learn to pull logs out (g) — rivers and stack them. Elephants have even been taught to sweep. By holding a broom in (h) — trunk, an elephant can (i) — a road clean of dust, what a wonderful (j) — that trunk is!

Part C: Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Emperor Shahjahan	from the	for the tourists	the grave of his wife
(ii) The building was	surrounded	on the	moonlit night
(iii) Four slender towers rise	a great attraction	by a beautiful	inlays of coloured marbles
(iv) The Taj Mahal is	to look at	the Taj Mahal on	of the whole world
(v) It is very nice	made of white	four corners with	terrace
(vi) It is now	built	marbles with	garden

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite them in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) Where is the central Shaheed Minar located? (b) Who was its architect? (c) What do the vertical lines and columns of the Shaheed Minar suggest? (d) What does it stand for? (e) How do you feel standing before a Shaheed Minar?

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)**Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4**

His name was Jerry; he had been at the orphanage since he was four. I could picture him at four, with the same grave gray-blue eyes and the same independence? No, the word that comes to me is "integrity", it is embedded on courage, but it is more than brave. It is honest, but it is more than honesty. The axe-handle broke one day. Jerry said the orphanage woodshop would repair it. I brought money to pay for the job and he refused it. "I'll pay for it, he said. "I brought the axe down careless." "But no one hits accurately every time," I told him. "The fault was in the handle." It was only then that he would take the money. He was standing back of his own carelessness. He was a free will agent and he chose to do careful work; and if he failed, he took the responsibility without subterfuge. And he did for me the unnecessary thing, the gracious thing that we find done only by the great of heart. Things no training can teach, for they are done on the instant, with no predicated experience. He found a cubbyhole beside the fireplace that I had not noticed. There, of his own accord, he put wood, so that I might always have dry fire material ready in case of sudden wet weather. A stone was loose in the rough walk to the cabin. He dug a deeper hole and steadied it, although he came, himself, by a shortcut over the bank.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.**1x5=5**

- Jerry's sense of duty/courtesy/integrity impressed the authoress.
- Jerry wanted to get the axe-handle repair/repared/repairing. .
- Jerry's courtesy was formal/artificial/inborn.
- Jerry came to me orphanage at the age of eight/four/twelve.
- 'The phrase 'of his own accord' means willingly/at random/freely.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.**1x5=5**

- Jerry steadied at the loose stone for his own use.
- Jerry had been at the orphanage for four years.
- The axe-handle broke because Jerry brought the axe down careless.
- Integrity is embedded on courage.
- Jerry did for me the necessary thing.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the word. Add prepositions if necessary.**1x5=5**

- Jerry (be)—— at the orphanage since he was four.
- He took the (responsible) —— breaking the axe-handle.
- He chose to do work (careful)
- He was an orphan boy (live) —— the orphanage.
- (Dig) —— a deeper hole, Jerry steadied a loose stone.

4. Make a list of five points describing Jerry's character.**1x5=5****Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 :**

It has been over three hundred years since Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi built the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his wife in Agra. Architecturally, it is still one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. The building is made of fine white marble with inlays of coloured marble. It has eight sides and many open arches. It rests on a platform or terrace of red sandstone. Four slender white towers rise from this corners of the terrace. There is a large dome above the centre of the building. Around the large dome, there are four smaller domes. Just inside the outer walls, there is an open corridor from which visitors can look through carved marble screens into a central room. The bodies of Shah Jahan and his wife Mumtaz fie in two graves below this

room. The Taj Mahal is surrounded by a beautiful garden and there is a long pool that stretches out in front of the building. One can see the beauty of the Taj Mahal in its reflection in the pool water. Visitors come to see this wonderful building at different times of the day since it assumes a different look at different times. Most people like it best on moonlit nights.

5. Write short answers to the questions about 'the Taj Mahal' below. 1x5=5

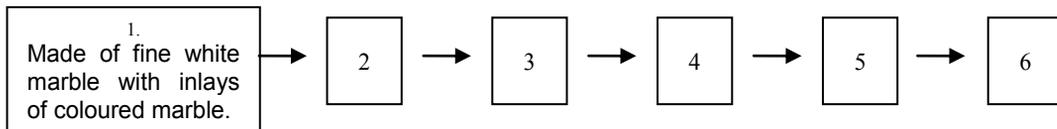
- What architectural feature of the Taj Mahal makes it most impressive?
- Why is it called the Taj Mahal?
- How does the pool enhance the beauty of the Taj Mahal?
- Why did Shah Jahan build the Taj Mahal?
- When does the Taj seem most appealing?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5

There is a beautiful garden (a) — the Taj and a long pool that (b) — out in front of the building. One can see the beauty of the Taj well when it reflects in the pool water. Visitors come to see this wonderful (c) — building because it (d) — a different look at different times. Most people like it (e) — on moonlit nights.

7. Summarise five important sides of the Taj Mahal. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the wonderful design of the Taj Mahal. (No. 1 has been done for you). 1x5=5



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary).

There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

happen	furious	die	spoil	live	execution	knowing
wit	pleasant	declare	wretch	unpleasant	expire	cause

Once upon a time, there was a king who was very fond of (a) — his future from the astrologers. A famous astrologer (b) — to stop at his capital on his way to Benaras. The king called on him to know about the future and the astrologer told him something (c) — . At this the king got (d) — and condemned him to (e) — saying, "Men like you should not live to (f) — the peace of the world". But another thought had crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for (g) — . "How long will you live?" asked the king. With ready (h) — the astrologer said, "The stars (i) — that I shall die only a week before your majesty. So, good-bye." Hearing this, the king turned pale like a dead man and shouted, "Drive this (j) — away, let him not come here again."

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

One day a lad went to a famous teacher and having expressed his desires to (a) — knowledge, begged him to (b) — him in the arts and sciences. The learned man, wishing to (c) — out what sort of ability the lad (d) —, asked him where God (e) — . The lad replied, "I will answer you, if you will first (f) — me where He is (g) — ". The sage from this sensible (h) —, thought highly of the boy's (i) — and according to his (j) — perfected him in his studies. Thus the wisdom of the wise manifests itself early.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Environment pollution	must be taken	in various ways	by smoke of factories and vehicles
(ii) In our cities air	has become	to control	is polluted by garbage
(iii) Even the ground we	is constantly	one of the greatest problems	alarming pollution
(iv) Water	walk on	in the face of	in our country
(v) But we	is also polluted	being polluted	in this modern age
(vi) Measures	should not remain idle	both in urban and rural areas	such an alarming problem

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) What is dowry? (b) What is the main reason of dowry? (c) Who take dowry and who are the victims of it? (d) How does it affect the whole society? (e) What is your reaction? (f) How can this vice be eliminated?

DINAJPUR BOARD – 2009
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER
Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4 :

Bonsai is the art of growing trees and other plants in small containers in such a way that it becomes the miniature of a real tree. A Bonsai tree may be 10 years old but have a height of one foot only. The art of Bonsai originated perhaps more than 1000 years ago in China. Early Japanese aristocrats also showed a fondness for Bonsai and contributed greatly to its development. Bonsai is different from normal pot planting as it is considered an art form. A Bonsai tree is carefully shaped to remain small but still has the appearance of a large tree. It does not need large pots but small containers and

not much of soil. A Bonsai container has holes in the bottom which are covered with small nets so that the soil does not flow out with the water.

The plant is then taken out of its original pot and one-third of its root is cut off. It is then tied with the bottom of the pot with the help of wires. Soil is then spread over it to cover the container but about an inch of the root is allowed to stay on the soil to enhance beauty. The soft branches of the plant are coiled with wires so that they are compelled to grow the way the planter wants them to grow. This allows the planter to give the tree a particular shape. A Bonsai plant is never allowed to grow too high. In fact Bonsai is classified in two ways— (a) the style in which the branches are planted and shaped and (b) their sizes. Plants that are below 6 inches are called miniature, 6-12 inches: small, 12-24 inches medium, and those more than 24 inches are called large. Almost all woody plants can be grown as Bonsai. The art of Bonsai is now quite popular in many places of the world. For some people, it is not only an interesting pastime but also a moneymaker.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- The art of growing Bonsai first originated in Japan/China/Mesopotamia.
- Some people grow Bonsai for pleasure/moneymaking/pleasure and money making.
- The tender branches of Bonsai are coiled with thread/metallic thread/jute thread.
- The Japanese common men/noblemen/educated men had fondness for Bonsai.
- One-third of the root of a Bonsai tree is cut-off/coiled with wires/allowed to stay above.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1x5=5

- There is no culture of Bonsai nowadays.
- Bonsai and pot-planting are not the same.
- A banyan tree can be grown as Bonsai.
- A Bonsai tree is a miniature of a real tree.
- The art of Bonsai is a new idea.

3. Fill in the gaps with correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.

1x5=5

- Bonsai is (differ) ——pot-planting.
- There are two (classify) —— Bonsai plants.
- Small nets (use) —— for covering the holes of the container.
- Bonsai has earned much (popular) —— nowadays.
- Early Japanese aristocrats (to contribute) —— greatly to the development of Bonsai.

4. Make a list of five points about the art of growing Bonsai.

1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8

It has been over three hundred years since Emperor Shahjahan of Delhi built the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his wife in Agra. Architecturally, it is still one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. The building is made of fine white marble with inlays of coloured marble. It has eight sides and many open arches. It rests on a platform or terrace of red sandstone. Four slender white towers rise from the corners of the terrace. There is a large dome above the centre of the building. Around this large dome, there are smaller domes. Just Inside the outer walls, there is an open corridor from which visitors can look through carved marble screen into a central

room. The bodies of Shahjahan and his wife Mumtaz lie in two graves below this room. The Taj Mahal is surrounded by a beautiful garden and there is a long pool that stretches out in front of the building. One can see the beauty of the Taj Mahal in its reflection in the pool water. Visitors come to see this wonderful building at different times of the day since it assumes different look at different times. Most people like it best on moonlit nights.

5. Give short answers to the questions below :

1x5=5

- Why did Shahjahan build the Tajmahal?
- Where do the bodies of Shahjahan and Mumtaj lie?
- Why is the Tajmahal still one of the most beautiful buildings in the world?
- What is the building made of?
- When do people like it most?

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

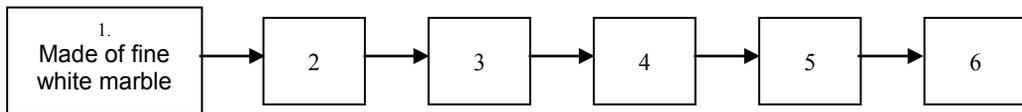
1x 5=5

The Tajmahal has always been favourite to the beauty loving people. Some people (a) that it is most beautiful at sunset. At this time, the marble (b) — the colour of the sunset. The building and its (c) — in the pool water gleam like pink jewels. Others like it best at noon when the bright sun (d) — the marble shine pure white (e) — others think it should be seen by moonlit night.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1x 5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the wonderful design of the Tajmahal. (No. 1 has been done for you).



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary).

There are more words in the box than you need. 1x 10=10

attitude	amply	predetermined	ordered	ordained	sorrows
outlook	belief	undergo	hold	fate	poor

There are many people in our country who have a conservative (a) —. Quite early in life they learn to (b) — that everything in this world was (c) —. They think all that happens to them was (d) — by God. From this belief the poor generally accept their (e) —. They also accept all their (f) — and sufferings without trying much to overcome them. They also (g) — a firm belief that those who (h) — sufferings in this world will be (i) — rewarded in the next world. They also have the same sort of (j) — towards illness and disease.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

1x10=10

Bangladesh is one of the (a) — countries of the United Nations. As a peace-loving and (b) — country she has been undertaking welfare and (c) — activities in line (d) — the United Nations. Bangladesh has (e) — the UN declaration of the second decade (f) — the disabled in the Asia and the Pacific region. Along (g) — other governments of this region she is (h) — to implement the charter. There is also provision in our constitution for ensuring health (i) —, education and employment for the (j) —.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Many diseases	too	at	environmental pollution
(ii) Experts believe	are rising	responsible	diseases
(iii) Pollution	suffer from	many more	for these diseases
(iv) Today city people	appears to be	are afflicted	by pollution
(v) Adulterated food	is also	due to	in urban areas
(vi) Rural societies	that it is	greater	an alarming rate

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

(a) What do you understand by load-shedding? (b) When and why does it occur? (c) How does it affect us? (d) What are its impact on our economy? (e) How can we minimize load shedding?

JESSORE BOARD – 2009 ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4 : [Unit—6;Lesson—5(C)]

Every year millions of people all over the world die unnecessarily as a result of pollution. These unfortunate and avoidable deaths are brought about by four specific factors. Firstly, air pollution from factories, burning trash, and vehicle fumes causes pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases. Then, water pollution from industrial discharge, the indiscriminate disposal of toxic chemicals, and the dumping of human waste into rivers and canals causes poisoning and water-borne diseases such as cholera and diarrhoea. The next factor is the noise pollution from vehicle horns and

microphones that might cause aggression and damage hearing. And finally, odour pollution from dumped or untreated human waste causes serious discomfort to our sense of smell and attracts disease-bearing creatures such as rats and flies. We should take determined action to control those problems and clean up the environment to I avert these unnecessary diseases.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x 5=5

- (a) Every year numerous people die unnecessarily owing to accidents/contamination/ killings.
- (b) Odour pollution kills/attracts/expels disease-bearing creatures.
- (c) We should clean up the environment to prevent futile/fatal/unnecessary diseases.
- (d) As a result of pollution many/no/a few people die every year.
- (e) Pneumonia is caused by polluted water/air/sound.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1x5=5

- (a) The passage deals with nutrition problem.
- (b) Respiratory diseases are caused by water pollution.
- (c) The problems mentioned in the passage can be solved easily.
- (d) Clean environment is necessary for a healthy life.
- (e) Air pollution may damage our hearing.

3. Fill in the gaps with correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.

1x5=5

- (a) Disease (lead) — death.
- (b) (Fell) — trees and plants at random brings about various natural disasters.
- (c) Smoke is created when anything is (burn) —.
- (d) Sound pollution (affect) — our hearing.
- (e) (Respiration) — diseases are caused by air pollution. '

4. Make a list of five things about the source of pollution.

1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8 : [Unit—3; Lesson—2(6)]
 Statistics show that about 350 million people speak English as a first language and another 300 million use it as a second language. It is the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries and of many international organisations. The International Olympic Committee, for example, always holds meetings in English. English helps the international community and the business world to communicate across national borders. Today, more than 80% of all the information in the world's computers is in English, so organisations frequently need employees who speak and write a standard form of English. In fact some companies provide English language training for their staff. It is therefore little wonder that job advertisements nowadays often ask for a 'good working knowledge' of English. Many believe now that English usually helps them to get good jobs and better salaries.

5. Write short answers to the following questions.

1x5=5

- (a) How many countries use English as official or semi-official language?
- (b) Why do business organizations prefer English knowing people?
- (c) How does English help the international community and the business world?
- (d) What does the expression "good working knowledge" mean?
- (e) What does the passage deal with?

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

1x5=5

English is a great (a) — in the world today. It is a (b) used language. It has crossed national borders to (c) — people who speak other languages. People of more than

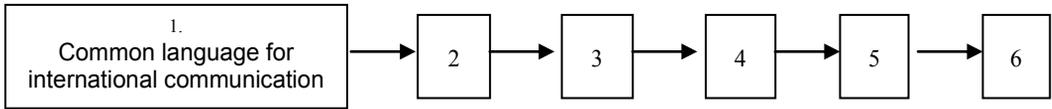
60 countries (d) — it as the official or semi-official language. In fact, English has become a common language for international (e) —.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1x 5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the widespread use of English. (No. 1 has been done for you.)

1x 5=5



Part B: Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the following list. There are more words in the box than you need. Sometimes you have to make grammatical changes.

1x10=10

survive	surroundings	look	escape	method	leaf
protect	from	different	move	colour	fly

Animals must be able to (a) _____ themselves from enemies in order to (b) _____. Different animals have (c) _____ ways. Some animals have 'protective colouring' that is their (d) _____ changes to match their (e) _____. The common tree toad changes (f) _____ gray to green when it (g) _____ from the trunk of a tree to a green (h) _____. Similarly the dead-leaf butterfly (i) _____ being seen by its enemies because it (j) _____ like a dry leaf

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

1x10=10

While eating food we have to (a) _____ that we should not eat just to satisfy hunger or to (b) _____ the stomach. We should (c) _____ to preserve our health. For good (d) _____ we need good food. Sometimes it so happens that people (e) _____ live even in the midst of plenty, do not eat the (f) _____ they need for a good health as they (g) _____ no knowledge of health and nutrition. Again the poor and illiterate people think that good food (h) _____ costly food. They do not (i) _____ that whatever food they get can be nutritive (j) _____ they can select the food items wisely to make a balanced diet.

Part C : Guided writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.

2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Water	feel	most of	our crops
(ii) But it	helps	Water	bumper crops
(iii) Moderate rainfall	do not get	essential for	water for irrigation
(iv) Excessive rainfall	can be	the dire need of	in a proper way
(v) Our farmers	is	Produce	and a curse
(vi) They	destroys	both a blessing	our agriculture

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

1x14=14

(i) Then he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave.

(ii) But it did not give up hope.

- (iii) The spider failed again and again to succeed.
- (iv) Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts.
- (v) He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies.
- (vi) This dauntless spider inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of the despair.
- (vii) The enemies courted defeat and Robert Bruce regained his kingdom.
- (viii) The king fought bravely but lost the battle.
- (ix) Robert was a famous king.
- (x) He had to flee from his kingdom to save his life.
- (xi) Enemies invaded his kingdom.
- (xii) And he took shelter in a remote cave.
- (xiii) Once he was lying in a cave.
- (xiv) The king was always in a gloomy state for his unhappy condition.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) What is your idea about a book fair? (b) When and where is it held usually? (c) What purpose does it serve? (d) How is it organised? (e) What steps can be taken to make such a fair successful?

COMMILLA BOARD – 2009
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER
Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4 : [Unit—3; Lesson—1(B)]

'Communicative competence' refers to the ability to use them appropriately in various circumstances. There are two ways of developing communicative competence in a language. The first is acquisition, which is similar to the way people develop ability in their mother tongue. It is a natural subconscious process in which users are not usually aware of acquiring a language. They are aware only of the fact that they are using the language to communicate. In non-technical terms, acquisition is 'picking up' a language spontaneously. It may also be called 'implicit' learning. On the other hand, the second way of a developing communicative competence in a language is learning that language. It refers to conscious knowledge of a second language, knowing the rules of language use, being aware of using them, and Being able to talk about them, in non-technical terms, learning is to know consciously about a language. It may be described as 'explicit' learning.

Language specialists believe that acquiring a language is more successful and longer lasting than learning it. Therefore, teachers these days encourage learners of a second language to practise and experience the language in different situations where they are involved in communicating with others. And that is exactly what the tasks in this book are designed to do.

1. Choose the right word /expression to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- (a) The language specialists believed that a language is more successful when it is learn/acquired/taught.
- (b) Communicative competence means compatibility/discussion/talk to make oneself understood to others.
- (c) Rules of grammar should be learnt/neglected/written to master over communicative competence.
- (d) Explicit means/foreign/native/direct.

(e) Teachers encourage learners of a second language to practise/use/establish the language in different situation.

2. **True /False? If false, give the correct information.** 1x5=5

- (a) People develop ability in their mother tongue through artificial process.
- (b) The task are to develop students' communicative skill.
- (c) Explicit learning is not better than implicit learning.
- (d) Nowadays practice and experience of the second language are emphasised.
- (e) The passage exhibits the difference between acquisition and learning.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.** 1x5=5

- (a) They should also have the (able) — the language.
- (b) It is the (believe) — the language specialist.
- (c) The book aims at (teach) — the learners the basic grammar.
- (d) People use language for (communicate) — others.
- (e) The users have no (aware) — the language.

4. **Make a list of five sentences on the main points of the passage.** 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 [Unit—1; Lesson—3(B)]

In the past, the common form of marriage among the various culture group in Kenya was polygamy and the polygamous families were embedded in extended family units consisting of a I man, his several wives and their married sons and children. But in line with the modern world, things are now changing there. The old custom of polygamous marriage is yielding to the new practice of monogamy, although many polygamous families can still be found in rural areas I of Kenya. Many monogamous Kenyans are now living in unclear families with their single j spouses and their children. Many of them have given up their pastoral lives and have become wage-earns in cities. But they can hardly give up their extended family and lineage connection! back in their village. Some families have to maintain two household, one in their extended-! family home in the village and the other in the city. This often poses a dilemma for them.

5. **Write short answers to the following questions.** 1x5=5

- (a) From your reading of the passage, what do you think is the dilemma of the modern family?
- (b) Why is polygamy disappearing day by day from Kenya?
- (c) What is polygamy and monogamy?
- (d) How were the families in Kenya in the past?
- (e) Where do the polygamous families live at present?

6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.** 1x5=5

(a) — was in vogue in Kenya. Former Kenyans were very much interested in polygamous families. But fortunately the trend has changed a lot giving (b) — to the monogamy. They have realised the (c) — that monogamous families are far better than the (d) — ones. This trend will usher (e) — a new hope to the new generation. The consciousness will bring positive results to the people of Kenya.

7. **Summarise the passage in five sentences.** 1x5=5

8. **Based on your reading of the passage, fill up the boxes with short notes regarding polygamy. [Number one has been done for you].** 1x5=5

Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable words from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary).

There are more words in the box than you need.

1x10=10

growth	wife	income	cost	day to day	okay	intend
astonish	share	expensive	ability	pretty	rented	

Hellow, my name is Charles Karoro and I am a banker. My salary is (a) — but the (b) — expenses in Nairobi are (c) — high. Both housing and food are (d) — in the capital. I have (e) — an apartment but it is really too small for my family. Of course it doesn't have a garden. So my (f) — Maria, who loves gardening can't (g) — anything. She can't go out to work either because there's no one else in the house to look after the children. So, the whole family depends on my (h) — alone. I have great hopes for my children and would like to send them to a good school. But good schools are very (i) —. I am not sure how much I will be able to help them. Moreover, I am often in a fix about whether I should (j) — my income with my brothers in the village.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

1x10=10

Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh. It is a populous city. It is a city (a) — traffic jam. A fly (b) — is built at Mohakhali with a view to (c) — the traffic jam. To (d) — this problem, traffic rules (e) — be enforced. Besides this, drivers, passers-by and (f) — should honour and abide (g) — all rules (h) — making the city habitable. Otherwise our life (i) — remain (j) — stake.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.

2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Women in rural Bangladesh	has started	the main beneficiaries	of this project of poverty
(ii) They	are	reaping the benefits	in various economic activities
(iii) Recently , the ILO	aims	a project for	of the laudable project
(iv) The project	have launched	at training rural women	employment of rural women
(v) Very poor women	are compelled	very few opportunities	doing household chores
(vi) These helpless women	have	to spend their whole life	of work outside the home

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph or write the number of the sentences serially.

1x14=14

- (i) The hare was always proud of his speed,
- (ii) The next day the hare and the tortoise reached the venue.
- (iii) One day he challenged the tortoise to defeat him in a race.
- (iv) The hare ran very swiftly.
- (v) Long ago there lived a hare in a forest.
- (vi) They got ready.
- (vii) The hare always teased the tortoise.
- (viii) Covering much, the hare took rest.
- (ix) A tortoise also lived nearby.
- (x) They went to a fox and wanted him to act as a judge.
- (xi) He decided to take rest for sometime.
- (xii) The tortoise accepted the challenge.
- (xiii) As the fox waved the flag, the two started running.
- (xiv) But the tortoise ran very slowly.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) What is good health? (b) How can we keep good health? (c) Do all the people of your country get the food they need for good health? (d) What impact do the complexities of life have on our health? (e) Do you think a simple and carefree life is conducive to good health?

CHITTAGONG BOARD – 2009
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER
Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4 :

Statistics show that about 350 million people speak English as a first language and another 300 million use it as a second language. It is the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries and of many international organisations. The International Olympic Committee, for example, always holds meetings in English. English helps the international community and the business world to communicate across national borders. Today, more than 80% of all the information in the world's computers is in English. So organisations frequently need employees who speak and write a standard form of English. In fact some companies provide English language training for their staff. It is, therefore, little wonder that job advertisements nowadays often ask for a 'good working knowledge' of English. Many believe now that English usually helps them to get good jobs and better salaries.

1. Choose the right word/expression to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- (a) First language means the important/main/natural language.
- (b) A second language is one that is taught and learnt as next in importance to the mother tongue/a foreign language/ a dead language.
- (c) The number of people who use English as a second language is about 300/350/250 million.
- (d) International Olympic Committee always holds its meetings in French/ English/ Spanish.
- (e) English is used as official or semi-official language in more than 60/50/70 countries.

2. True/False? If raise, Give the correct information. 1x5=5

- (a) Nowadays more than eighty per cent of all the information in the world's computers is in English.
- (b) Many nowadays get good jobs because they know English.
- (c) Many international organisations often use different languages.
- (d) A good knowledge in English is necessary for a good job.
- (e) No companies arrange training for their staff to make them able to use English well.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. **1x5=5**

- (a) Statistics show that English is (speak) — as a first language by 350 million people.
- (b) The International Olympic Committee (use) — English in its meetings.
- (c) English (help) — communication across national borders.
- (d) More than 80% of all the information in the world's computers (be) — in English.
- (e) Employers nowadays want applicants (have)—a good working knowledge of English.

4. Make a list of five reasons why English is important. **1x5=5**

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—12; Lesson—6(C)]

As his reputation as a scientist soared higher and higher, fate followed with less rewarding things. Stephen Hawking gradually started losing control over the muscles of his body as he gradually became a victim of Gehrig's disease. Since the age of thirty, he has been confined to a wheelchair with no power to control his body except for some limited movement of his head and hands only. He can speak only through a computer with a voice synthesiser that converts his messages into sounds. But such a tremendous physical handicap has not managed to dishearten or slow him down. Stephen is still a relentless worker, using his computer to carry out research work as well as deliver lectures. He lives with his wife and three daughters and is provided with twenty-four hours nursing facilities by an American organisation for his physical well-being.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. **1x5=5**

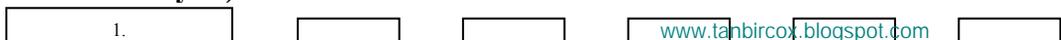
- (a) What is the fate of Stephen Hawking?
- (b) Why has Stephen been confined to a wheelchair?
- (c) How does he carry out his research?
- (d) Whom does he live with?
- (e) What is the result of physical handicap on Stephen Hawking?

6. Fill in each gap with a suitable word. **1x5=5**

Stephen Hawking is a great scientist of modern times. He has (a) — it is a matter of great shock that at the age of thirty, he was (b) — with Gehrig's disease. Then he gradually (c) — control over the muscles of his body. But his physical handicap could not (d) — him at all. Stephen still (e) — his research work by using a computer.

7. Summarise the passage in about five sentences. **5**

8. Based on your reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes in the flowchart showing the remarkable happenings of Stephen's life. (No. 1 has been done for you) **1x5=5**



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

carry	provide	get	essential	redefine	needs	enable
yardstick	adopt	shelter	enhance	protect	aware	perform

Education is one of the basic (a) _____ of a human being and is (b) _____ for every kind of development. It (c) _____ us to make right choices in life. It (d) _____ our ability to raise crops, store food, (e) _____ the environment and (f) _____ out our social responsibilities. It (g) _____ us with an enlightened (h) _____ about things. But education has to be (i) _____. It is not merely (j) _____ degrees from schools, colleges and universities. It is something more lasting, more humane.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Man pollutes water, another vital (a) _____ of the environment, by throwing waste into it. Farmers (b) _____ chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. Some of these chemicals washed away by rain and floods, (c) _____ mixed with water in the rivers, canals and ponds. Water is also (d) _____ by mills and factories when they throw their (e) _____ chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human (f) _____ into them. Insanitary latrines (g) _____ on river and canal banks are also (h) _____ for further pollution. In this way various (i) _____ of waste and filth (j) _____ water.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Robinson Crusoe	wanted	that Crusoe should go	at all
(ii) He	did not want	to be a sailor	England
(iii) His father	was born	Him	from his boyhood
(iv) He	wanted	In	one day
(v) His father	did not like	the idea	to sea
(vi) Crusoe	left home	for the sea	to be a physician

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

- (i) The hare was always proud of his speed.
- (ii) The next day the hare and the tortoise reached the venue.
- (iii) One day he challenged the tortoise to defeat him in a race.
- (iv) The hare ran very swiftly.
- (v) Long ago there lived a hare in a forest.
- (vi) They got ready.
- (vii) The hare always teased the tortoise.
- (viii) Covering much, the hare took rest.
- (ix) A tortoise also lived nearby.

- (x) They went to a fox and wanted him to act as a judge.
- (xi) He decided to take rest for sometime.
- (xii) The tortoise accepted the challenge.
- (xiii) As the fox waved the flag, the two started running.
- (xiv) But the tortoise ran very slowly.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

(a) What kind of family do you live in? Extended or nuclear? (b) Why is nuclear family getting popularity day by day? (c) What are the advantages you find in a nuclear family? (d) What are the disadvantages of it? (e) Do you think the society is following right way?

SYLHET BOARD – 2009
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER
Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1— 4: [Unit—14; Lesson—1(B+C)]

Literacy as a skill was first institutionalised in Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt and China soon after the art of writing was invented. Education then was not for the general people but a privilege for the chosen few who took on strategic roles in the running of the state and in religion. In Greece, education became more widespread in about the 5th century BC. The Greeks, however, sent only their male children to school. When Rome was conquered by the Greeks, the Romans under Greek influence developed a strong tradition of literacy. The Romans preferred their children to acquire knowledge about agriculture and warfare. It appears that the course of education is as eventful as the history of man.

The Prophet Mohammad (SM) equated one literate non-believer with ten illiterate believers. Islamic civilisation pivoted on literacy and patronage of scholarship. Ibn Sina (called Avicenna in the west), one of the most famous Muslim philosophers of all times, saw the task of education as creating a complete citizen— physically, mentally and morally, and" preparing him for a profession whereby he could earn his own livelihood and contribute to the society, in the views of Al-Farabi, another great Muslim philosopher, education was one of the most important social phenomenon which made sure that the individual was prepared from an early age to acquire values, knowledge and practical skills within a particular culture.

1. Choose the right word/phrase to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- (a) Literacy came into practice soon after writing was innovated/ invented/ established.
- (b) Education was only for those who had a roll/rule/role in running the state and religion.
- (c) The Greeks sent their children/female children/male children to school.
- (d) Influencing the Greeks/taught by the Greeks/influenced by the Greeks, the Romans developed a strong tradition of literacy.
- (e) The Romans wanted their children to gather/require/obtain information about practical subjects.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

- (a) The Greeks were the first to teach literacy.
- (b) The Greeks did not lay emphasis on female education.

(c) The Romans under the influence of the Greeks developed a story tradition of literacy.

(d) Writing was invented in Rome.

(e) Both literate and illiterate were equal In the eye of Islam.

3. Fill in the blanks with correct form of words given in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

(a) In the past literacy was (reserve) — the privileged class.

(b) The Romans (influence) — by the Greeks to develop literacy.

(c) In the middle ages, Islamic civilization (dependence) — on literacy and the support of rulers.

(d) Ibn Sina felt that the motto of education is to make a citizen (contribution) — his society.

(e) Education aims at (prepare) — young people for life.

4. Make a list of five points about the importance of education as mentioned in the passage. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8 : [Unit—15 Lesson—6(B)]

UNICEF stood originally for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. But! now it is the United Nations Children's Fund which gives long-term help to children of] developing nations. It runs several welfare projects in Bangladesh. It has established numerous maternity and baby care centres around the country to ensure the health of babies and child-bearing mothers. It has organised training programmes to create rural health workers. Through awareness-raising activities about health and nutrition, this organisation has been able to reduce infant mortality rates in Bangladesh. Besides, in times of disasters like cyclones, flood, and famine, it undertakes humanitarian work to help the affected people. To facilitate education, UNICEF distributes reading and writing materials among students, trains teachers and promotes primary education particularly among girls. It also assists a variety of rehabilitation programmes in Bangladesh.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5

(a) What does UNICEF stand for?

(b) What does it when any natural calamities strike Bangladesh?

(c) Name one long term activity of UNICEF.

(d) What has contributed to lowering infant mortality?

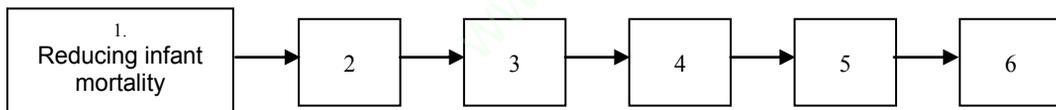
(e) What is the passage about?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5

UNICEF runs a great number of programmes (a) — the welfare of children in Bangladesh. If (b) — for reducing the child mortality in rural Bangladesh too. Many maternity and baby care centres have been established to (c) mothers also (d) — help (e) — it.

7. Summarise in five sentences the overall activities of UNICEF in Bangladesh. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing how awareness of health and nutrition can benefit society. (No. 1 has been done for you). 1x5=5



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary).

There are more words in the box than you need.

1x10=10

joyful	eager	remain	want	gift	flood	invite
amity	elder	favourti e	festive	delightful	shy	

Children are very fond of festivals. They become very (a) — on a day of festival. If it is their birthday, their Joys become over (b) —. They become very (c) — to have wishes from their beloved persons. Whole day they (d) — to spend times in Joys. Usually a child on her birthday gets up early and tries to (e) — close to her presents. It becomes a (f) — day, if she is presented anything very (g) — to her. Children also want to have their friends (h) — to their house on a festival. They expect to have a party. Their Joys give pleasure to their (i) —. We should try to keep the children always in a (i) — mind.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

1x10=10

The ShatgombuJ Mosque Is a 15 century Islamic (a) — situated in the suburbs of Bagerhat, on the (b) — of the Sunderbans, some 175 km. south-west of Dhaka. It is an (c) — Mughal architectural site (d) — a very large area. The Mosque is (e) — in that it has sixty pillars which (f) — seventy seven exquisitely (g) — domes that have worn away with the (h) — of time. The mausoleum of the city's (i) — Khan Jahan Ali can be found nearby. With the (j) — of the mosque as a World Heritage Site it is hoped that this beautiful architectural movement will be preserved from further decay.

Part C : Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.

2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(I) Water	do not get	most of	our crops.
(ii) But it	feel	Water	bumper crops.
(iii) Moderate rainfall	is	very essential for	our agriculture.
(iv) Excessive rainfall	helps	the dire need of	and a curse.
(v) Our farmers	destroys	Produce	water for irrigation.
(vi) They	can be	both a blessing	in a proper way.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the correct order to make a continuous paragraph.

1x14=14

- (i) He is a rebel poet and our national poet,
- (ii) Very often he used to flee away from school,
- (iii) He lost his father in his childhood,
- (iv) So, he drew the attention of the public,
- (v) He was called Dukhu Mia for his sorrow.
- (vi) Nazrul Islam was born on the 20th May, 1899 in Burdwan.
- (vii) He was fond of adventures, music and Jatra party.
- (viii) As a result his mother fell in great economic problem.
- (ix) He did not like the hard and fast rules of school.
- (x) You must have heard the name of Kazi Nazrul Islam.

- (xi) He spent his early life in great hardship.
- (xii) One day this Duknu Mia became a great poet.
- (xiii) He could sing, dance and compose verses even in his childhood.
- (xiv) As a boy Nazrul was restless and absent minded.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) What is a moonlit night? (b) What is its impact on human mind? (c) How does nature look at such a night? (d) How do city dwellers and villagers enjoy a moonlit night? (e) Do you have any memory of it?

BARISAL BOARD — 2009
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER
Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 Marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4 :

The environment refers to the air, water and land in which people, animals and plants live. So, human beings, animals, plants, air, water and soil are the main elements of the environment. The natural forces such as storms, cyclones and earthquakes are also a part of this environment. Climate is thus a condition of the environment. All things that make up the environment are interrelated. The way in which people, animals and plants are related to each other and to their surroundings is known as ecology. The ecosystem a complex web that links animals, plants and every other life form in the biosphere. All these things hang together. The system is in a steady state of dynamic balance which means that by altering any one part of the web you can affect all the other parts. \ For example, the destruction of forests may have serious ecological consequences on humans| and animals. It is the responsibility of human beings to prevent the environment from being spoilt. To make life healthy and comfortable we should keep the environment clean and danger-j free. But often people spoil the environment *by* doing unwise things and as a result, endanger their own lives. It is the ecological imbalance that causes changes in the world's climate and brings about different kinds of natural disasters.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives :

1x5=5

- (a) The environment is made up of many things which are independent/interdependent /unrelated.
- (b) The ecosystem is a very simple/complex/easy system.
- (c) To lead/preserve/continue a healthy and comfortable life, we should keep our environment clean and safe.
- (d) Storms, cyclones and earthquakes are some destructive /constructive /harmless forces in the environment.
- (e) We fail to maintain the balance of our environment because of our cruel/unfriendly/inhuman activities.

2. True /False. If false, give the correct information.

1x 5=5

- (a) The ecological balance brings about different kinds of natural calamities.
- (b) By changing any part of the web of the ecosystem, we can affect all other parts.
- (c) Cutting down of trees has no effect on human beings and animals.
- (d) The ecosystem is a very simple chain.
- (e) Only man is not responsible for spoiling the environment.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. **1x5=5**

- (a) Climate (depend) — the balance of the environment.
- (b) The climate of the world may be (affect) — the ecological imbalance.
- (c) Ecological imbalance (cause) — climatic changes in the world.
- (d) All things making the environment are (interlink) —.
- (e) People risk their lives by (pollute) — the environment.

4. Make a list of five important points about why we should maintain the ecological balance. **1x5=5**

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8 : [Unit—15; Lesson—2(B)]

Education is one of the basic needs of a human being and is essential for any kind of development. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's inaccessibility to education. Many illiterate people do not have any knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. If they were educated, they could live a healthy and planned life. Education teaches us how to earn well and how to spend well. It enables us to make the right choices in life and to perform our duties properly. It enhances our ability to raise crops, store food, protect the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. It is only education which can help us to adopt a rational attitude. It provides us with an enlightened awareness about things and this*¹ awareness is the pre-requisite for social development.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. **1x5=5**

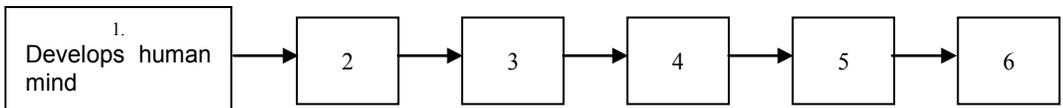
- (a) What is the cause of illiteracy in Bangladesh?
- (b) What are not the illiterate people aware of?
- (c) What does education aim at?
- (d) How is poverty an effect of illiteracy?
- (e) How can education ensure a better life for all?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. **1x5=5**

Education is (a) — as one of the basic needs of human being. Without (b) man cannot exactly decide what he has to do for a better life (c) — from the curse of poverty, malnutrition and diseases. In fact, education (d) — darkness and creates (e) — in him with regard to his personal needs and duties to the society as well.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. **1x 5=5**

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the functions of education (No. 1 has been done for you). **1x 5=5**



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary).

There are more words in the box than you need. **1x10=10**

with	improve	not	mean	maintain	upon	stop
take	easily	than	keep	depend	raise	avoid

Overeating (a) — taking too much food (b) —one needs. We eat (c) — to overload our stomach but to (d) —a sound health. A sound health (e) — on

eating habit to some extent. Overeating tells (f) — our health. By (g) — awareness of the people the habit of overeating can be (h) —. With a view to (i) — our body fit, we should (j) — taking too much food.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Sports are a (a) — form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are (b) — from time to time. Most of these events are (c) — by multinational manufacturing (d) — and business firms. They (e) — for the sports events in exchange for the right to (f) — their products during those events. These events are (g) — worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them (h) —. As a result, the sponsors' products (j) — maximum media (i) — thus giving companies international recognition.

Part C : Guided writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make six sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Socrates	brought	Sentenced	round him
(ii) He	began to	a great philosopher	against Socrates
(iii) The young men	was	Gather	to death
(iv) The rulers of Athens	wanted	Jealous	of ancient Greece
(v) They	was	to spread knowledge	among the people
(vi) This great man	grew	two charges	of his popularity

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) What is language? (b) Why is English an international language? (c) Why should we learn English now? (d) What will happen if we do not learn this language? (e) What do you like to say about English?

English 1st Paper

Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4

The Great Wall of China is the largest defence fortification and the greatest building enterprise ever undertaken by man. About 1500 miles long, this unique wall stretches from the Gulf of Chili of the Yellow Sea along the northern frontier of China to Kansu Province in the west. The width of this wall varies from 15 to 40 feet at the base, and from 12 to 35 feet at the summit. Its height ranges from 20 to 50 feet. It is the only structure on earth that can be identified from the moon.

Walled frontiers between the kingdoms in China date from at least the 4th century BC. In the 3rd century BC, the first emperor of "Ch'in", after uniting China, linked up the existing walls and built new sections to create the Great Wall as a continuous unit. His purpose was to defend China from the Huns on the north. Watch towers and garrison stations were set at regular intervals in order to send signals and guard the bulwark. The wall was constructed in such a way that troops summoned by beacon fire could be quickly transported along its top.

The wall was built mostly of rubble, although the western sections are of tamped earth and important passes are of brick or masonry. The wall was frequently modified in later centuries. Some of its sections were built in the 15th and 16th centuries with new facilities of high towers. Before that, extensive repairs and extensions were made at various periods, notably during the Ming dynasty.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** **1x5=5**
 - (a) The word 'enterprise' in the first sentence means _____ organisation/initiative/ development.
 - (b) Watch towers and garrison stations were set with a view to _____ getting/sending/ collecting signals to summon troops.
 - (c) The work of linking up of the existing walls started in the _____ 3rd/4th/5th century BC.
 - (d) The Great Wall of China stretches along the _____ southern/northern/eastern border of China.
 - (e) The emperor's purpose of uniting the existing walls was _____ defensive/offensive/ extraordinary.
 2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information.** **1x5=5**
 - (a) The Great Wall of China was incapable of transporting troops along its top.
 - (b) Kansu is the name of a province in China.
 - (c) The construction of the Great Wall began four years before the birth of Jesus Christ.
 - (d) Huns' target was to invade China from the north.
 - (e) The width of the wall varies from 12 to 35 feet at the summit.
 3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. You may add any preposition if necessary.** **1x5=5**
 - (a) The unique Wall of China (vary) _____ different points.
 - (b) Many watch towers and garrison stations (set) _____ regular intervals.
 - (c) It is possible (identification) _____ the Great Wall from the moon.
 - (d) The wall was built for the (save) _____ the Chinese.
 - (e) The (long) _____ of the wall is about 1500 miles.
 4. **Make a list of five important features of the Great Wall.** **1x5=5**
- Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8:**

The present age is marked not only by the importance of the family as an economic and welfare institution but also by its increasing importance as an arrangement for socialising and raising children and for the psychological support of adults. There has been a wide disintegration of large kin groups and an intensification of relationships within the nuclear family. Moreover, the world is seeing an increasing association of women with earning and out-of-home activities.

In the pre-industrial feudal society, both husbands and wives worked in the fields outside the home. In the industrial period, women were segregated from out-of-home productive work. The hearth became the place for them. Men became the wage-earners and all other outdoor activities became their responsibility.

In the post-war period, women started joining the workforce, contributing to family income, and thus started exercising an influence on family affairs. Previously, authority in the family rested on the husband. But women, with their economic power, started influencing decisions about important family matters. In developed countries household work is shared by both husbands and wives, and outdoor activities are done equally by both of them. Even in developing countries, with the process of industrialisation and urbanisation, extended families are breaking down. Kinship is declining.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5

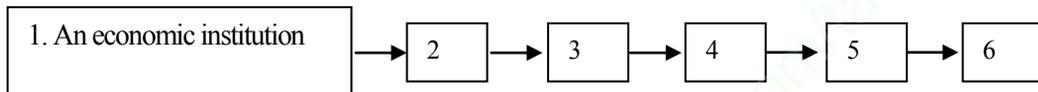
- What happened to women in the industrial period?
- What is the outcome of industrialisation and urbanisation?
- What do you understand by 'Kinship is declining'?
- How are women influencing family matters?
- Write down an important feature of a family at the present age.

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable word. 1x5=5

Disintegration in extended families is the cause of the (a) — of kinship. However, it has (b) — relationships within the nuclear family. Now women have gained economic (c) — . They are influencing decisions in the (d) — . The present age cannot think of their (e) — from such activities.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing different aspects of family. [No. 1 has been done for you] 1x5=5



Part B : Vocabulary (20 Marks)

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

friendly	beautiful	slow pace	getting on	library	charming
easy	probably	impression	simply	residence	difference

It seems hard to believe that I've been in Savar for a whole month now! I promised to write and tell you how I was (a) —. So here goes. When I first got here I just couldn't get used to the (b) — of life. Now, though, I am learning to take things (c) — I am beginning to feel at home. You can't imagine how (d) — the university campus is! It is very large, very green and (e) — the best campus in the country. It's (f) — wonderful. My first (g) — of the students and teachers here is that they are really (h) — and helpful. And the

(i) — is wonderful. As you know, I am staying in a hall of (j) — but life here is so different particularly if you are used to home comforts.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10
 Michael Baumann is a lawyer. He doesn't like (a) — who talk too much. He himself (b) — to speak very little. He doesn't (c) — a beard but he (d) — an enormous moustache. He (e) — it makes him look important. He does not have a lot of (f) — on his head but he isn't (g) — either. His hair is not straight but (h) —. He is (i) — his fifties and (j) — to eat.

Part C: Guided Writing (40 Marks)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) I am	I have	Crazy	about films.
(ii) I always	follow a normal	About	of my age.
(iii) This is	have	Much	film stars.
(iv) Most people	dream	Routine	this stage.
(v) I don't think	nothing unusual	for a boy	of studies.
(vi) But I must	a teenaged boy	gone through	to worry about.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite them in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

- (i) Androcles was very much afraid.
- (ii) So, one day he crept into a cave and fell fast asleep.
- (iii) His master was cruel and unkind.
- (iv) He became very weak and sick for want of food.
- (v) A lion had entered the cave roaring loudly.
- (vi) Once there was a slave named Androcles.
- (vii) He felt sure that the beast would kill him.
- (viii) He thought that he might die.
- (ix) It was crying for pain in his leg.
- (x) He held himself in a forest for many days.
- (xi) After a while, a great noise woke him up.
- (xii) One day he fled away from his master's house.
- (xiii) Soon he realized that the lion was not angry.
- (xiv) Androcles, removed a thorn from the lion's paw.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) Where is Bangladesh situated? (b) When did she get her freedom? (c) How is the climate in Bangladesh? (d) Which are the main rivers of the country? (e) What are the main attractions of the county? (f) How do you feel about your country?

COMILLA BOARD-2008

English 1st Paper

Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions from 1-4:

One very conspicuous change in our society is the presence of working women outside the home. Of course it has to be acknowledged that women have always worked within the household but this commonly is not counted as "work". It is unfortunate that women's roles in agricultural societies (as in our village, particularly during harvest time) have not been recognised either.

Whether it is due to economic necessity or the urge to establish an individual identity or both, nowadays many women are entering the outside work force. They are joining in wide range of professions. Moreover it is not only educated women who are opting to work but women with little or no education have come out of their cocoons to earn and become self reliant.

This does not mean that life is any easier for women now. In many ways it is difficult since women must still fulfil their traditional roles of wife, mother and homemaker. At work, as they compete with men they have to prove their worth twice over in order to survive.

1. Choose the right word/expression to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- The position of women in Bangladesh is upgrading/damaging/declining.
- Women are now working in a noticeable/variety of professions/one profession.
- The presence of working women outside home is on the rising / decrease / deplorable condition.
- Women have to compete with men to prove their position/ability/alertness.
- Women, in general were supposed to do indoor/outdoor/household activities.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

- Only women having education are opting to work outside the home.
- Women are no longer cocooned from the outside work.
- Women are practically capable of doing any sort of work.
- Women should continue their traditional roles in the family.
- Women have to assert themselves for equal rights.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

- The traditional (believe) _____ common people regarding women's working ability is obviously wrong.
- Women are entering the work force for the (attain) _____ their economic solvency.
- Most of the women in our society have no self (confident) _____ themselves.
- Women have to excel themselves by (compete) _____ men.
- Women's (depend) _____ sounds foolish in the present context of the world.

4. Make a list of five activities generally done by women in the household. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions from 5-8.

As his reputation as a scientist soared higher and higher fate followed with less rewarding things. Stephen gradually started losing control over the muscles of his body as a victim of Gehrig's disease. Since the age of thirty he is confined to a wheelchair with no power to control his body except his head and hands only. He can speak only through a computer with a voice synthesizer that converts his messages into sounds. But such tremendous physical handicap has not managed to dishearten or

slow him down. Stephen is still is a relentless worker, using his computer to carry out research work as well as delivers lecture. He lives with his wife and three daughters and is provided with twenty four hour nursing facilities by an American organisation for his physical well-being.

5. Write short answers to the following questions about Stephen Hawking. 1x5=5

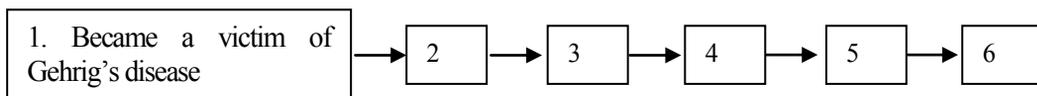
- Who is Stephan Hawking?
- What disease was he attacked with?
- How could he do his work in spite of his illness?
- Whom does he live with?
- What facilities is Hawking provided with?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5

As Hawking's reputation gradually (a) _____ fate followed with less rewarding things. He (b) _____ control over the muscles by degrees and became a (c) _____ of Gehrig's disease. He is now (d) _____ to a wheelchair with (e) _____ no power to control his body except his head and hands only.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences giving the most important information about Stephan Hawking. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how Stephen Hawking, the victim of Gehrig's disease, survives as a scientist. [No. 1 has been done for you] 1x5=5



Part-B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

device	trained	about	perform	essential	great	abacus
fairly	large	special	recent	sense	refers	called

The computer is a fairly (a) _____ invention. It has now become an (b) _____ part of modern life. It has greatly benefited us and brought (c) _____ revolutionary changes in our life. Any (d) _____ that helps people perform mathematical calculation may be (e) _____ a computer. In this sense the (f) _____ is a simple computer. Today, however, the term, computer (g) _____ to special kind of electronic machine that can perform mathematical calculations and process (h) _____ masses of information at a (i) _____ speed. In a few minutes a computer can perform calculation that (j) _____ mathematicians would need years to complete.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each. 1x10=10

Sincerity is the best way of achieving success. One can go a long way if one does anything with sincerity. People who are sincere to their work are (a) _____ of making anything success. The great men are also sincere because they (b) _____ that sincerity is the (c) _____ to success. Those who are not (d) _____ can never (e) _____ a long way in the world. The poor people are not always sincere, because they do not know the (f) _____ of sincerity. If they knew it, they would (g) _____ a good use of it. Sincerity (h) _____ not only to do work properly, but also with

dutifulness, honesty, modesty and good behaviour. The people of our country are not still (i) _____ of the (j) _____ of sincerity.

Part-C: Guided writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences, write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Water	feel	most of	our crops.
(ii) But it	helps	water	Bumper crops.
(iii) Moderate rainfall	do not get	essential for	water for irrigation.
(iv) Excessive rainfall	can be	the dire need of	in a proper way.
(v) Our farmers	is	produce	and a curse.
(vi) They	destroys	both a blessing	our agriculture.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in proper order in a continuous paragraph and write the number of the sentences serially. 1x14=14

- (i) He earned a lot of money from his dynamite business.
- (ii) He was an engineer.
- (iii) The 'Nobel prize' has been being given since 1901.
- (iv) In 1850 Alfred joined his father's company.
- (v) This award was named after Alfred Nobel.
- (vi) Dr. Alfred Nobel was born on 21st October 1833 at Stockholm, Sweden.
- (vii) He had ammunition business at Leningrad.
- (viii) He undertook a plan to give an award for encouraging the creative work.
- (ix) His father Emanuel Nobel was an architect and researcher.
- (x) After some years Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.
- (xi) The prize is given every year.
- (xii) So it was called the "Nobel Prize".
- (xiii) The award was also given for setting up peace in the world.
- (xiv) The prize has immortalized his name.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much details as possible. 14
- (a) What is a book fair?
 - (b) When and where is it held?
 - (c) How popular is it?
 - (d) Have you ever visited a book fair?
 - (e) What kinds of books are usually available in a book fair?
 - (f) What is your personal impression of a book fair?

RAJSHAHI BOARD-2008

English 1st Paper

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions from 1-4:

Bangladesh is a small country but has a huge population. Most people here live below the poverty line and cannot, therefore, afford to educate their children. Many poor children either drop out of school just after a few years or simply do not go to school at all. Despite this situation, we have far too many students to educate compared to the number of institutions available. Bangladesh needs more schools, colleges and

universities to provide for the increasing number of students. But owing to financial and resource constraints, the government cannot fund the requisite number of educational institutions. At present every educational institution is over-crowded and class size is unusually large. As facilities in these institutions are poor, students do not get a standard education. Moreover, many educational institutions in Bangladesh are troubled with politics and violence. Sometimes, institutions are closed down to avoid clashes between rival groups of students. Such closures badly affect academic progress.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentences. 1x5=5

- Most of the people in Bangladesh do not have the intention/ability/endeavour to educate their children.
- Comparatively the number of the educational institutions is insufficient / available /excess in Bangladesh.
- Many students cannot study due to unawareness/laziness/poverty.
- Some of our educational institutions are troubled/accomplished/glorified by terrorism.
- The academic progress of our education has been stopped/interrupted/executed by many obstacles.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information. 1 x5=5

- Every child of Bangladesh has the opportunity to take primary education.
- Though many students drop out at school level, many educational institutions of our country are overcrowded.
- Most of our people have to struggle with poverty.
- The practice of politics develops the standard of our educational institutions
- For poverty many students drop out after a few years

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

- Poverty is the main obstacle for most of the people of Bangladesh to be (educate)———.
- Without (remove) ——— poverty, our population cannot be educated.
- Government is unable (provide) ——— money for all institutions.
- Many parents have no (capable) ——— send their children to school.
- Inspite of (be) ——— small, Bangladesh has a huge population.

4. Make a list of five reasons why people cannot afford to educate their children. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions from 5-8 :

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus, snake charming, puppet show, jatragan, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life is getting westernized day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with Western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music are becoming more and more popular particularly among the young generation. Sport, has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

5. Write short answers to the questions below. 1x5=5

- (a) Is there any change in the field of entertainment in our country?
- (b) What instruments are now used in singing folk music?
- (c) Why have the old forms of entertainment lost their appeal?
- (d) What were the common forms of entertainment in the past?
- (e) What is the position of football nowadays?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

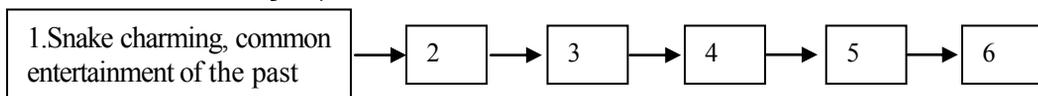
Change is the go of the day. Everything (a) _____ with the passage of time. Today what is new gets old tomorrow. Similarly change is noticed in (b) _____. Today people's tastes are not confined in older types of entertainment. They look for (c) _____ types entertainment. Sport is also a good (d) _____ of entertainment. Once people used to (e) _____ football match.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the changes in entertainment through the ages. (No. 1 has been done for you).

1x5=5



Part B - Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary).

There are more words in the box than you need.

1x10=10

embrace	introduce	make	remain	noticing	friend
reputation	noticeable	keep	usual	interpret	control

The British have a (a) _____ for (b) _____ their emotions private. Some obvious things are (c) _____ in British behaviour. For example, on public transport one passenger does not (d) _____ talk to another passenger. On meeting, people do not (e) _____ and often simply shake hands on a first (f) _____. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas audiences (g) _____ quiet during performances. None of these behaviour traits should be (h) _____ as unfriendliness. If a visitor (i) _____ the first move to start a conversation, he will find that British people are (j) _____.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

1x10=10

Man pollutes water, another vital (a) _____ of the environment, by (b) _____ waste into it. Farmers(c) _____ chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. Some of these chemicals, washed away by rain and floods, (d) _____ mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Water is also (e) _____ by mills and factories when they throw their (f) _____ chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human (g) _____ into them. Insanitary latrines (h) _____ on river and canal banks are also (i) _____ for further pollution. In this way various (j) _____ of wastes and filths contaminate water.

Part C - Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full.

2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The present age	to the family income	of broken families	and out of home activities

(ii) Women	household work and outdoor activities	a wide disintegration of	by both husbands and wives
(iii) As they began to contribute	has seen	giving place to	are having psychological problems
(iv) In the developed countries now,	in the west and	they started influencing	small, nuclear families
(v) Extended families have given,	are associating now	are done equally	large kin groups
(vi) Marriages now often break up	and are still	with earning	decisions about family matters

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 14x1=14

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions: Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) What is an international language? (b) Why is English called so? (c) Why should we learn English? (d) What do you think about the necessity of grammar in learning English? e) How does your English text book help you learn English?

JESSORE BOARD-2008

English 1st Paper

Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 marks)

Part -A Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions from 1-4:

In recent years, there have been many alarming reports that the world's climate is undergoing a significant change. All these reports provide strong evidence that world temperatures are increasing day by day. This increase in global warming is caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the earth. Most climatologists believe that greenhouse effect is the most likely cause of this global warming. What is

the greenhouse effect? It is the gradual warming of the air surrounding the earth as a result of heat being trapped by environmental pollution. This is exemplified by destruction and burning down of tropical rain forests, by traffic that clogs up city streets, the rapid growth of industry, the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in packaging and manufacturing commercial products, the use of detergents such as washing powder and washing-up liquid and so on. The oceans are also said to be affected both by human waste and because of pollution caused by industrial waste products, oil seeping from damaged supertankers and from other maritime disasters. However, the main culprits for global warming are carbon dioxide gas, produced by the burning of fossil fuels and forests and pollutants such as methane and chlorofluorocarbons. Climatologists predict that by midway through the next century temperatures may have risen by as much as 4°C. This could catastrophically reduce mankind's ability to grow food, destroy or severely damage wildlife and wilderness, raise sea levels and thereby flood coastal areas and farmland. The alarming news about Bangladesh is that as a result of the rise of the sea level the lower southern part of the country may one day go under water.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- The most likely cause of greenhouse effect is the raise/rise/soar of the sea-level.
- Global warming may have a minor/insignificant/disastrous effect on life.
- Many countries of the world are victims/martyrs/offender of this problem.
- The burning of fossil fuels, forest and various pollutants is the effect/root/source of carbon dioxide gas.
- Traffic that clogs up city streets has delayed/accelerated/hastened the environment pollution.

2. True/False? If false give the correct information.

1x5=5

- Carbon dioxide is the only culprit for global warming.
- In the passage there is no prediction of the climatologists.
- If the sea-level rises, it might engulf some part of Bangladesh.
- Any kind of powder is a detergent.
- One of the consequences of the rise in temperature is desertification.

3. Fill in the gaps with correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.

1x5=5

- According to the (believe) _____ the climatologists, the greenhouse effect is the most likely cause of the global warming.
- Life on earth is seriously (threaten) _____ global warming.
- Industrial waste products are one of the (cause) _____ of water pollution.
- The oceans are polluted by oil (flow) _____ supertankers.
- There are many reasons of the (exemplify) _____ global warming.

4. Make a list of five things responsible for global warming.

1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions from 5-8:

The British have a reputation for keeping their emotions private and for being reserved in their public behaviour. There are some obvious things that people from overseas notice in British behaviour. For example, on public transport, people do not usually talk to other passengers. On meeting, people do not embrace and often simply shake hands on a first introduction. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas, audiences are quiet during performances and reactions are often restrained. None of these

behaviour traits, however, is to be interpreted by visitors as unfriendliness and in general, if a visitor makes the first move to start a conversation, they will find that British people are friendly and very considerate. On the other hand, some aspects of British behaviour might seem too informal for foreigners. An example is the informal use of first names among staff holding different status at work. Although it would be a blasphemy for a student to call his/her teachers by their first names in Bangladesh, it is quite common in British colleges and universities. Britain lies in the temperate region, in winter, it is very cold and windy. You should carry warm clothes with you. Moreover, there are a number of significant differences in norms and behaviour.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. **1x5=5**

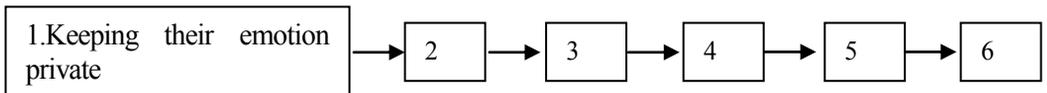
- (a) What do the British do on public transport?
- (b) What do the visitors notice among the British?
- (c) What may be a blasphemy for a student in Bangladesh?
- (d) How do the British people behave on first introduction?
- (e) Why should you carry warm clothes with you?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. **1x5=5**

The British are (a) _____ for keeping their emotion private. They also maintain (b) _____ when they (c) _____ with the strangers. People from overseas notice some obvious things in the (d) _____ of the British. When they (e) _____ other people, they do not embrace and shake hands on a first introduction.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the etiquette of the British people. (No. 1 has been done for you). **1x5=5**



Part B - Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box. (make any grammatical changes if necessary).

There are more words in the box than you need. **1x10=10**

prediction	global	bring	extinction	undergo	action	waste
unnecessary	pollute	avoid	temperatures	suitable	rise	cruelly

The disposal of various kinds of (a) _____ is seriously polluting the environment. The world's climate is (b) _____ a significant change. (c) _____ warming is the cause of the increase of heat in the atmosphere. The climatologists (d) _____ that it will be difficult to find a (e) _____ place to live in. Every year millions of people all over the world die (f) _____ as a result of (g) _____. These unfortunate and (h) _____ deaths are (i) _____ about by four specific factors. We should take determined (j) _____ to control these problems.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. **1x10=10**

Introverts and extroverts (a) _____ two kinds of men (b) _____ in the society. An introvert is quite (c) _____ to an extrovert. Without (d) _____ extrovert no man or woman can (e) _____ life in the country. What we have (f) _____ from the (g) _____ of Sohel and Farid gives us the quality of introvert, (h) _____ Farid has done in the bus (i) _____ introvert. Fahima is (j) _____ the extrovert quality.

Part C - Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to write out the sentences in full. Make sensible sentences. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Robinson Crusoe	wanted	that he should go	at all.
(ii) His father	did not want	to be sailor	England.
(iii) He	ran away	from home	from his boyhood.
(iv) He	wanted	Him	to study law.
(v) His father	did not like	In	one day.
(vi) He	was born	the idea	to sea.

12. The sentences in the following text-are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) What is load-shedding?
- (b) What are the causes of load-shedding?
- (c) How do people suffer during it?
- (d) What are its effects on the economy of the country?
- (e) How can we minimize load-shedding?

BARISHAL BOARD-2008

English 1st Paper

Part A: Seen Comprehension (40 marks)

Part A — Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1-4.

'Globalisation' has become a buzzword in the new era of international relations. Basically, it is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world by creating a borderless market. But it has had a far-reaching effect on many aspects of life. With the development of hi-tech communication media and rapid transportation facilities, the world has come closer. We can now learn in an instant what is happening in the farthest corner of the world and travel to any country in the shortest

possible time. Countries of the world are like families in a village. They can even share their joys and sorrows like the next-door neighbours. If one country is in distress, others can immediately come to its assistance. If we could build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation through this globalisation process, our world could certainly be a better place to live in.

1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives; 1x5=5

- (a) Globalization has influenced our life very widely/easily/slowly.
- (b) Now a country in distress can immediately be attacked/helped/developed by the others.
- (c) It is very difficult/important/easy to know what is happening in other parts of the world.
- (d) Globalization aims at establishing/creating/expanding a borderless market in the world.
- (e) The world has come closer and has become a populated/large/global village.

2. True/False. If false, give the correct information 1x5=5

- (a) Globalization is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world.
- (b) Globalization has not become an unfamiliar word.
- (c) Now we can know, at once, what is taking place in the remotest parts of the world.
- (d) Globalization hinders mutual understanding and co-operation among the countries.
- (e) Only a few aspects of our life have been influenced by globalization.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary 1x5=5

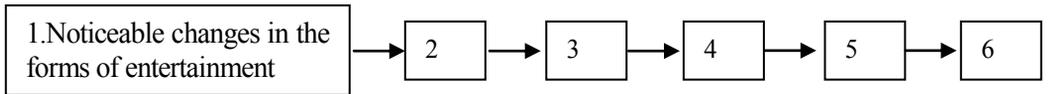
- (a) Due to the development of hi-tech communication media, we can know what (happen) — in the remotest parts of the world.
- (b) Other countries can immediately come to the (assist) — of a country in disaster.
- (c) If it (be) — possible to build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation, the world would be a better place to live in.
- (d) Globalization is a process of (expand) — trade and commerce all over the world.
- (e) Any country in distress can (help) — in the shortest possible time.

4. Make a list of five opportunities created by globalization. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8 :-

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus, snake charming, puppet show, jatrangan, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernized day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with Western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music are becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation. Sport has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

5. Write short answers to the following questions:- 1x5=5
- (a) Do you notice any change in the field of entertainment in Bangladesh?
 (b) What were the common forms of entertainment in the past?
 (c) What is the position of radio now?
 (d) Are the common forms of entertainment popular as before?
 (e) Which item of sport is now replaced by cricket?
6. Fill in each gap with a suitable word:- 1x5=5
 Change is the (a) _____ of the day. Everything (b) _____ in course of time. What is new today will grow old tomorrow. In the same way we notice changes in the matter of (c) _____. At present, our people find little (d) _____ in jarigan, sharigan and kabigan. Our melodious and meaningful Bangla songs are yielding place (e) _____ the modern pop songs.
7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5
8. On the basis of your reading of the passage, make a short note in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how changes are taking place in the sphere of entertainment. (No, 1 has been done for you.) 1x5=5



Part B—Vocabulary

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box. (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need:- 1x10=10

add	breathe	need	plant	prevent	preserve
produce	protect	provide	take	give	wash

Trees are very useful to human beings. They (a) _____ the rich top soil from being (b) _____ away by rain water and floods. You can see trees being (c) _____ along mountain slopes, on road sides, in parks and gardens. Trees give us shade. They (d) _____ life to a place with their colorful flowers, beautiful leaves, fruits and thick trunks. They (e) _____ shelters for birds and animals. They give us timber, medicines, paper, gum and many other useful things. They (f) _____ in carbon -di oxide and (g) _____ oxygen. As you know, by now man (h) _____ oxygen to (i) _____ and live. Trees are our best friends. We should (j) _____ them and plant more trees around us.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Man pollutes water, another vital (a) _____ of the environment by (b) _____ waste into it. Farmers (c) _____ chemical fertilizers and insecticides in the fields. Some of these chemicals, washed away by rain and floods, (d) _____ mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds, Water is also (e) _____ by mills and factories when they throw their (f) _____ chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human (g) _____ into them. Insanitary latrines (h) _____ on rivers and canal banks are also (i) _____ for further pollution. In this way various (j) _____ of waste and filth pollute water.

Part C — Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full:- 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

(i) It	saw	From	a long journey.
(ii) Here and there over the grass	came back	Desolate	he turned them out.
(iii) Every afternoon as the children	became	the children playing in the garden	in the giant's garden.
(iv) One day the giant	stood	a large lovely garden	with soft green grass.
(v) When he	was	from school they used to go and play	like stars.
(vi) The garden	were coming	beautiful flowers	soon.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled . Re-write the sentences in the proper order in a continuous paragraph to make a story:- 1x14=14

- (i) They set it on fire.
- (ii) Seeing the armed forces taking position, Dr. Zoha came forward.
- (iii) Finally, Dr. Zoha was shot in the back at 11 in the morning.
- (iv) Later, he was bayonet charged too.
- (v) Meanwhile, the students doused a parked army jeep with kerosene.
- (vi) The teachers saw this.
- (vii) The armed forces saw the situation.
- (viii) They started to take up position against the students.
- (ix) Then, he declared that their bullets would pierce his heart first.
- (x) He requested the armed forces not to open fire on the students.
- (xi) But they did not pay any heed to him.
- (xii) So, they requested the guards on duty to open the gate.
- (xiii) The situation went beyond control.
- (xiv) The agitated students of Rajshahi University started to jump over the locked gate and to scale the wall.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible:- 14

- (i) Why is Bangladesh called a land of natural calamities? (ii) What is the most common natural calamity here? (iii) When does it usually occur? (iv) What are its effects? (v) Can we control it?

SYLHET BOARD-2008

English 1st Paper

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 marks)

Read the following passage and answer the questions 1-4:

The process of globalisation obviously requires a common language for international communication. For many different reasons, English has achieved the prestige of being that language, As a result, it has crossed national borders to reach people who speak other languages. It is no longer the unique possession of the British or American or other native speaker people, but a language that belongs to the world's people. In fact, bilingual and multilingual users of English far outnumber its monolingual native speakers. This phenomenon has led to a bewildering variety of English around the world. As more and more people speak English, more and more

varieties have emerged which are strongly influenced by the pronunciation, grammar and idioms of the respective mother tongues. World English has now moved away from the control of its native speakers. There is a joke that global English is neither British nor American, rather it is bad English. However, the question of good or bad English is irrelevant now. Today's slogan is mutual intelligibility among users of the language.

1. Choose the right word/phrase to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- (a) Globalization need/needed/needs a common language.
- (b) Nowadays English belong to/belongs to/is belonged world's people.
- (c) Nowadays people hardly bother about correction/appropriateness/precise of their English.
- (d) As a common language English is able to create better understanding / enmity / opposition among different nations.
- (e) Today's slogan is 'mutual intelligibility' among users of the language. Here the word 'intelligibility' is verb/preposition/noun.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

- (a) English is not spoken only in England, America and some other English speaking countries.
- (b) Globalization does not require any particular common language.
- (c) Only good English is spoken globally.
- (d) The plural form of the word 'phenomenon' is 'phenomena'.
- (e) All people can hardly be benefited from English.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

- (a) Once English (be) _____ spoken by the native speakers only.
- (b) World English (move) _____ now away from the control of the English.
- (c) The standard of English in our country is (get) _____ low gradually.
- (d) Global English is (say) _____ to be bad English.
- (e) English has made (communicate) _____ the people of other countries convenient.

4. Make a list of five points about the necessity of English in global perspective. 1x5=5
Read the passage below and answer the questions from 5-8.

The British have a reputation for keeping their emotions private and for being reserved in their public behaviour. There are some obvious things that people from overseas notice in British behaviour. For example, on public transport, people do not usually talk to other passengers. On meeting, people do not embrace and often simply shake hands on a first introduction. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas, audiences are quiet during performances and reactions are often restrained. None of these behaviour traits, however, need to be interpreted by visitors as unfriendliness and in general, if a visitor makes the first move to start a conversation, they will find that British people are friendly and very considerate. On the other hand, some aspects of British behaviour might seem too informal for foreigners. An example is the informal use of first names among staff holding different status at work. Although it would be a blasphemy for a student to call his/her teachers by their first names in Bangladesh, it is quite common in British colleges and universities.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5

- (a) What goodwill do the British have?

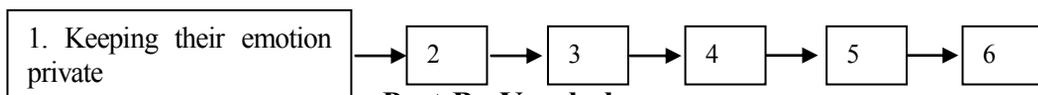
- (b) How do the British people behave on public transport?
- (c) How do the British people behave in cinema hall?
- (d) Are the British people really unfriendly?
- (e) What aspect of British behaviour may appear informal to a foreigner?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5

Shahida went to Britain for her graduation. She came back last year. During her stay there she marked many things about the British behaviour. She (a) _____ that the British were by nature reserve. They did not talk on public transport unless they were (b) _____ something. On (c) _____ they did not embrace. Once she went to a theatre. There was a very romantic drama. To her utter surprise she observed that the people kept (d) _____, even when the most romantic scene was on the stage. The way in which the students addressed their teachers simply (e) _____ her.

7. Summarise five points about British behaviour in full sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the 'flow-chart showing the etiquette of the British people. (No. 1 has been done for you.) 1x5=5



Part-B : Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable words from the box. (make any grammatical change if necessary).

There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

find	prevail	both	available	neat	take	submit
looking	be	collection	caters	look	appeal	

A library serves as the best source of knowledge (a) _____ for the students and the teachers. It is a large (b) _____ of books. Among these there are books on courses that are taught in different classes. There (c) _____ books on extra-curricular subjects also In the library. Newspapers and periodicals are also (d) _____. The library (e) _____ to the tastes of different people. Books are arranged in shelves (f) _____. There are library assistants who are also helpful for the readers. One head librarian (g) _____ after the library. So the readers do not have any problem in (h) _____ out the right book. There is also a reading room where silence (i) _____. One can also take books from the library for reading at home by (j) _____ library cards to the librarian.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Who is to control the crimes of the country? The rich? The government? Who? It is everybody's responsibility. In a country where everybody is trying to defeat every other one to make unlimited wealth as quickly as possible. It is very difficult to curb the crimes. Almost all contribute to crime and disorder in one or the other (a) _____. World Bank and other International organisations have published (b) _____ on corruption and human rights violation in Bangladesh. They have also suggested how to (c) _____ the existing situation. But none of them is (d) _____ so far. It is alleged that most of the political parties are (e) _____ to gain their party interests. They have also divided the nation ideologically. National (f) _____ is a dream that might never come true. Sometimes some so called intellectuals write some articles in newspapers. But that brings no (g) _____. Abuse of (h) _____ by the public servants has led the nation to the

present situation. The representatives of the people are being mainly (i) _____ for it. But it is not the only truth. Let us all be united to bring an end to his deteriorating (j) —.

Part-C : Guided writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) No progress	do not have	possible	and planned life.
(ii) Superstitions grow when people	of education	a healthy	a prerequisite for any social development,
(iii) Illiterate people	is	deprived of	enlightened.
(iv) Education helps us	live	a sound knowledge	the light of education.
(v) With the touch	are	with an awareness which is	of health and sanitation and population control.
(vi) It	provides them	people become	without education.

12. Write the numbers of the following sentences in proper order so that they may form a continuous meaningful paragraph. - 1x14=14

- Then he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave.
- But it did not give up hope.
- The spider failed again and again to succeed.
- Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts.
- He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies.
- This dauntless spider inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of the despair.
- The enemies courted defeat and Robert Bruce regained his kingdom,
- The king fought bravely but lost the battle.
- Robert Bruce was a famous king.
- He had to flee from his kingdom to save his life.
- Enemies invaded his kingdom.
- And he took shelter in a remote cave.
- Once he was lying in the cave.
- The king was always in a gloomy state for his unhappy condition.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much details as possible. 1x14=14

- What is SIDR? (b) When and where did it attack? (c) How much damage did it cause to life and property? (d) What is your idea about the measures taken by the government? (e) What can the young students do in case of a natural disaster like SIDR?

CHITTAGONG BOARD-2008

English 1st Paper

Part A : Seen Comprehension (40 marks)

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4.

Bangladesh is a small country but has a huge population. Most people here live below the poverty line and cannot, therefore, afford to educate their children. Many poor children either drop out of school just after a few years or simply do not go to school

at all. Despite this situation, we have far too many students to educate compared to the number of institutions available. Bangladesh needs more schools, colleges and universities to provide for the increasing number of students. But owing to financial and resource constraints, the government cannot fund the requisite number of educational institution. At present every educational institution is over-crowded and class size is unusually large. As facilities in these institutions are poor, students do not get a standard education. Moreover, many educational institutions in Bangladesh are troubled with politics and violence. Sometimes, institutions are closed down to avoid clashes between rival groups of students. Such closures badly affect academic progress.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence : **1x5=5**

- (a) The population of Bangladesh is (small/scarce/ exceedingly large).
- (b) We have (more/insufficient/adequate) educational institutions.
- (c) By 'class size' we understand (number of students/class room/education materials).
- (d) Students do not get standard education owing to poor facilities/lack of attention/violence in the campus).
- (e) Most people cannot send their children to school because of (unawareness/want of school/poverty).

2. True/False? If false give the correct information:- **1x5=5**

- (a) Some people in Bangladesh live below the poverty line.
- (b) The government can fund the educational institutions.
- (c) Many educational institutions are troubled with devastating floods.
- (d) Educational institutions are closed down in order to avoid the risk of clashes.
- (e) We have more students than our educational institutions.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary:- **1x5=5**

- (a) The number of educational institutions (be) — not enough in Bangladesh.
- (b) Students are (relation) — politics.
- (c) Financial supports are not (equal) — provided according to requisition.
- (d) Closures of educational institutions (hinder) — academic progress.
- (e) The education (impart) — the students is often below-standard.

4. Make a list of five sentences about the problems of education in Bangladesh. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8:

Sports are a popular form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are organized from time to time. Most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sports events in exchange for the right to advertise their products during those events. These events are telecast worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them live. As a result, the sponsor's products receive maximum media coverage thus giving companies international recognition. This is only the commercial aspect of international sport but there are other aspects too. The sports venue becomes a meeting place of people from different countries. When people of different nations get together on the occasion of an international sporting event, they come closer to each other, sharing views, opinions and friendship. This opportunity creates a sense of brotherhood and a spirit of mutual co-operation among them. Moreover, getting acquainted with different cultures helps to break down prejudice and broaden outlook. If globalisation has anything to do with the development of international relationship, then sports can certainly contribute in a big way to this.

5. Write short answers to the following questions:-

1x5=5

- (a) Who sponsors international sporting events?
- (b) How do the products receive maximum media coverage?
- (c) When do people of different nations come closer?
- (d) What is the commercial aspect of international sports?
- (e) What opportunity creates a sense of international brotherhood?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words :-

1x5=5

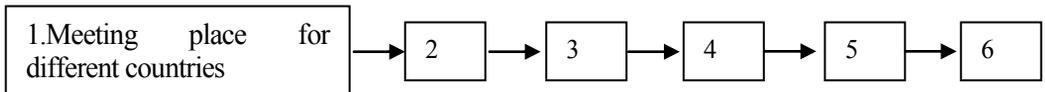
The last Olympic Games (a) — in Greece became the most popular form of entertainment of the whole world. People all over the world watched those events (b) — by satellite, International manufacturing companies (c) — for the sports events in exchange advertising their products during those events. Those products (d) — maximum media coverage. The sports venue becomes the (e) — place of all countries of the world.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1x5=5

8. On the basis of your reading of the passage, make a short note in each of the boxes of the flow-chart showing the positive effects of sports. (No. 1 has been done for you):-

1x5=5



Part B - Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change, if necessary).

There are more words in the box than you need.

1x10=10

with	improve	not	mean	maintain	upon	stop
take	easily	than	keep	depend	raise	avoid

Overeating (a) — taking too much food (b) — one needs. We eat (c) — to overload our stomach but to (d) — a sound health. A sound health (e) — on eating habit, to some extent. Overeating tells (f) — our health. By (g) — awareness of people the habit of overeating can be (h) —. With a view to (i) — our body fit, we should (j) — taking too much food.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

1x10=10

Natural disaster (a) — throughout the world in recent years. The main reason behind this is greenhouse effect or (b) — of the air (c) — the earth. Global warming is melting the (d) — ice of polar regions and of the peaks of (e) — mountains. Consequently the (f) — of sea water has alarmingly increased. Cyclones and tidal bores (g) — inundating and destroying the coastal regions to a large extent. Climatologists (h) — that in the last 185 years 99 cyclone hit the coastal (i) — and offshore islands of our country causing irrecoverable loss (j) — life and properties.

Part C - Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.

2x6=12

A	B	C	D
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(a) The arsenic problem of Bangladesh	is	know what is	a white compound of brittle elements.
(b) In chemistry arsenic	of arsenic	to help to	in the underground! water.
(c) The element	has become	present in large quantities	causing them trouble.
(d) Victims	do not even	usually suffer slow and	in recent years.
(e) Suffering people	have assured us	acute	agonising deaths.
(f) The World Bank and the UNDP	is detected to be	referred to	Solve this problem

12. Re-write the jumbled sentences in proper order to make a compact and continuous paragraph. 1x14=14

- (i) An English boy was making a small boat.
- (ii) "My country is on the other side of the sea."
- (iii) "I didn't see my mother for a good longtime."
- (iv) Napoleon, the King of France was a great hero.
- (v) The king was charmed by the words of the small boy.
- (vi) He won many battles and conquered many countries of Europe.
- (vii) Suddenly he noticed a wonderful thing.
- (viii) "Let me go to my country."
- (ix) One day he was walking' along the sea shore.
- (x) The king asked him why he was making such a small boat.
- (xi) The boy was brought before him.
- (xii) "I shall go to my country by this boat."
- (xiii) He made all arrangements to send him to his country.
- (xiv) The boy said, "I shall cross the sea."

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) Where is Bangladesh located? (b) When did she get her freedom? (c) Where is the capital of Bangladesh? (d) What are the different religions here? (e) What are some of the customs and traditions that people follow? (f) What are its main tourist spots?

**DHAKA BOARD-2007
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER
PART-A SEEN COMPREHENSION**

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

Humans, animals and plants are all important elements of the natural environment. But humans are cruelly destroying plants and animals and thereby creating a danger for us all. The destruction of forests and other habitats is causing the extinction of

various plants and animals every day. These losses are particularly severe in the areas of tropical forest which cover only 7% of the surface of the globe, but which provide the living space for between 50% and 80% of all our wildlife. Many wild animals and birds such as pandas, bears, tigers, alligators, whales, wolves, eagles, falcons, kites and buzzards are faced with the threat of extinction today. Their decline has been accelerated by the destruction of their feeding and nestling places by the collection of eggs, and above all by the widespread use of chemicals and pesticides which enter their food chains leading to sterility and mass deaths. Hunting of birds and animals is another cause of their extinction. Men kill birds for food and feathers, hunt big cats to make fur coats and slaughter alligators and other reptiles for shoes and bags. In addition, whale-hunting has also drastically reduced the number of blue whales in the Atlantic Ocean.

We know that all species are important for maintaining ecological balance. If one is lost, the whole natural environment changes. In order to protect the environment from being spoilt, we should therefore protect our wildlife. The good news is that many countries are now taking action to protect their endangered wildlife. George Haycock author of several books on wildlife writes: "Mankind must develop a concern for wild creatures and a determination that these wild species will not perish". We should save the earth's wild creatures to save ourselves. To be kind to animals is to be kind to mankind.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1×5=5

- (a) Humans are destroying plants and animals which are good/useful/dangerous to us.
- (b) Hunting of birds and animals is one of the main causes of their Increase / extinction / sterility.
- (c) Most of the wild animals live in the tropical/subtropical/coastal forests.
- (d) Man and wildlife are co-related/harmful/antagonistic to each other.
- (e) We should protect/destroy/kill the earth's wild creatures to save ourselves.

2. True/false? If false give the correct information. 1×5=5

- (a) Destruction of plants and animals is necessary for human existence.
- (b) Ecosystem will face problem if wildlife is destroyed.
- (c) Losses of plants and forests are severe in the tropical region.
- (d) Sterility among the birds is caused by destruction of forests.
- (e) We should destroy wildlife to protect environment.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1×5=5

- (a) (Destroy) forests have a very bad effect on the wild animals.
- (b) The sterility of animals is (cause) the large scale use of chemicals and pesticides.
- (c) Many wild animals (face) the threat of extinction.
- (d) Animals' safety needs to be (ensure) our own safety.
- (e) It is the ecological (balance) that causes changes in the world's climate.

4. Make five sentences from the following substitution table. 1×5=5

Birds and animals	causes	our wildlife.
Hunting of birds and animals	should protect	a great loss to our environment.

The destruction of forests and animals	provide	another cause of their extinction.
Whale hunting	spreads	benefits for humans.
To protect our environment we	is	ecological balance.
	increases	the number of blue whales.
	has reduced	another cause of their extinction.

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8.

Gender discrimination in Bangladesh begins at birth. Most parents want to have children so that they can, when they are older, supplement their family income and/or help with the domestic work. In the existing socio-economic set-up, male children are best suited to this purpose. So, girls are born to an unwelcome world. However, they are assigned, rather confined to, domestic chores. Some of these girls may be at school. But all their work- domestic or academic stops as soon as they are married off, which is the prime concern of the parents about their daughters.

This discriminatory treatment has some long-term negative effects on the body and mind of the girl children and women in a family. They are given to understand that they should keep the best food available for the male members in the family, that they should eat less than the male members; that they should not raise their voice when they speak, that they should not go out of their house without permission from and without being escorted by the male members. All these shape the girls' thinking about life and the world and go to establish their relationships with the male members in the family. As a result

* They suffer, more than their male counterparts, from malnutrition and anemia which make them vulnerable to various diseases, resulting in a high mortality rate.

* They develop a sense of self-effacement, self-denial and inferiority that persists throughout their lifetime as an inevitable bench mark of the weaker sex. As a result, married off even at 9 or 10 to man of 40 or 50, a girl rarely has any say in decision making in the family, let alone in society.

5. Write short answers to the following questions.

1x5=5

- What is gender discrimination?
- Why does gender discrimination prevail in our society?
- Why do the parents prefer a male child?
- How does a girl think about life and world?
- What is most pitiable about being born as a woman?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1x5=5

Gender discrimination is more (a) ----- in our country than most other countries of the world. In our country most of the girls fall (b) ----- to gender discrimination as soon as they are born. Almost all the parents (c) ----- a male child to the female one. A girl's academic life comes to an (d) ----- with her marriage. Because of discriminatory treatment throughout her life she suffers from inferiority (e) ----- which tells upon both her physical and mental health.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the position of a girl in the family. (No. 1 has been done for you).

1x5=5

1					
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Part B - Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1×10=10

recent	trained	fairly	essential	abacus	computer	device
process	about	modern	perform	machine	sense	special

The computer is a (a) _____ recent invention. It has now become an important part of (b) _____ life. It has greatly benefited us and brought (c) _____ revolutionary changes in our life. Any (d) _____ that helps people (e) _____ mathematical calculation may be called a computer. In this sense the (f) _____ is a simple computer. Today, however, the term (g) _____ refers to special kind of electronic (h) _____ that can perform mathematical calculations and (i) _____ large masses of information at a great speed. In a few minutes a computer can perform calculation that (j) _____ mathematicians would need years to complete.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1×10=10

Television has become a (a) _____ source of entertainment of the present world. A wide (b) _____ of programmes is (c) _____ on numerous channels. Almost every family has a television (d) _____ today. Television (e) _____ are not only entertaining; they can be highly (f) _____ too. For example, television is now (g) _____ used for distance learning. Courses (h) _____ by the Open University are shown on BTV. Several channels like the Discovery Channel and the National Geographic Channel telecast highly informative and (i) _____ programmes. However, watching TV (j) _____ is not permissible.

PART C - GUIDED WRITING

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences.

A	B	C	D
(i) Alfred Nobel	get a gold medal	with respect	in different fields.
(ii) Nobel prize	who invented dynamite	Nobel prize for peace	himself and Bangladesh.
(iii) The winners of Nobel prize	has been awarded	instituted	all over the world.
(iv) The recipient of the prizes	is awarded	a certificate and	Nobel prize.
(v) Dr. Yunus	has brought	for outstanding contributions	a large sum of money.
(vi) Thus he	are treated	great honour for	this year.

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14

- (i) The master was very amused.
- (ii) One of the ducks was standing on one leg and had the other leg folded inside.
- (iii) The master looked at the cook.
- (iv) The master clapped his hands loudly.

- (v) The cook told him that the duck had one leg only.
- (vi) The roast looked delicious and the cook ate one of the legs of the duck.
- (vii) The master was very annoyed.
- (viii) The master was not to be fooled.
- (ix) At that moment the cook looked out of the window.
- (x) He said there was no such thing as one legged duck.
- (xi) A cook once roasted a duck for his master.
- (xii) The cook replied that his master was right.
- (xiii) It put down its other leg and ran off.
- (xiv) The cook insisted that the duck had one leg only.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible.

14

- (a) Who is a beggar?
- (b) Why is begging regarded as a serious social problem?
- (c) What does begging create in the beggar?
- (d) What are the reasons behind this problem?
- (e) What are the effects of the beggar problem in our country?
- (f) Can you suggest any remedy for this problem?

COMILLA BOARD-2007
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER
PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4

Statistics show that about 350 million people speak English as a first language and another 300 million use it as a second language. It is the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries and of many International organizations. The International Olympic Committee, for example, always holds meetings in English. English helps the international community and the business world to communicate across national borders. Today, more than 80% of all the information in the world's computers is in English. So organizations frequently need employees who speak and write a standard form of English. In fact some companies provide English language training for their staff. It is therefore little wonder that job advertisements nowadays often ask for a 'good working knowledge' of English. Many believe now that English usually helps them to get good jobs and better salaries.

- 1. Choose the right word/expression to complete each sentence. 1x5=5**
- (a) First language means the important/main/natural language.
 - (b) A second language is one that is taught and learnt regarding it as next in importance to the mother tongue/a foreign language/a dead language.
 - (c) The number of people who use English as a second language is about 300/350/250 million.
 - (d) International Olympic Committee always holds the meetings in French/English/Spanish.
 - (e) English is used as official or semi-official Language in more than 60/50/70 countries.
- 2. True/false? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5**

- (a) Nowadays more than eighty per cent of all the information in the world's computers is In English.
- (b) Many nowadays get good Jobs because they know English.
- (c) Many International organizations often use different languages.
- (d) A good knowledge of English is necessary for a good Job.
- (e) No companies arrange training for their staff to make them able to use English well.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

- (a) Statistics show that English is (speak) as a first language by 350 million people.
- (b) The International Olympic Committee (use) English in Its meetings.
- (c) English (help) communication across national borders.
- (d) More than 80% of all the information in the world's computers (be) in English.
- (e) Employers nowadays want applicants (have) a good working knowledge of English.

4. Make a list of five reasons why English is important. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

Water a vital element of the environment, is also polluted in different ways. Man pollutes water by throwing waste into It. Farmers use chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. When rain and floods wash away some of these chemicals, they get mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Mills and factories also throw their poisonous chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals and thus pollute the water. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human waste into them. Insanitary latrines and unsafe drains standing on river and canal banks are also responsible for further pollution. Thus, water is contaminated by various kinds of waste and filth.

5. Write short answers to the questions below. 1x5=5

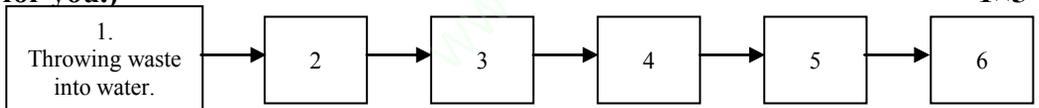
- (a) What is a vital element of the environment?
- (b) Where do farmers use chemical fertilizers and insecticides?
- (c) How mills and factories pollute water?
- (d) How do water vehicles contribute to water pollution?
- (e) Do you think insanitary latrines and unsafe drains are responsible for water pollution?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5

We can not (a) ----- without water. But polluted water is (b) ----- for us. Water pollution is one of the greatest (c) ----- of the modern world. If water pollution (d) ----- at the present rate, it will be difficult for man to find pure water to drink. We should (e) ----- necessary steps from now, otherwise our life will be at stake.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage. Make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the causes of water pollution. (no. 1 has been done for you.) 1x5=5



Part B- Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical changes, if necessary).

There are more words in the box than you need.

1x10=10

drink	eat	available	nutrition	satisfy	happen	lack
need	heart	balanced	knowledge	preserve	mind	for

While (a) ----- food we should bear in (b) ----- that we don't eat just to (c) ----- hunger or to fill the belly. We eat to (d) ----- our health. For good health a man (e) ----- good food. Sometimes it so (f) ----- that people who live even in the midst of plenty do not eat the food they need for good health because they have no (g) ----- of science and health and (h) ----- . They do not know how to select a (i) ----- diet from the many foods that are (j) ----- to them.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate words in each gap.

1x10=10

Sports are a (a) ----- form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are (b) ----- from time to time. Most of these events are (c) ----- by multinational manufacturing (d) ----- and business firms. They (e) ----- for the sports events in exchange for the right to (f) ----- their products during those events. These events are (g) ----- worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them (h) ----- . As a result, the sponsors' products (i) ----- maximum media (j) ----- thus giving companies international recognition.

Part-C (Guided Writing)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full.

2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Socrates	brought	sentenced	round him.
(ii) He	began to	a great philosopher	against Socrates.
(iii) The young men	was	gather	to death.
(iv) The rulers of Athens	wanted	jealous	of ancient Greece.
(v) They	was	to spread knowledge	among the people.
(vi) This great man	grew	two charges	of his popularly.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order in a continuous paragraph or write the number of the sentences serially.

1x14=14

- (I) Then he saw a spider trying hard to reach the ceiling of the cave.
- (ii) But it did not give up hope.
- (iii) The spider failed again and again to succeed.
- (iv) Bruce saw the spider climbing to the ceiling after some unsuccessful attempts.
- (v) He gathered an army of strong men and attacked his enemies.
- (vi) This dauntless spider inspired Bruce to shake off the darkness of despair
- (vii) The enemies courted defeat and Robert Bruce regained his kingdom.

- (viii) The king fought bravely but lost the battle.
- (ix) Robert Bruce was a famous king of Scotland
- (x) He had to flee from his kingdom to save his life.
- (xi) Enemies invaded his kingdom.
- (xii) He took shelter in a remote cave.
- (xiii) Once he was lying in the cave.
- (xiv) The king was always in a gloomy state for his unhappy condition.

13. **Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 1×14=14**
- (a) What is load shedding? (b) When and why does it occur? (c) What are the effects of load shedding? (d) Who are the worst sufferers? (e) How can we minimize load shedding?

**RAJSHAHI BOARD-2007
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

Pan—A: Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1-4.

Feeding the ever growing population is a big challenge for Bangladesh in the coming decades. The major challenge for the country is to sustain the current level of agricultural production, the task is daunting, especially when the country loses about 80 thousand hectares of cultivable land annually due to excessive pressure on land for human settlement as well as the building of infrastructure such as roads and bridges. Moreover, river erosion and other non-agricultural uses contribute to the diminishing of agricultural land. Although the total number of farm holdings have increased by 18 percent, the cultivated area has declined with the average farm size decreasing for 2.26 acres in 1983-84 to 1.69 acres in 1996.

Given that about 80% of the farms are small and highly fragmented, more imaginative and effective organizations of production are needed to sustain agricultural productivity and create more employment and Income for farming community. The newly emerging 'contract farming' taken up by a number of private agri-business firms is one approach for promoting food production, especially vegetables and fruit. One possibility to compensate for the loss of land is to go for land reclamation in the Bay of Bengal for which of course the country needs massive external assistance.

It is essential to improve agricultural production in general and food production in particular. For this, support from the public sector is necessary to generate and promote technologies and hence to strengthen production. Bio-technology research and development of hybrid crops and animal species need to be given which will probably involve partnerships with multinational private sector firms and institutions.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5**
- (a) Our playgrounds/agricultural lands/living places are being lost.
 - (b) Use of land for growing food is non-agricultural/agricultural/infrastructural in nature.
 - (c) Contract farming has emerged occasionally/presently/previously.
 - (d) Most of our farms are shattered/united/disintegrated.
 - (e) Public sector is essential to harden/encourage/consolidate production.
2. **True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5**

- (a) The only reason of our loss of cultivable land is the excessive pressure on land for human settlement.
- (b) We must take the help of biotechnology.
- (c) Development of hybrid crops needs to be given priority.
- (d) We have excessive pressure of population on land.
- (e) Public sector can play an important role in increasing food production.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add preposition if necessary. **1x5=5**

- (a) (Sustain) current level of food production has become a major challenge for Bangladesh.
- (b) Bangladesh (lose) about 80 thousand hectares of cultivable land every year.
- (c) The (signify) fact is that the country is losing 80 thousand hectares of land annually.
- (d) The text deals (particular) the problem of agricultural production in the coming decade.
- (e) Public support is essential for the (promote) technologies.

4. Make a list of five sentences about shortage of land in Bangladesh. **1x5=5**
Read the passage below and answer the questions 5-8.

UNICEF stood originally for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. But now it is the United Nations Children's Fund which gives long term help to children of developing nations. It runs several welfare projects in Bangladesh. It has established numerous maternity and baby care centres around the country to ensure the health of babies and child-bearing mothers. It has organised training programmes to create rural health workers. Through awareness raising activities about health and nutrition, this organization has been able to reduce infant mortality rates in Bangladesh. Besides, in times of disasters like cyclones; floods and famine, it undertakes humanitarian work to help the affected people. To facilitate education, UNICEF distributes reading and writing materials among students, trains teachers and promotes primary education particularly among girls. It also assists a variety of rehabilitation programmes in Bangladesh.

5. Write short answers to the questions below. **1x5=5**

- (a) What does UNICEF at present stand for?
- (b) How does UNICEF facilitate education?
- (c) How does UNICEF help to reduce infant mortality in Bangladesh?
- (d) At what time does It undertake humanitarian work?
- (e) How does UNICEF help social development in Bangladesh?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. **1x5=5**

The function of UNICEF has now (a) ----- a little. It now runs (b) ----- welfare projects In our country. Maternity and baby care centers (c) ----- by UNICEF promote the health of babies and mothers. It (d) ----- training programmes to create rural health workers. It also help the (e) ----- persons.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. **1x5=5**

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the activities of UNICEF. (No. 1 has been done for you.) **1x5=5**



Part B -Vocabulary

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

exceptional	economic	popular	common	colorful	influence
passenger	useful	outstanding	up	illustrated	have

The development of railway in the 19th century has (a) ----- a profound (b) ----- on social and (c) ----- development in many parts of the world. This process is (d) ----- in an (e) ----- fashion by the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway. It is the first and still the most (f) ----- model of a (g) ----- train that goes (h) ----- a mountain. It is (i) ----- known as toy train perhaps because of its (j) ----- wagons and its slow speed.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Modern life (a) ----- much on transport. We can very well (b) ----- how important transport is when it is (c) ----- by natural calamities or during socio-political crises. In fact, transport has made it (d) ----- for us to reach places previously (e) ----- . It has (f) ----- helped the flourish of trade and commerce and to (g) ----- new knowledge and ideas. (h) ----- transport has (i) ----- friendship and understanding among nations and people (j) ----- the globe.

Part C - Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Water	do not get	most of	our crops
(ii) But it	feel	water	bumper corps
(iii) Moderate	is	very essential for	our agriculture
(iv) Excessive rainfall	helps	The dire need of	and a curse
(v) Our farmers	destroys	produce	water for irrigation
(vi) They	can be	both a blessing	in a proper way.

12. The following sentences are Jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and In a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

- (i) Sometimes it was difficult to satisfy him with answer.
- (ii) His father got angry for this kind of activity.
- (iii) People soon got tired when they talked to him.
- (iv) Because he always asked “Why, why, why”.
- (v) He was born In a village of Milan in the United States of America on the 11th of February 1847.
- (vi) The boy often undertook some risky adventures.
- (vii) He was Thomas Alva Edison.
- (viii) He was very inquisitive about things around him.
- (ix) But at the same time he was proud of the young boy.
- (xi) But there was only one person who did never feel annoyed with the boy.

(xi) For example, once the boy set his father's barn on fire only to see how it could burn.

(xli) Do you know who this boy was?

(xiii) And that person was his loving mother.

(xiv) A young boy of six or seven became the subject of talk in a village.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions.

Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) Where do you live in? (b) How long have you been living there? (c) How is the environment of your locality? (d) What are the facilities that you can enjoy? (e) What are the special attractions of the place?

**JESSORE BOARD-2007
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

Part A - Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

The last century is over, but it will not be forgotten. Many events have taken place during these years that have embellished and enriched human life. There have been significant advances in scientific achievement and technological development including immense progress in medical science. Lately, a revolution in information technology has taken the world by storm.

In ideological terms, the twentieth century has been marked by the Independence of many former European colonies in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The struggle for democracy in different parts of the world including Bangladesh has been momentous. It saw the division of Germany after the second World War, and its subsequent reunification in the eighties. The process of reunification evident here has also been echoed in other regions. The century also witnessed the rise of socialism, and the creation of super powers opposed in ideologies, however, the end of the cold war and the collapse of socialism have eased the major powers into a unipolar position. On the other hand, conflict has deepened. The world has experienced some of the worst events in history during this time. Misuse of atomic energy has wreaked destruction. Two World Wars have recorded the worst sufferings in human history - Hiroshima and Nagasaki bear testimony to this. Conflict and strife worldwide has increased. It has seen the Vietnam war, The Gulf war, the war in Lebanon, and in many parts of Africa causing widespread death and destruction, Terrorism too is sadly on the rise.

Indeed several other things have also caused endless human misery. Poverty, Hunger malnutrition, uncontrolled population growth and high mortality rates have been common features in the poorer countries. Environmental pollution, global warming, contaminated drinking water and the AIDS epidemic are many of the major problems that - we have inherited from the decades that have gone by. And yet despite these dark aspects, the last century will remain memorable in terms of positive human achievement.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1×5=5

- (a) The last century saw/ experienced/observed many memorable incidents.
(b) Medical science has marched/ improved/ advanced a lot during the last century.
(c) Many European colonies emerged/ came out/ grew as a free nation.

(d) East Germany and West Germany were rebuilt/ reunited/ rejoined towards the last of 1980

(e) Socialist Soviet Russia broke/dissolved/ fell down in the 1990's.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1×5=5

(a) In the last century man enjoyed undisturbed peace.

(b) In the eighties Germany turned hostile to each other.

(c) Socialism rose and fell down in the last century.

(d) There were struggles for socialism in countries of the world a few decades back.

(e) In the last century There had been an echo of division everywhere.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words given in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.

1×5=5

(a) The end of Cold War paved the way for the (create) of a unique superpower.

(b) The second World War (divide) Germany into two parts.

(c) Medical science developed (immense) in the last century.

(d) Science has (achievement) tremendously.

(e) The last century is also remarkable for (technology) development.

4. Make a list of five points on the achievements of the last century.

1×5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

A society's culture is made up of all of its ideas and ways of behaving. Language, music, ideas about what is bad and good, ways of working and playing, and the tools and other objects made and used by people in the society — all these are part of a society's culture. As studying a person's repeated actions is a good way to find out about that person, studying the important patterns of an entire society is a way to learn about the culture of that group. Patterns of behaviour and action vary from individual to individual, class to class, society to society and country to country. These differences are referred to as cultural differences. What is an appropriate mode of behaviour in one culture might prove inappropriate or even rude in another culture. For example, when Latin Americans talk to each other, they stand about 18 to 12 inches apart, measured nose to nose. To stand further away from each other while talking seems unfriendly to them. In some Arab countries too, the proper and polite distance for a conversation is to be close enough to feel the other person's breath. But in British or American society, getting so close during a conversation is considered inappropriate.

5. Write brief answers to the following questions.

1×5=5

(a) What do you understand by culture?

(b) How can one learn well about the culture of a society?

(c) How does culture differ?

(d) What is Inappropriate In British society?

(e) How do the British or the Americans differ from the Arabians In term of the culture of conversation?

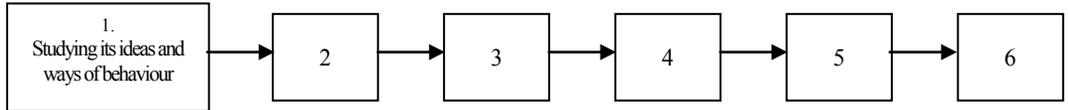
6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1×5=5

The culture of a society (a) ----- the actions and behaviour of its people, ideas about good and bad may (b) ----- the varieties of cultures but tools and objects made and used by a community reflect its (c) ----- . People of one class bears

their (d) ----- in their every day's activities and a mode of behaviour in one society may be considered (e) ----- in another.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5
8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes of the flow-chart showing the method of knowing the cultural traits of one group. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5



Part B - Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box. (make any grammatical changes If necessary).

There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

think	distress	seem	develop	make	ensure
get	mutual	neighbour	familiar	communicate	treat

As the world's communication system is (a) ----- day by day, the world seems to be (b) ----- smaller.

For the development of communication system, now we can easily (c) ----- with the people of other countries within a moment. Now, the world (d) ----- to be a village and the countries seem to be families. If we develop our (e) ----- understanding and co-operation, we can (f) ----- our world a better place. We should never (g) ----- others as enemies but as friends. As a friend we should (h) ----- immediate help to other countries in their (i) ----- and sorrows. We should take them to be our (j) -----

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Money is power and can do much good and evil. It gives (a) ----- and delight. it (b) ----- do everything.

A person without (c) ----- is a person to be pitied. Nobody pays (d) ----- respect to him. His friends do not (e) ----- him. He has to depend on the (f) ----- of others. In order to (g) ----- money he does a lot of jobs. It is a must (h) ----- our life. But it does not necessarily (i) ----- happiness. Happiness is absolutely a (j) ----- matter.

Part-C: Guided writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences In full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Socrates	received	a good education	by his unusual courage .
(ii) He	spent	the son	to seek truth .
(iii) in fact Athens	was born	the home	of sculpture then .
(iv) He	distinguished	in Athens	in Music, Oratory,

			Mathematics and Gymnastics
(v) Later the boy	was	most of his time	about 469 B.C .
(vi) He	was	himself in the Army	of a sculptor.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write them in the and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14

- (I) He could not think where to keep the money.
- (ii) He did not find any safe place to keep the bag.
- (iii) He gradually realised that he had money, but no peace of mind.
- (iv) He dug a hole in his hut and kept the money there.
- (v) So, he could not devote himself to his work.
- (vi) He said to himself, “One thousand rupees is a lot of money”.
- (vii) Now a new thinking took hold of the farmer.
- (viii) He said to him. ‘Look, my friend! I have brought one thousand rupees for you”.
- (ix) The farmer was surprised.
- (x) The rich man went to the farmer with one thousand rupees in a bag.
- (xi) He always thought that his money could be stolen any time.
- (xii) He took the bag of money from the rich man and thanked him.
- (xlii) This thought kept him awake and his sleep fled away at night.
- (xlv) “Keep this money and remove your distress”, proper order

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible: 14

- (a) What kind of family do you live in?
- (b) Extended or nuclear?
- (c) Why is nuclear family getting popularity now-a-days?
- (d) What are the advantages in a nuclear family?
- (e) What are the disadvantages of it?

SYLHET BOARD-2007
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

Capitalism developed In the European countries as a result of their laissez-faire (hands off) policy. The idea of global trade which was inherent in capitalism has now become universalised. Taking advantage of globalisation, capitalism seems to be on a triumphant march, we see that globalisation is creating more opportunities for capitalist countries than for developing countries in the name of help and co operation the industrially developed capitalist countries are exploiting the poorer countries by using their cheap labour. The global strategy of development promises greater employment opportunities to the people of poor countries but at the same time it also promises high returns to capital. This actually paves the way for a lasting poverty so that the capitalists can continue to have a pool of cheap labour to draw from. The

exploited and impoverished workers of the developing countries are no match for a globalising powerful capitalism. As a result, the gap between wealth and poverty is ever widening. Globalisation has put the people of the world on the same vessel but in different cabins. Only a trifling minority are travelling in luxurious cabins furnished with all modern amenities. They have access to nutritious food, pure drinking water, sophisticated medicare and a life of luxury. But the overwhelming majorities is travelling in the third class decks and are suffering from hunger and disease. Globalisation can bring happiness to everyone only when all passengers of the ship can travel in the same class of cabins in conditions of solidarity equity and justice. But will the capitalists ever allow this to happen?

1. Choose the right word/phrase to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- (a) Globalisation ensures maximum benefit for the developing/developed/communist countries.
- (b) In the name of help and co-operation, the industrially developed countries are organizing/helping/exploiting the poorer countries.
- (c) The global strategy of development unfolds/lacks/shrinks bigger employment opportunities for the developing countries.
- (d) If poverty lasts longer, the capitalist will continue to draw a massive/limited/declining amount of cheap labour from poorer countries.
- (e) The gap between the rich and the poor is shrinking/receding/expanding.

2. True/false? If false give the correct information. 1x5=5

- (a) Poor countries are getting benefit of greater job opportunities.
- (b) The capitalist countries draw high returns through the global state of development.
- (c) The gap between the developed and under-developed countries is removed by the process of globalisation.
- (d) The world is becoming a place of luxurious living for all nations.
- (e) The developing countries are basically poor.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words given in brackets. Add any prepositions If necessary.

1x5=5

- (a) Capitalist countries come forward with a view to (exploit) --- the poor countries.
- (b) The poor are (suffer) ----- hunger and diseases.
- (c) The (develop) ----- countries are benefited in the world of globalisation.
- (d) Labour in developing countries is (cheap) ----- than in the advanced ones.
- (e) Globalisation can help the poor nations when the conditions of solidarity, equity and justice are (maintain) -----.

4. Make a list of five demerits of globalisation.

1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions.

A society's culture is made up of all of its ideas and ways of behaving. Language, music, Ideas about what is bad and good, ways of working and playing, and the tools and other objects made and used by people in the society — all these are part of a society's culture. As studying a person's repeated actions is a good way to find out about that person, studying the important patterns of an entire society is a way to learn about the culture of that group. Patterns of behaviour and action vary from individual to individual, class to class, society to society and country to country. These differences are referred to as cultural differences. What is an appropriate mode of behaviour in one culture might prove inappropriate or even rude in another culture.

For example, when Latin Americans talk to each other, they stand about 18 to 12 inches apart, measured nose to nose. To stand further away from each other while talking seems unfriendly to them. In some Arab countries too, the proper and -polite distance for a conversation is to be close enough to feel the other person's breath. But in British or American society, getting so close during a conversation is considered inappropriate.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5

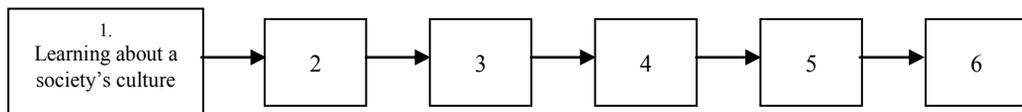
- (a) What do you mean by culture?
- (b) What is the way to know about a group's culture?
- (c) What are the cultural differences?
- (d) What is Latin American culture?
- (e) What is inappropriate in British society?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5

The culture of a society (a) ----- to all of its activities, ideas about good and bad may not be (b) ----- everywhere. Even the tools and objects made and used by a community reflect its (c) ----- . People of one class are seen to behave and act differently from the (d) ----- of another class. A mode of behaviour in one society may be considered (e) ----- in another.

7. Summarise the passage in about five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the ways of learning a society's culture. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5



Part B - Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary).

There are more words in the box-than you need. 1x10=10

flood	rise	climate	warmer	alarm	unnecessarily	prediction
change	evidence	destroy	catastrophically	gradual	severely	increase

The world is getting (a) ----- because of pollution. Every year millions of people all over the world die

(b) ----- as a result of pollution. In the recent years there have been (c) ----- reports that the world's (d) ----- is undergoing a significant (e) ----- . All these reports provide strong (f) ----- that world temperatures are (g) ----- day by day. Climatologists (h) ----- that mid way through the next century temperatures may have (i) ----- as much as 4°C. This could raise sea levels and thereby (j) ----- coastal areas and farm lands.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

A large number of people (a) ----- English all over the world. Some people use it as a (b) ----- language

and some people take It as a (c) ----- language. Many International (d) ----- now depend on English to (e) ----- with offices in different countries. Their advertisements published In different (f) ----- are always In (g) ----- They also want people who possess a good (h) ----- knowledge of English. People seeking employment (i) ----- expect to get good jobs without (j) ----- English.

- 11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2×6=12**

A	B	C	D
(i) Alfred Nobel	joined	dynamite	from dynamite business
(ii) He	had	ammunition business	after some years.
(iii) His father Emanuel Nobel	was	an engineer	in Sweden
(iv) In 1850 he	earned	a lot of money	company
(v) Alfred	was born	on 21 October 1833	and a chemist.
(vi) He	invented	in his father's	at Leningrad.

- 12. The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order or write their numbers serially. 1×14=14**

- (i) He saw Fazlul Haq was reading his lessons and tearing off the pages of his book one after another.
- (ii) "So, I do not need them at all" said he.
- (iii) He thought his son would one day be a great man in the sub continent.
- (iv) "I am not playing. I have already gone through these pages".
- (v) He was greatly charmed at the wonderful memory of his son.
- (vi) The great leader of our country whom we love and admire is Sher-E-Bangla A. K. Fazlul Huq.
- (vii) He at once entered the room and said 'O my boy, don't play with your book'.
- (viii) From his boyhood, he was very meritorious boy.
- (ix) His father Kazi Wazed Ali was a renowned pleader in the Barisal Bar.
- (x) His father wanted to test him.
- (xi) He asked him to quote some lines from pages of the book.
- (xii) Fazlul Huq quoted the pieces from memory word for word.
- (xiii) His father was passing by.
- (xiv) One day the boy Fazlul Huq was reading in his study.

- 13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14**

- (a) What do you mean by good health?
- (b) How can one keep good health?
- (c) Do all people of our country get necessary things for keeping good health?
- (d) How much are our people aware of health rules?
- (e) What is most important for a sound health?

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-4:

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus, snake charming, puppet show, jatragan, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which was used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernized day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with Western Instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music are becoming more and more popular particularly among the young generation.

Sport has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

- 1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** **1×5=5**
 - (a) Snake charming was rare/common/general form of entertainment in the past.
 - (b) Some old forms of entertainment have lost their value/place/attraction.
 - (c) The way of entertainment is being changed/influenced/alterd by western music.
 - (d) Western instruments are being used/useful/useless to sing our folk songs.
 - (e) Football is gradually being popular/replaced/displaced by cricket.
- 2. True/false? If false give the correct information.** **1×5=5**
 - (a) Now television has been replaced by radio.
 - (h) Western instruments have become a part of performing our folk and traditional songs.
 - (c) Cricket now occupies an important position in the field of entertainment.
 - (d) Now people like old forms of entertainment.
 - (e) Young generation like folk music.
- 3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words. Add any prepositions if necessary.** **1×5=5**
 - (a) In old days puppet show was liked (great) people.
 - (b) Many old forms of entertainment have no (exist) at all.
 - (c) People always (look) newer forms of entertainment.
 - (d) Radio (be) the common source of entertainment in the past.
 - (e) Now folk music is (sing) western instruments.
- 4. Make a list of five items of entertainment in modern times.** **1×5=5**

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8.

Bangladesh is a small country but has a huge population. Most people here live below the poverty line and cannot, therefore, afford to educate their children. Many poor children either drop out of school just after a few years or simply do not go to school at all. Despite this situation, we have far too many students to educate compared to the number of institutions available. Bangladesh needs more schools, colleges and

universities to provide for the increasing number of students. But owing to financial and resource constraints, the government cannot fund the requisite number of educational institution. At present every educational institution is over-crowded and class size is unusually small. As facilities in these institutions are poor, students do not get a standard education. Moreover, many educational Institutions in Bangladesh are troubled with politics and violence. Sometimes, institutions are closed down to avoid clashes between rival groups of students. Such closures badly affect academic progress.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. **1x5=5**

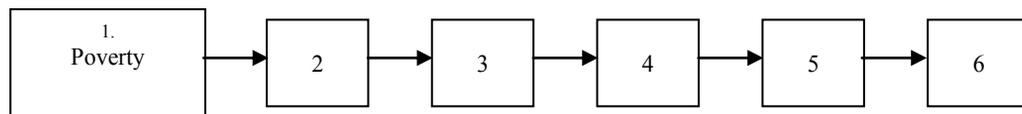
- (a) Why are our people unable to educate their children?
- (b) Why does Bangladesh need more educational institutions?
- (c) Why can't the government finance the required number of educational institutions?
- (d) Why don't students get a standard education?
- (e) What affect academic progress badly?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. **1x5=5**

Most of the people of Bangladesh are unable to educate their children because of (a) ----- As a result, many poor children are (b) ----- of their right of education. The Govt. can't establish the required number of educational institutions owing to (c) ----- problems. So, there is a (d) ----- of educational institutions in Bangladesh. Sometimes academic activities are hampered by the (e) ----- closures of educational Institutions.

7. Summarise the passage in about five sentences. **1x5=5**

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes In the flow chart showing the problems of education in Bangladesh. (No. I has been done for you). **1x5=5**



Part B - Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary).

There are more words in the box than you need. **1x10=10**

husband	consider	dominated	happy	protect	education
issue	beat up	law	healthy	save	subservient

Women in our society have always been considered (a) ----- to men. The majority of houses are being (b) ---- usually by (c) ----- and women most often have no say in opinion. Their opinion is (d) ---- unnecessary even in such important (e) ----- as the number of things they would like to have. In many households they are (f) ----- by the husbands. To (g) ----- their rights the Govt. has introduced law. But (h) ----- sometimes cant (i) ----- them. So what is more needed for them is the proper (j) -----

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. **1x10=10**

Bangladesh is a land of (a) ----- . But nowadays the rivers are (b) ----- up. So (c) ----- is an urgent necessity for our country now. The rivers carry (d) ----- which makes the land (e) ----- to grow crops. Besides, they supply us plenty of (f) ----- . During the dry season we (g) ----- river water to the land. At present, the (h) ----- of water causes bad harvest. We can easily (i) ----- the use and utility of the rivers in our life and (j) ----- .

Part – C, Guided Writing

- 11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12**

A	B	C	D
(i) Water	feel	most of	our crops.
(ii) But it	helps	water	bumper crops
(iii) Moderate rainfall	do not get	very essential for	water for irrigation.
(iv) Excessive rain fall	can be	the dire need if	in a proper way
(v) Our farmers	is	produce	and a curse
(vi) They	destroys	both a blessing	our agriculture

- 12. The following sentences are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and In a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1×14=14**

- (i) He is a rebel poet and our national poet.
- (ii) Very often he used to flee away from school.
- (iii) He lost his father in his childhood.
- (iv) He drew the attention of the public.
- (v) He was called Dukhu Mia for his sorrow.
- (vi) Nazrul Islam was born on the 20th May, 1899 in Burdwan.
- (vii) He was fond of adventures, music and jatra party.
- (viii) As a result his mother fell in great financial problem.
- (ix) He did not like the hard and fast rules of the school.
- (x) You will have heard the name of Kazi Nazrul Islam.
- (xi) He spent his early life in great hardship.
- (xii) One day this Oukhu Mia became a great poet.
- (xiii) He could sing, dance and compose verses even in his childhood.
- (xiv) As a boy Nazrul was restless and absentminded.

- 13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 1×11=14**

- (i) Why is English so important?
- (ii) Why should we learn it?
- (iii) What benefits do we get from learning English?
- (iv) What is the present position of English in Bangladesh?
- (v) What are your suggestions to improve it?

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION**Read the passage below and answer the questions 1-4:**

Every year millions of people all over the world die unnecessary as a result of pollution. These unfortunate and avoidable deaths are brought about by four specific factors. Firstly, air pollution from factories, burning trash, and vehicle fumes cause pneumonia, bronchitis and other respiratory diseases. Then, water pollution from industrial discharge, the indiscriminate disposal of toxic chemicals, and the dumping of human wastes into rivers and canals cause poisoning and water-borne diseases such as cholera diarrhoea. The next factor, Is the noise pollution from vehicle horns and microphones that might cause aggression and damage of hearing. And finally, odour pollution from dumped or untreated human waste causes serious discomfort of our sense of smell, and attracts disease-bearing creatures such as rats and flies. We should take determined action to control these problems and clean up the environment to avert these unnecessary diseases.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.**1×5=5**

- (a) Millions of deaths are caused every year because of accident/pollution/diseases.
- (b) Cholera and diarrhoea are caused by water sound pollution.
- (c) If we are conscious, we can avoid/cure/remove many diseases.
- (d) Rats and flies are attracted/threatened/killed by odour.
- (e) Sound pollution seriously affects our heart/eyes/ears.

2. True/false? If false give the correct Information. 1x5.5 (a) Vehicle horns pollute the air.

- (a) Mills and factories throw poisonous chemicals.
- (c) Air is polluted mostly by smoke and fume.
- (d) Air pollution may damage our hearing.
- (e) The problems of environmental pollution cannot be controlled at all.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary.**1×5=5**

- (a) He escaped the accident (fortunate)
- (b) Sound pollution (affect) our hearing.
- (c) We can (avoidable) unnecessary diseases.
- (d) Smoke is created when anything Is (burn)
- (e) Disease (lead) death.

4. Make a list of five things about the sources of pollution.**1x5=5****Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8.**

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus, snake charming, puppet show, jatragan, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which was used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernized day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with Western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music are becoming more and more popular particularly among the young generation.

Sport has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

5. Write short answers to the following questions.

1×5=5

- Is there any change in the field of entertainment in our country?
- What were the common forms of entertainment in the past?
- What is the position of radio now?
- Are the common forms of entertainment popular as before?
- Which sport is gradually taking the place of football?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

1×5=5

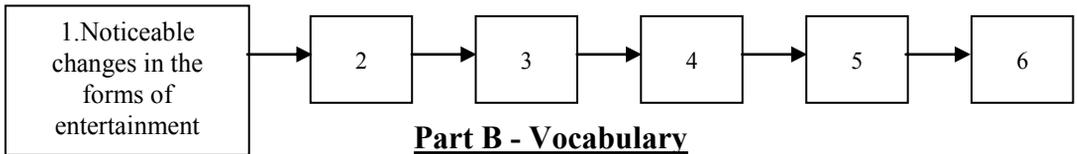
Change is the (a) ----- of the day. Everything (b) ----- in course of time. What is new today will grow old tomorrow. In the same way we notice changes in the matter of (c) ----- . At present our people find little (d) ----- in Jarigan, Sharigan and Kabigan. Our melodious and meaningful Bangla songs are yielding place (e) ----- the vociferous pop songs.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1×5=5

8. On the basis of your reading of the passage, make short note in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how changes are taking place in the sphere of entertainment. (No. 1 has been done for you).

1×5=5



Part B - Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box. (make any grammatical change if necessary).

There are more words in the box than you need.

1×10=10

established	transmitted	simultaneously	store	base	time	mode
personal	electronic	communication	easily	improve	sent	actually

E-mail means (a) ----- mail. It is an electronic (b) ----- of communication. E mail (c) ----- is user to user but telex communication is terminal to terminal. Telephone connection often takes a lot of time to be (d) ----- because both the caller and the called must be present (e) ----- . But e-mail is a computer (f) ----- system and the messages that are (g) ----- via the computer become (h) ----- in the mail box of an individual's (i) ----- computer without the need of his being (j) ----- present. Thus e-mail saves both time and money.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

1×10=10

No other word is so (a) ----- as the word 'Mother'. It is (b) ----- up with our existence. Everyone starts his life first (c) ----- the word, 'mother'. This word lasts to the child (d) ----- death. It is mother, who first becomes touched (e) ----- our happiness and sorrows. We know about the mother of Bayejid Bostami (f) ----- Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. In every religion the position of mother is (g) ----- the highest place. Our great prophet Hazrat Mohammad (Sm.) (h) ----- that "Heaven is at the (i) ----- of mother". So, when I think of my mother, my head (j) ----- down.

Part C - Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2×6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The role of woman in nation building	is not possible for any nation to reach	western countries but also	dignity and honour.
(ii) It	was a time when women were	any more in the	has been changed.
(iii) There	cannot be denied	its goal without allowing the women folk	family affairs.
(iv) They	of civilisation the out look and	looked upon without any	situation of the world.
(v) But with the progress	is true not only for the	to serve the	to play their active role.
(vi) This	were the only instrument	attitude of the world towards women	for the Islamic countries as well.

12. Re-write the jumbled sentences in the proper order to make a compact and continuous paragraph. 1×14=14

- (i) He did not like the hard and fast rule of schools.
- (ii) He was born at a village in Kishoregon in 1914.
- (iii) He was an artist.
- (iv) So he drew pictures secretly.
- (v) Do you know Joynul Abedin?
- (vi) His father Tamij Uddin was a Police Officer.
- (vii) He was awarded gold medal in All India Art Exhibition.
- (viii) His name and fame spread all over the world.
- (ix) In 1938, he became first in the Art College.
- (x) At the age of fifteen, he went to Kolkata.
- (xi) He breathed his last on May 28, 1976.
- (xii) At the age of nineteen he got himself admitted into Kolkata Government Art College.
- (xiii) He drew a lot of pictures of famine during the Second World War in 1939.
- (xiv) He was in search of an art school there.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (i) What do you mean by deforestation? (ii) What are the effects of deforestation?
- (iii) How can you save the country from it? (iv) What is your suggestion about it?

DHAKA BOARD-2006
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Ismail Hossain is an affluent man now. Through hard work and devotion, he has managed to turn the wheels of fortune. He was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family from Ekdala village in Natore Sadar thana. Through new knowledge, hard work and perseverance, he has brought prosperity to his family. Ismail Hossain, son of Zohar Ali studied up to class eight. Poverty then forced him to look for work. He worked as a labourer before he joined the training programme of the Natore Horticulture Centre (NHC) and has remained associated with it since then. The officer-in-charge of NHC said that Ismail seemed to be an enthusiastic and energetic youth during the selection of village under NHC's command area.

Ismail first received training in vegetable cultivation. Then he got a lease of land in his village and applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivating vegetables. He earned taka 25,000 as profit that year. In the same way, he made a profit of taka one lakh by cultivating quality cauliflowers the next year. Later, he bought some land and used it entirely to cultivate cauliflowers. He has also been raising hi-breed cows for milk as well as manure.

Ismail's lot has changed radically. He- said with a satisfactory smile, "I am very happy to be self-sufficient now. I had nothing of my own before, but now I have so much. It has been possible through my hard labour and systematic cultivation. The credit also goes to the NHC of course", he added.

The officer- in -charge of NHC said, "I feel very proud of Ismail Hossain. He deserves national level recognition for his outstanding success."

1. Choose the word/expression to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- Ismail has changed his lot through diligence/elegance/defiance.
- Ismail's fate has changed slowly/drastically/presently.
- The Officer-in-charge found Ismail lazy/strong/energetic.
- Ismail came of a well-to-do/poverty-stricken/bankrupt family.
- Ismail got disheartened /encouraged/terrified by the training programme.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

- Ismail had enlightened his life by hard labour.
- He made more profit by cultivating cauliflowers.
- Training helped Ismail to improve his fate.
- Before receiving training Ismail led a very happy life.
- The Officer-in-charge made adverse comment about Ismail Hossain.

3. Select an appropriate word from the list and insert into each blank. There are more words than necessary. 1x5=5

poverty, NHC, came, spirit, knowledge, labourer, led

Born in a poverty-stricken family Ismail Hossain (a) _____ a very hard life. His education stopped due to (b) _____ at an early age. Finding no other way he worked as a day (c) _____. The training programme offered by the (d) _____ opened a new horizon before him. He utilized his newly acquired (e) _____ — properly to improve his lot.

4. Make sentences from the following substitution table. 1x5=5

Ismail Hossain	had always been	Agriculture.
His family	failed	Financially insolvent.

Ismail	showed	to continue his education.
The NHC	was	him the way to prosperity.
He	played	In his life by hard work.
	praised	an enthusiastic youth
	prospered	important role.

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

Electronic mail, popularly known as e-mail, is the communication of textual messages via electronic means. Although telex communication is also electronic in nature, there are differences between a. telex and e-mail. While telex communication is terminal to terminal, electronic mail communication is user-to-user via the computer, in telex messages destined to a number of users are sent to the same terminal from where it is distributed in a printed form by an operator. On the other hand, e-mail is delivered to individual electronic mail boxes based in computers. In order to operate an e-mail system, we need a personal computer, a modem and a telephone connection.

An Important advantage of e-mail is its ability to reduce the consumption of paper in the office. Internal memos and reports can be exchanged electronically without using paper. Being a computer based messaging system; files prepared on computers can be instantly copied and easily exchanged as e-mail. This facility has the potential of improving office efficiency considerably.

Being a person to person communication, e-mail turns out to be a cheaper alternative to telephone conversation and eliminates the lime spent in establishing phone calls. For a telephone conversation to materialize both the caller and the called must be present simultaneously. Some studies indicate that as much as 70 percent of the business phone call during business hours does not succeed in the first attempt due to unavailability of the party being called. E-mail permits communication between two parties without the parties actually being present simultaneously. Privacy is ensured as the mail is delivered to an Individual's mail box which can be accessed or opened only by (lit intended recipient. E-mail has brought about a revolution in modern communication. Messages can be transmitted from one country to another within seconds. It is far cheaper than telephone calls. Trade and commerce has become greatly dependent on this speedy mode of communication, it has, however, not reached every one, especially in developing countries like ours, as most people can not afford to have a personal computer. But even here people have started using commercially operated e-mail facilities for important purposes.

5. Give short answers to the following questions.

1x5=5

- What is an e-mail?
- Differentiate between e-mail and telex.
- What advantage can we get from e-mail?
- How is e-mail a cheaper communication?
- Why is not e-mail available in the developing countries like Bangladesh?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

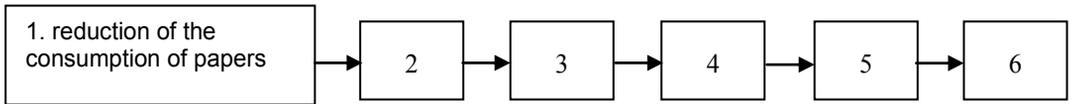
1x5=5

There can be (a) _____ exchange of Internal memos and reports without using paper. E-mail is a (b) _____ based messaging system in which files prepared on computers can be instantly (c) _____ and easily exchanged as e-mail. In this system (d) _____ is guaranteed since the mail is delivered to an (e) _____ mail box.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the merits of e-mail. [No. 1 has been done for you.] 1x5=5



Part B - Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary).

There are more words in the box than you need.

1x10=10

shortage	evil	rapid	starve	illiterate	acutely
primitive	method	crops	good	food	slow

Of the fast increasing population most of them are poor and (a) _____. They do not realize the (b) _____ consequences of having so many children. They do not know that they are creating the existing food problem more serious and more (c) _____. There is always (d) _____ of food. Again the mouths to be fed are multiplying too (e) _____ for food production to keep pace with. The threats of famine and mass (f) _____ now loom larger than ever before because the population is increasing in geometrical progress. While the food production is increasing in arithmetical progress. The agriculture of our country is still (g) _____. They cannot apply scientific (h) _____ of cultivation in their lands. So the production of food (i) _____ is very low. Thus the increasing population adds to (j) _____ problem.

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

1x10=10

There have been (a) _____ changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of (b) _____. Thus snake charming, puppet show, Jatragan, Jarigan, Sharigan and Kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their (c) _____. Radio is now giving place to television and to (d) _____ channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting (e) _____ day by day, Folk music or pallygeeti is now sung with western (f) _____. At the same time, (g) _____ music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music are becoming more and more (h) _____ particularly among the (i) _____ generation. Sport has become a great source of entertainment (j) _____.

Part C - Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.

2x6=12

(i) Stephen Hawkins	received	the greatest physicist	in 1942.
(ii) He	received	in an educated family	rewarding things.
(iii)	was born	the prestigious Albert Einstein	as Lucasian professor of Mathematics.
(iv)	followed	Cambridge University	from Cambridge University at the age of

			26.
(v) At the age of thirty two he	is considered	his PhD in Cosmology	Award for theoretical physics.
(vi)	joined	with less	after Einstein,

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 14

- (i) He became very annoyed.
- (ii) Then he sent it to his friend with the words on it 'Carriage to be paid on delivery'.
- (iii) He wanted to teach his friend a good lesson.
- (iv) The poet had to pay double postage.
- (v) He packed it up in a fine box.
- (vi) With a great hope in mind he opened the box.
- (vii) So he procured a heavy stone.
- (viii) Thus the poet taught his friend a good lesson.
- (ix) During his stay he received an unpaid letter from his friend.
- (x) His friend thought that the contents of the parcel were valuable.
- (xi) So he paid the heavy charge for carrying.
- (xii) The letter contained nothing but some words.
- (xiii) To his utter surprise he found nothing but an ordinary stone.
- (xiv) An English poet was staying in Italy for the benefit of his health.

13. Write a paragraph of about 150 words based on the following questions. Your answers should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) What is social value? (b) How were the social values in the past? (c) How are they now? (d) What are the causes of the present social values? (e) What are the effects of social values in the present age? (f) How should social values be preserved?

**COMILLA BOARD-2006
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal learning at an institution like a school, college, or university. It is mental and intellectual training which provides opportunities of growth and helps to overcome obstacles to progress. Again, the purpose of education is to enlighten the individual and develop his/her capacity to the limit. It is also the business of education to train individuals to make the right choices to go ahead. It ennobles our mind and refines our sensibility. It also broadens our outlook and helps us become aware of our rights and responsibilities.

According to Newman, education "gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgments, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them and a force in using them." Therefore, it is often compared to light which removes the darkness of ignorance and helps us distinguish between right and wrong. Ex-President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania way back in 1974 said at an international conference that the primary purpose of education was the liberation of man from the restrictions of habits and attitudes which limit his humanity. He further said education should promote humanity and universal brotherhood and that it could be used as a catalyst for a change for the better. How right he was!

1. Choose the right word/phrase to complete each sentence: **1x5 = 5**

- (a) The aim of education is to hinder/illuminate/utilise the individual.
- (b) Education widens/changes/limits our outlook.
- (c) Education should degrade/encourage/restrict humanity.
- (d) The statement of Julius Nyerere was satiric/humorous/appropriate.
- (e) An educated man can differentiate/enlighten/appreciate between right and wrong.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information. **1x5 = 5**

- (a) Education makes a man conscious of his rights and responsibilities.
- (b) Educational institutions give us formal learning.
- (c) A good relationship and understanding is possible without education.
- (d) Education aims at our physical development.
- (e) Education defiles our sensibility.

3. Fill in the gaps with correct form of the words given in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. **1x5=5**

- (a) Education (liberation) _____ humanity from various restrictions.
- (b) The (promote) _____ humanity should be the aim of education.
- (c) Education trains us (mental) _____.
- (d) The book adds little to our (enlighten) _____.
- (e) Our sensibility is (refine) _____ education.

4. Make a list of five aims of education. **1x5=5**

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

The village Somal, nestling away in the forest tracts of Mempi, had a population of less than three hundred. It was a remote village cut off from the rest of the world (the nearest bus stop was ten miles away); nevertheless the people of the village lived in a kind of perpetual enchantment. The enchanter was Nambi, the storyteller. He was a man of about sixty or seventy who could say! If any one asked Nambi what his age was, he referred to an ancient famine or an invasion or the building of a bridge and indicated how high he had stood from the ground at the time.

He was illiterate in the sense that the written word was a mystery to him; but he could make up a story, in his head, at the rate of one a month; each story took nearly ten days to narrate.

His home was the little temple at the very edge of the village. He spent most of the day in the shade of the banyan tree that spread out its branches in front of the temple. On the nights he had a story to tell; he lit a small lamp and placed it in a niche in the trunk of the banyan tree. Villagers as they returned home in the evening, saw this, went home and said to their wives, "Now, now, hurry up with the dinner, the story

teller is calling us." As the moon crept up behind the hillock, men, women, and children gathered under the banyan tree. The storyteller would open the story with a question. He asked, "A thousand years ago, a stone's throw in that direction, what do you think there was? It was not the weed-covered waste it is now. It was not the ash-pit it is now. It was the capital of the king..."

5. Write short answer to the following questions.

1x5=5

- Who was Nambi?
- How old was Nambi?
- What was his dwelling place?
- Where did he spend most of the day?
- What was Nambi's method of telling a story?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1x5=5

Nestling away in the forest tracts of Mempi, the village Somal had no communication with the (a) _____ world. The favourite pastime of the people of this village (b) _____ to listen to the stories of a great story teller named Nambi. He could (c) _____ up a new story every month. He would (d) _____ a small lamp before narrating his story. He could (e) _____ people with his stories.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing various aspects of village Somal and Nambi. (No. 1 has been done for you).

1x5=5

Part - B : Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

shabby	see	ways	get	appear	gorgeously	enjoy
think	receive	indifferent	invite	astonished	regard	rich

Einstein was very simple in his (a) _____ of life. He was (b) _____ to his fame. Once the queen of Belgium (c) _____ him to Brussels. When he (d) _____ down from the train, he could not (e) _____ that there were actually many (f) _____ dressed officials to (g) _____ him at the station. The officials also expected somebody who would (h) _____ to be (i) _____ and aristocratic to them. They never imagined that this (j) _____ man would be Einstein.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap.

1x10=10

Learning a language is (a) _____ riding a cycle. The most (b) _____ thing (c) _____ any language is communication. You learn to (d) _____ effectively by using a language, by doing things with it and by experiencing it. You (e) _____ learn English in the same (f) _____ as one learns to ride a cycle. Do not (g) _____ if people laugh at you (h) _____ you make (i) _____. You can certainly learn (j) _____ mistake.

Part - C: Guided writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.

2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Khan Jahan All	is	as one of the architectural	of them.

(ii) He	was used	the mosque	and a court of Khan Jahan Ali.
(iii) The Shat Gambuj Mosque	has declared	both as a prayer hall	various problems.
(iv) It	built	beset with	as a world Heritage site.
(v) The Mosque	found Bagerhat	numerous mosques	beauties of the country.
(vi) The UNESCO	is regarded	the most magnificent	in Bagerhat.

12. The sentences in the following are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order in a continuous paragraph or write the number of sentences serially. **1x14=14**

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions.

Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) What is an international language? (b) Why is English called so? (c) Is there any necessity to learn this language? If so, why? (d) How does grammar help us learn a language? (e) Does your English "Text Book" help you learn English? How?

**RAJSHAHI BOARD-2006
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

The environment refers to the air, water and land in which people, animals, and plants live. So, human beings, animals, plants, air, water and soil are the main elements of the environment. The natural forces such as storms, cyclones and earthquakes are also a part of this environment. Climate is thus a condition of the environment.

All things that make up the environment are interrelated. The way in which people, animals and plants are related to each other and to their surroundings is known as ecology. The ecosystem is a complex web that links animals, plants and every other life form in the biosphere. All these things hang together. The system is in a steady state of dynamic balance which means that by altering any one part of the web you can affect all the other parts. For example, the destruction of forests may have serious ecological consequences on humans and animals.

It is the responsibility of human beings to prevent the environment from being spoilt. To make life healthy and comfortable we should keep the environment clean and danger-free. But often people spoil the environment by doing unwise things and, as a result, endanger their own lives. It is the ecological imbalance that causes changes in the world's climate and brings about different kinds of natural disasters.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- (a) The environment is made up of many things which are independent/interdependent/unrelated.
- (b) The ecosystem is a very simple/complicated/effective system.
- (c) To lead/maintain/preserve a healthy and comfortable life, we should keep our environment clean and safe.
- (d) Storms, cyclones and earthquakes are some destructive/constructive/harmless natural forces in the environment.
- (e) We fail to maintain the balance of our environment because of our philanthropic/friendly/ inconsiderate activities.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

- (a) The ecological balance brings about different kinds of natural calamities.
- (b) By changing any part of the web of the ecosystem, we can affect all other parts.
- (c) Cutting down trees has no effect on human beings and animals.
- (d) The ecosystem is a very simple chain.
- (e) Only man is not responsible for spoiling the environment.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

- (a) Climate (depend) ————— the balance of the environment.
- (b) The climate of the world may be (affect) ————— by the ecological imbalance.
- (c) Ecological imbalance causes (climate) ————— changes in the world.
- (d) All things (made) ————— the environment are interlinked.
- (e) People risk their lives by (polluted) ————— the environment,

4. Make a list of five important reasons why we should preserve the ecological balance. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer Questions 5-8:

British eating habits are very different now from thirty years ago. No longer are tastes confined to roast beef, mint sauce and Yorkshire pudding (which in fact is not a pudding at all). People travel more and are learning to enjoy food from many different countries. In most towns, there are Italian, Chinese and Indian restaurants but in big cities you can also eat Japanese, Thai, Korean and Malaysian food. These restaurants are often cheaper than European restaurants and many people find the food more

interesting. Indeed, supermarkets now offer a wide range of multi-cultural, ready-to-cook foods to try at home.

Take-away food is also very popular in Britain. Many people think that the idea of take-away meals comes from the USA, but in fact it comes from Britain. The original British take-away meal was fish and chips and there are still fish 'n chip shops in places, as well as joints that sell fast food like pizzas and hamburgers. In Britain most people use knives and forks for eating. In some countries, for example, China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan, people use chopsticks. In many other countries as in the Indian sub-continent, people use their fingers.

5. Write short answers to the questions below,

1x5=5

- (a) What types of dishes were the British confined to in the past?
- (b) What do the British joints sell?
- (c) Why do the British go to foreign restaurants in Britain?
- (d) How have the British people learnt to enjoy different types of food?
- (e) What do the British and the Chinese use for eating?

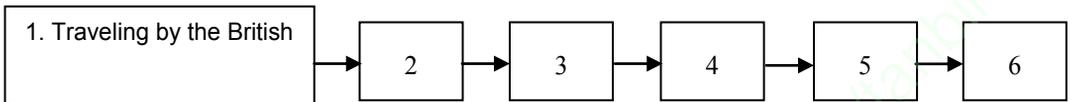
6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1x5=5

Cultural exchange has a great effect on the tradition of a nation. Different aspects of customs change in a cross-cultural setting. The British culture is also overlapping with other cultures. They are losing and gaining in some patterns of behaviour and action. Their (a) _____ habits are changing as for example. Some people are turning to foreign restaurants and enjoying dishes. Not only are the dishes (b) _____ but the foods are interesting too. Some people are now fond of (c) _____ meals like fish and chips and the others are keen on (d) _____ foods like pizzas and hamburgers. So, some day or other, the British may use Japanese (e) _____ for eating.

7. Summarise the passage regarding British food habits in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the main causes of changing eating habits of the British. (No. 1 has been done for you).



Part- B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

indebt	touch	know	age	nurture	future
move	mother	nation	understand	grow	educate

Napoleon Bonaparte said, "Give me an educated (a) _____ and I will give you an educated (b) _____." From this saying we can (c) _____ the great role of mother in building up an educated nation. Because a child usually (d) _____ up in contact with its mother and from its childhood he/she develops his/her talent. If the mother is (e) _____, she will be able to teach her children. In another sense, her children naturally will learn from what she says and does. Because a child, up to a certain (f) _____ is always in (g) _____ of its mother. So he/she will follow

everything that is said and done by his/her mother. Besides, an educated mother (h) _____ how to bring up and (i) _____ her children well. So it is universally true that an educated nation is largely (j) _____ to its mother.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

I do not think that it is (a) _____ not to make any (b) _____ while learning English. Because we (c) _____ through trial and error. I think it is better to (d) _____ English without paying much (e) _____ on being correct. Because it is not important to (f) _____ always correct English. I do not (g) _____ that a shy man can never (h) _____ English. This is because a shy man can learn English by (i) _____ English newspapers, (j) _____ and various text books.

Part C - Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Many people living in city areas	hinders our industrial production	to minimize	the machines stop.
(ii) They waste water	our resources	of using	the wastage of our resources.
(iii) Load shedding	are not careful	natural gas	use it for day to day purposes.
(iv) People are not	should be taken	whenever they	very soon.
(v) If this wastage continues	by leaving the taps running	by making	and thus are wasting this resource.
(vi) So preventive measures	careful of tilising	will run out	natural resources.

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

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

13. Write a paragraph of around 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) What do you know about the 21st February? (b) Why is the day important in our life? (c) What is the historical background of this day? (d) What has this day brought for us? (e) Who were the martyrs of this day? (f) What is the present status of this? (g) How is this day celebrated now?

JESSOR BOARD-2006
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

In Bangladesh, the retirement age for government employees is 57 years and for university teachers 65 years. In the United Nations the retirement age is 65 years. But this does not mean that after this age people suddenly become useless and unfit to work. These people are an asset to society with knowledge that only experience can bring and need to feel useful and wanted in society. In the developed countries, social security is provided by the government in the form of post retirement and old age benefits, so that these people get free medical facilities and can also be economically independent. In Bangladesh, government employees are granted a pension and there are a few facilities at the government hospitals for the old but these are hardly enough. Besides, the majority of our female population do not belong to the working class. They are housewives and are not eligible for any pension or gratuity. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, about 6% of the population of Bangladesh are aged people which came to about 13.3 million people in 2000. This includes male and female elderly people both from the villages and towns. These people have served their nation and their families through the years. In their old age, it is their right to expect service from us in return. Their physical health has started deteriorating and they need as much care and consideration as possible. The government still does not have any system to meet the health and economic needs of this large population. We ourselves however must ensure that the elderly among us are respected and cared for. After all, can we forget that we ourselves are going to grow old one day?

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- (a) Old people are a (burden/resource/liability) to the society they belong to.
- (b) Facilities provided to the old by the government hospitals in Bangladesh are (adequate/inadequate/ sufficient)
- (c) The elderly among us should be given to understand that they are not (outdated/backdated/ unwanted).
- (d) The (experience/commitment/sincerity) of the retired persons can be of great use to us.
- (e) In our society, women are (entitled/supposed/compelled) to work indoors all their life.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

- (a) In Bangladesh, government employees can carry on working until they reach the age of 65.
- (b) Retirement from job does not mean the end of an active life.
- (c) Old women are the most insecure members of our society.
- (d) The retirees have little protection and developed countries.
- (e) Most of the women in our society hardly do anything but household work.

3. Fill hi the gaps with the correct form of the words given in the brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. **1x5=5**

- (a) In Bangladesh, university teachers work (long) _____ government employees.
- (b) In 2000, the total number of elderly people in Bangladesh (be)- about 13.3 million.
- (c) The elderly among us must be (treat) _____ respect.
- (d) Every one of us (get) _____ old one day.
- (e) In developed countries the old (give) _____ free medical treatment.

4. Give five reasons why the elderly should be respected and cared for pointing out both the practical and moral aspects of our duties to them. **1x5=5**

Read the following passage and answer questions 5-8:

The most significant event for Bangladesh in the last century has been its birth as an independent nation. Prior to that, it experienced British colonial rule until 1947, followed by and oppressive existence as East Pakistan from 1947 to 1971. The life of our people has often been shaped by tragedy. Floods have devastated our land and tidal waves from the sea have swept away thousands of lives. Poverty has been an ever-present spectre. As a result, nearly seventy percent of the population suffer from various degrees of malnutrition. Rapid population growth has added to this problem. Although the growth rate has slowed down to some extent, the population has almost doubled since independence. On top of that, turbulent and unstable politics, along with the rise of terrorism and crime, is giving rise to social discontent.

Despite these negative aspects, the last twenty five years will remain memorable for certain events. The 21st of February 1952 immediately comes to mind. Only recently, our language day has been declared the International Mother Tongue day by UNESCO. 16 December 1971 is another day our nation will cherish forever - the day when we became citizens of a free state following our victory over the occupation forces for Pakistan. In addition, in the field of literature, art and culture we have produced great poets, novelists, and artists. For instance, Bangladesh is proud of the great poet Kazi Nazrul Islam who raised his fiery voice against injustice and oppression.

5. Write brief answers to the following questions. **1x5=5**

- (a) When did we come under the oppressive Pakistani rule?
- (b) What did Nazrul speak against in his poems?
- (c) Why do our people suffer from malnutrition?
- (d) Why will the 16 December 1971 be cherished forever?
- (e) What are our achievements in the field of art and literature?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. **1x5=5**

Bangladesh has been an independent country (a) _____ 1971. More than 30 years ago, we (b) _____ ourselves from the hands of the tyrannical Pakistani rulers through a bloody (c) _____ which took away three million lives. But the nation has yet to (d) _____ economic freedom. Natural distasters, political instability and terrorism have been the impediments to our (e) _____ for the last three decades.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences on our positive achievements. **1x5=5**

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in the boxes of the flowchart showing the problems Bangladesh is faced with. (No. 1 has been done for you). **1x5=5**

1. Natural disasters

2

3

4

5

6

Part B - Vocabulary

9. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word from the box below. (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

eat	kind	food	increase	other	source
call	come	which	use	protein	grow

The Ocean has always been a good (a) _____ of food for man. But only one per cent of mankind's food (b) _____ from the sea and most of it is fish. Besides fish, we eat prawns, shrimps, lobsters and whales, (c) _____ are commonly (d) _____ fish but are scientifically classified otherwise. There are about 20 thousand (e) _____ of fish in the sea. We (f) _____ only a few kinds. We should try to eat some (g) _____ kinds too. In order to (h) _____ the sea's yield of fish, we can start fish farming in the sea. In China, sea weeds are now (i) _____ for use both as food and as fertilizer. We too can take similar measures and make the best (j) _____ of our water resources.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Traffic jam is one of the major problems of our time. It is a very (a) _____ affair in big cities and towns. Our population has (b) _____ very fast over the last fifty years or so. The (c) _____ of vehicles has also gone up. But our roads are not broad (d) _____ to accommodate so many buses, trucks and cars. Slow moving vehicles (e) _____ rickshaws and baby taxis have added complications to the problem. On top of that our drivers are not very willing to (f) _____ traffic rules. They often (g) _____ impatient and look to go (h) _____ of one another (i) _____ traffic signals. Sometimes they (j) _____ recklessly and meet horrible road accidents.

Part-C: Guided writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(a) Humans, animals and plants	have vanished	Destroying	our endangered species.
(b) But humans	are faced with	from the earth	extinction today.
(c) Various plants and animals	are all	to save	in the last few decades.
(d) Many wild animals and birds	we did something	equally important elements	plants and animals.
(e) If we do not care	are cruelly	we cannot protect our environment	of our environment.
(f) It is high time	for our wildlife	the threat of	from being spoilt.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write them in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

- (i) He struggled hard and at last was able to come out of the trap minus his tail.
- (ii) As the foxes assembled for the meeting he shouted to them, "Dear friends I've made a great discovery".
- (iii) There lived a very clever fox in a jungle.
- (iv) "So I advise all of you to do away with your tails", he concluded. "You'll look far better without them, I'm sure. Look I've already cut off mine," he tried to convince the others.
- (v) The listeners were very confused and were trying to assess the situation.
- (vi) The fox was very sad as he thought he looked strange and foolish without his tail.
- (vii) "You didn't cut your tail", said he, pointing at the speaker, "May be you've lost it in some way or other, and now you want the others to lose their tails."
- (viii) "So, mends? What's the use of carrying such a heavy load of a tail all the time?" he asked.
- (ix) "After a long research I've found that we don't need our tails", said he.
- (x) He called a meeting of all the resident foxes of the jungle.
- (xi) He became envious of the other foxes who obviously looked more handsome, and make a plan to have their tails cut.
- (xii) But an old fox saw through the evil scheme of the fox without a tail.
- (xiii) One day while walking through the jungle he fell into a trap.
- (xiv) "They make you look ugly and dirty but they are of little use," added he.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words on the basis of your answers to the following questions. 14

- (a) Can you remember the days when you were a child? (b) Where did you pass your childhood? (c) Do you remember your first school? How were the teachers like and your classmates? (d) What type of a child were you? Smart? Or shy? (e) What sweet memories of your early life do you have? (f) Do you have any bitter experiences? (g) How do you feel when you have recollections of your childhood days?

**CHITTAGONG BOARD-2006
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

The most significant event for Bangladesh in the last century has been its birth as an Independent nation. Prior to that, it experienced British colonial rule until 1947, followed by and oppressive existence as East Pakistan from 1947 to 1971. The life of our people has often been shaped by tragedy. Floods have devastated our land and tidal waves from the sea have swept away thousands of lives. Poverty has been an ever-present spectre. As a result, nearly seventy percent of the population suffer from various degrees of malnutrition. Rapid population growth has added to this problem. Although the growth rate has slowed down to some extent, the population has almost doubled since independence. On the other hand, turbulent politics and instability, and the rise of terrorism and crime are adversely affecting society.

Despite these negative aspects, the last twenty five years will remain memorable for certain events. The 21st of February 1952 immediately comes to mind. Only recently, our language day has been declared the International Mother Tongue day by UNESCO. 16 December 1971 is another day our nation will cherish forever - the day when we became citizens of a free state following our victory over the occupation forces for Pakistan. In addition, in the field of literature, art and culture we have produced great poets, novelists, and artists. For instance, Bangladesh is proud of the great poet Kazi Nazrul Islam who raised his fiery voice against injustice and oppression.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- The achievement/realization/execution in the field of literature, art and culture is remarkable.
- Bangladesh takes proud/pride/honour in the great poet Kazi Nazrul Islam.
- The cause of malnutrition in Bangladesh is poverty/negligence/indifference of the government.
- Bangladesh was under Pakistani rule for 30/24/70 years.
- Thousands of lives have been carried away by tidal bores/storm/flood.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

- Our political, social conditions have positive influences on our society.
- Tragedy plays a major role in the lives of Bangladeshi people,
- Ignorance is the main reason of malnutrition of the vast majority of our population.
- Our huge population helps to remove poverty.
- Our Victory Day has got the recognition of UNESCO.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add appropriate prepositions if necessary. 1x5=5

- Thousands of lives (sweep) _____ by tidal waves,
- The (suffer) _____ people from malnutrition is a great problem.
- Population grows very (rapid) _____ our country.
- There often occurs (devastate) _____ floods in our country.
- Recently UNESCO (declare) _____ our language day as the International Mother Language Day.

4. Make a list of five points about the significant things that took place in the 20th century. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

Sports are a popular form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are organized from time to time. Most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sports events in exchange for the right to advertise their products during those events. These events are telecast worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them live. As a result, the sponsor's products receive maximum media coverage thus giving companies international recognition. This is only the commercial aspect of international sport but there are other aspects too. The sports venue becomes a meeting place of people from different countries. When people of different nations get together on the occasion of an international sporting event, they come closer to each other, sharing views, opinions and friendship. This opportunity creates a sense of brotherhood and a spirit of mutual co-operation among them. Moreover, getting

acquainted with different cultures helps to break down prejudice and broaden outlook. If globalisation has anything to do with the development of international relationship, then sports can certainly contribute in a big way to this.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5

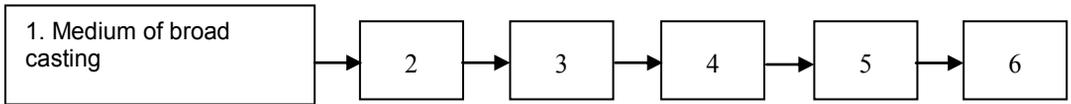
- (a) What do you understand by media coverage?
- (b) How are the events telecast?
- (c) Who sponsor global sports and why?
- (d) Do sports play any role for international relationship?
- (e) How are sports related to globalisation in the passage?

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable words. 1x5=5

People all over the world watch these events (a) _____ by satellite. As a result, the (b) _____ of the sponsors (c) _____ maximum media coverage and thus the companies become (d) _____-recognized. Like globalization international sporting events also (e) _____ universal brotherhood.

7. Summarise in five sentences how sports develop international relationship. 5

8. Make a short note in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing how multinational companies and business firms are benefited by using international sporting events. (No. 1 has been done for you). 1x5=5



Part - B Vocabulary

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

safe	cover	know	develop	precaution	time	be
recur	belief	possible	loss	direct	compulsory	reduce

Bangladesh (a) _____ in the active earthquake zone. It is (b) _____ to all Bangladeshis. Experts are alarmed by the (c) _____ of quakes during recent years. But they give no (d) _____ answer to the question of (e) _____ about the buildings of Dhaka city. As there is every (f) _____ of earthquakes in Bangladesh, experts call for taking adequate (g) _____ measures to (h) _____ loses. RAJUK (i) _____ that an earthquake resistant building code should be (j) _____.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

If we (a) _____ forests and cut (b) _____-trees, the effects might eventually (c) _____ us all. If forests (d) _____ into deserts, what will (e) _____ carbon dioxide? Then the weather pattern (f) _____ change and the world will become (g) _____. This is (h) _____ the greenhouse effect. As a result of this effect the polar ice caps will (i) _____ and this will cause the flood of (j) _____ areas of the globe.

Part C - Guided writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Water	feel	most of	our crops.
(ii) But it	helps	Water	bumper crops.

(iii) Moderate rainfall	do not get	essential for	water for irrigation.
(iv) Excessive rainfall	can be	the dire need of	in a proper way.
(v) Our farmers	is	Produce	and a curse.
(vi) They	destroys	both a blessing	our agriculture.

12. Re-write the jumbled sentences in the proper order to make a compact and continuous paragraph. 1x14=14

- (i) Alexander, the King of Macedon, crossed the Khyber Pass and reached India.
- (ii) Then he came to the plain of the Punjab.
- (iii) Alexander was pleased with Purus for his bold reply.
- (iv) There ruled a king call Purus.
- (v) But unfortunately he was defeated in a battle.
- (vi) "Like a king" was the reply of Purus.
- (vii) He was brought before Alexander.
- (viii) He wanted to attack the land of Purus.
- (ix) He showed his boldness before Alexander.
- (x) He also made him King of another Province in the Punjab.
- (xi) Then he was taken prisoner.
- (xii) Purus came forward with his men arid arms to defend his land from the attack of Alexander.
- (xiii) He allowed him to rule his country as before.
- (xiv) Alexander asked him how he would like to be treated.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (i) Where is Bangladesh located? (ii) When did she become independent? (iii) What is the language of the people? (iv) How many religions are there in Bangladesh? (v) What sort of climate does she have? (vi) What is the chief occupation of the people?

**BARISHAL BOARD-2006
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:

British eating habits are very different now from thirty years ago. No longer are tastes confined to roast beef, mint sauce and Yorkshire pudding (which in fact is not a pudding at all). People travel more and are learning to enjoy food from many different countries. In most towns, there are Italian, Chinese and Indian restaurants but in big cities you can also eat Japanese, Thai, Korean and Malaysian food. These restaurants are often cheaper than European restaurants and many people find the food more interesting. Indeed, supermarkets now offer a wide range of multi-cultural, ready-to-cook foods to try at home.

Take-away food is also very popular in Britain. Many people think that the idea of take-away meals comes from the USA, but In fact it comes from Britain. The original British take-away meal was fish and chips and there are still fish'n chip shops in places, as well as joints that sell fast food like pizzas and hamburgers. In Britain most

people use knives and forks for eating. In some countries, for example, China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan, people use chopsticks. In many other countries as in the Indian sub-continent, people use their fingers.

1. Choose the right word or expression to complete each sentence. 1 x5=5

- (a) British tastes are no longer related/limited/attached to roast beef, mint sauce and Yorkshire pudding.
- (b) In Britain there are some non-British restaurants that sell native / indigenous / foreign dishes.
- (c) British food habits are now dissimilar/alien/ natural to the food habits which they had thirty years ago.
- (d) The people of Britain are very eager for/fond of/use to eating take-away food.
- (e) The foreign restaurants in England are less expensive/less popular/less frequented than the European restaurants.

2. True/False? If false give the correct information. 1x5=5

- (a) The British people are maintaining the same eating habits as they had thirty years ago.
- (b) People learn to enjoy food from different countries, because they stay there for a long time.
- (c) Many people find food more interesting in non-European restaurants.
- (d) The idea of take-away food comes from England.
- (e) Pizzas and hamburgers are take-away food.

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words. Add any proposition, if necessary. 1x5=5

- (a) The British food habits now (differing) ——— from the food habits that they had in the past.
- (b) Take-away food has a great (popular) ——— in Britain.
- (c) (Travel) ——— more and more, people learn to enjoy food from different countries.
- (d) The idea of take-away food (come) ——— America is wrong.
- (e) Fingers are (use) ——— the people of the Indian subcontinent for eating food.

4. Make a list of five items of food that British people are in the habit of taking. 5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8 :

The village Somal, nestling away in the forest tracts of Mempi, had a population of less than three hundred. It was a remote village cut off from the rest of the world (the nearest bus stop was ten miles away); nevertheless the people of the village lived in a kind of perpetual enchantment. The enchanter was Nambi, the storyteller. He was a man of about sixty or seventy who could say! If any one asked Nambi what his age was, he referred to an ancient famine or an invasion or the building of a bridge and indicated how high he had stood from the ground at the time.

He was illiterate in the sense that the written word was a mystery to him; but he could make up a story, in his head, at the rate of one a month; each story took nearly ten days to narrate. His home was the little temple at the very edge of the village. He spent most of the day in the shade of the banyan tree that spread out its branches in front of the temple. On the nights he had a story to tell; he lit a small lamp and placed it in a niche in the trunk of the banyan tree. Villagers as they returned home in the evening, saw this, went home and said to their wives, "Now, now, hurry up with the

dinner, the story teller is calling us." As the moon crept up behind the hillock, men, women, and children gathered under the banyan tree.

5. Write short answers to the following questions.

1x5=5

- (a) How many people lived in the village Somal?
- (b) How far was the bus-stop from the village?
- (c) How old was the enchanter?
- (d) In what sense was the enchanter illiterate?
- (e) Where did he pass most of his days?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1x5=5

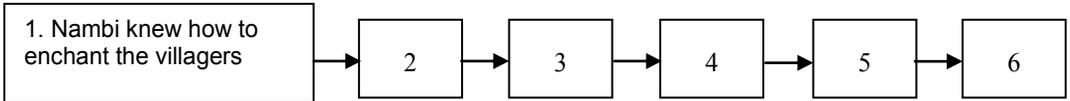
The village Somal had a very (a) _____ population. But its inhabitants were perpetually (b) _____ by a man, called Nambi. He provided recreation to them by (c) _____ stories. It (d) _____ him nearly ten days to narrate a story. On certain nights the villagers would (e) _____ under the Banyan tree to listen to his stories.

7. Summarise what you know about Nambi in five sentences.

5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing Nambi¹'s ability to enchant his fellow villagers. (No. 1 has been done for you).

5



Part- B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make grammatical changes if necessary).

There are more words in the box than you need.

1x10=10

mentally	educated	genius	help	development	useful	assist
sympathetic	wise	improve	provides	self-reliant	called	equip

Proper education (a) _____ a learner with opportunities to (b) _____ all his talents. Its aim is to (c) _____ him physically and (d) _____ so that he can be (e) _____ to himself and to the society. An educated man is (f) _____, but he also (g) _____ others in attaining self-reliance. He is supposed to be well-mannered, kind and (h) _____. So a man who has acquired knowledge and skill only for his material development cannot be (i) _____ a truly (j) _____ man.

10. Fill in each of the gaps with an appropriate word.

1x10=10

From the moment we are born we cannot (a) _____ alone. We are always in (b) _____ of assistance of (c) _____ others around us. We need clothes, which others (d) _____; houses, which others (e) _____ and food, which others (f) _____. We have to earn our livelihood by (g) _____ for others, while they get their livelihood by working for us. As children, we need our parents to be our comforters, and to take (h) _____ of us in body and (i) _____. As we grow up we need the care of others; we cannot exist a day (j) _____ our fellowmen.

Part C - Guided writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.

2x6=12

A	B	C	D
---	---	---	---

(a) Environment pollution	must be taken	in various ways	by smoke of factories and vehicles.
(b) In our cities air	has become	to control	is polluted by garbage.
(c) Even the ground we	is constantly	one of the greatest problems	alarming pollution.
(d) Water	walk on	in the face of	in our country.
(e) But we	is also polluted	being polluted	in his modern age.
(f) Measures	should not remain idle	both in urban and rural areas	such an alarming problem.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 1x14=14

- (a) What do you understand by satellite TV channels? (b) Do you think them to be beneficial? (c) Do you think that some channels cause cultural decay and moral degeneration? (d) How can our national culture be fostered and enriched? (e) Can you make any suggestions regarding the positive use of the satellite TV channels?

**SYLHET BOARD-2006
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER
PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION**

Read the passage below and answer Questions 1-4:

Humans, animals and plants are all important elements of the natural environment. But humans are cruelly destroying plants and animals and thereby creating a danger for us all. The destruction of forests and other habitats is causing the extinction of various plants and animals every day. These losses are particularly severe in the areas

of tropical forest which cover only 7% of the surface of the globe, but which provide the living space for between 50% and 80% of all our wildlife. Many wild animals and birds such as pandas, bears, tigers, alligators, whales, wolves, eagles, falcons, kites and buzzards are faced with the threat of extinction today. Their decline has been accelerated by the destruction of their feeding and nesting places, by the collection of eggs, and above all by the widespread use of chemicals and pesticides which enter their food chains leading to sterility and mass deaths. Hunting of birds and animals is another cause of their extinction. Men kill birds for food and feathers, hunt big cats to make fur coats and slaughter alligators and other reptiles for shoes and bags. In addition, whale-hunting has also drastically reduced the number of blue whales in the Atlantic Ocean. We know that all species are important for maintaining ecological balance. If one is lost, the whole natural environment changes. In order to protect the environment from being spoilt, we should therefore protect our wildlife. The good news is that many countries are now taking action to protect their endangered wildlife. George Haycock, author of several books on wildlife, writes: "Mankind must develop a concern for wild creatures and a determination that these wild species will not perish". We should save the earth's wild creatures to save ourselves. To be kind to animals is to be kind to mankind.

1. Choose the right words to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- (a) People are endangering their lives by protecting/destroying/saving plants and animals,
- (b) Most of the wild animals of the world live in the tropical/sub-tropical/coastal forests.
- (c) Hunting is one of the causes of the decrease/increase/extinction of birds and animals.
- (d) The sterility of animals is caused by collecting their eggs/using chemicals/destroying their feeding places.
- (e) Blue whales are found in polar regions/sub-tropics/the Atlantic Ocean.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

- (a) Destruction of plants and animals has no adverse impact on human beings.
- (b) Wildlife is free from danger.
- (c) Many wild animals and birds are faced with the threat of extinction.
- (d) Wild animals should be saved for the safety of human beings.
- (e) Not all species are important for maintaining ecological balance.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

- (a) (Destroy) _____ forests and animals is creating a danger for mankind.
- (b) Many wild animals and birds have been (endanger) _____ by the threat of extinction.
- (c) Blue whales are (diminish) _____ from the ocean.
- (d) The loss of any species (change) _____ the whole natural environment.
- (e) The government should ban (hunt) _____ wild animals.

4. Make a list of five actions that are exactly responsible for the decrease of birds and animals in the world. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8 :

As his reputation as a scientist soared higher and higher fate followed with less rewarding things. Stephen gradually started losing control over the muscles of his

body as he gradually became a victim of Gehrig's disease. Since the age of thirty he is confined to the wheelchair with no power to control his body except for some limited movement of his head and hands only. He can speak only through a computer with a voice synthesizer that converts his messages into sounds. But such a tremendous physical handicap has not managed to dishearten or slow him down. Stephen is still a relentless worker, using his computer to carry out research work as well as deliver lectures. He lives with his wife and three daughters and is provided with twenty four hour nursing facilities by an American organisation for his physical well being.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. **1x5=5**

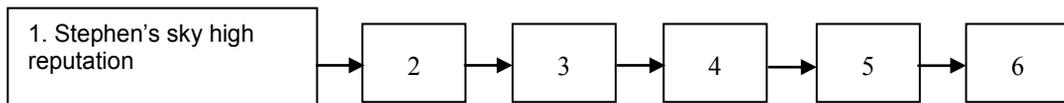
- (a) How is fate to Stephen Hawking?
- (b) Why has Stephen been confined to a wheel chair?
- (c) How does he carry out his work?
- (d) Who does he live with?
- (e) What is the result of physical handicap on Stephen Hawking?

6. Fill in each gap with a suitable word. **1x5=5**

Stephen Hawking is a great scientist of modern times. He has (a) _____ much reputation. But it is a matter of great shock that at the age of thirty, he was (b) _____ with Gehrig's disease. Then he gradually (c) _____ control over the muscles of his body. But his physical handicap could not (d) _____ him at all. Stephen still (e) _____ his research work by using a computer,

7. Summarise the passage in about five sentences. **1x5=5**

8. Based on your reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow-chart showing the remarkable happenings of Stephen's life. (No. 1 has been done for you). **1x5=5**



Part - B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in each of the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. **1x10 = 10**

drink	eat	available	nutrition	satisfy	happen	need
heart	balanced	knowledge	preserve	mind		

While (a) _____ food we should bear in (b) _____ that we don't eat just to (c) _____ hunger or to fill the belly. We eat to (d) _____ our health. For good health a man (e) _____ good food. Sometimes it so (f) _____ that people who live even in the midst of plenty do not eat the food they need for good health. Because they have no (g) _____ of science and health and (h) _____. They do not know how to select a (i) _____ diet from the many foods that are (j) _____ to them.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap. **1x10=10**

Air and water are two of the important (a) _____ of the environment. These elements are often (b) _____ in various ways. Air is polluted by (c) _____ and water is polluted by different kinds of (d) _____ and filth. If we want to live a (e) _____ life, we should (f) _____ the pollution of the environment. Total

prevention may be (g) _____, but we can certainly (h) _____ pollution by raising (i) _____ among the people. All should come (j) _____ in this regard.

Part-C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the substitution table to make six sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. **2x6=12**

A	B	C	D
(i) All of you	raised	the greatest man	and fearful.
(ii) He	have heard	to conquer	to a high position.
(iii) His good work and courage	remained	the name of	in the country.
(iv) His mission	became	Him	Napoleon.
(v) He	was	the French army	the neighbouring countries.
(vi) France under him	entered	very powerful	as an ordinary soldier.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. **1x14=14**

- (i) Ayesha Begum and her husband had nothing to support themselves.
- (ii) Her husband was a landless farmer,
- (iii) He used to work on other people's land.
- (iv) Finally, Ayesha Begum began to beg from door to door.
- (v) They started to work with their father in their village,
- (vi) Their sons grew up.
- (vii) In the town they began to earn well,
- (viii) At first they used to send money to their parents.
- (ix) But after getting married they could not send money to them.
- (x) Ayesha Begum had three sons and two daughters.
- (xi) So they had to pass their days through much hardship.
- (xii) They became very weak and feeble for want of food.
- (xiii) She did so to manage food for herself and her husband.
- (xiv) One day they came to the town to earn more money.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. **14**

- (i) What was your childhood like?
- (ii) Where did you spend your childhood and how?
- (iii) Who loved you dearly in your childhood?
- (iv) How did your playmates behave with you?
- (v) When and where did you start your early education?
- (vi) What do you feel when you remember the memories of your childhood?

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION**Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4**

One very conspicuous change in our society is the presence of working women outside the home. Of course, it has to be acknowledged that women have always worked within the household but this commonly is not counted as 'work'. It is unfortunate that women's roles in agricultural societies (as in our villages, particularly during harvest time) have not been recognised either.

Whether it is due to economic necessity or the urge to establish an individual identity or both, nowadays many women are entering the outside workforce. They are joining a wide range of professions. Moreover, it is not only educated women who are opting to work but women with little or no education have come out of their cocoons to earn and become self-reliant. This does not mean that life is any easier for women now. In many ways it is more difficult, since women must still fulfill their traditional roles of wife, mother and Home maker. At work, as they compete with men, they have to prove their worth twice over in order to survive.

1. Choose the right word /expression to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- The position of women in Bangladesh is upgrading/declining/deteriorating.
- Women are now working in a visible/variety of/various professions.
- The presence of working women outside the home is on the alert/increase/ decrease.
- Women have to compete with men to prove their superiority/humility/ability.
- Women, in general, were supposed to do outdoor/household/official activities.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

- Only women having education are opting to work outside the home.
- Women are no longer cocooned from the outside world.
- Women are practically capable of doing any sort of work.
- Women should continue their traditional roles in the family.
- Women have to assert themselves for equal rights.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words given in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1x5=5

- The traditional (believe) — common people regarding women's working ability is obviously wrong.
- Women are entering the workforce for the (attain) — their economic solvency.
- Most of the women in our society have no self (confident) — themselves.
- Women have to excel themselves by (compete) — men.
- Women's (depend) — men sounds foolish in the present context of the world.

4. Make a list of five activities generally done by women in the household. 1x5=5**Read the passage below and answer questions 5— 8:**

Education is one of the basic needs of a human being and is essential for any kind of development. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's inaccessibility to education. Many illiterate people do not have any knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. If they were educated, they could live a healthy and planned life. Education teaches us how to earn well and how to spend well. It enables us to make the right choices in life and to perform our duties properly. It enhances our ability to raise crops, store food, protect the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. It is only education which

can help us to adopt a rational attitude. It provides us with an enlightened awareness about things and this awareness is the prerequisite for social development.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. **1x5=5**

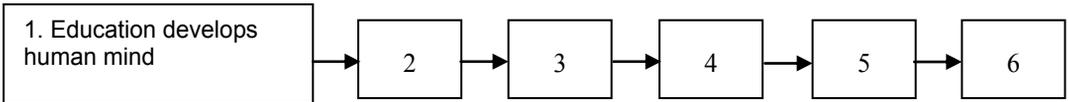
- (a) What is the cause of mass illiteracy in Bangladesh?
- (b) What are not the illiterate people aware of?
- (c) What does education aim at?
- (d) How is poverty an effect of illiteracy?
- (e) How can education ensure a better life for all?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. **1x5=5**

Education is (a) — as one of the basic needs of a human being. Without (b) — education man cannot exactly decide what he has to do for a better life (c) — from the curse of poverty, malnutrition and diseases. In fact, education (d) — darkness and creates (e) — in him with regard to his personal needs and duties to the society as well.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. **1x5=5**

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the function of education. No. 1 has been done for you. **1x5= 5**



Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. **1x10=10**

source	manpower	explore	provide	concern	employment	independence
recreation	necessary	different	across	dense	solution	unemployment

Bangladesh is a (a) — populated country, but a large number of her people are (b) —. It is not possible for her to ensure (c) — to the teeming millions. Self-employment is a possible (d) — to this problem. It means that people themselves should (e) — avenues for self-employment. Facilities for training in (f) — trades and vocations are available (g) — the country. The youths, in particular, can train themselves in any of these trades and turn into a useful (h) —. The Govt. also (i) — easy loans and counselling with a view to helping them start an (j) — earning activity.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. **1x10=10**

Modern life (a) — much on transport. We can very well (b) — how important transport is when it is (c) — by natural calamities or during socio-political crises. In fact, transport has made it (d) — for us to reach places previously (e) —. It has (f) — helped the flourish of trade and commerce and to (g) — new knowledge and ideas. (h) —, transport has (i) — friendship and understanding among the nations and people (j) — the globe.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. **2x6=12**

	A	B	C	D
(i)	World's climate	might cause	one of the major causes	day by day

(ii) Destruction of forests	are increasing	a significant change	of global warming
(iii) World temperatures	is under going	the likely causes	in recent years
(iv) Greenhouse effect	is also	to a great extent	in the days ahead
(v) Global warming	is	greater natural disaster	around the earth
(vi) Such an imbalance	is	caused by increased amount of carbon dioxide	of this natural disaster

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

What is load-shedding? When and why does it occur? How does it affect the students? What is its effect on the industrial sector? How can we minimize load shedding? What should the govt. do to stop load -shedding?

**COMILLA BOARD-2005
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:

'Communicative competence' refers to the ability to use language appropriately in different circumstances. There are two ways of developing communicative competence in a language. The first is acquisition which is similar to the way people develop ability in their mother tongue. It is a natural, subconscious process in which users are not usually aware of acquiring a language. They are aware only of the fact that they are using the language to communicate. In non-technical terms, acquisition is 'picking up' a language spontaneously. It may also be called 'implicit' learning. On the other hand, the second way of developing communicative competence in a language is learning that language. It refers to conscious knowledge of a language, knowing the rules of language use, being aware of using them, and being able to talk about them. In non-technical terms, learning is to know consciously about a language. It may be described as 'explicit' learning. Language specialists believe that acquiring a language is more successful and longer lasting than learning. Therefore, teachers these days encourage learners of a second language to practise and experience the language in different situations where they are involved in communicating with others.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5 = 5

- (a) Communicative competence can be gained/earned/developed in two ways.
- (b) People acquire a mother tongue consciously/unconsciously/subconsciously.
- (c) Acquisition signifies implicit/explicit/exact learning.
- (d) Knowing a language by rules lasts longer/shorter/more momentarily than acquiring a language.
- (e) Teachers suggest that learners should learn language by practising and communicating with others/writing letters/ watching TV.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct answer. 1x5 = 5

- (a) People develop competence in their mother tongue through a deliberated process.
- (b) We are acquiring English.
- (c) Communication through learning language by rules is a long process.
- (d) People learn a second language subconsciously.
- (e) Learning a language is more effective than acquiring it.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1x5 = 5

- (a) To be (competence) — a language one has to use it in different situations.
- (b) There is an element of (spontaneous) — the acquisition of a language.
- (c) Acquiring a language (believe) — to be more lasting than learning it.
- (d) By being (consciously) — a language one can develop his 'explicit learning.
- (e) Communicative competence can be (develop) — in two ways.

4. Write five points about the ways of developing communicative competence in a language. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

Working opportunities for women are very few in rural areas of Bangladesh. They usually spend their time doing their household chores. The ILO recently started a project titled 'Technologies for Rural Employment with Special Reference to Women and Sustainable Development'. The aim of this project is to impart training to rural women in various activities and make them self-reliant.

Sakhina Begum is a beneficiary of this project. She attended a training course on food processing at the Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute (BART) at Gazipur. Sakhina has two school-going children. Her husband is a rickshaw-puller who does not earn enough to support the family and pay for the children's education. From the BARI training course, Sakhina learnt how to make jam, jelly, pickles, popcorn and many other food items. Along with her fellow project beneficiaries, she is now producing these items and selling them in the local market. With the proceeds, she is now able to add to her family income. If they continue doing their work, Sakhina and other women working with her will surely see happier days with the new employment opportunities created by the ILO project.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5 = 5

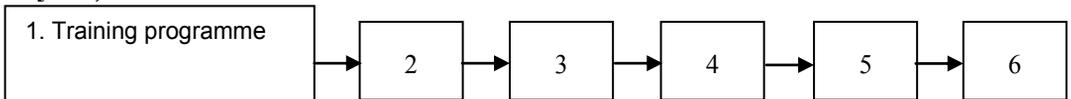
- (a) What does ILO mean?
- (b) What is the aim of the ILO project?
- (c) What training did Sakhina Begum receive from BARI?
- (d) Why can't Sakhina's husband pay for the children's education?
- (e) How do village women usually pass their time?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5 = 5

The condition of the poor village women is very (a) _____. They do not find any (b) _____ for work in the rural areas. The ILO has recently started a project with a view to (c) _____ their condition. It (d) _____ training to rural women. Sakhina Begum has received training under this project. She has been able to (e) _____ her financial condition.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes in flow chart showing Sakhina's income generating activities. (No. 1 has been done for you.) 1x5 = 5



PART-B: Vocabulary (Marks-20)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

constraints	unusually	huge	education	need	standard	facilities
increase	available	affect	troubled	requisite	progress	academic

Bangladesh has a (a) _____ population. Our educational institutions are also few. We have far too many students to (b) _____ compared to the number of institutions (c) _____. Bangladesh (d) _____ more schools, colleges and universities to provide for the (e) _____ number of students. But owing to financial and resource (f) _____, the government cannot fund the (g) _____ number of educational institutions. At present every educational institution is overcrowded and class size is (h) _____ large. As (i) _____ in these institutions are poor, the students do not get a (j) _____ education.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1 x 10 = 10

Riaz is fed (a) _____ with his next door (b) _____. His bed room is very (c) _____ to theirs. Every time he sits down to (d) _____ in the evening (e) _____ comes the blaring sound of the television (f) _____ the house next door. It (g) _____ that the

TV is kept (h) _____ the whole evening. In winter he can bear it by (i) _____ his window closed (j) _____ in summer it gets too hot and stuffy if the window is kept closed.

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full. 6 x 2 = 12

A	B	C	D
(i) Water	feel	most of	our crops
(ii) But it	helps	Water	bumper crops
(iii) Moderate rainfall	do not get	very essential for	water for irrigation
(iv) Excessive rainfall	can be	the dire need of	in a proper way
(v) Our farmers	is	Produce	and a curse
(vi) They	destroys	both a blessing	our agriculture

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1 x 14 = 14

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) Where is Bangladesh situated? (b) When did she get her independence? (c) How is the climate of the country? (d) What is the main occupation of the people here? (e) What is the main attraction of this country? (f) How do you feel about Bangladesh?

**RAJSHAHI BOARD-2005
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:

Education is one of the basic needs of a human being and is essential for any kind of development. The poor socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's inaccessibility to education. Many illiterate people do not have any knowledge of health, sanitation and population control. If they were

educated, they could live a healthy and planned life. Education teaches us how to earn well and how to spend well. It enables us to make the right choices in life and to perform our duties properly. It enhances our ability to raise crops, store food, protect the environment and carry out our social responsibilities. It is only education which can help us to adopt a rational attitude. It provides us with an enlightened awareness about things and this awareness is the prerequisite for social development.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1X5=5

- (a) There is no doubt that education is one of the basic needs of wild beasts/insects/human beings.
- (b) Knowledge of health, sanitation and population control is absent among the highly educated people/illiterate people/old people.
- (c) Education teaches us how to fight well/cheat well/earn well and spend well.
- (d) It enables us to make the wrong choices/right choices/doubtful choices in life.
- (e) Only education can help us to adopt an irrational/rational attitude/illogical attitude.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1X5=5

- (a) The rich socio-economic condition of Bangladesh can be largely attributed to most people's accessibility to education.
- (b) Many uneducated people have the knowledge of health, sanitation and population control.
- (c) Education enables us to earn well and spend well.
- (d) Education disables us to make the right choices in life and to perform our duties properly.
- (e) Only education can help us to adopt an irrational attitude.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1X5=5

- (a) We can attribute the socio-economic (develop) — of the country to education.
- (b) Many illiterate people — (not aware) of the rules of health.
- (c) Education helps the — (protect) of environment.
- (d) We own the — (enhance) of our abilities to education.
- (e) A rural woman usually — (not have) any knowledge of sanitation.

4. Make a list of five merits of education. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5—8

Water, a vital element of the environment, is also polluted in different ways. Man pollutes water by throwing waste into it. Farmers use chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. When rain and floods wash away some of these chemicals, they get mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Mills and factories also throw their poisonous chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals and thus pollute the water. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human waste into them. Insanitary latrines and unsafe drains standing on river and canal banks are also responsible for further pollution.

5. Write short answers to the questions below. 1x5= 5

- (a) What is a vital element of the environment?
- (b) How does a farmer pollute water?
- (c) How do mills and factories pollute water?
- (d) How do water vehicles contribute to water pollution?

(e) Do you think insanitary latrines and unsafe drains are responsible for water pollution?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1x5= 5

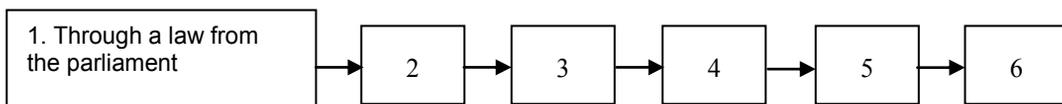
- (a) Water is polluted in _____ ways.
- (b) Man is a vital _____ of environment.
- (c) Farmers use chemical and _____ in their fields.
- (d) Mills and factories _____ their waste products into rivers.
- (e) Water vehicles are also responsible _____ water pollution.

7. Summarise water pollution in five sentences.

1x5= 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how water pollution can be prevented. (No. 1 has been done for you.)

1x5= 5



Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10= 10

waste	rubbish	incinerators	environment	refabricated
manage	utilize	of	some	non-burnable

We cannot altogether get rid of our (a) _____ but a proper management of it can certainly reduce its quantity. If we think of burning, burying, recycling and thus (b) _____ our waste, we can to a large (c) _____ save our (d) _____. Our garbage consists (e) _____ various kinds of things. Some are burnable, (f) _____ are (g) _____. In some countries waste is destroyed by (h) _____. The non-burnable waste is melted and (i) _____. Some rubbish is not (j) _____ at all.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

1x10= 10

Newspapers in Bangladesh have constantly (a) _____ our attention to the (b) _____ safety measures provided by (c) _____ garments factories. They (d) _____ adequate space, (e) _____ staircases and (f) _____ exits. (g) _____ addition, most of the garments (h) _____ do not have any training (i) _____ fire safety. At least 104 garments employees were (j) _____ in fire related Incidents.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.

2X6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Mr. Robertson	doesn't take	A	who talk much
(ii) He	in his fifties	a beard	but curly
(iii) His hair	it makes him	People	loves to eat
(iv) He is	is	Straight	important
(v) He	doesn't have	Look	but he has a moustache
(vi) He says	is not	And	lawyer

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in one paragraph to make a story. 14

- (i) Bashir milked the cow and drank the milk.
- (ii) Ali was the younger brother and Bashir was the elder.
- (iii) Bashir grew fatter and Ali became thinner day by day.
- (iv) There lived two brothers named Ali and Bashir.
- (v) They inherited a cow that Ali grazed everyday.
- (vi) One day their father died.
- (vii) Bashir drank the juice alone.
- (viii) Ali watered the palm tree.
- (ix) Bashir agreed to share the juice with Ali.
- (x) Bashir had to share the cow's milk with Ali.
- (xi) The clever man whispered something into Ali's ears.
- (xii) Ali started beating the cow just when Bashir was about to milk it.
- (xiii) Bashir requested Ali not to cut the palm tree.
- (xiv) A clever man noticed everything.

13. Write a paragraph of around 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) What do you think about the necessity of education? (b) Can education really remove the darkness of ignorance? (c) How does education promote understanding among people? (d) How can education contribute towards change for the better?

**JESSORE BOARD-2005
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:

For the Germans leisure has become a major pursuit. Formerly, Germans used to work ten hours a day and six days a week and had very little time to relax. But in modern times working hours in Germany have become shorter stretching over five days. People therefore have more time to spare now. They are so interested in spending their free time effectively that there is even a German Leisure Association that conducts research on leisure activities. The Germans love to travel and almost half of all adults in Germany have made a trip outside the country just for pleasure and relaxation. There are also many sports centres where young people go for physical exercise. Going to dance clubs or for long drives are other popular pastimes. Hiking, walking or visiting family and friends are also some of the more common leisure activities there.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5 = 5

- (a) Nowadays the Germans have to work six days/five days/seven days a week.
- (b) As the working hours have become shorter people in Germany have no time/more time/a lot of time to spare now.
- (c) Traveling/Riding/Fishing as a leisure activity is very popular with the German adults.
- (d) The Germans are not interested/very interested/hardly interested in spending their free time effectively.

(e) The young people in Germany go to sports centres for research on leisure activities/physical exercise/merrymaking.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct answer. 1x5 = 5

(a) Formerly, Germans used to work five days a week.

(b) Nearly 50% of all adults in Germany have made a trip outside the country for pleasure and relaxation.

(c) The existence of German Leisure Association shows the great interest of Germans in spending their free time effectively.

(d) Sports centres are very rare in Germany.

(e) Some of the common leisure activities in Germany are hunting, skate boarding and boating.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary. 1x5 = 5

(a) Nowadays working days have been (bring) _____ down to five.

(b) Germans are deeply interested in (spend) _____ their leisure effectively.

(c) Half of German adults travel abroad for (relax) _____

(d) German Leisure Association is formed with a view to (conduct) _____ research on leisure activities.

(e) One of the common leisure activities in Germany is (visit) _____ family and friends.

4. Make a list of five leisure pursuits in Germany. 1x5 = 5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

Water, another vital element of the environment, is also polluted in different ways. Man pollutes water by throwing waste into it. Farmers use chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. When rain and floods wash away some of these chemicals, they get mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Mills and factories also throw their poisonous chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals and thus pollute the water. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human waste into them. Insanitary latrines and unsafe drains standing on river and canal banks are also responsible for further pollution. Thus water is contaminated by various kinds of waste and filth.

5. Write short answers to the following questions about water pollution. 1x5 = 5

(a) How is water polluted by the farmers?

(b) How do water vehicles contaminate water?

(c) How is the water of the rivers and canals polluted by mills?

(d) What kinds of latrines and drains are responsible for water pollution?

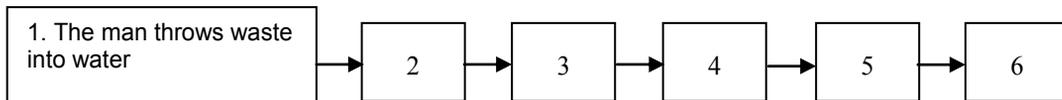
(e) How is human waste dumped into the river?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5 = 5

Water is one of the most important elements of our environment. Unfortunately we seldom realize this and often (a) _____ it by throwing various kinds of waste and (b) _____ into it. Rain water (c) _____ away fertilizers and insecticides into the river water, which is also contaminated by the (d) _____ from mills and factories. Insanitary latrines and unsafe drains are also responsible for water (e) _____.

7. Summarise the main factor of water pollution in five sentences. 1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart to show how water is polluted, (No. 1 has been done for you.) 1x5 = 5



PART-B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

sense	dots	see	read	man	using
tips	although	ability	letters	way	mails

(a) _____ blind people cannot (b) _____, their (c) _____ of touch becomes far more developed than that of the most sighted people. This (d) _____ was put to use by a brilliant (e) _____ called Louis Braille. In the early nineteenth century, he invented a (f) _____ of writing which bears his name. The Braille system reproduces the (g) _____ of the alphabet by a series of (h) _____ in certain positions, which are raised on the paper. The blind person runs the (i) _____ of his fingers across the pages of the Braille book, and can work out the printed letters and numbers. In this way, he reads the book (j) _____ his sense of touch.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Your performance in the interview is very important, even (a) _____ some people regard (b) _____ as poor predictors of future (c) _____. There is a good (d) _____ of subjectivity in an interview to judge a (e) _____, but as a candidate, the subjectivity inherent in interviews can work to your (f) _____. If you manifest confidence and enthusiasm, smile a (g) _____ and generally look as though you know (h) _____ you are talking about, then you are well on the (i) _____ to a result (j) _____ you responds is probably more important than what you say.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full. 2x6 = 12

A	B	C	D
(i) E-mail has	is	a revolution	made of communication
(if) Messages can be	become greatly dependent	to another	countries like ours
(ill) It	brought about	on this speedy	telephone calls
(iv) Trade and commerce has	not reached everyone	commercially operated e-mail facilities	within seconds
(v) It has however.	started using	far cheaper than	in modem communication
(vi) But even here people have	transmitted from one country	especially in developing	for important purposes

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

- (i) Alexander, the king of Macedon, crossed the Khaiyber Pass and reached India.
- (ii) Then he came to the plain of the Punjab.
- (iii) Alexander was pleased with Porus for his bold reply.
- (iv) There ruled a king called Porus.
- (v) But unfortunately he was defeated in a battle.
- (vi) "Like a king." was the reply of Porus.
- (vii) He was brought before Alexander.
- (viii) He wanted to attack the land of Porus.
- (ix) He showed his boldness before Alexander.
- (x) He also made him king of another province in the Punjab.
- (xi) Then he was taken prisoner.
- (xii) Porus came forward with his men and arms in order to defend his land from the attack of Alexander.
- (xiii) He allowed him to rule his country as before.
- (xiv) Alexander asked him how he would like to be treated.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) Why are sports necessary? (b) What types of sports are very popular? (c) Do sports help us anyhow? (d) Do you take part in sports? (e) Do sports strengthen international brotherhood?

**CHITTAGONG BOARD-2005
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:

The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is called a decibel. According to the UN, the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels. When the vibration of sound is at a tolerable, pleasant level, it is simply called sound. But when it is sharp and harsh to the ears it becomes noise. Serious harm can be caused to people if they are regularly exposed to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. Because of the growth of urban population and the increasing use of machines in our everyday life there has been a general increase in the level of sound around us. On an average, people in the cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 30 to 90 decibels or even more. A study in Japan has found that housewives who live in the city were exposed to almost the same amount of sound that a factory worker was exposed to at his/her work place. The occupations that the study found to be the noisiest were factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching. Many developed countries are trying to control sound pollution by careful town planning and developing public awareness. In Holland schools are not allowed near airports and houses which are situated near airports are provided with special types of insulation to limit the sound heard inside the buildings.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5 = 5

- (i) According to the report of the UN, human beings are capable of enduring/absorbing/assimilating the sound not exceeding 45 decibels without any harm.

- (ii) It is called sound when the vibration of sound is not at an outrageous/intolerable/ insufferable level.
- (iii) Sound pollution is more in rural/urban/remote areas.
- (iv) Noise does not cause harm when it is loud/pleasant/harsh.
- (v) Decibel is the scale/unit/balance of measuring sound.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct answer.

1x5 = 5

- (a) Primary school teaching is free from sound pollution.
- (b) Sound pollution is not acute in rural areas.
- (c) Primary schools are free from sound pollution.
- (d) People in cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 45-90 decibels or even more.
- (e) When the vibration of sound is sharp and harsh to the ears, it becomes noise.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary.

1x5 = 5

- (i) Sound pollution is very (harm) _____ people.
- (ii) Sound pollution is (cause) _____ the sounds ranging from 45 to 90 decibels or even more.
- (iii) The occupations like factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching are found to be the (noisy) _____.
- (iv) Houses situated near airports are (provide) _____ special types of insulation.
- (v) (Develop) _____ public awareness is necessary for the control of sound pollution.

4. Make a list of five things that cause sound pollution.

1x5 = 5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5-8:

Television has become the most common and widespread source of entertainment of the present world. A wide range of programmes of varied interest is telecast on numerous channels. Almost every middle class and even working class families have a television set today. Television programmes are not only interesting; they can be highly educative too. For example, television is used for distance learning. Courses run by the Open University are shown on BTV. Several channels like the Discovery Channel and the National Geographic Channel telecast highly informative programmes. Watching TV, however, has become an addiction for many. Satellite telecasting has added new dimensions to television, but it has sometimes been branded as a cultural assault on developing nations. The East is being exposed more and more to Western music, entertainment and modes of life. As a result, younger people's tastes are gradually being influenced by them.

5. Write short answers to the following questions.

1x5 = 5

- (a) How has television become an addiction for many?
- (b) How does Satellite telecast influence our young generation?
- (c) What do you mean by cultural assault?
- (d) What part does television play in our education?
- (e) What do you think are the good effects of television?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

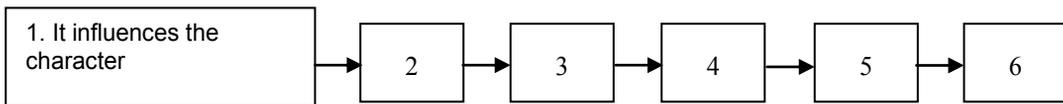
1x5 = 5

Television is a (a) _____ means of communication and recreation. After days' work, we sit before a television (b) _____ and enjoy different programmes. Television can educate the people to the current (c) _____ of the world. Some vulgar programmes destroy the (d) _____ of the young people. The students become (e) _____ to watching programmes and lose their valuable time.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1x5 = 5

8. Based on your reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing demerits of watching television. (No. 1 has been done for you.) 1x5 = 5



PART-B: Vocabulary (Marks-40)

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (Make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1 x 10 = 10

carry	provide	get	essential	attribute	hence	redefine	needs
enable	yardstick	adopt	shelter	enhance	protect	aware	perform

Education is one of the basic (a) _____ of a human being and is (b) _____ for every kind of development. It (c) _____ us to make right choices in life. It (d) _____ our ability to raise crops, store food, (e) _____ the environment and (f) _____ out our social responsibilities. It (g) _____ us with an enlightened (h) _____ about things. But education has to be (i) _____. It is not merely (j) _____ degrees from schools, colleges and universities. It is something more lasting, more humane.

1x10=10

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

The great ship "Titanic" (a) _____ for New York from Southampton on April 01, 1912. She was (b) _____ 1316 passengers and a crew of 891. At that time, however, she was the only largest ship that had been (c) _____ built. She was regarded as unsinkable for she had sixteen water-tight compartments. The tragic (d) _____ of the great ship will always be remembered for she went down on her maiden (e) _____ with a heavy loss of life. Four days after setting out while the Titanic was sailing (f) _____ the icy water of the North Atlantic, a huge ice-berg was suddenly spotted (g) _____ the lookout. After the alarm had been given, the great ship turned sharply to avoid a (h) _____. Suddenly, there was slight trembling sound from below and the captain went down to see what had (i) _____. The noise had been so faint that no one thought that the ship had been damaged below. The captain realised to his horror that the 'Titanic' was sinking rapidly, for five of the sixteen water-tight compartments had already been (j) _____.

Part-C: Guided Writing (Marks-40)

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) English has become	English in order to	language because of its	for the competitive world
(ii) People learn	an international	make them competent	linguistic benefits
(iii) English is an	learn English	for globalisation that	successful
(iv) People adopt	different policies	that makes a man	the culmination of success

(v) Those who	international language	exactly can reach	aims at having development for every nation
(vi) English is	essential	to make their	English outstanding

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14 = 14

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) What is a book fair? (b) When and where is it held? (c) How popular is it? (d) Have you ever visited a book fair? When? (e) What kind of books are usually available in a book fair? (f) What is your personal impression of a book fair?

**BARISHAL BOARD-2005
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus snake charming, puppet shows, jatra, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernised day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music is becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation.

Sports has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sports in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- In our country the forms of entertainment have been changing with the change of ages/time/seasons.
- People are, no longer, pleased with the conventional/unappealing/unpleasant forms of entertainment.
- Television is now more popular/important/unpleasant.
- The common forms of entertainment of the past have ceased to be as fantastic/enchanting/popular as they were in the past.
- Different types of entertainment in our country are now increasingly coming under the western spell/influence/control.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1x5=5

- Some of the old forms of entertainment are no longer in use.
- The newer forms of entertainment are considered better than those of the past.
- Now people prefer modern music to folk songs.
- There appear modern songs in every sphere of life.
- Football and cricket are two popular spectator games in our country at present.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any prepositions, if necessary.

5

- Many of these are no longer in (exist) _____.
- Significant changes in the (tradition) _____ forms of entertainment are now evident.
- Our taste for forms of entertainments (change) _____ day by day.
- Western instruments are now being used for the (present) _____ palligeeti.
- Band and pop music is rapidly attaining (popular) _____ the youngsters.

4. Make a list of five changes that have come about in the forms of entertainment over the years.

1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer the questions 5 — 8:

Scientists have always wondered if there is life anywhere out in the space besides us. They have joined together on a major project called the Communication with Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence (CETI) which seeks to establish contact with any other living beings in the universe. For this they are beaming out radio signals into space in the hope of attracting attention of "other worlds". It was thought that there is life on Mars. But two Viking spacecrafts that landed on Mars in 1976 did not provide much evidence of life. The pictures sent by them showed Mars as having a red sky instead of a blue one like ours and a pinkish iron-rich soil. Its gravity is about half as strong as that of Earth so that the atmosphere is also much thinner than our planet. It has deserts, high mountains, volcanoes, craters, grooves like canals as well as summer and winter seasons. But there are no trees or signs of any life forms. However a close inspection of a meteorite from Mars that fell on the Earth has revealed tiny fossils like bacteria 3.6 billion years old. This proved that some form of life existed there in the past. But who knows! Space probes have also been sent to planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. It will take years for a space probe to reach a planet and many more years to analyse all the data sent to Earth by these probes.

5. Write short answers to the following questions.

1x5=5

- (a) What do scientists do to establish contact with any other living beings out in the space?
- (b) How did scientists collect details about the planet Mars?
- (c) Which particular evidence suggests that the atmosphere of Mars is much thinner than that of the Earth?
- (d) How many seasons do the planet Mars seen to have?
- (e) Why does the author say 'who knows'?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1x5=5

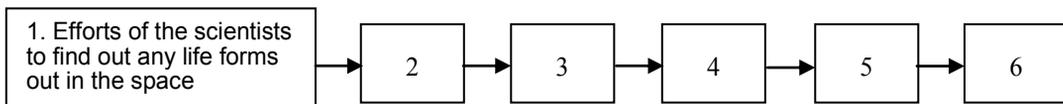
Scientists are very curious about the (a) _____ of life somewhere out in the space. They are making efforts in various ways to establish contact with other worlds in the (b) _____. A great deal of (c) _____ has come into the possession of scientists regarding the planet Mars. Mars is similar to Earth in some respects but different from Earth in the (d) _____ of its sky and soil. These details, however, show no clear (e) _____ of life on Mars.

7. Summarise the main facts about Mars in five sentences.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the efforts of the scientists to find out evidence of any life forms out in the space. (No. 1 has been done for you)

1x5=5



Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

1x10=10

educate	recreation	religion	original	question	broadcast	sent
aim	facilities	concern	look	consider	though	taken

Television, a source of much knowledge, pleasure, and information and a widely used media of mass communication, is now being (a) _____ at from a different point of view. Is the TV really doing good, especially to the youngsters of our new generation? It is an important (b) _____ both to ask and to answer indeed. Looked from an (c) _____ point of view, the TV is to be (d) _____ one of the most effective means of educating both the students and the public as a whole. Again, it has almost become the most effective and popular means of people's (e) _____. Films, dramas, songs, dances, comedy series- all these are very attractive packages of programmes. As a means of communication TV is, (f) _____ not the most important, yet the most effective and useful means of communication. Up to this point, we must say that the TV is doing good to our youngsters by educating them and by giving them recreational (g) _____. But as far as the satellite TV is (h) _____, we cannot say this for certainty. The commercial package programmes (i) _____ by satellite TVs are detrimental to our young generation, pernicious to our societies, threatening to our values and traditions and (j) _____ beliefs.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word.

1x10=10

In the polar regions, one kind of house is made of glass for growing crops in it. When the rays of the sun fall on earth, their wave-length is so small that they (a) _____ on the soil inside the house without (b) _____ the glass walls. When those rays are

reflected by the earth, their wave-length gets (c) _____ and thus they can easily heat the glass-walls. This process of artificially heating up the glass-houses is called the greenhouse effect. Though it is fundamentally the (d) _____ of a scientific process, now we (e) _____ by it to a dangerous effect being caused in the atmosphere. For various scientific reasons, nowadays the amount of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, chlorofluoro carbons are (f) _____ in the atmosphere. Consequently, when the rays of the sun, after being (g) _____ by the earth, goes up with larger wavelengths, the above mentioned gases get heated by it (h) _____ the glass-walls of the aforesaid greenhouse. The result is obvious and fatal : the temperature of the (i) _____ around the earth increases more than (j) _____,

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full. 2 x 6 = 12

A	B	C	D
(i) He came everyday	and often I	and they would both doze	go in silence up the hill
(ii) The days had become cold	and cut wood	and since the asters were now gone	and I took it easy
(iii) He would lie on the floor	with a common ecstasy through the laurel	and did small helpful favours	and wait quietly for me
(iv) Other days they ran	in front of the fire, with one arm across the pointer	let him come	and stayed to talk
(v) When he went away	the next day	over the mountains and I watched him	inside the cabin
(vi) I expected him	I remember that a new moon hung	but he did not come	he brought me back vermilion maple leaves

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

- (i) Desdemona was fascinated by his stories and especially by the story of his life.
- (ii) Othello was a brave soldier who had risen to become a general,
- (iii) He told them of deserts, caves and mountains high enough to touch the sky.
- (iv) Brabantio, a rich senator of Venice, had only one child, a daughter named Desdemona.
- (v) Her pity soon turned to love and she confessed to Othello that she loved him.
- (vi) She refused them all because she loved Othello, a noble Moor from North Africa,
- (vii) Othello told them strange stories of battles he had fought in and places he had seen.
- (viii) He had shown his bravery in many bloody battles against the Turks,
- (ix) She pitied Othello for the misfortunes and hardships of his life.
- (x) She was so beautiful that many young men of the best families wished to marry her.
- (xi) Everyone praised him and the senate trusted and honoured him.

(xii) He also told them of men who ate human flesh and of strange race of people whose heads were under their shoulder.

(xiii) Brabantio often invited Othello to his house where he and his daughter listened in wonder to Othello as he spoke about his adventures.

(xiv) Hearing it, she had to weep and she never became tired of listening to it.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions.

Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

(a) Where is Bangladesh located? (b) Since when has she been independent? (c) What is the language of the people? (d) How many religions are there in Bangladesh? (e) What sort of climate does she have? (f) What is the chief occupation of the people? (g) What are some of the common customs and traditions that people follow?

**SYLHET BOARD-2005
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:

Bangladesh is a small country but has a large population. Most people here live below the poverty line and cannot therefore afford to educate their children. Many poor children either drop out of school after just a few years or simply do not go to school at all. Despite this situation, we have far too many students to educate compared to the number of institutions available. Bangladesh needs more schools, colleges and universities to provide for the increasing number of students. But owing to financial and resource constraints, the government cannot fund the requisite number of educational institutions. At present every educational institution is over-crowded and class size is unusually large. As facilities in these institutions are poor, students do not get a standard education. Moreover, many educational institutions in Bangladesh are troubled with politics and violence. Sometimes institutions are closed down to avoid clashes between rival groups of students. Such closures badly affect academic progress.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- (a) Most of the people in Bangladesh do not have the intention/ability/ endeavour to educate their children.
- (b) Comparatively the number of the educational institutions is insufficient/ available/excess in Bangladesh.
- (c) Our budget should give more/less/average facilities for our education.
- (d) Some of our educational institutions are troubled/accomplished/glorified by terrorism.
- (e) The academic progress of our education has been stopped /interrupted / executed by many obstacles.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

- (a) Every child of Bangladesh has the opportunity to take primary education.
- (b) We have sufficient finance and resources, but we do not utilize them.
- (c) Though many students drop out of school level, every educational institution of our country is over-crowded.
- (d) Students do not get a standard education because of insufficient facilities in our educational institutions.

- (e) The practice of politics develops the standard of our educational institutions.
- 3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.** 1x5=5
- (a) Poverty is the main obstacle for most of the people of Bangladesh to be (educate) _____.
- (b) Without (remove) _____ poverty, our population cannot be educated.
- (c) Our nation cannot (progress) _____ education.
- (d) (Corrupt) _____ is prevailing in our educational institutions.
- (e) (Compare) _____ many students of Bangladesh we find that institutions are not enough.

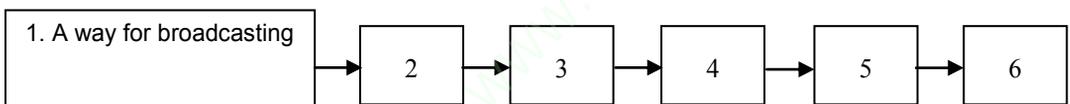
4. Make a list of five reasons why people cannot afford to educate their children. 1x5=5
Read the passage below and answer the questions 1—4:

Sports are a popular form of entertainment. Many international sporting events are organised from time to time. Most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sports events in exchange for the right to advertise their products during those events. These events are telecast worldwide by satellite and people all over the world watch them live. As a result, the sponsor's products receive maximum media coverage thus giving companies international recognition. This is only the commercial aspect of international sport but there are other aspects too. The sports venue becomes a meeting place of people from different countries. When people of different nations get together on the occasion of an international sporting event, they come closer to each other, sharing views, opinions and friendship. This opportunity creates a sense of brotherhood and a spirit of mutual co-operation among them. Moreover, getting acquainted with different cultures helps to break down prejudice and broaden outlook. If globalisation has anything to do with the development of international relationship, then sports can certainly contribute in a big way to this.

- 5. Write short answers to the following questions.** 1x5=5
- (a) Who help to organize the international sporting events?
- (b) Why do companies and business firms sponsor international sporting events?
- (c) How are the events telecast?
- (d) How do the people of different nations come close to each other?
- (e) Do sports play any role for international relationship?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5
 The world cup cricket '99 was arranged in England. This event was sponsored by (a) _____ and (b) _____. England 'became a meeting place of (c) _____ from different countries. About twelve (d) _____ participated at this event. This event is (e) _____ important in growing international relationship.

- 7. Write five points on how sports develop international relationship.** 1x5=5
8. Make a short note in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how multinational companies and business firms are benefited by using the international sports events. (No. 1 has been done for you).



Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10= 10

eager	joyous	become	remain	festive	favourite
food	want	flood	invite	gift	elders

Children are very fond of festivals. They become very (a) _____ on a day of festival. If it is their birthday, their joys become over (b) _____. They become very (c) _____ to have wishes from their beloved persons. The whole day they (d) _____ to spend times in joy. Usually a child, on its birthday, gets up early and tries to (e) _____ closed to their parents. It (f) _____ a nice day, if it is presented anything very (g) _____ to it. Children also want to have their friends (h) _____ to their house on a festival. They expect to have a party. Their joys give pleasure to their (i) _____. We should try to keep the children always in a (j) _____ mind.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10= 10

Sincerity is the best way for achieving success. One can go a long way if one does anything with sincerity. People who are sincere to their work are (a) _____ of making anything success. The great men are also sincere because they (b) _____ that sincerity is the (c) _____ to success. Those who are not (d) _____ can never (e) _____ a long way in the world. The poor people are not always sincere, because they do not know the (f) _____ of sincerity. If they knew it they would (g) _____ a good use of it. Sincerity (h) _____ not only to do work properly, but also with dutifulness, honesty, modesty and good behaviour. The people of our country are not still (i) _____ of the (j) _____ of sincerity.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full. 2X6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Mount Everest	is difficult and dangerous	who was the first	as the conquerors of the highest mountain in the world
(ii) It was named	the daring mountaineers	and have gone into the history	is the highest mountain in the world
(iii) Climbing mountains like Everest	which is in the Himalayan Mountains	because there is snow all over and	had to be abandoned
(iv) In spite of all difficulties and dangers	been led to conquer Mount Everest	are not daunted because	to survey the Himalayas in 1841
(v) Many expeditions had	Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norkay reached the top on May 10	North India between Tibet and Nepal	mountains always look exciting and challenging to them
(vi) After two months of difficult and dangerous climbing	after an Englishman George Everest	but some of them	there might be snow slides and cracks under the

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

- (i) The lion laughed and said, "O you! Are you suitable to help me?"
- (ii) The lion said, "You are small in size but worthful."
- (iii) While going outside the net, the lion said, "It is a lesson for me."
- (iv) In fact, the strong or mighty someone is also dependent to the weak one.
- (v) "Many thanks to you. You have saved my life," said the lion.
- (vi) From then the lion was kindhearted to the tiny creatures.
- (vii) The mouse was proud of saving the lion.
- (viii) The lion caught it and it began to tremble with fear.
- (ix) A lion was sleeping in a cave.
- (x) Listening this, the mouse came swiftly and found the lion in a trap.
- (xi) At that time, a mouse fell upon its body playing.
- (xii) After sometime, the lion fell into a trap and he was crying "Save me, please, save me, please."
- (xiii) The mouse cut the net into pieces and thereby he was saved.
- (xiv) The mouse said, "Let me go; sooner or later, I may help you."

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) Did you ever go on a journey by train? (b) When did you go? (c) What was the occasion? (d) Describe the journey? (e) How much did you enjoy it?

**DHAKA BOARD-2004
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:

Ismail Hossain is an affluent man now. Through hard work and devotion, he has managed to turn the wheels of fortune. He was an unemployed youth of an impoverished family from Ekdala village in Natore Sadar thana. Through new knowledge, hard work and perseverance, he has brought prosperity to his family. Ismail Hossain, son of Zohar Ali, studied up to class eight. Poverty then forced him to look for work. He worked as a labourer before he joined the training programme of the Natore Horticulture Centre (NHC) and has remained associated with it since then. The officer-in charge of NHC said that Ismail seemed to be an enthusiastic and energetic youth during the selection of villages under NHC's command area.

Ismail first received training in vegetable cultivation. Then he got a lease of land in his village and applied his new and improved knowledge to cultivating vegetables. He earned taka 25,000 as profit that year. In the same way he made a profit of taka one lakh by cultivating quality cauliflowers the next year. Later he bought some land and used it entirely to cultivate cauliflowers. He has also been raising hybrid cows for milk as well as to produce manure. Ismail's lot has changed radically. He said with a

satisfactory smile, "I am very happy to be self-sufficient now. I had nothing of my own before, but now I have so much. It has been possible through my hard labour and systematic cultivation. The credit also goes to the NHC of course", he added. The officer-in-charge of NHC said, "I feel proud of Ismail Hossain. He deserves national recognition for his outstanding success."

1. Choose the right word/expression to complete each sentence. 1x5= 5

- (a) At present, Ismail Hossain is a rich/poor/idle man.
- (b) Ismail Hossain is a self-dependent/other-dependent/proud man.
- (c) Ismail Hossain looked for work for his satisfaction/poverty/family.
- (d) Ismail got a lease of land before his training/after his training/during his training.
- (e) Ismail has been able to change his fortune for his hard labour/the Natore Horticulture Centre/his hard labour and the Natore Horticulture Centre.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

- (a) Ismail could get rid of poverty for living in village.
- (b) Ismail earned taka 1, 00.000 as profit for the first time.
- (c) Ismail has raised hy-brid cows only for milk.
- (d) Everybody said that Ismail's great success should be nationally recognized.
- (e) Ismail's family was poor.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. 1x5=5

- (a) Before he got a lease of land, he (receive) —— training.
- (b) He bought some land in order to use it for (cultivate) —— cauliflowers.
- (c) His fortune (change) —— for his hard labour.
- (d) He was (pride) —— of his success in life.
- (e) He proved that he was a (self-make) —— man.

4. Write five sentences talking about Ismail's outstanding success in life. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5—8.

His name was Jerry; he had been at the orphanage since he was four. I could picture him at four, with the same grave gray blue eyes and the same independence. No, the word that comes to me is "integrity." It is embedded on courage, but it is more than brave. It is honest, but it is more than honesty. The axe handle broke one day. Jerry said, the orphanage woodshop would repair it. I brought money to pay for the job and he refused it. "I'll pay for it," he said. "I brought the axe down careless." "But no one hits accurately every time," I told him. "The fault was in the handle." It was only then that he would take the money. He was standing back of his own carelessness. He was a free will agent and he chose to do careful work; and if he failed, he took the responsibility without subterfuge.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5

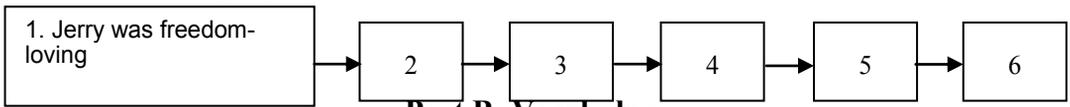
- (a) Where was Jerry living when he was four?
- (b) What is integrity embedded on?
- (c) Why did Jerry want to pay for the repair of the axe handle?
- (d) When did Jerry agree to take the money for the repair of the axe handle?
- (e) "The fault was in the handle"— who said this?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5

Arif was an (a) —— boy. He lost his parents when he was four. He had no (b) —— to live in. So, he had been at the orphanage since he was four. While living there, he developed a strong (c) —— of morality. And the only word that can suitably define his character is (d) —— . It is based on (e) —— .

7. Describe Jerry's character in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how Jerry who had been at the orphanage, could maintain his integrity. (No. 1 has been done for you). 1x5=5



Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

prestige	huge	education	indicate	invention	instituted	certificate
division	treated	material	promote	fame	contribute	research

Every year the Nobel Prize is awarded for outstanding (a) ——— to the fields of science, literature, economics and for the (b) ——— of peace. It is the world's most (c) ——— prize. If there are more than one recipient, the prize money is (d) ——— equally among the winners. The prize was (e) ——— by Sir Alfred Nobel, the father of the science of destruction. He (f) ——— dynamite. Though Nobel was born in Sweden, he was (g) ——— in Russia. For this important invention, he became (h) ——— all over the world. He earned a (i) ——— sum of money. The prize is given from the interest of the money. The winners of the Nobel Prize are (j) ——— with great respect across the globe.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Many events of (a) ——— importance took place during the last century. Significant advances were made in the (b) ——— of science and technology. Many European colonies (c) ——— independence. The movement for democracy became (d) ——— in many parts of the world. Two world wars (e) ——— out in this century. It also witnessed the misuse of atomic energy. Two cities of Japan were completely (f) ——— as a result of the dropping of atom bombs. The Vietnam War and the Gulf war killed (g) ——— of innocent people. However, the emergence of Bangladesh as an (h) ——— nation was a momentous event. After a bloody (i) ——— of nine months, Bangladesh was born. Now we hold our heads (j) ——— in the comity of nations.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2 x6=12

A	B	C	B
(i) Women in rural Bangladesh	have started	the main beneficiaries	of this project of poverty.
(ii) They	are	reaping the benefits	in various economic activities.
(iii) Recently, the ILO	aims	a project for	of this laudable project.
(iv) The project	has launched	at training rural women	employment of rural women.
(v) Very poor women	are compelled	very few opportunities	in doing household chores.
(vi) These helpless women	have	to spend their whole life	of work outside the home.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14= 14

- (i) The blacks were subjected to all sorts of indignities.
- (ii) But the oppressive rulers could not break his spirit.
- (iii) Nelson Mandela was the greatest leader of South Africa.
- (iv) Eventually, the great leader realised the goal of liberating his own people.
- (v) In fact, he was one of the greatest leaders of the world.
- (vi) All his life he struggled against apartheid.
- (vii) They were aliens in their own country.
- (viii) It was government policy of racial segregation.
- (ix) The blacks were treated cruelly.
- (x) He was thrown behind the prison bars.
- (xi) The great leader vowed to put an end to the inhuman practice.
- (xii) They were denied all basic human rights.
- (xiii) The Europeans were separated from the non-Europeans.
- (xiv) Even dogs received a much better treatment than the blacks.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

What is good health? How can one keep good health? Do all the people of our country get the food they need for good health? Are the rich and educated people of our country conscious of the rules of good health? What impact do the complexities of life have on our health? Do you think a simple and care-free life is conducive to good health?

**COMILLA BOARD-2004
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:

His name was Jerry; he had been at the orphanage since he was four. I could picture him at four, with the same grave gray blue eyes and the same independence. No, the word that comes to me is "integrity." It is embedded on courage, but it is more than brave. It is honest, but it is more than honesty. The axe handle broke one day. Jerry said, the orphanage woodshop would repair it. I brought money to pay for the job and he refused it. "I'll pay for it," he said. "I brought the axe down careless." "But no one hits accurately every time," I told him. "The fault was in the handle." It was only then that he would take the money. He was standing back of his own carelessness. He was a free will agent and he chose to do careful work; and if he failed, he took the responsibility without subterfuge.

And he did for me the unnecessary thing, the gracious thing that we find done only by the great of heart. Things no training can teach, for they are done on the instant, with no predicated experience. He found a cubby hole beside the fireplace that I had not noticed. There, of his own accord, he put wood, so that I might always have dry fire materiel ready in case of sudden wet weather. A stone was loose in the rough walk to the cabin. He dug a deeper hole and steadied it, although he came, himself, by a shortcut over the bank.

I found that when I tried to return his thoughtfulness with such things as candy and apples, he was wordless. "Thank you" was, perhaps, an expression for which he had no use, for his courtesy was instinctive. He only looked at the gift and at me, and a

curtain lifted, so that I saw deeper into the clear well of his eyes; and gratitude was there, and affection, soft over the firm granite of his character.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- (a) What impressed the writer most was Jerry's integrity/probity/fairness of character.
- (b) It was because of his greatness/magnanimity/generosity of heart that Jerry chose to do careful work.
- (c) Jerry did good things for the comfort of the authoress without being • demanded/wanted/asked.
- (d) As his courtesy was simple/instinctive/common he did not thank the writer.
- (e) Jerry took the responsibility without excuse/temptation/delay.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1x5=5

- (a) One day Jerry broke the axe handle.
- (b) Jerry had moral courage to confess his fault.
- (c) He did the odd job willingly.
- (d) Jerry was in the habit of thanking others.
- (e) He put the fire- wood in the cubby hole.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words given in brackets. Add any prepositions if necessary.

1x5=5

- a) Jerry (admit) — his fault without subterfuge.
- b) Jerry did his work (careful) —.
- c) In case of his (fail) — Jerry took the responsibility.
- d) (Stand) — back of his own carelessness. Jerry earned the admiration of the writer.
- e) There (be) — a fault in the axe handle when Jerry started chopping wood.

4. Make a list of five qualities of Jerry that made him dear to the writer.

1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5 - 8:

The world is producing millions of tons of domestic rubbish and toxic industrial waste each year, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to find suitable locations to get rid of all the refuse. The disposal of various kinds of waste is seriously polluting the environment. We know that air is an important element of our environment and our air is polluted by smoke. Man makes fires to cook food, make bricks, and melt tar for road construction and to do many other things. Fires create smoke and pollute the air. Railway engines and powerhouses create smoke by burning coal and oil. Mills and factories also belch a lot of smoke. Buses, trucks and cars use petrol and diesel oil. These too emit smoke. All these kinds of smoke pollute the air.

5. Write short answers to the following questions.

1x5=5

- (a) Why is tar used?
- (b) What is seriously polluting the environment?
- (c) How do rail engines and powerhouses pollute air?
- (d) Why does man make fire?
- (e) What kind of waste do mills and factories dispose?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

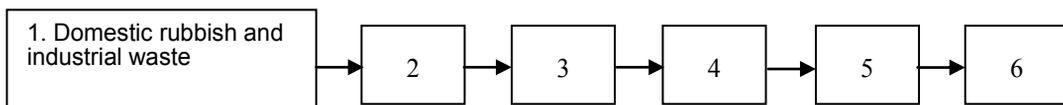
1x5=5

Air is an important (a) — of our environment. We cannot live without (b) — air. But (c) — air is harmful for our health. The important element which pollutes air is (d) —. So we should (e) — public opinion about air pollution.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences.

1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the factors responsible for air pollution. (No. 1 has been done for you). 1x5= 5



Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

drive	without	traffic	conscious	occur	be	frequent
many	through	easily	know	move	go	come

It (a) ——— difficult to drive in Bangladesh if you have no experience of (b) ——— here. Drivers change lanes (c) ———. As a foreigner, you may find lane changing (d) ——— signal quite distressing. Even drivers (e) ——— defying rules. Many people are not at all (f) ——— about traffic signals. They go around not (g) ——— what may happen to them if accident (h) ———. Rickshaw and baby-taxis (i) ——— in and out in a zigzag course and try to push (j) ——— whenever they find some space.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10= 10

Bangladesh is a country (a) ——— an area of 1,47,570 square kilometres. It is (b) ——— with more than 120 million people. About one thousand people (c) ——— per square kilometre. So it is a (d) ——— populated country. The growth rate is very (e) ——— which must be (f) ——— immediately. If this rate (g) ——— on unchecked, Bangladesh will (h) ——— a great problem. So every one should (i) ——— forward to (j) ——— public consciousness.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) In Parambanan Indonesia worshippers	is	themselves	of walking on fire
(ii) Yoga	do not think	considered a good exercise	to be possessed by gods
(iii) Researchers	can	magic is the secret	for controlling breathing
(iv) Dancers of Ball	consider	pierce their bodies	as long as they want
(v) Fakirs	believe	to keep their heads buried in the ground	with daggers
(vi) Polynesian firewalkers	are able	themselves	to be under the spell of 'mana'

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

(i) As he was leaving the jar in despair, he noticed a heap of pebbles nearby.

- (ii) But it had no effect.
- (iii) At last he found a jar in a garden.
- (iv) But it was at the bottom and out of his reach.
- (v) He flew from one place to another in search of water.
- (vi) He took some pebbles.
- (vii) Then he hit upon a plan.
- (viii) Then he flew away.
- (ix) Then he dropped the pebbles into the jar.
- (x) A crow was very thirsty and wanted to drink.
- (xi) When the water came to the mouth of the jar the crow drank his fill.
- (xii) As each pebble went down, the water in the jar rose up little by little.
- (xiii) The crow tried to turn the jar over and over again.
- (xiv) There was some water in the jar.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the- questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) Why is Bangladesh called a land of natural calamities? (b) What is the most common natural calamity here? (c) When does it occur? (d) What is the impact? (e) How do the people suffer?

**RAJSHAHI BOARD-2004
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal learning at an institution like a school, college or university. It is mental and intellectual training which provides opportunities of growth and helps to meet challenges and overcome obstacles to progress. Again, the purpose of education is to enlighten the individual and to develop his/her capacity to the limit. It is also the business of education to train individuals to make the right choices to go ahead. It ennobles our mind and refines our sensibility. It also broadens our outlook and helps us become aware of our rights and responsibilities.

According to Newman, education "gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgments, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them and a force in using them." Therefore, it is often compared to light which removes the darkness of ignorance and helps us distinguish between right and wrong. Ex-President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania way back in 1974 said at an international conference that the primary purpose of education was the liberation of man from the restrictions of habits and attitudes which limit his humanity. He further said education should promote humanity and universal brotherhood and that it could be used as a catalyst for a change for the better. How right he was!

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- (a) The aim of education is to diminish/illuminate/subside the individual.
- (b) Education helps a man to take/differentiate between/appreciate right and wrong.

- (c) Education limits/widens/extends our outlook.
(d) Education makes us vigilant/conscious/tactful of our rights, and responsibilities.
(e) The statement of Julius Nyerere was farcical/humorous/appropriate.
2. **True/False. If false, give the correct information.** 1x5=5
(a) A good relationship and understanding is possible without education.
(b) An educated man becomes conscious of his rights and responsibilities.
(c) Education aims at our physical development,
(d) Education helps to drive away the darkness of ignorance.
(e) Educational institutions give us formal learning.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add prepositions if necessary.** 1x5=5
(a) Education trains us (mental) ——.
(b) Formal education helps the (develop) —— our mind.
(c) Education gives a man (conscious) —— his own opinion and judgment.
(d) Education aims at (enlighten) —— an individual.
(e) Education is essential for the (remove) —— of darkness of ignorance.
4. **Make a list of five benefits about education.** 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer question Nos. 5—8:

Fires swept over the prairies any time during practically ten months a year, although the worst were usually in the fall, with the grass standing high and rich in oily seeds. The prairie fires could be set by lightning, by the carelessness of greenhorns in the country, by sparks from the railroads, and by deliberate malice. Once started, the heat of the fire created a high wind that could sweep it over a hundred miles of prairie in an incredibly short time. Settlers soon learned to watch the horizon for the curling smoke rising from prairie grass. At the first sign of this, everyone hurried to the flames with water barrels, gunnysacks, hoes and particularly ploughs to dig furrows so as to prevent the fire from spreading. Even more important was the awareness of the danger ahead of time, early enough so fireguards were ploughed around the homestead, at least around the building.

5. **Write short answers to the questions below.** 1x5=5
(a) What are the causes of prairie fires?
(b) What do you understand by "Prairie"?
(c) Which part of the world do you think this passage refers to?
(d) What did the settlers do when they sensed a fire?
(e) Give a title to the passage.

2. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.** 1x5=5
Prairie caught fire for a good (a) —— reasons. Railroads, lightning's and deliberate malice were a few to (b) —— . Everyone (c) —— to run over to the place of fire with water barrels, gunnysacks, etc. Some with ploughs dug furrows to stop the fire. Once started, the heat of the fire (d) —— a great area and (e) —— the people.

7. **Summarise prairie fire in five sentences.** 1x5=5

8. **Based on the reading of the passage make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow- chart showing how prairie fires can be prevented. (No. 1 has been done for you)** 1x5=5

1. much awareness of
the people

Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

discuss	go	happy	gossip	cook	neighbour	experience
use	bother	visit	please	household	chores	trouble

Mrs. Zaman is a house wife. She loves (a) —. She lives in an apartment block. There are seven more families in the building. She has an (b) — cook. So she does not have to do any (c) —. Almost everyday around eleven o'clock, she (d) — to visit one of her (e) — in the apartments mostly to gossip. Most of the housewives she (f) — do not have much domestic help and they (g) — this time to cook, clean or do other household (h) —. But Mrs. Zaman does not seem to be (i) —. She does not mind (j) — the personal matters of one family with another.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

A large number of people (a) — English all over the world. Some people use it as a (b) — language and some people take it as a (c) — language. Many international (d) — depend on English to (e) — with offices in different countries. Their advertisements published in different (f) — are always in (g) —. They also want people who possess a good (h) — knowledge of English. People seeking employment (i) — expect to get good jobs without (j) — English.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Robinson Crusoe	wanted	that he should go	at all
(ii) His father	did not want	to be a sailor	England
(iii) He	ran away	From home	from his boyhood
(iv) He	was born	him	to study law
(v) His father	wanted	in	one day
(vi) He	did not like	the idea	to sea

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in one paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

- (i) He bought a cat to kill the mice.
- (ii) They were doing a lot of mischief there.
- (iii) There was an old house in a village.
- (iv) The mice were in great difficulty.
- (v) There lived a number of mice in that house.
- (vi) At this all remained silent, as there was none to tie the bell round the cat's neck.
- (vii) All the mice thanked the young mouse for his plan.
- (viii) Several proposals were made but none of the proposals was good.
- (ix) At last a young mouse rose to speak.
- (x) The master of the house was very annoyed and made a plan to get rid of them.
- (xi) They could not move freely as before.

- (xii) They held a meeting to discuss the matter and find a way to be free from this danger.
- (xiii) He said, "I have a good plan for your consideration. Let us tie a bell round the cat's neck. Then we will hear him coming and be able to hide ourselves in time."
- (xiv) But an old mouse stood up and said, "No doubt the idea is good. But who will tie the bell?"

13. Write a paragraph of around 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers should give as much detail as possible. 1x14=14

- (a) Why is English called an International Language? (b) Why should we learn English? (c) What do you think about the necessity of grammar in learning English? (d) How does your English textbook help you learn English?

**JESSORE BOARD-2004
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:

The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is called a decibel. According to the UN, the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels. When the vibration of sound is at a tolerable, pleasant level, it is simply called sound. But when it is sharp and harsh to the ears it becomes noise. Serious harm can be caused to people if they are regularly exposed to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. Because of the growth of urban population and the increasing use of machines in our everyday life there has been a general increase in the level of sound around us. On an average, people in the cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 30 to 90 decibels or even more. A study in Japan has found that housewives who live in the city were exposed to almost the same amount of sound that a factory worker was exposed to at his/her workplace. The occupations that the study found to be the noisiest were factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching.

- 1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1x5=5**
- (a) Decibel is connected with physics/geography/history.
(b) Sound is milder/sharper/more unwholesome than noise.
(c) Regular exposure to sounds more than 70 decibels is not bad/good/harmful.
(d) The growth of population poses a threat to our sanitation/economy/health.
(e) Truck drivers are victims to accidents/sound pollution/traffic jam.
- 2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5**
- (a) Sound pollution is acute in pastoral areas.
(b) Sounds exceeding to 70 decibels is detrimental to man.
(c) Noise is beyond the control of man.
(d) In Japan primary education is free from sound pollution.
(e) The difference between sound and noise depends upon the nature of vibration.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. **1x5=5**

- (a) Decibel is a unit of (measure) — sound.
- (b) Development of public (aware) — is necessary to control sound pollution.
- (c) A study in Japan has found that housewives who (live) — the city were exposed to more sound.
- (d) Town areas are (noise) — than remote areas.
- (e) In Japan housewives (live) — the city were in danger of sound pollution.

4. Make a list of five things that cause sound pollution. **1x5=5**

Read the passage below and answer questions 5—8:

Education is the process by which our mind develops through formal learning at an institution like a school, college or university. It is mental and intellectual training which provides opportunities of growth and helps to meet challenges and overcome obstacles to progress. Again, the purpose of education is to enlighten the individual and to develop his/her capacity to the limit. It is also the business of education to train individuals to make the right choices to go ahead. It ennobles our mind and refines our sensibility. It also broadens our outlook and helps us become aware of our rights and responsibilities.

5. Write short answers to these questions about education. **1x5= 5**

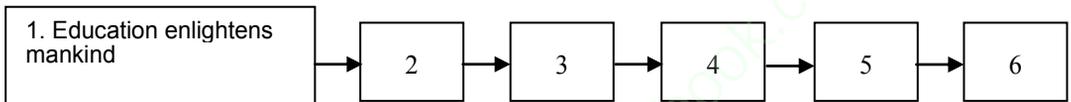
- (a) What is education?
- (b) What do the schools, colleges and universities do?
- (c) What is the purpose of education?
- (d) Does education make our mind noble?
- (e) How can we meet challenges and overcome obstacles to progress?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. **1x5= 5**

Education enlightens mankind. Newman says. “ — gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgments, a — in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them, and a force in using them.” It is often — to light which removes the — of ignorance and helps us distinguish between right and wrong. President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania way back in 1974 said in an international conference that the primary purpose of education was the liberation of man from the — of habits and attitudes which limit his humanity.

7. Summarise the purpose of education in five sentences. **1x5= 5**

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing what education does. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5= 5



Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10= 10

present	even	television	common	BTV
source	interest	educative	numerous	distance

Television has become the most (a) — and most wide spread (b) — of entertainment of the (c) — world. A wide range of programmes of varied (d) — is telecast on (e) — channels. Almost every middle class and (f) — working

class families have a (g) — set today. Television programmes are not only entertaining; they can be highly (h) — too. For example, television is used for (i) — learning. Courses run by the Open University are shown on (j) — by them.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap: 1x10 = 10

Amin is a young man of 20 years. His parents were very poor. They could not provide his educational (a) —. Amin passed the SSC Examination. He thought that he (b) — not be able to continue his studies. He thought that he would get (c) — in poultry and cultivation of fish. He got himself admitted into Youth Development Training Center and after (d) — training he (e) — an amount of money from a bank. He (f) — a poultry farm. He was (g) — profits. Then he started fish cultivation (h) — brought huge (i) — for him. He is no more an (j) — man rather he can provide people with work.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The Sundarbans	and the decrease in	is the uncontrolled	located in the south of Bangladesh.
(ii) The tigers	for their extinction	their own	felling of trees in the forest areas.
(iii) This nocturnal beast	hunt on	canals and creeks is	and not in a pack.
(iv) Tigers usually	hunts only	when it is	are responsible for the diminishing of tigers.
(v) Illegal poaching	with its 6,000 sq. km of	victim to	devious poachers.
(vi) The main reason	Fall	the number of preys	hungry or feels threatened.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and make a continuous paragraph to make a story. 14

- (i) She was glad to have a meal.
- (ii) He told his wife about a poor helpless Beduin woman.
- (iii) The Caliph offered her food which they had brought with them.
- (iv) On hearing the fact, his wife expressed her eagerness to set out immediately for helping her fellow woman.
- (v) She heard that the Caliph Omar (R) was a harsh man.
- (vi) After a while they reached the house of the Beduin woman.
- (vii) His wife was still waiting for her husband.
- (viii) It was past midnight when the Caliph returned home.
- (ix) When they went, they took with them some food.
- (x) Then they entered into a conversation on life and teachings of the Prophet (Sm).
- (xi) She expressed her feelings towards them.
- (xii) The Beduin restlessly walked up and down.
- (xiii) Now she bowed low in gratitude to the Caliph.

(xiv) Later on she learnt that the visitor was the Caliph.

13. Write a paragraph introducing Bangladesh to a foreigner who does not have much idea about our country : **14**

(a) Where is Bangladesh located? (b) When did she get her freedom? (c) Where is the capital of Bangladesh? (d) What are the different religions here? (e) What are some of the common customs and traditions that people follow? (f) What are the main tourist spots in Bangladesh?

CHITTAGONG BOARD-2004
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:

How safe will the buildings in the city of Dhaka be in the event of an earthquake? Experts give no straight answer to this question, but call for taking adequate precautions to minimize losses. That Bangladesh lies in the active earthquake zone is not unknown to Bangladeshis. Alarmed by the recurrence of quakes during recent years, experts have called for the development of an earthquake resistant building code that all buildings should follow as mandatory.

There are two schools of experts regarding earthquakes. One school comprising of engineers and geologists is of the view that the recurrence of quakes in recent years should be taken as a signal for a major earthquake. Another school comprising of similar categories of experts, however, believes that the concern should not be amplified, because although there are a number of fault lines in the geographical area comprising Bangladesh, none of them is active enough to pose a major threat. Yet none of the schools rules out the possibility of a major quake and the dangers that might be associated with it. The Rajdhani Unnayan Karttripakhya (RAJUK), responsible for a planned development of the city believes that an earthquake resistant building code should be developed to reduce the losses.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- a) That Bangladesh is in the active earthquake zone is known/unknown/unfamiliar to Bangladeshis.
- b) Experts are of the opinion that precautionary measures should be taken to increase/decrease/equalise losses.
- c) By the recurrence of earthquakes experts are encouraged/alarmed/indifferent.
- d) In the passage the word 'pose' means to possess/expose/create.
- e) All buildings should follow earthquake resistant building code as compulsory/optional/peculiarity.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information.

1x5=5

- a) Experts have given a clear answer to the question of safety of the buildings in Dhaka city during an earthquake.
- b) Bangladesh lies in the inactive earthquake zone.
- c) RAJUK should develop an earthquake resistant building code to decrease the losses.
- d) No fault lines are there in the geographical area comprising Bangladesh.

e) To minimise losses in-the event of an earthquake adequate precautions should be taken.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add appropriate prepositions if necessary. **1x5=5**

- (a) All buildings should be built in a (plan) — way.
- (b) The fault lines in the area covering Bangladesh are in (active) — zone.
- (c) The two schools of experts do not rule out the (possible) — major earthquakes.
- (d) The (amplify) — of the concern of a major earthquake has been forbidden.
- (e) Experts have called for (develop) — an earthquake resistant building code.

4. Match the phrases of Column A with the ones in Column B: **1x5=5**

Column A	Column B
(a) Precautionary measures should be taken	(i) Dhaka city engineers and geologists.
(b) Regarding earthquake there are	(ii) to minimise losses.
(c) The schools comprise of	(iii) hundreds of opinions.
(d) They do not rule out the dangers	(iv) associated with it.
(e) RAJUK stands for	(v) the Rajdhani Unnayan Karttripakhya.
	(vi) two schools of experts.

Read the passage below and answer questions 5—8:

Ayesha Begum has three sons and two daughters. Her husband was a landless farmer who used to work on other people's land. With great effort they married their daughters off by the time they reached teenage. The sons also started working with their father as day-labourers when they were old enough to help. By the time they were about seventeen years old, all of them had left to work in nearby towns to earn money. At first they used to send money to their parents occasionally, but after getting married they barely had enough to support their own families. Ayesha Begum and her husband are now old and feeble. Years of malnutrition and deprivation have made them look older than their years. All they are left with now is their broken little thatched house. Out of desperation Ayesha Begum has started begging in the village to feed her old, invalid husband and herself. She does not know what ails him, neither does she have the means to find out. She is too busy collecting food for survival.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. **1x5=5**

- (a) What did Ayesha Begum's husband do?
- (b) When did her sons start working?
- (c) Why did the sons stop sending money to their parents?
- (d) Why do Ayesha Begum and her husband look older than their ages?
- (e) How does Ayesha Begum now feed her husband and herself?

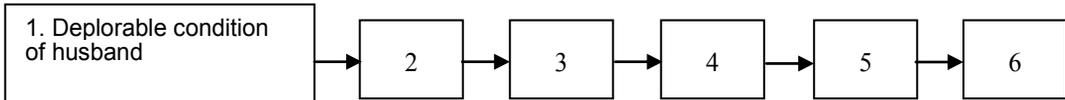
6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. **1x5=5**

Ayesha Begum is (a) — with three sons and two daughters. Her husband (b) — was a landless farmer used to work on other people's land. They married off their (c) — daughters with great effort. The sons (d) — to work with their father. But now Ayesha Begum and her husband are (e) — of their rights.

7. Summarise the rights of which Ayesha Begum and her husband are deprived.

5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flowchart showing the troubles of Ayesha Begum. (No. 1 has been done for you) **1x5=5**



Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make grammatical change if necessary). 1x10= 10

warming	cut	rise	anticipation	habitats	increase	extinction
recklessly	severe	imperative	particularly	catastrophe	provide	alarming

The destruction of forests and other (a) — is causing the (b) — of various plants and animals everyday. In the last 25 years alone the world has lost one-third of its natural wealth. Forests are being (c) — down. Moreover, they are being burnt (d) — resulting in an (e) — in carbon dioxide and ultimately the water level is (f) — as a consequence of global (g) —. It is (h) — that the new century will face an overwhelming environment (i) —. It is, therefore, (j) — to check the reckless pollution of the environment.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10= 10

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

Part C : Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(a) Education in our country	has become	Bangladesh is already	to be engaged in violence
(b) Campus violence	are getting concerned	through a	of the students
(c) It	Us passing	almost a	ignored
(d) The impact of such violence	be said that	about the welfare	stage of crisis
(e) It may easily	can	5 students are in the colleges and universities only	daily affair
(f) The teachers	appears that	hardly be	educationally backward

12. Re-write the following jumbled sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

(i) The guests praised the king.

- (ii) This made the king very happy.
- (iii) But he was very hospitable.
- (iv) People loved him.
- (v) The king ordered the man to kill Hatem Tai and bring his head.
- (vi) So the king wanted to kill him.
- (vii) There lived a very kind man in Yemen.
- (viii) The king felt happy and proud.
- (ix) On the following day he sent one of his men to Hatem Tai.
- (x) The name of that kind man was Hatem Tai.
- (xi) One day the king gave a dinner.
- (xii) He was not rich,
- (xiii) They praised him more than their king.
- (xiv) The guests also praised Hatem Tai.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

What does the environment refer to? What elements make up the environment? What is the relation among different elements? What will happen if this relationship is disturbed? What is the necessity of maintaining ecological balance? Do you have any idea about its solution?

**BARISHAL BOARD-2004
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:

How safe will the buildings in the city of Dhaka be in the event of an earthquake? Experts give no straight answer to this question, but call for taking adequate, precautions to minimize losses. That Bangladesh lies in the active earthquake zone is, not unknown to Bangladeshis. Alarmed by the recurrence of quakes during recent years, experts have called for the development of an earthquake resistant building code that all buildings should follow as mandatory. There are two schools of experts regarding earthquakes. One school comprising of engineers and geologists is of the view that the recurrence of quakes in recent years should be taken as a signal for a major earthquake. Another school comprising of similar categories of experts, however, believes that the concern should not be amplified, because although there are a number of fault lines in the geographical area comprising Bangladesh, none of them is active enough to pose a major threat. Yet none of the schools rules out the possibility of a major quake and the dangers that might be associated with it. The Rajdhani Unnayan Karttripakhya (RAJUK), responsible for a planned development of the city believes that an earthquake resistant building code should be developed to reduce the losses.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence.

1x5=5

- (a) In case of an earthquake the buildings of the Dhaka city will be safe/saved/unsafe.
- (b) Bangladesh is a land lies/lying/lie in an active earthquake zone.
- (c) Experts are differ/difference/divided in their opinions.
- (d) Two schools of experts comprise/comprises/comprising similar categories of experts.
- (e) Experts give an interesting/instant/indirect answer to the question about the result of an earthquake.

2. True/False. If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

- (a) Adequate precautions can maximize the losses caused by an earthquake.
- (b) During the recent past, earthquakes recurred in Bangladesh.
- (c) The experts alarm the earthquakes.
- (d) The earthquake zone covering Bangladesh is inactive.
- (e) The opinions of the two schools of experts concerning earthquakes are dissimilar.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in bracket. Add appropriate prepositions, if necessary. 1x5=5

- (a) It is the (safe) — the buildings that the experts are concerned about.
- (b) An earthquake resistant building code should (follow) — strictly.
- (c) Bangladesh is (lie) — in the active earthquake zone.
- (d) Recurrence of earthquakes is quite (alarm) —.
- (e) Experts call for taking precautions (adequate) —.

4. In the light of the comprehension passage, make a list of five pieces of information about earthquakes. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5 - 8:

The unit by which the loudness of sound is measured is called a decibel. According to the UN, the normal tolerance limit of sound is 45 decibels. When the vibration of sound is at a tolerable, pleasant level, it is simply called sound. But when it is sharp and harsh to the ears it becomes noise. Serious harm can be caused to people if they are regularly exposed to sounds exceeding 70 decibels. Because of the growth of urban population and the increasing use of machines in our everyday life there has been a general increase in the level of sound around us. On an average, people in the cities are exposed to sounds ranging from 30 to 90 decibels or even more. A study in Japan has found that housewives who live in the city were exposed to almost the same amount of sound that a factory worker was exposed to at his/her workplace. The occupations that the study found to be the noisiest were factory work, truck driving and primary school teaching. Many developing countries are trying to control sound pollution by careful town planning and developing public awareness. In Holland schools are not allowed near airports and houses which are situated near airports are provided with special types of insulation to limit the sound heard inside the buildings.

5. Write short answer to the following questions. 1x5=5

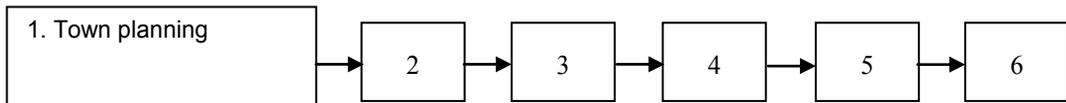
- (a) What is the view of the UN about the tolerance limit of sound?
- (b) What is a decibel?
- (c) When does sound become a noise?
- (d) Why does the Japanese study consider the primary school environment noisy?
- (e) What is the range of sound in the cities of Bangladesh?

6. Fill in each gap with suitable words. 1x5=5

We (a) — the loudness of sound by a unit called a decibel. Sound is tolerable but noise is (b) —. The level of sound around us has (c) —. Growth of population and increasing use of machines (d) — responsible for this. Many developed countries are controlling sound pollution in (e) — ways.

7. Summarise the causes and effects of sound pollution in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. On the basis of your reading of the passage, make a short note in each blank box, showing the measures taken by the developed countries. 1x5=5



Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

embrace	introduce	noticing	introduction	remain	makes	friend
reputation	noticeable	make	keep	usual	interpreted	control

The British have a (a) — for (b) — their emotions private. Some obvious things are (c) — in British behaviour. For example, on public transport one passenger does not (d) — talk to another passenger. On meeting, people do not (e) — and often simply shake hands on a first (f) —. In theatres, concert halls and cinemas, audiences (g) — quiet during performances. None of these behaviour traits should be (h) — as unfriendliness. If a visitor (i) — the first move to start a conversation, he will find a British citizen rather (j) —.

10. Fill in each gap with an appropriate word. 1x 10=10

Student life is a life of (a) — for future struggle. To make him (b) — for the struggle, education is necessary. So the first and foremost duty of a student (c) — to prosecute his studies well. He who (d) — his lessons regularly (e) — well in the examination. On the (f) — the student who wastes his time cuts a (g) — figure. It should be (h) — in mind that none can get back the (i) — time. If the students neglect their studies they will suffer in the (j) — run.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases/clauses in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) One day Jerry	to know	of the handle	at his own cost
(ii) The authoress came	broke	the matter	from her
(iii) For repairing it	agreed to	Jerry	suddenly
(iv) But Jerry	said that the wood	to repair it	was defective
(v) The authoress	wanted	accept the money	from Jerry
(vi) Only then he	she offered	the axe handle	some money

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentence in the proper order and in a single paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

- (i) As he came near, the man said that he wanted some financial help.
- (ii) Hojja immediately replied, "Why have you made me climb all the way down stairs to ask for money instead of shouting from below?"
- (iii) Hojja was quite curious.
- (iv) Hojja decided to teach him a good lesson.
- (v) Suddenly he saw someone calling from below.
- (vi) At this Hojja became furious.
- (vii) He saw there a man standing at the foot of the stairs.
- (viii) One day Nasiruddin Hojja was mending a hole on the roof of his two-storey house.
- (ix) Being greatly annoyed, the man asked why Hojja had made him climb up the stairs only to say that he had no money.
- (x) The man was asking him to get down and listen to him.
- (xi) When they both got to the roof top. Hojja said to the man. Sorry. I have no money".
- (xii) He thought that the man had something important to say.
- (xiii) Therefore, he told the man to climb up the stairs with him.
- (xiv) So he climbed from the roof down the stairs.

13. Write a paragraph of about 150 words based on the following questions. Your paragraph should have a suitable title. 1x14=14

What is the name of the zoo you visited? When did you visit it? Where is it located? How big is the area of the zoo? How many kinds of birds and animals did you find there? What were the main attractions of the zoo? How long did you stay there? What was your feeling at that time?

**SYLHET BOARD-2004
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus snake charming, puppet shows, jatra, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio, which used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernised day by day. Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music is becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation. Sport has become a great source of entertainment today. Football,

which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- Now, there are important/significant/remarkable changes in the forms of entertainment.
- The traditional forms of entertainment have almost lost their power/charm/attraction.
- Folk music means the song of love/song of country/song of common masses.
- Band music and pop music are chosen/preferred/wanted more and more by people.
- There is also a western power/domination/influence on our entertainment business.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

- Our culture has been in a static condition for a long time.
- Football is still very popular in our country.
- Now, folk song is sung by western instrument.
- The importance of entertainment cannot be ignored.
- People have changed their taste both in sports and music.

3. Fill in the gaps with correct form of words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

- We are (astonish) — the present rate of change in entertainment.
- People are (hanker) — modern changes.
- Significant changes have (take) — place on the type of entertainment.
- Sports have (turn) — a source of entertainment.
- Now, we can see the (grow) — influence of western music and culture in our life.

4. Mention five points on the changing form of entertainment in Bangladesh. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions from 5—8:

Working opportunities for women are very few in rural areas of Bangladesh. They usually spend their time doing their household chores. The ILO recently started a project titled "Technologies for Rural Employment with Special Reference to Women and Sustainable Development". The aim of this project is to impart training to rural women in various activities and make them self-reliant.

Sakhina Begum is a beneficiary of this project. She attended a training course on food processing at the Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute (BARI) at Gazipur. Sakhina has two school-going children. Her husband is a rickshaw-puller who does not earn enough to support the family and pay for the children's education. From the BARI training course, Sakhina learnt how to make jam, jelly, pickles, popcorn and many other food items. Along with her fellow project beneficiaries, she is now producing these items and selling them in the local market. With the proceeds, she is now able to add to her family income. If they continue doing their work, Sakhina and other women working with her will surely see happier days with the new employment opportunities created by the ILO project.

5. Write short answers to the following questions. 1x5=5

- How do the village women pass their time?
- Can these village women earn any cash money?
- How can these women be made earning hands?
- What training does Sakhina get from BARI?

(e) What is ILO doing for these village women?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1x5=5

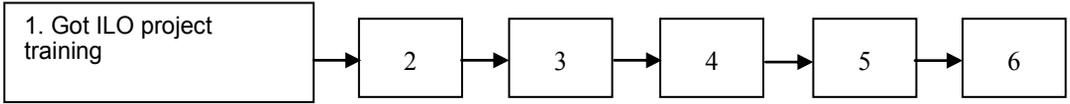
(a) The condition of village women beggars (a)——.Something (b) —— should be done to change their lot. ILO has come forward with a view to (c)—— women's skill. They (d) —— training for the rural women. Sakhina is also a (e)—— of such project.

7. Summarise five objectives of ILO project.

1x5=5

8. Make short notes to fill in each box in the flow chart showing Sakhina changes. The first one is done.

1x



Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

1x10=10

mail	operation	nature	between	computer	distribute	know
individual	base	electronic	terminal	difference	communication	by

Electronic mail, popularly (a) —— as 'e-mail', is the communication of textual messages via (b) —— means. Although telex (c) —— is also electronic in (d) ——, there are differences (e) —— a telex and 'e-mail'. While telex communication is (f) —— to terminal, electronic mail communication is user to user via the (g) —— . In telex, messages destined to a number of users are sent to the same terminal from where it is (h) —— in a printed form by an operator. On the other hand, e-mail is delivered to (i) —— electronic mail boxes (j) —— in computers.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

1x10=10

Atom bomb was first (a) —— on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in World War II. When the first bomb (b) ——, the world knew for the first time that man (c) —— at long last been in possession of a force (d) —— in all respects. The atom bomb (e) —— . But alas! the superhuman energy has been (f) —— against mankind. One single bomb (g) —— the (h) —— town Hiroshima and another bomb Nagasaki. There had (i) —— many children, women and patients not (j) —— in the problems of the war.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make six sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full.

2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Farmers	carry	the river water	for dry seasons.
(ii) Irrigation	is built	in India and Ceylon	in different parts of the world.
(iii) Canals	were used	their fields	when there is very little rain.
(iv) Dams	have to irrigate	easy enough	if there is a great river near the fields
(v) A dam across a river	is	to store water	about 2,500 years ago.
(vi) Earthdams	have been built	for centuries	to the fields when necessary.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

- (i) He earned a lot of money from his dynamite business.
- (ii) He was an engineer.
- (iii) The 'Nobel Prize' has been being given since 1901.
- (iv) In 1850 Alfred joined his father's company.
- (v) This award was named after Alfred Nobel.
- (vi) Dr. Alfred Nobel was born on 21st October, 1833 at Stockholm, Sweden.
- (vii) He had ammunition business at Leningrad.
- (viii) He undertook a plan to give an award for encouraging the creative work.
- (ix) His father Emanuel Nobel was an architect and researcher.
- (x) After some years Alfred Nobel invented dynamite.
- (xi) The Prize is given every year.
- (xii) So it was called the 'Nobel Prize'.
- (xiii) The award was also given for setting up peace in the world.
- (xiv) The prize has immortalized his name.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

- (a) What is a kitchen garden? (b) Where is your one? (c) When are you busy here?
- (d) What do you cultivate? (e) How does it help your family?

**DHAKA BOARD-2003
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions 1 — 4:

Statistics show that about 350 million people speak English as a first language and another 300 million use it as a second language. It is the official or semi-official language in more than 60 countries and of many international organisations. The International Olympic Committee, for example, always holds meetings in English. English helps the international community and the business world to communicate across national borders. Today, more than 80% of all the information in the world's computers is in English, so organisations frequently need employees who speak and write a standard form of English. In fact some companies provide English language training for their staff. It is therefore little wonder that job advertisements nowadays often ask for a 'good working knowledge' of English. Many believe now that English usually helps them to get good jobs and better salaries.

1. Choose the right word/expression to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- (a) First language means the important/main/natural language.
- (b) A second language is one that is taught and learnt regarding it as next in importance to the mother tongue/a foreign language/ a dead language.
- (c) The number of people who use English as a second language is about 300/350/250 million.
- (d) International Olympic Committee always holds its meetings in French/ English/ Spanish.

(e) English is used as official or semi-official language in more than 60/50/70 countries.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

(a) Nowadays more than eighty per cent of all the information in the world's computers is in English.

(b) Many nowadays get good jobs because they know English.

(c) Many international organisations often use different languages.

(d) A good knowledge of English is necessary for a good job.

(e) No companies arrange training for their staff to make them able to use English well.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

(a) Statistics show that English is (speak) — as a first language by 350 million people.

(b) The International Olympic Committee (use) — English in its meetings.

(c) English (help) — communicate across national borders.

(d) More than 80% of all the information in the world's computers (be) — in English.

(e) Employers nowadays want applicants (have) — a good working knowledge of English.

4. Make a list of five reasons why English is important. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions: 5 — 8.

Two friends, Raghiv and Adeeb, wanted to learn how to ride a cycle. Adeeb bought a book called How to Ride a Cycle and started reading it. On the other hand, Raghiv took out his cycle on the street and started trying to ride it. He fell off several times and Adeeb laughed at him. However, by the time Adeeb finished the first chapter of his book, Raghiv was riding his cycle fairly well. Adeeb knew how the cycle worked but did not know how to use it. Raghiv did not need to know everything about how his cycle worked but he knew how to use it from first-hand experience.

Learning a language is like riding a cycle. The most important thing about any language is communication. You learn to communicate effectively by using a language, by doing things with it, and by experiencing it. You can learn English in the same way that Raghiv learnt to ride a cycle. Don't worry if people laugh at you when you make mistakes. You can certainly learn through mistakes.

5. Write short answer to the following questions. 1x5=5

(a) What did Raghiv & Adeeb want to do?

(b) What did Raghiv do to learn how to ride a cycle?

(c) What did Adeeb know by the time Raghiv had learnt to ride his bicycle fairly well?

(d) How is learning a language like learning how to ride a bicycle?

(e) What should you not do if people laugh at you when you make mistakes?

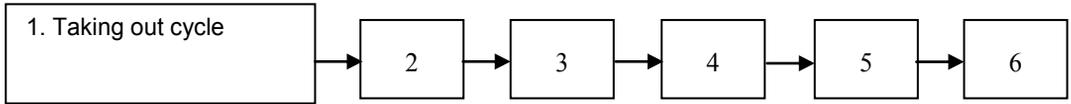
6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5

Karim, a student, wanted to (a) — a bicycle and bought a book entitled 'How to Ride a Bicycle'. He read it for several days but did not get much help from it. Then he carefully watched a friend getting on his bicycle and (b) — it. The next day he took out his new bicycle and tried to ride it. He failed several times but in two days he succeeded in riding his bicycle. After a few days he was able to ride his bicycle quite

(c) ——. One day someone told him that learning a language was like (d) —— to ride a bicycle. From that day on he started to note how people arrange words to make sentences. He also read a few story books, noting the arrangement of words in the stories. Then he started to speak and write English. He made many (e) —— but he did not lose heart. Finally he learnt to speak and write simple correct English.

7. Summarise what Raghib and Adeb did to learn how to ride a bicycle in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how a language can be learnt. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5



Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

add	breathe	need	plant	prevent	preserve	grow
produce	protect	provide	take	give	wash	gather

Trees are very useful to humans. They (a) ——— the rich top soil from being (b) ——— away by rain water and floods. You can see trees being (c) ——— along mountain slopes, on roadsides, in parks and gardens. Trees give us shade. They (d) ——— life to a place with their colourful flowers, beautiful leaves, fruits and thick trunks. They (e) ——— shelters for birds and animals. They give us timber, medicine, paper, gum and many other useful things. They (f) ——— in carbon dioxide and (g) ——— oxygen. As you know by now man (h) ——— oxygen to (i) ——— and live. Trees are our best friends. We should (j) ——— them and plant more trees around us.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Housing is one of the (a) ——— problems of our (b) ———. Thousands of people in big (c) ——— like Dhaka and Chittagong dwell on the footpaths. In rural (d) ——— also there is an acute (e) ——— of houses. The cost of construction is (f) ——— everyday. At present it is very (g) ——— for the common (h) ——— to afford the (i) ——— of construction. This problem needs to be (j) ——— immediately.

Part C: Guided Writing

Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) All of you	raised	the greatest man	and fearful.
(ii) He	have heard	to conquer	to a high position.
(iii) His good work and courage	remained	the name of	in the country.
(iv) His mission	became	him	Napoleon.

(v) He	was	the French army	the neighbouring countries.
(vi) France under him	entered	very powerful	as an ordinary soldier.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 1x14=14

- (i) He was born in Jilan in Iraq.
- (ii) She was very pious and taught him many important and religious things.
- (iii) Hazrat Abdul Quader was a famous religious figure in Islam.
- (iv) His mother decided to send him to Baghdad with a view to educating him there.
- (v) His father died even before his birth.
- (vi) The boy left for Baghdad with a caravan of merchants, but on their way a gang of robbers fell upon them and looted their money.
- (vii) That time the roads were unsafe; often gangs of robbers fell upon the travellers and plundered their belongings and money.
- (viii) One of the robbers said the small boy might have something with him.
- (ix) At the time of sending, his mother sewed forty gold coins in his shirt and advised him never to tell a lie.
- (x) The boy said, "Mother has advised me never to tell a lie even in danger."
- (xi) The leader felt surprised and said. "You might not have disclosed the fact."
- (xii) Boy Abdul Quader spoke out, "No, no, I have forty gold coins sewed in my shirt."
- (xiii) The robbers felt ashamed of their deeds and gave up robbery.
- (xiv) The gang leader said that perhaps the boy had nothing with him.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

How did you celebrate the Eid-ul-Fitr this year? What did you find your mother and sisters doing in the morning of the Eid day? What did you do in the morning? What did you find when you went to the Eidgah? What kind of feast was arranged at your residence for this occasion? How did you spend the afternoon?

**COMILLA BOARD-2003
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

PART A: SEEN COMPREHENSION

Read the passage below and answer the questions:

Humans, animals and plants are all important elements of the natural environment. But humans are cruelly destroying plants and animals and thereby creating a danger for us all. The destruction of forests and other habitats is causing the extinction of various plants and animals everyday. These losses are particularly severe in the areas of tropical forests which cover only 7% of the surface of the globe, but which provide the living space for between 50% and 80% of all our wildlife. Many wild animals and birds such as pandas, bears, tigers, alligators, whales, wolves, eagles, falcons, kites and buzzards are faced with the threat of extinction today. Their decline has been

accelerated by the destruction of their feeding and nesting places, by the collection of eggs, and above all by the widespread use of chemicals and pesticides which enter their food chains leading to sterility and mass deaths. Hunting of birds and animals is another cause of their extinction. Men kill birds for food and feather, hunt big cats to make fur coats and slaughter alligators and other reptiles for shoes and bags. In addition, whale hunting has also drastically reduced the number of blue whales in the

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- (a) Humans are destroying plants and animals which are good /useful /dangerous to us.
- (b) The tropical forests cover about 70/17/7 per cent of the surface of the earth.
- (c) Most of the wild animals live in the tropical /sub tropical /coastal forests.
- (d) Hunting of birds is a cause of their destruction /increase /extinction.
- (e) Whale hunting has reduced the number of blue whales in the Indian /Pacific/ Atlantic Ocean.

2. True/false? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

- (a) Humans, animals and plants are ordinary elements of natural environment.
- (b) Losses of plants and animals are severe in the tropical region.
- (c) Men kill birds for food and feathers.
- (d) In order to protect environment we should not protect our wildlife.
- (e) Sterility among the birds is caused by destruction of forests.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

- (a) (Destroy) — forests has a very bad effect on the wild animals.
- (b) They (lose) — their breeding places.
- (c) Their food chain is also (affect) — the widespread use of chemicals.
- (d) Many wild animals (face) — with the threat of extinction.
- (e) (Hunt) — animals should be restricted by the government.

4. Match the words/phrases of Column A with the ones of Column B and put them in complete sentences. 1x5=5

Column A	Column B
(a) Their decline has been accelerated	(i) we should protect our wildlife.
(b) Hunting of birds and animals is	(ii) is to be kind to mankind.
(c) In order to protect our environment	(iii) drastically reduced.
(d) To be kind to animals	(iv) by destruction of their habitat.
(e) Whale hunting has also	(v) another cause of their extinction.
	(vi) threat of extinction today.

Read the passage below and answer the questions:

When you are crossing the road and your vehicle gets stuck in a seemingly never-ending jam in Dhaka city, every few minutes a boy or a girl comes to you and tries to sell a bunch of roses or rajanigandha saying, "Bhaiya/Apa, please buy these flowers". They do not tire and will pursue you relentlessly, at least as long as the jam lasts. If you are alone they will say that you must take the flowers for their bhabis—meaning your girlfriend or wife. You often get annoyed at their ways and shout at them. It has very little effect and often you are forced to accept their demand and console yourself

by thinking that it was after all a good bargain. However, how they manage to sell the flowers at such a cheap price really bewilder you. And they are not very forthcoming with their answer, if you ask them.

These kids are seen in some particular spots of the city. The Sheraton and the Panthapath roads of Dhaka city are two such places. Invariably, you may find an interesting character or two among them. There is this guy who is something of a sardar among the flower peddlers at Kawran Bazar. He is perhaps the smallest of the bunch but he rules his disciples with an iron hand.

5. Write short answer to these questions about the flower peddlers: 1x5=5

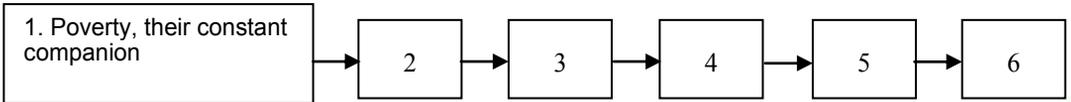
- What request will the flower peddler make to you?
- Why will you often get annoyed?
- Where are they generally seen?
- What may have caused them to sell flowers?
- Do you feel pity for them? Why?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words: 1x5=5

In Bangladesh, the existing law cannot (a) — the child oppression. The children have to (b) — their own livelihood. In (c) — spots of Dhaka city one can see young boys and girls selling flowers in the (d) —jam. It is very (e) — that we can't ensure them a better life.

7. Summarise the struggles of the street children. 5

8. Based on the reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing struggles of life of the flower peddlers. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5



Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box (make changes if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

flower	job	farming	raising	also	sectors	means
opportunities	engage	create	oneself	easily	rearing	many

Self-employment means to create (a) — opportunity for (b) — by one's own effort. Various government organizations are trying to (c) — a congenial atmosphere for self-employment. Different NGO's have (d) — rendered their help. Livestock (e) —, agricultural (f) —, poultry (g) — are some of the (h) —. There are many (i) — for self-employment in Bangladesh. One can (i) — engage oneself in these jobs.

10. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Money is power and can do much good and evil. It gives (a) — and delight. It (b) — do everything. A person (c) — is a person to be pitied. Nobody pays (d) — respect to him. His friends do not (e) — him. He has to depend on the (f) — of others. In order to (g) — money, he does a lot of jobs. It is a must (h) — our life. But it does not necessarily (i) — happiness. Happiness is absolutely a (j) — matter.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Deprivation of basic human need	in the developing countries	three dimensions of poverty	in Bangladesh
(ii) There	live	do not have	of poverty
(iii) The consequences of it	is probably —	hunger is often deadly	enough to eat
(iv) 8 hundred million people	is also wide spread and	low life expectancy	social, economic and political.
(v) Poverty		the universal definition	in this country.
(vi) About 45% of the population	are	under acute poverty	and illiteracy.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 14

- (i) The hare was always proud of his speed.
- (ii) The next day the hare and the tortoise reached the venue.
- (iii) One day he challenged the tortoise to defeat him in a race.
- (iv) The hare ran very swiftly.
- (v) Long ago there lived a hare in a forest.
- (vi) They got ready.
- (vii) The hare always teased the tortoise.
- (viii) Covering much, the hare took rest.
- (ix) A tortoise also lived nearby.
- (x) They went to a fox and wanted him to act as a judge.
- (xi) He decided to take rest for sometime.
- (xii) The tortoise accepted the challenge.
- (xiii) As the fox waved the flag, the two started running.
- (xiv) But the tortoise ran very slowly.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answer to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

What's your idea about leisure? How do village and city people spend their leisure? What are the common sports and pastimes? What do you know about the late winter activities of the people? How do you evaluate traveling?

**RAJSHAHI BOARD-2003
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

Part A: Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer question No 1 — 4:

'Communicative competence' refers to the ability to use language appropriately in different circumstances. There are two ways of developing communicative

competence in a language. The first is acquisition which is similar to the way people develop ability in their mother tongue. It is a natural, subconscious process in which users are not usually aware of acquiring a language. They are aware only of the fact that they are using the language to communicate. In non-technical terms, acquisition is 'picking up' a language spontaneously. It may also be called 'implicit' learning. On the other hand, the second way of developing communicative competence in a language is learning that language. It refers to conscious knowledge of a language, knowing the rules of language use, being aware of using them, and being able to talk about them. In non-technical terms, learning is to know consciously about a language. It may be described as 'explicit' learning.

Language specialists believe that acquiring a language is more successful and longer, lasting than learning it. Therefore, teachers these days encourage learners of a second language to practise and experience the language in different situations where they are involved in communicating with others. And that is exactly what the tasks in 'English For Today' are designed to do.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- (a) Communicative competence indicates/defers/discourages the ability to use language appropriately.
- (b) Communicative competence can be developed/mastered/development in two ways.
- (c) Language specialists believe that learning a language is not so successful as/like/than acquiring it.
- (d) Acquisition likens/clashes/relates to the way people develop ability in their mother tongue.
- (e) Learning is something natural/explicit/implicit.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

- (a) We are acquiring English.
- (b) People learn a second language unconsciously.
- (c) The passage shows the difference between acquisition and learning.
- (d) Acquisition is easier than learning.
- (e) Explicit learning is a subconscious process.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add prepositions if necessary. 1x5=5

- (a) The power of (use) — language properly means communicative competence.
- (b) Every person learns his or her mother tongue (natural) —.
- (c) Learners of a second language are (encourage) — their teachers.
- (d) Picking up means (spontaneously) — learning of a language.
- (e) The (believe) — the language specialists is right.

4. Make a list of five things about developing communicative competence in a second language. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer question No 5 — 8:

There have been significant changes in the types of entertainment over time. Many of these no longer exist. Even if they do, people keep looking for newer forms of entertainment. Thus snake charming, puppet shows, jatra, jarigan, sharigan and kabigan which were common forms of entertainment in the past, have almost lost their appeal. Radio which used to be a good source of entertainment in the past, is now giving place to television and to satellite channels in particular. The entertainment business, like other spheres of life, is getting westernised day by day.

Folk music or palligeeti is now sung with western instruments. At the same time, modern music is now fusing melodies from folk and traditional songs. In general, band and pop music is becoming more and more popular, particularly among the young generation.

Sport has become a great source of entertainment today. Football, which used to be the most popular spectator sport in Bangladesh, is gradually being replaced by cricket as a popular form of sports entertainment.

5. Write short answers to the following questions about entertainment. 1x5=5

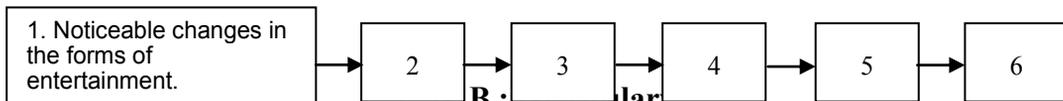
- Is there any change in the field of entertainment in our country?
- What were the common forms of entertainment in the past?
- What is the position of radio now?
- Are the common forms of entertainment popular as before?
- Which sport is gradually taking the place of football?

6. Fill in each gap with suitable word. 1x5=5

Change is the (a) — of the day. Everything (b) — in course of time. What is new today will grow old tomorrow. In the same way we notice changes in the matter of (c) —. At present our people find little (d) — in jarigan, sharigan and kabigan. Our melodious and meaningful Bangla songs are yielding place (e) — the vociferous pop songs.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences. 1x5=5

8. On the basis of your reading of the passage, make a short note in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how changes are taking place in the sphere of entertainment. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5



9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

veil	knock	looking	saw	sweet	perfection	dress
trade	against	thinking	indeed	perfect	live	beautiful

Once upon a time, there (a) — in the city of Baghdad a young bachelor who was by (b) — a porter. One day, he sat in the market place leaning idly (c) — his basket. A young woman (d) — in rare silks and cloaked in a gold-embroidered mantle, stopped before him and gently raised her (e) —. Beneath it there showed dark eyes with long lashes and lineaments of (f) — beauty. "Lift up your basket, porter", she said in a (g) — voice, "and follow me." At once the porter took up his basket, (h) — to himself; "This is (i) — a lucky day " He followed her until she stopped at the door of a house and (j) —.

10. Fill in each blank with an appropriate word. 1x10=10

One day a grocer borrowed a balance and weights from a fruit seller. After a few days the fruit seller asked the grocer to (a) — his balance and weights to him. The grocer said, "I am sorry to say that the mice ate away your balance and weights." The fruit seller became very (b) — at the (c) — excuse of the dishonest grocer. Then one day the fruit seller said to the grocer, "I am (d) — to the town to do some shopping. Please send your son with me to (e) — my things. We will come back tomorrow." So the grocer (f) — his son with the fruit seller. The next day the fruit

seller returned alone from the town. "Where is my son?" asked the grocer. "A crow carried your son away," replied the fruit seller. How can a crow (g) — away such a big boy?" The grocer shouted angrily. "Just the same way as the mice can (h) — away the balance and weights," said the fruit seller. The grocer (i) — the point. He returned the balance and weights to the fruit seller. Then the fruit seller sent the boy (j) — to his father.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases/clauses in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write the sentence in full. **2x6=12**

A	B	C	D
(i) The ancient mariner	opened	flying	until they arrived in cold grey seas
(ii) He and the other sailors	being	the marriage guest	towards the ship
(iii) The big white sails of their ship	an albatross	as a bird	of good omen
(iv) The weather	told	very cold, there were	about his last journey on the sea
(v) One day the sailors saw	welcomed it	to the south	blew them quickly through the icy waters
(vi) All of them	sailed away	wide, as the strong wind	no birds or animals in the sea

12. The following sentences are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in one paragraph to make a story. **1x14=14**

- (i) They looked for him here and there for sometime.
- (ii) Once the queen of Belgium invited him to Brussels.
- (iii) So they went back to the queen and informed her that Einstein had not come by tram.
- (iv) "I did not think that anybody would send a car for me," replied the great scientist with a smile.
- (v) But understandably, they failed to find him out.
- (vi) Einstein, the great scientist, was simple in his ways of life.
- (vii) He travelled to Brussels by train and got down at the station.
- (viii) "But I can assure you that I have greatly enjoyed the walk," said Einstein.
- (ix) They never imagined that this shabby man would be Einstein himself.
- (x) Einstein however walked the whole way with a suitcase in one hand and a violin in the other.
- (xi) The officials also expected to see somebody who was rich and aristocratic.
- (xii) The queen was highly amazed at his simplicity.
- (xiii) But he could not think that many gorgeously dressed officials had come to receive him at the station.
- (xiv) When he reached the destination, the queen said to him. "I sent a car for you. Dr. Einstein."

13. Write a paragraph of around 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers should give as much detail as possible. **14**

Do you support unfair means in the examination? Why are you against it? Why, according to you, do the students adopt unfair means? What measure have the authorities recently taken to prevent unfair means in the examination? Describe the good effects of the preventive measures.

**JESSORE BOARD-2003
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

Part A: Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer questions 1 — 4:

'Globalisation' has become a buzzword in the new era of international relations. Basically, it is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world by creating a borderless market. But it has had a far-reaching effect on many aspects of life. With the development of hi-tech communication media and rapid transportation facilities, the world has come closer. We can now learn in an instant what is happening in the farthest corner of the world and travel to any country in the shortest possible time. Countries of the world are like families in a village. They can even share their joys and sorrows like the next-door neighbours. If one country is in distress, others can immediately come to its assistance. If we would build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation through this globalisation process, our world could certainly be a better place to live in.

- 1. Choose the best answer from the alternatives. 1x5=5**
 - (a) Globalisation has influenced our life very slightly/easily/widely/mildly.
 - (b) Now a country in distress can immediately be attacked/advised/helped/criticised by the others.
 - (c) It is very important/easy/difficult/nice to know what is happening in other parts of the world.
 - (d) Globalisation aims at expanding/creating/establishing/breaking a borderless market in the world.
 - (e) The world has come closer and has become a big/small/global/densely populated village.

- 2. True/false? If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5**
 - (a) Now we can know at once what is happening in the remotest parts of the world.
 - (b) 'Globalisation' has not become a fashionable word.
 - (c) Globalisation is a process of expanding trade and commerce all over the world.
 - (d) Globalisation hinders mutual understanding and co-operation between nations.
 - (e) Only a few aspects of our life have been influenced by globalisation.

- 3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of word in brackets. Add any preposition if necessary.**

1x5=5

- (a) Due to development of hi-tech communication media we can now know at once what (happen) —in the remotest parts of the world.
- (b) Other countries can immediately come to the (assist) —— of a country in disaster.
- (c) If it (be) —— possible to build up an atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation, the world would be a better place to live in.
- (d) Globalisation is a process (expand) —— trade and commerce all over the world.
- (e) Any country can (reach) —— in the shortest possible time.

4. Make a list of five opportunities created by globalisation. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5-8:

As his reputation as a scientist soared higher and higher, fate followed with less rewarding things. Stephen Hawking gradually started losing control over the muscles of his body as he gradually became a victim of Gehrig's disease. Since the age of thirty, he has been confined to a wheelchair with no power to control his body except for some limited movement of his head and hands only. He can speak only through a computer with a voice synthesiser that converts his messages into sounds. But such a tremendous physical handicap has not managed to dishearten or slow him down. Stephen is still a relentless worker, using his computer to carry on research work as well as deliver lectures. He lives with his wife and three daughters and is provided with twenty-four hours nursing facilities by an American organisation for his physical well-being.

5. Write short answers to these questions about Stephen Hawking. 1x5=5

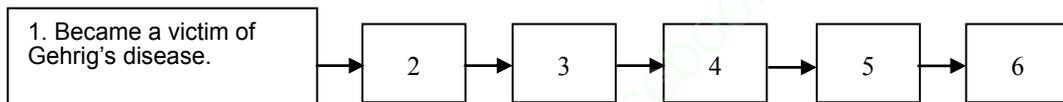
- (a) Who is Stephen Hawking?
- (b) What disease was he attacked with?
- (c) How could he do his work in spite of his illness?
- (d) Whom does he live with?
- (e) What facilities is Hawking provided with?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5

As Hawking's reputation gradually (a)——, fate followed with less rewarding things. He (b)—— control over the muscles by degrees and became a (c) —— of Gehrig's disease. He is now (d)—— to the wheelchair and (e)—— no power to control his body except his head and hands only.

7. Summarise the passage in five sentences giving the most important information about Stephen Hawking. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how Stephen Hawking, the victim of Gehrig's disease, survives as a scientist. (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5



Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the box (make any grammatical change, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

learn	quickly	over	commit	explain	reading	filled
enriched	aloud	times	know	possession	thoughts	of

Young people often consider (a) — poetry by heart a tiresome drudgery. But the learning of poetry has a great advantage (b) — merely reading it. Poems that have been learnt become a permanent personal (c) —. The mind is (d) — with a store of beautiful or lofty (e) — and ideas which may be a source of pleasure, comfort and inspiration at (f) — when the books are not at hand. Poems selected for learning, however, should be worthy (g) — the time to be spent on them and should be those which make a strong appeal to the learner. The best way to (h) — a poem to memory is not to learn it line by line, but to read the whole poem (i) — over and over again until it is thoroughly (j) —.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Man pollutes water, another vital (a) —, of the environment by (b) — waste into it. Farmers (c) — chemical fertilizers and insecticides in their fields. Some of these chemicals, washed away by rain and floods. (d) — mixed with water in rivers, canals and ponds. Water is also (e) — by mills and factories when they throw their (f) — chemicals and waste products into rivers and canals. Water vehicles also pollute rivers by dumping oil, food waste and human (g) — into them. Insanitary latrines (h) — on river and canal banks are also (i) — for further pollution. In this way various (j) — of waste and filth contaminate water.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) The present age	to the family income	the broken families	and out of home activities.
(ii) Women	household work and outdoor activities	a wide disintegration of	by both husbands and wives.
(iii) As they began to contribute	has seen	giving place to	are having psychological problems.
(iv) In the developed countries now	in the west and	they started influencing	small, nuclear families.
(v) Extended families have given,	are associating now	are done equally	large kin groups.
(vi) Marriages now often break up	and are still	with earning	decisions about family matters.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 14

- (i) He was quite happy in Brighton.
- (ii) He described London as a dismal city, smoky, foggy and wet.
- (iii) Rabindranath was the fourteenth child of Debendranath and Sarada Devi Tagore.

- (iv) Away from his brother's home he was lucky to find a friendly English family of Dr. and Mrs. Scott.
- (v) Though he was full of admiration for English society yet he was called back to India in 1880.
- (vi) He went to school early and wrote his first verse at the age of eight.
- (vii) He often visited the Houses of Parliament and listened to Gladstone and John Bright's debates on Irish Home Rule.
- (viii) He returned home without any qualifications of distinction.
- (ix) He joined his brother's family at Brighton and attended school there.
- (x) At the age of seventeen, in 1878, he arrived in London.
- (xi) Young Tagore joined London University, where he attended Henry Morley's lectures on English literature.
- (xii) But soon his brother sent him to London to benefit from the education in the west.
- (xiii) But the girls' parents in fact treated him like a son.
- (xiv) Their two daughters were taken aback with the presence of a 'blackie' in the house.

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

What is dowry? What is the main reason of dowry? Who take dowry and who are the victims of dowry? How does the dowry system affect the whole society? What is your reaction to the social vice? How can this social curse be eliminated?

**CHITTAGONG BOARD-2003
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

Part A: Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer questions 1 — 4:

In recent years, there have been many alarming reports that the world's climate is undergoing a significant change. All these reports provide strong evidence that world temperatures are increasing day by day. This increase in global warming is caused by increased amounts of carbon dioxide around the earth. Most climatologists believe that the greenhouse effect is the likely cause of this global warming.

What is the Greenhouse effect? It is the gradual warming of the air surrounding the earth as a result of heat being trapped by environmental pollution. This is exemplified by the destruction and burning down of tropical rain forests, by traffic that clogs up city streets, by the rapid growth of industry, the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in packaging and manufacturing commercial products, the use of detergents such as washing powder and washing-up liquid and so on. The oceans are also said to be affected both because of human waste and because of pollution caused by industrial waste products, oil seeping from damaged supertankers and from other maritime disasters. However, the main culprits for global warming are carbon dioxide gas, produced by the burning of fossil fuels and pollutants such as methane and chlorofluorocarbons.

Climatologists predict that midway through this century, temperatures may have risen by as much as 4°C. This could catastrophically reduce mankind's ability to grow food, destroy or severely damage wildlife and wilderness, raise sea levels and thereby flood coastal areas and farmland. The alarming news about Bangladesh is that as a result of the rise of the sea level, the lower southern part of the country may one day go under water.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. 1x5=5

- According to majority of the climatologists, the greenhouse effect is the plausible/probable/prime cause of the global warming.
- The global warming may have a disastrous/magnificent/heinous effect on life on earth.
- The burning of fossil fuels, forest and various pollutants is the effect/root/source of carbon dioxide gas.
- The dumping of industrial wastes and waste-products into the ocean affects/causes/diminishes environmental pollution.
- The rise of temperature may one day damage/swallow/submerge the lower southern part of Bangladesh.

2. Write whether the following statements are true/false. If false, give the correct information. 1x5=5

- Carbon dioxide gas is the only culprit for global warming.
- The greenhouse effect is a global phenomenon.
- Fossil fuels and forests are some of the main culprits for global warming.
- The greenhouse effect can be diminished if we can reduce the environmental pollution.
- Global warming is good for the cold countries of the world.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words in brackets. Add appropriate preposition if necessary. 1x5=5

- The greenhouse effect may be the cause of (destruct) — wildlife and wilderness.
- According to the (believe) — the climatologists, the greenhouse effect is the most likely cause of the global warming.
- If the sea level rises abnormally, we have reason to be (worry) —.
- Carbon dioxide is (produce) — the burning of fossil fuels and forests.
- Even the oceans are getting (pollution) —.

4. Make a list of five causes of global warming. 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5- 8:

Gender discrimination in Bangladesh begins at birth. Most parents want to have children so that they can, when they are older, supplement their family income and/or help with the domestic work. In the existing socio-economic set-up, male children are best suited to this purpose. So, girls are born to an unwelcome world. However, they are assigned, rather confined to domestic chores. Some of these girls may be at school. But all their work—domestic or academic—stops as soon as they are married off, which is the prime concern of the parents about their daughters.

This discriminatory treatment has some long-term negative effects on the body and mind of the girl children and women in a family. They are given to understand that they should keep the best food available for the male members in the family that they should eat less than the male members; that they should not raise their voice when they speak; that they should not go out of their house without permission from, and

without being escorted by the male members. All these shape the girls' thinking about life and the world, and go to establish their relationships with the male members in the family. As a result they suffer, more than their male counterparts, from malnutrition and anemia which make them vulnerable to various diseases, resulting in a high mortality rate. They develop a sense of self-effacement, self-denial and inferiority that persists throughout their lifetime as an inevitable benchmark of the weaker sex. As a result, married off even at 9 or 10 to a man of 40 or 50, a girl rarely has any say in decision making in the family, let alone in society.

5. Write short answers to the following questions (Don't quote sentences from the given passage). 1x5=5

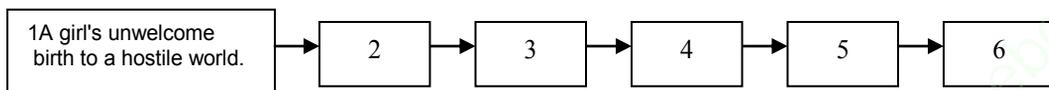
- What do you mean by gender discrimination?
- Why do the parents prefer a male child?
- What matters most to the parents about their daughters?
- How does a girl think about life and world?
- What is the most harmful effect that persists throughout a woman's life?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words. 1x5=5

In our country most of the girls fall (a) — to gender discrimination as soon as they are born, even before their birth. Almost all the parents (b) — a male child to a female one. A girl's education life comes to a (c) — with her marriage. Because of discriminatory treatment, throughout her life she suffers from inferiority (d) — which tells upon both her physical and (e) — health.

7. Summarise five negative effects of gender discrimination on girl children and women in a family. 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the position of a girl in the family. (No.1 has been done for you) 1x5=5



Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

device	trained	about	perform	essential	great	abacus
fairly	large	special	recent	sense	refers	called

The computer is a fairly (a) — invention. It has now become an (b) — part of modern life. It has greatly benefited us and brought (c) — revolutionary changes in our life. Any (d) — that helps people perform mathematical calculation may be (e) — a computer. In this sense the (f) — is a simple computer. Today however the term computer (g) — to special kind of electronic machine that can perform mathematical calculations and process (h) — masses of information at a (i) — speed. In a few minutes a computer can perform calculation that (j) — mathematicians would need years to complete.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

Jerry was a twelve years old boy (a) — lived in the orphanage. The authoress hired the cabin (b) — to the orphanage. Jerry came to the cabin to (c) — wood for the

authoress. He also did some extra work (d) — the convenience of the authoress. Once he (e) — a cubby hole where he put some kindling and medium wood (f) — that the writer might get dry fire materials ready in case of (g) — wet weather. The authoress was pleased (h) — him. When she gave him some candy or apples, he used to (i) — silent. He expressed his (j) — by looking at the gift and the authoress.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full. 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) Environment pollution	must be taken	in various ways	by smoke of factories and vehicles.
(ii) In our cities air	has become	to control	is polluted by garbage.
(iii) Even the ground we	is constantly	one of the greatest problems	alarming pollution.
(iv) Water	walk on	in the face of	in our country.
(v) But we	is also polluted	being polluted	in this modern age.
(vi) Measures	should not remain idle	both in urban and rural areas	such an alarming problem.

12. The sentences hi the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 14

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 100 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

What kind of family do you live in? Extended or nuclear? Why is nuclear family getting popularity nowadays? What are the advantages you find in a nuclear family? What are the disadvantages of it? Do you like nuclear family? If so, why? If not, why?

BARISAL BOARD-2003 ENGLISH (COMPULSORY) FIRST PAPER

Part A: Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer questions 1 — 4:

British eating habits are very different now from thirty years ago. No longer are tastes confined to roast beef, mint sauce and Yorkshire pudding (which in fact is not a

pudding at all). People travel more and are learning to enjoy food from many different countries. In most towns there are Italian, Chinese and Indian restaurants but in big cities you can also eat Japanese, Thai, Korean and Malaysian food. These restaurants are often cheaper than European restaurants and many people find the food more interesting. Indeed supermarkets now offer a wide range of multicultural, ready-to-cook foods to try at home. Take-away food is also very popular in Britain. Many people think that the idea of take-away meals comes from the USA, but in fact it comes from Britain. The original British take-away meal was fish and chips and there are still fish in chip shops in places, as well as joints that sell fast food like pizzas and hamburgers. In Britain most people use knives and forks for eating. In some countries, for example, China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan, people use chopsticks. In many other countries, as in the Indian sub-continent, people use their fingers.

1. Choose the right word to complete each sentence. **1x5=5**

- (a) There are hardly/hard/lots of difference between British eating habits and our eating habits.
- (b) British supermarkets provide/enjoy/offering multicultural foods.
- (c) Wide range means diversity/alike/all the same.
- (d) In England the foreign restaurants are expensive/cheap/costly in comparison with European restaurants.
- (e) Yorkshire pudding is really/hardly/not a pudding.

2. True/False? If false, give the correct information. **1x5=5**

- (a) Frequent changes are found in British eating habits.
- (b) People in the Indian sub-continent use spoons and fingers for eating.
- (c) Take-away food is very popular in Britain.
- (d) The British people don't like the foods of other countries.
- (e) In England European restaurants are more expensive than Thai.

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words. Add any preposition if necessary. **1x5=5**

- (a) Spoons and forks are (use) — eating.
- (b) Our tastes are no longer (confine) — hamburgers.
- (c) Some people are (replace) — rice with bread.
- (d) Take-away food is getting (popular) — Bangladesh.
- (e) We should (know) — about eating habits.

4. Make a list of five ways in which our food and eating habits differ from those of Britain. **1x5=5**

Read the passage below and answer questions 5 — 8:

A major influence on American children's lives is the television shows they watch. TV viewing statistics are staggering: 96% of US homes have at least one television set, and children aged three to five watch an average of fifty hours of TV every week. By the time these kids graduate from high school, they will have spent more than 22,000 hours in front of the box but only 11,000 hours in school. Most research on the effects of TV on children, centres round whether watching so much violence on TV makes them more aggressive. Many studies show how that it does. Indeed TV watching influences children's learning style too. (Adapted from: G. Ramson, Preparing to teach reading.)

5. Write short answer to the following question. **1x5=5**

- (a) What do you think of the report on watching TV by US children?

- (b) What are the bad impacts of watching TV for long hours?
- (c) How long do you watch TV everyday ?
- (d) Why are the TV viewing, statistics described as staggering?
- (e) What are the positive aspects of watching TV?

6. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

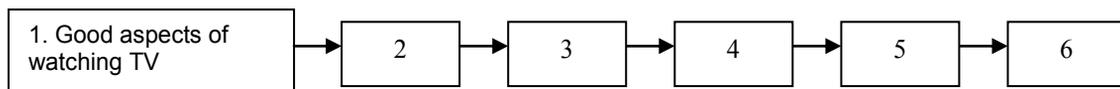
1x5=5

Television is the most common source of entertainment. American children (a) — television more than they read books. Most of the children are (b) — to be sluggish day by day. Their parents are becoming (c) — for them. But the children (d) — bother for that. They love only (e) — violence in films shown on TV.

7. Summarise in 5 sentences the bad effects of watching TV.

1x5=5

8. On the basis of your reading of the passage, make a short note in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing how watching TV can also be good for children.



Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical change if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need.

1x10=10

go	have	find	lose	die	are	way	consider
prefer	enjoy	be	dead	preference	take	bound	rich

We find changes in amusement and entertainment that (a) — taken place over time. Common forms of entertainment like snake charming, puppet shows, jarigan (b) — popular in the past are gradually (c) — their appeal. They are (d) — out. We don't (e) — the existence of many of these. Now people like to (f) — TV. They (g) — concert, disco, pop etc. All the changes that have (h) — place today are not (i) — good. Sometimes people are (j) — to receive some bad aspects of Western culture.

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap.

1x10=10

Sports can give us (a) —. International sports (b) — organise different sporting events in different (c) —. Most of these events are sponsored by multinational manufacturing companies and business firms. They pay for the sport event. They do it because in (d) — they get the right of (e) — their products (f) — the events. The satellite channels (g) — the events (h) —. As a (i) —, people all over the world can (j) — the events live.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make sensible sentences. Write out the sentences in full.

2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) We	Is	easily	with his family.
(ii) Our family	Drag	to keep our	apartment clean.
(iii) They	Try	on the very good terms	day and night.
(iv) These sounds	have tried many times	chairs around	up.

(v) We	are not acquainted	to tell them to give it	avoided.
(vi) I	can be	with these	people.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Rewrite the sentences in the proper order and in a single paragraph to make a story. 14

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 150 words based on the following questions. Your answers in the questions should give as much detail as possible. 14

Where is Bangladesh situated? When did she get her freedom? How is the climate in Bangladesh? Which are the main rivers of the country? What are the main crops? What is the main occupation of the people here? What is the main attraction of this country?

**SYLHET BOARD-2003
ENGLISH (COMPULSORY)
FIRST PAPER**

Part A: Seen Comprehension

Read the passage below and answer questions 1 — 4:

His name was Jerry; he had been at the orphanage since he was four. I could picture him at four, with the same grave gray-blue eyes and the same independence? No, the word that comes to me is "integrity." It is embedded on courage, but it is more than brave. It is honest, but it is more than honesty. The axe-handle broke one day. Jerry said the orphanage woodshop would repair it. I brought money to pay for the job and he refused it. "I'll pay for it," he said. "I brought the axe down careless." "But no one hits accurately every time," I told him. "The fault was in the handle." It was only then that he would take the money. He was standing back of his own carelessness. He was a free will agent and he chose to do careful work; and if he failed, he took the responsibility without subterfuge. And he did for me the unnecessary thing, the gracious thing that we find done only by the great of heart. Things no training can teach, for they are done on the instant, with no predicated experience. He found a cubbyhole beside the fireplace that I had not noticed. There, of his own accord, he put wood, so that I might always have dry fire material ready in case of sudden wet weather. A stone was loose in the rough walk to the cabin. He dug a deeper hole and steadied it, although he came, himself, by a shortcut over the bank.

1. **Choose the right word to complete each sentence.** 1x5=5
- Jerry's sense of duty/courtesy/integrity impressed the authoress.
 - Jerry wanted to get the axe-handle repair/repared/repairing.
 - Jerry's courtesy was formal/artificial/inborn.
 - Jerry came to the orphanage at the age of eight/four/twelve.
 - The phrase 'Of his own accord' means willingly/at random/freely.
2. **True/false? If false, give the correct information.** 1x5=5
- Jerry steadied the loose stone for his own use.
 - Jerry had been at the orphanage for four years.
 - The axe-handle broke because Jerry brought the axe down careless.
 - Integrity is embedded on courage.
 - Jerry did for me the necessary thing.
3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the word. Add prepositions if necessary.** 1x5=5
- Jerry (be) —— at the orphanage since he was four.
 - He took the (responsible) —— breaking the axe-handle.
 - He chose to work (careful) ——.
 - He was an orphan boy (live) —— the orphanage.
 - (Dig) —— a deeper hole, Jerry steadied a loose stone.

4. **Make a list of five points describing Jerry's character.** 1x5=5

Read the passage below and answer questions 5 — 8 :

It has been over three hundred years since Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi built the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his wife in Agra. Architecturally, it is still one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. The building is made of fine white marble with inlays of coloured marble. It has eight sides and many open arches. It rests on a platform or terrace of red sandstone. Four slender white towers rise from the corners of the terrace. There is a large dome above the centre of the building. Around the large dome there are four smaller domes. Just inside the outer walls, there is an open corridor from which visitors can look through carved marble screens into a central room. The bodies of Shah Jahan and his wife Mumtaz lie in two graves below this room. The Taj Mahal is surrounded by a beautiful garden and there is a long pool that stretches out in front of the building. One can see the beauty of the Taj Mahal in its reflection in the pool water. Visitors come to see this wonderful building at different times of the day since it assumes a different look at different times. Most people like it best on moonlit nights.

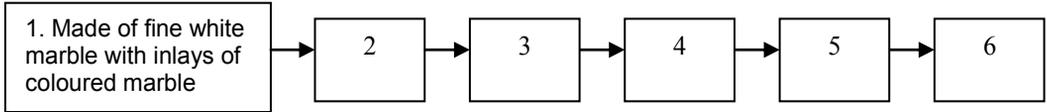
5. **Write short answers to these questions about 'The Taj Mahal'.** 1x5=5
- What architectural feature of the Taj Mahal makes it most impressive?
 - Why is it called the Taj Mahal?
 - How does the pool enhance the beauty of the Taj Mahal?
 - Why did Shah Jahan build the Taj Mahal?
 - When does the Taj seem most appealing?

6. **Fill in the gaps with suitable words.** 1x5=5

There is a beautiful garden (a) —— the Taj and a long pool that (b) —— out in front of the building. One can see the beauty of the Taj well when it reflects in the pool water. Visitors come to see this wonderful (c) —— building because it (d) —— a different look at different times. Most people like it (e) —— on moonlit nights.

7. **Summarise five important mentionable sides of the Taj Mahal.** 1x5=5

8. Based on your reading of the passage, make short notes in each of the boxes in the flow chart showing the wonderful design of the Taj Mahal (No. 1 has been done for you) 1x5=5



Part B: Vocabulary

9. Fill in the gaps with a suitable word from the box (make any grammatical changes, if necessary). There are more words in the box than you need. 1x10=10

happen	furious	Die	spoil	live	execution	knowing
wit	pleasant	Declare	wretch	unpleasant	expire	cause

Once upon a time, there was a King who was very fond of (a) — his future from the astrologers. A famous astrologer (b) — to stop at his capital on his way to Benaras. The King called on him to know about his future and the astrologer told him something (c) — . At this the King got (d) — and condemned him to (e) — saying, "Men like you should not live to (f) — the peace of the world". But another thought I had crossed his mind before the astrologer was removed for (g) —. "How long will you live?" asked the King. With ready (h) — the astrologer said, "The stars (i) — that I shall die only a week before your majesty. So, good bye." Hearing this, the King turned pale like a dead man and shouted, "Drive this (j) — away, let him not come here again."

10. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word in each gap. 1x10=10

One day a lad went to a famous teacher and having expressed his desires to (a) — knowledge, begged him to (b) — him in the arts and sciences. The learned man, wishing to (c) — out what sort of ability the lad (d) —, asked him where God (e) —. The lad replied, "I will answer you, if you will first (f) — me where he is (g) —". The sage, from this sensible (h) —, thought highly of the boy's (i) — and according to his (j) — perfected him in his studies. Thus the wisdom of the wise manifests itself early.

Part C: Guided Writing

11. Match the phrases in the following substitution table to make six sensible sentences. (Write the sentences in full). 2x6=12

A	B	C	D
(i) It	Saw	from	a long journey.
(ii) Here and there over the grass	came back	desolate	he turned children out.
(iii) Every afternoon as they	became	the children playing in the garden	in the giant's garden.
(iv) One day the giant	Stood	a large, lovely garden	with soft green grass.
(v) When he	was	from school, the children used to go and play	like stars.
(vi) The garden	were coming	beautiful flowers	soon.

12. The sentences in the following text are jumbled. Re-write the sentences in the proper order and in a continuous paragraph to make a story. 14

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

13. Write a paragraph of about 150 words based on the following questions. Your answers to the questions should give as much detail as possible. 4

What is your idea about a book fair? When and where is it usually held? What purposes does it serve? How is it organised? What steps can be taken to make such a fair successful?